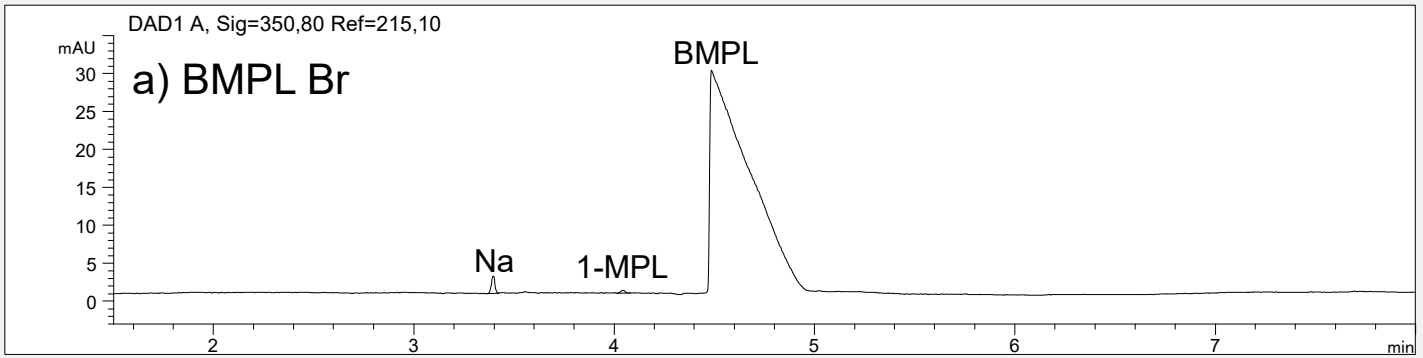
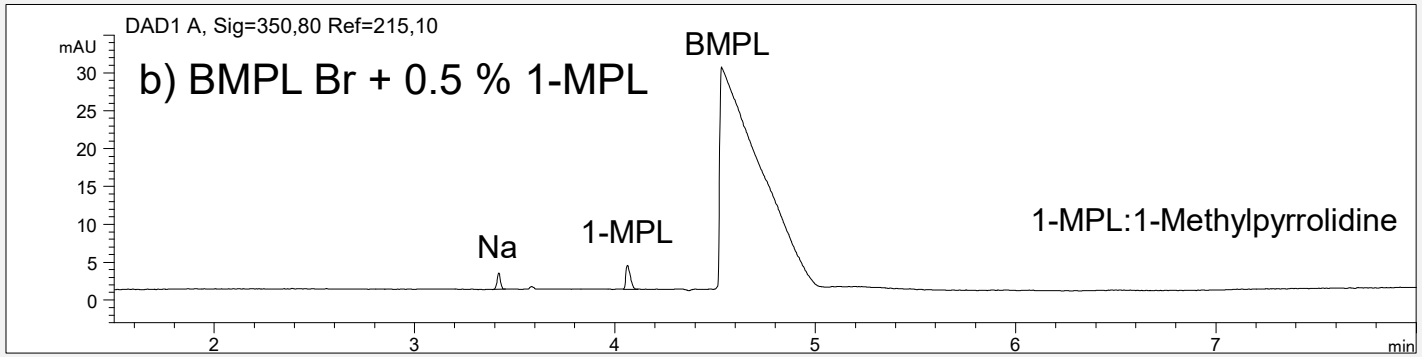
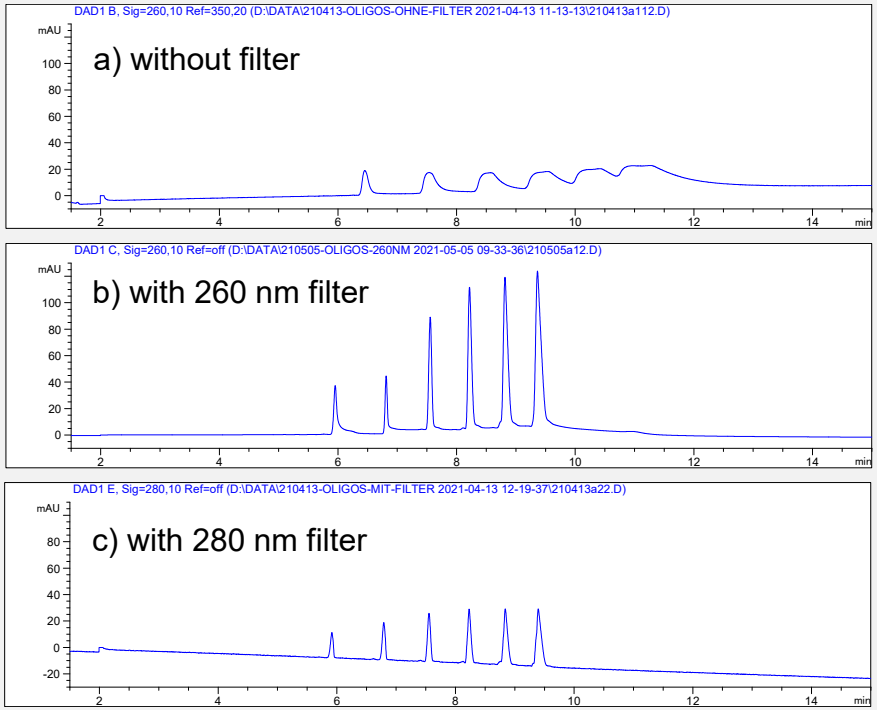
Quantification of the cationic impurities in the ionic liquid Butyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium bromide (BMPL Br)





- **Mode: CZE**
- **Electrolyte: Imidazole**
- **Capillary: 50 µm ID, 64 cm**
- **Separation: +30 kV, 25°C**
- **Injection: pressure 50 mbar, 15 sec**
- **Detection: indirect UV, 215 nm**

DNA Ladder Standard (Agilent 5190-9029)



In summary it can be said that the use of a DAD filter is necessary to obtain sharp peaks and good resolution. In principle, both filters are suitable for the application.

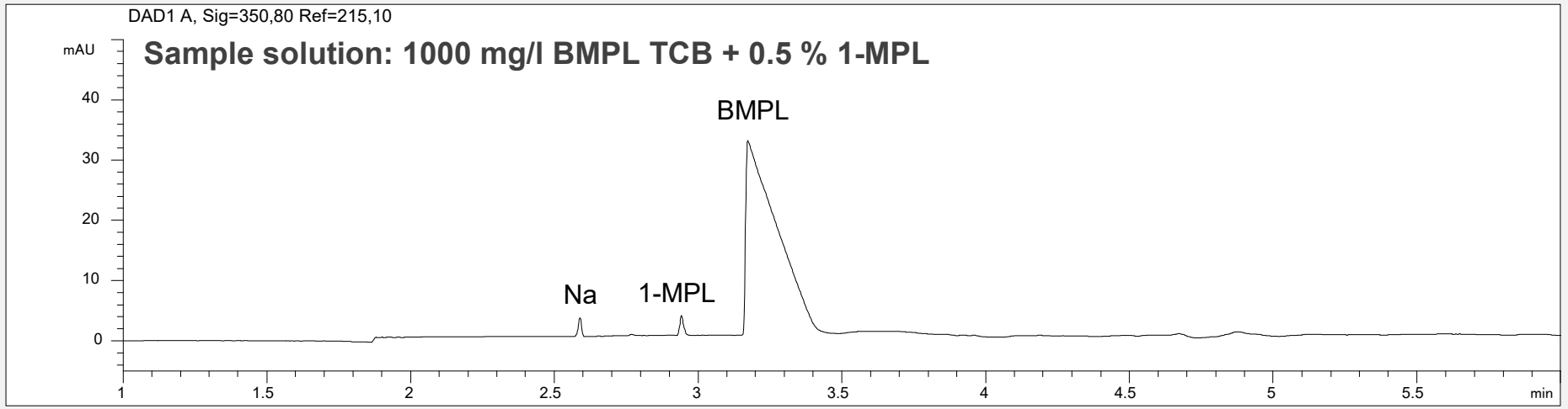
Sample Information:

Sequence Name	Molecular Weight [Da]	Amount [nmole]
15mer	4500.2	2

→NOTE:
In principle, the separation could be carried out without a filter. However, because of the poor peak resolution and reproducibility, this is not recommended. By using a 260 nm or 280 nm detector filter, good resolutions were achieved. Both filters are suitable in principle, but a better signal-to-noise ratio was achieved with the 260 nm filter.

- **Mode: CGE**
- **Electrolyte: BisTris, each 200 mM**
- **Gel: PEG 35000**
- **Capillary: 100 µm ID, 33 cm, PVA**
- **Injection: short end, electrokinetic, +10 kV, 5 s**
- **Detection: direct UV, 260 nm**
- **Detector filter: 260 nm, Agilent: G7100-62700**

Quantification of the cationic impurities in the ionic liquid Butyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium tetracyanoborate (BMPL TCB)



Abbreviations:

BMPL:	Butyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium
1-MPL:	1-Methylpyrrolidine
TCB:	Tetracyanoborate

- **Mode: CZE**
- **Electrolyte: Imidazole**
- **Capillary: 50 µm ID, 64 cm**
- **Separation: +30 kV, 25°C**
- **Injection: pressure 50 mbar, 15 sec**
- **Detection: indirect UV, 215 nm**