

Abstract:

The amount of mercury in steel and iron ore is determined by direct analysis from solid sample and

(2) A

 5.14.1.1 B
 10)
 2001. A
 50 l (1 + 1) 2
 95 C 2
 20 l
 3%
 95 C 1
 10 l 10%
 20%

 (: 1 μ),
 250 l, 20 l
 1 l (1 + 1)

Table 2

2.1 (1)
 (3) A C
 / C -
 A 0.1 0.5 l
 (1 + 1) A
 1.5 l (1 + 1) 0.5 l

 120 C. . . .
 20 l 1
 1 l (. . . . 50 8
 (100. 200) 1 l)
 . A 1
 5 l (2.5 l × 2) 8
 50 5 l
 114C , 205 , 208
 C - 115

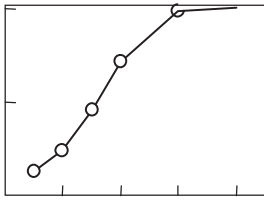
3. Results and Discussion

**3.1 Direct Determination of Mercury
 by Thermal Vaporization/
 Atomic Absorption Spectrometry**

2.1 (1)

 1 200

 3
 0.08



0.2

3.2.3 Optimization of sample preparation methods

The optimization of sample preparation methods was carried out by comparing the results of different methods. The results are shown in Table 4. The results show that the method of 130 C 1 (2 + 1 + 2) (1 + 1) is the most suitable method for the optimization of sample preparation methods.

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1 .5, , , .
 , , .
 0.2 -
 , , ,

3.2.4 Analysis of high-purity iron and steel

- , , -
 (-)
 2.3 (3) . ,

Table 5. , , -

	0.2 μ /	0.5 μ /	
			5.
			(3 σ
	2 /		, 0.5 /
	9 /		

4. Conclusions

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 . 1951, 1954.</p> <p>12) , ; , ; , , . CA - . .5,
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