the stationary phase. HPLC operation parameters play a crucial role in its applications to various areas, and it is generally operated in either the normal phase or reversed phase, depending upon the nature of the sample and analytes. Almost all petroleum and petrochemical applications are carried out in the normal phase using polar stationary and non-polar mobile phases.

Key Features

- High-resolution simultaneous analysis of various preservatives or antioxidants
- Accurate analysis
- Sufficient selectivity within a reasonable time
- A validated and sensitive HPLC method with high repeatability
- Upgradable and durable design
- Full control by PC
- Powerful data analysis software
- Exceptional sensitivity with low detection limits

Specifications

Pump	Analytical stainless-steel low-pressure gradient version, programmable dual piston pump head for low pulsation, camshaft constantly lubricated, Flow rate: 10.000-0.001 ml/min, Pressure range: 40-0 MPa (6000-0 psi)
Degasser	Integrated -4channel vacuum degasser
Detector	UV/Vis detector, Variable -1channel UV/Vis detector with deuterium and tungsten lamp, wavelength range: 800-190nm, wavelength accuracy: 2±nm, Linearity:<2.0AU, baseline noise: 1 ,5-10×1±sec Risetime
Injection system	Automatic sample injector system, Sample capacity: 120 samples (1.5 ml), Sample loop: 100 µl, Carry over: < %0.05 with wash program;
Including	• Column oven temperature: 100-30 °C • Solvent organizer: Inert plastic tray with 4 bottles • Clarity chromatography software, 21 CFR Part 11 compliant software

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Innovative Scientific Solution

Polymer Additive Analyser

Methods: ASTM D5524-94, ASTM D6953-18

Polymer Additive Analyser is a dedicated system based on high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with ultraviolet/visible (UV/VIS) detection to analyze different additives such as antioxidants & and Erucamide Slip in polymer formulations. HPLC is a chromatographic technique that is used to separate, identify and quantify components of a mixture. The separation in HPLC occurs due to the differential partitioning of analytes between the mobile phase (liquid) and the stationary phase (solid particles in the column). This partitioning is influenced by factors such as the chemical nature of the analytes, the composition of the mobile phase, and the properties of