

# Performance characteristics of the Agilent 1200 Infinity Series Variable Wavelength Detectors

Faster results, improved sensitivity and absolute data security

## Technical Overview

### Introduction

The Agilent 1200 Infinity Series Variable Wavelength Detectors (VWD) are designed for highest optical performance, compliance with GLP regulations and easy maintenance. Two versions are available: the Agilent 1260 Infinity VWD (G1314F), and the Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD (G1314E) with high sampling rates for ultra-fast HPLC and UHPLC. These detectors offer the following features and benefits:

- Higher sampling rates up to 160 Hz for ultra-fast HPLC (Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD) or up to 80 Hz (Agilent 1260 Infinity VWD)
- Data recovery card (DRC) provides for unique "data-never-lost insurance" (Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD)
- Deuterium lamp for highest intensity and lowest detection limit over a wavelength range of 190 to 600 nm
- Optional flow-cell cartridges such as standard (10 mm path length/14  $\mu$ L volume), high pressure (10 mm/14  $\mu$ L), micro (3 mm/2  $\mu$ L) and semi-micro (6 mm/5  $\mu$ L) are available and can be deployed according to application needs
- Easy front access to flow cell and lamp for fast replacement
- Flow cell and lamp with RFID tag for safe identification
- Lamp information, including part number, serial number, production date, number of ignitions, total burn time
- Cell information, including part number, serial number, production date, nominal path length, volume, maximum pressure
- Built-in electronic temperature control (ETC) for improved baseline stability
- Built-in holmium oxide filter for fast verification of wavelength accuracy



**Agilent Technologies**

## Optical design

Figure 1 shows the optical system of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD. Its radiation source is a deuterium-arc discharge lamp for the ultraviolet (UV) wavelength range from 190 to 600 nm. The light beam from the deuterium lamp passes through a lens, filter assembly (in open, cut-off or holmium oxide position), entrance slit (1 mm standard), spherical mirror (M1), grating, a second spherical mirror (M2), a beam splitter, and finally through the flow cell to the sample diode. The beam through the flow cell is absorbed depending on the solutions in the cell, in which UV absorption takes place, and the sample photodiode converts the intensity to an electrical signal. Part of the light is directed to the reference photodiode by the beam splitter to obtain a reference signal for compensation of intensity fluctuation of the light source. A slit in front of the reference photodiode cuts out light of the sample bandwidth. Band width is typically 6.5 nm. Wavelength selection is made by rotating the grating, which is driven directly by a stepper motor. This configuration allows fast change of the wavelength. The cut-off filter is moved into the light path above 370 nm to reduce higher order light.

## Data sampling rates

There is a major trend to reduce analysis times in order to increase sample throughput. Analysis times as low as 0.6 min and peak widths of 0.4 s are now achievable with modern LC equipment such as the Agilent 1290 Infinity LC system. This has placed high demands on the data sampling rate. Detectors must be fast enough to provide sufficient data points for these small peaks. Table 1 shows the data sampling rate settings of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD.

For ultra-fast LC application, use the Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD. For more conventional applications, the Agilent 1260 Infinity VWD offers a sufficiently high data sampling rate.

This publication evaluates and compares the performance of the Agilent 1260 Infinity VWD and the Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD to the performance of an earlier Agilent 1200 Series VWD model. Performance characteristics evaluated include:

- Drift and noise
- Limit of detection (LOD) for anthracene
- Detection of impurities at levels below 0.03 % of the main compound
- Sensitivity improvements between ultra-fast LC and conventional LC
- Linearity of caffeine

- Influence of data rate on resolution, peak width and peak capacity
- Influence of different cells on resolution, noise and signal-to-noise ratio

## Equipment

An Agilent 1260 Infinity Binary LC system was used for the evaluation, comprising the following modules with firmware revisions A.06.01 or higher:

- Agilent 1260 Infinity Binary Pump with Agilent 1260 Infinity Micro Degasser
- Agilent 1260 Infinity Series High Performance Autosampler
- Agilent 1260 Infinity Thermostatted Column Compartment
- Agilent 1260 Infinity VWD and Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD
- Agilent 1200 Series VWD (earlier model)
- Agilent ZORBAX RRHT 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  columns

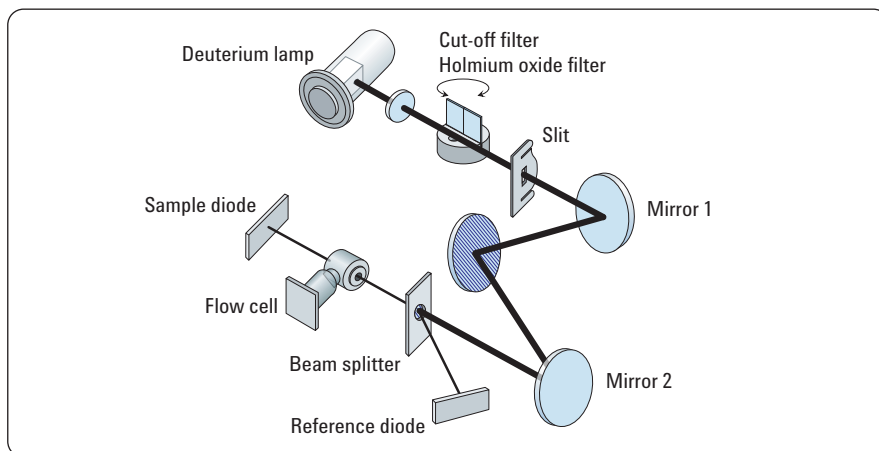


Figure 1  
Optical system of 1200 Series VWD and VWD SL Plus.

1260 Infinity VWD			1290 Infinity VWD		
Peak width (min)	Response time (s)	Sampling rate (Hz)	Peak width (min)	Response time (s)	Sampling rate
<0.003125	<0.0625	80	< 0.0012	< 0.03	160
>0.003125	0.0625	80	> 0.0012	0.03	160
>0.00625	0.125	80	> 0.0025	0.06	160
>0.0125	0.25	40	> 0.005	0.12	80
>0.025	0.5	20	> 0.01	0.25	40
>0.05	1	10	> 0.025	0.5	20
>0.1	2	5	> 0.05	1	10
>0.2	4	2.5	> 0.1	2	5
>0.4	8	1.25	> 0.2	4	2.5
			> 0.4	8	1.25

Table 1  
Peak widths, response times and sampling rates of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD.

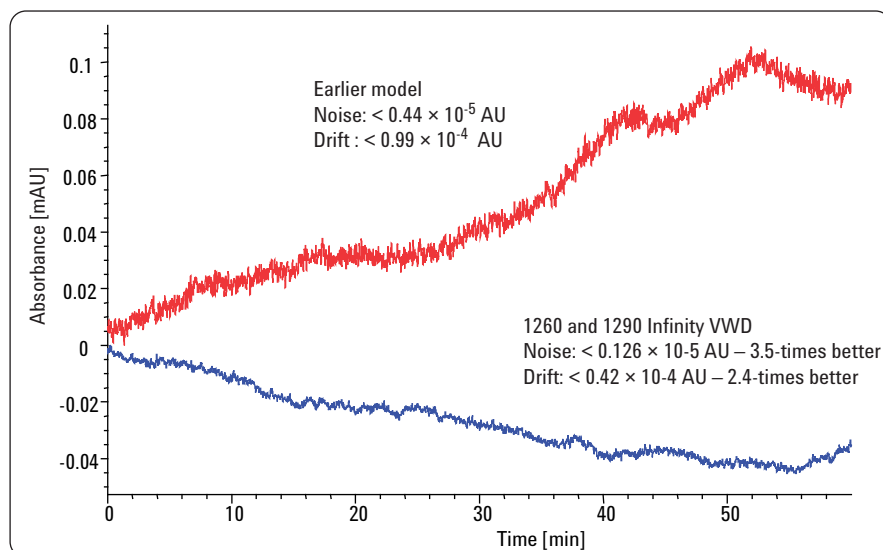
## Noise and drift

Noise and drift are key parameters when evaluating the performance of detectors. Figure 2 shows the noise and drift behavior of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD compared to that of the earlier Agilent 1200 Series VWD model. The baseline noise of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD is typically a factor of three to five times better than the earlier model. The experimental data presented here shows an improvement in baseline noise by a factor of 3.4.

The drift behavior also depends strongly on how sensitive the detector reacts to changes in ambient temperature. The data presented here shows a 2.4-fold improvement in drift for the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD. Both detectors were within Agilent's specifications.

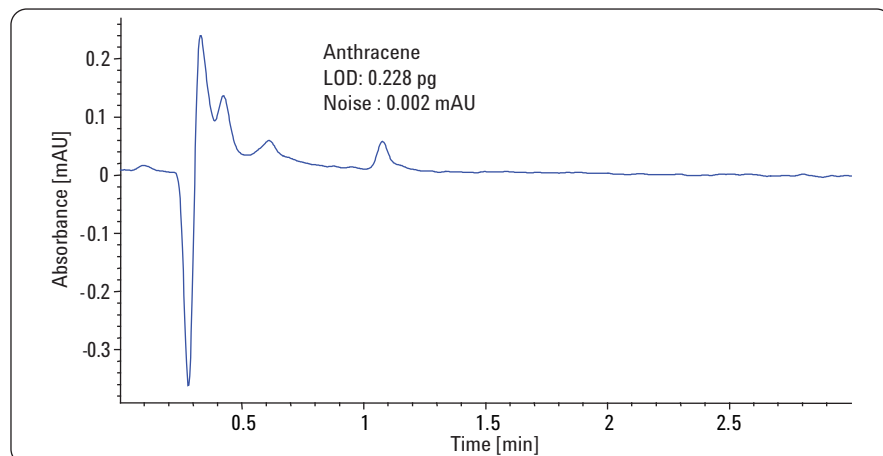
## Limit of detection of anthracene

Variable wavelength detectors are frequently used for quality control applications. One requirement for ensuring best product quality is the ability to detect all impurities present in a final product. This can be done reliably, if the detector exhibits low noise behavior. Figure 3 shows the evaluation of the limit of detection for the 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD, 5 pg of anthracene were injected in 3  $\mu$ L of acetonitrile. The limit of detection was 0.228 pg whereby the calculation was based on the 5 pg injection.



**Figure 2**  
Noise and drift of VWD vs. earlier model.

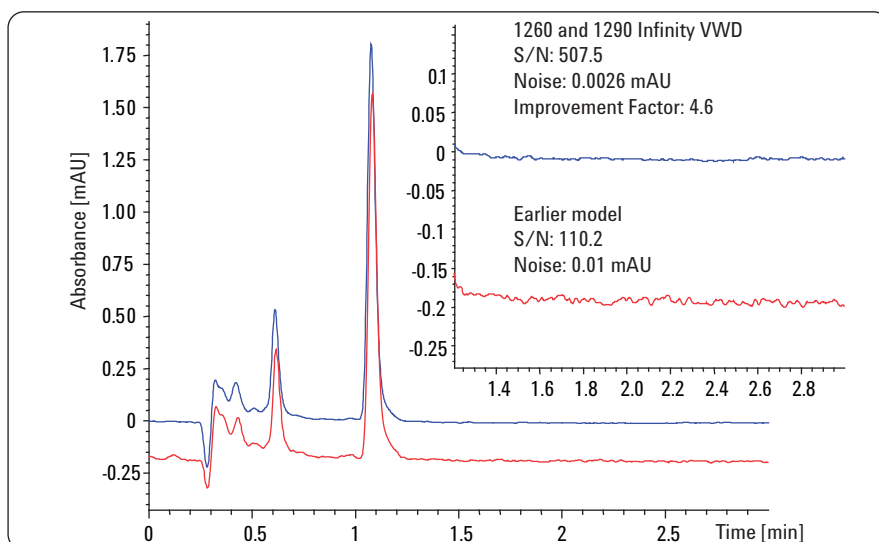
Chromatographic conditions		Wavelength: 254 nm
Column:	Restriction capillary	Response time: 2 s
Mobile phase:	Water	Peak width: $> 0.1$ min
Flow rate:	1 mL/min	Column temp.: 36 °C



**Figure 3**  
Measurement of the limit of detection of anthracene.

Chromatographic conditions		Path length: 10 mm
Sample:	Anthracene, 1.6668 pg/ $\mu$ L, 5.004 pg/3 $\mu$ L	Injection vol.: 3 $\mu$ L
Column:	Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 2.1 x 50 mm, 1.8 $\mu$ m	Column temp.: 36 °C
Mobile phase:	Water/Acetonitrile, 30/70	Short 0,12 mm id capillaries were used to connect injection valve, column and detector.
Flow rate:	0.5 mL/min	The 1.6 $\mu$ L volume heat exchanger was used in the detector.
Detection:	Wavelength 251 nm	
Peak width:	$> 0.025$ min (20 Hz)	
Cell volume:	14 $\mu$ L	

Figure 4 shows a comparison of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD with an earlier model for the evaluation of signal-to-noise ratio. Anthracene was used as sample whereby the same amount was injected and the same peak width settings used for both detectors. The results show that the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD showed better noise behavior and the signal-to-noise ratio was improved by a factor of 4.6.



**Figure 4**  
Comparison of signal-to-noise ratio using anthracene as sample.

#### Chromatographic conditions

Sample: 16.668  $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$ , 50.04  $\mu\text{g}/3 \mu\text{L}$   
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 2.1  $\times$  50 mm, 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$   
 Mobile phase: Water/Acetonitrile, 30/70  
 Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min  
 Detection: (Older model) 251 nm, peak width > 0.025 min (14 Hz), 14  $\mu\text{L}$  flow cell volume, 10 mm path length  
 (1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD) 251 nm, peak width > 0.025 min (20 Hz), 14  $\mu\text{L}$  flow cell volume, 10 mm path length

Injection vol.: 3  $\mu\text{L}$

Column temp.: 36  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Short 0.12 mm ID capillaries were used to connect injection valve, column and detector. The 1.6  $\mu\text{L}$  volume heat exchanger was used in the detector.

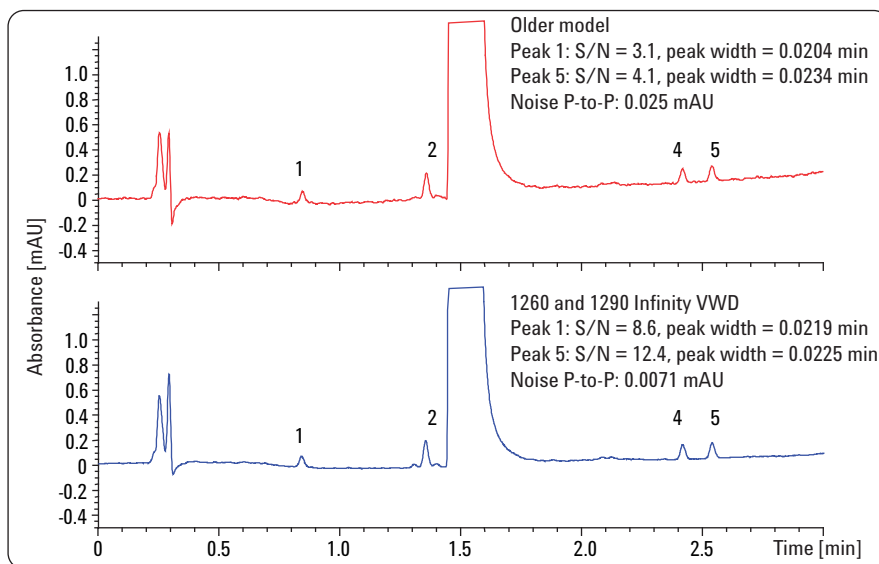
### Detection of impurities

Figure 5 shows a comparison of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD with an earlier model for the analysis of impurities at levels less than 0.03 percent of the main compound. The improved noise behavior of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD ensured better identification and quantitative results. The increase in signal-to-noise ratio was by a factor of about 3.

### Performance comparison between conventional and ultra-fast LC

Another way to increase performance and sample throughput simultaneously is to use columns with 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  particles instead of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  particle. Figure 6 shows a comparison between a conventional LC application and an ultra-fast LC application.

A 150  $\times$  4.6 mm, 5  $\mu\text{m}$  column was used for the conventional LC application and the run time was 10 min. For the ultra-fast LC application a 50  $\times$  4.6 mm, 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  column was used and



**Figure 5**  
Analysis of impurities at levels < 0.03 % of main component.

#### Chromatographic conditions

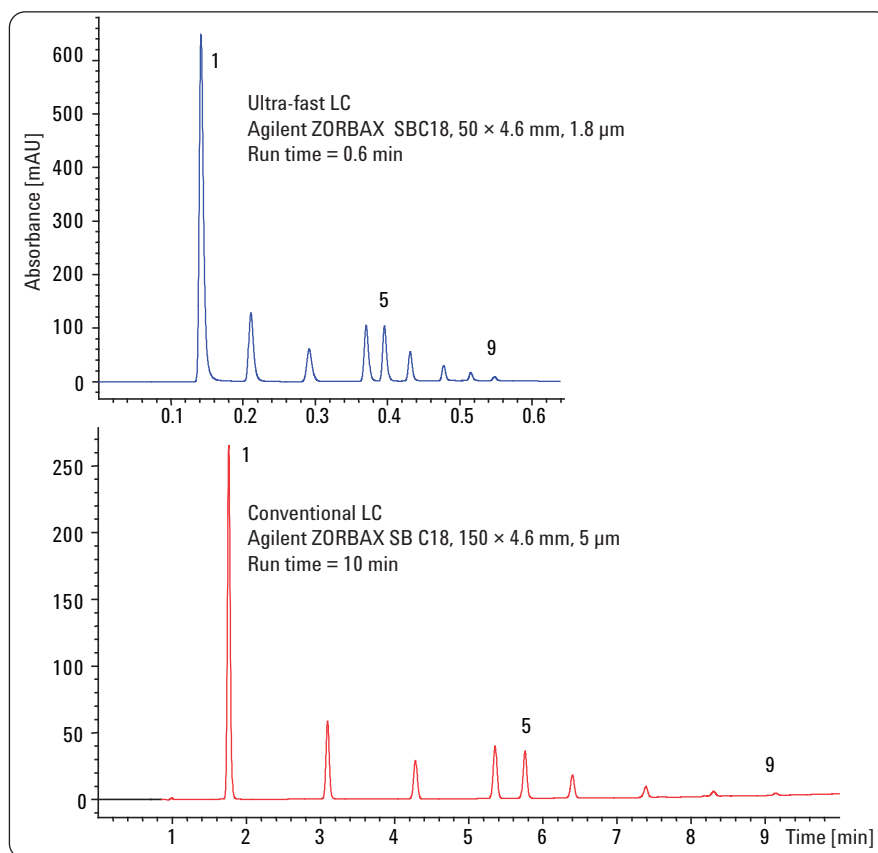
Sample: Tramadol, 2.112 mg/mL, containing four impurities (peaks 1, 2, 3 and 4)  
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C-18, 4.6  $\times$  50 mm, 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , for 600 bar operation  
 Mobile phase: Solvent A: Water + 0.2 % TFA, Solvent B: Acetonitrile + 0.16 % TFA  
 Gradient: 17 to 45 % B in 2.8 min, hold for 0.2 min  
 Stop time: 3 min  
 Post time: 1 min  
 Flow rate: 2.2 mL/min  
 Injection vol.: 3  $\mu\text{L}$ , 10 s wash for exterior of needle  
 Column temp.: 30  $^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 Detection: (1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD) 270 nm, peak width = 0.025 min (20 Hz), 10 mm path length  
 (older model) 270 nm, peak width = 0.025 min (14 Hz), 10 mm path length

the run time was decreased to 0.6 min. For this shortened run time, the data sampling rate of the Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD was increased from > 0.05 min (peak width) to > 0.0025 min. Increasing the data rate causes an increase in baseline noise and an increase by a factor of two was observed in this example. Increasing the data rate also influences the signal-to-noise ratio, which was measured to be about 1.5 to 2 times better for the ultra-fast LC application. Table 2 summarizes the results of both applications.

A twofold increase in the limit of detection was achieved for the late eluting peaks. The Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD, which typically deliver a threefold increase in signal-to-noise ratio, were able to take advantage of the columns with 1.8 µm particles and facilitated a 10 to 20-fold increase in speed and a fivefold increase in signal-to-noise ratio.

### Detection linearity

The detection linearity of the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD was determined using caffeine. Eleven different concentrations from 0.1 to 1000 µg/mL were analyzed (Table 3). Over the tested concentration range the linearity was within ± 5 %, (Figure 7).



**Figure 6**  
Performance comparison between conventional LC and ultra-fast LC.

#### Chromatographic conditions for ultra-fast LC

Sample: Phenone test mix (order no. 5188-6529), diluted 1:10  
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 50 × 4.6 mm, 1.8 µm  
 Gradient: 50-100 % ACN in 0.3 min  
 Flow rate: 5 mL/min  
 Stop time: 0.6 min  
 Temperature: 60 °C  
 Injection vol.: 3 µL  
 Detection: Peak width > 0.0025 min, data rate 160 Hz, standard cell path length 10 mm

#### Chromatographic conditions for conventional LC

Sample: Phenone test mix (order no. 5188-6529), diluted 1:10  
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 150 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm  
 Gradient: 35 to 95 % ACN in 10 min  
 Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min  
 Stop time: 10 min  
 Temperature: 50 °C  
 Injection vol.: 3 µL  
 Detection: Peak width > 0.05 min, data rate 10 Hz, standard cell path length 10 mm

Parameter	Conventional LC	Ultra-fast LC	Calibration level	Amount (µg/mL)
Run time	10 min	0.6 min (17 times faster)	1	0.977
Peak width peak 2	0.0492 min	0.00698 min	2	1.953
S/N peak 2	1814.9	2001.0	3	3.906
S/N peak 5	1094.6	1618.7	4	7.812
Resolution peak 5	4.24	2.37	5	15.625
S/N peak 9	55.8	124.2	6	31.25
			7	62.5
			8	125.
			9	250.
			10	500.
			11	1000.

**Table 2**  
Performance comparison between conventional LC and ultra-fast LC.

**Table 3**  
Concentrations used for linearity evaluation .

## Influence of data sampling rate on resolution, peak width and peak capacity

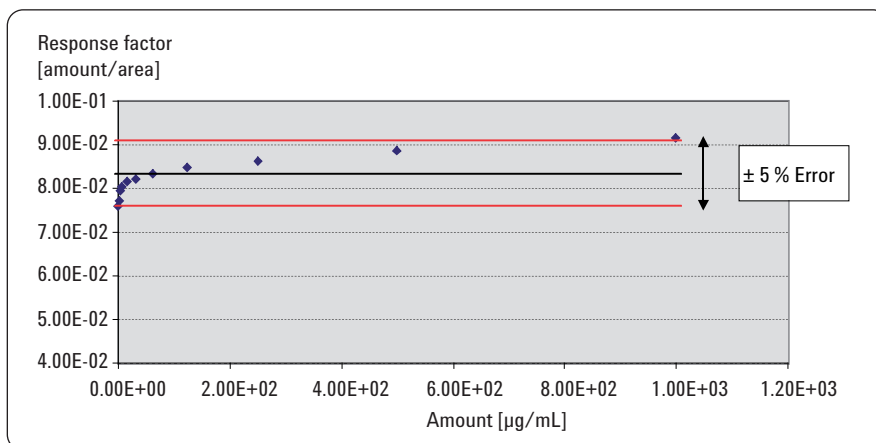
It is important to set the data sampling rate correctly to generate sufficient data points. About 20 data points per peak are required to obtain correct quantitative results. If the data sampling rate is too low, peaks separated in the column become merged in the detector and lead to incorrect quantification. Setting the data sampling rate too high causes an increase in baseline noise. To select the optimum data sampling rate, the peak width of the smallest peak should be used as a reference and the rate set accordingly. Figure 8 shows an example of an ultra-fast analysis with different data sampling rate settings.

In Table 4, the results are combined and show that a data sampling rate of 160 Hz is optimum for ultra-fast applications.

## Influence of different flow cells on resolution, noise and signal-to-noise ratio

A variety of flow cells are available for the Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD, which can be installed using the same quick and simple mounting procedure. The flow cells have integrated radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags that hold specific information about the cell such as part number, cell volume, path length, and so on. An ID tag reader in the detector collects this information and transfers it to the control software. Table 5 shows the cells that are available.

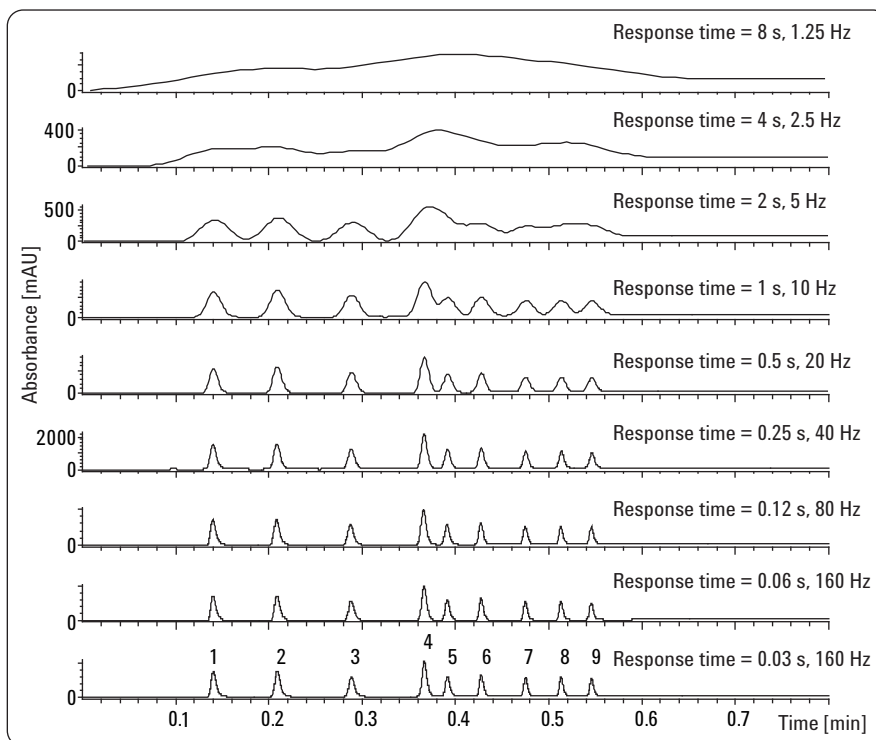
In Table 6, recommendations are made what flow cell matches the column used. If more than one selection is appropriate, use the larger flow cell to get the best detection limit. Use the smaller flow cell for best peak resolution.



**Figure 7**  
Linearity of Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD from 1 to 1000 µg/mL.

### Chromatographic conditions

Sample: Caffeine at 11 concentrations  
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 50 × 4.6 mm, 1.8 µm  
 Mobile phase: Water/Acetonitrile, 85/15  
 Flow rate: 1 mL/min  
 Detection: 272 nm, response 2 s, peak width > 0.1 min, standard flow cell with 14 µL volume and 10 mm path length  
 Injection vol.: 10 µL  
 Column temp.: 36 °C



**Figure 8**  
Influence of data sampling rate on resolution and peak width.

### Chromatographic conditions

Sample: Phenone test mix (order no. 5188-6529)  
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 50 × 4.6 mm, 1.8 µm  
 Gradient: 50-100 % ACN in 0.3 min  
 Flow rate: 5 mL/min  
 Stoptime: 0.8 min  
 Temperature: 60 °C  
 Injection vol.: 2 µL  
 Detection: See figure for response time and data sampling rate, standard flowcell with 14 µL volume and 10 mm path length

For ultra-fast applications with short columns and higher flow rates, the parameter settings shown in Table 7 are recommend.

## Flow cell path length

Lambert-Beer's law defines a linear relationship between absorbance and the path length of the flow cell.

$$\text{Absorbance (A)} = \log I_0/I = \varepsilon C d$$

where:

- A is defined as the quotient of the intensity of the transmitted light,  $I_0$ , divided by the intensity of the incident light,  $I$ .
- $\varepsilon$  is the extinction coefficient, which is a characteristic of a given substance under a precisely-defined set of conditions of wavelength, solvent, temperature and other parameters.
- C is the concentration of the absorbing species (usually in g/L or mg/L).
- d is the path length of the cell used for the measurement.

As a result, flow cells with longer path lengths yield higher signals. Although noise usually increases slightly with increasing path length, there is a gain in signal-to-noise ratio. When increasing the path length, the cell volume usually increases as well. Typically, this causes more peak dispersion. As a rule-of-thumb the flow cell volume should be about one third of the peak volume at half height.

Response time (s)	Resolution peak 5	Peak width peak 2 (min)	Peak width peak 6 (min)
0.03 (160 Hz)	2.61	0.00635 (0.381 s)	0.0049
0.06 (160 Hz)	2.56	0.00656	0.005
0.12 (80 Hz)	2.48	0.00667	0.00521
0.25 (40 Hz)	2.11	0.00764	0.00642
0.5 (20 Hz)	1.45	0.0107	0.00976
1 (10 Hz)	0.89	0.0183	0.0172
2 (5 Hz)	n.a.	0.0343	
4 (2.5 Hz)	n.a.		
8 (1.25 Hz)	n.a.		

**Table 4**  
Influence of response time on resolution and peak width.

	Cell type standard	Semi-micro	Micro	High pressure
Max. pressure [bar]	40	40	120	400
Path length [mm]	10	6	3	10
Volume [ $\mu$ L]	14	5	2	10

**Table 5**  
Flow cells for 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD.

Column length	Typical peak width	Recommended flow cell			
<= 5 cm	0.025 min	Micro flow cell	Semimicro flow cell	Standard flow cell	
10 cm	0.05 min				
20 cm	0.1 min				
>= 40 cm	0.2 min				
	Typical flow rate	0.05 - 0.2 mL/min	0.2 - 0.4 mL/min	0.4 - 0.8 mL/min	1 - 5 mL/min
	Internal column diameter	1.0 mm	2.1 mm	3.0 mm	4.6 mm

**Table 6**  
Flow cell recommendations.

Column inside diameter	2.1 mm	3.0 mm	4.6 mm
Practical flow rate (ml/min)	0.4-5	1-5	2-5
Flow cell volume, path length	2 $\mu$ L, 3 mm	5 $\mu$ L, 6 mm	14 $\mu$ L, 10 mm*

\* For ultra fast analysis with step gradients the micro flow cell (2  $\mu$ L 3 mm) gives the best performance. If longer columns (> 50 mm) for higher resolution are used, then the next larger flow cell is the preferred choice for higher sensitivity.

**Table 7**  
Flow cell recommendations for ultra-fast analysis.

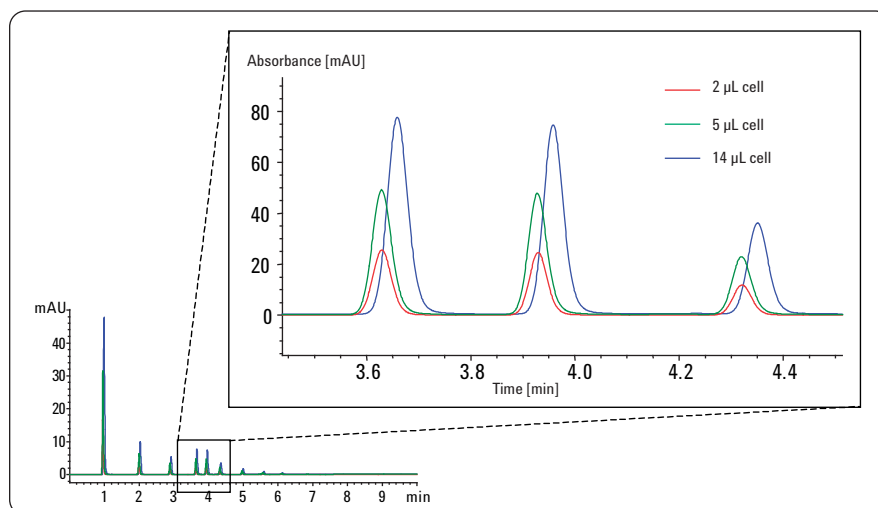
Parameter	14 $\mu$ L volume flow cell, 10 mm path length, 2 mL/min flow rate	14 $\mu$ L volume flow cell, 10 mm path length, 1 mL/min flow rate	2 $\mu$ L volume flow cell, 3 mm path length, 1 mL/min flow rate	5 $\mu$ L volume flow cell, 6 mm path length, 1 mL/min flow rate
Peak width of peak 2	0.0229 min	0.0442 min	0.0400 min	0.0417 min
Peak width of peak 5	0.0214 min	0.0425 min	0.0383 min	0.0396 min
Peak width of peak 9	0.0211 min	0.0425 min	0.0387 min	0.0400 min
Resolution of peak 5	4.16	4.06	4.48	4.33
Signal-to-noise of peak 2	6318.5	4760.5	3389.4	4926.9
Signal-to-noise of peak 9	365.6	264.5	188.6	271.3

**Table 8**  
Influence of different cell dimensions on peak width, resolution and signal-to-noise ratio.

Figure 9 and Table 8 show the influence of different flow cells on peak width, signal-to-noise ratio, resolution and noise. The 14  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell was evaluated using two different flow rates. With a flow rate of 2 mL/min and a 3 minute gradient, the performance of columns with 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  particles was significantly better compared to a flow rate of 1 mL/min and a 6 minute gradient. At a flow rate of 1 mL/min, the 2  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell gave smaller peak widths due to less peak dispersion after the column. The performance of the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell was between the 14 and 2  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cells. The different path lengths yielded significantly different signal-to-noise ratios. As expected, the 2  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell with 3 mm path length showed the lowest signal to noise ratio. The 14  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell with 10 mm path length showed best results at a flow rate of 2 mL/min. The 2  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell yielded the best resolution due to the lowest dispersion volume after the column. In the example presented here at a flow rate of 1 mL/min, the 5  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell might be the best choice, see Table 8.

## Conclusion

The Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity Variable Wavelength Detectors offer data sampling rates up to 160 Hz, which facilitates collection of sufficient data points for ultra-fast LC analysis with peak widths as narrow as 0.381 seconds. Design changes have significantly improved baseline noise and drift characteristics compared with earlier VWD models. Noise is typically a factor of three to five better and drift about three times better than earlier models. The Agilent 1260 and 1290 Infinity VWD have extended the earlier linearity specification of 2000 mAU up to 2500 mAU.



**Figure 9**  
Influence of cell volume and path length on performance.

### Chromatographic conditions

Sample: Phenone test mix (order no. 5188-6529), diluted 1:10  
 Column: Agilent ZORBAX SB C18, 50 × 4.6 mm, 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$   
 Gradient: 35-95 % ACN in 3 min (35-95 % in 6 min)  
 Flow rate: 2 mL/min (1 mL/min)  
 Stoptime: 10 min  
 Temperature: 30 °C  
 Injection vol.: 3  $\mu\text{L}$   
 Detection: Data sampling rate 20 Hz, peak width > 0.025 min, 14  $\mu\text{L}$  volume flow cell with 10 mm path length, 5  $\mu\text{L}$  cell with 6 mm path length, 2  $\mu\text{L}$  cell with 3 mm path length

A wide range of flow cells facilitates optimum support for all applications regardless of whether highest sensitivity or lowest dispersion volume after the column is required. RFID tags for lamp and cells keep track of lamp performance, cell usage and provides for identification of the cell and lamp used in the chromatographic method. The data recovery card available for the Agilent 1290 Infinity VWD ensures no loss of data even when the connection between the detector and the control software is interrupted.

[www.agilent.com/chem/lc](http://www.agilent.com/chem/lc)

© Agilent Technologies, 2011  
 Published March 1, 2011  
 Publication Number 5990-7556EN



**Agilent Technologies**