

Contents

Chapter 1	A Brief Definition of High-Temperature Liquid Chromatography	1
1.1	What is High-Temperature Liquid Chromatography?	1
1.2	What is a Suitable Temperature Range for High-Temperature Liquid Chromatography?	4
1.3	Why should High Temperatures be used in Liquid Chromatography?	5
1.4	What are the Principal Requirements of High-Temperature Liquid Chromatography?	8
Chapter 2	System Set-up for High-Temperature Liquid Chromatography	15
2.1	The Heating System	15
2.2	The Column	20
2.3	The Detector	21
2.4	The Back-Pressure Regulator	22
Chapter 3	The Heating System	24
3.1	Preheating of the Mobile Phase	25
3.1.1	Thermal Mismatch Broadening	25
3.1.2	Viscous Heat Dissipation	31

3.1.3	Technical Implementation of Eluent Preheating	35
3.1.4	Experimental Verification of Eluent Preheating Efficiency	37
3.2	Column Heating	40
3.2.1	Air-Bath Ovens	40
3.2.2	Water-Jacket Ovens	40
3.2.3	Block-Heating Ovens	41
3.3	Post-Column Cooling of the Mobile Phase	42
3.4	Temperature Programming	43
3.5	A Critical Comparison between Different Ovens	46
3.5.1	Air-Bath Ovens	46
3.5.2	Water-Jacket Ovens	48
3.5.3	Block-Heating Ovens	48
3.5.4	Summary	49
Chapter 4	Mobile Phase Considerations	52
4.1	Influence of Temperature on Vapour Pressure	52
4.1.1	Prevention of a Phase Transition using a Back-Pressure Regulator	56
4.1.2	Prevention of a Phase Transition using a Restriction Capillary	61
4.2	Influence of Temperature on Viscosity	64
4.2.1	Practical Implications – The Restriction Capillary	67
4.2.2	Practical Implications – Kinetic Aspects and Column Pressure	69
4.3	Influence of Temperature on Static Permittivity	75
4.4	The Water–THF System	81
4.5	The Dortmund Data Bank	83
Chapter 5	Suitable Stationary Phases	87
5.1	Column Bleed	89
5.2	Investigation of Column Degradation at High Temperatures	91
5.3	Silica-Based Stationary Phases	93
5.4	Zirconium Dioxide Stationary Phases	97
5.5	Titanium Dioxide Stationary Phases	101
5.6	Polymeric Stationary Phases	104
5.7	Other Materials	105
5.7.1	Graphitized Carbon Column	105
5.7.2	Thermo-Responsive Stationary Phases	107
5.8	General Conclusions	109

Chapter 6	Method Development using Temperature as an Active Variable	114
6.1	Special Requirements of the Heating System	114
6.2	Special Requirements of the Column Hardware	115
6.3	Mobile Phase Considerations	116
6.4	Influence of Temperature on Resolution	118
6.4.1	Influence of Temperature on Retention	119
6.4.2	Influence of Temperature on Selectivity	125
6.4.3	Influence of Temperature on Efficiency	128
6.5	Method Development	131
6.5.1	Isothermal and Isocratic Separations	131
6.5.2	Temperature Gradient and Isocratic Separation	135
6.5.3	Simultaneous Temperature and Solvent Gradient Separation	140
6.5.4	Detector Optimization	143
Chapter 7	Analyte Stability	149
7.1	Evaluation of Analyte Stability using UV Detection	150
7.2	Influence of the Stationary Phase on Analyte Stability	152
7.3	Definition of Critical Criteria for Analyte Stability	154
Chapter 8	Special Hyphenation Techniques	158
8.1	Flame Ionization Detection	159
8.2	LC-NMR	164
8.3	Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry	168
8.4	LC Taste [®]	174
8.5	Drug Screening	177
Chapter 9	Critical Outlook and Future Prospects	182
9.1	Pellicular Particles	182
9.2	Capillary and Nano HPLC	184
9.3	Comprehensive Two-Dimensional Liquid Chromatography	189

Appendix A	Vapour Pressure Data	193
Appendix B	Viscosity Data	197
Appendix C	Static Permittivity Data	201
Subject Index		205