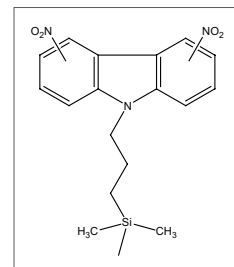




COSMOSIL

# HPLC Column for Derivatized Fullerene Separation COSMOSIL Buckyprep-D

- For preparative separation of derivatized fullerenes
- For separation of derivatized fullerenes such as C<sub>60</sub> indene used for organic thin-film solar cell

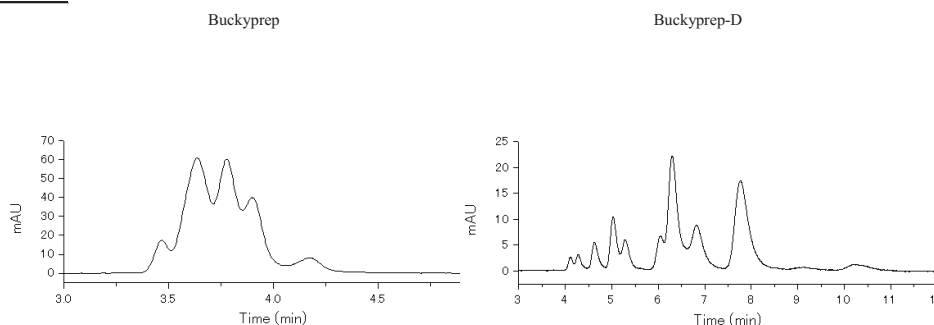


## Application of C<sub>60</sub> Indene

Buckyprep-D offers improved separation for C<sub>60</sub> indene, a derivatized fullerenes, that has received much attention as the *n*-type semiconductor material of organic thin-film solar cell.

### COSMOSIL Application Data

Column:  
 Column size: 4.6mm I.D.-250mm  
 Mobile phase: Toluene  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: 30°C  
 Detection: UV 325nm  
 Sample: C<sub>60</sub> [Indene]<sub>2</sub> (1.0mg/ml)  
 Inj.Vol.: 1.0µl



Data courtesy of Yusuke Tajima, Dr. Sci.  
 Organic Optoelectronics Laboratory, RIKEN (Institute of Physics and Chemistry)

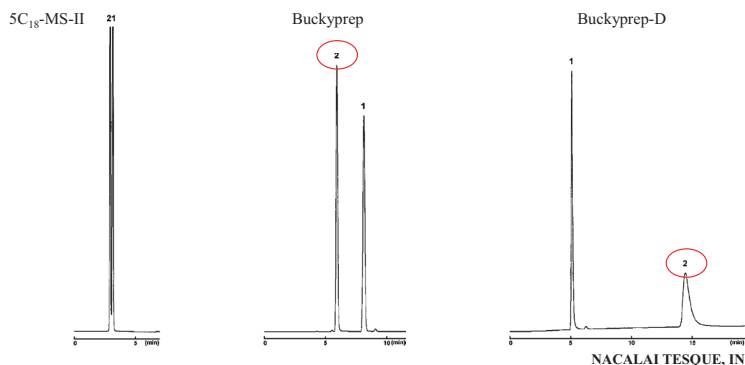
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## Comparison with Conventional Buckyprep Columns

Buckyprep-D retains derivatized fullerenes longer than C<sub>60</sub>. Therefore it is more suitable for preparative separation of derivatized fullerenes than conventional Buckyprep column.

### COSMOSIL Application Data

Column:  
 Column size: 4.6mm I.D.-250mm  
 Mobile phase: Toluene  
 Flow rate: 1.0 ml/min  
 Temperature: 30°C  
 Detection: UV 325nm  
 Sample: 1; C<sub>60</sub> (0.25mg/ml)  
 2; [6,6]-Phenyl-C<sub>61</sub> Butyric Acid Methyl Ester [PCBM] (0.25mg/ml)  
 Inj.Vol. 1.0µl



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Buckyprep-D offers improved separation in toluene, a solvent with strong solubility for fullerenes (see Comparison with Conventional Type Columns in previous page.). It is necessary to mix in hexane with toluene when using the NPE column. (See table below.).

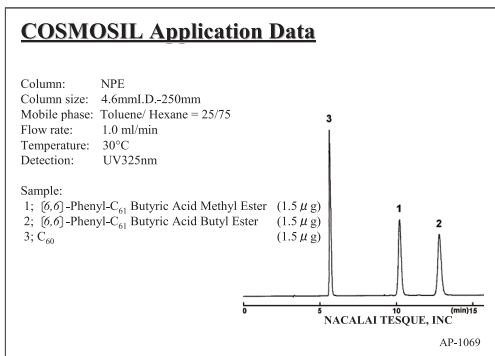


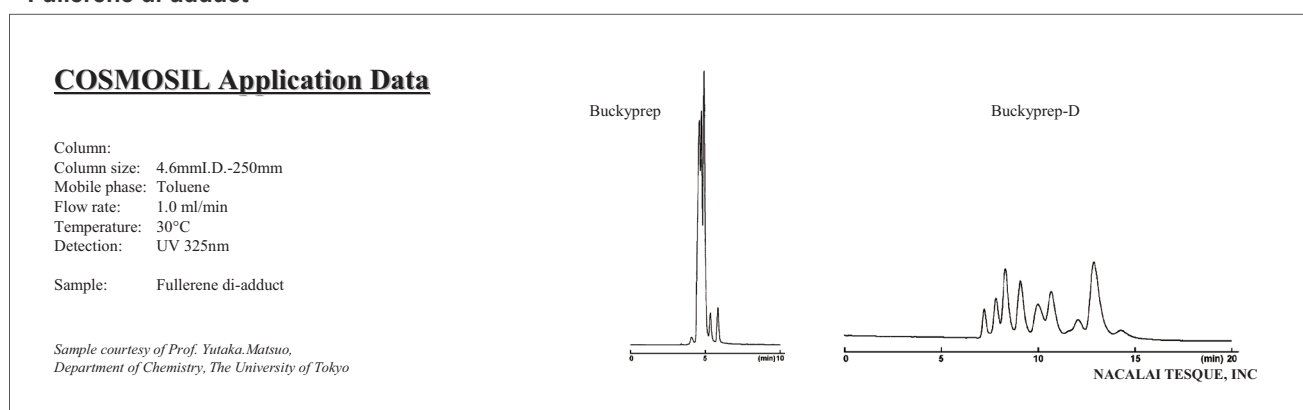
Table:  
Solubility and boiling point of C<sub>60</sub> in each solvent

Solvent	mg/ml	b.p. (°C)
Methanol	0.001	64.5
Acetonitrile	0.018	81.8
n-Hexane	0.046	68.7
Toluene	3.2	111
Chlorobenzene*	7.0	132
Carbon disulfide	12	46.3
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	21.3	213
o-Dichlorobenzene*	27	180

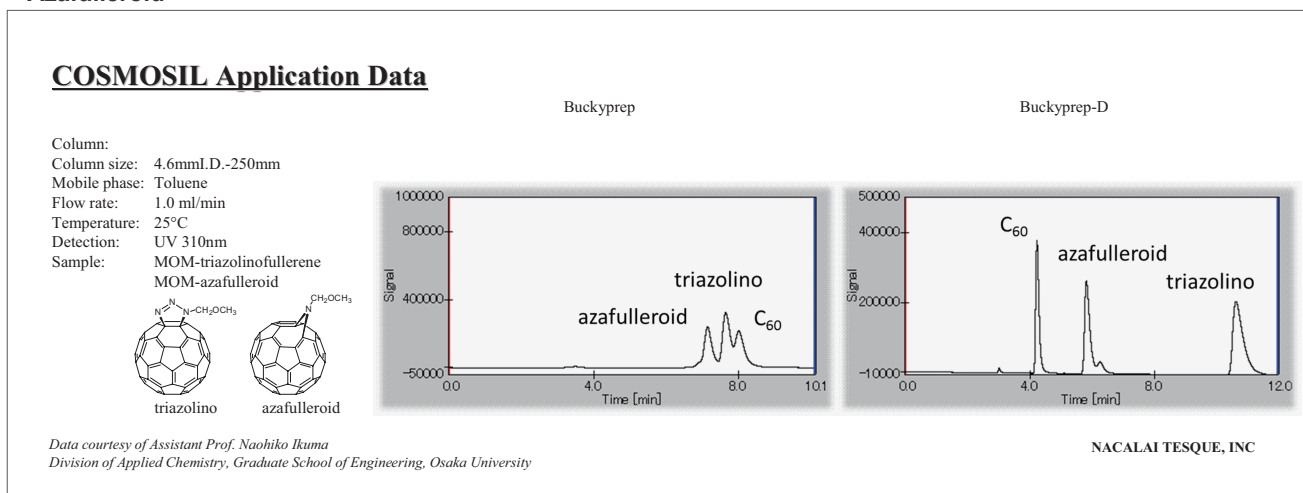
\* R.S.Ruoff, et al., J. phy. Chem., 97, 3379 (1993)

## Application

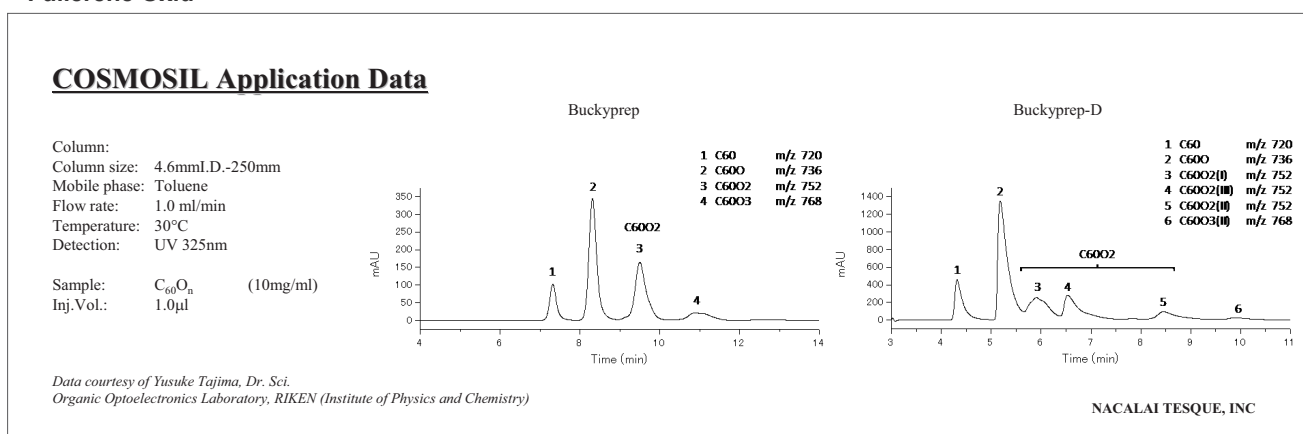
### • Fullerene di-adduct



### • Azafulleroid



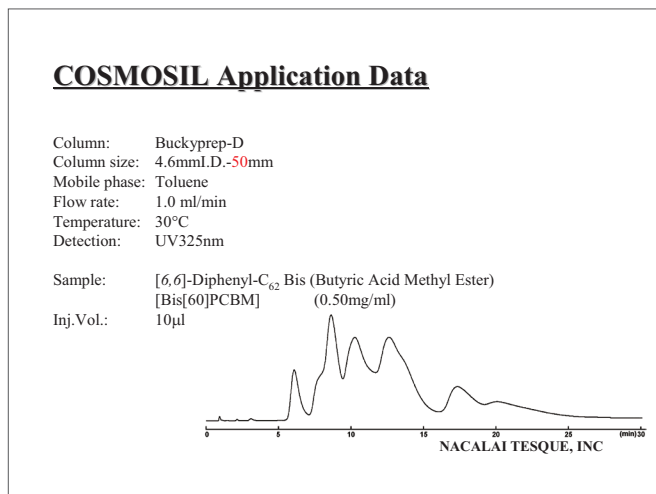
### • Fullerene Oxid



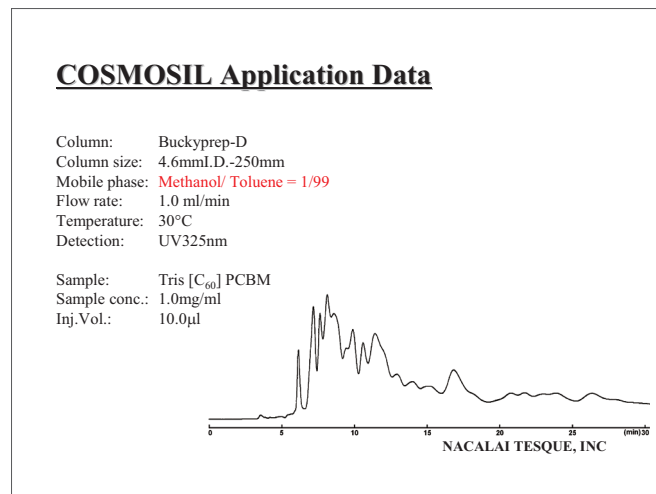
## Solution for Too Strong Retention on Buckyprep-D

If the retention of derivatized fullerenes on Buckyprep-D is too strong, shorten column length or add additives in toluene to decrease retention.

### Using 50 mm length column



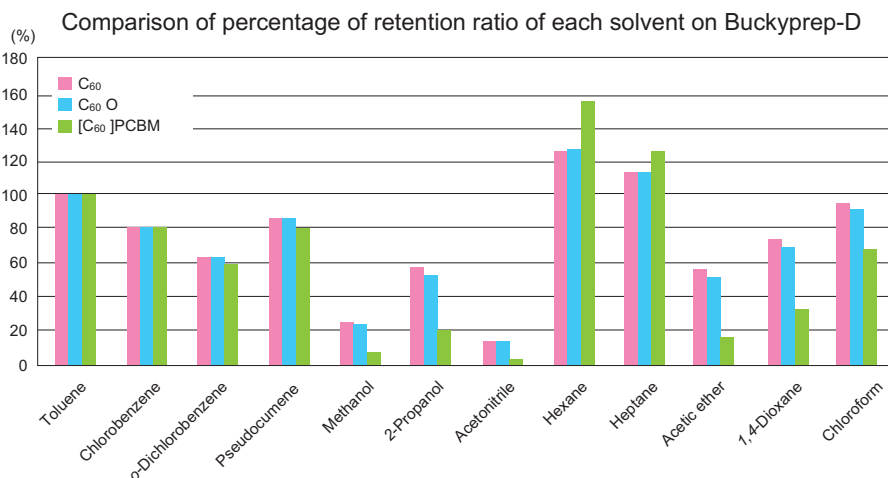
### Adding methanol



## Adjustment of Retention by Mobile Phase

### Comparison of each solvent

Adding hexane or heptane to toluene increases retention on Buckyprep-D, while adding methanol or acetonitrile decreases retention. The effect of solvents on retention is the opposite to the conventional Buckyprep column.

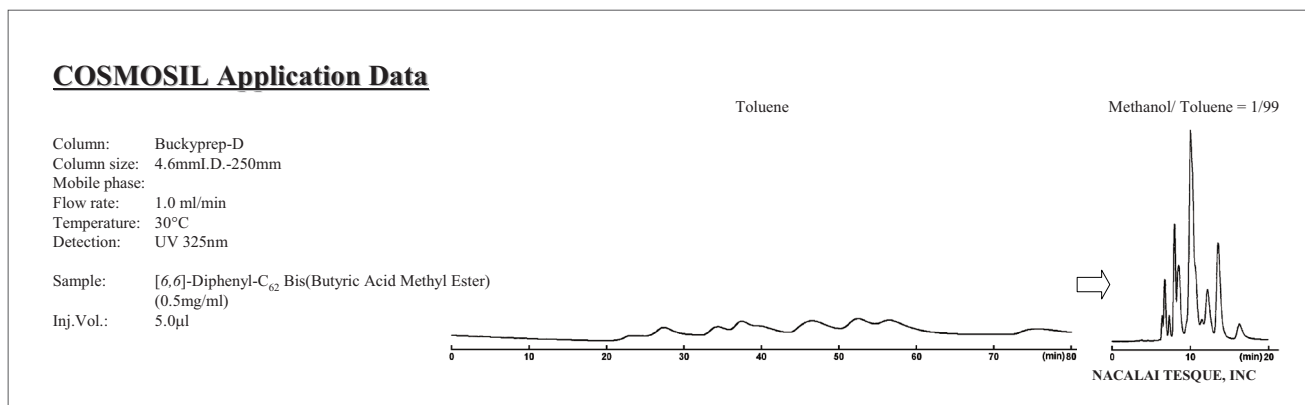


Y-axis: Percentage of capacity factor k' when it is 100% toluene

X-axis: 10% of each solvent added into toluene

### Adding methanol decreases retention

Retention may decrease when a polar solvent is added on Buckyprep-D. For example, by increasing the methanol concentration to 1%, the retention dramatically decreases.



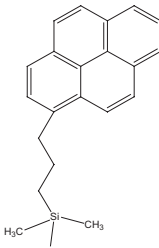
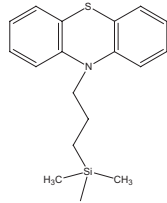
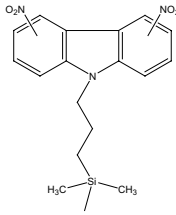
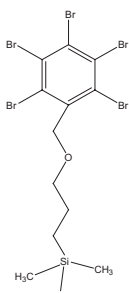
## Buckyprep Series

Standard column for fullerenes → COSMOSIL Buckyprep

For separation of metallofullerenes → COSMOSIL Buckyprep-M

For separation of derivatized fullerenes → COSMOSIL Buckyprep-D

## Specification of COSMOSIL Fullerene Columns

Packing Material	Buckyprep	Buckyprep-M	Buckyprep-D	PBB
Silica Gel	High Purity Porous Spherical Silica			
Average Particle Size	5 μm			
Average Pore Size	approx. 120 Å			
Specific Surface Area	approx. 300 m <sup>2</sup> /g			
Bonded Phase Structure				
Bonded Phase	Pyrenylpropyl group	Phenothiazinyl group	Nitro-carbazoyl group	Pyrenylethyl group
End-capping Treatment	near-perfect	none	near-perfect	near-perfect
Features	Standard column for fullerenes separation	For separation of metallofullerenes	For separation of fullerene derivatives	For preparative separation of C <sub>60</sub> , C <sub>70</sub>

## Features of Each Solvent for Fullerenes Separation

Solvent	Feature	Solubility of C <sub>60</sub> (mg/ml)
Toluene	The most commonly used solvent	3.2
<i>n</i> -hexane		0.046
<i>n</i> -heptane	Weaker eluent than toluene	-
Methanol*		0.001
2-propanol*		-
Acetonitrile*	Weaker eluent than toluene. Recommended as a wash solvent for Buckyprep-D	0.018
Chlorobenzene	Stronger eluent than toluene	7.0
<i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene	Stronger eluent than chlorobenzene	27
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	The strongest eluent. Recommended as a wash solvent	21.3

\* These are stronger eluent on Buckyprep-D, opposite to Buckyprep.

**Attention:** Use HPLC Grade solvent or solvents after filtration or distillation. Except for alkali aqueous and strong acidic solutions, other solvents can be used (water-free pyridine and others). Depending on solvents, pay attention to high pressure caused by high solvent viscosity.

**Note:** Baseline of Buckyprep-D is less stable relative to other fullerene columns. To stabilize baseline, let acetonitrile run through for 10 minutes before analysis.

## Ordering Information

Product Name	Column Size	Product No.	Product Name	Column Size	Product No.
COSMOSIL Buckyprep-D Packed Column	4.6 mm I.D. x 50 mm	09646-61	COSMOSIL Buckyprep-D Guard Column	4.6 mm I.D. x 10 mm	09611-01
	4.6 mm I.D. x 250 mm	09647-51		10.0 mm I.D. x 20 mm	09613-81
	10.0 mm I.D. x 250 mm	09650-91		20.0 mm I.D. x 50 mm	09614-71
	20.0 mm I.D. x 250mm	09651-81			

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