

Baseline

The portion of the chromatogram recording the detector response when only the mobile phase emerges from the column. In quantitative chromatographic analysis, the baseline is duration of a chromatogram during which only mobile phase is running through the detector and is the reference point for when measuring the area of any given peak [38-43].

To accurately develop analytical methods, to generate data (peaks), for integrating and reporting results, a smooth and flat baseline is always essential. Any signal present on the baseline represents the noise of the chromatographic system (in the absence of injected sample). While continuous deviation from zero absorbance is referred as drift, depending on the direction, it could be positive drift or negative drift as shown in Fig 2. Lower sensitivity and upward baselines, noise, or spike on the chromatogram can often be ascribed to the mobile phase. Apart from mobile phase system components also contribute to baseline errors [38-43].

High baseline drift

1. Due Non-Homogenous mobile phase

If single solvent is used as mobile phase, and in chromatogram, high baseline drift is observed then most common cause of such baseline drift is the grade of solvent used as mobile phase.

If gradient mobile phase combination is being used and high baseline shift is observed at that time, major responsible factors are different UV cutoff or different absorptivity properties of solvents. In such cases, it is recommended to use baseline subtraction method [44,45].

Apart from this problem arises with gradient program in baseline is due to improper mixing of mobile phase components. Many times industrial pharmaceutical application involves mixture of organic solvents with two or more buffers. Here proper mixing of mobile phase components is important, considering miscibility factor of individual buffer solutions with another one.

2. Compounds eluting off column

Many times, the previously performed analysis is the cause of troubles or errors observed in ongoing analysis. Compound constantly eluting is the reason of drift in mobile phase, such kind of drift is detected or diagnosed by multiple wavelength detector or PDA detector of HPLC. Here, it is recommended either to run strong solvent until baseline is stable or suitable organic solvent of previous analysis [47].

3. High noise

Noise sometimes has a lot of higher frequency in comparison to chromatographic signal and it is the short period of the baseline from a line caused by electrical signal fluctuations, detector, environmental fluctuations, and different connected factors. Noise is that the issue limits detector sensitivity. Difference between noise and drift is presented in Fig. 3. For this noise, quantitative detection limit kept as 10x signal to noise. This ensures accurate determination of the amounts with less than 2% difference. Noise is often measured peak to peak, i.e., the space from the highest of 1 such little peak to the lowest of following. Sometimes, noise is averaged over a nominal amount of your time [48].

There are two types of noise such as;

Synchronous noise: It is a periodic noise usually associated with pump Strokes as shown in Fig. 4 [29,49,50].

Asynchronous noise – It is a random noise usually associated with contaminated mobile phases or its components, also due to its poor mixing; dirt on detector cell, leak at detector cell; degraded samples, impurities in samples or solvents [29,50].

Most common cause of these both noises in baseline is dirt in the detector cell or detector window. This can be solved by flushing detector cell with high flow rates using suitable organic solvent. In baseline, random appearance of noise and spikes occurs, variation in flow rates and/or pressures observed, detector outputs to show high

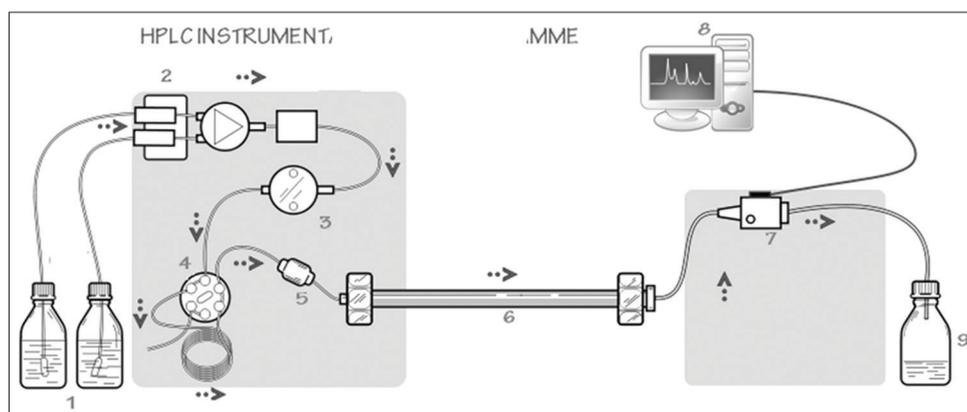


Fig. 1: HPLC schematic diagram. 1: Mobile phase reservoir, 2: Pump, 3: Mixing chamber, 4: Chamber, 5: Guard column, 6: Analytical column, 7: Detector, 8: Monitor and recording system, 9: Outlet reservoir

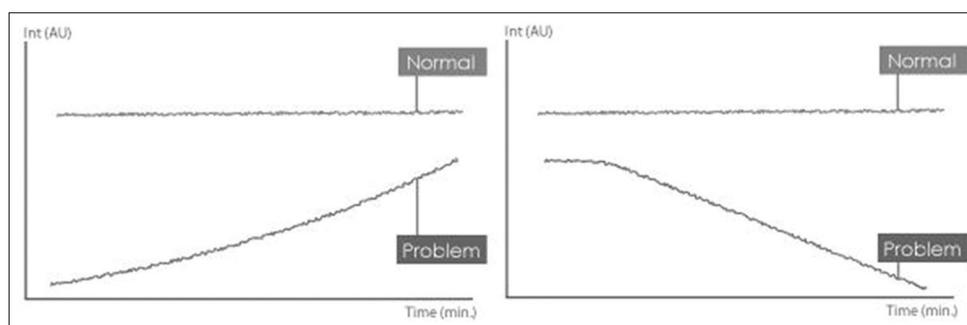


Fig. 2: Positive (left) and negative (right) baseline drift [37]

levels of noise. To avoid this, mobile phases should be fully degassed before use [51].

Apart from this, other factors contributing baseline noise are temperature fluctuations in the mobile phase mixture during the chromatographic run. If detector cell is clean, mobile phase is properly degassed and temperature is well maintained then baseline noise presented in Fig. 5 is indicating lamp failure [52,53].

Periodic baseline fluctuation

1. Pressure fluctuations from pump

Common causes of this pressure fluctuation associated with system hardware are: HPLC back pressure too low to maintain prime in system, worn or damaged pump piston seals, leaking or worn pump piston seal, and improper fitting of column or inline tubing. Such problems can be resolved by proper training and technique to use system, but most importantly, it is maintenance related so it is advised to keep system in excellent condition. Also, perform regularly preventative maintenance and schedule inspection and cleaning of entire system to eliminate unproductive down time [54].

Common causes of this pressure fluctuation associated with liquid component used in mobile phase are as follows: Flow rate inappropriate in the gradient program, mixing problem (gradient or isocratic online

mixing), bubble in the tubing at any location, sticking or old or unchanged check valve solution, and poor mobile phase miscibility. Such problems can be resolved by degassing mobile phase, best with on-line vacuum degassing or helium sparging. Purge the pump. Actively draw liquid through the pump, for instance with a syringe at the outlet of the pump [55,56].

Additional causes of this pressure fluctuation include insufficient mixing of mobile phase solution and degraded solution of mobile phase and wrong reference wavelength selected solution.

Spikes

1. Spikes Due to electrical interferences

Spikes are electrical signals, are initiated by an external event. Spikes are typically not random, but for instance related to cyclic strong power consuming equipment as shown in Fig 6. Isolate the electrical supply to filter current fluctuations, so as to avoid spikes in the chromatogram due to this reason [31].

2. Lamp relay trying to fire a dead lamp

Detector-related problems include air bubbles in the tubing, and optical cell contamination or interferences. These usually produce spikes on the chromatograms or low sensitivity [31-58].

If not possible to resolve with in house personnel, the best option is to communicate a service engineer. These spikes could also be due to air bubbles in the detector cell, less likely with the new generation of inline vacuum degassing systems [50,58].

CONCLUSION

Hence, as far as pharmaceutical including overall departments, HPLC instrument is workforce for productivity or output for the pharmaceutical industry whether it is API industry or formulation plant. With the many advances in instrumentation and highly pure chemical components, but problems still arise usually due to grade of solvent for mobile phase combination or their improper mixing, previously retained compound, electricity fluctuations, dirt in the detector cell, or detector window. Without systematic approach identification of problem for troubleshooting, HPLC system is not possible. At the start of quantitative chromatographic analysis, first parameter of paramount importance is baseline, especially for measuring the area of any given peak. Baseline usually suffers from these errors, namely, high baseline drift, periodic baseline fluctuation, and spikes. Best option considering productivity or output will be to avoid generation of problems which can be achieved by scheduled maintenance activities by service engineers, use of high-quality HPLC grade chemicals and reagents, and finally, most important operating instrument under stated standard operating conditions. Mobile phase use should be used with proper care will sure generate proper generate without need of troubleshooting.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors mentioned certify that they have no affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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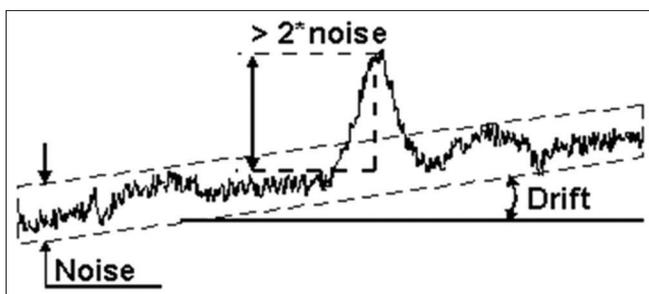


Fig. 3: Baselines, noise on the chromatogram

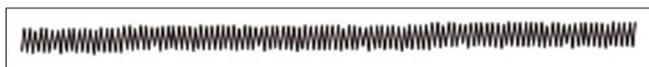


Fig. 4: Synchronous noise

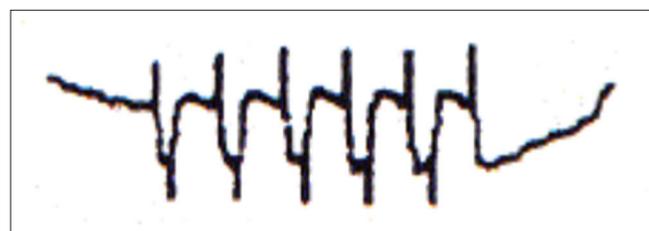


Fig. 5: Noise due to lamp failure [51]

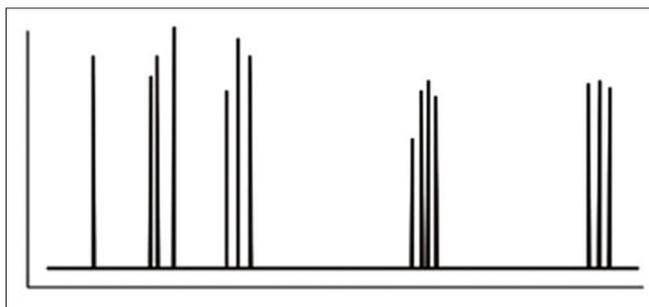


Fig. 6: Spike in chromatograms

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