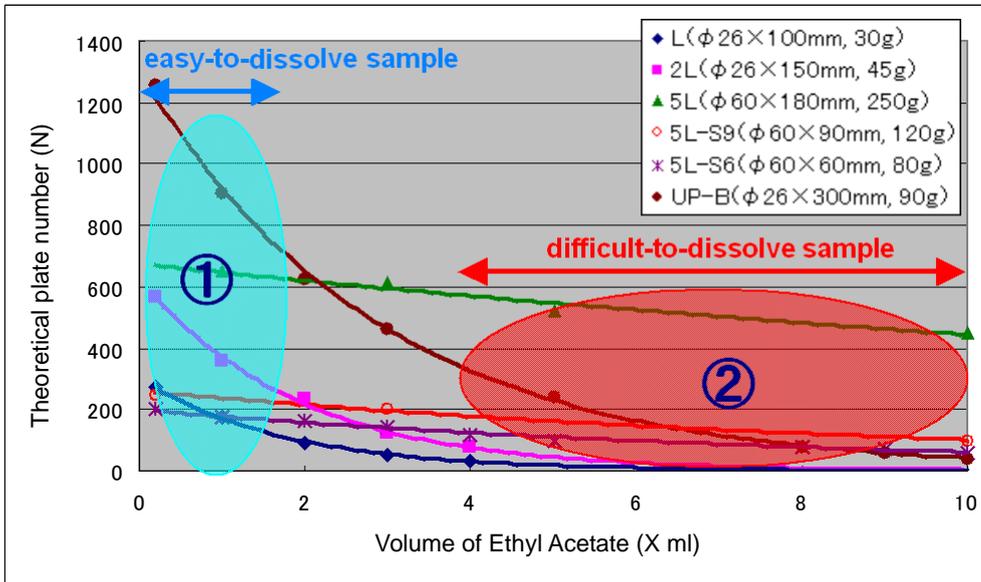


Appropriate Column Selection for Samples dissolved in Polar Solvents

(I) Shape of Column and Column Performance

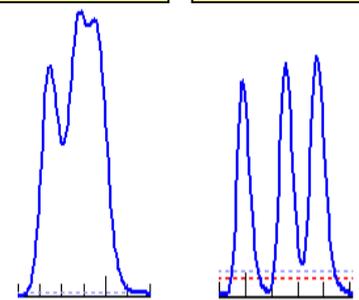
It is advisable to use solvents to dissolve the sample that is the same as or similar to the mobile phase, when doing a preparative chromatography. However, there are many samples that can be dissolved only by high polar solvents. High polar solvent used to dissolve the sample could often result in poor chromatography. Also, the shape of the column could vary the end result.



[Area① in the diagram on left]

Sample dissolved in solvent containing no or a little polar solvent or an easy-to-dissolve sample: Column performance (or theoretical plate number) is in direct proportion to the column length.

Hi-Flash, Size L Ultra Pack, Size B

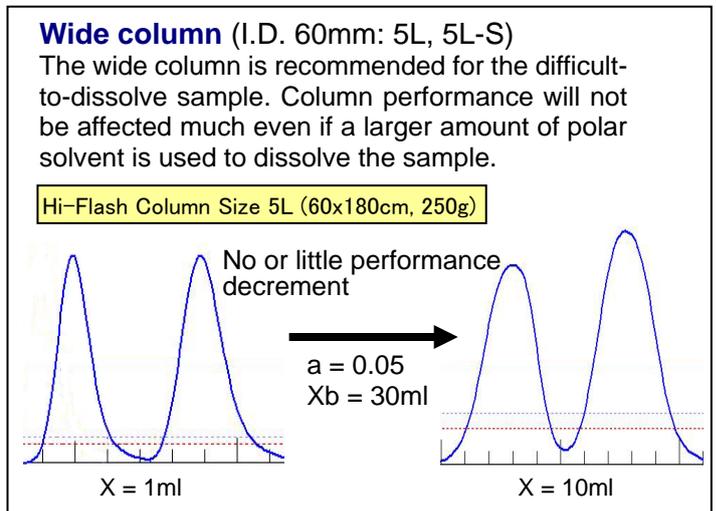
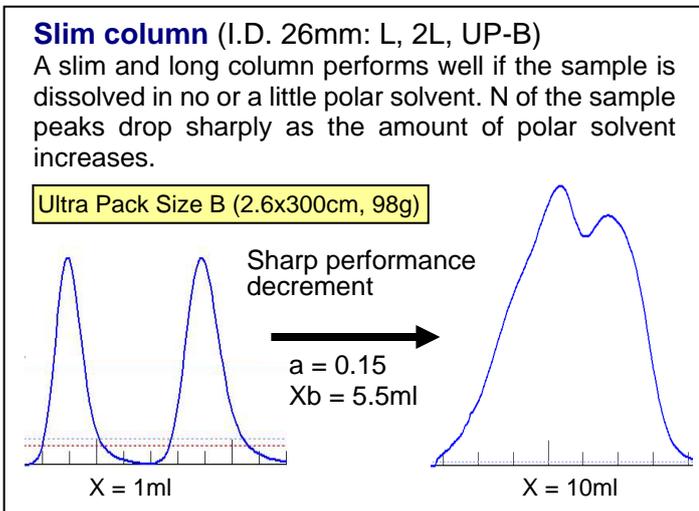


Length: 10cm N = 300 Length: 30cm N = 1000

(N: Theoretical plate number)

[Area② in the diagram above] Sample dissolved in polar solvent or a difficult-to-dissolve sample:

N of the column decreases as an amount of polar solvent increases. Its ratio "a" varies with the column inner diameter. Two chromatograms below require 200 or larger N to make good sample separations. Amount of ethyl acetate used to dissolve the sample: X (ml), Amount of ethyl acetate that makes N smaller than 200: Xb (ml)



(II) Shape of Column and Performance

