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PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT OF ANODIC STRIPPING
VOLTAMMETRIC TECHNIQUE USING BISMUTH FILM
WORKING ELECTRODE IN FLOW SYSTEM FOR
DETERMINATION OF CADMIUM AND LEAD

WANITA POWSAKUL

MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN CHEMISTRY

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY OCTOBER 2011







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### WANITA POWSAKUL

# A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY

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**Thesis Title** 

Performance Improvement of Anodic Stripping Voltammetric

Technique Using Bismuth Film Working Electrode in Flow

System for Determination of Cadmium and Lead

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**Degree** 

Master of Science (Chemistry)

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### **ABSTRACT**

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Heavy metals such as cadmium and lead are found naturally in small quantities in air, water and soil. They are well known metals seriously affecting on health. Therefore, quantitative determination of cadmium and lead is the great importance for quality of environmental and also health assessment.

In this work, an in-line preparation of in situ plated bismuth film on glassy carbon electrode was developed for anodic stripping voltammetric determination of cadmium and lead. This electrode is more environmentally friendly than the commonly used mercury working electrode. Bismuth film electrode should be conveniently used in flow system, thus improving analytical performance of metal analysis by voltammetry. In the developed system, standard or sample solution was mixed on-line with Bi(III) plating solution before entering a voltammetric cell. Then, the deposition of the metals was carried out by applying a constant potential of -1.50 V versus Ag/AgCl to the working electrode. Next, a square wave waveform was scanned from -1.50 to 0.60 V and a voltammogram was recorded. Finally, the peak

currents obtained were plotted against metal concentrations yielding a linear calibration graph.

Under the optimum condition, the linear ranges were  $2-40~\mu g/L$  for both cadmium and lead. Relative standard deviations were in the ranges of 0.76-1.57% for 11-replicate injections of 5, 20 and 40  $\mu g/L$  of both Cd(II) and Pb(II). The method had percentage recoveries for the determination of those metals in ranges of 104.9 –115.3 for Cd(II) and 106.0 –119.5 for Pb(II). A sample throughput was 13 h<sup>-1</sup>and detection limits were 0.89 and 0.59  $\mu g/L$  for Cd and Pb, respectively. This system was validated by ICP-OES method and successfully applied for the determination of cadmium and lead in real water samples. The proposed method provided high sensitivity and convenient operation for the determination of cadmium and lead at trace level.

ชื่อเรื่องวิทยานิพนธ์

การเพิ่มสมรรถภาพของเทคนิคแอโนดิกสทริปปิงโวลแทมเมตรีที่ ใช้ขั้วไฟฟ้าทำงานชนิดฟิล์มบิสมัทในระบบการใหลสำหรับการ

หาปริมาณของแคคเมียมและตะกั่ว

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### บทคัดย่อ

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โลหะหนัก เช่น แคคเมียมและตะกั่วจะพบตามธรรมชาติในปริมาณน้อยในอากาศน้ำและ คิน โลหะหนักดังกล่าวเป็นที่รู้จักกันดีว่าส่งผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพอย่างร้ายแรง ดังนั้นการหาปริมาณ ของแคคเมียมและตะกั่ว จึงมีความสำคัญอย่างยิ่งสำหรับการควบคุมคุณภาพสิ่งแวคล้อมและการ ตรวจประเมินด้านสุขภาพ

ในงานวิจัยนี้ได้พัฒนาวิธีการเตรียมขั้วบิสมัทในท่อแบบ อิน- สิทู บนขั้วแกลสซิคาร์บอน เพื่อใช้ในการวิเคราะห์หาปริมาณแคดเมียมและตะกั่วด้วยเทคนิคแอโนดิก สทริปปิงโวลแทมเมตรี ขั้วนี้มีความเป็นมิตรต่อสิ่งแวคล้อมมากกว่าขั้วปรอทที่นิยมใช้กัน ขั้วฟิล์มบิสมัทใช้งานได้สะควก ในระบบการไหลซึ่งช่วยเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการวิเคราะห์โลหะโดยโวลแทมเมตรี ในระบบที่ พัฒนาขึ้น สารลายมาตรฐานหรือสารละลายตัวอย่างถูกผสมในท่อกับสารละลายบิสมัทก่อนเข้า โวลแทมเมตริกเซลล์ หลังจากนั้นการสะสมของโลหะถูกคำเนินโดยการให้ศักย์ไฟฟ้าคงที่ที่ -1.50 โวลต์ เทียบกับขั้ว Ag/AgCl แก่ขั้วทำงาน จากนั้นทำการสแกนศักย์แบบ สแควร์เวฟ จาก -1.50 ถึง 0.60 โวลต์ พร้อมทำการบันทึกโวลแทมโมแกรม ในที่สุดจะทำการพล็อตกระแสของพีคที่เกิดขึ้น เทียบกับความเข้มข้นของโลหะได้เป็นกราฟมาตรฐานที่เป็นเส้นตรง

ภายใต้สภาวะที่เหมาะสมที่ได้จากการทคลองได้กราฟที่เป็นเส้นตรงในช่วง 2 ถึง 40 ไมโครกรัมต่อลิตรสำหรับทั้งแคคเมียมและตะกั่ว ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานสัมพัทธ์อยู่ในช่วง 0.76 ถึง

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1.57 เปอร์เซ็นต์สำหรับการฉีดซ้ำ 11 ครั้งของ 5, 20 และ 40 ใมโครกรัมต่อลิตรทั้งแคดเมียมและ ตะกั่ว วิธีนี้ให้ค่าร้อยละการกลับคืนของการวิเคราะห์โลหะที่ช่วง 104.9 ถึง 115.3 สำหรับแคดเมียม และ 106.0 ถึง 119.5 สำหรับตะกั่ว สามารถวิเคราะห์สารตัวอย่างได้ 13 ครั้งต่อชั่วโมง ขีดจำกัดการ ตรวจวัดได้ที่ 0.89 และ 0.59 ใมโครกรัมต่อลิตรสำหรับแคดเมียมและตะกั่วตามลำคับ ความถูกต้อง ของระบบนี้มีการตรวจสอบด้วยเทคนิคอินคักทีฟลีคัปเปิลพลาสมาออฟติคอลอิมิสชันสเปกโทร เมตรี และประสบความสำเร็จสำหรับการหาปริมาณแคดเมียมและตะกั่วในตัวอย่างน้ำ วิธีที่ พัฒนาขึ้นนี้ให้ความไวในการตรวจวัดและมีความสะดวกในการวิเคราะห์หาปริมาณแคดเมียมและ ตะกั่วในระดับต่ำมาก

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### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AAS atomic absorption spectrometry

AE auxiliary or counter electrode

AFS atomic fluorescence spectrometry

ASV anodic stripping voltammetry

Ba barium

BiCCE cleaved bismuth capillary electrode

BiFE bismuth film electrode

C<sub>A</sub> concentration of analyte

Cd cadmium

COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Cu copper

C<sub>L</sub> concentration at limit of detection

cm centimeter

DPASV differential pulse anodic stripping voltametry

FC electrochemical flow cell

FIA, FI flow injection analysis

g gram

GCE glassy carbon working electrode

HDME hanging drop mercury electrode

Hg mercury

### xviii

Hz

Hertz

 $i_d$ 

diffusion current

**ICP-OES** 

inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry

**ICP-MS** 

inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry

L.

liter

Mn

manganese

μA

microampere

μΜ

micro molar

μg/L

microgram per liter

mg/L

milligram per liter

mL

milliliter

mL/min

milliliter per minute

mm

millimeter

M

Molarity

Ni

nickel

Pb

lead

PC

personal computer

RE

reference electrode

RSD

relative standard deviation

%RSD

percentage relative standard deviation

S

second

SD

standard deviation

Se

selenium

SWASV square wave anodic stripping voltammetry

SIA sequential injection analysis

SI-LOV sequential injection lab-on-valve

SI-MSFA sequential injection monosegmented flow analysis

V voltage

WE working electrode

 $\bar{\chi}$  mean

Zn zinc