

Contents

Abbreviations	xv
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Importance of Trace Elements in Food	1
1.1.1 Essential Trace Elements	1
1.1.2 Classification of Trace Elements	3
1.1.3 Discovery of Essential Trace Elements	3
1.1.4 Functions of Trace Elements	5
1.2 Trace Element Studies	5
References	6
Chapter 2 Statistical Evaluation of Data	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Analytical Errors	8
2.2.1 Accuracy and Precision	8
2.2.2 Determinate and Indeterminate Errors	9
2.2.3 Significant Figures	9
2.3 Mean, Median, Mode, Range and Mean Deviation	10
2.3.1 Mean	11
2.3.2 Median	11
2.3.3 Mode	11
2.3.4 Range	11
2.3.5 Mean Deviation	11
2.4 Normal Distribution of Random Variables:	
Gaussian Distribution	12
2.4.1 Log-Normal Distribution	13
2.4.2 Standard Deviation	14
2.5 Confidence Limit, Confidence Interval and	
Confidence Level	15
2.6 Student's <i>t</i> Distribution: Confidence Limit for	
Small Number of Measurements	16
2.7 Testing for Statistical Hypothesis	17
2.7.1 Comparison of Experimental Means with	
True Value or with Each Other: Student's	
<i>t</i> Test	17

2.7.2	Comparison of Two Experimental Standard Deviations: The <i>F</i> Test	18
2.8	Rejection of Outliers	19
2.8.1	Dixon's <i>Q</i> Criterion	19
2.8.2	Student's <i>t</i> Criterion	19
2.8.3	Gibbs's <i>R</i> Criterion	19
2.9	Linear Regression Analysis	22
2.9.1	Multiple Linear Regression	25
2.10	Receptor Models	26
2.10.1	Factor Analysis	27
2.10.2	Chemical Mass Balance Method	29
2.10.3	Enrichment Factors of the Elements	30
	References	30
Chapter 3	Trace Analysis	32
3.1	Scope of Trace Analysis	32
3.2	Methodology, Terms and Definitions	33
3.2.1	Sample, Analyte, Matrix and Blank	33
3.2.2	Qualifications for a Trace Analysis Laboratory	33
3.2.2.1	Water Purification	35
3.2.3	Precision, Accuracy and Traceability	39
3.2.4	Calibration	40
3.2.5	Analytical Figures of Merit	41
3.2.5.1	Detection Limit and Limit of Quantitation	41
3.2.5.2	Analytical Range	42
3.2.5.3	Sensitivity	43
3.2.5.4	Signal to Noise Ratio	44
3.2.5.5	Relations between Precision, Sensitivity, DL and S/N	44
3.2.6	Selectivity and Interference	45
3.2.7	Legal Importance of Results, Traceability and Other Related Concepts	49
	References	51
	Further Reading	52
Chapter 4	Sampling and Sample Pre-treatment	53
4.1	General Guidelines in Collection and Preparation of Staple Foods and Diets	53
4.2	Sampling of Major Staple Foods	54
4.2.1	Wheat	54
4.2.2	Wheat Flour	55
4.2.3	Bread	55

4.2.4	Pasta	56
4.2.5	Rice	56
4.2.6	Potato	56
4.2.7	Meat	57
4.2.8	Vegetables and Fruits	58
4.2.9	Milk	58
4.2.10	Fresh Eggs	59
4.2.11	Other Staple Foods	59
4.3	Collection of Diet Samples	59
4.3.1	Collection and Preparation of Foods for Composition of Representative Mixed Total Daily Diets, Market Basket Method	60
4.3.2	Collection of Food Samples	62
4.3.3	Duplicate Portion Technique	62
4.3.4	Homogenization and Freeze Drying	62
4.4	Sample Dissolution and Decomposition	63
4.4.1	Dry Ashing Techniques	66
4.4.2	Wet Ashing Techniques	66
4.4.2.1	Open Wet Digestion	69
4.4.2.2	Closed Wet Digestion	70
	References	73
	Further Reading	74
Chapter 5	Spectrochemistry for Trace Analysis	75
5.1	Fundamentals, Definitions and Terms	75
5.2	Atomic and Molecular Spectrometry	84
5.2.1	Molecular Spectrometry	85
5.2.2	Luminescence Spectrometry	86
5.2.3	Atomic Spectrometry	86
5.3	Instrumentation	86
5.3.1	Basic Components for Spectrometric Instrumentation	87
5.3.1.1	Some Important Optical Units	87
5.3.1.2	Wavelength Selectors	89
5.3.1.3	Sources	98
5.3.1.4	Detectors	101
	Further Reading	104
Chapter 6	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	105
6.1	Introduction, History and Principles	105
6.2	Instrumentation	107
6.2.1	Sources	107
6.2.2	Monochromators	109

6.2.3	Atomizers	109
6.2.3.1	Flame Atomizers	109
6.2.3.2	Furnace Atomizers	111
6.2.3.3	Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (CVAAS)	116
6.2.3.4	Hydride Generation Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	117
6.2.3.5	Atom Traps for Flame Atomizers	118
6.3	Interferences	119
6.3.1	Non-spectral Interferences	120
6.3.2	Spectral Interferences	122
6.4	Analysis of Solid Samples	130
6.5	A General Evaluation and Capabilities of AAS Systems	131
	References	134
	Further Reading	135

Chapter 7 Atomic Emission and Mass Spectrometry using Plasma Techniques

		136
7.1	Introduction, History and Principles	136
7.2	Optical Emission Spectrometry	138
7.2.1	Optical Emission Spectrometry with Classical Sources	138
7.2.2	Optical Emission Spectrometry with Plasma Sources	140
7.2.2.1	Power Supplies for RF Generation	142
7.2.2.2	Sample Introduction Systems	143
7.2.2.3	Detection Systems and Measurement Modes in ICP-OES	146
7.2.2.4	Interferences	148
7.3	Inductively Coupled Plasma–Mass Spectrometry	150
7.3.1	Instrumentation	152
7.3.1.1	Mass Analyzers	152
7.3.1.2	Detectors	154
7.3.2	Interferences	155
7.3.2.1	Spectral Interferences	155
7.3.2.2	Non-spectral Interferences	157
7.3.2.3	Approaches for Elimination of Interferences	158
7.3.3	Isotope Dilution ICP-MS	160
7.3.4	Instruments and Applications	162
	References	163
	Further Readings	163

Chapter 8	Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry	164
8.1	Introduction, History and Principles	164
8.2	Instrumentation	167
8.2.1	Excitation Sources	168
8.2.2	Atomizers	168
8.3	Interferences	170
8.4	Instrumentation and Applications	170
	References	171
	Further Reading	171
Chapter 9	Nuclear Activation Analysis	172
9.1	Introduction	172
9.2	Basic Principles	172
9.2.1	Radioactive Decay	173
9.2.2	Half-Life	173
9.2.3	Irradiation with Neutrons and Charged Particles	174
9.3	Neutron Activation Analysis	176
9.3.1	Cross Section	177
9.3.2	Neutron Sources	177
9.3.2.1	Laboratory Neutron Sources	177
9.3.2.2	Research Reactors	178
9.3.3	Preparation of Samples for Irradiation	178
9.3.4	Short Irradiation	179
9.3.5	Intermediate and Long-Lived Isotopes, Long Irradiation	180
9.3.6	Calculation of Activity Produced after Neutron Irradiation	181
9.3.7	Measurement of Gamma Rays	184
9.3.7.1	Interaction of Gamma Rays with Matter	184
9.4	Other Nuclear Techniques	188
9.5	Determination of Trace Elements in Total Diet by Neutron Activation Analysis	189
9.6	Present Status of Activation Analysis by Comparison with Other Analytical Techniques	189
	References	191
Chapter 10	X-Ray Methods	192
10.1	Introduction	192
10.2	Basic Principles	193
10.3	X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry	194
10.3.1	Production of X-Rays	195

10.3.2	Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry	197
10.3.3	Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence	198
10.3.4	Total Reflection X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry	199
10.4	Particle-Induced X-Ray Emission Spectrometry	201
10.5	Quantitative Determination in XRF Methods	202
	References	204
Chapter 11	Speciation Analysis	205
11.1	Importance of Speciation Analysis and Related Terms	205
11.2	Chromatography and Electrophoresis	207
11.2.1	Common Laws and Properties for Chromatography and Electrophoresis	211
11.2.2	Instruments for Chromatography and Electrophoresis	215
	11.2.2.1 Columns	215
	11.2.2.2 Detectors	216
11.3	Typical Instruments	219
	References	221
	Further Reading	221
Chapter 12	Comparison of Analytical Techniques	222
12.1	General Approaches for Selecting a Technique	222
12.2	Criteria for Selecting an Analytical Technique	222
12.2.1	Considerations for Sample Preparation	223
12.2.2	Sensitivity	224
12.2.3	Speed	225
12.2.4	Ease of Use	226
12.2.5	Cost of Instrumentation and Analysis	228
12.3	Evaluation of Individual Analytical Techniques	232
Chapter 13	Essentiality and Toxicity of Some Trace Elements and Their Determination	233
13.1	Introduction	233
13.2	Essential and Probably Essential Trace Elements	233
13.2.1	Boron	233
13.2.2	Chromium	237
13.2.3	Cobalt	237
13.2.4	Copper	238

13.2.5	Iodine	239
13.2.6	Iron	239
13.2.7	Manganese	240
13.2.8	Molybdenum	240
13.2.9	Nickel	241
13.2.10	Selenium	242
13.2.11	Silicon	244
13.2.12	Tin	245
13.2.13	Vanadium	245
13.2.14	Zinc	246
13.3	Potentially Toxic Elements: Some Possibly with Essential Function	248
13.3.1	Arsenic	248
13.3.2	Fluorine	249
13.3.3	Cadmium	250
13.3.4	Lead	252
13.2.5	Mercury	252
13.3.6	Aluminium	253
13.4	Literature on Determination of Trace Elements in Food Samples	254
	References	304

Subject Index

