

砷铋钼蓝分光光度法快速测定 水和废水中的微量砷

丘星初 朱盈权 鄢建平

丘 山

(赣州地区环境科学研究所, 江西赣州 341000) (赣州钴钨有限责任公司)

摘要 研究了砷铋钼三元杂多酸的形成条件及其还原产物的光度性质。结果表明: 显色体系最大吸收位于 865 nm 处, $\epsilon'_{865} = 2.1 \times 10^4 \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ 。在室温下能稳定 24 h。砷量在 0—40 $\mu\text{g}/10 \text{ ml}$ 遵守比尔定律, $r = 0.9991$ 。用丘氏定砷器使砷呈 AsH_3 逸出分离。

关键词 砷, 砷铋钼蓝分光光度法, 废水。

在环境监测中, 水和废水中砷的测定应用最广的是 Ag-DDC 光度法^[1]和砷铋钼蓝法^[2]。前法试剂毒性较大且污染环境; 后法则操作冗长。本文在文献[3—5]基础上, 详细研究了砷铋钼三元杂多酸的形成条件及其还原产物的光度性质。以硼氢化钾作还原剂发生砷化氢, 用丘氏定砷器迅速分离, 然后用砷铋钼蓝分光光度法测定砷。

1 实验部分

1.1 主要试剂配制

硫酸铋钼溶液: 将 20 g 钼酸铵和 0.5 g 酒石酸铋钾溶于约 500 ml 水中, 分次缓缓加入 194 ml 浓硫酸, 不断搅拌, 冷却后用水稀释至 1000 ml。

抗坏血酸溶液: 2% (W/V) 水溶液。现用现配。

吸收液: 将 1.25 g 碘和 2 g 碘化钾加少量水搅拌溶解后, 加入 4.2 g 碳酸氢钠, 用水稀释至 500 ml, 混匀。

三碘化物活性炭: 将 10 g 碘和 20 g 碘化钾加少量水搅拌溶解后稀释至 50 ml, 加入 40—60 目活性炭 50 g, 搅拌至溶液褪色后用布氏漏斗抽滤, 在 80℃ 下烘干即可使用。

其余试剂配制方法均见文献[1]。

1.2 仪器

分光光度计: 751 G 型分光光度计用于绘制吸收光谱曲线; 721 型分光光度计用于吸光

度的测定。

丘氏定砷器: 专利产品, 由赣州地区环境保护科技服务中心提供, 它由 5 个玻璃部件组装而成。其结构如图 1 所示。使用前在连接管 2 球泡内放入乙酸铅棉花和在安全管 5 内放入三碘化物活性炭。

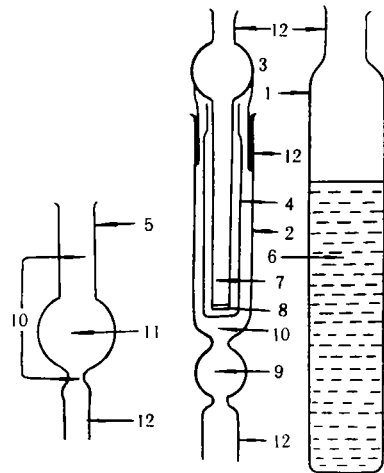


图 1 丘氏定砷器

1. 砷化氢发生管 2. 连接管 3. 反应管 4. 比色管 5. 安全管 6. 试液或标准溶液 7. 吸收液 8. 多孔玻璃板 9. 乙酸铅棉花 10. 脱脂棉 11. 吸附三碘化物活性炭 12. 磨口

1.3 实验方法

在 10 ml 比色管中, 加入吸收液 3 ml 和定量 As(V) 标准溶液, 然后准确加入 1 ml 硫酸铋

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铋溶液, 摇动比色管驱逐 CO_2 , 加入 2% 抗坏血酸溶液 1 ml, 加水至 10 ml 标线, 混匀后放置 25 min (冬季室温低于 20°C 时, 置 50°C 烘箱或水浴中显色 15 min 取出), 在 721 型光度计上用水作参比, 于波长 800 nm 处, 用光程 5、10 或 30 mm 比色皿测定吸光度, 扣除空白吸光度 A_0 后得净吸光度 A 。

1.4 水样中砷的测定

水样按文献[1]预处理, 清洁水样取 50 ml 置于砷化氢发生管 1 中, 加入硫酸-酒石酸溶液 4 ml。

在比色管 4 中加入吸收液 3 ml, 置于连接管 2 内, 插入反应管 3, 其上再插上安全管 5。

在砷化氢发生管 1 中加入 1 片硼氢化钾, 并立即与连接管 2 相连, 保证反应器密闭, 待反应完成后, 取下安全管并用洗耳球将反应管中的吸收液全部排入比色管中。

取出比色管, 准确加入 1 ml 硫酸铝铋溶液, 摇动比色管驱逐 CO_2 , 然后用水吹洗反应管内外壁, 洗液并入比色管内, 再加入 1 ml 抗坏血酸溶液, 加水至标线, 混匀。根据溶液颜色深浅, 选用适宜光程比色皿, 按上述实验方法测定吸光度并绘制相应的校正曲线。

2 结果和讨论

2.1 吸收光谱曲线

实验结果如图 2 所示。砷铋钼蓝的吸收峰位于 865 nm 处。试剂空白几无吸收。

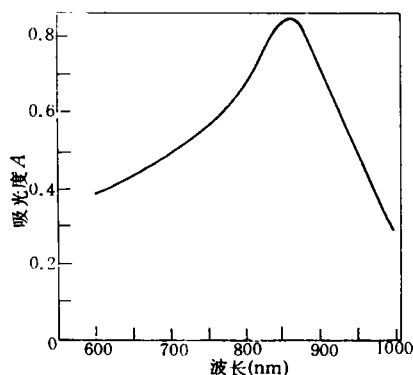


图 2 吸收光谱曲线

砷取 30 μg , 10 mm 比色皿 水参比

2.2 酸度和试剂浓度的影响

实验结果与选用加入量见表 1, 而与文献[2—4]选择的条件均不相同。

表 1 试剂浓度和酸度的影响

试 剂	适宜范围	加入量选择
硫酸 (mol/L)	0.27—0.43	0.34
钼酸铵 (mg)	20	20
酒石酸铋钾 (mg)	0.3—0.7	0.5
抗坏血酸 (mg)	10—30	20

2.3 发色温度与显色体系的稳定性

实验结果表明, 适宜的发色温度范围为 $20\text{—}60^\circ\text{C}$, 在 25°C 下 20 min 发色完全, 此后吸光度在 24 h 以上保持恒定。

2.4 遵守比尔定律浓度范围与方法灵敏度

在 721 型分光光度计上 800 nm 处用 10 mm 光程比色皿测定时, 砷浓度介于 $0\text{—}40\ \mu\text{g}/10\text{ ml}$ 遵守比尔定律。吸光度与砷浓度的回归方程为:

$$A = 0.0007 + 0.02221c$$

式中, A 为吸光度, c 为 As 浓度 ($\mu\text{g}/10\text{ ml}$)。

表观摩尔吸光系数 $\epsilon'_{800} = 1.67 \times 10^4$ ($\text{L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$) 虽然比在 865 nm 处灵敏度降低了 20% ($\epsilon'_{865} = 2.1 \times 10^4$), 但仍比 Ag-DDC 法 ($\epsilon = 1.36 \times 10^4$ [5]) 高 23%。

2.5 干扰及其消除

使用硼氢化钾作还原剂时, 许多金属离子均无干扰[1]。唯铋、铊和硫化物严重干扰新银盐法和 Ag-DDC 法测定砷[1], 但对本法却无干扰。

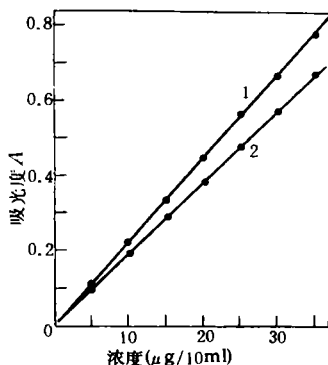


图 3 校正曲线

1. 直接测定 2. 经 AsH_3 分离吸收后测定

考虑到大量硫化物会降低吸收液中碘的浓度和析出单质硫,故仍用乙酸铅棉消除其影响。

2.6 砷化氢的吸收率与校正曲线

实验结果示于图 3。经发生 AsH_3 绘制的校

正曲线,其斜率较低。由 2 条回归线比较,计算出砷化氢平均吸收率为 89.1%。

2.7 精密度和加标回收率

实验结果见表 2, 3。

表 2 方法精密度

样品来源	测定结果 X_i (mg/L)				平均值 \bar{X}	标准差 S	变异系数 CV(%)
地表水	0.034	0.031	0.035	0.032	0.034	0.00183	5.4
	0.035	0.036	0.035				
赣州钴冶炼厂生产废水	0.498	0.510	0.494	0.506	0.496	0.0098	1.98
	0.482	0.486	0.500	0.488			

表 3 样品加标回收试验结果

样品来源	样品原含量 (μg)	加标量 (μg)	测得量 (μg)	回收率 (%)
地表水	1.71	2	3.66	97.5
		3	4.65	98.0
		4	5.84	103.3
赣州钴冶炼厂 生产废水	2.48	4	6.29	95.3
		4	6.41	98.3
		6	8.51	100.5
		6	8.56	101.3

3 结语

本文所述方法简单、快速、精确、灵敏、选

择性好、测定砷的范围宽。适用于水中砷的测定。

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表 3 几种混凝剂处理实际废水效果比较

混凝剂	A 厂			B 厂			
	外观	COD 去除率 (%)	色度去除率 (%)	外观	COD 去除率 (%)	色度去除率 (%)	剩余 S^{2-} (mg/L)
聚铁	蓝透明	71.2	56.0	无色透明	94.2	90.3	未检出
聚铝	蓝透明	75.6	70.5	无色透明	97.8	97.5	0.16
FAS	无色透明	92.5	96.5	无色透明	96.0	98.0	未检出

水的脱色率都在 95% 以上, 处理后的水质无色透明, 达到排放标准。

5 FAS 混凝脱色机理探讨

FAS 是从铜矿渣制得的复合型无机高分子混凝剂, 其主要成分是 Fe^{2+} 、 SO_4^{2-} 、 SiO_3^{2-} , 次要成分是 Al^{3+} 、 Fe^{3+} 、 Mg^{2+} 等, 它除了对以胶体状态存在的疏水性染料有良好的去除效果外, 对亲水性染料也表现出优异的净化效果, 并且脱色性能远远优于铝盐和高铁盐。这种混凝脱色的机理可能是: ① Fe^{2+} 先与染料分子发生化

学反应, 如与水溶性染料形成结构复杂的大分子络合物, 使染料的水溶性降低, 随后被吸附在金属离子的水解产物上沉降除去; ② Fe^{2+} 与某些染料产生难溶性化合物沉淀; ③ FAS 混凝性能与它的多组分协同效应有关。

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Hygienic Evaluation of Indoor Air Pollution Caused by Domestic Natural Gas. Wang Juning et al. (Institute of Environmental Health and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing 100050); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 16(3), 1995, pp. 44–48

Natural gas (NG) combustions was compared with coal gas and liquid petrol gas (LPG) in the causation of indoor air pollution. The routine pollutants including B(a)P have been monitored and the 1-hydroxy pyrene in urine of the representative subjects measured. Radon concentration and its change in the NG used, starting from the source plant through transfer station to the end users, has been investigated and measured during the four seasons of the year. To analyse organic components in 3 gases, a big volume sample collector has been designed. The semi-volatile organic components contained in the combustion products of the 3 gases have been identified by GC/MC. The results show that the levels of particles and CO in the heating season were much higher than the standards, but they were the lowest in NG; NO₂ and CO₂ were a little higher in NG; B(a)P in particles and the 1-hydroxy pyrene were the lowest in NG. The organic compositions of coal gas and LPG were more complicated than that of NG. Radon in the NG from Beijing contributed less than 1‰ of effective dose to indoor air quality of the population. Compared with the traditional fuels, the gas fuel are the cleanest ones, and the NG is cleaner than other two.

Key words: natural gas, indoor air pollution, organic components, radon, 1-hydroxy pyrene.

Rapid Determination of Trace Arsenic in Water and Wastewater by Using an Arseno-antimono-molybdenum Blue Spectrophotometric Method.

Qiu Xingchu et al. (Ganzhou Prefectural Institute of Environ. Sci. Research, Ganzhou, Jiangxi 341000); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 16(3), 1995, pp. 49–51

It was found that the colour producing products have a Soret band at 865 nm, an apparent molar absorptivity of 2.1×10^4 , an over 24 hour stability at room temperature, a linearity range of 0–80 µg As in a volume of 10 ml and a correlation coefficient of 0.9990. The use of the Qiu's Arsenic Analyzer allows arsenic in water to be reduced as AsH₃ giving off from water. None of Al, Mn, Zn, Cd, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Sn, Sb, Bi and S²⁻ in a reasonable amount can interfere with the determination. This method has been applied

to determining arsenic at a microgramme level in surface water and wastewater with satisfactory results.

Key words: arsenic, Qiu's Arsenic Analyzer, arseno-antimono-molybdenum blue, spectrophotometry, surface water, wastewater.

Enzyme Ticket and Chromophoric Substrate Ticket for the Convenient and Rapid Detection of Organophosphorus Pesticides. Huang Yan et al. (Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou 510182); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 16(3), 1995, pp. 52–54

The cholinesterase inhibition test made it possible to detect organophosphorus pesticides (OPs) compounds in water at 25–35°C in 15–20 min, and the sensitivity of the method was in the range of 0.01–10 mg/L. Most thiophosphorus pesticides, such as methamidophos and optunal, can also be detected in those levels after they are oxidized with bromine water. This enzyme inhibition assay has been applied to the detection of pesticide in natural waters, and it was found that the positive results were quite obvious as soon as the concentration of OPs were not lower than the detection limits. The method is particularly suitable for field detection because there is no need for expensive instruments and preparation of reagents.

Key words: organophosphorus pesticides, detection, enzyme ticket, substrate ticket.

β-Correction Spectrophotometric Determination of Silver in Wastewater with Malachite Green.

Gao Hongwen (Huaibei Environ. Monitoring Station, Anhui 235000); *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 16(3), 1995, pp. 55–57

Silver has been found to react with both malachite green (MG) and potassium iodide to form a green chelate at pH 5. β-correction spectrophotometry was studied for the determination of trace amounts of silver. This method can eliminate completely the excess MG in its Ag(I) colored solution to give out the real absorbance of produced Ag-MG-I⁻ chelate. The reaction of Ag-MG-I⁻ is selective in the presence of EDTA to mask other metal ions. The β-correction method has higher sensitivity, precision and accuracy than a conventional single wavelength spectrophotometry. Beer's law was obeyed over the concentration range of 0–2.0 mg/L of silver and the detection limit for Ag is 0.05 mg/L which is suitable for the analysis of wastewater. The recovery was found to be between 97.3%–107%,