## การพัฒนาวิธีตรวจวัดสารกลุ่มพาราเบนตัวยไฮเพอร์ฟอร์แมนซ์ลิควิดโครมาโทกราฟีร่วมกับ ขั้วคาร์บอนดัดแปรด้วยแกรฟีน/พวีพ/พอลิอะนิลีน



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# METHOD DEVELOPMENT FOR DETERMINATION OF PARABENS BY HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH G/PVP/PANI MODIFIED CARBON ELECTRODE



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สุพรรณี ขจรกวินกุล: การพัฒนาวิธีตรวจวัดสารกลุ่มพาราเบนด้วยไฮเพอร์ฟอร์แมนซ์ ลิควิดโครมาโทกราฟีร่วมกับขั้วคาร์บอนตัดแปรด้วยแกรฟีน/พีวีพี/พอลิอะนิสีน. (METHOD DEVELOPMENT FOR DETERMINATION OF PARABENS BY HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH G/PVP/PANI MODIFIED CARBON ELECTRODE) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ศ. ดร.อรวรรณ ชัยลภากุล, อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม: ผศ. ดร.ณรงค์ ประไพรักษ์สิทธิ์, ดร.นาฏนัดดา รอดทองคำ, 86 หน้า.

งานวิจัยนี้ได้นำวัสดุนาโนคอมโพสิตของแกรฟีน พอลิไวนิลไพโรลิโดน และพอลิอะนิลีน มาดัดแปรขั้วไฟฟ้าคาร์บอนพิมพ์สกรีนโดยใช้เทคนิคอิเล็กโทรสเปรย์ สำหรับการตรวจวัด พาราเบน 5 ชนิด ได้แก่ เมทิลพาราเบน เอทิลพาราเบน โพรพิลพาราเบน บิวทิลพาราเบนและ ไอโซบิวทิลพาราเบนในคราวเดียวกันในเครื่องดื่มและผลิตภัณฑ์เครื่องสำอาง ด้วยเทคนิค ไฮเพอร์ฟอร์แมนซ์ลิควิดโครมาโทกราฟี พอลิไวนิลไพโรลิโดนและพอลิอะนิลีนถูกนำมาใช้เพื่อช่วย ในการกระจายตัวของแกรฟีน และยังช่วยเพิ่มการนำไฟฟ้าของขั้วไฟฟ้าใช้งานอีกด้วย ภายใต้ภาวะที่เหมาะสม คือ เฟสเคลื่อนที่ประกอบไปด้วย สารละลายฟอสเฟตบัฟเฟอร์ ที่ความเข้มข้น 0.05 โมลาร์ (พีเอช 6) และอะซิโตไนไทรล์ ในอัตราส่วน 60:40 (%v/v) และใช้ เทคนิคแอมเพอโรเมตรีโดยให้ศักย์ไฟฟ้าคงที่ที่ +1.2 โวลต์ (เมื่อเทียบกับขั้วไฟฟ้าอ้างอิง ซิลเวอร์/ ชิลเวอร์คลอไรด์) พบว่าโครมาโทแกรมของพาราเบนทั้ง 5 ชนิดบนขั้วไฟฟ้าคาร์บอนพิมพ์สกรีนที่ ดัดแปรด้วยวัสดุนาโนคอมโพสิตของแกรฟืนนั้นให้พืคที่ชัดเจนและให้สัญญาณกระไฟฟ้าที่สูงกว่า โครมาโทแกรมที่ได้จากการใช้ขั้วไฟฟ้าคาร์บอนพิมพ์สกรีนที่ไม่ได้ดัดแปร กราฟมาตรฐานของ พาราเบนทั้ง 5 ชนิด มีความเป็นเส้นตรงอยู่ในช่วงเดียวกัน คือ ระหว่าง 0.1 ถึง 30 ไมโครกรัมต่อ มิลลิลิตร โดยมีค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพัทธ์มากกว่า 0.99 (n=3) ขีดจำกัดของการตรวจวัด (LOD) และขีดจำกัดของการวิเคราะห์เชิงปริมาณ (LOQ) สำหรับพาราเบนทั้ง 5 ชนิด อยในช่วง 0.01 ถึง 0.03 ไมโครกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร และ 0.04 ถึง 0.10 ไมโครกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตร ตามลำดับ นอกจากนี้ได้ นำวิธีที่พัฒนาไปประยกต์สำหรับตรวจวัดพาราเบนทั้ง 5 ขนิดในคราวเดียวกันในตัวอย่างเครื่องดื่ม และผลิตภัณฑ์เครื่องสำอางโดยให้ผลที่เป็นที่น่าพอใจ

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> SUPHUNNEE KHA JORNKAVINKUI · METHOD DEVELOPMENT **FOR** DETERMINATION OF PARABENS BY HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH G/PVP/PANI MODIFIED CARBON ELECTRODE. ADVISOR: PROF. ORAWON CHAILAPAKUL, Ph.D., CO-ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. NARONG PRAPHAIRAKSIT, Ph.D., NADNUDDA RODTHONGKUM, Ph.D., 86 pp.

In this research, a nanocomposite of graphene (G), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) and polyaniline (PANI) modified on screen-printed carbon electrode (SPCE) using electrospraying technique was developed for simultaneous determination of five parabens; methyl paraben (MP), ethyl paraben (EP), propyl paraben (PP), butyl paraben (BP) and isobutyl paraben (IBP), in beverages and cosmetic products by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). PVP and PANI were used as dispersing agents of graphene, and also for the enhancement of electrochemical conductivity of the electrode. Under the optimal conditions, i.e. the mobile phase of 0.05 M phosphate buffer solution (pH 6):acetonitrile (60:40, %v/v) with an amperometric detection at a controlled potential of +1.2 V vs Ag/AgCl, the chromatogram of five parabens obtained from the modified SPCE exhibited well defined peaks and higher current response than those of its unmodified counterpart. The calibration curves of five parabens provided a similar linear range between 0.1 and 30 µg/mL with the correlation coefficient (R2) higher than 0.99 (n=3). The limits of detection (LOD) and the limits of quantitation (LOQ) of five parabens were found in the range of 0.01 to 0.03 µg/mL and 0.04 to 0.10 µg/mL, respectively. Furthermore, this proposed method has been applied for the simultaneous determination of five parabens in a soft drink sample and a cosmetic product with satisfactory results.

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Figure

#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ag/AgCl silver/silver chloride

ACN acetonitrile

AOAC Association of Official Analytical Chemists

BDD boron doped-diamond

BP butyl paraben

°C degree Celsius

CE capillary electrophoresis

CSA camphor-10-sulfonic acid

CV cyclic voltammetry

DMF dimethylformamide

E potential

E<sub>pa</sub> anodic peak potential

E<sub>pc</sub> cathodic peak potential

ECD electrochemical detection

EEC European Economic Community

EP ethyl paraben

FID fame ionization detector

G graphene

GC gas chromatography

HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography

I<sub>pa</sub> anodic peak current

i<sub>pc</sub> cathodic peak current

IBP isobutyl paraben

L

liter

Μ

molar

MP

methyl paraben

MS

mass Spectrometry

PANI

polyaniline

PP

propyl paraben

PVP

polyvinylpyrrolidone

RSD

relative standard deviation

SEM

scanning electron microscopy

SDS

sodium dodecyl sulphate

SD

standard deviation

SPCE

screen printed-carbon electrode

TEM

transmission electron microscopy

V

volt

μΑ

microampere

μC

microcoulomb

μg

microgram

μL

microliter

