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摘要 探讨了X射线荧光光谱定量分析中超轻元素的处理方法。在用deJongh-Norrish方程进行定量分析时,

对通常不能用X射线荧光光谱直接测定的超轻元素作为消去组分处理以计算理论α系数,然后再以100%

减去测量组分和已知组分浓度总和的方法来获得较为准确的分析结果。用此法分析了铌酸钾锂晶体中的Li~20和两种含硼玻璃中的B~20~3,分别得到了与等离子体发射光谱法和化学滴定法相符的结果,其中B~20~3的结果优于文献报道的散射系数法和直接测定法的结果。

关键词 X射线荧光光谱法 定量分析 超氢元素 铌酸钾锂 氧化锂 氧化硼

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## Treatment of ultra-light elements in quantitative X-ray fluorescene spectrum analysis

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Abstract A method for the treatment of ultra-light elements which cannot be accurately measured directly by X-ray fluorescence analysis has been established. Treating an ultra-light element as the elimination component in the de Jongh-Norrish equation during the calculation of theoretical  $\alpha$  coefficients and then as balance component when analyzing the unknown element, it is possible to obtain reasonable results for ultra-light element components. Li~20 in lithium potassium niobate crystals and B~20~3 in two types of glass were determined by this method. The results agree with those by ICP-AES and chemical titration respectively.

Key words X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS LITHIUM OXIDE BORON OXIDE

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