"质谱技术与环境应用"专栏

大气颗粒物中三类有机组分的萃取分离净化和GC/MS测定

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摘要 大气颗粒物中有机组分污染特征的研究,对我国城市空气质量监控与治理有重要意义。应用中流量P $M_{2.5}$ 采样器采集2003年9月~2004年7月北京市大气颗粒物样品,建立了同时测定 $PM_{2.5}$ 中三类有机组分的实验方法。采用14% BF_3 / CH_3 OH溶液为有机酸衍生化试剂,并确定有机酸最佳衍生化反应温度和时间分别为40 $^{\circ}$ C、4 5 min;采用自填SPE硅胶柱,实现了正构烷烃、多环芳烃和有机酸酯的完全分离,三类组分回收率都在70%~13 0%之间。采用GC/MS法定量检出76种化合物,包括 C_{10} ~ C_{34} 之间的25种正构烷烃,16种美国EPA优控PAH $_{s}$,35 种有机酸,这些有机酸包括di C_{2} ~di C_{11} 之间的10种二元酸、 C_{10} ~ C_{32} 之间的23种饱和脂肪酸以及 $C_{18:1}$ 、 $C_{18:2}$ 2种不饱和酸。

 关键词
 大气颗粒物
 正构烷烃
 多环芳烃
 有机酸
 GC/MS
 衍生化

 分类号

Extraction, Separation and Purification of Three Kind of O rganic Species in Atmospheric Particulate Matter and the Measurements by GC/MS

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Abstract Organic aerosols were sampled by applying medium-flow PM_{2.5} sampler during Septel mber 2003 to July 2004 in Beijing. This study built an optimum condition on the basis of solid phase extract(SPE) for the pretreatment of three kinds of compounds: *n*-alkanes, PAH_s and organic acids. The derivatization reagent for organic acids was 14% BF₃/CH₃OH, and the optimal derivatization time and temperature were 40 °C and 45 min, respectively. By using the self-filled SP E-Silica gel column, the above three kinds of compounds were seperated completely, and the recovery ranged from 70%—130%. The PM_{2.5} samples were determined quantitativly by using GC/MS, including 25 alkanes, 16 priority controlled PAHs by USEPA as well as 35 organic acids.

Key words atmospheric particulate matter _ n-alkanes _ PAH_S _ organic acids _ GC/MS _ derivatization

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