

## **CHROMATOGRAPHY—Definition,Principle,types and applications**

Dr Anita Kumari  
Dept. Of Zoology  
L.S.College, Muz.

Chromatography is based on the principle where molecules in mixture applied onto the surface or into the solid, and fluid stationary phase (stable phase) is separating from each other while moving with the aid of a mobile phase.

- The factors effective on this separation process include molecular characteristics related to adsorption (liquid-solid), partition (liquid-solid), and affinity or differences among their molecular weights.
- Because of these differences, some components of the mixture stay longer in the stationary phase, and they move slowly in the chromatography system, while others pass rapidly into the mobile phase, and leave the system faster.

Three components thus form the basis of the chromatography technique.

1. **Stationary phase:** This phase is always composed of a "solid" phase or "a layer of a liquid adsorbed on the surface solid support".
2. **Mobile phase:** This phase is always composed of "liquid" or a "gaseous component."
3. **Separated molecules**

The type of interaction between the stationary phase, mobile phase, and substances contained in the mixture is the basic component effective on the separation of molecules from each other.

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### **Principle of Chromatography**

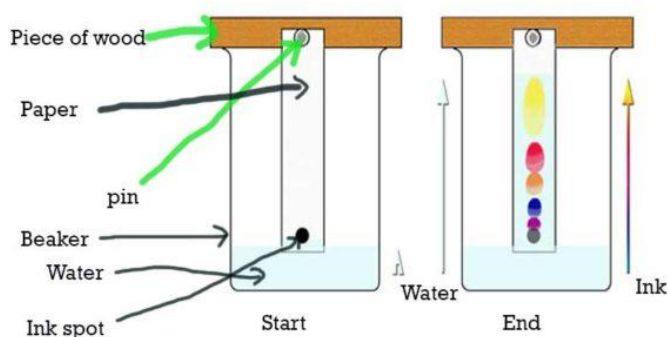
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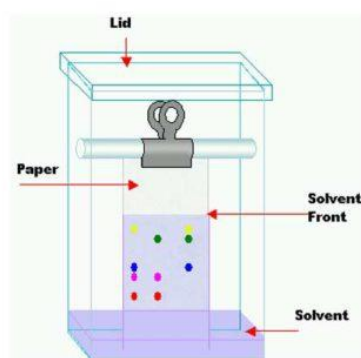
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Chromatography Diagram by chemistryfunda.com



Simple chromatography



Paper chromatography