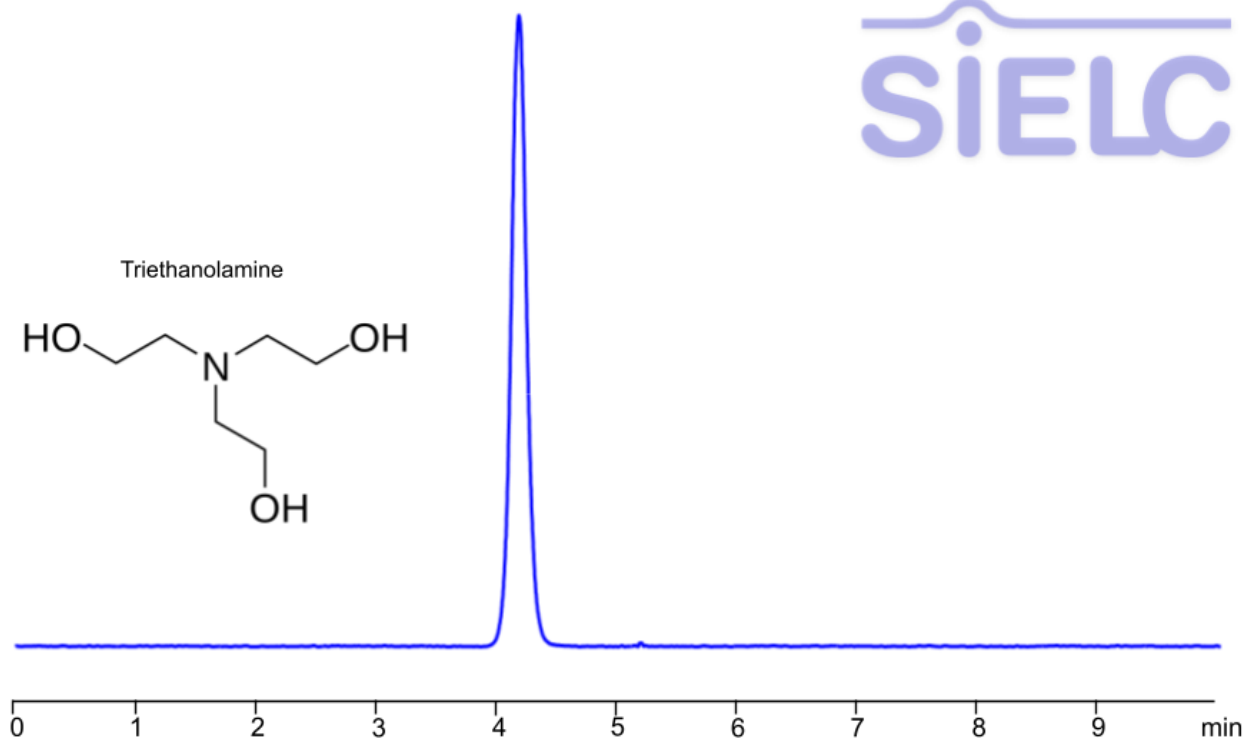
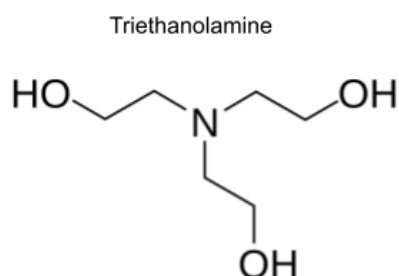


# HPLC ELSD Method for Analysis of Triethanolamine on Primesep 500 Column

<https://sielc.com/hplc-separation-of-triethanolamine>

## Chromatogram



<b>Column</b>	Primesep 500
<b>Column Size</b>	2.1 × 150 mm, 5 µm
<b>Part Number</b>	500-21.150.0510
<b>Mobile Phase</b>	Ammonium acetate pH 4.0 20 mM in MeCN/H <sub>2</sub> O - 10/90%
<b>Injection volume:</b>	2 µL
<b>Flow Rate</b>	0.2 mL/min
<b>Detection</b>	ELSD, the nebulizer and evaporator temperatures 50°C, with a gas flow rate of 1.6 Standard Liters per Minute (SLM)
<b>Limit of Detection*</b>	7 ppm
<b>Sample</b>	3 mg/ml in MeCN/H <sub>2</sub> O - 10/90%

## Description

· High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method for Analysis of Triethanolamine

Triethanolamine, also denoted as TEOA, is an organic compound with the chemical formula  $N(CH_2CH_2OH)_3$ . It is primarily used in making surfactants both for industrial and commercial use. It is also found in sunscreen, lotions, liquid detergents, sanitizers, and inks. You can find detailed UV spectra of Triethanolamine and information about its various lambda maxima by visiting the following link.

Triethanolamine can be retained and analyzed using the Primesep 500 stationary phase column. The analysis utilizes an isocratic method with a simple mobile phase consisting of water and acetonitrile (MeCN) with a Ammonium Acetate as a buffer. Detection is performed using ELSF.

#### Method Parameters

<b>Mobile Phase</b>	MeCN/H <sub>2</sub> O – 10/90 %
<b>Buffer</b>	Ammonium Acetate pH 4.0 – 20 mM
<b>Flow Rate</b>	0.2 ml/min
<b>Detection</b>	ELSD
<b>Limit of Detection*</b>	7ppm
<b>Class of Compounds</b>	Organic Compound
<b>Analyzing Compounds</b>	Triethanolamine

#### HPLC Column Used

**Primesep 500, 2.1 x 150 mm, 5 µm, 100 A, dual ended**

[Order this column at hplc-shop.de →](http://hplc-shop.de)