

Técnica de Destilação

DESTILAÇÃO

- **Século 2 AC:** escola de alquimistas de Alexandria ⇒ invenção do alambique
- **Século 12 DC:** redescoberta para a obtenção de bebidas com maior teor alcoólico do que a cerveja ou o vinho.
- **Século 13 DC:** a produção de bebidas alcoólicas destiladas (spirits) já se encontra bem estabelecida.
- **Álcool (alcohol):** deriva do árabe *al-koh'l*, a palavra utilizada para os pós refinados obtidos por sublimação, nos alambiques originais de Alexandria estendida para as essências obtidas por destilação.

Characteristics of Distillation

- Boiling point – temperature at which vapor pressure equals the external pressure
 - Higher vapor pressure = lower boiling point
- Boiling point measured by determining the temperature of the vapor
- If the external pressure changes, the boiling point changes
 - Lower external pressure = lower boiling point

Distillation of Mixtures

- Miscible liquids A and B with b.p. differing by more than 100° can be separated by simple distillation
 - Unusual in the lab
- A and B distill together
 - Lower-boiling distillate rich in A, not pure A
 - Higher-boiling distillate rich in B, but not pure B

Raoult's Law

■ Raoult's Law:

In a solution of two miscible liquids (A & B) the partial pressure of component "A" (P_A) in the solution equals

the partial pressure of pure "A" (P_A^o) times its mole fraction (N_A)

■ It works only to Ideal solution

Dalton's Law and Raoult's Law

- Dalton's law of partial pressures

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_A + P_B$$

- Mole fraction X

$$X_A = \frac{\text{moles of A}}{\text{moles of A} + \text{moles of B}}$$

$$X_B = \frac{\text{moles of B}}{\text{moles of A} + \text{moles of B}}$$

- Raoult's Law

$$P_A = X_A P_A^\circ \text{ and } P_B = X_B P_B^\circ$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = X_A P_A^\circ + X_B P_B^\circ$$

Types of Distillation

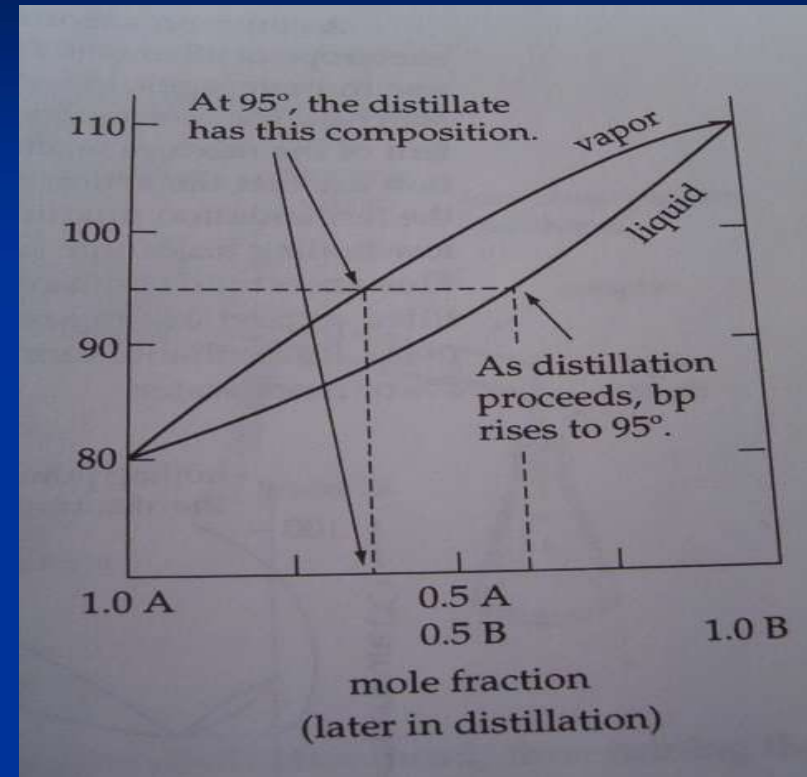
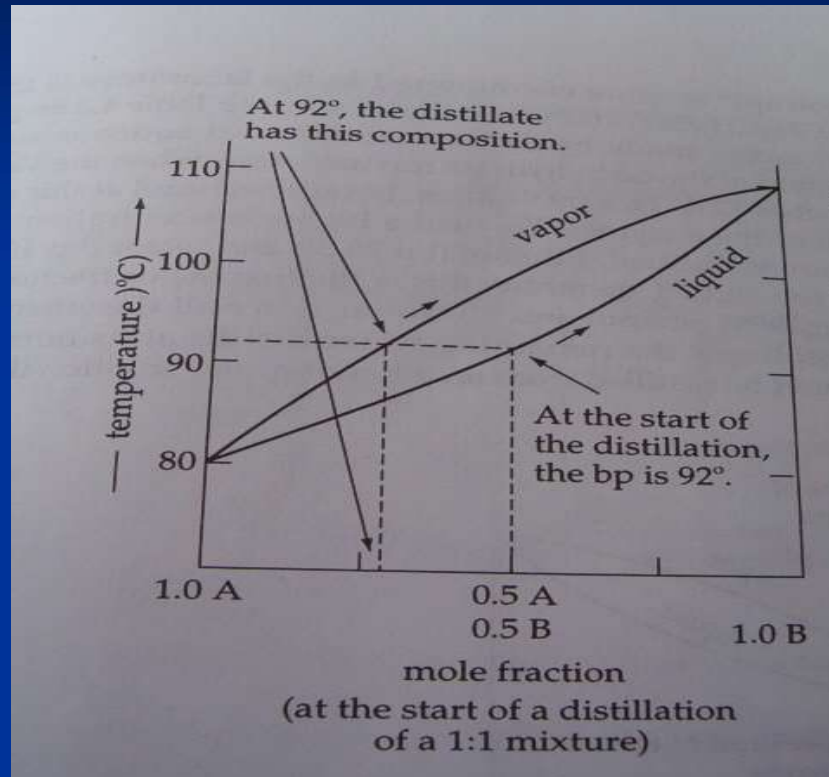
- Simple Distillation.
- Fractional Distillation
- Vacuum Distillation

Raoult's Law

- Steam Distillation.

Dalton's Law

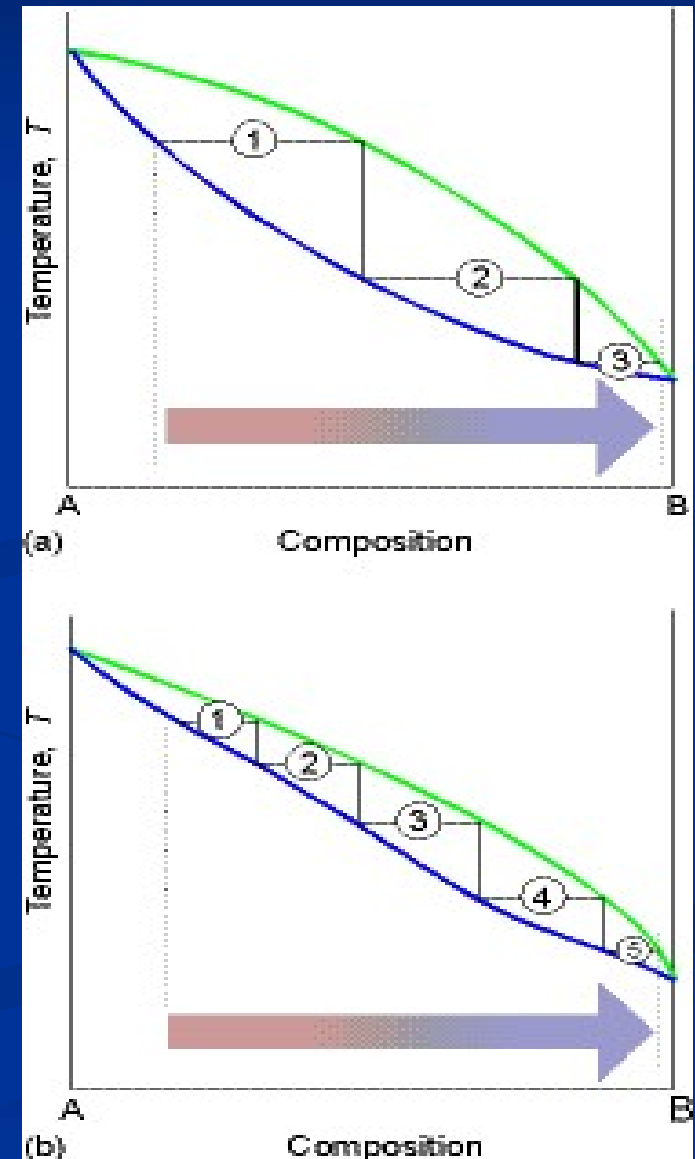
Boiling-point-composition Diagram



- Results of changing compositions
 - Steady increase in the boiling point
 - Distillate containing progressively less A and more B
- Pure A could not be distilled in this example
 - Fractional distillation developed

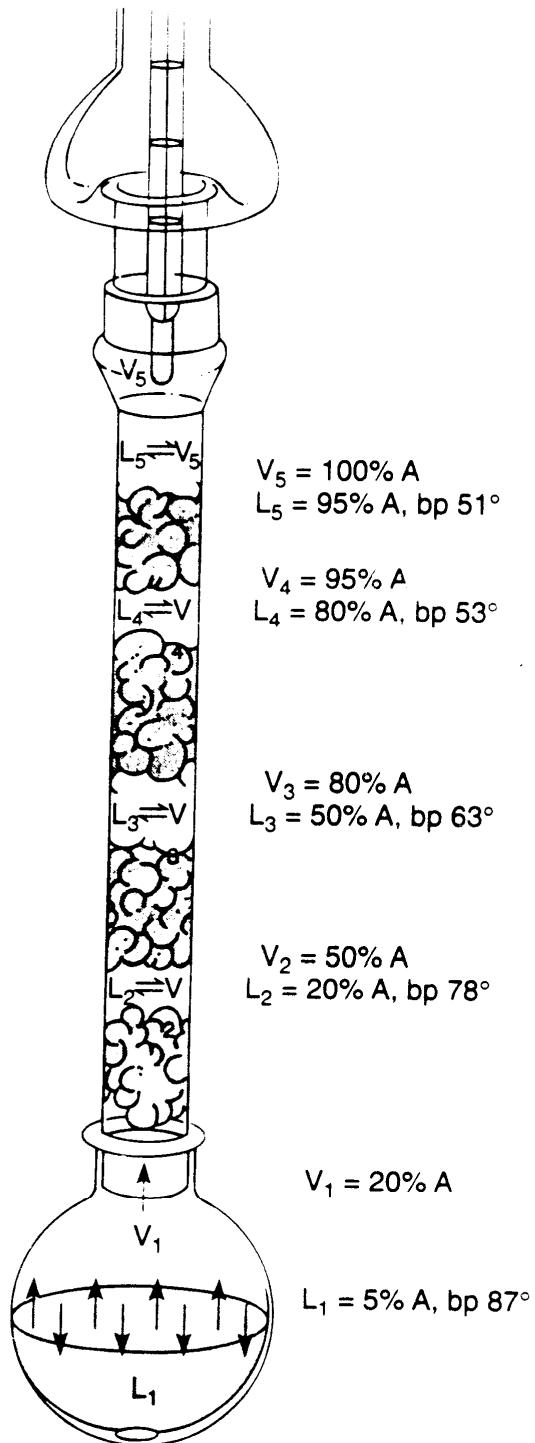
Diagramas de Destilação

- Os diagramas à direita seguem uma destilação.
- Em (a) existem 3 pratos teóricos, correspondentes a três vaporizações com a condensação do primeiro vapor formado.
- Em (b) há 5 pratos teóricos.
- B [Quase] puro pode ser eventualmente separado no destilado e A [quase] puro no resíduo.



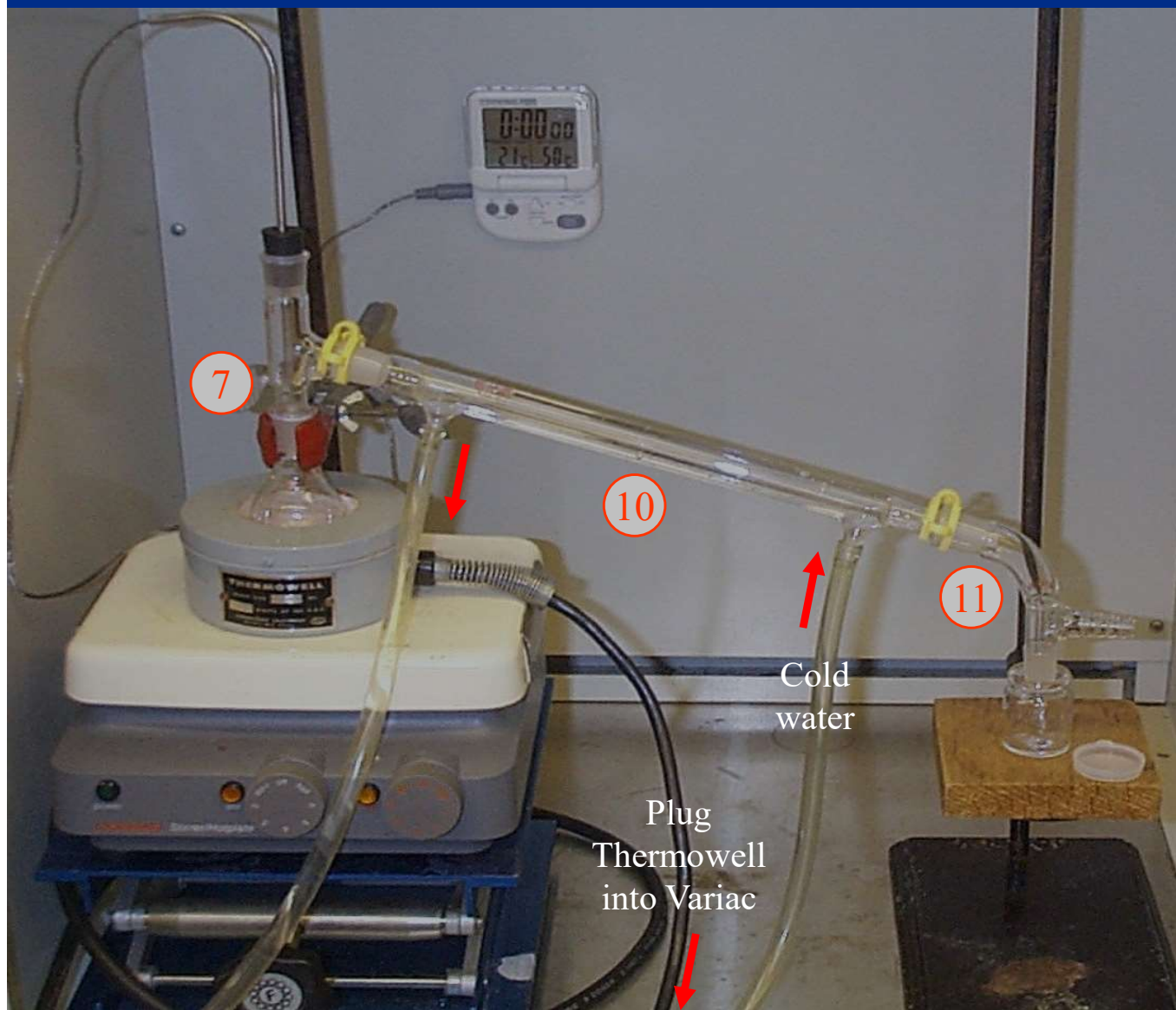
Fractional Distillation

Theoretical Plates



$$N = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{3(T_2 - T_1)}$$

Simple Distillation Setup



- ① ringstand
- ② lab jack
- ③ Corning hotplate/stirrer
- ④ Thermowell heating unit
- ⑤ 25-mL RB flask with stirring bar
- ⑥ metal clamp
- ⑦ three way adapter (distillation head)
- ⑧ "cooking" thermometer probe
- ⑨ plastic Keck clips (2)
- ⑩ water-cooled condenser
- ⑪ vacuum take-off adapter
- ⑫ sample vial (collector)

Simple vs. Fractional Distillation

- Ideally a distillation will efficiently separate liquids in the order of increasing bp's.
- Actually incomplete separations (with sample overlap) often occur, especially with liquids of similar bp's and/or physical apparatus of lesser fractionating capability.
- Typically expect to observe a fairly steady boiling range of 2-5°C for the collection of the majority of distillate (broader boiling ranges indicate less pure samples).

<u>method</u>	<u>bp difference</u>	<u>typical use</u>
simple distillation	50°C or more	initial sample clean up
fractional distillation	10°C or more	finer separations

Fractional Distillation Setup

distillation head

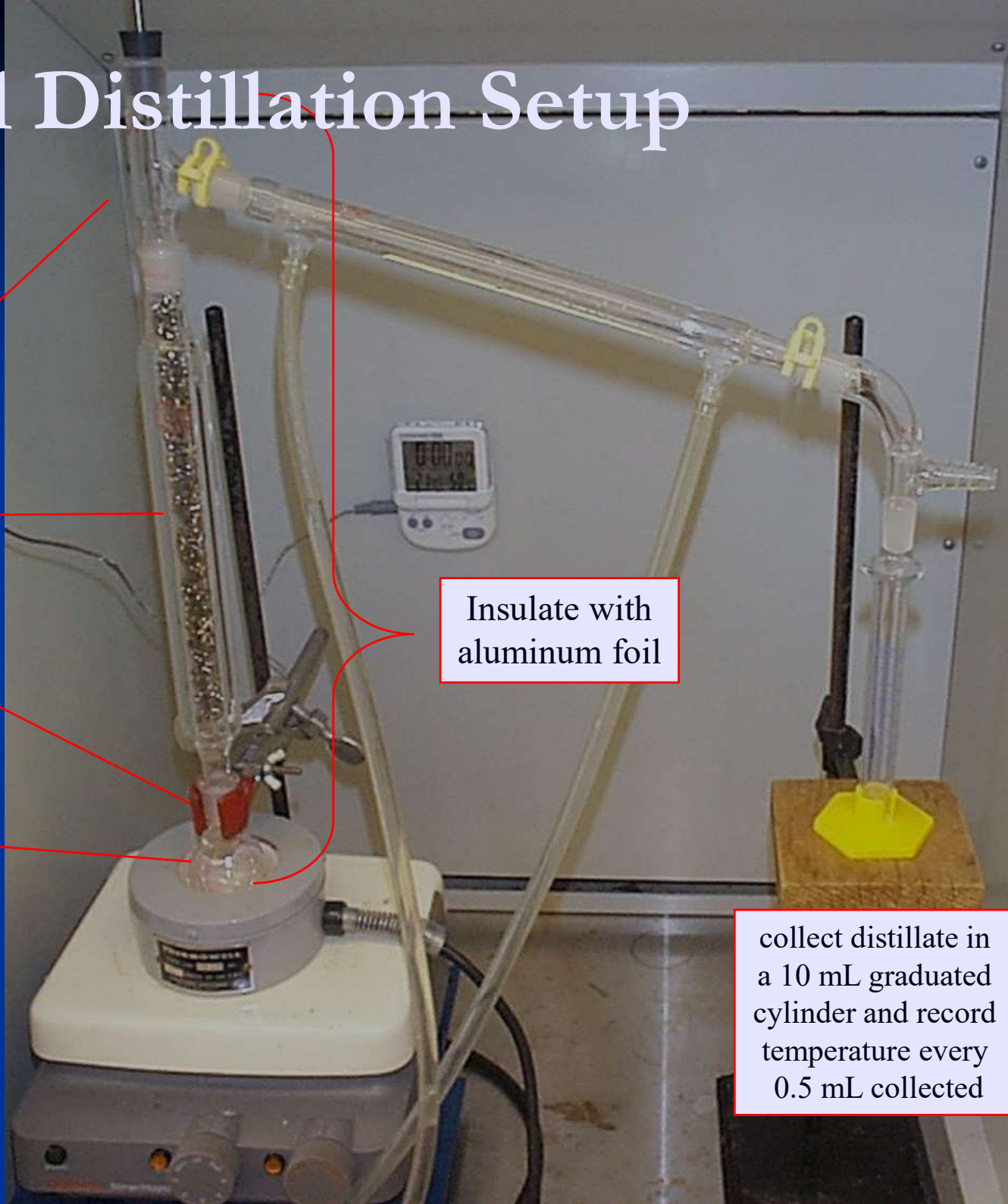
stainless-steel mesh filled
fractionating column

only one clamp is needed
to secure the whole setup

distillation pot

Insulate with
aluminum foil

collect distillate in
a 10 mL graduated
cylinder and record
temperature every
0.5 mL collected

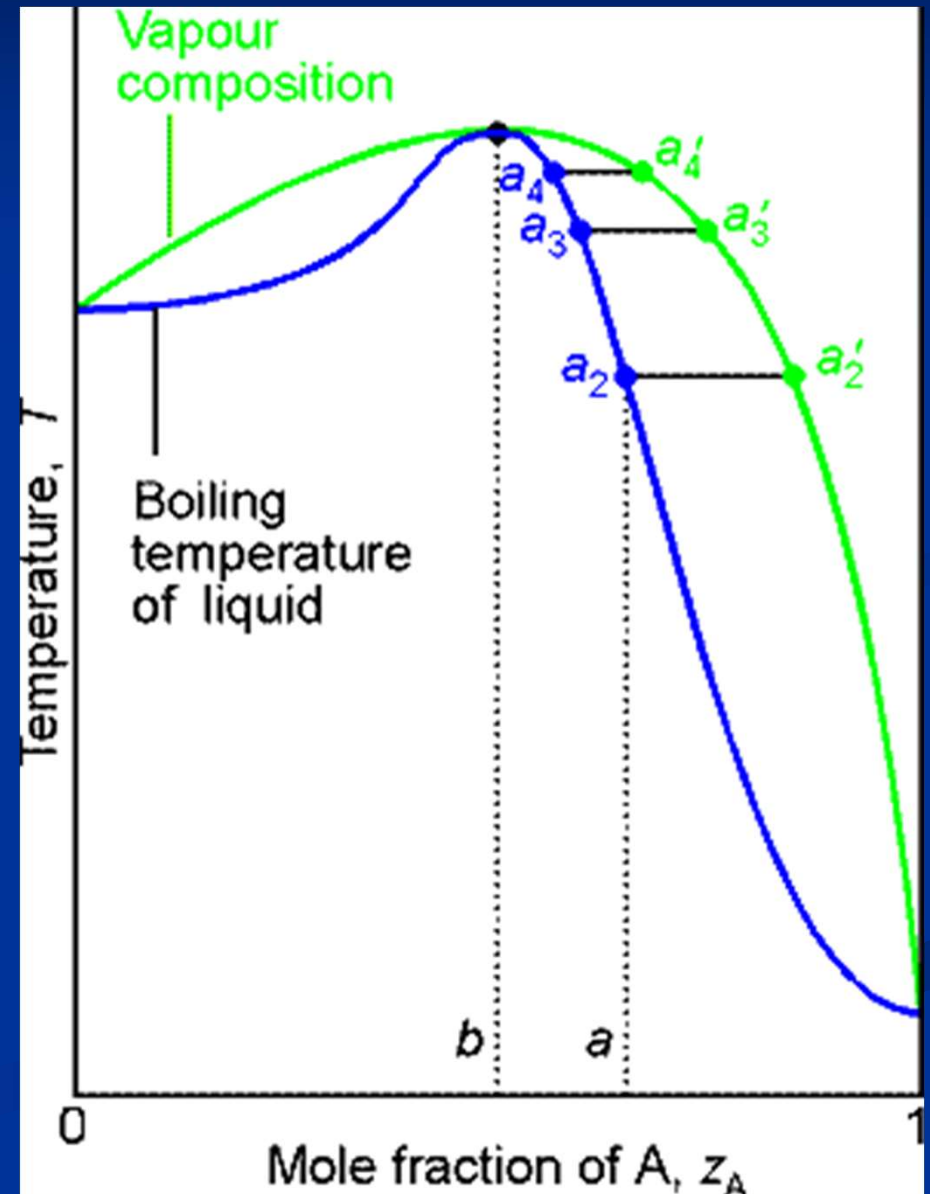


Azeotropes

- Many binary mixtures do not follow Raoult's law
- Azeotrope – a mixture that distills at a constant boiling point and composition
 - Lower-boiling azeotrope distills before any pure component in excess

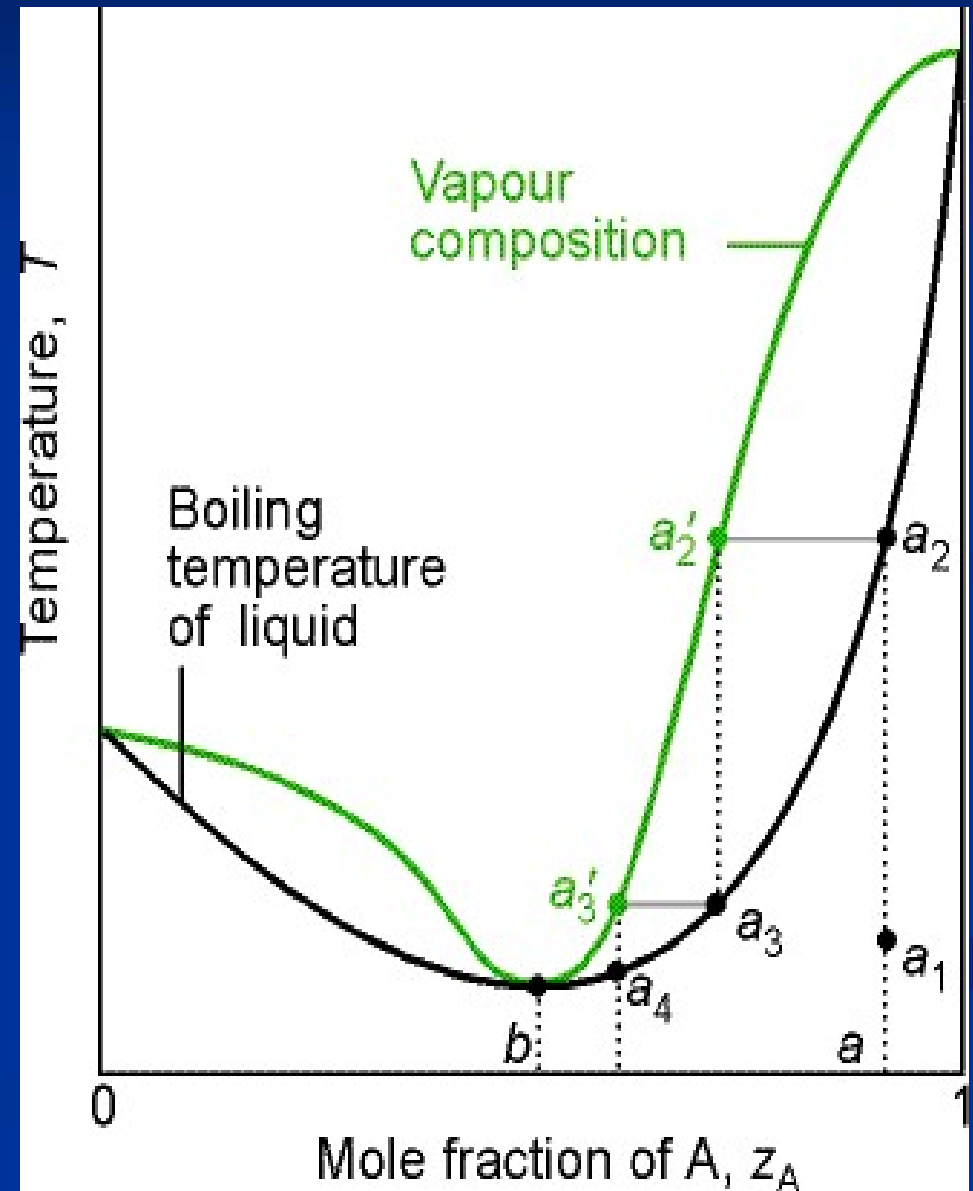
Soluções Não-ideais I

- À direita é um diagrama de T-z para um sistema que mostra um desvio negativo da lei de Raoult.
- No ponto máximo temos a composição do azeótropo.



Soluções Não-ideais II

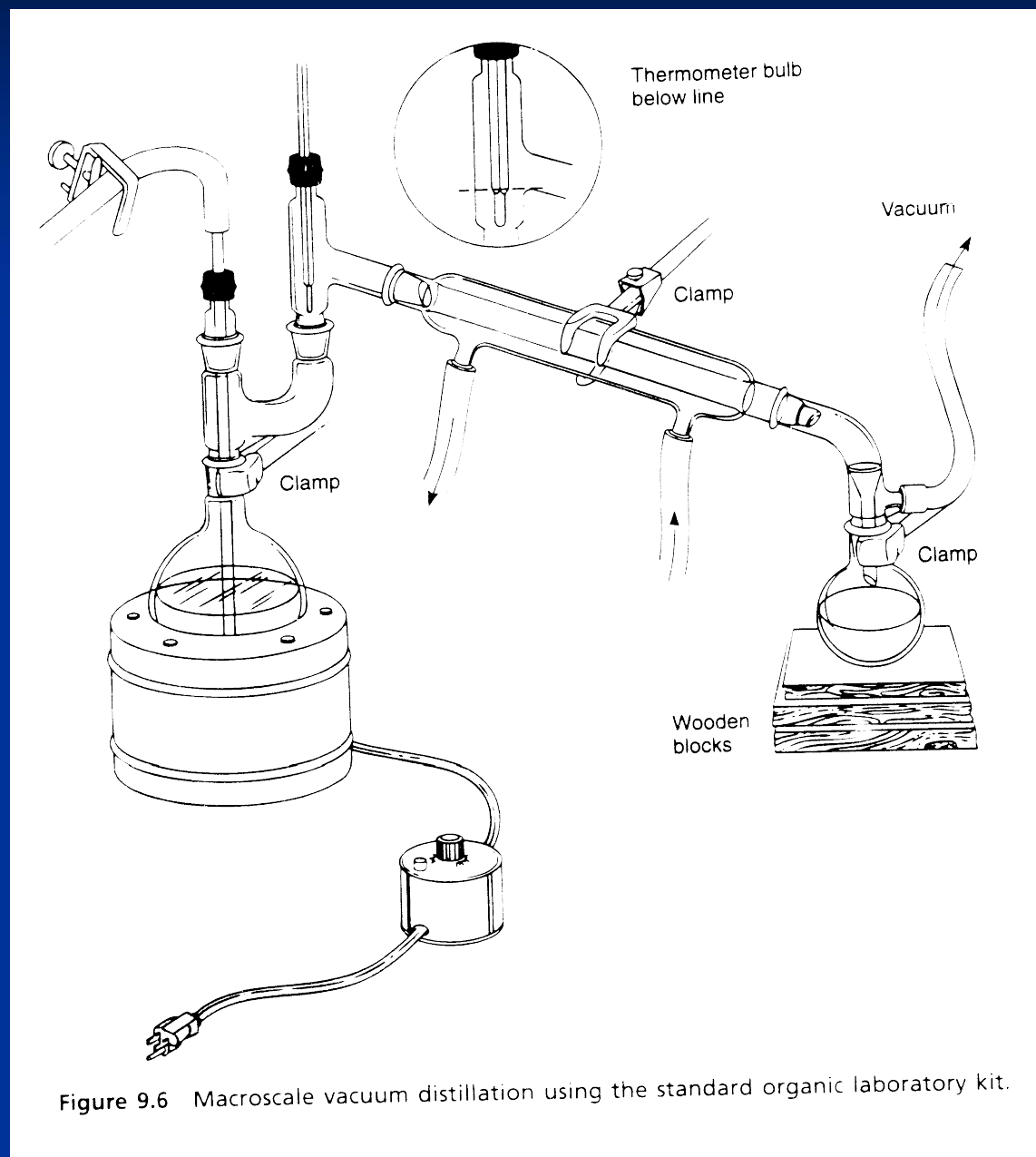
- À direita é um diagrama de T-z para um sistema que mostra um desvio positivo da lei de Raoult.
- No ponto mínimo temos a composição do azeótropo.



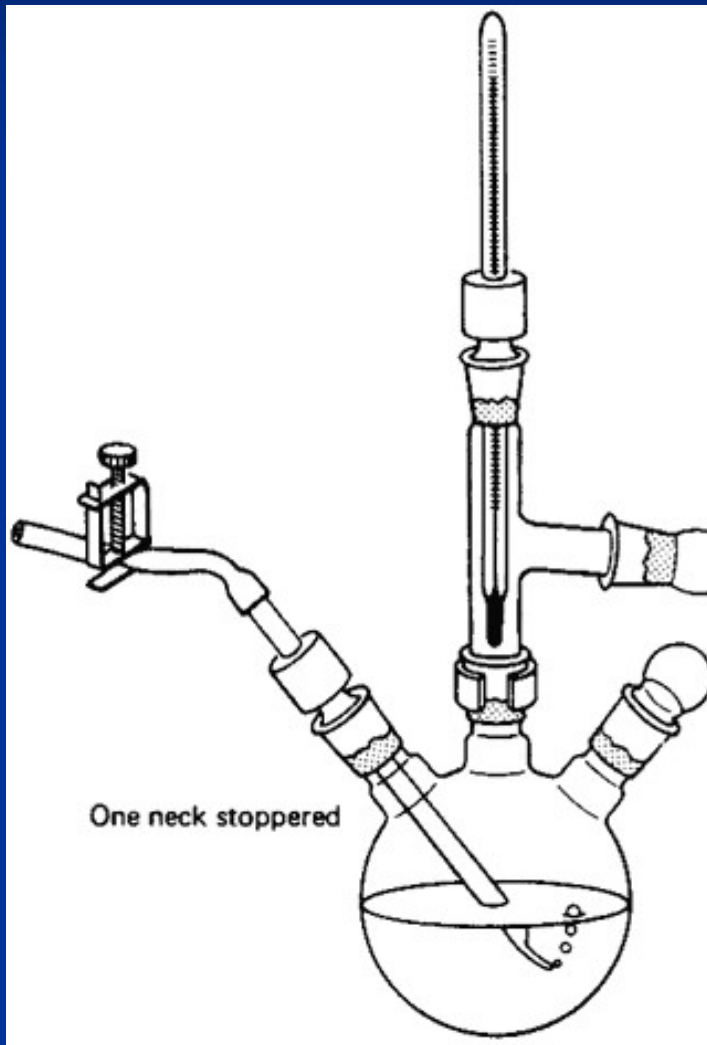
Destilação à Vácuo

- é usada quando as substâncias têm pontos de ebulição elevados.
- Para destilar estas substâncias com pontos de ebulição elevados, a destilação de vácuo reduz a pressão.

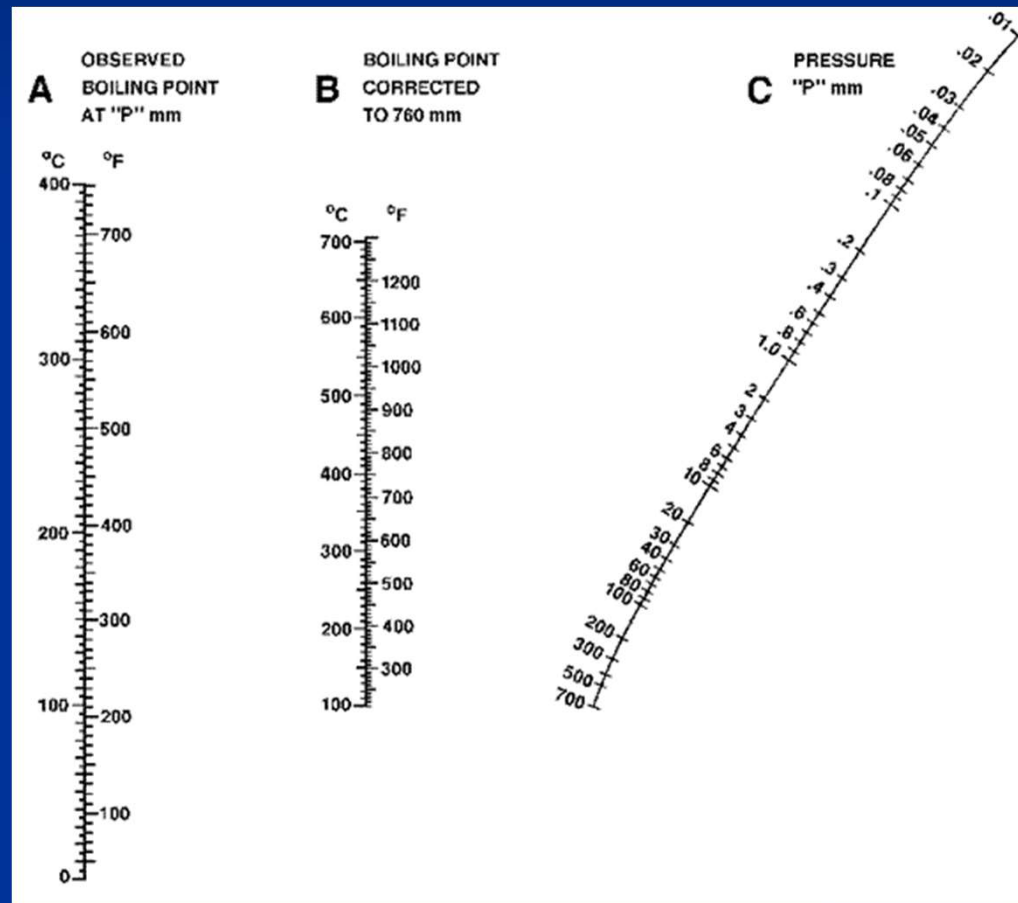
A vacuum distillation setup



A vacuum distillation setup



Nomogramas



A vacuum distillation setup



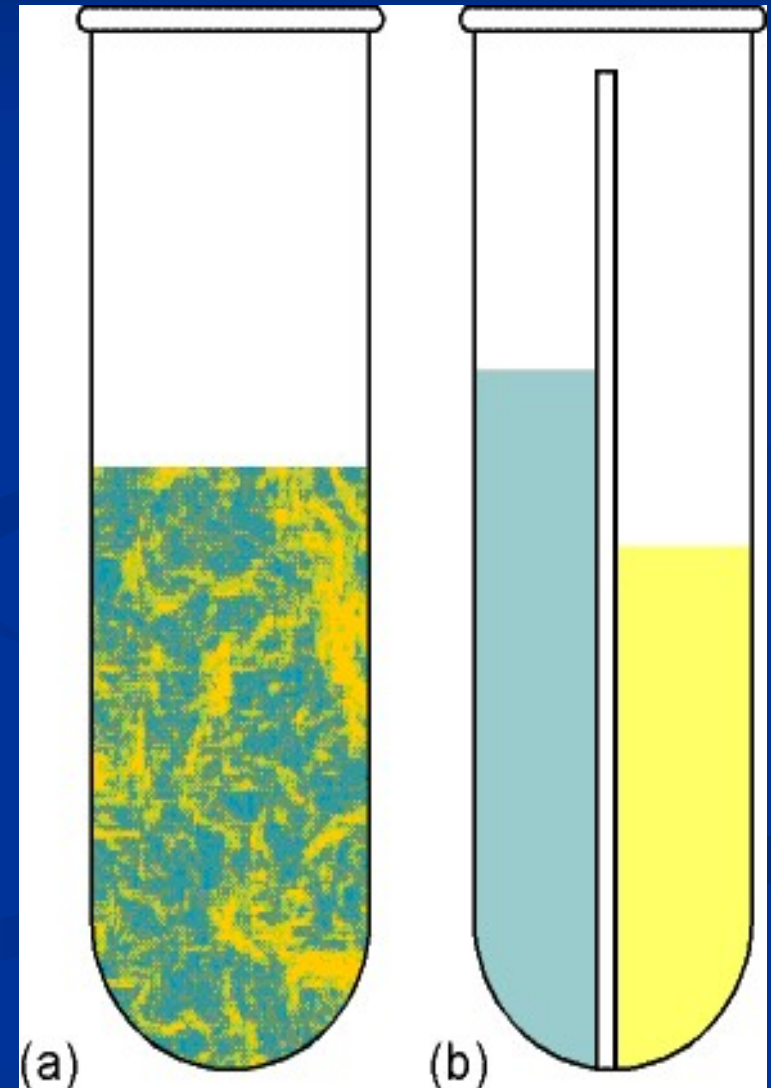
Complete Immiscibility of Liquids

- When two immiscible liquids are agitated together, the total vapor pressure $p = p_A^* + p_B^*$.

- Dalton's law of partial pressures

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_A + P_B$$

- BOTH will boil off when the total $p = \text{atmospheric pressure}$.
- For this to occur there must be intimate mixing of the liquids, as in (a), but NOT in (b).



Destilação por Arraste a Vapor d'água

- O fato de que $p = p_A^* + p_B^*$ para líquidos imiscíveis é a base da **destilação a vapor**.
- Destilação a vapor permite que os óleos e outros compostos orgânicos insolúveis em água possam ser destilados a uma temperatura mais baixa do que o seu ponto de ebulição normal.
 - Muitos compostos orgânicos são sensíveis ao calor e podem se decompor antes de entrarem em ebulição.
- A desvantagem é que a composição do destilado fica proporcional às pressões de vapor dos seus componentes.

Destilação por Arraste a Vapor d'água

- Água + Líquido Orgânico imiscível
- Ebulição inicia quando:

$$P_{Water} + P_{Org.Liq.} = P_T$$

onde P_T é normalmente 760 mm

- O destilado será imiscível uma mistura de água+ composto orgânico

Um pouco de Cálculos...

$$PV = nRT \text{ (Ideal Gas Law)}$$

$$\frac{P_{aa}}{P_{H_2O}} = \frac{\left(\frac{n_{aa} \cancel{RT}}{\cancel{V}} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_{H_2O} \cancel{RT}}{\cancel{V}} \right)}$$

$$\frac{P_{aa}}{P_{H_2O}} = \frac{n_{aa}}{n_{H_2O}}$$

$$n \text{ (mol)} = \frac{m \text{ (g)}}{mw \text{ (g/mol)}}$$

Combine

$$\frac{P_{aa}}{P_{H_2O}} = \frac{\left(\frac{m_{aa}}{mw_{aa}} \right)}{\left(\frac{m_{H_2O}}{mw_{H_2O}} \right)}$$

Rearrange

$$\frac{m_{aa}}{m_{H_2O}} = \frac{P_{aa} \bullet mw_{aa}}{P_{H_2O} \bullet mw_{H_2O}}$$

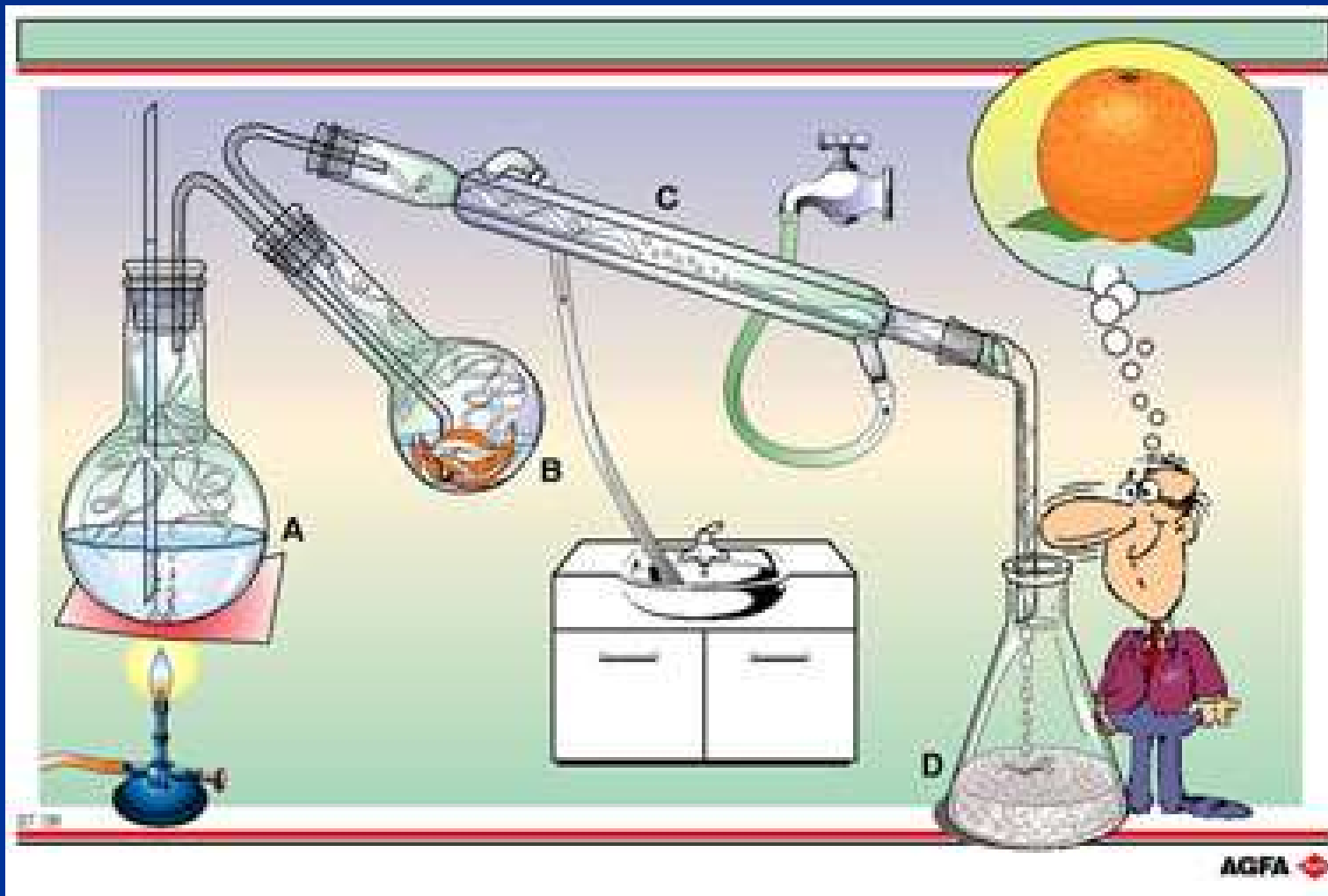
We also want...

$$\frac{V_{aa}}{V_{H_2O}} = ?$$

HINT: $V \text{ (ml)} = \frac{m \text{ (g)}}{d \text{ (g/ml)}}$

Steam Distillation

Most common set up for laboratories



Steam Distillation

Variations

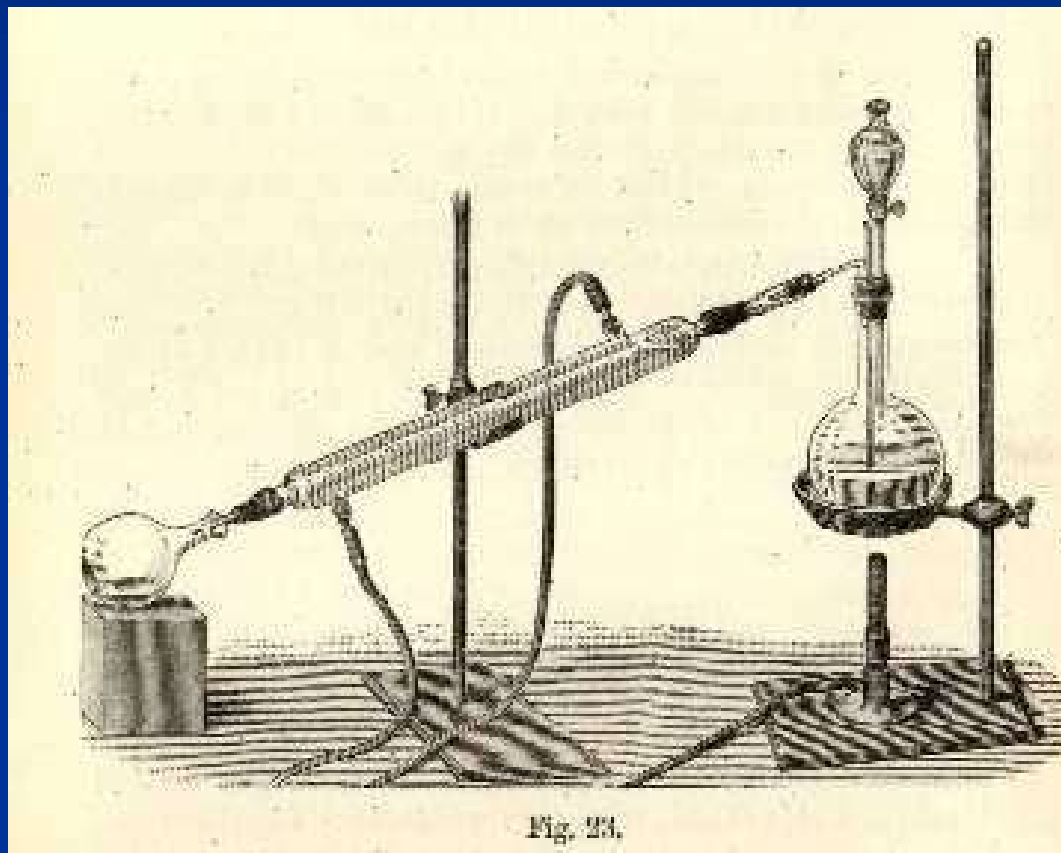


Diagram Illustrating a Laboratory Steam Distillation Apparatus
from Organic Chemistry, W. H Perkin and F. Stanley Kipping, W. R. Chambers, London,
1911.

Variations

[illegible]Pharmacopée européenne,
2^e édition

- <http://tinyurl.com/h2bhcms> (física)
- <http://tinyurl.com/zn4l722>
- <http://tinyurl.com/j3v78re>
- <http://tinyurl.com/h7l3dtj> (telecurso)
- <http://tinyurl.com/h87rf4v>
- <http://tinyurl.com/zejewko> (destilação fracionada)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29k4ExHltLQ>
(fracionada 2)
- <http://tinyurl.com/jtpt7gg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beOm1vRleNY>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s0PI_qdMNY8

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2eEA8PHDgxs>