

### laws of distribution (in precipitation)

During the formation of a mixed crystal from a solution containing two components 'A' and 'B', the latter may be distributed according to the equation

$$K_{A,B} = b(a_0 - a)/a(b_0 - b).$$

In this homogeneous distribution,  $a_0$  and  $b_0$  are the respective concentrations in the solution before crystallization and  $a$  and  $b$  are the respective concentrations in the solution after crystallization.  $K_{A,B}$  is usually called the separation factor. The term homogeneous distribution coefficient is not recommended.

Alternatively the distribution of the micro-component may follow the equation of Doerner and Hoskins

$$\ln(a_0/a) = \lambda \ln(b_0/b)$$

(logarithmic distribution) where  $\lambda$  is usually called the logarithmic distribution coefficient, the meaning of the other symbols remaining the same. Exactly homogeneous or logarithmic distributions are extreme cases and very seldom encountered.

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