Displacement Versus Elution Chromatography

	Elution	Displacement
Component Loading	Usually within linear portion of binding curve (isotherm), i.e., very few sites on the stationary phase occupied	*Always* within non-linear range of isotherm, i.e., approaching stationary phase saturation
Separation mechanism	Interactions of individual analytes with stationary phase	Competition of analytes for stationary phase binding
Dynamic range of analysis	Limited, due to loading conditions imposed by linear constraints and peak broadening at higher loading	Theoretically wider, because the high loading capacity and concentration enhancement of minor components

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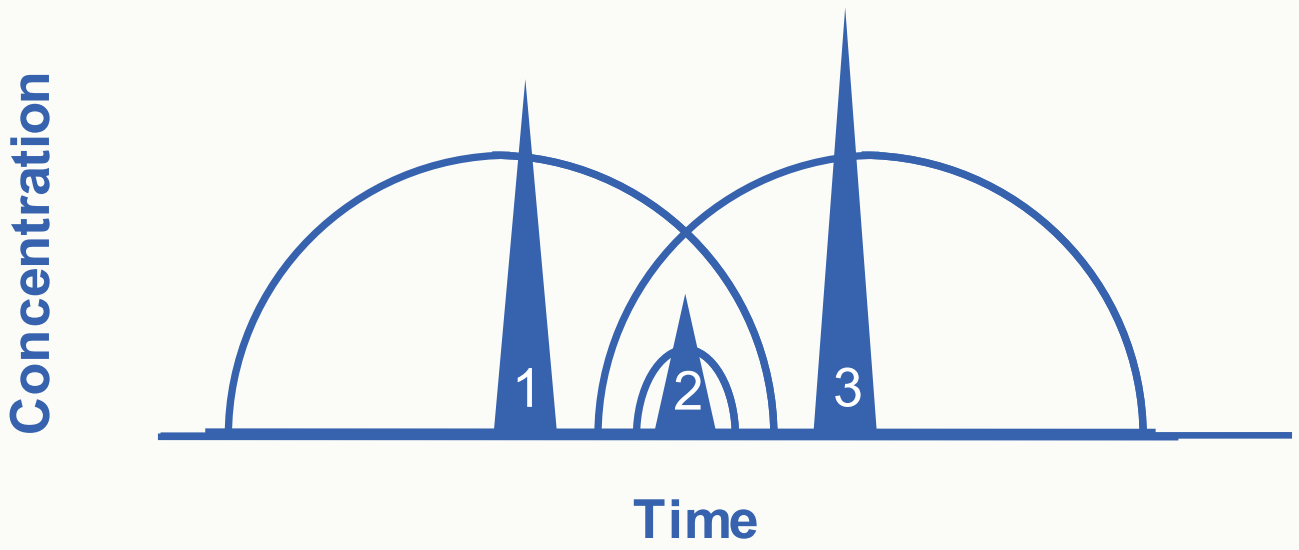

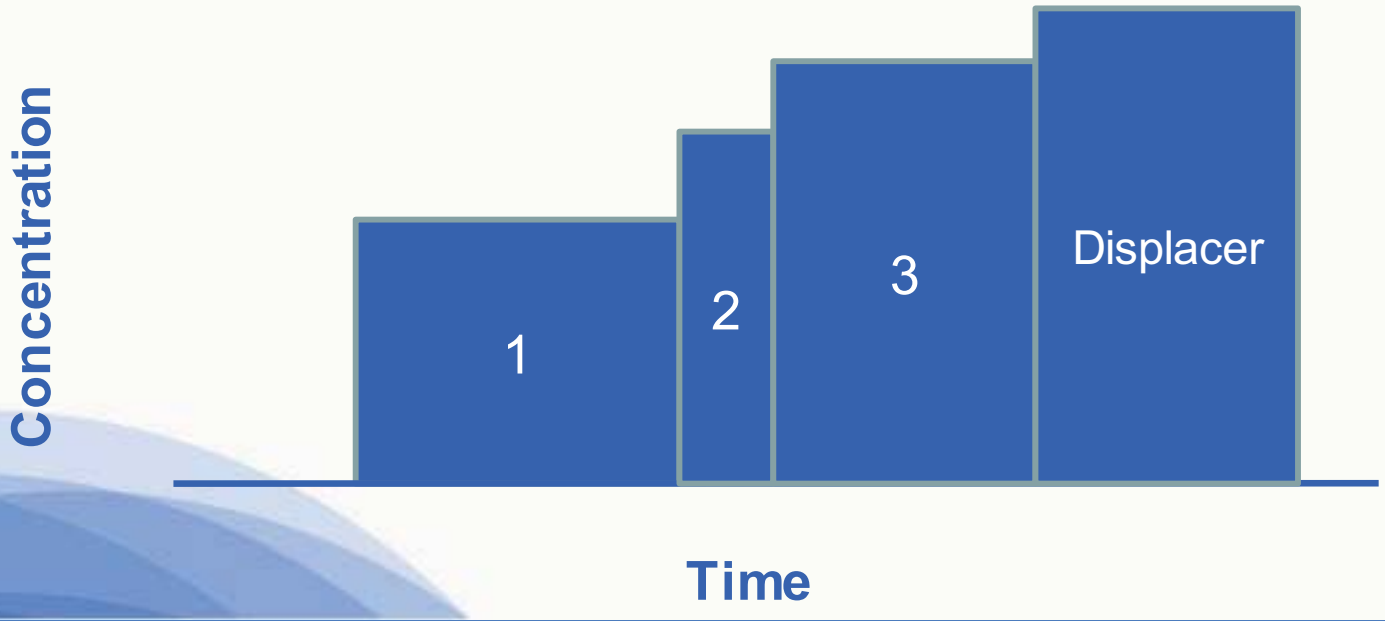

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