

Edited by R. Kellner, J.-M. Mermet,
M. Otto, M. Valcárcel, H. M. Widmer

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21 Chromatography

Chapter Outlook

Chromatography is a separation technique, which is used for the separation of complex mixtures into their individual components and for determining quantitatively the amounts of those components. In this chapter, the basic principles for the separation of substances by partitioning them between a stationary and a mobile phase are covered. The most important chromatographic methods are gas chromatography (GC), high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and thin-layer chromatography (TLC). The basic principles of these techniques, as well as the instrumental aspects, are described. In addition, some of the newer methods, such as supercritical fluid chromatography, capillary electrophoresis, field flow fractionation, and multi-dimensional chromatographic techniques are presented.

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