

GF2000 GS Series

Gravitational SPLITT



Preparative Particle Fractionation

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Introduction

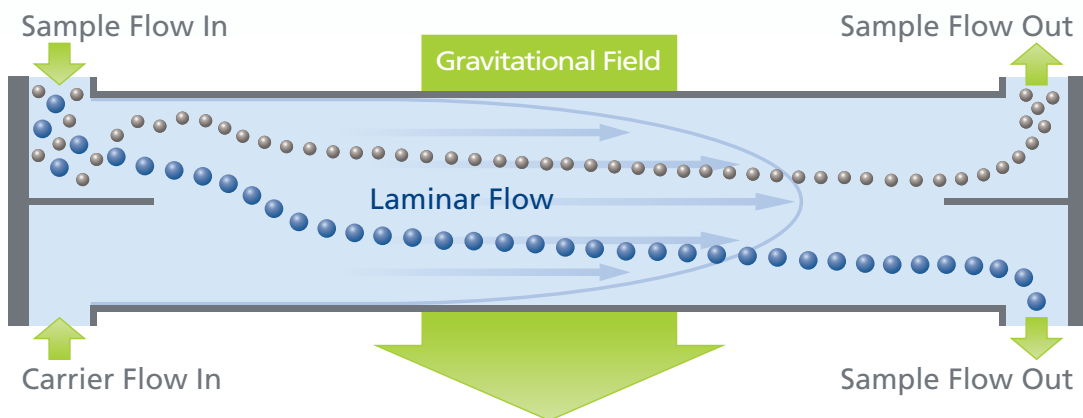
Split-flow thin-cell (SPLITT) fractionation is a relatively new class of separation methods, invented by Prof. J. C. Giddings at University of Utah. Gravitational SPLITT can be used to separate a diverse range of samples such as environmental (sediments, colloids), pharmaceutical/biotech (cell organelles, bioparticles, starch granules) and other samples as diamond powders, carbon black, silica etc. with a size from 100 μm down to about 1 μm (for laboratory use only).

Working Principle

SPLITT fractionation utilizes the well-controlled hydrodynamics found in thin cells and the simplicity and flexibility of an externally applied field. The high stability of flow leads to high resolution separations and reproducible results. Since a known field is applied, the separation is predictable and can be fine-tuned for individual samples. The field, typically gravitational in nature, is oriented in a direction perpendicular to the laminar flow of the carrier fluid through the cell. When the field is provided by the Earth's gravity, the overall cell design is a simple flow channel, whereas, when a centrifugal field is used, the channel design is more complex (see Centrifugal SPLITT).

The side view of the basic SPLITT process is shown below. Particles are introduced into the cell through the top inlet. Simultaneously, pure (particle-free) carrier solution is pumped into the cell through the bottom inlet. The flow rates are controlled so that an inlet splitting plane is formed at a position close to the top wall. The particles in the sample feedstream are compressed in a thin lamina between the top wall and this inlet splitting plane, and then migrate toward the bottom wall at different velocities depending on their size, mass or density. Particles with a higher lateral migration velocity cross the outlet splitting plane and are collected from the bottom outlet; the remainder exit from the top outlet. As a result each SPLITT operation separates particles into two fractions at a preset cut-off diameter.

In the Gravitational SPLITT system, this cut-off diameter can be easily controlled by adjusting pump settings - the inlet and outlet splitting planes are controlled by the relative inlet and outlet flow rates. Certain conditions, such as pH, ionic strength, etc., can be investigated easily by using the GF2000 system.



Why use Gravitational SPLITT ?

- SPLITT enables the user to perform continuous preparative particle separations from mg to g quantities.
- SPLITT is applicable for particles in the range of 1 - 100 μm .
- Innovative but simple technique based on hydrodynamic flow effects with no membranes involved thus eliminating membrane interactions and adsorption problems.
- Size cut-off for a given application can be selected flexible since it depends only on the inlet and outlet flow rates.
- Very fast and gentle particle separation, compatible with a broad range of suspension composition and aqueous solvents.
- Capability for rapid and flexible isolation of narrow size cuts and the high efficiency removal of oversized or undersized particles.

Specifications

- Channel Dimensions:
Length 20 cm, width 4 cm,
thickness 380 - 1150 μm
- Flow Rate Range (typical):
1 - 100 mL/min at back
pressure < 2.5 bar
- Particle Separation Range:
1 - 100 μm
- Pumps:
2 peristaltic pumps for sample
introduction and carrier feed flow
- PC Requirements:
Windows; min. 32 MB RAM
- Compatible Solvents:
Aqueous solvents only
- Sample Throughput (typical):
1 - 10 g/h; depending on
sample density; amounts
quoted are for samples with
density greater than 2.5
- Sample Concentration:
(typical): 1 % solids
- System Dimensions:
46.5 x 10.5 x 12.5 cm
- Weight:
6.8 kg

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