

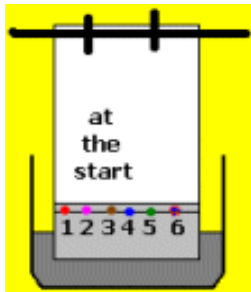


CHROMATOGRAPHY

- ◉ A separating technique used to separate colours of a mixture

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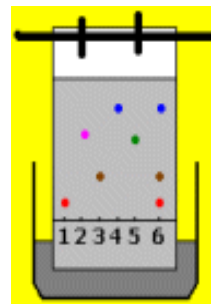
HOW IT'S DONE!



- ◉ Coloured substances to be analysed are placed on a baseline.
- ◉ The chromatography paper is placed in the solvent (*which is below the level of the baseline*)

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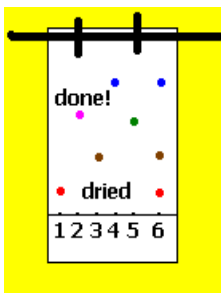
HOW IT'S DONE!



- ◉ The pigments move up as the solvent rises up the paper.
- ◉ The pigments move up according to **solubility** and **adhesion**

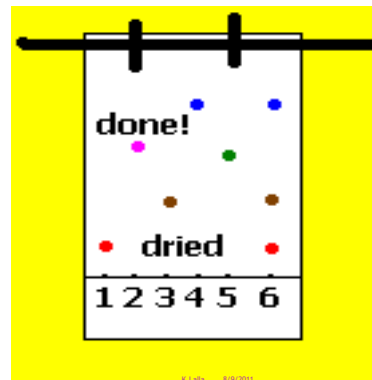
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HOW IT'S DONE!



- ◉ The paper is called a **CHROMATOGRAM**.

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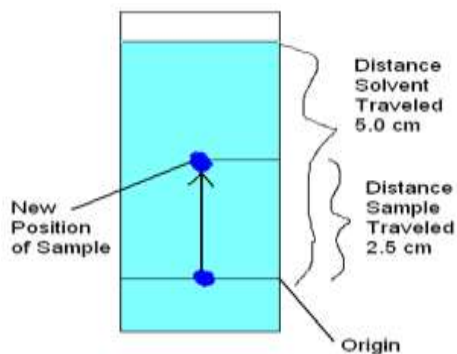
SO WHAT DO WE DO WITH THESE RESULTS???

- The rate at which a solvent carries an individual component is measured in terms of the component's R_f (rate of flow/ retention factor).

- Each individual spot in a chromatogram has its own R_f

$$R_f = \frac{\text{(Distance of pigment from origin to center of spot)}}{\text{(Distance moved by solvent from origin to solvent front)}}$$

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