GLOSSARY

- **Analyte:** The analyte is the substance to be separated during chromatography. It is also normally what is needed from mixture.
- **Analytical Chromatography:** It is used to determine the existence and possibly also the concentration of the analyte(s) in the samples.
- **Bonded phase:** It refers to stationary phase that is covalently bonded to the support particles or to inside wall of column tubing
- **Chromatogram:** A chromatogram is the visual output of the chromatograph. In the case of an optimal separation, different peaks or patterns on the chromatogram correspond to different components of the separated mixture.
- **Chromatograph:** A chromatograph is equipment that enables a sophisticated separation e.g., gas chromatographic or liquid chromatographic separation.
- **Chromatography:** It is physical method of separation that distributes components to separate between two phases, one stationary phase, the other (the mobile phase) moving in a definite direction.
- Eluate: Refers to the mobile phase leaving the column
- **Eluent:** Refers to the solvent that carries the analyte
- **Eluotropic series:** it refers to the list of solvents ranked according to their eluting power.
- **Immobilized phase**: it is stationary phase that is immobilized on the support particles, on the inner wall of the column tubing.
- **Mobile phase:** the mobile phase consists of the sample being separated/analyzed and the solvent that moves the sample through the column.
- **Preparative chromatography:** It refers to purify sufficient quantities of a substance for further use, rather than analysis.
- Retention time: It is the characteristic time taken by particular analyte

to pass through the system (from the column inlet to the detector) under the set conditions.

- **Sample:** It is the matter analysed in chromatography. It may consist of a single component or it may be a mixture of components. When the samples is treated in the course of an analysis, this phase or phases containing the analyte of interest is/ are referred to as the sample where as everything out of interest separated from the sample before or in the course of the analysis is referred to as waste.
- **Stationary phase:** The stationary phase is the substance fixed in place for the chromatography procedure. Examples include silica layer in thin layer chromatography.
- **Detector:** The detector refers to the instruments used for qualitative and quantitative detection of analysis after separation.

