

Common issues of aqueous injections on Capillary Columns.

The most common issues of aqueous injections on Capillary columns are caused due to following reasons.

- 1. Injector problems: Back flash due to the large expansion volume of water.
- 2. Column Problems: Stationary phase degradation due to,
 - •Solvent stationary phase mismatch.
 - Poor wet ability of many stationary phases by water.
 - Puddles.

These causes,

- •Damage to stationary phase.
- Change in Retention Times.
- Change in Selectivity.
- Increase in Bleed.

Recommendations & Precautions:

Recommendations to Minimize BACKFLASH:

- Large volume liner
- •Small injection volume
- •Low expansion solvent
- •Low injector temperature
- High carrier gas flow rates
- High head pressures

This document is believed to be accurate and up-to-date. However, Agilent Technologies, Inc. cannot assume responsibility for the use of this material.

The information contained herein is intended for use by informed individuals who can and must determine its fitness for their purpose.

Recommendations to Minimize Column Problems:

- For water injections on all columns with bonded stationary phases, no change in polarity, selectivity, retention, efficiency, activity, bleed, is observed.
- For non-bonded phases, like CycloSil B, water injections can wash out part of the non-bonded stationary phase which results in loss of resolution, retention, and, possibly, efficiency.

Amount of wash-out is dependent on:

- 1. Temperature at 1300 C and 2000 C it is minimal; at 600 C it is noticeable.
- 2. Solubility of phase material: It is greater in liquid water. Amount of wash-out is gradual. Most likely it is dependent on solubility of phase in water (cyclodextrin = high) but there is no change in selectivity & no increase in bleed. For bonded PLOT columns, no negative effects of injecting water were observed. Non-bonded PLOT columns (e.g., Alumina and Mole sieve) are not suitable for water injections. Observe manufacturers recommendations.

For all phases, the time to bleed down, or recondition, a column after injecting water is dependent on the run temperature (Low-temperature injections will take a lot longer than high-temperature injections.) Periodic bake-out is recommend if injecting water at <800 C.

Non-polar columns (bonded and cross-linked): Safe to inject and rinse with water.

Polar columns (bonded and cross-linked): Water injections are safe water-rinsing not recommended for Non-bonded columns. Water injections can wash out stationary phase - use with caution.