

furnace pyrolysis (in spectrochemical analysis)

A flowing stream of gas (hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, etc.) required to produce volatile species of the elements being determined, is passed over the *test sample* in a heated furnace. The analytes leave the furnace in the gas stream, or are entrained by a carrier gas. The analytes in the gas stream may be collected in an absorbing solution, on a carbon or other filter or by condensation on a cool surface. In the case of mercury this can also be done by amalgamation with a noble metal. The analytes may then be swept and released from the trap, by heating, into a sampling source for analysis.

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