- Chromatography (from Greek ghroma "color" and graphein "to write") jathe collective term for a set of laboratory techniques for the separation of mixtige.
- The mixture is dissolved in a fluid called Mobile phase, which carries it through a structure holding another material called the Stationary phase.
- The various constituents of the mixture travel at different speeds, causing them to separate.

CHROMATOGRAPHY

- Chromatography usually consist of thobile phase and stationary phase.
 The Mobile phasemeters to the mixtures of substances to be separced dissolved in a liquid or gas.
 Stationary phase This phase is always composed of a
- "solid" phase or "a layer of a liquid adsorbed on the surface a solid support".
- Interaction between the mobile phase and stationary phase results in the separation of the compounds from the mixture.

PRNCPLE

- Eluent- Fluid entering colorate solvent that carries the analyte
 Eluatericobile phase teaving the column
 Stationary phase. Investore

 - Immobilized on the support particles or on the inner wall of the column tubing e.g Silica layer - Thin Layer Chromatography

Chromatography terms



Retention Factors Notesale.co.uk • The retention factor of sub f, is the ratio of the restance factor the center of the spot for a given mixture component to the distance traveled by the mobile phase, also known as the solvent front.

- Retention factor :
- Distance travelled by a Solute $R_{f} =$ Distance travelled by a Solvent