

Relationship between retention factor and carbon loading

| | | Retention factor | Carbon loading (%) | Specific surface area ^b (m ² /g) |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Sur | nShell C18, 2.6 μm | 10.4 | 7.3 | 125 |
| Co | mpany S C18, 2.7 μm | 9.7 | 8.0 | 133 |
| Co | mpany A C18 EC, 2.7 μm | 9.0 | 8.5 | 135 |
| Co | mpany W C18, 2.7 μm | 7.7 | 7.3 | 113 |
| Co | mpany T C18, 2.7 μm | 7.4 | 8.8 | 130 |
| Co | mpany P C18, 2.6 μm | 5.4 | 4.9 | 102 |

a. Retention factor of amylbenzene, mobile phase; methanol:water=75:25, 40 °C,
b. Measured using C18 materials sintered at 600 degree Celsius for 8 hours.

Both Sunniest end-capping and Silanol Activity Control

Despite not having the highest Carbon Loading (%) the Chromanik SunShell 2.6um column had the highest Retention Factor. The SunShell C18 was the most retentive as a result of the Silanol Activity Control Technology.