Qualitative understanding of partition preferences

- Introduction
- Cavity model
- Rules for partitioning
- The cavity model in quantitative terms

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- **V** Problems
- ↓ 1) Give a qualitative explanation
- ↓ 2) Estimate the extraction efficiency
- ↓ Answer
- ↓ 3) Assign partition constants to substances
- ↓ 🌔 Answer
- ↓ 4) Fuel accident
- ↓ Answer
- ↓ 5) Mixture of similar isomeres ... ?
- ↓ Answer
- ↓ 6) Extraction with pentane or diethyl ether?
- ↓ 7) Prediction of partition constants
- ↓ Answer
- ↓ 8) Assign data to substances
- ↓ Answer
- ↓ 9) Explain saturated vapor pressure
- ↓ 0 10) Apolar surface
- Intermolecular interactions in every day life

FAQ

3) Assign partition constants to substances

This table provides logarithmic partition constants log K

with K $_{i \text{ air/octanol}} = C_{i \text{ air}} / C_{i \text{ octanol}}$) of the substances i = 2-Hexanone, n-Hexane, 1-Heptanol, 1-Hexanol, between air and the solvent octanol.



Assign the partition constants to the substances and explain shortly what made you choose this particular substance.

Answer: Hexane should have the least tendency to partition from air to octanol because it is the smallest of all compounds (see Rule 8) and does not form H-bonds with octanol ($\log K_{iao} = -2.1$); heptanol should have the largest tendency to partition from air

to octanol because it is the largest of all compounds (see Rule 8) and it does form H-bonds with octanol as a H-bond acceptor and H-bond donor (log $K_{iao} = -5.8$). Assignment of the remaining compounds should be self evident.

