

### Priprava vzorcev za analizo

#### Določevanje vode

Prisotnost vode v vzorcu:

- Vlaga
  - Voda kot del snovi
  - $(\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{KHSO}_4, \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2)$
- $$2 \text{KHSO}_4(\text{s}) \text{ ----} \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$$
- $$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \text{ ----} \rightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$$

- Adsorbirana voda
- Sorbirana voda
- Okludirana voda
- Pojavi, prosesi (izoterme!): adsorpcija, sorpcija, okluzija

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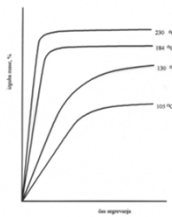
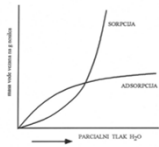
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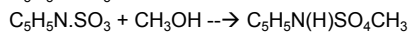
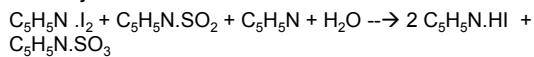
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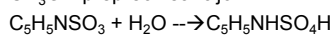
### Določevanje vode:

- Sušenje
- Določevanje s Karl Fisherjevim reagentom (KFR)

Reakcije:



$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  prepreči reakcijo:



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### Analiza trdnih vzorcev

- Raztapljanje („dissolution“)
- Razkroj („decomposition“)

#### Raztapljanje:

- Kisline, kislinske mešanice (odprti sistemi, zaprti sistemi- povišan tlak, avtoklavi)
- Taline

Problemi: izgube, kontaminacija, vnos matričnih elementov

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### Raztapljanje v kislinah: možne izgube analitov

Hlapne komponente (CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, H<sub>2</sub>Se, H<sub>2</sub>Te)

HF: silikati, borati

HCl- hlapni kloridi: Sn(IV), Ge(IV), Sb(III), As(III), Hg(II)

Reducenti: As, P, Sb (nastanek hlapnih hidridov!)

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### Kisline

- HCl (36%, 12 M, 6 M)

Kovine (E° < 0V!), kovinski oksidi

- HNO<sub>3</sub> (65 %)

Kovine (razen Al, Cr, -oksidi, Sn (SnO<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O))

- H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (98%)

Visoko vrelišče! (340°C)

Organske substance (C, CO<sub>2</sub>!)

- HClO<sub>4</sub>

Eksplozivnost!

Zlitine železa – ferolegure!, nerjavno jeklo

- HF

Toksičnost, jedkost!

nastane SiF<sub>4</sub> (s H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> odstranimo presežni fluorid!)

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### Močno oksidacijske zmesi:

- ZLATOTOPKA ( HCl:HNO<sub>3</sub> 3:1)
- Mineralne kisline + Br<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- HCl, HClO<sub>4</sub>
- HNO<sub>3</sub>, HClO<sub>4</sub>

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### Lastnosti HNO<sub>3</sub>:

- Oksidacijska sposobnost pada z razredčevanjem, (2M!)
- Sprejema 1 ali 3 elektrone
- $H_3O^+ + HNO_3 + e \rightarrow NO_2 + 2H_2O$ : koncentrirana
- $3H_3O^+ + HNO_3 + 3e \rightarrow NO + 5H_2O$ : razredčena
- Nitratni so »slab« ligand (hidroliza!)
- S HNO<sub>3</sub> kombiniramo reagente, ki so dobri ligandi (HCl, HF, organske kisline)
- Koncentrirana HNO<sub>3</sub>: 65%
- Kadeča HNO<sub>3</sub>: 69,2%
- 100% je občutljiva na svetlobo in toploto, vre pri 84 °C.
- Azeotropna zmes (69,2%) ima vrelišče pri 121,8 °C
- Lahko jo uporabimo v PFA in PTFE posodah
- Organske molekule oksidira do CO<sub>2</sub>

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### Raztapljanje vzorca HNO<sub>3</sub> - Anorganski materiali

- 10-15% vodna raztopina: Oksidi zemljoalkalijskih kovin, oksidi lantanidov, , aktinidov, Sc<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- 1+1 HNO<sub>3</sub>: V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Mn- oksidi, CuO, CdO, Hg oksidi, TI oksidi, Pb oksidi, Bi oksidi, Cu, Zn, Cd, Hg, Pb
- Koncentrirana HNO<sub>3</sub>(69%): Mn<sup>0</sup>, Fe<sup>0</sup>, Co<sup>0</sup>, Ag<sup>0</sup>, Pd<sup>0</sup>, Se<sup>0</sup>, As<sup>0</sup>, Re<sup>0</sup>
- 1:3 HNO<sub>3</sub> + HCl (zlatotopka): Pt<sup>0</sup>, Au<sup>0</sup>, jeklo, Fe/Ni zlitine, Cu zlitine, Cr/Ni jeklo
- 1:1:1 HNO<sub>3</sub> + HF+ H<sub>2</sub>O: Kovine in oksidi Ti, Zr, Hf, Nb, W, Sn, Al, Ge, Sb, Te, As, Se, Mo

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### Zmes dušikove (V) in perklorne kisline

- Organske vzorce najprej razkrajamo s  $\text{HNO}_3$
- $\text{HClO}_4$  nikoli ne uporabljamo same
- Pri uporabi  $\text{HClO}_4$  nikoli ne odparimo topila do suhega
- Vroče  $\text{HClO}_4$  ne smemo nikoli dodati organskemu vzorcu
- Masa vzorca ne sme preseči 1 g
- Pri odkajevanju perklorne kisline moramo uporabljati posebne digestorije
- Neznano substanco moramo pred razkrojem preliminarno okarakterizirati (velja tudi pri uporabi  $\text{HNO}_3$ !)

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### Taline- „Fluxes“

- Silikati (naravni, umetni)
- Oksidne rude
- Zlitine železa- ferolegure
- Barit
- $\text{TiO}_2$
- .....

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### Taline

- 300-1200 °C
- Kontaminacija, vnos „motečih“ ionov

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1000- 1200 °C)

- Kationi → karbonati, oksidi
- Anioni → topne Na soli!

$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$  (400 °C)

$2\text{KHSO}_4 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_3$

- Kovinski oksidi!

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## Taline- primeri



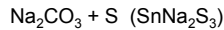
nastane  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$ , kationi kot karbonati, topni v kislinah



- Oksidi ( $\text{FeO}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ )
- $\text{Cr} \rightarrow \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$
- $\text{Fe} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$



- $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$



- $\text{SnO}_2$

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## Litijev metaborat

- Litijev meta borat ( $\text{LiBO}_2$ ) lahko uporabljamo v kombinaciji z litijevim tetraboratom ( $\text{LiBO}_4$ ) za raztapljanje silikatov in aluminijevih mineralov pri uporabi AAS, ICP in rentgenske fluorescenčne spektrometrije .
- Taljenje izvajamo v grafitu ali platini pri cca 900 °C Ohlajene steklaste ploščice lahko uporabljamo za direktna merjenja pri rentgenski fluorescenčni spektrometriji, sicer pa jih lahko raztopimo v močnih kislinah
- Borov oksid lahko odstranimo z izparevanjem z metilnim alkoholom; nastaja hlapni ( $\text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ )

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Flux	Melting Point, °C	Type of Crucible for Fusion	Type of Substance Decomposed
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	851	Pt	Silicates and silica-containing samples, alumina-containing samples, sparingly soluble phosphates and sulfates
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ + an oxidizing agent, such as $\text{KNO}_3$ , $\text{KClO}_3$ , or $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$	—	Pt (not with $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ ), Ni	Samples requiring an oxidizing environment; that is, samples containing S, As, Sb, Cr, etc.
$\text{NaOH}$ or $\text{KOH}$	318 380	Au, Ag, Ni	Powerful basic fluxes for silicates, silicon carbide, and certain minerals (main limitation is purity of reagents)
$\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$	Decomposes	Fe, Ni	Powerful basic oxidizing flux for sulfides; acid-insoluble alloys of Fe, Ni, Cr, Mo, W, and Li; platinum alloys; Cr, Sn, Zr minerals
$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$	300	Pt, porcelain	Acidic flux for slightly soluble oxides and oxide-containing samples
$\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$	577	Pt	Acidic flux for silicates and oxides where alkali metals are to be determined
$\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$	—	Ni	Upon heating the flux, a mixture of $\text{CaO}$ and $\text{CaCl}_2$ is produced; used to decompose silicates for the determination of the alkali metals

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Lastnosti laboratorijskih materialov:  
Borosilikatno steklo

- Odporno na večino kislin
- Neprimerno pri uporabi HF, H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, in močno alkalnih raztopin. Neprimerno za temperature višje od 500 °C

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Lastnosti laboratorijskih materialov:  
kremen - kvarc

2 vrsti kremen: Opačni in prosojni  
Prvi zaradi neustrezne čistoče ni primeren za analitiko sledov

- Naravni
- Sintetični (99,8% SiO<sub>2</sub>).
- Neprimeren pri uporabi HF in vroče H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, oksidi, hidroksoidi in karbonati alkalijskih kovin. Primeren za uporabo do temperature 1100 °C (čistejši od porcelana!)

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Lastnosti laboratorijskih materialov:  
Porcelan:

- Primeren za sežige v pečeh
- Vsebuje Na, K, Al Si.
- Neodporen v bazičnih medijih.
- Če so v vzorcu prisotne alkalije, vzorec predhodno obdelamo s H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.
- Porcelan ni primeren pri uporabi HF, vroče H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, oksidov, hidroksoidov ali karbonatov alkalijskih kovin. Uporabljamo ga lahko do temperature 1100 °C

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Lastnosti laboratorijskih materialov:

Platina

- Odporna na večino kislin in in ostalih reagentov
- Izogibati se je potrebno vroče  $H_3PO_4$ , mešanice  $HCl$  in  $HNO_3$ , talin z  $Li_2CO_3$ ,  $Na_2O_2$  in alkalijskih hidroksidov.
- Običajne so taline z  $Na_2CO_3$  z dodatkom alkalijskih boratov, fluoriidov, nitratov in bisulfatov. Izogibati se moramo temperaturam nad  $1100\text{ }^\circ C$  (tališče  $1772\text{ }^\circ C$ )
- Platino lahko uničimo pri taljenju kovin, ki se z njo legirajo, zato se izogibamo kovinam, ki se lahko reducirajo do elementarne oblike (Cu!)

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Lastnosti laboratorijskih materialov:

Grafit

- Poceni in relativno čist material
- Primeren je za pripravo talin z  $Li_2CO_3$
- počasi oksidira (7-10 talin/lonček)
- Slaba stran: poroznost

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Sodobni polimerni materiali

- FEP** (FLUORINATEDETHYLENEPROPYLENE)
- PFA** (PERFLUOROALKOXY)
- FLEP** (FLUORINATED HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE)
- PMP** (POLYMETHYLPENTENE)
- PP** (POLYPROPYLENE)
- HDPE** (HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE)
- LDPE** (LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE)

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## Lastnosti nekaterih polimernih materialov

Polymer	Max. Temp (°C)	Microwavability	Inorganic Acids	Inorganic Bases	Oxidizing Agents	Cost in USD
FEP	205	No	Good	Good	Good	High
PFA	250	Yes	Good	Good	Good	High
FLPE	120	No	Good	Poor	Bad	Mod.
PMP	175	Poor	Good	Good	Bad	Low
PP	135	Poor	Good	Good	Bad	Low
HDPE	120	No	Good	Good	Bad	Low
LDPE	80	No	Good	Good	Bad	Low

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## Polimerni materiali: vsebnost nekaterih kovin

D.L.	ELEMENT	FEP	PFA	FLPE	PMPa	PMPb	PP	HDPEa	HDPEb	LOPEa1	LOPEb1	LOPEa2
0.05	Na	0.72	0.76	0.75	0.37	0.48	0.34	0.48	0.58	0.33	0.39	0.36
0.05	K	0.13	nd	0.54	nd	1.59	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
0.13	Ca	0.29	0.14	3.05	nd	1.14	nd	nd	0.22	nd	nd	nd
0.02	Fe	0.55	1.66	0.46	nd	0.44	nd	nd	1.18	nd	nd	nd
0.03	Mg	0.14	0.09	0.22	nd	0.33	4.6	nd	0.09	nd	0.05	nd
0.002	Cr	0.05	0.24	0.047	0.029	0.044	nd	0.028	0.029	0.026	0.027	0.028
0.002	Mn	nd	0.009	0.07	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
0.0007	Co	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
0.005	Cu	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.114	0.018	nd
0.05	Zn	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
0.003	Ni	0.11	0.097	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
0.09	Al	nd	nd	0.15	nd	nd	0.7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
	TOTAL	1.93	2.996	5.287	0.399	4.024	5.64	0.508	2.079	0.47	0.485	0.388

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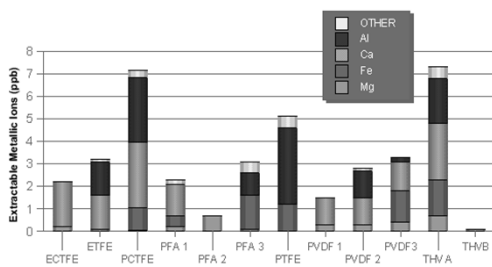
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## Kovine v plastičnih materialih (izrezani deli)




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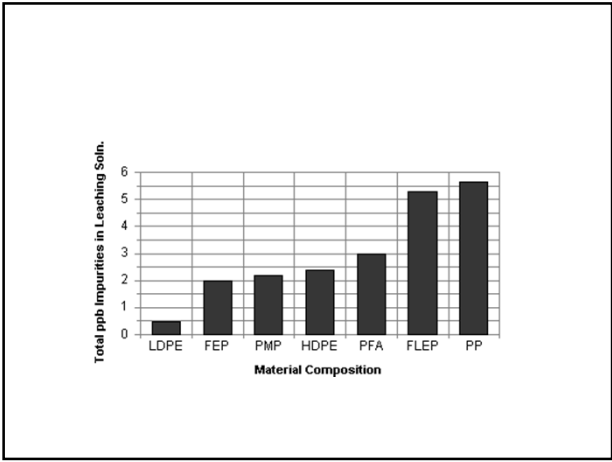
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Element	Glass (Pyrex)	Polyethylene (high-pressure)	Plexiglass	Synthetic Quartz	PTFE
C <sub>3</sub>	1000	20,20,000			
CO	0.09	5	0.05	0.3	0.3-1.7
CF		15-300	10	1.5	ND-130
F <sub>2</sub>	3000	600-2100	140	160	ND-35
Mn	1000	10	10		
Pb		200	200		
SO	2.9	5	5	0.4-3.8	ND
Zn	0.73	90	90		8

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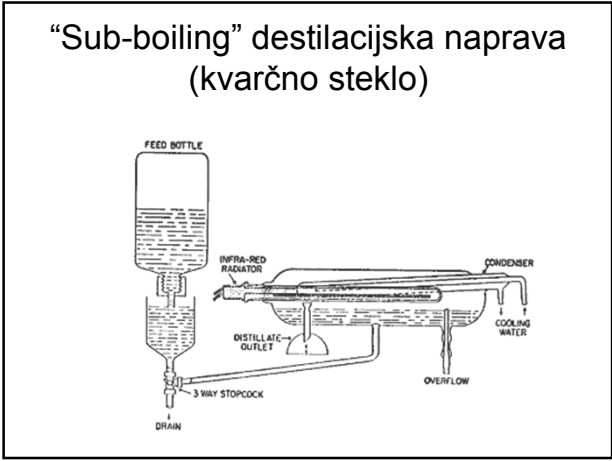
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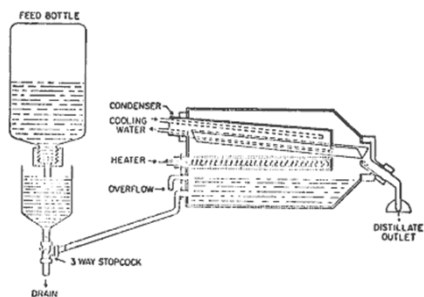
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### “Sub-boiling” destilacijska naprava (PTFE)




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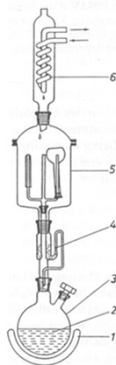
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### Priprava za čiščenje laboratorijskega pribora




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### Čista soba

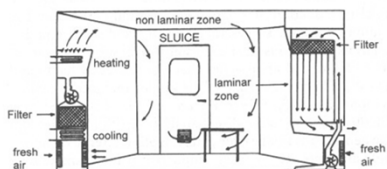


Fig. 11.2. Scheme of a clean laboratory with laminar-flow working area

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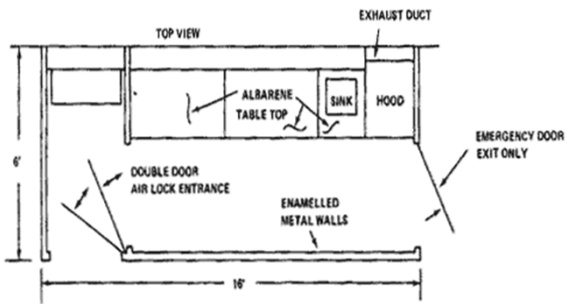
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### Čista soba




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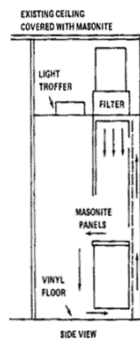
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### “Čisti” delovni prostor




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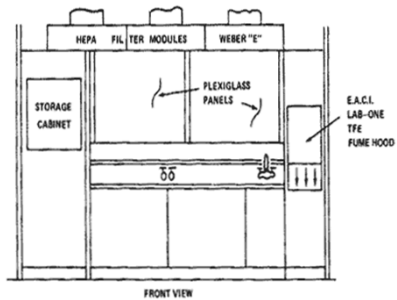
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### Čisti delovni prostor




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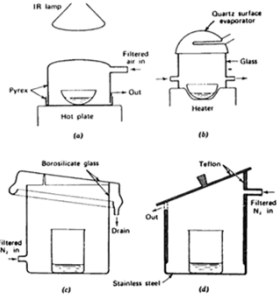
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## Priprave za odparevanje topil pod čistimi pogoji




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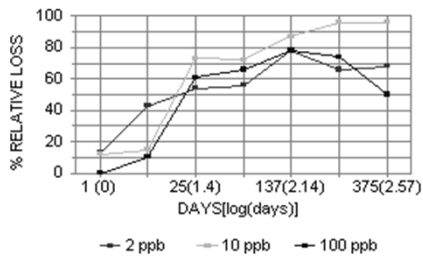
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## Stabilnost raztopin - Zlato (klorid)




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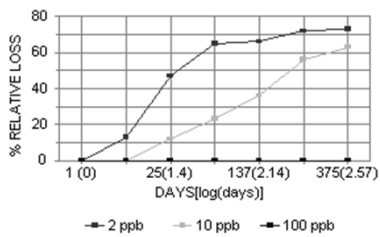
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## Stabilnost raztopin - Paladij (klorid)




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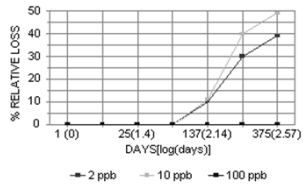
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### Stabilnost raztopin - Platina (klorid)



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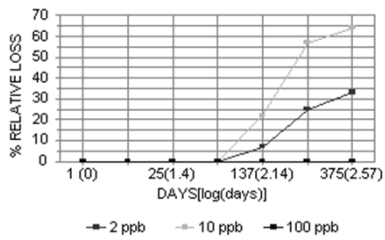
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### Stabilnost raztopin - Tantal-fluorid



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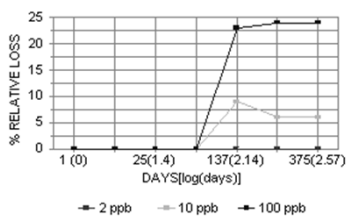
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### Stabilnost raztopin - Ag(I)



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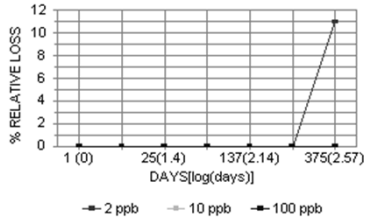
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### Stabilnost raztopin - Molibden (fluorid)



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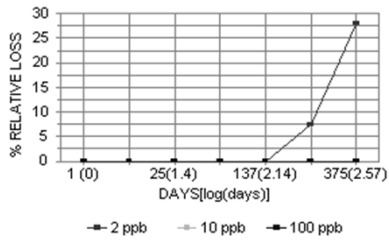
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### Stabilnost raztopin - Kositer (fluorid)



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