



ZirChrom®

Synthesis of a New Thermally and Chemically Stable Lewis-Acid Deactivated Carbon-based Zirconia Stationary Phase for RPLC

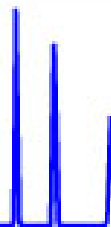
Pittcon 2005

CLAYTON V. MCNEFF¹, BINGWEN YAN¹

¹ZirChrom Separations, Inc., 617 Pierce Street, Anoka, MN 55303



ZirChrom



1-866-STABLE-1
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... For Peak Performance



Outline

- Project Goal
- Phase Synthesis
- Chromatographic Data
 - Comparison of ZirChrom -Select, ZirChrom-CARB, and ZirChrom-PBD
 - Separation of benzoic acids without a Lewis base mobile phase additive
- Selectivity Comparison to Polybutadiene (PBD) and Carbon coated zirconia
- Chemical and Thermal Stability Testing

Conclusion - The ZirChrom-SELECT phase shows *intermediate selectivity* to ZirChrom-PBD and the ZirChrom-CARB, has good efficiency and is Lewis acid site deactivated.



Goal -

Produce an efficient novel carbon-based stationary phase that has very different selectivity than traditional bonded phases for orthogonal (2D) method development.



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Phase Synthesis

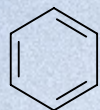
1. Start with carbon clad zirconia (1.0% carbon by weight).
2. Lewis acid site deactivate with a metal chelator that can be cross-linked into a hydrophobic polymer.
3. Evaporatively coat with a hydrophobic polymer such as polybutadiene.
4. Cross-link the Lewis acid site deactivator and polymer together.



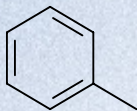
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22 Non-electrolyte Solutes

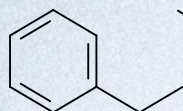
Nonpolar



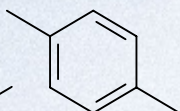
Benzene



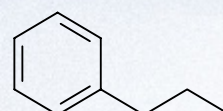
Toluene



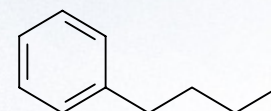
Ethylbenzene



p-xylene

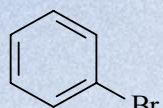


Propylbenzene

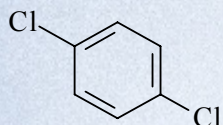


Butylbenzene

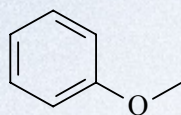
Polar



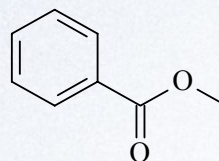
Bromobenzene



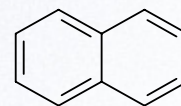
p-Dichlorobenzene



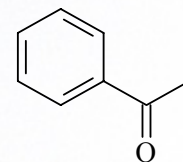
Anisole



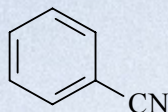
Methylbenzoate



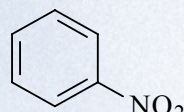
Naphthalene



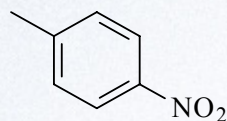
Acetophenone



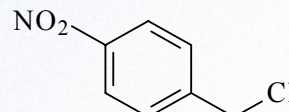
Benzonitrile



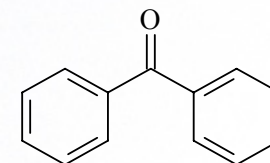
Nitrobenzene



p-Nitrotoluene

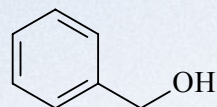


p-Nitrobenzyl Chloride

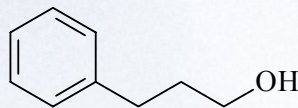


Benzophenone

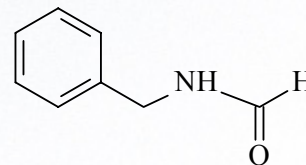
HB Donor



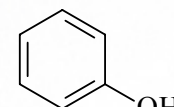
Benzylalcohol



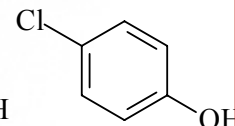
3-Phenyl Propanol



N-Benzyl Formamide



Phenol

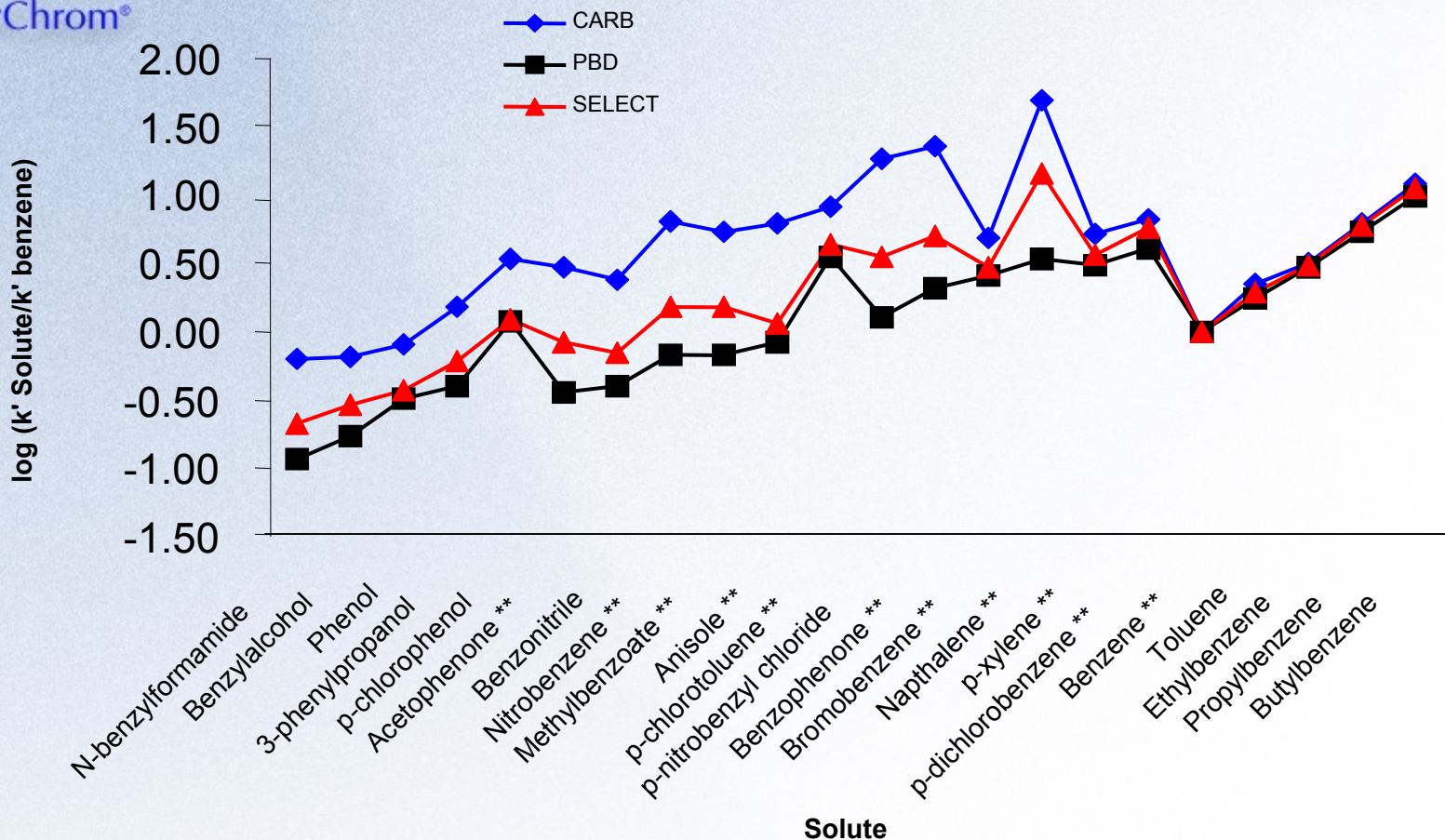


p-Chlorophenol



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Selectivity Comparison

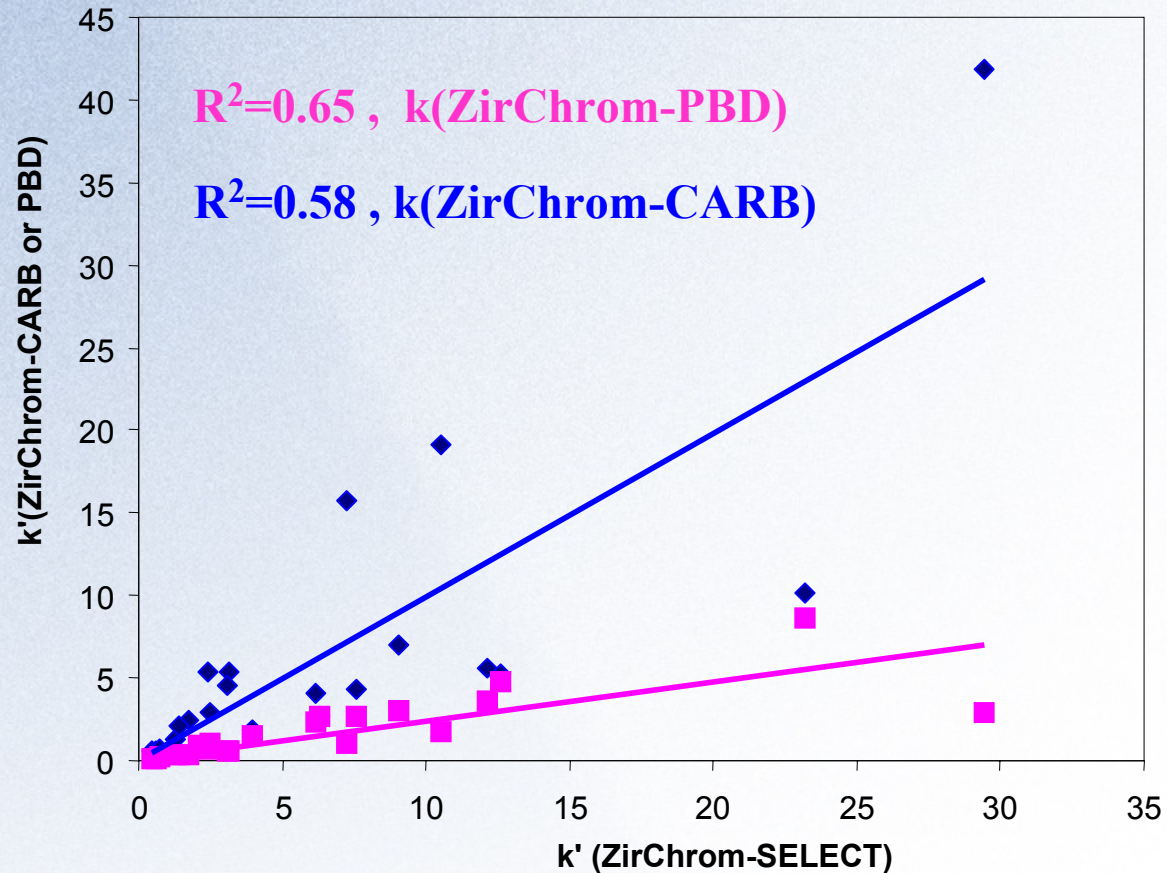


LC Conditions: Mobile phase, 40/60 ACN/Water; Flow rate, 1.0 ml/min.; Temperature, 30 °C; Injection volume, 5ul; Detection at 254nm.



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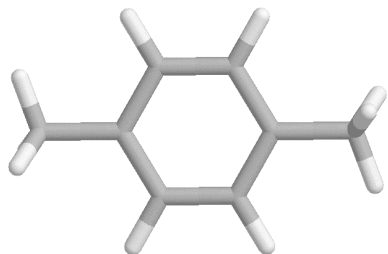
K-K Comparison



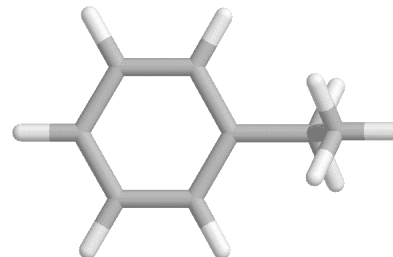
LC Conditions: Mobile phase, 40/60 ACN/Water; Flow rate, 1.0 ml/min.; Temperature, 30 °C; Injection volume, 5ul; Detection at 254nm.

Reference: Melander, W.; Stoveken, J.; Horvath, C. *J. Chromatogr.* **1980**, *199*, 35-56.

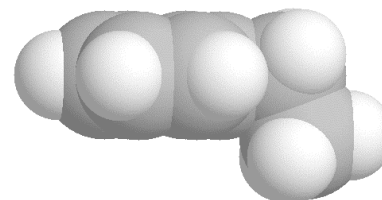
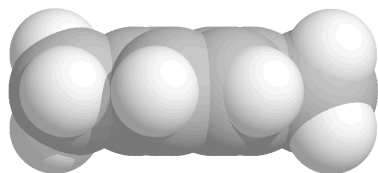
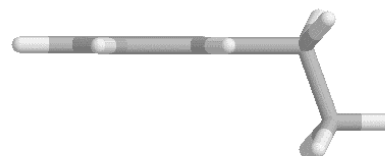
p-xylene



ethylbenzene



Shape Selectivity





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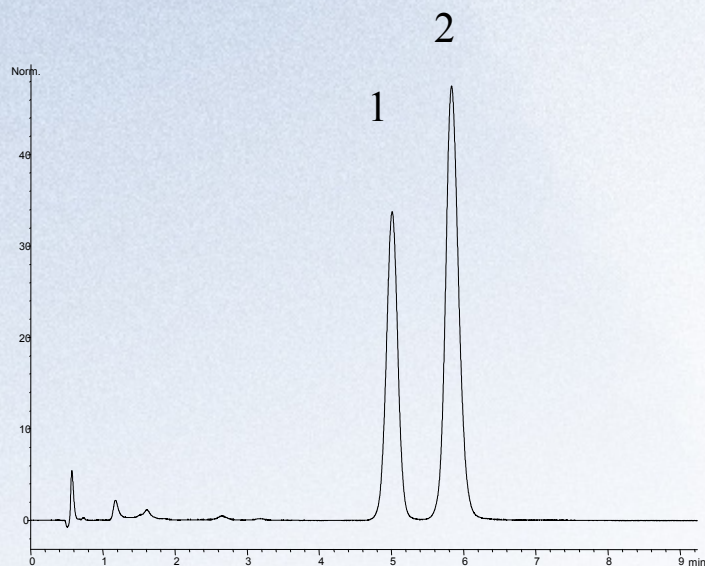
Shape Selectivity: ZirChrom-SELECT and ZirChrom-CARB

LC Conditions

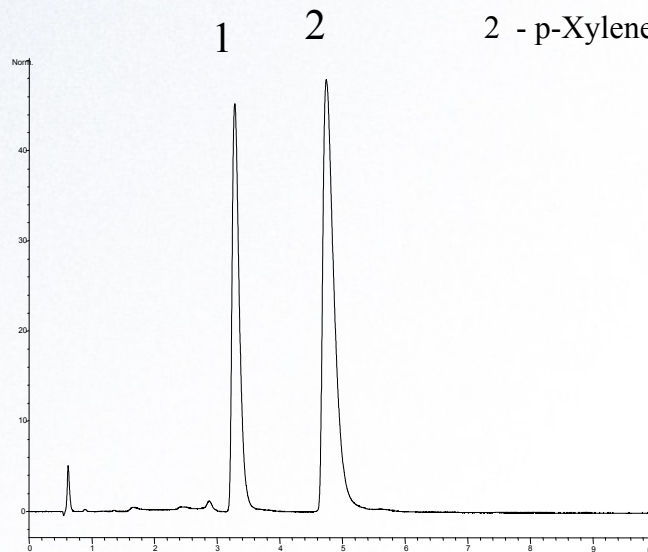
Column: 50 x 4.6 mm
Mobile phase: 32.5/67.5 A/B
A: ACN
B: Water
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min.
Temperature: 60 °C
Injection volume: 5 µL
Detection: 254 nm

Analytes

- 1 - Ethylbenzene
- 2 - p-Xylene



ZirChrom-SELECT



ZirChrom-CARB



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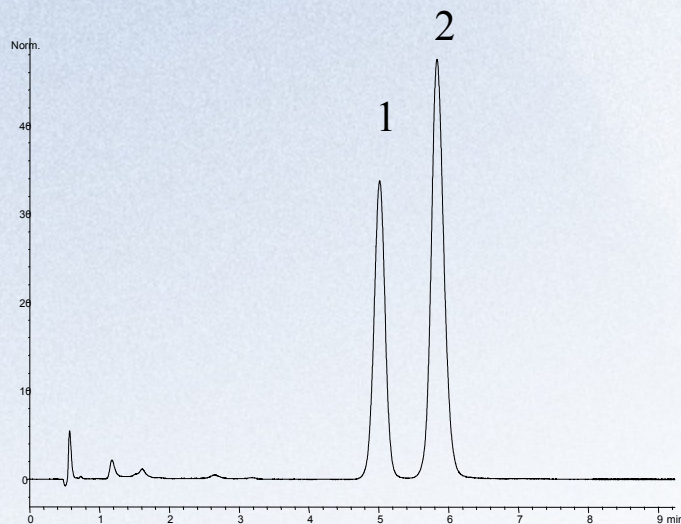
Shape Selectivity: ZirChrom-SELECT and ZirChrom-PBD

LC Conditions

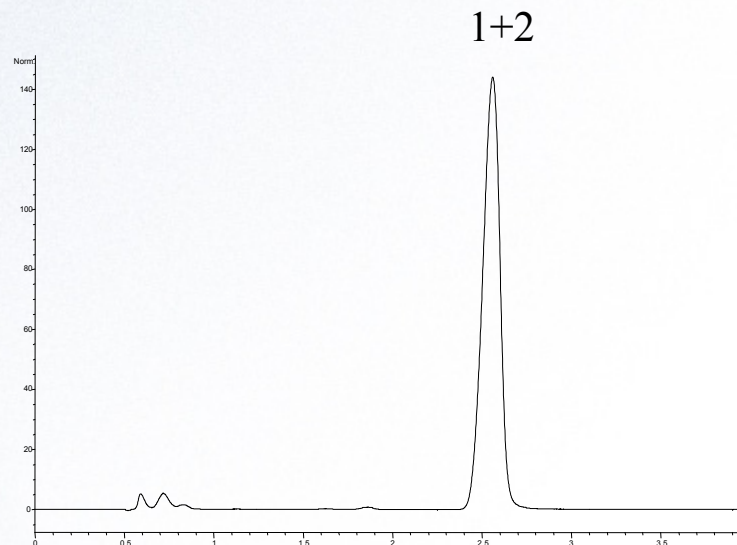
Column: 50 x 4.6 mm
Mobile phase: 35/65 A/B
A: ACN
B: Water
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min.
Temperature: 30 °C
Injection volume: 5 µL
Detection: 254 nm

Analytes

- 1 - Ethylbenzene
- 2 - p-Xylene



ZirChrom-SELECT

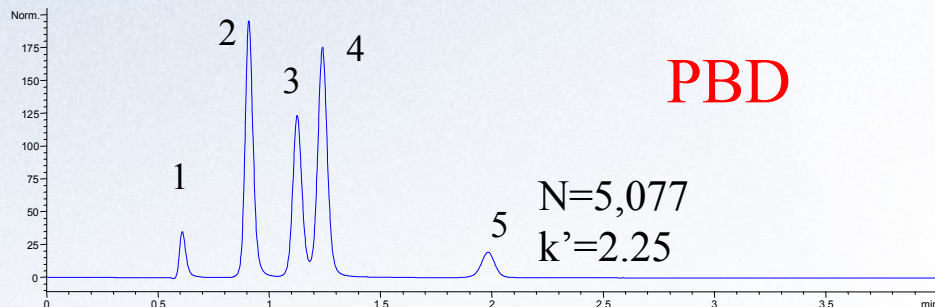
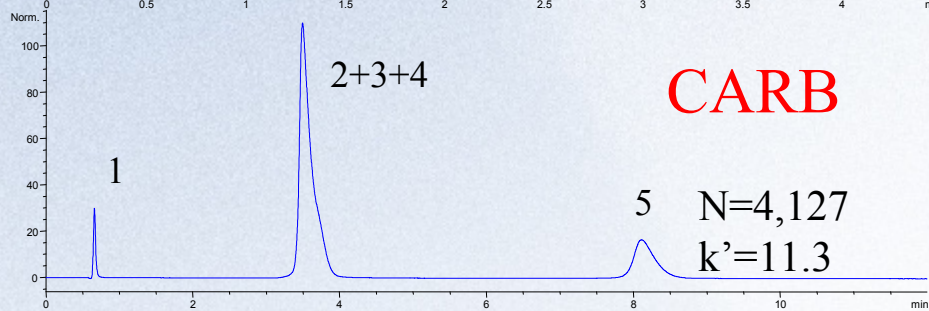
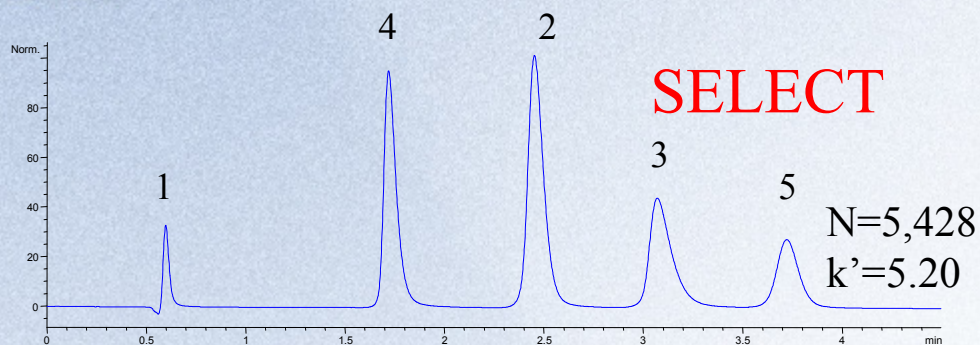


ZirChrom-PBD



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ZirChrom -SELECT, ZirChrom-CARB, and ZirChrom-PBD



Mobile Phase:
35/65 ACN/water.

Flow rate: 1 ml/min.

Temperature: 30 °C.

UV Detection: 254 nm

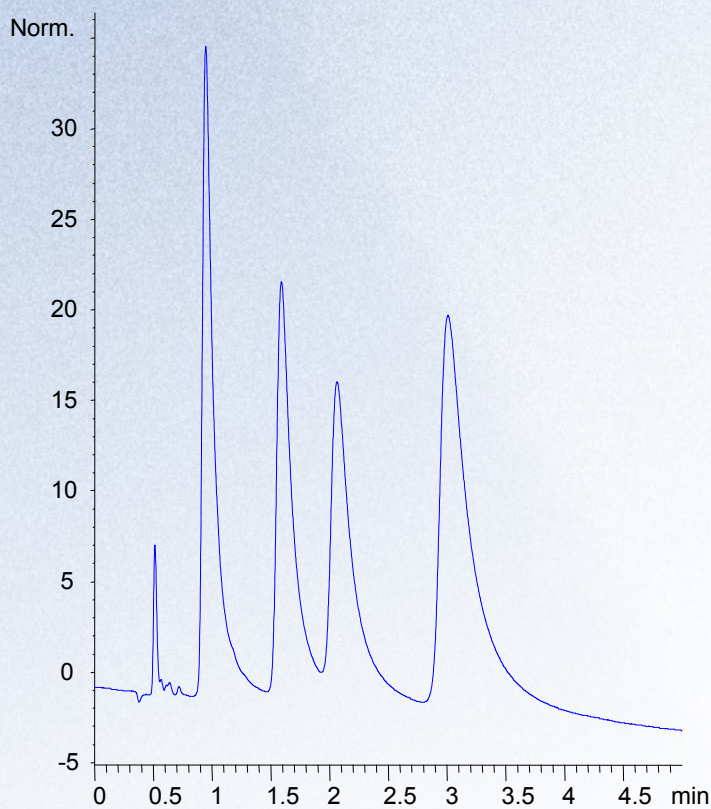
Solutes:

1. acetone
2. benzonitrile
3. methyl benzoate
4. anisol
5. toluene

Column: 5cm x 4.6 mm ID, 5 micron.



Separation of alkoxybenzoic acids without Lewis base in the Mobile Phase



Mobile Phase:
50/50 ACN/water.

Flow rate: 1 ml/min.

Temperature: 60 °C.

UV Detection: 254 nm

Solutes:

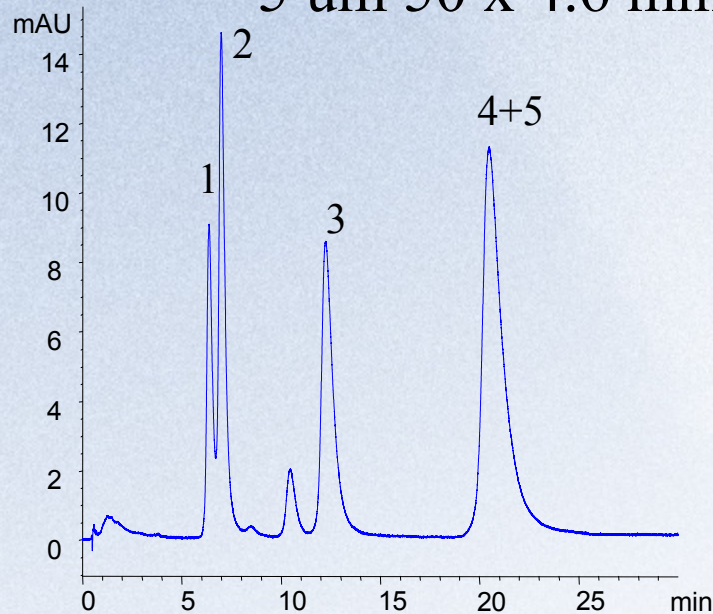
1. 4-hydroxybenzoic acid
2. 4-ethoxybenzoic acid
3. 4-propoxybenzoic acid
4. 4-butoxybenzoic acid

Column: 5cm x 4.6 mm ID, 5 micron,
300 Angstrom.

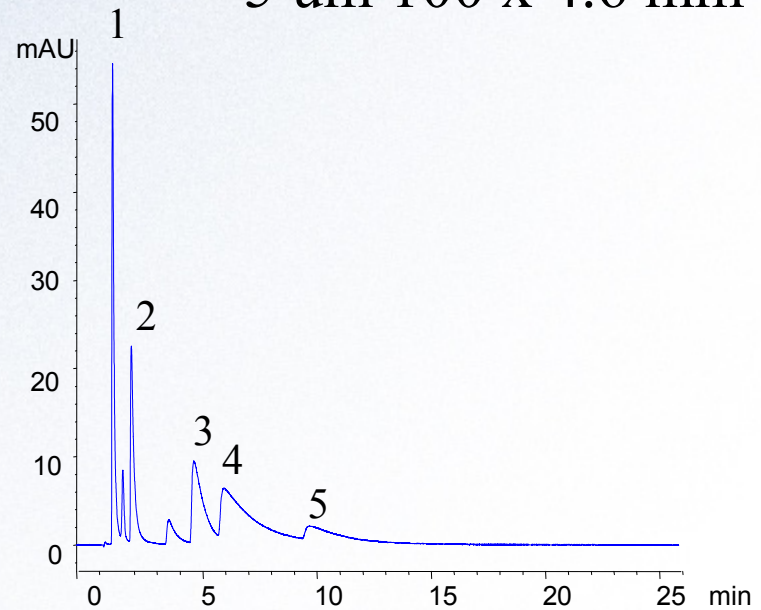


Drugs Separation on HyperCarb and ZirChrom-Select

ZirChrom-SELECT
5 μ m 50 x 4.6 mm



HyperCarb
5 μ m 100 x 4.6 mm



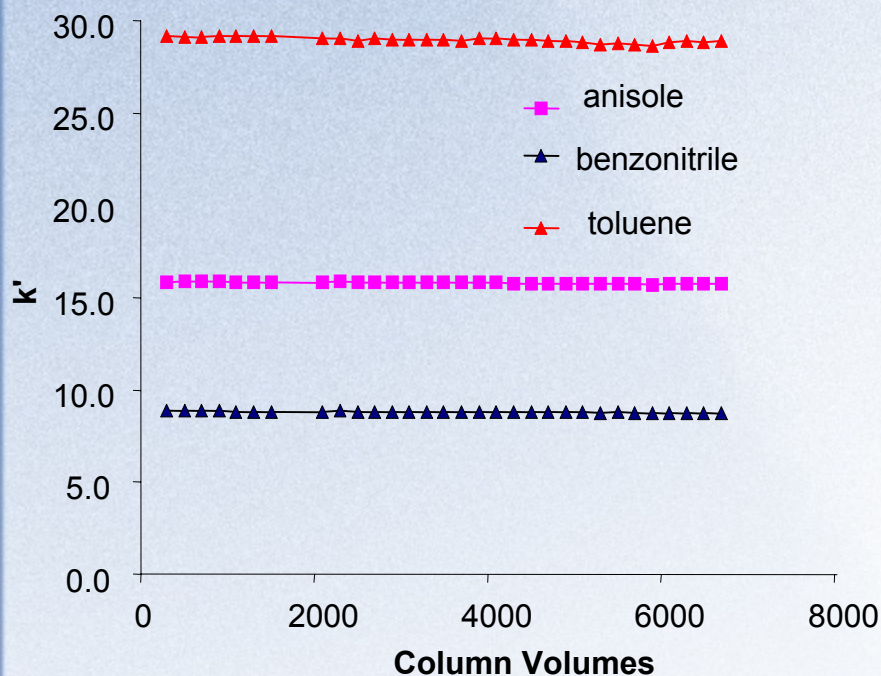
Chromatographic Conditions: Mobile phase: 65/35 ACN/(20 mM acetic acid, 5 mM octylamine pH=5 adjusted with ammonium hydroxide; Flow rate:1 ml/min; Temperature: 35 °C;
Solutes: (1) Methapyrilene, (2) Brompheniramine, (3) Doxepin, (4) Amitriptyline, and (5) Nortriptyline. Detection: 254 nm.



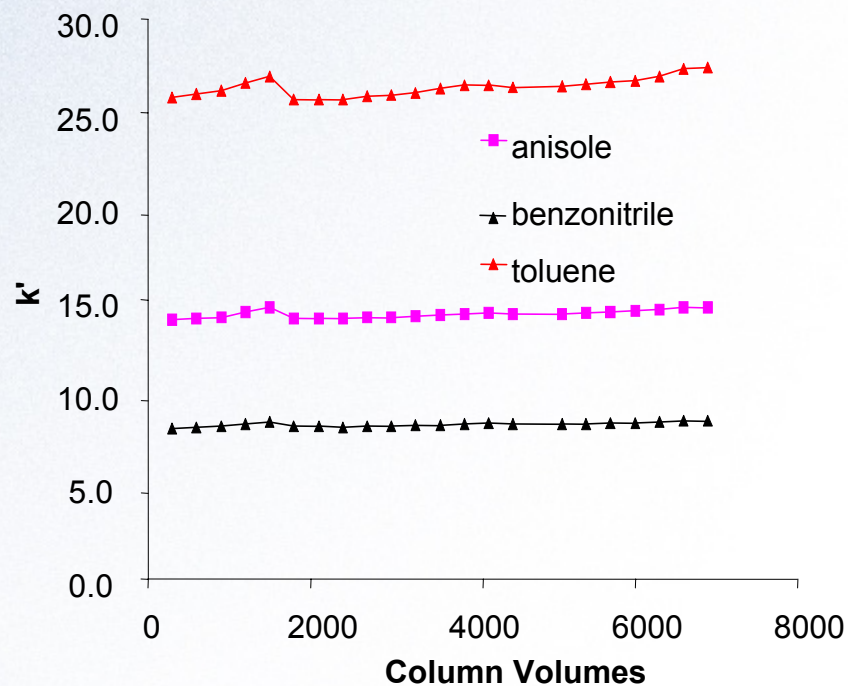
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Chemical Stability

pH 1.0



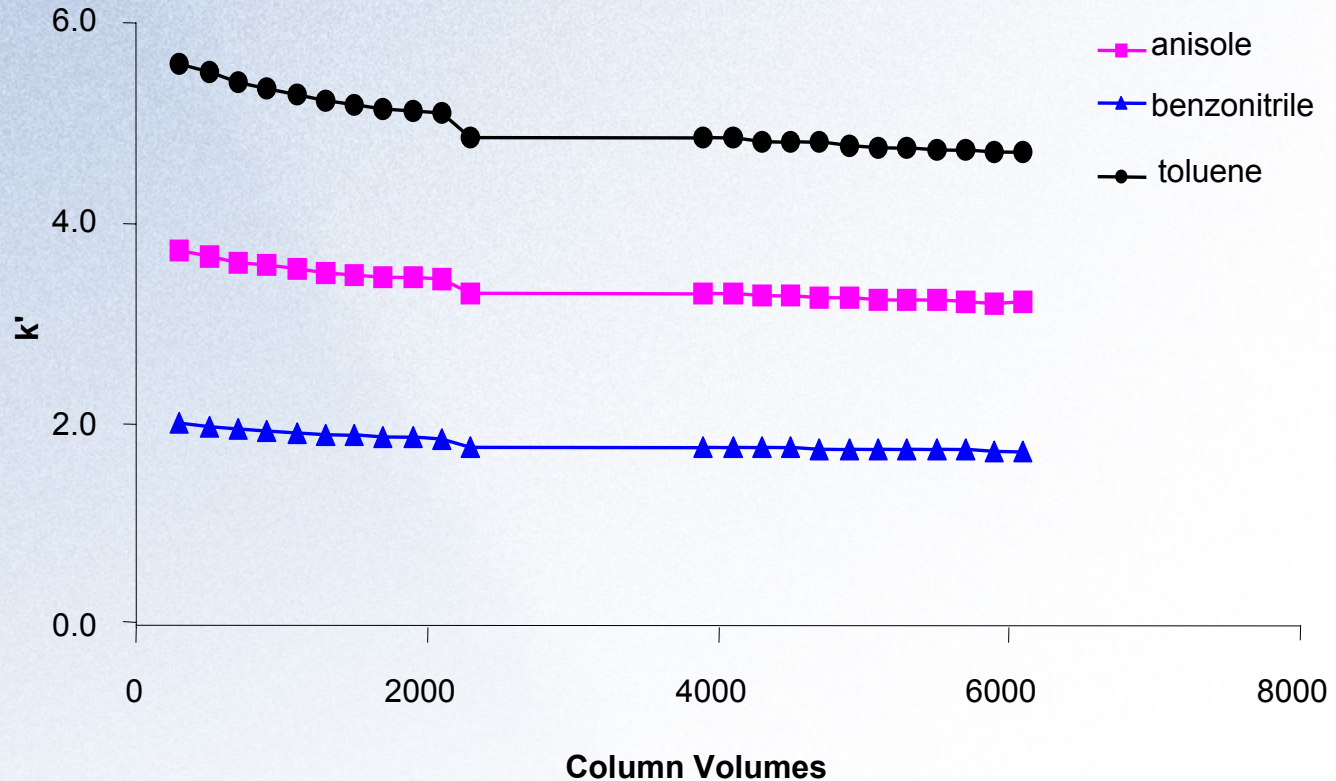
pH 10.0



Exposure and Evaluation Conditions: Mobile phase, 15/85 ACN/0.1M Nitric acid, pH 1.0, or 0.1mM Ammonium hydroxide, pH 10.0; Flow rate, 1.0 ml/min.; Temperature, 30 °C; Injection volume, 5 μ l; Detection at 254 nm; Column, 50 mm x 4.6 mm i.d. ZirChrom-SELECT.



Temperature Stability at 100 °C



Exposure and Evaluation Conditions: Mobile phase, 15/85 ACN/20mM Ammonium acetate, pH 4.5; Flow rate, 1.0 ml/min.; Temperature, 100 °C with Metalox heater; Injection volume, 5 ml; Detection at 254 nm; Column, 50 mm x 4.6 mm I.d., ZirChrom-SELECT.



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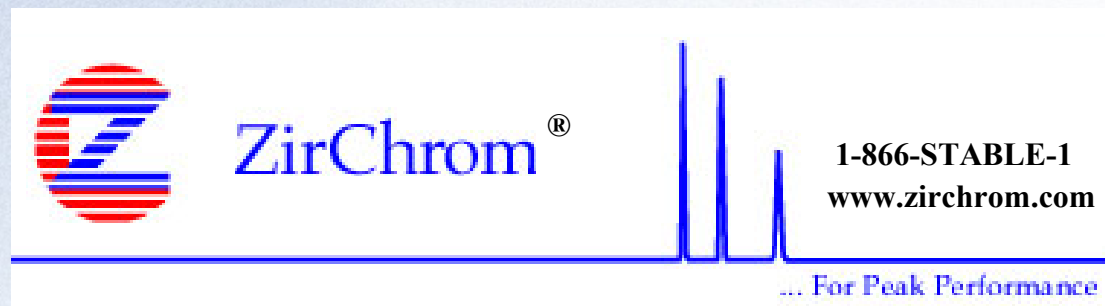
Conclusions

- The ZirChrom-SELECT shows *intermediate selectivity* to ZirChrom-PBD (ODS-like for neutrals) and the ZirChrom-CARB.
- The ZirChrom-SELECT is *Lewis acid site deactivated*.
- The ZirChrom-SELECT has *excellent stability* from pH 1-10 and up to 100°C.
- The amount of “*carbon-character*” *can easily be modified* by the proportion of carbon layer and polymer coating.
- The ZirChrom-SELECT phase has *good column efficiency* compared to other commercial phases.



Thanks *very much*
for listening!

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