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## 土壤和岩石矿物中氟元素分析测试技术研究进展

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**摘要:** 准确测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟元素含量, 对于评估区域性地球化学行为和预防人类氟相关病症具有重要的意义。本文阐述了近年来土壤和岩石矿物中氟元素分析测试技术研究进展, 重点对样品前处理方法、试剂和流程进行了归纳总结, 对不同检测方法的基体校正、干扰控制、性能及应用现状等进行评述, 分析了不同测试技术的特点与不足, 展望了其未来发展方向。目前常用的前处理方法主要有粉末压片法、熔片法、水蒸气蒸馏法、高温燃烧水解法、碱熔法和酸溶法等, 常用的测定方法主要有离子选择电极法、离子色谱法、X射线荧光光谱法(XRF)、分光光度法、比色法和液相色谱法等。其中碱熔-离子选择电极法和粉末压片XRF法经分析测试工作者不断探究和改进, 已是土壤和岩石矿物中氟元素分析广泛应用的测试技术。但碱熔法存在试剂消耗量大、流程长, 步骤繁琐以及阳离子干扰等缺点, 优化测试技术方法还需要进一步研究和实践; 粉末压片法为无损进样, 简单快速环保, 具有潜在的研究价值, 使用XRF法能够实现多元素联测, 在稳定性和精密度方面具有显著的优势, 降低方法检出限、消除粒度效应和矿物效应将是未来XRF法测定氟的研究趋势之一; 其他前处理方法因步骤繁琐、前处理设备昂贵以及只能处理特定类型样品等因素的制约, 或因测试方法的局限性制约其发展, 暂不作推荐。由于氟属于轻元素以及赋存形式复杂多样等特殊性质, 需要针对样品类型的特点选择相适应的分析测试技术。本文认为, 对于土壤和岩石矿物中氟含量分析测试技术, 样品无损分析、安全环保、快速等是前处理方法研究的主要方向, 同时能够建立多元素联测、检出限低以及稳定性好的测试方法是测试技术研究的主要方向, 综合来说粉末压片-XRF法测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟具有重要的研究价值。

**关键词:** 土壤; 岩石矿物; 氟; 碱熔法-离子选择电极法; 粉末压片-X射线荧光光谱法

**要点:**

- (1) 采用碱熔法和粉末压片前处理方式, 基本满足不同类型样品氟元素分析中前处理要求。
- (2) 目前离子选择电极法和X射线荧光光谱法成熟稳定, 被广泛使用。
- (3) 对氟元素分析测试技术的研究方向提出了展望, 粉末压片-X射线荧光光谱法研究价值较大。

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土壤中氟的存在形态极为复杂, 各种形态氟相互转化过程仍在进一步开展研究<sup>[1]</sup>。土壤中的氟根据提取液和提取流程的不同, 将其分为水溶态、离子可交换态、可还原态、可氧化态及残渣态5种形态<sup>[2]</sup>。其中水溶态氟和离子可交换态氟对动植物、微生物和人类影响较大<sup>[3]</sup>, 在区域性环境地球化学

异常调查研究中氟含量的测定是重要控制指标之一<sup>[4]</sup>。高氟或者缺氟不但对人体有很大危害, 对整个区域乃至全球环境都有难以估量的影响<sup>[5-7]</sup>, 为有效地防治氟相关疾病、保护环境, 快速和准确测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟含量至关重要。从近年来公开报道的各种方法应用情况来看, 目前碱熔法(占比

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26%)作为最主要的前处理手段被广泛采用;高温燃烧水解法(占比 13%)和水蒸气蒸馏法(占比 18%)能减少碱熔法带来的阳离子干扰,但因其繁琐的步骤和特殊昂贵的设备相对于碱熔法使用较少;与之配套的离子选择电极法(占比 36%)占测试方法三分之一以上,说明碱熔法-离子选择电极法是目前最有效的测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟含量的技术手段之一;粉末压片法(占比 17%)因其特有的无损进样、安全环保以及快速等优点,与之配套的 XRF 法(占比 29%)能够实现多元素联测将是未来研究的重点方向之一。

随着对氟测试技术的不断深入研究,准确获得氟分析数据已成为目前测试工作者的重要任务,而氟元素自身的特性、赋存形式复杂多样以及轻元素等特殊特性,对氟的分析方法及其精度要求也越来越高。为了使分析结果更加准确可靠,选择适宜的前处理方法,有效地减少阳离子干扰、基体效应和矿物效应的干扰,通过优化测试方法,降低检出限,不断提高氟元素的准确度和精密密度。本文系统地评述了土壤和岩石矿物中氟元素分析的前处理方法,包括粉末压片法、熔片法、水蒸气蒸馏法、高温燃烧水解法、碱熔法和酸溶法,以及测试方法中的离子选择电极法、离子色谱法、XRF 法、分光光度法、比色法和液相色谱法等。总结了土壤和岩石矿物样品前处理方法研究现状,以及不同测试方法的特点,对不同分析测试技术的优缺点和适用范围进行了评述<sup>[8-11]</sup>,同时对未来的发展趋势提出了展望。

## 1 样品前处理方法

样品前处理方法主要有粉末压片法、熔片

法、水蒸气蒸馏法、高温燃烧水解法、碱熔法和酸溶法,这些方法所占比例见图 1a。实验室可根据样品的性质、分析要求和分析成本等多方面因素选择合适的前处理方式。

### 1.1 粉末压片法

粉末压片法作为土壤和岩石矿物中常用的前处理方法之一,其优势在于样品为无损分析、操作简单、安全环保、适合土壤大批量样品前处理,但是其测试结果会受粒度效应和矿物效应以及氟元素特性影响<sup>[12-13]</sup>,并且不可避免地一定程度上制约了测试技术。粉末压片法受制样粒度的影响较大,粒度越小其带来的粒度效应和矿物效应越小,测试结果越好。根据制样粒度由大到小的关系,通过对土壤和岩石矿物中粉末压片法进行梳理,其制样参数和主要流程见表 1。通过表 1 发现在磷矿石中将样品粉碎至小于 10 $\mu\text{m}$ ,能够有效地改善粒度效应和矿物效应,其他类型样品有待于进一步研究如何改善制样设备,将样品粉碎至更小的微米级,降低粒度效应,提高准确度和精密密度,是今后研究发展的重点之一。

土壤样品称样量通常为 3.00~4.00g,制样压力控制在 20~100t,加压时间控制在 30~60s,且通常选用粒度小于 85 $\mu\text{m}$  的样品<sup>[14]</sup>。为改善粒度效应带来的影响,可选择粒度更小的样品,如小于 74 $\mu\text{m}$  样品。制好样片或测试结束需放入干燥器内,在此过程中注意防止测试面污染,如果不将样片放回干燥器,氟的测量强度随着测量次数的增加而增加。通过加入少量聚乙烯醇溶液,能够起到增强粘合的作用,并以聚乙烯钹垫底,制得的样品表面光滑无裂纹<sup>[15-16]</sup>,因此土壤和水系沉积物样品前处理方式广泛采用粉末压片法<sup>[17-19]</sup>。

表 1 粉末压片法测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟的制样参数及主要流程

Table 1 Parameters and main process of pressed powder pellet method in the determination of fluorine in soil and rock minerals

样品类型	压片机型号	粒度大小 ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	样品称样量 (g)	制样压力 (t)	加压时间 (s)	粉末压片制样流程	参考文献
地质样品	SL201 半自动压样机	<85	4.00	30	30	4.00g 样品—压片机 30t 下加压 30s	[14]
地质样品	/	<74	3.00	20	60	3.00g 样品—压片机 20t 下加压 60s	[15]
地质样品	BRE-33 型粉末压样机	<74	4.00	35	30	4.00g 样品—压片机 35t 下加压 30s	[16]
土壤、水系沉积物	日本理学 5 $\times 10^4$ kg 油压机	<74	4.00	35	/	4.00g 样品—压片机 35t 下加压	[17]
土壤、水系沉积物	瑞坤葆 3200 高压压片机	<74	4.00	100	/	4.00g 样品—压片机 100t 下加压	[18]
土壤、水系沉积物	BRE-33 粉末压样机	<74	4.00	35	30	4.00g 样品—压片机 35t 下加压 30s	[19]
铜矿石	ZHY-401A 压样机	<74	5.00	30	20	5.00g 样品—压片机 30t 下加压 20s	[20]
磷矿石	电动压力机	<74	4.50	30	60	4.50g 样品—压片机 30t 下加压 60s	[21]
钨矿石	ZHY-601 压片机	<74	4.00	35	30	4.00g 样品—压片机 35t 下加压 30s	[22]
锂云母	BP-1 型粉末压样机	<74	2.00	40	25	2.00g 样品—压片机 40t 下加压 25s	[23]
磷矿石	BP-1 型粉末压样机	<10	4.00	40	15	4.00g 样品—压片机 40t 下加压 15s	[24]

岩石矿物样品称样量通常为 2.00~5.00g, 制样压力控制在 30~40t, 加压时间控制在 15~60s, 通常选用粒度小于 74 $\mu\text{m}$  样品<sup>[20-23]</sup>。对于氟含量较高的样品, 如磷矿石、钼矿石、钨矿石和锂云母等可采用粉末压片法均能达到相关规范要求, 特别是磷矿石通过超细碎样机将样品粒度粉碎至小于 10 $\mu\text{m}$ , 能够显著地降低粒度效应带来的影响<sup>[24]</sup>。

## 1.2 熔片法

相对于粉末压片法, 熔片法仪器校准曲线界面均方根偏差值(RMS)远低于粉末压片法, 说明熔片法校准曲线中各校准点计算值与理论值更贴近。通过熔片法能够在一定程度上降低基体效应和矿物效应, 提高测定结果的准确性; 但熔片法时间相对较长, 成本较高。如何改善熔样过程及条件, 有效地缩短熔片时间、降低成本是今后研究重点之一。熔样条件的不同会导致熔片质量的好坏, 通过对土壤和岩石矿物中熔片法进行梳理, 其制样参数和主要流程见表 2。熔片法主要用于磷矿石和萤石等类型的样品前处理。

对于基体复杂的岩石矿物样品, 熔片法通常选用四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂作为熔剂。熔片温度、时间和脱模剂用量等熔样条件对熔片质量的好坏有较大影响。温度高、时间长易造成氟元素挥发, 温度低, 时间短又会造成氟元素保存在熔体中, 脱模剂过少会导致熔片爆裂; 脱模剂过多容易产生月牙形状玻璃片<sup>[25]</sup>。磷矿石分析中在熔样的最后 2min 加入碘化铵, 能够改善熔融物的流动性, 消除气泡<sup>[26]</sup>, 在此

基础上石友昌等<sup>[27]</sup>通过改变熔剂用量, 李可及等<sup>[28]</sup>通过增加熔融时间, 王祎亚等<sup>[29]</sup>通过降低稀释比均有效地改善了熔片质量, 制得的熔片表面光滑透明无气泡。萤石分析<sup>[30]</sup>通常采用四硼酸锂-碳酸锂作为混合熔剂, 硝酸钠作为氧化剂, 较纯萤石需用四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂混合熔剂。若萤石中混有其他矿物, 须增加硝酸钠用量和延长熔融时间<sup>[31]</sup>。

## 1.3 水蒸气蒸馏法和高温燃烧水解法

水蒸气蒸馏法和高温燃烧水解法能有效地减少样品分解过程中带来的阳离子干扰。为提高反应速率, 通过升高温度和加入铈、钨、铝和钒的氧化物等催化剂, 通常选择熔点较低的五氧化二钒作为催化剂, 能有效地缩短前处理时间。馏出溶液可使用水、氨水、碳酸铵、氢氧化钠、亚硫酸钠或碳酸铵-碳酸氢钠溶液等作为吸收液, 从降低成本和操作简便性考虑, 通常使用水作为吸收液。两种前处理方法的自动化程度高, 线性范围宽, 精密度好, 将试样分解和分离富集有机结合在一起, 能避免引入大量碱金属离子, 空白值低, 但操作较繁琐, 需要专用的设备<sup>[32]</sup>。在改善工艺条件、缩短前处理时间以及如何降低前处理设备成本等方面具有较大的研究空间。

根据燃烧温度的不同, 通过对土壤和岩石矿物中水蒸气蒸馏法和高温燃烧水解法进行梳理, 其制样参数和主要流程见表 3。水蒸气蒸馏法和高温燃烧水解法主要用于基体较为复杂的岩石和矿石等类型的样品前处理。

表 2 熔片法测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟的制样参数及主要流程

Table 2 Parameters and main process of fusion method in the determination of fluorine in soil and rock minerals

样品类型	熔片机型号	样品称样量 (g)	熔剂及用量	稀释比	氧化剂及用量	脱模剂及用量	熔片温度 (°C)	制样流程	参考文献
高氟地质样品	M4 型丙烷气体熔样机	0.6000	四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂 (6.0000g)	1:10	饱和硝酸铵溶液 (1mL)	溴化铵 3 滴 (100g/L)	950	950°C 熔融 12min	[25]
磷矿石	DY501 型高频感应熔样机	0.4000	四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂 (6.0000g)	1:15	饱和硝酸铵溶液 (1mL)	溴化锂 5 滴 (200g/L)	700→1050	700°C 预氧化 5min —1050°C 熔融 4min	[26]
磷矿石	Eagon2 熔样机	0.4800	四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂 (7.2000g)	1:15	饱和硝酸铵溶液 (6 滴)	溴化锂 1 滴 (500g/L)	700→1050	700°C 预氧化 3min —1050°C 熔融 4min	[27]
磷矿石	智能高频熔样机	0.7000	四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂 (5.6000g)	1:8	饱和硝酸铵溶液 (1mL)	饱和溴化锂溶液 6 滴	700→1050	700°C 预氧化 4min —1050°C 熔融 6min	[28]
磷矿石	电热 XRF 熔样机	/	四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂 (12:22)	1:5	一定量硝酸铵 (分析纯)	碘化锂 3 滴 (400g/L)	1100	1100°C 熔融 10min	[29]
萤石	快速熔样机 (洛阳耐火材料有限责任公司)	1.5000	四硼酸锂-碳酸锂 (6.5000g)	1:4.3	硝酸钠 (0.5000g)	饱和溴化锂溶液 4 滴	980	980°C 熔融 8min	[30]
萤石	Auto-1000M 玻璃珠熔样机	1.2000	四硼酸锂-偏硼酸锂 (6.0000g)	1:5	硝酸钠 (1.0000g)	溴化钾 (0.0500g)	900→950	900°C 预氧化 5min —950°C 熔融 10min	[31]

表 3 水蒸气蒸馏法和高温燃烧水解法测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟的制样参数及主要流程

Table 3 Parameters and main process of steam distillation method and high temperature combustion hydrolysis method in the determination of fluorine in soil and rock minerals

样品类型	样品称样量 (g)	燃烧温度 (°C)	燃烧水解 时间 (min)	氧气流速 (mL/min)	水蒸气流速 (mL/min)	制样流程	参考 文献
岩石	0.0500~0.3000	235	/	/	/	0.0500~0.3000g 试样—5mL 磷酸—235°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[33]
矿样	0.2000	205	/	/	/	0.2000g 试样—5mL 浓磷酸—205°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[34]
铜精矿	0.5000	160~180	/	/	/	0.5000g 试样—60mL 硫酸—160~180°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[35]
磷矿石	0.1000	160~180	/	/	4	0.1000g 试样—60mL 硫酸—160~180°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[36]
铁矿石	0.5000	160~180	/	/	/	0.5000g 试样—60mL 硫酸—160~180°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[37]
锰矿石	0.5000	160~180	/	/	/	0.5000g 试样—60mL 硫酸—160~180°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[38]
铅精矿	0.5000	160~180	/	/	/	0.5000g 试样+无水碳酸钠碱熔—60mL 硫酸—160~180°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[39]
锌精矿	0.5000	155~160	/	/	/	0.5000g 试样+无水碳酸钠碱熔—60mL 硫酸—155~160°C 水蒸气蒸馏	[40]
土壤	0.5000	1100	30	/	/	0.5000g 试样+石英砂混匀—3 次推入—1100°C 燃烧水解	[41]
有色金属矿	0.5000	1100	30	/	/	0.5000g 试样+0.5000g 石英砂混匀—均匀覆盖 0.5000g 石英砂—300°C 5min—600°C 5min—900°C 5min—1100°C 燃烧水解 15min	[42]
氧化锌	0.2000	1100	30	/	/	0.2000g 试样+0.2000g 石英砂混匀—均匀覆盖 0.2000g 石英砂—300°C 5min—600°C 5min—900°C 5min—1100°C 燃烧水解 15min	[43]
铬矿石	0.5000	1100	30	500 400~500	2.5	0.5000g 试样+0.5000g 石英砂混匀—1100°C 燃烧水解 30min	[44]
						0.5000g 试样+0.5000g 石英砂混匀—均匀覆盖石英砂—1100°C 燃烧水解 30min	[45]
铁矿石	0.5000	1100	30	400~500	2.5	0.5000g 试样+0.5000g 五氧化二钒混匀—300°C 5min—600°C 5min—800°C 5min—1100°C 燃烧水解 15min	[46]
铁矿石	0.5000	1100	30	300	1.5	0.5000g 试样+0.5000g 五氧化二钒混匀—1100°C 燃烧水解 30min	[47]

岩石和铜、磷、铁和锰等矿石<sup>[33-38]</sup>中,通常称取 0.0500~0.5000g 样品,水解温度控制在 155~235°C,选择硫酸或者浓磷酸作为酸性环境。若矿石含硫较多,需加入无水碳酸钠,通过碱熔先消除大量硫对前处理的影响<sup>[39-40]</sup>,再使用水蒸气蒸馏。对于土壤和岩石矿物,通常称取 0.2000~0.5000g 样品,燃烧水解温度控制在 1100°C,燃烧水解时间控制在 30min 左右<sup>[41-45]</sup>。通常选择氢氧化钠作为吸收溶液<sup>[46]</sup>,为降低高温燃烧水解前处理成本和提高反应效率,也可选择水作为吸收溶液。通过改良燃烧水解设备,用蠕动泵代替蒸馏烧瓶作为水蒸气发生装置,能够精确控制水蒸气流量,利用雾化喷口增大了水解反应的接触面积<sup>[47]</sup>,提高了反应效率。

#### 1.4 碱熔法

碱熔法对仪器设备要求较低、操作技术易于掌握,目前该方法作为氟前处理最主要的方法被广泛采用。通过碱熔法得到的碱性溶液中部分氟会以氟化钙、三氟化铝的形式共沉淀<sup>[48]</sup>而使氟的测定结果偏低,采用水蒸气蒸馏-碱熔和高温燃烧水解-碱熔能有效地改善测定结果偏低的情况。根据碱性试剂的不同,通过对土壤和岩石矿物中碱熔法进行梳理,其制样参数和主要流程见表 4。碱熔法被广泛应用

于土壤和岩石矿物样品前处理。

土壤样品称取 0.2000g 或 0.5000g,温度控制在 550~650°C,碱熔时间控制在 20min 或 30min,通常选择氢氧化钠作为碱性试剂<sup>[49-52]</sup>,但是氢氧化钠作为碱性试剂易使坩埚中的熔融物外溢导致测定结果偏低,因此可选择氢氧化钾<sup>[53]</sup>。在碱熔过程中,为确保安全和简便,可以采取热水浸取后盐酸调节 pH,省略在电炉上加热至近沸这一步骤,测定结果无显著差异<sup>[59]</sup>。岩石矿物样品根据含量范围来称取样品,温度控制在 350~670°C,碱熔时间控制在 8~30min,通常采用过氧化钠和氢氧化钠混合碱处理样品<sup>[54-56]</sup>,也可单独使用过氧化钠或氢氧化钠<sup>[57-58]</sup>,由于过氧化钠的氧化性较强,通常使用混合碱的效果更佳。

#### 1.5 酸溶法

酸溶法主要用于某些特定的矿石样品,能克服碱熔时氟含量结果易于偏低的缺陷,但目前使用较少。通过对岩石矿物中酸溶法进行梳理,其制样参数和主要流程见表 5。酸溶法主要用于处理磷灰石、铁矿、稀土精矿以及磷矿石,通常使用硝酸作为介质,如磷灰石中当 pH<3.7 即开始溶解<sup>[63]</sup>。

硅酸盐岩石、稀土矿、硼镁矿、铁矿石中的氟在水浴加热的条件下,也能被 25% 以下酸度的硝酸完

全溶出,可代替碱熔法测定氟<sup>[60]</sup>。杨生恕<sup>[61]</sup>采用5%硝酸,分别以水浴加热、直接加热和静置过夜(冷酸分解法)三种方式分解磷矿石样品,不论用何种

方式溶样测试绝对偏差都在 $\pm 0.2\%$ 以内;郭学文<sup>[62]</sup>采用高氯酸-磷酸-抗坏血酸三酸体系,煮沸2~5min,该溶样方式也能满足磷矿石分析要求。

表4 碱熔法测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟的制样参数及主要流程

Table 4 Parameters and main process of alkali fusion method in the determination of fluorine in soil and rock minerals

样品类型	样品称样量 (g)	碱性试剂及用量 (g)	碱熔温度 ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	碱熔时间 (min)	碱熔制样流程	参考文献
土壤	0.5000	氢氧化钠(4.0000)	550	20	0.5000g 试样—4.0000g 氢氧化钠—550 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 20min	[49]
	0.5000	氢氧化钠(4.0000)	650	20	0.5000g 试样—4.0000g 氢氧化钠—650 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 20min	[50]
	0.5000	氢氧化钠(4.0000)	550	20	0.5000g 试样—3.0000g 氢氧化钠+1.0000g 氢氧化钠 覆盖表面—550 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 20min	[51]
	0.2000	氢氧化钠(2.0000)	550	30	0.2000g 试样—2.0000g 氢氧化钠—550 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 30min	[52]
	0.5000	氢氧化钾(5.0000)	600	20	乙醇润湿 0.5000g 试样—5.0000g 氢氧化钾—600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 20min	[53]
磷矿石	$w(\text{F}) < 0.3\%$ ; 0.5000	过氧化钠+氢氧化钠 (1.0000+2.0000)	650	15	试样—1.0000g 过氧化钠+2.0000g 氢氧化钠覆盖表面 —650 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 15min	[54]
	$0.3\% < w(\text{F}) < 5\%$ ; 0.1000					
铜矿石	$w(\text{F}) > 5\%$ ; 0.0600~0.0800	过氧化钠+氢氧化钠 (1.5000+3.0000)	350→650	20	3.0000g 氢氧化钠垫底—300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 融化后取出冷却 —试样覆盖过氧化钠—350 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 5min—650 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 20min	[55]
	0.010% $<w(\text{F}) < 0.050\%$ ; 1.0000					
	0.050% $<w(\text{F}) < 0.10\%$ ; 0.5000					
	0.10% $<w(\text{F}) < 0.25\%$ ; 0.4000					
铁矿石	0.2000	过氧化钠+氢氧化钠 (1.0000+3.0000)	650	8	0.2000g 试样—3.0000g 氢氧化钠+1.0000g 过氧化钠 —650 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 8min	[56]
	0.5000g	氢氧化钠(6.0000)	600	10	0.5000g 试样—6.0000g 氢氧化钠—600 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 10min	[57]
钨铅矿石	0.2500g	过氧化钠(3.0000)	670	10	1.0000g 过氧化钠垫底—0.2500g 试样—2.0000g 过氧化钠 覆盖—670 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 保温 10min	[58]

表5 酸溶法测定土壤和岩石矿物中氟的制样参数及主要流程

Table 5 Parameters and main process of acid dissolution method in the determination of fluorine in soil and rock minerals

样品类型	样品称样量 (g)	酸性试剂及用量	酸溶制样流程	参考文献
磷灰石	0.5000	10%硝酸 25mL	0.5000g 试样—5mL 10%硝酸和 5~10 滴 30%过氧化氢 —水浴 25min	[60]
	0.5000	5%硝酸 25mL	0.5000g 试样—25mL 5%硝酸和 5~10 滴 30%过氧化氢 —室温过夜	[60]
铁矿及稀土精矿	0.5000	25%硝酸 30mL	0.5000g 试样—30mL 25%硝酸和 5~10 滴 30%过氧化氢 —水浴 25min	[60]
磷矿石	0.1000~0.2000	5%硝酸 10mL	0.1000~0.2000g 试样—10mL 5%硝酸—水浴 25min(加热至 刚冒大气泡后冷却或常温下 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 左右放置过夜)	[61]
	0.1000	高氯酸—磷酸—抗坏血酸	0.1000g 试样—5mL 混合酸(4%高氯酸+12%磷酸) —5~10 滴 5%抗坏血酸—煮沸 5min	[62]

## 2 测定方法

土壤和岩石矿物中氟含量的测定方法常用的有离子选择电极法、离子色谱法、XRF 法、分光光度法、比色法和液相色谱法等。实验室可综合考虑分析成本、分析速度、检出限及样品性质等各方面因素选择合适的分析方法。通过对土壤和岩石矿物样品中氟的前处理方法和测试方法进行归纳整理,不同测试方法所占比例见图 1b。不同分析方法在土壤和岩石矿物中氟含量测定应用见表 6。

### 2.1 离子选择电极法

离子选择电极法被广泛应用于土壤和岩石矿物中氟的测定,是目前最常用的方法之一,具有测定范围宽、选择性好、快捷、简便、可靠等优点,仪器设备也简单易用,但是易受其他离子和周围环境温度影响导致电位漂移<sup>[86]</sup>。测试前需通过盐酸调节溶液 pH 在 7~8,其目的是为了防止氟的损失而造成检测结果受到影响<sup>[87]</sup>。为消除金属离子的干扰,需加入总离子强度缓冲液。总离子强度缓冲液有多种配制方法,通常采用柠檬酸钠和硝酸钠混合的配制方法,也可采用柠檬酸钠和氯化钠作为总离子强度调节缓冲液,使用氯化钠代替硝酸钠,可降低分析成本<sup>[88-89]</sup>。

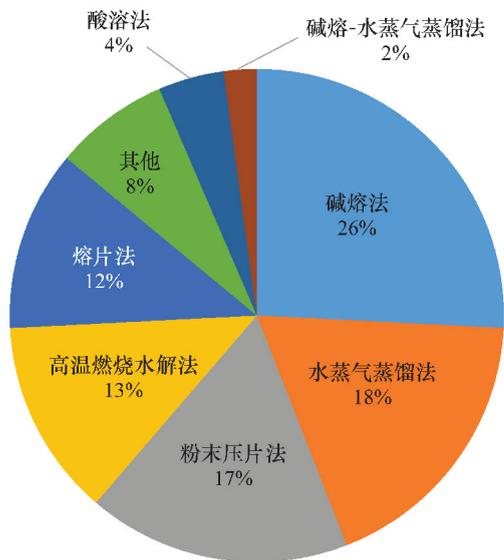
土壤样品中氟的测试,通常采用离子选择电极法<sup>[64]</sup>。对于土壤中的水溶氟,可用水直接浸提,无

需碱熔,具有操作简单、成本低等优点,采用离子选择电极法测试具有精密度好、准确度高和检出限低等优点,对开展土壤状况详查工作发挥了很好的作用<sup>[65-66]</sup>。样品土壤颗粒越大,浸提温度越高,浸提时间越长,水土比例越高,土壤中的水溶氟含量越高<sup>[90]</sup>,采用离子选择电极法测试结果更为准确。

分析岩石矿物样品时,离子选择电极法可有效地解决复杂基体成分的干扰问题<sup>[67-71]</sup>,通过碱熔-水蒸气蒸馏或碱熔-高温燃烧水解两种前处理方式相结合,其测定范围在 0.005% 以上<sup>[72]</sup>,相对于碱熔单一前处理方式,后者其精密度和准确度都较高。通过对样品前处理方法中的脱水过程、熔融物的摇动方式、坩埚、熔融物的浸出和洗涤,以及氟离子选择电极测定过程进行优化,处理低浓度的含氟岩石矿物能得到较好的效果<sup>[91]</sup>,国外对此也有相关报道<sup>[92]</sup>。

使用离子选择电极法应注意干扰因素的控制,如生成的化合物、温度、电极等都会使测量结果偏低<sup>[93]</sup>。相对于离子色谱法和 XRF 法,离子选择电极法的设备相对便宜,但无法实现测试自动化,并且只能测定单元素,不适合多元素同时测定;相对于分光光度法,离子选择电极法不受样品颜色和浊度的影响,可直接取样测定,若样品含有氟硼酸盐或污染严重,需要进行蒸馏以去除干扰。

(a)前处理方法



(b)测试方法

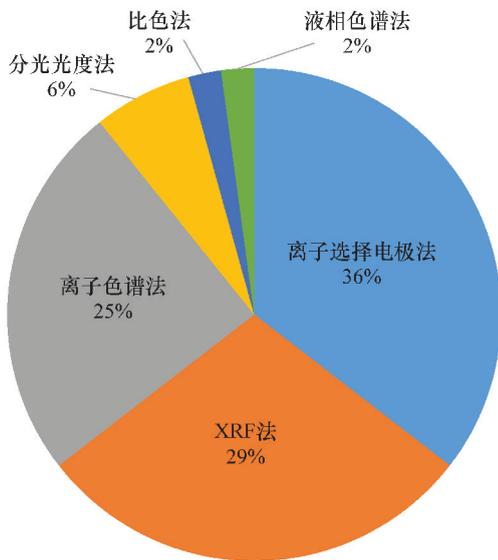


图 1 测定土壤和岩石矿物中的氟(a)不同前处理方法和(b)测试方法的文献占比

Fig. 1 Literature proportion for determination of fluorine in soil and rock minerals by (a) different pretreatment methods and (b) test methods.

表6 不同测定方法在土壤和岩石矿物中氟含量测定相关技术参数

Table 6 Technical parameters of determination of fluorine content in soil and rock minerals by different determination methods

测定方法	样品类型	分析方法和技术参数	参考文献
离子选择电极法	土壤	加标回收率为96.5%~105%, RSD小于2.29%	[64]
	土壤	RSD小于17.24%, 检出限为1.39mg/kg	[65]
	土壤	加标回收率为90.0%~97.0%, RSD小于3.44%, 检出限为0.50mg/kg	[66]
	碳酸盐	加标回收率为96.5%~107.8%, RSD小于5.28%, 检出限为25.1 $\mu$ g/g	[67]
	铍精矿	加标回收率为97.4%~105.5%, RSD小于5.71%	[68]
	电铅灰	RSD小于2.50%	[69]
	铁矿石	加标回收率为94.0%~106%, RSD小于6.56%	[70]
	氧化锌	加标回收率为97.5%~104%, RSD小于2.31%	[71]
	矿石	加标回收率为94.0%~103.2%, RSD小于7.60%	[72]
离子色谱法	土壤	加标回收率为98.0%~103%, RSD小于2.40%, 检出限为0.020mg/L	[73]
	土壤	加标回收率为96.8%~100.1%, RSD小于2.08%	[74]
	土壤	加标回收率为84.0%~95.5%, RSD小于4.71%, 检出限为1.20mg/kg	[75]
	硫化矿	加标回收率为96.0%~98.0%, RSD小于3.10%, 检出限为0.006mg/L	[76]
	有色金属矿	加标回收率为97.0%~100%, RSD小于5.00%, 检出限为0.11ng/mL	[77]
X射线荧光光谱法	土壤	RSD小于2.00%, 检出限为18.9 $\mu$ g/g	[14]
	土壤	RSD小于5.50%, 检出限为62.0 $\mu$ g/g	[17]
	土壤	检出限为50.0 $\mu$ g/g	[18]
	土壤	RSD小于6.00%, 检出限为48.6 $\mu$ g/g	[19]
	高氟样品	RSD小于5.00%, 检出限为0.05%	[25]
	磷矿石	RSD小于4.50%, 检出限为4500 $\mu$ g/g	[26]
	磷矿石	RSD小于5.10%, 检出限为4200 $\mu$ g/g	[27]
	磷矿石	RSD小于2.30%, 检出限为102 $\mu$ g/g	[28]
	磷矿石	RSD小于4.11%, 检出限为1121 $\mu$ g/g	[29]
	萤石	RSD小于3.60%	[30-31]
分光光度法	土壤	RSD小于6.50%, 检出限为0.50 $\mu$ g/g	[78-79]
	富铋渣	加标回收率为99.9%~104%, RSD小于1.60%	[80]
	钆镁合金	加标回收率为100%~104%, RSD小于1.36%	[81]
	高纯氧化铋(钽)	加标回收率为92.9%~105%, RSD小于7.92%	[82]
比色法	土壤、植物、尿、水及空气样品	加标回收率为80.0%~102%, 检出限为0.10 $\mu$ g/mL	[83]
液相色谱法	茶叶和土壤	加标回收率为91.0%~104%, RSD小于7.30%, 检出限为1.00ng/mL	[84]
	矿泉水和食盐	加标回收率为97.0%~98.0%, RSD小于2.70%, 检出限为0.001mg/L	[85]

## 2.2 离子色谱法

离子色谱法具有操作简单、精密度和准确度高等优点,能同时检测多种非金属阴离子<sup>[94]</sup>,适合于低含量氟的测定,其对样品基体和前处理要求较高,需要在离子色谱分析柱材料和机理上作出改进或对样品进行预处理,防止对色谱柱的损坏。

测定土壤样品中的氟时,吴伟杰<sup>[95]</sup>发现离子色谱法对实验环境的要求较低,仪器稳定性高,重现性和回收率也高,同时能避免金属离子干扰,流动相使用碳酸氢钠/碳酸钠的混合流动相可达到分离氟离子的目的。唐建华等<sup>[73]</sup>采用标准曲线外标法,峰面积定量,氟离子的最低检测限为0.02mg/L, RSD小于2.4%。金芸<sup>[74]</sup>将样品溶于水后过滤得到待测液,采用自动进样,降低了劳动强度,能够实现大批量样品分析。朱攀等<sup>[75]</sup>通过碱熔替代常规使用的

高温燃烧水解前处理装置,降低了成本,提高了检测效率。

测定岩石矿物中的氟时,阳兆鸿等<sup>[76]</sup>采用改良水蒸气蒸馏法,适用于分析硫化铜精矿样品与硫化锌精矿样品中低含量氟。黎香荣等<sup>[77]</sup>采用高温燃烧水解前处理方式,通过高温灼烧的方法驱除了催化剂中的氟和氯,消除其对测定结果的影响,方法检出限达到0.11ng/mL。该方法能有效地消除有色金属矿中大量共存离子的干扰以及避免对色谱柱的污染,适用于分析有色金属矿样品中的低含量氟。

## 2.3 X射线荧光光谱法

XRF法具有自动化程度高、稳定性好、准确度高、分析快速和多元素联测等诸多特点受到广泛的关注。国外也大量报道了采用XRF法测定氟的案例<sup>[96-98]</sup>,中国应用XRF法测定土壤和岩石矿物中

氟的报道也很多<sup>[99-101]</sup>。氟的荧光产额低,在光路中易被吸收,不同的矿物不仅会引起氟谱峰角度位移,而且由于矿物组分不同,基体对氟的吸收/增强效应也不同,随测量次数的增加,不同矿物基体中氟强度的变化趋势也不同,氟 K $\alpha$  线的谱线重叠干扰严重。

土壤样品中氟的测定,通常采用粉末压片法前处理方式,其处理速度快,对环境污染小,但是方法检出限较高,最低为 18.9 $\mu\text{g/g}$ ,而离子色谱法最低能达到 0.0200 $\mu\text{g/g}$ ,两者检出限相差近千倍。同时该方法还依赖于待测样品基体匹配的标准物质。阿丽莉等<sup>[14]</sup>、张勤等<sup>[17]</sup>、李小莉等<sup>[18]</sup>和赵文志等<sup>[19]</sup>采用粉末压片法制样,通过改进样品分析粒度和样品磨制参数等制样参数,采用土壤标准物质建立校准曲线,能够对多元素同时测定,极大地提高了分析效率。岩石矿物样品如铜矿石、钼矿石、磷矿石和锂云母等,特别是将样品粉碎至微米级,能显著地改善粒度效应和矿物效应,降低检出限。

对于氟含量高的样品,如高氟地质样品、磷矿石和萤石,可以采用熔片法制样。熔片法制样可以消除样品的粒度效应和矿物效应,分析精度更高。袁建等<sup>[25]</sup>选用国家一级标准物质及人工混合工作标准,采用理论  $\alpha$  系数和经验系数校准方法进行基体校正,扩大了氟元素的线性范围。李红叶等<sup>[26]</sup>和石友昌等<sup>[27]</sup>采用 15:1 的熔样比例,王祎亚等<sup>[29]</sup>采用 5:1 较低稀释比,方法检出限降至 1121 $\mu\text{g/g}$ ,李可及等<sup>[28]</sup>采用 8:1 较低稀释比,有效地解决了较低含量、低荧光产额氟组分的分析问题,大大降低了检出限。吴超超等<sup>[30]</sup>和陆晓明等<sup>[31]</sup>通过对熔剂、熔融温度和时间等熔样条件进行优化选择,能够准确地测定萤石中的高含量氟。

## 2.4 分光光度法

氟离子在 pH=4.1 的乙酸盐缓冲介质中与氟试剂及硝酸镧反应生成蓝色三元配合物,该配合物在 620nm 处的吸光度与氟离子浓度成正比,从而测定氟化物浓度,随着氟含量的增加,蓝色会加深<sup>[102]</sup>。氟试剂分光光度法具有较高的灵敏度和准确度,但测定范围较窄为 (0.50~7.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ),只能测定含量不高的样品;对于酸、碱性较强的吸收液要预先中和再进行比色测定<sup>[103]</sup>。

土壤样品中氟的测定,较早文献<sup>[78]</sup>主要对蒸馏分离及显色条件、缓冲剂的选择等方面进行试验。安凌冰<sup>[79]</sup>建立的氟试剂比色法在测定土壤中氟的诸多方法中较为容易普及且灵敏度高,最低检出限为

0.50 $\mu\text{g/g}$ ,比电极法高 50 倍,色泽稳定长达 24h,操作简单,设备便宜。张玉明等<sup>[104]</sup>从吸收光谱、比色皿选择、各试剂的 pH 值及用量对吸光度的影响、工作曲线等方面,分析了测定氟化物的影响因素,并提出改进意见。随着测试手段的不断丰富和完善,采用分光光度法测定土壤中氟由于其繁琐的步骤,逐渐被离子选择电极法和 XRF 法等测试手段所替代。

通过岩石标准物质制作标准曲线,检出限低,能有效地测定岩石中的低含量氟。对于富铍渣中氟的测定,刘春等<sup>[80]</sup>采用茜素萘胺络合胺显色剂;对于钕镁合金,刘春等<sup>[81]</sup>通过对条件的优化,能够准确地测定样品中含量在 0.010%~0.50% 之间的氟,马玉莉等<sup>[82]</sup>以二甲酚橙为显色剂,满足了高纯氧化铍(钽)中的低含量氟的分析要求。

## 2.5 比色法和液相色谱法

氟离子与一些金属离子有强烈的络合作用,使已生成有色的金属络合物解离,从而引起颜色强度的减退。氟的比色测定除褪色比色法外,后来又发展了生色比色法,相对于其他方法,传统的比色法准确度不够,方法稳定性也较差,分析步骤较为繁琐,不适合日常样品的分析<sup>[105]</sup>。易宪武<sup>[106]</sup>采用钼茜素-锆褪色法,张辅铭等<sup>[83]</sup>对茜素-锆比色法和二甲酚橙-锆比色法进行对比,表明后者灵敏度高,受干扰小、显色反应快,适用于测定土壤、植物、尿、水及空气样品中的氟。

液相色谱法的检测原理与比色法基本相同。李华斌等<sup>[84]</sup>建立了测定氟的高效液相色谱法,用于茶叶和土壤样品分析。丁朝武等<sup>[85]</sup>建立了反相液相色谱法测定氟离子,用于矿泉水和食盐样品分析。液相色谱法可以克服离子色谱法的局限性,具有较高的灵敏度和选择性,检出限能达到 ng 级别,结果准确,但是设备价格高,投入大,不易操作,适合于科研工作,不适合日常样品分析。

## 3 结语与展望

综上所述,大批量土壤样品,可采用粉末压片法-XRF 法或碱熔-离子选择电极法进行测试;对精密度和准确度要求更高的样品,可采用熔片-XRF 法或碱熔-水蒸气蒸馏-离子色谱法或碱熔-高温燃烧水解-离子选择电极法进行测试,样品分解完全,可有效地解决粒度效应和矿物效应等问题;而对某些特定的岩石矿物样品(如磷灰石),亦可采用酸溶的前处理方式。传统方法中,比色法和分光光度法的分析效率低,暂不作推荐。

当前,氟元素检测技术正朝着快捷、准确的趋势发展,特别是自动测氟仪<sup>[107]</sup>新设备的出现使得测定氟的方法不断丰富。但综合来看,粉末压片-XRF法属于无损分析、快速准确,安全环保,符合绿色化学的理念,研究价值高,如何减少粒度效应、矿物效应、降低方法检出限是目前存在的问题,需要进一步研究。

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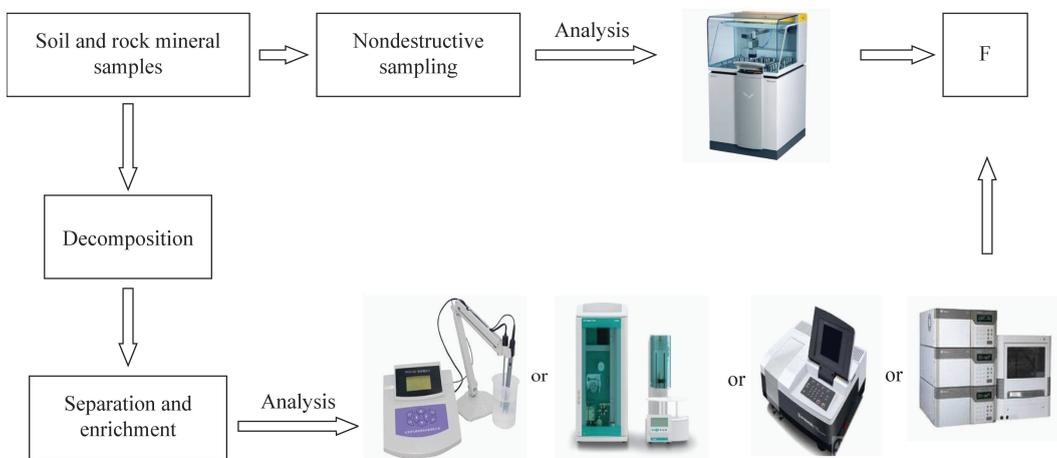
# A Review of Research Progress on Analysis and Testing Technology of Fluorine in Soil and Rock Minerals

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- (1) Alkali fusion method and pressed powder pellet method are adopted for pretreatment, which can basically meet the requirements of different types of samples for fluorine analysis.
- (2) At present, ion-selective electrode method and X-ray fluorescence spectrometry are mature and stable, and are widely used.
- (3) The research direction of fluorine content analysis was prospected, and the pressed powder pellet-X-ray fluorescence spectrometry was of great value.



**ABSTRACT:** Fluoride is one of the important trace elements of human life and health. A proper amount of fluoride is beneficial to health. Excessive intake of fluoride will lead to dental fluorosis, bone fluorosis and urolithiasis, and serious excessive intake will affect the human central nervous system, endocrine hormone levels and reproductive system. The same lack of fluorine can also cause dental caries, Kaschin-beck disease signs and osteoporosis symptoms and cause hematopoietic dysfunction. Due to the chemical characteristics of fluorine, the forms of fluorine in the natural environment are very complex, and the transformation between different forms needs further study. How to quickly and accurately determine the content of fluorine in soil, rocks and minerals is of great significance for evaluating regional geochemical behavior and preventing fluorine-related diseases in humans.

In this paper, the research progress of fluorine analysis and testing technology in soil, rocks and minerals in recent years is described. The methods, reagents and processes of sample pretreatment are summarized. The matrix correction, interference control, performance and application status of different testing methods are reviewed. In order to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the test results, it is necessary to eliminate the interference of metal cation, matrix effect and particle size validity, select the appropriate pretreatment and detection technology, reduce the detection limit, and constantly improve the accuracy and precision of the test.

At present, the commonly used pretreatment methods mainly include pressed powder pellet, fusion, steam distillation, high temperature combustion hydrolysis, alkali fusion and acid dissolution. Among them, the pressed powder pellet method is simple, employs nondestructive analysis, has high sample preparation efficiency, and can

meet the requirements of pretreatment of fluorine in large quantities of soil. The fusion method can effectively reduce the particle size effect and mineral effect, but different matrix samples need to use different oxidants, the preparation process is complicated, and requires high experience of the sample maker. Steam distillation and high temperature combustion hydrolysis are mainly used in rock sample treatment. The interference of metal ions can be effectively reduced by steam distillation or high temperature combustion hydrolysis. The test results of the samples treated by the alkali fusion method are stable and widely used, but there is metal ion interference, which leads to low fluorine test results. The acid dissolution method is used mainly for the decomposition of some specific ore samples, such as phosphate ore, and is rarely used at present.

The commonly used determination methods include the ion selective electrode method, ion chromatography, XRF method, spectrophotometry, colorimetric method and liquid chromatography. Among them, the ion selective electrode method is mature and widely used because of its high accuracy and good stability. The detection limit of ion chromatography is low, but the test efficiency is low. X-ray fluorescence spectrometry uses lossless injection, simple environmental protection and can measure multiple elements at the same time. The colorimetric method is not accurate enough, the stability of the method is poor, the analysis steps are more complicated, and it is not suitable for the analysis of daily samples. Liquid chromatography is rarely used at present because of the expensive pretreatment equipment.

At present, the alkali fusion method (accounting for 26%) is widely used as the most important pretreatment means, but it has many shortcomings, such as large reagent consumption, long process, complicated steps and cationic interference. Further research and practice are needed to optimize testing techniques and methods. The high temperature combustion hydrolysis method (accounting for 13%) and steam distillation method (accounting for 18%) can reduce cationic interference, but their cumbersome steps and special expensive equipment are currently used less. The ion selective electrode method accounted for more than one third of the test methods. Currently, the pre-treatment method using alkali fusion-ion selective electrode method is one of the most effective test technologies for the determination of fluorine content in soil, rocks and minerals.

Pressed powder pellet method (accounting for 17%) has potential research value because of its unique non-destructive injection, simple, fast and environmental protection, and the matching XRF method (accounting for 29%) can realize multi-element combined measurement, which has significant advantages in stability and precision. The future research direction of fluorine determination by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry will be how to reduce the detection limit of the method and eliminate the particle size effect and mineral effect. Other analysis and testing techniques are not recommended because of cumbersome procedures, expensive pre-treatment equipment, only certain types of samples can be processed, and limitations of testing methods.

As fluorine is a light element and its occurrence forms are complex and diverse, it is necessary to select appropriate analysis and testing techniques according to the characteristics of sample types. The main research directions of fluorine analysis and testing technology in soil, rocks and minerals and pretreatment methods are focused on non-destructive analysis of samples, safety and environmental protection, rapid and other aspects, and the main research directions of testing technology are focused on the establishment of multi-element simultaneous determination. In conclusion, the determination of fluorine in soil, rocks and minerals by pressed powder pellet-X-ray fluorescence spectrometry has important research value.

**KEY WORDS:** soil; rock and mineral; fluoride; alkali fusion-ion selective electrode method; pressed powder pellet-X-ray fluorescence spectrometry