

利用微晶體鏡檢法檢驗金屬離子和 非金屬離子

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利用微晶體鏡檢法來檢驗金屬離子和非金屬離子，是一種相當簡便、快速且靈敏度高的方法。將 Pb^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ag^+ 檢體依次加入2% $Cu(NO_3)_2$, 0.05N H_oAC和KNO₂粉末後，呈特異性正立方體結晶。 Pb^{2+} 最小可測量為1.56 μg，而 Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} 之最小可測量則分別為3.20 μg和1.55 μg。NH⁴⁺、K⁺依次加入0.1M Pb(NO₃)₂, 2%Cu(NO₃)₂, 0.05N H_oAC和NaNO₂粉末後，亦呈特異性正立方體結晶，二者最小可測量則分別為1.93 μg和1.13 μg。

Key words: microcrystallscopic reaction, metal ions, nonmetal ion

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台灣經濟掛帥的結果造成金屬和有毒物質的污染已到不可忽視的地步。北部的陰陽海，桃園觀音大潭村，彰化之大肚、花壇，台南灣里，高雄大仁等均是惡名昭彰的污染區。金屬由於鹽類、物性、化性之不同可能經由皮膚、肺、胃腸道進入體內，而造成中毒。所以如何檢出環境或人體內金屬含量為一重要課題。金屬之檢驗可利用吸收分光光度法(AS)⁽¹⁾，原子吸收分計法(AAS)⁽²⁻⁴⁾，中子活化分析法(NAA)⁽⁵⁻⁷⁾，X光螢光法(XRF)^(8,9)，電化學法(ASV)^(10,11)，質量分計法(SSMS和IDMS)^(12,13)……等法檢驗。這些方法各有優缺點，如AAS檢驗 Pb^{2+} 常需複雜的預前處理，而易受污染，且操作者的技巧亦相當重要。所以往往相同的檢品，在不同的實驗室所測出之數據相差甚巨。又如NAA可檢驗 Ag^+ ，却無法檢出 Pb^{2+} ，對檢出血清中 Cd^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Sr^{2+} 之靈敏度亦差，且需原子爐。當然，這些方法如能善加利用，靈敏度均相當高，但昂貴的設備費、維持費和人員訓練均非一般基層單位和教學單位所能負擔，所以吾人嘗試一種既簡單、便宜且靈敏度亦高的方法—微晶體鏡檢法來

檢驗金屬離子和非金屬離子。

材料與方法

試劑(和光)包括Pb(NO₃)₂, AgNO₃, Sr(NO₃)₂, Ba(NO₃)₂, KNO₃, NaNO₃, NH₄NO₃, Ca(NO₃)₂, Mg(NO₃)₂, Cd(NO₃)₂, Co(NO₃)₂, Zn(NO₃)₂, Ni(NO₃)₂, UO₂(NO₃)₂, Pb(CH₃COO)₂, SrCl₂, CH₃COOK, KCl, K₂CO₃, CH₃COONH₄, NH₄Cl, NH₄CO₃, (NH₄)₂C₂O₄, NaHC₄H₄O₆(以上試劑濃度，依實驗所需配製)，2%Cu(NO₃)₂, 0.05NH_oAC, KNO₂(粉末), 0.1M Pb(NO₃)₂, NaNO₂(粉末)。

本法分A、B二組操作：A組包括 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , UO_2^{2+} , Ca^{2+} 等離子。(1)將A組金屬離子之硝酸鹽溶液配製成 $1.0 \times 10^{-1}g/ml$, $1.0 \times 10^{-2}g/ml$, $1.0 \times 10^{-3}g/ml$, $1.0 \times 10^{-4}g/ml$, $5.0 \times 10^{-5}g/ml$, $1 \times 10^{-5}g/ml$ 等濃度。(2)將A組各種濃度之金屬離子試液，以微量吸管(Gilson)各取50 μl滴於玻片上(

kimble)。(3)在電熱板(Fisher)上($60 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$)蒸乾。(4)再加入 $50 \mu\text{l}$ 之 2% $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 使之溶解，然後再度蒸乾。(5)加入 $100 \mu\text{l}$, 0.05N H_2OAC 使之溶解，待玻片冷却後加入 KNO_2 固體粉末少許，待5-30分鐘後，以100—400X光學顯微鏡(Olympus)觀察。B組包括 Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Co^{2+} , UO_2^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , NH_4^+ , K^+ 等。(1)將B組金屬離子之硝酸鹽溶液，配製成 $1.0 \times 10^{-1}\text{g}/\text{ml}$, $1.0 \times 10^{-2}\text{g}/\text{ml}$, $1.0 \times 10^{-3}\text{g}/\text{ml}$, $1.0 \times 10^{-4}\text{g}/\text{ml}$, $5.0 \times 10^{-5}\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ，等濃度。(2)取B組各種濃度金屬離子試液各 $50 \mu\text{l}$ 滴於玻片上，以電熱板($60 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$)蒸乾。(3)加入 $50 \mu\text{l}$ 之 0.1M $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 再以電熱板($60 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$)蒸乾。(4)再加入 $50 \mu\text{l}$ 之 2% $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 使之溶解，然後再度蒸乾。(5)加入 $100 \mu\text{l}$ 之 0.05N H_2OAC 使之溶解，待玻片冷却後，加入 NaNO_2 固體粉末少許，5-30分鐘後，以100—400X之顯微鏡觀察。 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , K^+ ，和 NH_4^+ 特異性正立方體結晶形成之時間，隨著濃度稀釋而增加。特異性正立方體晶體必要時以顯微照相機(Zeiss)照相。混合離子之檢驗亦照上述方法操作。

結果

金屬離子之微晶體鏡檢分析

A組12種金屬離子中，只有 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ 和 Sr^{2+} 可分別形成特異性 $\text{K}_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$, $\text{K}_3\text{AgCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ ，和 $\text{K}_2\text{SrCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ 之正方體結晶(見表1，圖1，a、b、c)。 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ 之結晶在高濃度時呈黑色，低濃度($\leq 0.001\text{g}/\text{ml}$)時呈棕色， Sr^{2+} 之晶體則為綠色結晶。B組12種金屬離子中，只有 K^+ , NH_4^+ 可形成特異性 $\text{K}_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ 之正立方體結晶(見表2、圖2，a、b)。 K^+ , NH_4^+ 之晶體在高濃度呈黑色，低濃度呈棕色。 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , K^+ , NH_4^+ 不只單獨存在時，可用本法檢出，當它們以混合離子存在時亦可檢出(見表1、表2)。所以以本法做初步檢驗相當方便。

微晶體鏡檢和傳統分析法之比較

Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , K^+ 和 NH_4^+ 以微晶體鏡檢遠比傳統法之靈敏度高，尤其是 K^+ 和 Pb^{2+} 之檢驗。如表三所示， K^+ 以本法檢驗遠比傳統沈澱法靈敏。 Pb^{2+} , Sr^{2+} 之靈敏度為沈澱法

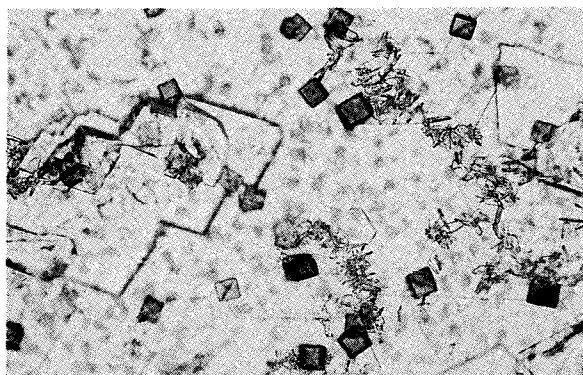
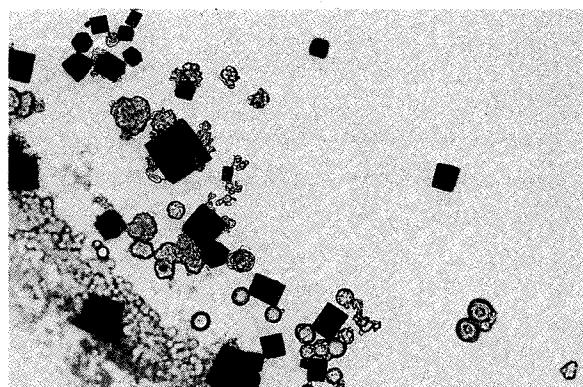
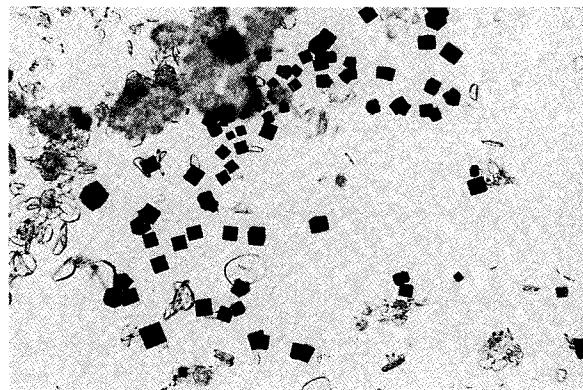


Fig. 1. Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} reacted respectively in sequence with 2% $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 0.05N H_2OAC KNO_2 (solid) to form specific regular cubic crystals. a, $\text{K}_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ crystals of pb^{2+} . b, $\text{K}_3\text{AgCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ crystals of Ag^+ . c, $\text{K}_2\text{SrCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$ crystals of Sr^{2+} . (200x)

Table 1. Microcrystalloscopic reaction of metal ions of A group.

| Concentra- tion g/ml | Alone ions | | | | | | | | | | | | Mixed ions | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Pb ²⁺ | Ag ⁺ | Sr ²⁺ | Ba ²⁺ | Hg ²⁺ | Cd ²⁺ | Co ²⁺ | Zn ²⁺ | Ni ²⁺ | UO ₂ ²⁺ | Ca ²⁺ | Mg ²⁺ | Pb ²⁺ | Ag ⁺ | Sr ²⁺ |
| 1.0×10 ⁻¹ | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| 1.0×10 ⁻² | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| 1.0×10 ⁻³ | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | + |
| 1.0×10 ⁻⁴ | + | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | + |
| 5.0×10 ⁻⁵ | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.0×10 ⁻⁵ | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

+ : Regular cubic crystals of metal ions were formed with reagents.

- : Negative reaction.

Mixed ions : Pb²⁺, Ag⁺, Sr²⁺ was mixed separately with Ba²⁺, Hg²⁺, Cd²⁺, Co²⁺, Zn²⁺, Ni²⁺, UO₂²⁺, Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺.

Table 2. Microcrystalloscopic reaction of metal ions of B group.

| Concentra- tion g/ml | Alone ions | | | | | | | | | | | | Mixed ions | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | NH ₄ ⁺ | K ⁺ | Ag ⁺ | Sr ²⁺ | Ba ²⁺ | Mg ²⁺ | Cd ²⁺ | Co ²⁺ | Zn ²⁺ | Ni ²⁺ | UO ₂ ²⁺ | Ca ²⁺ | K ⁺ | NH ₄ ⁺ |
| 1.0×10 ⁻¹ | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + |
| 1.0×10 ⁻² | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + |
| 1.0×10 ⁻³ | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + |
| 1.0×10 ⁻⁴ | + | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.0×10 ⁻⁵ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

+ : Regular cubic crystals of metal ions were formed with reagents.

- : Negative reaction.

Mixed ions : K⁺, NH₄⁺, was mixed respectively with Ag⁺, Sr²⁺, Ba²⁺, Mg²⁺, Cd²⁺, Co²⁺, Zn²⁺, Ni²⁺, UO₂²⁺, and Ca²⁺.

Table 3. A comparison of Microcrystalloscopic method with traditional method.

M : Microcrystallscopic method.

CR : Chamber reaction; 2N NaOH was added to ammonia solution in air chamber.

Consequently, the great part of the ammonium ion was converted into

ammonia gas, which escaped from the solution, so that moistened red

litmus at the upper watch glass turned blue forms when exposed to ammonia.

Precipitate method : Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} was precipitated respectively by 2N H_2SO_4 .
 K^+ is precipitated by 1M $\text{NaHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

Table 4. A comparison with other anions

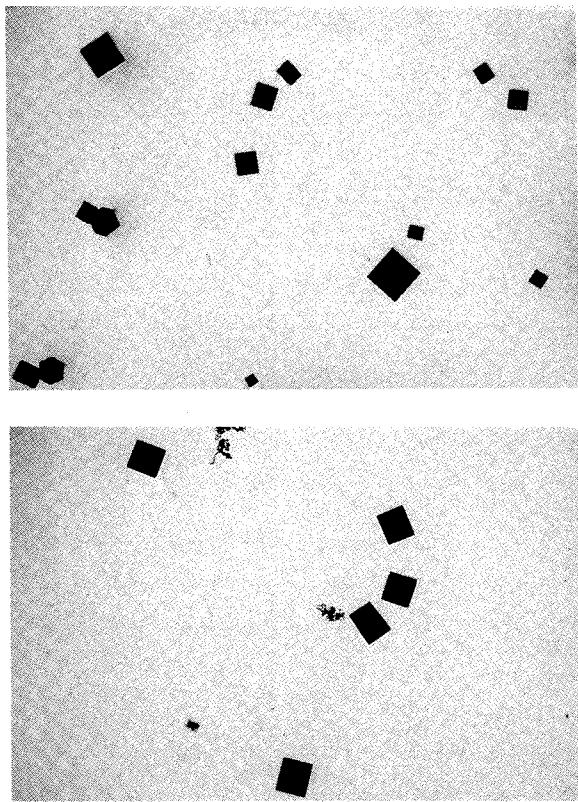


Fig 2. Consequently, K^+ , NH_4^+ reacted respectively upon 0.01M $Pb(NO_3)_2$, 2% $Cu(NO_3)_2$, 0.05N $HoAC$, $NaNO_2$ to form specific regular cubic crystals.
a: $K_2pbCu(NO_2)_6$ crystals of K^+
b: $(NH_4)_2pbCu(NO_2)_6$ crystals of NH_4^+ . (200x)

之100X。其餘 Ag^+ , NH_4^+ 則為傳統法之10X。
和其它種陰離子之比較

以不同陰離子之 Pb^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , K^+ , NH_4^+ 塩溶液做微晶體鏡檢,(Ag^+ 因無法找到適當之可溶塩性,所以無法比較)如表四所示,靈敏度有所差異,尤其 K_2CO_3 , $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, 在高濃度(0.1g/ml)仍無法檢出。換言話說, CO_3^{2-} 存在時嚴重干擾 K^+ , NH_4^+ 之檢出。故利用本法檢驗 K^+ , NH_4^+ 需預先除去 CO_3^{2-} 。至於 CH_3COONH_4 因揮發性高,故不能使用本法。

討 論

適當濃度的 K^+ 和維持體液滲透壓及膜電

位有關,但高血鉀和低血鉀往往造成肌無力和心律不整⁽¹⁴⁾。在細胞研究方面,高濃度的 K^+ 造成高滲壓可使CHO細胞之姐妹染色分體交換率(sister chromatid exchange)增加,並造成染色體斷裂^(15,16)。 NH_4^+ 為氨基酸代謝物,當人體攝取過量的 NH_4^+ 而肝臟無法加以代謝時,往往造成中樞神經的傷害,嚴重時演變成肝昏迷⁽¹⁷⁾。人類使用鉛的歷史相當長,所以其毒性被研究得相當多, Pb^{2+} 會引起貧血、腦病變、腕肌無力、早衰症⁽¹⁸⁾等。至于 Pb^{2+} 是否為致癌物,則尚有爭議⁽¹⁹⁻²¹⁾。 Ag^+ 對染色體之影響,雖尚未有報告,但其可使蛋白質變性,所以人體內如積蓄過多的 Ag^+ ,其毒性並不亞於 Pb^{2+} ⁽²²⁾。 Sr^{2+} 的毒性被研究得較少,但知其在植物細胞內會改變染色體的形態,並干擾紡錘體的形成⁽²³⁾。這些金屬離子和非金屬離子均可利用本法檢出。 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , K^+ , NH_4^+ 和之硝酸塩溶液分別在 $5.0 \times 10^{-5} g/ml$, $1.0 \times 10^{-4} g/ml$ 下尚可檢出,利用公式可分別計算出其稀釋濃度和最小可測量⁽²⁴⁾。 Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} , K^+ 和 NH_4^+ 之稀釋濃度分別為 $1/31,949$, $1/15,625$, $1/32,362$, $1/25,840$, $1/44,444$, 其最小可測量則分別為 $1.56 \mu g$, $3.20 \mu g$, $1.55 \mu g$, $1.93 \mu g$, $1.13 \mu g$ 。雖然其靈敏度比不上AAS, NAA等靈敏。但本法只要有顯微鏡,簡單的試劑和操作,便可得如此高靈敏度之結果。所以無論在教學或基層單位之初步檢驗工作上,均有其應用價值。而 K^+ , NH_4^+ 之檢出,更可應用在藥品鑑定工作上。

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A Convenient Method-Microcrystalloscopic Reaction for Identification of Metal ions and Nonmetal ions

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It is a convenient method to identify metal ions and nonmetal ions using the microcrystalloscopic method. On the slide, pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Sr^{2+} reacted in sequence with 2% $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 0.05N HOAC , KNO_2 (solid) agents to form specific crystals [$\text{K}_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$, $\text{K}_3\text{AgCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$, $\text{K}_2\text{SrCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$]. We observed the crystals of regular or tetragonal cube under the chemical microscope (100-400x), both the crystals of pb^{2+} and Ag^+ are black or brown, but Sr^{2+} is green. Their detectable minimum:

pb^{2+} is 1.56 ug, Ag^+ is 3.20 ug, and Sr^{2+} is 1.55 ug.

K^+ , NH_4^+ reacted in sequence with the 0.1M $\text{pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 2% $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. 0.05N HOAC , NaNO_2 (solid) to produce specific crystals [$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$, $\text{K}_2\text{pbCu}(\text{NO}_2)_6$]. We observed the black or brown regular or tetragonal cubic crystals under the microscope(100-400x). The detectable minimum of K^+ and NH_4^+ are 1.93 ug and 1.13 ug separately. (CSMJ 1: 20-26, 1990)