Abstract

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Title of Diploma Thesis: Determination of ferric ions in the SIA system

with chemiluminescence detection

Catalytic influence of ferric ions on the oxidation of luminol using hydrogen alkaline environment peroxide in has been observed through chemiluminiscence detection. The sequence of sample and reagent aspiration, their volumes, mixing flow rate and flow rate through the detector have been optimized. The influence of mixing, various ferric compounds, and the presence of ferrous ions on the intensity of chemiluminiscence have also been tested. The resulting optimization was an aspiration sequence of 50 µl of 10⁻³ mol·l⁻¹ H_2O_2 , 50 µl of 10^{-3} mol·l⁻¹ $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$, 50 µl of 10^{-3} mol·l⁻¹ luminol. Solution aspiration speed was 100 μl·s⁻¹, flow rate through detector was 70 μl·s⁻¹. Calibration dependence of chemiluminiscence intensity on ferric ion concentration at low concentrations (10⁻⁷ - 10⁻⁹ mol·l⁻¹) was non-linear. Linear area of calibration for Fe3+ ions at standard conditions has not been found with correlation coefficient high enough, therefore polynomial calibration dependence of second degree with correlation coefficient of R² = 0.9785 has been used. Detection limit of 7.48·10⁻¹⁰ mol·l⁻¹ Fe³⁺ ions has been calculated and the value of quantification limit is 1.26·10⁻⁹ mol·l⁻¹ Fe³⁺ ions. For the concentration of 2·10⁻⁹ mol·l⁻¹ Fe³⁺ ions at standard conditions, repeatability is evaluated as relative standard deviation of 3.79 %. For the concentration of 4·10⁻⁹ mol·l⁻¹ Fe³⁺ ions at standard conditions, relative standard deviation is 6.28 %.