

Applied Gas Chromatography Operations and Troubleshooting Training Course

6 – 10 September 2027
London

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Overview

Applied Gas Chromatography Operations and Troubleshooting Training Course is a one-week advanced course for analytical chemists, laboratory analysts, technicians, instrument specialists, and laboratory supervisors who leave with a Gas Chromatography Method and Troubleshooting File. Participants connect gas chromatography operations, representative sampling, separation settings, chromatographic method calibration, natural gas composition analysis, GC data integrity, and gas chromatography troubleshooting. The course uses diagnostic records and controlled method decisions to improve result reliability. Agile Leaders Training Center presents applied gas chromatography practice.

Who Should Attend

- Laboratory functions responsible for gas and volatile-liquid sample analysis
- Quality-control functions responsible for calibration, result review, and method performance
- Technical functions responsible for GC operation, maintenance, and fault response
- Process-support functions responsible for refinery, gas-processing, and petrochemical data
- Supervisory functions responsible for laboratory reliability and data integrity

The course assumes participants already follow laboratory procedures and interpret basic chromatograms, and it leaves out HPLC operation, instrument board repair, and formal method-approval authority.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that depend on traceable gas-phase separation and measurement.

- Oil and gas production, processing, and transmission laboratories
- Refining, petrochemical, and chemical manufacturing
- Environmental monitoring and industrial hygiene laboratories
- Quality control and analytical development
- Instrument engineering and laboratory maintenance

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply representative sampling and sample-conditioning controls
- Compare injectors, carrier gases, columns, and detectors
- Build calibration and quantitative-analysis records
- Analyze retention, resolution, baseline, and peak behavior
- Diagnose leaks, contamination, carryover, and performance drift
- Evaluate maintenance, uncertainty, safety, and data integrity

Course Agenda

Day 1: Control Samples and Flow Paths

- Representative Gas Sampling and Conditioning Checklist
- Sample Container, Transfer Line, and Loop Selection Matrix
- Carrier Gas Purity and Pressure-Control Record
- Leak Testing and Flow-Path Integrity Method
- GC Safety Hazard and Control Register

Day 2: Configure Separation and Detection

- Split, Splitless, Gas-Valve, and Headspace Injection Map
- Packed and Capillary Column Selection Matrix
- Stationary-Phase Polarity and Selectivity Guide
- Isothermal and Temperature-Program Design Sheet
- FID, TCD, and Detector Selection Framework

Day 3: Calibrate and Quantify Results

- Reference Standard and Calibration-Gas Control Log
- External, Internal, and Area-Normalization Calibration Method
- Retention-Time Identification and Peak Assignment Table
- Response Factor and Quantitative Calculation Sheet
- Method Performance, Uncertainty, and Traceability Record

Day 4: Diagnose and Maintain GC Performance

- Baseline Noise, Drift, and Contamination Decision Tree
- Retention Shift and Resolution-Loss Diagnostic Matrix
- Peak Tailing, Fronting, and Broadening Fault Guide
- Carryover, Ghost Peak, and Detector Response Checklist
- Preventive Maintenance and Return-to-Service Plan

Day 5: Practice GC Reliability

- Suggested Exercise: Verify Sampling and Flow-Path Controls
- Suggested Exercise: Select Column, Program, and Detector Settings
- Suggested Exercise: Calculate Calibration and Sample Results
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose a Chromatogram Fault Set
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Gas Chromatography Method and Troubleshooting File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to convert chromatograms, instrument observations, and quality records into controlled analytical decisions.

- Suggested activity: assess a gas-sampling route for condensation, contamination, leakage, and representativeness.
- Suggested activity: select an injector, column, temperature program, and detector for a defined analyte mixture.
- Suggested activity: build a calibration record and test quantitative results for traceability and uncertainty.
- Suggested activity: isolate baseline, retention, peak-shape, carryover, and response faults from evidence.

FAQs

Who suits applied gas chromatography training, and what does it assume?

Applied gas chromatography training suits analytical, quality-control, instrument, process-support, and laboratory-supervision functions. It assumes participants already use laboratory procedures and interpret basic chromatograms.

How does gas chromatography training differ from HPLC training?

Gas chromatography training focuses on volatile analytes moved by a carrier gas through GC columns and detected with gas-phase instrumentation. HPLC training focuses on liquid mobile phases, pumps, solvent systems, and liquid-chromatography hardware.

How should gas chromatography troubleshooting begin?

Gas chromatography troubleshooting should begin by defining the symptom, reviewing recent changes, checking gases and flow paths, testing for leaks, examining blanks and standards, and isolating one variable at a time.

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What supports reliable natural gas composition analysis by GC?

Reliable natural gas composition analysis depends on representative sampling, controlled pressure and temperature, suitable columns and detectors, traceable calibration gases, correct peak identification, documented calculations, and performance checks.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Gas Chromatography Method and Troubleshooting File linking sample controls, instrument settings, calibration, calculations, diagnostics, maintenance, and data-quality evidence. It changes disconnected operating notes into one traceable analytical record. The file supports method review, fault response, result approval, and reliability planning.