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เตือน



นางสาวรัณญาภรณ์ เกียรติกำจร



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต  
สาขาวิชาเคมี ภาควิชาเคมี  
คณะวิทยาศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
ปีการศึกษา 2556  
ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



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COLORIMETRIC DETECTION OF NICKELS USING SILVER NANOPlates MODIFIED  
WITH GLUTATHIONE AND L-CYSTEINE

Miss Thanyaporn Kiatkumjorn



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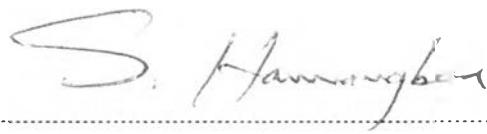
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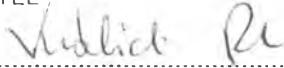
Thesis Advisor Professor Orawon Chailapakul, Ph.D.

Thesis Co-Advisor Assistant Professor Narong Praphairaksit, Ph.D.

Accepted by the Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree

  
..... Dean of the Faculty of Science  
(Professor Supot Hannongbua, Dr.rer.nat.)

THESIS COMMITTEE

  
..... Chairman

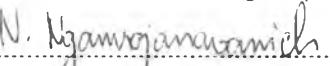
(Associate Professor Vudhichai Parasuk, Ph.D.)

  
..... Thesis Advisor

(Professor Orawon Chailapakul, Ph.D.)

  
..... Thesis Co-Advisor

(Assistant Professor Narong Praphairaksit, Ph.D.)

  
..... Examiner

(Associate Professor Nattaya Ngamrojnavanich, Ph.D.)

  
..... External Examiner

(Assistant Professor Weena Siangproh, Ph.D.)

รัญญาภรณ์ เกียรติกำจร : การตรวจวัดเชิงสีของnickelโดยใช้แผ่นเงินระดับนาโนเมตรที่ดัดแปลงด้วยกลูต้าโรโนนและแอล-ซิสเตอีน. (COLORIMETRIC DETECTION OF NICKELS USING SILVER NANOPATES MODIFIED WITH GLUTATHIONE AND L-CYSTEINE) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ศ. ดร.อรุณรัตน์ ชัยลากุล, อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม: ผศ. ดร.ณรงค์ ประไพรักษ์สิทธิ์, 85 หน้า.

อุปกรณ์รับรู้เชิงสีแบบใหม่ร่วมกับอนุภาคระดับนาโนเมตรของเงินสำหรับการตรวจวัดnickelได้ถูกพัฒนาขึ้น โดยกลูต้าโรโนนและซิสเตอีนถูกนำมาใช้ในการดัดแปลงผิวน้ำอนุภาคระดับนาโนเมตรของเงิน ซึ่งให้การตรวจวัดที่จำเพาะกับnickelเมื่อเทียบกับโลหะอื่น ๆ ภายใต้ภาวะการตรวจวัดที่เฉพาะเจาะจง เมื่อเติมนิกเกิลในสารละลายอนุภาคระดับนาโนเมตรของเงินที่ถูกดัดแปลงผิวน้ำ สีของสารละลายเกิดการเปลี่ยนแปลงสามารถมองเห็นอย่างชัดเจนด้วยตาเปล่าเนื่องจากอนุภาคระดับนาโนเมตรของเงินถูกซักนำให้เกิดการรวมตัวกัน โดยเกิดการจับกันระหว่างnickel และลิแกนด์ เพื่อยืนยันการจัดเรียงตัวของอย่างสมบูรณ์ของกลูต้าโรโนนและซิสเตอีนบนผิวน้ำของอนุภาคระดับนาโนเมตรของเงิน สารละลายอนุภาคระดับนาโนเมตรของเงินที่ถูกดัดแปลงนั้นถูกตรวจสอบคุณลักษณะโดยใช้เทคนิคฟูเรียร์ทรานส์ฟอร์มอินฟราเรดสเปกโตรสโคปี ยูวี-วิชีเบิลสเปกโตรสโคปี และกล้องจุลทรรศน์อิเล็กตรอนชนิดส่องผ่าน ตามลำดับ นอกจากนี้พารามิเตอร์ต่าง ๆ ในการตรวจเชิงปริมาณของnickel ได้แก่ อัตราส่วนของตัวดัดแปลง ผลกระทบของค่าพีเอช ระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการเกิดปฏิกิริยา และตัวรับกวนต่าง ๆ ได้ถูกตรวจสอบ จากการตรวจด้วยยูวี-วิชีเบิลสเปกโตรไฟโดยมิเตอร์ของnickelภายใต้สภาพที่เหมาะสม ความสัมพันธ์เป็นเส้นตรงเชิงปริมาณได้ถูกสร้างขึ้นในช่วง 10 ถึง 150 นาโนกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร (ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์เท่ากับ 0.9971) ขึ้นจำกัดของการตรวจวัดเท่ากับ 7.02 นาโนกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร หรือ 120 นาโนเมตร นอกจากนี้อุปกรณ์รับรู้นี้ได้ถูกนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการตรวจหาบริมาณnickelในตัวอย่างน้ำยาชุดทดลองที่ได้จากการตรวจวัดเป็นที่น่าพอใจ ดังนั้นจึงสรุปได้ว่าวิธีทางเลือกนี้เป็นวิธีที่ง่าย รวดเร็ว ไวและมีความจำเพาะในการตรวจวัดnickel

ภาควิชา เคมี  
สาขาวิชา เคมี  
ปีการศึกษา 2556

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต รัชนมนต์ เจริญชากุล .....  
ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก .....  
ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม .....

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KEYWORDS: NICKEL / COLORIMETRIC DETECTION / GLUTATHIONE / L-CYSTEINE / SILVER NANOPLATES

THANYAPORN KIATKUMJORN: COLORIMETRIC DETECTION OF NICKELS USING SILVER NANOPLATES MODIFIED WITH GLUTATHIONE AND L-CYSTEINE. ADVISOR: PROF. ORAWON CHAILAPAKUL, Ph.D., CO-ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. NARONG PRAPIRAKSIT, Ph.D., 85 pp.

A novel colorimetric sensor based on silver nanoplates (AgNPs) for detecting nickel ions ( $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$ ) has been developed. Glutathione (GSH) and L-cysteine (Cys) have been used to modify the AgNPs surface, exhibiting extremely high selectivity towards  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  over other metal ions under specific conditions. Upon addition of  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  to the modified AgNPs solution, color change can be clearly observed by naked eyes due to the aggregation of AgNPs induced by the binding between  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  and the ligands. To verify a complete self-assembly of the GSH and Cys onto AgNPs surface, the modified AgNPs were characterized using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy (UV-vis), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), respectively. In addition, various parameters for  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  quantification including modifier ratio, pH effect, incubation time, and interferences were investigated. From UV-vis spectrophotometric measurement of  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  under optimal conditions, a quantitative linearity was established in the range of 10-150 ng/mL ( $R^2 = 0.9971$ ) with the detection limit of 7.02 ng/mL or 120 nM ( $S/N=3$ ), determine  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$ . Furthermore, this sensor has been applied to the determination of  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  in real gold plating solutions from a jewelry factory with satisfactory results. Overall, this alternative approach presents a simple, rapid, sensitive, and selective detection of  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$ .



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Student's Signature Thanyaporn Kiatkumjorn

Advisor's Signature Orawon Chailakul

Co-Advisor's Signature Narong Praphairaksit

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
ICP-AES	inductive coupling plasma atomic emission spectroscopy
MNPs	metal nanoparticles
AuNPs	gold nanoparticles
AgNPs	silver nanoparticles
NPs	nanoparticles
LSPR	localized surface plasmon resonance
GSH	glutathione
Cys	L-cysteine
AgNPls	silver nanoplates
WHO	World Health Organization
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Ni	nickel
Ag	silver
Au	gold
Cu	copper
UV	ultraviolet
Pd	palladium



Pt	platinum
FTIR	fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
SiO <sub>x</sub>	silicon oxide
NPLs	nanoplates
SPB	surface plasmon band
SERS	surface-enhanced Raman scattering
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
2-HBET	2-Hydroxybenzaldehyde N-ethylthiosemi-carbazone
BiFE	bismuth film electrode
AdSV	anodic stripping voltammetry
NN	1-nitroso-2-naphthol
CSPE	carbon screen-printed electrodes
DC	direct current
DMGC <sup>*</sup>	dimethylglyoxime impregnated activated carbon
GFAAS	graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
M	mega
$\Omega$	ohm
cm	centimeter
nm	nanometer



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mm	millimeter
mL	milliliter
$\mu\text{L}$	microliter
M	molar
mM	millimolar
nM	nanomolar
$\mu\text{M}$	micromolar
kg	kilogram
mg	milligram
$\mu\text{g}$	microgram
ng	nanogram
A	absorbance
$\epsilon$	molar absorptivity
L	liter
g	gram
s	second
h	hour
LOD	limit of detection
LOQ	limit of quantitation
RSD	relative standard deviation

SD	standard deviation
°C	degree Celsius
min	minute
R <sup>2</sup>	correlation coefficient
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
Cions	concentration of other metal ions
$C_{\text{Ni(II)}}$	concentration of nickel ions
NAC	N-acetyl-L-cysteine
NTA	nitrilotriacetic acid

