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.

(3) (2)

(5) (4)

(0.8)

515 .

/ 0.0868 0.063 0.107 0.064 0.0860

/ 0.0868 0.065 0,1085 0.065 0.0865

.(Irabii, 2001; Al-Khfaji, 1996;) ³ / 5) .(1989 Ni (Cholestrol)

.(IARC, 1987, WHO, 1991) (Carcinogenic)

)

169 (Taobi, et al., 2000, Al-Saad et al., 1997, AlKhafaji, 1996, Abaychi and Douabul, (1985) .(Abaychi and Mustafa, 1988 1.3 (excitation) (Atomic spectrum) (Excited state) (Ground State) ; 1996 1996 1998 .(Al-Saad et al., 1996

.(Sandell and Onishi, 1978 1983

(Porphyrins)

(EDTA)

(Corrins)

70 .(Adler *et al.*, 1970)

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(1): .(1) (5) (4) (3) () (2) (5)

2006 30

40 -30

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150 150

· ·

(Adler *et al.*, 1967)

(0.8) 2,8 (1) (0.8) 4

250 (150)

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(° 25) .(TLC)

.

1.25

(Adler et al., 1967) (% 20)

4 Pyrrole + Benzaldehyde reflux TPP(1)

TPP

(Adler et al., 1970)

-N N 100 250

 $NiCl_2$ 0.3

.(

100 15

•

.(2) NiTPP 0.9 .

 $TPP + Ni^{+2} \xrightarrow{N,N'-\text{dimethylacetamide}} NiTPP \dots (2)$

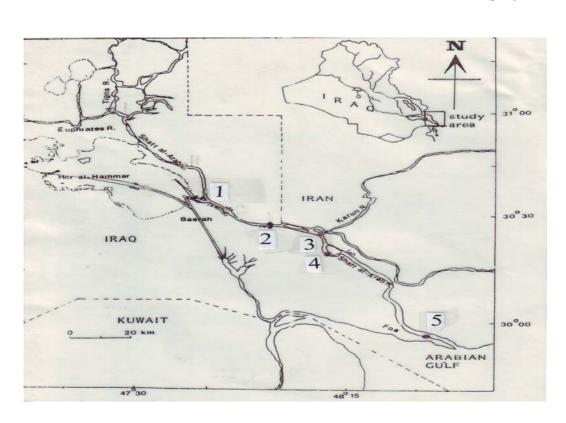
515

PU 8670 Vis/NIR spectrophotometer Philips

.

Pye Unicum

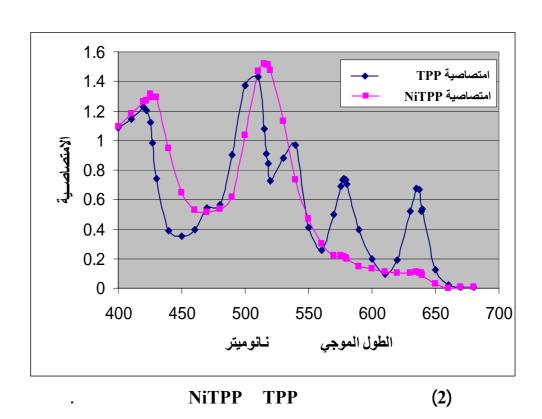
SP 9



شكل (1) خارطة لمواقع اخذ العينات الخمسة من شط العرب

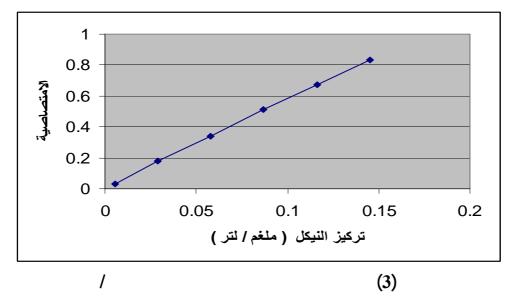
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(2)



(3) –





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(1)

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(1)

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1-	1-	
0.0865	0.0860	
0.0650	0.0640	1
0.1085	0.1070	1
0.0650	0.0630	
0.0868	0.0860	

175

(2)

(2)

D.L	S.D	()	() 1	
0.17 ×10 ⁻⁷	0.0027	7× 10 ⁻⁶	0.0342	NiTPP

:

(Chelates)

.(Dioximes)

.(Sandell & Onishi, 1978)

(Isonitroketone)

. (Feigl, 1949)

(2)

.(Al-Shahristani and Al-Attyia, 1972)

(1)

(2)

(3)

.

(Al-Imarah et al., 2006) \ 0.6 - 0.09

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.(1997)

(4)

1996 Majeed, 1989)

.(1998

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.1996

,177

.32-27 :(2)16 .1996

.54

- .1983

.210 .

. 10 – .1997

169 – .1987

.

.32-27 :1 .1989

.65 /

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A Determination of Nickel in waters of Shatt Al-Arab River by Atomic Absorption and Spectrophotometery

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Abstract:

In this study, the metallic element Nickel has been determined in water samples from selected stations along the southern part of Shatt Al-Arab river which extended from: 1) Garmat Ali, 2) Mhelah in Abu Al-Khaseeb, 3) the discharging point of Karon river in Shatt Al-Arab River, 4) Al-Seebah in front of Abadan refinery and 5) Al-Fao, the point between Al-Nagha'ah and the Costumer Station. A spectroscopic method was adopted for determination of nickel after the formation of complex between nickel ion and porpharine compound which already prepared from the reaction between pyrrole and benzaldehyde (0.8 moles each) by soxhlet in prop ionic acid for 30 minutes. Measurements were performed at wave length 515 nm. For comparison and accuracy detection of this method another measurements were done by Atomic Absorption Technique. Values recorded spectrophotometerically for nickel were: 0.0860, 0.064, 0.063, 0.107 and 0.0865 mg/l for the stations 1-5 respectively compared with values 0.0865, 0.065, 0.065, 0.1085 and 0.0868 mg/l for the same stations respectively. As it is expected, the highest level of nickel was recorded in station 4 which is affected by discharging effluent from Abadan refinery. The study revealed that this complex is suitable for the determination of Nickel in water samples.