表面与界面工程

电镀液中铑含量的不同分析方法

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摘要 对标准浓度的铑溶液进行了重量法、等离子发射光谱法(ICP)、火焰原子吸收光谱法(FAAS)、改进后的FAAS(引入一个校正因子, 对FAAS测定方法进行了优化、校正)等不同方法的测定,比较了不同测定方法的精密度和准确度. 结果表明:对于杂质少的铑电镀液,宜采用重量法测定,其测定偏差在4%以内,而硼氢化钠作为还原剂的重量法的测定偏差可控制在0.2%以内;对于杂质多的铑电镀液,用ICP和改进的FAAS法均能获得满意结果,相对偏差都小于1%.

关键词 <u>铑</u> <u>重量法</u> <u>光谱分析</u> <u>火焰原子吸收光谱法(FAAS)</u> <u>感应耦合等离子体(ICP-AES)</u> 分类号

Different analytical methods to determine rhodium in plating solution

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Abstract

Several analytical methods to dertermine rhodium such as gravimetric method, inductively coupled plasma spectrometry (ICP), flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) and FAAS improved (FAASI) by a calibration constant *K* were studied in this paper. The results showed that for pure rhodium plating solution, gravimetric method was an accurate method to determine rhodium with relative deviation less than 4%, and especially, the deviation was only within 0.2% with alkaline sodium borohydride as reducing agent. For highly contaminated rhodium solution, ICP and FAASI were very good choice and the relative deviation was less than 1%.

Key words <u>rhodium</u> <u>gravimetric method</u> <u>spectroscopic analysis</u> <u>flame atomic absorption</u> spectrometry (FAAS) inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrophotometer (ICP-AES)

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