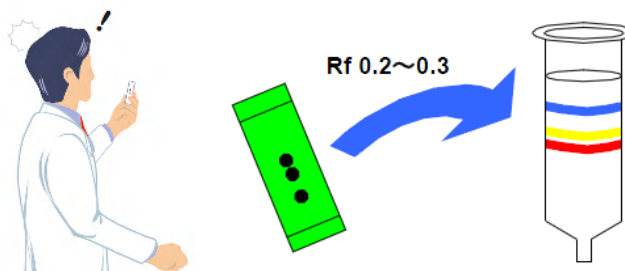


- TRUE Flash Chromatography -



On the Flash Column Chromatography, start with the TLC and see if they are separable. (α : Check the separation factor). Then, adjust the migrating speed R_f of the target compound on TLC. It is equal to controlling the R_f of the sample in the column.

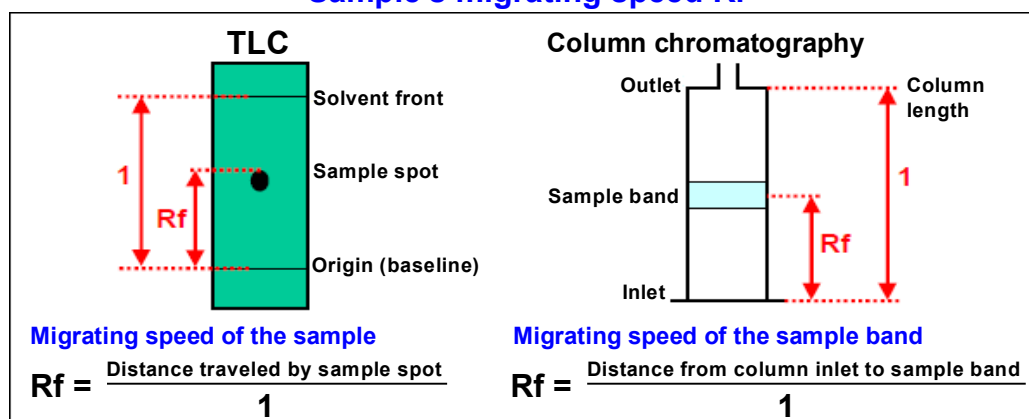
R_f	Eluting position
$R_f 0.2 \Leftrightarrow$	Elutes at 5 CV
$R_f 0.25 \Leftrightarrow$	Elutes at 4 CV (Most efficient elution)
$R_f 0.3 \Leftrightarrow$	Elutes at 3.3 CV

If the migrating speed is too fast, the sample will not be separated.

If too slow, on the other hand, it results in a lengthy run, and the solvents will be wasted.

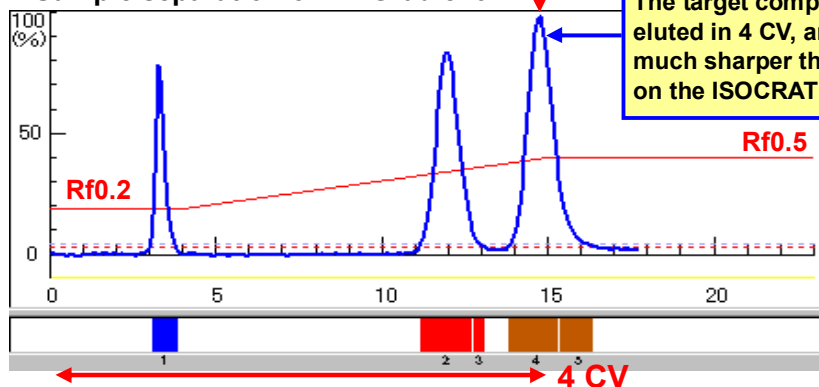
The most efficient chromatography can be achieved by controlling the R_f value in between 0.2 and 0.3. It is the true flash chromatography that can precisely transfer the method obtained on TLC to the actual column chromatography. Yamazen EPC "Smart Flash" purification system automatically develops this most efficient method from the TLC information. (EPC stands for Elution Position Control).

Sample's migrating speed R_f



EPC Flash Chromatography - Perfect Method transfer -

< Sample separation on R_f Gradient >



The target compound will be eluted in 4 CV, and the peaks are much sharper than those done on the ISOCRATIC method.

R_f' : EPC Equation
Real R_f value in the column

Migrating distance D is given by $\int R_f' d(CV)$

Eluting position is given by EPC equation $\int R_f' d(CV) = 1$

