

Installation, Care and Maintenance of Capillary Gas Chromatography Columns

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Application Engineer
January 2015
Happy New Year!

Installation, Care and Maintenance of Capillary Gas Chromatography Columns

or....

"It's not what your column can do for you, but what you can do for your column"

Column Installation

"Getting off to a good start"

Column Installation Procedure

- **Install the column**
- **Leak and installation check**
- **Column conditioning**
- **Setting linear velocity or flow rate**
- **Bleed profile**
- **Test mix**

Column Installation

What type of ferrule should I use?

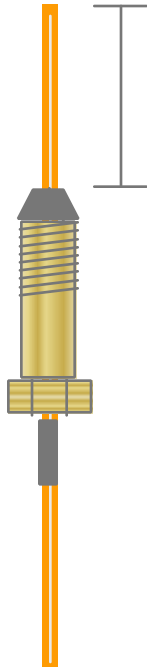
- **Graphite**
- **Graphite/Vespel**
- **Metal Ferrules UltiMetal Plus Flexible Metal Ferrules from Agilent for Capillary Flow Tech. and other GC connections**

Column Installation

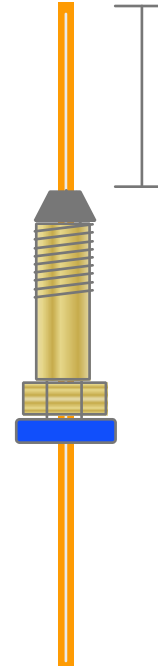
Measuring the right distance

Refer to manufacturers recommendations

White out



Septa



Cutting The Column

**Gently scribe through the polyimide coating.
Do not attempt to cut the glass.**

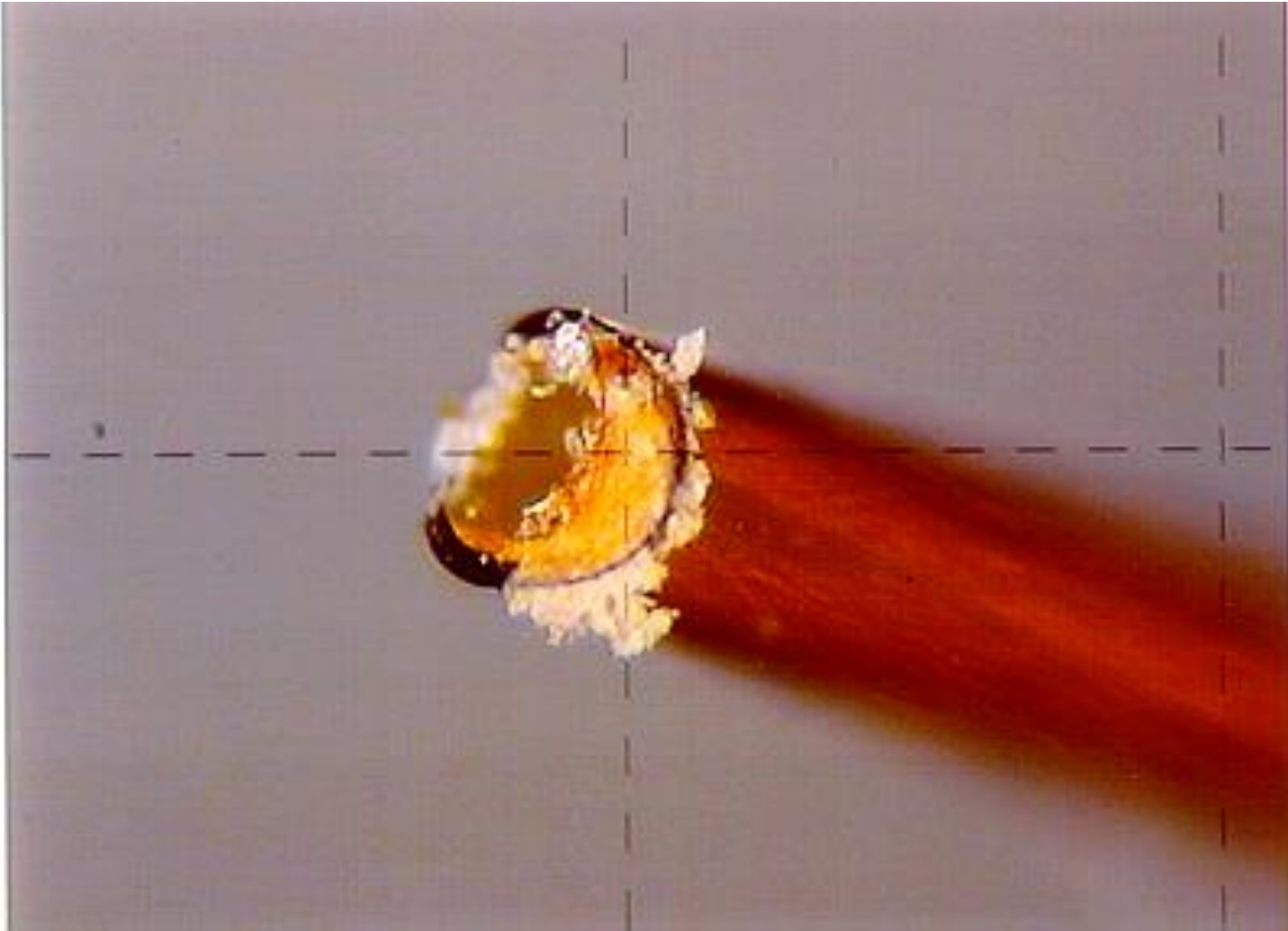
Recommended tools:

**Diamond or carbide tipped pencil; or sapphire
cleaving tool, ceramic wafer
Ocular or 6x magnification glass**

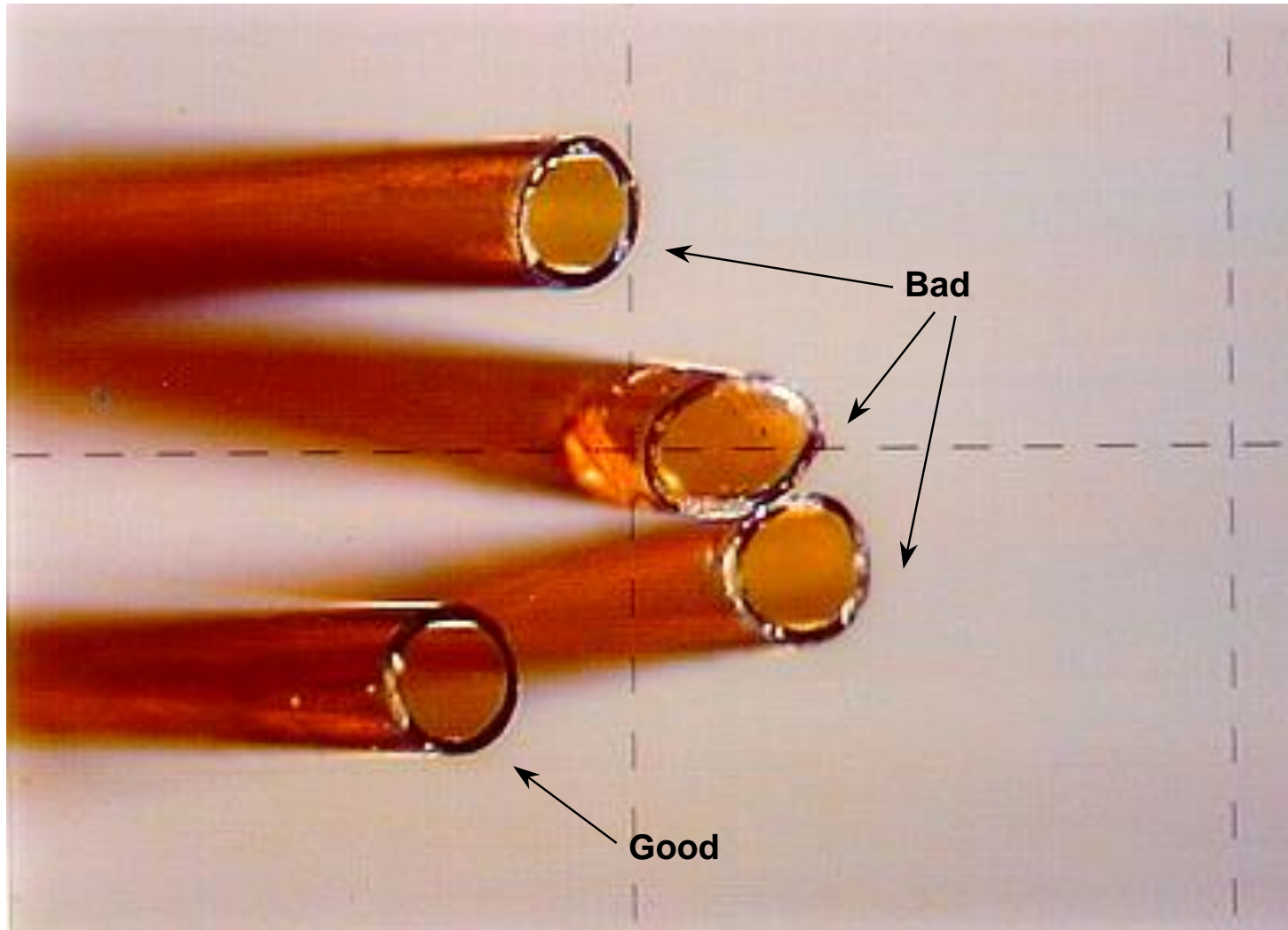
Do not use:

Scissors, file, etc.

Example of a Bad Cut

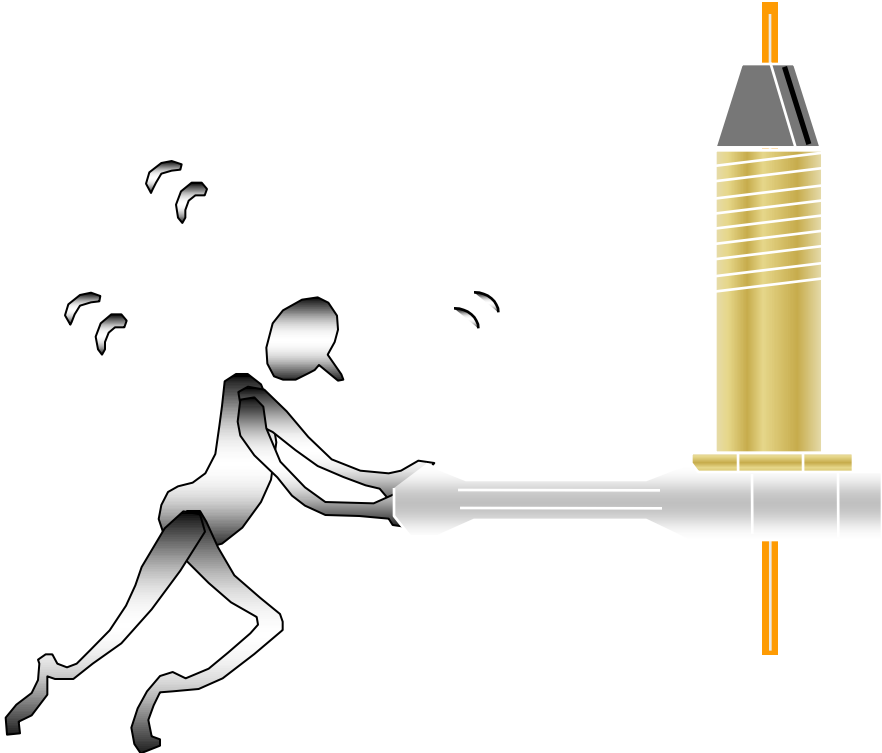


Examples of Column Cuts



Column Installation

How tight is tight?

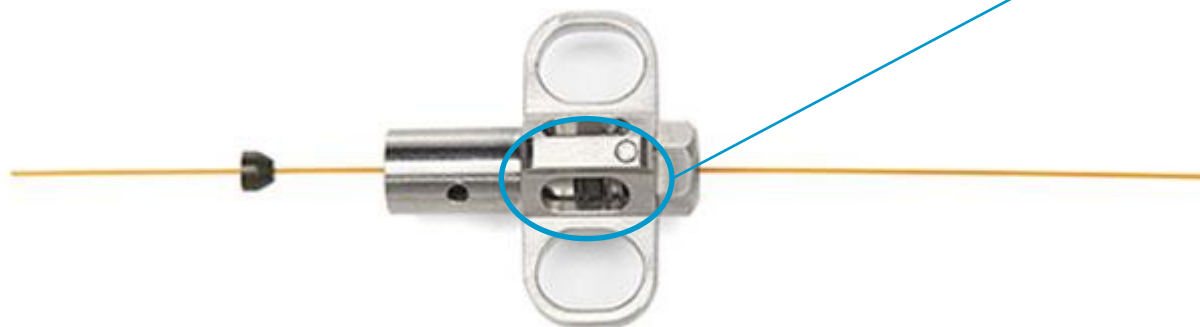


New self tightening column nuts



Agilent's Self Tightening Column Nut

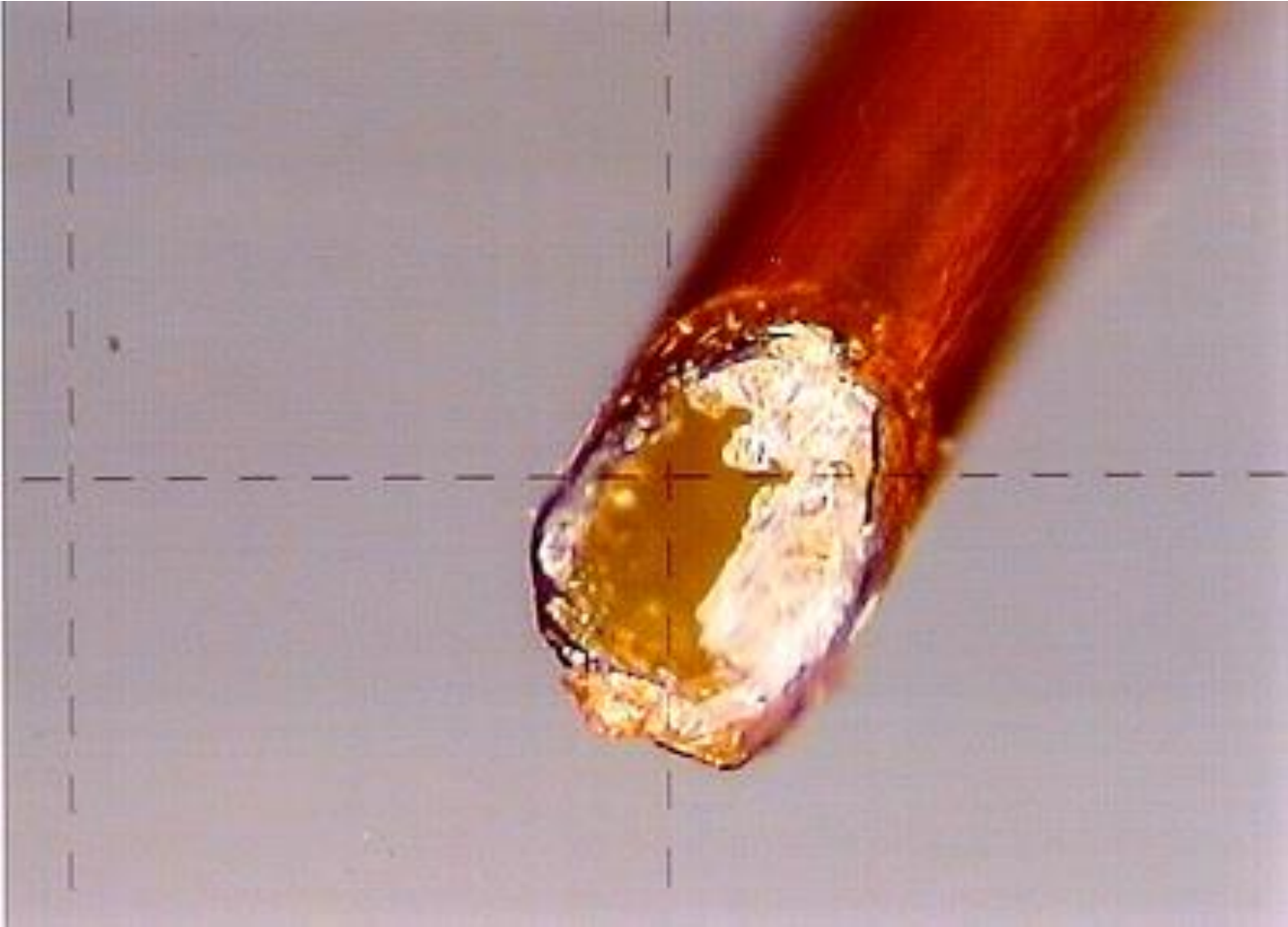
No need to retighten after repeated thermal cycles.
Finger-tight installation—
no tools.



<http://www.chem.agilent.com/en-US/products-services/Parts-Supplies/Chromatography-Spectrometry/GC-and-GC-MS/Self-Tightening-Column-Nuts/Pages/default.aspx>

(easiest to google search: **Agilent "self tightening column nut"**)

Over tightened Ferrule



Column Installation

Leak Check

DO NOT USE SNOOP on GC Columns

Electronic leak detector

IPA/Water

Inject a non-retained peak

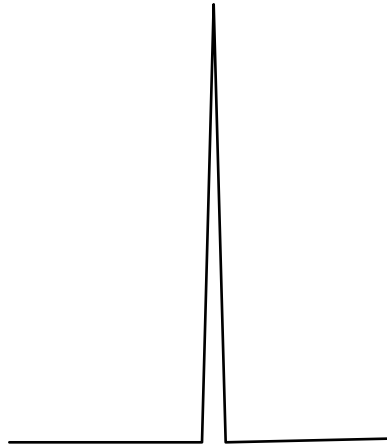
Leak and Installation Check

Inject a non-retained compound on a DB-1

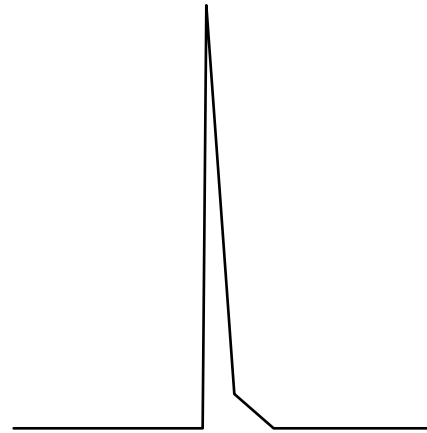
Detector	Compound
FID	Methane or Butane
ECD	MeCl ₂ (headspace or diluted)
NPD	CH ₃ CN-acetonitrile (headspace or diluted)
TCD	Air
MS	Air or Butane

The peak should be sharp and symmetrical

Non-Retained Peak Shapes



Good Installation



Improper Installation or
Injector Leak

Check for: -Too low of a split ratio

-Injector or septum leak

-Liner problem:

(broken, leaking, misplaced)

-Column position in injector and detector

Calculating Linear Velocity

Inject a non-retained compound and obtain the retention time:

$$\bar{\mu} = \frac{L}{t_0}$$

$\bar{\mu}$ = Average linear velocity (cm/sec)

L = Column length (cm)

t_0 = Retention time (sec)

$\bar{\mu}$ is *dependent* on column temperature

$\bar{\mu}$ is *independent* of column diameter

He 35-40 cm/sec

H₂ 45-60 cm/sec

Calculating Flow Rate

Inject a non-retained compound and obtain the retention time:

$$\bar{F} = \frac{\pi r^2 L}{t_0}$$

\bar{F} = Flow rate (mL/min)

r = Column radius (cm)

L = Column length (cm)

t_0 = Retention time (min)

\bar{F} is dependent on column temperature

Measuring flow with a flow meter is often inaccurate



Column Conditioning

System must be leak free before conditioning column
Follow Manufactures Recommendations

Heat the column to the lower of:

Isothermal maximum temperature OR

20° to 30°C above highest operation temperature

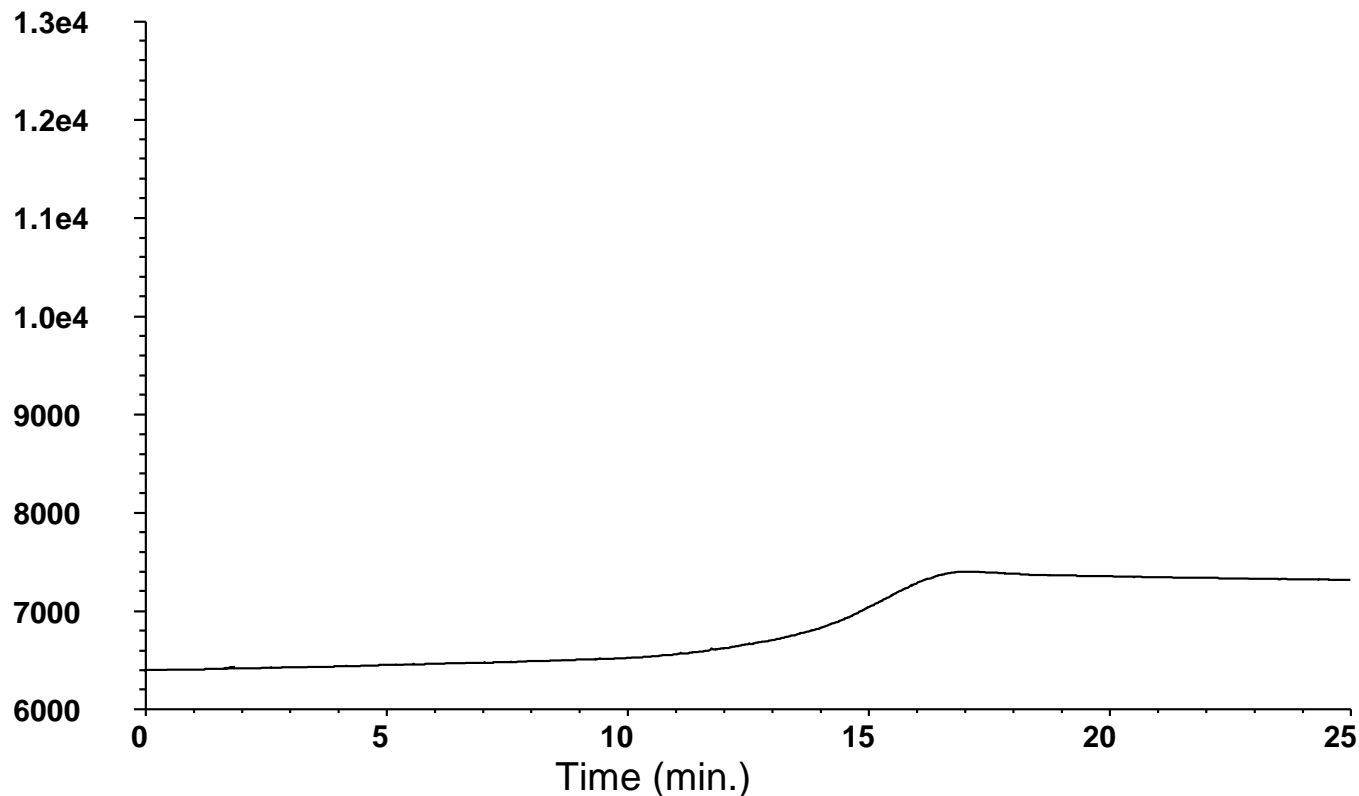
Temperature programming is not necessary

Stop conditioning when the stable baseline is obtained:

1 to 2 hours in most cases

Generating a Bleed Profile

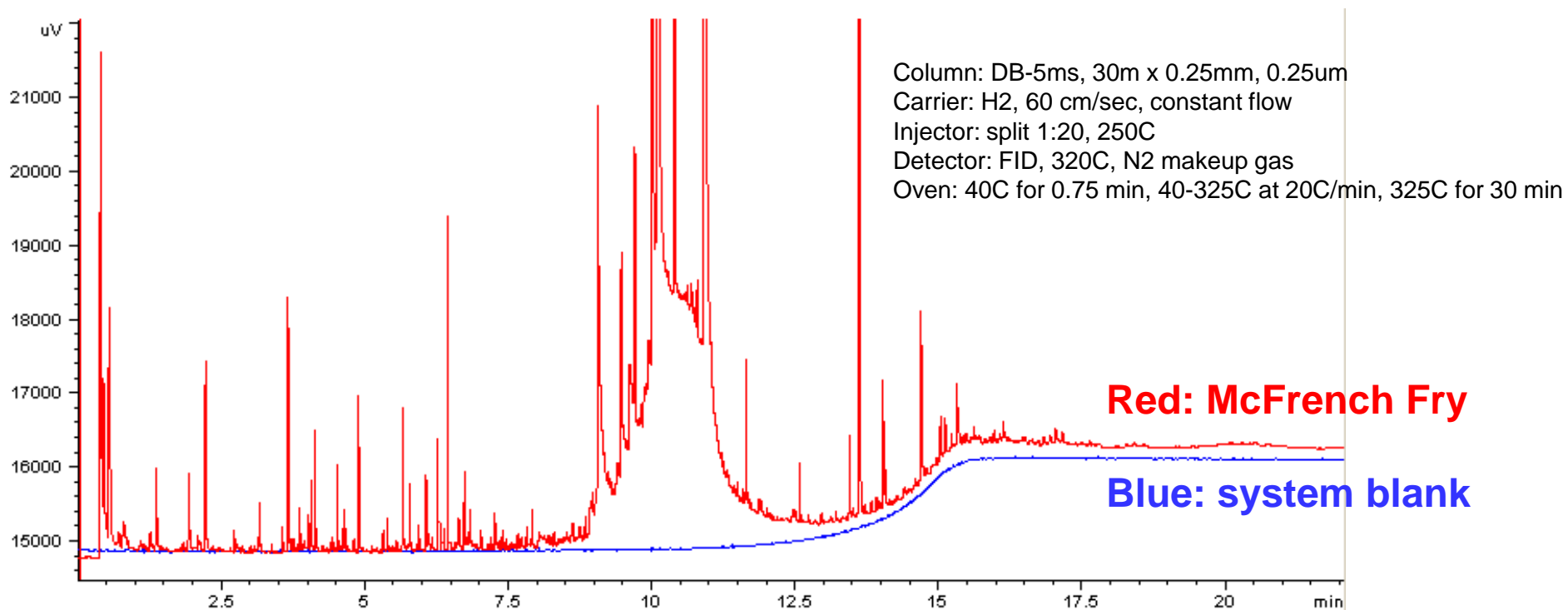
Temperature program the column without an injection*



*DB-1 30m x .32mm I.D., .25 μ m

Temperature program // 40°C, hold 1 min // 20°/min to 320°C, hold 10 min.

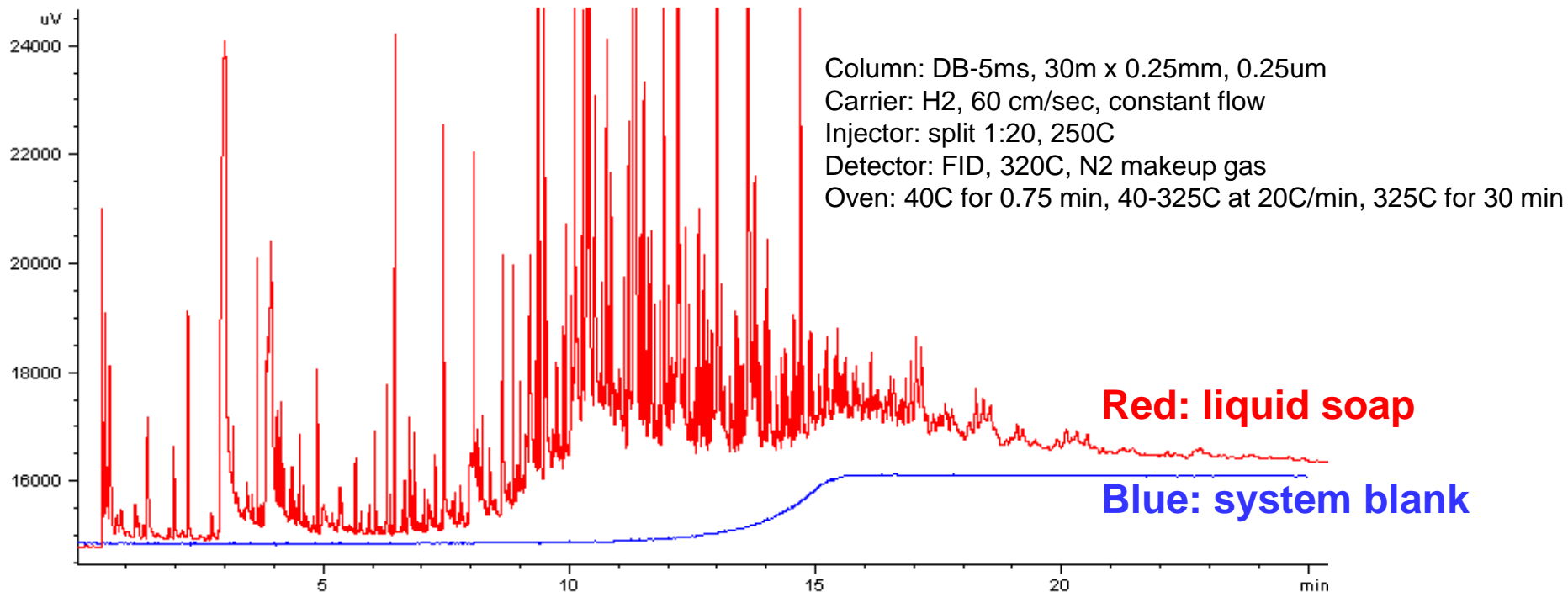
Contamination from French Fry Grease



Procedure:

- (1) Held french fry for 5 seconds.
- (2) Fingertip was wiped with paper towel to remove as much of the offending material as possible.
- (3) Lightly touched the part of the column sticking up above the ferrule.
- (4) Installed column into injector.
- (5) Set oven temperature to 40C.
- (6) Started oven temperature program as soon as oven reached 40C.

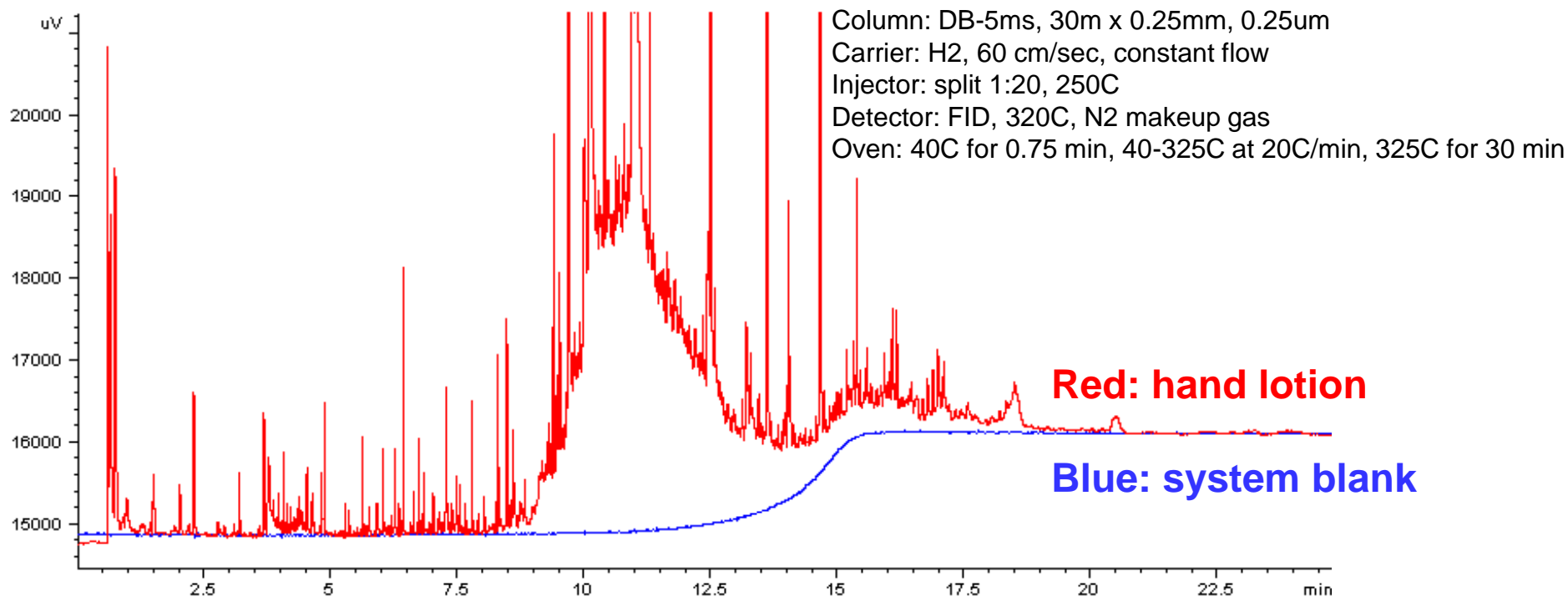
Contamination from Liquid Soap



Procedure:

- (1) One very small drop of liquid placed on one fingertip.
- (2) Fingertip was wiped with paper towel to remove as much of the offending material as possible.
- (3) Lightly touched the part of the column sticking up above the ferrule.
- (4) Installed column into injector.
- (5) Set oven temperature to 40C.
- (6) Started oven temperature program as soon as oven reached 40C.

Contamination from Hand Lotion



Procedure:

- (1) One very small drop of liquid placed on one fingertip.
- (2) Fingertip was wiped with paper towel to remove as much of the offending material as possible.
- (3) Lightly touched the part of the column sticking up above the ferrule.
- (4) Installed column into injector.
- (5) Set oven temperature to 40C.
- (6) Started oven temperature program as soon as oven reached 40C.

Test Mixes

Used to determine how "good" the column is



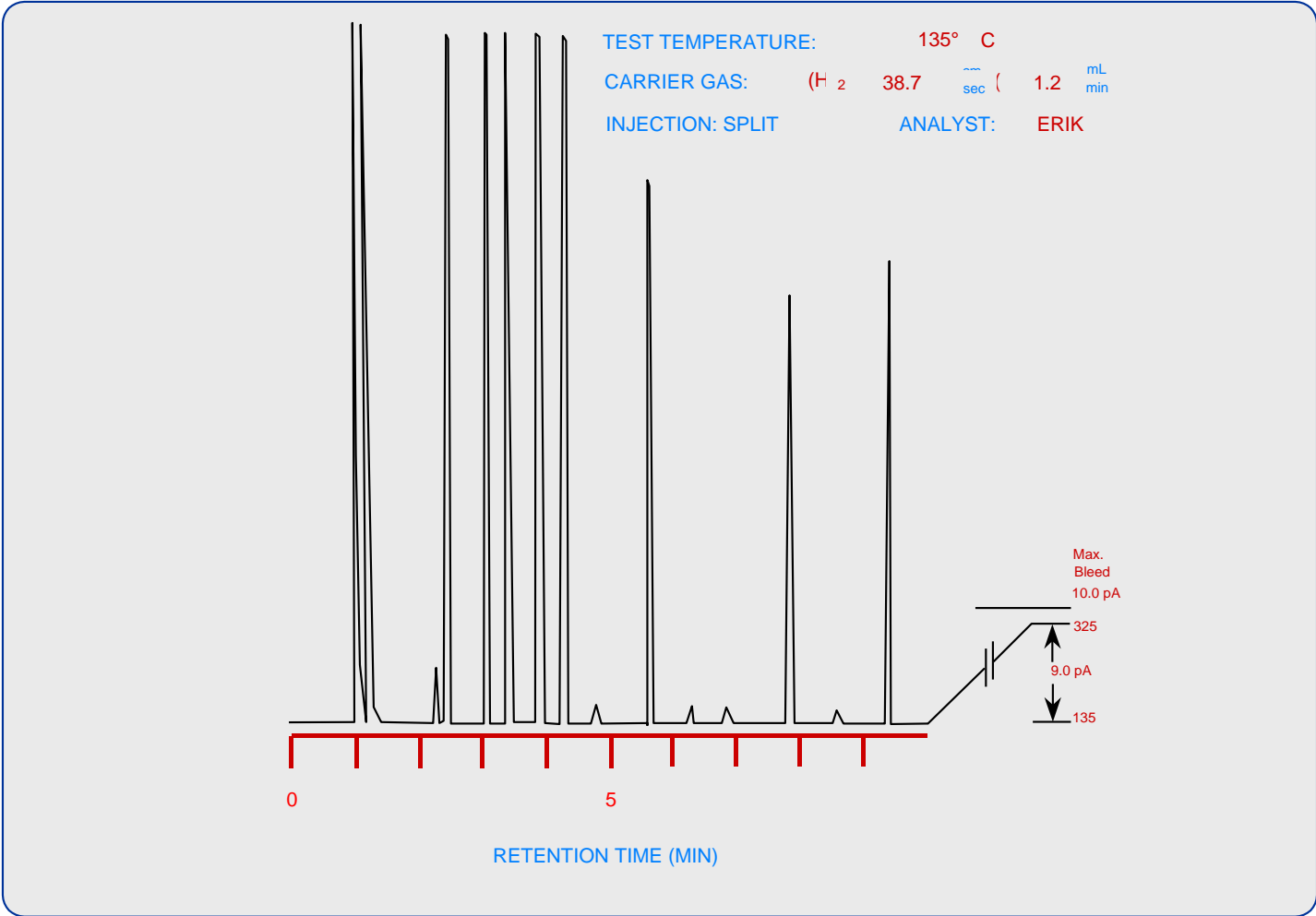
Column Performance Summary

PART NO: 1225032
 COLUMN I.D. NO.: 3303121
 LIQUID PHASE: DB-5
 FILM THICKNESS: 0.25 µm
 COLUMN DIMENSIONS:
 30 m X 0.252 mm
 TEMPERATURE LIMITS:
 -60° C TO 325° C (350° C PROGRAM)

THEORETICAL PLATES/METER:	MIN	SPEC	ACTUAL		
PENTADECANE	3900		4389		
COATING EFFICIENCY:					
PENTADECANE	90.0		95.5		
RETENTION INDEX:	MIN <td>SPEC <td>MAX <td>SPEC <td>ACTUAL</td> </td></td></td>	SPEC <td>MAX <td>SPEC <td>ACTUAL</td> </td></td>	MAX <td>SPEC <td>ACTUAL</td> </td>	SPEC <td>ACTUAL</td>	ACTUAL
1-UNDECANOL	1371.04	1372.04		1371.43	
ACENAPHTHYLENE	1459.34	1460.34		1459.53	
PEAK HEIGHT RATIO:					
4-CHLOROPHENOL/ METHYL NONANOATE					0.83
4-PROPYLANILINE/ METHYL NONANOATE					1.14

COMPOUND IDENTIFICATION	RETENTION TIME (R)	PARTITION RATIO (k)	PEAK WIDTH (W 1/2)
1,6-HEXANEDIOL	2.51	0.9	0.019
4-CHLOROPHENOL	2.95	1.3	0.022
METHYL NONANOATE	3.21	1.5	0.022
4-PROPYLANILINE	3.81	1.9	0.026
TRIDECANE	4.20	2.2	0.027
1-UNDECANOL	5.52	3.3	0.036
ACENAPHTHYLENE	8.00	5.2	0.053
PENTADECANE	9.58	6.4	0.062
Approximately 5-10 ng on column			
o	1.29		

Chromatographic Performance



Test Mixture Components

Compounds

Hydrocarbons

FAME's, PAH's

Alcohols

Acids

Bases

Purpose

Efficiency

Retention

Retention

Activity

Acidic Character

Basic Character

Own Test Mixture

- **More specific to your application**
- **Selective detectors**
- **Concentrations specific to your application**
- **Use same instrument conditions**
- **Easiest to simply inject a calibration standard**
- **Store for future measure of column performance**

An Ounce of Prevention.....

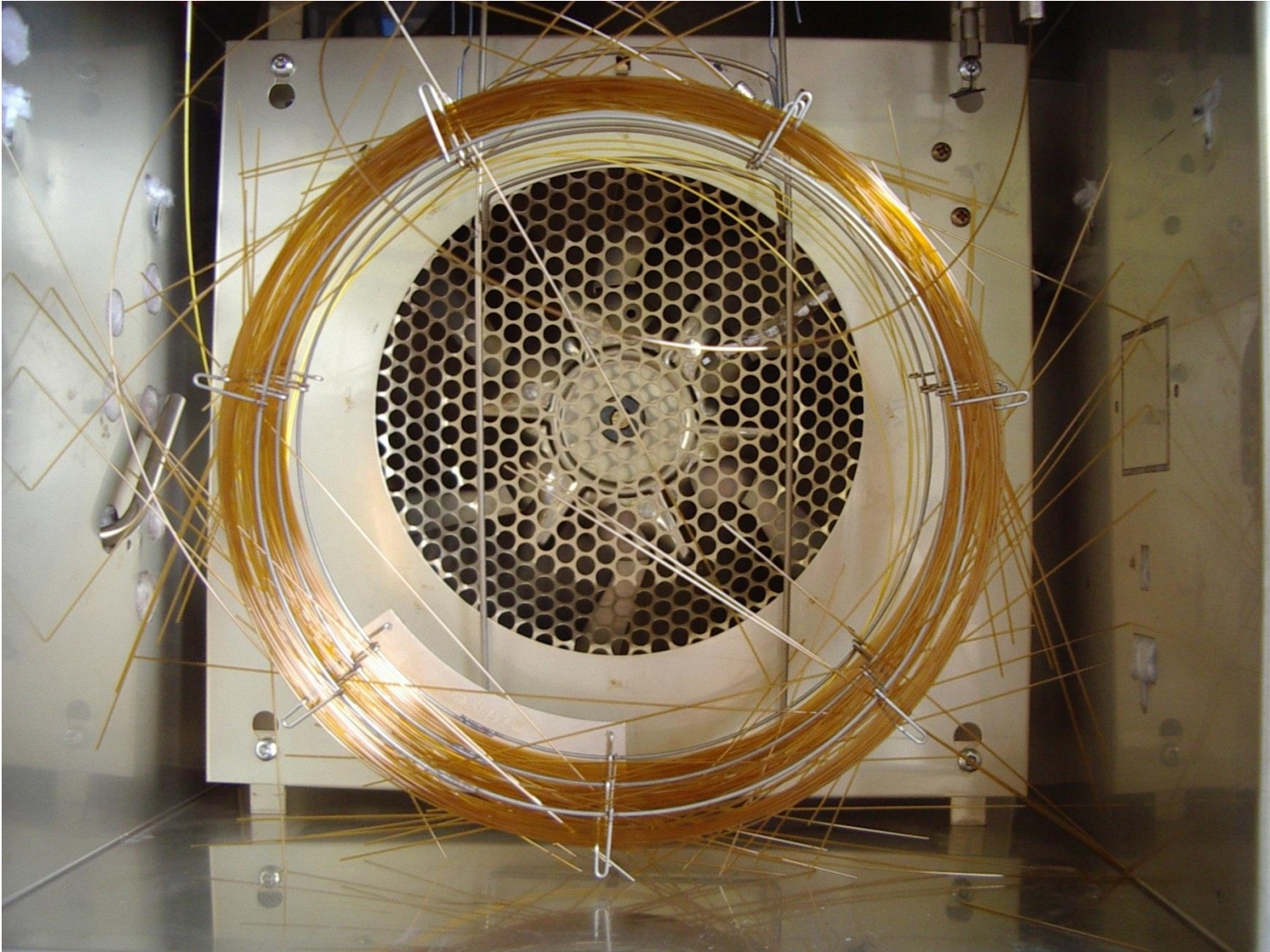
Common Causes of Column Performance Degradation

- **Physical damage to the polyimide coating**
- **Thermal damage**
- **Oxidation (O₂ damage)**
- **Chemical damage by samples DCM and H₂**
- **Contamination**

Physical Damage to The Polyimide Coating

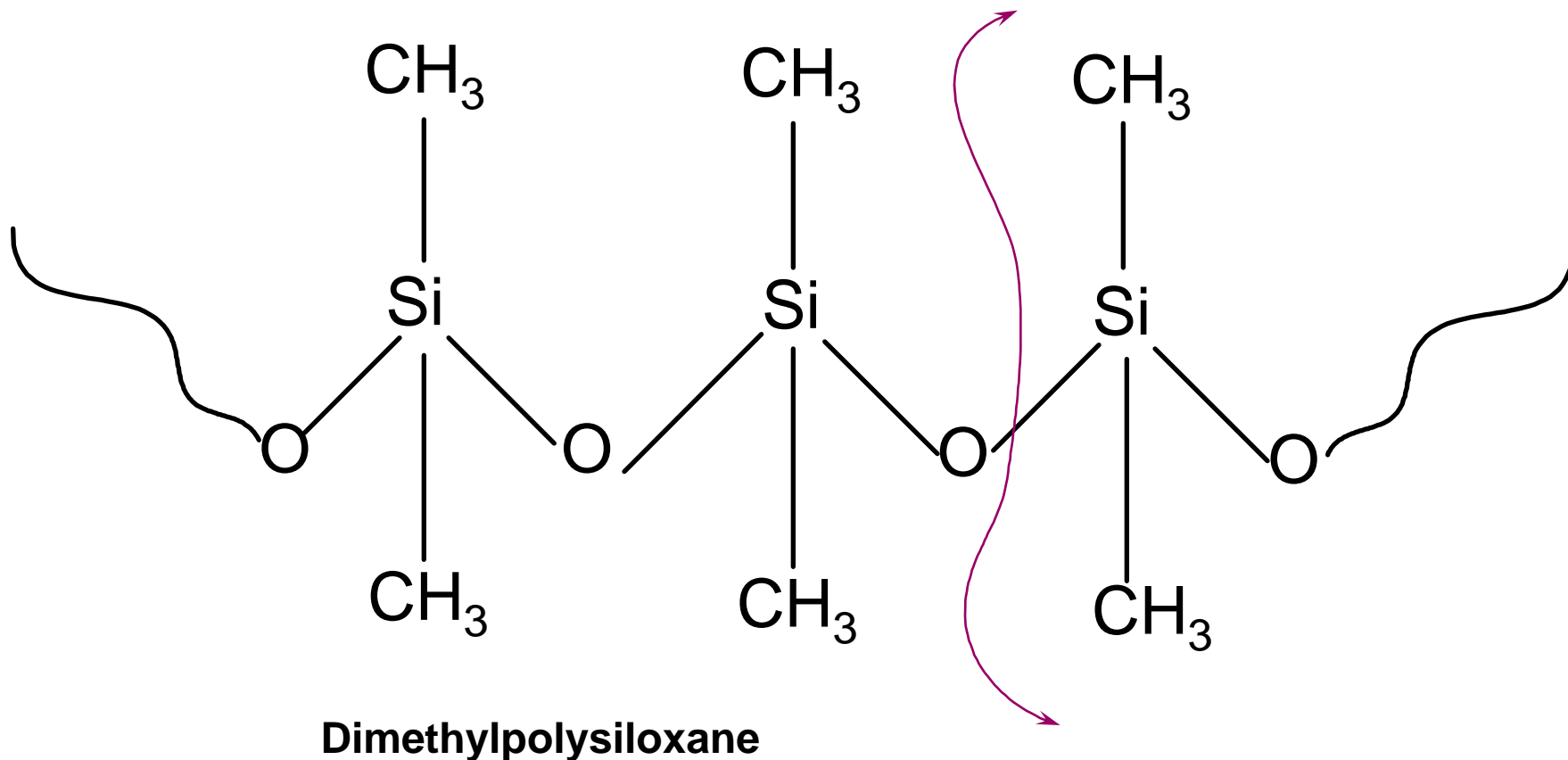
- **Smaller diameter tubing is more flexible than larger diameter tubing.**
- **Avoid scratches and abrasions**
- **Immediate breakage does not always occur upon physical damage**

NOT what you want your column to look like!



Thermal Damage

Degradation of the stationary phase is increased at higher temperatures. Breakage along the polymer backbone.



Thermal Damage

What To Do If It Happens

- **Disconnect column from detector**
- **“Bake out” overnight at isothermal limit**
- **Remove 10-15 cm from column end**
- **On most columns one wrap = 1/2 meter**

Thermal Damage

- **Rapid degradation of the stationary phase caused by excessively high temperatures**

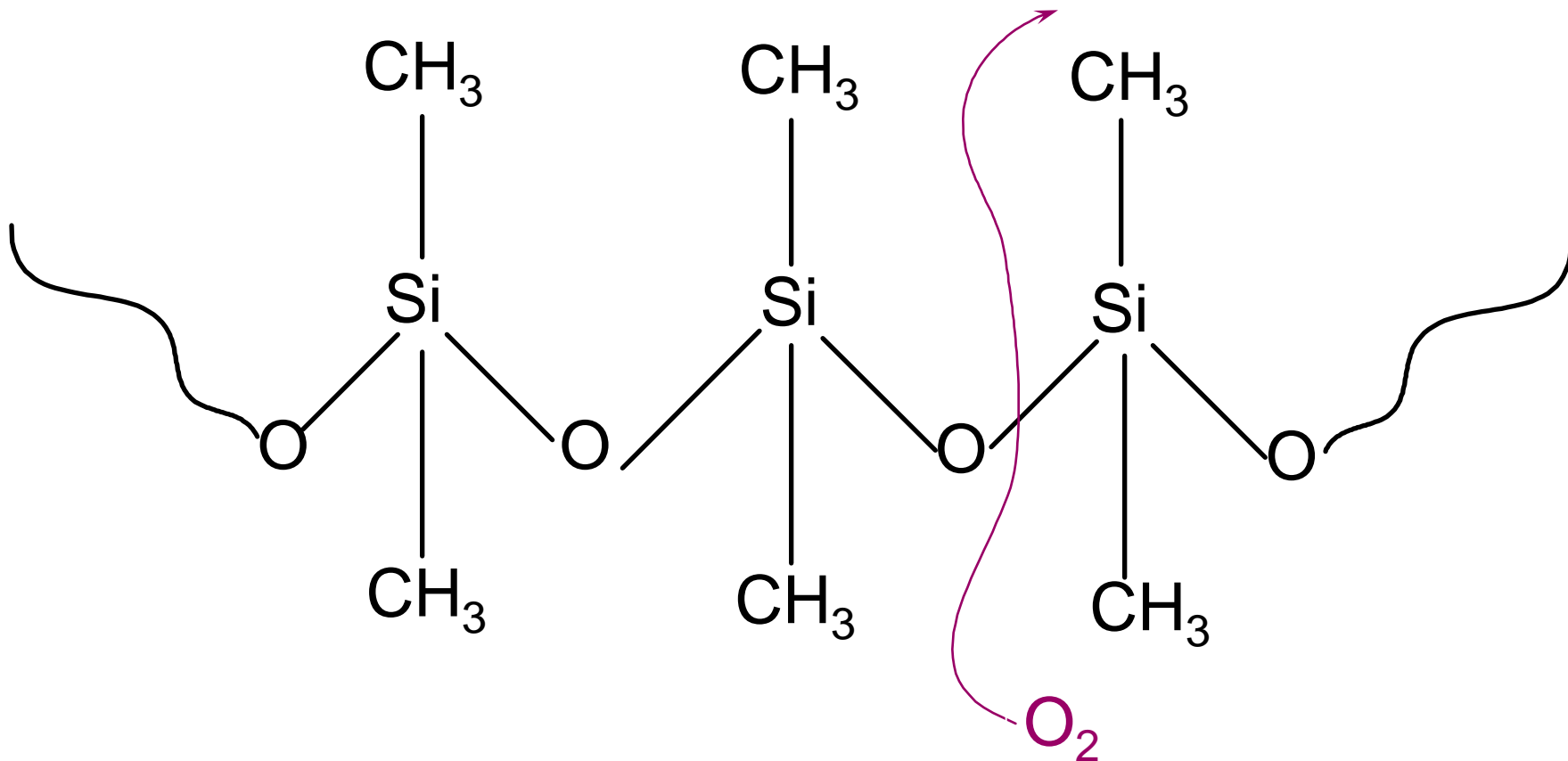
Isothermal limit = Indefinite time

Programmed limit = 5-10 minutes 325/350

- **Temporary "column failure" below lower temperature**
Polar or Specialty columns have lower oven temps.

Oxidation (O₂ Damage)

Oxygen in the carrier gas rapidly degrades the stationary phase. The damage is accelerated at higher temperatures. Damage along the polymer backbone is irreversible.



Dimethylpolysiloxane

Oxygen Damage

- **Causes rapid damage to the column**
- **Usually results in irreversible column damage**

How to Prevent Column Damage by Oxygen

- High quality carrier gas (4 nine's or greater)
- Leak free injector and carrier lines
 - Change septa
 - Maintain gas regulator fittings
- Appropriate impurity traps
- Use Gas Clean Filters from Agilent

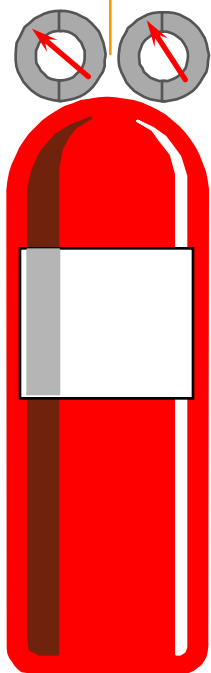


Configurations for Carrier Gas Purifiers

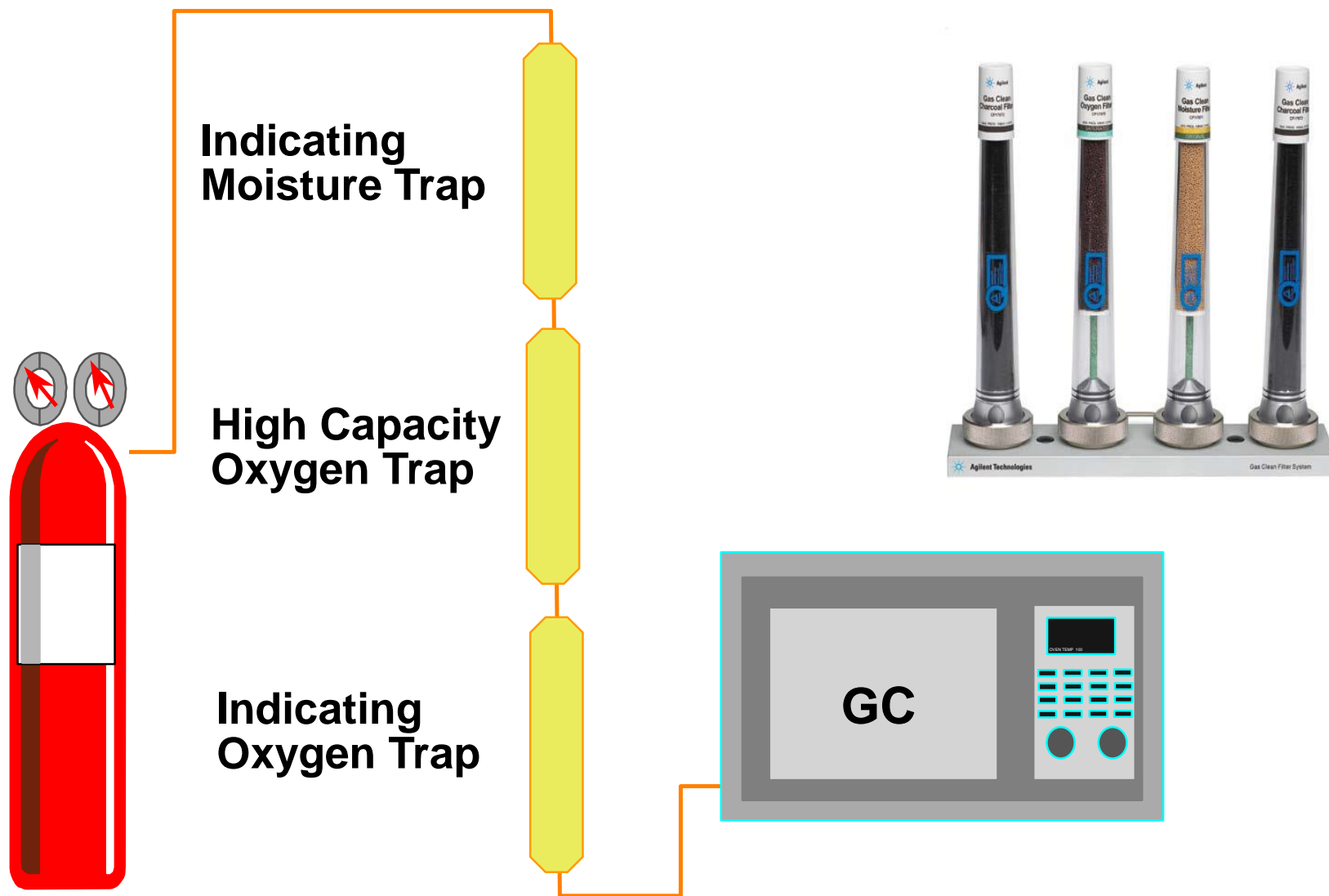
Indicating
Moisture Trap

High Capacity
Oxygen Trap

Indicating
Oxygen Trap



Configurations for Carrier Gas Purifiers



Chemical Damage

Bonded and cross-linked columns have excellent chemical resistance except for inorganic acids and bases

HCl

NH₃

KOH

NaOH

H₂SO₄

H₃PO₄

HF

etc.

Chemical damage will be evident by excessive bleed, lack of inertness or loss of resolution/retention

Chemical Damage

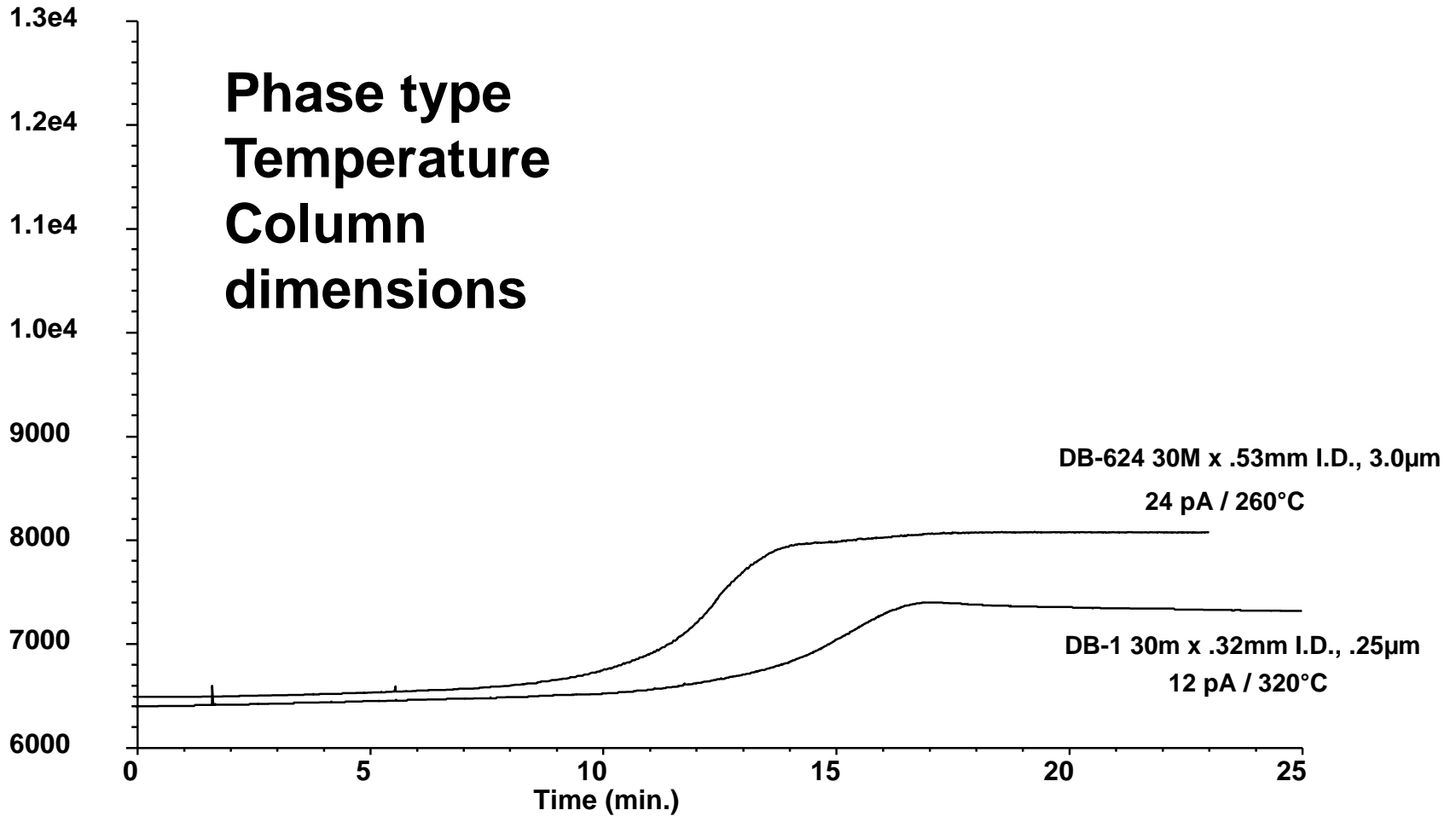
What To Do If It Happens

- Remove 1/2 - 1 meter from the front of the columns
- Removing one wrap is = to 1/2 meter on a 7" column
- Severe cases may require removal of up to 5 meters

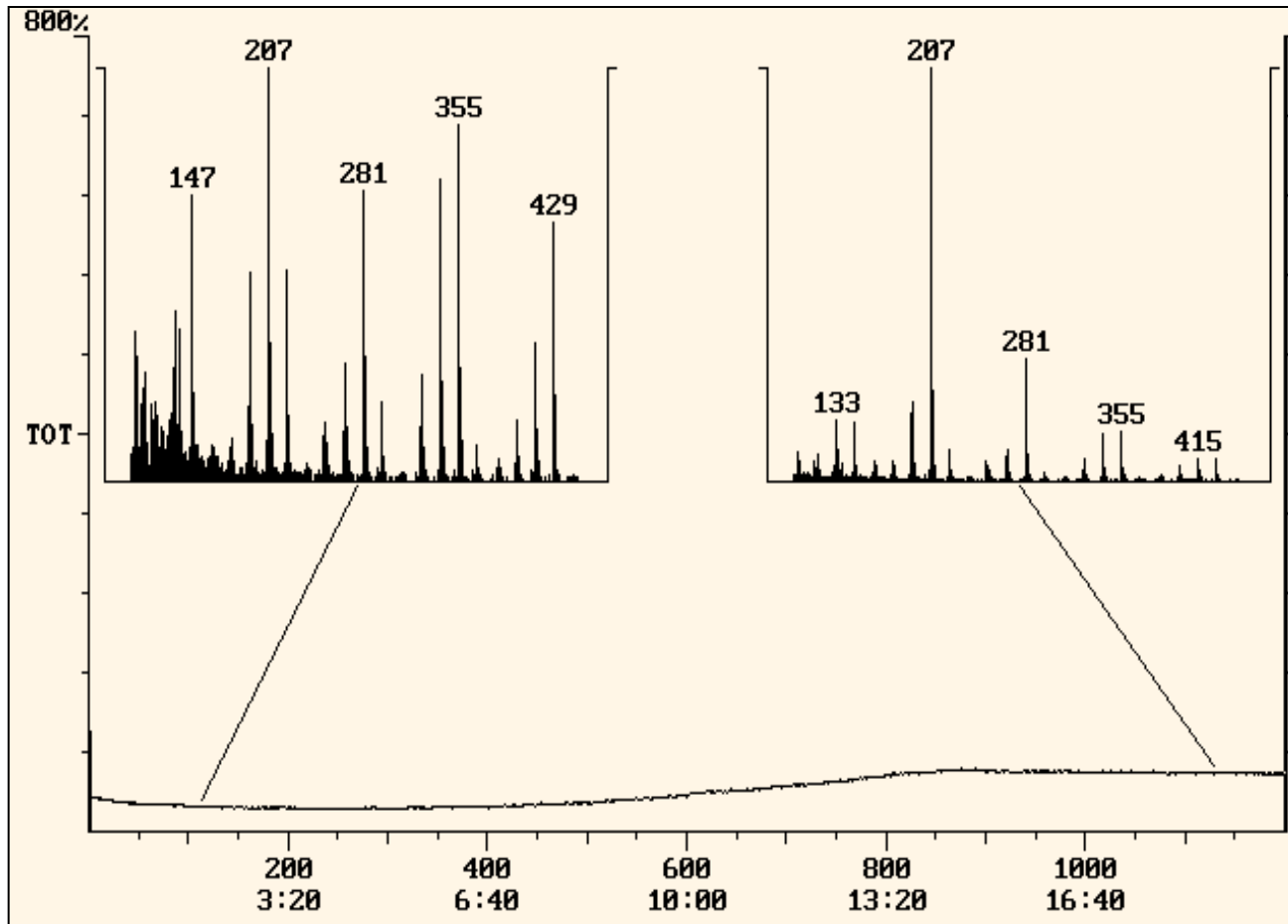
What is Normal Column Bleed

Normal background signal generated by the elution of normal degradation products of the column stationary phase

Column Bleed is Influenced by:



Mass Spectrum of Phenylmethylpolysiloxane Column Bleed (Normal Background)



Mass spectral library search is not always accurate

What is a Bleed Problem?

IT IS:

An abnormal elevated baseline at **High Temperature**

IT IS NOT:

A high baseline at **Low Temperature**

Wandering or drifting baseline at any temperature

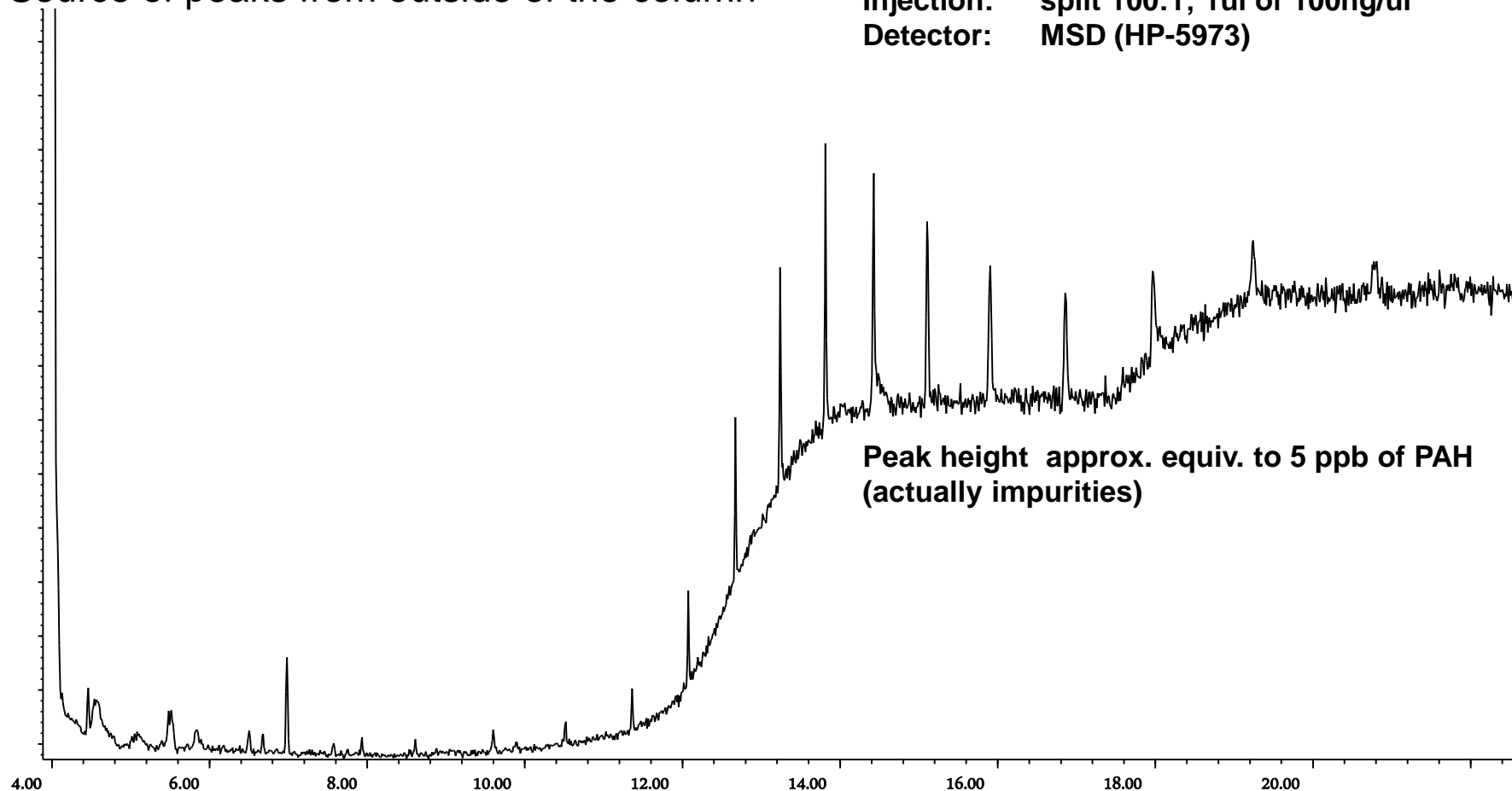
Discrete peaks

Bleed Profiles (MSD)

Discrete peaks are NOT bleed

Source of peaks from outside of the column

Columns: HP 5MS
30mx0.25mmx0.25um
Oven: 80 to 160C at 25 C/min,
160 to 320 C at 3 C/min(4),
320 to 325 C at 20C/min(4)
Injection: split 100:1; 1ul of 100ng/ul
Detector: MSD (HP-5973)



Column Contamination

- **Fouling of GC and column by contaminants**
- **Mimics nearly every chromatographic problems**



Symptoms of Contamination

- **Poor peak shape**
- **Loss of separation (resolution)**
- **Changes in retention**
- **Reduced peak size**
- **Baseline disturbances (semi-volatiles only)**



Typical Samples That Contain a Large Amount of Residues

Biological (Blood, Urine, Tissue, Plants)

Soils

Foods

Waste Water

Sludges

All samples contain residues!! (even standards!)



Other Sources of Contamination

- **Septum and ferrule particles**
- **Gas and trap impurities**
- **Unknown sources (vials, syringes, etc.)**

Non-Volatile Residues

Any portion of the sample that does not elute from the column or remains in the injector.

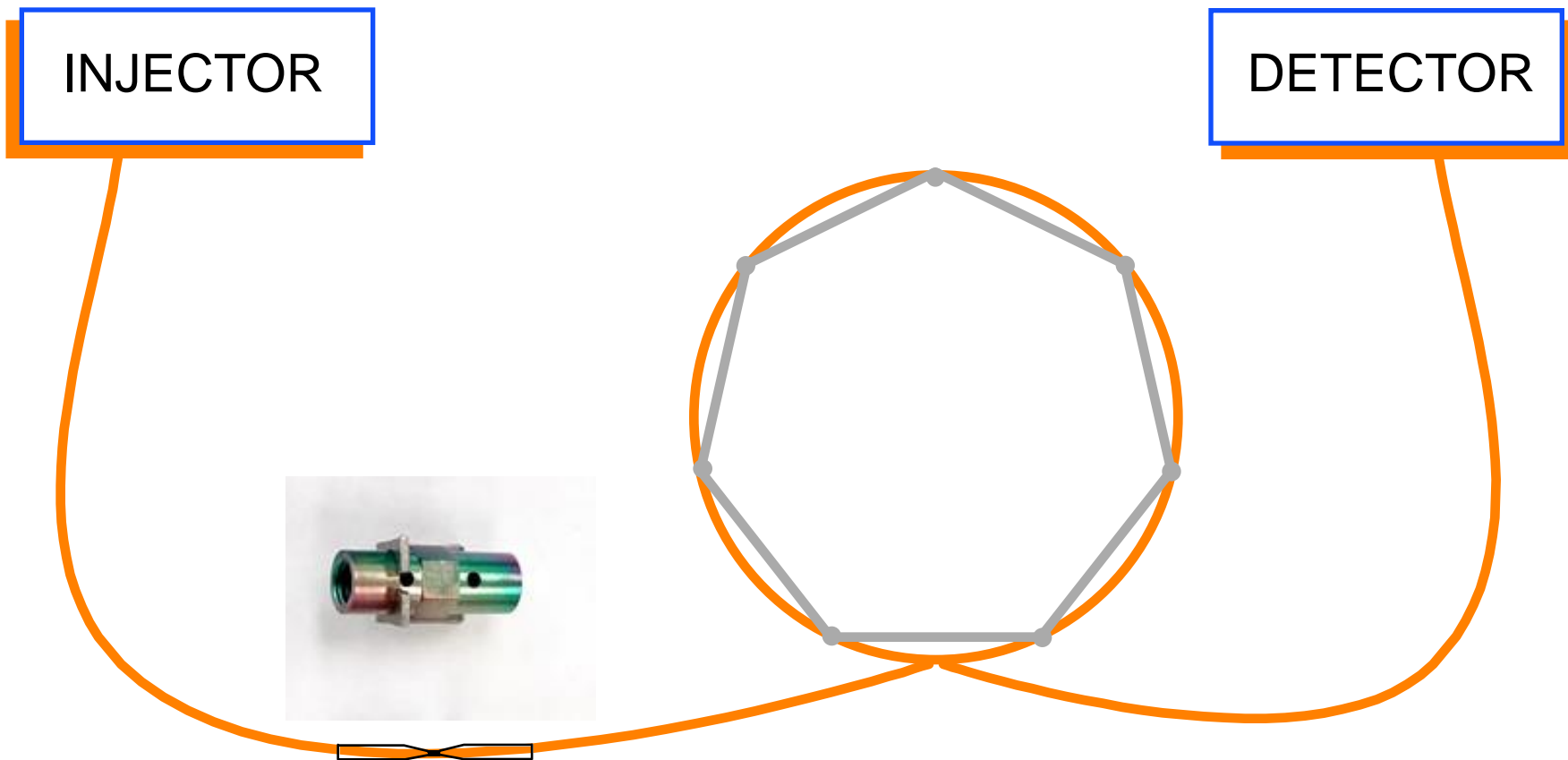
Semi-Volatile Residues

Any portion of the sample that elutes from the column after the current chromatographic run.

Methods to Minimize Non-Volatile Residue Problems

- **Sample cleanup**
- **Packed injection port liners**
- **Guard columns**

Guard Column or Retention Gap



The guard column is 3 - 5 meters of deactivated fused silica tubing with the same diameter as the analytical column. It is connected with a zero dead volume union.

Non-Volatile Contamination

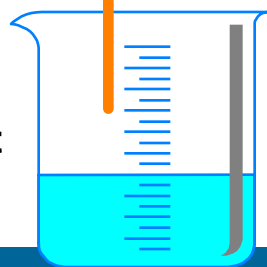
What To Do If It Happens

- Do not “bake out” the column
- Front End Maintenance
 - clean or change the injector liner
 - clean the injector
 - cut off 1/2 -1 meter of the front of the column
- Turn the column around
- Solvent rinse the column
- Cut the column in half

Rinse Kit

- > **Column must be bonded & cross linked!**
- > Remove 15 – 30 cm from injector end
- > Solvent flow should be from detector end to injector end
- > Solvent order:
 - from polar to non-polar
 - i.e. MeOH, DCM, Hexane
- > Each successive solvent must be soluble in the previous one.
- > Try to include injection solvent
- > Avoid High BP solvents
- > Do not rinse acid modified columns with water or alcohols (FFAP)

Beaker for solvent collection



1/16" flexible line to regulated pressure source

Injector end

Capillary column

Special connector and ferrule

Special adapter

Cap

Vial

Capillary column

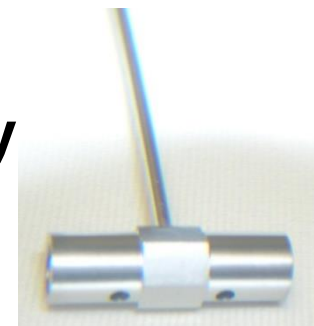


Agilent Technologies

Semi-Volatile Contamination

What To Do If It Happens

- **“Bake out” the column**
 - Limit to 1-2 hours
 - Longer times may polymerize some contamination and reduces column life
- **Solvent rinse the column**
- **Consider utilizing Back Flush Technology**



Column Storage

- **Place septa over the ends**
- **Return to column box**

Always Remember to:

- **Start with a good installation**
- **Maintain an oxygen free system**
- **Avoid physical, thermal, and chemical damage**
- **Take steps to prevent contamination**

**Thank you and remember to
call Technical Support!!**

**1-800-227-9770 Select Opt.
#3, #3 then #1**

1-866-422-5571 (FAX)

e-mail gc-column-support@agilent.com

