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**APPLICATION OF 1-PHENYL-3-METHYL-4-STEAROYL-5-PYRAZOLONE
DOPED MESOPOROUS SILICA TO THE DETERMINATION OF METAL**

Miss Tuanjai Yubolpas

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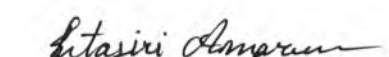
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เดือนiae ยุบลพاش : การประยุกต์เมโซโพรัสซิลิกาโดยปั้ดวาย 1-เฟนิล-3-เมทิล-4-สเตียโโรอิล-5-ไพรอโนลนในการหาปริมาณโลหะ (APPLICATION OF 1-PHENYL-3-METHYL-4-STEAROYL-5-PYRAZOLONE DOPED MESOPOROUS SILICA TO THE DETERMINATION OF METAL) อ. ทีปรีกษา : ดร.อมราวรรณ อินทศิริ, 86 หน้า. ISBN 974-53-2481-7

สมบัติในการสกัดโลหะของเมโซโพรัสซิลิกาโดยปั้ดวาย 1-เฟนิล-3-เมทิล-4-สเตียโโรอิล-5-ไพรอโนล (HPMSP) ที่เตรียมผ่านกระบวนการโซล-เจลที่มีสารตันแบบร่วมอยู่ด้วยได้รับการตรวจสอบทั้งในรูปแบบแบบทช์และรูปแบบคอลัมน์ จากผลการทดลองในรูปแบบแบบทช์พบว่าความสามารถในการสกัดโลหะของสารดูดซับปรับแต่งชนิดนี้ไม่เพียงขึ้นอยู่กับ pH ของสารละลายโลหะเท่านั้น แต่ยังขึ้นอยู่กับการมีเกลือร่วมอยู่ด้วยในสารละลายโลหะ ความสามารถในการสกัด Cd(II), Pb(II) และ Zn(II) ที่ภาวะเคมีสมที่สุดของซิลิกานิดนี้ พบว่ามีค่า 0.21, 0.12 และ 0.32 mol/kg ตามลำดับ การออกแบบการทดลองเชิงแฟคทอร์เรียลแบบสองยกกำลังสามที่นำมาใช้ในการหาปัจจัยหลักที่มีผลต่อประสิทธิภาพในการคาย Cu(II) ของสารดูดซับชนิดนี้ ได้ผลสรุปว่า ปัจจัยที่มีความสำคัญได้แก่ ปริมาณของ Cu(II) และความเข้มข้นของกรดในตริกที่ใช้เป็นตัวชี้ ความสามารถในการสกัด Cu(II) ในรูปแบบคอลัมน์ของซิลิกานิดนี้มีค่าเท่ากับ 0.0998 mol/kg การนำเมโซโพรัสซิลิกาโดยปั้ดวาย HPMSP ไปใช้ในการเพิ่มความเข้มข้นของ Cu(II) จากสารละลาย เอกเวียสประสบความสำเร็จเป็นอย่างดี โดยสามารถเพิ่มความเข้มข้นได้ถึง 40 เท่า การศึกษาของ การสกัดและการคายโลหะได้แสดงให้เห็นถึงความสามารถในการนำสารดูดซับกลับมาใช้ใหม่ได้ โดยปราศจากการสูญเสียความสามารถในการดูดซับสาร นอกจากนั้น สารดูดซับโดยปั้ดวาย HPMSP นี้ยังสามารถนำไปประยุกต์กับการสกัดโลหะจากเมทริกซ์ที่เป็นอาหารทะเลได้อีกด้วย

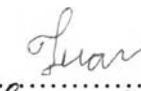
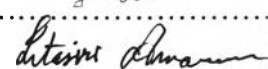
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TUANJAI YUBOLPAS : APPLICATION OF 1-PHENYL-3-METHYL-4-
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The metal extraction properties of 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-stearoyl-5-pyrazolone (HPMSP) doped mesoporous silica prepared by a template-tailored sol-gel process were investigated in both batch and column methods. The metal sorption capacities of the modified sorbent determined by batch experiments were governed not only by the pH of metal solution but also the presence of salts in metal solution. The capacities of the modified silica at optimum conditions for the extraction of Cd(II), Pb(II) and Zn(II) were found to be 0.21, 0.12 and 0.32 mol/kg, respectively. A 2^3 factorial design served for the determination of principal parameters on the Cu(II) desorption efficiency of the sorbent reached the conclusion that the significant factors were the amount of Cu(II) and the concentration of HNO₃ as eluent. The Cu(II) sorption capacity of the modified silica determined by column process was found to be 0.0998 mol/kg. The potential application of the HPMSP doped mesoporous silica to the preconcentration of Cu(II) from aqueous solution was accomplished with the maximum preconcentration factor of 40. The study of metal adsorption-desorption cycles showed the reusability of the sorbent without considerable loss of adsorption capacity. The HPMSP doped sorbent was also successfully applied for the extraction of metal ions contained in seafood matrix.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ANOVA	analysis of variance
APD	average pore diameter
BET	Brunauer-Emmet-Teller
BJH	Barrett-Joyner-Halenda
CTAB	Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide
H ₂ PMP	1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone
HPMSP	1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-stearoyl-5-pyrazolone
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LCT	liquid crystal templating
LLE	liquid-liquid extraction
SPE	solid-phase extraction
TEOS	tetraethylorthosilicate
XRD	x-ray diffraction