

التقدير الطيفي لأيون الكوبلت (II) باستخدام الكاشف العضوي

(3)-2 برومو فنيل ازو -5,4-ثنائي فنيل اميدازول

الخلاصة

(3-BrPAI) -5,4- (-3)-2

2:1 445 3-BrPAI

$9359.470 = \text{pH} = 5$

0.056 =D.L (II) (6.5- 0.1)

$X7.407 = Kst$

% R.S.D (3)

99.25 -0.750, 0.162 % Rec %Erel

$Pd^{+2}, Cd^{+2}, Ni^{+2}, Zn^{+2}, Hg^{+2}, Ag^{+}$

Co(OH)₂ (1)EDTA 5+ 4+ 3+ 2+ 7.5=pH

(2)B₁₂

(a) soft and hard acids (b) (a)

(3)

(5)

(4)

(6)

polytetrafluro ethylene

	(29.3 - 0.3)	1-(2-pyridyl azo) 2-naphthol	(7)
Benzyl	0.01	(2.2- 0.08)	mono oxime
			(9) Gioks (8)
80	. / (40- 0.01)		. /
(12-10)		^{7-10x 1}	
		(14)Cannizzaro	(13) LU
	0.03		
(17-			
			15)
	(19-18)		
	(20) Chromogenic reagent		
	-5,4- (	-3)-2	
		Spectrophotometric method	
	.(IIB)	(21)	

Uv.visible Spectrophotometer-160, Shimadzu, Japan.

Uv.visible Spectrophotometer, Sp8-100, pye Unicam. England.

pH Meter,pw 9421,philips,England

Electrothermal Melting point ,Gowllands.England.

Water bath-90, Hambury. England

Infra re Spectrophotometer,philips (pu 9714).

Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer-500, perkin-Elmer, U.S.A

B, D ,H, Fluka, Merck

.

(3-BrPAI)	5- 4-(	-3)- 2	-
	(21)	2004	
-5,4	-3	(22) Shibata	
(2)		1.7203	
	(10)	(10)	(12)
	%10	(-5)	
	.	(20)	
-5,4	2.600	(200)	
10			
3-	(-5)	% 10	
		BrPAI	
165		(1:1)	
	.		
			-
		10 ⁻³ x 1	-
		3-BrPAI	-
		(0.0403)	
			(100)
	(1000)	(II)	-
(100)		(0.0403)	
			-
	(II)		-
()		10 ⁻³ - 10 ⁻⁵	
	(10)	(1)	
	(4-10 x 1)	(3)	

λ max

.

445 $\lambda_{\max}$

:

- :

(1) (10) (5) (II)
(4 - 0.5) ($4 \cdot 10 \times 1$)

$\lambda_{\max}$

-

(5) (1) (10) (3)
($4 \cdot 10 \times 1$)

$\lambda_{\max}$

. 24 5

(50 - 5)

$\lambda_{\max}$

-

(1) (10) (5)
(0. 1) (0.1)

(3) (9 - 2)
($4 \cdot 10 \times 1$)

λ

max

_____ -

(10) (10 - 0.1) (3)
(II) ($4 \cdot 10 \times 1$)

445

.

1 (-)

(10)

0.1 Ascorbic acid
 $4 \cdot 10 \times 1$ (3) 5 – Sulphosalicylic acid NaF
 445

.

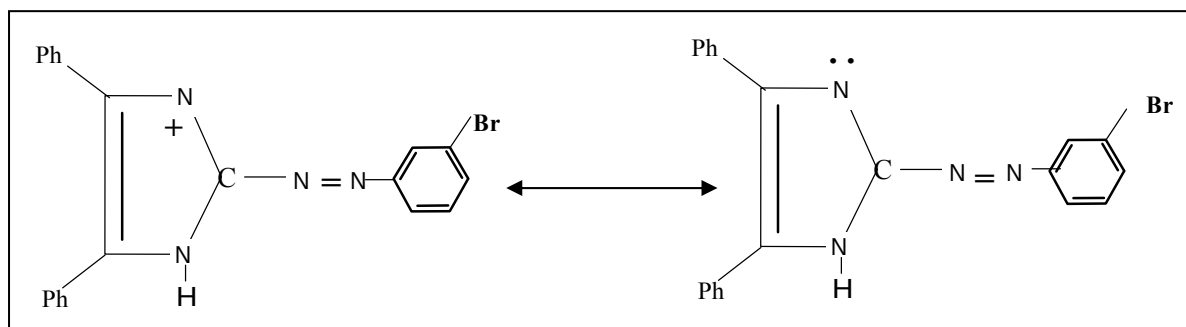
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3 – BrPAI

(1)

(23)

1



Protonated form

Neutral form

. 3 – BrPAI IR (1)

. IR (1)

ν / cm^{-1}	Group
3400 – 3500	Str. N – H
2910	Str .N – H
3035	C – H aromatic
1570 – 1600	C=N
1510	N=N
1425	C=C
600 – 700	C-Br
1200 – 1400	C=N-N=C, C-N=N-C

(2)

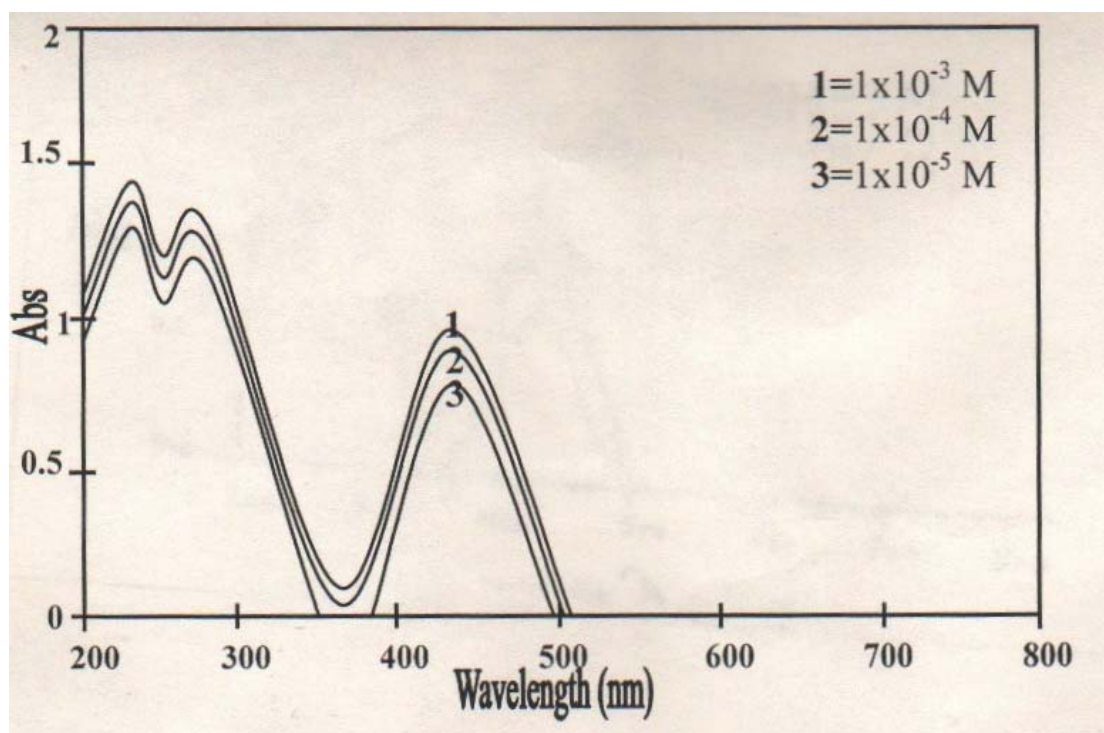
($3 \cdot 10 \times 1$ - $5 \cdot 10 \times 1$)

426 254 222

$\pi - \pi^*$
(24) charge transfer

$\pi - \pi^*$
-N=N-

pH = 9-1 .



Yellow, $\lambda_{\max} = 426$
pH = 1

Yellow, $\lambda_{\max} = 426$
pH = 9

(2)

3 - BrPAI

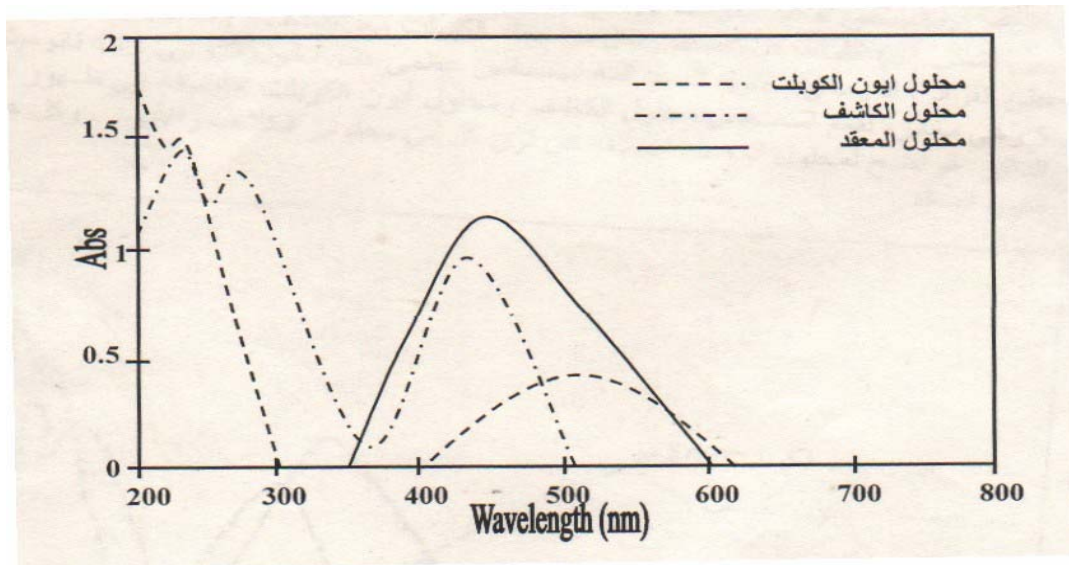
II

-

(3)

pH = 5

445



3

-

$$\left(4 \times 10^{-4} \right)$$

$$(4 - 0.5)$$

5

0.5

3

(445) λ_{max}

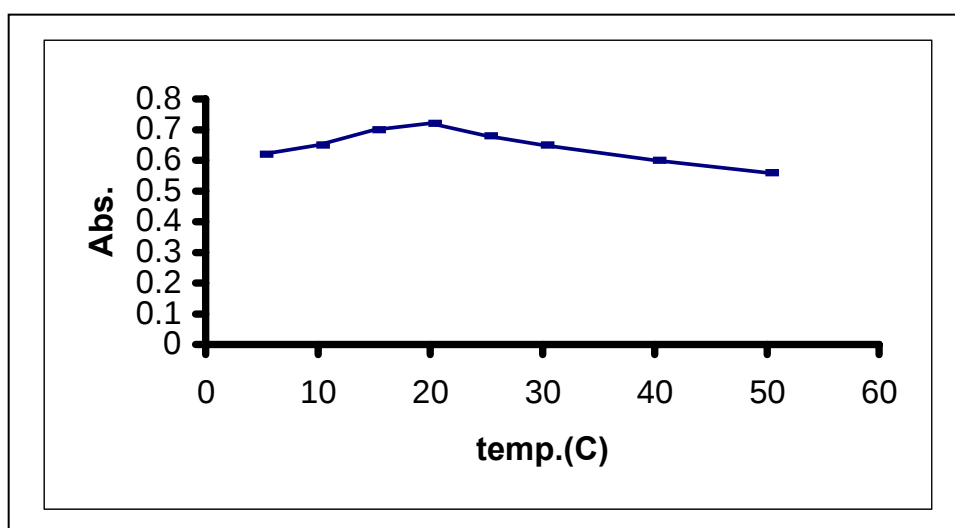
(II)

24

$$(20 - 15)$$

4

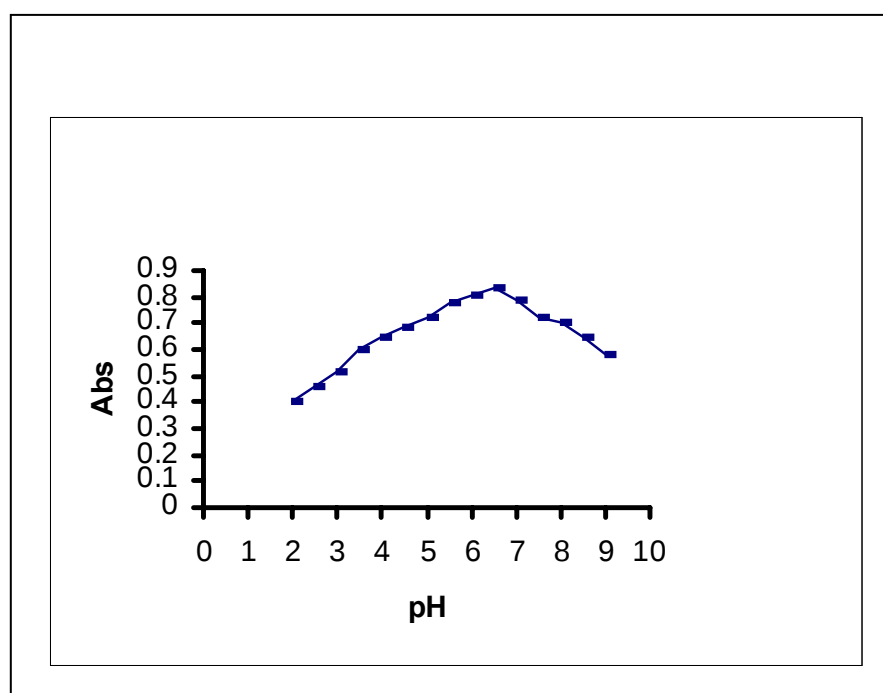
20



$\lambda_{\max}$ pH (5)

()

pH > 8



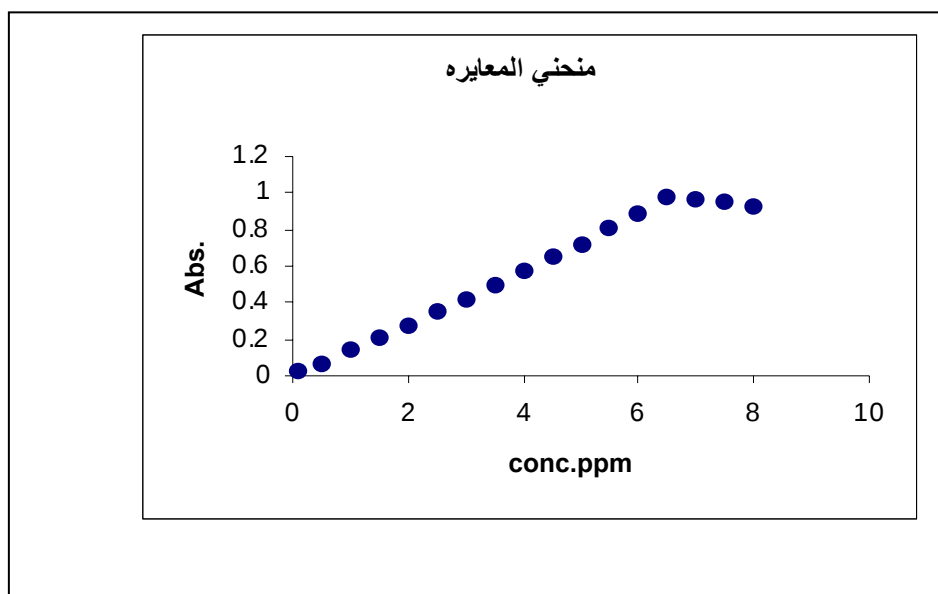
pH (5)

(6)

$$7.2 = \text{pH} \quad 445 \quad (6.5 - 0.1)$$

$$10^4 \times 0.9359 = \varepsilon \quad 0.056 \quad r = 0.9985$$

$$2 - \quad 0.00062 \quad 1 - \quad -1$$



(6)

3 – BrPAI (II)

(M : L) /

7.2 = pH 2:1
(25) (4 - 1)

$$10 \times 7.407 = K_{st} \quad 0.150 = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_m - A_s}{A_m} \quad 1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \lambda_{\max} \\ \lambda_{\max} \end{array} \right) = A_s$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \lambda_{\max} \\ \lambda_{\max} \end{array} \right) = A_m$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & 0 & 0 \\ C(1-\alpha) & \alpha C & n\alpha C \end{array}$$

$$-1 \quad \dots\dots\dots C$$

$$K_{inst} = \frac{(\alpha C)(n\alpha C)^n}{C(1-\alpha)} \quad \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$K_{st.} = 1 / K_{inst.} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4$$

$$(\quad) \quad 4 \times 10^{-4} = C \quad 0.150 = \alpha \quad 2 = n$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \quad II \\ \% 99.250 = \% Re \quad 0.750 - \% E_{rel} \quad 0.126 = \% R.S.D \end{array}$$

Amberlite Resin
Amberlite Resin IRA – 400 (Cl)
IRA – 120 (Na)

445

. ()

3- BrPAI II
0.2015 2:1
0.05549
7.6 = pH

226.0

CHCl₃ CCl₄

DMSO C₂H₄Cl₂ C₂H₅OH

(26)

(27)

()

(2)

(2)

Cm ² .Oh ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹		Co[Br-PAI] ₂
71	172	

(II)

3 – BrPAI

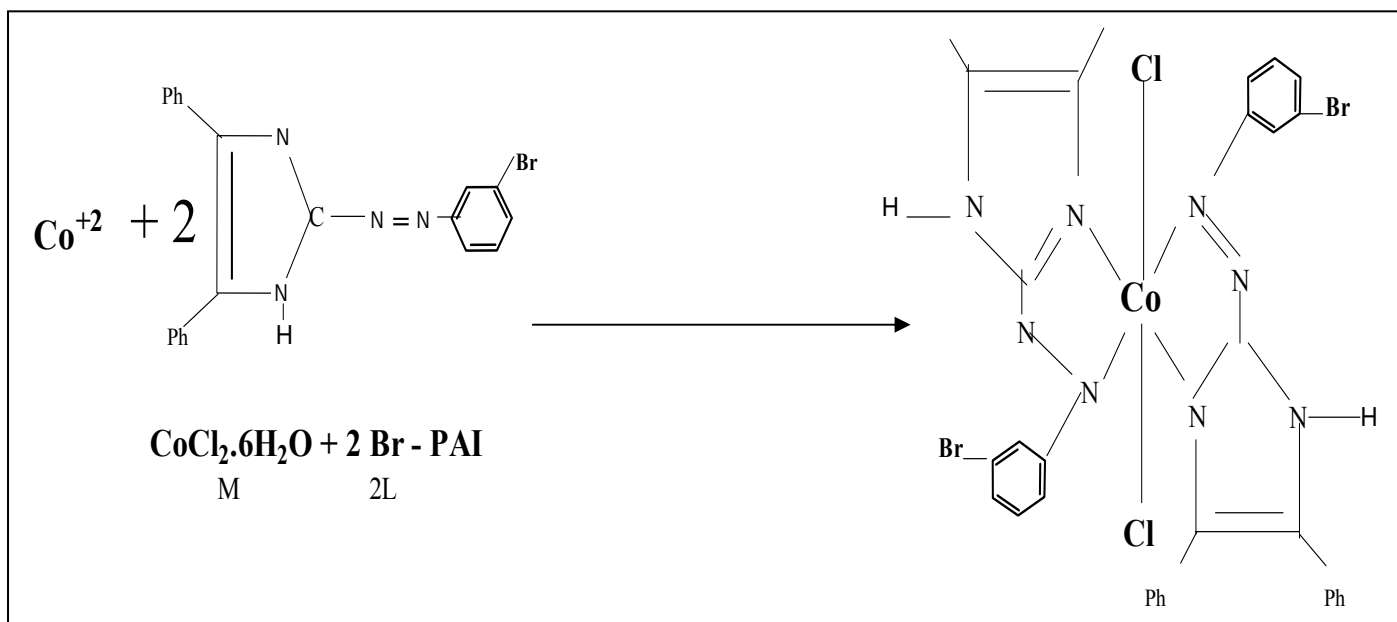
2 :1

(/)

(29 - 28)

L : M

:



Cu^{+2} Ni^{+2} Cd^{+2} Ag^{+}

3 – BrPAI

Pd^{+2} Zn^{+2} Hg^{+2}

5

3

.(3)

(3)

		ppm	%
Ag^{+}	AgNO_3	3	-1.3
Cd^{+2}	$\text{Cd. (NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3	+3.9
Ni^{+2}	$\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3	-5.9
Cu^{+2}	$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3	-2.7
Hg^{+2}	$\text{Hg(NO}_3)_2$	3	+7.8
Zn^{+2}	$\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3	+6.2
Pd^{+2}	$\text{Pd(NO}_3)_2$	3	+1.6

6)

3

(

(4)

0.01

(4)

Conc. CO^{+2} ppm	Masking agent 3 ml , 0.01 M , pH = 5	.Abs
5		0.720
5	Oxalic acid	0.524
5	Ascorbic acid	0.733
5	Tartaric acid	0.401
5	Na_2 - EDTA	0.235
5	NaF	0.752
5	5 - Sulphosalicylic acid	0.716

Na_2 - EDTA Tartaric acid Oxalic acid

(")

(2)

ascorbic acid

0.01

(1)

5 = pH

5 -Sulphosalicylic acid

NaF

0.01

(2 1)

.(5)

(5)

1	2	.Abs
0	0	0.720
1	2	0.722
2	1	0.715
1	1	0.708
2	2	0.714

(1)

(2)

(2)

(1)

(1)

(2)

3 - BrPAI

. (6)

(II)

(6)

	ppm CO ⁺²	
1	0.056	0.061
2	0.065	0.068

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Abstract

2-(3-Bromophenylazo)-4-5-diimidazol (3-BrPAI) has been synthesized, and used for the spectrophotometric determination of microgram amounts of cobalt (II). This method, simple, sensitive and rapid for reaction between Co^{+2} and (3-BrPAI) to form complex having molar ratio of 1:2 (Co – 3-BrPAI) at pH = 5 . The Molar Absorptivity of the complex is $(9359.470 \text{ l.mol}^{-1} . \text{cm}^{-1})$ at $\lambda = 445 \text{ nm}$. Beers's law is obey in the range of 0.1 – 6.5 ppm. , detection limit D.L = 0.056 ppm and the stability was found to be $70407 \times 10 \text{ L}^2 . \text{mole}^{-2}$. The relative standard deviation, recovery and relative error were estimated for the (3 ppm) standard solution of cobalt (II), and were found to be 0.126 , -0.750 , 99.25 receptively. The most important interference's were due to Ag^{+} , Hg^{+2} , Zn^{+2} , Ni^{+2} , Cd^{+2} , Pd^{+2} . were studied , and suitable masking agents were used the method was applied for determination of cobalt in the serum of human blood and the results obtained were compared with flame atomic absorption method .