

旗舰型离子色谱

 FEI COMPANY
TOOLS FOR NANOTECH 岛津
SHIMADZU

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摘要: 针对进口丙烯酸丁酯中微量污染物所引起的变色反应, 建立相应的测试方法, 采用气-质联用对样品中的污染物进行定量分析与结构鉴定; 运用固相微萃取方法对生色反应的产物进行有效的富集, 并进行定性分析; 在生色反应发生的条件下, 模拟生色反应中三种产物的有机合成反应, 确定引起变色的物质。结果表明, 引起进口丙烯酸丁酯变色反应的污染物为苯胺所致。在苯胺浓度为0.30‰~3.00‰的范围内, 本方法有很好的线性关系, 其相关系数 $R=0.9995$ 。

关键词: 固相微萃取, 丙烯酸丁酯, 苯胺, 生色反应, 气相色谱-质谱

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Application of SPME-GC/MS in color producing reaction by aniline in butyl acrylate

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Abstract: As for the color changing reaction caused by small amount pollutant in import Butyl Acrylate, the method was developed and analyzed the pollutant on quality and quantity by GC/MS. The productions of color producing reaction were enriched by solid-phase microextraction(SPME) and quantity by GC/MS. Under the condition of the color producing reaction, the organic synthetic reaction of three productions was simulated, the substance of color changing reaction was determined. The results show, the color producing reaction was caused by the pollutant of Aniline in import Butyl Acrylate. The method was in a good liner in 0.30-3.00‰ of Aniline, the regression coefficient of the method was 0.9995.

Key words: Solid-phase microextraction, Butyl acrylate, Aniline, Color producing reaction, GC-MS

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