

# Influence of magnetic and electrostatic fields on amino acids and biogenic amines retention in TLC

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# Why this topic?

Chromatography:

Method based on different interactions of the chromatographed solutes with stationary phase surface and components of the mobile phase



The different interactions are caused by different properties of the solutes

## physical – GPC/SEC

## chemical

structure

presence of functional groups

acid/base properties

## interactions

- hydrophilic (HILIC)
- hydrophobic (HIC)
- electrostatic – (ICC)
- with metal cations - chiral chromatography, argentation chromatography
- with stationary phase - NP, RP chromatography

electric properties

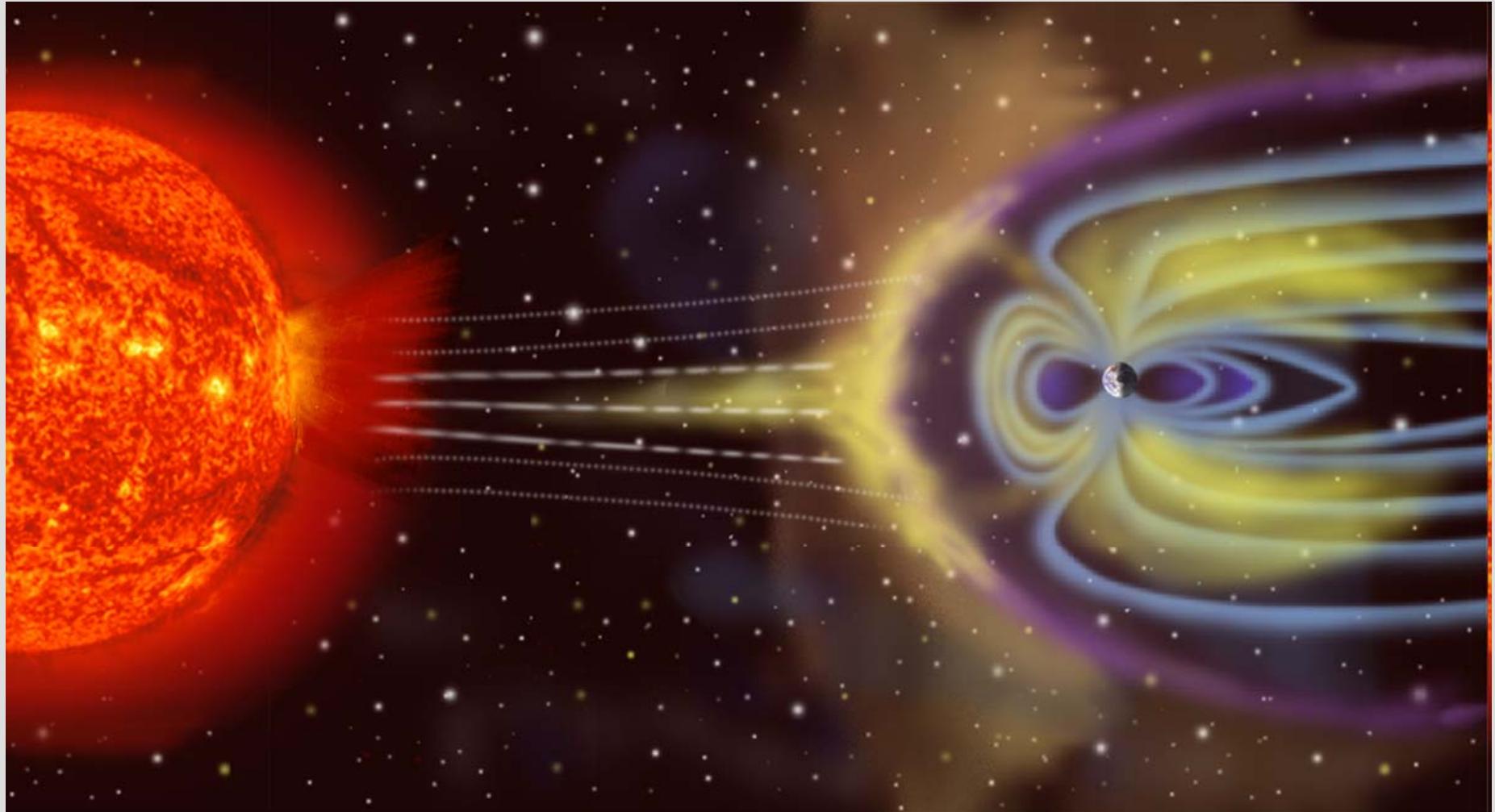


polarizability

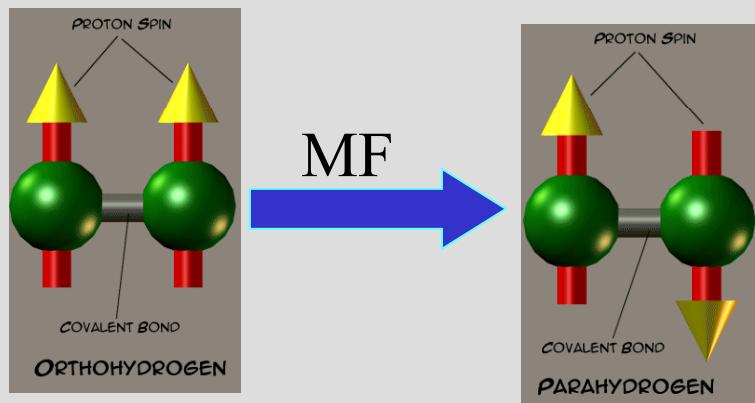
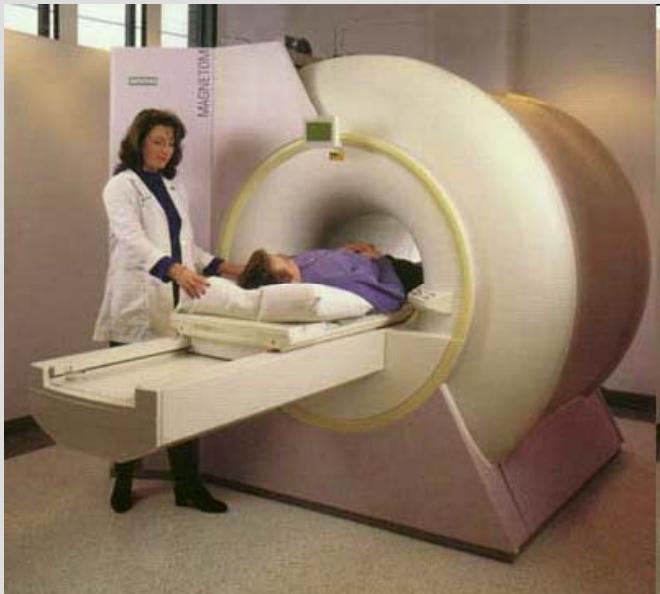
magnetic properties



Magnetic susceptibility







# Chromatography in electric and magnetic field

analytical

do electric or magnetic fields influence the solute retention and efficiency of chromatographic systems?

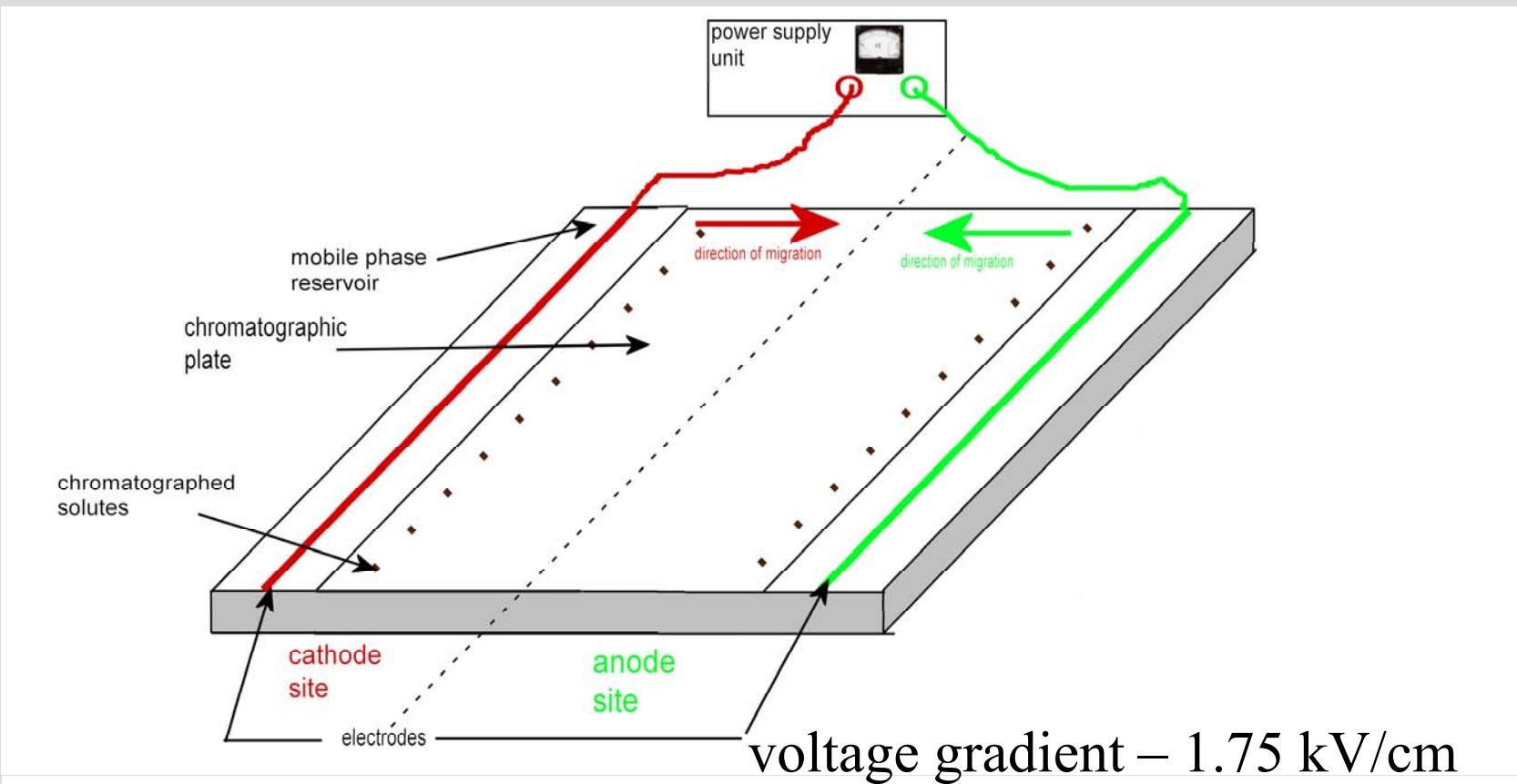
separation results?

Fundamental research

do electric or magnetic fields influence the interfacial phenomena?

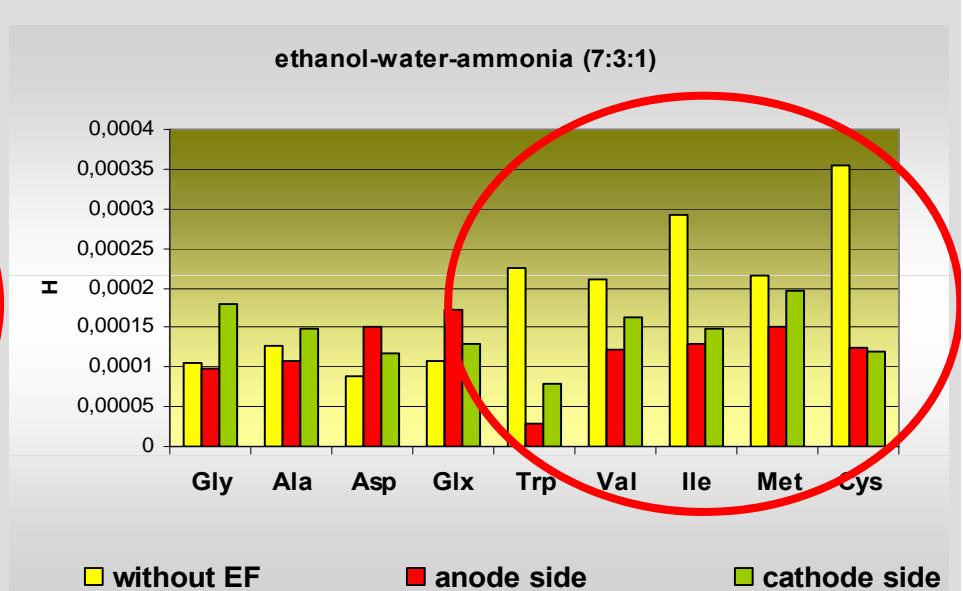
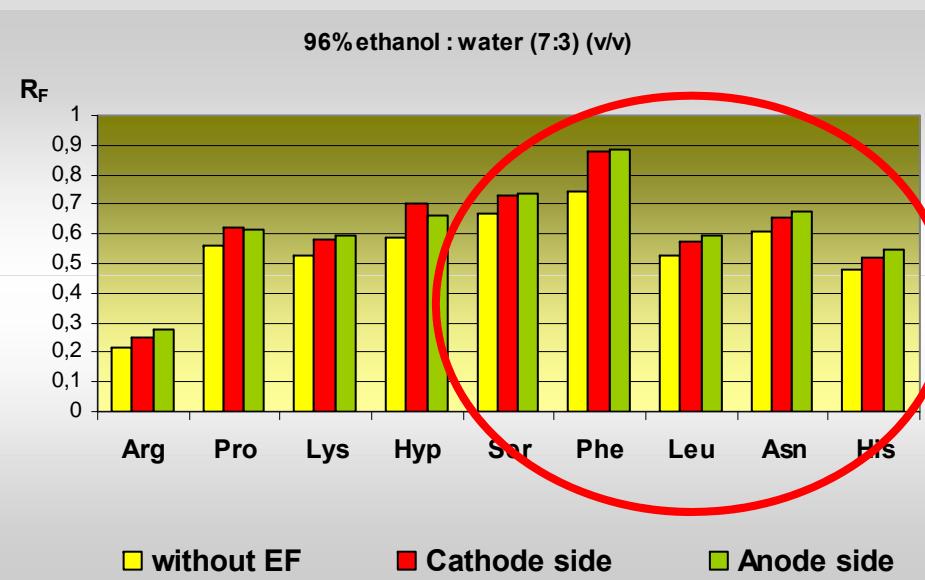
do electric or magnetic fields influence properties of solutes?

# Chromatography in electric field

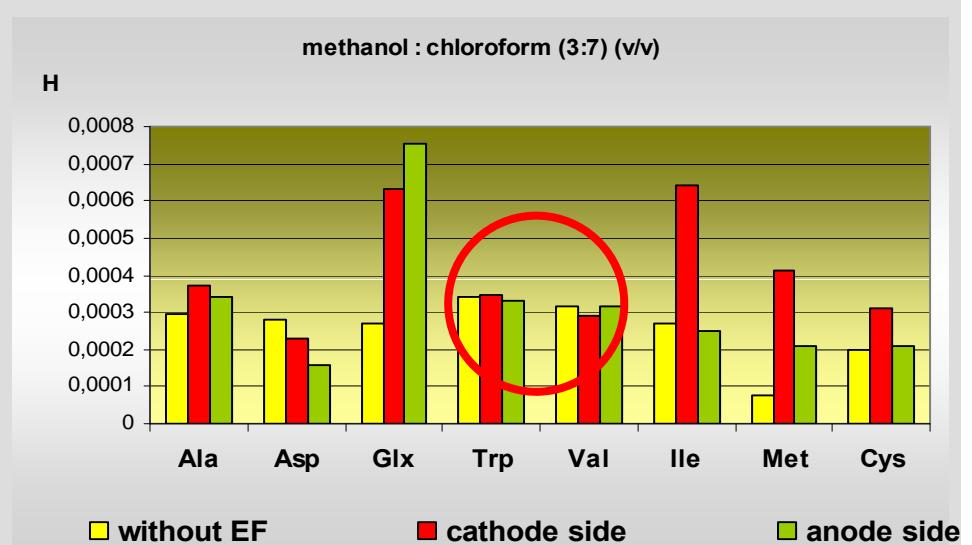
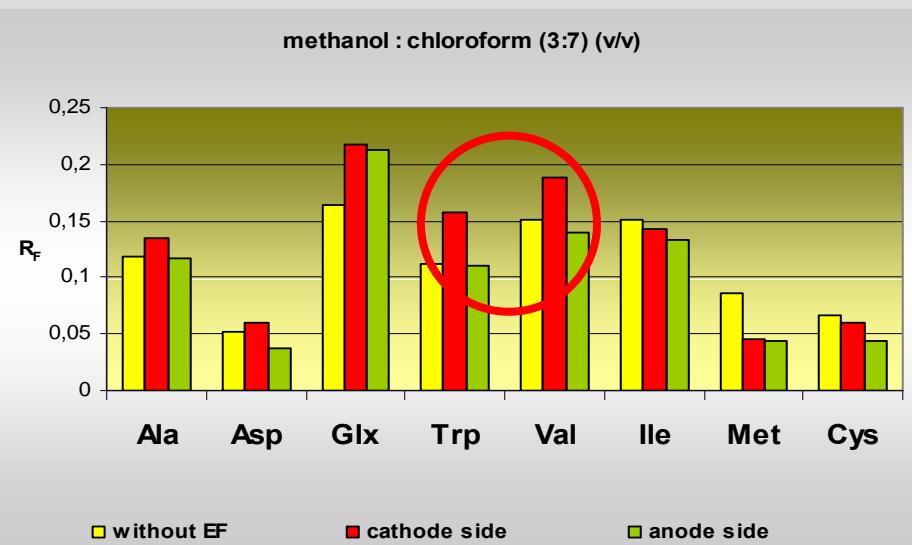


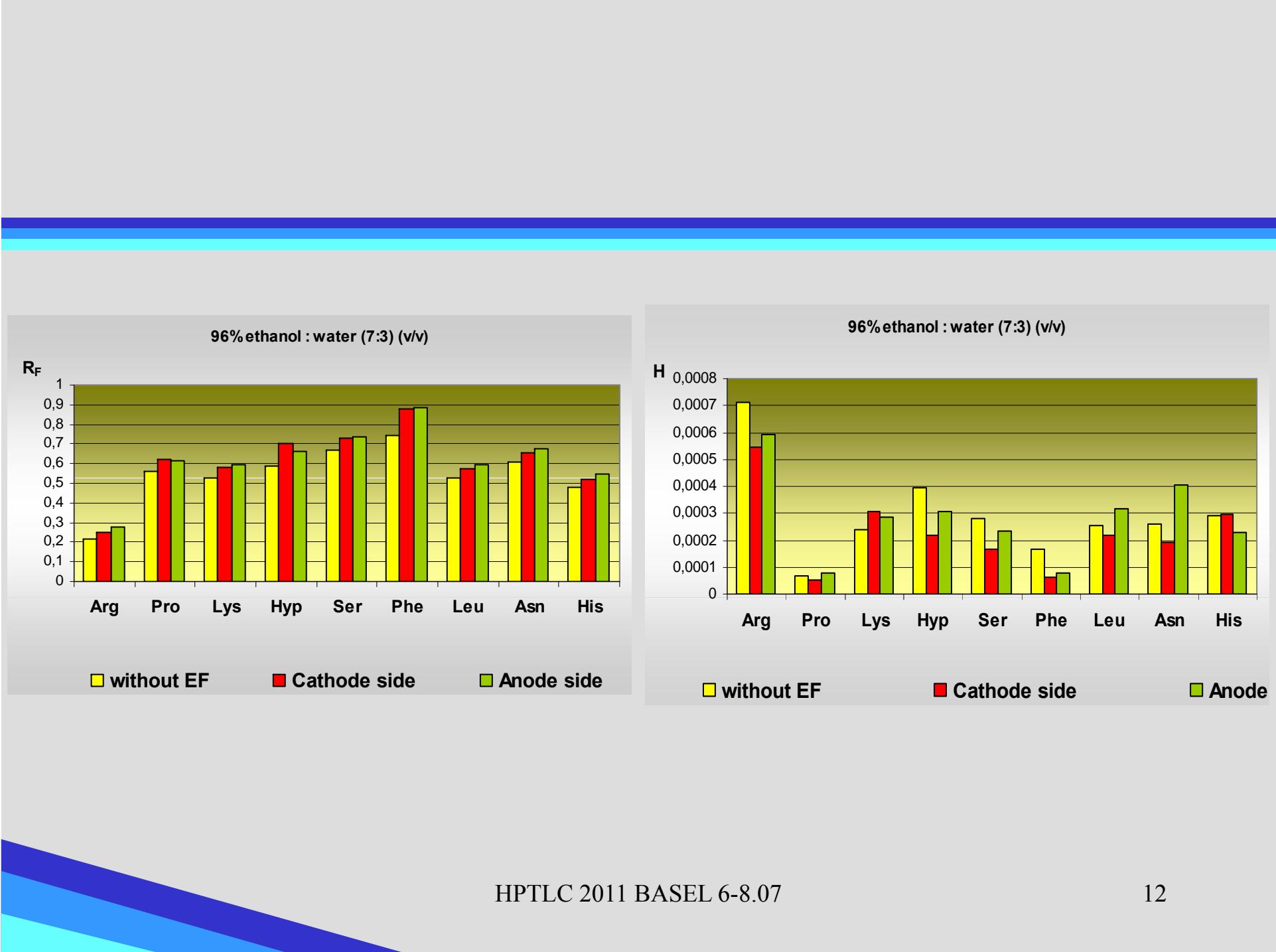
# Amino acids in electric filed

Stationary phase SiO<sub>2</sub>

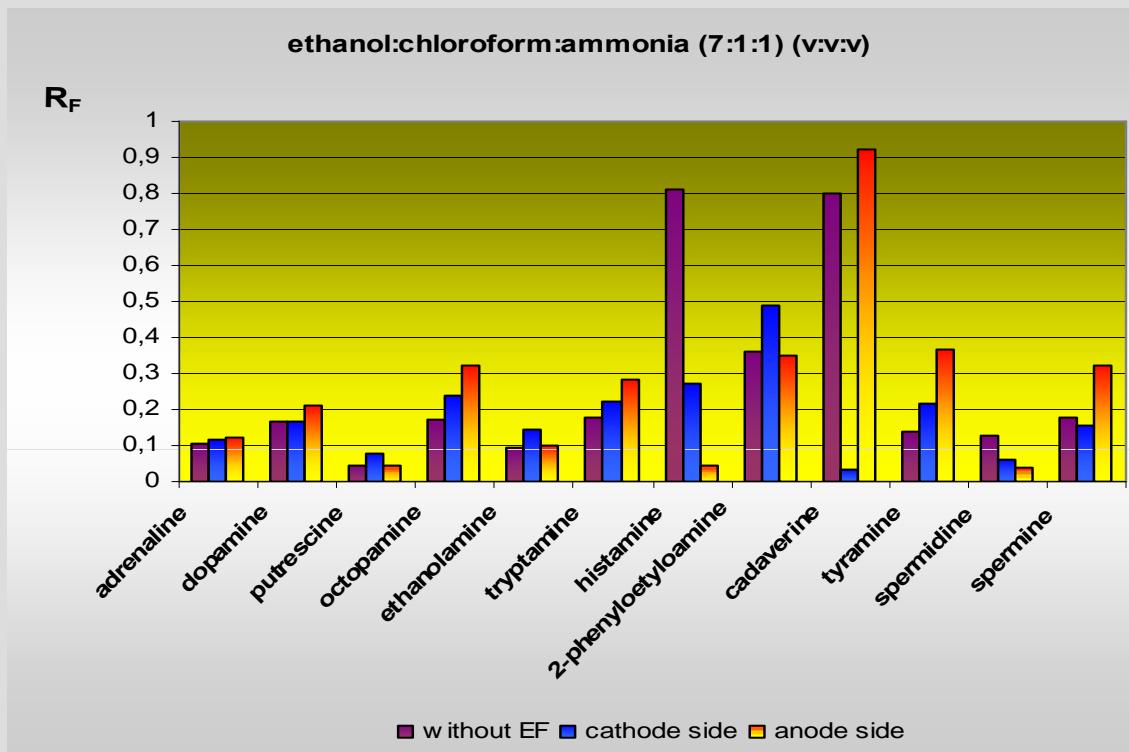


# amino acids in electric field





# biogenic amines in electric field



# conclusions

Elcric field can change retenion of solutes and efficiency of chromatographic systems

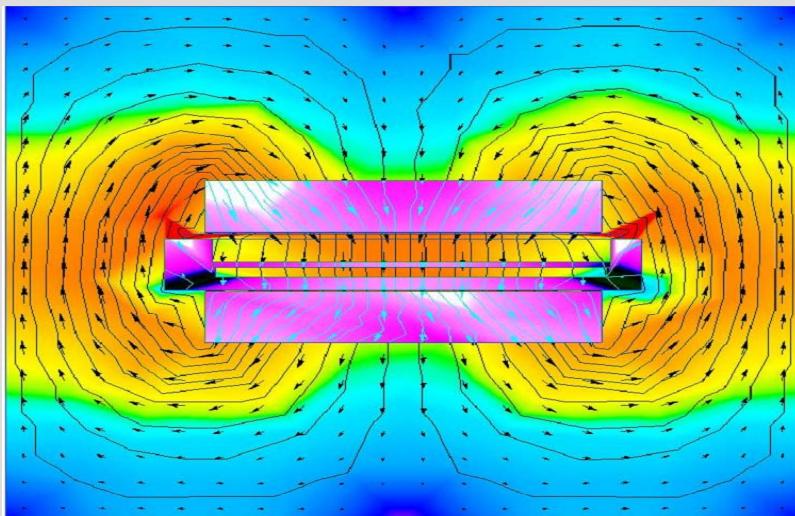
**the changes depend on:**

- solute structure,
- kind of mobile phase,
- in the case of charged molecules on migration direction of mobile phase in elcric field.

# Chromatography in magnetic field

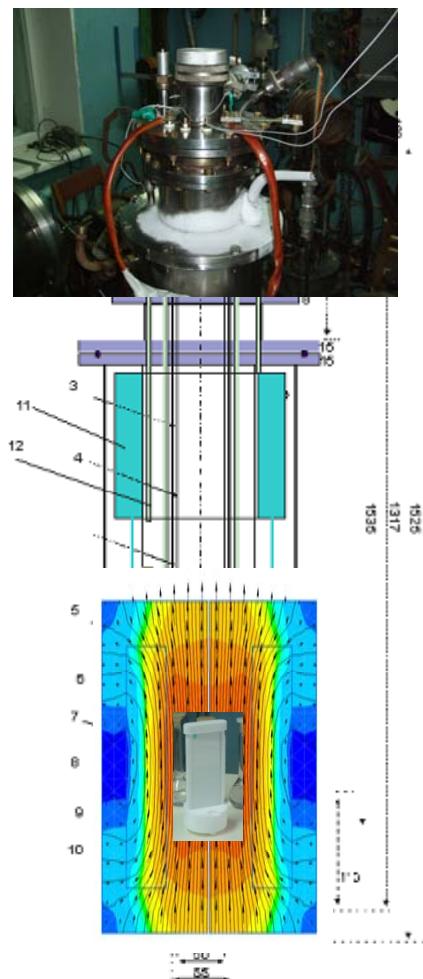
## sources of magnetic field

neodymium magnet



$B = 0.48 \text{ T}$

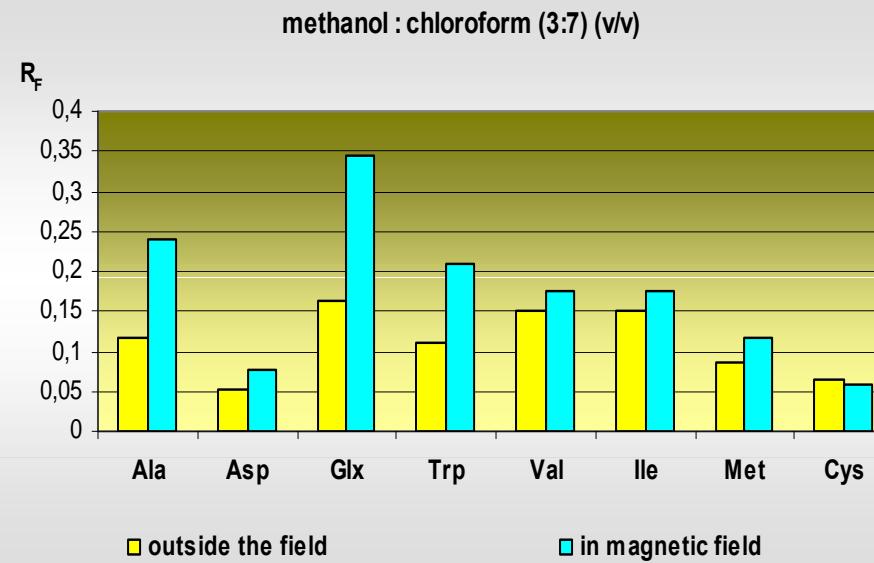
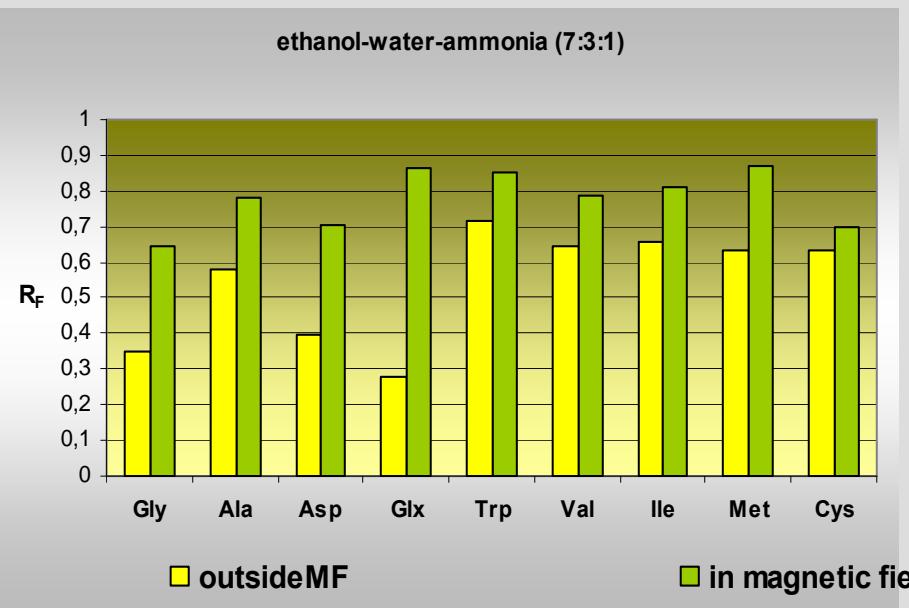
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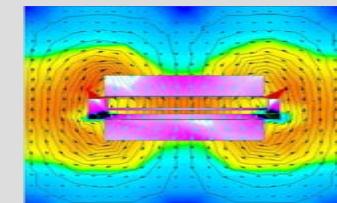
superconducting  
magnet

$B: 0.5-7.0 \text{ T}$

# amino acids in magnetic field

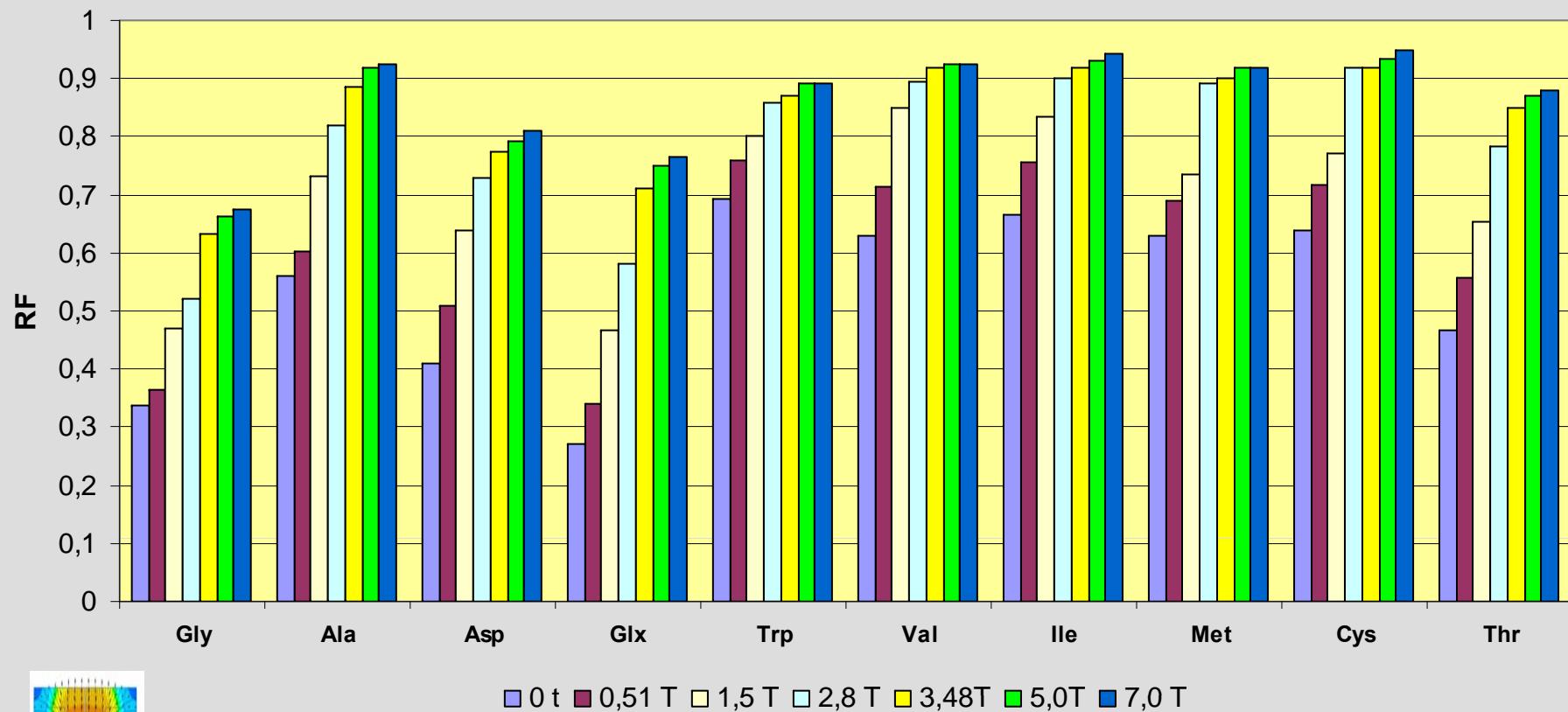


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# Amino acids in strong magnetic field

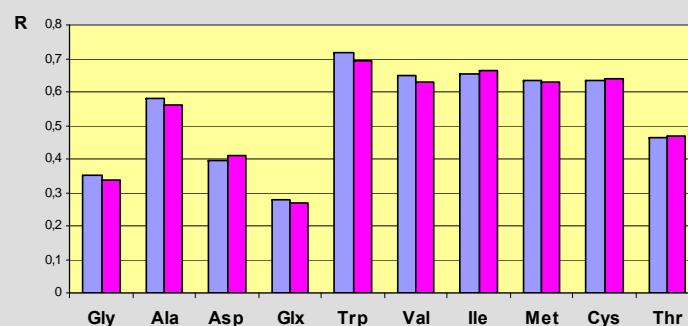
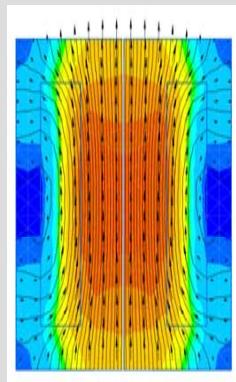
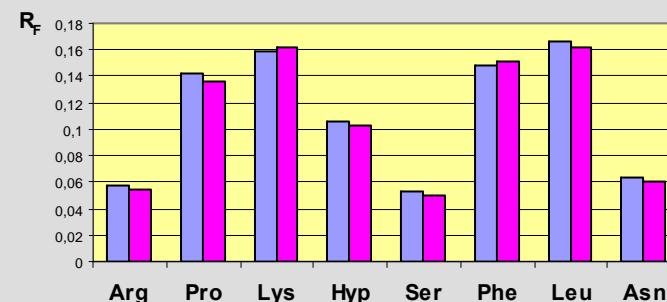
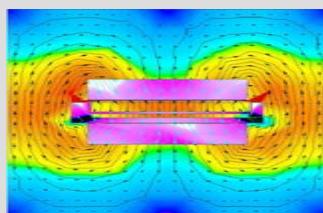
Ethanol-water-ammonia (7:3:1)

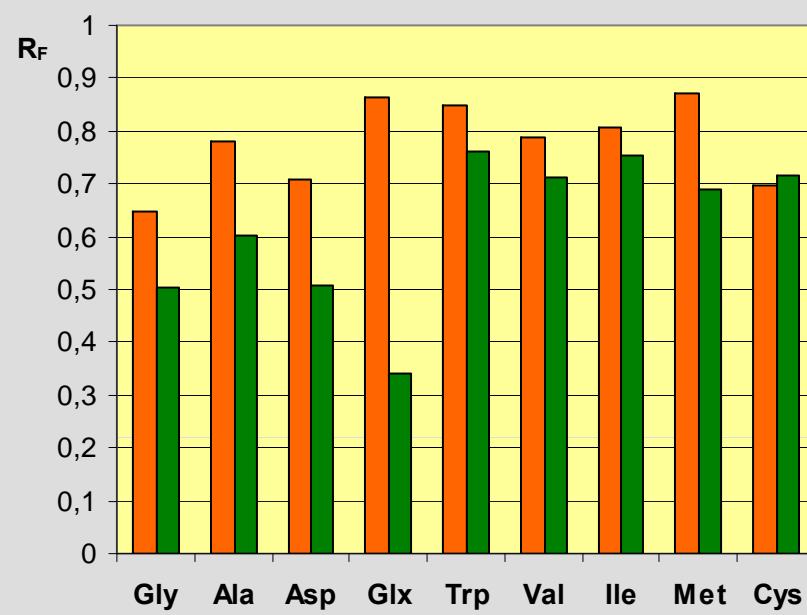
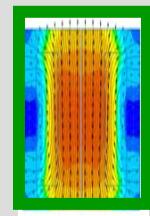
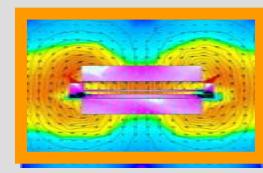


■ 0 t ■ 0,51 T □ 1,5 T □ 2,8 T ■ 3,48T ■ 5,0T ■ 7,0 T

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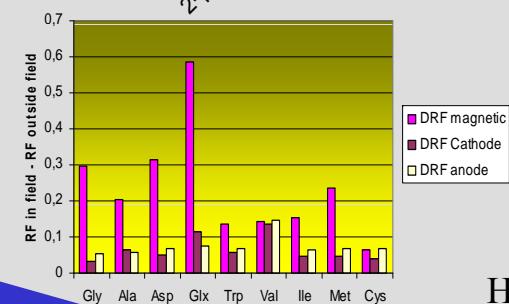
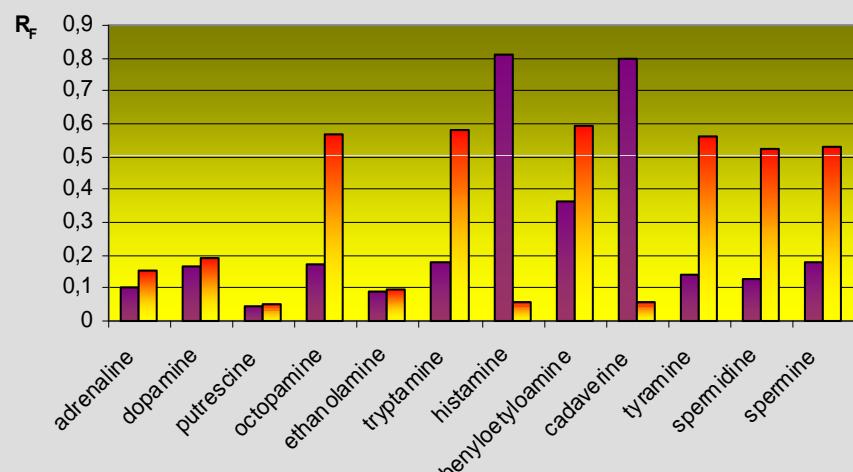
17



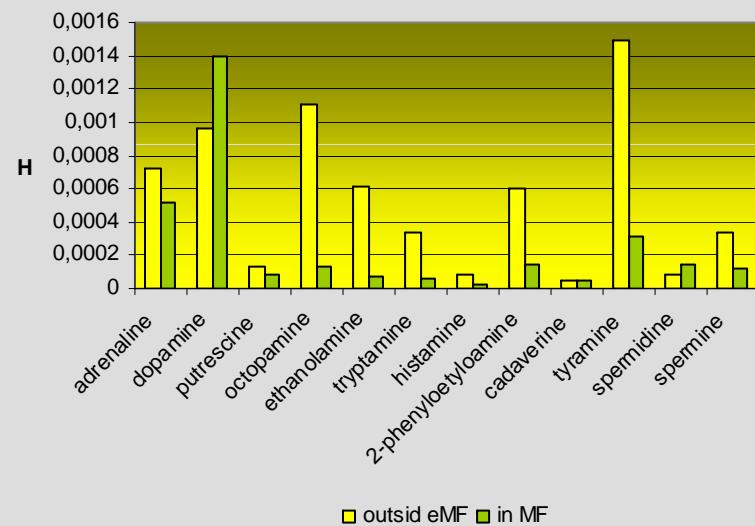


# biogenic amines in magnetic field

ethanol:chloroform:ammonia (7:1:1) (v:v:v)

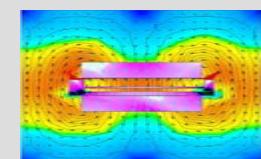


ethanol:chloroform:ammonia (7:1:1) (v:v:v)

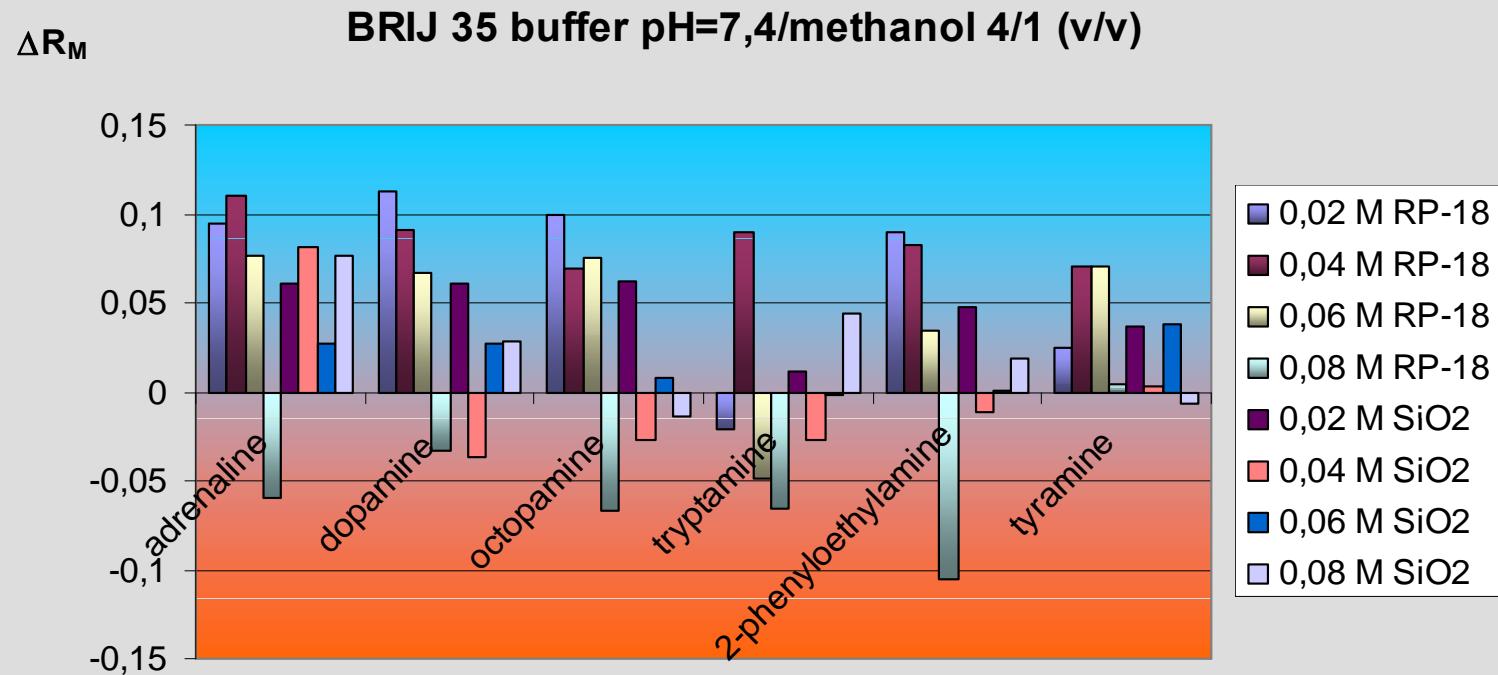


■ outside eMF ■ in MF

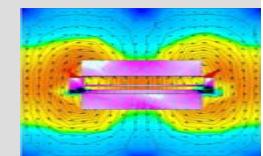
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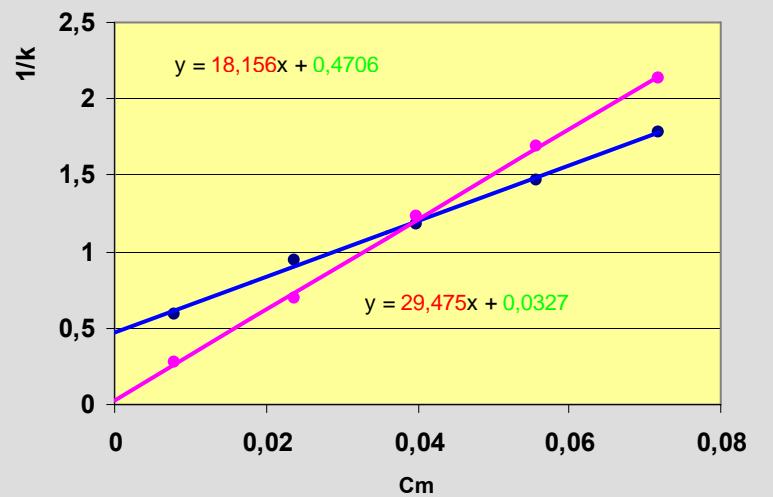
# MLC of biogenic amines in magnetic field



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# MLC of biogenic amines in magnetic field

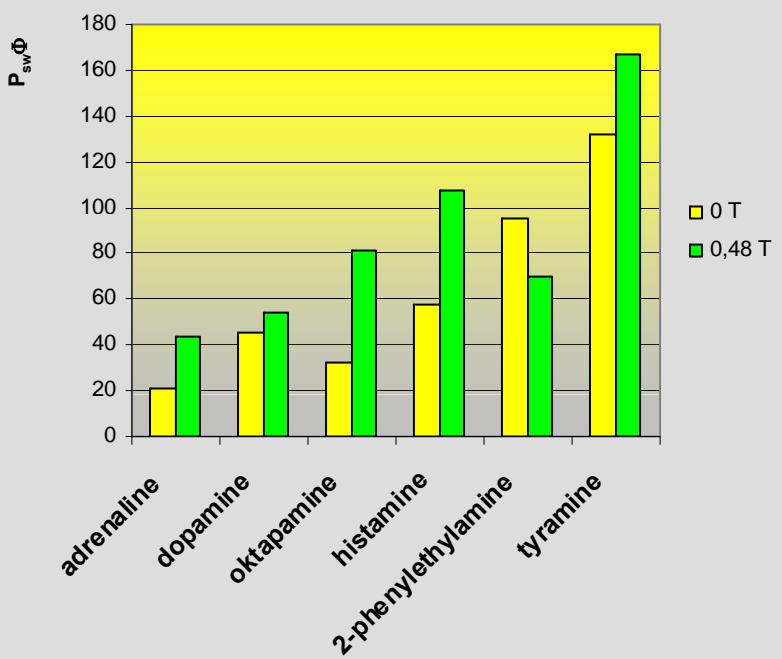
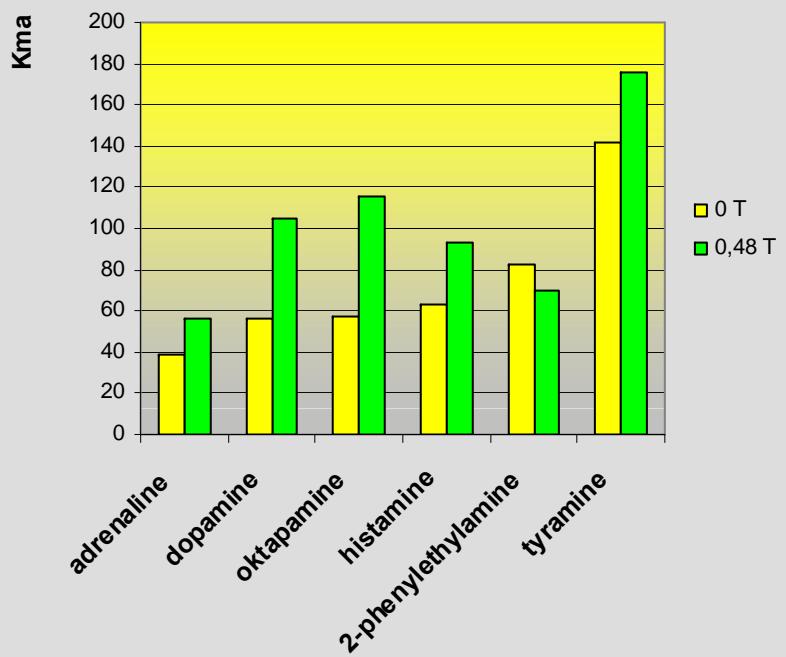


Foley's equation

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{K_{ma} C_M}{P_{sw} \Phi} + \frac{1}{P_{sw} \Phi}$$

$K_{ma}$  – analyte – micelle association constant,

$P_{sw}$  – partition coefficient of solute between stationary phase and water



# conclusions

Magnetic field can influence on retention of chromatographic solutes

The influence depends on B of magnetic field, direction of magnetic field lines in relation of mobile phase migration direction.

In micellar systems magnetic field influence on hydrophobicity and interactions of chromatographic solutes with micelles.

## acknowledgement

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MSc K.Niezabitowka



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*thank you for your kind attention*



