

Contents

List of Contributors *xiii*

Foreword *xv*

The Structure of "The HPLC-Expert 2" *xvii*

1	When Should I Use My UHPLC as a UHPLC?	1
	<i>Stavros Kromidas</i>	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	What Do I Want to Achieve and What Is a UHPLC Capable of?	2
1.2.1	What Do I Want to Achieve?	2
1.2.2	What Is a UHPLC Capable of?	2
1.3	What Is Required from an HPLC Method?	3
1.3.1	Separate Well	3
1.3.2	Separate Fast	12
1.3.3	Improve Mass Sensitivity	13
1.3.4	Robust Separations in Routine Use	15
1.4	The UHPLC in Routine Use – A Brief Report	17
1.5	How Can the Potential of UHPLC Effectively Be Fully Exploited? (See Also Chapters 2, 3, and 9)	20
1.5.1	Dead Volumes	20
1.6	Summary and Outlook	22
1.6.1	Outlook	24
	References	25

Part I Hardware and Software, Separation Modes, Materials 27

2	The Modern HPLC/UHPLC Device	29
2.1	The Modern HPLC/UHPLC System	29
	<i>Steffen Wiese and Terence Hetzel</i>	
2.1.1	Today's Demands on the Individual Modules	29
2.1.1.1	Overview	29
2.1.2	UHPLC Pump Technology	30
2.1.2.1	High- and Low-Pressure Pumps	30
2.1.2.2	Gradient Delay Volume	34

2.1.3	Autosampler	35
2.1.3.1	Fixed-Loop Autosamplers	36
2.1.3.2	Flow-Through Autosamplers	38
2.1.3.3	Review of the Advantages and Disadvantages of Fixed-Loop and Flow-Through Autosamplers	40
2.1.4	Column Oven	41
2.1.5	Detectors	44
2.1.6	Capillaries and Fittings	47
	Acknowledgment	50
	References	50
2.2	The Thermostate of Columns – A Minor Matter	52
	<i>Michael Heidorn and Frank Steiner</i>	
2.2.1	Thermal Modes of Column Thermostats	54
2.2.2	Temperature Differences between Column and Mobile Phase	57
2.2.3	Frictional Heat – Just a Phenomenon in UHPLC?	62
2.2.4	Thermostatic Control in Method Transfer, Method Speed-Up, and Method Development	68
	Literature	71
3	The Issue of External Band Broadening in HPLC/UHPLC Devices	73
	<i>Monika Dittmann</i>	
3.1	Introduction	73
3.2	Theoretical Background	74
3.2.1	Efficiency and Resolution of Modern UHPLC Columns	74
3.2.2	Estimation of Column Peak Volumes	76
3.3	Extracolumn Dispersion in (U)HPLC Systems	78
3.3.1	Sources of External Band Broadening in HPLC/UHPLC Systems	78
3.3.1.1	Injection Systems	79
3.3.1.2	Tubing	80
3.3.1.3	Fittings and Connections	83
3.3.1.4	Heat Exchangers	84
3.3.1.5	Detection	85
3.3.2	Determination of External Band Broadening	88
3.3.2.1	Analysis of Extracolumn Volume without Column (Short Circuit Method)	88
3.3.2.2	Analysis of Extracolumn Volume Including a Column	89
3.4	Impact of External Contributions in Different Application Areas	90
3.4.1	Impact on Isocratic Separations	90
3.4.2	Impact on Gradient Separations	92
3.5	Optimization of HPLC/UHPLC Systems	94
3.5.1	Testing of Column Performance	95
3.5.2	Other Isocratic Separations	95
3.5.3	High-Resolution Gradient Separations	96
3.5.4	Fast Gradient Separations	96
3.6	Conclusions	97
	References	98

4	The Gradient; Requirements, Optimal Use, Hints, and Pitfalls	101
	<i>Frank Steiner</i>	
4.1	Instrumental Influences in Gradient Elution – An Overview	101
4.1.1	The Gradient Delay Effect and the Gradient Dwell Volume of a System	101
4.1.2	The Role and Function of the Gradient Mixer	103
4.1.3	Deviations from Ideal Behavior of Gradient Generation Resulting from Fundamental Physicochemical Phenomena	106
4.1.4	Instrumental Influences on Gradient Elution Outside the Pump	112
4.1.5	The Stress and Wear on Columns in Gradient Methods	115
4.2	Gradient Elution Technology and How to Systematically Characterize Gradient Instrumentation	117
4.2.1	Physicochemical Effects of High Pressure on Liquids	117
4.2.2	The Need of Solvent Degassing	120
4.2.3	The Different Types of Pump Technology (Serial, Parallel, Cam Drive, Linear Drive) and Their Specific Properties and Requirements	122
4.2.4	The Specific Gradient Pump Type and Its Implications for Practical Operation	125
4.2.5	HPG Pumps and How Discontinuous Pump Cycles Resulting from Pressure Pulsation Impact Retention Time Precision in Practice	127
4.2.6	LPG Pumps and How Their Immanent Discontinuous Generation of Gradient Composition May Impact Retention Time Precision in Practice	132
4.2.7	Thermal Effects in Gradient Pumps and How Intelligent Instrument Control Can Minimize the Consequences on Chromatography	134
4.2.8	Ultrafast Methods with Very Steep or Ballistic Gradients	137
4.2.9	Fundamental Considerations on the Determination of a Gradient Delay Volume	143
4.2.10	The Marker Pulse Method as a Quick Way for GDV Determination	145
4.2.11	The Dolan Test as the Classical Method for GDV Optimization	148
4.2.12	Designs of Mixers and Their Effectiveness Relative to Their GDV Contribution	150
4.2.13	Systematic Characterization of the Mixing Efficiency and Gradient Formation of a Pump	155
4.2.14	Optimizing the Mixing Volume in Dependence of Pump Type and Flow Rate for Demanding Applications Such as TFA Gradients	162
4.2.15	Exceptional Elution Behavior of Proteins with Mobile-Phase Mixing Ripples	168
	References	169
5	Requirements of LC-Hardware for the Coupling of Different Mass Spectrometers	171
	<i>Terence Hetzel, Thorsten Teutenberg, Christoph Portner, and Jochen Tuerk</i>	
5.1	Introduction	171
5.2	From Target Analysis to Screening Approaches	171

5.2.1	Target Analysis	171
5.2.2	Suspected-Target Screening	172
5.2.3	Nontarget Screening	172
5.3	What Should Be Considered for UHPLC/MS Hyphenation?	173
5.3.1	The Interface and the Optimum Flow Rate	173
5.3.2	Optimization of MS Parameters	174
5.3.3	Optimization of the Chromatographic Parameters	174
5.3.4	Choice of the Suitable Column and Column Dimension	176
5.4	Target Analysis Using Triple-Quadrupole Mass Spectrometry	178
5.5	Screening Approaches Using LC-MS	185
5.6	Miniaturization – LC-MS Quo Vadis?	189
	References	192
6	2D chromatography – Opportunities and limitations	193
	<i>Thorsten Teutenberg and Juri Leonhardt</i>	
6.1	Introduction	193
6.2	Why Two-Dimensional HPLC?	193
6.3	Peak Capacity of One- and Two-Dimensional Liquid Chromatography	195
6.3.1	Peak Capacity of One-Dimensional Liquid Chromatography	195
6.3.2	Peak Capacity of Two-Dimensional Liquid Chromatography	196
6.3.2.1	Heart-Cut 2D LC (LC-LC)	196
6.3.2.2	Comprehensive 2D LC (LC × LC)	197
6.4	Modulation	200
6.4.1	Online Heart-Cut 2D LC	200
6.4.2	Comprehensive Online 2D LC	200
6.4.3	Stop-Flow and Offline LC × LC	202
6.5	Practical Problems of Online LC × LC	203
6.5.1	Compatibility of the Solvent Systems	203
6.5.2	Dilution	203
6.5.3	High Flow Rate	203
6.5.4	Compatibility with Mass Spectrometry	203
6.6	Development of a Miniaturized LC × LC System	204
6.6.1	Technical Platform	204
6.6.2	Selection of the Stationary Phase	204
6.6.3	Selection of the Mobile Phase and Temperature	205
6.6.4	Column Dimension and Modulation	205
6.6.5	Gradient Programming and Overall Analysis Time	206
6.6.6	Coupling with Mass Spectrometry	206
6.7	Real Applications	207
6.7.1	Measurement of a Reference Standard	207
6.7.2	Measurement of a Real Sample	209
6.8	Advantages of the MS/MS Functionality	211
6.9	General Comments to Specific Aspects of an LC × LC System	211

6.9.1	Offline LC × LC versus Online LC × LC	211
6.9.2	Stop-Flow LC × LC	214
6.9.3	Multiple Heart-Cut LC-LC and Selected LC × LC (sLC × LC)	214
6.10	Method Development and Gradient Programming	215
6.11	Presentations of the Instrument Manufacturers (in Alphabetical Order)	215
6.11.1	Commercially Available Solutions for LC × LC	216
6.11.1.1	Agilent	216
6.11.1.2	Shimadzu	216
6.11.1.3	Thermo/Dionex	216
6.11.2	Further Systems	216
6.11.2.1	Sciex	216
6.11.2.2	Waters	216
6.12	2D LC – Quo Vadis?	217
6.12.1	Software	217
6.12.2	System Setup	217
6.12.3	Peak versus Peak Capacity	218
	References	219

7 **Materials in HPLC and UHPLC – What to Use for Which Purpose** 223

Tobias Fehrenbach and Steffen Wiese

7.1	Introduction	223
7.2	Requirements for Materials in UHPLC	225
7.2.1	Mechanical Stability	225
7.2.2	Chemical Stability	225
7.2.3	Analyte Compatibility/Biocompatibility	226
7.3	Flow Paths in UHPLC Systems	227
7.3.1	Low-Pressure and High-Pressure Flow Path	227
7.3.2	Mobile-Phase and Sample Flow Path	228
7.4	Low-Pressure Flow Path	229
7.5	High-Pressure Flow Path	231
7.5.1	Pumps	231
7.5.1.1	Inlet and Outlet Valves	231
7.5.1.2	Pump Head	233
7.5.1.3	Pump Pistons and Piston Seals	236
7.5.1.4	Practical Aspects	237
7.5.2	Autosamplers	238
7.5.2.1	Materials	238
7.5.2.2	Sample Needles, Sample Vials, and Closures	238
7.5.2.3	Injection Valves	239
7.5.2.4	Practical Aspects	241
7.5.3	Tubing and Fitting Systems	242
7.5.3.1	Outline	242
7.5.3.2	Materials	243

7.5.3.3	Tubing	244
7.5.3.4	Fitting Systems	246
7.6	When and Why Can an Inert UHPLC System Be Required?	248
7.6.1	Concept of Inertness	248
7.6.1.1	General Inertness	248
7.6.1.2	Analyte-Specific Inertness	249
7.6.2	Nature of the Passive Layer	249
7.6.2.1	Passive Layers of Chromium Alloys	251
7.6.2.2	Passive Layers of Titanium Alloys	252
7.6.3	Requirements and Interactions	253
7.6.3.1	Mechanical and Physical Integrity of the UHPLC System	253
7.6.3.2	Requirement of the Detection Method	254
7.6.3.3	Interaction of Analyte and UHPLC System	254
7.6.4	Passivation Strategies and Methods	258
	References	261

Part II Experience Reports, Trends 269

8	What a Software has to Possess in Order to Use the Hardware Optimally	271
	<i>Arno Simon</i>	
8.1	Functionality and Handling	271
8.1.1	Integration	272
8.1.2	Instrument Control	273
8.1.3	Useability	274
8.1.4	Ease of Use	274
8.1.5	User Interface	275
8.1.6	Multilingual	276
8.2	Data Exchange	277
8.2.1	Import and Export of Data	278
8.3	From PCs Scalability to Global Installation	278
8.3.1	Software Placement	278
9	Aspects of the Modern HPLC Device – Experience Report of an Operator	281
	<i>Steffen Wiese and Terence Hetzel</i>	
9.1	Introduction	281
9.2	Determination of the Gradient Delay Volume	281
9.3	High-Throughput Separations	285
9.4	Method Transfer between UHPLC Systems of Different Manufacturers	287
9.5	Application of Elevated Temperatures	290
9.6	Large-Volume Injection (LVI)	293
9.7	UHPLC Separation with 1 mm ID Columns	296
	Acknowledgment	299
	References	299

10	Experiences of an Independent Service Engineer – Hints and Recommendations for an Optimal Operation of Agilent and Waters-Devices	301
	<i>Siegfried Chroustovsky</i>	
10.1	Introduction	301
10.2	The Degasser, Principles	301
10.2.1	Different Manufacturers, Different Concepts	302
10.3	The Pump, Principles	303
10.3.1	Different Manufacturers, Different Concepts	305
10.4	The Autosampler, Principles	306
10.4.1	Different Manufacturers, Different Concepts	307
10.5	The UV Detector, Principles	308
10.5.1	Different Manufacturers, Different Concepts	309
11	The Analyte, the Question, and the UHPLC – The Use of UHPLC in Practice	311
	<i>Stefan Lamotte</i>	
11.1	Introduction	311
11.2	When Does It Make Sense to Use UHPLC and When Should I Better Use Conventional HPLC?	311
11.3	Dissolution Tests in Pharmaceutical Industry	313
11.4	Method Development and Optimization	314
11.5	Typical “Classical” Liquid Chromatographic Analysis	314
11.6	Fast (Most Second) Dimension of Multidimensional Chromatography	315
11.7	Separation of (Bio)polymers	316
11.8	Process Analysis (PAT)	316
11.9	Conclusion	316
	References	316
12	Report of Device Manufacturers – Article by Agilent, Shimadzu, and ThermoScientific	319
12.1	Agilent Technologies	319
	<i>Jens Trafkowski</i>	
	References	328
12.2	HPLC Current Status and Future Development	328
	<i>Björn-Thoralf Erxleben</i>	
12.3	Thermo Fisher Scientific, Germering	334
	<i>Frank Steiner</i>	
12.3.1	Total System Requirements and Related Key Experiences	334
12.3.1.1	NanoLC	335
12.3.1.2	HPLC and UHPLC on Two Instrumental Platforms (UltiMate 3000, Vanquish)	336
12.3.1.3	Viper-Based System Tubing	338
12.3.2	The Contribution of the Individual Components to the Success of a System	338

- 12.3.2.1 The Flow Delivery Device – Much More Than a High Pressure Pump 339
- 12.3.2.2 The Injector and Liquid Handling Devices for Robust and Ultra-Precise Sample Dosage Even in High-Throughput Workflows 340
- 12.3.2.3 New Ways of Column Thermostating to Combine Highest UHPLC Column Efficiency and Best Method Transfer Capabilities 342
- 12.3.2.4 How to Detect Fast and Ultraefficient UHPLC Separations 344
- 12.3.3 2D-LC and Alternative Ways to Increase Productivity for Analyzing Complex Samples – and Outlook to Changing Paradigms 346

About the Authors 349

Index 355