

Fig. 1 Original 3D printer

## Highlights

- Office Chromatography (OC) aims at combining all steps of miniaturized planar chromatography in a single device [1, 2].
- A self-mounted, open-source 3D printer (Fig. 1) was modified to explore the OC concept.
  - A slurry doser was designed for printing of silica gel layers [3].
  - The implemented fully controlled inkjet application of samples and mobile phases solved previous limitations [4].
- A single software dedicated to analysts was developed to control all steps.
- The 3D printing environment is suited for rapid and cost-effective prototyping of compact laboratory equipment.
- All designs and software were released open-source to encourage reuse and improvement [3, 5, 6].

## Printing of the layer unlimited in its shape

### Hardware

Design and printing

- of slurry doser (Fig. 2)
- Configuration of the Marlin firmware
- Z level correction for plate to needle distance
- Heated stage for drying

### Workflow

- Slurry recipe: 0.88 g SiO<sub>2</sub> + 0.12 g CaSO<sub>4</sub> + 3 g H<sub>2</sub>O
- Slurry kept under agitation until printing
- Separation of a mixture
- of dyes with toluene in twin-through chamber



Fig. 2 Slurry doser

### Results

- ✓ Novel patterns possible (Fig. 3)
- ✓ 40 tracks on channeled plate (Fig. 4)
- ✓ Spray application on self-printed HPTLC adsorbent (Fig. 5)
- ✓ 670 Euro investment costs
- ✓ 0.04-0.25 Euro depending on layer pattern

### Future work

- ✓ Dedicated mechanical body
- ✓ Smaller needle diameter for UTLC
- ✓ Polymer binder for robust layers
- ✓ Quantitative studies
- ✓ SEM images of printed UTLC layers
- ✓ Contactless inkjet printing



Fig. 3 No pattern limitation!

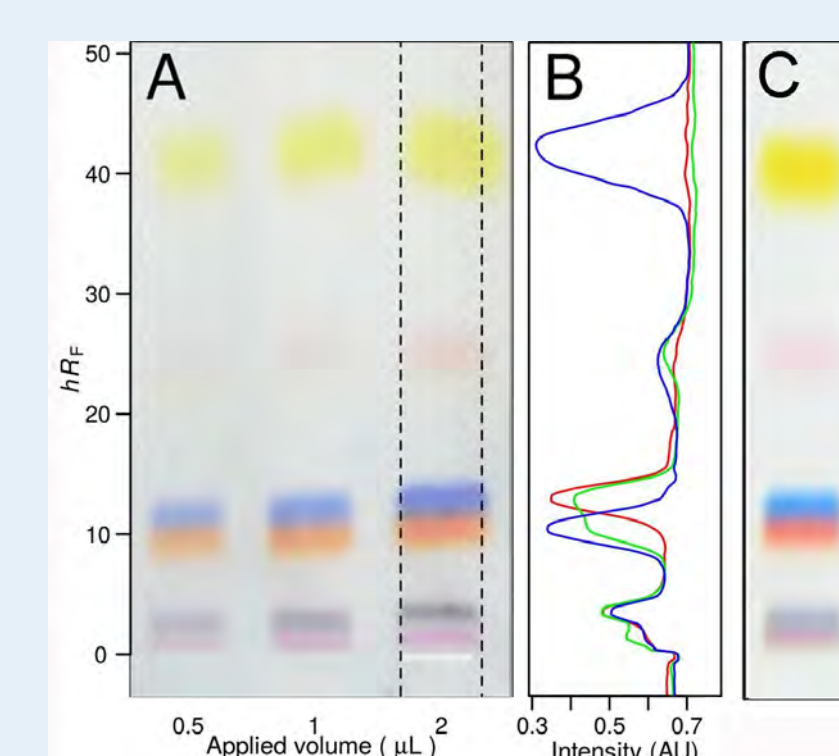


Fig. 5 Chromatograms obtained from (A) 3D printed HPTLC plate (B: respective video densitogram of the dashed track) versus (C) commercially available HPTLC plate.

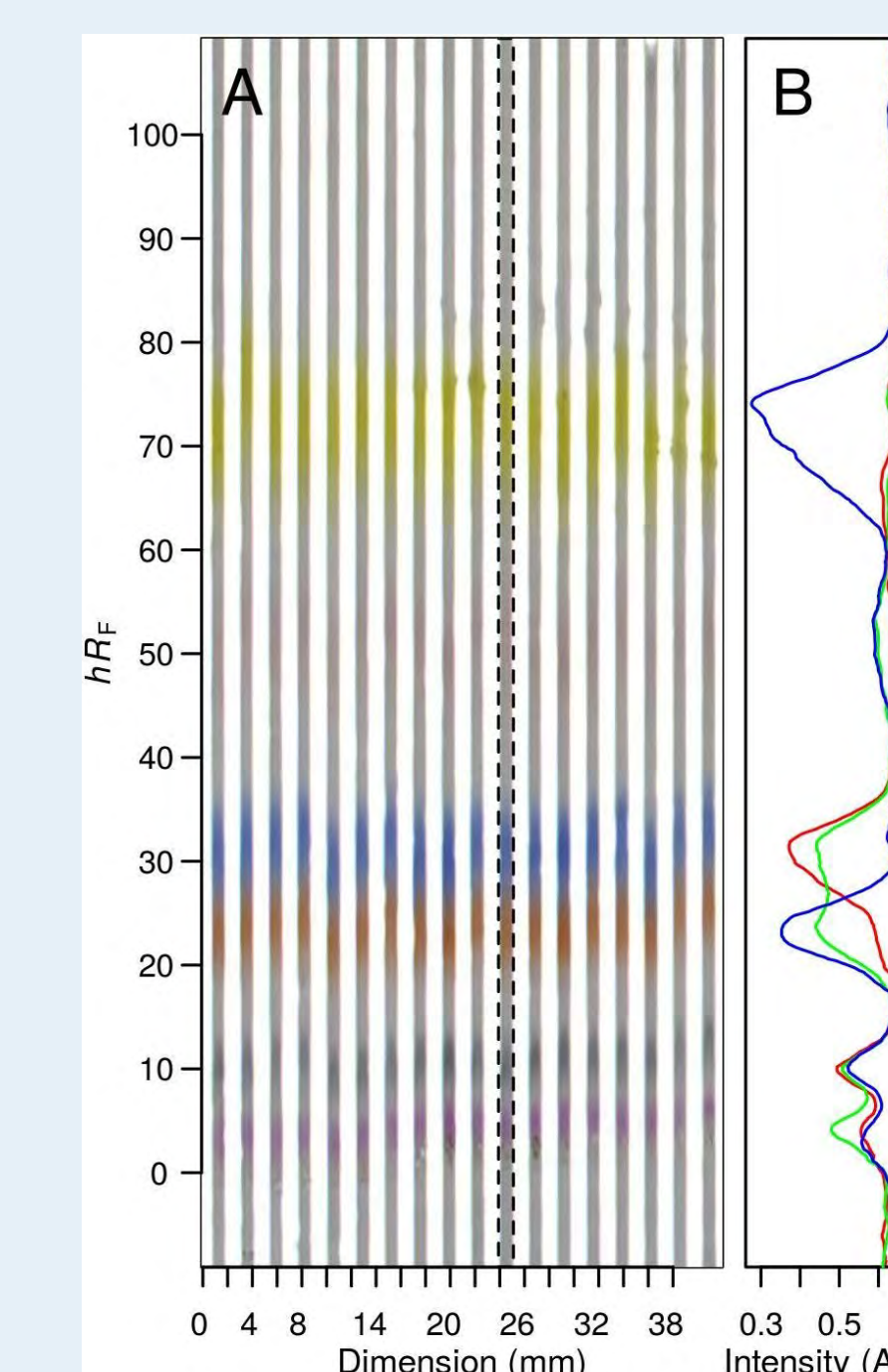


Fig. 4 Chromatograms of the channeled pattern (A) and videodensitogram (B, marked track, in ascending  $h_{Rf}$ : Oracet Violet 2R, Solvent Blue 22, Sudan Red G, Solvent Blue 35, Oracet Red G and Dimethyl Yellow)

## Inkjet printing of samples and mobile phase

### Hardware

- Integration of the open-source InkShield board
- Design and printing of cartridge holder (Fig. 6) and elution chamber (Fig. 7)
- Modification of the M700 GCODE in Marlin
- Preparation of HP C6602 cartridges

### Workflow

- Dissolution of dyes in aqueous and hydro-methanolic solutions
- Separation of dyes on normal phase in horizontal chamber
- Separation of dyes on RP-18 W with printed mobile phase



Fig. 6 Sample application via cartridge and holder

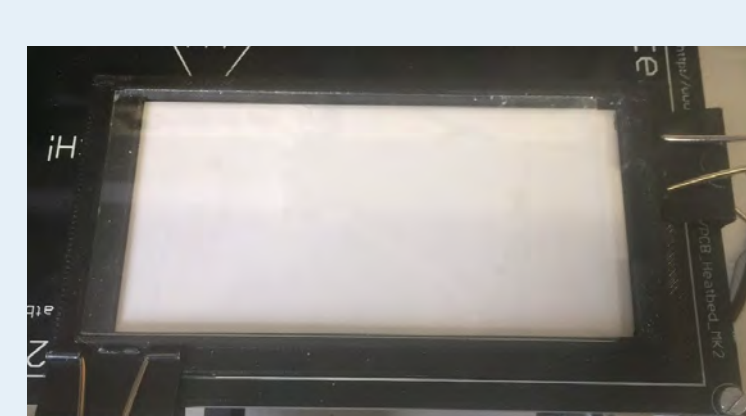


Fig. 7 Miniaturized chamber for horizontal development

### Results

- ✓ Inkjet application comparable to spray-on application (Fig. 8)
- ✓ Printing of hydro-methanolic mobile phase possible (Fig. 9)
- ✓ Full control highly valuable
- ✓ Resolution of 96 dpi
- ✓ Application in the nL-range

### Future work

- ✓ Dedicated mechanical body (Fig. 10)
- ✓ Further solvent systems
- ✓ Other user cases
- ✓ Fragile layers (printed and UTLC)
- ✓ Derivatization
- ✓ Incubation chamber for bioassay

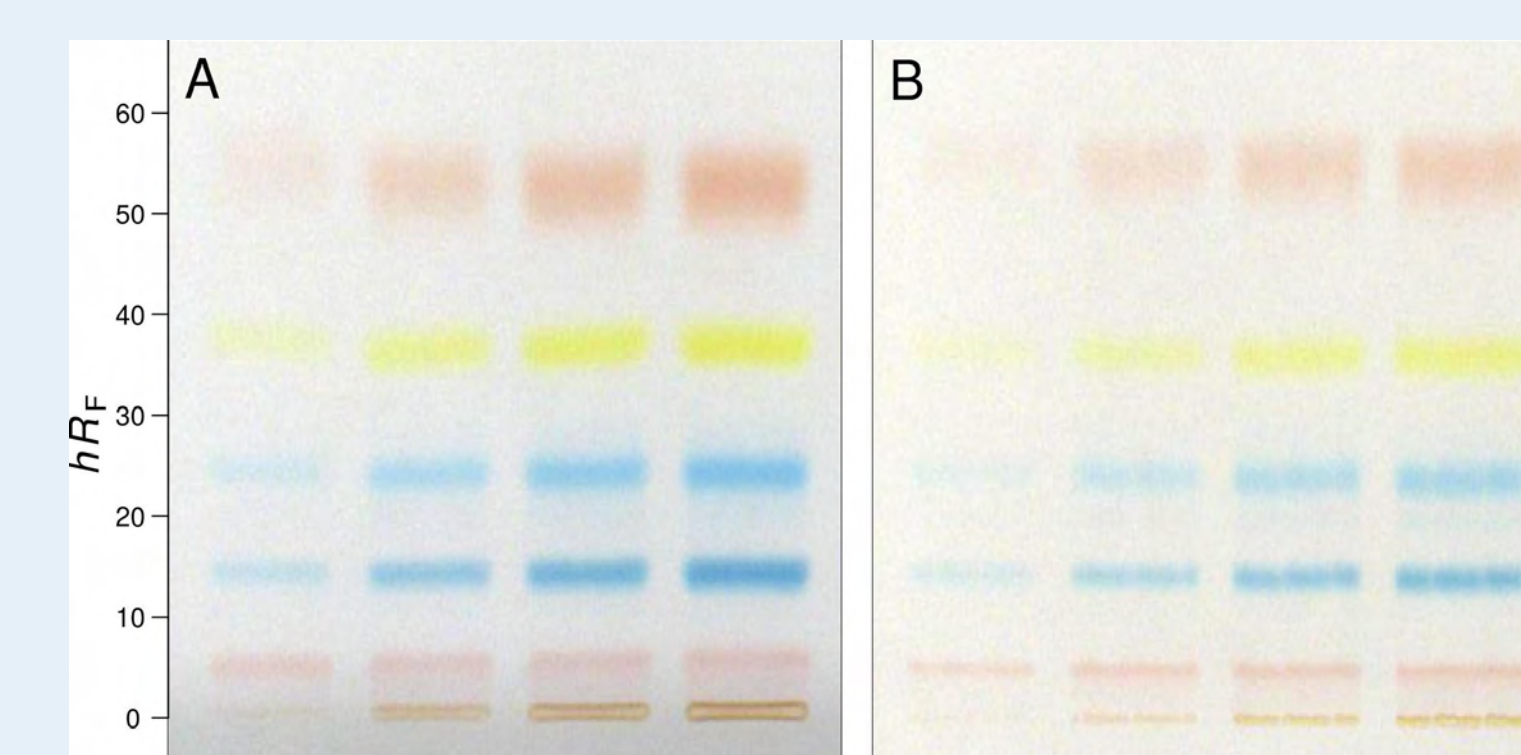


Fig. 8 Comparison of (A) spray-on application and (B) printing of a dye mixture (in ascending  $h_{Rf}$ : E126, E142, E131, E105 and E122) separated on HPTLC plate silica gel 60 with EtOAc - MeOH - H<sub>2</sub>O - AcOH, 65:23:11:1 [7]

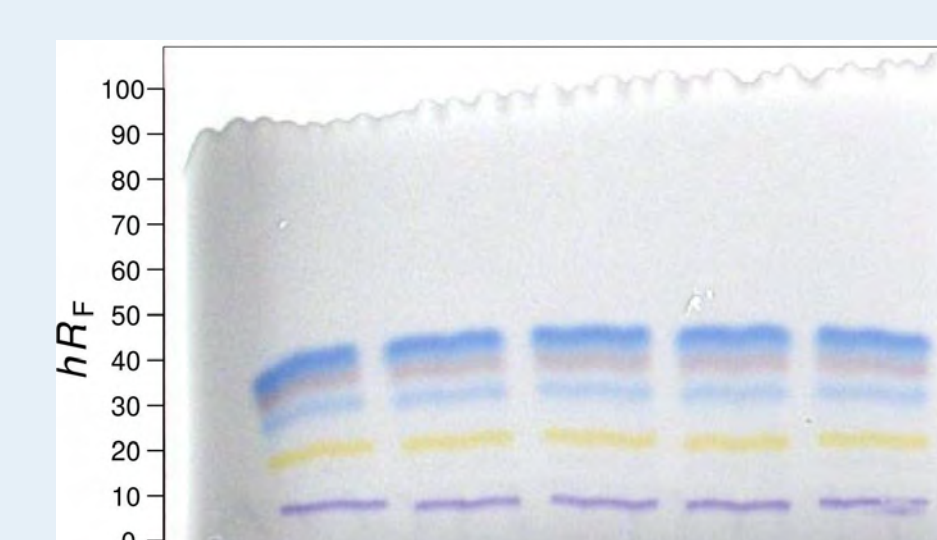


Fig. 9 Printing of both dye mixture (in ascending  $h_{Rf}$ : E151, E110, E132, E124 and E132) and mobile phase (MeOH - 5% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 3:4 [8]) on HPTLC plate RP-18 W

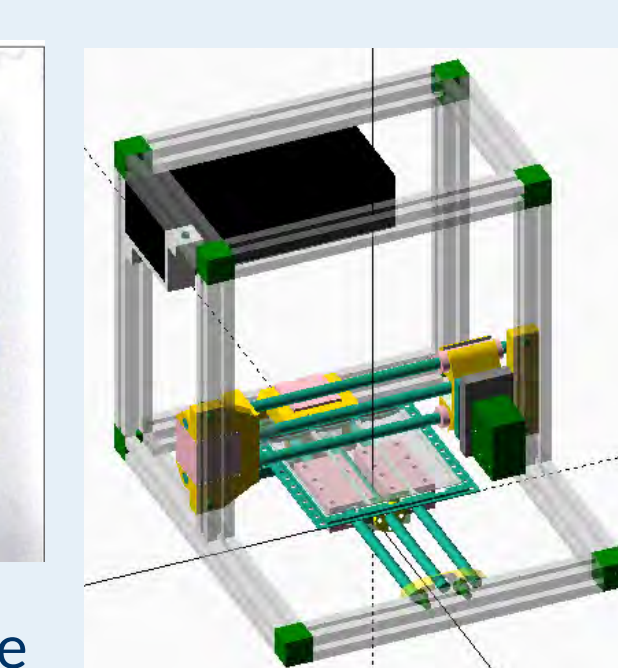


Fig. 10 Computer assisted design of a potential OC prototype

