
Improving Productivity in Prep SFC Separations

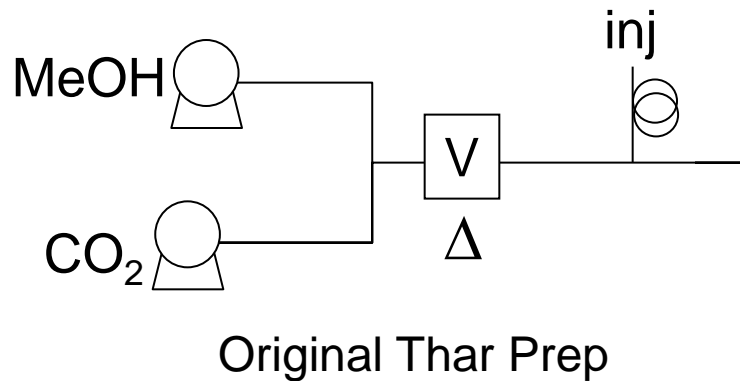
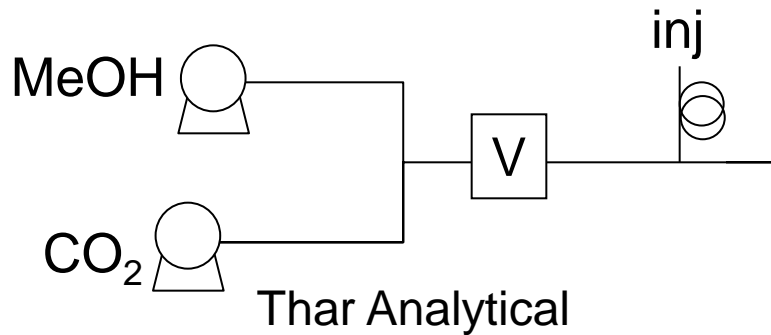
*Jeffrey Kiplinger and Paul Lefebvre
Averica Discovery Services, Worcester MA*

International SFC Conference, New York July 22 2011

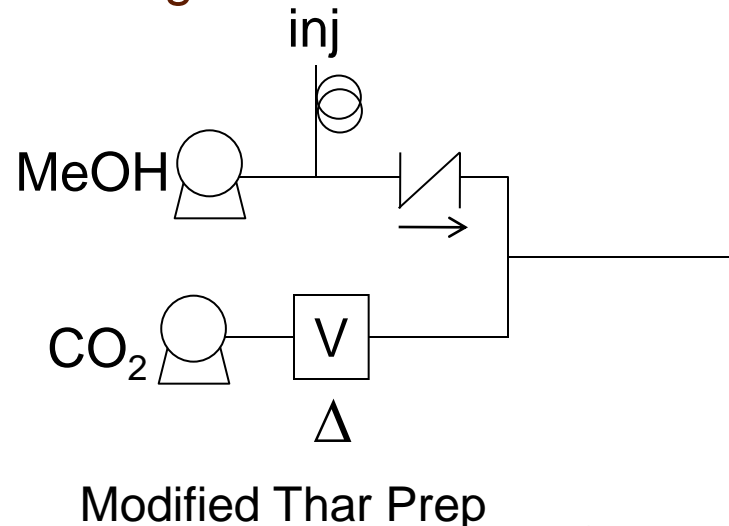
Introduction

- Going faster in isocratic batch separations
 - Increase loading
 - Improve bandshape
 - Enhance resolution
 - Decrease retention
- These are controlled by the balance between the MP density (solubility) and the solute diffusivity in the stagnant solvent layer on the SP
- What characteristics of the SFC system influence efficiency?

Injection Strategies



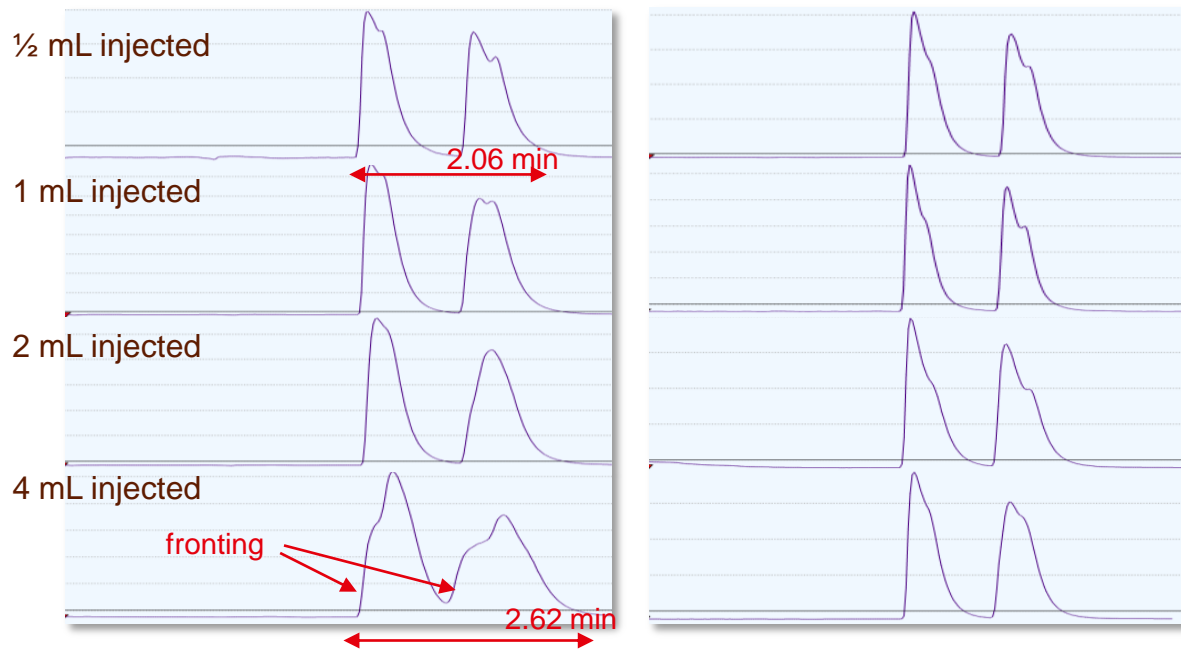
- Mixed stream (both left) and Modifier stream configurations
- V = volume, Δ = heated
- volume = empty column or tubing



Effects of Injection Type

Mixed Stream

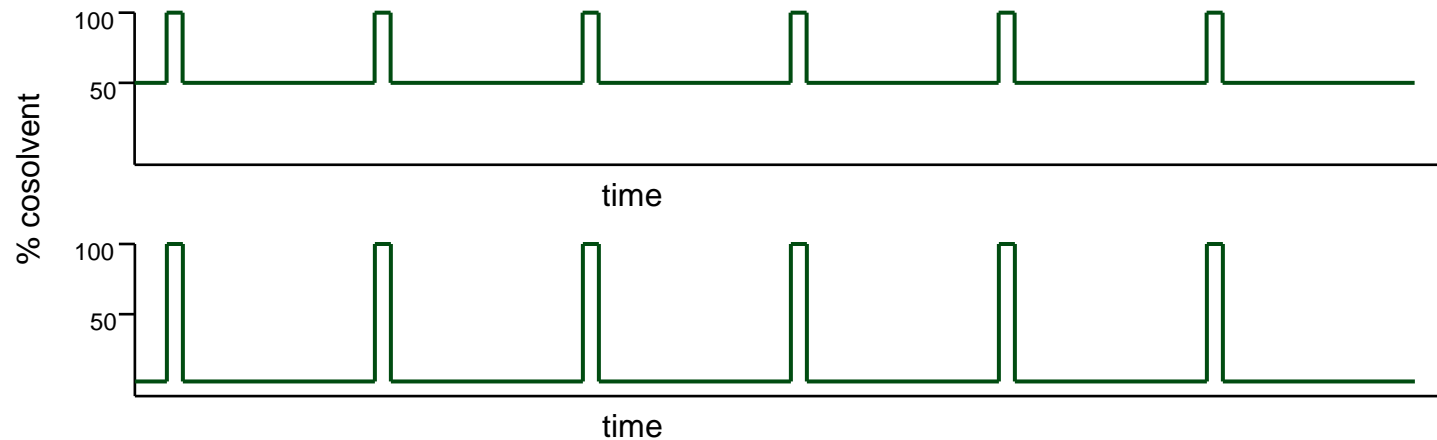
Modifier Stream



- Const. mass injections of Tetramisole
- 50% MeOH isocratic
- Mixed stream mode distorted by large 'plug' of methanol moving through column

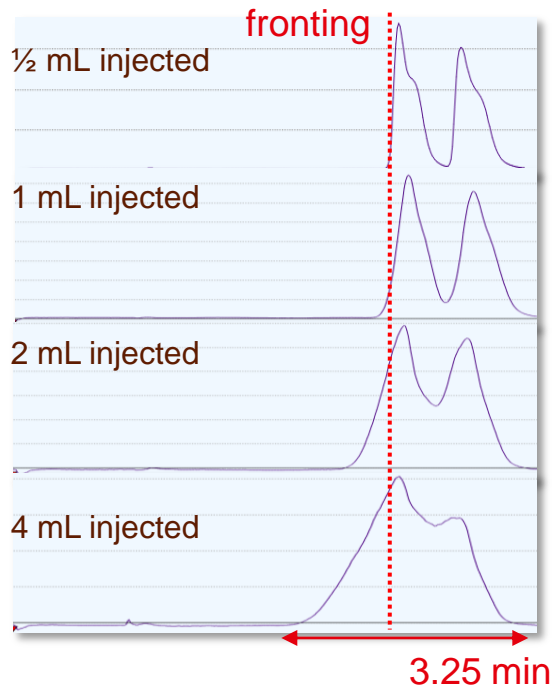
Injection Stacking

- Mixed stream mode sets up a pulsed solvent density gradient, changing analyte solubility (retention)

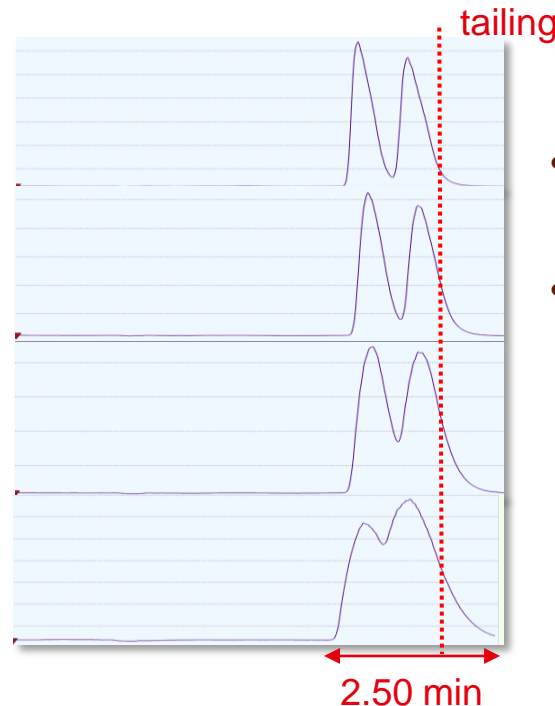


Effects of Injection Type

Mixed Stream

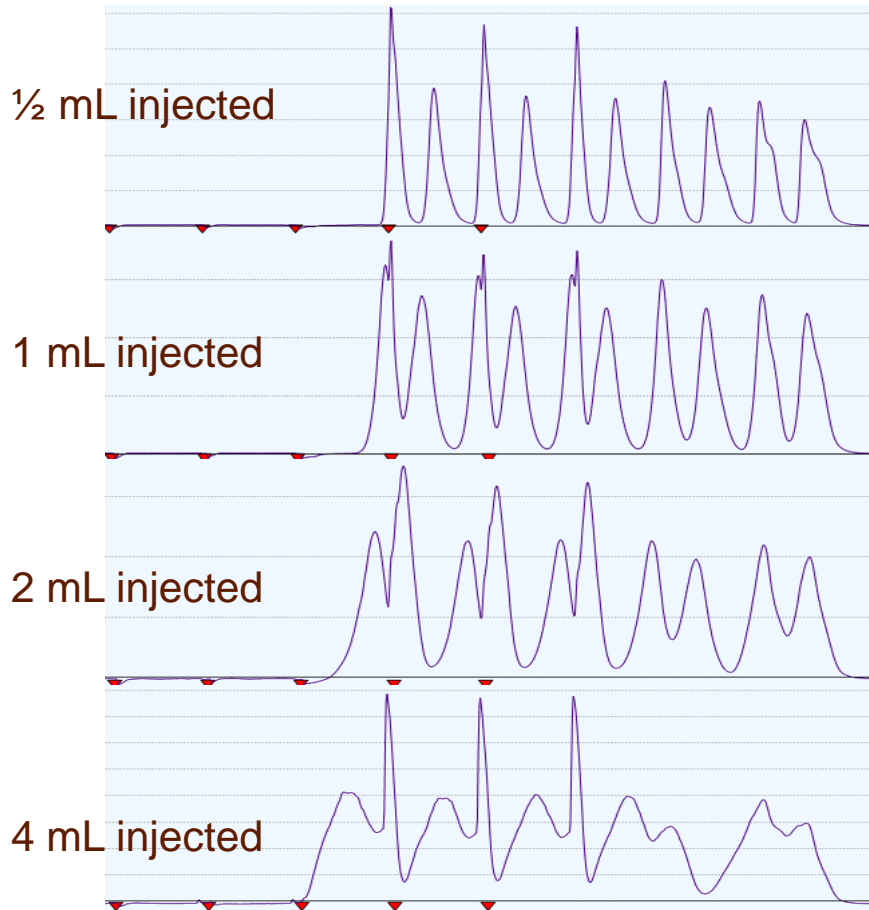


Modifier Stream

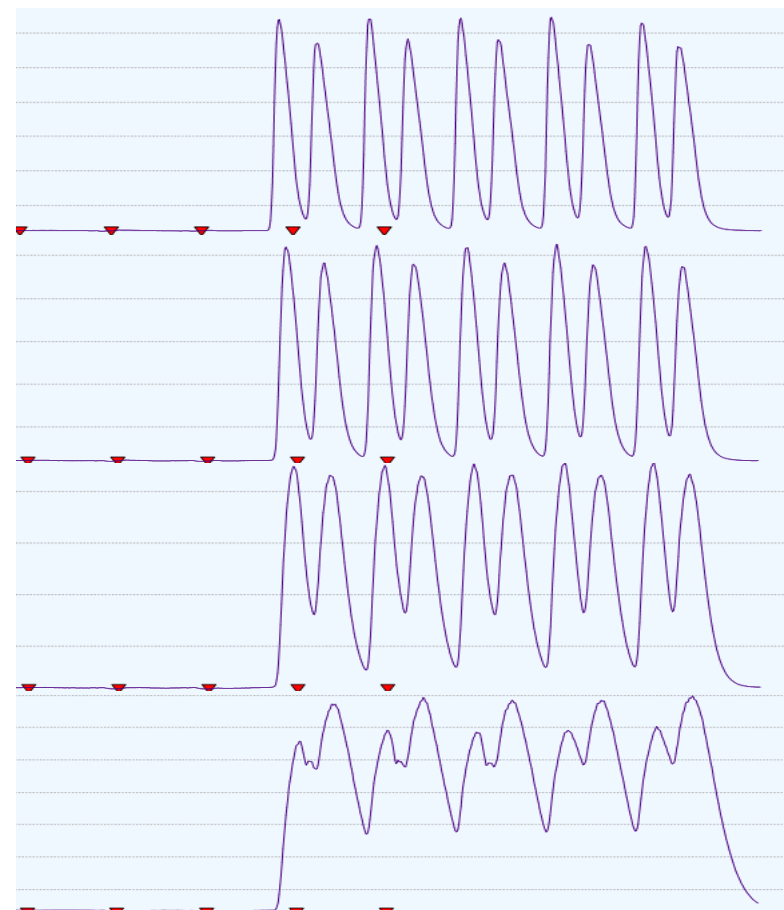


- Const. mass injections of Ibuprofen
- 5% MeOH isocratic
- Modifier Stream at low co-solvent clears loop slowly

Injection Stacking

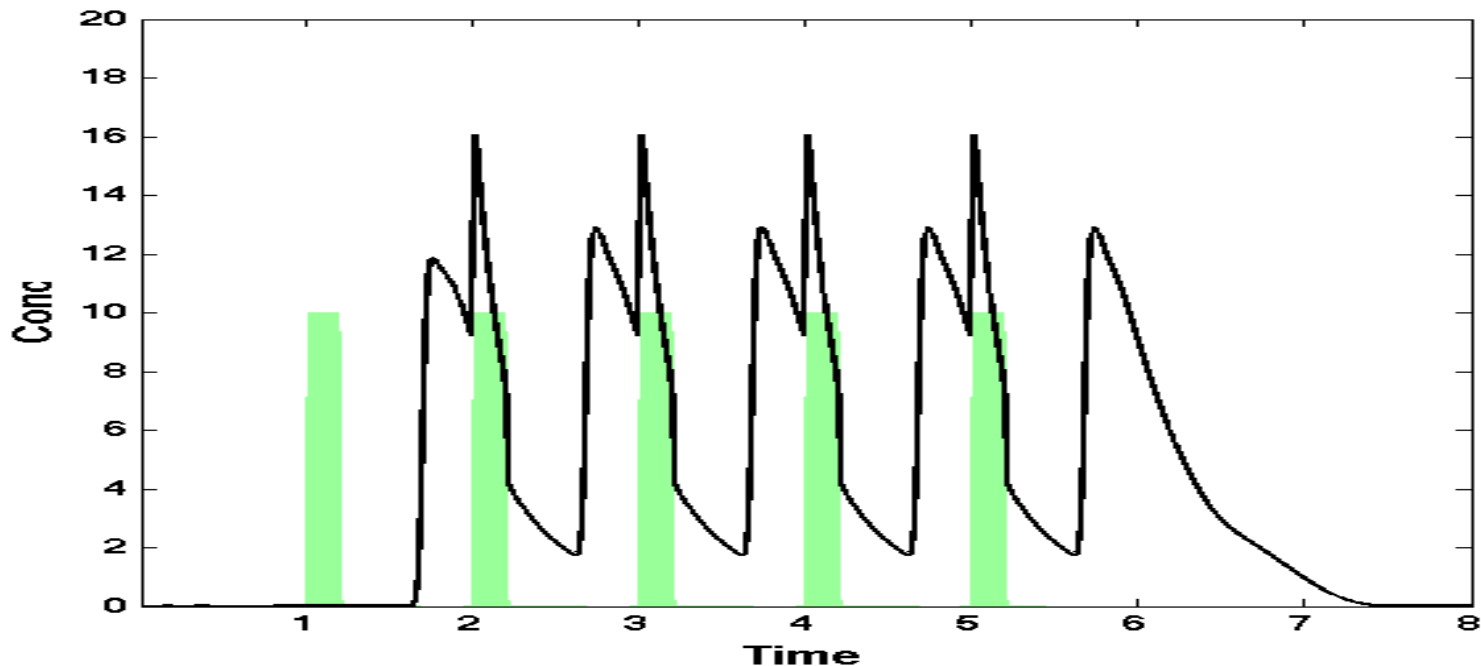


Mixed



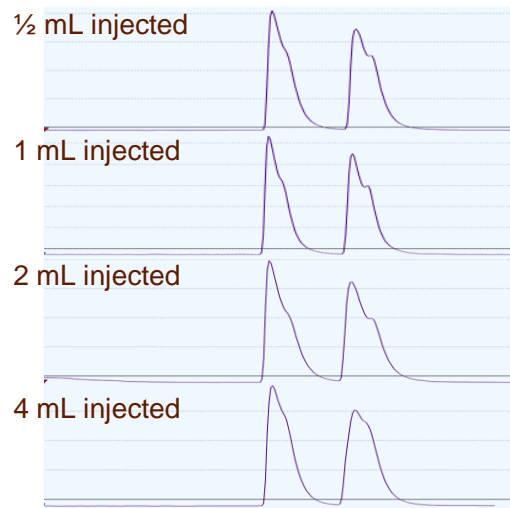
Modifier

Effect of Solvent Gradient

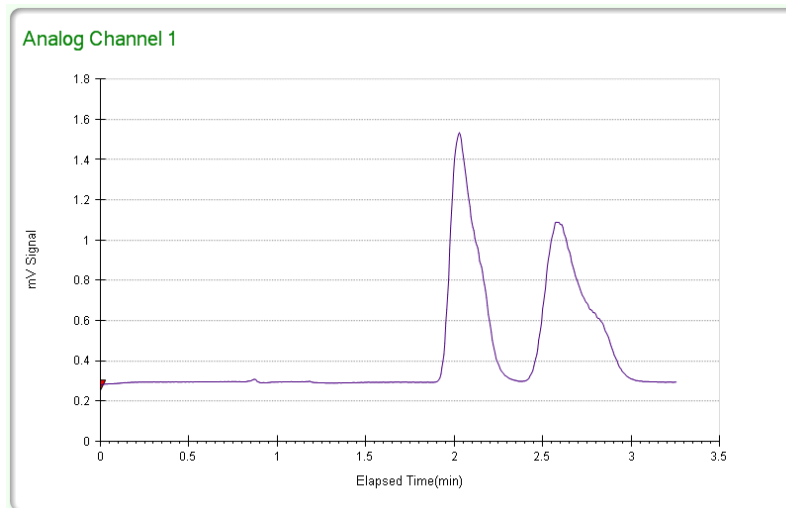


- *Courtesy Arvind Rajendran, Nanyang Tech. U., Singapore*
- *Wenda et. al., J. Chromatogr. A 1218(2011) 162-70*

Band Shape Issues



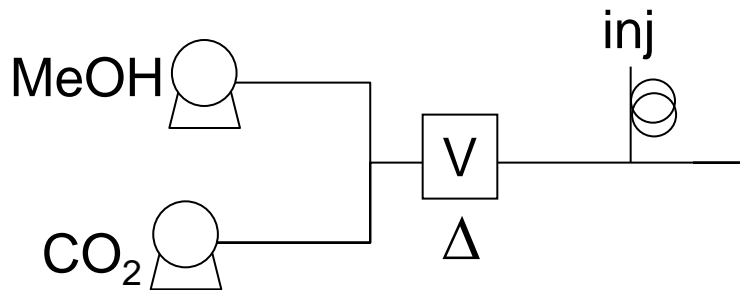
Tetramisole Mod.Str. test,
50% MeOH



TSO, IC, 10% MeOH

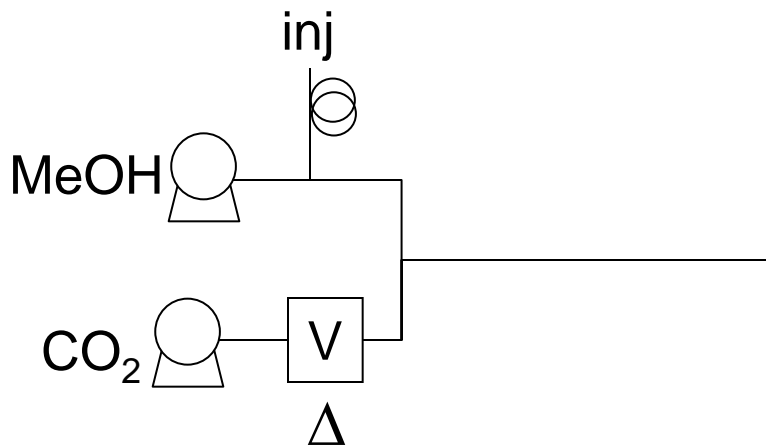
- Injection strategy well-characterized, but peaks deformed
- Reproducible on both prep SFC systems
- Eluent is same solvent as diluent
- Same 'profile' on both peaks

Assisted Mixing

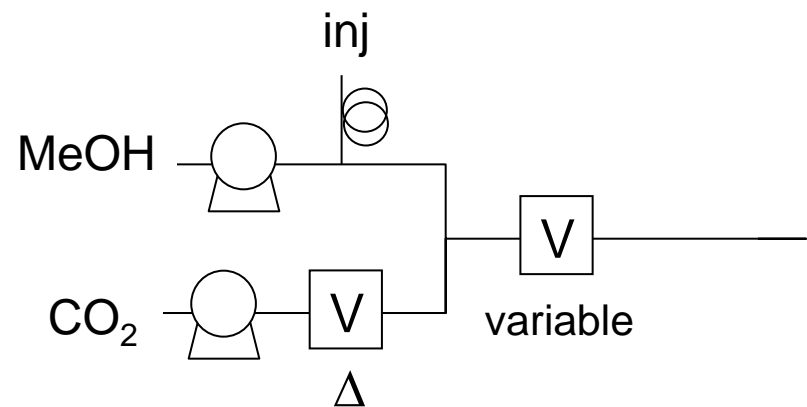


Original Thar Prep

- Original Thar configuration included a 25 mL heated tubing section post-tee
- If CO₂/MeOH mixing is incomplete it could cause uneven solute deposition

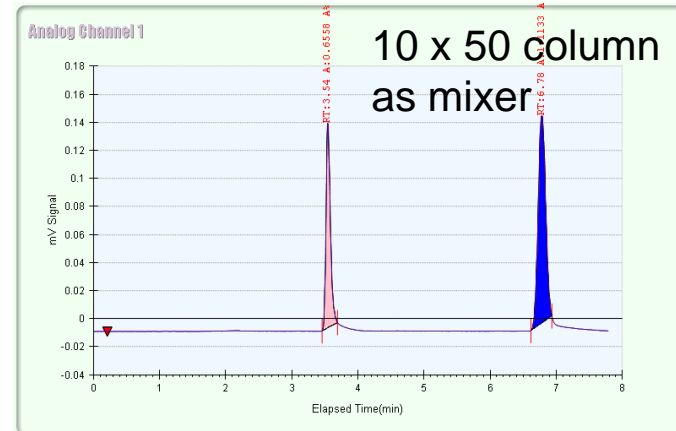
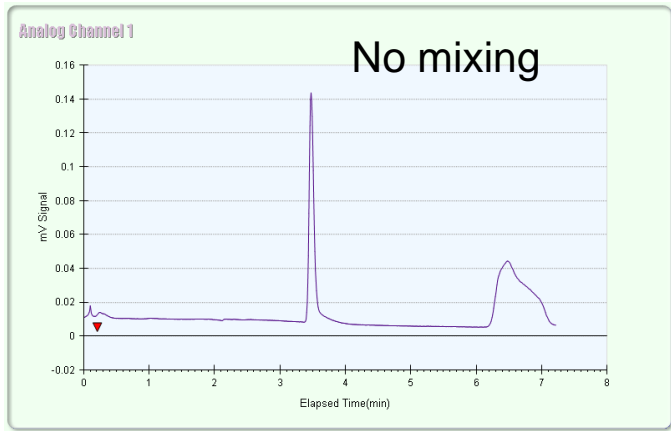


Modified Thar Prep

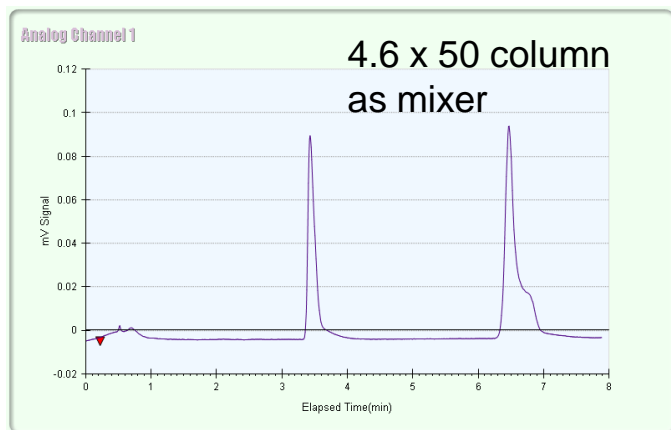


With added mixing volume

Test sample on 2-EP

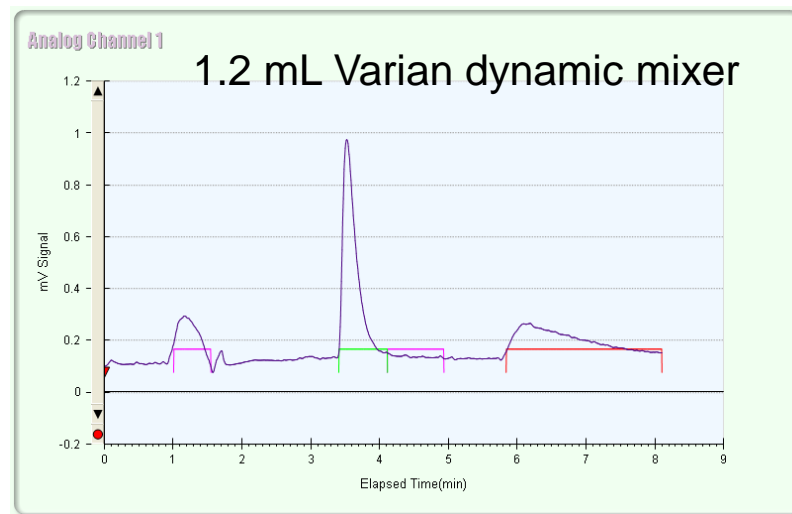
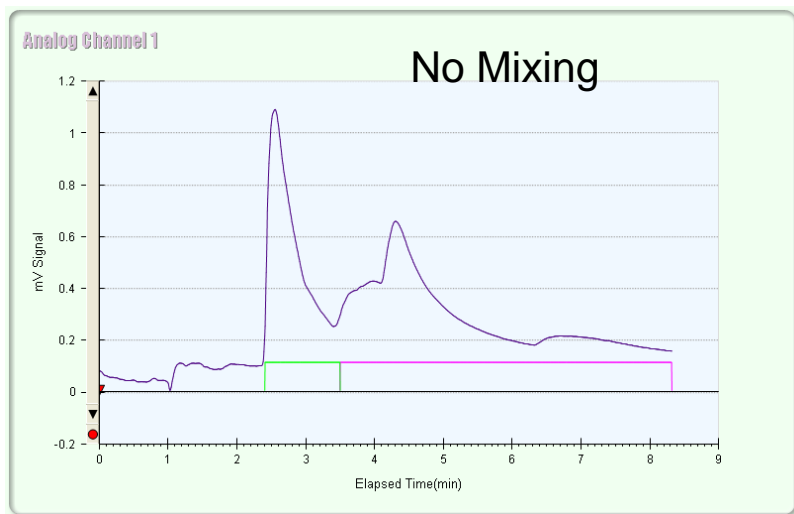


N = 20,000



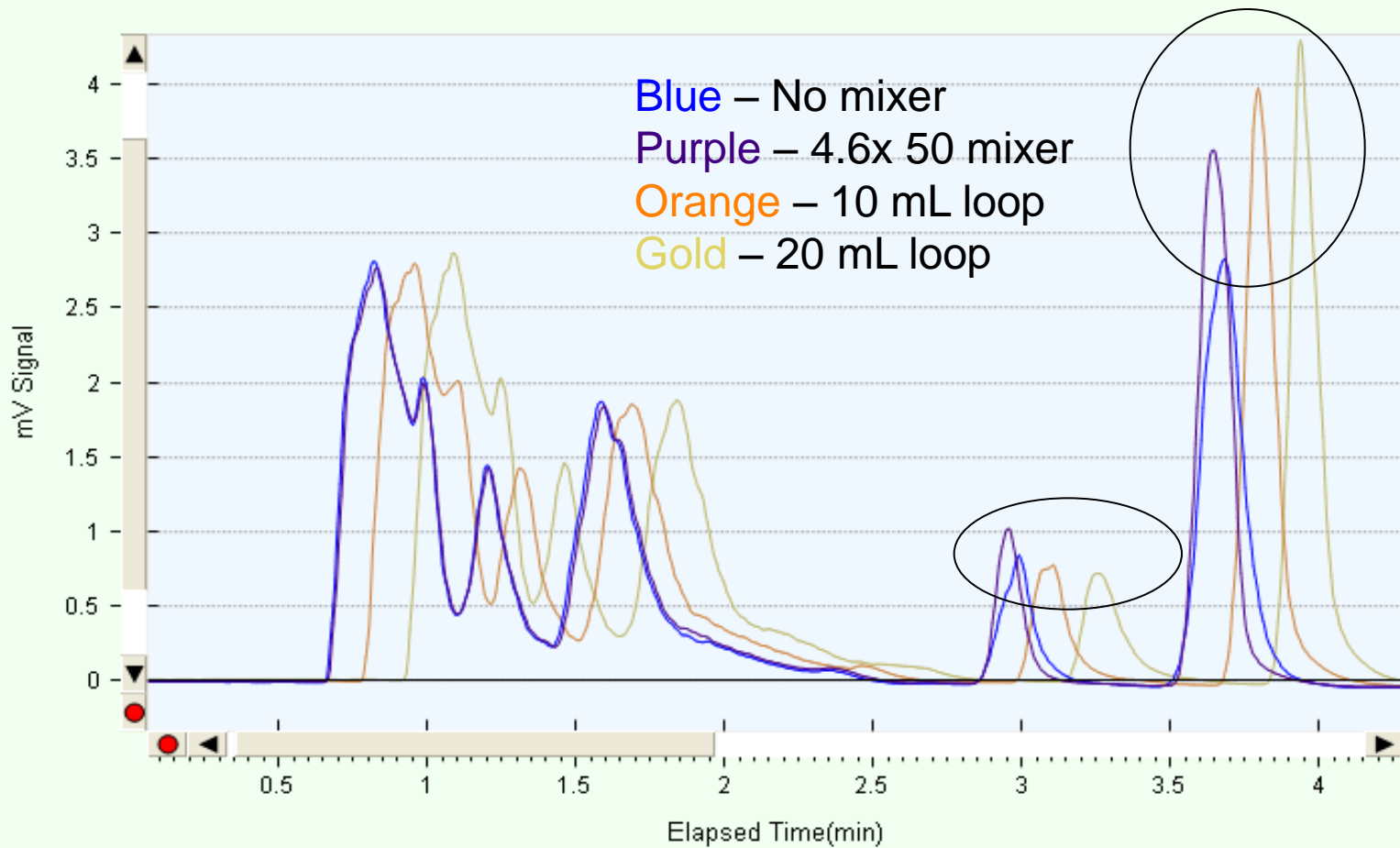
- Test mix of DNB & N-benzylbenzamide
- Reproduces HPLC plate count with 4 mL added extracolumn volume

Mixing = Good



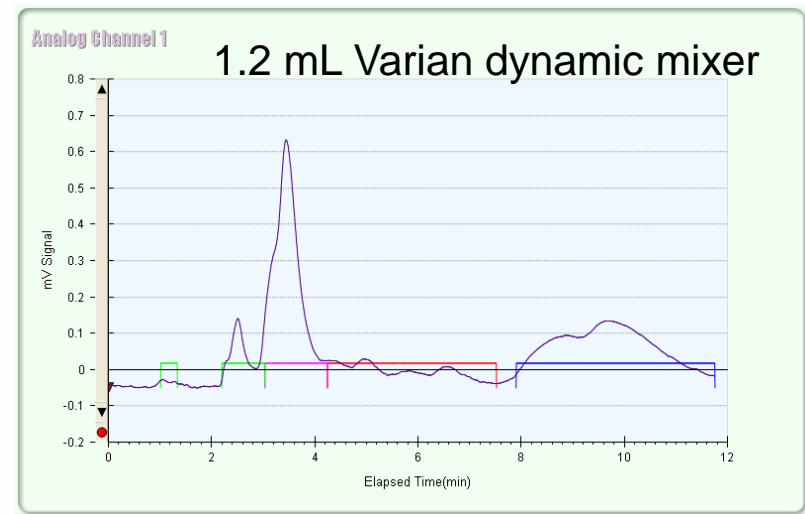
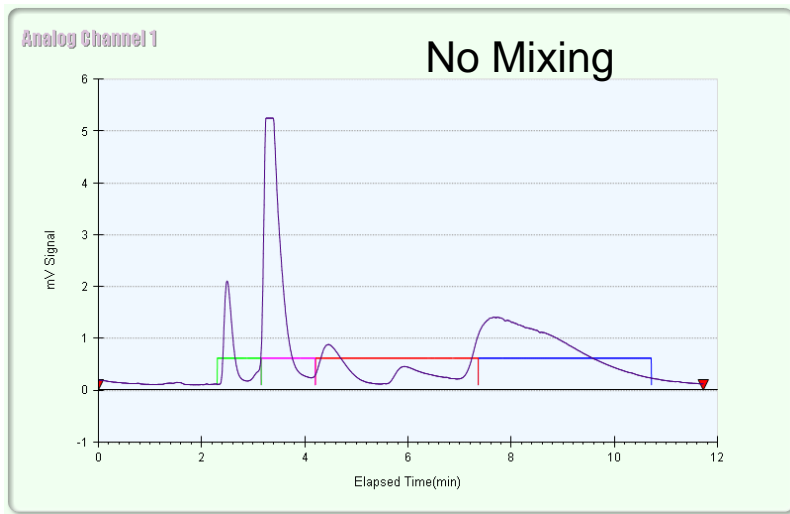
- AV010033, RegisCell 21 x 250, 30% Ethanol w/ 1% IPAmine

Analog Channel 1



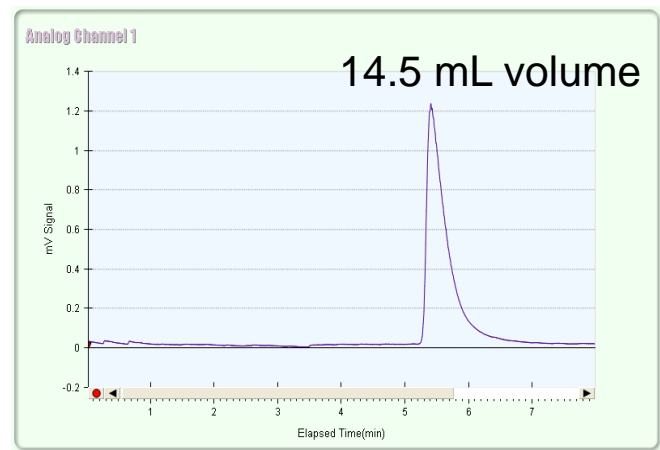
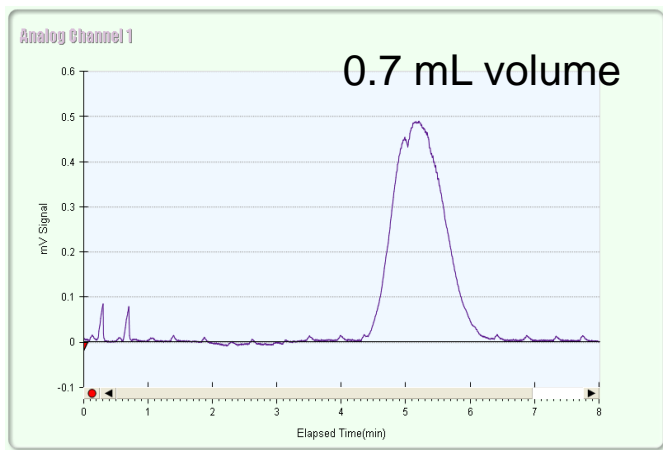
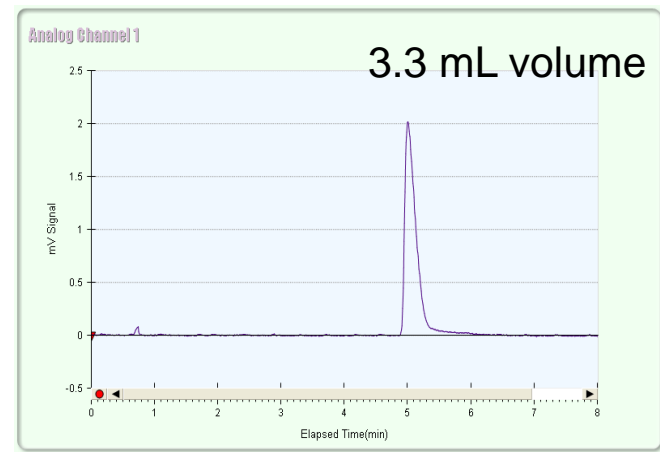
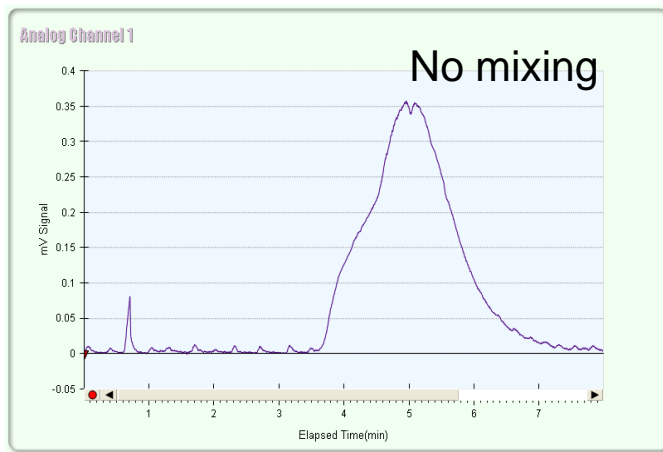
- Test mix of 5 compounds
- Increasing mixing volume has variable effect

Mixing = Bad

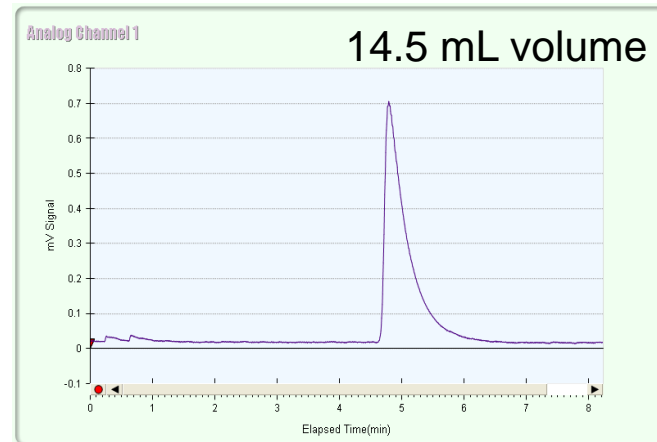
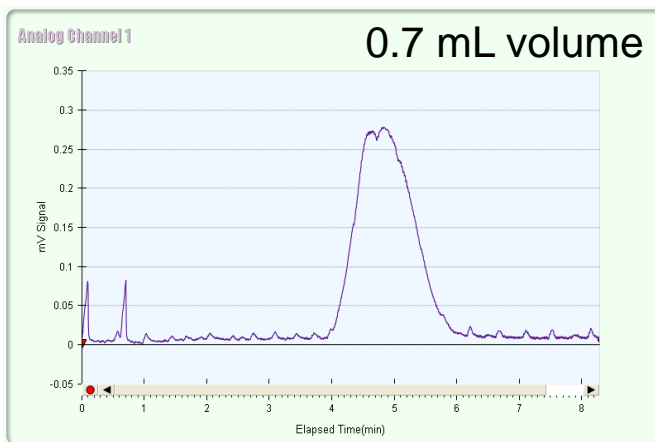
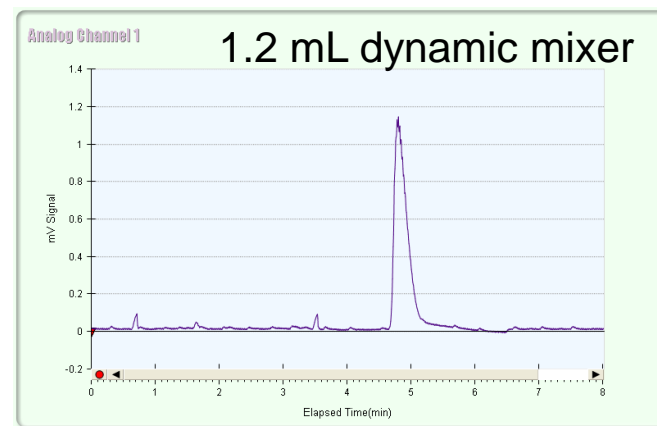
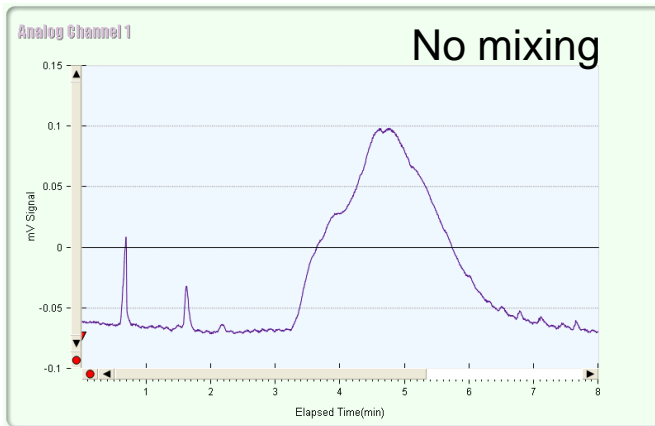


- AV011082, AD-H 30 x 250, 55% (1:1) MeOH:IPA w/ 1% IPAmine

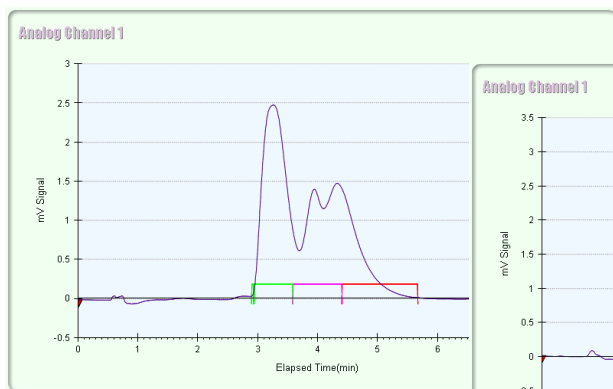
N-benzylbenzamide, LUX Cellulose-2



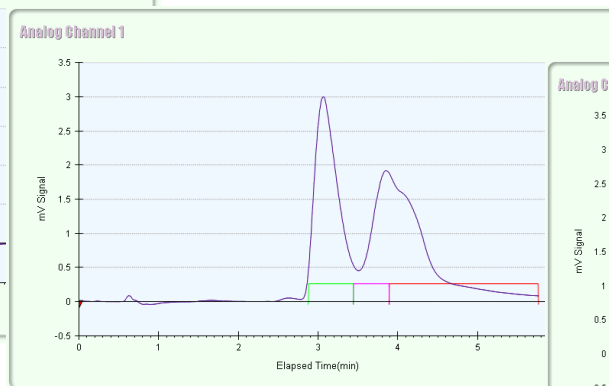
Ketoprofen, PVA-Sil 21 x 250



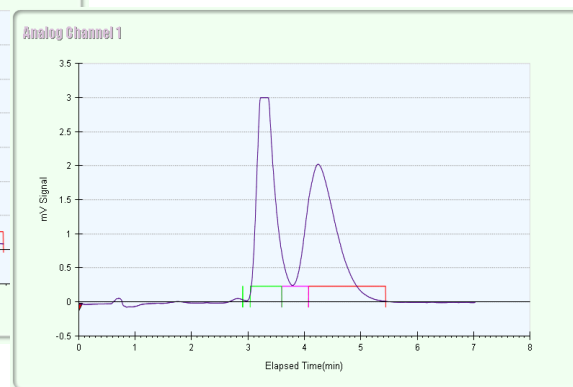
Mixing = Just Right



No Mixing



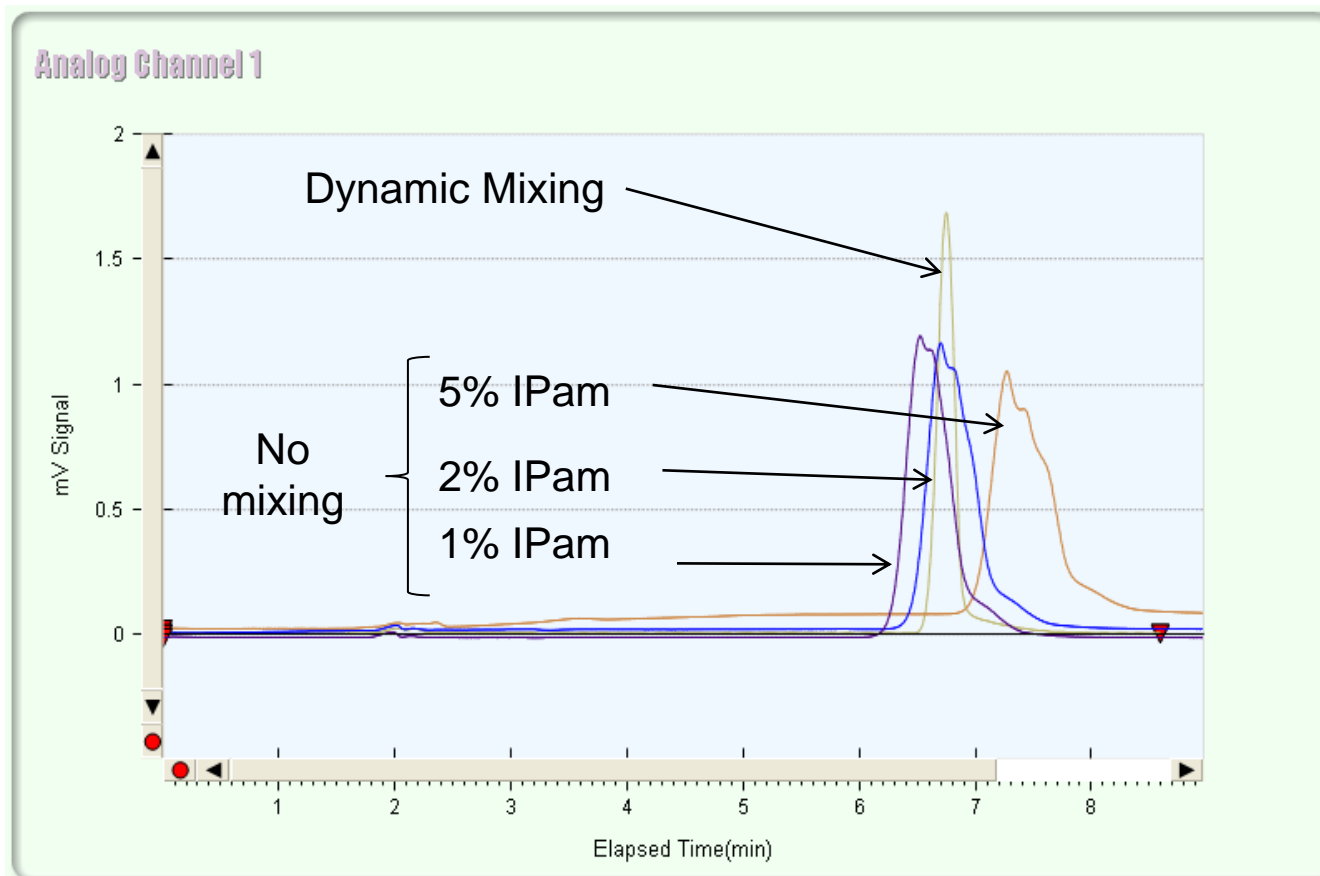
3.3 mL volume



0.7 mL volume

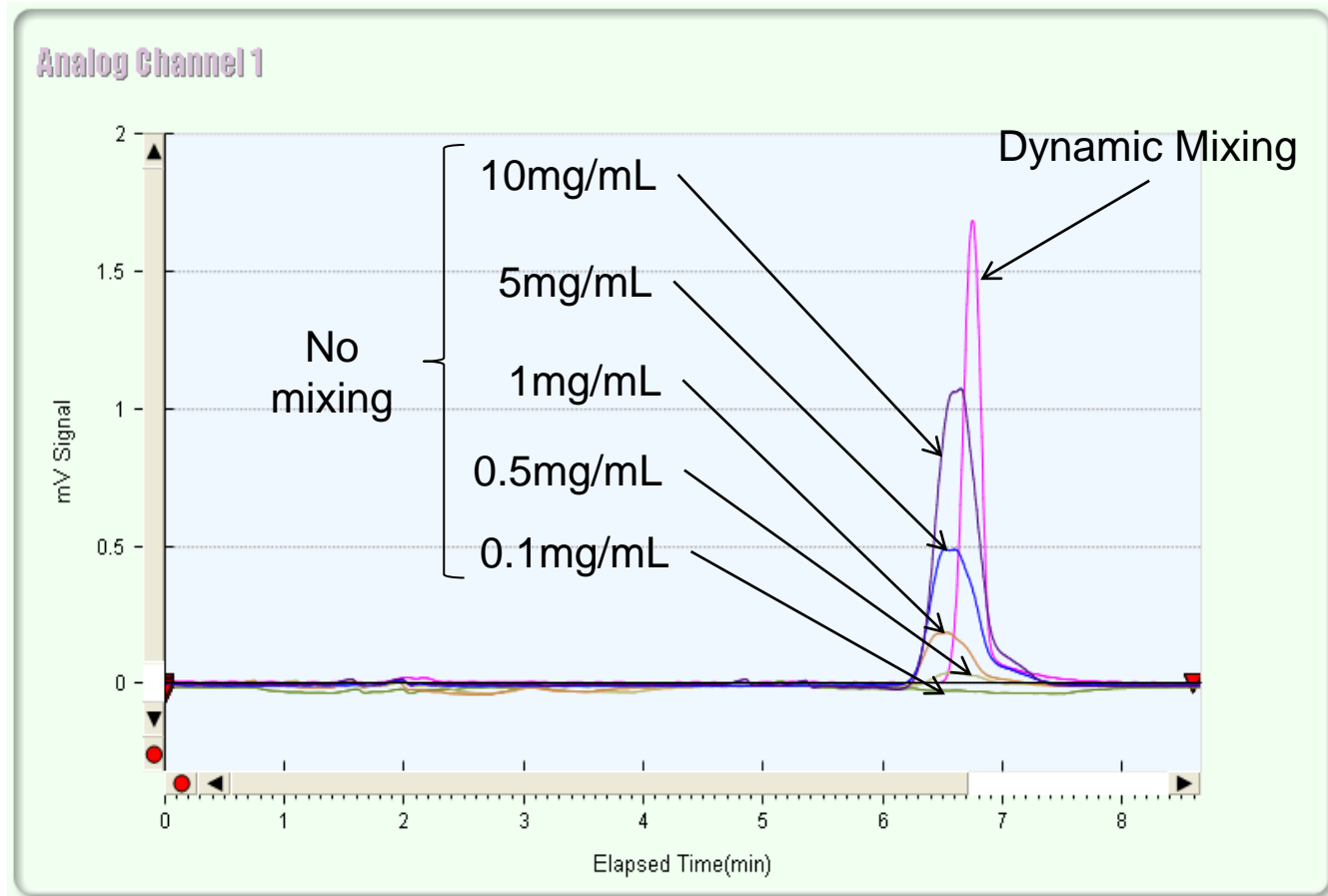
- AV011021, RegisPack 30 x 250, 25% EtOH

Buffer Effect



N-benzylbenzamide, 2-EP, 10% MeOH w/IPam

Concentration Effect



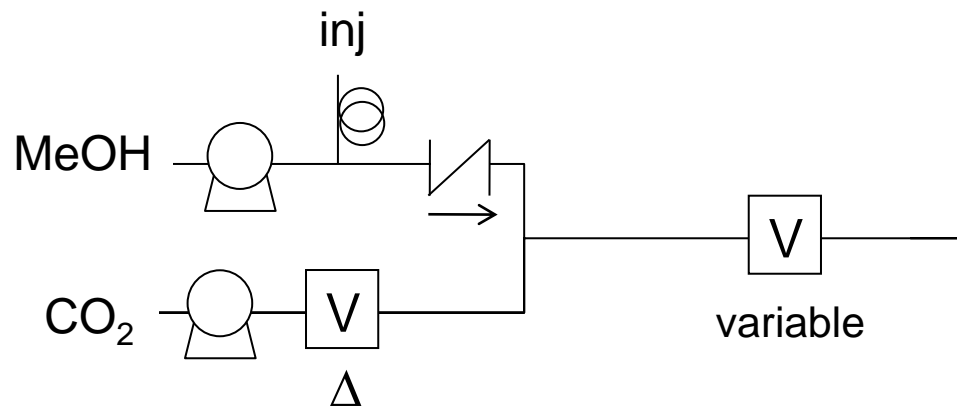
N-benzylbenzamide, 2-EP, 10% MeOH w/IPam

OK, Back Up...

- Band splitting is due to:
 - Change in mobile phase density along flow path

Density Gradients and Band Shape

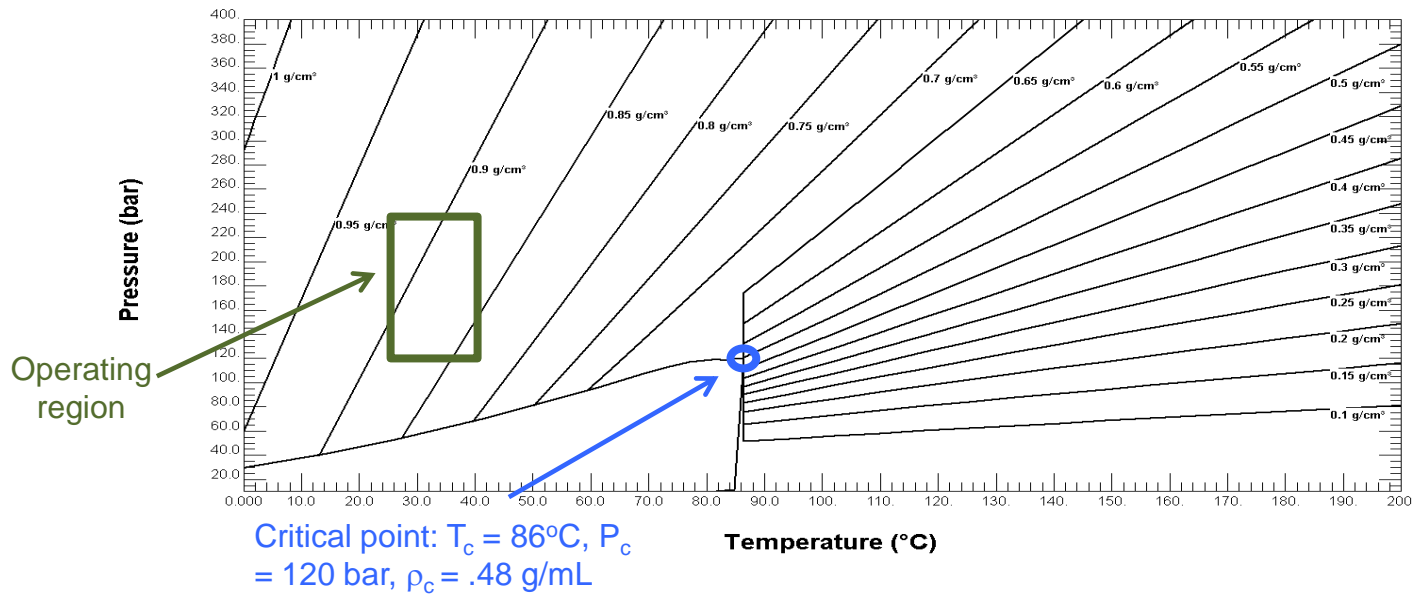
- In SFC (not HPLC) the MP density, velocity, and viscosity change along the column length (*Tarafder & Guiochon, J. Chromatogr. A 1218 (2011) 4569, 4576*)
- If the $\Delta\rho$ is linear and under const. mass flow, efficiency is unaffected and can be modeled using 'average' condition (*Peadar & Lee, J. Chromatogr. 259 (1983) 1*)
- What if the density gradient is non-linear?



Optimizing Prep Chromatography

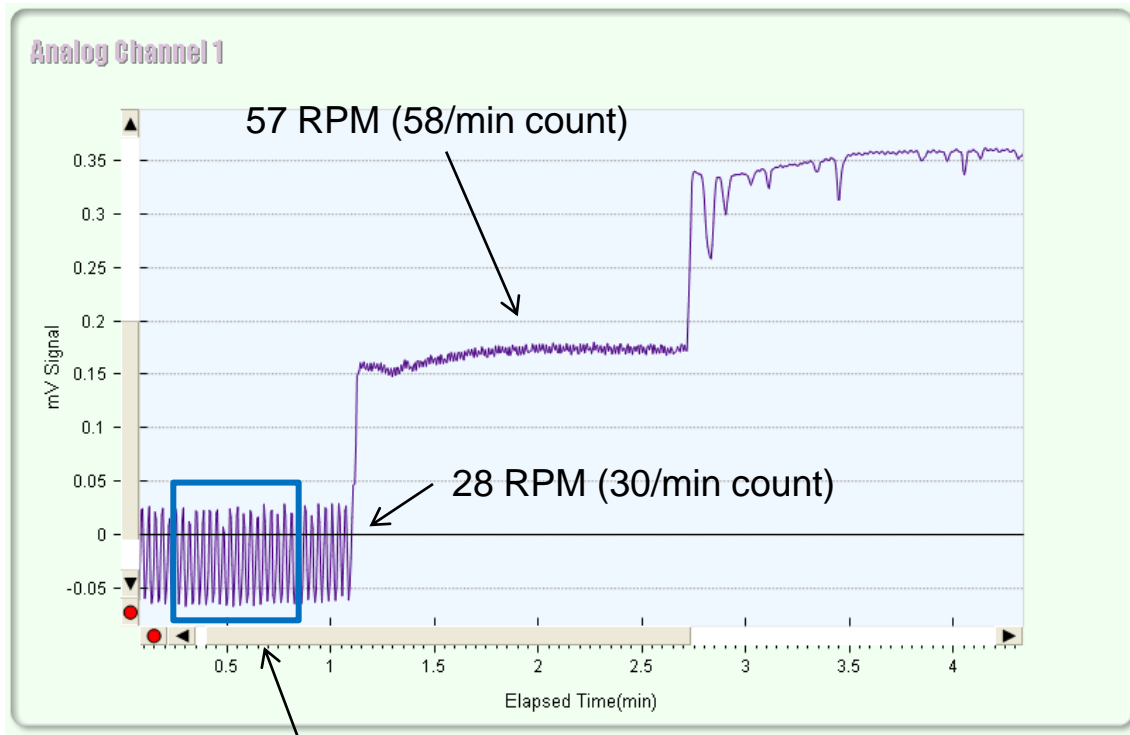
Isopycnic plot: CO₂/MeOH = 80/20 (v/v)

Generated by: REFPROP (NIST)



- Limited density variation in operating region gives limited control over solubility and k'
- Courtesy Abhijit Tarafder

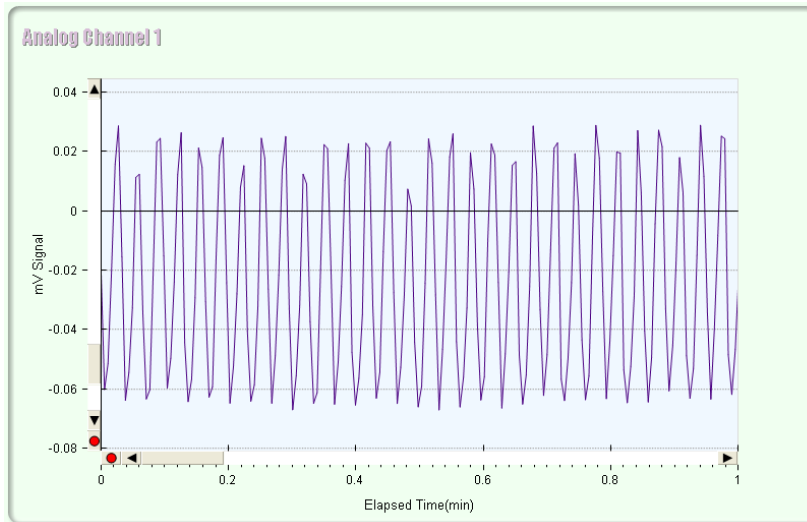
P50 Pump Noise



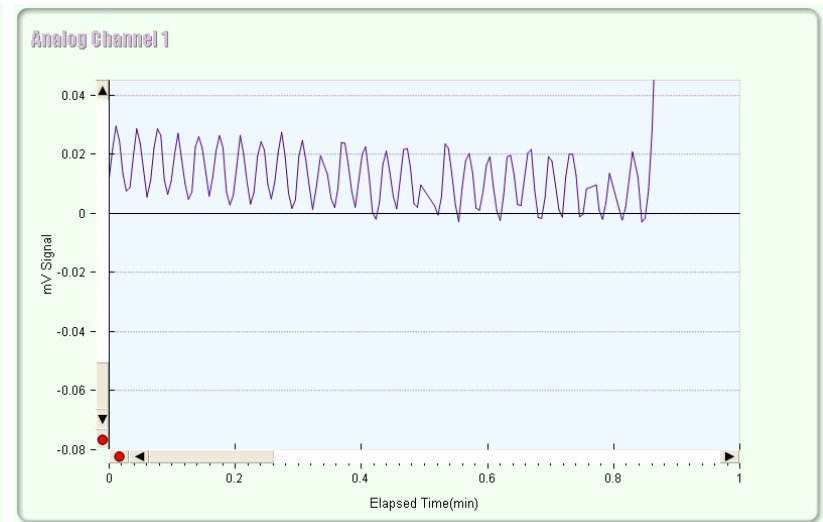
Detail next slide

- Column removed, 2% EtOAc in MeOH
- Co-solvent at 10, 20, 30%
- Noise can't be seen at higher pump RPM

Effect of Mixing on Pump Noise



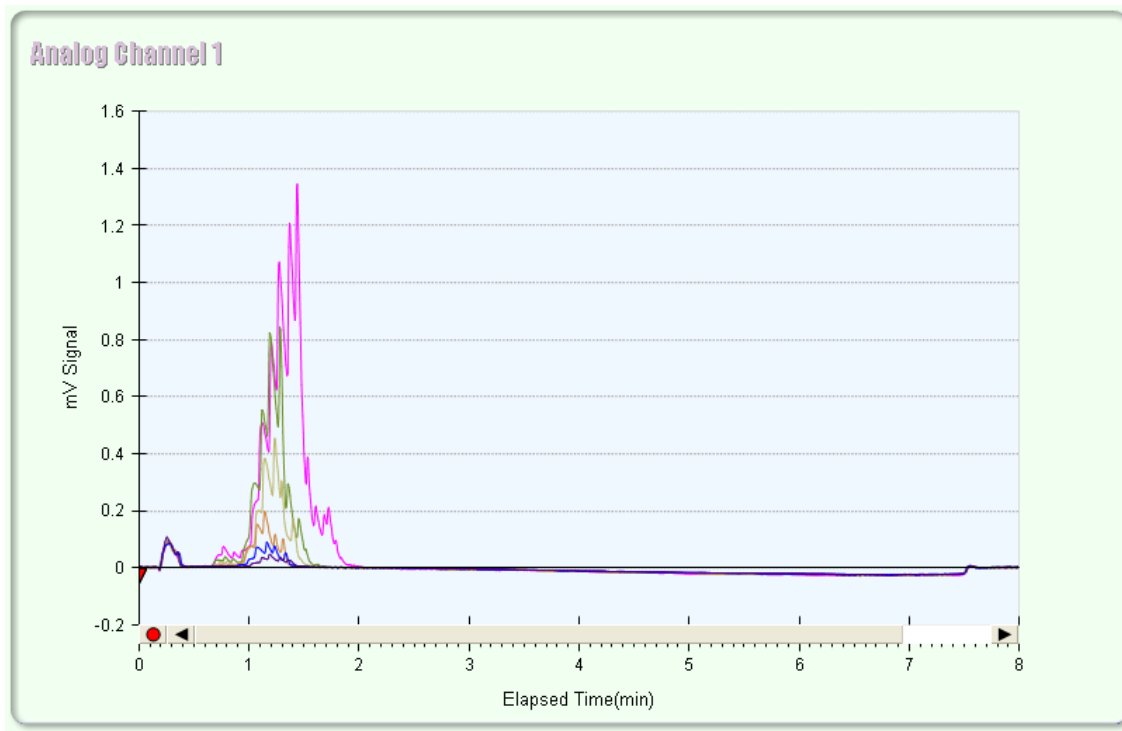
No Mixing



Varian 1.2 mL Dynamic Mixer

- Note that this is a design feature of the P50 pump, not a service issue

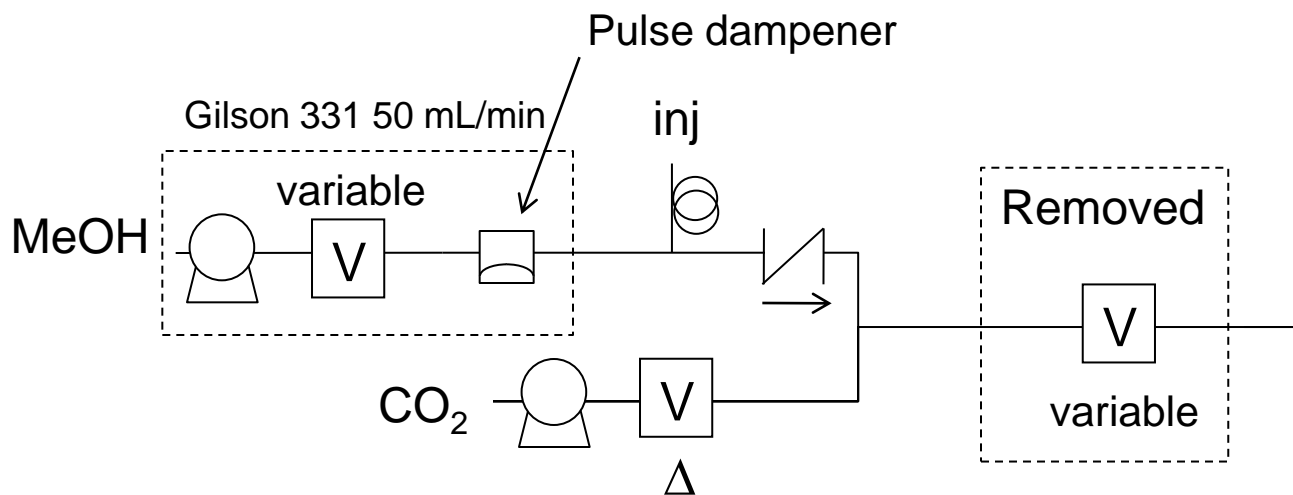
Low Co-solvent Effect



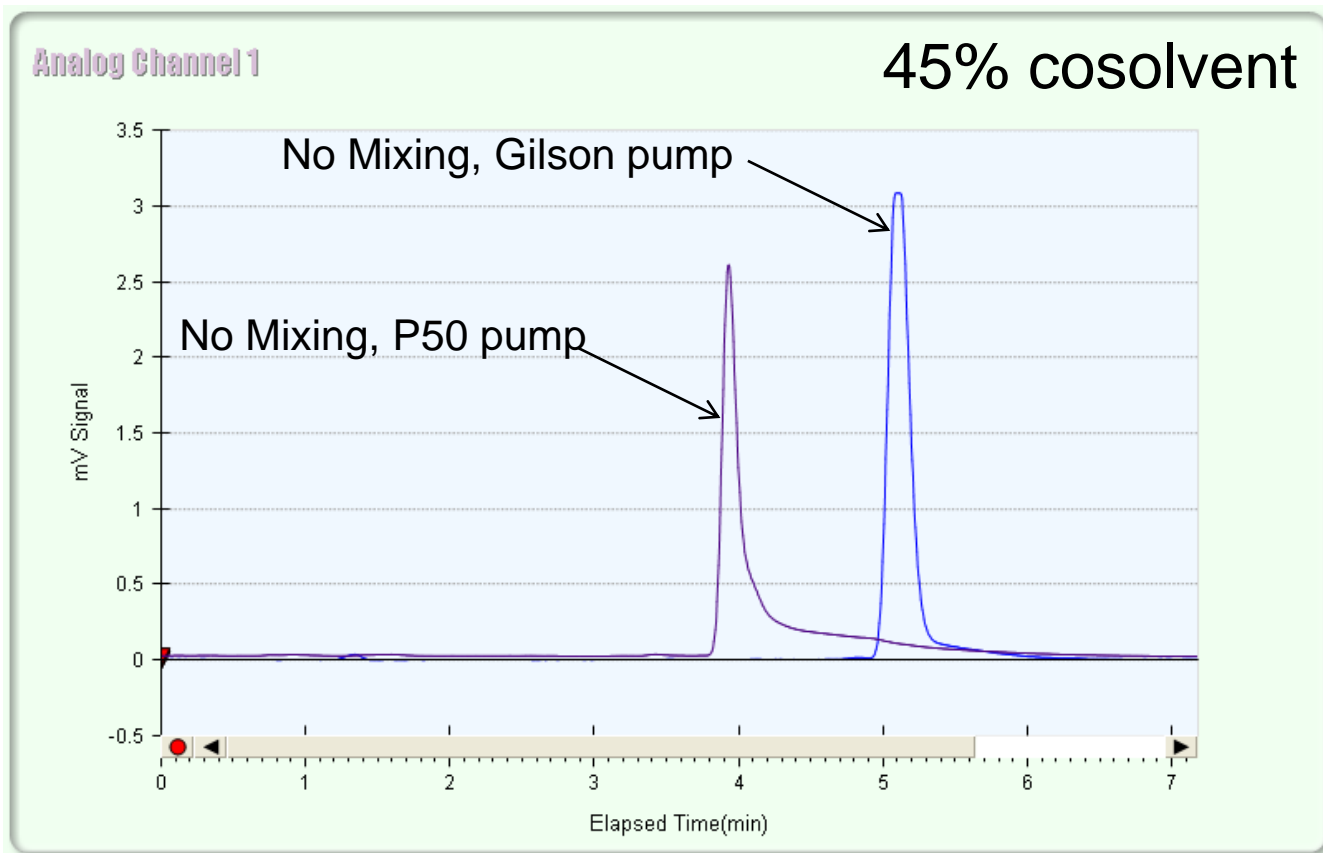
- Flavone, C18 (no retention), 5% MeOH
- Increasing mass at constant volume
- Pump cycle (14 RPM) is close to peak width

Gilson Co-Solvent Pump

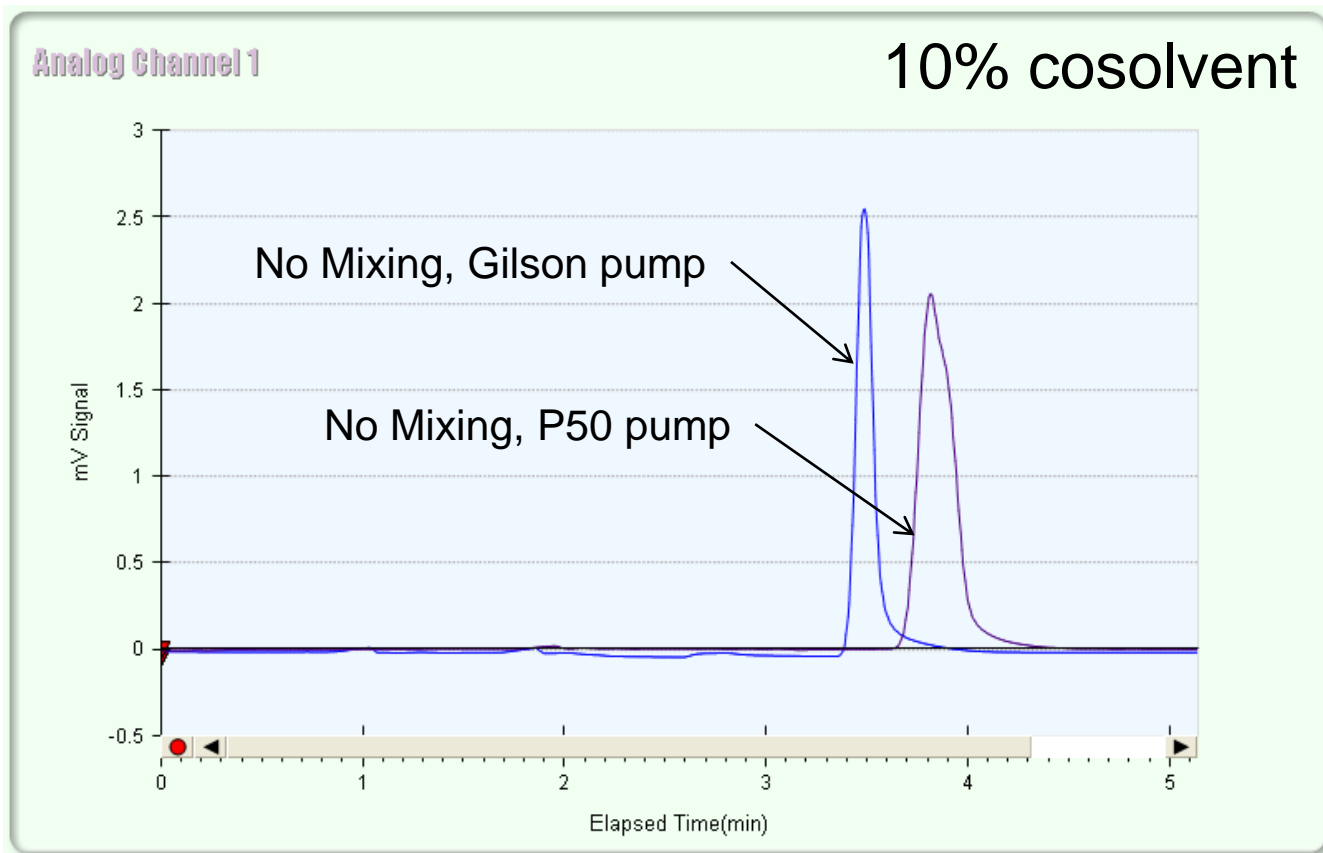
- Gilson 331 pump spec 50 mL/min at 600 bar, low pulsing
- Control via front panel
- Not calibrated against P50: expect some changes in r.t.



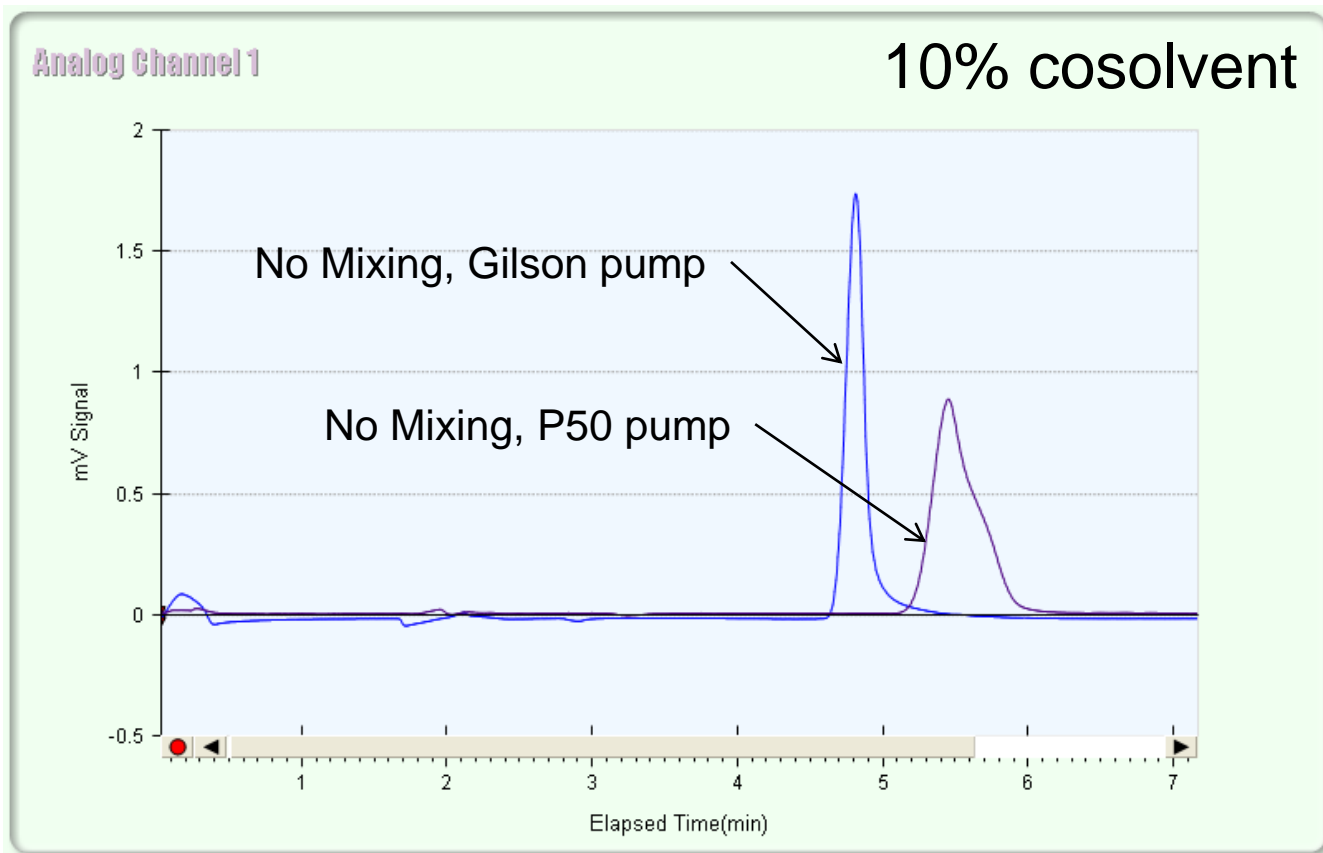
(+/-) Naringenin, 2-EP



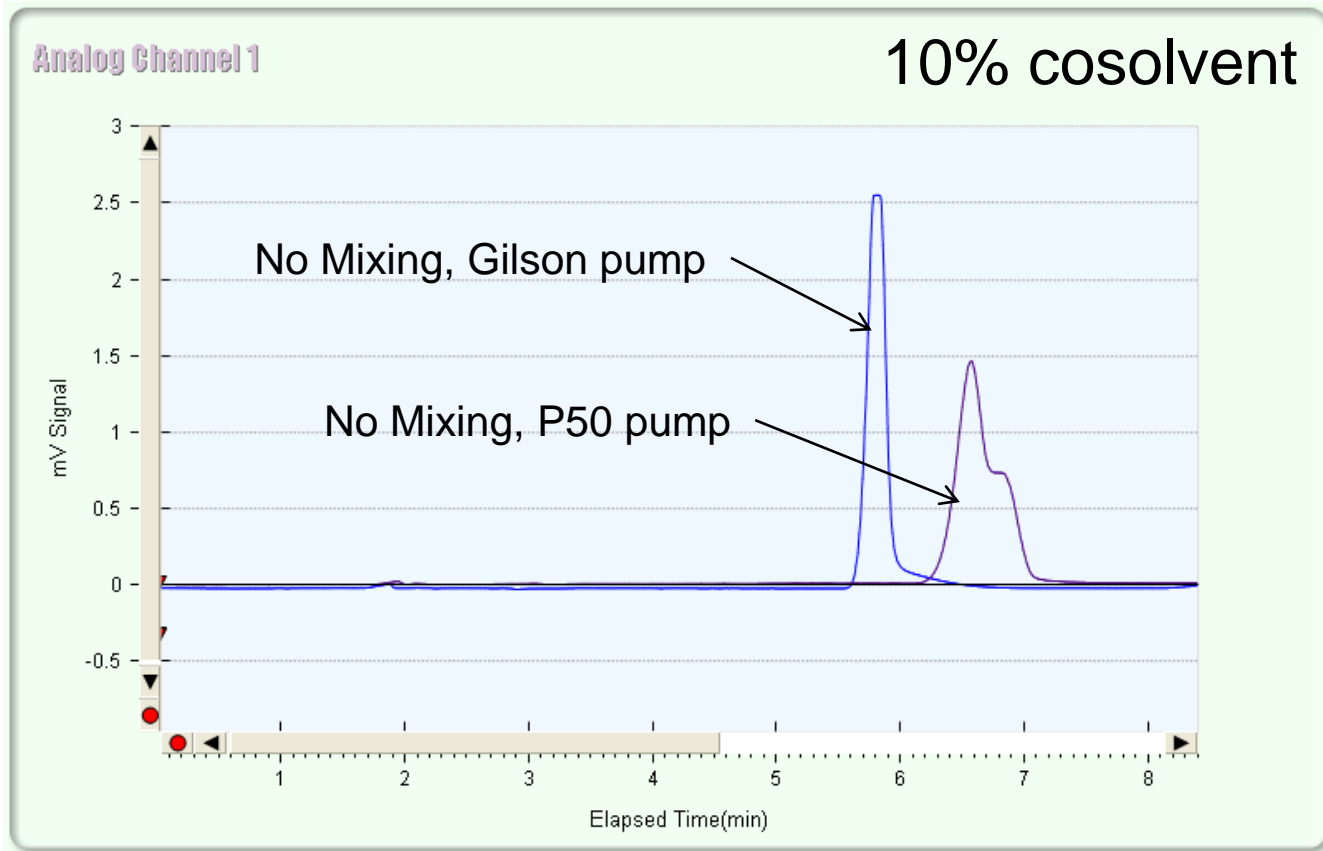
Flavone, 2-EP



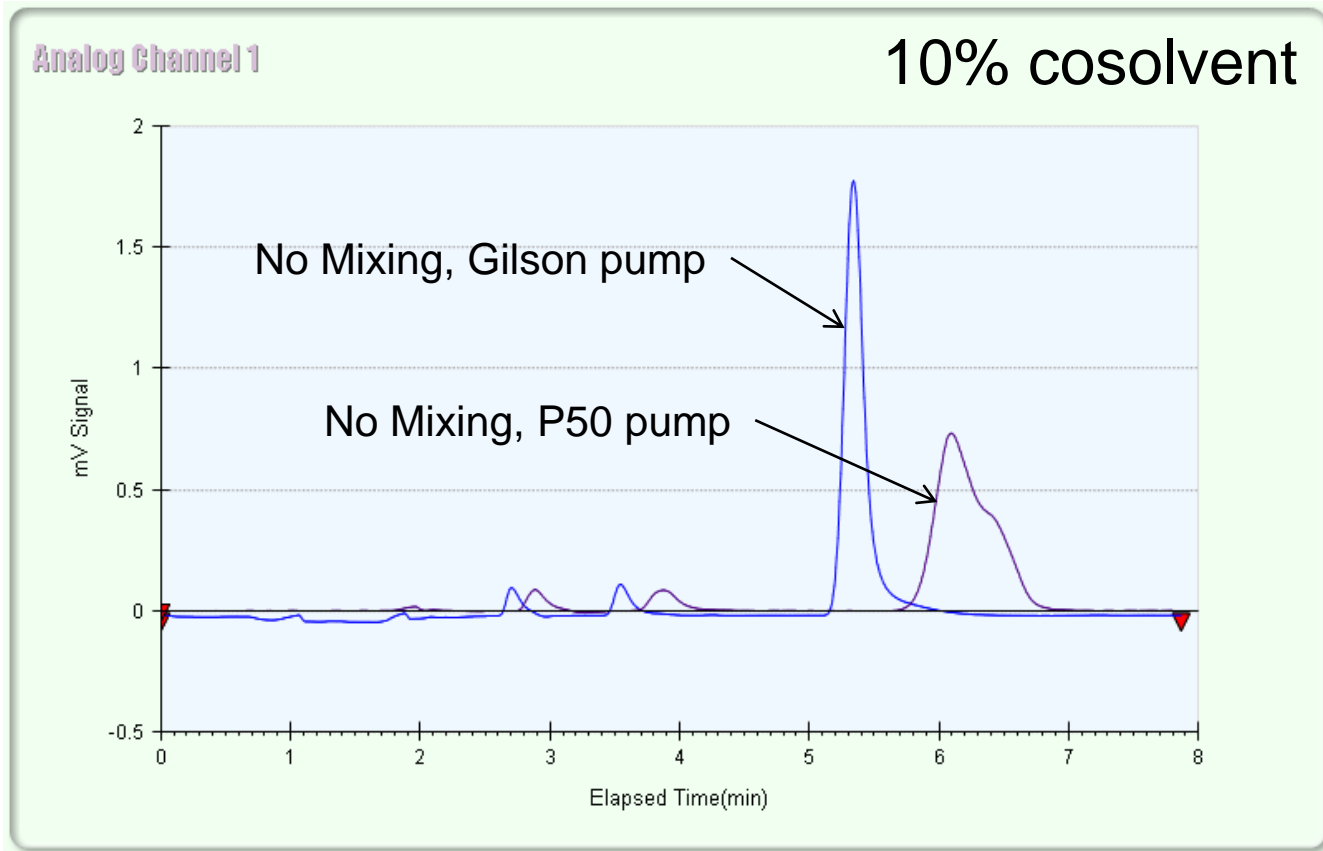
Ibuprofen, 2-EP



N-benzylbenzamide, 2-EP

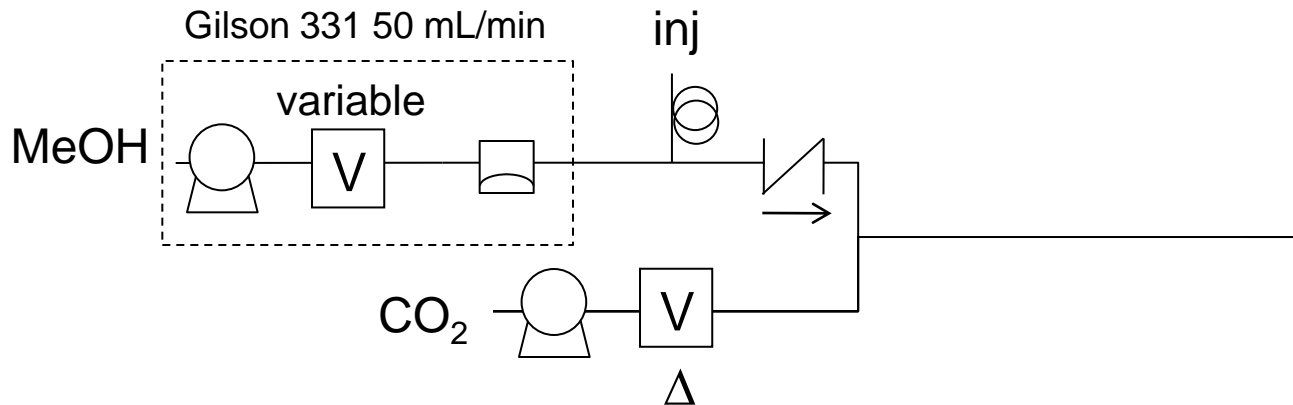


Ornidazole, 2-EP

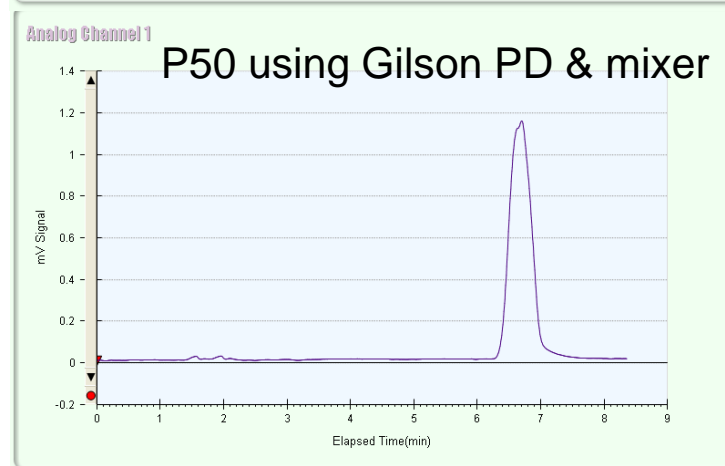
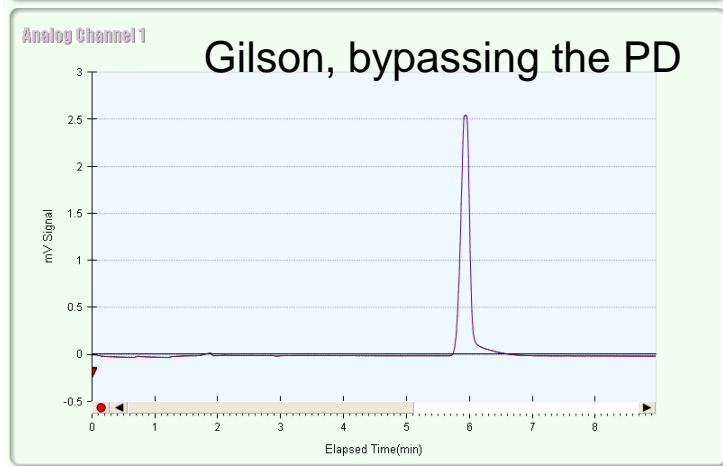
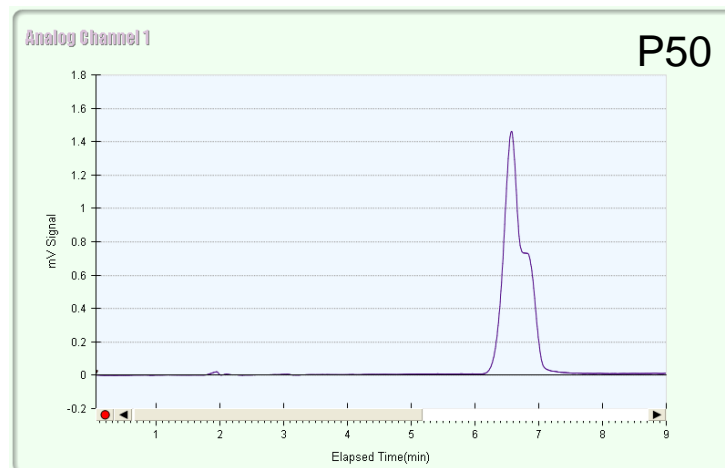
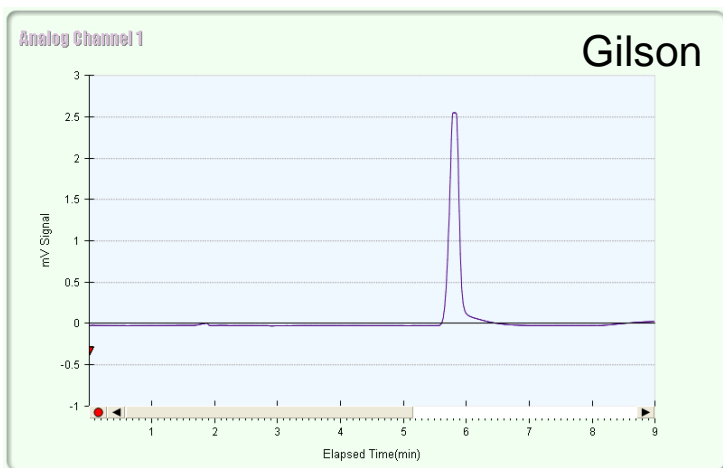


Gilson Co-Solvent Pump

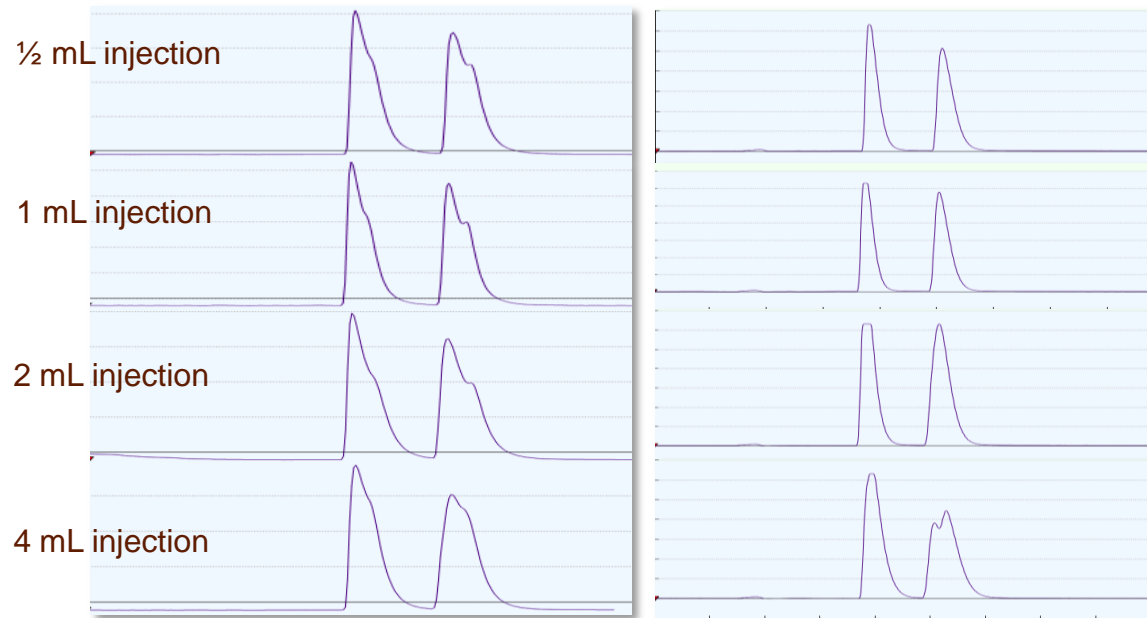
- Gilson variable mixer and pulse dampener are externally plumbed and removable



N-benzylbenzamide, 2-EP



Tetramisole, Modifier Stream

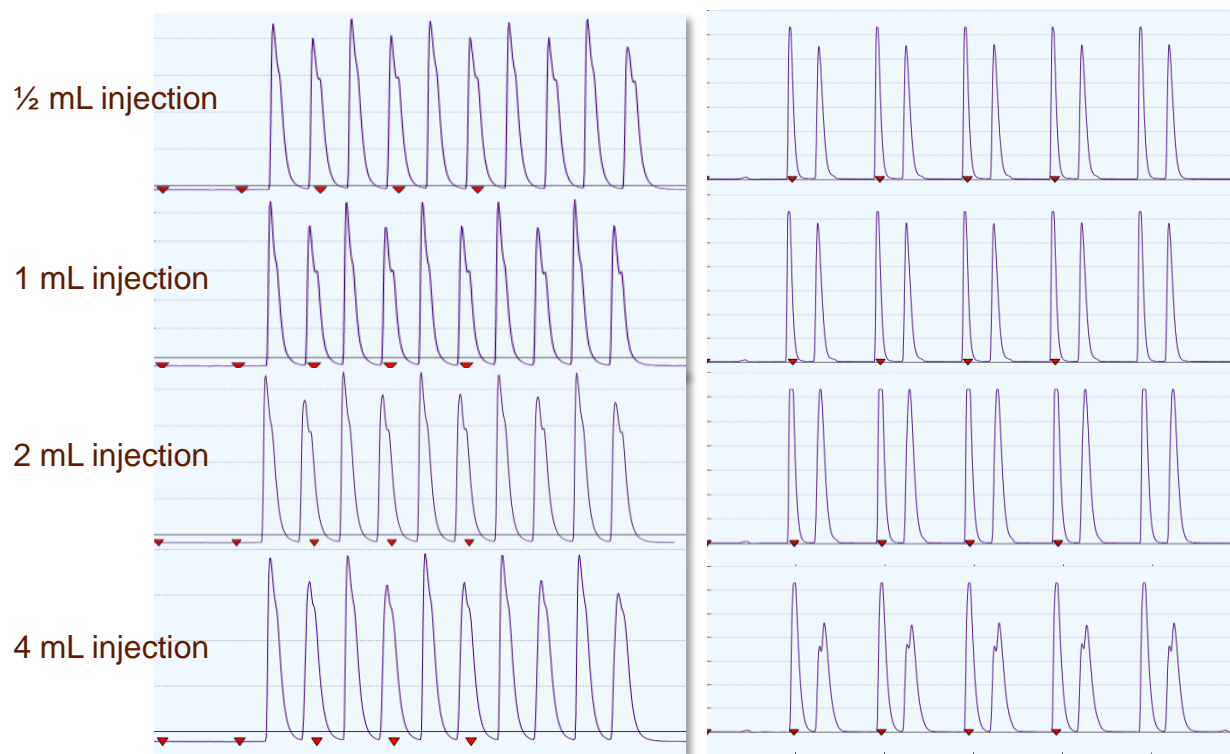


Thar P50

Gilson 331

- Repeat of early modifier stream injection, volume overload experiments

Tetramisole, Modifier Stream



Thar P50

Gilson 331

- Repeat of early modifier stream injection, volume overload experiments

Conclusions

- Modifier stream injection generates density gradients due to co-solvent pump pulsing
- Pulse dampening may not completely fix P50 pump pulsation
- We do not observe issues derived from CO₂ pump pulsation, presumably due to fluid compressibility
- Using post-tee mixing as a solution is problematic, possibly because changes in co-solvent, diluent, or analyte solubility require different degrees of mixing
- Removal of pump pulsation resolves much of the system-derived problem and should allow further study of solubility phenomena

Thanks

- Waters
- Gilson
- Arvind Rajendran, Nanyang Technology University
- Mark Hayward, Lundbeck Research
- Abhijit Tarafder, U. Tenn.
- John Tipping, Mickey Rego, Kayla Vesey
- The organizers and attendees of SFC 2011