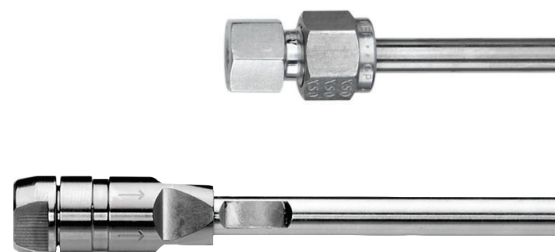
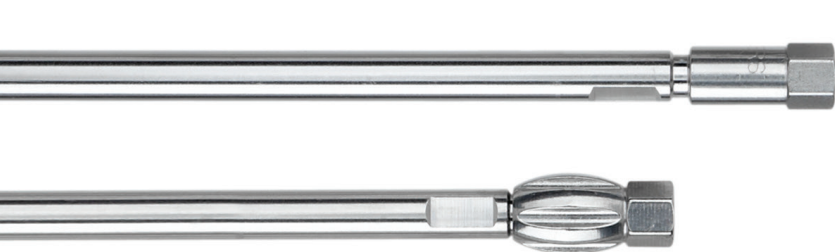


[ HPLC COLUMNS ]

# Continuing the Legacy of HPLC Column Performance



Waters™

## Solving Problems That Matter

Waters™ reputation is based on chromatography, but we do not create chromatography — you do. Innovative thinking within your laboratory creates the chromatographic methods and assays that sustain your business. Your success is determined by the methods and results that you produce, and the HPLC column that you choose today needs to support your success for the future. Waters full line of state-of-the-art, HPLC columns are chosen by scientists who understand that quality and reliability are linked and their success depends on them.



CORTECS™

MaxPeak Premier™

XBridge™

XSelect™

Atlantis™

SunFire™

Symmetry™

XTerra™

Waters Spherisorb™

Nova-Pak™

Resolve™

Delta-Pak™

μBondaPak™

BondaPak™

μPorasil™/Porasil™

VanGuard™

Waters Analytical™  
Standards and  
Reagents

# What can MaxPeak Premier Columns do for your small molecule analysis?



## ENSURE MAXPEAK PREMIER PERFORMANCE FOR ALL SEPARATIONS

MaxPeak Premier Columns utilize MaxPeak High Performance Surfaces that are designed to increase analyte recovery, sensitivity, and reproducibility by minimizing analyte/surface interactions that can lead to sample losses.



Available in the VanGuard™ FIT Column Format



**Precision chemistry for particles and surfaces**



**Progressive, integrated technologies**



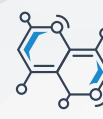
**Protection from RISK**



**Performance without sacrifice for ALL analytes**



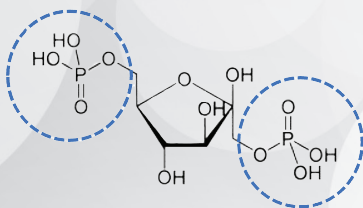
**Corrosion resistance to prevent column and MS fouling leachates**



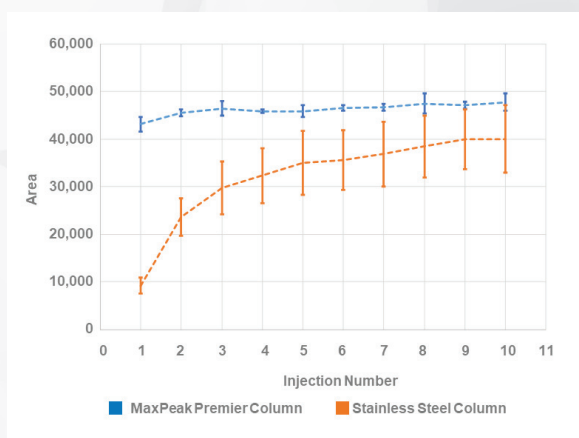
**Hybrid inorganic/organic LC surfaces to protect metal-sensitive analytes**

### Consistent Chromatography for Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate from the First to Tenth Injection

- Atlantis BEH C<sub>18</sub> AX 1.7 µm Particles
- Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate, 0.2 µm injected



- Conditions
  - 10 mM ammonium formate pH 2.00 (aq)
  - Column Temp.: 30 °C
  - ESI - detection



| n=6 Columns                       | MaxPeak HPS | Stainless Steel |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Ave injection %RSD                | 3.6%        | 29.6%           |
| % Change in Area inj. 1 - inj. 10 | 10.8%       | 341.8%          |

# THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION FOR YOUR CHROMATOGRAPHIC SEPARATIONS

Eliminate doubt with consistent performance and reliable results right from the start



## Trusted Particle Technology

- Flexible options for ALL applications
- Growing number of chemistries available

Acquity PREMIER

Atlantis PREMIER Columns

Bridge PREMIER COLUMNS

CORTECS PREMIER COLUMNS

XSELECT PREMIER Columns



## High Performance Surfaces

- See everything in your sample
- Reduce variability risks
- Confidence in your results



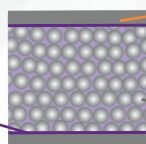
## Integrated Column Protection

- Protection for your investment
- Increase your column lifetime
- Maintain separation efficiency

VANGUARD FIT



Hybrid organic/inorganic surface technology



Metal column hardware surface

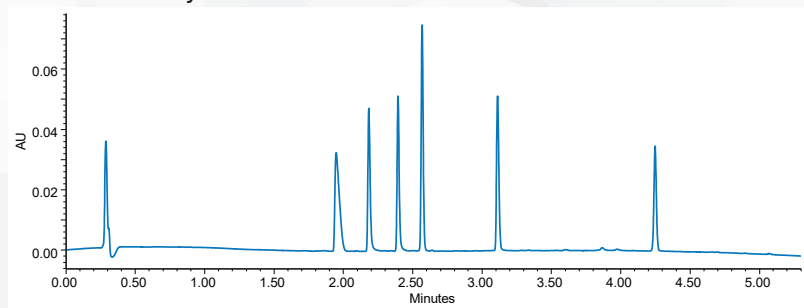
Robust Waters particle technology

## WHY SCALABILITY MATTERS

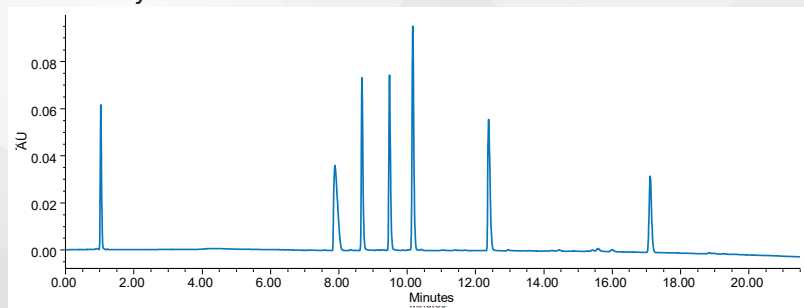
Fully scalable column chemistries and column hardware technology allows for seamless migration of methods from UPLC to HPLC and beyond.

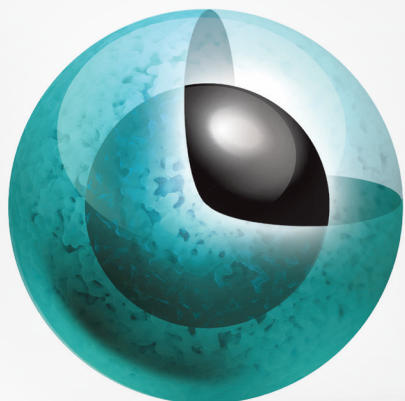
MaxPeak Premier Columns help you create and transfer methods, from development to QC, using any LC system. Eliminate doubt with the total solution you can trust.

ACQUITY Premier BEH C<sub>18</sub> 1.7 μm 2.1 x 50mm Column  
H-Class UPLC System



XBridge Premier BEH C<sub>18</sub> 3.5 μm 4.6 x 100mm Column  
Arc HPLC System



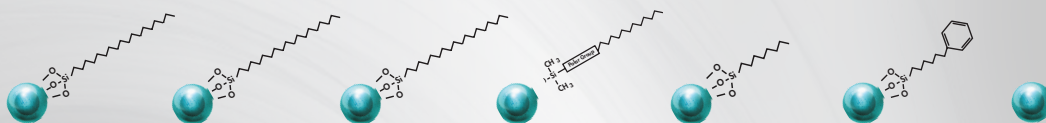


Solid-core particle packing materials combine a fully-porous surface layer that has been bonded to a solid-core substrate. This combination creates a highly efficient particle substrate that maintains chromatographic resolution while offering the advantage of lower column back pressures.

CORTECS 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$  Solid-Core Particle Columns maximize resolution and peak capacity for all LC separations and are optimized to increase the efficiency performance of your HPLC instrumentation. The innovative solid-core technology and bonding chemistry used in CORTECS Columns helps you by:

- **Reducing Operational Backpressure:** Lower backpressure without sacrificing efficiency
- **Increasing Resolution:** Higher column efficiency for your most challenging separations
- **Simplifying Method Transfers:** Compatible with a wide range of chromatographic systems

The selection of CORTECS 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$  Columns in both reversed-phase and HILIC phases gives you the flexibility to rapidly separate a wide range of compound classes. The improved efficiency of CORTECS 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$  Solid-Core Columns produces sharper, narrower peaks compared to columns using fully-porous substrates and is also available with MaxPeak High Performance Surfaces (HPS) technology for your most challenging separations.



| CORTECS                     | C <sub>18</sub> <sup>+</sup> MAXPEAK | C <sub>18</sub> MAXPEAK        | T3 MAXPEAK                     | Shield RP18                    | C <sub>8</sub>                 | Phenyl                              | HILIC    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Ligand Type                 | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub>        | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub>  | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub>  | Monofunctional Embedded Polar  | Trifunctional C <sub>8</sub>   | Trifunctional C <sub>6</sub> Phenyl | None     |
| Ligand Density*             | 2.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$       | 2.7 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ | 1.6 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ | 3.2 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ | 3.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$ | 3.2 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2$      | N/A      |
| Carbon Load*                | 5.7%                                 | 6.6%                           | 4.7%                           | 6.4%                           | 4.5%                           | 5.9%                                | Unbonded |
| End-capped                  | Proprietary                          | Proprietary                    | Proprietary                    | Proprietary                    | Proprietary                    | Proprietary                         | No       |
| pH Range                    | 2–8                                  | 2–8                            | 2–8                            | 2–8                            | 2–8                            | 2–8                                 | 1–5      |
| Low pH Temp. Limit          | 45 °C                                | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                               | 45 °C    |
| High pH Temp. Limit         | 45 °C                                | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                          | 45 °C                               | 45 °C    |
| Pore Diameter               | 90 Å                                 | 90 Å                           | 90 Å                           | 90 Å                           | 90 Å                           | 90 Å                                | 90 Å     |
| Surface Charge Modification | +                                    | None                           | None                           | None                           | None                           | None                                | None     |
| USP Classification          | L1                                   | L1                             | L1                             | L1                             | L7                             | L11                                 | L3       |

All CORTECS Columns are available in UPLC particle sizes.

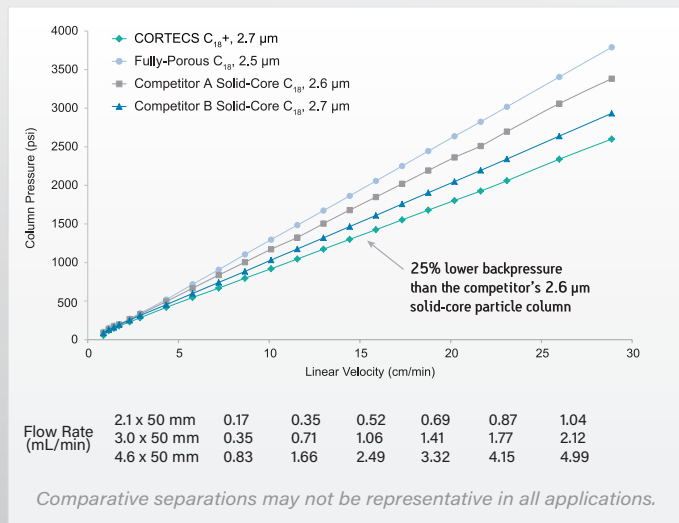
Chemistries with a MaxPeak Premier Logo are available in both standard and MaxPeak Premier column hardware.

\* Expected or approximate values.

## INCREASED EFFICIENCY

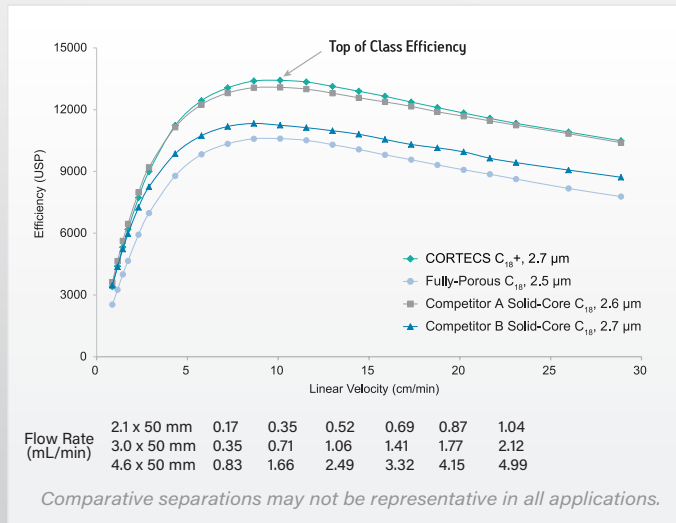
CORTECS Columns reduce operational backpressure, allowing you to run methods using conventional HPLC instrumentation with increased efficiency, allowing for improved resolution of co-eluting peaks in complex sample mixtures.

### Backpressure Advantages of CORTECS 2.7 $\mu\text{m}$ Columns



CORTECS 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$  Columns offer a 25% reduction in operating backpressure—without sacrificing efficiency. Data conditions—Columns: 2.1 x 50 mm; Mobile phase: water/acetonitrile (25/75, v/v); Column temperature: 30 °C.

### Efficiency Advantages of CORTECS 2.7 $\mu\text{m}$ Columns



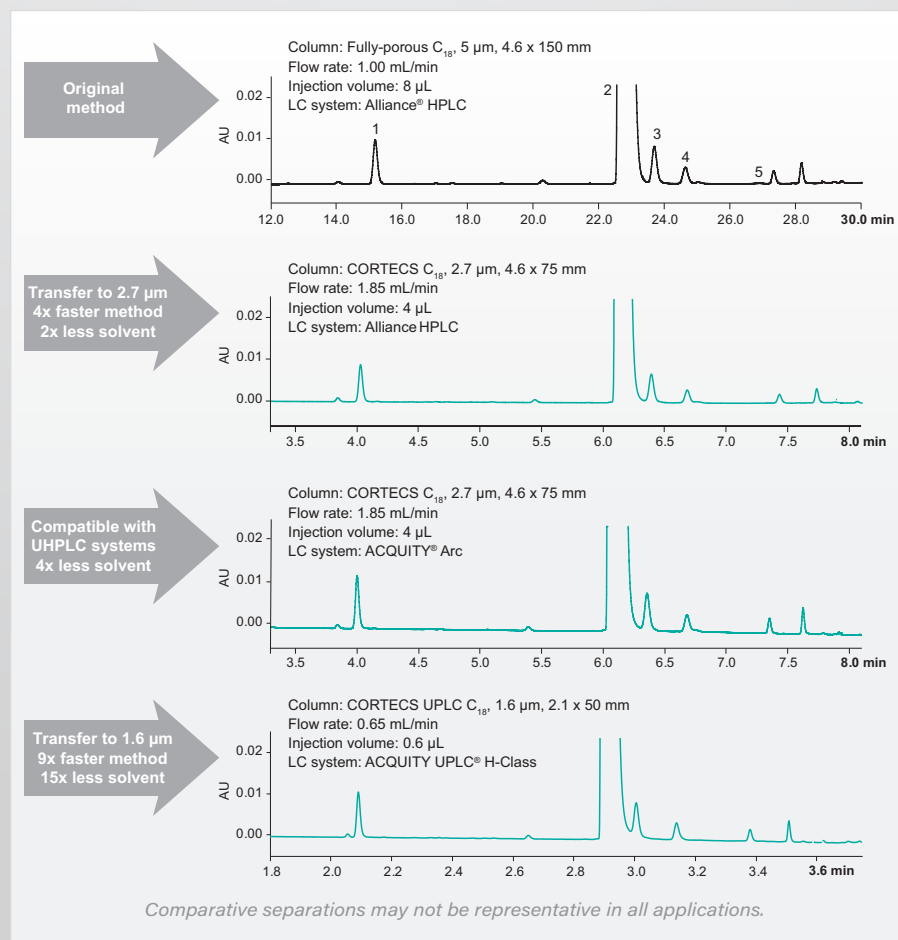
CORTECS 2.7  $\mu\text{m}$  Columns exhibit excellent efficiency compared to similarly-sized, fully-porous and solid-core particle columns. Data conditions—Columns: 2.1 x 50 mm; Mobile phase: water/acetonitrile (25/75, v/v); Column temperature: 30 °C; Compounds: acenaphthene (200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ), octanophenone (100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ).

## THE CORTECS FAMILY

A dedicated selection of 7 phases can be used to separate a wide array of compound classes. CORTECS C<sub>18</sub> provides a balanced retention profile for acidic, basic, and neutral compounds. CORTECS C<sub>18</sub>+ gives the best peak shape and increased sensitivity of basic analytes when using low ionic strength mobile phases such as formic acid. CORTECS T3 is an excellent phase to use when separating compounds of various polarity. The lower C<sub>18</sub> ligand density provides balance retention for both polar and nonpolar compounds and the 120 Å pore diameter allows for the use of 100% aqueous mobile phase. CORTECS C<sub>8</sub>, being less hydrophobic than a typical C<sub>18</sub> bonded phase, is an excellent choice for the separation of strongly hydrophobic compounds. CORTECS Phenyl offers alternative selectivity to C<sub>8</sub> and C<sub>18</sub> due to analyte interactions with the benzyl ring; selectivity differences for this phase are particularly noticed for aromatic compounds especially when using methanol as the organic modifier. The CORTECS Shield RP18 also provides alternative selectivity over typical C<sub>8</sub> and C<sub>18</sub> bonded phases due to the embedded polar group, and is a great choice for method development, especially for phenolic and basic compounds.

The orthogonal unbonded CORTECS HILIC phase provides superior peak shape and retention of polar analytes. With particle sizes that are compatible with HPLC, UPLC, and UHPLC platforms, any method that you develop can be simply and seamlessly transferred without limitation to particle size, column configuration, or instrument manufacturer.

### USP Method Transfer of Abacavir with Time and Solvent



#### LC Conditions

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Mobile phase A:   | 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water                 |
| Mobile phase B:   | 85% methanol in water                              |
| Column A:   | Fully-Porous C <sub>18</sub> , 5 µm, 4.6 x 150 mm  |
| Column B:   | CORTECS C <sub>18</sub> , 2.7 µm, 4.6 x 75 mm      |
| Column C:   | CORTECS C <sub>18</sub> , 2.7 µm, 3.0 x 75 mm      |
| Column D:   | CORTECS C <sub>18</sub> , 1.6 µm, 2.1 x 50 mm      |
| Geometrically-scaled gradients (i.e., same column volumes per gradient step): |  |
| Column A:   | 5 to 30% B in 23.6 min and 30 to 90% B in 14.8 min |
| Column B:   | 5 to 30% B in 6.4 min and 30 to 90% B in 4.0 min   |
| Column C:   | 5 to 30% B in 6.4 min and 30 to 90% B in 4.0 min   |
| Column D:   | 5 to 30% B in 2.5 min and 30 to 90% B in 1.6 min   |

#### Compounds

1. Dicyclopropyl Abacavir
2. Abacavir
3. 1R,4R trans-Abacavir
4. o-(4-Chloro-2,5-diaminopyrimidinyl)-abacavir
5. o-t-Butyl-abacavir

Methods developed on 5 µm fully-porous columns can be scaled and transferred to shorter 2.7 µm columns. For further efficiency gains and productivity improvements, sub-2-µm UPLC columns can be used, enabling greater flexibility in method consistency when transitioning between laboratories within an organization or to contract partners.





XBridge™ Columns are the benchmark for LC method ruggedness and longevity. They were designed to have superior pH stability over the widest pH range (1-12), high efficiencies, and symmetrical peak shape. XBridge Columns are designed to help you by:

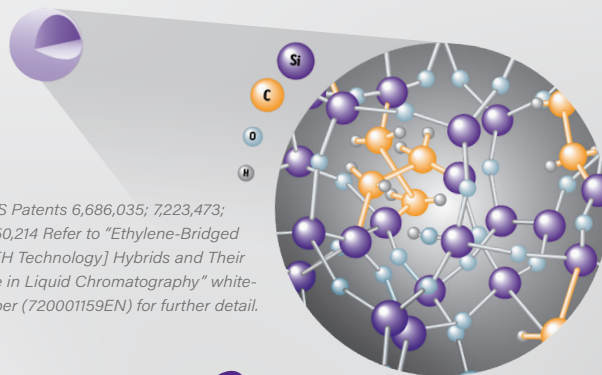
- **Improving pH Stability:** Increased column lifetime
- **Improving Column Reliability:** Assay ruggedness
- **Maximizing Particle Efficiency:** Unmatched peak shape and peak capacity

With more than of 10 general purpose and application specific sorbents in the widest range of particle sizes available, no other HPLC column family gives you the tools you need for the most demanding chromatographic challenges.

Whether you require robust HPLC methods, seamless UPLC transferability, or preparative scaling for product isolation, you can count on the versatility of an XBridge Column.

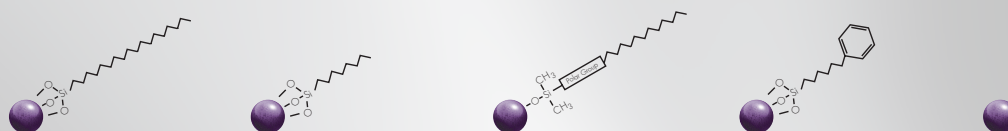
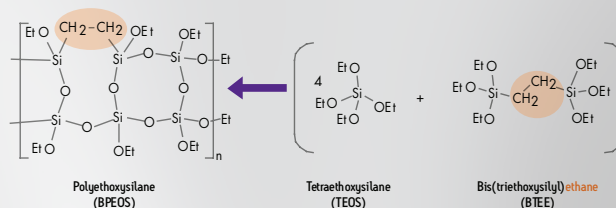
## BASED ON BEH TECHNOLOGY

Ethylene Bridged Hybrid (BEH) Technology synthesis creates particles that exceptional extreme column performance and long column lifetimes under harsh operating conditions. The particle is prepared from two high purity monomers: tetraethoxysilane (TEOS) and bis(triethoxysilyl)ethane (BTEE), which results in a highly stable, pH resistant, and mechanically strong particle.



**BEH Technology™**

## Particle Synthesis



## XBridge

|                     | C <sub>18</sub> <small>MAXPEAK</small> | C <sub>8</sub>               | Shield RP18                   | Phenyl <small>MAXPEAK</small> | HILIC                 |
|---------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ligand Type         | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub>          | Trifunctional C <sub>8</sub> | Monofunctional Embedded Polar | Trifunctional Phenyl-Hexyl    | Unbonded BEH Particle |
| Ligand Density*     | 3.1 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>                | 3.2 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>      | 3.3 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | 3.0 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | N/A                   |
| Carbon Load*        | 18%                                    | 13%                          | 17%                           | 15%                           | Unbonded              |
| End-capped          | Proprietary                            | Proprietary                  | TMS                           | Proprietary                   | No                    |
| USP Classification  | L1                                     | L7                           | L1                            | L11                           | L3                    |
| pH Range            | 1-12                                   | 1-12                         | 2-11                          | 1-12                          | 1-9                   |
| Low pH Temp. Limit  | 80 °C                                  | 60 °C                        | 50 °C                         | 80 °C                         | 45 °C                 |
| High pH Temp. Limit | 60 °C                                  | 60 °C                        | 45 °C                         | 60 °C                         | 45 °C                 |
| Pore Diameter*      | 130 Å                                  | 130 Å                        | 130 Å                         | 130 Å                         | 130 Å                 |
| Surface Area*       | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g                  | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g        | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g |
| Particle Size       | 2.5, 3.5, 5, 10 μm                     | 2.5, 3.5, 5, 10 μm           | 2.5, 3.5, 5, 10 μm            | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm        |

Chemistries with a MaxPeak Premier Logo are available in both standard and MaxPeak Premier column hardware.

\* Expected or approximate value.

## MAXIMIZING COLUMN EFFICIENCY AND COLUMN LIFETIME

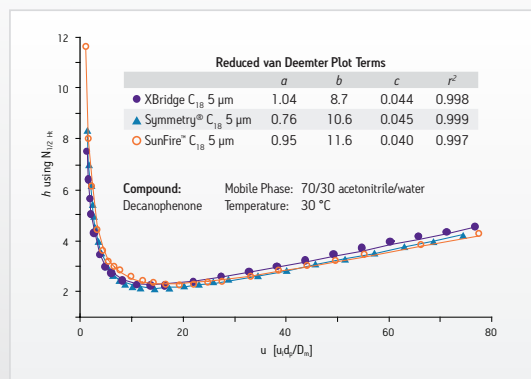
One of the most important parameters in designing the BEH particle was to significantly improve the chromatographic performance of the base particle. The origins of band spreading, which decreases separation efficiency, are described by the van Deemter equation. The c-term in the van Deemter equation describes the mass transfer characteristics of an analyte as it interacts with the internal surface of the stationary phase.

State-of-the-art silica-based phases have excellent mass transfer; however, they are limited to a narrow range of chromatographic conditions. A comparison of silica to the BEH particle reveals that hybrid materials maintain the efficiency while extending the range of usable chromatographic conditions.

## CONTROLLED BONDING TO IMPROVE PEAK SHAPE

The ethylene bridge used during the BEH particle synthesis plays a critical role in providing improved chromatographic peak shape. The ethylene bridge links adjoining silanols. This not only increases particle strength, it reduces free silanol sites to minimize the adverse interactions with the injected sample. Traditional methods such as excessive end capping are limited to the steric hindrance of the end capping agent and bonded ligand to the active site. As a result, free silanol sites may be exposed creating broad and tailing chromatographic peaks. The ethylene bridge reduces the number of free silanols to provide a sterically favorable ratio for bonding and end capping the ligand. Controlling this process is one of the ways that XBridge Columns can provide unsurpassed peak shape performance.

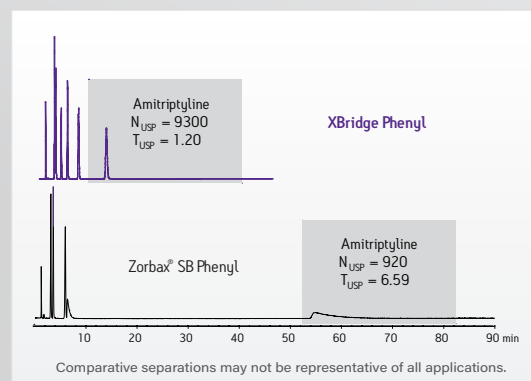
## van Deemter Curve Comparison



The reduced plate height,  $h$ , is a function of the reduced linear velocity,  $v$ , (both normalized for particle size) and  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  summarize the contributions of eddy diffusion, longitudinal diffusion, and the sum of stationary- and mobile-phase mass transfer terms, respectively.

$$h = a + b/u + cu$$

## Excellent Peak Shape



XBridge Phenyl Columns combine trifunctional bonding of the phenyl-hexyl ligand with proprietary end capping to produce industry-leading stability and exceptional peak shape.



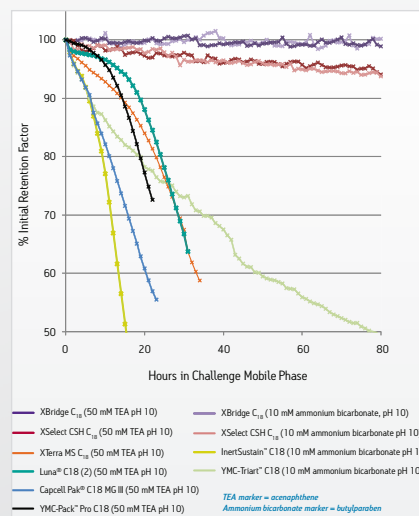
| Amide                   | Peptide BEH C <sub>18</sub> ,<br>130 Å | Peptide BEH C <sub>18</sub> ,<br>300 Å | Protein BEH C <sub>4</sub> ,<br>300 Å | Oligo BEH C <sub>18</sub>     | SEC                   |
|-------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Amide                   | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub>          | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub>          | Monofunctional C <sub>4</sub>         | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub> | SEC                   |
| 7.5 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 3.1 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>                | 3.1 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>                | 2.4 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>               | 3.1 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | N/A                   |
| 12%                     | 18%                                    | 12%                                    | 8%                                    | 18%                           | 12%                   |
| No                      | Proprietary                            | Proprietary                            | No                                    | Proprietary                   | No                    |
| N/A                     | L1                                     | L1                                     | L26                                   | L1                            | L33                   |
| 2-1                     | 1-12                                   | 1-12                                   | 1-10                                  | 1-12                          | 1-8                   |
| 90 °C                   | 80 °C                                  | 80 °C                                  | 80 °C                                 | 80 °C                         | 45 °C                 |
| 90 °C                   | 60 °C                                  | 60 °C                                  | 50 °C                                 | 60 °C                         | 45 °C                 |
| 130 Å                   | 130 Å                                  | 300 Å                                  | 300 Å                                 | 130 Å                         | 125, 200, 450 Å       |
| 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g   | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g                  | 90 m <sup>2</sup> /g                   | 90 m <sup>2</sup> /g                  | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g |
| 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm          | 3.5, 5, 10 μm                          | 3.5, 5, 10 μm                          | 3.5 μm                                | 2.5 μm                        | 3.5 μm                |

## PH STABILITY

XBridge BEH Columns have been specifically designed to contain the most chemically-stable chromatographic sorbent available, allowing you to explore the full benefits of a wide pH (1–12) mobile-phase range.

Chemical stability, especially for the extremes of pH, is built into the particle during the synthesis process and it cannot be duplicated using a conventional silica-based bonding process. No other column can match the chemical stability of an XBridge Column.

## Accelerated High pH Stability Test of Competitive Columns

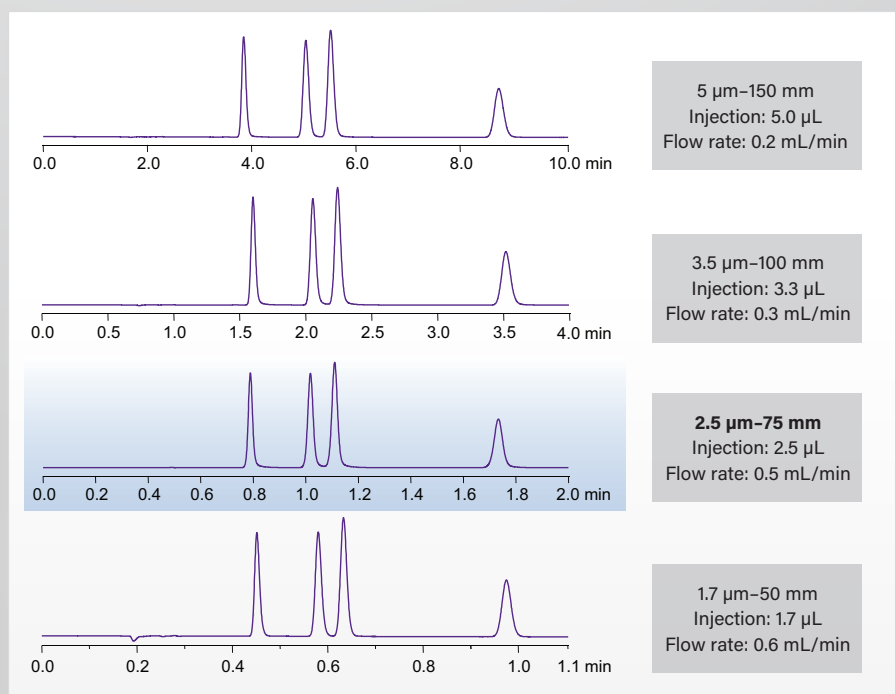


XBridge Columns resist base particle dissolution and ligand hydrolysis when used with high-pH mobile phases. No other column family has the extended lifetime of an XBridge HPLC column at elevated pH.

## METHOD TRANSFER USING XP 2.5 μm COLUMNS

All XBridge and XSelect HPLC Columns are offered in eXtended Performance [XP] 2.5 μm UHPLC Column formats to help you transfer methods from HPLC to UPLC instrumentation. The XP 2.5 μm Columns improve the performance of your current HPLC and UHPLC instrumentation and provide you with a pathway to gain maximum separation efficiency using sub-2-μm ACQUITY UPLC Technology.

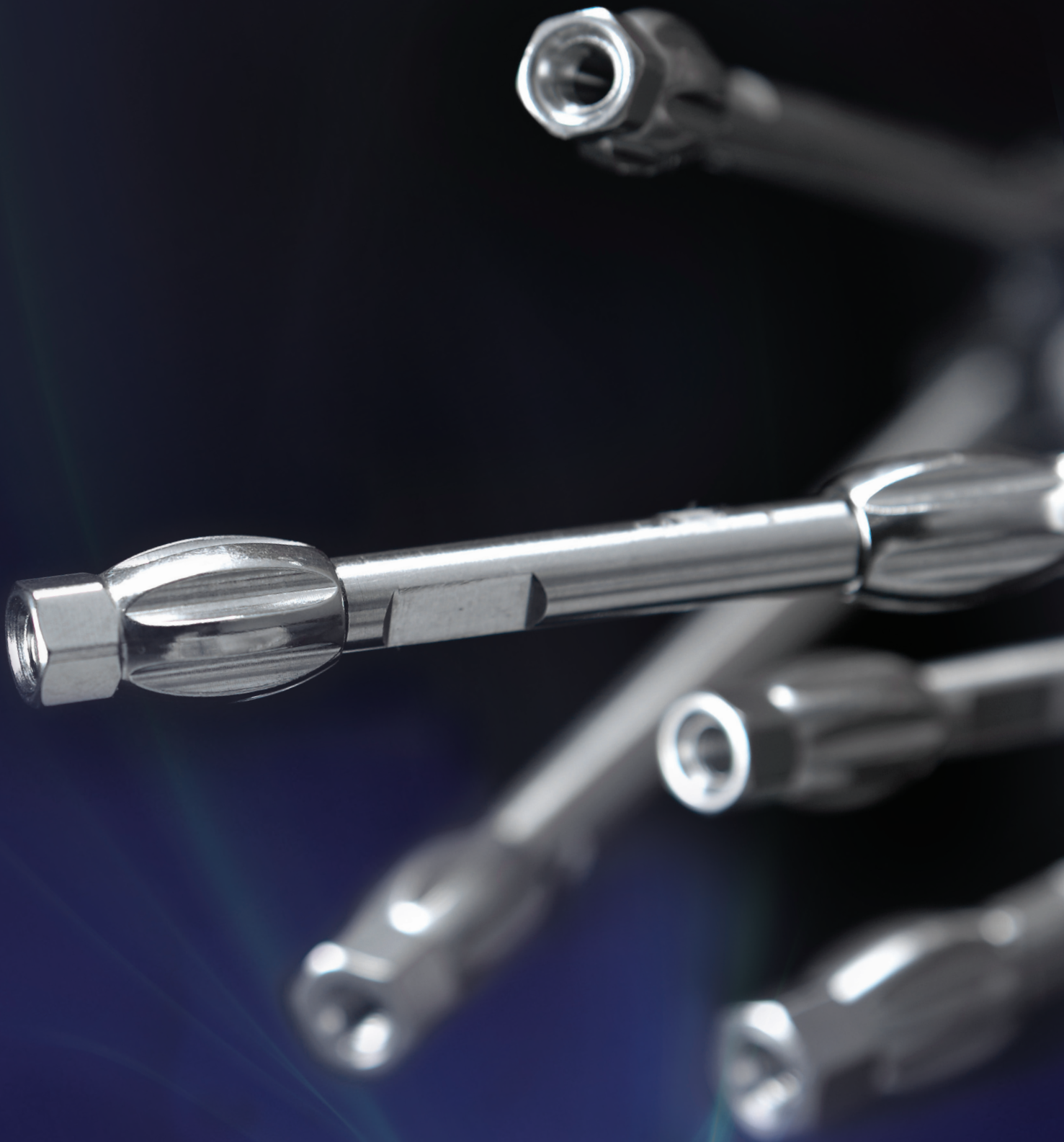
### Scalable Separations



Columns of different lengths and particle sizes were used to successfully reduce run times and maintain resolution.

### LC Conditions

LC system: ACQUITY UPLC with TUV Detector  
 Columns: XBridge BEH C<sub>18</sub>, 5 μm, 2.1 x 150 mm  
 XBridge BEH C<sub>18</sub>, 3.5 μm, 2.1 x 100 mm  
 XBridge BEH C<sub>18</sub>, XP, 2.5 μm, 2.1 x 75 mm  
 ACQUITY UPLC BEH C<sub>18</sub>, 1.7 μm, 2.1 x 50 mm  
 Mobile phase A: 0.1% formic acid in water  
 Mobile phase B: 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile  
 Isocratic: 95% A:5% B  
 Sample conc.: 25 μg/mL  
 Column temp.: 38 °C  
 Detection: 280 nm

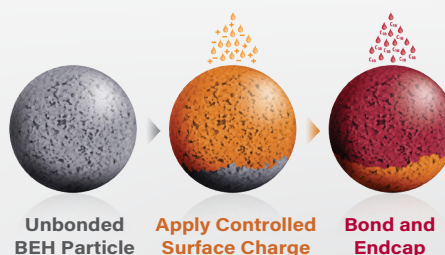


XSelect HPLC Columns are designed for the method development scientist who demands the most diverse selection of sorbents to easily separate the most difficult analyte co-elutions. XSelect Columns are tools that are:

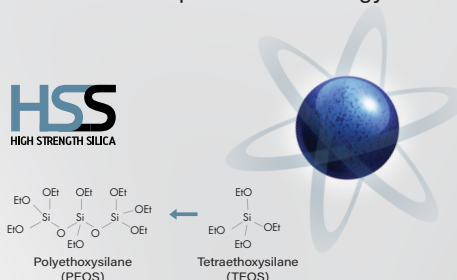
- **Designed for Selectivity:** Improve your ability to separate closely eluting peaks
- **Made for Transferability:** Identical α's across particle sizes.
- **Ideal for Rapid Method Development:** Reduce the time and cost spent developing methods

The XSelect HPLC Column family features two base particles with a unique blend of optimized ligands to provide highly selective chromatographic phases while maintaining the reproducibility expected from modern high performance LC columns. With more than 8 selectivity-optimized bonded phases and 3 scalable particles sizes, XSelect Columns are your first choice for method development.

## The Charged-Surface Particle



Charged Surface Hybrid (CSH) particles incorporate a low level surface charge that improves sample loading and peak symmetry when using low ionic strength mobile phases. The CSH particle is the next evolution of hybrid particle technology that maintains the mechanical and chemical stability inherent in BEH particle technology.



Many silica-based particles do not have the mechanical stability to withstand the high operational pressures used with modern LC instrumentation. High Strength Silica (HSS) is the first and only 100% silica-based particle substrate that has been designed and tested for mechanical stability up to 18,000 psi (1240 bar).



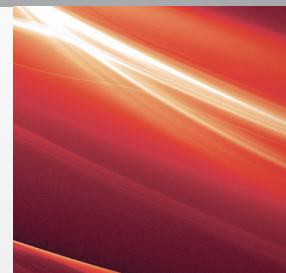
| XSelect             | MAXPEAK CSH C <sub>18</sub>   | CSH Phenyl-Hexyl                    | CSH Fluoro-Phenyl                | HSS T3                        | HSS C <sub>18</sub>           | HSS C <sub>18</sub> SB        | HSS PFP                         | HSS CN                      |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ligand Type         | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub> | Trifunctional C <sub>6</sub> Phenyl | Trifunctional Propylfluorophenyl | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub> | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub> | Trifunctional C <sub>18</sub> | Trifunctional Pentafluorophenyl | Monofunctional Cyano-propyl |
| Ligand Density*     | 2.3 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | 2.3 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>             | 2.3 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>          | 1.6 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | 3.2 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | 1.6 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>       | 3.2 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>         | 2.0 μmol/m <sup>2</sup>     |
| Carbon Load*        | 15%                           | 14%                                 | 10%                              | 11%                           | 15%                           | 8%                            | 7%                              | 5%                          |
| End-capped          | Proprietary                   | Proprietary                         | No                               | Proprietary                   | Proprietary                   | No                            | No                              | No                          |
| USP Classification  | L1                            | L11                                 | L43                              | L1                            | L1                            | L1                            | L43                             | L10                         |
| pH Range            | 1-11                          | 1-11                                | 1-8                              | 2-8                           | 1-8                           | 2-8                           | 2-8                             | 2-8                         |
| Low pH Temp. Limit  | 80 °C                         | 80 °C                               | 60 °C                            | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                           | 45 °C                       |
| High pH Temp. Limit | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                               | 45 °C                            | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                         | 45 °C                           | 45 °C                       |
| Pore Diameter*      | 130 Å                         | 130 Å                               | 130 Å                            | 100 Å                         | 100 Å                         | 100 Å                         | 100 Å                           | 100 Å                       |
| Surface Area*       | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g               | 185 m <sup>2</sup> /g            | 230 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 230 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 230 m <sup>2</sup> /g         | 230 m <sup>2</sup> /g           | 230 m <sup>2</sup> /g       |
| Particle Size       | 2.5, 3.5, 5, 10 μm            | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                      | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                   | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm                  | 2.5, 3.5, 5 μm              |

Chemistries with a MaxPeak Premier Logo are available in both standard and MaxPeak Premier column hardware.

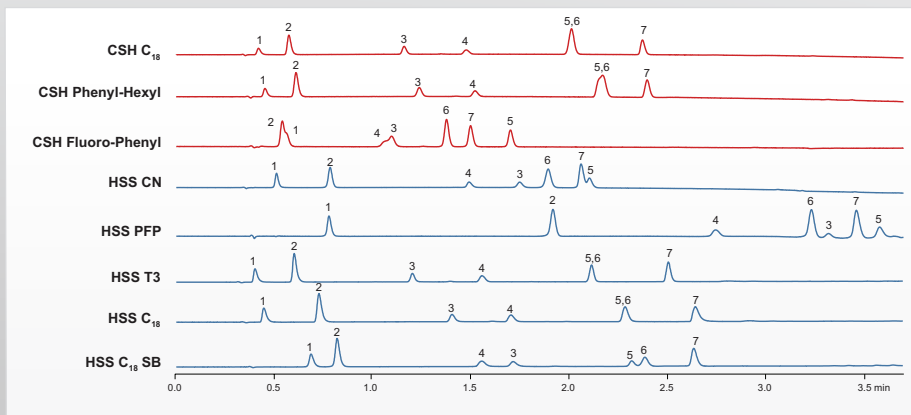
\* Expected or approximate value.

## ENHANCED SELECTIVITY

Selectivity and retentivity are the most powerful tools a method developer has to influence chromatographic behavior. The XSelect family offers a diverse range of reversed-phase C<sub>18</sub> columns (e.g., CSH C<sub>18</sub>, HSS C<sub>18</sub>, HSS C<sub>18</sub> SB) for general purpose separations; as well as columns that offer improved polar retention (T3) and greater selectivity options (phenyl-hexyl, fluoro-phenyl, and cyano) for method development.



### XSelect Columns Provide Diverse Analyte Selectivity



Observed selectivity differences for a mixture of basic analytes. Compounds: [1] aminopyrazine, [2] pindolol, [3] quinine, [4] labetalol, [5] verapamil, [6] diltiazem, [7] amitriptyline.

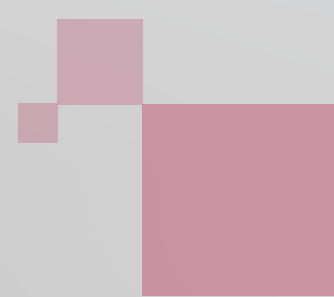
#### LC Conditions

|                   |   |    |    |
|-------------------|---|----|----|
| LC system:        | ACQUITY UPLC with ACQUITY UPLC PDA Detector |    |    |
| Columns:          | 2.1 x 50 mm                                 |    |    |
| Mobile phase A:   | 10 mM ammonium formate, pH 3.0              |    |    |
| Mobile phase B:   | Methanol                                    |    |    |
| Flow rate:        | 0.4 mL/min                                  |    |    |
| Injection volume: | 1 µL  |    |    |
| Sample diluent:   | Water                                       |    |    |
| Column temp.:     | 30 °C                                       |    |    |
| Gradient:         | Time (min)                                  | %A | %B |
|                   | 0.00  | 70 | 30 |
|                   | 3.00  | 15 | 85 |
|                   | 3.50  | 15 | 85 |
|                   | 3.51  | 70 | 30 |
|                   | 4.50  | 70 | 30 |
| Detection:        | 260 nm                                      |    |    |

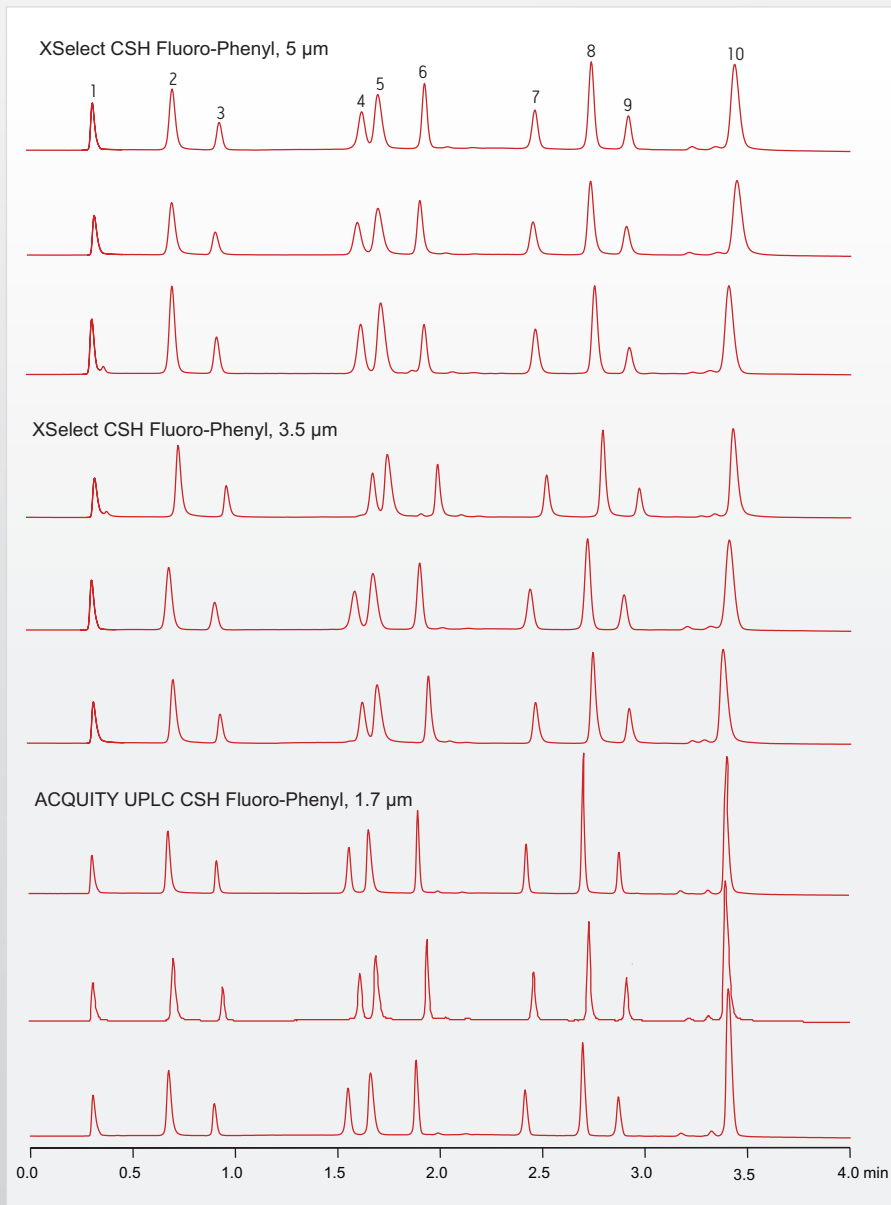
## METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

When developing methods, skilled chromatographers realize that any method developed using uniquely selective columns must be easily transferable across laboratories, independent of the LC system platform used. XSelect Columns are engineered for method development and are fully compatible with all modern detection modes.

Many chromatographic laboratories are now part of multi-national/multi-site organizations that utilize LC systems from different vendors with varying LC platform configurations and detection modes. From a global business perspective, it is vital to be able to quickly and easily develop robust methods that are not only compatible with all modern chromatographic detection modes, but are also transferable to laboratories and sites that may operate different LC system platforms. XSelect Columns were strategically created for the 21st-century global chromatographic marketplace.



## Reproducible and Scalable Separations



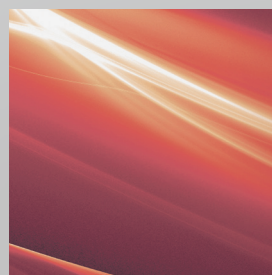
Reproducibility and scalability for gradient separations on 2.1 x 50 mm columns containing nine different batches of CSH fluoro-phenyl representing three (1.7- 3.5- and 5- $\mu\text{m}$ ) particle sizes.

### LC Conditions

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| LC system:        | ACQUITY UPLC with ACQUITY UPLC PDA Detector |
| Columns:          | 2.1 x 50 mm                                 |
| Flow rate:        | 0.5 mL/min                                  |
| Mobile phase A:   | 15.4 mM ammonium formate, pH 3.0            |
| Mobile phase B:   | Acetonitrile                                |
| Gradient:         | 5 to 90% B linear in 5 minutes              |
| Injection volume: | 5 $\mu\text{L}$                             |
| Column temp.:     | 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$                       |
| Detection:        | 254 nm                                      |

### Compounds

1. Thiourea
2. Resorcinol
3. Metoprolol
4. 3-Nitrophenol
5. 2-Chlorobenzoic acid
6. Amitriptyline
7. Diethylphthalate
8. Fenoprofen
9. Dipropylphthalate
10. Pyrenesulfonic acid





Atlantis™ HPLC Columns provide exceptional performance, versatility, and retention for polar compounds, while also affording balanced retention for broad analyte mixtures.

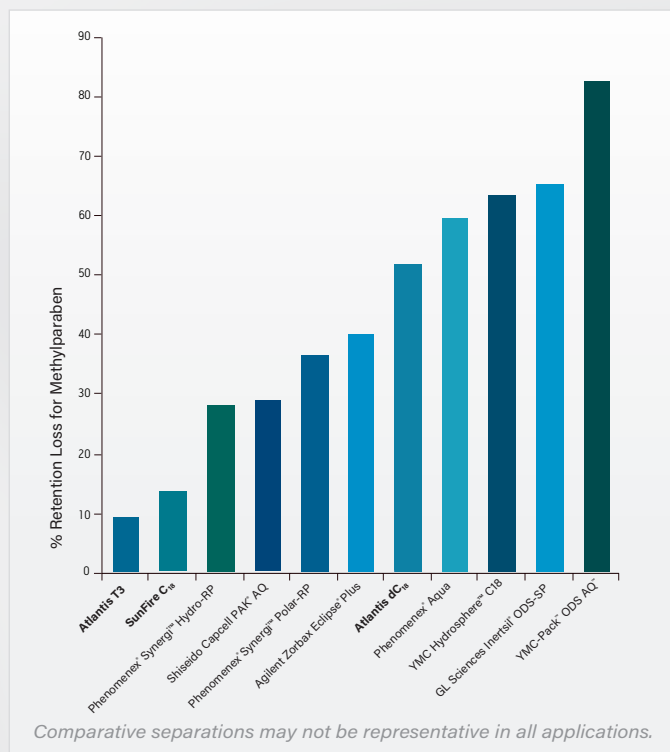
## COMPATIBILITY WITH 100% AQUEOUS MOBILE PHASES

To maximize polar compound retention in reversed-phase methods, it is possible to use Atlantis Reversed-phase HPLC Columns with highly aqueous mobile phases and buffers without the risk of pore dewetting and hydrophobic collapse of the stationary phase.

## LONG COLUMN LIFETIMES USING LOW-PH MOBILE PHASES

Atlantis Columns resist ligand hydrolysis when using strongly acidic mobile phases, thus maintaining method efficiency, compound retention, and critical analyte selectivity.

20 Hour Exposure to 0.5% TFA at 60 °C



During this accelerated test, the columns were exposed to low pH and high temperature conditions to determine the affect of ligand loss due to hydrolysis. The Atlantis T3 bonding resists ligand hydrolysis to maintain analyte retention using extremely harsh mobile-phase conditions.



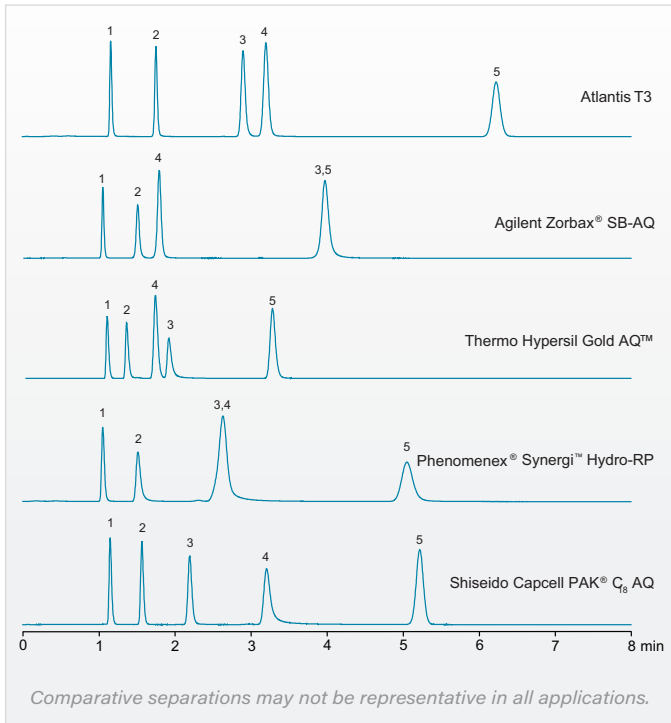
| Atlantis            | T3                    | dC <sub>18</sub>      | HILIC Silica          | C <sub>18</sub> AX <small>MAXPEAK</small> | Z-HILIC <small>MAXPEAK</small> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Ligand Density*     | 1.6 μmol/g            | 1.6 μmol/g            | N/A                   | N/A                                       | N/A                            |
| Carbon Load*        | 14%                   | 12%                   | N/A                   | 17%                                       | 17%                            |
| End-capped          | Proprietary           | Proprietary           | No                    | Yes                                       | No                             |
| USP Classification  | L1                    | L1                    | L3                    | L78                                       | L122                           |
| pH Range            | 2-8                   | 3-7                   | 1-5                   | 10 pH Max                                 | 2-10 pH                        |
| Low pH Temp. Limit  | 45 °C                 | 45 °C                 | 45 °C                 | 60 °C                                     | 60 °C                          |
| High pH Temp. Limit | 45 °C                 | 45 °C                 | 45 °C                 | 60 °C                                     | 60 °C                          |
| Pore Diameter*      | 100 Å                 | 100 Å                 | 100 Å                 | 95 Å                                      | 95 Å                           |
| Surface Area*       | 330 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 330 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 330 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 270 m <sup>2</sup> /g                     | 270 m <sup>2</sup> /g          |
| Particle Size       | 3, 5, 10 μm           | 3, 5, 10 μm           | 3, 5, 10 μm           | 2.5, 5 μm                                 | 2.5, 5 μm                      |

\* Expected or approximate value.

## POLAR COMPOUND RETENTION WITHOUT ION-PAIRING REAGENTS

Eliminating ion-pairing reagents improves detection limits, method reproducibility, and robustness, while reducing instrument maintenance due to harsh mobile-phase environments.

### Polar Compound Retention



*Separating highly polar analytes on the Atlantis T3 Column compared to competitive brands. Scientists rely on the uncompromised peak shape and retention that only Atlantis Columns provide.*

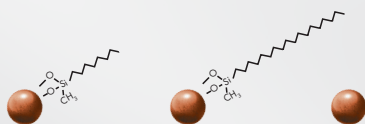
#### LC Conditions

LC system: Alliance 2695 with 2487 Dual-Wavelength Absorbance Detector  
Column: 4.6 x 150 mm  
Mobile phase: 10 mM ammonium formate, pH 3.0  
Flow rate: 1.3 mL/min for 3 µm  
Injection volume: 2.0 µL  
Column temp.: 30 °C  
Detection: 254 nm

#### Compounds

1. Thiourea
2. 5-Fluorocystine
3. Adenine
4. Guanosine-5'-monophosphate
5. Thymine

SunFire Columns set the standard for state-of-the-art bonded C<sub>18</sub>- and C<sub>8</sub>- silica HPLC columns. Benefiting from years of research and product development, SunFire Columns represent the best in particle and bonding expertise and deliver industry-leading levels of chromatographic performance.



| SunFire             | C <sub>8</sub>        | C <sub>18</sub>       | Silica*               |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ligand Density*     | 3.5 μmol/g            | 3.5 μmol/g            | N/A                   |
| Carbon Load*        | 12%                   | 16%                   | N/A                   |
| End-capped          | Proprietary           | Proprietary           | No                    |
| USP Classification  | L7                    | L1                    | L3                    |
| pH Range            | 2–8                   | 2–8                   | 2–8                   |
| Low pH Temp. Limit  | 40 °C                 | 50 °C                 | 55 °C                 |
| High pH Temp. Limit | 40 °C                 | 40 °C                 | 45 °C                 |
| Pore Diameter*      | 100 Å                 | 100 Å                 | 100 Å                 |
| Surface Area*       | 340 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 340 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 340 m <sup>2</sup> /g |
| Particle Size       | 2.5, 3.5, 5, 10 μm    | 2.5, 3.5, 10 μm       | 5, 10 μm              |

\* Expected or approximate value.

\* Silica is available in Prep columns only.

## EXCEPTIONAL LOADING CAPACITY

SunFire Columns were designed to have exceptional loading capacity for both analytical and preparative columns.

## EXCELLENT LOW-PH STABILITY

Under low-pH mobile-phase conditions, SunFire Columns exhibit superior column lifetimes that exceed many silica-based HPLC column brands.

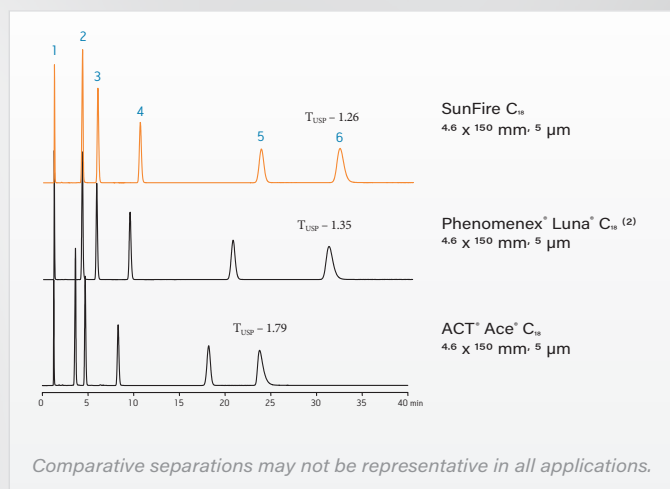
## HIGH EFFICIENCY

A synergistic combination of particle synthesis, packing technology, and hardware engineering is required for high efficiency. SunFire Intelligent Speed™ (IS™) and Optimum Bed Density (OBD™) Columns were developed specifically from this knowledge.

## SUPERIOR PEAK SHAPES

SunFire Columns provide symmetrical peaks for improved resolution of acidic, neutral and basic compounds at low and moderate pH ranges (2–8).

### Peak Shape Comparison of SunFire Columns



### Isocratic Separation

LC system: Alliance 2695 with 2487 Dual-Wavelength Absorbance Detector  
 Mobile phase A: 35% 20 mM dipotassium phosphate/ 20 mM monopotassium phosphate pH 7.0  
 Mobile phase B: 65% methanol  
 Wavelength: 254 nm  
 Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min  
 Injection vol: 14 μL  
 Column temp: 23 °C

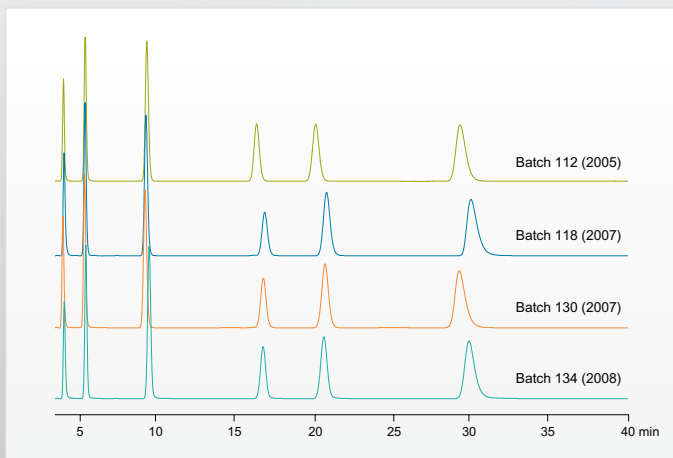
### Compounds

1. Uracil
2. Propranolol
3. Butylparaben
4. Naphthalene

## BATCH-TO-BATCH REPRODUCIBILITY

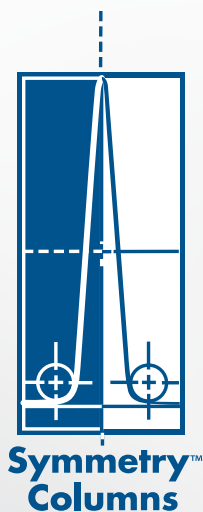
Waters is dedicated to maintaining the tightest specifications in the HPLC industry. Controlled manufacturing processes and column packing procedures ensure that you receive the best, most reproducible HPLC column available.

### Batch-to-Batch Reproducibility of SunFire Columns



*This excellent reproducibility is a result of our commitment to maintaining the tightest specifications in the HPLC column industry. SunFire Columns start with high purity raw materials, and are produced using controlled manufacturing processes and column packing procedures that provide today's scientists with the best, most reproducible HPLC columns available.*

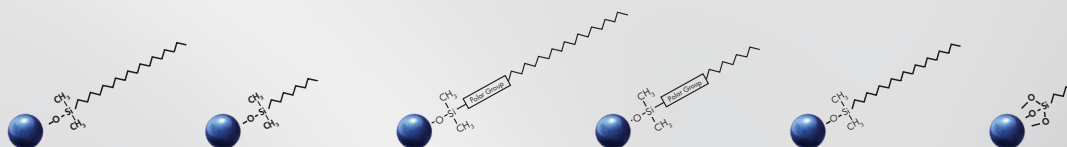




Symmetry™ Columns are manufactured using high purity silica and tightly controlled manufacturing processes to ensure that you receive a column that exceeds the standards for HPLC column performance. Symmetry Columns are one of the most cited analytical columns in scientific literature, which speaks to their long history of predictable performance. Symmetry Columns are available in column, cartridge, and guard formats:



- **Symmetry and SymmetryPrep™ Columns:** Deliver maximum reproducibility
- **SymmetryShield™ RP18 and RP8 Columns:** Provide superior peak shape
- **Symmetry300™ C<sub>18</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> Columns:** Offer high recoveries of peptides and proteins

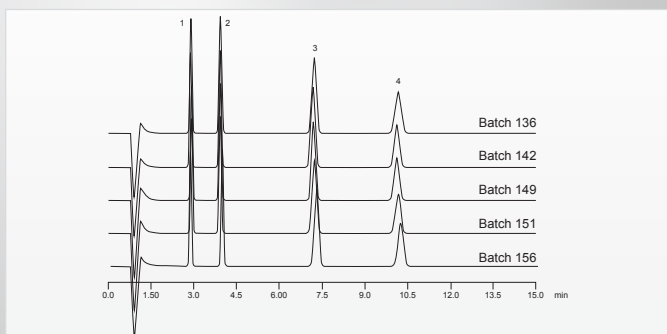


| Symmetry       | Symmetry and SymmetryPrep C <sub>18</sub> | Symmetry and SymmetryPrep C <sub>8</sub> | SymmetryShield RP18 | SymmetryShield SymmetryPrep RP8 | Symmetry300 C <sub>18</sub> | Symmetry300 C <sub>4</sub> |
|----------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Particle Size  | 3.5, 5, 7 μm                              | 3.5, 5, 7 μm                             | 3.5, 5, 7 μm        | 3.5, 5, 7 μm                    | 3.5, 5 μm                   | 3.5, 5 μm                  |
| Particle Shape | Spherical                                 | Spherical                                | Spherical           | Spherical                       | Spherical                   | Spherical                  |
| Pore Size      | 100 Å                                     | 100 Å                                    | 100 Å               | 100 Å                           | 300 Å                       | 300 Å                      |
| Carbon Load    | 19%                                       | 12%                                      | 17%                 | 15%                             | 8.5%                        | 2.8%                       |
| End-capped     | Proprietary                               | Proprietary                              | Proprietary         | Proprietary                     | Proprietary                 | Proprietary                |

## SYMMETRY COLUMNS FOR REPRODUCIBILITY

You can rely on a Symmetry HPLC Column for rugged and reproducible performance. Narrow column specification ranges minimize variation giving you the confidence that the methods you use today will produce the same results used in the future.

## Batch-to-Batch Reproducibility of Symmetry Columns



Unmatched year-to-year reproducibility.

### LC Conditions

|                 |   |                 |        |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--------|
| Column:         | Symmetry C <sub>18</sub> , 5 μm, 4.6 x 150 mm | Injection vol.: | 5.0 μL |
| Mobile phase A: | Water   | Column temp.:   | 30 °C  |
| Mobile phase B: | Acetonitrile                                  | Detection:      | 233nm  |
| Mobile phase C: | pH 3.75; 100 mM ammonium formate in water     |                 |        |
| Flow rate:      | 1.4 mL/min                                    |                 |        |
| Isocratic:      | 30% A; 60% B; 10% C                           |                 |        |

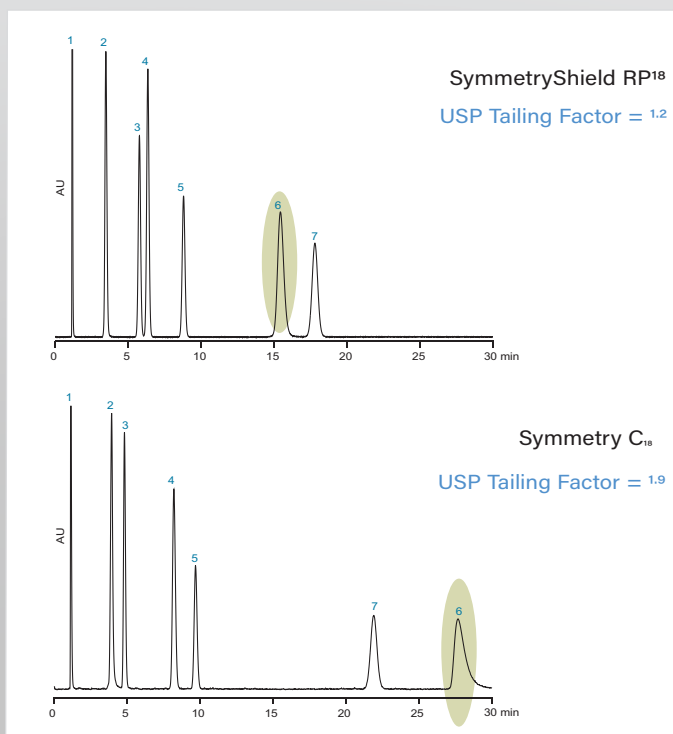
### RSD's for retention times

1. Terbinafine HCl 0.7%
2. Ibuprofen 0.8%
3. Lovastatin 0.6%
4. Simvastatin 0.7%

## SYMMETRY COLUMNS FOR SUPERIOR PEAK SHAPE

SymmetryShield Columns feature Waters' patented Embedded Polar Group Technology that shields the silica's residual silanols from highly basic analytes that improves overall peak shape. Additionally, by placing the embedded polar group close to the silica surface, the activity of the surface silanols is further reduced. This imparts selectivity and retention that is different compared to the Symmetry C<sub>18</sub> ligand.

### SymmetryShield Columns Deliver Unique Selectivity



*Embedded Polar Group Technology improves chromatographic peak shape and selectivity.*

#### LC Conditions

Columns: SymmetryShield RP18, 5  $\mu$ m, 3.9 x 150 mm  
Symmetry C<sub>18</sub>, 5  $\mu$ m, 3.9 x 150 mm  
Mobile phase: 65% methanol; 35% 20 mM  
monopotassium phosphate/dipotassium  
phosphate at pH 7  
Flow rate: 1.0 mL/min  
Detection: 254 nm  
Column temp: 23 °C

#### Compounds

1. Uracil
2. Propranolol
3. Butylparaben
4. Dipropyl phthalate
5. Naphthalene
6. Amitriptyline
7. Acenaphthene

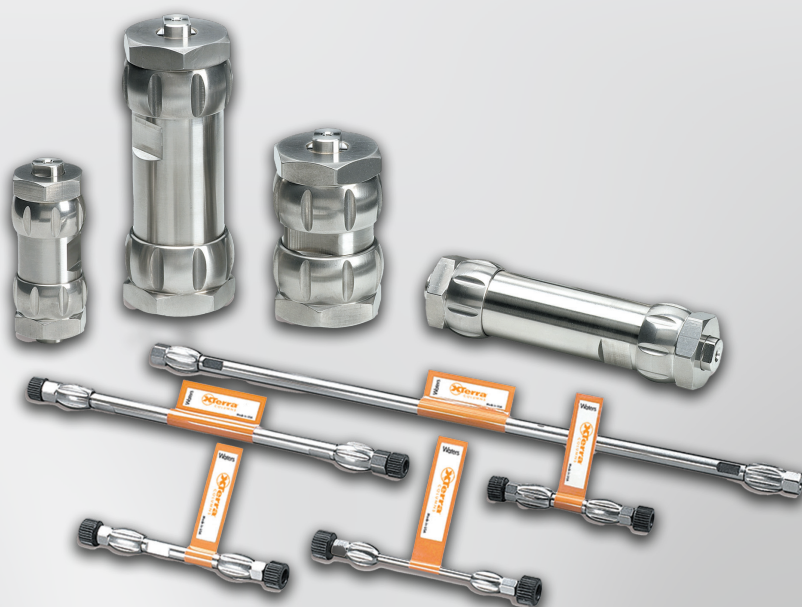


Historically, limitations of the stationary phase material have imposed restrictions on speed, resolution, pH, temperature and loading capacity for scientists performing HPLC separations. XTerra™ HPLC Columns combine the best properties of silica and polymeric bonded phases with the first generation Hybrid Particle Technology that replaces one out of every three silanols with a methyl group during particle synthesis. This can only be achieved during the initial particle synthesis and the inclusion of this methyl group is an integral part of the base particle backbone. The result is a mechanically strong particle that can be used for high pH separations that will improve loading and peak shapes for basic compounds.

and unpredictable peak elution order when transferring methods from polymeric to silica based columns. XTerra columns were the first hybrid stationary phase that enabled the high efficiency separations of a silica particle, with the expanded pH range of a polymer particle. XTerra columns remain one of the most, and provides easy scale-up from analytical to preparative chromatography.

### THE EFFICIENCY OF SILICA WITH STABILITY OF POLYMERS

One way that chromatographers have attempted to overcome the pH limitations of silica is by turning to polymer-based stationary phases, which come with their own set of limitations, such as poor efficiency, low mechanical strength,

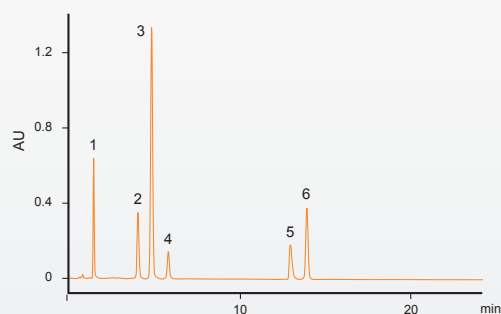


| XTerra         | MS C <sub>18</sub> | Shield RP18   | Shield RP8    | Phenyl      |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Particle Size  | 2.5, 3.5, 5, 10 μm | 3.5, 5, 10 μm | 3.5, 5, 10 μm | 3.5, 5 μm   |
| Particle Shape | Spherical          | Spherical     | Spherical     | Spherical   |
| Pore Size      | 125 Å              | 125 Å         | 125 Å         | 125 Å       |
| Carbon Load    | 15.5%              | 15.0%         | 13.5%         | 12.0%       |
| End-capped     | Proprietary        | Proprietary   | Proprietary   | Proprietary |

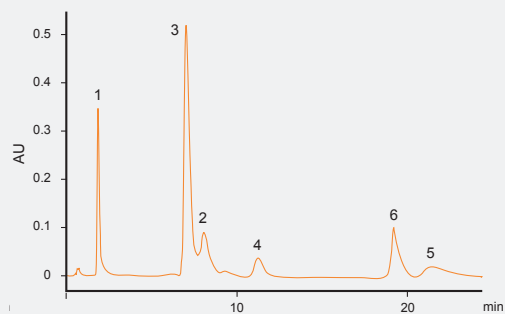
\* Expected or approximate value.

## Silica Separations at Polymer pH

XTerra Shield RP18: 4.6 x 150 mm pH 10.7



Polymer Column: 4.1 x 150 mm pH 10.7



### LC Conditions

LC system: Alliance 2690 with 996 PDA Detector  
Mobile phase A: 20 mM ammonium hydroxide, pH 10.7  
Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile  
Flow rate: 3 mL/min  
Gradient:

| Time (min) | Profile (%A %B) |
|------------|-----------------|
| 0.0        | 70 30           |
| 25.0       | 40 60           |

Injection vol.: 5  $\mu$ L  
Column temp.: Ambient  
Detection: 220 nm

### Compounds

1. Codeine
2. Yohimbine
3. Thebaine
4. Cocaine
5. Reserpine
6. Methadone

## WATERS SPHERISORB COLUMNS

Waters Spherisorb™ Columns are one of the most widely referenced HPLC columns in the scientific literature.

There are over 2,000 analytical abstracts published using Waters Spherisorb Columns, providing a tremendous range of validated methods and applications to assist in your method development process.

Waters Spherisorb Columns are produced in a wide range of particle sizes (3-, 5-, and 10- μm) and bonded phases to meet your chromatographic needs, in addition, Waters Spherisorb Columns' high quality bonded phases give many different and unique separation selectivities. Waters Spherisorb Analytical Columns are supplied with industry-standard Parker-style column end fittings.

### Spherisorb



| Ligand Type     | ODS2 (C <sub>18</sub> )  | ODS1 (C <sub>18</sub> )  | ODSB (C <sub>18</sub> )  | C <sub>8</sub>           | C <sub>6</sub>           | C <sub>1</sub>           | NH <sub>2</sub> (Amino)  |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Particle Size   | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 5 μm                     | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 3, 5, 10 μm              |
| Surface Area    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    |
| Particle Shape  | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical                |
| Pore Size       | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     |
| Carbon Load     | 11.5%                    | 6.2%                     | 11.5%                    | 7.75%                    | 4.7%                     | 2.15%                    | 1.9%                     |
| Ligand Coverage | 2.98 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 1.49 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 2.98 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 3.12 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 3.36 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 2.97 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 2.64 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> |
| End-capped      | Proprietary              | No                       | Proprietary              | Proprietary              | Proprietary              | No                       | No                       |

| Ligand Type     | Phenyl                   | CN (Nitrile)             | OD/CN                    | W (Silica)            | SCX                   | SAX                   |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Particle Size   | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 3, 5, 10 μm              | 5 μm                     | 3, 5, 10 μm           | 5, 10 μm              | 5, 10 μm              |
| Surface Area    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g    | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g | 220 m <sup>2</sup> /g |
| Particle Shape  | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical                | Spherical             | Spherical             | Spherical             |
| Pore Size       | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                     | 80 Å                  | 80 Å                  | 80 Å                  |
| Carbon Load     | 2.5%                     | 3.1%                     | 5%                       | N/A                   | 4%                    | 4%                    |
| Ligand Coverage | 2.72 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 3.29 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | 1.15 μmol/m <sup>2</sup> | N/A                   | N/A                   | N/A                   |
| End-capped      | No                       | No                       | Proprietary              | No                    | No                    | No                    |

## NOVA-PAK COLUMNS

Nova-Pak™ Columns are available in 4 μm and 6 μm particle sizes. Semi preparative Nova-Pak HR Columns offer faster separations using less solvent, with the added advantage of more concentrated fractions, all of which reduce preparative chromatography cost.

### Nova-Pak



| Chemistry      | C <sub>18</sub> | C <sub>8</sub> | Phenyl      | CN          | Silica    | Prep HR C <sub>18</sub> | Prep HR Silica |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Particle Size  | 4 μm            | 4 μm           | 4 μm        | 4 μm        | 4 μm      | 6 μm                    | 6 μm           |
| Particle Shape | Spherical       | Spherical      | Spherical   | Spherical   | Spherical | Spherical               | Spherical      |
| Pore Size      | 60 Å            | 60 Å           | 60 Å        | 60 Å        | 60 Å      | 60 Å                    | 60 Å           |
| Carbon Load    | 7%              | 4%             | 5%          | 2%          | N/A       | 7%                      | N/A            |
| End-capped     | Proprietary     | Proprietary    | Proprietary | Proprietary | No        | Proprietary             | No             |

## RESOLVE COLUMNS

The non-endcapped Resolve packings are significantly different from Waters other packing materials in that they typically provide higher retention of polar compounds and complement those of Nova-Pak and  $\mu$ Bondapak chemistries. Resolve  $C_{18}$  and silica columns are available in 5  $\mu$ m and 10  $\mu$ m spherical packings for applications requiring higher resolution than what is achievable using irregularly shaped chromatographic particles.

### Resolve

| Ligand Type    | Silica        | $C_{18}$      | $C_8$      | CN         |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Particle Size  | 5, 10 $\mu$ m | 5, 10 $\mu$ m | 10 $\mu$ m | 10 $\mu$ m |
| Particle Shape | Spherical     | Spherical     | Spherical  | Spherical  |
| Pore Size      | 90 Å          | 90 Å          | 90 Å       | 90 Å       |
| Carbon Load    | 10 %          | 10%           | 5%         | 3%         |
| End-capped     | No            | No            | No         | No         |



## DELTA-PAK COLUMNS

Delta-Pak™ Columns are ideal for separation and isolation of peptides, proteins, and natural products and are available in two different pore sizes that are optimized for large molecule separations. Delta-Pak Columns are known for consistent and predictable scaling between column formats, allowing purification scientists the ability to isolate target compounds from the milligram to gram quantities. The highly stable Delta-Pak bonded silica is available in 5  $\mu$ m and 15  $\mu$ m particle sizes.

### Delta-Pak

| Ligand Type    | $C_{18}$      | $C_{18}$      | $C_4$         | $C_4$         |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Particle Size  | 5, 15 $\mu$ m | 5, 15 $\mu$ m | 5, 15 $\mu$ m | 5, 15 $\mu$ m |
| Particle Shape | Spherical     | Spherical     | Spherical     | Spherical     |
| Pore Size      | 100 Å         | 300 Å         | 100 Å         | 300 Å         |
| Carbon Load    | 17%           | 7%            | 7%            | 3%            |
| End-capped     | Proprietary   | Proprietary   | Proprietary   | Proprietary   |



## IRREGULAR PARTICLE TECHNOLOGY

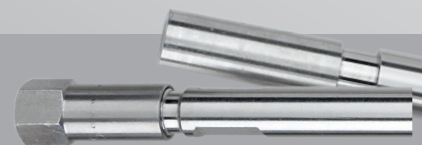
The first HPLC packing materials were comprised of non-spherical and irregularly shaped particles. Typically, these columns have reduced mechanical stability and lower efficiency compared to a column packed with spherical particles. However, even with these limitations, there are many methods that require the use of these sorbents. As a primary manufacturer of sorbents and bonded materials, Waters has demonstrated consistent and reliable column performance for over 50 years and we will continue to support these brands for the future.

### μBONDAPAK/BONDAPAK COLUMNS

If your method calls for a μBondapak™ Column, there is only one column that contains μBondapak C<sub>18</sub> packing material. Many companies claim “μBondapak-like” selectivity, but none have passed Waters stringent QC batch tests. μBondapak or BondaPak™ packing materials have demonstrated reproducibility from year-to-year since 1973, allowing μBondapak Columns to be the one of the most widely referenced HPLC column brands.

#### μBondapak/ Bondapak

| Ligand Type    | C <sub>18</sub> | Phenyl      | CN          | NH <sub>2</sub> |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Particle Size  | 10 μm           | 10 μm       | 10 μm       | 10 μm           |
| Particle Shape | Irregular       | Irregular   | Irregular   | Irregular       |
| Pore Size      | 125 Å           | 125 Å       | 125 Å       | 125 Å           |
| Carbon Load    | 10%             | 8%          | 6%          | 3.5%            |
| End-capped     | Proprietary     | Proprietary | Proprietary | No              |



### μPORASIL/PORASIL COLUMNS

μPorasil™ and Porasil™ particles were one of the first commercially available fully porous packing materials used for LC separations. In contrast to the reversed-phase separation ability of μBondapak C<sub>18</sub>, the non-bonded, silica-based material in μPorasil Columns was produced to provide normal-phase separations for a wide array of sample types.

#### μPorasil/Porasil

| Ligand Type    | Silica       |
|----------------|--------------|
| Particle Size  | 10, 15-20 μm |
| Particle Shape | Irregular    |
| Pore Size      | 125 Å        |
| Carbon Load    | N/A          |
| End-capped     | No           |



## HOW DO YOU KNOW YOUR CHROMATOGRAPHIC SYSTEM IS IN PROPER WORKING ORDER?

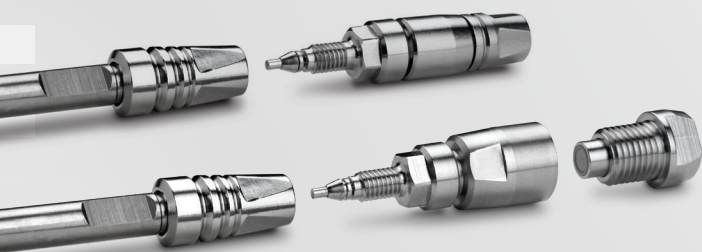
Quality Control Reference Materials (QCRMs) contain mixtures of standards specifically chosen to provide an easy and reliable way to monitor the performance of any chromatographic system. By using a QCRMs, you can be assured that your column and system are ready to analyze your samples. Regular use of QCRMs also provides an opportunity to benchmark your chromatographic systems and trend performance over time, making it easier to proactively identify problems and resolve them faster.

Since chromatographic analyses are complex and depend on many different variables, such as mobile-phase composition, column type, and detection method, Waters has formulated specific QCRM mixtures designed to test systems with these differences in mind.

To locate additional information for standards specific to calibration, qualification, and tuning of instruments and detectors, as well as a more comprehensive list of available standards and reagents, visit [asr.waters.com](http://asr.waters.com)



| Column Performance Monitoring | Intended Use  | Detector Performance Monitoring | Intended Use   |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Neutrals QCRM</b>          | Provides chromatographic performance information under isocratic conditions using 3 neutral probes.   | <b>QDa QCRM</b>                 | Provides chromatographic and mass spectrometer information using an 8 component mixture in an optimized format for the ACQUITY QDa <sup>®</sup> Detector. This solution contains 1 critical pair to measure chromatographic performance.     |
| <b>Reversed-Phase QCRM</b>    | Provides reversed-phase chromatographic performance information under gradient conditions using 1 void marker, 3 neutral, 1 acidic, and 2 basic probes.     | <b>Quad LCMS QCRM</b>           | Provides chromatographic and mass spectrometer information using a 9 component mixture in a format optimized for quadrupole MS Systems. This solution contains 2 critical pairs to measure chromatographic performance.                      |
| <b>HILIC QCRM</b>             | Provides chromatographic performance information inclusive of mobile-phase pH in HILIC mode using 1 void marker, 1 polar neutral, and 2 polar basic probes. | <b>LCMS QCRM</b>                | Provides chromatographic and mass spectrometer information using a 9 component mixture in a format optimized for the highest resolution ToF/QToF MS Systems. This solution contains 2 critical pairs to measure chromatographic performance. |



## EXTEND COLUMN LIFETIME WITH VANGUARD COLUMN PROTECTION PRODUCTS

VanGuard™ Pre-columns and Cartridges are optimized to protect and prolong analytical column lifetimes without compromising chromatographic performance. They are available in a wide selection of particle sizes and stationary phases, making them ideally suited for the physical and chemical protection for all Waters analytical columns.

- Removes particulates and chemical contamination
- Maintains UPLC, UHPLC, and HPLC separation efficiency
- Provides cost effective protection for all Waters analytical columns

[waters.com/qualityhplc](https://waters.com/qualityhplc)

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October 2023 720003995EN PDF-MP