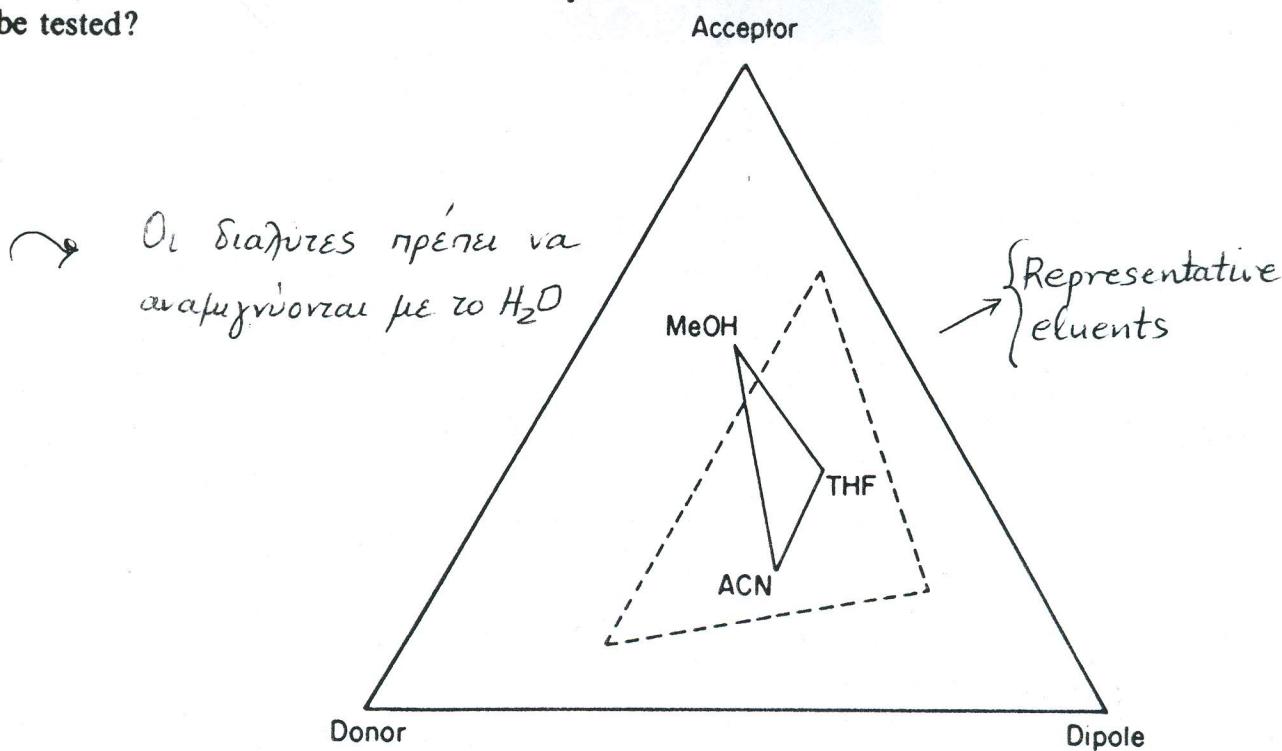


(\*) Localization effects are not important  
(Επιδραση εντοπικοι ειναι αμελητρα)

### Problem. — REVERSED PHASE HPLC

A sample mixture with reasonable  $k'$  values is eluted with 45% methanol in water, but the resolution is unsatisfactory. What other solvent mixtures should be tested?



Representatives of selectivity property (dashed line related to adsorption chromatography).

Solution

$$P'_{\text{mixture}} = P'_1 \varphi_1 + P'_2 \varphi_2$$

$$P': \text{ηποοαπογνωριστε} \\ \text{σεωπ. } P'_{H_2O \rightarrow O}$$

|  |
|--|
| $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{MeOH : 2.6} \\ \text{ACN : 3.2} \\ \text{THF : 4.5} \end{array} \right\}$ |
|--|

$$\begin{aligned} P'_{\text{mixture}} &= P'_{\text{MeOH}} \times \varphi_{\text{MeOH}} + P'_{\text{water}} \times \varphi_{\text{water}}; \text{ this component is zero} \\ &= 2.6 \times 0.45 \\ &= 1.17 \end{aligned}$$

Acetonitrile–water:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\text{ACN}} &= \frac{P'_{\text{mixture}}}{P'_{\text{ACN}}} = \frac{1.17}{3.2} = 0.37 \\ &= 37\% \text{ ACN in water} \end{aligned}$$

Tetrahydrofuran–water:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{\text{THF}} &= \frac{P'_{\text{mixture}}}{P'_{\text{THF}}} = \frac{1.17}{4.5} = 0.26 \\ &= 26\% \text{ THF in water} \end{aligned}$$

# GRADIENT ELUTION

## ΒΑΘΜΙΔΟΤΗ ΕΚΛΟΥΣΗ

(ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ: το μήρια των διαλυτών είναι σταθερής συστάσεως, αρά και ευλογούσιμης παρούσης)

→ **ΒΑΘΜΙΔΟΤΗ:** η σύσταση του ευλογούσιου μέσου μεταβαλλεται με διάφορους τρόπους

→ Επιτυχίας δύναμης διαχυτικού'

Όμως χρησιμοποιείται μόνο όταν έχουμε πολύτιμα δειγματα<sup>⊗</sup>, μεταξύ χρόνο εύλογους με συγκατανόμια που ευλογούνται σε αραιά χρονικά διαστήματα

Οι μόδιοι λόγοι είναι: αυτήν οργανολογία, επί πλέον χρόνος που απαιτείται για την επανεξισορρόπηση της στάσης πριν από τη λήψη των επόμενων χρωματογραφήματος, δημιουργία φυσαλίδων στο συστήμα, έχι πάντοτε καλή ανάμνη, δορυφόρων γραμμή βάσης κτλ

⊗ Εφ' όσοι υπάρχει είναι δύναμης να χρησιμοποιηθεί για την εύρεση της βελτίους κυτταρικής φάσης (αφού αποδείχεται η τεχνητή παρασκευή πολλών αναλογικών κυτταρικής φάσης)

### Περιορισμοί βαθμιδώσιμης εύλογους

- Αραιέστερη οργανολογία με δυνατότερη βερπιδωτή εύλογους
- Η μεταχώρα ή απλικήρινη μεθόδου πιο γρεψτική από θεωρείται
- Οι επορείες και χρειαζόνται με απλωντή δειγμάτων διάδοσης
- Η κυτταρική φάση πρέπει να απαρεινείται on-line γιατί δεξιοτερούστια αντιδράσεις θα έχουν πάντα την αποτίθεμα γρήγορη πρόσβαση
- Η αρχή της αρχής αγγίτης μαζί με απλωντή δειγμάτων
- Η αρχή της αρχής αγγίτης μαζί με θεωρείται πιο απλή

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΗ ΤΣΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΘΜΑΔΟΤΗΣ ΕΚΝΟΥΣΗΣ

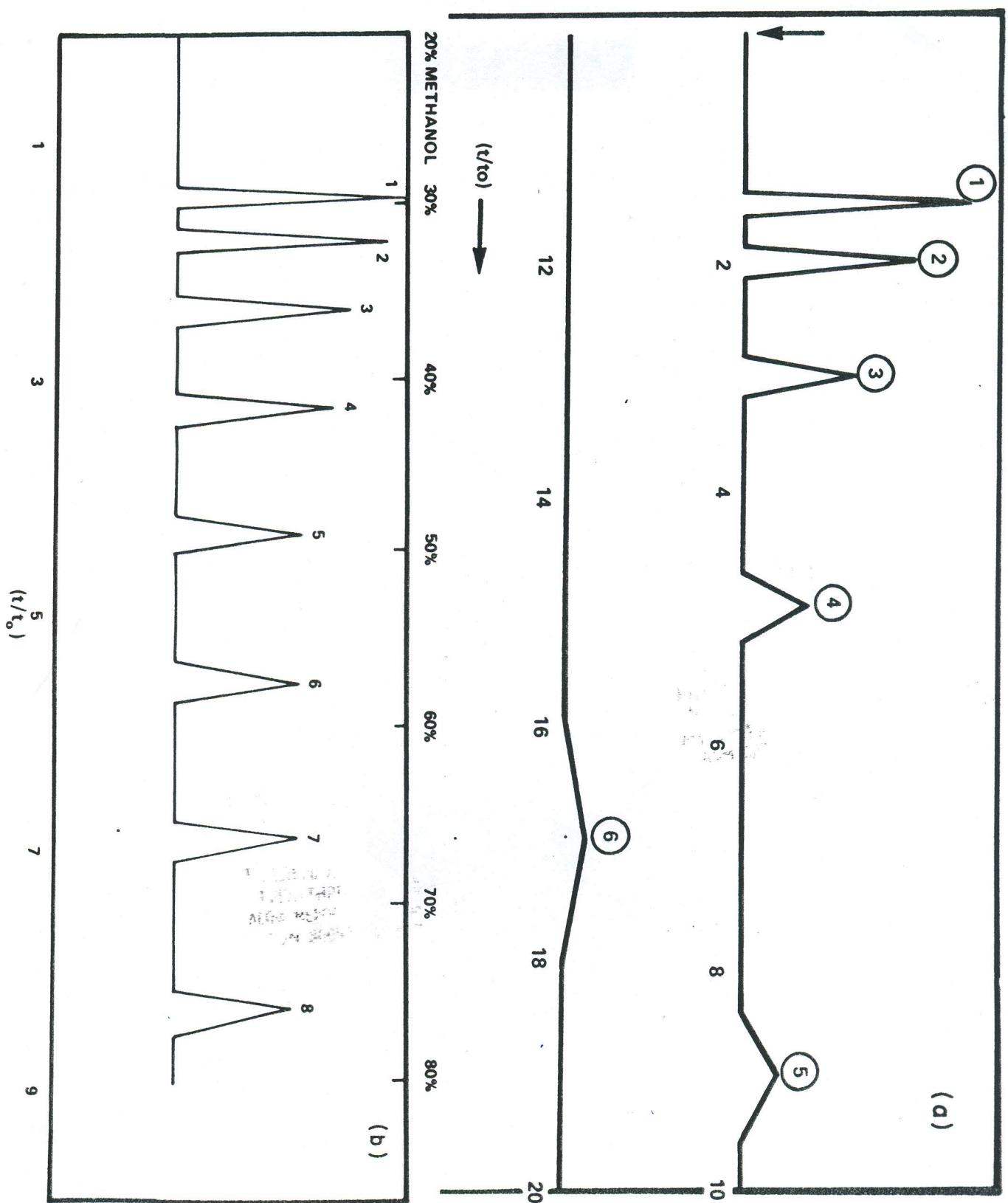
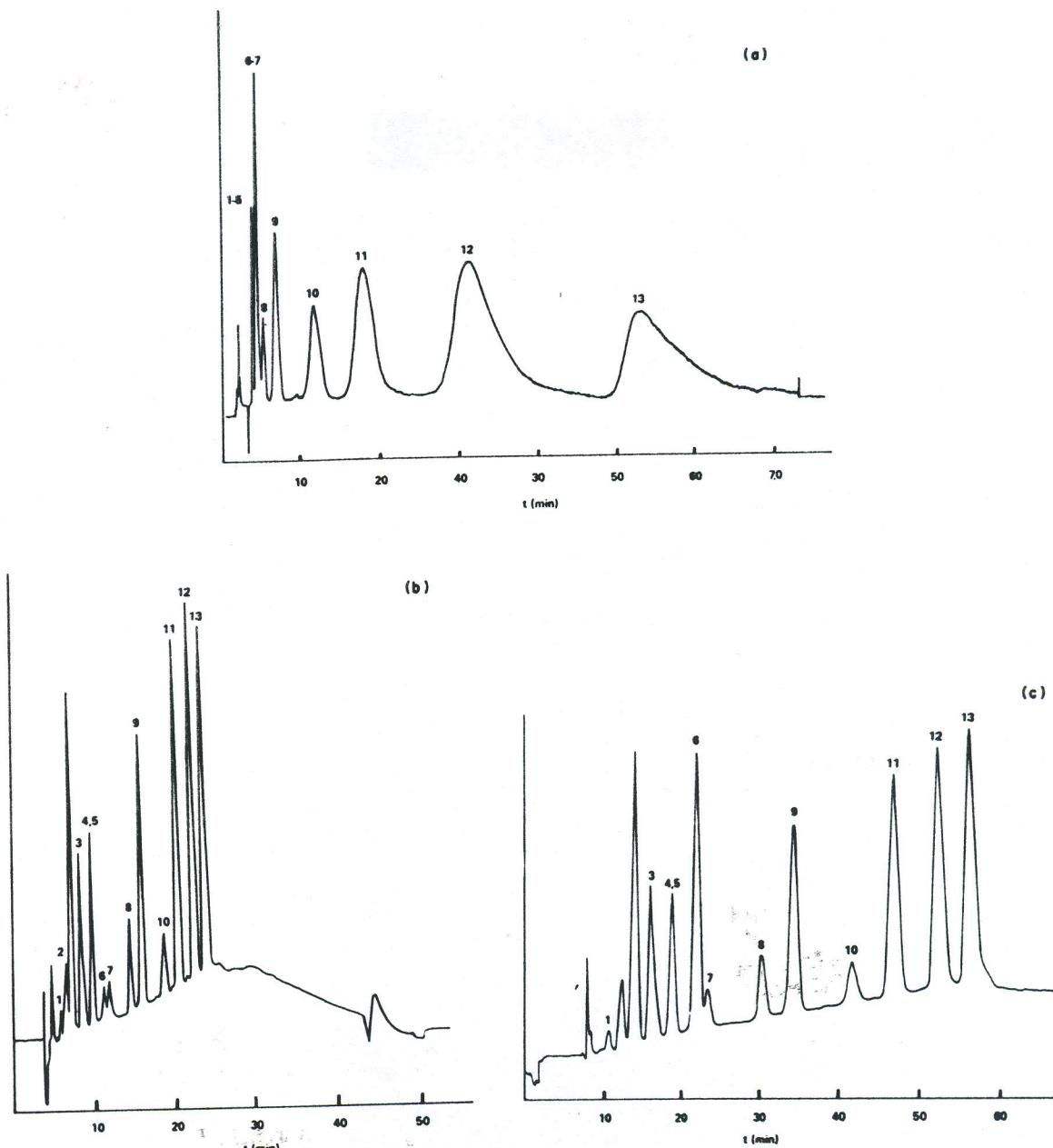


Fig. 5. (a) Calculated isocratic separation of 8-component sample by reverse-phase LC. Conditions: 20 vol% methanol/water mobile phase;  $N = 1000$ ;  $k'$  values for bands #1–8 are 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, . . . , 64. (b) Same as (a), except gradient elution from 20 to 80 vol% methanol/water, with  $b = 0.2$ .

Παραδειγματα  
Ισοπαριουντων και Βαθμιαυτων Εκχωριων



(a) Isocratic ion-exchange separation: mobile phase contains  $0.055\text{ M}$   $\text{NaNO}_3$ .  
 (b) By gradient elution: mobile phase gradient from  $0.01$  to  $0.1\text{ M}$   $\text{NaNO}_3$  at  $5\%/\text{min}$ . (c) GE with less steep gradient ( $2\%/\text{min}$ ). Separation of carboxylic acid mixture. Bands (acids): 1, *o*-toluic; 2, benzoic; 3, maleic; 4, phthalic; 5, fumaric; 6, terephthalic; 7, isophthalic; 8, 1,2,3-tricarboxybenzene; 9, 1,2,4-tricarboxybenzene; 10, 1,3,5-tricarboxybenzene; 11, 1,2,4,5-tetracarboxybenzene; 12, pentacarboxybenzene; 13, hexacarboxybenzene. Column, DuPont SAX Permaphase; mobile phase,  $0.01\text{ M}$  borate buffer at pH 9.7 in water; ambient; UV,  $254\text{ nm}$ ;  $5\text{-}\mu\text{l}$  sample, 1% each compound.

TABLE  
Some Useful Solvent Pairs for Gradient Elution

| Method              | Solvents |  | $S_b - S_a^a$           | $M_x$ increases with <sup>b</sup>  | $t_G/t_0^c$ | Gradient shape |
|---------------------|----------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------|----------------|
|                     | A        | B                                      |                         |  |             |                |
| Reverse-phase BPC   | Water    | Methanol                               | 3.0                     | Increase in sample MW ( $M_x > 1$ if MW > 200); also increase in $k'$ for some systems (methanol, THF) | 15          | Linear         |
|                     |          | Acetonitrile                           | 3.0                     |  | 15          |                |
|                     |          | Ethanol                                | 3.6                     |  | 18          |                |
|                     |          | Tetrahydrofuran (THF)                  | 4.4                     |  | 22          |                |
|                     |          | THF                                    | 1.4                     |  | 7           |                |
|                     |          | Ethyl ether                            | 2.5                     |  | 13          |                |
|                     |          |  |                         |  |             |                |
| Normal-phase BPC    | Hexane   | Ethyl ether                            | 1.1                     | Same: Increase in sample MW ( $M_x > 1$ if MW > 200)   | 6           | Linear         |
|                     |          | Trimethyl phosphate                    | 2.5                     |  | 12          |                |
|                     |          | Ethanol                                | 1.7                     |  | 9           |                |
|                     |          | Methylene chloride                     | 1.2                     |  | 6           |                |
|                     |          | Chloroform                             | 1.6                     |  | 8           |                |
|                     |          |  |                         |  |             |                |
|                     |          |  |                         |  |             |                |
| Liquid-solid        | Hexane   | Isopropyl ether                        | 3.4                     | Molecular size (except alkyl groups); increasing $k'$  | 17          | Concave        |
|                     |          | Methylene chloride                     | 3.2                     |  | 16          |                |
|                     |          | Chloroform                             | 2.6                     |  | 13          |                |
|                     |          | 1-Chlorobutane                         | 3.0                     |  | 15          |                |
|                     |          | Acetonitrile                           | 5.0                     |  | 25          |                |
|                     |          | Methanol                               | 2.0                     |  | 10          | Concave        |
|                     |          | 0.005 M NaNO <sub>3</sub> <sup>e</sup> | 0.5 M NaNO <sub>3</sub> |  |             |                |
| { Cation-exchange } | pH 2     | pH 6                                   | 4.0                     | Increasing charge on molecule  | 20          | Linear         |
|                     | pH 8     | pH 2                                   | 6.0                     |  | 30          | Linear         |
|                     |          |  |                         |  |             |                |

<sup>a</sup> For typical samples [ $M_x = 1$  in Eq. (13a)].

<sup>b</sup> Equation (13a).

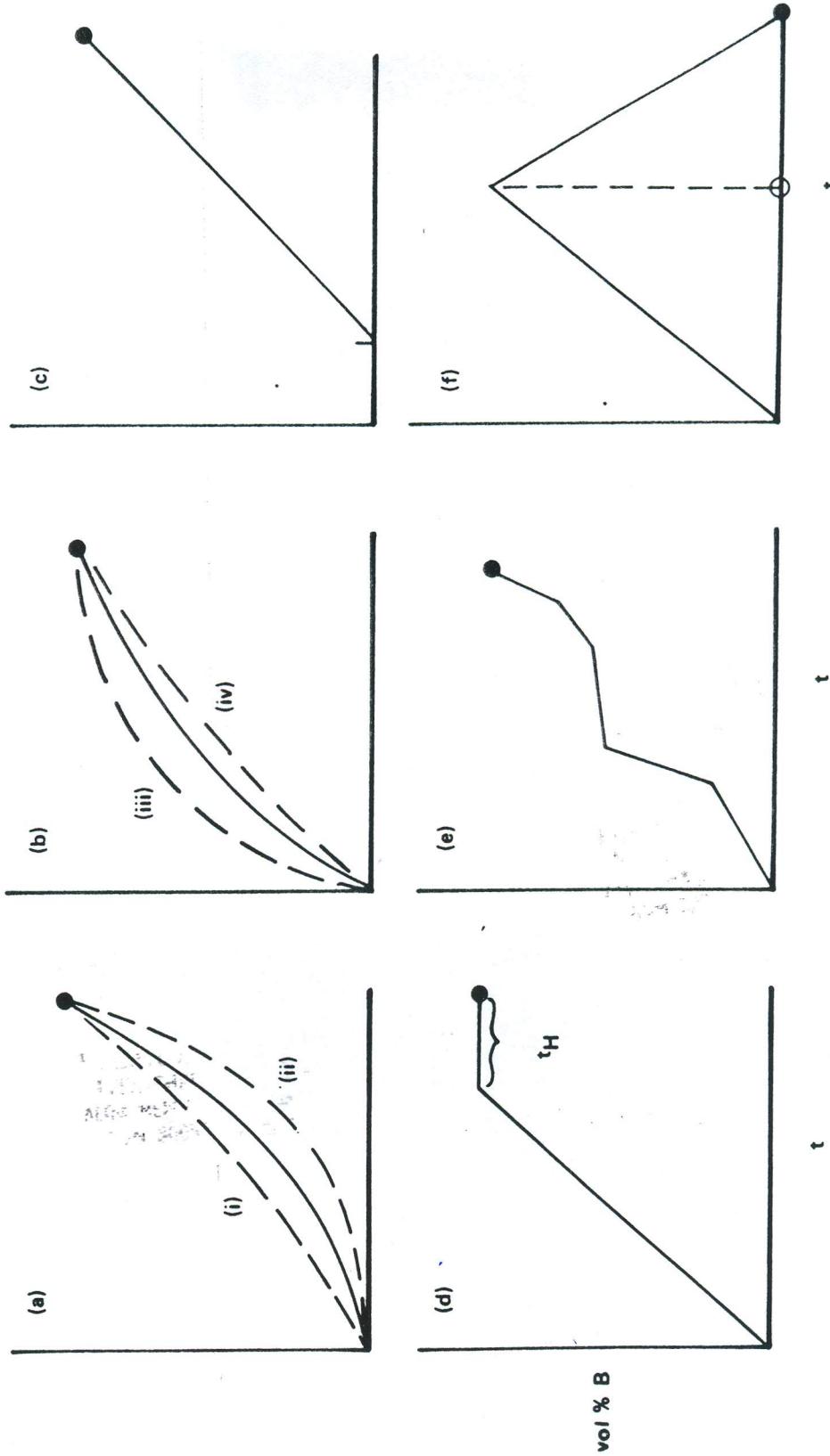
<sup>c</sup> Gradient steepness optimized for  $b = 0.2$ .

<sup>d</sup> So-called nonaqueous reverse-phase system.

<sup>e</sup> Or any univalent salt.

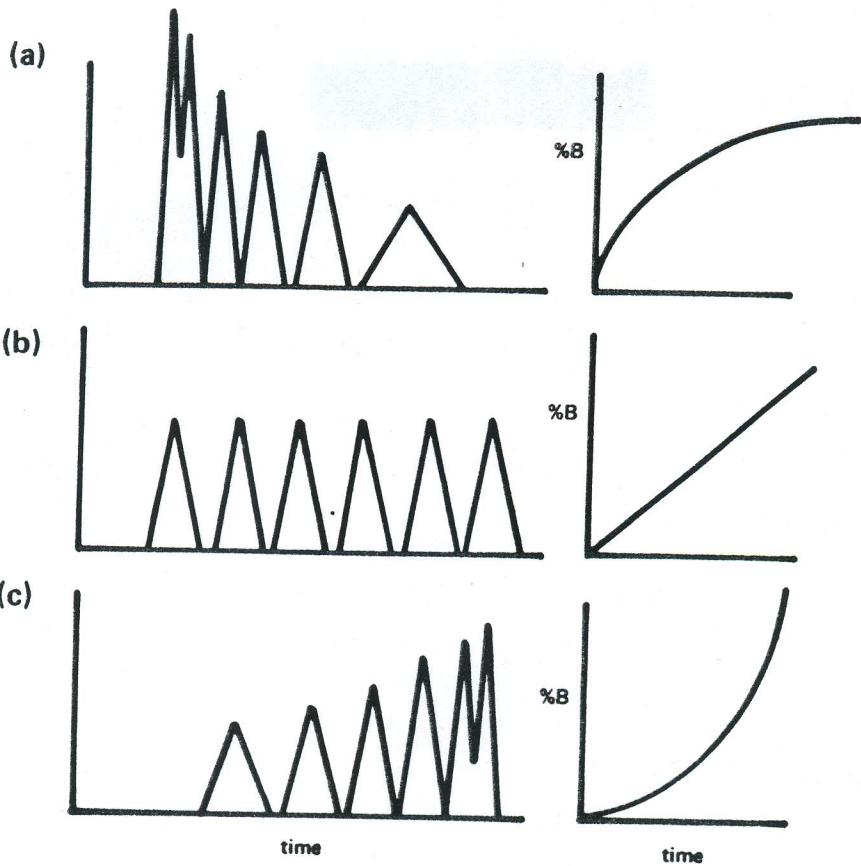
$b$ : gradient steepness parameter

Typtoi Baouniaσtis EKLOYΣHΣ

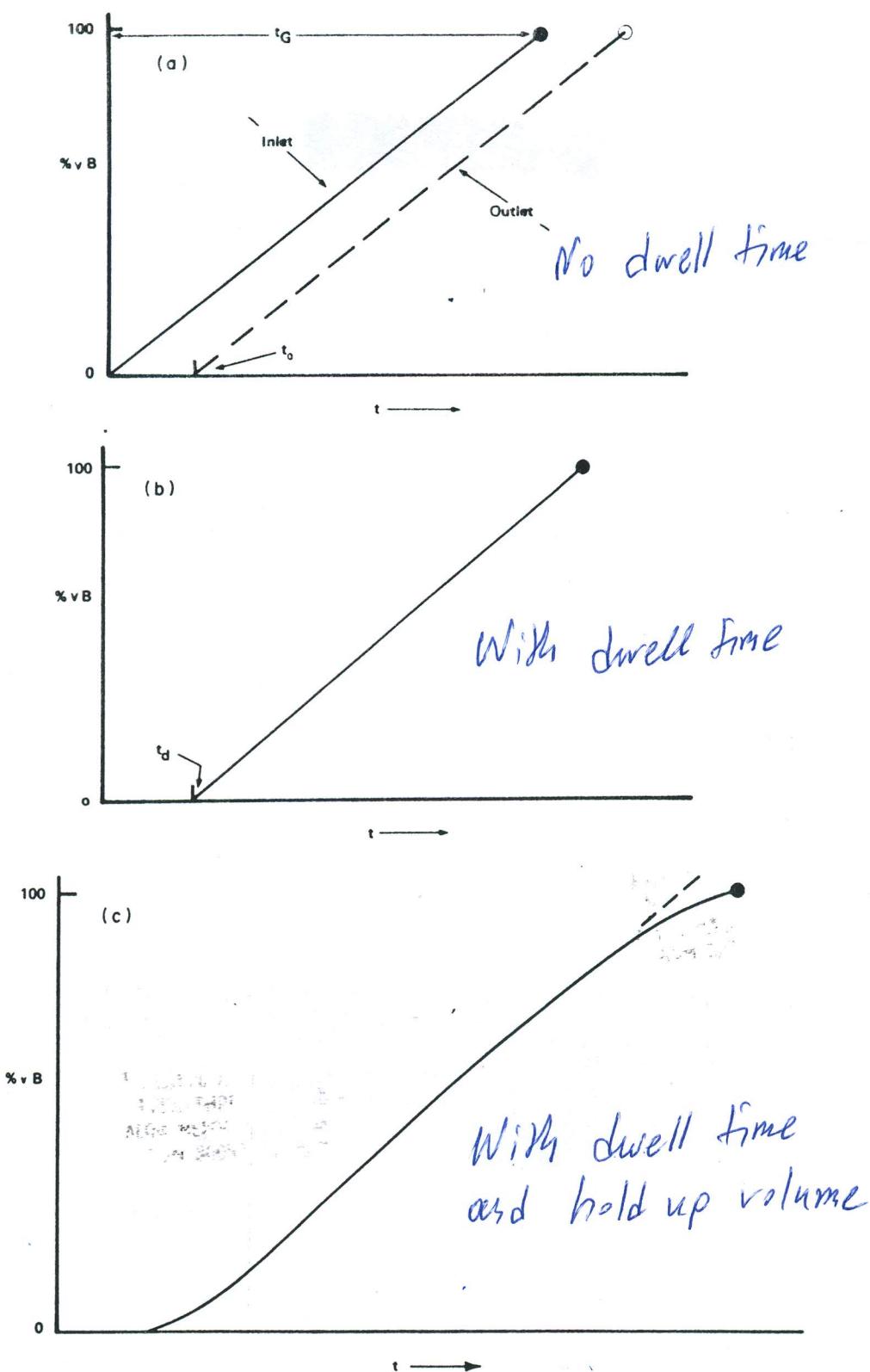


Gradients of various shapes (see text).

# *Zympa fabriquans* eisavons

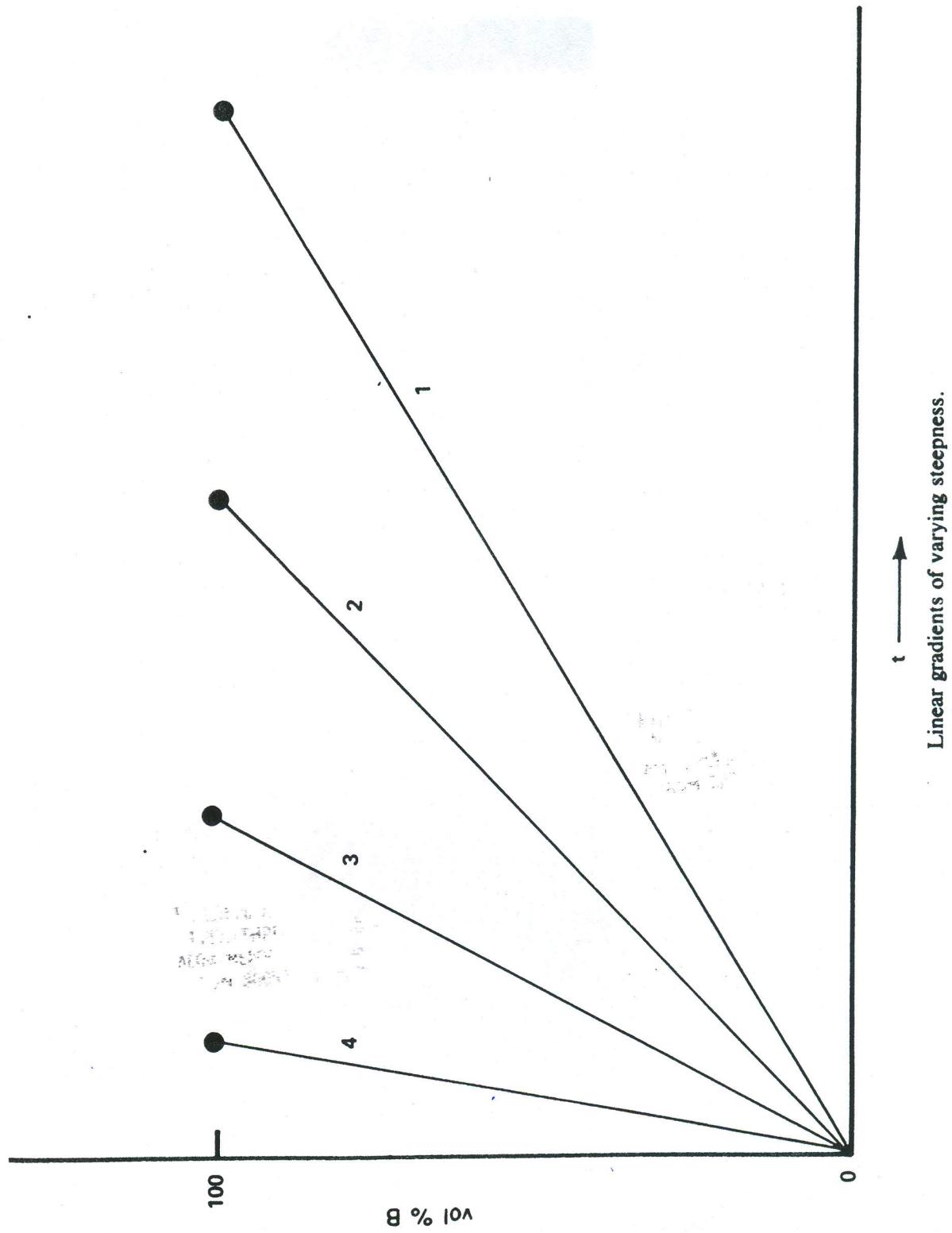


# Γραφική Βαθμών Έκλονα



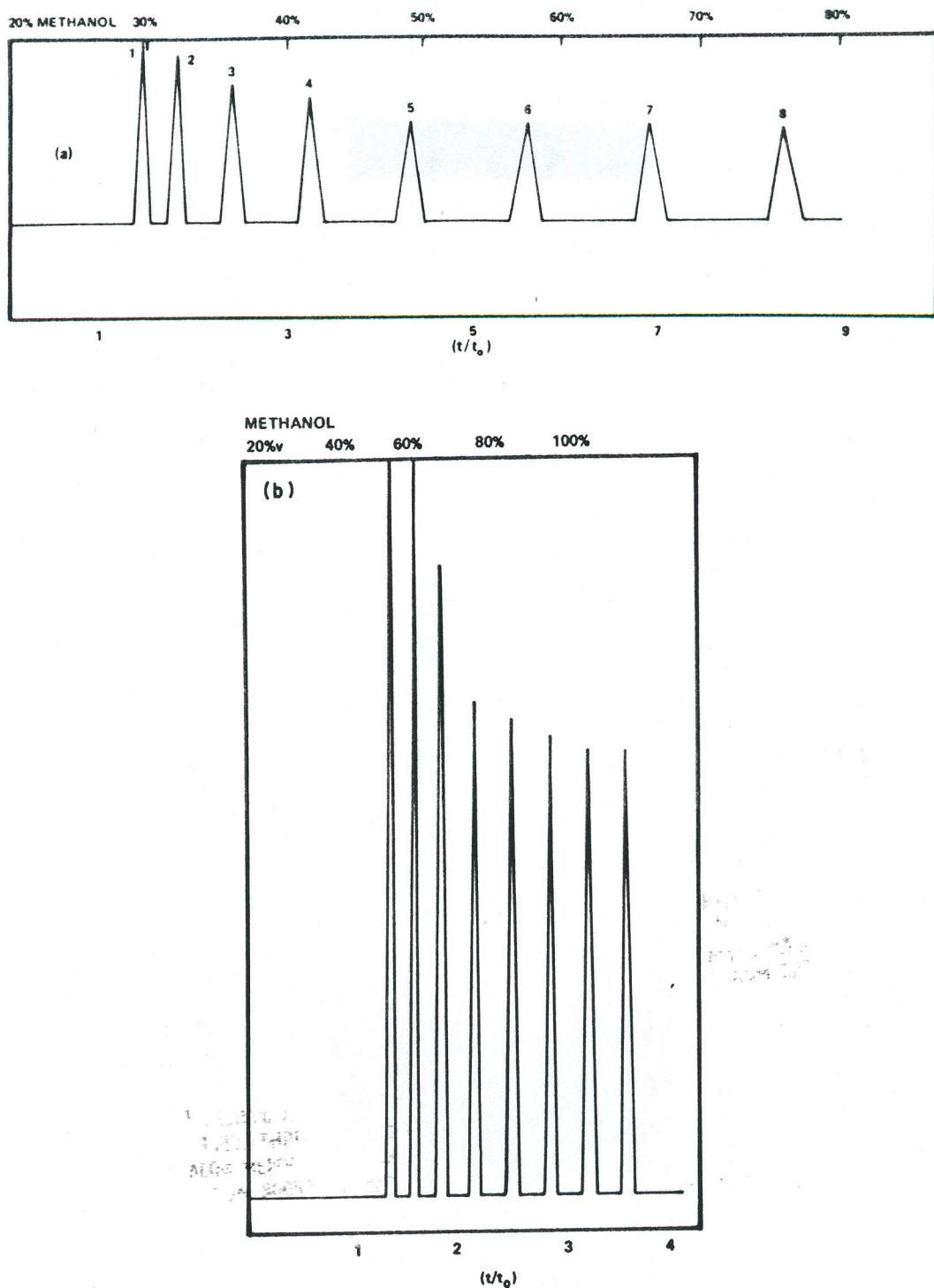
Hypothetical solvent gradient. Linear %B change with time: (a) no dwell time between gradient mixer and column inlet; (b) same as (a), but with dwell time  $t_d$ ; (c) same as (b), but with rounding of gradient shape owing to holdup volume between gradient mixer and column inlet.

Taupeum Badium Eikorun metalliformis unions



ΕΠΙΔΡΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ "ΚΛΙΣΗΣ" ΤΗΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΘΜΙΔΟΤΗΣ  
ΕΚΛΟΥΣΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΔΙΑΧΕΡΙΣΜΟ

**Gradient Elution**



Effect of gradient steepness on separation in gradient elution (same conditions as for Fig. 12): (a)  $b = 0.2$ ; (b)  $b = 0.8$ .

ΕΠΙΔΡΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΚΛΙΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΗΣ  
 ΒΑΘΜΙΔΩΣΗΣ ΕΚΛΟΥΣΗΣ ΣΤΟ ΥΥΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΡΥΦΩΝ  
 ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΣΤΙΚΗΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ

*av3non*

Changes in Resolution and Peak Height with Change  
 in Gradient Steepness<sup>a</sup>

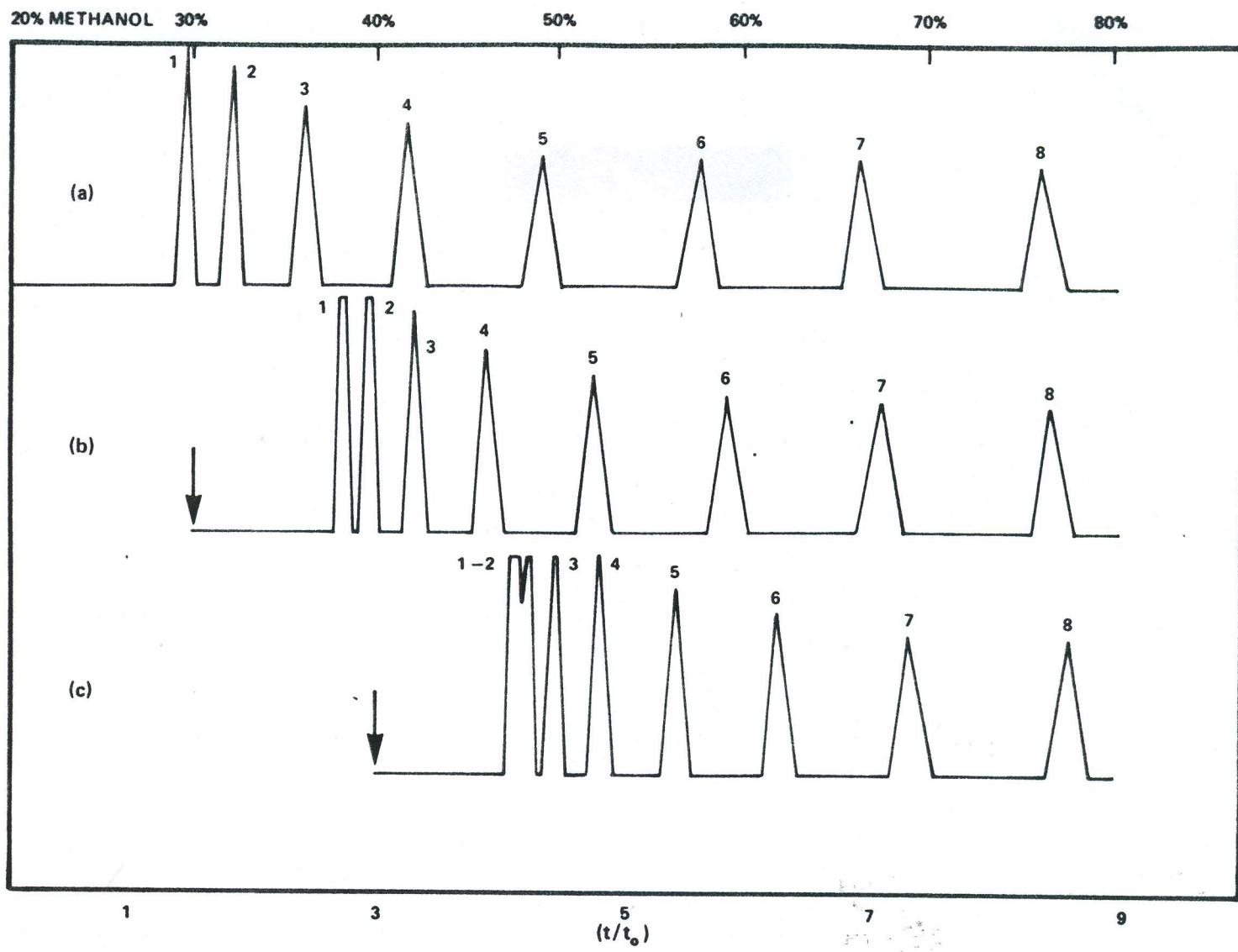
| Relative $t_G$ | Relative $R_s$ | Relative peak height |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 10             | 1.23           | 0.1                  |
| 4              | 1.19           | 0.2                  |
| 2              | 1.12           | 0.5                  |
| (1)            | (1.00)         | (1.0)                |
| 0.5            | 0.83           | 1.5                  |
| 0.3            | 0.71           | 2.0                  |
| 0.2            | 0.55           | 2.5                  |
| 0.1            | 0.37           | 3.2                  |

<sup>a</sup> Initial value of  $b = 0.2$ .

↳ "άλιον" της βαθμίδωσης εύλογων

\*  $t_G$ : ο ουραλιός χρόνος εύλογων του χρωματογραφήματος  
 παρά τη βαθμίδωση εύλογων

Σφαρική Γραμμής Βαδιδυνής Εγένενσης  
με διαφορετικό αρχικό ποσοστό διαλυτών



Αλλαγή τής διαφοράς της αρχικής συγένενσης ΜεOH

(a) Το πρωτόφυτο (b) gradient elution from 20 to 80 %

(b,c)

|    |   |          |
|----|---|----------|
| 4  | 4 | 30 .. .. |
| 40 | 4 | 4        |

Fridman ms applying solvents on Badische Euprone  
33

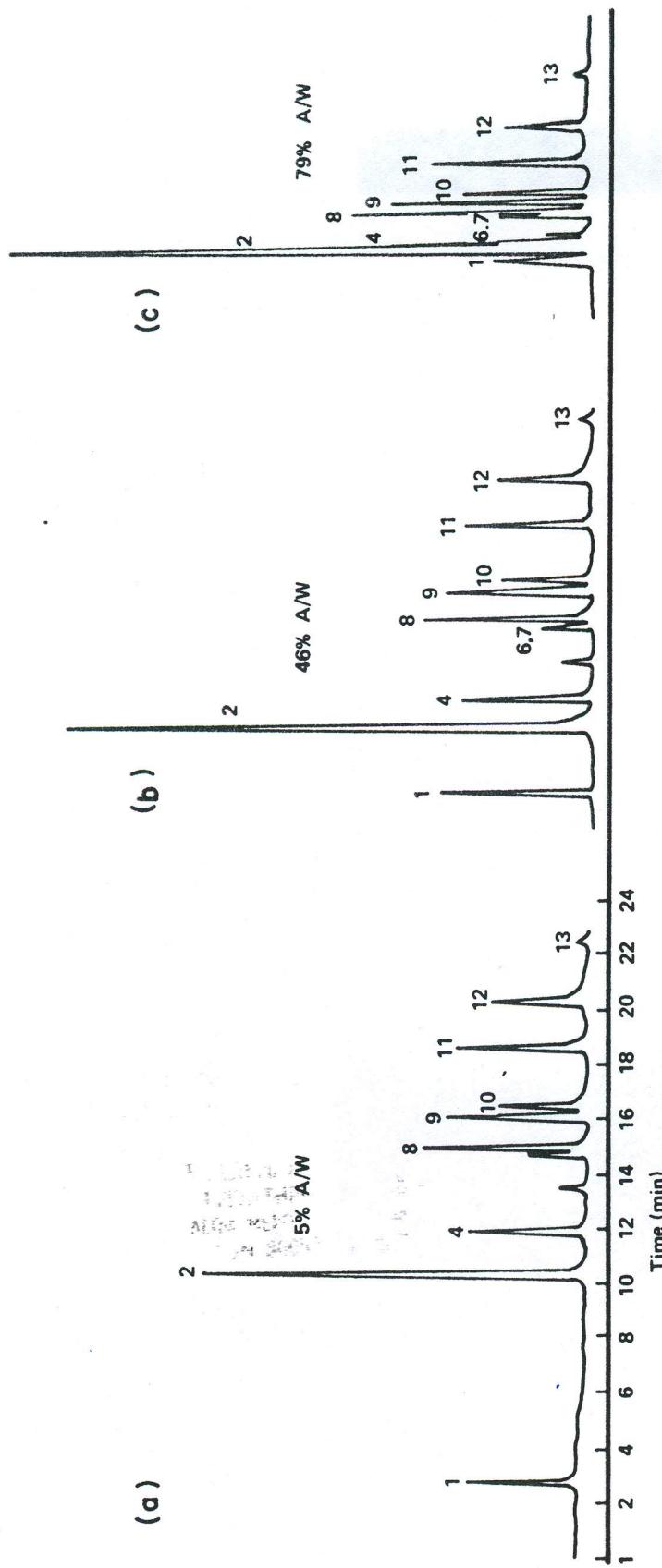
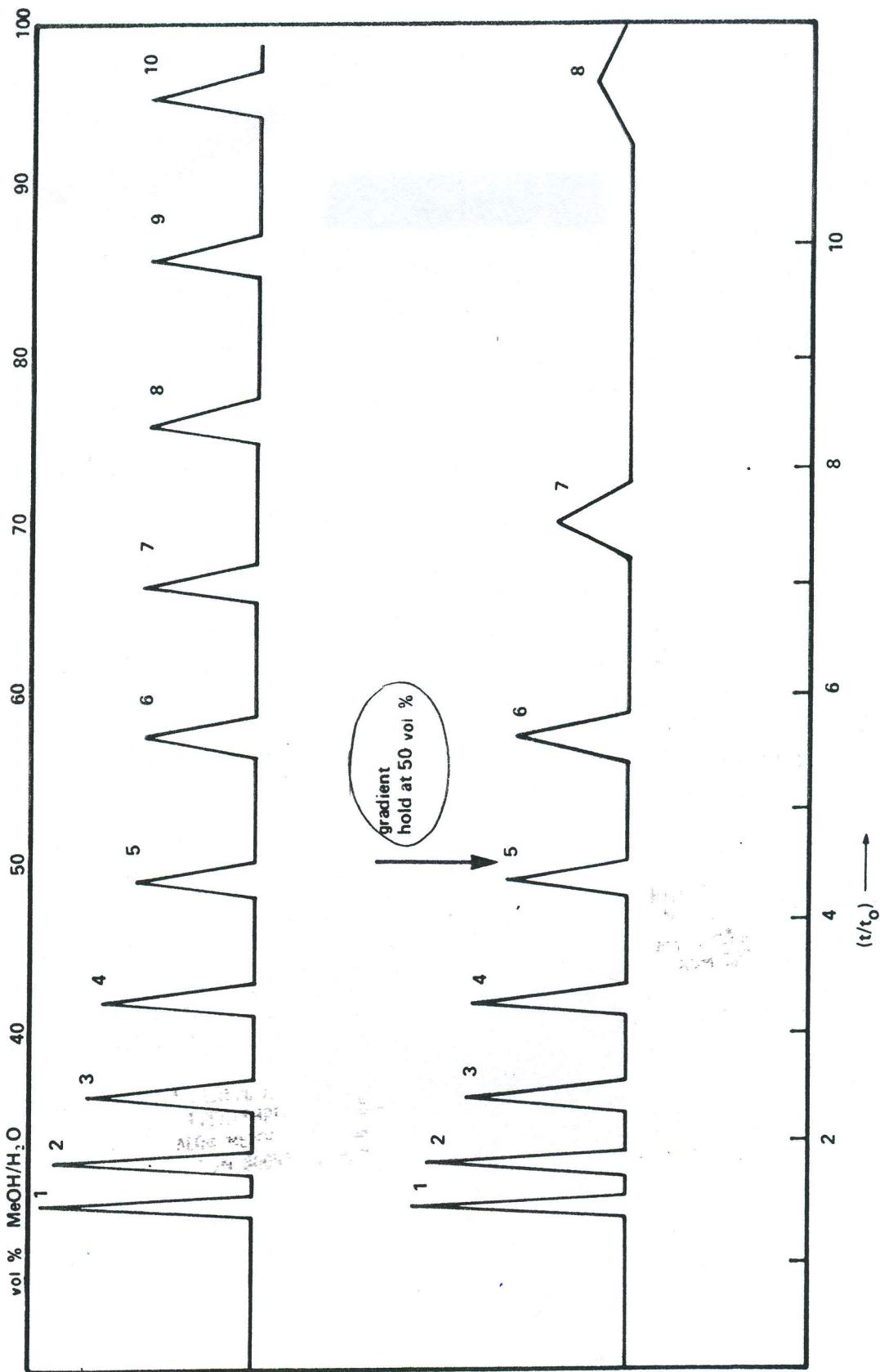


Fig. 8. Influence of initial mobile phase composition on gradient chromatogram. Solutes: 1, uracil; 2, phenol; 3, *p*-nitrophenol; 4, *p*-cresol; 5, 2,5-xylenol; 6, anisole; 7, methylbenzoate; 8, benzene; 9, phenetole; 10, toluene; 11, anthracene; 12, butylbenzoate; 13, benzantracene. All gradients  $\phi_0$  95% acetonitrile(AN)/water,  $b = 0.28$ ,  $F = 1$  ml/min. (a)  $\phi_0 = 5\%$  AN,  $t_G = 20$  min; (b)  $\phi_0 = 46\%$  AN,  $t_G = 12$  min; (c)  $\phi_0 = 79\%$  AN,  $t_G = 4$  min.

$$\phi' = \frac{\text{change in volume fraction } B}{\text{time}} = \frac{1}{t_G} \rightarrow \text{muco vs gradient}$$

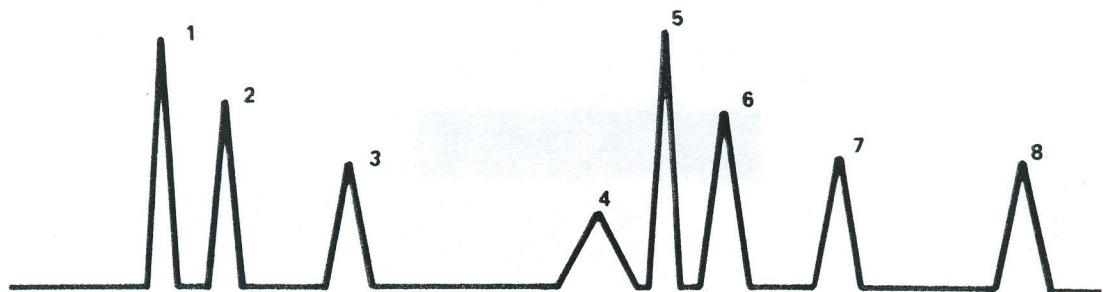
↓  
gradient steepness

Εργασία ουδεναθέντων ανιχνεύσεων διάδυνων Ευδονών

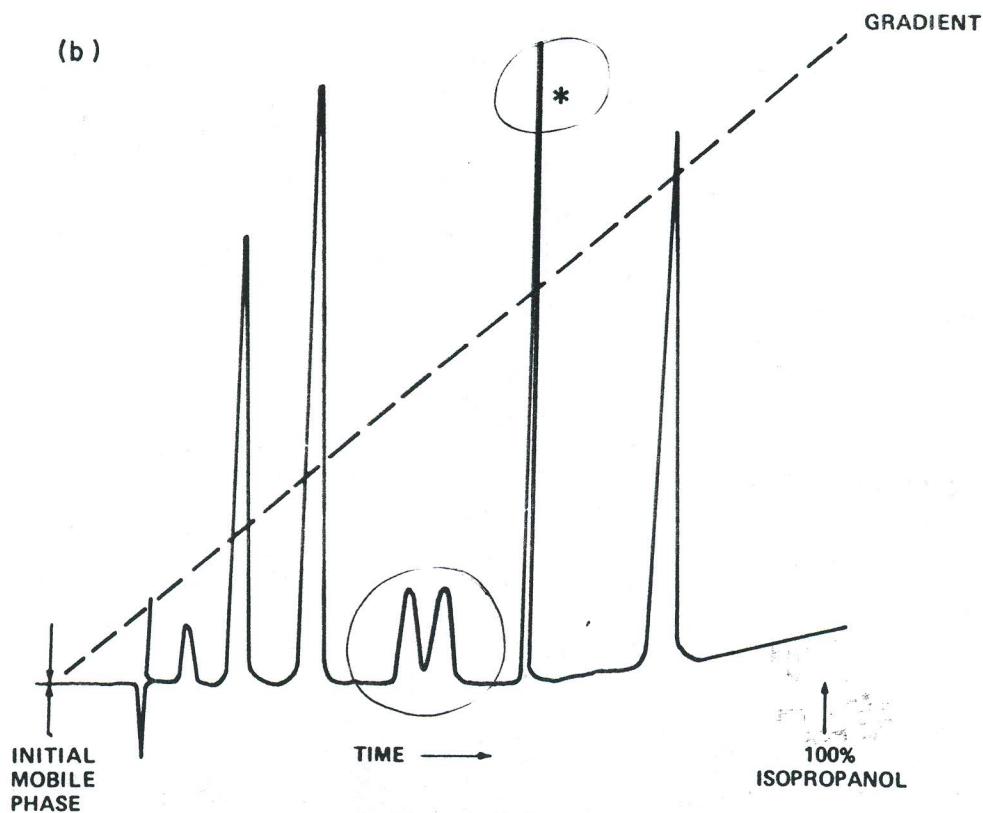


# SOLVENT DEMIXING

(a)



(b)



Effect of solvent demixing during gradient elution. (a) Calculated for separation of Fig. 5b. (b) Separation of unknown compounds on silica. Column, 25 × 0.32-cm Zorbax-SIL; mobile phase, gradient from 0.1 vol% isopropanol/hexane to isopropanol; ambient; Reprinted courtesy of J. J. Kirkland.

→ Αν η ειδονοσική δύναμη των διαλυτών A και B είναι πολύ... διαφορετική, οι μηρές ουμενγρώσεις του B στις αρχές των διαχωρισμών προσβαφώνται στη Δ.Φ. και ο διαχωρισμός στις αρχές γίνεται πιο ράπιστα για την A.

Tίνεται αυτή ποιό από τα εναπέρευς πορνφέρει στο μέγρα  
b) Ταχνική ελάττωση των ηλάτους των πορνφών

# ΣΥΓΚΡΙΣΗ ΣΧΕΣΕΩΝ ΜΟΥ ΕΞΥΟΥΝ:

- a)  $t_{nw}$  *Comparing* *Endoven*
- b)  $t_w$  *Baduedwu*

## Corresponding Relationships in Isocratic and Gradient Elution (LSS Gradients)

| Variable                               | Isocratic                       | Gradient                                     |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Retention time                      | $t_R = t_0(1 + k')$             | $t_g = (t_0/b) \log(2.31kb + 1) + t_0$       |
| 2. Capacity factor                     | $k' = (t_R - t_0)/t_0$          | $k_g = (1/b) \log(2.3kb + 1)$                |
| 3. Separation time                     | $t_s = t_0(1 + k_2)$            | $t_{gs} = (t_0/b) \log(2.31k_0gb + 1) + t_0$ |
|  |                                 | $= t_G + t_0$                                |
| 4. Resolution: $R_s/N(\alpha - 1) = Q$ | $k'/(1 + k')$                   | $\bar{k}/(1 + \bar{k}); \bar{k} = 1/1.15b$   |
| 5. $k'$ at elution; $k_t$              | $k'$                            | $k_t = 1/(2.3b + 1/k_0)$                     |
| 6. Bandwidth                           | $t_w = (4/\sqrt{N})t_0(1 + k')$ | $t_w = (4/\sqrt{N})t_0(1 + k)bG$             |
| 7. Relative peak height                | $1/t_w$                         | $1/t_w$                                      |
| 8. Optimum mobile phase (Fig. 14b)     | $2 \leq k' \leq 5$              | $0.1 \leq b \leq 0.3$                        |

*Napantmiorina*<sup>a</sup> *diagonal*<sup>b</sup> *Eupropia*<sup>c</sup> *quadripurpura*<sup>d</sup>  
*Cabpidwring* *eupatory*<sup>e</sup>

TABLE  
**Some Characteristics of Commercial Gradient Systems**

| System                  | Type (see Fig. 23) | Gradient options <sup>a</sup> | Mixer <sup>b</sup>    | Other comments <sup>c</sup>   |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Analabs                 |                    |                               |                       |   |
| Anasol-20               | E                  | Cv steps                      | Dy (50)               | Up to 16 solvents can be combined in gradient                               |
| Beckman (Altex)         | B                  | All <sup>d</sup>              | Dy (2.0)              | Accurate gradient from 0-100% due to novel programmer approach <sup>f</sup> |
| Altex 420               |                    |                               |                       |   |
| DuPont                  | A                  | Cn, Cv, L                     | St (0.4) <sup>e</sup> | See text  |
| 830                     | B                  | All                           | Dy (1.0)              | Mixer before pump; 2 solvents (A,B) only                                    |
| 850                     |                    |                               |                       |   |
| Hewlett-Packard         | B                  | All <sup>d</sup>              | Dy (0.4)              | Limited gradient range <sup>f</sup>   |
| HP 1084B                |                    |                               |                       |   |
| Laboratory Data Control | B                  | All <sup>d</sup>              | Dy (0.1)              | Limited gradient range <sup>f</sup>   |
| 1601                    |                    |                               |                       |   |
| Micromeritics           | B                  | Cn, Cv, L <sup>e</sup>        | Dy (1.0)              | Accurate gradient from 0-100% B, due to novel pump design                   |
| 7000B                   | F                  | All                           | Dy (1.0)              | Same, but three-solvent (A,B,C) capability                                  |
| 7500                    |                    |                               |                       |   |
| Perkin Elmer            | B                  | L                             | Dy (2.5) <sup>a</sup> | Limited gradient range; recommend 10-90% maximum                            |
| Series 22               | B                  | All                           | Dy (2.5) <sup>a</sup> | Limited gradient range; recommend 10-99% maximum;                           |
| Series 3                | B                  |                               |                       | gradient choices more versatile and/or convenient than other systems        |

(Corixa 202 response) Vivian)

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|                   |   |                  |                       |  |
|-------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Spectra-Physics   | B | All              | Dy (1.0)              | No restrictions on gradient range  |
| 3500              | F | All              | Dy (1.2)              | Three-solvent standard, any combination possible (A/B/C)   |
| 8000              |   |                  |                       |  |
| Tracor            | F | All <sup>f</sup> | Dy (1.5) <sup>y</sup> | Three-solvents standard, any combination possible (A/B/C); applicable to any reciprocating pump (positive pumping of solvents from PV to high-pressure pump); gradient shape (C <sub>n</sub> , C <sub>v</sub> ) continuously variable (any value of n) |
| 980A              |   |                  |                       |  |
| Varian            | F | All <sup>a</sup> | St (0.7)              | Two-solvent (A,B) standard, three (A, B, C) optional; can only deliver two solvents at one time (A/B, A/C, or B/C)   |
| 5020              |   |                  |                       |  |
| Waters Associates | B | All <sup>i</sup> | St <sup>k</sup>       | Limited accuracy at extremes of gradient range   |
| 660               |   |                  |                       |  |

<sup>a</sup> Automatic features only (some additional capabilities available by manual intervention): Cn (concave), Cv (convex), L (linear), D (gradient delay), H (gradient hold), Cm (complex), R (gradient reversal).  
<sup>b</sup> Dy (dynamic), St (static); volume of mixer (ml) in parentheses, but note that total volume of LC system is often *much* larger.  
<sup>c</sup> Remarks apply to pump/gradient-former combination sold by manufacturer.  
<sup>d</sup> Standard gradients [Eqs. (17a)-(17c)] must be entered as linear segments by operator for each new gradient (inconvenient).  
<sup>e</sup> Packed bed.  
<sup>f</sup> Each pump must deliver at least 0.1 ml/min; therefore, for 1.0-ml/min total flow, gradient cannot exceed 10–90% B; for 2.0 ml/min, range is 5–95% B; etc.  
<sup>g</sup> D and H available if microprocessor attachment for 7000B is purchased (CSI-Super-Grator-3).  
<sup>h</sup> Use of dynamic mixer is optional; system also includes a 1.8-m (1 mm i.d.) line as static mixer.  
<sup>i</sup> Gradient reversal requires manual intervention.  
<sup>j</sup> Mixing occurs in low-volume pump between proportioning valve and high-pressure pump.  
<sup>k</sup> Solvent lines join at low-volume tee, with mixing in line from tee.  
<sup>l</sup> At low flow rates for one pump (e.g., <0.1 ml/min), programmer generates flow pulses rather than continuous pumping.

ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΨΙΜΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΧΡΟΝΟΥ ΕΚΛΟΥΣΗΣ Ή ΗΙ  
ΤΩΝ ΕΜΒΑΣΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΟΡΥΦΩΝ ΣΤΗ ΒΑΘΜΙΔΟΤΗ ΕΚΛΟΥΣΗ

Reproducibility of DuPont 850 Low-Pressure-Mixing Gradient Elution System

| Run No. <sup>a</sup> | Toluene         |           | Naphthalene     |           | Pyrene          |           |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
|                      | Peak ret. (sec) | Peak area | Peak ret. (sec) | Peak area | Peak ret. (sec) | Peak area |
| 1                    | 767.3           | 683108    | 1056.2          | 2089019   | 1148.9          | 636621    |
| 2                    | 771.1           | 673524    | 1058.5          | 2088637   | 1150.9          | 637075    |
| 3                    | 767.0           | 664605    | 1058.0          | 2089744   | 1151.0          | 637810    |
| 4                    | 768.9           | 677585    | 1058.7          | 2089511   | 1152.0          | 638330    |
| 5                    | 770.0           | 678742    | 1058.0          | 2091480   | 1151.0          | 637744    |
| 6                    | 769.8           | 694546    | 1058.7          | 2078851   | 1151.4          | 636658    |
| 7                    | 771.1           | 675945    | 1060.0          | 2083292   | 1153.3          | 636350    |
| 8                    | 768.9           | 683368    | 1058.2          | 2082769   | 1151.2          | 634730    |
| 9                    | 768.7           | 682251    | 1057.3          | 2099405   | 1150.0          | 640320    |
| 10                   | 767.8           | 685802    | 1058.3          | 2105269   | 1151.6          | 638731    |
| 11                   | 769.7           | 677411    | 1056.4          | 2098244   | 1149.4          | 637408    |
| 12                   | 767.5           | 689698    | 1057.1          | 2097557   | 1149.8          | 638853    |
| 13                   | 767.9           | 678344    | 1057.3          | 2098752   | 1150.3          | 640414    |
| 14                   | 769.0           | 679578    | 1055.9          | 2096177   | 1148.3          | 638338    |
| 15                   | 767.6           | 692272    | 1057.3          | 2073854   | 1150.0          | 633351    |
| 16                   | 768.1           | 681833    | 1057.7          | 2070294   | 1148.7          | 634385    |
| 17                   | 768.0           | 675445    | 1054.2          | 2068797   | 1146.6          | 634050    |
| 18                   | 766.2           | 688577    | 1054.5          | 2074871   | 1147.2          | 634646    |
| $N =$                | 18              | 18        | 18              | 18        | 18              | 18        |
| $\bar{X} =$          | 768.5           | 681257    | 10572           | 2087586   | 11500           | 636989    |
| $O =$                | 13.59           | 7266      | 15.22           | 10076     | 17.01           | 2090      |
| CV(%) =              | 0.18            | 1.0       | 0.14            | 0.48      | 0.15            | 0.33      |

<sup>a</sup> Column, 25 × 0.46-cm Zorbax-ODS; mobile phase CH<sub>3</sub>OH/H<sub>2</sub>O; flowrate, 1 ml/min.; automatic injection; computer data reduction. With permission from DuPont Instruments Products Division (43).

*ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ  
ΜΕ ΒΑΘΜΙΔΗ ΕΚΛΟΥΣΗ*

**Designing a Gradient Separation: A Brief Summary of Section IV**

1. Select conditions (method, column, etc.) as for isocratic separation, except for mobile phase.
2. Select a gradient from Table I.
3. Vary starting %A or final %B to speed up separation, improve resolution near  $t_0$ , or to elute all bands before end of gradient; vary  $t_G$  at same time to keep  $\phi'$  constant.
4. If peak width varies regularly from one end of the run to the other, change gradient shape (see Fig. 18).
5. Vary  $t_G$  (other variables constant) for modest increase in resolution, for sharper (more easily detected) bands, or for further decrease in separation time (see Table V).<sup>a</sup>
6. Increase column efficiency ( $N$ ) for improved resolution by varying  $F$  and/or  $L$  according to scheme offered in Snyder (46); adjust  $t_G$  at same time according to Table VI or Eq. (18).<sup>b</sup>
7. Vary separation selectivity for improved  $\alpha_s$  values by changing the B solvent (as in different gradients shown in Table I); select a solvent from an "extreme" group in Fig. 27 (I, II, V, or VIII) where possible; for fine tuning of  $\alpha_s$  values, use binary solvents for the B solvent as in Fig. 28.
8. For minor changes in selectivity, examine the effect of a change in  $t_G$  (other variables constant) on sample values; a different  $t_G$  value may provide improved relative retention of sample bands.
9. Correct other problems as they arise: band tailing, solvent demixing, etc.

<sup>a</sup> Or simply increase sample volume.

<sup>b</sup> Or skip to Step 7 if  $R_s$  increase as in Snyder (46) appears impractical.

# Appendix D. Solvent Miscibility Table

The Solvent Miscibility Table is displayed below.

| NAME                 | NO | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|----------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| NAME                 | NO | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Acetic acid          | 1  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Acetone              | 2  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Acetonitrile         | 3  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Benzene              | 4  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Butyl alcohol        | 5  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 6  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Chloroform           | 7  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cyclohexane          | 8  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cyclopentane         | 9  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dichloroethane       | 10 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dichloromethane      | 11 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Dimethylformamide    | 12 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ethylacetate         | 13 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Ethyl alcohol        | 14 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Heptane              | 15 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Hexane               | 16 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Methyl alcohol       | 17 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Pentane              | 18 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| I-Propyl alcohol     | 19 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Tetrachloroethane    | 20 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Tetrahydrofuran      | 21 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Toluene              | 22 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Trichloroethane      | 23 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Water                | 24 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| NAME                 | NO | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |



Miscible



Immiscible

(Avogadro)

(Mn Avogadro)

TOTAL P. 02