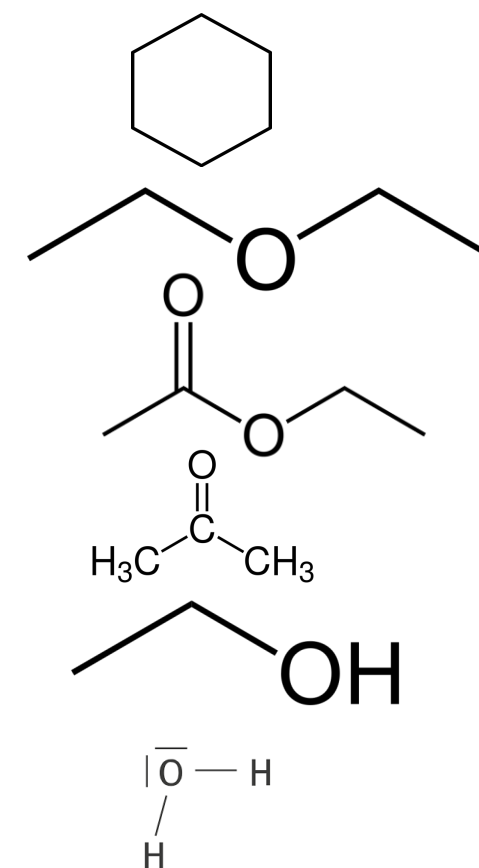
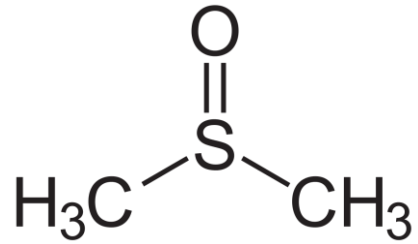


Solvant	μ/D	ϵ_r
cyclohexane	0	2,0
éther diéthylique	1,15	4,2
acétate d'éthyle	1,78	6,0
acétone	2,88	20,7
éthanol	1,69	24,8
eau	1,85	78,5

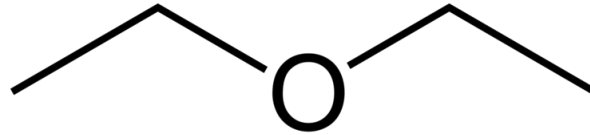


$$1 \text{ D} = 3,335 \text{ 64} \times 10^{-30} \text{ C m}$$

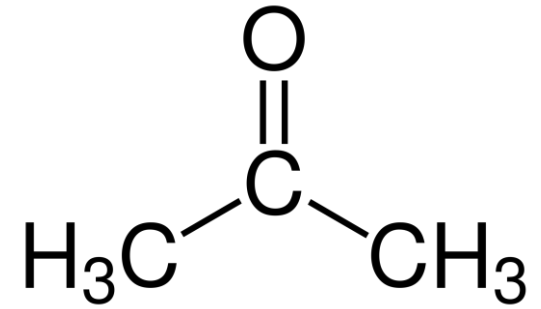
Solvant polaire aprotique :



DMSO

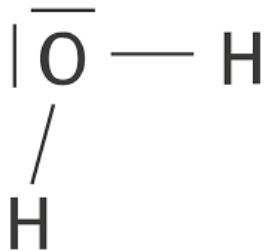


Diethyl-ether

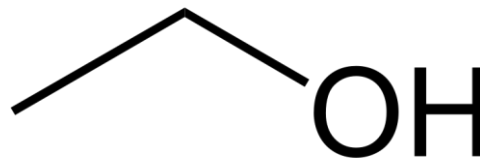


propanone

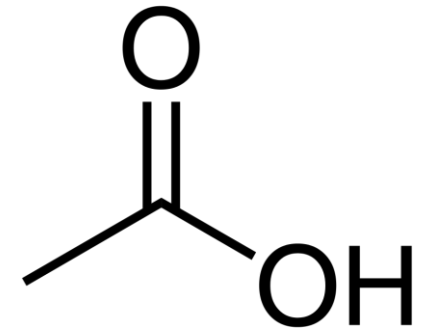
Solvant polaire protique :



eau

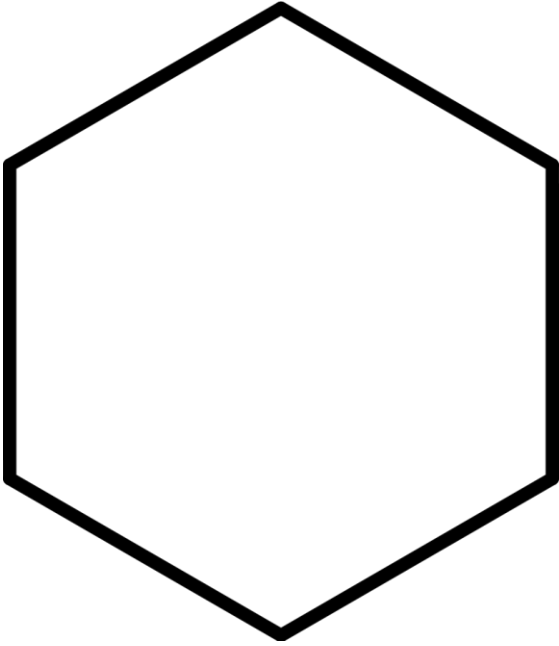


éthanol

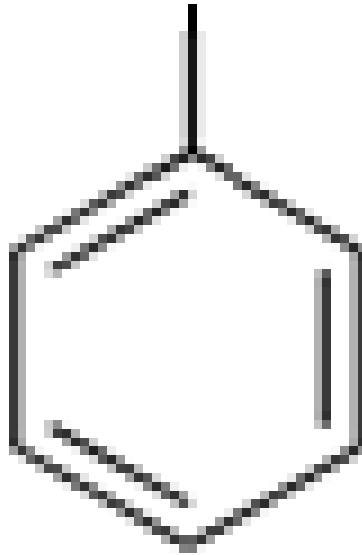


Aide éthanoïque
(acétique)

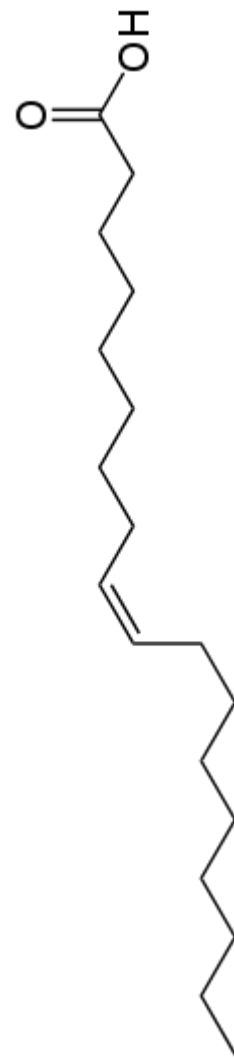
Solvant apolaire :



Cyclohexane



Toluène



Acide oléique

(! Polaire mais longue chaîne ramifiée)

Présent dans l'huile d'arachide

Extraction liquide/liquide

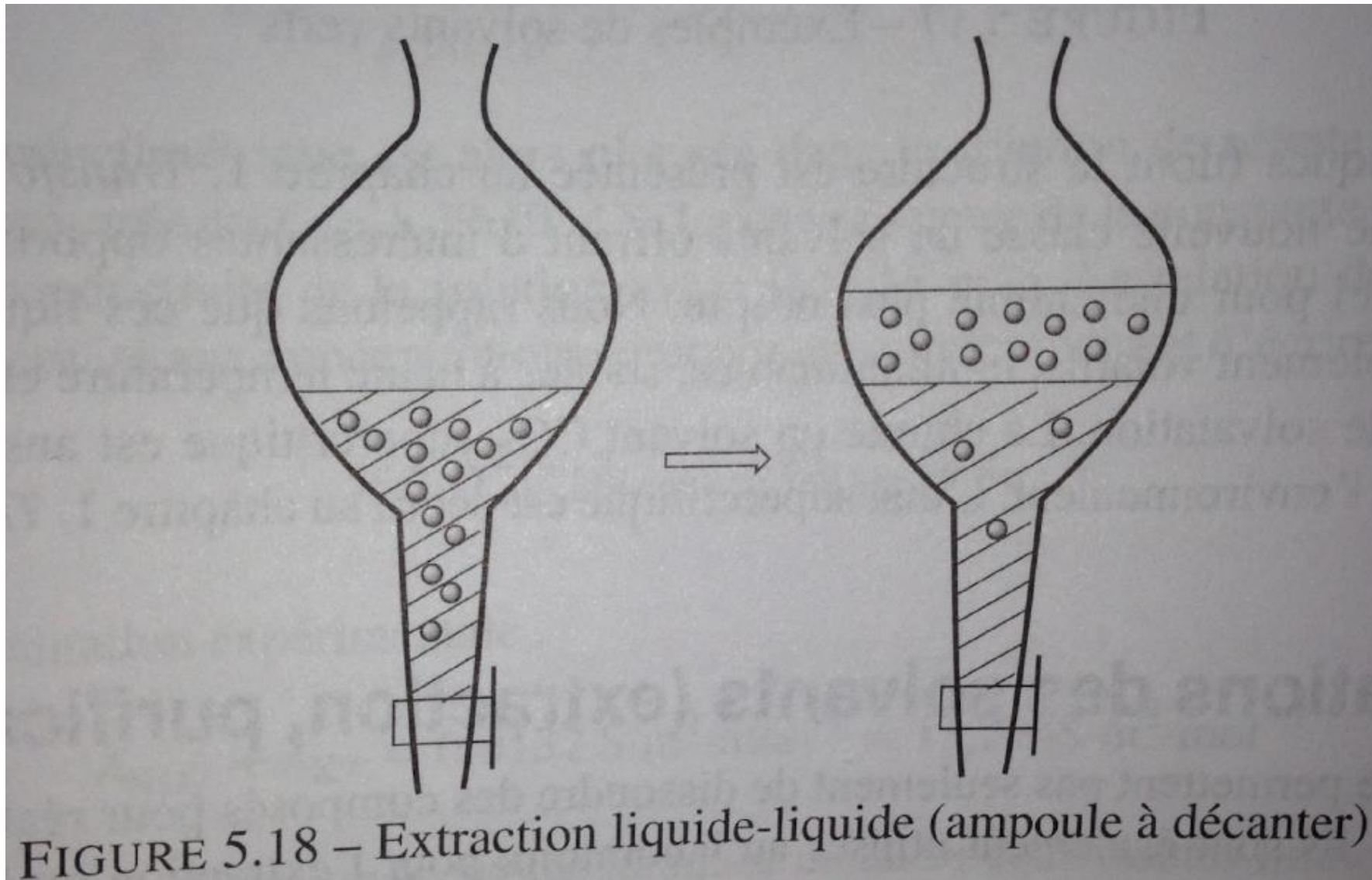


FIGURE 5.18 – Extraction liquide-liquide (ampoule à décanner)

Chromatographie sur Couche Mince



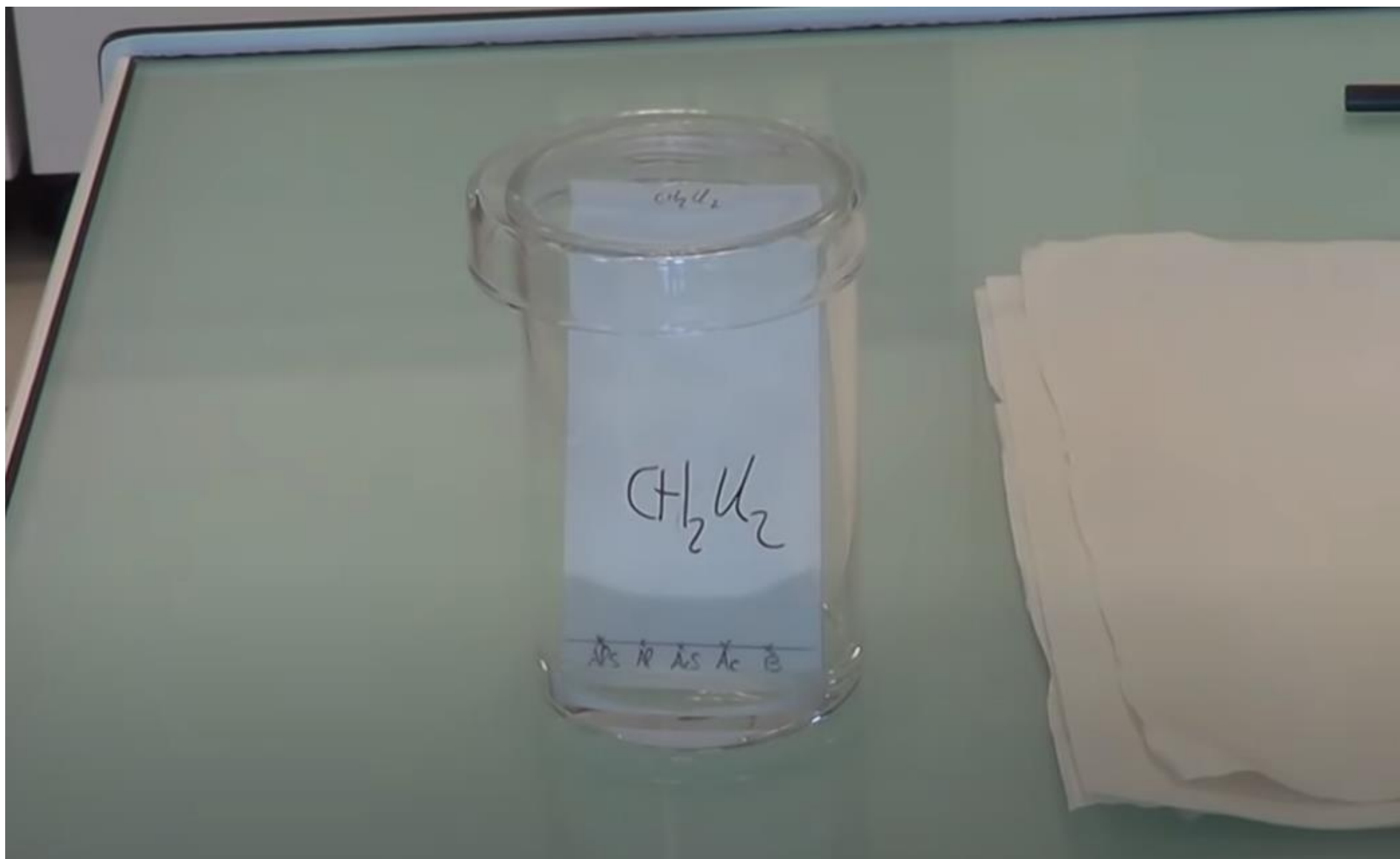
AlS

Al

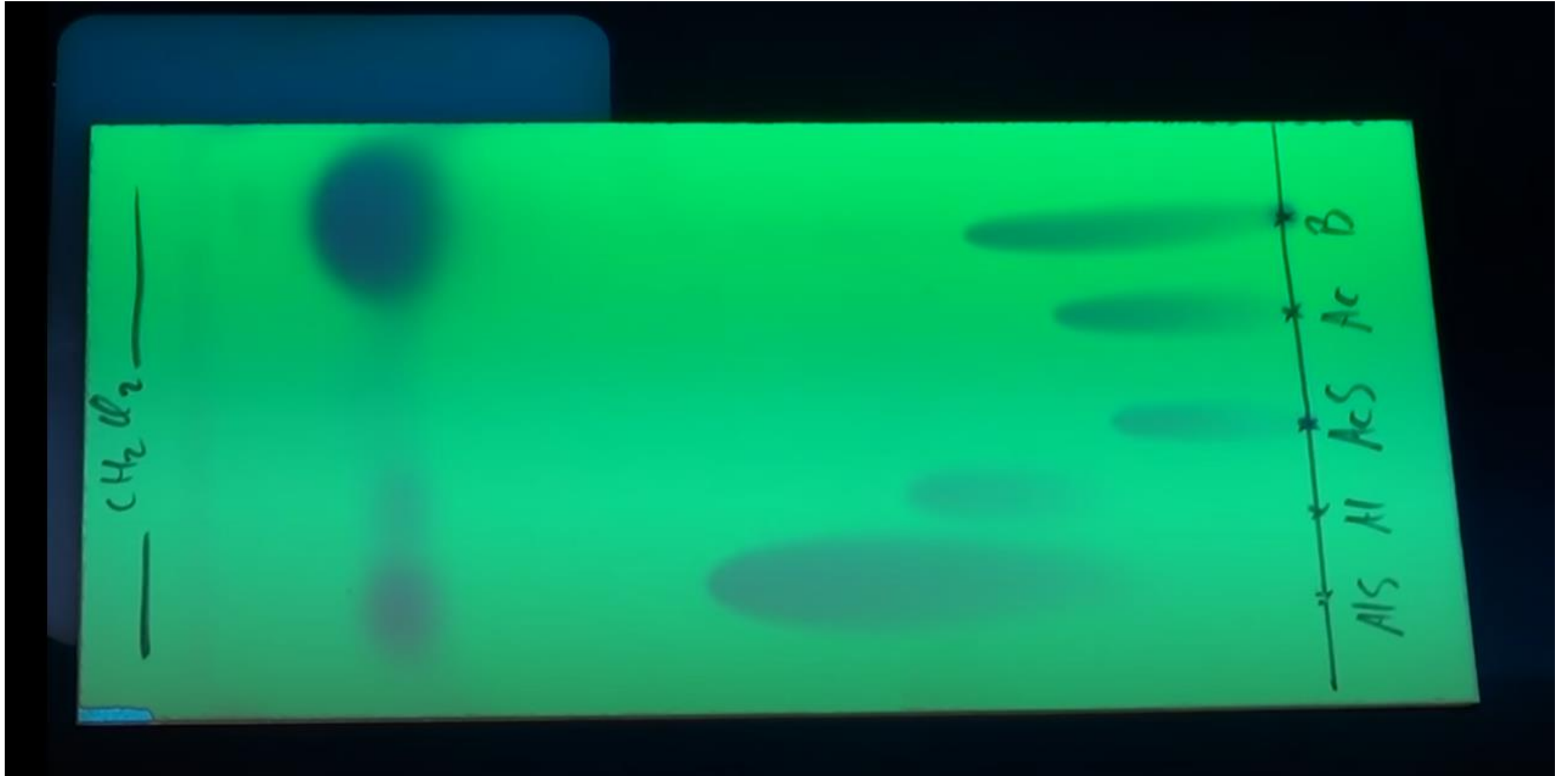
Ac

ACS

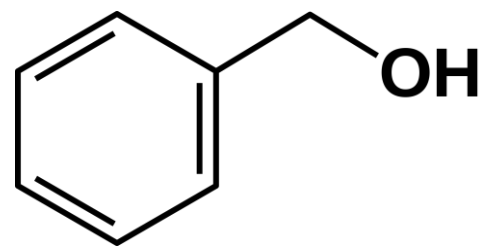
B



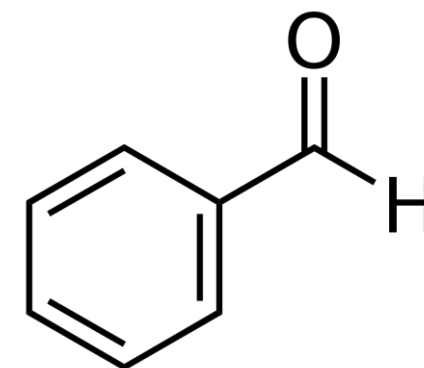
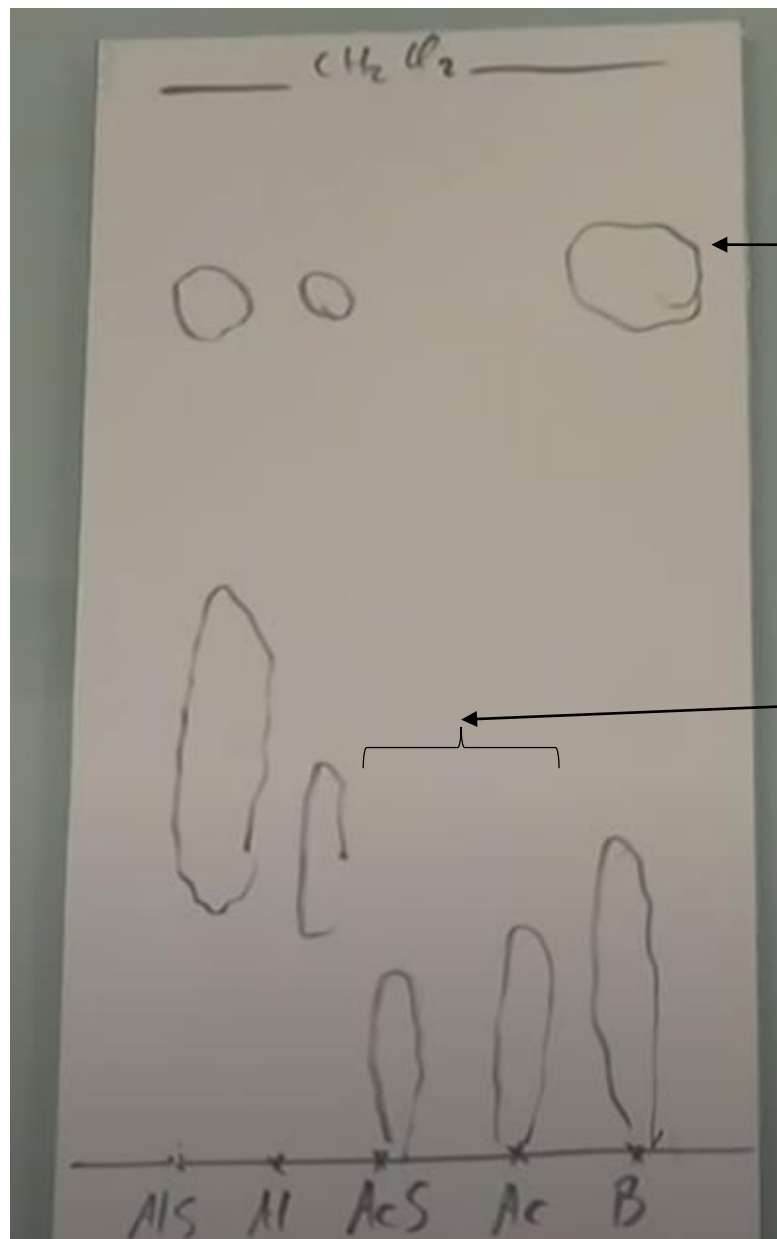
Chromatographie sur Couche Mince



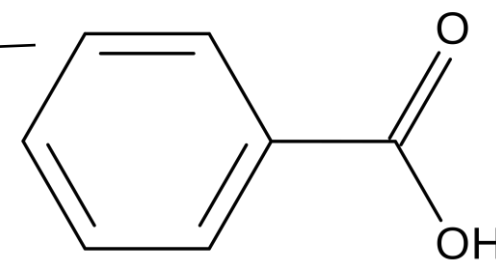
Révélation UV : 254nm



Alcool benzylique

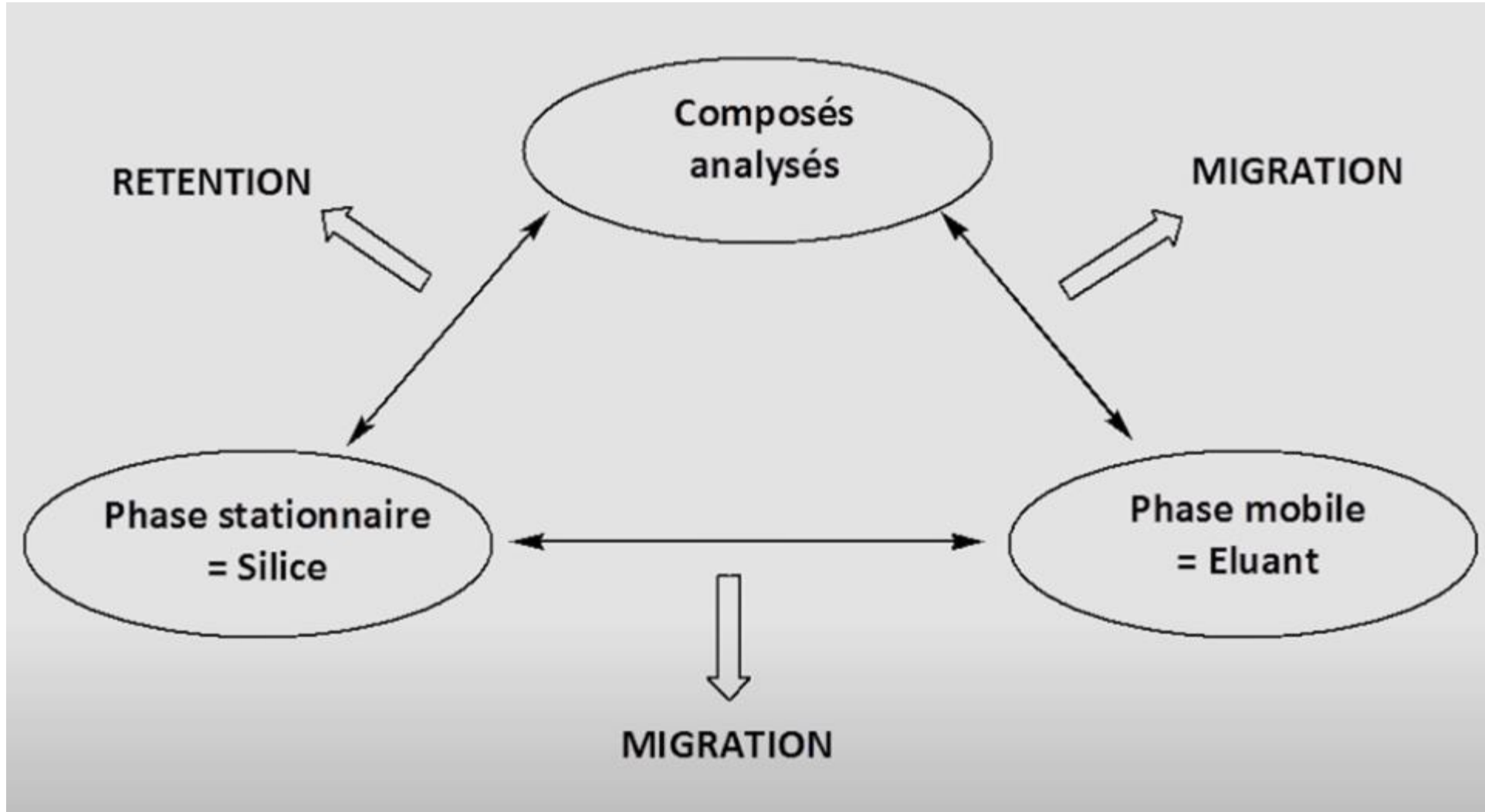


Benzaldéhyde

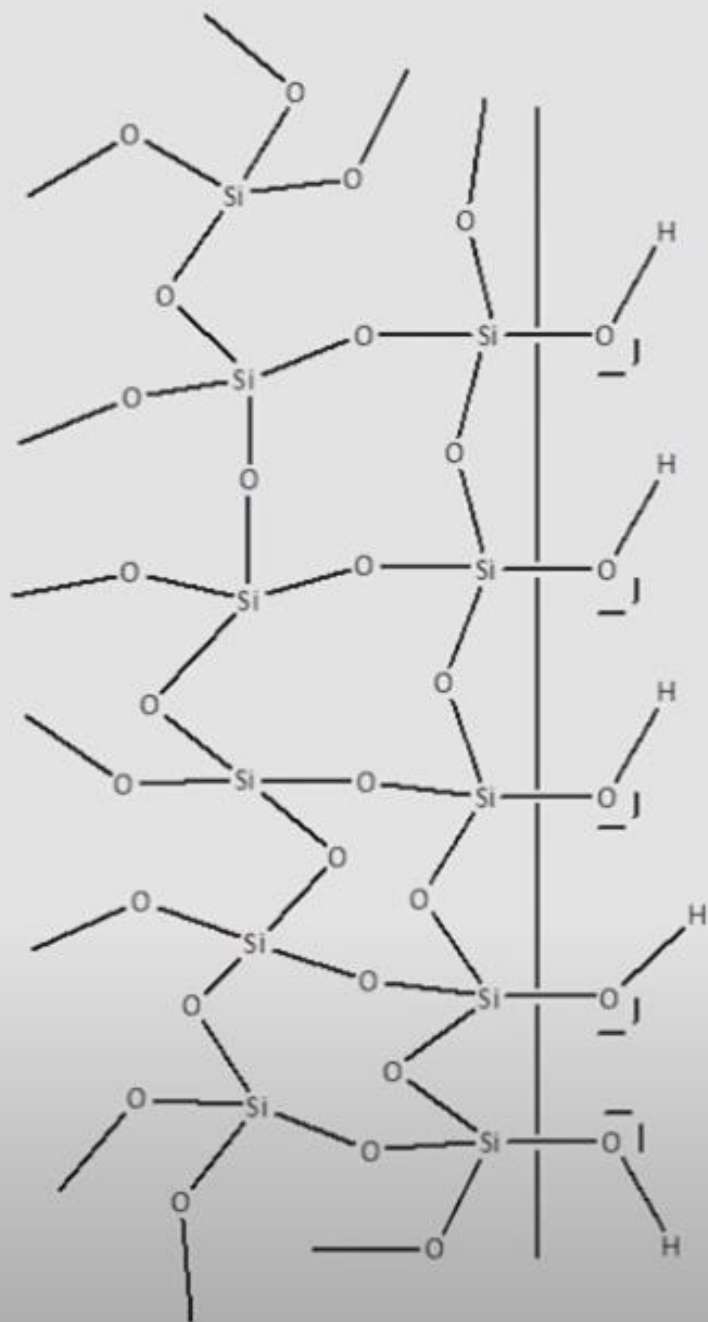


Acide benzoïque

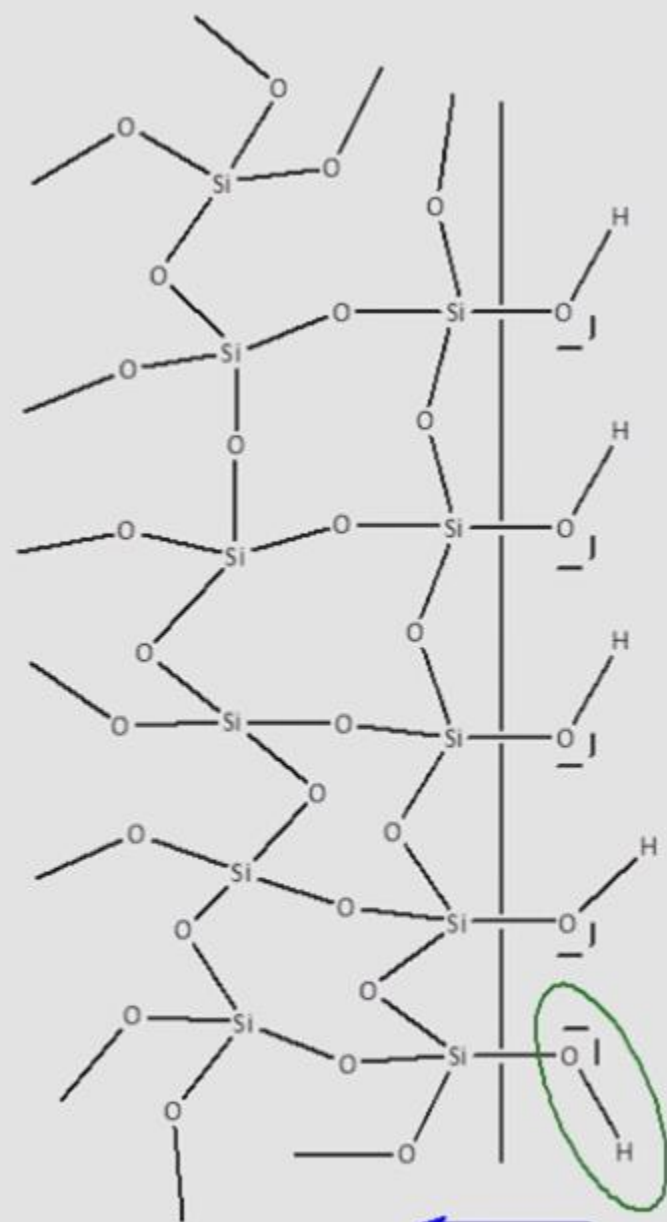
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XuO9EPJcY7I>



Silice



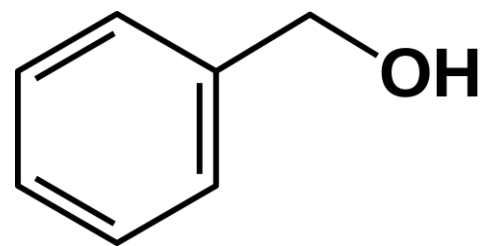
Silice



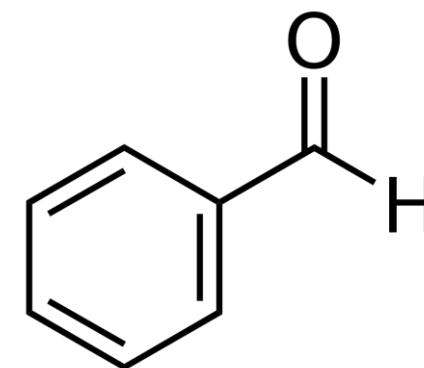
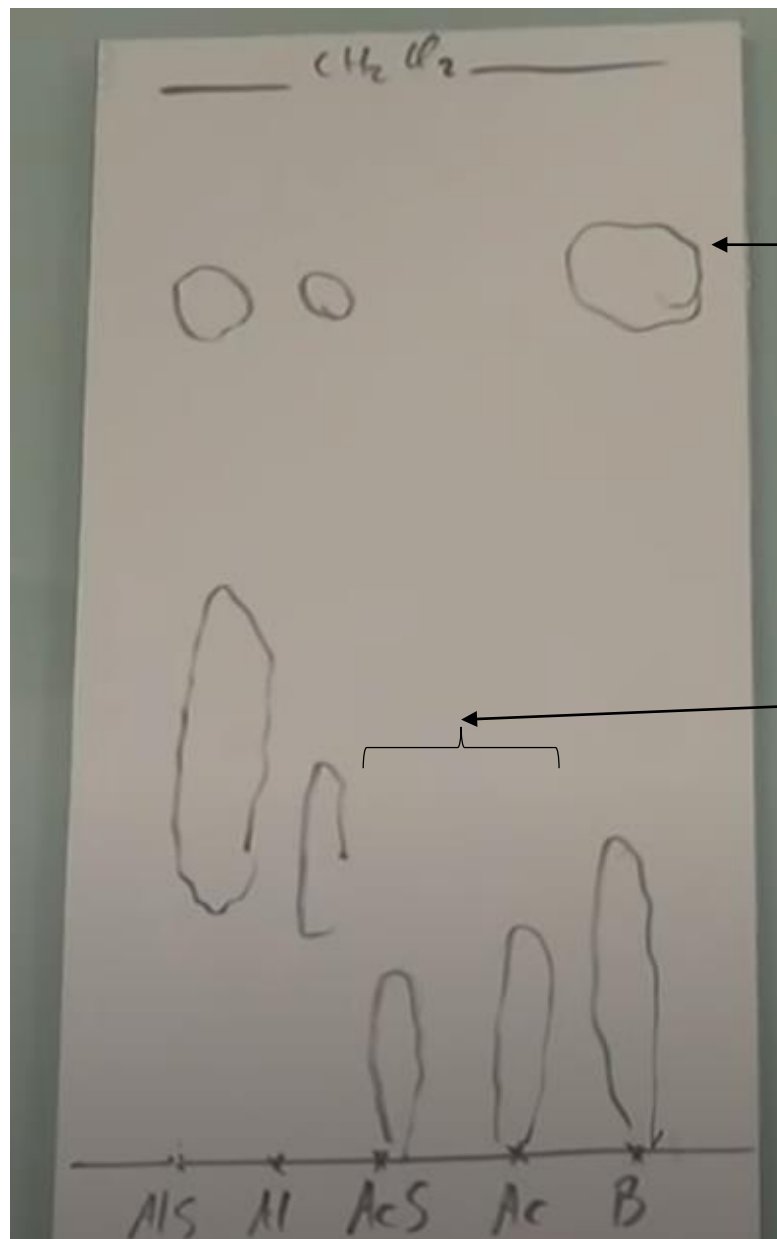
Groupement hydroxyle protique

$\mu_{\text{Si-O}}$

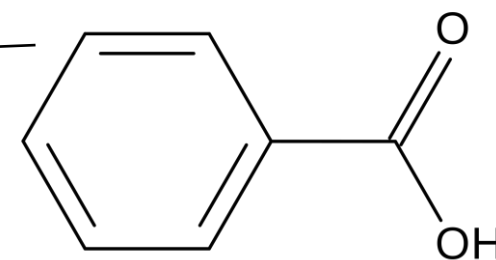
Liaison Si-O fortement polarisée



Alcool benzylique



Benzaldéhyde



Acide benzoïque

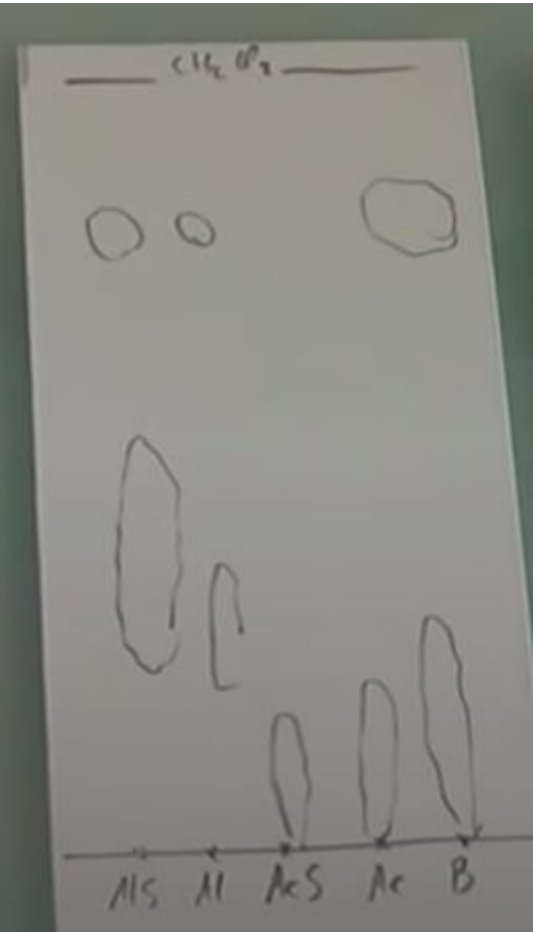
Eluant : **Cyclohexane**



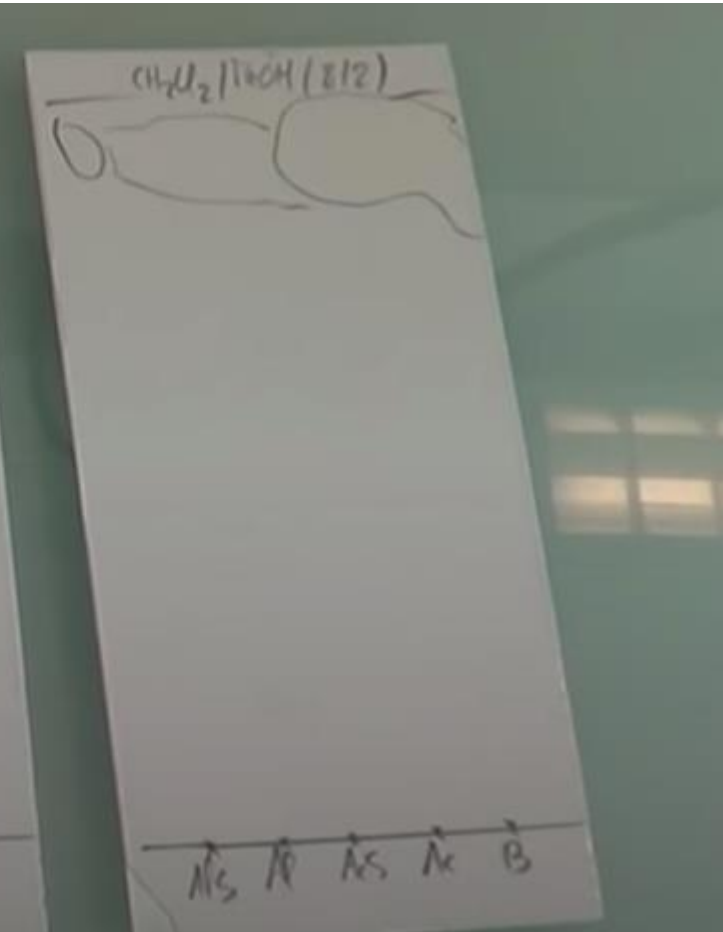
**Dichlorométhane /
cyclohexane (60%/40%)**



Dichlorométhane



**Dichlorométhane
Méthanol (80%/20%)**



Augmentation de la polarité de l'éluant

