

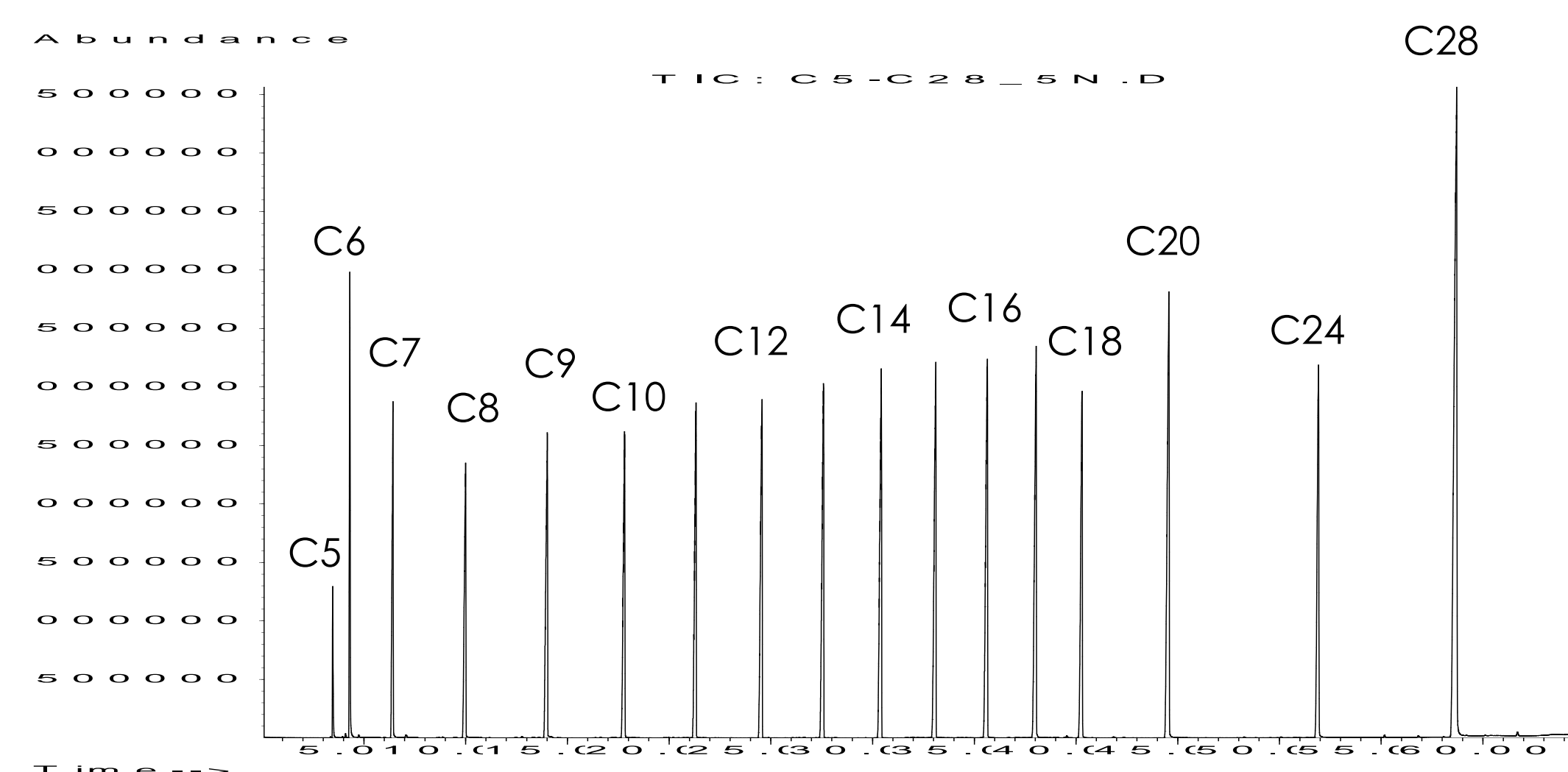
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## Optimization of the modulation on a wide boiling point range sample (36°C-431°C)

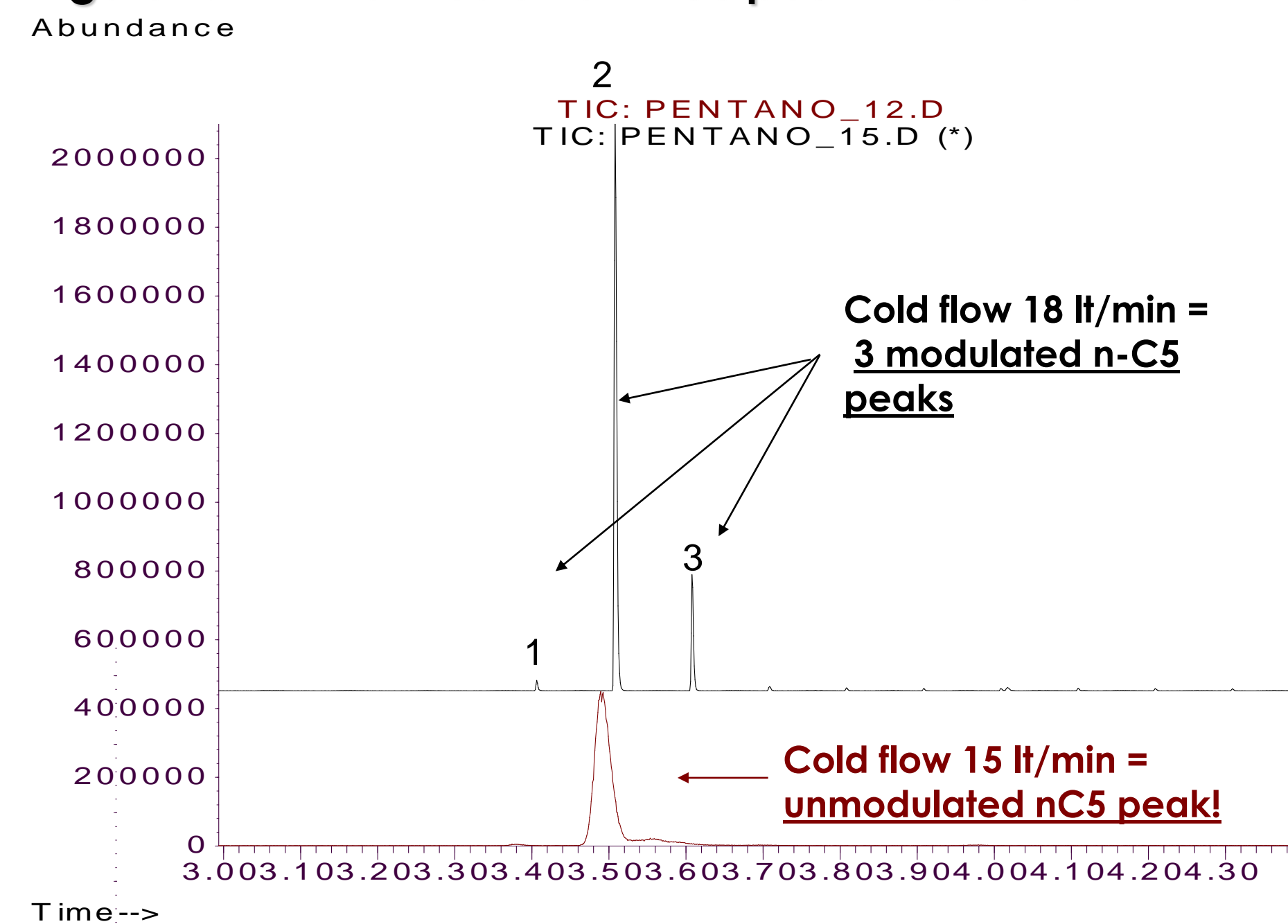
**Figure 1: Unmodulated nC5-nC28 analysis**



|                   | nC5  | nC8  | nC15 | nC20 | nC28 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Peak width        | 14.4 | 22.8 | 24   | 30   | 34.2 |
| Modulation ratio* | 1.8  | 2.85 | 3    | 3.75 | 4.3  |

\* with 8 seconds modulation period

**Figure 2: Minimum cold flow nC5 peak modulation**



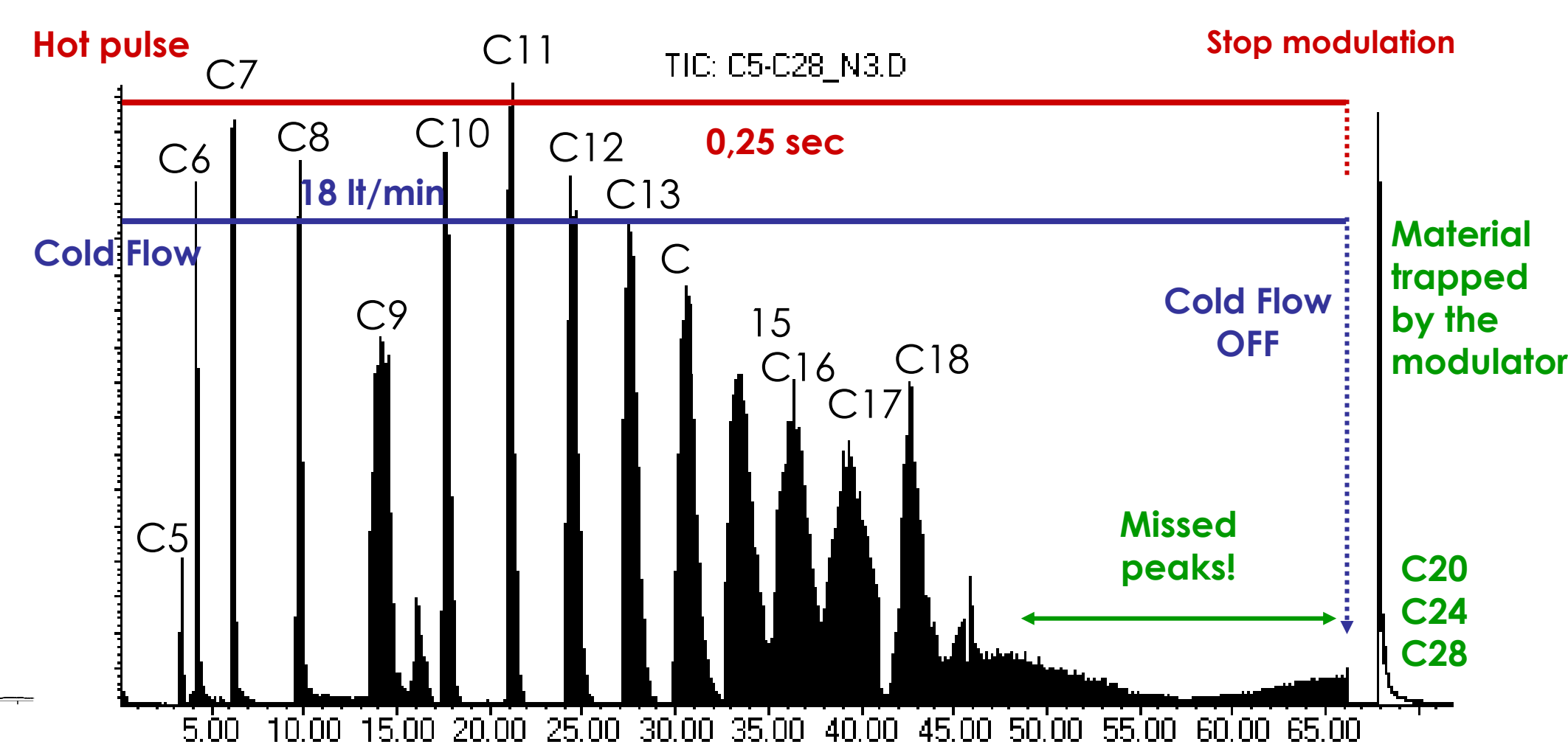
**Figure 1 : nC5-nC28 unmodulated analysis for peak width measurement**

**Figure 2 : Determination of the minimum cold flow necessary to Modulate the nC5 (b.p.36°C) peak**

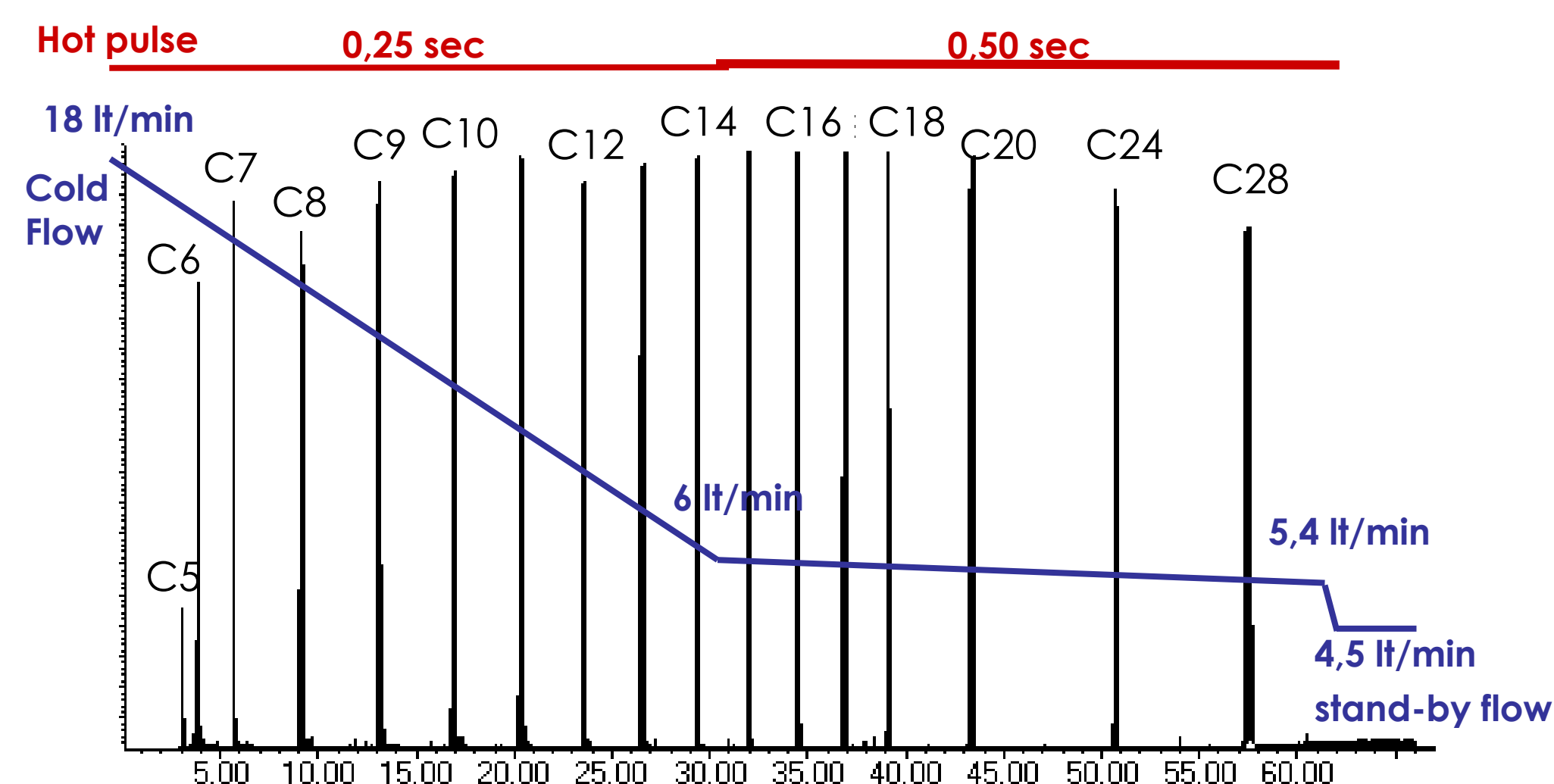
**Figure 3 : nC5-nC28 modulate analysis at constant cold flow (at the minimum value to modulate the nC5)**

**Figure 4 & 5 : nC5-nC28 modulate analysis with optimized cold flow rate and hot pulse time, in order to obtain the proper theoretical modulation ratio**

**Figure 3: Modulated nC5-nC28 analysis**



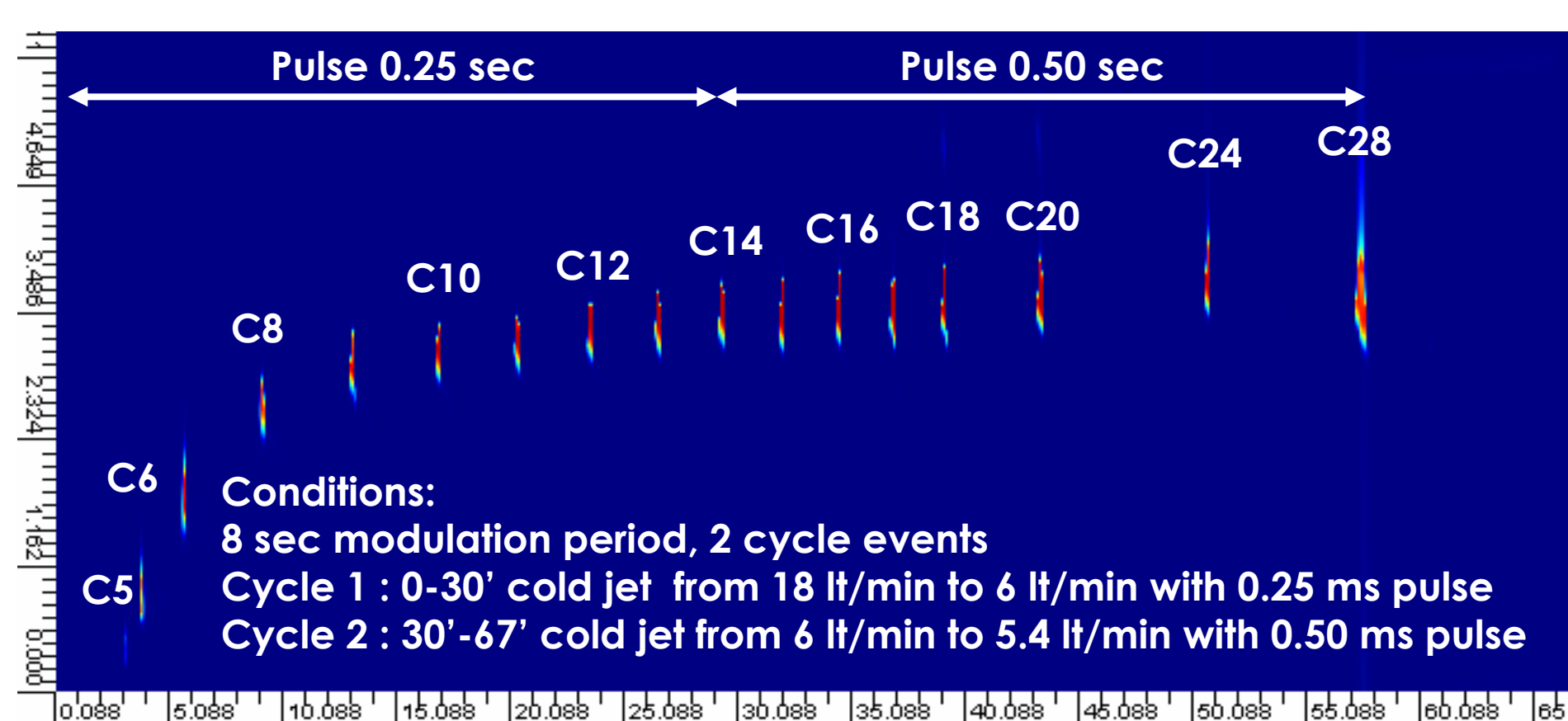
**Figure 4: Optimized modulated nC5-nC28 analysis**



|                 | nC5 | nC8 | nC15 | nC20 | nC28 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| Nr modulations* | 2   | 3   | 3    | 4    | 5    |

\* with 8 seconds modulation period

**Figure 5: 2-D view**



## Conclusions

- Using a thermal modulator, an accurate optimization of the thermal conditions is necessary to obtain a proper modulation ratio, especially for wide range of b.p. samples.
- The cold jet flow and the hot jet pulse time can be used to rise the theoretical modulation ratio
- A proper operation of the modulator improve quantitative remobilization of material into the secondary column
- Controlling the cold jet flow during and after run allows a reduction of gas and liquid nitrogen consumption

## References

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- [4] W. Khummueng, J. Harynuk and P. J. Marriott. "Modulation ratio in Comprehensive Two-dimensional Gas Chromatography". Anal. Chem. 2006, 78, 4578-4587
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## Aknowledgements



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