## Peak Resolution (R<sub>1/2</sub>)

The definition of this term is identical to that given in 9.2.3.10.:

$$R_{1/2} = \frac{V_{\rm R1} - V_{\rm R2}}{(w_{\rm b1} + w_{\rm b2})/2}$$

Here  $V_{\text{Rl}}$  and  $V_{\text{R2}}$  represent the peaks corresponding to compounds with molecular masses  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  respectively; by definition  $M_2 > M_1$ . In exclusion chromatography, larger molecules are eluted first, therefore,  $V_{\text{Rl}} > V_{\text{R2}}$ .

Because of the addition of a new term, the *Specific Resolution*, the symbol  $R_{1/2}$  is suggested for peak resolution in exclusion chromatography.

### **Specific Resolution** $(R_{sp})$

Peak resolution also considering the molecular masses of the two test compounds:

$$R_{\rm sp} = \frac{V_{\rm R1} - V_{\rm R2}}{(w_{\rm b1} + w_{\rm b2}) / 2} \frac{1}{\log(M_2 / M_1)}$$

The test compounds used for the determination of the specific resolution should have a narrow molecular-mass distribution (the ratio of the mass-average and number-average molecular masses should be equal to or less than about 1.1) and differ by a factor of about 10 in their molecular masses.

*Note*: In some nomenclatures, the symbol  $R_s$  is used for the specific resolution. Due to the possibility of confusing it with the general resolution term (see *Peak Resolution*), the symbol  $R_{sp}$  is suggested here.

### Plate Number and Plate Height (N, H)

The definitions of these terms are identical to those given in 9.2.3.10.

### Effective Plate Number and Effective Plate Height (N<sub>eff</sub>, H<sub>eff</sub>)

The definitions of these terms are identical to those given in 9.2.3.10., except that the *Retention Volume of an Unretained Compound* ( $V_0$ ) is used in the calculations:

$$N_{\rm eff} = 16 \left[ \frac{V_{\rm R} - V_{\rm o}}{w_{\rm b}} \right]^2 = 5.545 \left[ \frac{(V_{\rm R} - V_{\rm o})}{w_{\rm h}} \right]^2$$
$$N_{\rm eff} = 16 \left[ \frac{t_{\rm R} - t_{\rm o}}{w_{\rm b}} \right]^2 = 5.545 \left[ \frac{(t_{\rm R} - t_{\rm o})}{w_{\rm h}} \right]^2$$

 $H_{\rm eff} = L/N_{\rm eff}$ 

# **Reduced Plate Height** (*h*)

The definition of this term is identical to that given in 9.2.3.10.