二(乙基黄原酸基)金属配合物为中性载体高选择性碘离子电极的研究

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摘要 本文研究了二(乙基黄原酸基)金属配合物为中性载体的阴离子选择性电极,其中二(乙基黄原酸基)钴(II) 对碘离子有高的选择性,且电极呈现反Hofmeister行为,其选择次序是: I^->SCN^->NO2^->Br^->ClO4^->SO4^2^->NO3^->Cl^-,采用交流阻抗和光谱分析技术研究了电极的响应机理,并将电极用于药品分析,结果令人满意。 关键词 <u>离子选择电极 黄原酸类</u> <u>钴络合物 响应机理 国家教委高等学校博士学科点专项科研基金</u> 湖南省自然科学基金 碘离子电极

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Di(ethylxanthate) complexes of metal (\amalg) as neutral carriers for highly selective iodide electrodes

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Abstract The present paper describes solvent polymeric membrane anion selective electrodes based on di(ethylxanthate) complexes of metal($\rm II$) [cobalt($\rm II$), mercury($\rm II$) and zinc($\rm II$)] as neutral carriers. The electrode incorporating cobalt($\rm II$) di(ethylxanthate) has high selectivity toward the iodide ion and demonstrates anti-Hofmeister behaviour. The electrode showed a near-Nernstian potentiometric response for $10^{-1}-10^{-6}$ mol/L $\rm I^{-}$ with a detection limit of 7.9×10^{-6} mol/L and a slope of 54 mV/pI $^{-}$ (20° C). The electrode has low resistance, fast response time, fair stability and reproducibility. The selectivity sequence observed is iodide> thiocyanate>nitrite> bromide> perchlorate> sulfate> nitrate> chloride. The response mechanism of the electrode was also studied with the a.c. impedance and spectroscopic techniques.

Key words ION SELECTIVE ELECTRODE XANTHOGENIC ACIDS COBALT COMPLEX

DOI:

通讯作者

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