

## Cromatografía de reparto

Se basa en que, si dos fases están en contacto y una contiene un soluto, éste se distribuirá entre las dos fases, con un coeficiente de partición, que es la relación entre las concentraciones del soluto en las dos fases una vez alcanzado el equilibrio

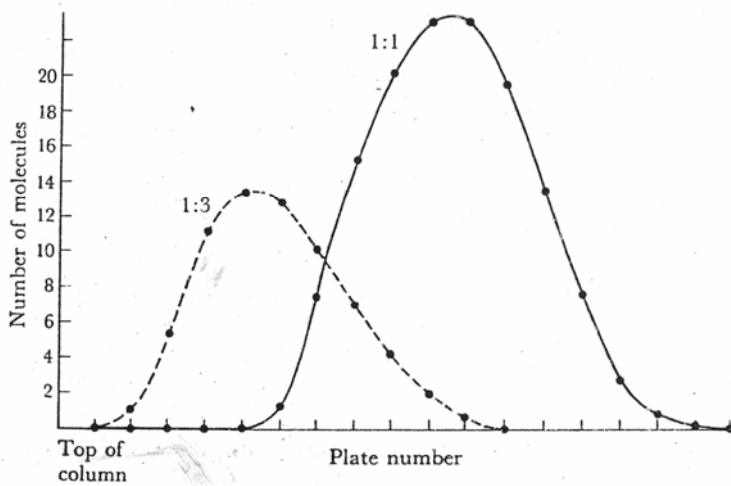
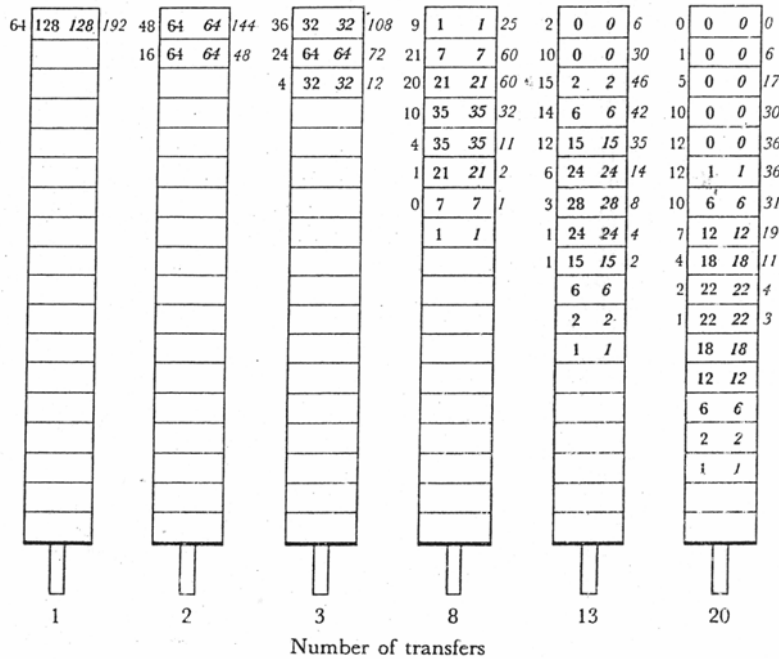


Figure 8-1

Principle of operation of a column in which separation is based on partition. The column has arbitrarily been divided into eighteen theoretical plates. Five hundred twelve molecules are loaded onto the column. Two hundred fifty-six of these (bold type) distribute equally between mobile phase (roman type) and stationary phase (italic); they are the 1:1 class. The 1:3 class (light type) distribute so that 25% are in the mobile phase and 75% in the stationary phase. A transfer means that all molecules in the mobile phase advance to the next plate. Following each transfer the number of molecules of each class redistributes according to the 1:1 or 1:3 rule. The graph shows the distribution of each after twenty transfers. Note that the 1:3 class moves more slowly through the column.