

gas-solid chromatography

Comprises all gas chromatographic methods in which the stationary phase is an active solid (e.g. charcoal, molecular sieves). Separation is achieved by adsorption of the components of a sample. In gas chromatography the distinction between gas-liquid and gas-solid may be obscure because liquids are used to modify solid stationary phases, and because the solid supports for liquid stationary phases affect the chromatographic process. For classification by the phases used, the term relating to the predominant effect should be chosen.

Source:

Orange Book, p. 93