Colour Plate 3

Plate 3 Chromatography  Archer Martin (b.1910), British chemist and Nobel Laureate. Martin studied at Cambridge, gaining his doctorate in 1938 before performing research on vitamins. He later joined the staff of the Wool Industries Research Association where he met R.L.M Synge. Whilst looking into the problem of separating complex mixtures of amino acids, Martin and Synge developed partition Chromatography. By 1944, Martin had advanced the technique to combine both partition and absorption methods – and discovered paper Chromatography. This powerful analytical method won Martin and Synge the 1952 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Photographed in 1993. (With permission from Nick Sinclair / Science Photo Library.)