

อนุพันธ์อะมิโนคาลิกซ์[4] เอรีนสำหรับเป็นตัวสกัดโกรเมต์ไอออน

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**AMINOCALIX[4]ARENE DERIVATIVES AS EXTRACTANT  
FOR CHROMATE ION**

**Miss Supamanee Chaiatchanarat**

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
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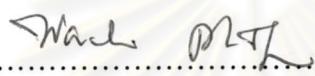
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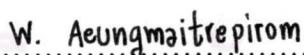
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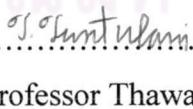
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ศุภานนท์ ไชยอัชนารัตน์ : อนุพันธ์อะมิโนคาลิกซ์[4]เอรีนสำหรับเป็นตัวสกัดโครเมตไออกอน  
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ทำการศึกษาการสกัดออกโครเมียมแอน ไออกอนจากชั้นน้ำโดยใช้ 25,27-*N,N*-di-((2-ethoxy)benzyl) propylenediamine-*p-tert*-butylcalix[4]arene dichloride (**1b**), 25,27-{2,2'-[2,2'-((2,5,8-triammonium)nonyl)diphenoxyl]diethyl}-*p-tert*-butylcalix[4]arene trichloride (**2b**), 25,27-di-((2-ethoxy)benzylamine)-calix[4]arene (**3**) และ 3,3'-dihexylurea azobenzene (**4**) เป็นตัวสกัดในตัวทำละลายคลอโรฟอร์ม โดยได้ทำการศึกษาอิทธิพลของปัจจัยต่างๆเพื่อหาสภาวะที่เหมาะสมสำหรับการสกัด ได้แก่ เวลาที่ใช้ในการสกัด pH ของสารละลาย ความเข้มข้นของตัวสกัด สารละลายตัวกลาง จากผลการทดลองพบว่า **1b** และ **2b** มีประสิทธิภาพในการสกัดสูงเมื่อตัวสกัดอยู่ในรูปของการรับประตอน ในขณะที่ **3** และ **4** ไม่แสดงการสกัดได้อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ และยังพบว่าประสิทธิภาพการสกัดสูงที่สุดเมื่อสารละลายตัวกลางคือโพแทสเซียมคลอไรด์ความเข้มข้น 0.01 โมลาร์ ที่ pH 2.37 สำหรับการสกัดโครเมียม แอน ไออกอนภายใต้สภาวะที่มีออกซิเจน ไออกอนอื่นๆ ปนอยู่ด้วยที่ความเข้มข้นเป็น 5 เท่าของโครเมียม ด้วยตัวสกัด **1b** และ **2b** พบรากลุ่มแอน ไออกอนดังกล่าวส่งผลกระทบต่อการสกัดโครเมียมโดยมีลำดับดังนี้ ในเตรต > ไดไฮดรอเจนฟอสเฟต ≈ ชัลเฟต ทั้ง **1b** และ **2b** เกิดสารประกอบเชิงช้อนแบบ 1: 1 ได้ กับไนโตรเมตและไดโกรเมต และยังนำตัวสกัดกลับมาใช้สกัดใหม่ถึง 7 ครั้ง โดยที่ยังคงให้ประสิทธิภาพ การสกัดที่ค่อนข้างสูง นอกจ้านี้ยังได้ทำการศึกษาการสกัดด้วยเฟสของแข็ง โดยใช้วิธีเคลื่อน **1b** หรือ **2b** แบบไดนามิกบนชิลิกาซิ่งใช้เป็นของแข็งรองรับ พบรากลุ่มห้องส่องให้ประสิทธิภาพการสกัดสูงกว่าในกรณีสกัดด้วยเฟสของเหลว และเมื่อทดลองนำตัวสกัดกลับมาใช้สกัดใหม่ถึง 3 ครั้ง พบรากลุ่มห้องแข็ง ห้องนี้ยังคงให้ประสิทธิภาพการสกัดที่ค่อนข้างสูงเช่นกัน

# ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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This work consisted of the study of extraction properties of 25,27-*N,N*-di-((2-ethoxy)benzyl) propylenediamine-*p-tert*-butylcalix[4]arene dichloride (**1b**), 25,27-{2,2'-[2,2'-((2,5,8-triammonium)nonyl)diphenoxyl]diethyl}-*p-tert*-butylcalix[4]arene trichloride (**2b**), 25,27-di-((2-ethoxy)benzylamine)-calix[4]arene (**3**) and 3,3'-dihexyl urea azobenzene (**4**) as extractant towards oxyanions, particularly towards Cr(VI) which plays the important role in biology and environment. The influence of several parameters such as extraction time, pH, extractant concentration and mediums has been investigated in order to determine the optimal conditions for extractions. The results showed that the protonated forms of **1b** and **2b** were effective hosts for Cr(VI) while **3** and **4** showed no significant extraction from aqueous solution into chloroform layer. The highest extraction ability of Cr(VI) was found in a 0.01 M chloride medium at pH 2.37. Effects of other oxyanions were also studied at five-fold excess of K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>. The relative affinities of three oxyanions to **1b** and **2b** were in the order of NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> > H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> ≈ SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>. The extraction mechanisms were determined by the classical slope analysis method, from which 1:1 complex formation was indicated. The anion extracted might be either HCrO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> or Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub><sup>2-</sup>. The solid-phase extraction studies with dynamic coating of **1b** and **2b** on silica as solid-support showed higher extraction efficiencies than liquid-liquid extraction. Compounds **1b** and **2b** retained quite high extraction ability at seven and three extraction cycles for liquid-liquid extraction and solid-phase extraction, respectively.

Department..... Chemistry.....  
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## List of Abbreviation and Symbols

$\text{\AA}^0$	Angstrom
aq	Aqueous phase
${}^\circ\text{C}$	Degree Celcius
D	Distribution ratio
EPA	Environmental protection agency
% E	Extraction percentage
E	Redox potential (Volts)
$E^0$	Standard electrode potential (Volts)
g	Gram
${}^1\text{H-NMR}$	Proton nuclear magnetic resonance
HC	High capacity
ICP-AES	Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy
$K_D$	Distribution coefficient
$K_{\text{ex}}$	Extraction equilibrium constant
K	Stepwise stability constant/stepwise formation constant
L	Ligand
LC	Low capacity
LLE	Liquid-liquid extraction
$\mu\text{mol}$	Micromole
mL	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
$\text{mM}$	Millimolar
min	Minute
mmol	Millimole
M	Molar concentration
nm	Nanometer
org	Organic phase
ppb	Part per billion
ppm	Part per million
rpm	Round per minute
% R	Recovery percentage

SPE	Solid-phase extraction
UV-vis	Ultraviolet-visible

