

**ODSTRANJEVANJE MOTENJ (INTERFERENC)  
v analizni kemiji**

- MASKIRANJE
- SEPARIRANJE (LOČEVANJE)

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**MASKIRANJE**

MASKIRNI REAGENT NE SME VPLIVATI NA  
LASTNOSTI ANALITA

Primer:

- F<sup>-</sup> lahko uporabimo kot maskirni reagent pri jodometričnem določevanju Cu v rudah
- F<sup>-</sup> preprečuje reakcijo Fe(III) z jodidnim ionom (Nastanek stabilnih kompleksov)

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**SEPARIRANJA V ANALIZNI KEMIJI**

Agregatno stanje	Oblika snovi, ki jo ločujemo	TEHNIKA
TRDNO	Delci	Ločitev pod mikroskopom
		Sejanje
		Magnetno separiranje
		Flotacija
	Komponente	Selektivno raztapljanje
		Sublimacija
		Pilinska ekstrakcija (kovine)
KAZIŠORNE	Delci	Filtriranje
		Centrifugiranje
	Topljenec	Flotacija
		Obarjanje
		Elektrodepozicija
		Absorpcija
		ionska izmenjava
		Dializa
		Elektroforesa
		Volatilizacija
Zincovanje		
PLINI	Delci	Filtriranje
		Impaktiranje
		Sedimentacija
		Centrifugiranje
	Komponente	Absorpcija
		Adsorpcija
		Selektivna precipitacija
		Kondenziranje

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**LOČEVANJE / SEPARIRANJE**

PORAZDELITEV KOMPONENT MED DVEMA FAZAMA

TEKOČE-TEKOČE  
DISTRIBUCIJSKO (PORAZDELITVENO) RAZMERJE

TRDNO-TEKOČE/ TEKOČE TRDNO

Topnostni produkt  
Elektrokemijski potenciali  
Porazdelitev

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**SEPARIRANJE:**

ENOSTOPNEJSKO

VEČSTOPENJSKO

KONTINUIRNO

Primer:  
Enostopenjsko ločevanje

Ločitev  $\text{Cl}^-$  od nekaterih anionov ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_4^-$ ) z obarjanjem ( $\text{Ag}^+$ )

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**OBARJANJE**

Razlika v topnosti med analitom in ostalimi komponentami

- Vpliv koncentracije  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  (pH)
- Hidroksidi
- Hidratizirani oksidi
- Koncentrirane kisline
- Pufni sistemi
- Alkalne raztopine

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## Ločevanje z obarjanjem

REAGENT	OBORINA	RAZTOPINA
HNO <sub>3</sub> (konc)	Oksidi W(VI), Ta(V), Nb(V), Sn(IV), Sb(VI)	Večina kovin
NH <sub>3</sub> /NH <sub>4</sub> Cl	Fe(III), Cr(III), Al(III)	Alkalije, Zalkalije, Mn(II), Cu(II), Zn(II), Ni(II), Co(II)
HOAc/NH <sub>4</sub> OAc	Fe(III), Cr(III), Al(III)	Divalentni ioni
NaOH/Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Fe(III), redke zemlje, Divalentni ioni	Zn(II), Al(III), Cr(VI), V(V), U(VI)

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## LOČEVANJE Z OBARJANJEM

## PROBLEMI:

- Prenasičenjje
- Nastanek koloidov
- Izgube (adsorpcija, filtriranje...)

## REŠITEV:

- Uporaba kolektorjev
- npr. Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>

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## Sulfidne separacije

Formula sulfida	K <sub>sp</sub>	Barva sulfida
Ag <sub>2</sub> S	1.10 <sup>-50</sup>	Črna
PbS	4.10 <sup>-28</sup>	Črna
Hg <sub>2</sub> S	1.10 <sup>-55</sup>	Črna
HgS	1.10 <sup>-50</sup>	Črna
CuS	1.10 <sup>-36</sup>	Črna
Bi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	1.10 <sup>-70</sup>	Rjavočrna
As <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>	4.10 <sup>-29</sup>	Rumena
SnS <sub>2</sub>	3.10 <sup>-58</sup>	Oranžna
SnS	1.10 <sup>-28</sup>	Rjavočrna
PbS <sub>2</sub>		Črna
Ga <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>		Bela
MnS <sub>2</sub>		Rdečerjava
CdS	6.10 <sup>-27</sup>	Rumena
ZnS	1.10 <sup>-20</sup>	Bela
CeS	5.10 <sup>-22</sup> -6.10 <sup>-23</sup>	Črna
NiS	1.10 <sup>-21</sup> -7.10 <sup>-20</sup>	Črna
MnS	8.10 <sup>-14</sup>	Rosa
FeS	5.10 <sup>-23</sup>	Črna
UO <sub>2</sub> S		Rjava
V <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub>		Rjava

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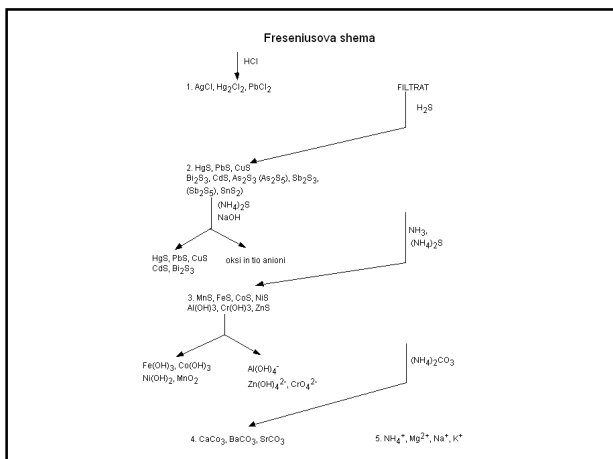
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**FRESENIUS, 1. SKUPINA**

$\text{AgCl, Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2, \text{PbCl}_2$

Reakcije:

$$\text{AgCl} + 2 \text{NH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+ + \text{Cl}^-$$

$$\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2 \text{NH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{Cl}^- + \text{Hg}(\text{NH}_2)\text{Cl} + \text{Hg}$$

$$\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+ + \text{Cl}^- + 2\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 2\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{AgCl}$$


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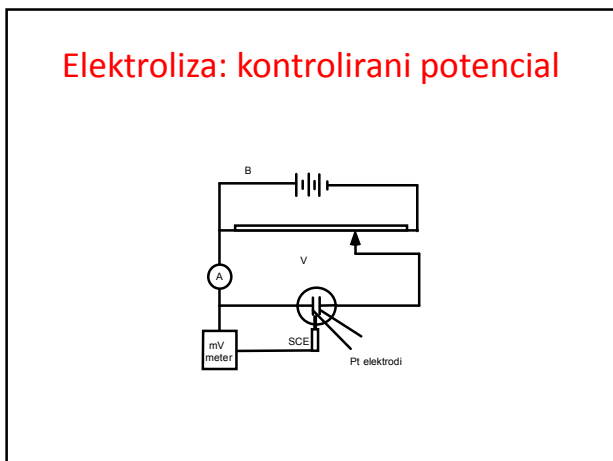
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## SOVENTNE EKSTRAKCIJE

GIBBS-ovo fazno pravilo:

$$P+F = C+2$$

P..... število faz  
 F..... število prostostnih stopenj  
 C..... število komponent

Primer:

2 topili (ki se ne mešata)  
 1 topljenec

$$F=1!$$

Koncentraciji topljenca sta v obeh fazah konstantni!

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## SOVENTNE EKSTRAKCIJE

Ravnotežje:  $\mu_{org} = \mu$

$$\mu^0_{org} + RT \log c_{org} + RT \log \gamma_{org} = \mu^0 + RT \log c + RT \log \gamma$$

## DISTRIBUCIJSKO/PORAZDELITVENO RAZMERJE

$$D = \frac{c_{org}}{c} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_{org}} e^{\frac{\mu^0_{org} - \mu}{RT}}$$

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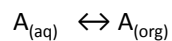
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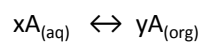
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## PORAZDELITVENI (DISTRIBUCIJSKI) KOEFICIENT



$$K_d = \frac{[A_{(org)}]}{[A_{(aq)}]} \quad \text{aktivnosti}$$



$$K_d = \frac{[A_{(org)}]^y}{[A_{(aq)}]^x}$$

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PORAZDELITVENO (DISTRIBUCIJSKO) RAZMERJE

$$D = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}}$$

c.... koncentracije

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Zveza med  $K_d$  in  $D$ ;  
primer šibke kisline

šibka kislina - HA;  $K_a$

$$C_{(aq)} = [HA_{(aq)}] + [A^-_{(aq)}]$$

$$C_{(org)} = [HA_{(org)}] \quad (\text{ni disociacije!})$$

$$D = \frac{[HA_{(org)}]}{[HA_{(aq)}] + [A^-_{(aq)}]} = \frac{[HA_{(org)}]}{[HA_{(aq)}] + \frac{[HA_{(aq)}]}{K_a} \frac{1}{[H_3O^+]}} = \frac{[HA_{(org)}]}{[HA_{(aq)}] \left(1 + \frac{1}{K_a [H_3O^+]}\right)}$$

$$D = \frac{K_a [H_3O^+]}{K_a + [H_3O^+]} = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}}$$

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Večkratne ekstrakcije

$a_0$  mmolov šibke kisline (HA) ekstrahiramo iz  $V_{(aq)}$  ml vodne faze v  $V_{(org)}$  ml organskega topila pri pH 2!

1. Ekstrakcija:

V vodni fazi ostane  $a_1$  mmolov HA

$$c_{aq} = \frac{a_1}{V_{aq}}$$

Koncentracija v organski fazi:

$$c_{org} = \frac{a_0 - a_1}{V_{org}}$$

$$D = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}} = \frac{\frac{(a_0 - a_1)}{V_{org}}}{\frac{a_1}{V_{aq}}}$$

$$a_1 = \left( \frac{V_{aq}}{V_{org}D + V_{aq}} \right) a_0$$

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### Večkratne ekstrakcije

2. ekstrakcija

$$a_2 = \left( \frac{V_{aq}}{V_{org}D + V_{aq}} \right) a_1$$

$$a_2 = \left( \frac{V_{aq}}{V_{org}D + V_{aq}} \right)^2 a_0$$

n ekstrakcij:

$$a_n = (c_{aq})_n \cdot V_{aq}$$

$$a_0 = (c_{aq})_0 \cdot V_{aq}$$

$$c_{(aq)n} = \left( \frac{V_{(aq)}}{V_{(org)}D + V_{(aq)}} \right)^n \cdot (c_{(aq)})_0$$

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Primer:

$$K_d=100$$

$$V_{aq}=100 \text{ mL}$$

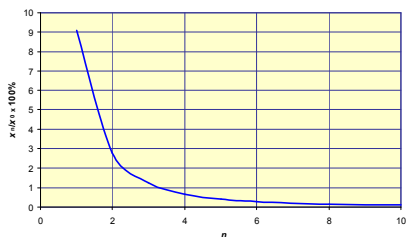
$$V_{org1}=10 \text{ mL}, n_1=1$$

$$V_{org2}= 5 \text{ mL}, n_2=2$$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_0} (1) = 0.091 \text{ (or 9.1\%)}$$

$$\frac{x_n}{x_0} (2) = 0.028 \text{ (or 2.8\%)}$$

Optimalno število stopenj  $n$ : 5-6




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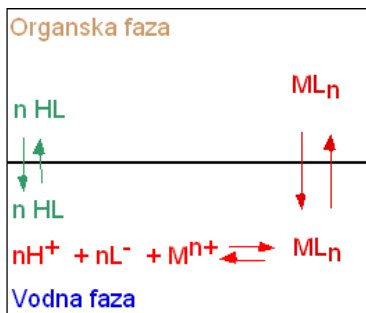
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### Ekstrakcije kelatnih sistemov (vpliv pH!)




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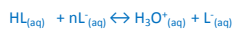
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## Ekstrakcije kelatnih sistemov



$$K_{d1} = \frac{[HL_{(org)}]}{[HL_{(aq)}]} \quad \text{enačba 1}$$



$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+_{(aq)}][L_{(aq)}^-]}{[HL_{(aq)}]} \quad \text{enačba 2}$$

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## Ekstrakcije kelatnih sistemov



$$K_f = \frac{[ML_{n(aq)}]}{[M^{n+}_{(aq)}][L_{(aq)}^-]^n} \quad \text{enačba 3}$$



$$K_{d2} = \frac{[ML_{n(org)}]}{[ML_{n(aq)}]} \quad \text{enačba 4}$$

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## Ekstrakcije kelatnih sistemov

Porazdelitev kovine:

$$D = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}}$$

$$D = \frac{[ML_{n(org)}]}{[M^{n+}_{(aq)}] + [ML_{n(aq)}]} \cong \frac{[ML_{n(org)}]}{[M^{n+}_{(aq)}]}$$

Masna bilanca:

$$C_L = [HL_{(org)}] + [HL_{(aq)}] + [L_{(aq)}^-] + n [(ML_{n(aq)}) + n [ML_{n(org)}]]$$

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### Ekstrakcije kelatnih sistemov

Presežek liganda, sledi:

$$C_L \cong [HL_{(org)}]$$

$$[ML_{n(org)}] = K_f K_{d2} [M^{n+}_{(aq)}][L^-_{(aq)}]^n$$

$$D = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}} = K_f K_{d2} [L^-_{aq}]^n \quad \text{enačba 5}$$

Enačbo 2 delimo z enačbo 1

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### Ekstrakcije kelatnih sistemov

$$\frac{K_a}{K_{d1}} = \frac{[H_3O^+_{(aq)}][L^-_{(aq)}][HL_{(aq)}]}{[HL_{(aq)}][HL_{(org)}]}$$

$$[L^-_{aq}] = \frac{K_a [HL_{(org)}]}{K_{d1} [H_3O^+_{(aq)}]} \quad \text{vstavimo v enačbo 5!}$$

$$D = \frac{C_{org}}{C_{aq}} = K_f K_{d2} \frac{K_a^n [HL_{(org)}]^n}{K_{d1}^n [H_3O^+_{(aq)}]^n}$$

$$K_{ex} = K_f K_{d2} \frac{K_a^n}{K_{d1}^n} \quad D = K_{ex} \frac{C_L^n}{[H_3O^+_{(aq)}]^n}$$

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### SEPARACIJSKA UČINKOVITOST

Separacijski faktor  $\beta$

$$\beta = \frac{D_1}{D_2} = \frac{K_{f(1)} \cdot K_{D_{MRa(1)}}}{K_{f(2)} \cdot K_{D_{MRa(2)}}}$$

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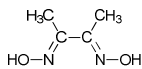
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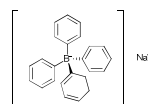
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## Organski reagenti:

8-hidroksi kinolin (tvori kelate z več kot 50 kovinami!)

Dimetilglioksim  
(selektiven reagent za Ni in Pd!)

Tetrafenil borat (reagent za K!)




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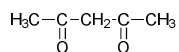
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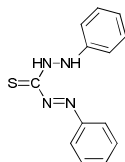
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## Organski reagenti:

ACETIL ACETON (TOPILO IN REAGENT!): (tvori kelate z več kot 50 kovinami!)



DITIZON (DIFENILTIOKARBAZON): (tvori kelate z več kot 20 kovinami!)




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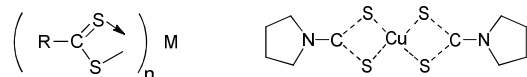
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## Ditiokarbamati




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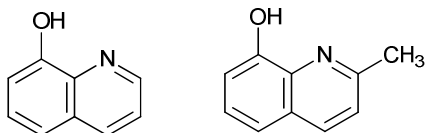
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### Sterični vpliv

Al tvori kelat z 8-hidroksi kinolinom.

Zaradi steričnega oviranja kelat z 2-metil-8 hidroksi kinolinom ne nastaja!




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### Stabilnost kompleksov:

Pd > Cu > Ni > Pb > Co > Zn > Cd > Fe > Mn > Mg

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### IONSKI ASOCIATI (I)

#### TVORBA IONSKIH PAROV

Železove (III) ione kvantitativno ekstrahiramo iz HCl medija v dietileter

Nastaja kloro kompleks.

Fe je koordiniran s kisikovimi atomi topila (Topilo zamenja vodo in nastali ion koordinira z molekulo topila)




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## Ionski asociati (II)

$\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  v prisotnosti  $\text{NO}_3^-$  nastaja asociat:

$\{\text{UO}_2^{2+}, 2\text{NO}_3^-\}$ , asociat ekstrahiramo v izobutanol.

$\text{MnO}_4^-$

$\{\text{MnO}_4^-, (\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{As}^+\}$ , asociat ekstrahiramo v metilen klorid.

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$$D = K_{\text{ex}} \frac{c_{\text{L}}^n}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq})]^n}$$

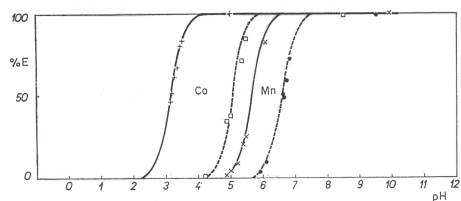


FIG. 10. Effect of pH on the extraction of cobalt (II) and manganese (II) by 8-hydroxyquinoline in chloroform.

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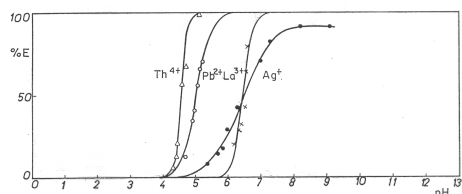


FIG. 8. Effect of pH on the extraction of monovalent ( $\text{Ag}^+$ ), bivalent ( $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ), trivalent ( $\text{La}^{3+}$ ) and tetravalent ( $\text{Th}^{4+}$ ) metal ions by 0.10 M 8-hydroxyquinoline in chloroform.

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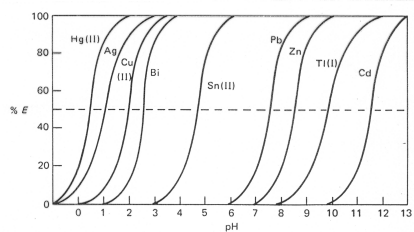
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**FIGURE 16.3** Qualitative extraction curves for metal dithizonates in carbon tetrachloride. (From G. H. Morrison and H. Freiser, in *Comprehensive Analytical Chemistry*, Vol. IA, C. L. Wilson and D. Wilson, eds. New York: Elsevier Publishing Company, 1959. Reproduced by permission of Elsevier Publishing Company.)

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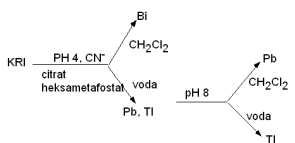
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Ločitev Bi, Pb, in Tl z ditionzonsko ekstrakcijo v prisotnosti Cu, Zn, Cd, Hg, Fe



CN<sup>-</sup> citrat heksametafosfat maskira Cu, Zn, Cd, Hg kompleksira Fe prepreči obarjanje Ca fosfata

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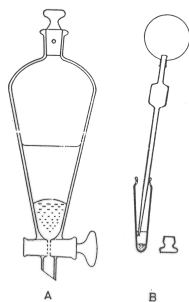
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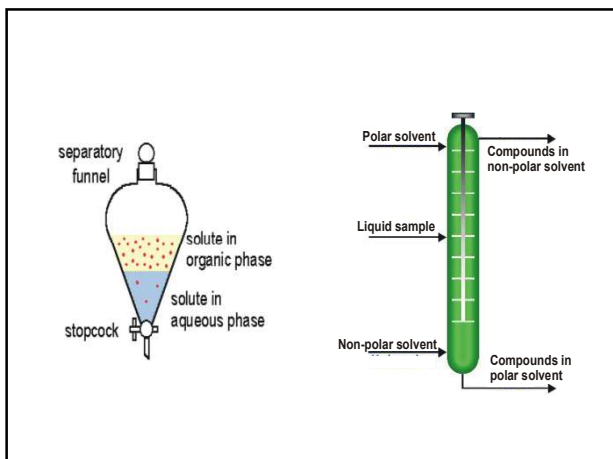
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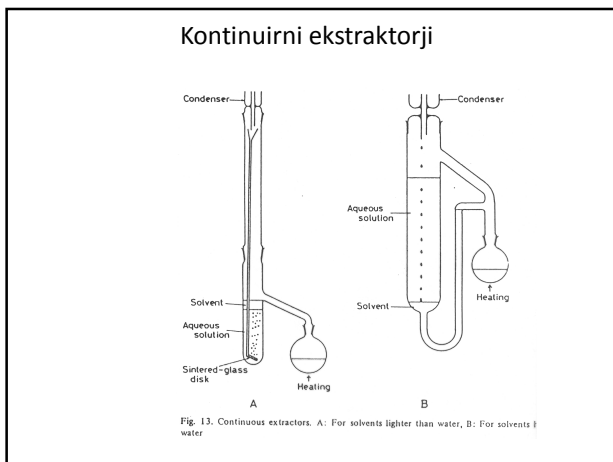
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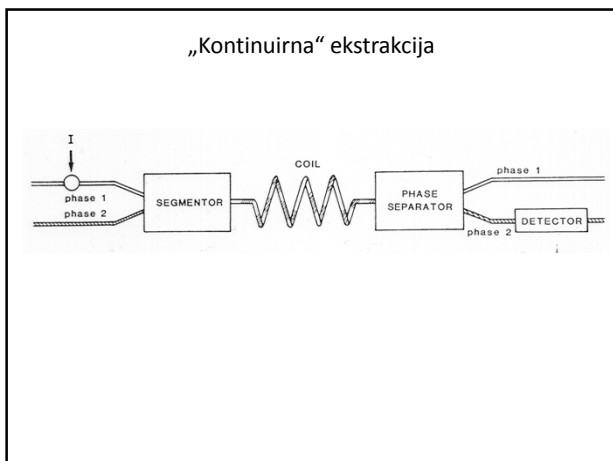
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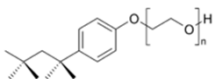
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## Neionski surfaktant Triton X-100



Triton X-100	
Other name(s): polyethylene glycol p-(1,1,3,3-tetraethylbutyl) phenyl ether, octyl phenol ethoxylate, polyoxyethylene octyl phenyl ether, 4-octylphenol polyethoxylate, Mono 30, TX-100, 1-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol, Octowynol-9	
Identifiers	
CAS number	9002-93-1*
Properties	
Molecular formula	$C_{24}H_{42}O_9$ (n = 9-10)
Appearance	viscous colourless liquid
Density	1.07 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Melting point	6 °C
Boiling point	> 200 °C
Solubility in water	Soluble
Vapor pressure	< 1 mPa (130 Pa) at 20 °C
Hazards	
MFDS	MFDS
Flash point	231 °C
Y X-100 (everly) (alcali G, YNF)	
Except where noted otherwise, data are given for materials in their standard state (at 25 °C, 100 kPa)	
<a href="#">PubChem reference</a>	

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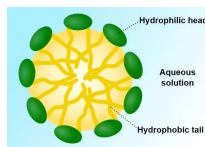
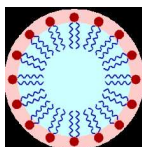
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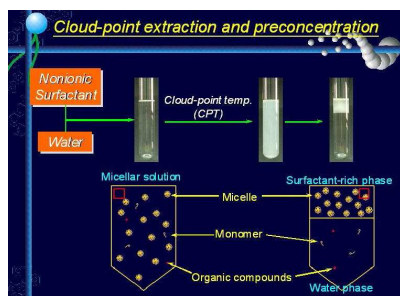
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## Ekstrakcija brez organskih topil




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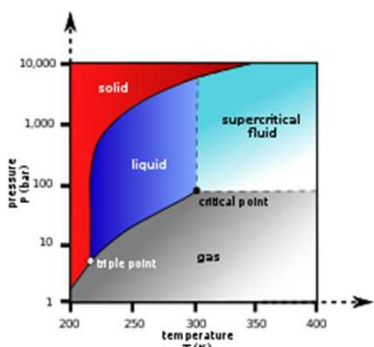
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Suprekritične tekočine kot nadomestilo za organska topila  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5G4z3hNr2U&feature=relmf>




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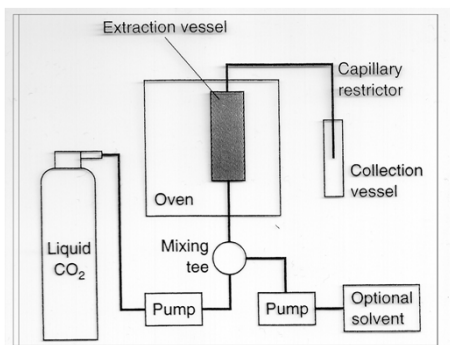
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Superkritična ekstrakcija

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5G4z3hNr2U&feature=relmfu>




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