



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Vazhiampalayam, Coimbatore-35

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

COURSE NAME : 19CHB101- CHEMISTRY FOR ENGINEERS

I YEAR / I SEMESTER

UNIT : 4. WATER AND INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS

TOPIC : 7. ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY



PRINCIPLE

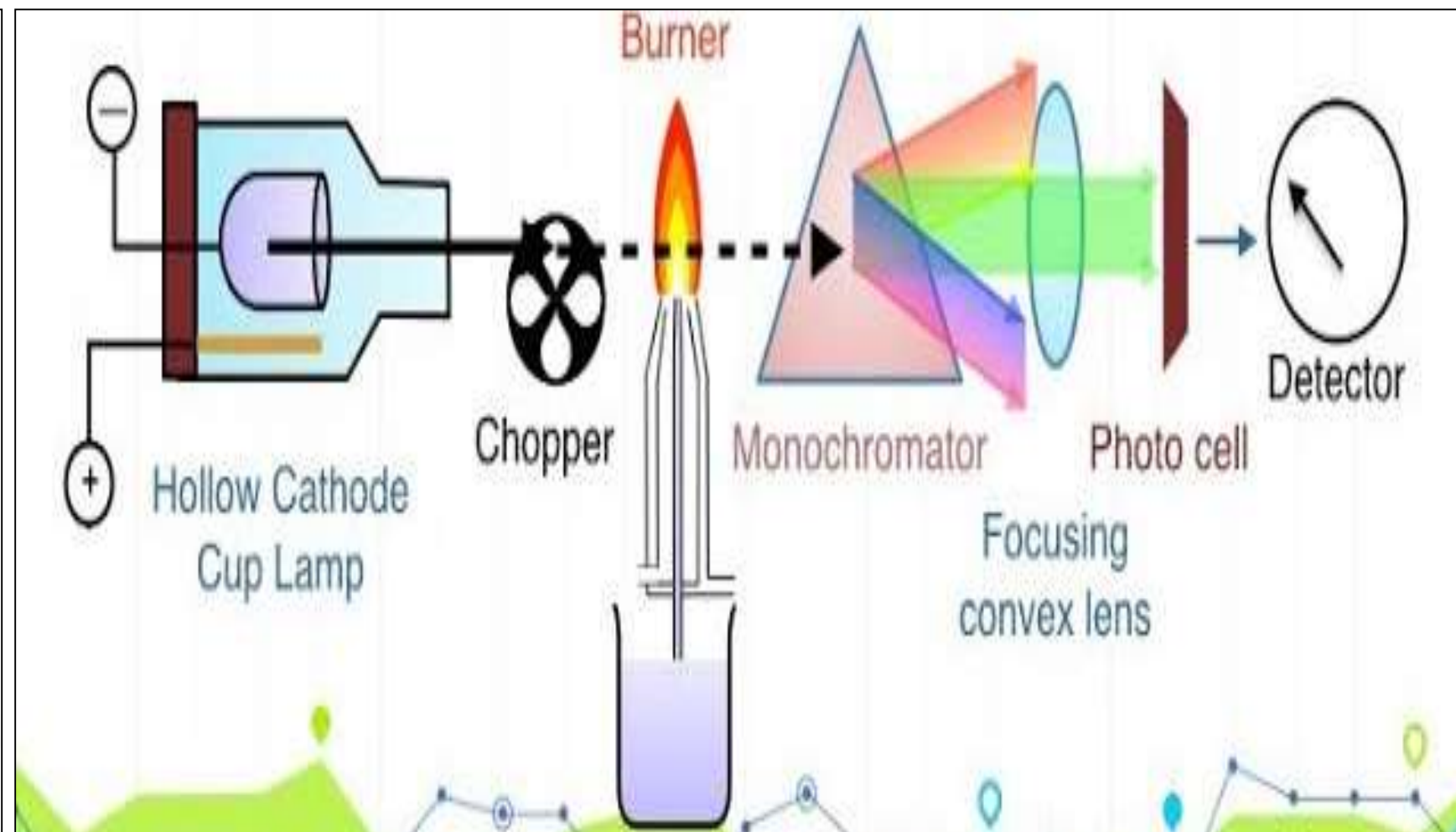
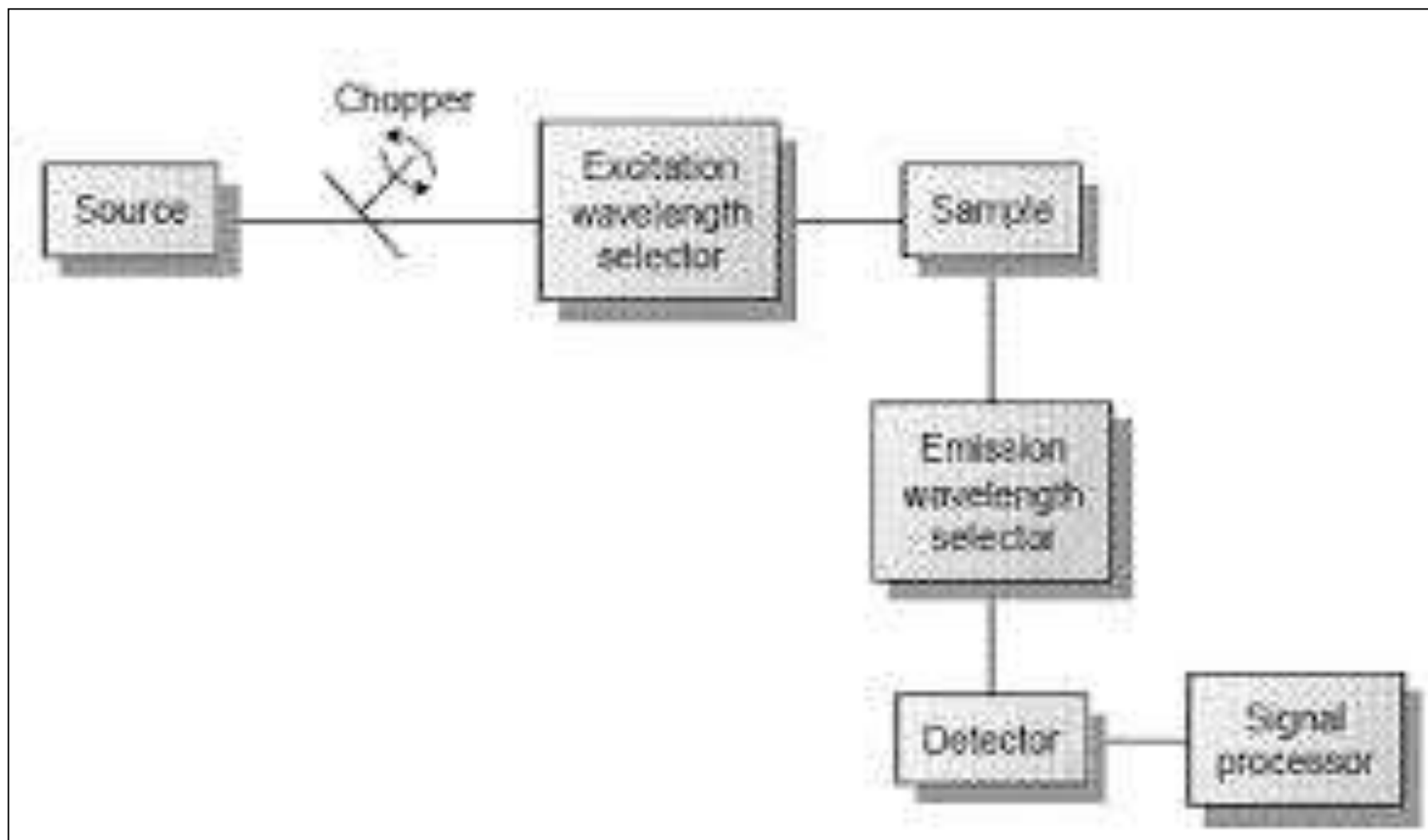


- ❖ It is based on atomization of sample by absorption of radiation by ground state gaseous atoms.
- ❖ It can be done by the following steps.
- ❖ Step-1 Atomization of the sample.
- ❖ Step- 2 The absorption of radiation from a light source by the free atoms.

- ❖ It is used to determine the presence of metals like Ni, Fe, Cu, Al, Pb, Zn, etc in liquid samples.
- ❖ It is also used to measure the concentrations of metals in the samples of concentration range in the low mg/L range.



BLOCK DIAGRAM





COMPONENTS

❖ 1. Radiation source:

❖ The hollow cathode lamp is used as radiation source which provides constant intense beam of light.

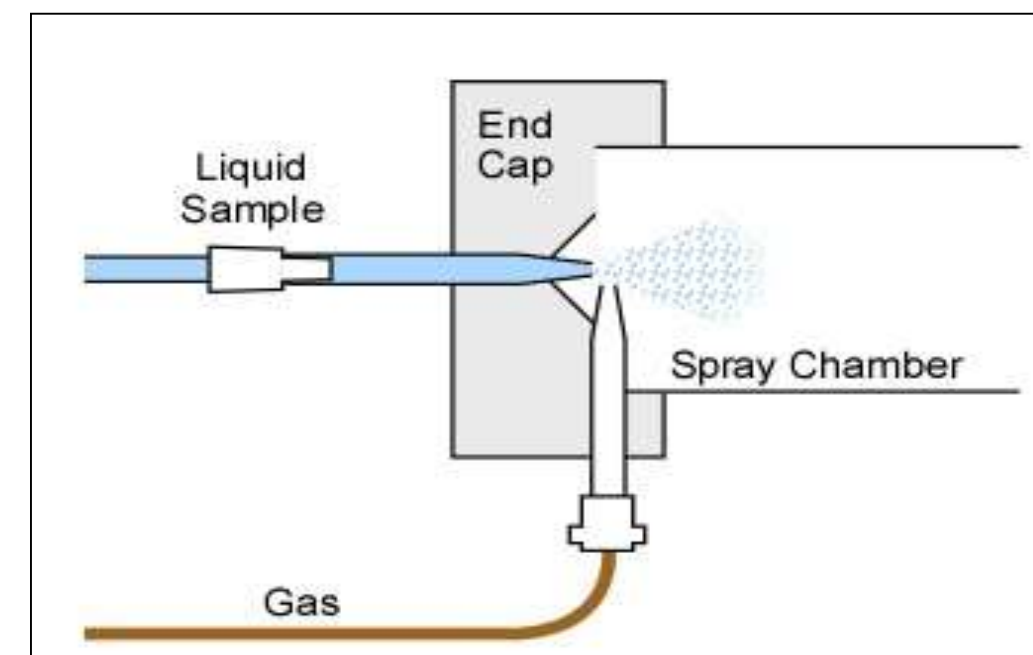
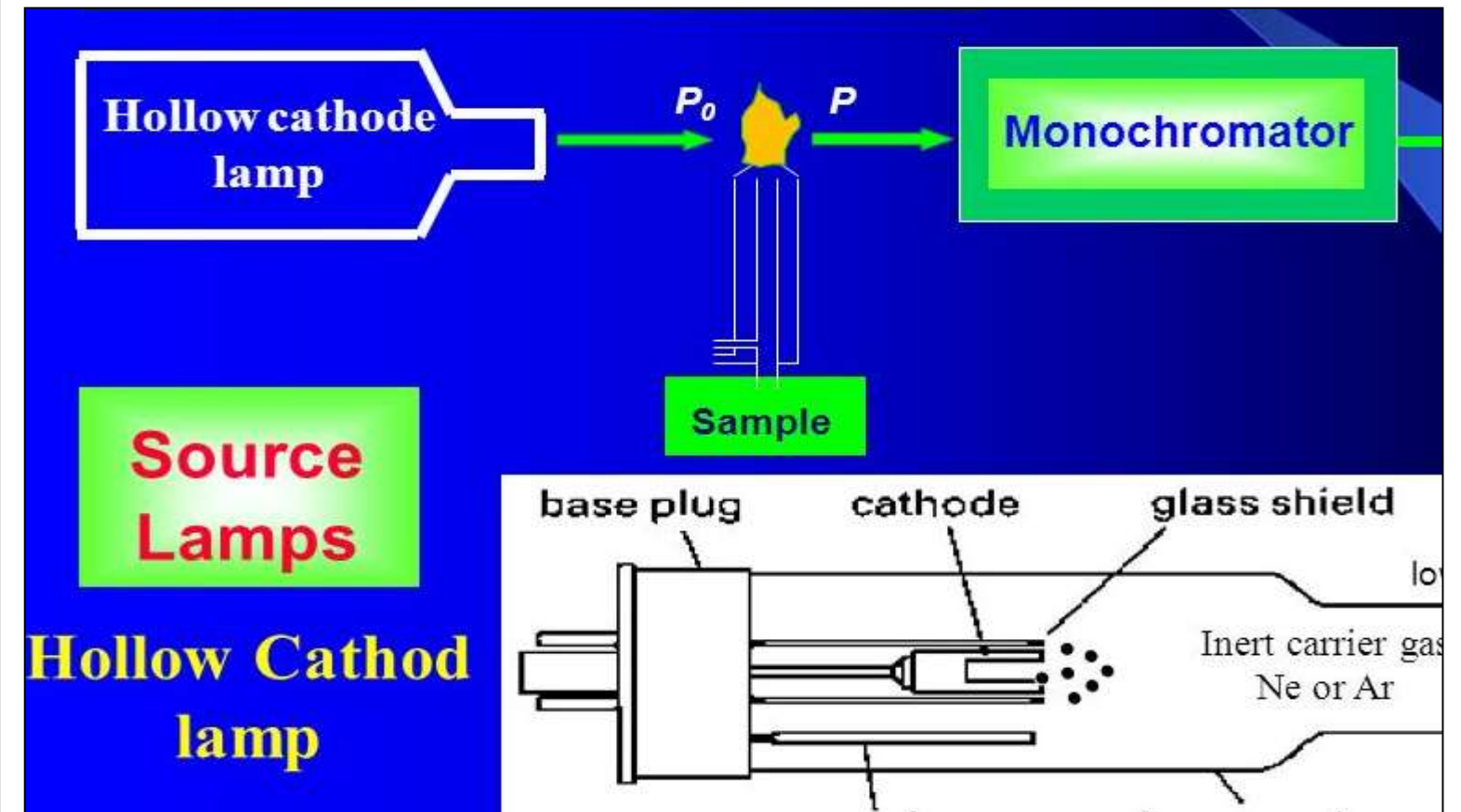
❖ 2. Chopper:

❖ A rotating wheel is placed between the hollow cathode lamp and the flame.

❖ It breaks the steady light.

❖ 3. Flame:

❖ It is used for converting the liquid sample into the gaseous state. It converts the molecule into atomic vapour. Two types of Burners used. 1. Total consumption burner 2. Premixed burner.





COMPONENTS

❖ 4.Nebulizer:

❖ It converts the liquid sample into atomic vapour.

❖ 5.Filter:

❖ It is also called monochromator.

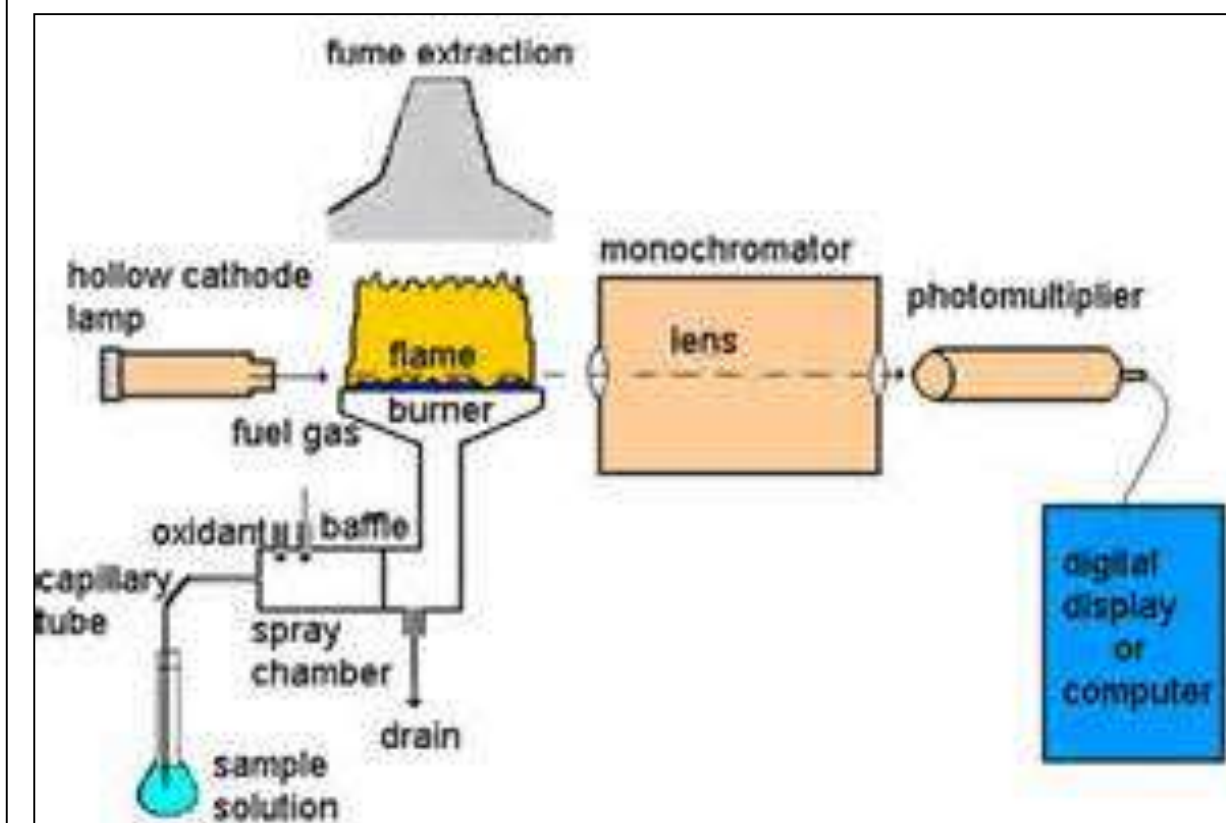
❖ It select absorbing line from the spectral lines emitted from hollow cathode lamp and removes the scattered light of other wavelengths from the flame.

❖ 6.Detectors:

❖ It is also called photo multiplier tube. It converts the absorbed radiation into current.

❖ 7.Amplifier & recorder:

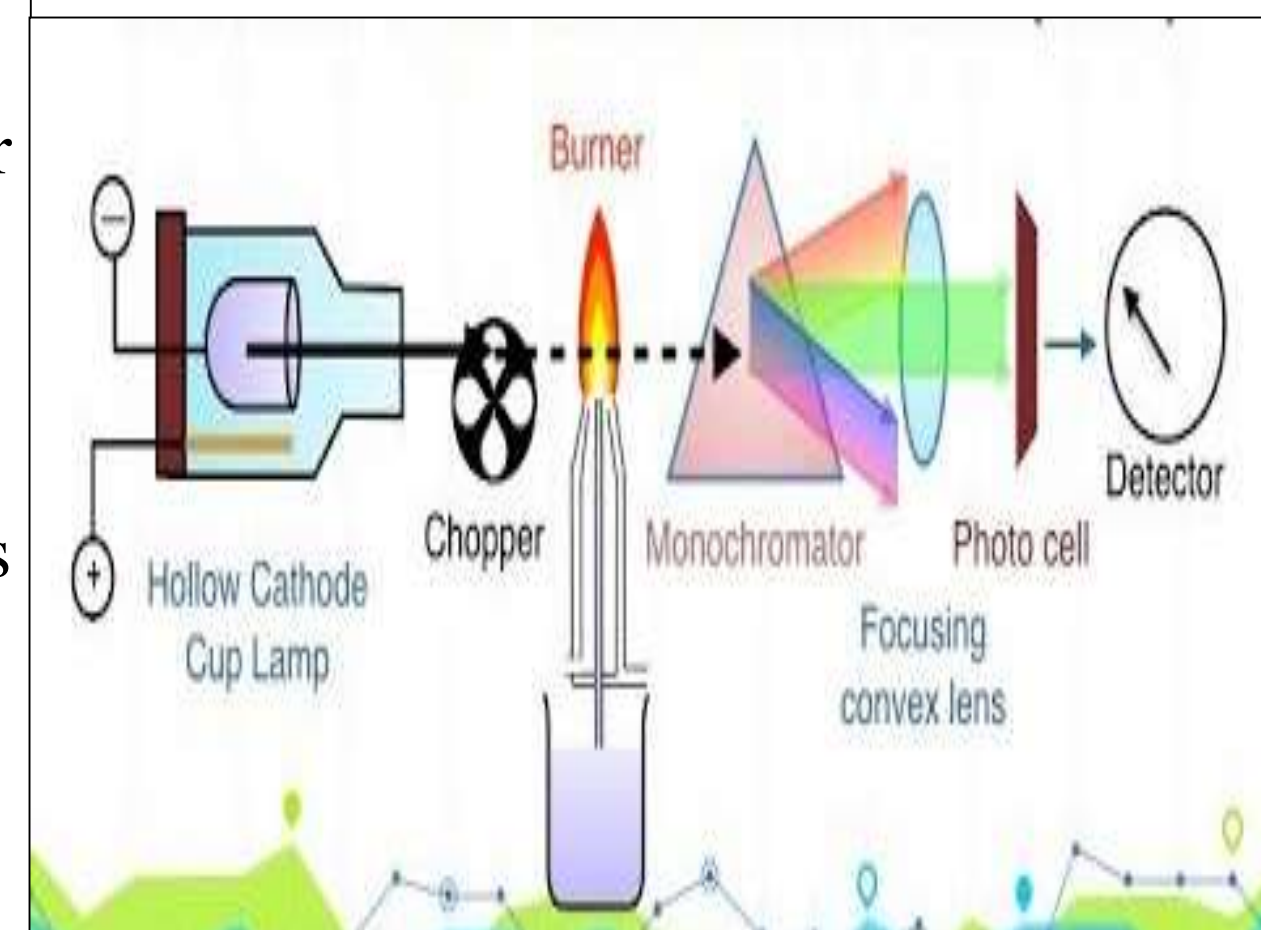
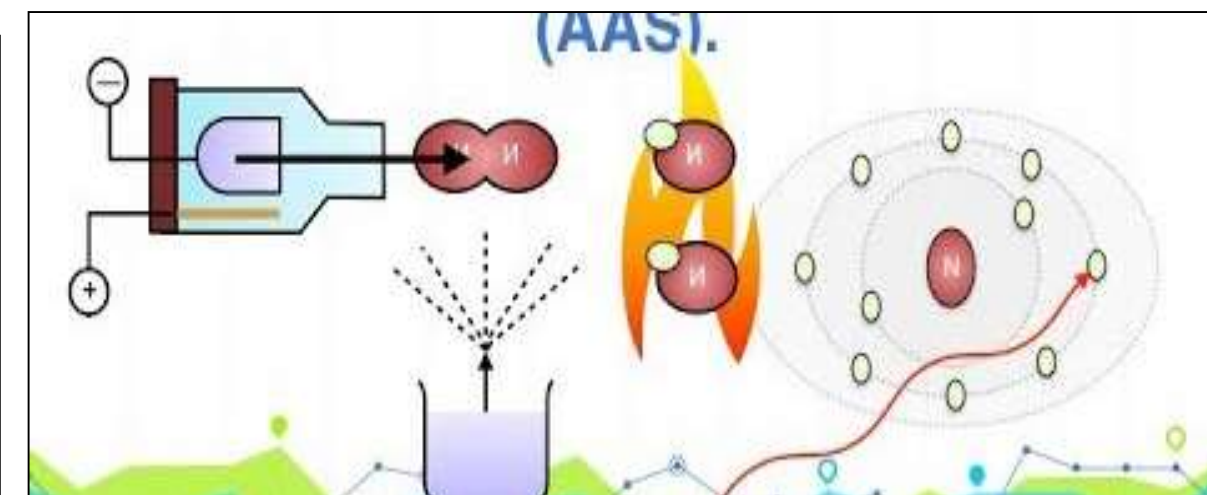
❖ The current from the detector is amplified and then recorded.





WORKING

- ❑ The radiation obtained from the hollow cathode lamp is passed into the flame in which the sample is aspirated.
- ❑ The metallic compound decomposes to give atoms which absorb a part of radiation in the flame.
- ❑ The unabsorbed radiation in the flame is allowed to pass through the filter and then detector.
- ❑ Finally it is amplified and recorded.
- ❑ The above experiment is carried out using a series of standard solutions and the readings noted for each trial.

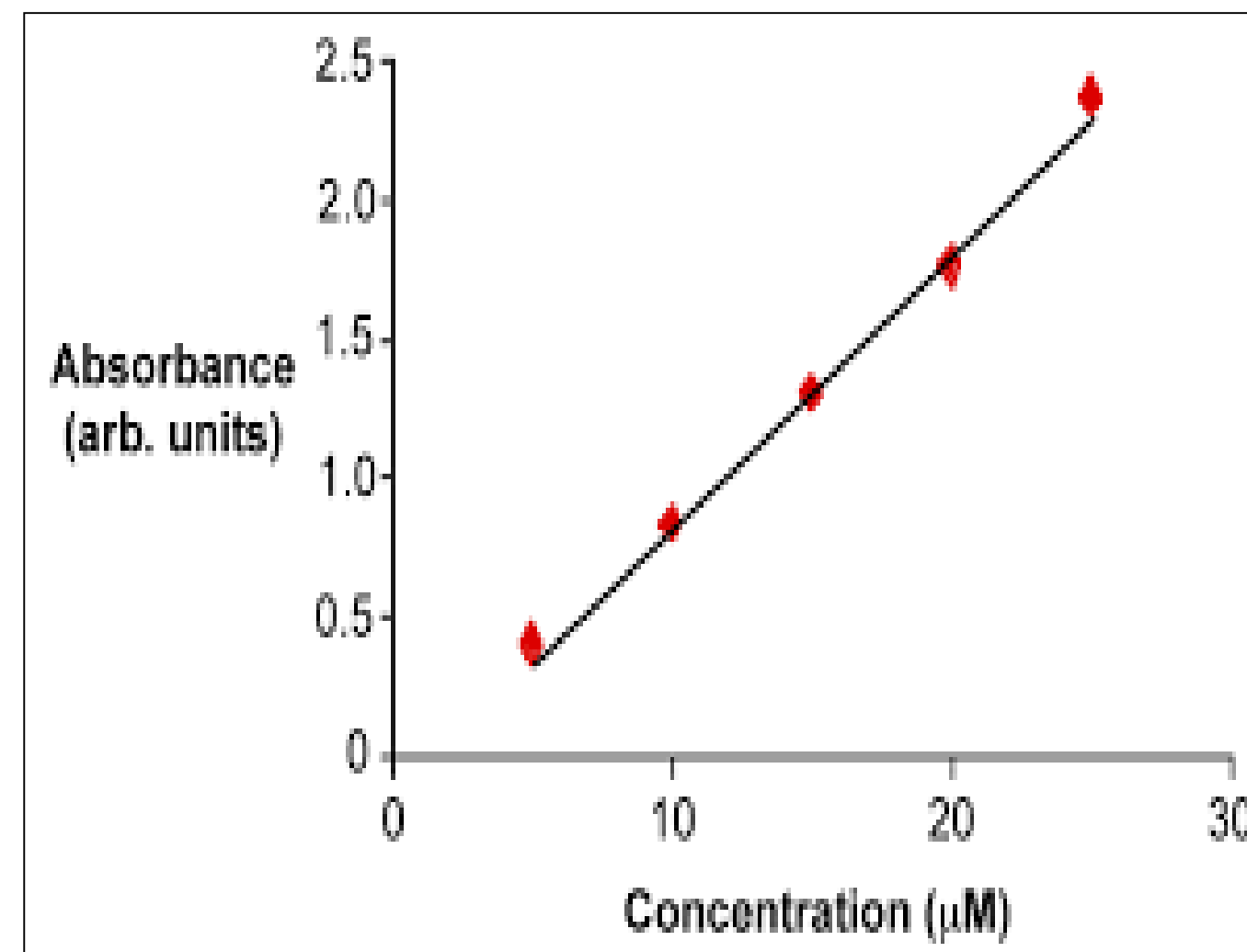




WORKING



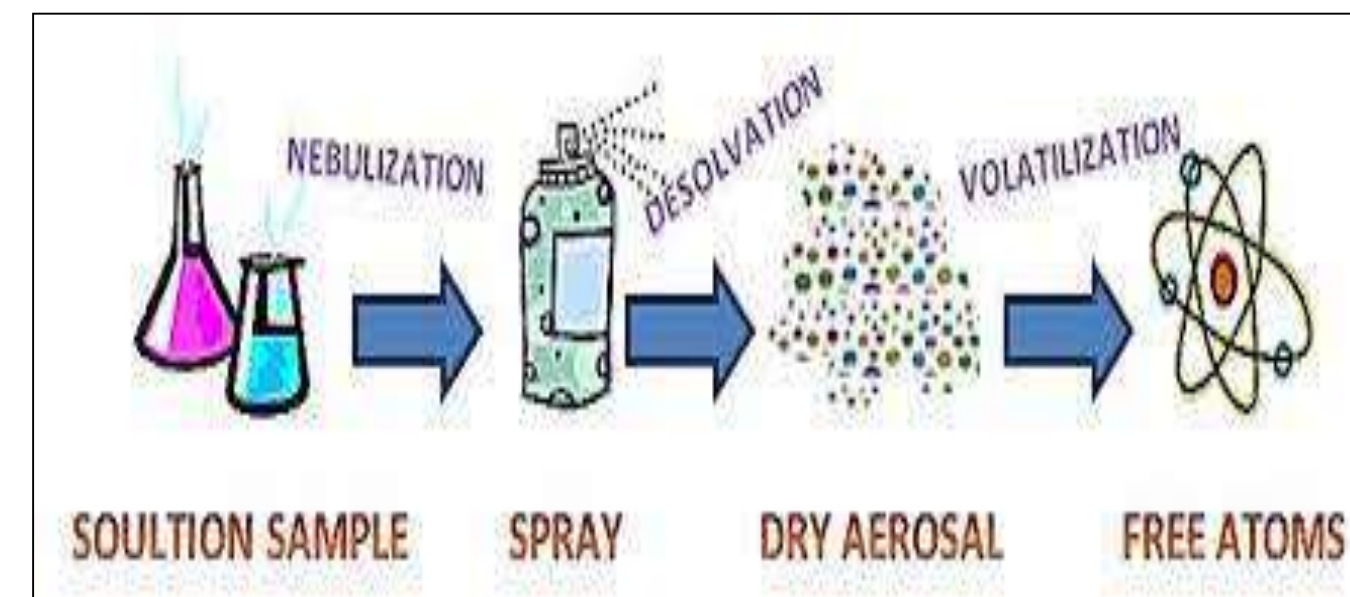
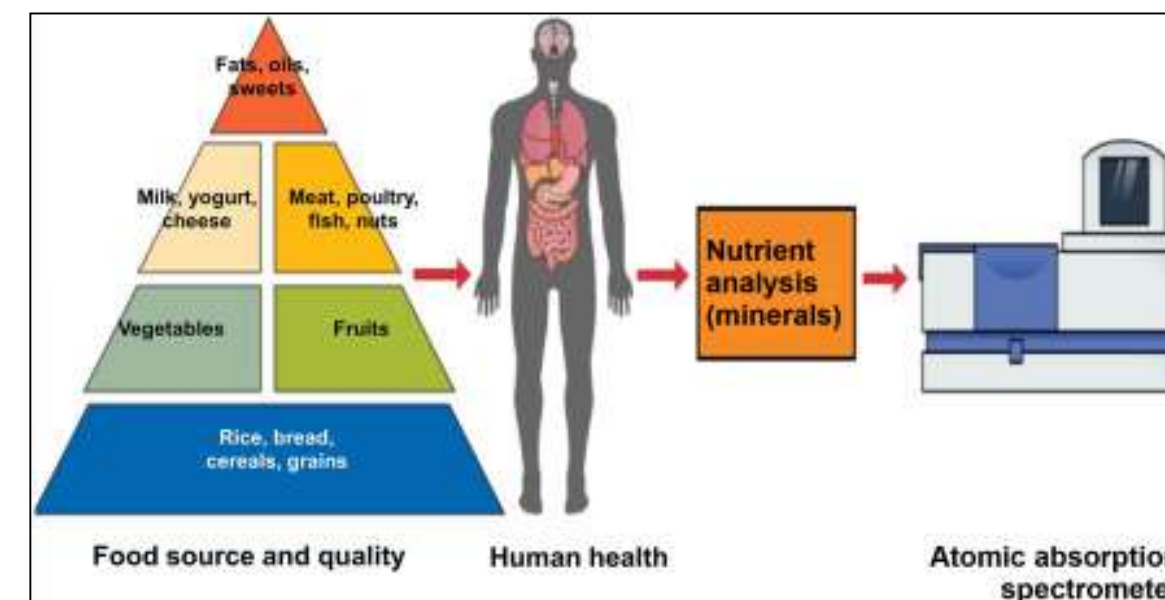
- Finally a graph of calibration curve is drawn between concentration verses absorbance.
- It gives a straight line satisfying Beer – Lambert’s law.
- After finding out the absorbance of test solution experimentally, the concentration will be determined from the graph.
- Absorbance Concentration (ppm)





APPLICATIONS

- ❖ It is used to determine the presence of metals like Ni, Fe, Cu, Al, Pb, Zn, etc in liquid samples.
- ❖ It is used to estimate the concentrations of metals in the samples of concentration range in the low mg/L range.
- ❖ It is used in pollution study.
- ❖ It is very useful in medical, biological and industrial fields.
- ❖ It is used to estimate Vanadium in lubricating oils.





LIMITATIONS

- ❖ It is necessary to use liquid samples.
- ❖ This technique is limited to only metals and metalloids





ASSESSMENT



1. List out the various components used in AAS

2. Draw a block diagram for the AAS.



REFERENCES



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2. Wiley, “Engineering Chemistry”, John Wiley & Sons. InC, USA.
3. P.C.Jain & Monicka Jain, “Engineering Chemistry” , Dhanapat Rai Publising Company Pvt. Ltd. 2017.

THANK YOU