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Determination of ultra-trace Pt, Pd and Rh in seawater using an off-line preconcentration method and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1	Determination of ultra-trace Pt, Pd and Rh in seawater using an off-line
2	pre-concentration method and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
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12	
13	Abstract: A method was modified for the preconcentration of platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd) and rhodium
14	(Rh) from seawater by a solid phase extraction using a commercially available resin Nobias-chelate PA1 [®] .
15	All the determination was conducted using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) which
16	had a low detection limit for Pt, Pd and Rh, about 16.53, 16.41 and 26.88 pg L ⁻¹ , respectively. It was found
17	that the adsorption performance of the resin was closely related to the matrix, ligands and pH of the
18	samples. Significant difference in recovery was found in various samples: seawater \approx artificial seawater $>$
19	ultra-pure deionized water. This method had low method blank in the range of 5.51 to 8.89 pg L^{-1} and high
20	enrichment factor of up to 180~200. The recoveries of Pt and Pd were $93 \pm 4.2\%$ in the spiked real seawater.
21	However, the recovery of Rh on the resin was below 70% but stable in the range of 65-68%. It indicated
22	that the Rh recovery seemed to be reproducible and higher volumes of seawater must be processed in order
23	to obtain the lower limit of quantification and excellent recovery.
24	
25	Keywords: Platinum group elements; Seawater; ICP-MS; Pre-concentration; Chelating resin
26	

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