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Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的分离与检测的研究

Studies on Separation and Determination of Cr(III) and Cr(VI)

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of Cr(III) and Cr(VI)**

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摘要

论文研究了环境与生命物质中几种令人关注的物质：(1)工业废水中的 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)，(2)有机物中的氯和硫，(3)血清中的葡萄糖，的分离与检测的新方法。工业废水中 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的分离与检测是本论文的主要部分。

本论文共分四章。

第一章综述了 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的分离和检测的意义、方法和应用的文献调研，评述现有 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)分离检测的方法，提出本文研究分离检测 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的技术路线和创新意义。

第二章分为三节：第一节建立了化学氧化—离子色谱法检测 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的新方法。利用过氧化氢氧化 Cr(III)为 Cr(VI)，研究了合适的淋洗体系，使 Cr(VI)可以采用抑制式电导检测离子色谱法检测 Cr(VI)。首先用离子色谱直接检测溶液中的 Cr(VI)，然后用过氧化氢将 Cr(III)氧化为 Cr(VI)，采用抑制式电导检测离子色谱法测定 Cr(VI)的总量，用差减法求得各单一形态的含量。第二节建立了电化学氧化—离子色谱法检测 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的新方法。采用电化学氧化法不引入化学氧化试剂将 Cr(III)氧化为 Cr(VI)，采用抑制式电导检测离子色谱法检测 Cr(VI)。首先用离子色谱直接检测溶液中的 Cr(VI)，然后在某一电解电流下将 Cr(III)氧化为 Cr(VI)，再采用抑制式电导检测离子色谱法测定 Cr(VI)的总量，用差减法求得各单一形态的含量。测定 Cr(VI)的线性范围在 4.00mg/L~20.00mg/L，应用本方法分别检测了工业废水和湖水中 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的含量，加标回收率 Cr(III)

分别为 102% 和 91%，Cr(VI) 分别为 105% 和 99%。第三节建立了电渗析一分光光度法检测 Cr(III) 和 Cr(VI) 的新方法。首先研究了电渗析装置成功地将 Cr(III) 和 Cr(VI) 分离，采用高灵敏度显色剂偶氮胂 III 分别与分离的 Cr(III) 和 Cr(VI) 显色和褪色来测定其浓度。测定线性范围 Cr(III) 为 0.00mg/L~2.00mg/L，Cr(VI) 为 0.00mg/L~0.40mg/L。应用本方法分别检测了工业废水和湖水中 Cr(III) 和 Cr(VI) 的含量，加标回收率 Cr(III) 分别为 99% 和 94%，Cr(VI) 分别为 95% 和 105%。

第三章介绍了应用酶—离子色谱法检测血清中的葡萄糖的新方法。血清中的葡萄糖在葡萄糖氧化酶 (GOD) 的催化下，被氧化成葡萄糖酸，在一定条件下，用离子色谱法直接检测生成的葡萄糖酸的量定量血清中葡萄糖的含量。测定葡萄糖的线性范围为 1.00~90.00mg/L。测得值与采用贝克曼 CX3 的测得值相比，误差为 -2%~2%。

第四章介绍了燃烧氧化偶联离子色谱法同时测定甲醇、碳黑中总氯和总硫含量的新方法。方法通过管式炉燃烧甲醇、碳黑将其中的氯及硫转化为 Cl_2 、 HCl 、 SO_2 、 SO_3 等气态物质。选用 I^-/I_3^- 溶液作为燃烧产物的吸收剂。 I^-/I_3^- 溶液既作氧化剂又作还原剂，将 Cl_2 、 HCl 转化为 Cl^- ，将 SO_2 、 SO_3 转化为 SO_4^{2-} 。用离子色谱法测量吸收剂中 Cl^- 和 SO_4^{2-} 的含量进而推算甲醇、碳黑中总氯和总硫的含量。应用该方法同时测定了甲醇和碳黑中的 Cl、S 的含量， Cl^- 、 SO_4^{2-} 的线性范围分别为 0.10~0.80 mg/L 和 0.60~3.00 mg/L。采用标准加入法测定甲醇中 Cl、S 的含量五次，相对标准偏差 (RSD) 分别为 2.19% 和 0.88%。

本研究课题的创新性在于：

1. 研究了新的淋洗体系，建立了常规离子色谱法难以检测 Cr(VI)浓度的新方法。
2. 首次提出采用不引入化学试剂的电化学氧化的方法将 Cr(III)氧化为 Cr(VI)，建立电化学氧化—离子色谱法检测 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的新方法，该方法反应快速，操作简单。
3. 研究了一种电渗析前处理装置，成功地对 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)进行分离。该装置具有易消除干扰，分离快速，操作简单，待测离子回收率高等的优点。同时利用高灵敏度显色剂偶氮胂III既能与 Cr(III)显色，又与 Cr(VI)褪色的特点，建立了电渗析—分光光度法检测 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI)的新方法。
4. 在酶的作用下直接将葡萄糖催化氧化生成葡萄糖酸，选择一定条件消除血清中氯离子干扰，建立了酶—离子色谱法检测血清中的葡萄糖的新方法。
5. 采用 I/I_3^- 溶液为吸收剂， I/I_3^- 溶液既做氧化剂，又做还原剂，建立了燃烧氧化—离子色谱法同时检测甲醇、碳黑中的总硫和总氯含量的新方法。

关键词：离子色谱 酶 电化学氧化 电渗析 分光光度法 Cr(III)和 Cr(VI) 偶氮胂III

ABSTRATE

The dissertation studied some new methods to determinate the substances in environmental and biological samples such as (1) Cr(III) and Cr(VI) in wastewater, (2) glucose in serum, (3) total chlorine and total sulfur in organica. Separation and determination of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) were the main part of the dissertation.

There are four chapters in the dissertation.

In chapter one, the pretreatment, separation, and methods of determinations of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) were reviewed. Compared with these methods, the innovation of the study were proposed.

In chapter two, Three methods to determinate Cr(III) and Cr(VI) were studied. (1) Determinations of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) in the samples by chemical-oxidation coupled IC: First, to directly determinate Cr(VI) alone with IC, then to determinate total Cr(VI) which was oxidated by H₂O₂ with IC, so the contents of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) were obtained. (2) Determinations of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) in the samples by electro-oxidation coupled IC: First, to directly determinate Cr(VI) alone with IC, then to determinate total Cr(VI) which was electrooxidated with IC, so the contents of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) were obtained. The linear range of Cr(VI) was 4.00~20.00mg/L. Wastewater and lakewater were determined by the method. The recoveries of Cr(III) were 102% and 91%, respectively. The recoveries of Cr(VI) were 105% and 99%,

respectively. (3) Separations and determinations of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) in the samples by electro dialysis coupled spectrophotometry: First to separate Cr(III) and Cr(VI) in the samples by electro dialysis, then to determine Cr(III) and Cr(VI) which was separated by asenazo III with spectrophotometry, respectively. The linear range of Cr(III) and Cr(VI) was 0.00mg/L~2.00mg/L and 0.00mg/L~0.40mg/L, respectively. Wastewater and lake water were determined by the method. The recoveries of Cr(III) were 99% and 94%, respectively. The recoveries of Cr(VI) were 95% and 105%, respectively.

In chapter three, the method to directly determine the glucose in the serum was expounded. Glucose was oxidized with the catalysis of glucose oxidase to produce gluconic acid, which was determined by IC. The linear range of glucose was 1.00~90.00mg/L. This method was applied to determine the serum samples. The result of this method was close to that of Beckman CX3.

In chapter four, a new method had been developed to determine chlorine and sulfur content in methanol and charcoal by using combustion oxidation coupled ion chromatography. The method used ion chromatography to directly determine chloride ion and sulfate ion, a substance that was made by iodine solution absorbing chlorine, chloride and chlorine hydride converted from the chlorine in methanol during combustion oxidation and that was made by iodine saturated solution absorbing sulfur dioxide converted from the sulfur in

methanol and charcoal during combustion oxidation, so as to determine the content of whole chlorine and the content of whole sulfur in methanol and charcoal. The linear range of chlorine and sulfur was 0.10~0.80 mg/L and 0.60~3.00 mg/L, respectively. The chlorine and sulfur content was analyzed repeatedly(n=5), The relative standard deviation was 2.19% and 0.88%, respectively.

The innovation of the study was showed as the following:

1. To study a new eluent system, the new method to determinate Cr(III) and Cr(VI) with IC using conduction detector was established.
2. The new method to determinate Cr(III) and Cr(VI) with IC using conduction detector by determining Cr(VI) and total Cr(VI) which was electro-oxidation was established .
3. The new electrodialyser was designed applied to separate Cr(III) and Cr(VI) which could rapidly and effectively remove impurities from nature samples and had high recovery. The new method to determinate Cr(III) and Cr(VI) by aasenazo III with spectrophotometry in wastewater and lake water was established for the first time.
4. The method to determinate gluconic acid directly with IC which was catalysed by enzyme and oxidated by oxygen in serum was established successfully.
5. The new method was proposed to determinate the ions in organic

compound which was covered from the substance using iodine solution as absorbent by chemical oxidation-deoxidation with IC.

Keyword: Ion Chromatography, enzyme, electro-oxidation, electrolydialysis, spectrophotometry, Cr(III) and Cr(VI), arsenazo III

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第一章 绪论

§ 1-1 铬的价态分析进展

1.形态分析及铬价态分析的必要性

元素形态分析是现代分析化学研究领域中的热点之一^[1-4]。早在 1980 年, Florence T.M.^[5]等人就预言:未来的形态分析技术会日益引起化学家、生物化学家、生物学家的重视。

国际纯粹应用化学会将“元素形态”建议为某体系中某元素特定的化学种类的分布,将“元素形态分析”描述为定量的测定样品中一个或几个化学形态的过程^[6]。

通常,同一元素的不同形态具有不同的生理活性,因而对环境质量和人体健康的影响不同,定性、定量测定样品中特定元素的形态是评价元素毒性、研究其迁移和转化规律的重要依据^[7-8]。在这种情况下形态分析逐渐发展并成为分析化学的一个分支,是当代科学研究的活跃领域之一。

形态分析比元素总浓度分析能提供更多的信息,它不仅能反映被分析物的含量,而且可反映分析物的存在状态,对环境科学、生命科学等研究都有重要意义,形态分析已从最初的环境样品逐步扩展,应用范围越来越广泛。

铬(chromium, Cr)是VIB族元素,在地壳中分布广泛。最常见的是Cr(III)和Cr(VI)。由于价态的不同导致Cr(III)和Cr(VI)无论是地球化学性质、生

物化学性质，还是毒性水平，均有显著差异^[9-10]。Cr(VI)具有毒性，对皮肤粘膜有刺激和腐蚀的作用，已被确认为致癌物^[11-12]。接触一定量的 Cr(VI) 化合物可导致曲细精管上皮受损，精子生成减少，精子畸形。而 Cr(III) 是人体必需的微量元素之一^[13-15]，成年人人体约含 1.8mg 铬，生理必需每日摄取量为 0.06~0.36mg。铬参与葡萄糖和脂肪的代谢及蛋白质的合成，也参与脑血管疾病急性损伤期的活动，铬还是蛋白质水解酶成分之一。Cr(III)有利于胰岛素发挥作用，维持正常的糖代谢，促进造血功能^[16]。缺铬可使糖的利用能力降低，导致血糖升高，严重时会引起高血糖及糖尿病。食物中缺铬是引起动脉粥样硬化的因素之一。铬的摄入量及其价态对人体健康有很大的影响，近代医学研究表明，不同价态的铬会产生不同的生理作用，因此对食品、药物、环境样品中痕量铬及其形态分析具有重要的意义。

2. 铬价态的分析方法

形态分析通常测定的是环境与生物样品中与生命有关的元素(常为金属、类金属)，它不同于传统的元素分析，由于样品基体复杂、含量低，比测定元素的总量要困难得多。这往往需要采取分离技术进行样品预处理，然后用高灵敏度的检测器进行专一性测定，因而要求形态分析方法选择性好、分离效果好、灵敏度高。样品的分离富集及提高分析选择性是铬价态分析的主要研究方向。

2.1 样品的预处理方法

2.1.1 化学氧化法

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