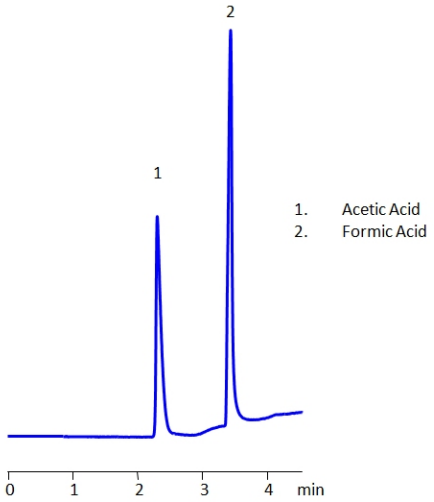
HPLC Method For Separation of Acetic Acid and Formic Acid on Newcrom BH Column



Column:	Newcrom BH
Column size:	4.6 × 150 mm, 5 µm
Column part number:	NBH-46.150.0510
Mobile phase:	H_2O
Buffer:	Gradient H_3PO_4 - 0.05 to 5% in 5 minutes
Flow rate:	1.0 mL/min
UV Detection:	205nm

High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Acetic Acid , Formic acid .

Acetic Acid is the second simplest carboxylic acid with the chemical formula CH3COOH . It is well known for being the active ingredient in vinegar, leading to the belief that it is the earliest mass produced acid, dating back to 3BC. Outside of it's use in food and household matters, it is also used in production of vinyl acetate and cellulose acetate.

Formic Acid is the simplest carboxylic acid with the chemical formula CH2O2 . It is naturally found in insects, weeds, fruits, and vegetables. It is used by insects as a method of self-defense. In agriculture, it is used as a preservative and antibacterial agent. In chromatography, it is used as a volatile pH modifier. It is used significantly in the tanning of leather, dyeing and finishing of textiles, and production of rubber.

Acetic Acid , Formic acid can be retained and analyzed using the Newcrom BH stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with a [buffer] buffer. Detection is performed using UV.

Method Parameters

Column	Newcrom BH, 4.6 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 Å, dual ended
Mobile Phase	H2O
Buffer	Gradient H3PO4 – 0.05-0.5%, 5 min
Flow Rate	1.0 mL/min
Detection	UV 205 nm

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