Fig. 1 A, B. Liquid chromatograms for a mixture of the derivatives of the acids, with PS-NE (A) and TsO-NE (B). Peaks: 1 C_6 ; 2 C_8 ; 3 C_{10} ; 4 C_{12} ; 5 C_{14} ; 6 C_{16} ; 7 C_{18} acids

The quantitative application of the method to the determination of the acids was examined at six different concentrations for each acid. The linear regression equation obtained for the C_{12} acid, for instance, was $y = 0.9187x + 0.7199$ with a correlation coefficient $r = 0.9998$ ($1.0 \times 10^{-7} - 5.0 \times 10^{-6}$ mol/l), where y and x are the peak area and the concentration of the acid (10^{-6} mol/l), respectively. The r -values for the other acids were also over 0.9990. This indicates a good applicability of the method.

In Fig. 1, a typical liquid chromatogram of the derivatives of the acids (1.0×10^{-6} mol/l each) simultaneously treated with PS-NE is compared to that with 2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl p-toluene-

sulfonate (TsO-NE). Apparently, the large background tailing can be greatly reduced and the C_6 acid can also be determined by using PS-NE instead of TsO-NE. This is due to the prevention of a large excess of PS-NE from being injected into the LC apparatus. Further work is now in progress to reduce the blank peak still more and to introduce a more sensitive tagging group.

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Erratum

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Stöchiometrie und Kinetik der Karl-Fischer-Reaktion in Methanol als Reaktionsmedium

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Die auf Seite 19 veröffentlichte Gleichung 11 muß richtig heißen:

$$k_3(\Delta t) = \frac{\left[\frac{\{c_{15^-}(t) - c_{15^-}(t + \Delta t)\}}{\Delta t} \right]}{[c_{SO_2} + c_{15^-}(t)] \cdot [c_{H_2O} + c_{15^-}(t)] \cdot [c_{15^-}(t)]} \quad (11)$$