



# Reproducibility and Accuracy in Modern Size Exclusion Chromatography

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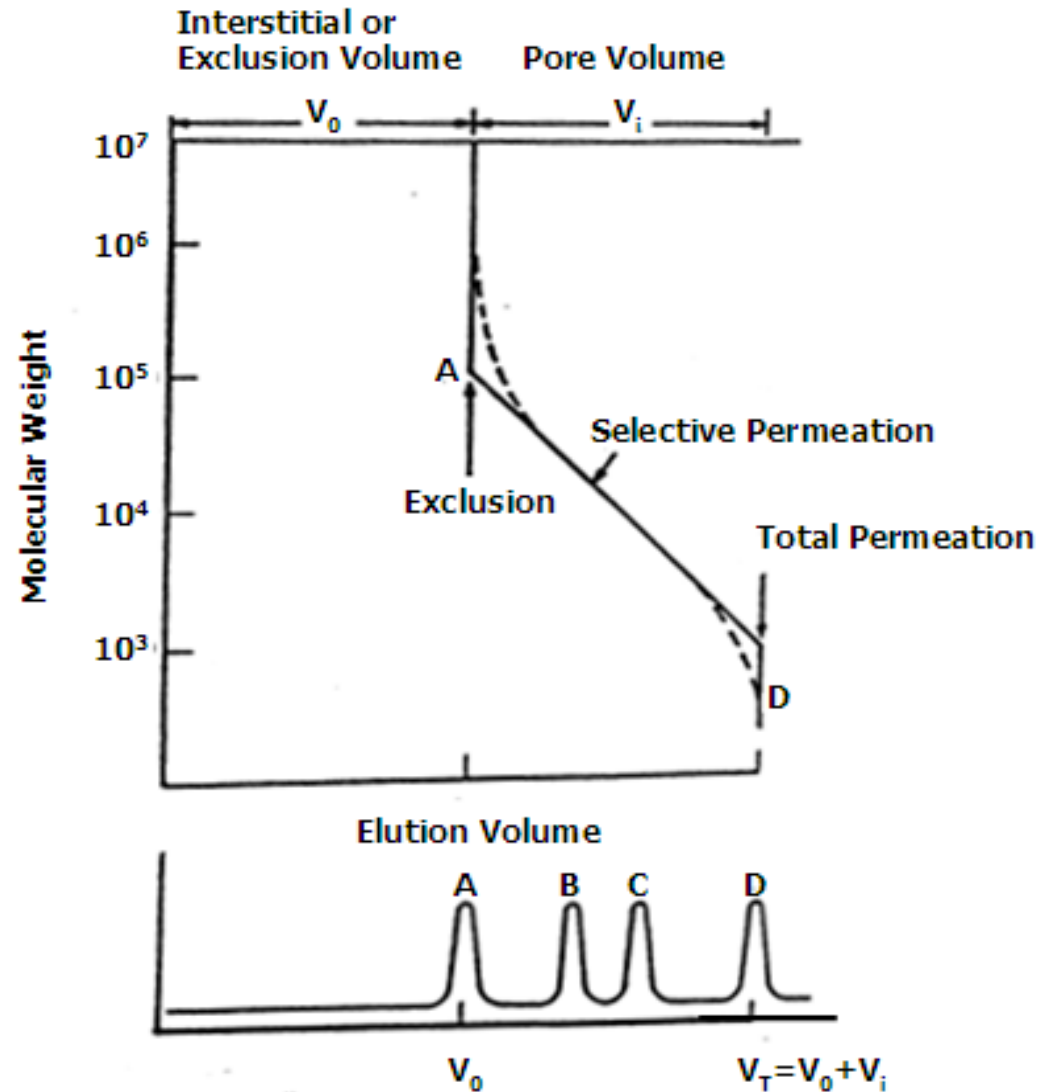


# Agenda

- Improving MW accuracy
  - Factors contributing to baseline instability
  - Effect of temperature on SEC measurements
- State-of-the-art dedicated EcoSEC<sup>®</sup> GPC system
- High efficiency semi-micro SuperMultiporeHZ columns
- Conclusions

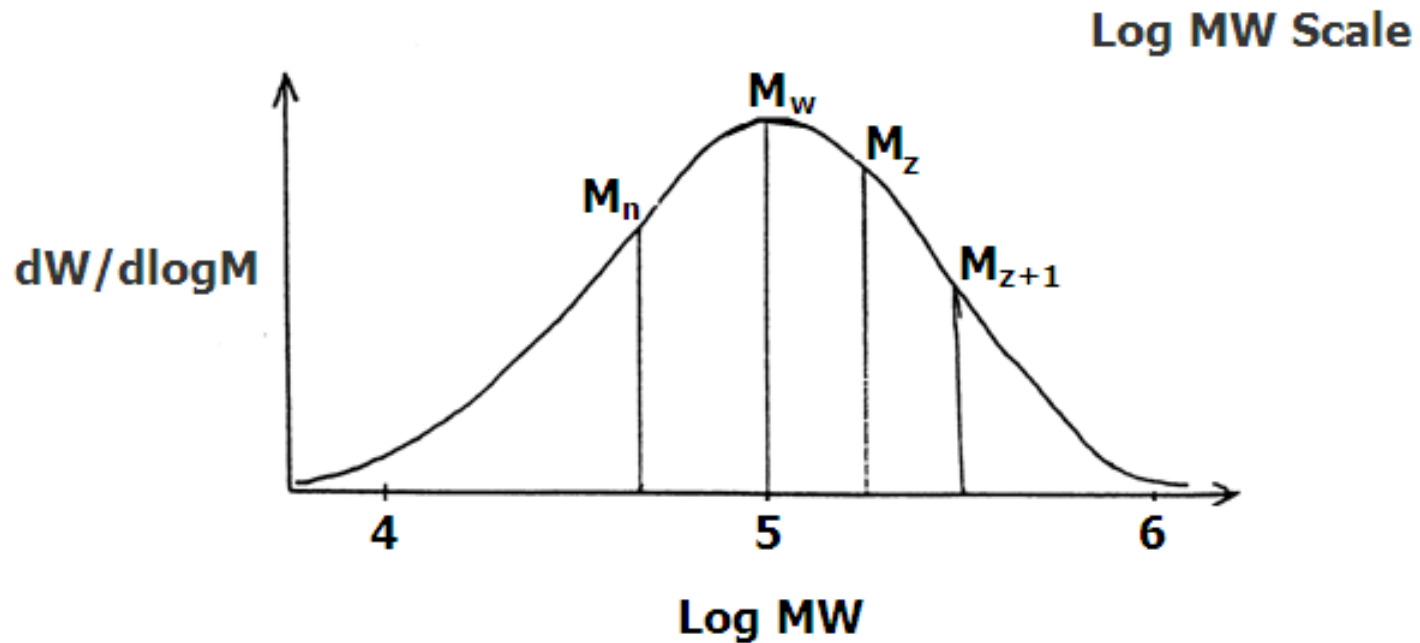


# SEC Terminology





# Mass Distribution of Polymers





# Guidelines for Improving MW Accuracy

- SEC column selection
- Multipoint calibration
- Flow rate
- Mobile phase selection
- Sample concentration and volume



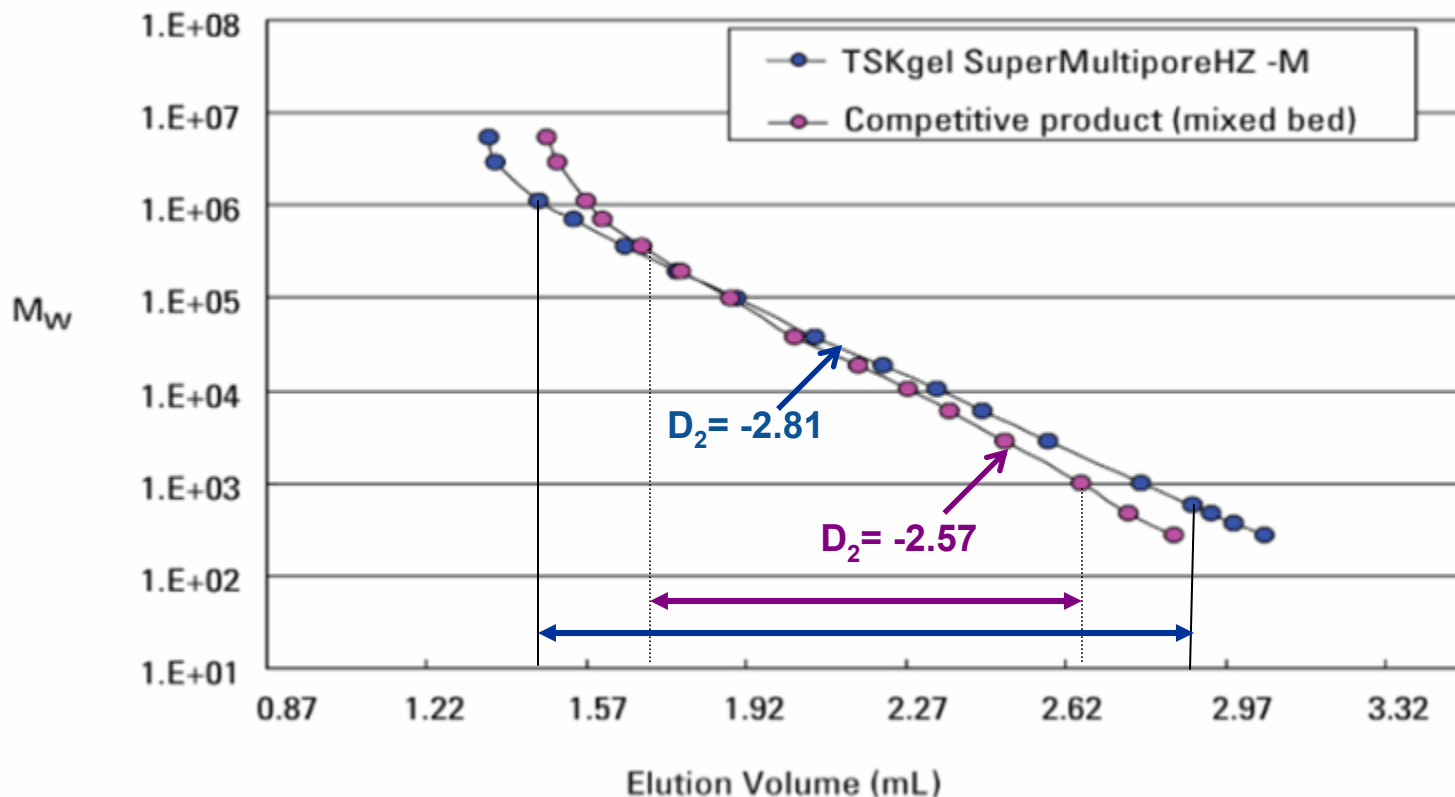
# Guidelines for Improving MW Accuracy

## SEC Column Selection

- Shallow slope of calibration curve ( $D_2$ )
- High column efficiency (N)
- Broad, linear MW range of calibration curve



# Linearity of TSK-GEL SuperMultiporeHZ-M Columns



Calibrants (10 $\mu$ l) injected onto TSK-GEL SuperMultiporeHZ-M column (4.6mm ID x 15cm, 4 $\mu$ m) x 4, 25°C, 0.35mL/min, THF mobile phase, UV@254nm. Series of narrow MW polystyrene standards calibrants.



# Guidelines for Improving MW Accuracy – Calibration

## Multipoint calibration

- At least six calibrants must be used with two anchor points to identify  $V_0$  and  $V_t$
- Standards must be nearly monodisperse with known  $M_n$  and/or  $M_w$  values
- Calibrants and samples must be analyzed under the same conditions (solvent, F, T)





# Guidelines for Improving MW Accuracy – Flow Rate

## Flow rate

- Operate at or near minimum of the van Deemter plot (HETP\* vs. linear velocity)
- Precise flow rate control
  - Peak width, peak area, and elution volume depend on flow rate consistency

\* *height equivalent of a theoretical plate*



# Effect of Flow Rate on MW Measurements

Flow rate variability (+/- 1.43%) between running calibration curve and performing SEC analysis and its effect on MW averages.

Std MW	Flow Rate	% Error		
		$M_n$	$M_w$	$M_z$
<b>2.89 x 10<sup>6</sup></b>	0.355	+10.6	+12.4	+13.4
	0.345	-6.6	-3.5	-2.6
<b>9.64 x 10<sup>4</sup></b>	0.355	+18.4	+18.5	+19.5
	0.345	-9.6	-9.6	-9.6
<b>5.97 x 10<sup>3</sup></b>	0.355	+23.4	+25.0	+25.0
	0.345	-12.3	-12.2	-12.1

Conditions: TSK-GEL SuperHZ1000 and SuperMultiporeHZ-M column set; 0.350mL/min; 40°C; THF mobile phase; RI; 10µL; 1mg/mL PS.



# Guidelines for Improving MW Accuracy – Mobile Phase

## Mobile phase selection

- No polymer-packing interactions ( $\Delta H = 0$ )
- If  $\Delta H$  is not zero
  - MW will be underestimated if  $\Delta H$  is negative
  - Peak width will be overestimated
  - SEC calibration curve will not be valid



# Guidelines for Improving MW Accuracy – the Sample

## Sample concentration & volume

- To prevent macromolecular crowding, i.e., increased elution volume:  
 $c \leq 1/[\eta]$
- To eliminate viscous fingering, i.e., distorted peak shapes:  
 $\eta_r < 1.1 \eta_{mp}$
- To prevent excess peak broadening, keep injection volume:  
*< 100 $\mu$ L for 7.8 mm ID columns*  
*< 10 $\mu$ L for 4.6 mm ID columns*
- Match injection volume of standards with samples



# Factors Contributing to Baseline Instability

## Peroxide Buildup

- Peroxides in THF build up in reference cell
  - Continuous flow-through RI reference cell

## Pulsating flow

- Depending upon RI construction, cell may flex, changing cell path length
  - Effect is dampened by packed columns and is reduced when reference cell experiences same effect

## Schlieren effect

- Caused by density/temperature gradients, or turbulent flow within RI cell
  - Reference RI cell lessens this effect



# The Effect of Temperature Fluctuations on SEC Measurements

## Peak broadening

- Decreases with increasing temperature
- Efficiency increases

## Flow rate

- Will lead to mobile phase contraction and expansion, will contribute to short-term noise

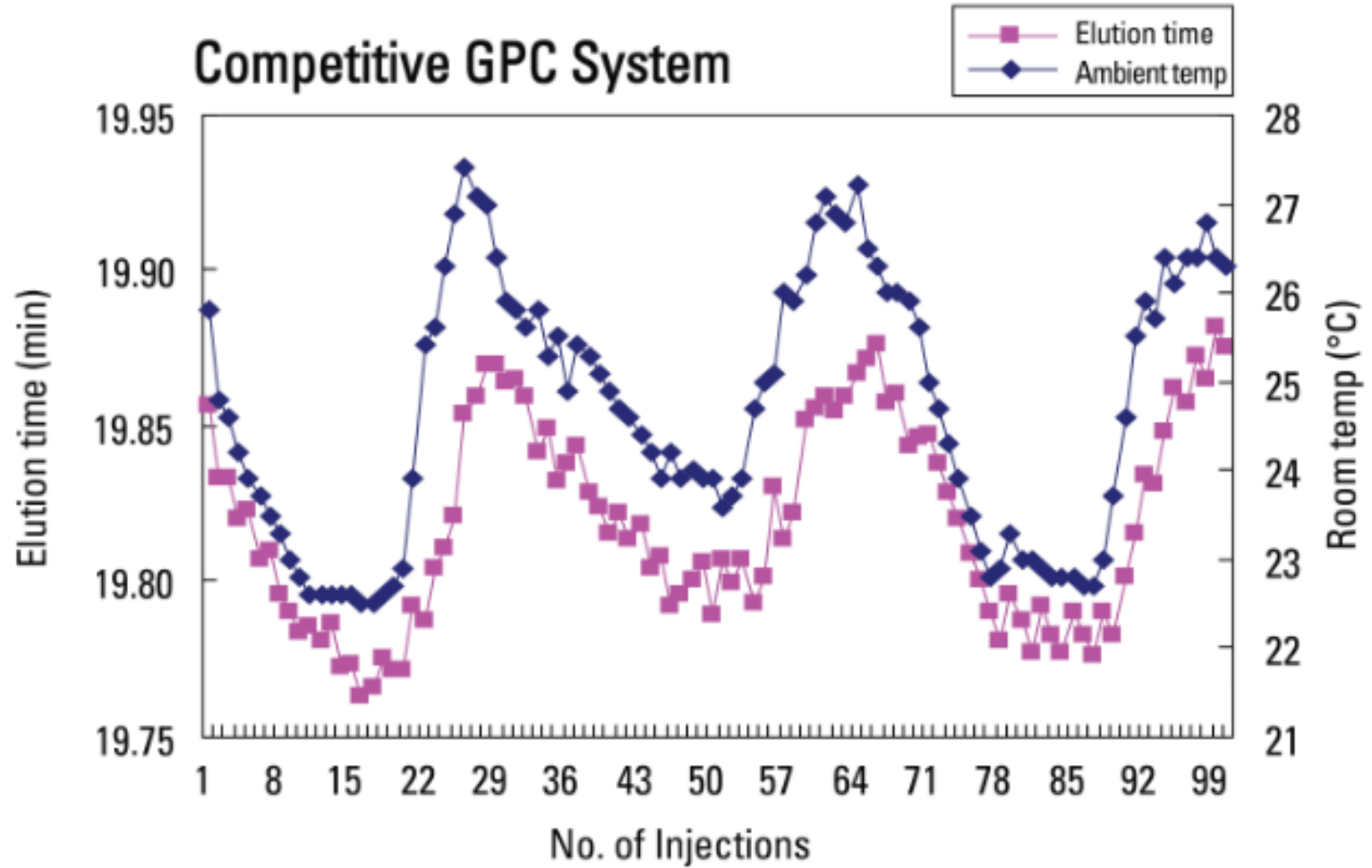
## Packing pore structure

- Negligible with high performance packings, depending on degree of particle cross-linking

## Retention volume

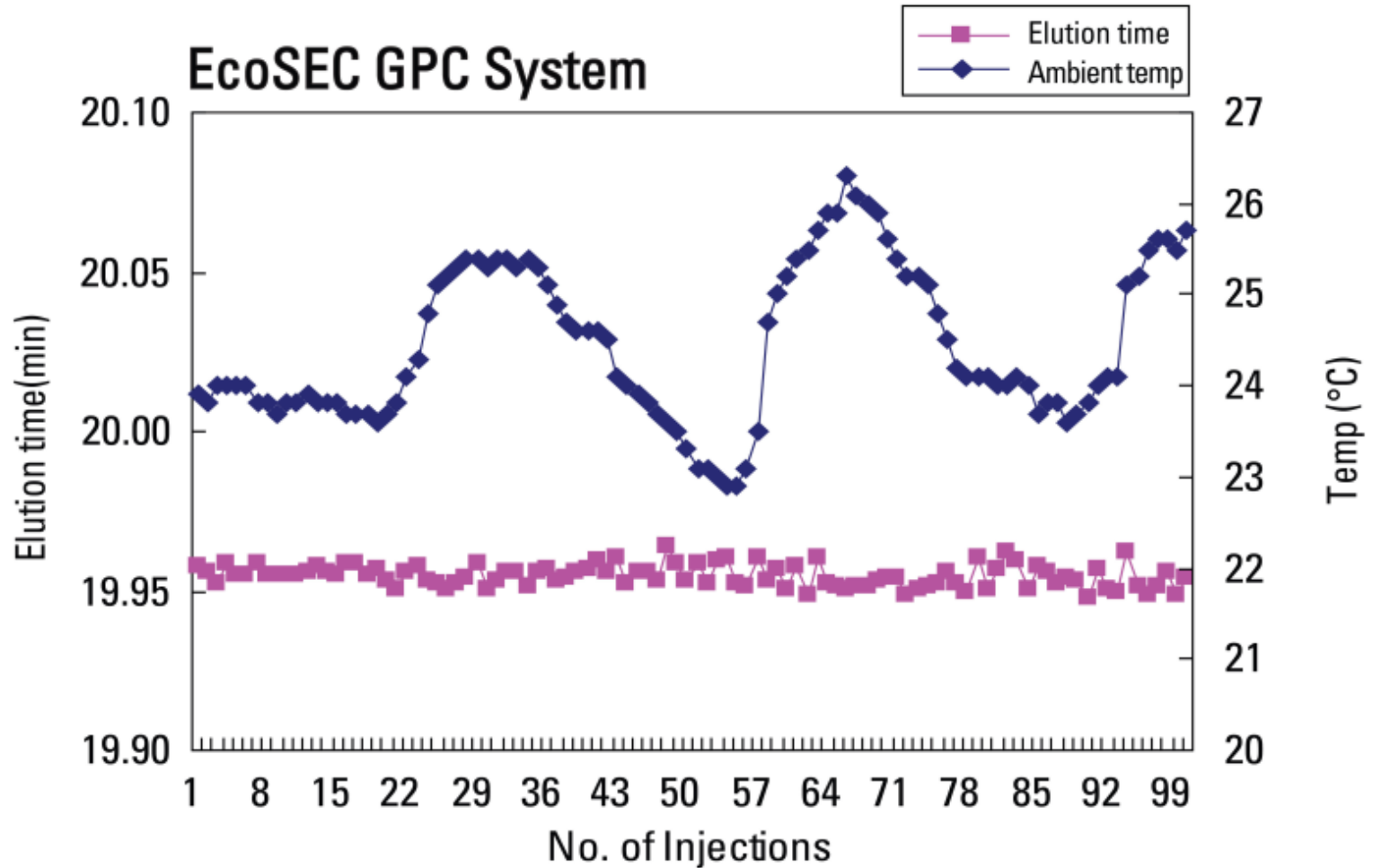


# Temperature Fluctuation





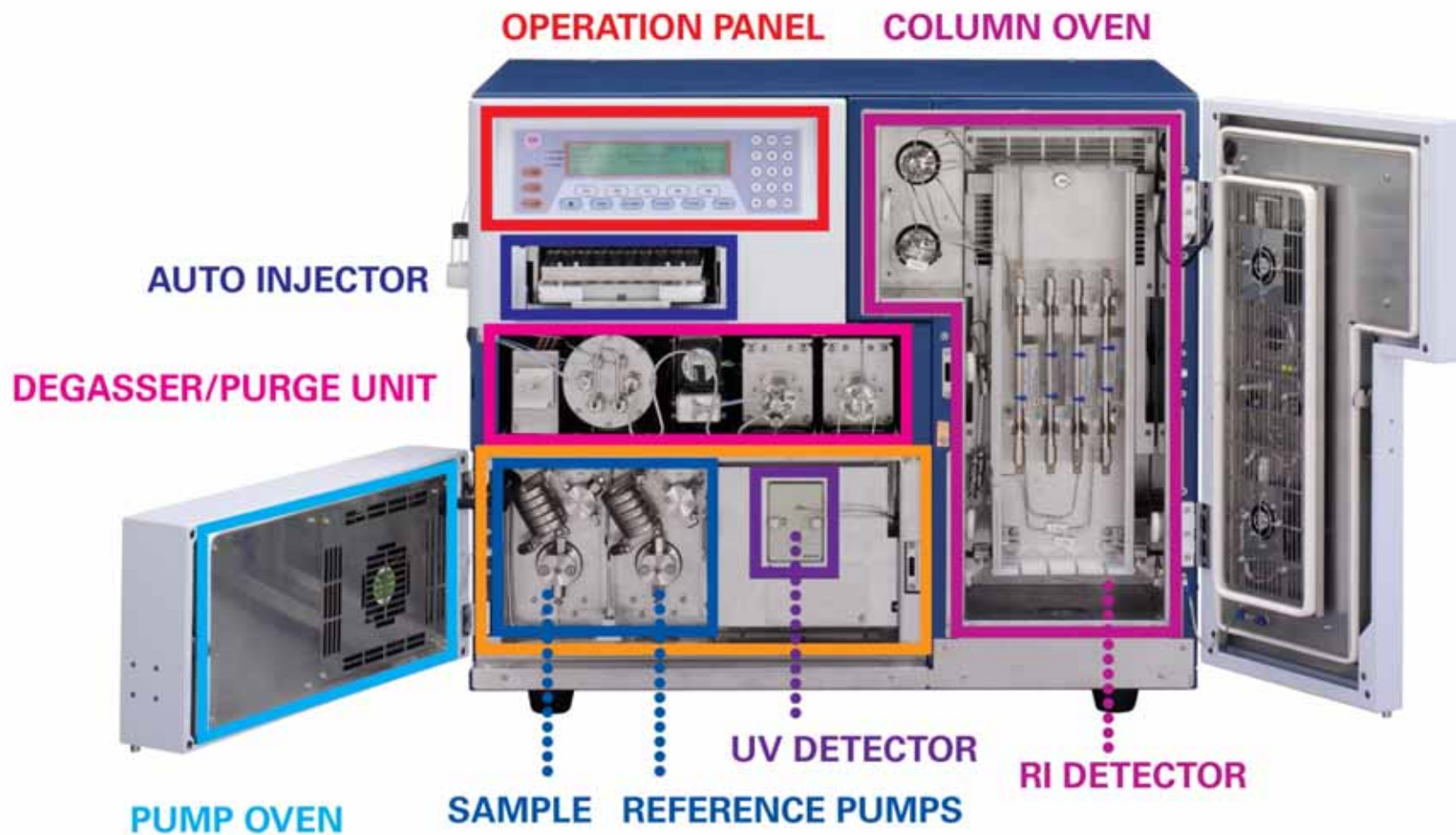
# Temperature Fluctuation







# View of EcoSEC GPC System





# Benefits of the EcoSEC GPC System

- Excellent retention time reproducibility
- Retention times are independent of temperature fluctuations in the lab
- Low system dead volume - allows the use of semi-micro columns
- A very stable RI baseline



# Low RI Noise of EcoSEC GPC System

- Single-head pumps for sample and reference side reduce RI flow-rate pulsations
- To lower RI noise further, pumps, columns, UV, and RI are compartmentalized for precise temp control
- Sample is injected in temp controlled environment
- Reference side of instrument equipped with either reference\* column or second column. Coupled with flow through RI reference cell to produce very stable baseline

*\*Packed with 3 $\mu$ m, cross-linked PS/DVB.*

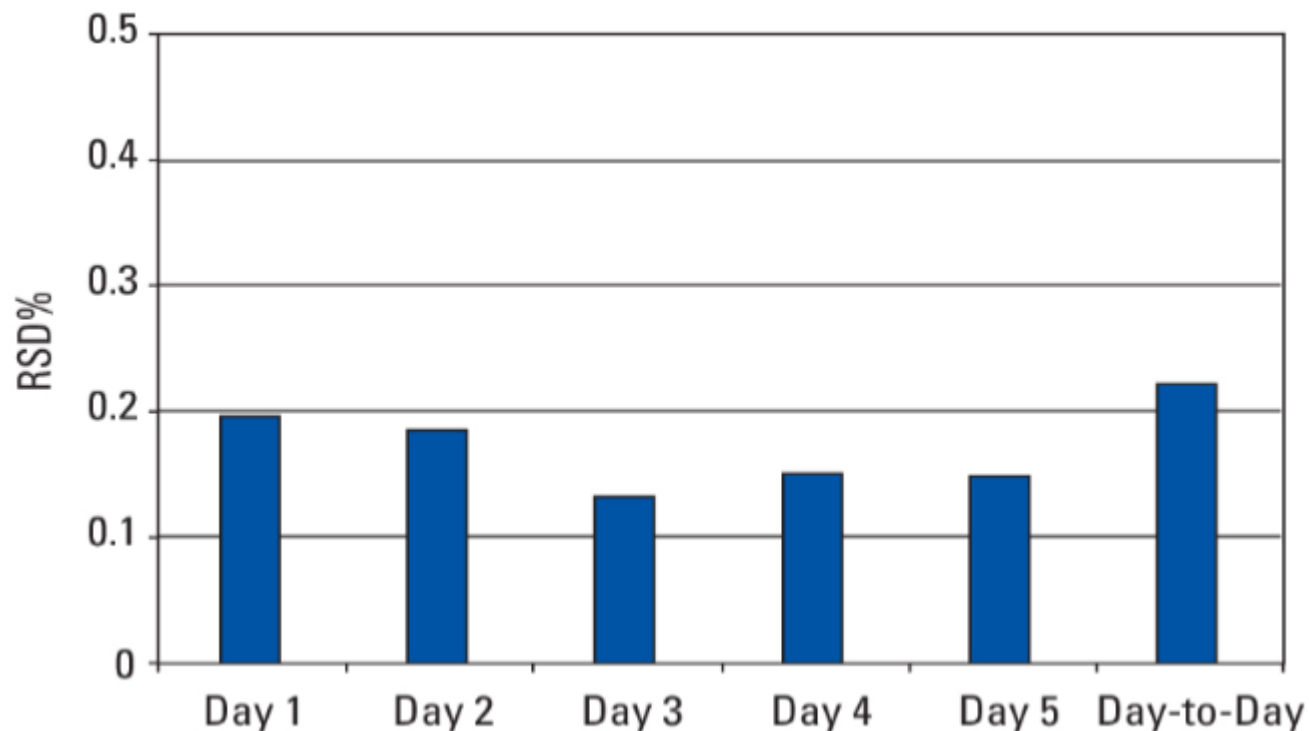


# EcoSEC GPC System Accuracy

$M_w^1$	$M_w^2$	$M_n^3$ 1.02 PD	$M_n^2$
5,970	5,730 (-4.0% error)	5,850	5,530(-5.5% error)
96,400	95,100 (-1.3% error)	95.4	92,900 (-2.6% error)
(1) from light scattering (2) from EcoSEC GPC System (3) based on 1.02 PD (poly-dispersity)			



# MW Reproducibility of a Terpolymer



Ten injections per day using poly(vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-vinyl alcohol) ( $M_w = 30,000$ ); TSKgel SuperHZ-M column (4.6mm ID x 15cm, 4 $\mu$ m) x 2; 0.35mL/min, injection volume of 5 $\mu$ L; THF mobile phase; measured using an EcoSEC GPC system RI detector.



# Reproducibility at Four Different Sites with Four Different EcoSEC GPC Systems

A polydisperse poly(vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate) sample was run using a TSKgel SuperHZ-M column (4.6mm ID x 15cm, 4 $\mu$ m) x 2 at a flow rate of 0.35mL/min at 40 C using THF as the mobile phase.

	$M_n$	$M_w$	$M_z$
<b>Site A – System 1</b>	13,800	29,800	53,700
<b>Site B – System 2</b>	13700	29,900	54,300
<b>Site C – System 3</b>	13,600	29,800	53,200
<b>Site D – System 4</b>	13,700	30,200	54,100
<b>Average</b>	13,700	29,900	53,800
<b>Deviation</b>	70	160	420
<b>% RSD</b>	0.52	0.55	0.78



# Conclusions

- Flow rate, baseline drift, temperature fluctuations affect accuracy and reproducibility of MWD measurements.
- The EcoSEC GPC system is a high-sample throughput, high-performance instrument that rapidly characterizes polymers with unsurpassed efficiency, reliability and reproducibility.
- With the EcoSEC GPC system, methods developed at one location can be transferred to other plant sites.
- With low-dead volume engineering, the EcoSEC GPC system is optimized for semi micro technology:
  - analysis times are reduced by 50%
  - solvent consumption and disposal costs lowered by 1/6



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For more information visit our website at:  
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