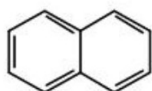
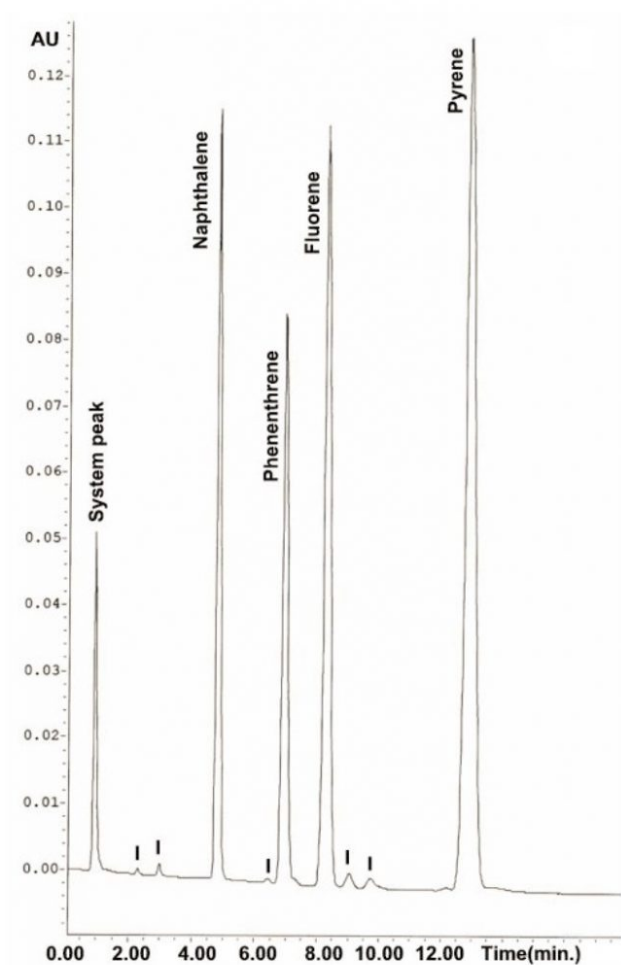


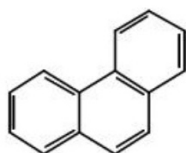
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Analyzed with HPLC – AppNote

Analysis of PAH by Reversed Phase HPLC

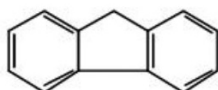
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) determination in soil, food, air, body fluids etc. has been a topic of interest for routine Quality Control or Screening Analyses. This Method offers good Resolution, reproducible Retention Time and Peak Shape for these compounds. In addition to the main components, small peaks due to impurities or decomposition products are well Resolved in the easy, isocratic Method.



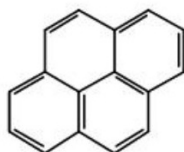
Naphthalene



Phenanthrene



Fluorene



Pyrene

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Peaks:

1. Naphthalene
2. Phenanthrene
3. Guaifenesin
4. Pyrene

I. Impurities or Decomposition Product

Method Conditions

Column: Cogent Bidentate C18™, 4µm, 100Å

Catalog No.: 40018-75P

Dimensions: 4.6 x 75mm

Mobile Phase: 70:30 Acetonitrile / DI Water

Injection vol.: 1µL

Flow rate: 0.5mL / minute

Detection: UV @ 254nm

Sample Preparation: 1mg of each sample was dissolved in 1 mL of the Mobile Phase.

Note: A Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon is a Hydrocarbon Compound containing only Carbon and Hydrogen—that is composed of multiple Aromatic Rings.



Attachment

No 29 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Analyzed with HPLC pdf 0.2 Mb [Download File](#)

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