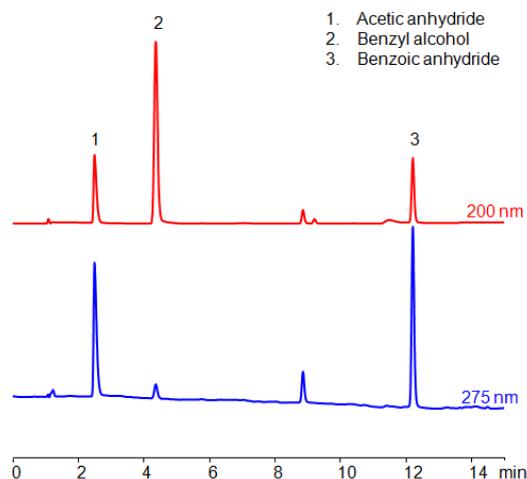


HPLC Method for Analysis of Acetic Anhydride, Benzyl Alcohol and Benzoic Anhydride on Newcrom R1 Column



Column:	Newcrom R1
Column size:	3.2 × 100 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	NR1-32.100.0510
Mobile phase:	Gradient MeCN – 20-100%, 15 min
Buffer:	No
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min
UV detection:	200 , 275 nm

Separation type: Liquid Chromatography Reverse Phase.

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Acetic Anhydride, Benzyl Alcohol and Benzoic Anhydride

Acetic Anhydride is a common reagent in organic synthesis, particularly in the acetylation of alcohols, amines, and aromatic rings. Benzyl Alcohol is a popular organic solvent and preservative used in topical drugs, cosmetics, and intravenous drugs. Benzoic Anhydride is the anhydride form of Benzoic Acid and a common reagent in organic synthesis. These 3 organic compounds can be separated and analyzed on a Newcrom R1 reverse-phase column using a simple gradient analytical method with a mobile phase consisting of just water and Acetonitrile (MeCN) (with no ionic modifier). This analysis method can be UV detected at 200 or 275 nm with high resolution and peak symmetry.

The Newcrom columns are a family of reverse-phase-based columns. Newcrom A , AH , B , and BH are all mixed-mode columns with either positive or negative ion-pairing groups attached to either short (25 Å) or long (100 Å) ligand chains. Newcrom R1 is a special reverse-phase column with low silanol activity.

Method Parameters

Column	Newcrom R1, 3.2×100 mm, 100 Å
Mobile Phase	Gradient MeCN – 20-100%
Buffer	No
Flow Rate	0.5 mL/min
Detection	UV 200, 275 nm

Quelle: <https://sielc.com/hplc-method-for-analysis-of-acetic-anhydride-benzyl-alcohol-and-benzoic-anhydride>