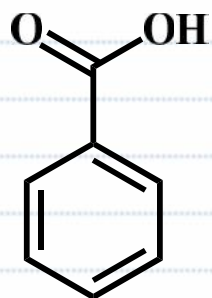
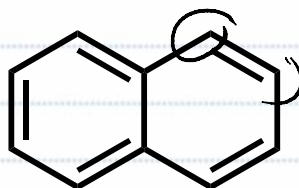


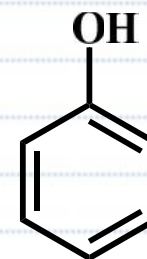
Extraction – Isolation of Three Organic compounds



An Organic Acid



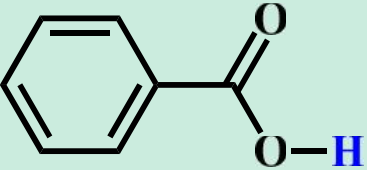
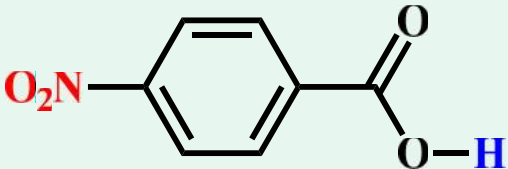
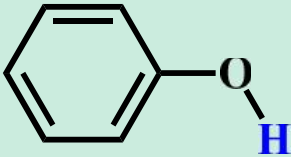
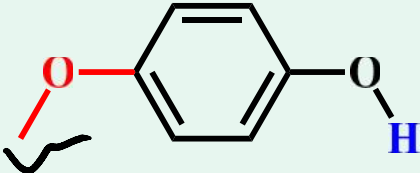
A Neutral Compound



A Phenol - but still an acid

Extraction – A Crash Course Review on Acid/Base

The lower the pKa of a particular proton, the *more acidic*.

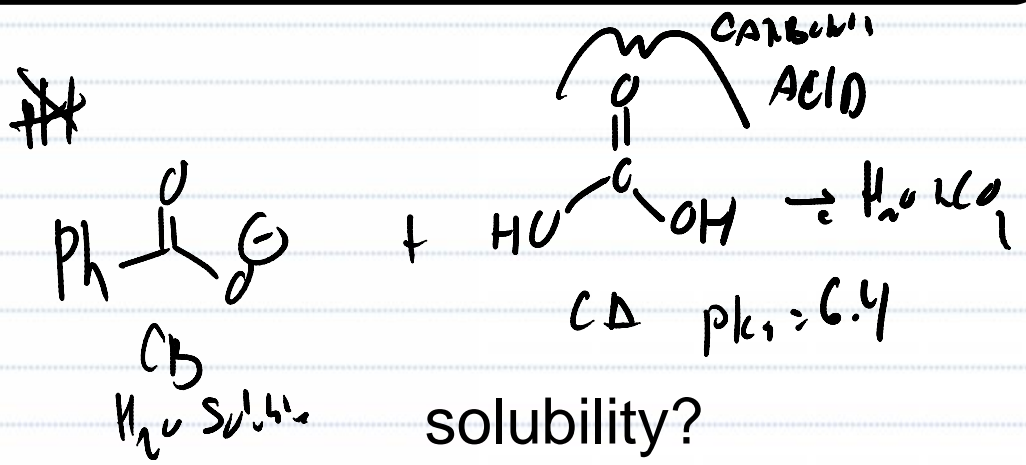
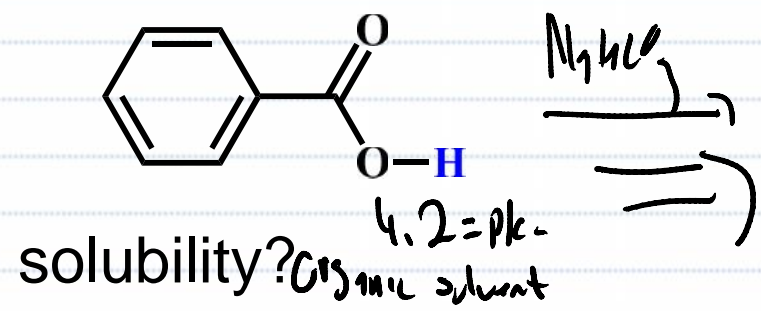
Molecule	pKa of Blue Proton
	4.2
	3.41
	9.9
	10.2

Note – the pKa's are affected by the groups red for reasons you will get to in 266.

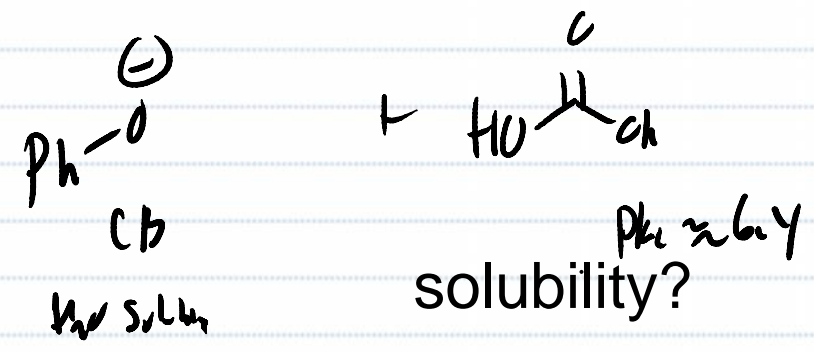
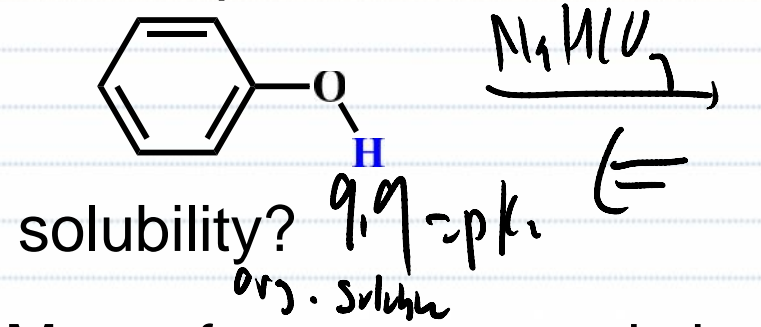
Extraction – A Crash Course Review on Acid/Base

Recall – acid/base equilibria will always favor the side with the **ACID** or **CONJ ACID** that has the **HIGHER** pKa!

Example -



Example -



Most of our compounds have both polar and non-polar character.

However, the **Grease (non-polar)** outweighs the polar



Extraction – The Technique(s)

Our organic solvent: CH_2Cl_2

Fairly immiscible (insoluble) with water, actually, it is 3.5% (by volume) miscibility with water. Drying agent anybody?



Dissolve unknown
in TBME



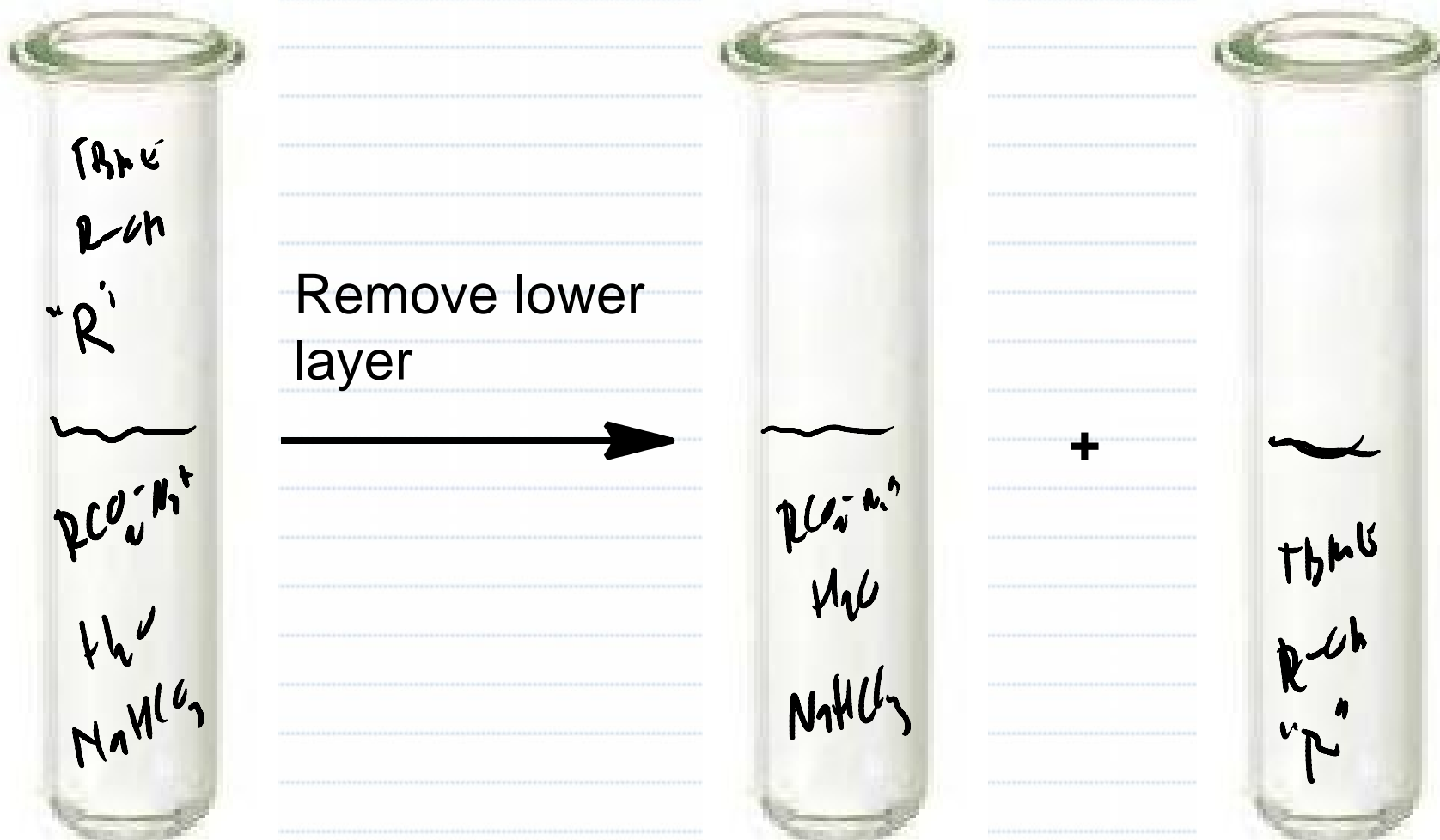
1. Add sat'd, aq NaHCO_3
2. Agitate
3. Let layers separate



What happens?

Which layer is which?

Extraction – The Technique(s)



Lower layer is more easily removed via Pasteur pipet.

Extraction – The Technique(s)



Add HCl
→

What happens?



↳ precipitated

Extraction – The Technique(s)

Things to Watch out for and note:

- Confusion! Label tubes!
- Know your layers
- Effective time management
- Quantitative transfer