

21世纪高等教育应用型规划教材·环境系列

环境分析实验

(英汉双语教材)

HUANJING FENXI SHIYAN

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环境分析实验

(英汉双语教材)

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华中师范大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本教材以独立实验的编排形式,将 34 个环境分析实验项目整合成册。同时,还特别采用英汉两种语言编写,可为环境分析实验双语教学提供参考,给学习者提供一个学习专业外语的平台,亦可作为研究生开展相关研究工作的参考资料。

新出图证(鄂)字 10 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

环境分析实验(英汉双语教材)/黄应平 主编.—武汉:华中师范大学出版社, 2011.9

ISBN 978-7-5622-5092-0

I. ①环… II. ①黄… III. ①环境监测—分析—实验—双语教学—高等学校—教材—英、汉 IV. ①X830.2-33

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 116127 号

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选题策划:华中师范大学出版社第二编辑室

电话:027-67867362

出版发行:华中师范大学出版社

地 址:湖北省武汉市珞喻路 152 号

邮编:430079

销售电话:027-67863426 67863280

邮购电话:027-67861321

传真:027-67863291

网 址:<http://www.ccnupress.com>

电子信箱:hscbs@public.wh.hb.cn

责任编辑:王文琴

责任校对:罗 艺

封面设计:罗明波

印 刷 者:华中理工大学印刷厂

督印:章光琼

开本/规格:787mm×960mm 1/16

印张:14.75

字数:272 千字

版次/印次:2011 年 10 月第 1 版 2011 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

定 价:27.00 元

欢迎上网查询、购书

敬告读者:欢迎举报盗版,请拨打举报电话 027-67861321。

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前 言

2010年9月至2011年7月,美国 Ferrum College 的 David Mark Johnson 教授到三峡大学水污染控制实验室进行访问研究,在黄应平教授的主导下,与水污染控制实验室的研究者们合作完成了双语教材—《环境分析实验(英汉双语教材)》。教材以独立实验的编排形式,将34个环境分析实验项目整合成册,每节实验内容包括:方法概述、实验安全、质量控制、实验准备、实验过程、结果与应用。本教材将实验中所需注意的安全事宜放到实验开始之前,并以文本框的形式加以凸显,突出了实验以人为本的理念,将实验中可能遇到的问题和需要注意的问题在实验之前就给予提醒,然后才逐步展示出具体的实验过程,并就分析获得的数据用途加以说明,符合一般的教学思维模式。另外,为了方便教学和学生的自学,每节内容后均设置有思考题,以便在巩固基础知识的同时引导学生发散思维。期待以上内容的编排设计能有效地训练学生的独立思维与创新能力。学习过程中应在保证分析结果及数据的准确性,实验过程的安全及规范性的基础上,大胆发散思维,设计新的实验项目或实验方式。

全书共包含34个实验项目,实验1至实验21主要以水体为分析对象,具体包括有江河水体、降水、工业废水等,分析指标则涵盖常规理化指标、生物指标、重金属及有机物;实验22至实验27主要是以空气为分析对象,对空气环境进行分析;实验28至实验32以土壤为分析对象,对土壤环境进行分析;实验33、实验34分别安排的是生物样品(茶叶)、噪声的分析内容。全书对水、气、固废、土壤、物理性污染分析及方法进行了全面的介绍,基本能满足各院校环境分析实验教学的需要。同时结合三峡库区水生态环境,有所侧重地安排了水环境的分析内容,分析指标上也是侧重选择与水库水体富营养化相关的指标。此外,教材采用英汉两种语言编写,为环境分析实验双语教学提供参考,期待能给学习者提供一个学习专业外语的平台。

本书实验3~7、实验9~10、实验16~21、实验24~26、实验31~33由黄应平教授编写;实验22~23、实验34由高婷副教授编写;实验12~15,实验28~30由黄钰铃副教授编写;实验1~2、实验8、实验11由梅朋森编写;实验27由肖尚斌教授编写,书稿英文部分由David教授负责编写。全书由黄应平教授统稿。

此外,三峡大学水污染控制实验室的全体研究人员、三峡大学环境工程系、



三峡大学生态水工学课题组为本书的编写提供了大量资料和实践素材,华中科技大学陆晓华教授,三峡大学颜克美教授、刘德富教授、罗光富教授分别对书稿进行了审核。在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免有不足和错漏之处,敬请各位专家、同行和读者指正。

编者

2010年10月



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第一部分 以水体为研究对象的分析

实验 1 水体浊度的测定

方法概述

浊度是指水中悬浮物对光线透过时所发生的阻碍程度,用以表示水的浑浊程度,1 L 水中含有 1 mg SiO_2 所构成的浊度为一个标准浊度单位,简称 1 度。水中由于含有泥沙、黏土、有机物、无机物、浮游生物和微生物等悬浮物质,导致光散射或被吸收而呈现一定浊度。测定水样浊度可用分光光度法、浊度仪法和目视比浊法。本实验采用分光光度法,其原理为在适当温度下,硫酸肼与六次甲基四胺聚合,形成具有一定浊度的白色高分子聚合物。将此作参比浊度标准液,测定水样浊度。

实验安全 硫酸对呼吸道有强烈刺激性,取用时应注意。水样采集过程中注意保护自己,防止落水,另外实验过程中应注意保护光学实验用品,比色皿光面忌磨损、摔落或者长时间酸碱液浸泡。

实验原理 水样收集于带塞玻璃的瓶内,应在取样后尽快测定,如需保存,可在 4 °C 时冷暗处保存 24 h,测试前要剧烈振摇水样并恢复至室温;水样应无碎屑及易沉的颗粒,器皿不清洁及水中溶解的空气泡会影响测定结果;如在 680 nm 波长下测定,天然水中存在淡黄色、淡绿色无干扰;本法适用于测定天然水,饮用水的浊度,最低检测浊度为 3 度。

1 实验准备

1.1 仪器准备

50 mL 带塞比色管;100 mL 容量瓶;1 cm 比色皿;分光光度计。

1.2 试剂准备

(1) 无浊度水:将蒸馏水通过孔径为 0.20 μm 的滤膜过滤,收集于用滤过水淋洗两次的烧瓶中。

(2) 硫酸肼溶液:称取 1.00 g 硫酸肼,溶于水中,定容至 100 mL。



(3) 六次甲基四胺溶液:称取 10.00 g 六次甲基四胺,溶于水中,定容至 100 mL。

(4) 福尔马肼聚合物标准液:吸取 5.00 mL 硫酸肼溶液与 5.00 mL 六次甲基四胺溶液于 100 mL 容量瓶中,混匀。于 (25 ± 3) °C 下反应 24 h,用无浊度水稀释至标线,混匀。此贮备液的浊度为 400 度,可保存一个月。

2 实验步骤

2.1 标准曲线的绘制

吸取浊度为 400 度的储备液各 0 mL、0.50 mL、1.25 mL、2.50 mL、5.00 mL、10.00 mL 和 12.50 mL,分别置于 50 mL 比色管中,加无浊度水至标线。摇匀后即得浊度为 0、4、10、20、40、80、100 度的标准系列。于 680 nm 波长下,用 1 cm 比色皿测定吸光度,绘制标准曲线。

2.2 水样的测定

吸取 50 mL 原水溶液于 50 mL 比色管中,按绘制标准曲线的步骤测定吸光度,并根据标准曲线计算水样浊度。若原水浊度超过 100 度,可取少量原水稀释至 50 mL 后再测定其浊度。

3 结果与应用

3.1 结果

若原水浊度 ≤ 100 度,可直接读取数值;

若原水浊度 > 100 度,根据浊度公式计算:

$$\text{浊度} = \frac{A \times 50}{V}$$

式中:A—稀释后水样的浊度(度);

V—原水样体积(mL)。

3.2 应用

浊度作为水质重要参数之一,与水中悬浮固体含量之间存在密切联系,水体浊度的检测数据可以一定程度上反映水体悬浮固体的情况。

思考题

1. 请查阅资料,了解浊度仪法测定的原理,设计实验,比较其与分光光度法之间的异同。
2. 简述浊度与悬浮固体及水体色度之间的关系。

参考文献

中华人民共和国国家标准. GB 13200—91 水质 浊度的测定。



Experiment 1 Determination of Water Turbidity

Method introduction

Turbidity refers to the attenuation of light by suspended and colloidal particles in water that cause a decrease in water clarity. A standard turbidity unit, called 1 degree, refers to 1 L of water containing 1 mg of SiO_2 . Suspended matter and colloidal particles (clay, small organic and inorganic particles, plankton and microorganisms) scatter and absorb light. Turbidity can be determined by a spectrophotometer, a turbidity meter or a visual method. This experiment will determine turbidity water using spectrophotometry. A white polymer, formed with hydrazine sulfate and hexamethylene tetramine under appropriate conditions, is used as a turbidity standard solution in the determination of turbidity.

Experimental warning

Sulfuric acid should be paid attention because it has a strong irritancy to respiratory tract. Laboratory technicians should be careful to avoid falling into the water while collecting samples and the spectrophotometer should be cared for properly. The smooth surface of cuvette cannot be touched, dropped, soaked in alkaline or acid solution for extended periods.

Quality control

Samples are collected in glass bottles with caps and analyzed as soon as possible. Samples should be stored at 4 °C for 24 h if necessary, and allowed to reach room temperature before analysis. Debris or settled particles should not be present in the samples during analysis. Dirty cuvettes or air bubbles might affect the results. This method is suitable for natural turbidity determination and drinking water. The detection limit is 3 degrees.

1 Experimental preparation

1.1 Apparatus

Colorimetric cylinder (50 mL); Volumetric flask (1000 mL); Cuvette (1 cm); Spectrophotometer.

1.2 Reagents

(1) Zero turbidity water



Distilled water is filtered through a millipore filter ($0.2\ \mu\text{m}$) and collected in a flask that has been rinsed twice.

(2) Hydrazine sulfate solution

1.00 g of hydrazine sulfate is dissolved in water and the volume is adjusted to 100 mL.

(3) Hexamethylene tetramine solution

10.00 g of hexamethylene tetramine is dissolved in water and volume is adjusted to 100 mL.

(4) Formalin hydrazine polymer standard solution

Hydrazine sulfate solution (5.00 mL) and hexamethylene tetramine solution (5.00 mL) are placed in a volumetric flask (100 mL). The solution is mixed and allowed to stand for 24 h at $(25 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and volume is adjusted to 100 mL. The turbidity of this standard solution is 400 degrees and it can be used within a month.

2 Experimental procedures

2.1 Standard curve

Solutions with turbidities of 0, 4, 10, 20, 40, 80 and 100 degrees are prepared by placing 0 mL, 0.50 mL, 1.25 mL, 2.50 mL, 5.00 mL, 10.00 mL and 12.50 mL of the standard solution (400 degrees) in a colorimetric cylinder (50 mL), diluted to the 50 mL mark with the zero turbidity water and mixed well. The absorbance of the standards is measured at 680 nm using a 1 mL cuvette and the results are used to construct a standard curve.

2.2 Determination of water turbidity

The absorbance of the water sample (50 mL) is measured using the same procedure as for preparing the standard. If the water turbidity is above 100 degree, which could be diluted in a 50 mL graduated cylinder and the volume of diluted water must be recorded.

3 Results and applications

3.1 Results

The turbidity is obtained directly from the standard curve. If the sample was diluted, the formula below is used to calculate the turbidity.

$$\text{Turbidity} = \frac{A \times 50}{V}$$

Where, A —turbidity of diluted water (degree);



V —volume of water sample (mL).

3.2 Applications

Turbidity is an important water quality parameter closely related to the content of suspended solids. It is a measure of water clarity and is very important to perception of water purity.

Questions

1. Understand the principle of a turbidity meter and design an experiment to compare the difference between results obtained from the turbidity meter and the spectrophotometer used in this experiment.
2. Briefly explain the relations among suspended solids, turbidity and water color.

References

Water Quality—Determination of Turbidity. GB 13200—91.

实验2 水中悬浮固体的测定

方法概述

悬浮固体是指水体经过滤后残留在滤纸或滤膜上并于 $103\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\sim 105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烘至恒重的固体。本实验采用的测定方法是將水样过滤,烘干固体残留物及滤纸或滤膜,將所称重量减去滤纸或滤膜重量,即为悬浮固体的重量(总不可滤残渣)。本实验要求能准确测定水中悬浮固体的含量,理解水中悬浮固体的概念。

实验安全 本实验中不涉及危险性化学品,但实验安全依然需要强调,首先水样采集过程中注意保护自己,防止落水;其次实验需要使用烘箱,尤其是一些高温烘箱使用前须认真对其进行检查,了解其控温的效果,慎防火灾等事故的发生。

质量与浓度 为保证测定结果的准确性,对水体悬浮固体的测定,一是要注意除去漂浮物;二是对黏度较大的废水,可加 2~4 倍蒸馏水稀释,振荡摇匀,待沉淀物下降后再过滤测定;三则尽量及时测定,且烘干过程中温度不宜过高。

1 实验准备

烘箱;分析天平;干燥器;孔径为 $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 的滤膜及相应的过滤器或中速定



量滤纸;玻璃漏斗;内径为 30 mm~50 mm 的称量瓶;镊子。

2 实验步骤

2.1 将滤膜或滤纸放在称量瓶中,打开瓶盖,在 103 °C~105 °C 下烘 0.5 h,取出冷却后盖好瓶盖称重,直至恒重(两次称量相差不超过 0.0005 g)。

2.2 去除漂浮物后振荡水样,量取均匀适量水样(使悬浮物大于 2.5 mg),用 2.1 中称至恒重的滤膜或滤纸过滤;残渣用蒸馏水洗 3~5 次(如样品中含油脂,则需用 10 mL 石油醚淋洗残渣两次)。

2.3 小心取下滤膜或滤纸,放入 2.1 中称量瓶内,在 103 °C~105 °C 下,打开瓶盖烘 1h,冷却后盖好盖称重,直至恒重为止。

3 结果及应用

3.1 结果

$$\text{悬浮固体} = \frac{(A-B) \times 1000 \times 1000}{V}$$

式中:A—悬浮固体、滤膜或滤纸及称量瓶重(g);

B—滤膜或滤纸及称量瓶重(g);

V—水样体积(mL)。

3.2 应用

水中悬浮固体的含量是衡量水质的重要指标之一,当水体悬浮固体含量过大时,不可直接作为饮用水,传统去除水中悬浮固体的办法是采用絮凝剂,如明矾 $[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ 。

思考题

试说明烘干过程温度过高对测定结果的影响及原因。

参考文献

国家环境保护总局《水和废水监测分析方法》编委会. 水和废水监测分析方法(第四版)[M]. 北京:中国环境科学出版社, 2002.

Experiment 2 Determination of Suspended Solids in Water

Method introduction

Suspended solids refer to the solid material remaining on the filter paper



when a water sample is passed through a filter (or membrane) that has been dried to a constant weight at $103\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. In this experiment, the method consists of weighing the filter paper before and after, filtering the water samples, drying the filter paper containing the residue, and calculating the mass of suspended solid by subtracting the initial weight from the final weight of the filter paper. You are required to accurately determine the content of suspended solids in water, and understand the concept of suspended solids in water.

Experimental warning

The experiment does not involve hazardous chemicals. However, safety must still be emphasized. Laboratory technicians should take care to avoid falling into the water while collecting samples. Students must check the oven temperature before starting the experiment, understand how to set the temperature, and take care to avoid being burned or other accidents.

Quality control

In order to ensure the accuracy of the determinations, the following precautions must be followed: (1) remove any floating debris; (2) dilute polluted water with high levels of suspended solids and record the dilution factor; (3) carry out the analysis as soon as possible; (4) allow samples to cool before weighing.

1 Experimental preparation

Oven with temperature control ($\pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$); Analytical balance; Filtration membrane ($0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$) and filtering apparatus (or quantitative filter paper, medium speed with glass funnel); Weighing bottle (diameter $30\text{ mm} \sim 50\text{ mm}$); forceps.

2 Experimental procedures

2.1 The membrane or filter paper is put in the weighing bottle with the cap opened. The weighing bottle is dried in an oven at $103\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 0.5 h. The steps of cooling, replacing the bottle cap and weighing are repeated several times until the weight is constant. The difference between two measuring value is to be no more than 0.0005 g.

2.2 The water sample is swirled after removing floating debris using the membrane or filter paper in Section 2.1. A water sample of known volume (mL) is



filtered. The sample should be contained at least 2.5 mg/L. The residue is washed with distilled water 3~5 times and twice with 10 mL petroleum ether if the sample contains oil.

2.3 The membrane or filter paper is carefully placed in the weighing bottle in Section 2.2 and dried at 103 °C ~ 105 °C for 1 h. It is reheated and weighed until the weight is constant.

3 Results and applications

3.1 Results

$$\text{Quantity of suspended solids} = \frac{(A-B) \times 1000 \times 1000}{V}$$

Where, A—total weight of solid residues, filter paper or membrane and weighing bottle (g);

B—total weight of filter paper or membrane and weighing bottle (g);

V—volume of water (mL).

3.2 Applications

The suspended solids content of water is an important indicator of water quality. Water can not be directly used for drinking water when the suspended solid content is excessive. The traditional method of removing suspended solids is to use a flocculant, such as alum $[\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

Questions

Explain the effect of too high drying temperature on the results.

References

Monitoring and Analysis of Water and Wastewater Editorial Committee of the State Environmental Protection Administration. Monitoring and Analysis of Water and Wastewater (4th ed.) [M]. Beijing: China Environmental Science Press, 2002.

实验3 水中碱度的测定

方法概述

在自然水体中,碱度是表征水吸收质子能力的参数,通常用水中所含能与强