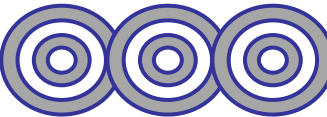




Instrumental Methods of Analysis



Separation Methods An Overview

Ahmad Aqel Ifseisi
Professor of Analytical Chemistry
College of Science, Department of Chemistry
King Saud University
P.O. Box 2455 Riyadh 11451 Saudi Arabia
Building: 05, Office: 2A/149 & AA/53
Tel. 014674198, Fax: 014675992
Web site: <http://fac.ksu.edu.sa/aifseisi>
E-mail: aifseisi@ksu.edu.sa
ahmad3qel@yahoo.com



كرسي أبحاث
المواد المتقدمة
Advanced Materials
Research Chair



جامعة
الملك سعود
King Saud University



Why we Need Separation Methods ??????

- For analysis of a substance in presence of other components (matrix).
- To separate the components of a mixture for more advanced use (purification).



Theory of Separation Methods

The goal of an analytical separation is to remove either the analyte or the interferent from the sample matrix.

To achieve a separation there must be at least one significant difference between the chemical or physical properties of the analyte and interferent.

e.g., solubility, volatility, adsorption, boiling point, melting point, ion exchange, molecular size.

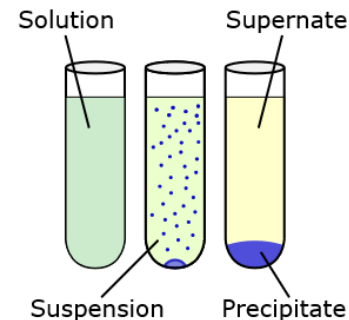
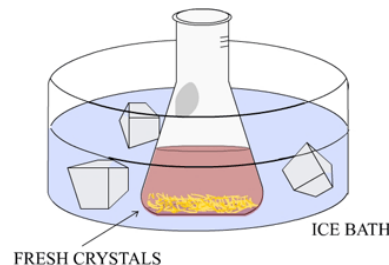
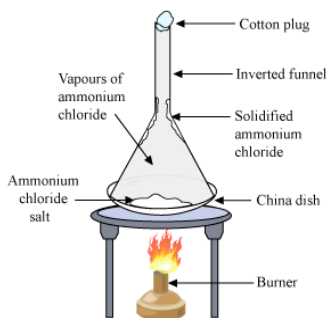
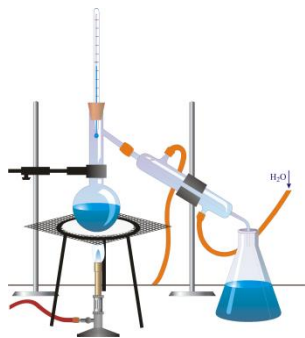
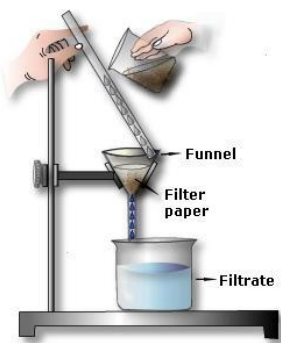


Classifying Separation Techniques

Basis of Separation	Separation Technique
size	filtration dialysis size-exclusion
mass and density	centrifugation
complex formation	masking
change in physical state	distillation sublimation recrystallization
change in chemical state	precipitation ion exchange electrodeposition volatilization
partitioning between phases	extraction chromatography

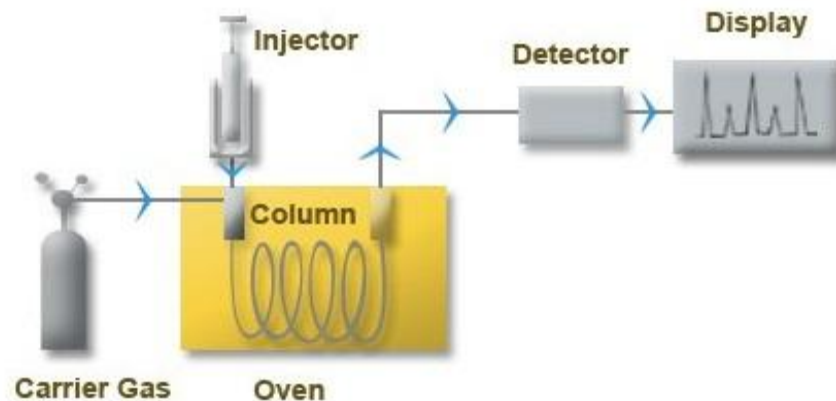
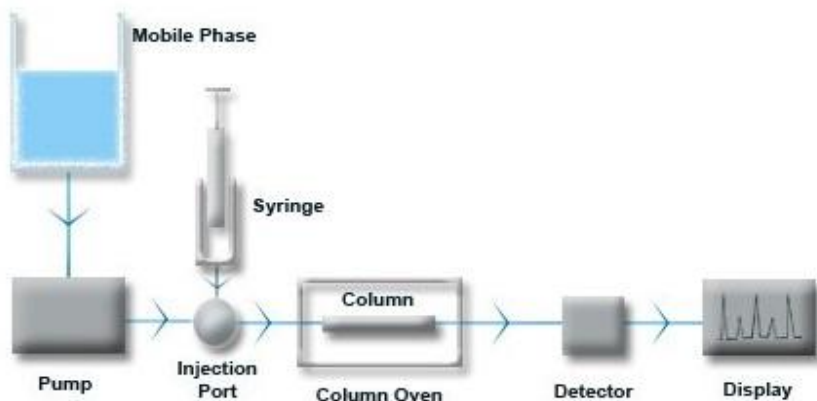
Classifying Separation Techniques

- Traditional Methods of Separation and Purification



Methods of everyday use

- Instrumental Methods of Separation and Purification



Choice of the Appropriate Technique

The choice of the appropriate method mainly depends on the physico-chemical properties of the **analyte** and of the **matrix** as well as the **objectives** of the overall method.

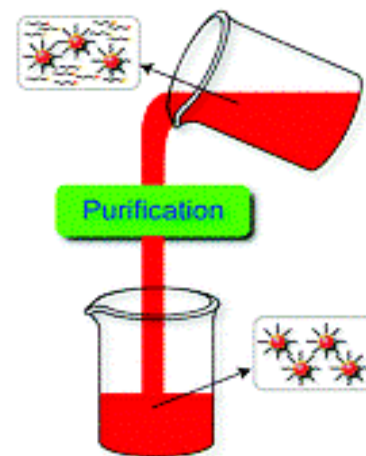
- Physical state (solid, liquid, gas),
- Chemical structure,
- Functional group,
- Polarity,
- Size and molecular weight,
- Solubility,
- Volatility,
- Charge,
- Stability,
- Detection technique.



A combination of more than one separation or purification method may have to be used at times.

Separation vs. Purification

In the case of **purification** the starting material consists mainly of one compound, and the small amounts of other compounds (contaminants) must be removed to get the main component as a pure entity.



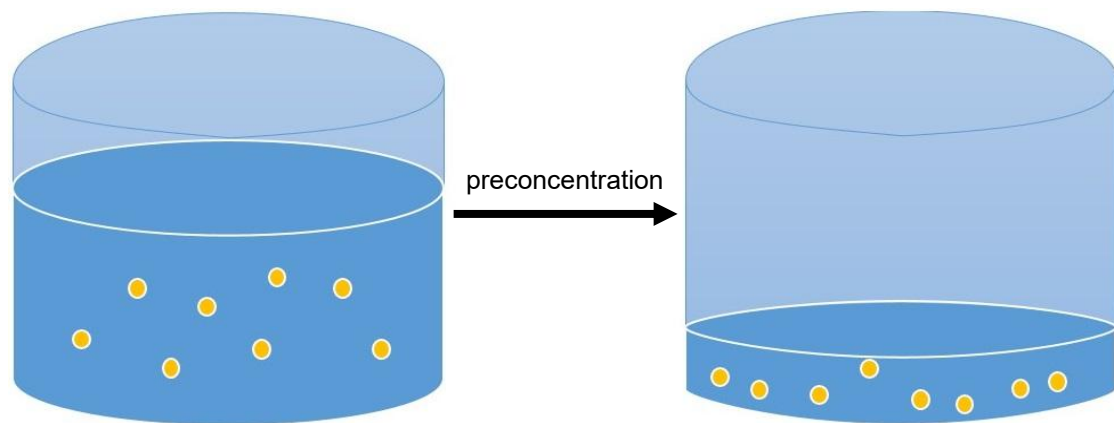
In **separation**, one would need to isolate several, or all, of the compounds in the pure state or an essentially pure state, from the starting material in which each of these compounds was present in significant amount.



Separation vs. Preconcentration

Two frequently encountered analytical problems are:

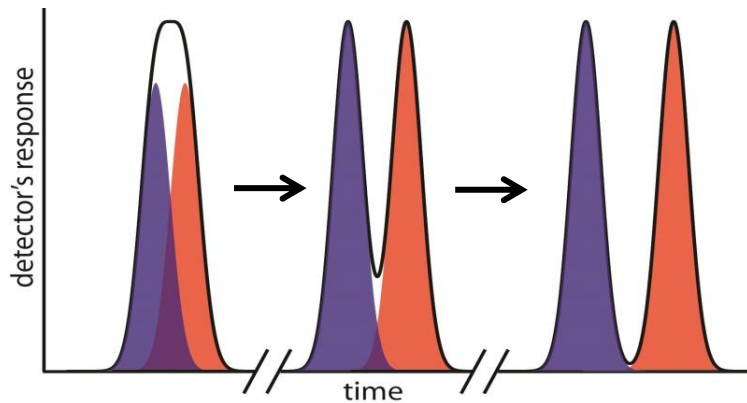
- (1) the presence of matrix components interfering with the analysis of the analyte.
- (2) the presence of analytes at concentrations too small to analyze accurately.



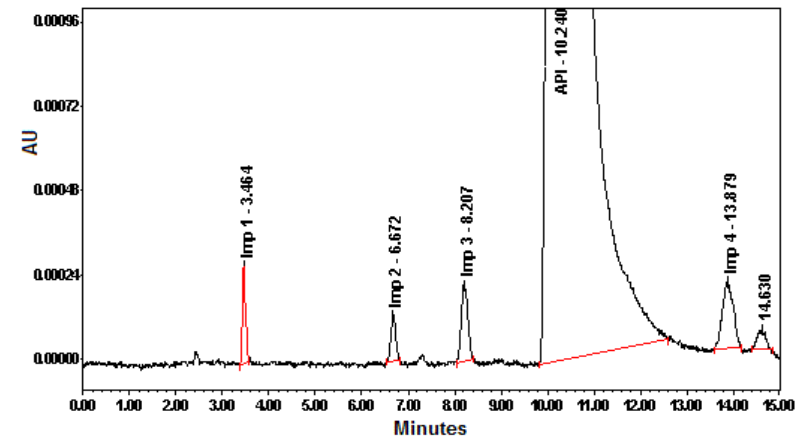
Preconcentration is the process of increasing an analyte's concentration before its analysis.

Separation vs. Purification vs. Preconcentration

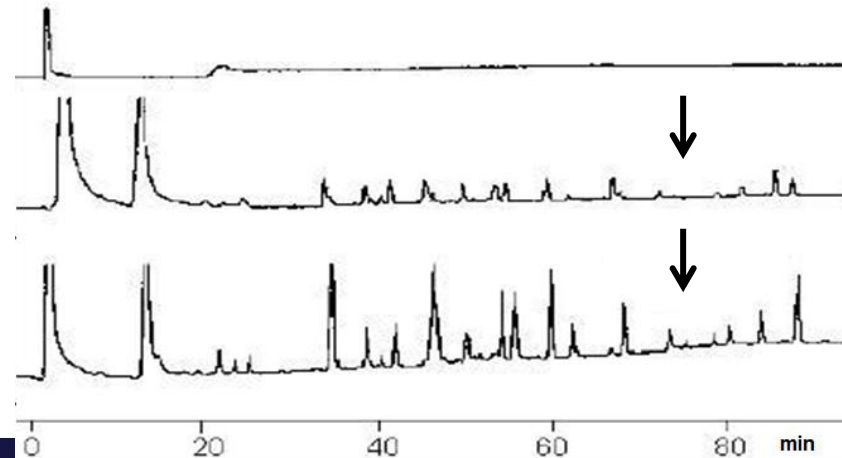
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The presence of analytes at concentrations too small to analyze accurately is frequently encountered analytical problem. **Preconcentration** is the process of increasing an analyte's concentration before its analysis.



In **separation** one would need to isolate several, or all, of the compounds in the pure state or an essentially pure state, from the starting material in which each of these compounds was present in significant amount.





Thank You!

