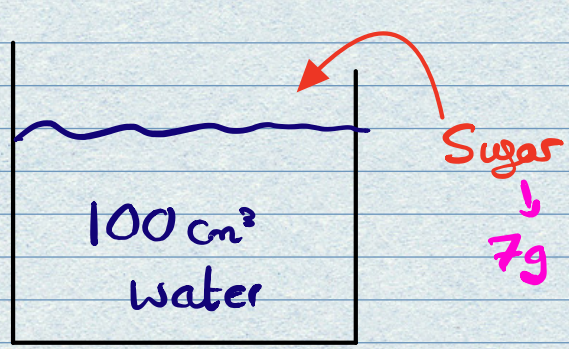
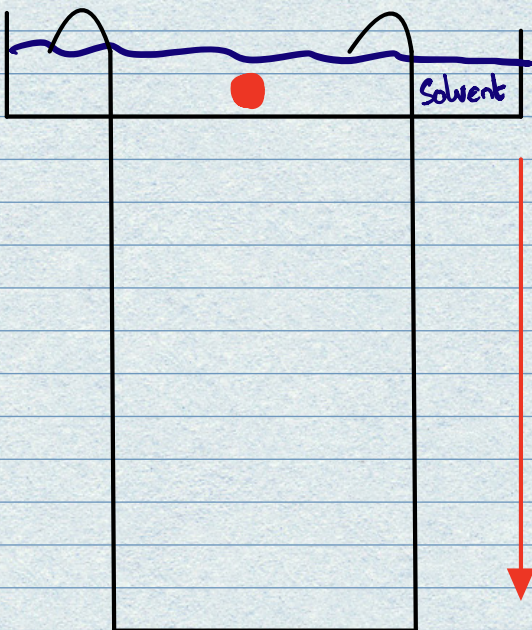
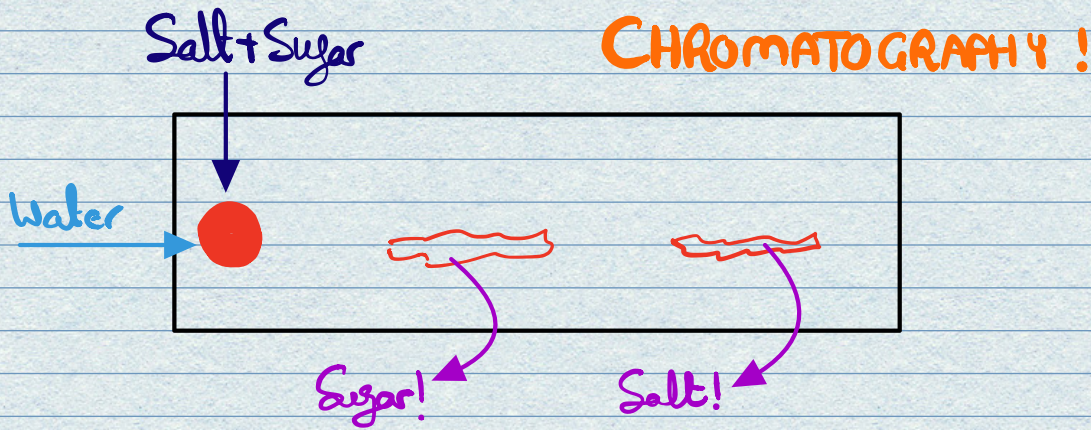


Saturated!

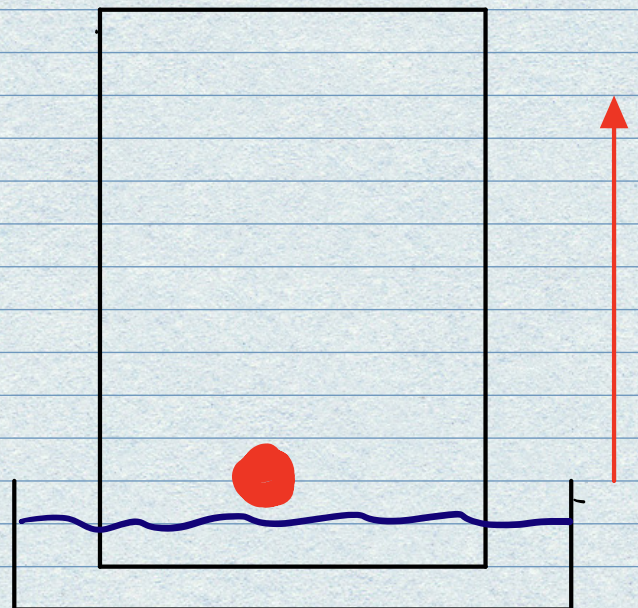


Saturated!

★) different solutes have different solubilities in Solvents!

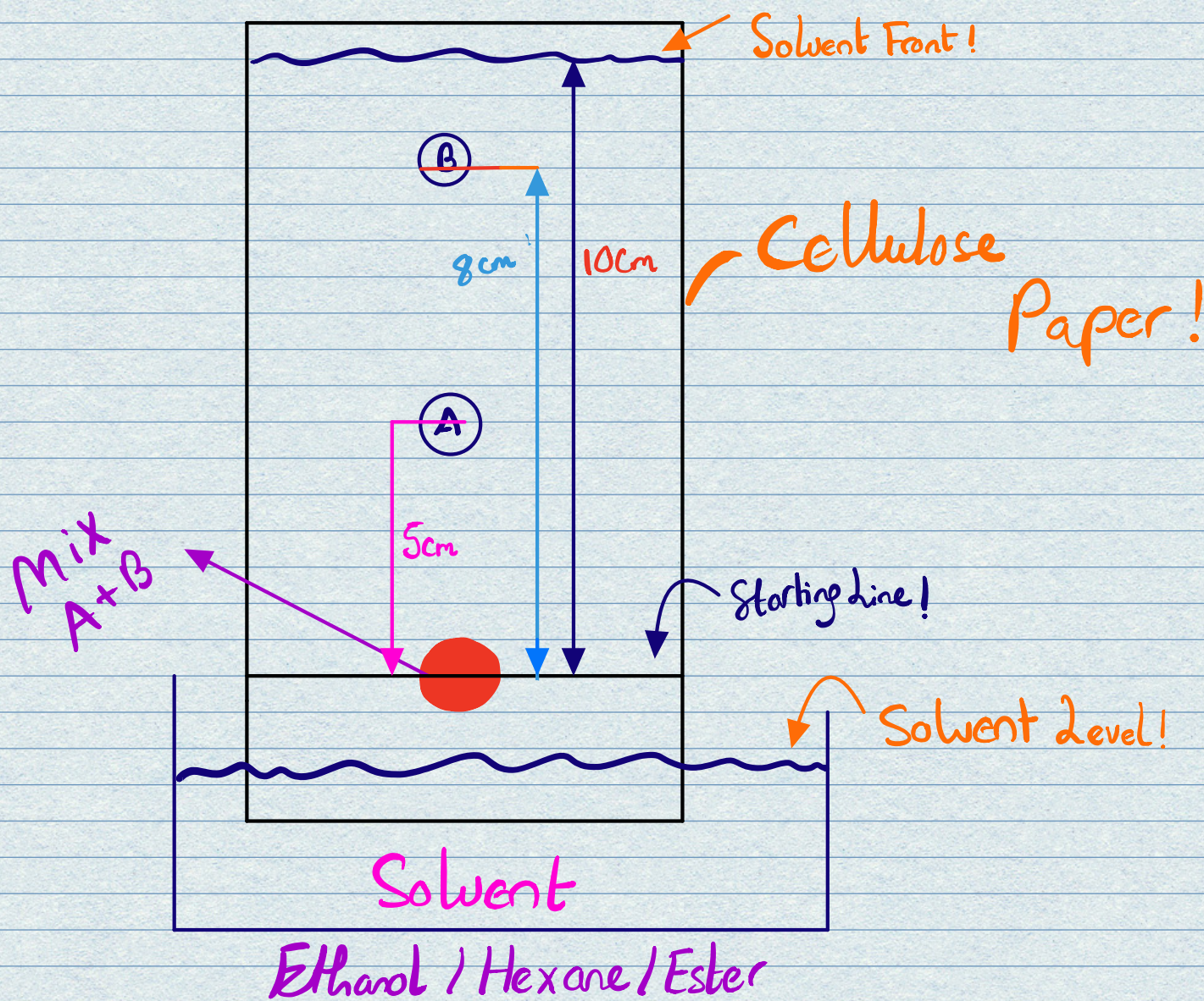


Descending!
Better Faster!



Ascending!

≈ Paper Chromatography ≈



R_f = Retention factor

$R_f = \frac{\text{Distance travelled by component}}{\text{Distance travelled by solvent}}$

$$R_f(B) = \frac{8}{10} = 0.80$$

more soluble!

✓ 2 D.P

✓ No units

$$R_f(A) = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$

✓ Never greater than one!

Locating Agents are used to make invisible components visible!

e.g.: Ninhydrin

- Mixture spot should not touch the solvent otherwise mixture will dissolve in solvent
- Starting line must be drawn with pencil because ink also consists of different components / dyes
- A separation technique in which components of mixture are separated because of different interaction with solvent is called **CHROMATOGRAPHY** ♡
- Chromatography is used to separate mixture of amino acids and impurities found in food