



Development of Portable Analytical Instrument for
Trace Hazardous Heavy Metals in Agricultural
Product

“ ”

.

1999. 10. 25.

:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:

I.

II.

가 , 가 ,
가 . 가
가 , 가
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
ICP()
. ICP
가 (Ar) 가 . ICP
가
.
.

ICP

가

UR WTO

가

가

Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (HCGD-AES) 1991
1993 Ames Lab.

, 1994 7 13

2000K가

ICP

가

HCGD-AES

가 가

가

가

.

가 , 가 . ,
가 ,

HCGD-AES

III.

가 .

, , ICP-AES

ICP-AES

“ ”

가

ICP

가 50%

1500-2000K

Elctrothermal

가

가

가

(,)

Housing , PMT

가

PMT Housing

Cooling Fan

가

가

(PMT) CCD

PMT

가

PMT

version 1' Delphi 3.0 for GDS-P1 98

ICP-AES

1, 2

가

가

IV.

가 7000K 가

ICP-AES

ICP-AES

가 가 , 가

가 가 가

50 mA (), 40 mA (), 60 mA ()

가 가 가 가

가 가 가

가
가 가 가 1
, 가
가 (RSD)가 1
, 가 2
PMT
10 가 , 10
-ICP
-ICP
가
가
DC RF
NIST
Na RF DC

” “ 1

SUMMARY

This research focuses on development of portable atomic emission spectrometry(AES) for the trace analysis of heavy elements founded in agricultural products. For this purpose, glow discharge was used and the developed GD-AES showed several advantages, which were small volume, low power consumption, low maintenance cost, etc. We developed new glow discharge cell that showed similar excitation temperature, 7,000 K, as inductively coupled plasma(ICP). This cell will be patented. The glow discharge(GD) cell is a see-through type and continuous gas flow is required under low pressure(about 2-5 torr). But low gas consumption and low electric power are needed. Two sample introduction units were developed. One was direct sample insertion type and the other was developed based on electro-thermal vaporization(EIV). Two models of GD-AES were designed and both systems were examined. EIV-GD-AES is currently developed as a commercial product. That is an inexpensive system with comparable quality of analytical performance. Mostly direct current glow discharge(DCGD) was used for our new system but radio frequency glow discharge(RFGD) was also investigated. DCGD and RFGD show similar detection limit as well as excitation temperature but cathode materials for two techniques are quite different due to their different plasma forming mechanism. DCGD uses conducting material such as stainless steel tubes and RFGD uses non-conducting materials such as a quartz tube. Both cases are tested for different samples. We developed two type of RFGD systems that were capacity type RFGD and induction type RFGD, so called low pressure-ICP(LP-ICP). Both techniques were examined and their analytical performances showed similar results except excitation temperature and sample introduction. However, we prefer DCGD because of quite simple to make plasma and easy to use as well as high excitation temperature(7,000 K).

To make portable GD-AES, we try to use line filters as a wavelength selector and PMT as a light detector. But the line filter is still not enough for emission spectroscopy so as to select emission line of each element. We try to use a 30 cm focal length monochromator with a PMT or a CCD(charge coupled device) as a detector. A CCD detector is a bit expensive but its high sensitivity and many wavelength detection are considered as merits. Commercial version will use a 30 cm f.l. monochromator and PMT. Program for operation is designed with Dephi 3.0 and also analytical program, so called Hanbit GDS-P1, is developed. All the programs are designed to use under Window 98 environment. In addition, a database software is developed with LabDB. The database program is inserted into a main program to get easy comparison of analytical data as well as information. We introduced an artificial neural network in order to improve the precision and accuracy when atomic emission spectrometer is used. The results showed better precision as well as accuracy for the ICP-AES and the technique may apply to GD-AES. These techniques are published and get modified for better modeling.

Our goal is in-situ monitoring of trace elements contained in agricultural products such as rice powder, vegetable, and fruit. It means that this technique can be used for fast inspection of imported agricultural products and even domestic products. Our GD-AES is still needed to approve its analytical procedure and method. But its analytical performance is similar with ICP-AES yet, which means the performance being good for trace analysis of agricultural products. Several elements of standard rice sample purchased from KRISS were examined for analysis with GD-AES and the results were compared with ICP-AES and mass spectrometric data. We found that the results showed somewhat close the given values of the standard rice sample. However, some elements were not quite close the given values since sample preparation and storage were not quite good to reserve the spiked elements. Trace amount of mercury found in imported kiwi fruits when we used GD-AES with direct sample insertion. But it is hard to get same value from ICP-AES due to sample preparation as well as small amount of mercury in the kiwi fruit. For justification, we need to develop standard analytical method with DI-GD-AES(direct insertion glow discharge-atomic emission spectrometry). Our system is still modified for better detection limit and more element detection ability. Currently, mercury, lead and cadmium were major elements to be

tested. These elements may be useful to analyze with GD-AES and the calibration curve shows good linearity and dynamic range.

New glow discharge-atomic emission spectrometry is a step ahead for in-situ analysis of trace analysis of agricultural products, which can not be done with ICP-AES. This work shows new analytical instrument as well as new technique but we need to be careful to verify the analytical instrument, see-through hollow cathode GD-AES. Even though its analytical techniques are similar as ICP-AES, the new system should be included in standard methods of food analysis before we need to use GD-AES. The more effort should be done on development of better instrument as a commercial model and we will see the GD-AES for agricultural product analysis in a market near future.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction	19
A. Background and requirement of the study	19
B. Scope and object of the study	23
Chapter 2. Part of database on analytical information	24
A. Introduction	24
B. Insetting into the analytical program of database programs	24
1. LabDB program	24
Chapter 3. Part of development and characterization study on portable analytical instrument	31
A. Development of high temperature glow discharge (GD) cell making use of portable atomic emission spectrometer	31
1-1. Introduction	31
1-2. Structure of See-through hollow cathode glow discharge (st-HCGD) cell	32
1-3. Study on optimized condition of high temperature GD cell	34
a. Array of instruments for the purpose of investigation to characteristics of GD cell	34
b. Measurement of Breakdown Voltage	36
c. Measurement of 1/f noise	37
d. Measurement of excitation temperature	37
e. Observation of corrosion and variation of inside the cathode surface	38
1-4. Results of this study	38
a. Stability of GD cell	38
b. Measurement of excitation temperature to GD cell	40
c. Observation of inner cathode surface as use of long period	42

B. Study on sample introduction for agricultural products analysis	44
2-1. Analysis of fruit by using DI-DC-HCGD	44
a. Background signal of argon (Ar)	44
b. Spectrum of Pb, Hg and Cd	44
c. Observation of plasma and sample introduction	45
d. Calibration curve on Pb, Hg and Cd	45
e. Spectrum of Hg and Pb in real samples	45
2-2. Analysis of fruit by using ETV-DC-HCGD	47
a. Instruments	47
b. Experiment	49
C. Study on characteristics of DC and RF glow discharge	50
3-1. Development of DC-HCGD (Direct Current-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge) cell	50
a. Instruments and reagents	52
b. Experiments	53
c. Result and discussion	54
3-2. Development of RF-HCGD (Radio Frequency-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge) cell	62
a. Instruments and reagents	62
b. Experiments	63
c. Result and discussion	70

Chapter 4. Manufacturing of prototype product and development of operating program	72
A. Development of operating program	72
1-1. Theoretical background for construction of calibration curve	72
a. regression analysis	72
b. Method of least squares	73
1-2. Program development for use of improving the control and analytical power	75
a. Development of HanBit program for use of portable spectrometer equipped with A/D amplifier	75

(1) construction of calibration curve in the program -----	76
(2) Experiments in the program -----	77
(3) Searching in the program -----	78
(4) Output of report in the program -----	79
b. Control and analysis programs for a prototype product -----	81
(1) Experimental set-up -----	81
(2) Experimental condition -----	82
(3) Experiment of calibration curve -----	85
(4) construction of calibration curve -----	86
(5) Quantitative analysis -----	87
c. Development of spectrum analysis method by using artificial neural network for heavy metal analysis -----	90
(1) Artificial neural network -----	90
(2) Structure of artificial neural network -----	91
(3) Training process of artificial neural network -----	92
(4) Process of artificial neural network -----	92
B. Study on design of prototype product -----	98
2-1. Portable prototype product -----	98
2-2. Design for the products -----	99

Chapter 5. Part of comparison with HCGD and mass spectrometer in agricultural products analysis -----	100
A. Analytical characteristics of agricultural product using HCGD-AES -----	100
1. construction of calibration curve for the standard samples by using HCGD-AES -----	100
2. construction of calibration curve -----	100
. Analysis of phosphorus (P) -----	103
. Analysis of lead (Pb) -----	105
B. Pre-treatment of standard rice sample and experimental conditions -----	110
2-1. pre-treatment of samples -----	110
2-2. Experimental condition of ICP-AES and HCGD -----	111
2-3. Result of Experimental ICP-AES and HCGD -----	111

C. Analysis of heavy metal in fruit sample	113
3-1. Analysis of mercury (Hg) in fruit sample	113
3-2. Caution	113
Reference	114

1	-----	19
1	-----	19
2	-----	23
2	-----	24
1	-----	24
2	-----	24
1. LabDB	-----	24
3	-----	31
1	-----	31
1-1.	-----	31
1-2.	-----	32
1-3.	-----	34
가.	-----	34
. Breakdown Voltage	-----	36
. 1/f	-----	37
.	-----	37
.	-----	38
1-4.	-----	38
가.	-----	38
.	-----	40
.	-----	42
2	-----	44
2-1. DI-DC-HCGD	-----	44
가.	-----	44
. , ,	-----	44
.	-----	45

· , ,	-----	45
·	-----	45
2-2. EIV-DC-HCGD	-----	47
가.	-----	47
·	-----	49
3 DC RF	-----	50
3-1. DC-HCGD (Direct Current-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge)	-----	50
가.	-----	52
·	-----	53
·	-----	54
3-2. RF-HCGD (Radio Frequency-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge)	-----	62
가.	-----	62
·	-----	63
·	-----	70
4	-----	72
1	-----	72
1-1.	-----	72
가. (regression analysis)	-----	72
·	-----	73
1-2.	-----	75
가. A/D Amplifier	---	75
(1)	-----	76
(2)	-----	77
(3)	-----	78
(4)	-----	79
·	-----	81
(1)	-----	81
(2)	-----	82
(3)	-----	85
(4)	-----	86
(5)	-----	87
·	-----	90

(1)	-----	90
(2)	-----	91
(3)	-----	92
(4)	-----	92
2	-----	98
2-1.	-----	98
2-2.	-----	99
5	HCGD	
	-----	100
1	HCGD- AES	----- 100
1.	HCGD- AES	----- 100
가.	-----	100
. (P)	-----	103
. (Pb)	-----	105
2	-----	110
2-1.	-----	110
2-2.	ICP- AES HCGD	----- 111
2-3.	ICP- AES HCGD	----- 111
3	-----	113
3-1.	(Hg)	----- 113
3-2.	-----	113
	-----	114

1

1

가 , ,
 . 가
 가 .
 가 (1-1), 가
 .
 . 1-2
 .
 ,
 .

1991 ICP(
) . ICP

,
 , 가 (Ar) 가
 . ICP 가

. , ICP ,
 .
 가

1-1.

(Pb)	, ,	
(As)	, , , ,	
(Cu)	, ,	()
(Hg)	,	
(Zn)	, ,	
(Sn)	, , ,	
(Cd)	, ,	

1-2.

() ('95,)

(: mg/kg,)

	(Cd)	(Cu)	(Pb)	(Zn)	(Cr)
	0.10	4.0	1.0	30.0	-
	0.10	6.0	1.0	30.0	0.5
	0.10	10.0	1.5	45.0	1.0
	0.10	20.0	2.0	30.0	0.3
	0.10	7.0	3.0	20.0	4.5
	0.25	5.0	0.5	15.0	1.0
	0.80	9.0	5.0	130	3.0
	0.01	8.0	7.0	30	0.01
	1.00	3.5	3.0	50	6.5
	0.50	5.0	5.0	35	4.5
	0.05	3.0	0.3	20	3.5
	0.30	6.0	0.8	70	2.5
	0.10	3.0	1.0	20	7.5
	0.10	2.0	0.5	25	2.0

가

가 , 가
가 . ICP

가

가 .

UR WTO

가

가

ICP , 100

. ICP 가 가 2

ICP 가 . ,

ICP

HCGD-AES

, 가

Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge-Atomic Emission
Spectrometry (HCGD-AES) 1991

1993

Ames Lab.

, 1994 7 13

가 , HCGD- AES 가 가 ,
가 ,
가 .
ICP ,
가 ICP HCGD- AES
, ICP HCGD- AES 가
, 가 ,
가
Falk가 FANES (Furnace Atomic Nonthermal Excitation Spectrometry)가 ,
가
가 FANES
가 가 .
가 , 가 . ,
가 ,
HCGD- AES .

2

가

.

가)

ICP- AES

)

HCGD- AES

DC Rf

)

) ICP- AES

ICP- AES

HCGD- AES

HCGD- AES

HCGD- AES

2

1

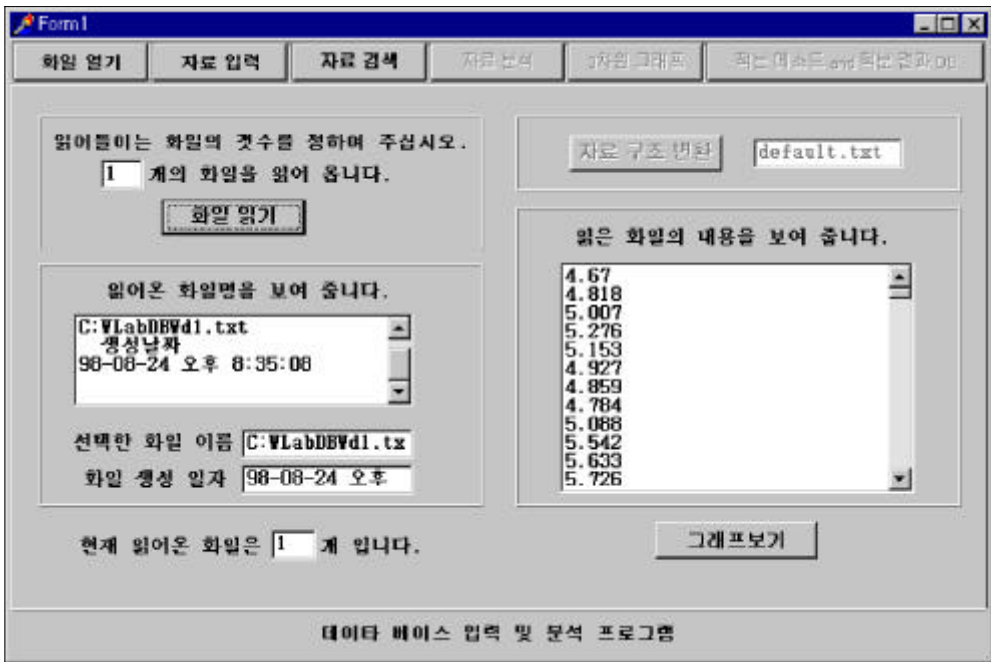
DB (가 LabDB) DB
 LabDB 가 가
 225 DB
 .

2

1. LabDB

LabDB () DB
 Test, DB 3
 가 . ,

가 . 2 , 3
 , GC LC
 가 Pixel
 가
 124 가 Memo ,
 , 가 가 . 가 가
 (, :) Tab
 , DB .



2-1

Form1

파일 열기 자료 입력 자료 검색 자료 분석 3차원 그래프 적분곡선도 및 적분결과 보기

실험환경 데이터베이스

실험일자 980903 실험회일 Air.TXT
 시료명 공기시료 원소명 Pb
 실험자 이장수 실험메모
 방전전류 50 실험적으로 공기반응기는 기체와 분석어 매우 귀중하며, 분량 30L의 양의 공기를 정화할 수 있다. 공기 관리가 용이하며 뛰어난 안정성과 재현성을 목적으로 증명하였다. 또한 이러한 공기가 비산되지 않는 환경에서의 사용에 유용하다.

방전전압 310
 방전셀 압력 2.5
 배출 가스 Ar
 가스 유량 1.0

자료 입력
 자료 저장
 자료 검색
 보고서 작성

데이터 베이스 입력 및 분석 프로그램

2-2

Form1

파일 열기 자료 입력 자료 검색 자료 분석 3차원 그래프 적분곡선도 및 적분결과 보기

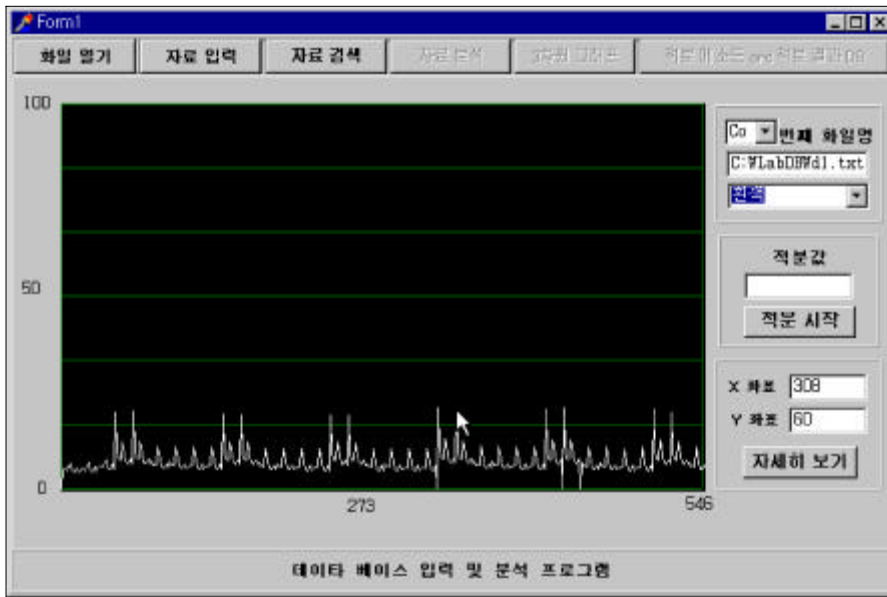
검색필드 실험자명 검색어 이장수 검색시작 보고서 삭제(0)

실험일자	실험자명	시료명	원소명	방전전류	방전전압	PMT전압	검버기압
980903	이장수						2.5
98년 8월 20일	태화						4

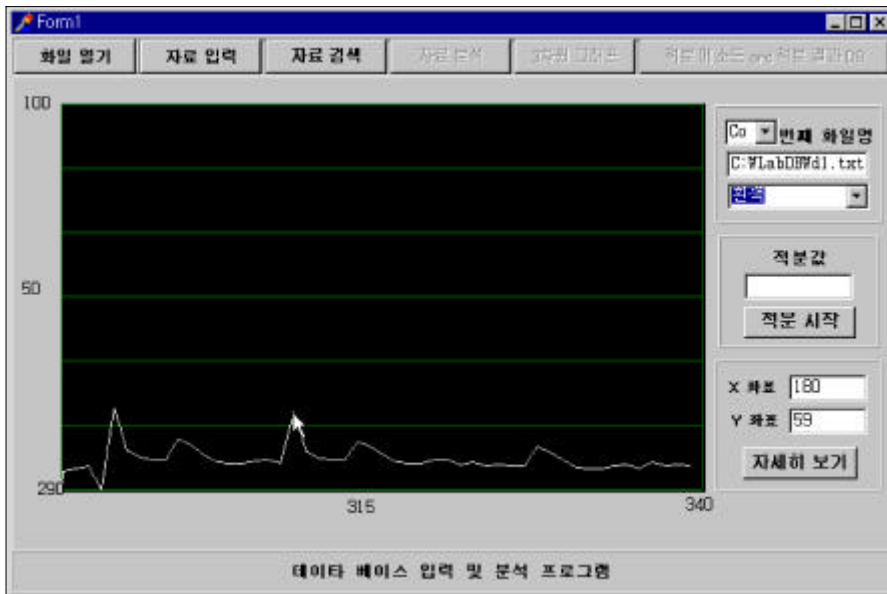
Information
 결과는 이장수입니다. 계속 찾겠습니까?
 Yes No

데이터 베이스 입력 및 분석 프로그램

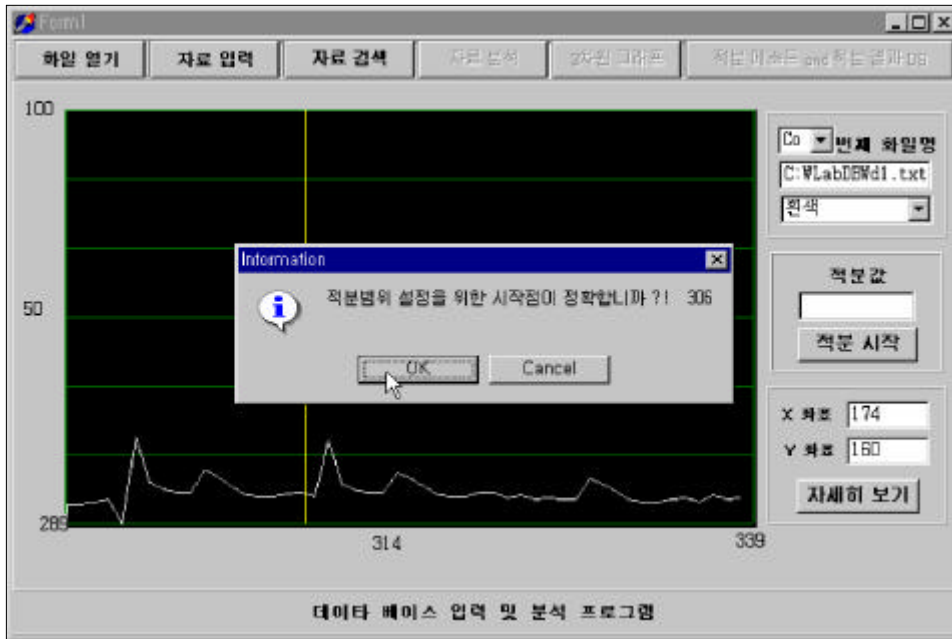
2-3



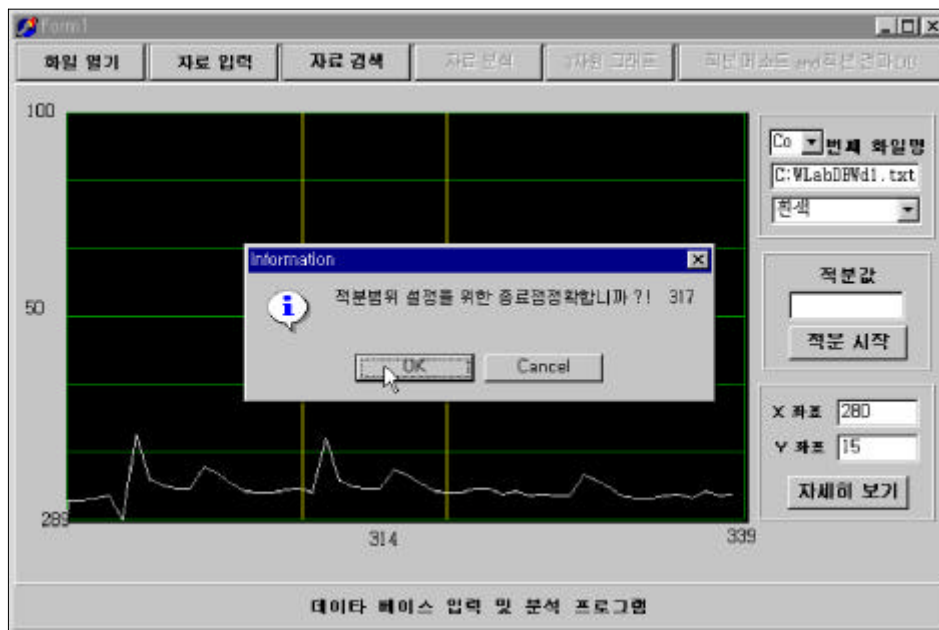
2-4



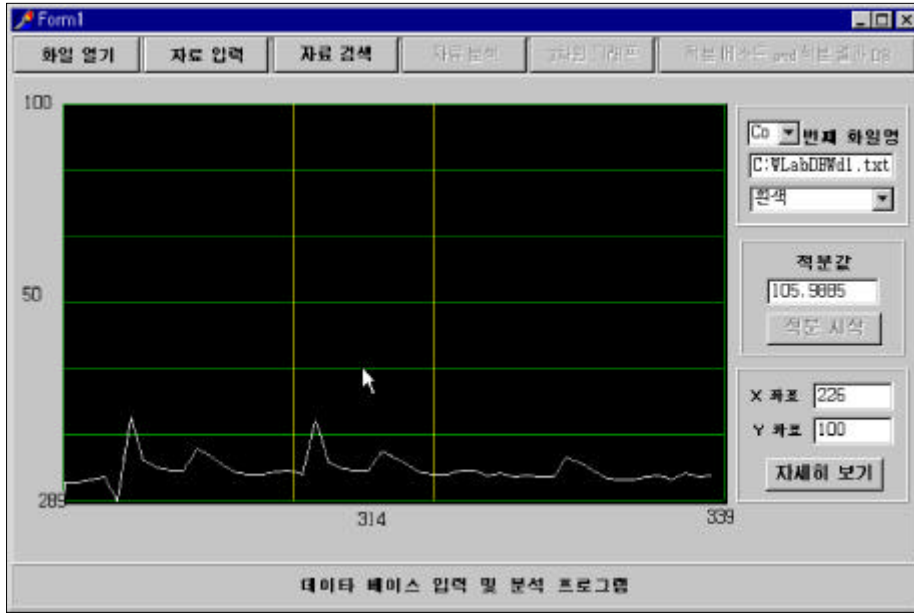
2-5



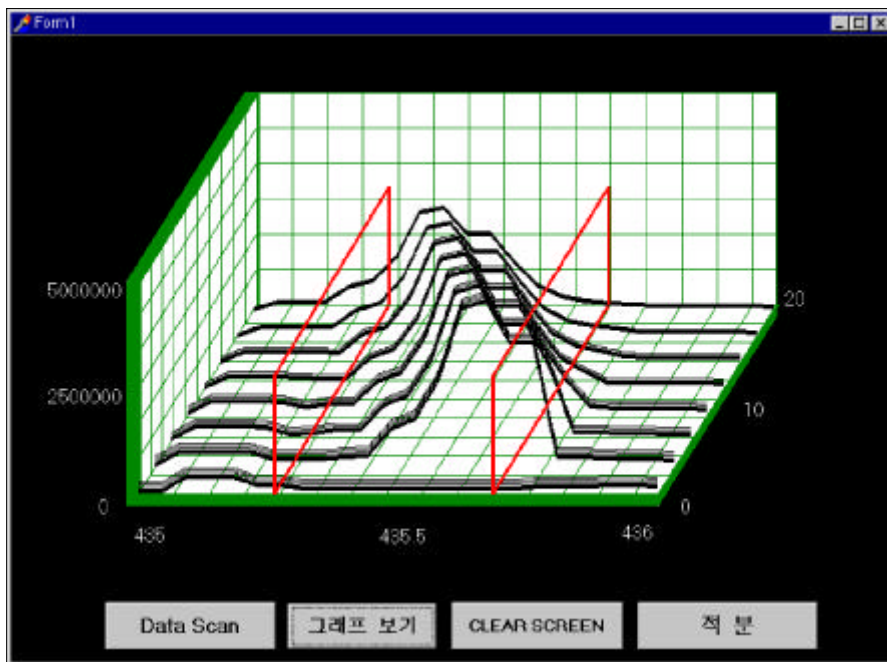
2-6



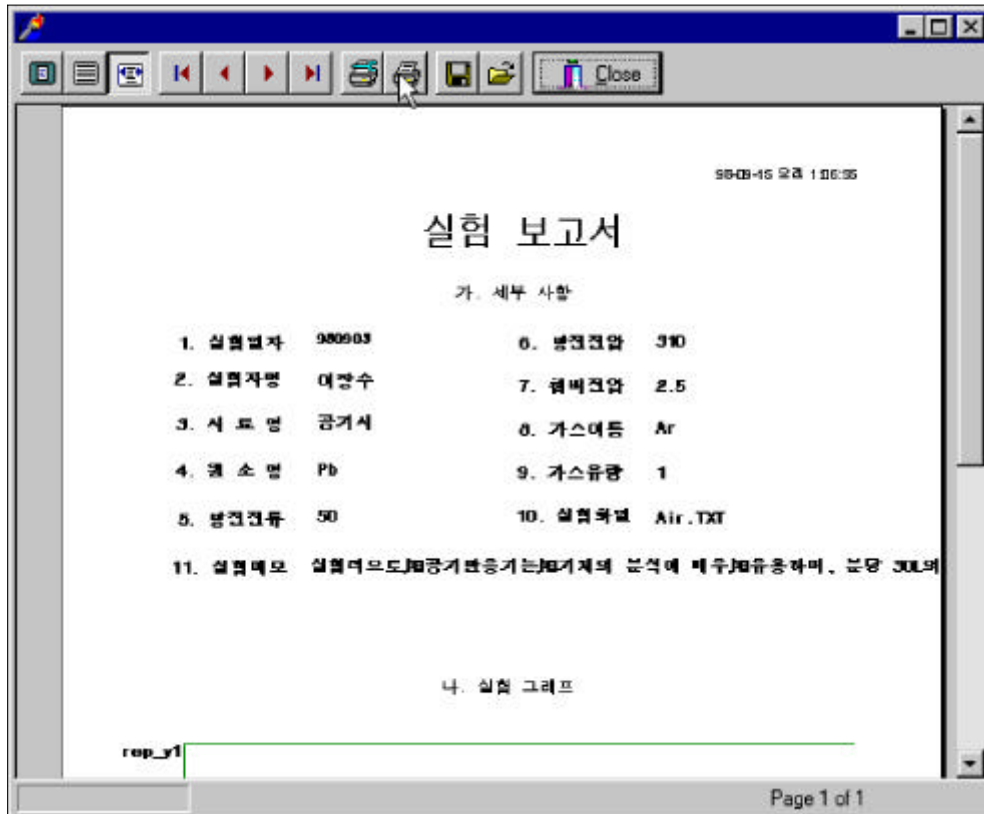
2-7



2-8 2 (2D)



2-9 3 (3D)



2-10

3

1

1-1.

가 , 1902 Paschen

가

Breakdown Voltage

가 가 .

1555056)

2000K

Breakdown Voltage

6500K

가

가

1-2.

3-1

가 가 가

O-ring

가

Quartz view Window가

304

71.7%, Cr 18.2%, Ni 8.2%

15.2mm

2mm, 가 20mm

가 2mm, 4mm

3.33 가

20mm, 2mm, 5mm

가 가 machinable alumina

. machinable alumina

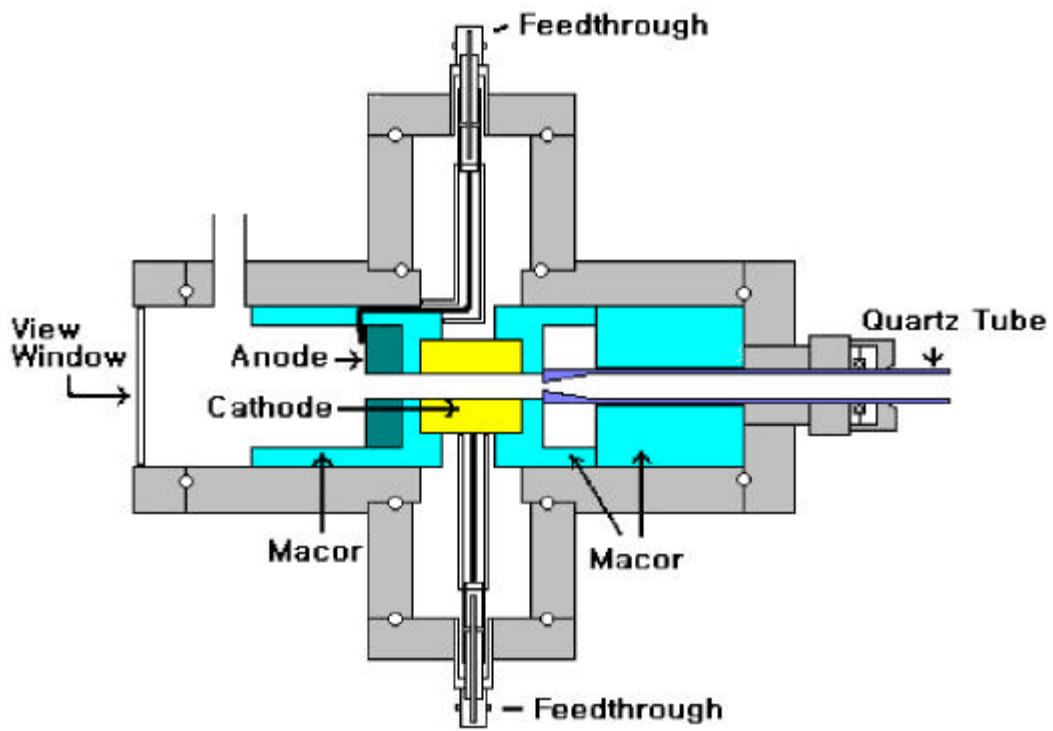
가 가

가 가

가

quartz

feedthrough



3-1

(unit: mm)

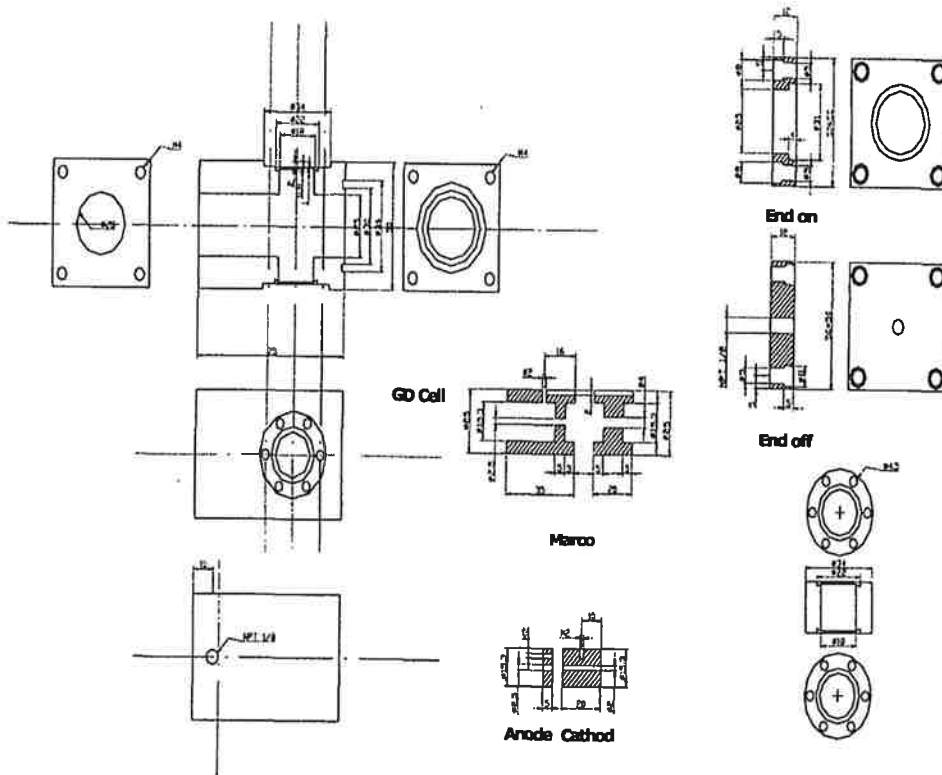


그림 3-2 see-through Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge Cell 상세 도면

1-3. 고온의 글로우 방전 셀의 최적 특성 연구

가. 셀의 특성 관찰을 위한 기기의 구성

(KSC)

(DC power supply) 가

0 - 200 mA 400-500 V .

Alcatel

2002BB , 가

Swagelok® Needle Valve .

가 가

99.999% (Ar)가 .

(Fe 385.99nm)

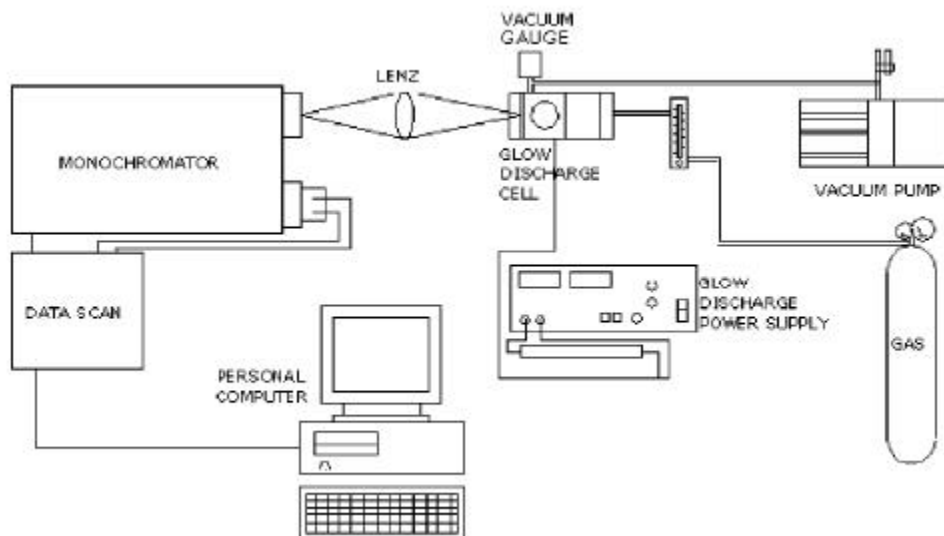
Jobin Yvon Optical systems Instruments SA. Inc SPEX 270

Haramatsu R636

1/f

1/f LeCroy 9310A

3-3



3-3

Breakdown Voltage

3-3

Breakdown Voltage

Paschen Curves

breakdown potential

3-4

Paschen curve

(1) Needle

Verian[®] Vacuum Controller

MKS

gauge

(2)

0

(3)

가

(4)

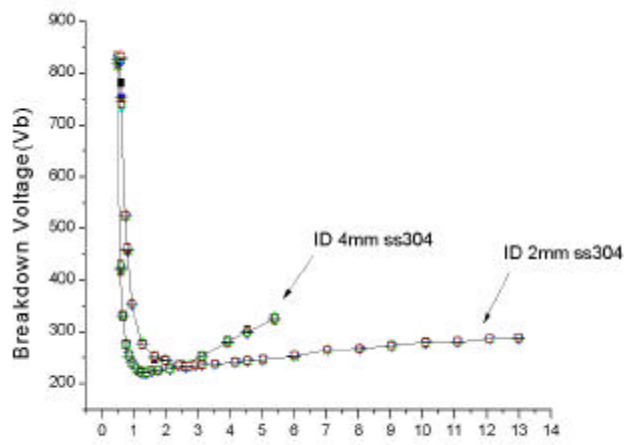
(5)

(6)

Paschen curve

3-4

Paschen curve pd



3-4 .

breakdown voltage ,

2, 4mm

1/f

Paschen curve

1/f

1/f

(LeCroy 9310A)

350nm 400nm

Jobin Yvon Instruments SA. Inc SPEX 270

3-5

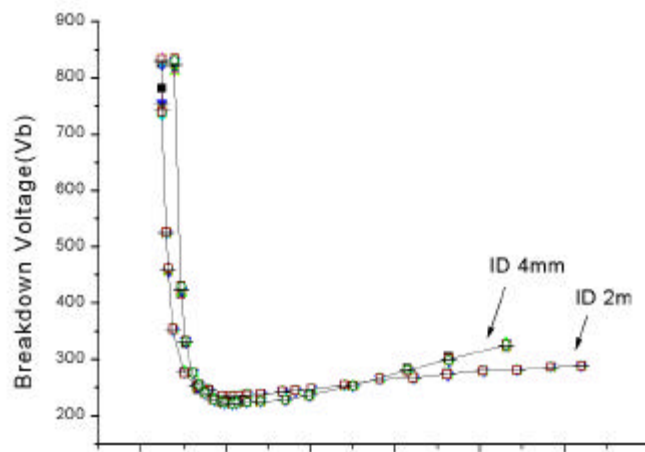
Paschen curve

2mm

1

8

Boltzmann-Einstein



3-5 pd

breakdown voltage

Paschen curve

140 mA

aging 1500

1-4.

가.

breakdown voltage

breakdown voltage

3-4

pd

Breakdown Voltage(VI)

3-5

Paschen

Paschen

가

Paschen

3-5

pd

가

3-5

가

Williams

(pd)

가

가

가

breakdown voltage

가

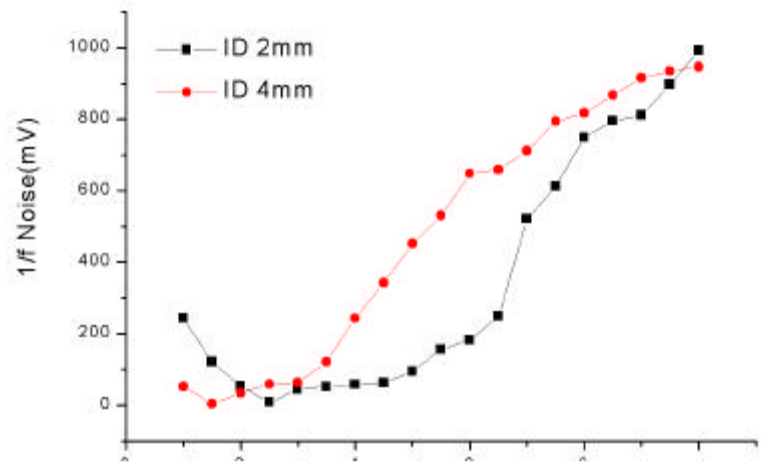
,

가

가

가 가 , 가
 가 pd

pd 5.3 torr · cm 가



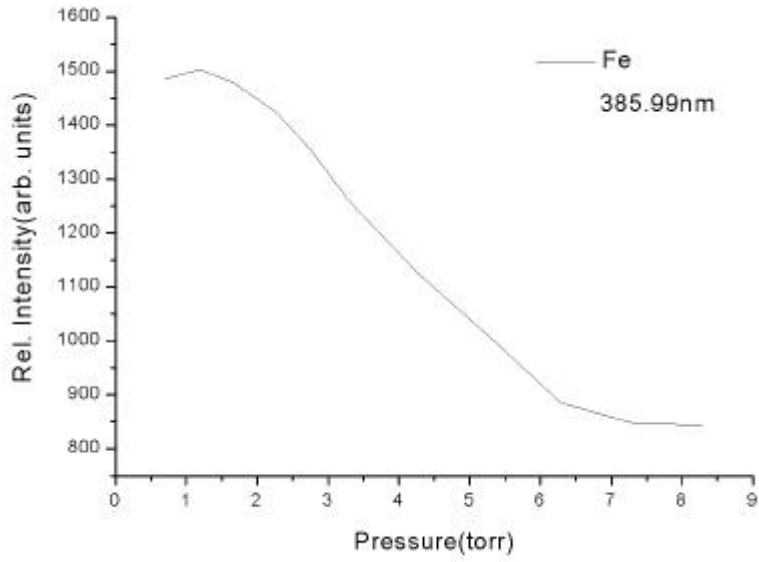
3-6 $1/f$

Paschen 가 가 $1/f$

pd 가 pd breakdown voltage
 가

$1/f$ 5 nV ,
 가 1 nV

가 , 3-7
 , 가 VI 가 가
 가 .



3-7 4 mm
 385.99 nm Fe

가
 ,
 . Paschen

Boltzmann-Einstein

2mm 가

, 357. 010, 360. 668, 360. 886, 362. 146, 364. 039,
368. 746, 375. 361, 378. 788 nm , g₂

18, 65, 10, 50, 45, 2. 5, 3. 9, 1. 7 . 35379, 49434
35856, 49604, 49461, 34040, 44184, 34547 cm⁻¹ 가 .

3- 1 ,

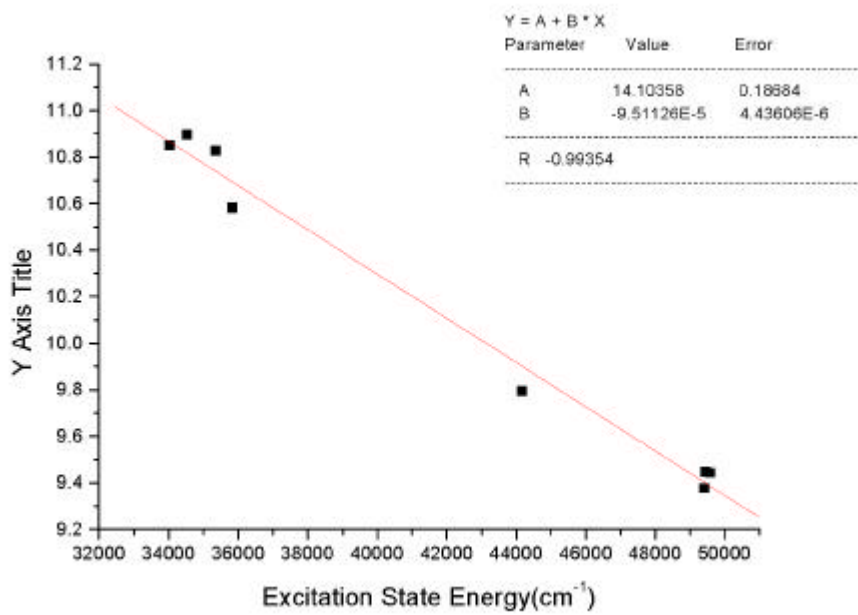
3- 8 . , Yb
391. 2nm , 2ng, 1ng, 0. 5ng

6500 7000K

1000 2000K가 가

3- 1

Wavelength(m)	Excitation State Energy(cm ⁻¹)	ga	Excitation Temp.
357. 01	35379	18	7110. 26709 ± 444. 9222
360. 668	49434	65	6939. 96516 ± 329. 56357
360. 886	35856	10	6829. 62513 ± 432. 54408
362. 146	49604	50	6826. 13713 ± 454. 50016
364. 039	49461	45	6921. 8567 ± 419. 44062
368. 746	34040	2. 5	7455. 07138 ± 418. 38528
375. 361	44184	3. 9	6959. 96634 ± 592. 04781
378. 788	34547	1. 7	7307. 37705 ± 341. 5597



8 Einstein-Boltzmann

(ln ratio of intensity × to gA-value for multiplets Fe(I) versus excitation energies)

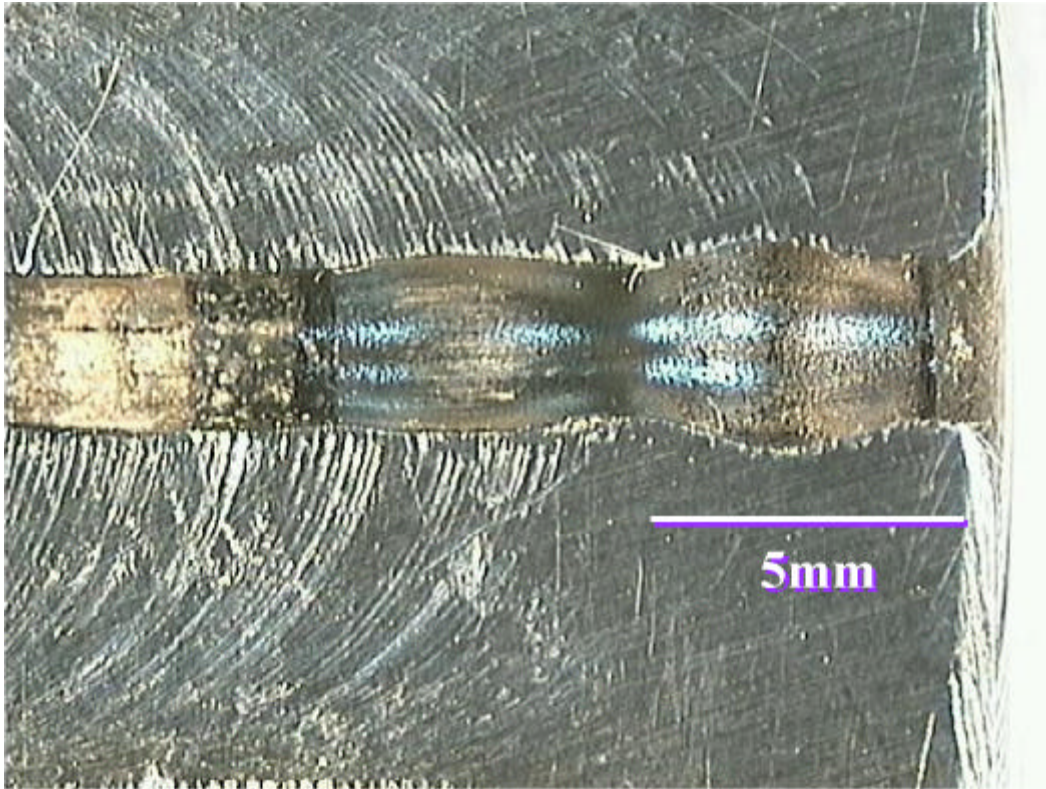
1500

3-9

, White J. C. Williams

, 가

가 ,
가 5mm 8mm 가 가
. 가
.



3-9

2- 1. DI - DC- HCGD

가.

NIST Table of spectral -line intensities, part 1'

200 300nm

(98%)

가

St-HCGD-AES

'Table of

spectral-line intensities, part 1, arranged by elements'

spectral line

가 0 - 43692 cm-1

가 15000 line 가

가 31827 cm-1 - 59516 cm-1

가 3600

spectral line

가 10650 cm-1- 35287 cm-1

가 34000

405. 78nm

가 0 - 39412 cm-1

가 15000 253. 65nm 가

SEM(Scanning El ectrode Mi croscope)

wi ndow 1 cm

가

가

RSD 5%

St-HCGD

2023cK
electode)
2023cK
63nA
70nA
3252cK
35mm
(anoed

가
가
가
St-HCGD
GD cell

가
가
가

system

3-1

3-1. St-HCGD-AES

2-2. ETV-DC-HCGD

가.

ETV(Electrothermal vaporization)

, 4 cm
 ETV GD Cell Vaporizing 가
 1/8
 Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge(HCGD) cell

3-3 ETV , 3-4 Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge cell

Normal Glow discharge, Abnormal Glow discharge

Abnormal Glow discharge Glow Discharge

Current 50 - 70 mA KOREA

SWITCHING CO. DC Power Supply(Max 2 kV, 0.2 A) . ETV

(Ta, 0.025 mm) holder

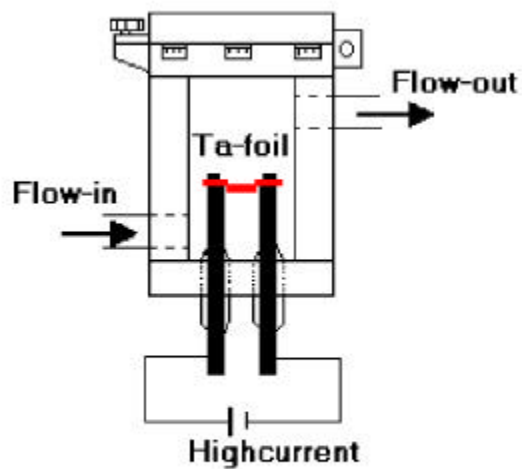
KOREA SWITCHING CO. DC Power Supply(Max 30 V, 50 A)

Drying 1-3 A

GD-cell Vaporizing

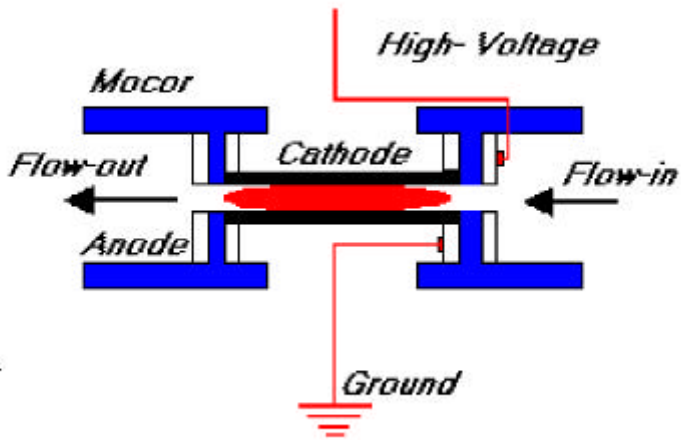
20 - 50 A

GD-cell 가 99.99% 가 ,
 2 torr 5 torr .
 (WOO-SUNG VACUUM CO., LTD V-180 OIL ROTARY
 VACUUM PUMP) , Flow Rate Key Instruments
 Flow Gauge Flow Needle
 Valve Flow Rate 15 - 30 cc/min
 . , GD-cell
 Granville-phillips Vacuum Gauge .
 Monochromator ORIEL INSTRUMENTS Inc(125 mm, 1200 l/mm grating)
 Detector PDA(PhotoDiode Array) .
 NIST Standard Reference Materials(Serum
 Materials 909b, Toxic Substances in Urine (Powder Form) 2670)



Electrothermal Vaporization

3-3 Electrothermal Vaporization(ETV)



3-4 Hollow Cathode Glow Di scharge cell

EIV-HCGD

99.999%

가

가

NIST Standard Reference Materials Serum Materials 909b, Toxic Substances in Urine (Powder Form) 2670

가

가 Window
ETV . Serum Materials 909b, Toxic Substances in Urine
(Powder Form) 2670

가

1-3 A

2-3 torr 가

ETV 20 -45 A
Photo diode Array (1.5)

3 DC RF

3-1. DC-HCGD(Direct Current-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge)

가

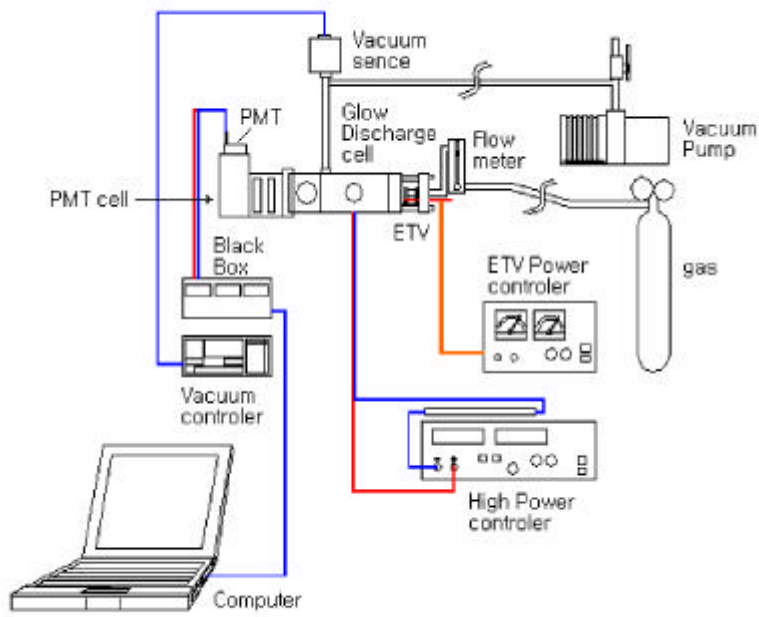
Electrothermal vaporization

3-5

ETV

가

) , 가
 , PMT , 가
 . PMT , PMT
 가
 , cell
 . 가
 가 , 가 가



3-5

가 50 nA (), 40 nA
 (), 60 nA () . 가 가 가
 가 , 가
 가 .
 가
 . 가 가
 가 1 ,
 가 가 가 1
 . , 가
 가 2
 .
 PMT
 10 가 , 10 .
 groundi ng shi el di ng .
 가.

1) Emission line Detection System

Software: INSTARSPEC.

(Kinetics Mode, exposure time(sec) 0.8, stores cycle time(sec) 30)

Monochromator

- Model 207 High Performance Monochromator-Spectrometer

(McPHERSON™)

- 125mm spectrograph

(ORIEL, MODEL 77400, entrance slit 25um, 1200groove grating)

- filter

(JANOS Technology inc.)

Detector:

- PDA

(Photo Diode Array. Ori el Co.)

-PMT

(Hanamatsu H957-08 No. VP0337)

2) Glow Di scharge System

Flow gas : Ultra high purity Ar gas

Power supply :

KSC (model No. PV050CCUMD SAR s/n2028 1A, 2KV D.C)

Vacuum Pump

: Rotary vane Vacuum Pump(N. V. ELNOR MOTORS)

Flow Meter

(Dwyer CAT. No. RMA-151-SSV 50cc/min)

3) ETV (Electrothermal Vaporization)

ETV-Power Supply

KSC(Max: 30V 50A)

Tantalum Foil

Goodfellow LS15239 JV (Thickness: 0.025mm, Purity: 99.9%)

.
,
. ORIEL 125mm spectgroph, MODEL 77400,
entrance slit 25um, 1200groove grating ,
ORIEL PDA(Photo Diode Array. Ori el Co.) .

McPHERSON™ Model 207 High Performance
 Monochromator-Spectrometer , PMT (Hamamatsu
 H957-08 No. VP0337) ,
 . , ETV(electrothermal
 vaporization)

가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가

70nA

가 가

1.6

70nA

가

1

70nA

가

3-2,

3-3,

3-6,

3-7

3- 2

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
Rel. intensity	21905.8	37554.5	51584.3	47551.9	53568.3	6156.8	63672.4	10248.6	7915.4	6826.3	4095.8
RSD	0.404888	1.450019	0.984033	0.3167	1.610609	0.537871	1.684654	5.140648	4.420148	3.466499	12.2672

42 cc/min, 1.6 torr

Cathode: Tantalum.

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Rel. intensity	20240.5	33409.2	36276.5	41127.7	16461.1	17489	20499.2	23925.3	15565.3
RSD	0.893924	0.683806	0.330597	0.38135	4.633999	11.5441	8.096639	11.6999	2.08643

43 cc/min, 1.2 torr

Cathode: Stainless.

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Rel. intensity	4860.4	8836.6	14698.8	22427.4	24800.3	21012.2	23518.1
RSD	0.84804	0.809962	0.952944	2.894004	3.166325	2.573928	3.478616

50 cc/min, 1.03 torr

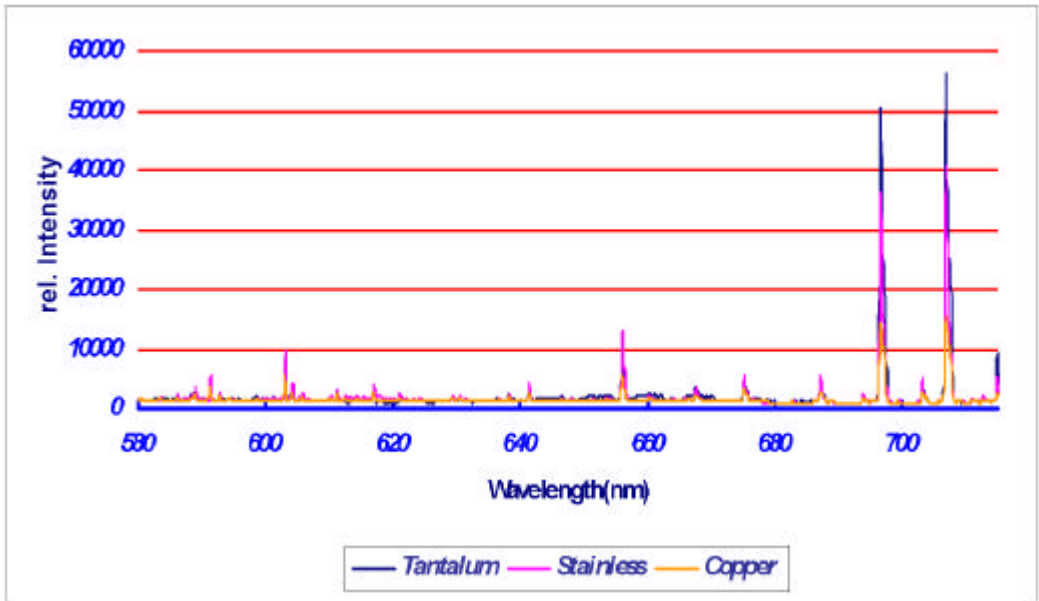
Cathode: Copper.

3- 3 Current 가 RSD Intensity

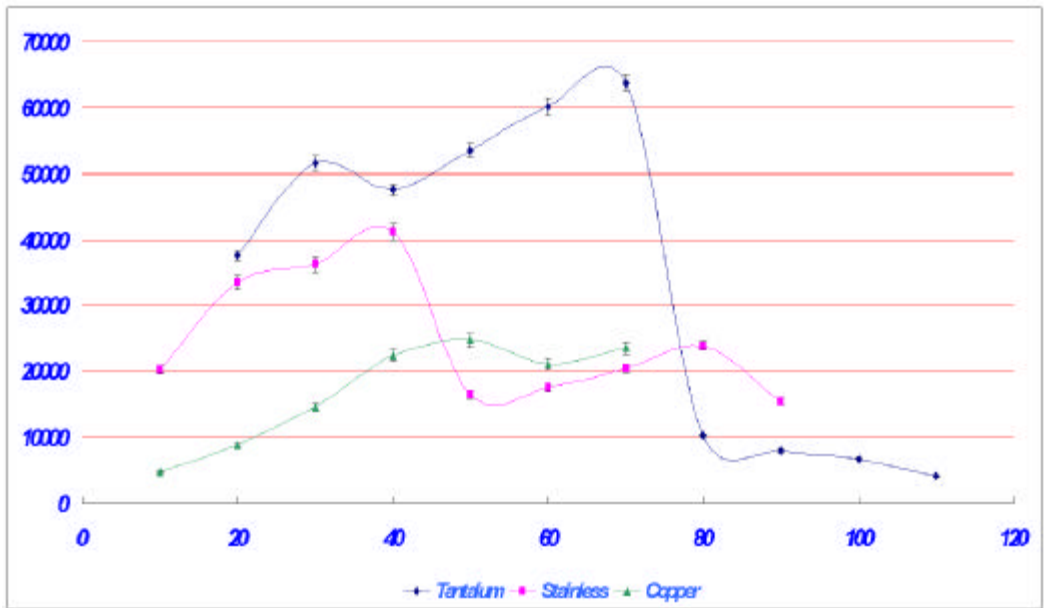
		10	20	30	40	50	60
10 cc/min	Rel. intensity		4038.65	4251.25	4528.55		
1 torr	RSD		2.650798	2.610863	2.2492		
30 cc/min	Rel. intensity	2856.7	3546.15	4176.25	4421.25	4998.55	
1.5 torr	RSD	4.965867	3.65169	2.309393	2.427739	2.304495	
49.5 cc/min	Rel. intensity	2795.25	3274.25	3724	3985.7	4334	4560.15
2 torr	RSD	5.441177	3.323884	3.206195	2.73683	2.054182	2.48383

Cathode: Tantalum.

*Cathode 가 , Current RSD Intensity .



3- 6



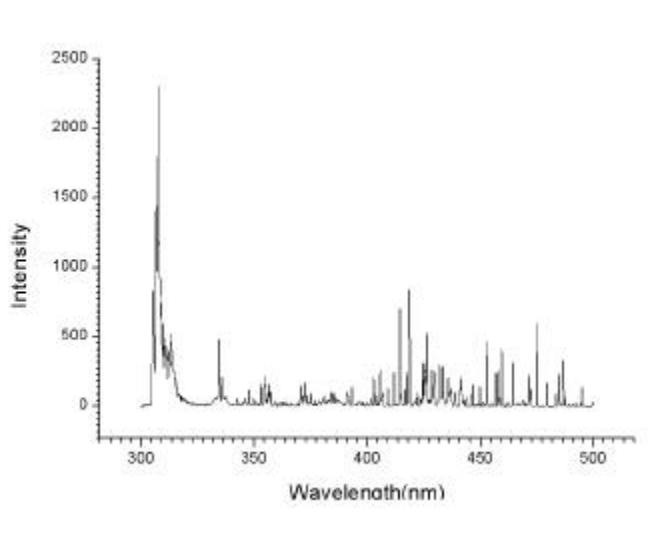
3- 7

1.0 1.6torr

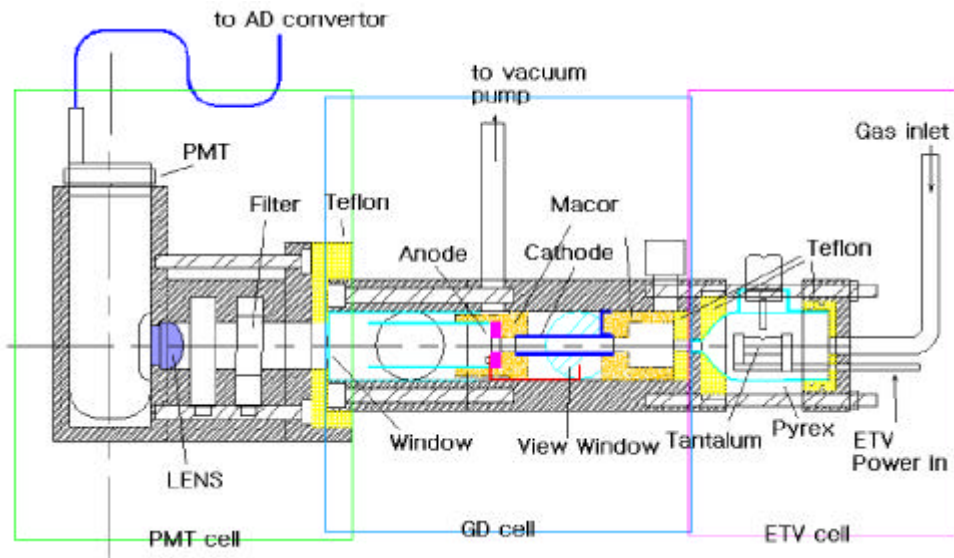
(Pyrex)

,
,
. 가 가
가 . 가 가
. ,
, 가 ,
, μ 가 .
가 .
가 가
, 가
가 . , 가
torr 가 .
가 가 .
,
. ,
가 ,
(3-7).

가
 , 가
 , Background 가
 가
 ,
 ,
 가
 ,
 (3-9).
 가 가
 가 가 가
 ,
 가
 ,
 가



3-8 ETV()가



3-9

(PMT) (3-9).

PMT . PMT가

. PMT

, PMT 가

PMT

(Cooling Fan) PMT

가

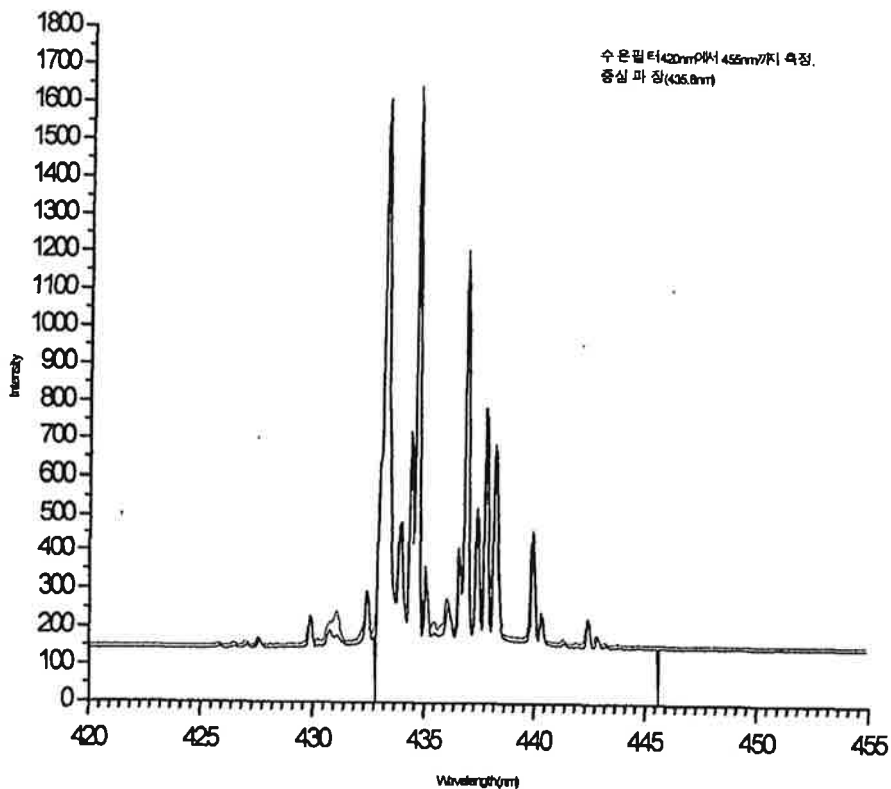
PMT

PMT , 가

PMT

, 가

며, 그 첫 번째로 글로우 방전원의 세기가 강함으로 인해 필터를 통과한 빛이 PMT에 도달하게 되면 PMT가 쉽게 포화됨으로 인해 정상적으로 작동하지 않는다는 것이다. 그래서 이러한 문제를 보완하기 위해 외부의 빛을 완전히 막는 것과 동시에 PMT셀을 글로우 방전셀에서 발산되는 빛의 방향에 직각방향으로 놓았으며, 빛의 방향을 바꾸기 위해서 거울을 사용하였으나, 빛의 감소가 적어 글로우 방전셀과 검출기를 직선으로 놓았을 때와 같은 현상이 나타나, 미러를 사용하지 않고 빔 분리기를 사용하여 빛을 갈라서 검출기로 빛을 집어넣었다. 하지만 이러한 과정과는 상관없이 필터의 파장 선택성에 의해 필터를 사용하여 특정원소를 검출하는데는 무리가 있음을 확인할 수 있었다(그림 3-10). 이러한 것 때문에 검출기 쪽은 다른 방법을 모색하여야 하였다.



3-10 수은 필터를 지난 빛을 분광기를 사용하여 얻은 파장

가
가

McPHERSON

435.8nm

PDA(Photo Diode Array)

PDA

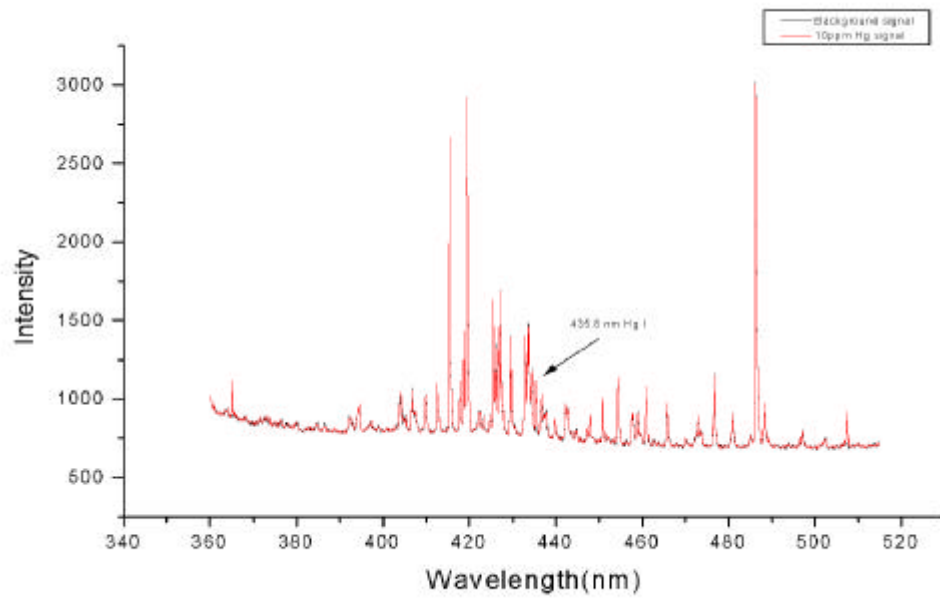
PDA

3-11), 가

McPHERSON

, 435.8nm

McPHERSON



3-11 ETV

10ppm

3-2. RF-HCGD (Radio Frequency-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge)

가

()

RF

RFGD-AES

RFGD-AES

가.

- Detector: PDA(PhotoDiode Array, Ori el Co.)
- Rotary Vane Pump(Woosung Vacuum Co.)
- RF-Power Generator(300 Watt, Young Sin Engineering)
- ETV-Power Supply(Korea Switching, KSC)
- Electrodes(Cu Plate)- 10 x 30 mm
- Quartz Tube(I. D. : 4.0mm, O. D. : 6.0mm)
- Flow gas(Ar, He): Ultra High Purity(99.99%)
- Aluminum(Al) foil
- Computer(Pentium, Goldstar Co.)
- TC Vacuum Gauge(Varian Co.)
- Hg(Mercury) Atomic Absorption Standard Solution 1010ppm
(Aldrich Chemical Co.)
- Cd(Cadmium) Atomic Absorption Standard Solution 1005ppm
(Aldrich Chemical Co.)

· Pb(Lead) Atomic Absorption Standard Solution 1010ppm

(Aldrich Chemical Co.)

· (As, Cu, Pb, Hg, Cr, Cd) 1.0µg/g
가)

Radio Frequency Ar He
gas , Flow rate 20~40cc/min(가 5cc/min) ,
RF-Power 20~100Watt(가 10Watt)
, RSD(%) . Radio Frequency

Adrich Pb, Cd,
Hg 100nL
± 0.05 (Sample Introduction
System) ETV(ElectroThermal Vaporization) System ,
ETV-RFGD Cell Local Pressure 2.78~3.10torr , ETV
Tantalum foil syringe
20µl 40A
Ashing drying vaporization atomization()

ETV .
Radio Frequency ,
RFGD-AES Cell . RFGD-AES cell
(e-)가 가
가 가
RSD(%) . 30

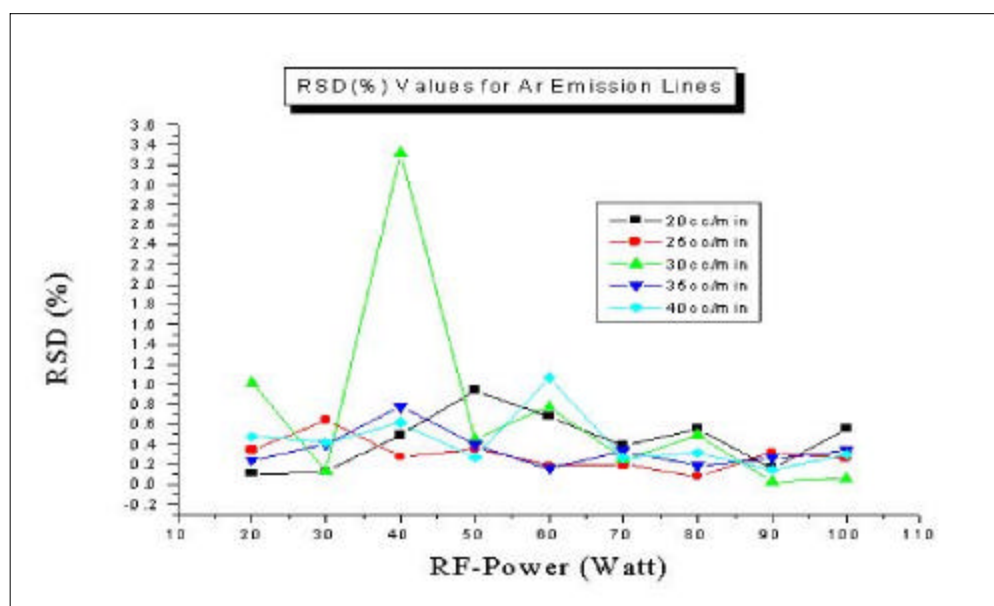
0.01g

EIV cell Aluminium(Al) foil He gas Ar gas flow
Local pressure ETV power .

PDA(PhotoDiode Array)

3-4

Flow gas	He	Ar
Flow rate	30cc/min	30cc/min
RF-Power	100Watt	90~100Watt
Local Pressure	1.0~2.0 torr	

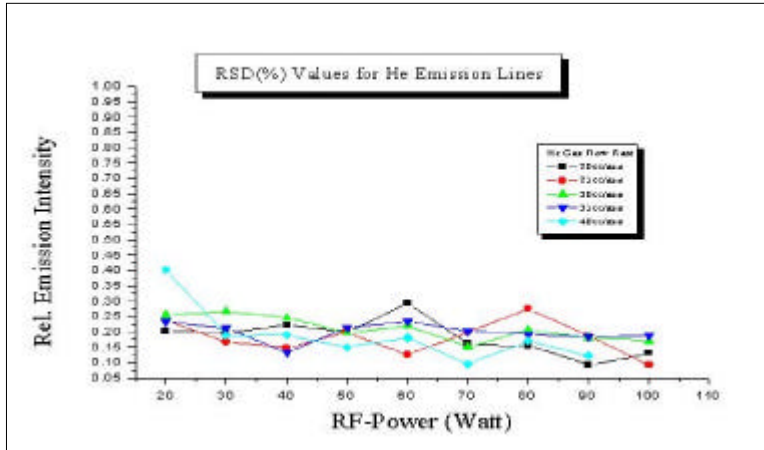


3-12 RF- GD Ar RSD

Ar plasma stability-Flow rate(30 cc/min)

RF-Power(90 100 Watt)

Local Pressure(1.0 2.0 torr)

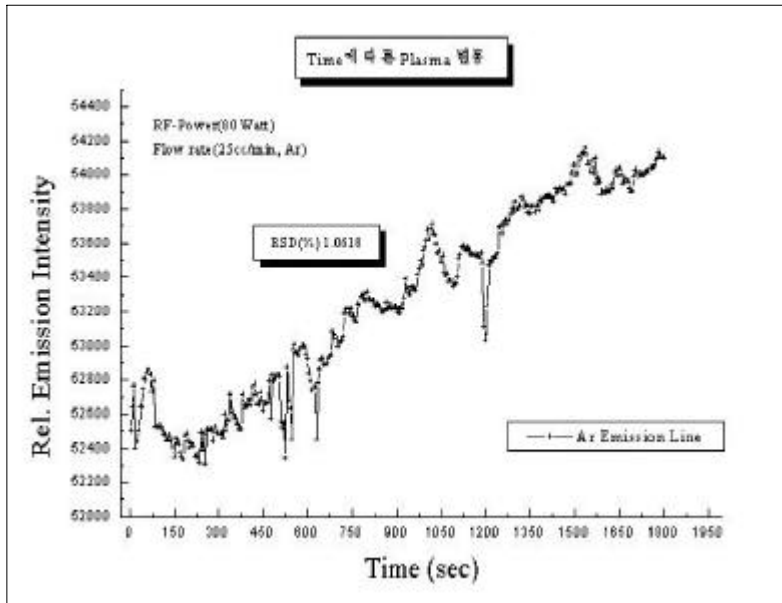


3- 13 RF- GD He RSD

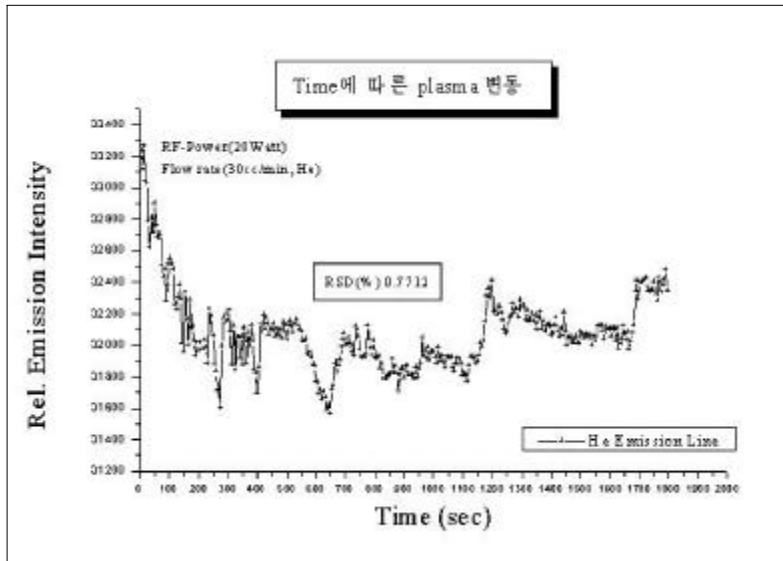
He plasma stability-Flow rate(30 cc/min)

RF-Power(100 Watt)

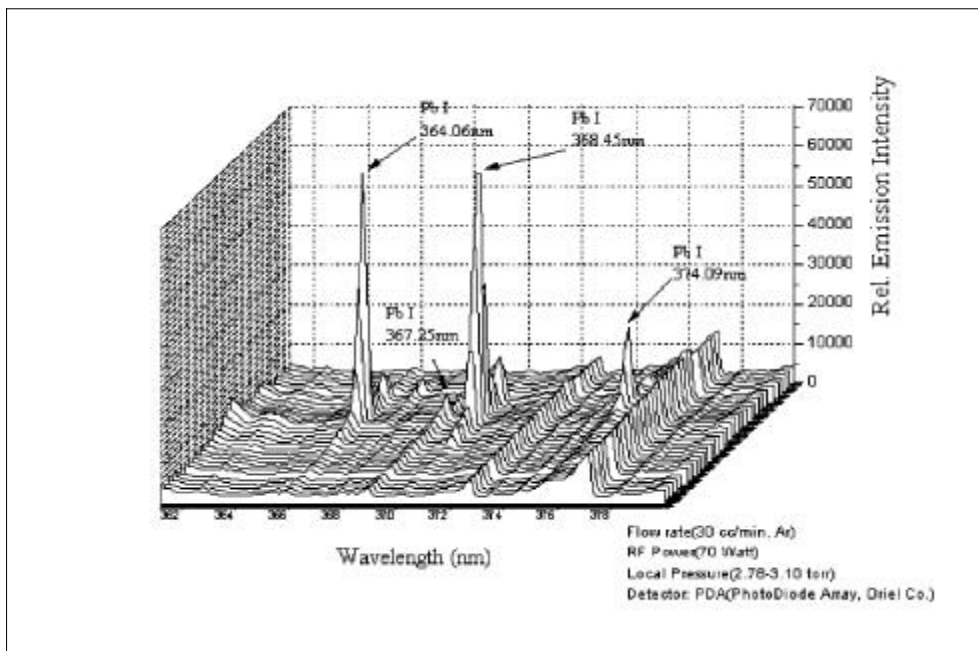
Local Pressure(1.0 2.0 torr)



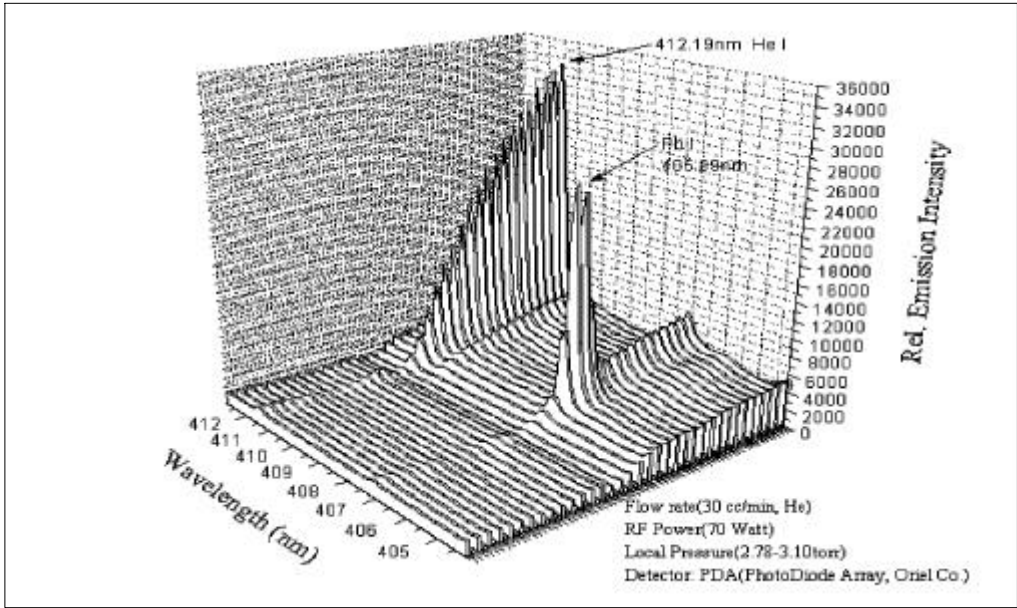
3- 14 Time Plasma



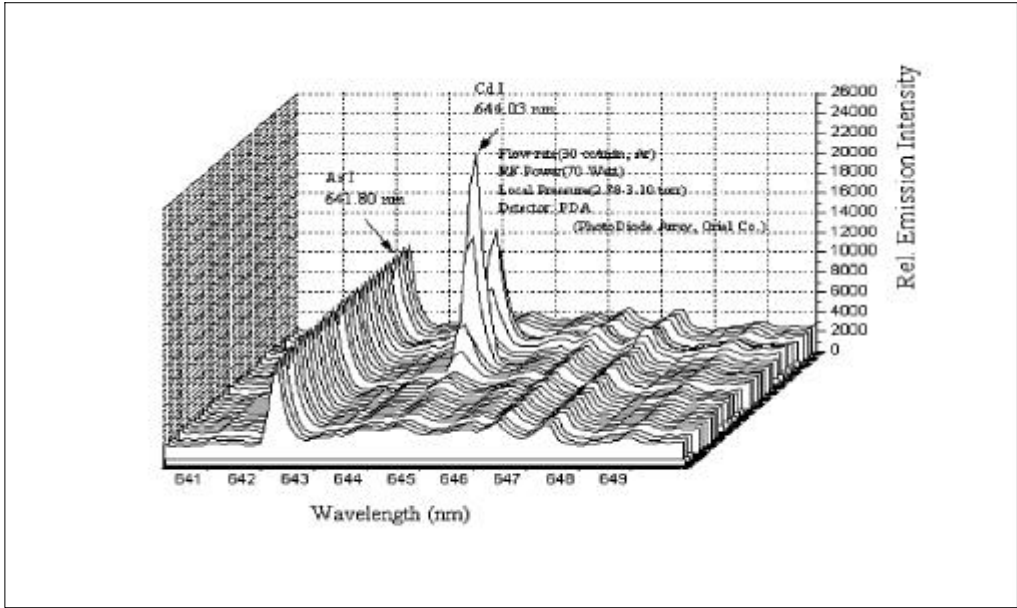
3-15 Radio frequency Ar He
Pb, Cd, Hg



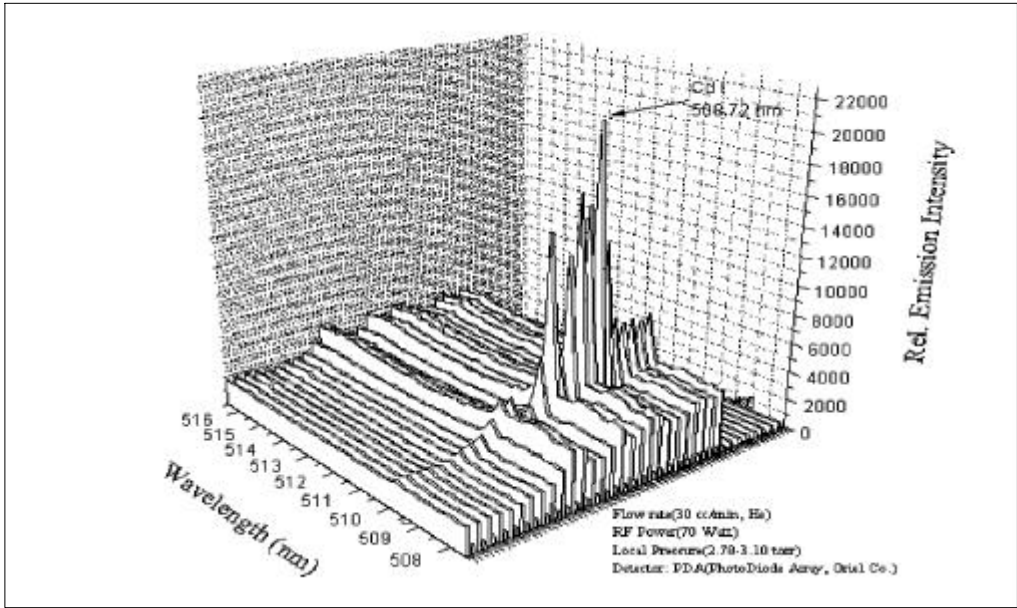
3-16 Ar 가 Pb



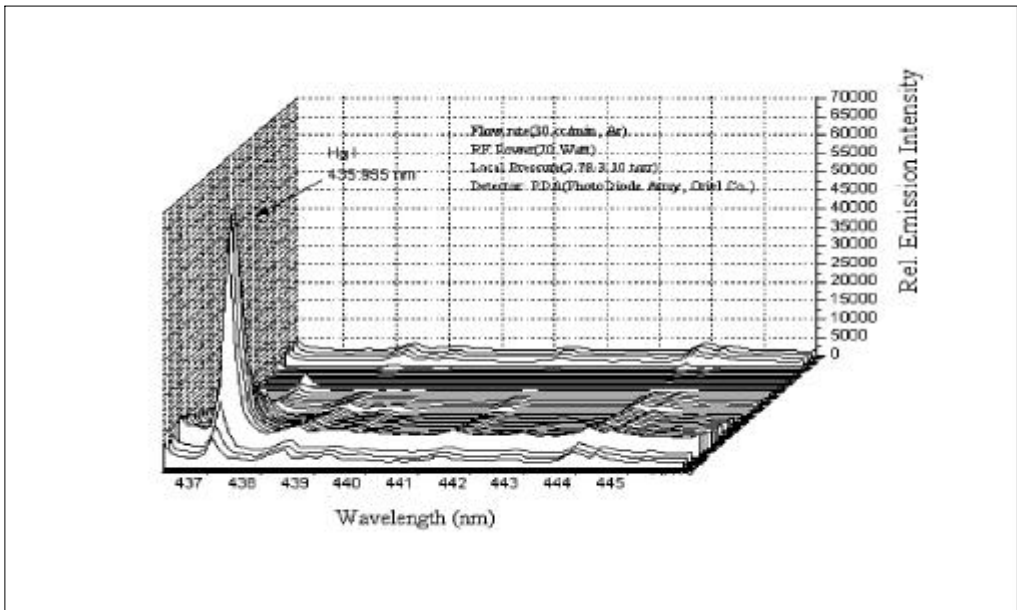
3-17 He 가 Pb



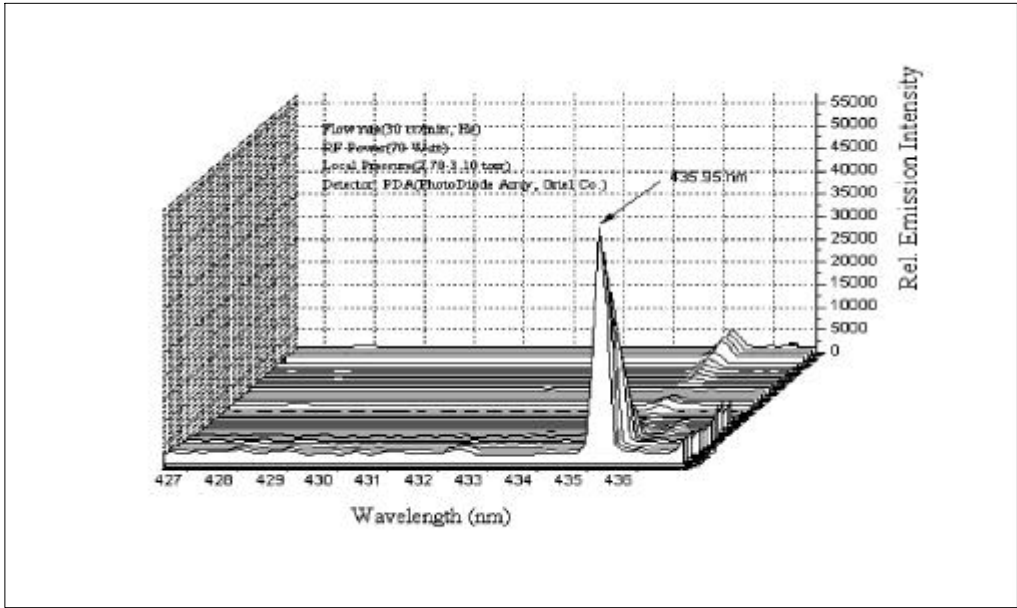
3-18 Ar 가 Cd



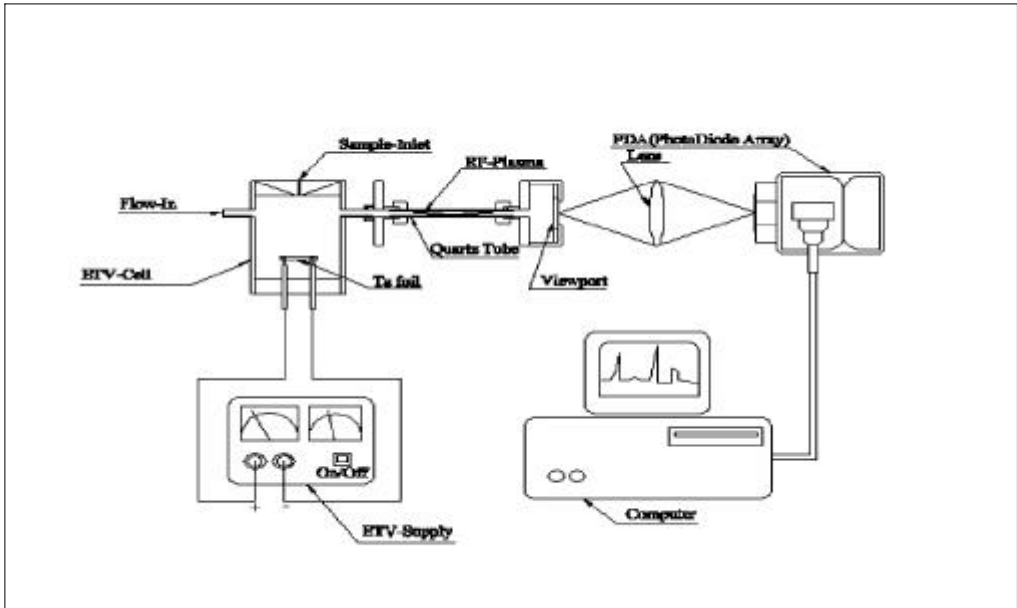
3-19 He 가 Cd



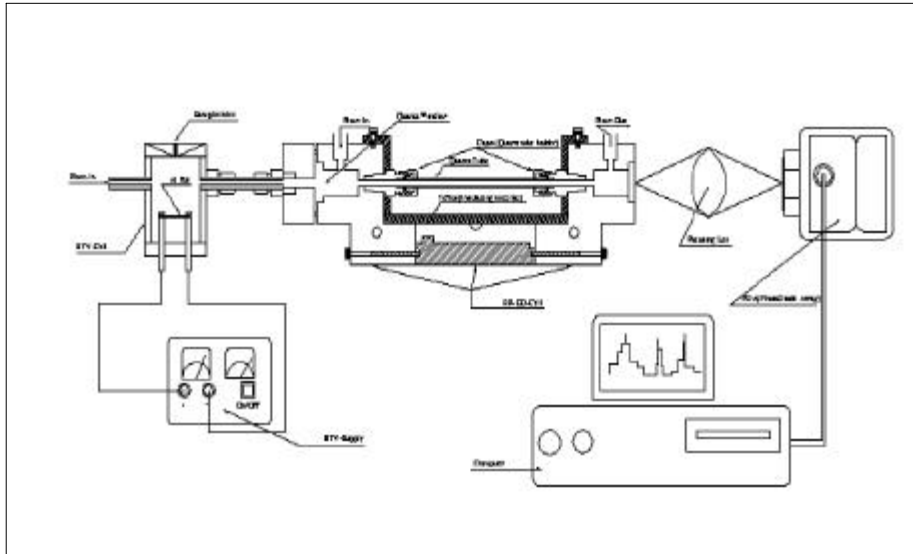
3-20 Ar 가 Hg



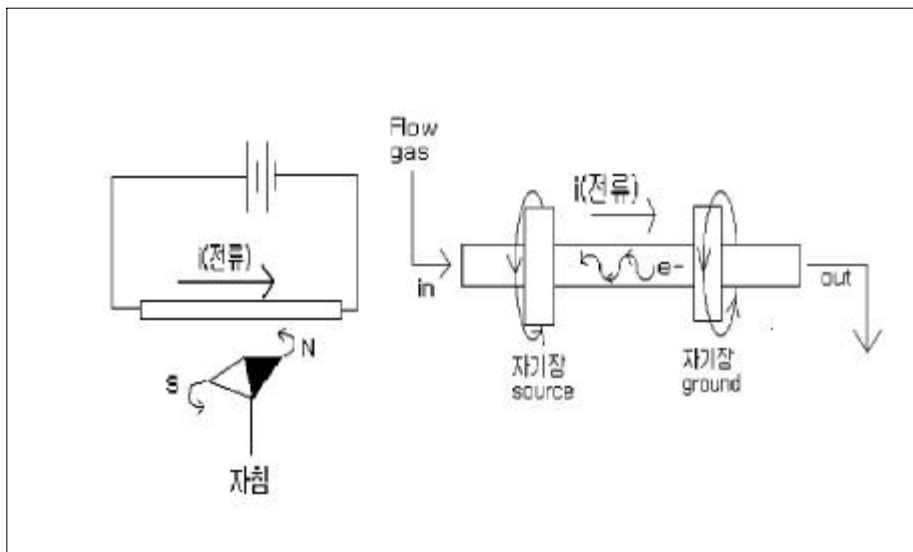
3-21 He 가 Hg



3-22 ETV- RF- GD System



3- 23 ETV- RFGD System



3- 24 (Radio Frequency)

가 , 가 , 가 , 가

RSD(%) He Discharge Ar Discharge 1%
가 , 30 Time 가
가 .

ETV-RFGD-AES cell (Pb, Cd, Hg)
ETV-RFGD-AES cell 가

가 . Tantalum foil
Aluminium foil .

4

1

1-1.

(PPM)

(regression analysis)

가

(Method of least squares)

가. (regression analysis)

(explanatory variable)

(independent variable)

(response variable)

(regression analysis)

(simple linear regression model)

	X	Xi	Y
Yi	가		Y
X			

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

$$X_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_i + \epsilon_i$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

(x, y)가

X_i

Y_i 가

(method of least squares)

$$y = mx + b \quad (4-1)$$

$$m = \frac{N \sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{N \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} = \frac{\bar{xy} - \bar{x}\bar{y}}{s_x^2(N-1)/N} \quad (4-2)$$

$$s_x = \frac{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2 - N\bar{x}^2}}{N-1} = \sqrt{\sum \frac{x_i^2}{N-1} - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{N(N-1)}}, \quad \bar{x}_i = \frac{\sum x_i}{N}$$

$$b = \bar{y} - m\bar{x} \quad (4-3)$$

m b

sense

y

yi

y

$$S_m = \frac{S_d}{S_x \sqrt{\sum N - 1}} \quad (4 - 4)$$

$$S_d = S_m \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{N}} \quad (4 - 5)$$

$$S_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum y_i^2 - b \sum y_i - m \sum x_i y_i}{N - 2}} \quad (4 - 6)$$

x = ppm Zn ²⁺	0.5	1.0	1.50	2.00	2.50
y = absorbance	0.130	0.200	0.350	0.430	0.490

y

$$\sum x_i = 5 \bar{x} \quad \sum y_i = 5 \bar{y} = 1.600 \sum x_i^2$$

$$\sum x_i^2 = 13.750 \quad \sum y_i^2 = 0.6444 \quad \sum x_i y_i = 5 \overline{xy} = 2.875$$

$$m = \frac{5(2.875) - (7.50)(1.600)}{5(13.750) - (7.50)^2} = 0.190$$

$$b = \frac{1.600}{5} - (0.190) \frac{7.50}{5} = 0.0350$$

$$y = 0.190x + 0.0350$$

가 ,

가

1-2.

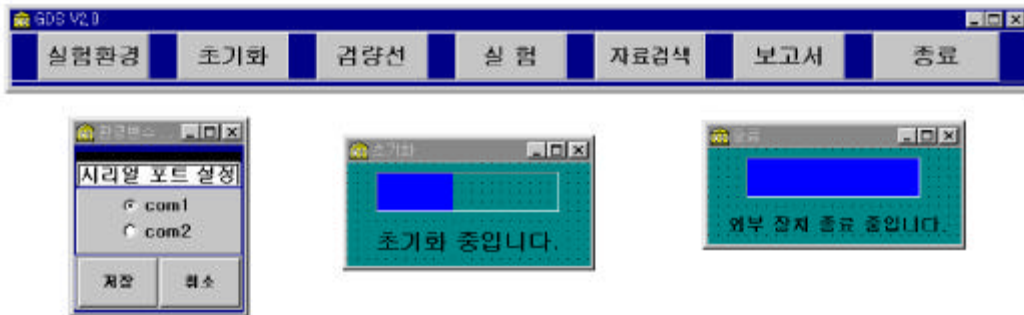
가. A/D Amplifier

A/D

Amplification

Analogue

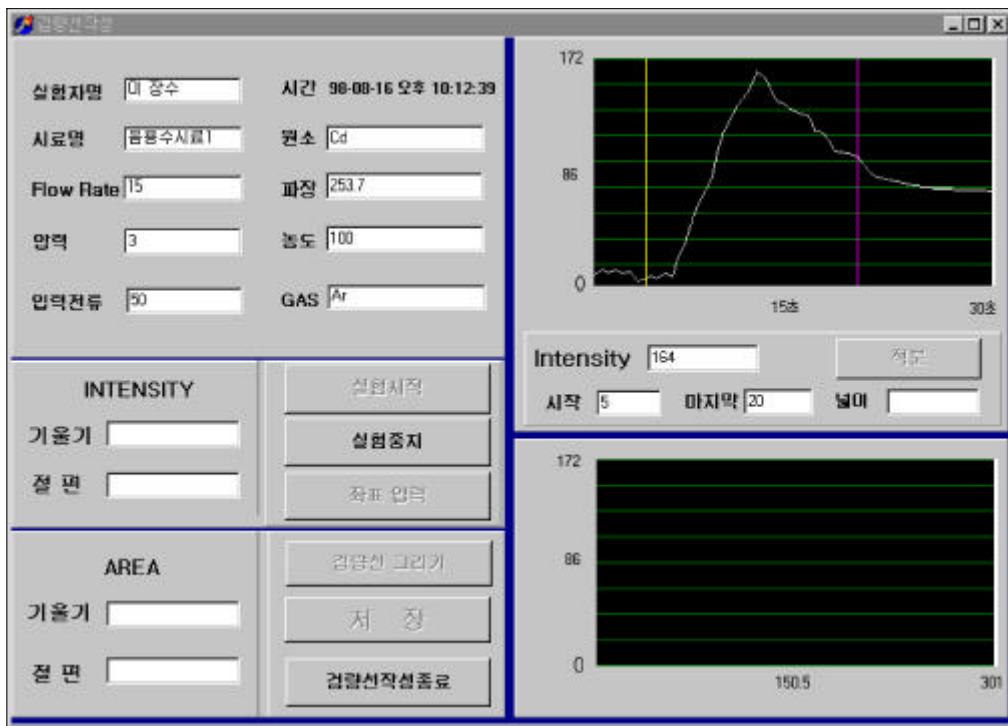
Intensity()



4-1

4-1 [], [], [], [], [], [], [], [] 가 . []
A/D Amplification Computer RS-232C COM port
[] [] [] []

(1)



4-2

DB

가

가

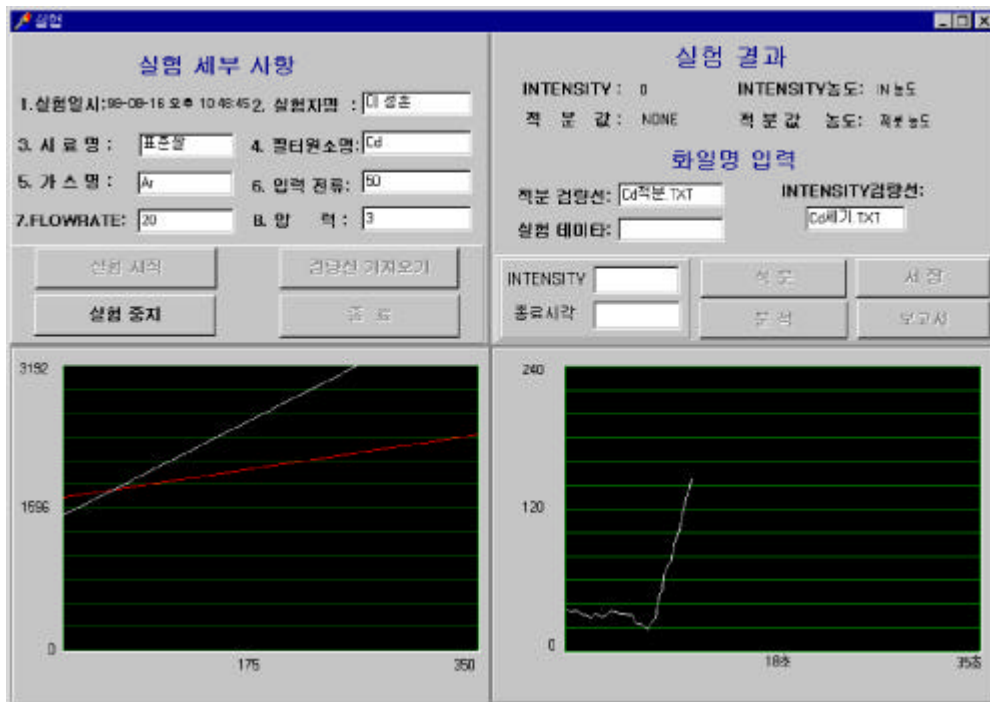
2

. Intensity(), Area()

1

DB

(2)



4-3

[]

가

DB

[]

[] DB Key .

.
가 가 .

가
[]
([]
) Windos
가

(3)

[], []
가
pointer() < >
< >
DBgrid()가
가
< >

검색 선택 실험자명 시료명 원소명 전류값 이고수

실험일시	실험자이름	시료종	원소종	사용가스종	압력	압력류속	Flowrate	Intensity농도	적분농도
98-08-05 오후 4:15:2	ss	ss	ss	ss	4	2	3	60,794	64,328
98-08-05 오후 5:00:4	조명환	시료	ss	가스	4	2	3	5,992	288,405
98-08-05 오후 5:17:2	조명환	시료	ss	가스	3	3	3	118,827	536,464
98-08-05 오후 7:28:5	ss	ss	ss	ss	2	2	2	5,992	131,315
98-08-08 오후 3:27:1	조명환	시료	ss	가스	4	4	4	60,794	131,315
98-08-08 오후 3:36:8	조명환	시료	ss	가스	4	4	4	60,794	131,315
98-08-11 오후 4:53:1	이고수	시료	원	가스	3	3	3	55,215	33,498
98-08-11 오후 4:46:8	정수리	시	원소	가스	2	2	2	191,244	227,751
98-08-12 오후 4:10:2	ss	ss	원소	ss	2	2	2	140,553	0

자세히

실험자명:	이고수	시	간:	98-08-11 오후 4:		
시	료	명:	시	료		
원	소	명:	원			
흐	름	량:	3	적분 농도:	33,498	
압	력:	3		IN	농도:	55,215
견	류:	3		배	량(가스):	가스
적	분	값:	3095.5	Intensity:	1977	
IN	검	출	전:	hhg.txt	적분	검출
실험	화	일	명:	hhh.txt	전:	bsn.txt

4-4

DB

(4)

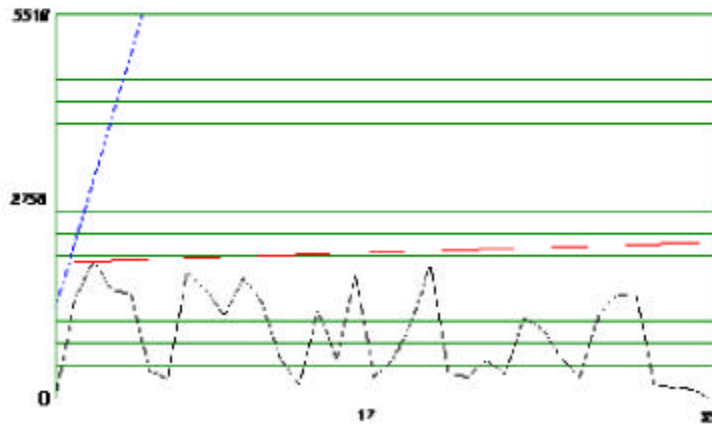
[]

결과 보고서

가. 실험 세부 사항

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. 실험 일자: 08-08-11 오후 4:35:1 | 2. 실험 자: 이광수 |
| 3. 시료명: 시료 | 4. 원소명: 원 |
| 5. 가스명: 가스 | 6. 연료: 3 |
| 7. 검류: 3 | 8. Flowrate: 3 |
| 9. Intensity농도: 55.215 | 10. 적분농도: 33.488 |
| 11. Intensity : 1877 | 12. 적분값: 3085.5 |
| 13. 원명: hhh.txt | |

나. 실험 그래프



(1)

Spectrometer
S2000/PC2000

A/D Converter
ADC500/PC1000

S2000BT
First
Pixel
950

Base Address (I/O Range)
768 (0x0300)

IRQ (Interrupt Request)
7

Serial Port
1

SAD500 Pixel Resolution
1

OK Cancel

4-6 GDSA2000Y

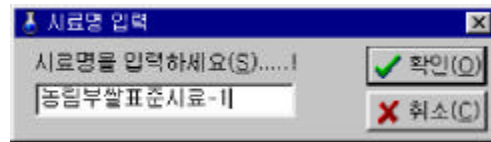
(GDS2000Y)

OCEAN OPTIC S2000 ,
(GDSA2000Y) 3.5 1.44 Mbyte

4

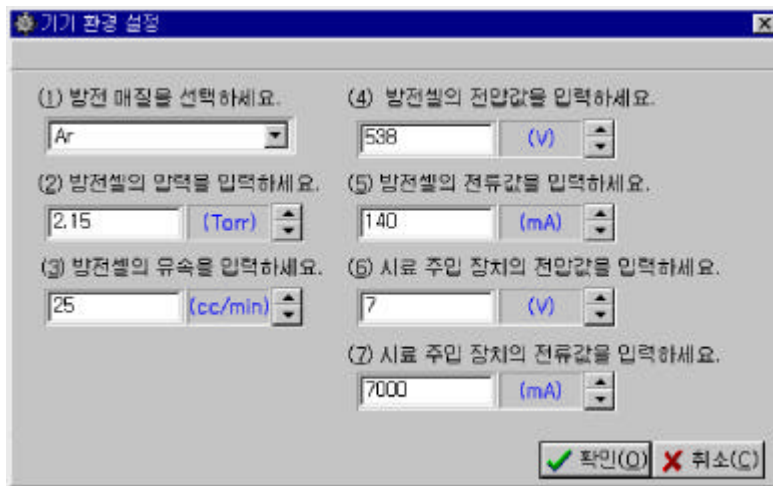
(2)

1)



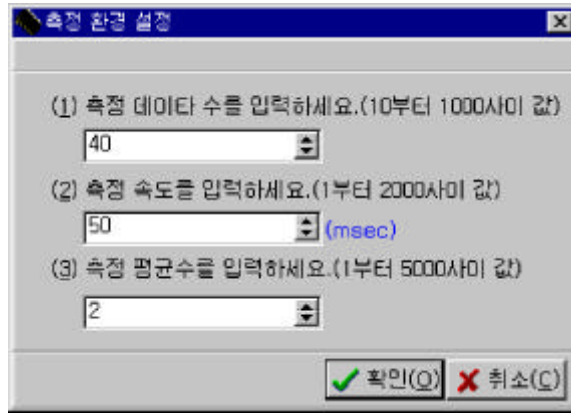
4-7 GDS2000Y

2)



4-8 GDS2000Y

3)



4-9 GDS2000Y

4)

가

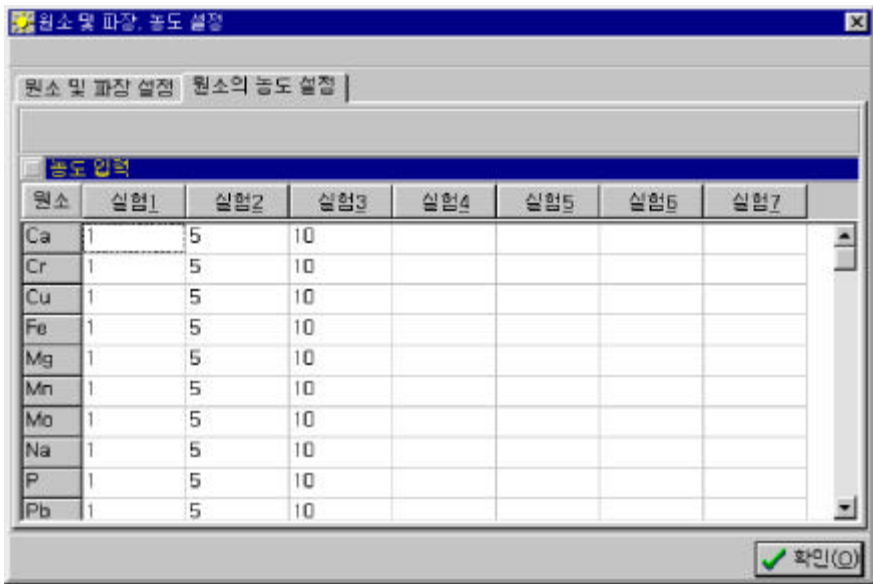
(2)

가



4- 10 GDS2000Y

5)



4- 11 GDS2000Y

검량선을 작성하고자하는 원소로 만들어진 표준 시료로 최대 7 개 까지 검량농도를 입력할 수 있도록 하였다.

열의 처음을 선택하면 일괄적인 값으로 입력되어, 개별적인 입력의 불편을 해소하였고, 각 시료내의 개별적인 함량이 들어 있을 경우에도 원하는 농도 값으로 개별입력이 가능하도록 디자인 되어 있다.

(3) 검량선 실험

1) 바탕선 측정

시료가 표준물질일 경우 표준질을 녹인 질산과 황산용액으로 바탕선 측정을 한다

2) 표준시료 측정

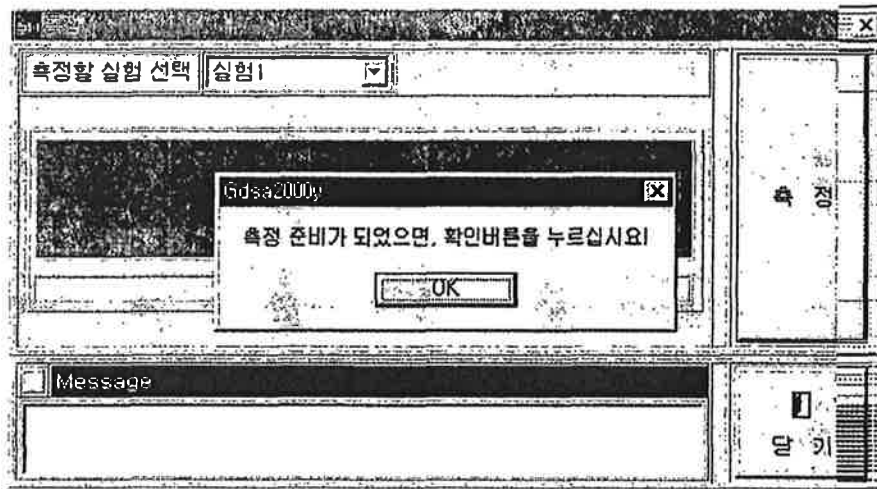


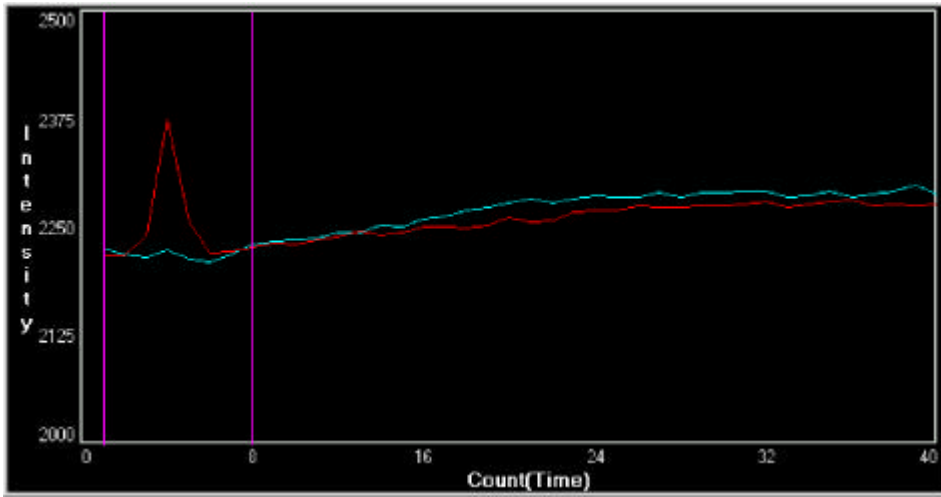
그림 4-12 GDS2000Y 중 표준시료 측정

바탕선 시료를 측정한 후 표준시료를 측정한다.

콤보박스에서 수행하는 실험의 순번에 맞추어 측정하도록 한다.

(4)

1)



4-13 GDS2000Y

2 가

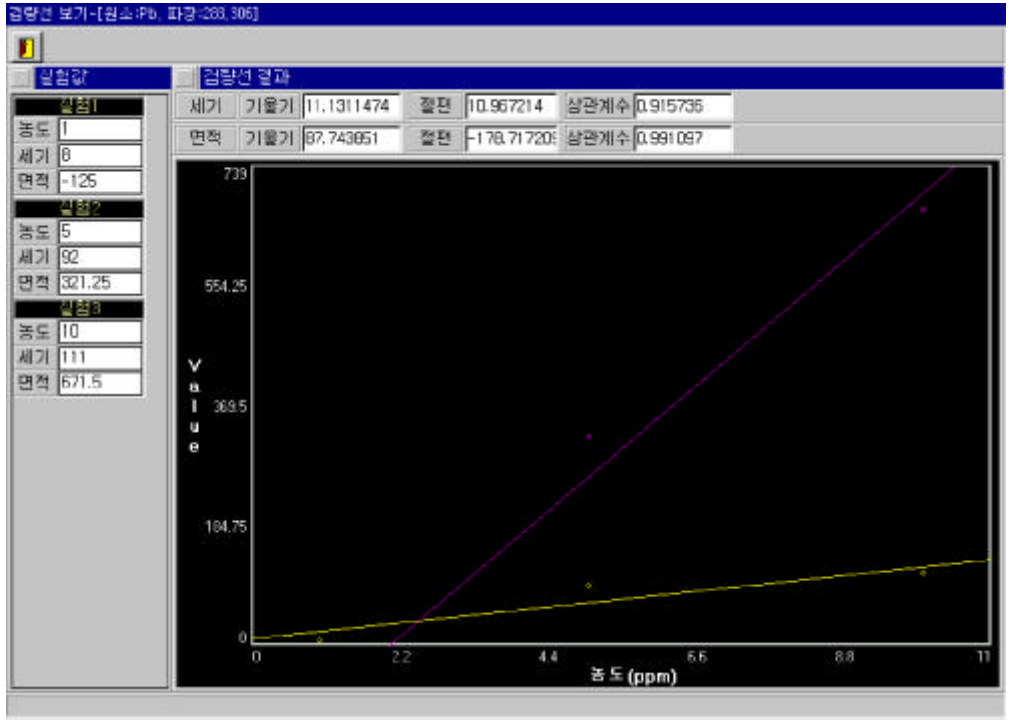
가

가

2)

7

가



4- 14 GDS2000Y

(5)

1)

가

()

참조 검량선 불러오기

실험일자	시료	매질	안력	유속	셀전압	셀전류	시정
1999-09-01,13:07:24	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,13:07:20	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,13:07:15	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,13:07:10	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,13:07:06	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,13:06:24	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,13:05:55	zn_미장수	Ar	3.5	0	500	140	
1999-09-01,10:34:31	Zn	Ar	3	0	534	140	
1999-09-01,10:34:27	Zn	Ar	3	0	534	140	
1999-09-01,10:34:23	Zn	Ar	3	0	534	140	
1999-09-01,10:34:18	Zn	Ar	3	0	534	140	
1999-09-01,10:34:14	Zn	Ar	3	0	534	140	
1999-09-01,10:34:11	Zn	Ar	3	0	534	140	

원소	파장
Zn	334.502
Zn	330.259
Zn	213.856
Zn	206.2
Zn	202.548

열기(O) 취소(C)

그림 4-15 GDS2000Y 중 참조 검량선 불러오기

2) 참조 검량선 보기

선택된 검량선의 농도범위와 세기, 기울기, 절편등을 볼수 있다.

3) 원소 및 파장선택

좌편은 선택할 수 있는 원소와 파장에서 정량분석을 원하는 원소와 원하는 검량선을 가지는 파장을 선택하면, 우편에 선택된 원소와 파장에서 볼 수 있다.

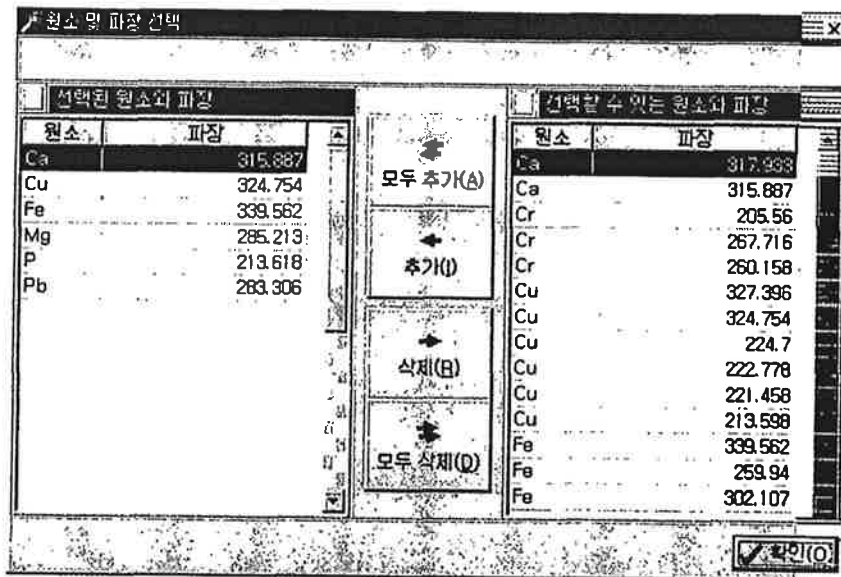


그림 4-16 GDS2000Y 중 원소 및 파장 선택

4) 정량분석

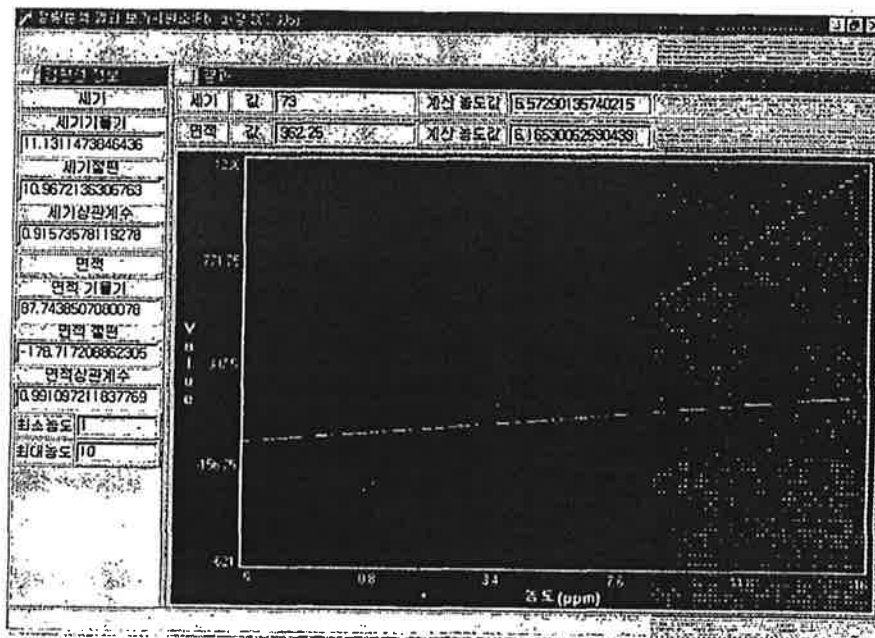
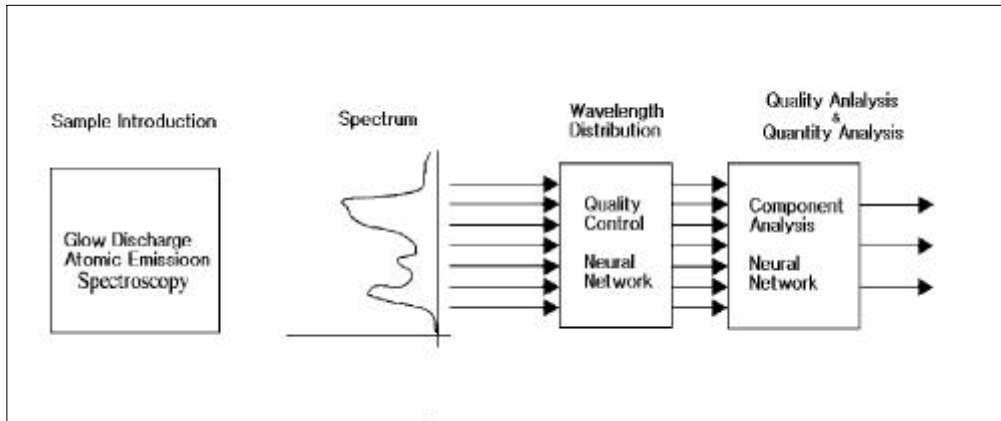


그림 4-17 GDS2000Y 중 정량분석

(1)

4-18 Spectrum QCNN
Intensity , CANN DB
가

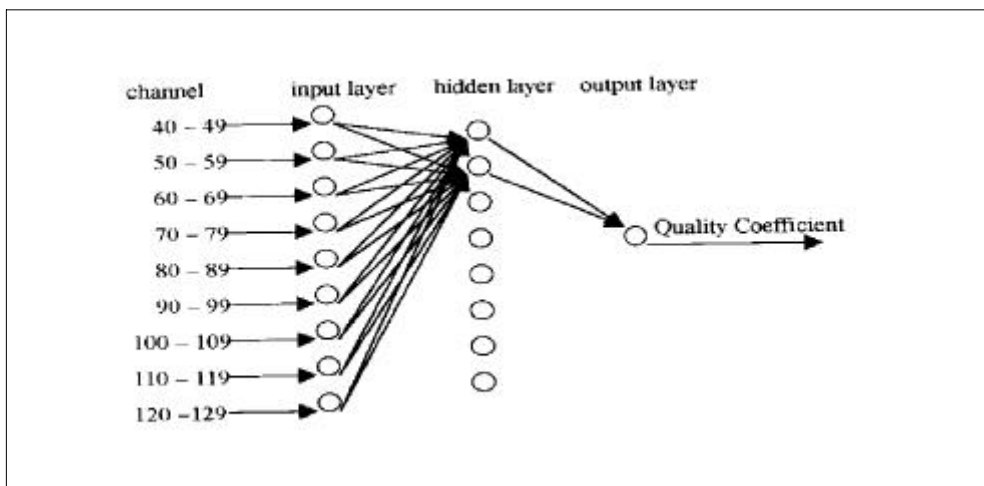


4- 18

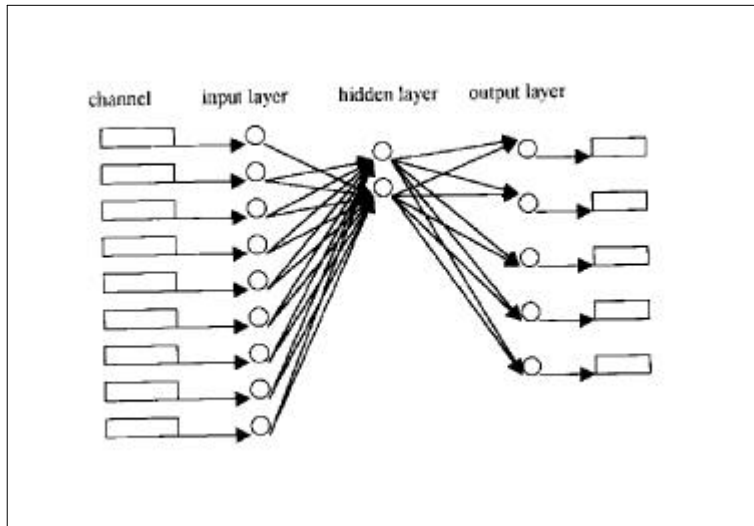
Prot otype

(2)

QCNN(Quality Control Neural Network)
 CANN(Component Analysis Neural Network) 가 ANN(Artificial
 Neural Network) HNN(Hybrid Neural Network) .



4- 19 Quality Control Neural Network



4-20 Component Analysis Neural Network

(3)

가 ,
 QCNN Accept
 CANN ANN Weight가 ,
 Accept

(4)

DB QCNN Accept Training
 CANN

1)

ETV-GD(Electro Thermal

Vaporization - Glow Discharge)

Cd, Fe, Cu, P

. ETV

가

, 가

가

A/D Amplifier

가

Digital

PC

. 4-1

4-1 Quality Coefficient

0.0			CANN
0.1		+0.5 nm	
0.2		-0.5 nm	
0.3		+1 nm	
0.4		-1 nm	
0.5			CANN ()
0.6			
0.7			
0.8			
0.9			
1.0			

가 0.4 CAN , 0.5
 CANN , QCNN
 4-2 . QCNN 14 ,
 10, 1 , 0 1
 .

4-2 Learning Data of QCNN

14 10 1 (, ,)										
11 ()										
(: nm * 0.01)										
2.553262	2.553	2.554	2.544	2.562	2.543	2.542	2.541	2.54	2.539	2.538
2.713508	2.714	2.713	2.705	2.723	2.724	2.704	2.725	2.703	2.726	2.702
2.82552	2.826	2.825	2.82	2.832	2.819	2.833	2.818	2.834	2.817	2.835
2.90247	2.902	2.901	2.895	2.911	2.894	2.912	2.893	2.913	2.892	2.914
2.96689	2.967	2.969	2.965	2.973	2.964	2.974	2.963	2.975	2.962	2.976
3.28272	3.282	3.283	3.276	3.287	3.275	3.288	3.274	3.289	3.273	3.29
3.374952	3.374	3.373	3.366	3.38	3.365	3.381	3.364	3.382	3.363	3.383
3.46586	3.465	3.464	3.459	3.469	3.458	3.47	3.457	3.471	3.456	3.472
3.536556	3.537	3.538	3.53	3.544	3.529	3.545	3.528	3.546	3.527	3.547
3.57869	3.578	3.577	3.573	3.583	3.572	3.584	3.571	3.585	3.57	3.586
3.671491	3.671	3.672	3.667	3.674	3.666	3.675	3.665	3.676	3.664	3.677
3.75717	3.757	3.756	3.753	3.759	3.752	3.76	3.751	3.761	3.75	3.762
3.8048	3.805	3.806	3.801	3.809	3.80	3.81	3.799	3.811	3.798	3.812
3.91584	3.915	3.915	3.91	3.921	3.909	3.92	3.908	3.919	3.907	3.918
0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

3

QCNN

4-3

4-3 Result that QCNN Excute

3		
(: nm * 0.01)		
2.553262	2.544	2.541
2.713508	2.705	2.725
2.82552	2.82	2.818
2.90247	2.895	2.893
2.96689	2.965	2.963
3.28272	3.276	3.274
3.374952	3.366	3.364
3.46586	3.459	3.457
3.536556	3.53	3.528
3.57869	3.573	3.571
3.671491	3.667	3.665
3.75717	3.753	3.751
3.8048	3.801	3.799
3.91584	3.91	3.908
0.0	0.3	0.7

CANN Table 4-4 .
 14 , 15, 4 Cd, Fe, Cu, P
 가 , 가 가
 14 14 가 .

4-4 Learning Data of CANN

14 15 4 () 14 ()													
(: nm * 0.01)													
2.82552	2.553262	2.713508	3.57869	2.553262	2.713508	2.82552	2.553262	2.553262	2.713508	2.553262	2.553262	2.553262	2.553262
2.90247	3.671491	3.28272	3.8048	2.82552	2.82552	2.90247	2.713508	3.57869	3.28272	2.713508	2.82552	2.713508	2.713508
2.96689	0.01	3.374952	3.91584	2.90247	2.90247	2.96689	3.28272	3.67149	3.374952	2.82552	2.90247	3.28272	2.82552
3.46586	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.96689	2.96689	3.46586	3.374952	3.8048	3.57869	2.90247	2.96689	3.374952	2.90247
3.53655	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.46586	3.28272	3.53655	3.671491	3.91584	3.8048	2.96689	3.46586	3.57869	2.96689
3.75717	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.536556	3.374952	3.57869	0.01	0.01	3.91584	3.28272	3.536556	3.671491	3.28272
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.671491	3.46586	3.75717	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.374952	3.671491	3.8048	3.374952
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.75717	3.536556	3.8048	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.46586	3.8048	3.91584	3.46586
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.75717	3.91584	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.536556	3.91584	0.01	3.536556
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.671491	0.01	0.01	3.57869
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.75717	0.01	0.01	3.671491
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.75717
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.8048
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.91584
00001	00010	00011	00100	00101	00110	00111	01000	01001	01010	01011	01100	01101	01110
Fe	P	Cu	Cr	P, Fe	Cu, Fe	Cr, Fe	P, Cu	Cr,Fe,P	Fe,Cr,Cu	P,Cu,Fe	P,Fe,Cr	P,Cu,Cr	P,Fe,Cu,Cr

QCNN CANN
Table 4-5 .

4-5 Result that CANN Excute

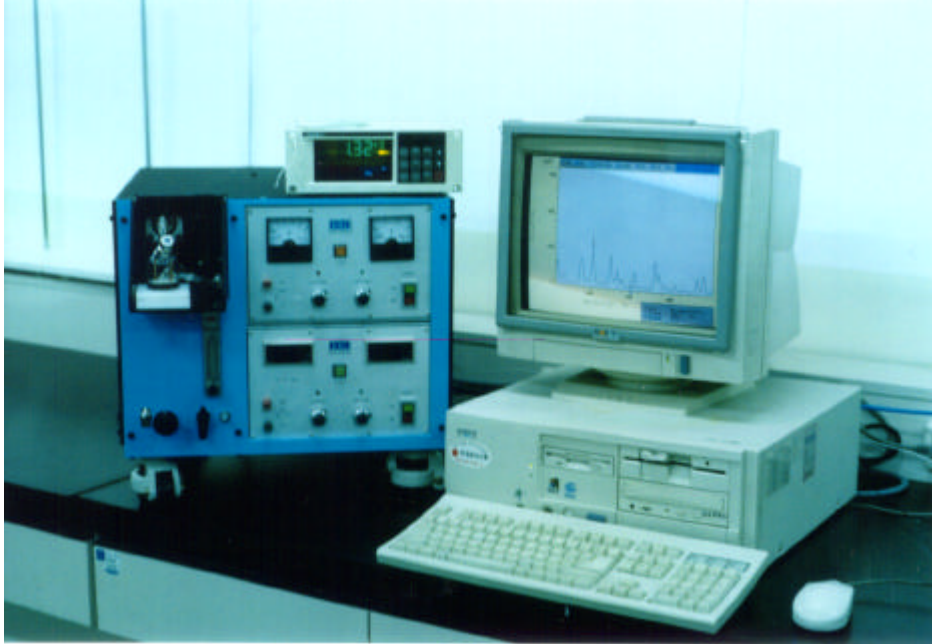
4 ()			
2.553	2.544	2.544	2.544
2.714	2.705	2.705	3.667
2.826	2.82	3.276	0.001
2.902	2.895	3.366	0.001
2.967	2.965	3.667	0.001
3.282	3.276	0.001	0.001
3.374	3.366	0.001	0.001
3.465	3.459	0.001	0.001
3.537	3.53	0.001	0.001
3.578	3.667	0.001	0.001
3.671	3.753	0.001	0.001
3.757	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.805	0.001	0.001	0.001
3.915	0.001	0.001	0.001
P, Cu, Fe, Cr	P, Cu, Fe	P, Cu	P

2)

	Cd	Perkin Elmer
Optina 3000 DV ICP	HNN	Cd
.	Na, K, Ca, Fe	4 가
0.1 ng/L, 1 ng/L, 10 ng/L		,
Cd		
	가 가 ,	

2

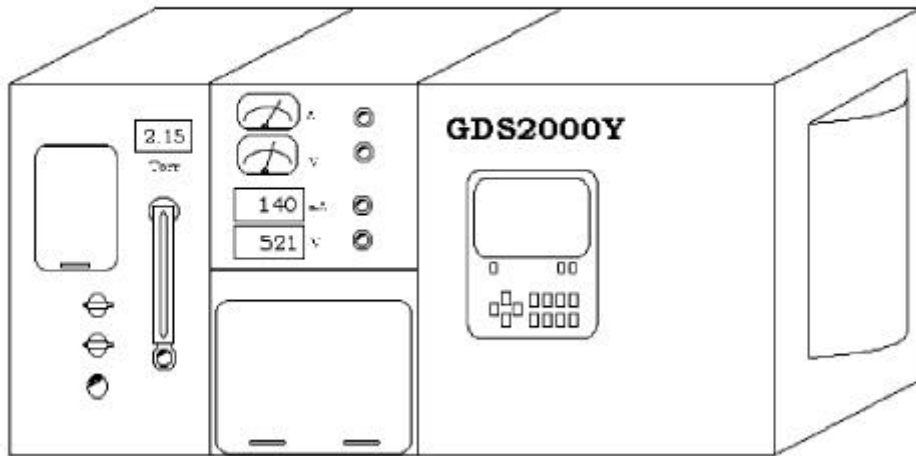
2-1



4-21

. 2 가 , 가 .

2-2



4-22

가

가

가 ,

2

()

5 HCGD

1 HCGD- AES

1. HCGD- AES

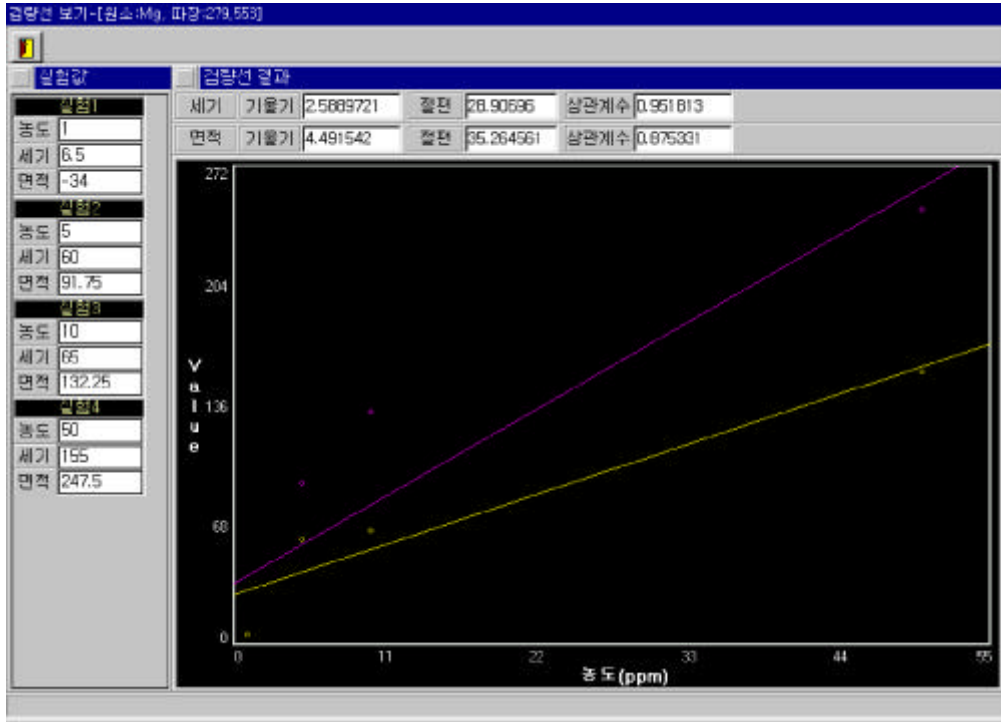
GDS2000

GDSA2000

가 .

1ppm , 5 ppm , 10 ppm

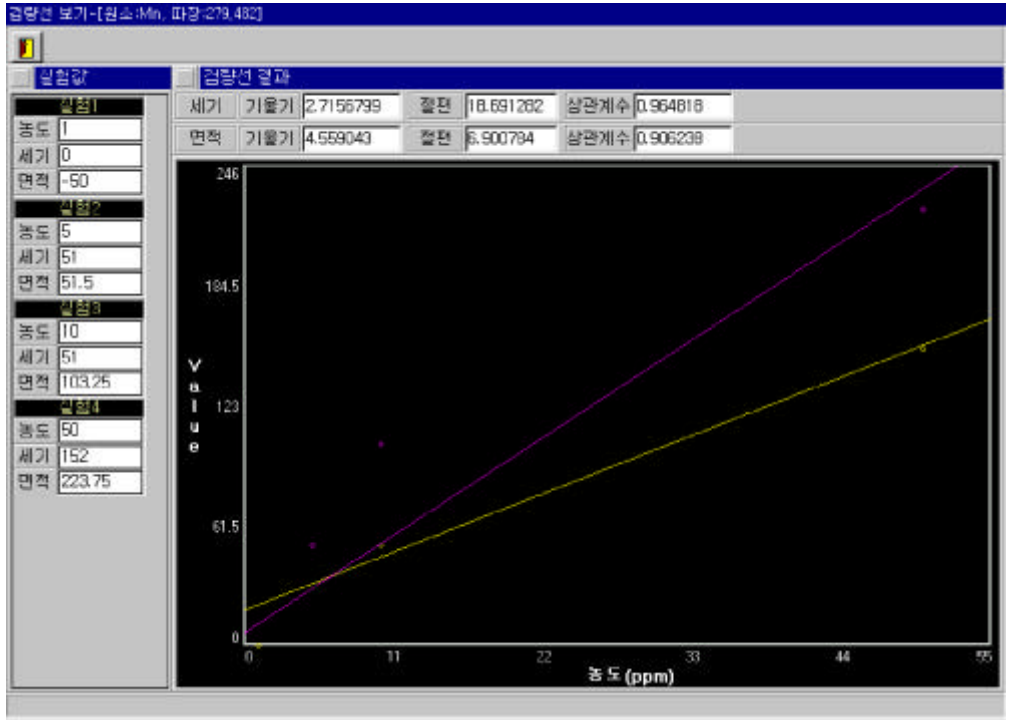
가.



5-1 Mg-279.553 nm

5-1 1ppm, 5ppm, 10ppm, 50ppm 4
Mg-279.553 nm .

가 (R)가 가
가



5-2 279.482 (Mn)

4-2 1ppm, 5ppm, 10ppm, 50ppm 4

Ng-279.482 nm

Mn

가

가

2-3

(8 40)

(P)

1, 2, 3

213. 618nm

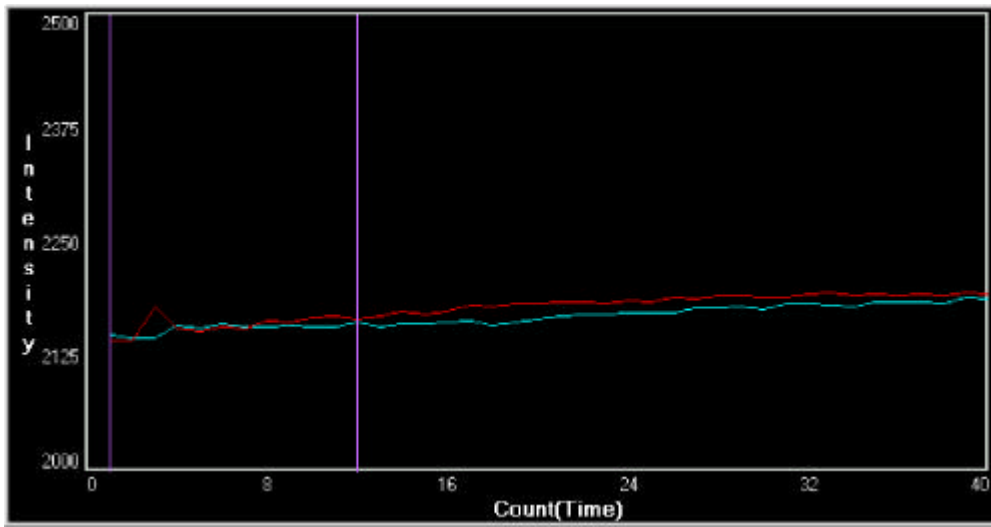
. GD

P

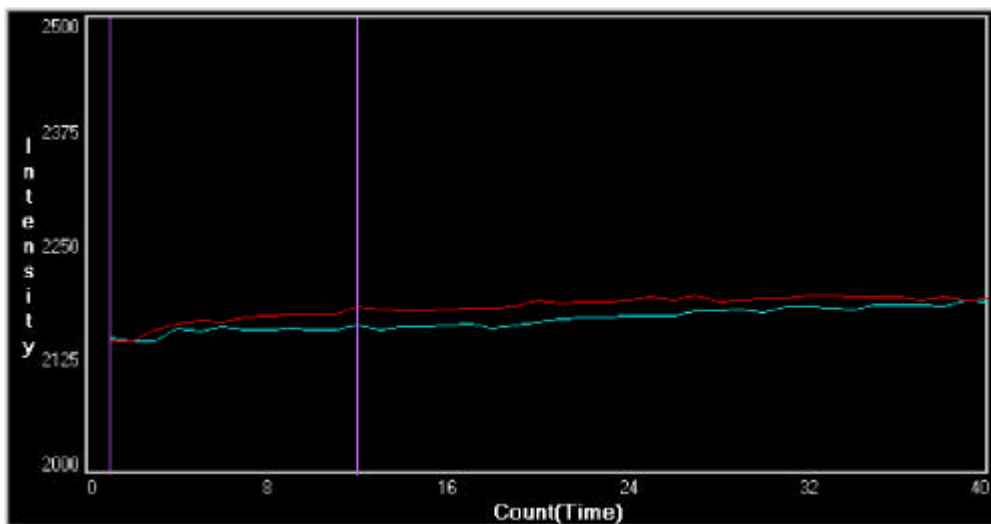
가

,

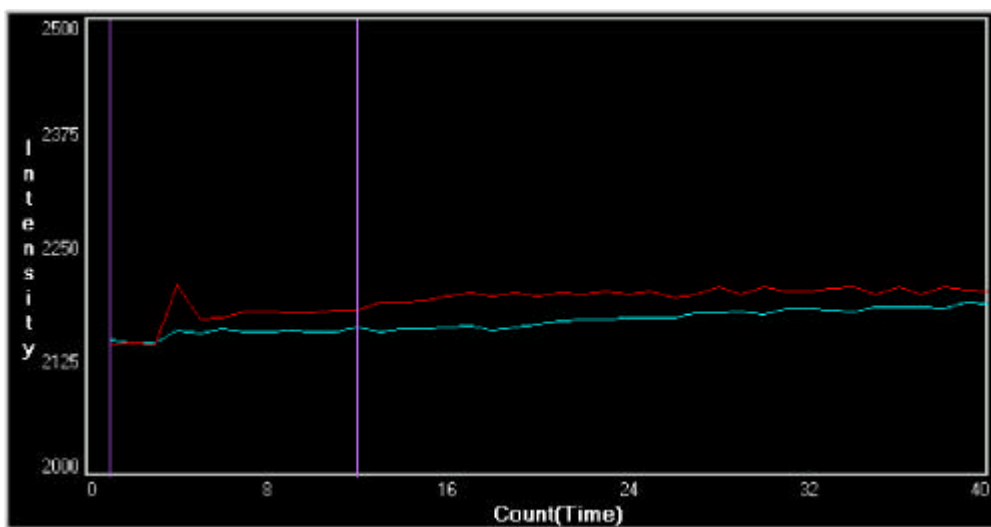
HCGD



5-3 P-213. 618nm- 1ppm



5-4 P-213.618nm-5ppm



5-5 213.618 10 ppm

(Pb)

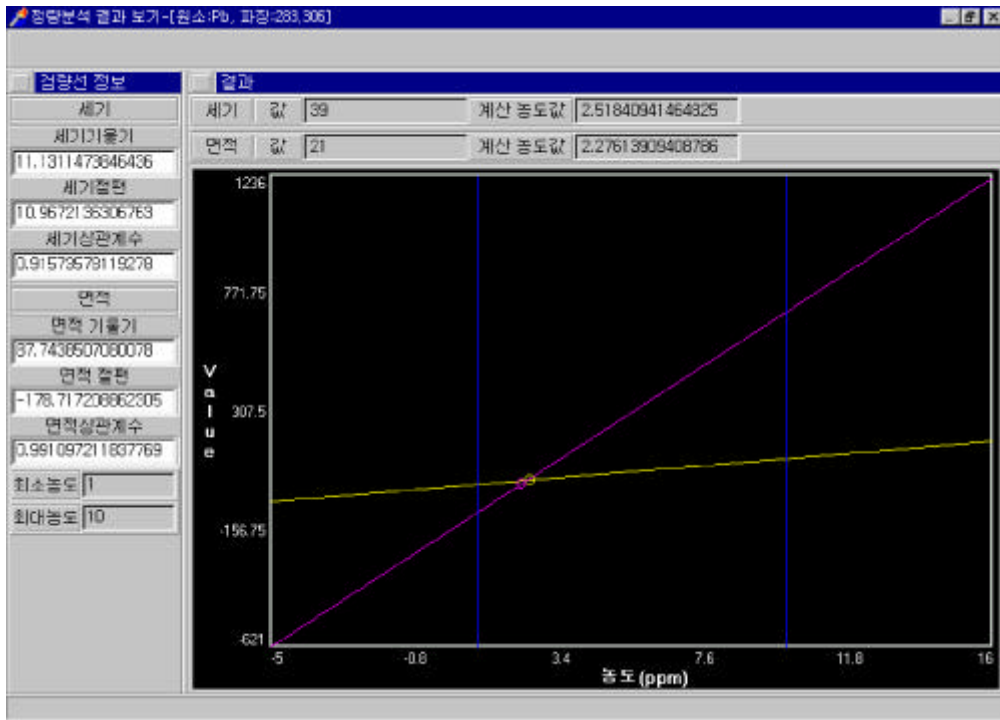
ICP- AES

Pb

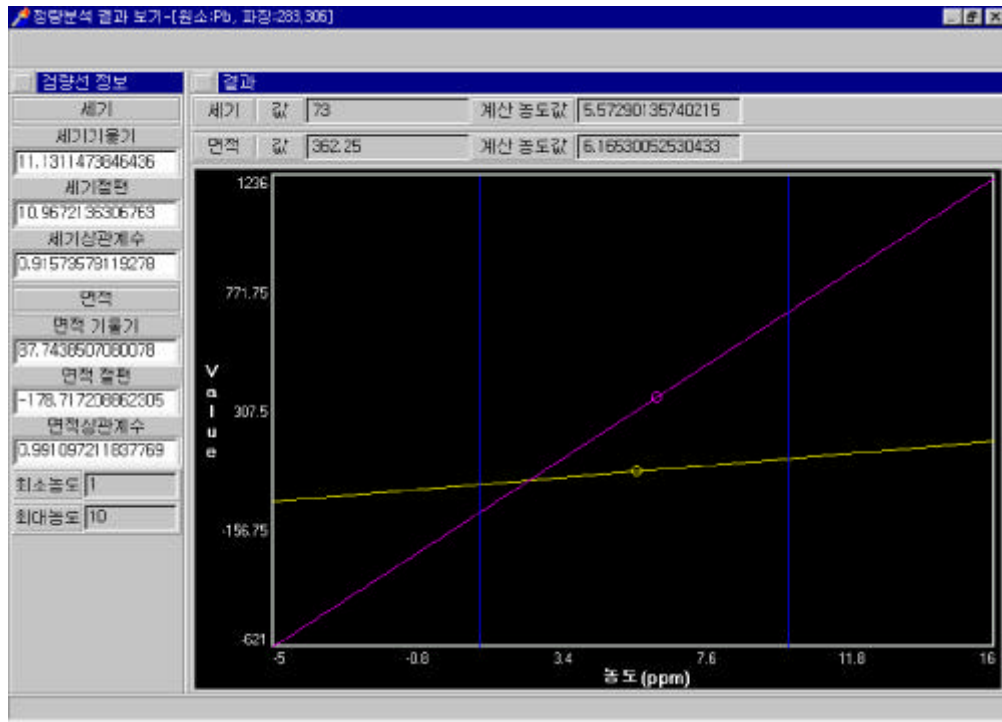
HCGD

Pb

ICP

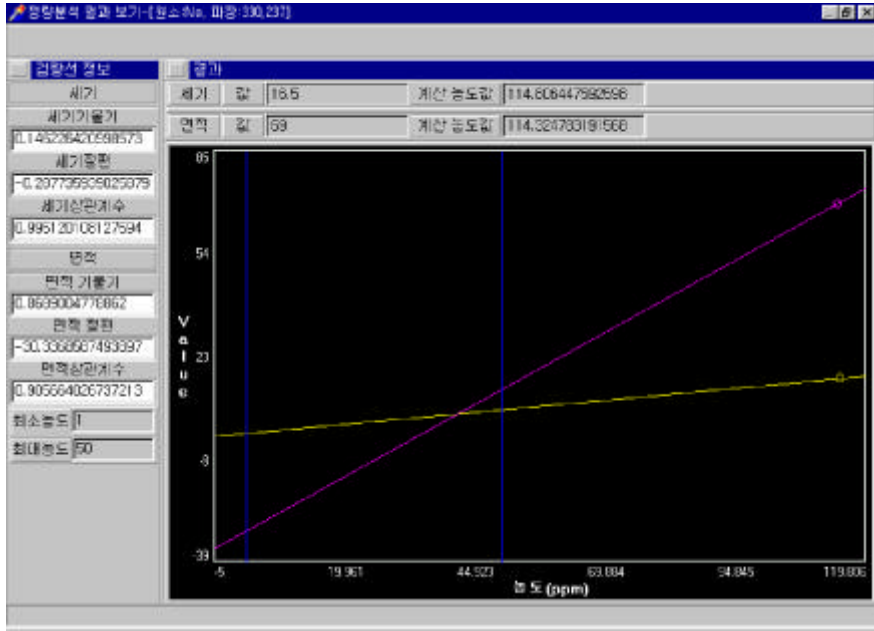


5-6 Pb 283.306 2.38ppm

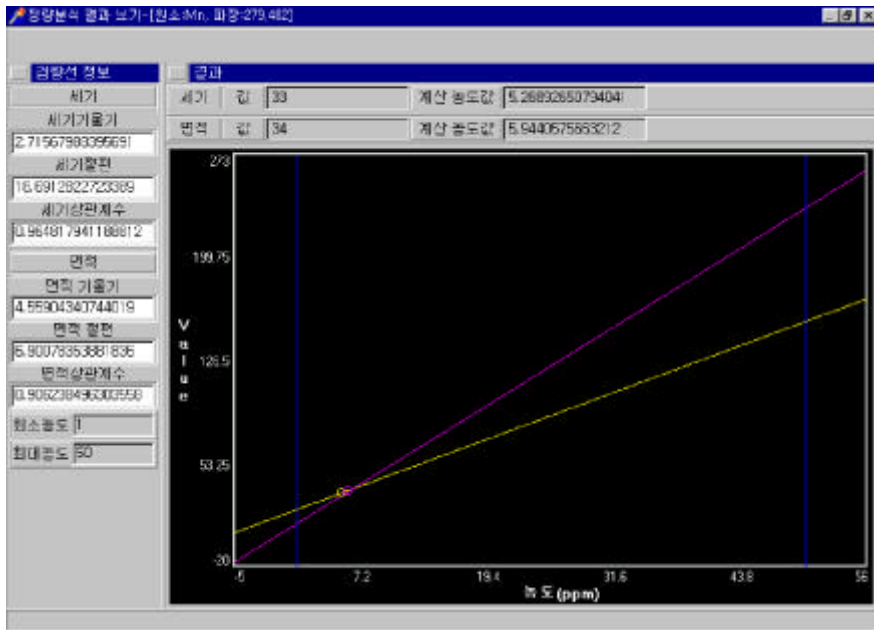


5-7 Pb 283.306 6ppm

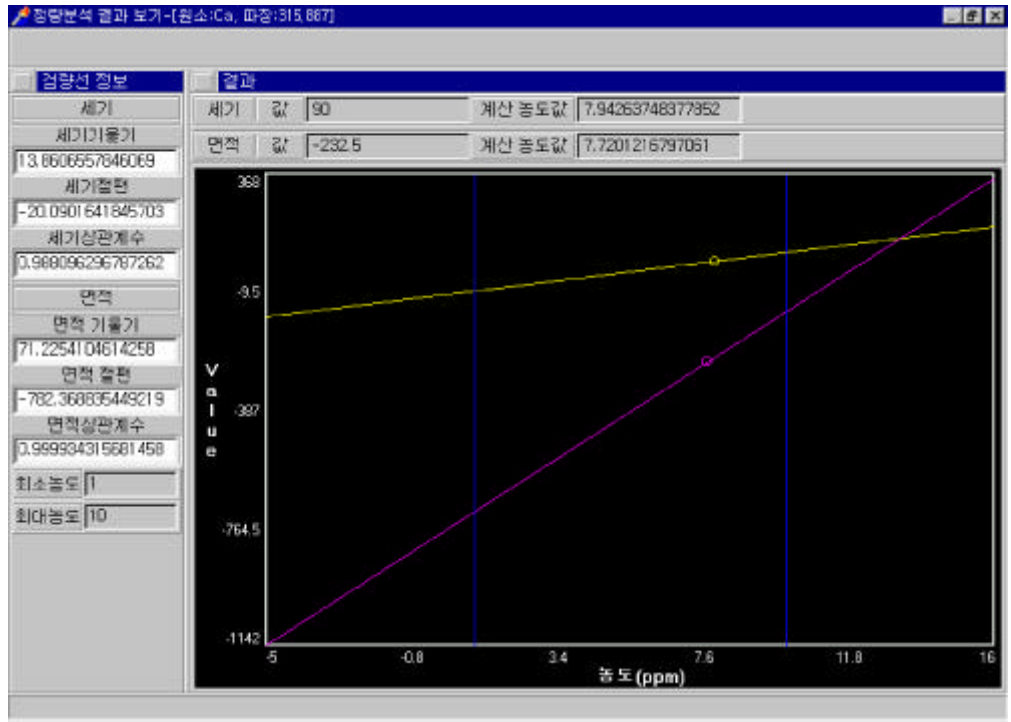
HCGD 1- 5- 10ppm
 6ppm Pb .
 5. 57 6. 16



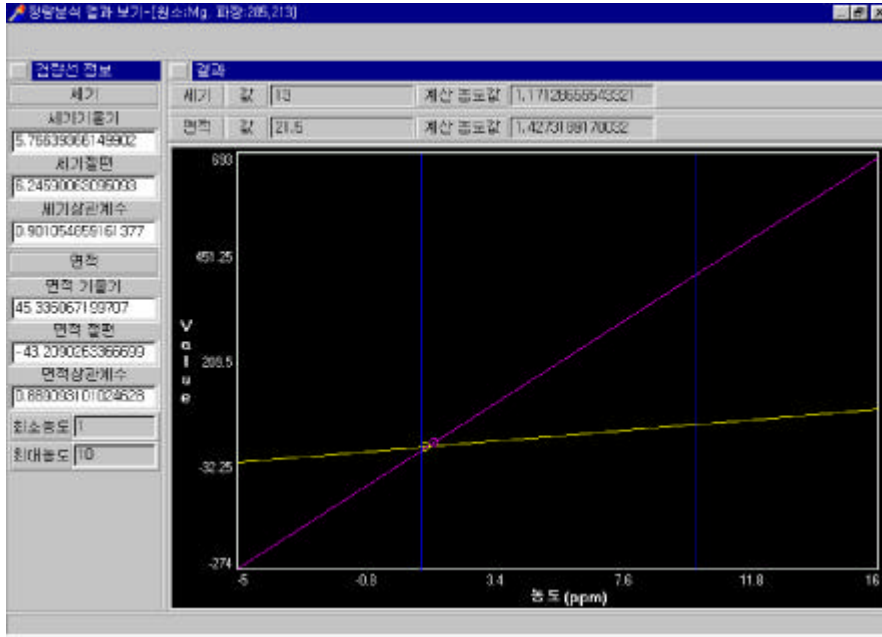
5-8 Na 330.237 114ppm



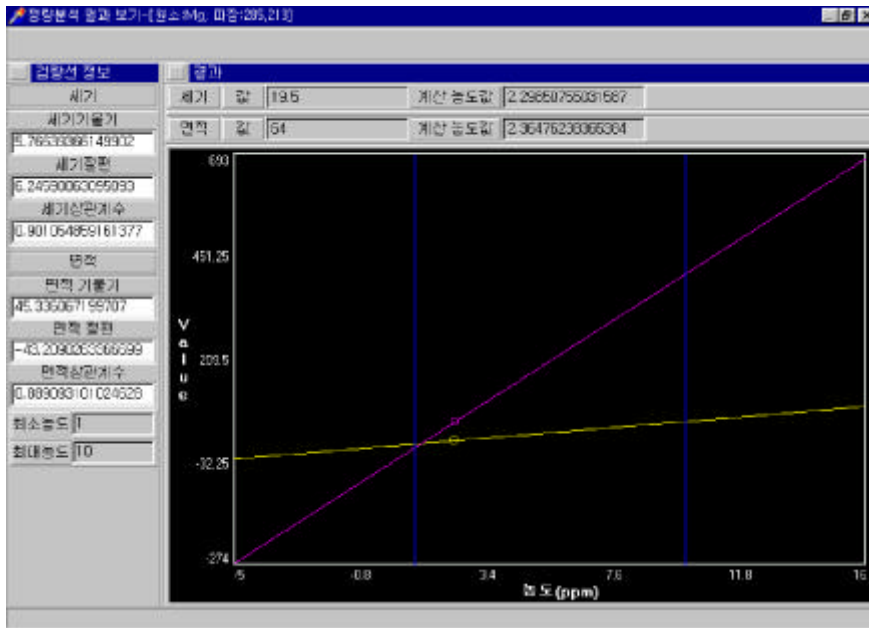
5-9 Mn- 279. 482- 33ppm



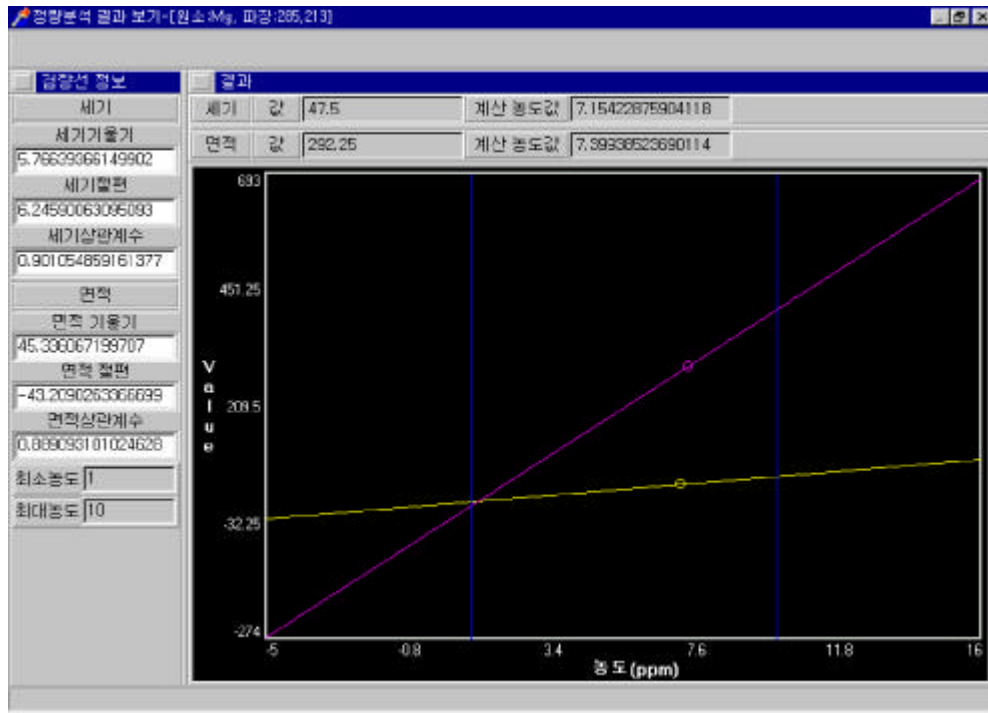
5- 10 Ca 315.887 7.8ppm



5- 11 Mg 285. 213 1. 3ppm



5- 12 Mg 285. 213 2. 2ppm



5-13 Mg 285.213 7.5ppm

2

2-1.

- 가) 85 Vacuum dry oven 6 .
) 0.5g 0.1ng Microwave
 TFN-liner .
) 70% HNO₃ 30% H₂O₂ 가
 .
) Microwave 5 , 600W 15 0W() 15

) 가

가

2-2. ICP-AES HCGD

가) ICP-AES

ICP-AES

Model : Optima 3000 DV, Perkin-Elmer, U.S.A

Frequency : 40 MHz, free-running

Power : 1000, 1300 W

Plasma gas flows : 15 L/min

Auxiliary gas flows : 0.5 L/min

Nebulizer gas flows : 0.8 L/min

Sample uptake rate : 1 mL/min

Microwave Sample Digestion System

Model : Anton Paar GmbH, Austria

Standard Solution : Aldrich co. AAS

Reagent : Electronic Grade

:

CRM 0705-001

CRM 0705-002

) HCGD(Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge)

1)

* : Ar
* : 2.15 torr
* : 538V
* : 140nA
* : 7V
* : 7A

2)

* : 40
* : 50nsec
* : 2

3)

* Tube .
* . (30)
*ETV .
* ON .
*Pump .
*1.50 torr .
*Ar Gas .
* 1.75 torr .
*GD .
*2.15 torr ETV .
*ETV GD .
*1 Ar Gas .
*Pump .

2-3

Cu 4% 5% 가 .

3

3-1. Hg

HCGD .
Hg가 ppb 3 2

3-2.

가 .
가 .
가 .

1. J.E. Crooks, *The Spectrum in Chemistry*, Academic, New York, 1978
2. D.A. Skoog *Principles of Instrumental Analysis third edition*, CBS College, 1985
3. R. Kenneth Marcus, *Glow Discharge Spectroscopies*, Plenum Press, New York, 1993.
4. F. Paschen, *Anal. Phys.*, 50(1916), 901
5. Sturat. G. Schroeder and Gary. Horlick, 25. July. 1994. Pergamon, 1759 1773
6. Jianzhong You, James C. Fanning and R. Kenneth Marcus, *Anal. Chem.*, 66(22), 1994, 3916 3924
7. Akbar Meytaser and D. W. Golightly, *Inductively Coupled Plasmas in Analytical*
8. R. W. Fonseca & N. T. Miller-Ihli, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(10), 1995, 1403-1410
9. Lori Mccaig, Zhan Shi, Teresa Holbrook, Woodrum, Stephen Brewer and Richard Sacks, *Appl. Spec.*, 46(12), 1992, 1762 1768
10. Timothy K. Starn, Rosario Pereiro, and Gary M. Hieftje, *Appl. Spec.*, 47(10), 1993, 1555-1561
11. Stephen Brewer, Teresa Holbrook, Zhan Shi, Ketan Trivedi, and Richard Sacks, *Appl. Spec.*, 45(8), 1991, 1327-1332
12. D. Serxner, R. L. Smith, and K. R. Hess, *Appl. Spec.*, 45(10), 1991, 1656-1664
13. Mark Glick and Gary M. Hieftje, *Appl. Spec.*, 45(10), 1991, 1706-1716
14. R. Kenneth Marcus, Paula R. Cable, Douglas C. Duckworth, Michelle V. Buchanan, Joseph M. Pochkowski, and Robert R. Weller, *Appl. Spec.*, 46(9), 1992, 1327-1330
15. Zhan Shi, Teresa Holbrook Woodrum, Khodayar Dehghan,

- Stephen Brewer, and Richard Sacks, *Appl. Spec.*, 46(5), 1992, 749-757
16. Wim Schelles, Stefan De Gendt, Victor Muller, and Rene Van Grieken *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 939-944
 17. Mark J. Heintz, David P. Myers, Patrick P. Mahoney, Gangqiang Li, and Gary M. Hieftje, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 945-954
 18. Jeffrey J. Giglio and Joseph A. Caruso, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 900-906
 19. Cheryl L. Davis, Benjamin W. Smith, Mikhail A. Bolshov, and James D. Winefordner, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 907-916
 20. Paula R. Cable and R. Kenneth Marcus, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 917-926
 21. Victor Pavski and Chuni L. Chakrabarti, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 927-938
 22. P. H. Ratliff and W. W. Harrison, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 863-871
 23. Christel Molle, Sabine Springael, Michel Wautelot, Jean-Pierre Dauchot, and Michel Hecq, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 872-879
 24. Zhubiao Zhu and Edward H. Piepmeier, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 880-804
 25. C. M. Barshick, D. H. Smith, E. Johnson, F. L. King, T. Bastug, and B. Fricke, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 885-889
 26. Xiangjun Cal and J. C. Williams, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 890-899
 27. Jose A. C. Broekaert, *Glow Discharge Atomic Spectroscopy, Appl. Spec.*, 49(7), 1995, 12A-19A
 28. Zhan Shi, Stephen Brewer, and Richard Sacks, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(9), 1995, 1232-1238
 29. Yixin Chen and J. C. Williams, *Appl. Spec.*, 50(2), 1996, 234-240

30. Robert D. Govier and Edward H. Piepneier, *Appl. Spec.*, 48(4), 1994, 426-435
31. Rosario Pereiro, Timothy K. Starn, and Gary M. Hieftje, *Appl. Spec.*, 49(5), 1995, 616-622
32. K. R. Hess, C. M. Barshick, D. C. Duckworth, and D. H. Smith *Appl. Spec.*, 48(11), 1994, 1307-1315
33. Charles R. Shick, Jr., and R. Kenneth Marcus, *Appl. Spec.*, 50(4), 1996, 454-466
34. Mark Parker and R. Kenneth Marcus, *Appl. Spec.*, 50(3), 1996, 366-376
35. Lori Mccaig and Richard Sacks, *Appl. Spec.*, 46(1), 1992, 18-24
36. Khodayar Dehghan, Zhan Shi, Teresa Holbrook Woodrum, Stephen Brewer, and Richard Sacks, *Appl. Spec.*, 48(5), 1994, 553-560
37. Lee, S. C. ; Edelson, M. C. ; USD0E Ames Lab. Press: Iowa, U. S. A., 1992.
38. Lee, S. C ; Weeks, S. ; Edelson, M. C. ; FACSS XI Conference; St. Louise, U. S. A., 1994.
39. Lee, S. C., Sin, J. S., Kang, M. R., *J. Kor. Chem. Soc.* 39, 1995.
40. Brian Chapman, *Glow Discharge Processes*, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1980.
41. H. S. W. Massey and E. H. S. Burhop, *Electronic and Ionic Impact Phenomena*, Vol. 1, Oxford Univ. Press, London and New York, 1969.
42. (I) (II), , 1997.
43. , , 1995.
44. H. Haraguchi, *Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry - Fundamentals and Applications*, 179, (1989).

45. J. Throck Watson, Introduction to Mass Spectrometry, Raven Press, N. Y., 222, (1985).
46. Greville Holland, Scott D. Tanner(Ed), Plasma Source Mass Spectrometry Developments and Applications, 15, (1997).
47. R. J. Lipert, S. C. Lee, Applied Physics B, (1993).
48. Michael R. Winchester, JAAS, Vol. 13, 235-242, (1998).
49. Ketan Trivedi, Stephen Brewer. Spectrochim. acta, Vol. 46B, 229-242(1991).
50. M. J. Heintz, G.M. Hieftje, Spectrochim. Acta part B 50, 1109-1124(1995).
51. K. Hoppstock and W. W. Harrison. Anal. Chem. 67. 3167-3171(1995).
52. S. K. Ohorodnik. Anal. Chem. 65. 2542-2544(1993).
53. W. R. L. Masamba, A.H. Ali and J. D. Winefordner, Spectrochim. acta, Vol. 47B, 481-491. (1992)
54. P. A. Fleitz and C. J. Seliskar. Appl. Spectrosc. Vol. 41. No. 4 679-682(1997)
55. Peter G. Brown, Timothy J. Brotherton, John M. Workman. Appl. Spectrosc. Vol. 41. No. 5 774-779(1987)
56. Sang Chun Lee, Jung-Sook Shin, and Mi-Ra Kang, "A Study on Air Emission Spectra Observed by Using Electrothermal-Hollow Cathode Glow Discharge Spectrometry (ET-HCGDS)", J. Kor. Chem. Soc., 39(5), 390-407, 1995
57. Sang Chun Lee, Kyung-Soo Choi, and Un-Ho Son, J. Kor. Chem. Soc., 42(3), pp. 323-327, 1998
58. Taiwei Lu and Jereny Lerner, "Spectroscopy and Hybrid Neural Network Analysis." Proceedings of the IEEE. Vol. 84, No. 6, June 1996
59. Muhammad A. Sharaf, Deborah L. Illnan, Bruce R. Kowalski, "Chemometrics" John Wiley & Sons, New York, U. S. A., 1986
60. James D. Ingle and Stanley R. Crouch, "Spectrochemical Analysis", Prentice-Hall, Inc., New jersey, U. S. A., 1988

61. " ", , , 1992
62. Douglas C. Baxter, Wolfgang Frech, "Electrothermal atomic emission spectrometry", *Spectrochimica Acta*, Vol. 50B, No. 8, pp. 655-706, 1995
63. Sang Chun Lee, Jang-Soo Lee, Min Soo Jung, and Dong-Hang Ryu, , 11(1), 1998
64. Ted Blue et al., , "Delphi Database Development", , 1997
65. "Borland Delphi 3.0 User's Guide", Borland Inc. U.S.A., 1997
66. "Borland Delphi 3.0 Developer's Guide", Borland Inc. U.S.A., 1997
67. "Borland Delphi 3.0 Visual Component Library Reference", Borland Inc. U.S.A., 1997
68. 155056,
69. F. Paschen, *Ann. Phys.*, 1916, 901, 50
70. S. Caroli; O. Senofonte, *Analyst*, 1983, 108, 196
71. S. Caroli; A. Alimonti, *Anal. Chin. Acta*, 1982, 136, 269
72. S. Lee, *Food Eng. Prog.*, 1998, 2, 17
73. P. J. Slevin; W. W. Harrison, *Appl. Spectrosc. Rev.*, 1975, 10, 201
74. A. D. White, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1959, 30, 711
75. D. J. Sturges; H. J. Oskan, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1964, 35, 2887
76. P. D. Mixon; S. T. Griffin, *Appl. Spectrosc.* 1993, 47, 1567
77. J. C. Williams; J. Y. Kung, *Appl. Spectrosc.*, 1995, 49, 1705
78. M. E. Pillow, *Spectrochim. Acta*, 1981, 36B, 821
79. , , , ; , 1999, 43, 357