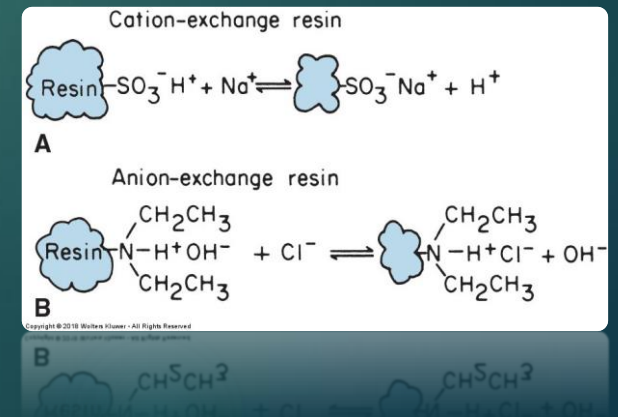
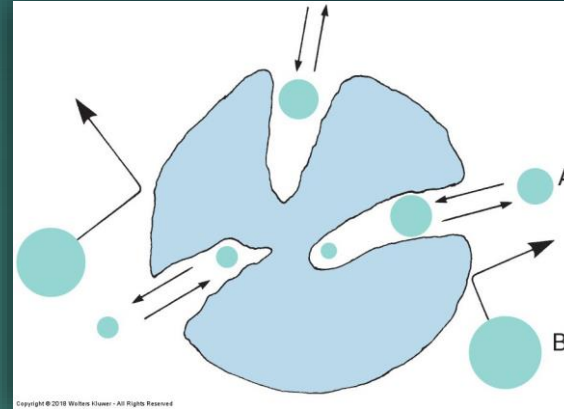


Advanced Methods for Chemistry

CHROMATOGRAPHY AND MASS-SPEC

Chromatography Methods

- ▶ Does not do the analysis itself
 - ▶ Requires detection method
- ▶ Separation of mixtures of substances
 - ▶ Adsorption
 - ▶ Partition
 - ▶ Normal
 - ▶ Reverse
 - ▶ Steric exclusion
 - ▶ Ion Exchange



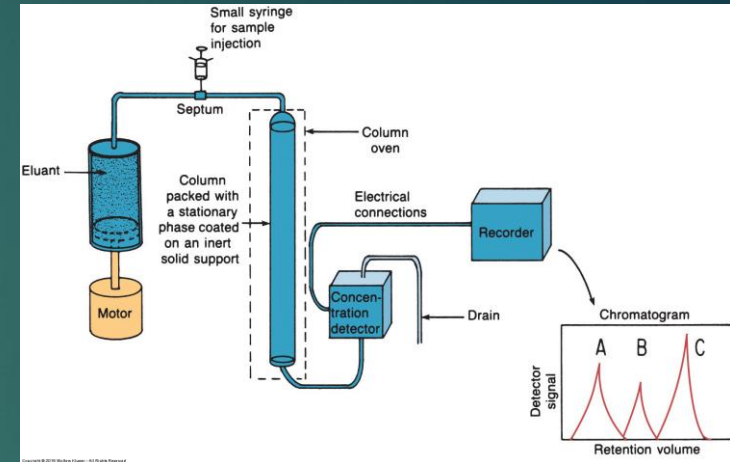
Chromatography Applications

- ▶ Thin Layer Chromatography

- ▶ $R_f = \frac{\text{distance of component}}{\text{distance of solvent}}$

- ▶ High Performance Liquid Chromatography

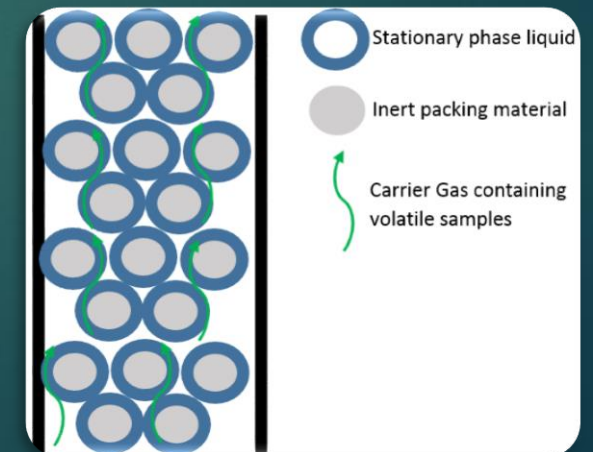
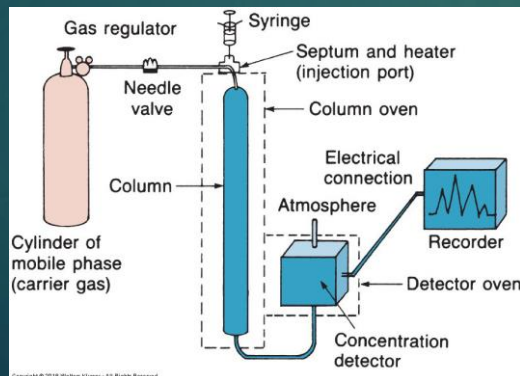
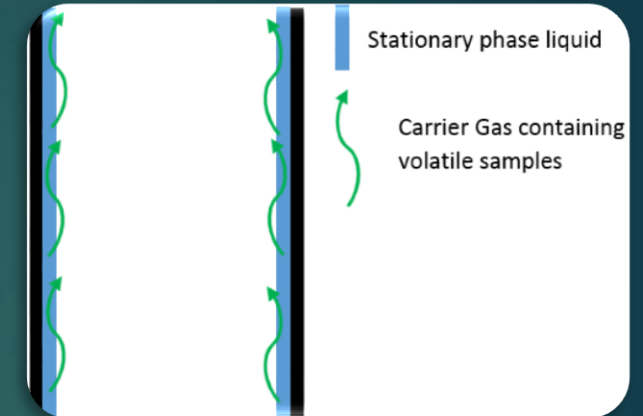
- ▶ Fine packing of column (usually polar)
 - ▶ Reverse phase uses non-polar stationary phase
 - ▶ Detection: spectrophotometric, amperometric, electrochemical, or MS
 - ▶ Internal standard used to standardize injection
 - ▶ Concentration determined by AUC (area under curve)



Chromatography Applications

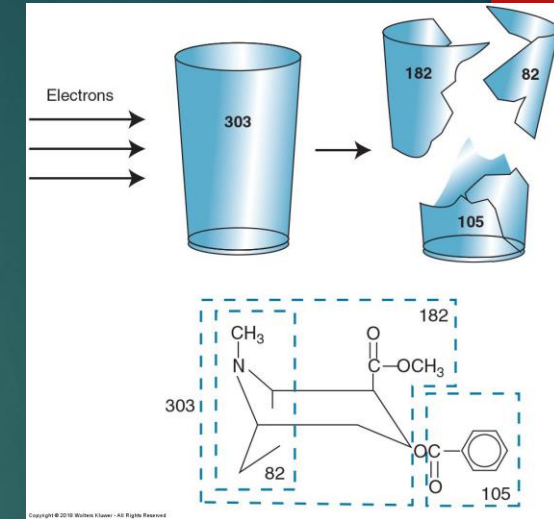
► Gas Chromatography

- Separation of volatile mixtures
- Mobile phase gas, stationary phase usually a non-volatile, non-reactive liquid coated onto inert packing, or walls
 - May be non-selective (only volatility changes retention time)
 - May be selective (liquid phase also separates based on relative polarity)
- Detectors: thermal conductivity, flame ionization



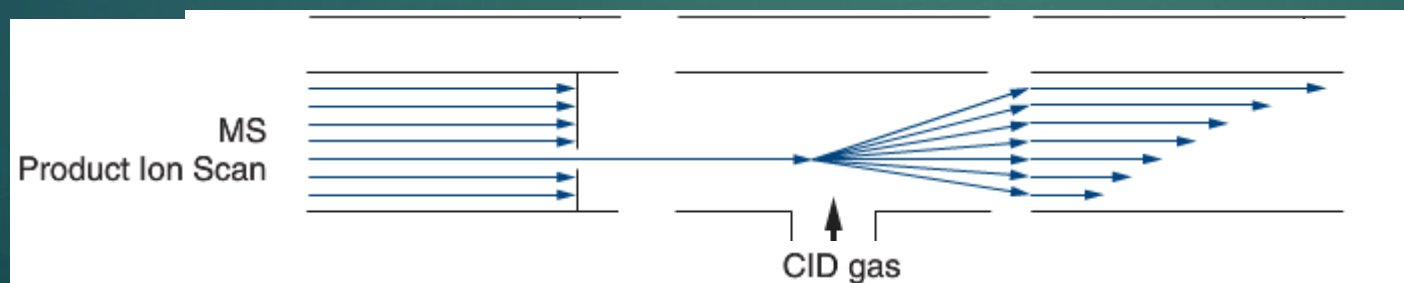
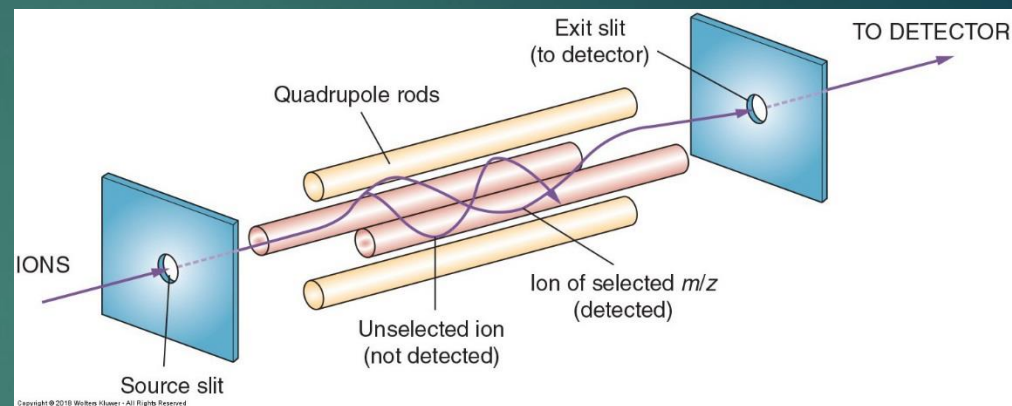
Mass Spectrometry

- ▶ Detection of fragments based on m/z
 - ▶ Ionization Methods
 - ▶ Electron Ionization: shoot molecules with electrons
 - ▶ Electrospray: sprayed through charged needle tip
 - ▶ Chemical Ionization: APCI or regular CI
 - ▶ Inductively Coupled Plasma: total ionization to atoms



Mass Spectrometry

- ▶ Separation Method
 - ▶ Quadrupoles
 - ▶ Quadrupoles in series serve more functions
 - ▶ Ion traps: modified quadrupoles build up ions of interest to increase sensitivity



Mass Spec Applications

- ▶ Detection after chromatography
 - ▶ HPLC
 - ▶ LC
 - ▶ GC
- ▶ Independent of previous method
 - ▶ ICP-MS
 - ▶ Replaces AAS
 - ▶ MS/MS