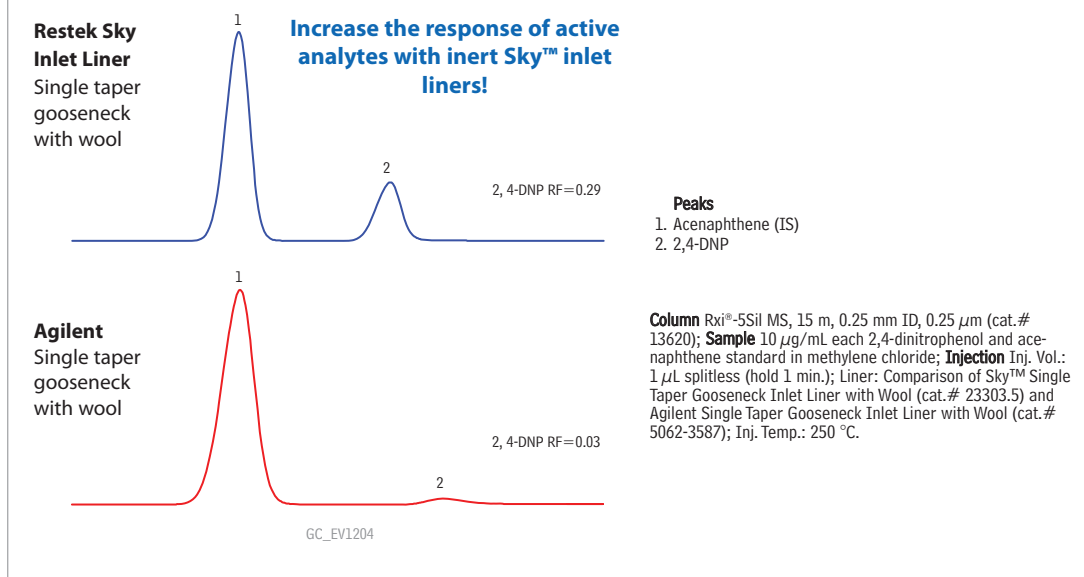


Simple Solutions:

Inert Sky™ Inlet Liners Improve Accuracy and Precision for a Wide Range of Analytes Greater Inertness Results in Higher Analyte Response

Another common probe used to illustrate inertness is 2,4-dinitrophenol (2,4-DNP), which functions as an indicator of acid compound interactions. It is used to monitor system suitability in semivolatiles methods, which benefit from the use of wool to assist in sample vaporization. As shown in Figure 2, the response of 2,4-DNP with the Sky™ inlet liner, even at low concentrations, is superior to a competitor's liner. The Agilent liner with wool has active sites that adsorb 2,4-DNP and reduce its response. In contrast an excellent response is achieved using the Sky™ liner, even in the presence of wool.

Figure 2 The state-of-the-art deactivation used for Sky™ liners with wool results in higher responses for active acid compounds, such as 2,4-DNP.



Comprehensive Deactivation Assures Excellent Peak Shape

In addition to providing excellent results for reactive pesticides and acidic compounds, Sky™ inlet liners are also highly inert to active basic compounds, such as underivatized amphetamines. The exceptional inertness of Sky™ liners produces much better peak shape than is typically seen on other liners, resulting in simpler quantification and more accurate results (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Sky™ liners are completely passivated. Even when using wool, peak shape for highly active underivatized amphetamine is excellent.

