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摘要: 本文使用美国PE5100-ZM石墨炉原子吸收仪,在不同时间测得的Cd、Ag、Pb三元素的“特征质量 m_0 ”值的稳定性,结果分布为: Cd ($1.10 \leq m_0 \leq 1.36$, RSD%=7.6%); Ag ($4.12 \leq m_0 \leq 4.40$, RSD%=2.5%); Pb ($26.4 \leq m_0 \leq 31.2$, RSD%=6.8%)。然后用绝对分析法对饮用水中各元素进行不同时间的加标回收测定,其回收率分布为: Cd(86%~115%); Ag(90%~110%); Pb(82%~120%)。结果表明对饮用水中重金属元素实现绝对分析是可行的,其发展前景是很乐观的。

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Abstract: The article is based on research of the stability of the m_0 of element Cd, Ag, Pb on PE5100-ZM GFAA in different time. The results range are the following: Cd ($1.10 \leq m_0 \leq 1.36$, RSD%=7.6%); Ag ($4.12 \leq m_0 \leq 4.40$, RSD%=2.5%); Pb ($26.4 \leq m_0 \leq 31.2$, RSD%=6.8%). Then, the engineer of the lab measured recovery rate of each element by absolute analysis method, the results range are the following: Cd (86% -115%); Ag (90% - 110%); PB (82%-120%), the results show that we can analyze heavy metals concentration in d

Key words:

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