

# 碳纤维束汞膜电极法测定汽车尾气中的铅\*

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**摘要** 介绍了碳纤维束汞膜微电极的制作过程, 研究此电极的伏安特性, 用阳极溶出伏安法测定汽车尾气中的铅含量, 确定适宜的实验条件。该法简便, 快速, 灵敏度高, 重现性好。检出限为  $0.1 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 线性范围  $1.0-20 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , 相对标准偏差 9.4%。

**关键词** 碳纤维电极, 微分阳极溶出伏安法, 汽车尾气, 铅。

近年来, 碳纤维电极迅速发展<sup>[1-12]</sup>。它与常规电极比较具有许多优点, 如电极尺寸小、传质速度快; 不必除氧和搅拌; 电极电流微弱, 电池IR降很小; 可用于活体组织和微体积(10  $\mu\text{l}$ )样品的测定<sup>[1,2,3,12,13]</sup>。本文报道碳纤维电极微分阳极溶出伏安法(DASV)测定汽车尾气中的铅, 考察了电极伏安特性, 讨论了电极预处理方法和测定条件(电位扫描范围, 富集时间, 扫描速率, 底液酸度等)对峰电流的影响。用DASV法测定汽车尾气中的铅含量与石墨炉原子吸收法对照令人满意。

## 1 实验部分

### 1.1 仪器与试剂

MC98-A型多功能极谱仪(天津职业大学研制); 碳纤维束电极(用上海合成纤维研究所生产的直径6  $\mu\text{m}$  碳纤维[C·F]制作)做工作电极; 甘汞电极为标准电极; 铂做辅助电极; 个体采样器(南京环保仪器厂)。

铅标准贮备液(1 mg/ml), 由硝酸铅配制, 用时稀释至所需浓度; 镀汞液(0.01 mol/L  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ -0.1 mol/L  $\text{HClO}_4$ ; HCl;  $\text{HNO}_3$ ), 活性炭(20—40目)。试剂均为优级纯, 实验用水为二次蒸馏水。

### 1.2 电极制备与镀汞

将碳纤维用丙酮浸泡去污, 洗净, 烘干。取40棵C·F穿入聚乙烯毛细管中, 加热拉细, 截

取所需长度。细端用快硬环氧树脂密封, 粗端注入导电胶并插入铜导线。将此电极穿入不锈钢针, 两端都用环氧树脂密封, 固化24 h。

将制得的刷状碳纤维电极活化后置于镀汞液中镀汞。镀电位-1.0 V, 镀时间180 s, 循环3次, 停止时间10 s。

### 1.3 实验方法

样品采集和预处理: 取6支内径4 mm、长100 mm的采气管, 内装100 mg预先活化的活性炭, 一端插入汽车尾气排气管, 另一端接个体采样管, 调流量0.2 L/min, 采样2 min, 每次采样5个, 留一空白管, 每日采样5次。记录汽车尾气排气管采气部位的温度和压力, 换算为标准状态下的采气体积。带回实验室, 将采气管中的活性炭倒入高型烧杯中, 加5 mol/L  $\text{HNO}_3$ 溶液8 ml, 消化, 过滤, 收集于50 ml容量瓶中, 稀释至刻度, 摆匀。吸取此溶液1 ml于10 ml比色管中, 加1 mol/L KCl溶液1 ml, 加去离子水, 用HCl调pH=2, 稀释至刻度。

测定步骤: 在不除氧的静止条件下, 按规定的仪器参数实验, 得2.5次微分阳极溶出伏安曲线。如图1所示。

测定条件: 2.5次微分, 灵敏度10  $\mu\text{A}$ , 富集电位-1.0 V, 终止电位0 V, 富集时间120

\* 环保攻关课题

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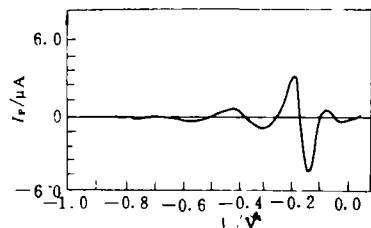


图 1 铅(10 ng/ml)阳极溶出曲线

s, 清洗时间 10 s, 扫描速率  $100 \text{ mV} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , 支持电解质  $0.1 \text{ mol/L KCl}$ ,  $\text{pH}=2$ .

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 线性范围与电极重现性

碳纤维束电极比单纤维电极横截面积大, 故测定灵敏度高. 其检测下限为  $0.1 \text{ ng/ml}$ , 检测线性范围为  $1.0\text{--}20 \text{ ng/ml}$ . 如图 2 所示(测定条件同图 1).

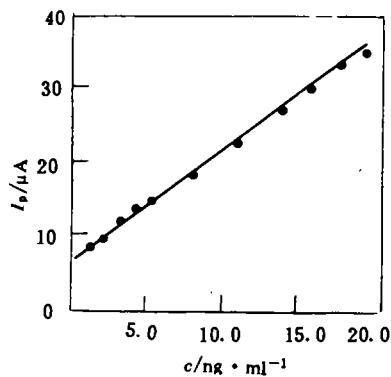


图 2 铅标准曲线

由图 2 可见, 碳纤维电极得到的电流-浓度曲线不通过原点, 截距产生的原因见文献[12]. 在线性范围内分别取高、中、低浓度 3 点( $3 \text{ ng}/\text{ml}$ ,  $11 \text{ ng}/\text{ml}$ ,  $16 \text{ ng}/\text{ml}$ ), 每点平行测定 6 次的相对标准偏差分别为:  $1.9\%$ ,  $5.2\%$  和  $8.8\%$ .

电极预处理与其伏安特性关系甚大. 未经预处理的碳纤维镀汞困难, 与文献[7]报道一致. 经化学活化(用稀  $\text{HNO}_3$  浸泡)电极后可镀汞, 但使用寿命短, 线性范围小( $1.0\text{--}16 \text{ ng}/\text{ml}$ ). 若工作几小时以后不再出峰, 可再用稀  $\text{HNO}_3$  浸泡, 以除去电极表面的沉积物和旧汞

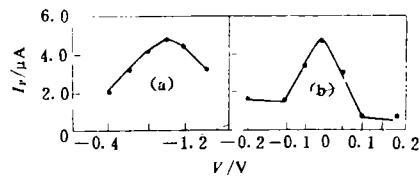
膜, 从而恢复电极活性. 使用前若将电极置于  $+0.5\text{--}+0.8 \text{ V}$  (vs SCE) 下电化学活化 3-5 min, 可增加 C·F 表面粗糙度, 使充电电流改变 C·F 表面 CO 与 COH 的比率, 增加活性功能团的密度, 易于实现电子转移<sup>[1,11,12]</sup>.

### 2.2 电位漂移及原因

在不锈钢针作辅助电极的双电极系统中, 溶出峰电位明显地负移, 这是由于在一系列溶出实验后于针上形成汞沉淀, 改变了针的参比电位<sup>[2]</sup>. 本文报道的 3 电极系统, 不锈钢针只作电极外壳,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  的峰电位正移  $0.3 \text{ V}$ (如图 1 所示). 其原因可能有 2 个方面: 一是活化电位不够正, CO 与 COH 的比率不够高, 使  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  离子提前溶出; 二是 C·F 材料中 CO 活性基团较少. 实验表明, 若提高正电位或改用 Sigma Chimcal 公司生产的 C·F 制作电极, 则溶出电位恢复正常.

### 2.3 分析条件的选择

(1) 电位扫描范围 在  $-1.5\text{--}-0.5 \text{ V}$  之间改变富集电位, 在  $-0.2\text{--}+0.2 \text{ V}$  之间改变终止电位, 对峰电流的影响见图 3(实验条件同图 1). 故选择电位扫描范围为  $-1.0\text{--}0 \text{ V}$ .

图 3  $I_p$ 、 $V(\text{V})$  关系

(a) 富集电位与峰电流关系 (b) 终止电位与峰电流关系

(2) 富集时间 在  $60\text{--}270 \text{ s}$  范围内改变富集时间, 由图 4(实验条件同图 1)可知在  $120 \text{ s}$

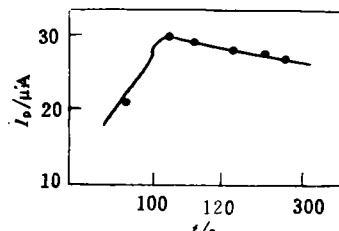


图 4 富集时间与峰电流关系

时峰电流最大。

(3) 扫描速率 在扫描范围 $-1.0\sim 0\text{ V}$ 之间改变扫描时间, 扫描速率以 $100\text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 时电流最大。见图5(实验条件同图1)。

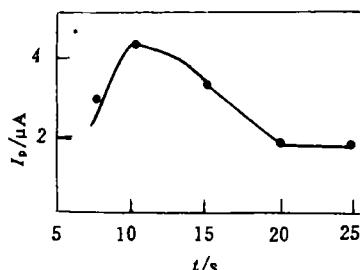


图5 扫描速率与峰电流关系

(4) 底液酸度 以 $0.1\text{ mol/L KCl}$ 溶液为支持电解质, 在 $\text{pH}=1\sim 5$ 之间改变底液酸度, 由图6(实验条件同图1)可知 $\text{pH}=2$ 时峰电流最大。

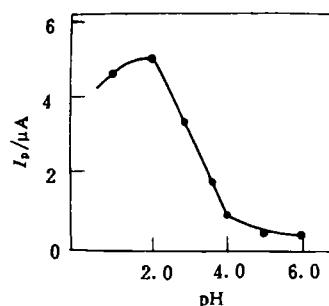


图6 酸度与峰电流的关系

## 2.4 测定结果及精密度

每日采集5次样品, 每次采样5个, 每次测定的平均结果和日平均汽车尾气排铅浓度见表1。每次采集5个样品的测定精密度见表2。回收率实验结果见表3。

表1 测定结果

编号	峰高 / $\mu\text{A}$	溶液浓度 $c_i$ / $\text{ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	浓度 $c_i - c_0$ / $\text{ng}\cdot\text{ml}^{-1}$	尾气浓度 / $\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	日平均
					尾气浓度 / $\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$
0	9.979	1.20	0	0	
1	14.16	4.50	3.30	4.674	
2	16.21	6.00	4.80	6.799	
3	18.71	7.80	6.60	9.348	6.629
4	14.46	4.80	3.60	5.100	
5	16.52	6.30	5.10	7.224	

表2 测定精密度

样品号	1	2	3	4	5
尾气铅浓度/ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	6.90	7.12	6.83	6.34	5.58
平均铅浓度/ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	6.55				
标准偏差/s	0.61				
相对标准偏差/%	9.4				

表3 加标回收率

编号	本底值 / $\mu\text{g}\cdot 50\text{ ml}^{-1}$	加标量 / $\mu\text{g}\cdot 50\text{ ml}^{-1}$	测得量 / $\mu\text{g}\cdot 50\text{ ml}^{-1}$	回收率 /%
1		1.25	3.513	79
2	2.525	2.50	5.175	106
3		5.00	6.875	87

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ferent phenol wastewaters is better than their separate treatment result. The immobilized enzyme prepared has fair repeating usage performance.

**Key words:** immobilized enzyme, enzyme catalyzed oxidation, horseradish peroxidase, phenol.

**Determination of Trace Copper, Lead and Cadmium in Seawater by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry with Dithizone-n-Butyl Acetate Extraction.** Jin Xuegen (Zhejiang Environmental monitoring Centre Station, Hangzhou 310012): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(3), 1996, pp. 61—63

This paper studied the optimum conditions for the determination of trace copper, lead and cadmium in seawater by graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry with dithizone-n-butyl acetate extraction. The results showed that copper, lead and cadmium in the weakly alkaline medium (pH8—10) can be quantitatively extracted simultaneously. The relative standard deviation is less than 3% and the recoveries for the added standard are between 92%—102%. The detection limit ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) for copper, lead and cadmium are 0.06, 0.14 and 0.002, respectively. This method is simple and rapid. The method has been successfully applied to the determination of trace copper, lead and cadmium in seawater with satisfactory results.

**Key words:** dithizone, extraction, graphite furnace, seawater, copper, lead, cadmium.

**Determination of Lead from Automobile Exhaust Using Anodic Stripping Voltammetry at Carbon Fiber Beam Mercury Film Electrodes.**

Shao Mengxin et al. (Dept. of Environ. Eng., Tianjin Professional College, Tianjin 300402): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(3), 1996, pp. 64—66

In this paper, the preparation for carbon fiber beam mercury film microelectrodes was described. The electrode voltammetric properties were investigated. Lead content from automobile exhaust was determined using anodic stripping voltammetry. The suitable experimental conditions were assigned. This technique is simple, quick, with high sensitivity and fine reproducibility. The detection limit is about  $0.1 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ , the linear range is  $1.0 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ — $20 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{ml}^{-1}$ . The relative standard deviation is 9.4%.

**Key words:** carbon fiber microelectrodes, anodic stripping voltammetry, automobile exhaust, lead.

**Determination of Phenol in Wastewater by Alternating-current Oscilloscopic Polarography Titration.**

Qiu Zhiguo (Dept. of Chemistry Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(3), 1996, pp. 67—68

A method to use a mixed solution of hydrochloric acid and potassium bromide as base solution to titrate phenol in water sample directly was indicated. The method is simple and rapid. The measuring range is 11.07—2113.2 mg/L, variation coefficient is below 0.9%, recovery rate is 95%—102%.

**Key words:** phenol, alternating-current oscillopolarographic titration, wastewater determination.

**Analysis on the Typical Photochemical Processes of Pollution in Autumn.** Zhu Yuxiu et al.

(Dept. of Environ. Eng., Shanghai Institute of Urban Construction, Shanghai 200092): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(3), 1996, pp. 69—71

Synchronous observations of  $\text{O}_3$ - $\text{NO}_x$  concentrations and relative meteorological material have been lasted for one month, in order to study the characteristics of photochemical pollution and their relations with meteorology. Photochemical pollution processes in the autumn have been found. It not only includes the mechanisms of producing and accumulating of local sources as in summer and winter, but also includes the feature of high ozone pollution from outer sources as in spring. The highest and mean maximum concentrations of  $\text{O}_3$  reaches  $168.7 \mu\text{g/m}^3$  and  $114.8 \mu\text{g/m}^3$ , respectively.

**Key words:** autumn, processes of ozone pollution, photochemical pollution.

**Study on the Indirect Determination of the Soluble Sulfide in Water by Spectrophotometry.**

Wang Lihong et al. (Dept. of Environ. Sci., Hangzhou University, Hangzhou 310029): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 17(3), 1996, pp. 72—74

In this paper, a new method for indirect determination of trace sulfide ion was developed. The optimum conditions of precipitate reaction of copper with sulfide and color reaction of copper with T(4-MOP) PS<sub>4</sub> were discussed. At about pH 8.5, CuS was formed, and at pH 4.0 the surplus