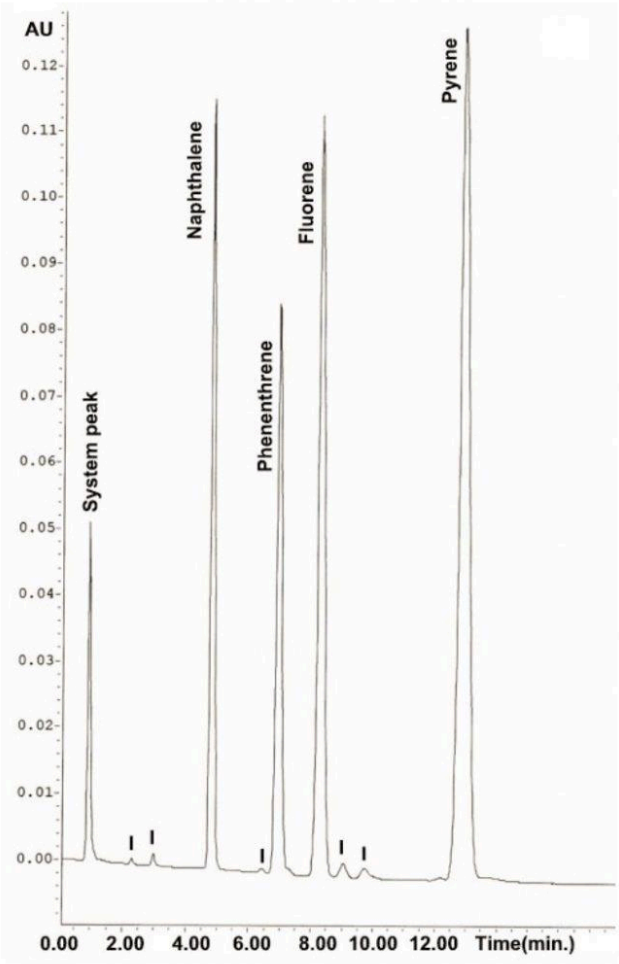
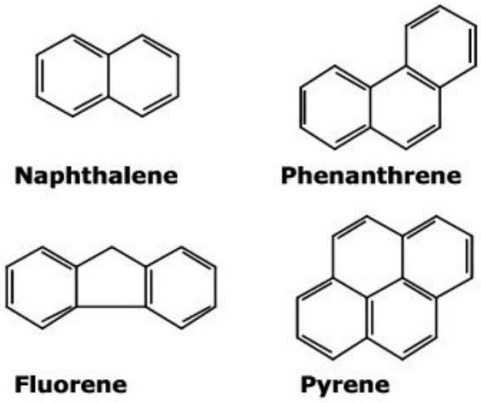
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Analyzed with HPLC - AppNote

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.





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.*

COGENT HPLC Columns™

Attachment

No 29 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Analyzed with HPLC pdf 0.2 Mb Download File

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