Nano-SIL DIOL G diol-modified HPTLC silica layers

Technical characteristics

- Nano silica 60, mean pore size 60 Å, specific surface (BET) ~ 500 m^2/g, specific pore volume 0.75 mL/g, pH stability 2–8, particle size 2–10 µm
- Indicator: acid-resistant product with a pale blue fluorescence for short-wave UV (254 nm), UV-absorbing substances appear as dark-blue to black spots on a light-blue background

Modification

- Diol modification, carbon content 5.5 %
- Order of polarity: silica > DIOL > NH_2 > CN > RP-2 > C18-50 > RP-18 W > C18-100
- Layer can be wetted equally well with pure water as with organic solvents

Recommended application

- Steroids, pesticides and plant constituents
- For critical separations an alternative to silica
- Since it is less sensitive to the water content of the environment, leads to more reproducible results compared to silica

Separation of herbicides

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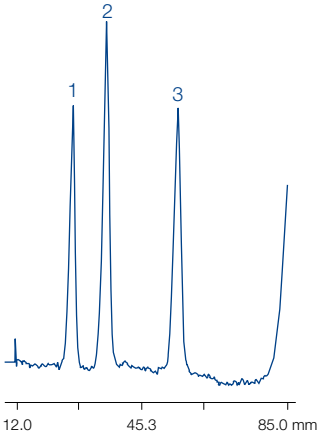
Layer:	Nano-SIL DIOL/UV
Sample volume:	2 µL
Eluent:	petroleum ether (40–60 °C) – acetone (80:20, v/v)
Migration distance:	70 mm
Detection:	TLC scanner, 230 nm

Peaks:
(0.07 % each in methanol)
1. Metoxuron
2. Monuron
3. Metobromuron



Ordering information

Plate size [cm]	10 x 10	Thickness of layer	Fluorescent indicator
Pack of [plates]	25		
Glass plates			
Nano-SIL DIOL/UV	811120	0.20 mm	UV_{254}

Index of reference numbers