


Methods, IGW, Müller-Sigmund

<p>Atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Graphite furnace)</p> <p><i>AAS spectrometry</i></p>	<p>Model: <i>Perkin-Elmer 4110 ZL Zeeman</i> Unit and Room: <i>Mineralogy, Lab Build., R. 02011</i> Responsible: <i>Sigrid Hirth-Walther, Angela Thiemann (Dr. Hiltrud Müller-Sigmund)</i></p> <p>Further information: <i>http://www.minpet.uni-freiburg.de/englisch/analytik/aasE.html</i></p>	
<p>Short Description:</p> <p>Atomic absorption spectroscopy is a technique for determining the concentration of a particular metal element in a sample. This method uses a graphite-coated furnace to vaporize the sample.</p> <p>Available Experiments/Techniques:</p> <p>- Elemental analyses in solids and solutions are possible on ppm or ppb levels.</p>	<p>Picture of the Equipment</p> 	
<p>Special Equipment:</p> <p>Perkin Elmer AS-72 auto-sampler for 40 samples</p>		
<p>Measurements on the equipment are currently done by:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Students <input type="checkbox"/> Students after Introduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Students after extensive training <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trained scientific service personal</p>	
<p>Recent Publications, where this instrument was important (optional): Give citation</p>	<p>Seelig U. and Bucher K. (2010) Halogens in water from the crystalline basement of the Gotthard rail base tunnel (central Alps). <i>Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta</i>. doi:10.1016/j.gca.2010.01.030</p>	
<p>Typical problems that may be solved with this instrument:</p>	<p><i>Elemental composition of solids and solutions.</i></p>	