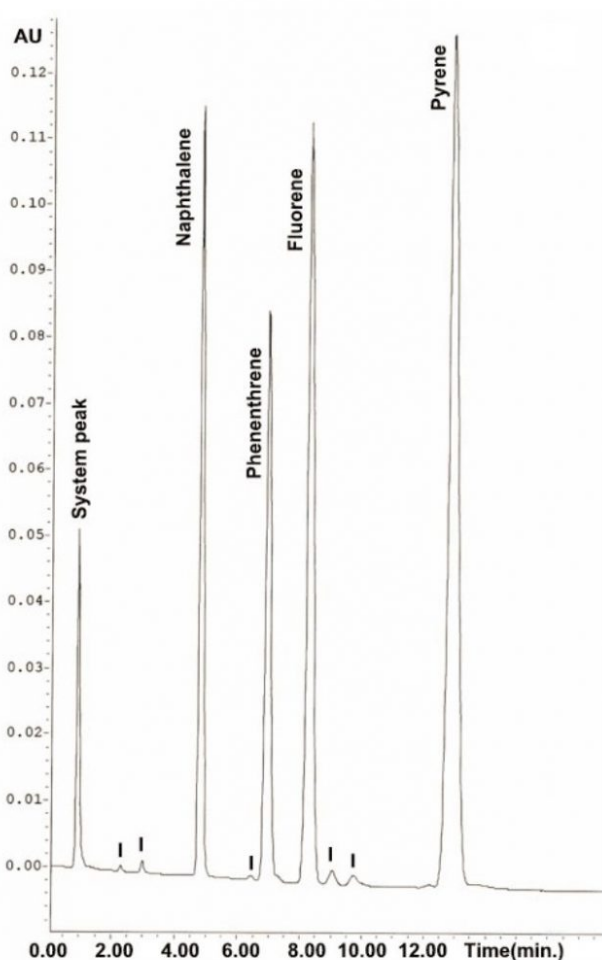
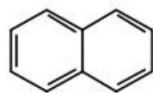


# Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Analyzed with HPLC - AppNote

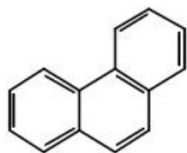
## Analysis of PAH by Reversed Phase HPLC

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.

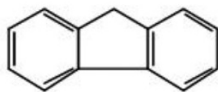




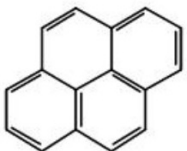
**Naphthalene**



**Phenanthrene**



**Fluorene**



**Pyrene**

### 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](#)