离子色谱-脉冲安培新方法测定微量硫化物

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摘要: 建立了一种准确、高效地测定微量硫化氢气体的离子色谱-脉冲安培定量分析新方法。 该法使用传统 IonPac AS7 (250mm×4mm)色谱柱,新型氢氧化钠-草酸钠淋洗液组合,优化脉冲安培检测电位参数和积分时长,探索了硫化物的最佳保存条件。改进后方法稳定性好,基线噪音显著降低,淋洗液试剂成本只有原来的 10%,100 μg/L 以下的硫化物也可检出,更适用于实际样品中低浓度硫化物的检测。改进后的稳定液可使硫化物稳定保存 10 小时以上,回收率和大批量、长时检测的可靠性提高。将方法应用于学校垃圾站,检测结果均未超过国家规定限值。

关键词: 离子色谱;安培检测;硫化物;电位;草酸钠

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The determination of trace sulfide by ion chromatography with amperometric detection

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Abstract: In this study, an accurate, efficient and cost saving method was developed for the determination of hydrogen sulfide by ion chromatography pulse amperometry. In this method, a conventional IonPac AS7(250mm×4mm) anion exchange column was employed along with a novel combination of sodium hydroxide-sodium oxalate eluent as a substitute for the original sodium hydroxide-sodium acetate eluent. The main factors influencing the seperation and detection performance of the proposed method, including pulse amperage detection potential parameters and integration time, as well as the type of stabilizing solution, were optimised. The proposed ion chromatograph-pulsed amperometric quantitative method exhibits excellent stability, with reagent

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costs reduced to only 10% of the original. Moreover, the chromatographic peaks below 100 μ g/L has always existed without sudden disappearance. Compared to conventional ion chromatography-pulse amperometry, this method proves more suitable for detecting low concentration sulfide in actual samples. The improved stabilizer can stabilize the sulfide for more than 10 hours, as well as the recovery rate and reliability of large-scale and long-term detection are improved. The method was applied to the school garbage station, and the test results did not exceed the national limit.

Keywords: ion chromatography(IC); amperometric detection; sulfide; potential; sodium oxalate

前言

硫化氢(H₂S) 是人类生产生活中常见的气态污染物,低浓度即具有臭鸡蛋气味,且浓度足够高时能麻痹嗅觉反而不易被察觉。石油和天然气加工、采矿、造纸、废水处理、垃圾处理等均会产生硫化氢气体,来源广泛,控制困难。H₂S 对所有器官均有毒性,尤其是中枢神经和肺部系统,长期暴露于硫化氢环境中会出现头晕恶心,大量吸入还会造成呼吸衰竭而迅速死亡^[1,2]; H₂S 也是形成酸雨的原因之一,被氧化后形成硫酸腐蚀管道和植物根茎; 对人类生产生活、自然环境产生严重影响^[3,4]。

近年来常用检测方法有分光光度法^[5]、化学分析法^[6]、气相色谱法^[7]、离子色谱法^[8]、现场快速检测法,如醋酸铅试纸、硫化氢报警法^[9]等,以及使用气体检测器进行检测,如利用电化学、比色和光学方法进行定性定量,应用在工业环境中可对高浓度硫化氢起到警示作用^[10,11]。上述方法虽能提供较可靠的检测结果,但存在灵敏度低、样品预处理较复杂、检测成本高,无法准确高效地定量低浓度的硫化氢气体等问题,即使是高浓度下,有些方法也只能半定量^[12,13]。

离子色谱高效、简便、灵敏度高等优点使其逐渐应用到测定硫化氢的工作中。已有研究是将采样的硫化氢氧化,电导检测器检测,此过程干扰众多,灵敏度较差[14];或利用离子色谱-安培检测法,将富集的硫化氢以离子形式分离,直流或脉冲安培法检测电流变化,反映出硫化氢的浓度[15,16]。但在日常检测中发现,硫化物在常规氢氧化钠碱性溶液中 2h 就会有20%左右的损失,保存困难,易被金属离子络合;且现有方法检出限高、灵敏度低,导致低浓度硫化物峰严重拖尾或不能检出,回收率仅有60%左右,给实际应用带来重重困难。

本文在原有 Ag 电极测硫的基础上优化淋洗液条件,利用草酸钠金属络合剂的特性避免分析物损失,降低了基线噪音,分离效果更好,且成本大大降低,优化脉冲安培检测电位,