

Spectrophotometric Detection of Mercury Using Lignosulphonic Stabilized Silver Nanoparticles (AGNP)

A. Thakur^{1*} and S. Giridhar Reddy

* t_amrita@blr.amrita.edu

Received: February 2020

Revised: April 2020

Accepted: May 2020

¹ Department of Chemistry, Amrita School of Engineering, Bengaluru, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, India

DOI: 10.22068/ijmse.17.3.80

Abstract: Mercury, one of the common pollutants in water, is known to affect human health adversely upon exposure. It is released in water not only by various natural processes but also by human activities. Methods developed so far for the detection of mercuric ions in water have limitations like sensitivity range, complex setup, skillful operation etc. Silver nanoparticles, due to unique properties, have been explored by researchers to develop better detection systems. Stable silver nanoparticles can be easily synthesized by methods of green chemistry, its reaction with mercuric ion can be easily observed by changes in color and UV-Vis spectra. The absorbance data from UV-Vis spectra can also be used in quantifying mercury concentration. In this paper, stable silver nanoparticles synthesized using silver nitrate as precursor, sodium lignosulphonate (LS) as reducing and stabilizing agent under microwave radiation are explored for detection of mercuric ions in water. Formation of Ag nanoparticles was confirmed by UV-Vis band at 403.5nm. The intensity of this band showed a proportional decrease with increasing Hg^{+2} concentration. Hg^{+2} ions were detected by a distinct color change at higher concentration of Hg^{+2} also. The limit of detection (LOD) calculated from the observed absorbance data to be 0.7 ppm.

Keywords: Mercury, Silver nanoparticles, Lignosulphonic acid, Spectrophotometer.

1. INTRODUCTION

India, is one of the densely populated country in world. An estimated 70% of its available water is contaminated. It has been ranked 120 among 122 countries in the water quality index [1]. Millions of people die prematurely every year by consuming polluted water. Mercury is one of the pollutants in water and is known to be toxic to human [2-5] as it affects the central nervous system, kidney etc when consumed in excess. Amongst its various forms, mercury can be present as elemental mercury (Hg^0), inorganic mercury (Hg^{+2}) and methyl mercury in environment. The inorganic mercury is the most common form present in water. People receive it through contaminated water and food and at times by inhaling its vapors [6-7]. The accepted limit of mercury in water is very low. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the permissible limit of Hg^{2+} in drinking water is 6 $\mu g/L$ and it can create a serious health risks to human health when exposed beyond this limit [8]. Detection and monitoring of mercury is the most important aspect of prevention from mercury toxicity. Analytical approaches for its detection are

based upon principles of spectroscopy [9-11], electrochemistry, chromatography [12] and colorimetry [13]. These methods require expensive instruments, specialized technical assistance and time consuming procedures. Even chemo-sensors with good selectivity and ability for naked eye detection of mercury face limitations like complex and time-consuming procedures, expensive equipment and elaborate setup.

Recently nanotechnology has been employed to develop methods to detect mercury. These methods are simple, efficient and cost effective. In most of the approaches, gold and silver nanoparticles in various stable forms have been employed. L-tyrosine stabilized gold nanoparticle has been used for the detection of mercury with sensitivity in the nanometer range [14-15]. Gold nanoparticles embedded paper electrode in another study has been found to show Hg^{+2} ion detection in the nanometer range successfully [16]. Silver nanoparticles (AgNp) have also been explored in various studies for the detection of mercury. Ease of synthesis and cost effectiveness are some of the advantages for silver nanoparticles [17]. In one of the study silver nanoparticles functionalized with 2-aminopy-

rimidine-4,6-diol (APD-AgNP) was synthesized and successfully used for colorimetric detection of mercury in aqueous solution with both naked eye and through the UV-visible spectrophotometer. In another study AgNP was synthesized using *Matricaria recutita* (Babunah) plant extract as reducing agent and the synthesized nanoparticle was proposed for detection of mercury. The AgNP showed a colour change from yellowish brown to colorless with increasing concentration of Hg^{2+} ions. Changes in intensity of UV visible band was also observed in the same order [18]. In another experiment chemical route was adopted for the syntheses of gelatin functionalize AgNP. The nanoparticle showed good results for colorimetric sensing of Hg^{2+} ions in solid, hydrogel network and on paper substrate [19].

It is evident that AgNPs have a great potential in detection of mercury. In this research we have developed a cost effective method with adequate sensitivity for the detection of mercuric ion in water by lignosulphonic acid (LS) stabilized AgNP. LS is a plant waste material and capable of synthesizing stable AgNP in aqueous medium [20]. The method of synthesis is purely based on principles of green chemistry, plant waste materials have been used for mercuric ion detection. Use of microwave has helped in synthesizing smaller AgNP in less time [21].

2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

2.1. Materials

Sodium salt of Lignosulphonic acid (LS), a plant byproduct, is purchased from sigma Aldrich, Germany, Mercurous chloride from nice chemicals. The chemicals are used as obtained and distilled water was used for preparation of solutions. All glassware is rinsed thoroughly with distilled water prior to use.

2.2. Methods

LS stabilized AgNP was synthesized by method previously developed [22]. In short, the nanoparticles were synthesized by exposing the mixture of aqueous solutions of LS and silver nitrate to microwave radiation of 300W power

for 2 minutes in a domestic microwave oven. Appearance of dark brown solution indicated the synthesis of AgNP. The obtained AgNP solution was mixed with mercurous chloride solution of various concentrations (1ppm, 2ppm, 3ppm, 4ppm, 5ppm, 10ppm, 15ppm, 20ppm, 25ppm) in 10 ml standard flask. Influence of AgNP on mercury ion was investigated using Shimadzu 2600 UV-Vis spectrophotometer between 280 to 420 nm wavelengths.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

AgNP were synthesized as a result of silver ion reduction by the reducing groups present on the LS. The polymeric structure of LS is known to support the nucleation, growth and stabilization of nanoparticles. Microwave energy facilitates synthesis of nanoparticles of small and uniform size [23]. Upon exposing the silver nitrate and LS solutions to microwave radiation, a color change from light brown to dark brown for the mixture indicated synthesis of AgNP. The atomic silver then grows on the polymer surface as stable nanoparticle, the polymeric structure, in this case, supports nucleation and stabilization of silver nanoparticles. The characteristic plasmon resonance band at a wavelength of 403.5 nm [Fig1] confirmed presence of small sized silver nanoparticles [20]. Presence of absorption peak at 285nm in fig.1, indicates involvement of LS in the synthesis and stabilization process [Fig2]. Presence of LS has also been verified by other characterization techniques and published earlier [22].

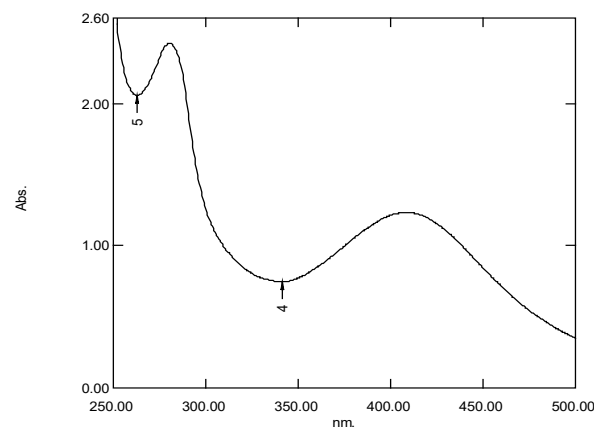


Fig 1: UV-Vis spectra of synthesized AgNP

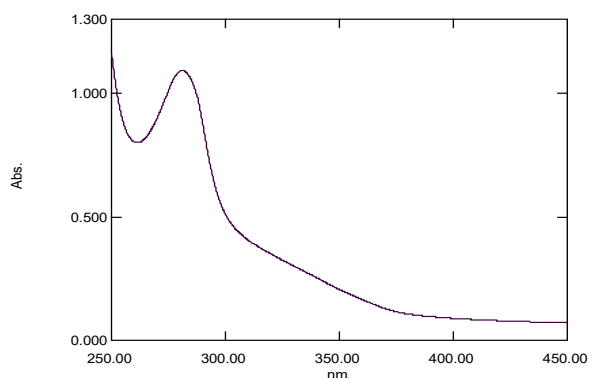
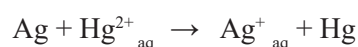


Fig. 2. UV-Vis spectra of LS

The standard potential for Ag^+/Ag and Hg^{2+}/Hg are + 0.80 V, and +0.85 V respectively. Thus, a redox reaction, as shown below, can establish between the atomic silver and mercuric ion in solution.



Therefore, when Hg^{2+} ion is added to the aqueous solution of AgNP containing atomic silver, above process gets initiated. This leads to reduction of mercuric ion to mercury and also aggregation and formation of silver amalgam. The aggregation leads to increase in particle size [24] which can be captured by a shift in the wavelength and absorbance of the SPR band by the UV-Vis spectrophotometer. A colour change can also be viewed through naked eye. It has been previously shown that this process is highly selective in

nature and presence of metal ions like Na, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Ni, Pb, Zn, Cr etc. does not interfere with mercuric ion detection in the concentration and wavelength study range of nanoparticles [25-27]. AgNP, therefore, are a suitable candidate for sensing the mercuric ions in the aqueous solution.

In this work, unmodified LS stabilized AgNP were used for the colorimetric estimation of mercury ions in water. The sensitivity of the process was evaluated by mixing different concentrations of mercuric ions with a fixed volume of AgNP solution. A gradual colour change from dark brown to light brown was also observed with increasing concentration of mercuric ions. A continuous reduction in absorbance as well as a slight blue shift in the wavelength was observed in the UV Vis spectra [Fig.3].

The change in absorption peak as observed indicates that redox reaction between the atomic silver on nanoparticle and mercuric ion in the solution is taking place. A higher standard potential value of mercury ($E^{\circ}_{\text{Hg}^{2+}/\text{Hg}}$) as compared to silver ($E^{\circ}_{\text{Ag}^+/\text{Ag}}$) prevents the occurrence of reverse reaction. An increase in absorption peak around 285nm with increase in mercuric ions concentration was also observed [Fig,3]. Possible reason for increase in the characteristic peak of LS could be release of polymer molecules involved in stabilization of nanoparticles. It is known fact that as the nanoparticles reacts with mercuric ions an aggregation of nanoparticles takes place.

The developed method was tested statistically

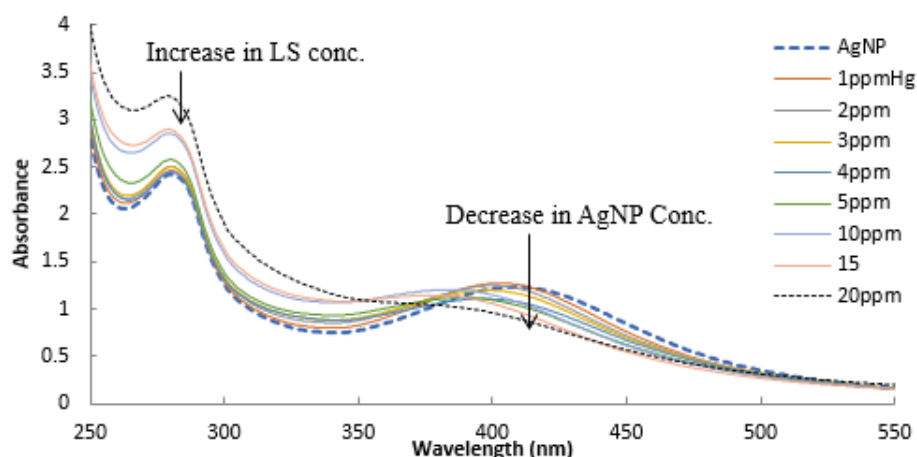


Fig. 3. Plot of intensity of absorbance at wavelength 409nm towards Hg^{2+} ion concentration.

for its sensitivity using the absorbance data. The calibration curve plotted shows that the absorbance decreased linearly with the concentration of Hg [Fig 4]. It is also clear that the Beer Lamberts law is obeyed in the concentration range of 1-20ppm. The regression parameters for the curve are shown in the table 1 below.

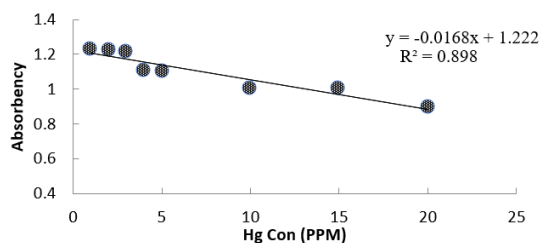


Fig. 4. A calibration curve was plotted with the obtained absorbance data

Parameter	Range
λ_{max}, nm	403.5
Molar absorptivity, $Lmol^{-1}cm^{-1}$	1.68×10^5
Limit of detection, $\mu g/ml$	0.70
Limit of quantification, $\mu g/ml$	2.11
Sandell Sensitivity	0.0027
Regression Equation	
Intercept	1.2220
Slope	-0.0168
S_a	0.09980
S_b	0.00549

Table 1. Regression Parameters; $Y=a+bX$, where Y is absorbance and X is concentration (ppm), S_a is standard deviation of intercept and SE is standard deviation of slope.

The limit of quantification (LOQ) and limit of detection (LOD) showed a low value, indicating suitability for trace level detection of Hg. The molar absorptivity is calculated at 1.68×10^5 showing a reasonably strong electronic transition. Further, the method is simple, free from complex reaction conditions and usage of any carcinogenic solvents.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have investigated the ability of LS stabilized AgNP for sensing Hg^{2+} ions in water. LS stabilized AgNP were synthesized by green method and used without modification

for detection of mercuric ions. The AgNPs show good sensitivity towards the mercuric ions in water with an LOD of $0.7 \mu g/ml$. There is a decrease in absorption with addition of mercuric ions with a blue shift in λ_{max} due to the aggregation of nanoparticles. The aggregation is also evident from the gradual release of LS in the solution with successive addition of mercuric ions. Sensing for higher concentration of mercuric ion was achieved by color change. Mercuric ions detection using AgNP is fast, highly sensitive with a lower LOD value and the method is easy to perform. Thus, the LS functionalized AgNP possess a good potential for sensor applications for the detection of mercuric ions in water.

REFERENCES

1. NITI Aayog "See how Indian states fared on the water index", DownTo earth, June 2018.
2. Vijayaraghavan, K., and Yun. Y.S., "Bacterial biosorbents and biosorption". Biotechnol. Adv. 2008, 26, 266-291.
3. Yang, H., Zhou, Z., Huang, K., Yu, M., Li, F., Yi, T. and Huang, C., "Multi signaling Optical-Electrochemical Sensor for Hg^{2+} Based on a Rhodamine Derivative with a Ferrocene Unit". Org. Lett. 2007, 9, 4729-32.
4. R. Von Burg., "Inorganic mercury", J. Appl. Toxicol. 1995, 15483-493.
5. Moreno, F.N., Anderson, C.W.N., Stewart, R.B. and Robinson, B.H., "Mercury volatilisation and phytoextraction from base-metal mine tailings", Environ. Pollution. 2005, 136, 341-352.
6. Tsuguyoshi Suzuki., "Mercury Analysis" Manual Ministry of the Environment, Japan 2004.
7. Fabio. N. Moreno., Chris W.N. Anderson., Robert. B. Stewart and Brett. H. Robinson., "Mercury volatilisation and phytoextraction from base-metal mine tailings, Environmental Pollution. 2005, 136, Issue 2, July, 341-352.
8. Driscoll, C.T., Mason, R.P., Chan, H.M., Jacob, D.J. and Pirrone N., "Mercury as a global pollutant sources, pathways and effects". Environ. Sci. Technol. 2013, 47, 4967-4983.
9. Tseng, C. M., Diego, A. D., Martin, F. M., Amouroux, D. and Donard, O. F. X., "Rapid Determination of Inorganic Mercury and Methylmercury in Biological Reference Materials by Hydride Generation, Cryofocusing, Atomic Absorption Spectrometry After Open Focused Microwave-assisted Alkaline Digestion". J. Anal. At. Spectrom. 1997, 12, 743-750.

10. Margui, E., Kregsamer, P., Hidalgo, M., Tapias, J., Queralt, I. and Strelci, C., "Analytical Approaches for Hg Determination in Wastewater Samples by Means of Total Reflection X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry", *Talanta*, 2010, 15, 82, 821-827.
11. Chen, Y. W., Tong, J., Ulivo, A. D. and Belzile, N., "Analyst (Cambridge UK), Determination of Mercury by cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectroscopy by micro molar concentration of sodium tetra hydro borate as reductant solution". 2002, 127, 1541-46.
12. Vallant, B., Kadnar, R. and Goessler, W., "Development of a new HPLC method for the determination of inorganic and methyl mercury in biological samples with ICP-MS detection". *J. Anal. At. Spectrum*, 2007, 22, 322-325.
13. Ichinoki, S., Kitahata, N. and Fujii, Y., "Selective determination of mercury (II) ion in water by solvent extraction followed by reversed-phase HPLC". *J. Liq. Chromatogr. Relat. Technol.* 2004, 27, 1785-1798.
14. Zhu, X. J., Fu, S. T., Wong, W. K., Guo, J. P. and Wong W. Y., "A near-infrared-fluorescent chemodosimeter for mercuric ion based on an expanded porphyrin". *Angew. Chem.* 2006, 118, 3222.
15. Xun-Jin Zhu., Shi-Tao Fu., Wai-Kwok Wong., Jian-Ping Guo. and Wai-Yeung Wong., "A Near-Infrared-Fluorescent Chemodosimeter for Mercuric Ion Based on an Expanded Porphyrin". *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2006, 45, 3150.
16. Annadhasan, M., Muthukumarasamyvel, T., Babu, V.R.S. and Rajendiran, N., "Green synthesized silver and gold nanoparticles for colorimetric Detection of Hg²⁺, Pb²⁺, and Mn²⁺ in Aqueous Medium". *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* 2014, 2, 887-896.
17. Kollur Shiva Prasad., Govindaraju Shruthi. and Chandan Shivamallu., "Functionalized Silver Nano-Sensor for Colorimetric Detection of Hg²⁺ Ions: Facile Synthesis and Docking Studies". *Sensors (Basel)*, 2018, 18, 2698.
18. Imran Uddin., Khateeb Ahmad., Ashraf Ali Khan. and Mohd Alim Kazmi., "Synthesis of silver nanoparticles using *Matricaria recutita* (Babunah) plant extract and its study as mercury ions sensor". *Sensing and Bio-Sensing Research*, 2017, 16, 62-67.
19. Alagan Jeevika. and Dheshing Ravi Shankarana "Functionalized silver nanoparticles probe for visual colorimetric sensing of mercury". *Materials Research Bulletin*, 2016, 83, 48-55.
20. Amrita Thakur. and Giridhar Reddy, S., "Development of Water Stable Lignosulphonic Acid Biocomposite Material Containing Silver Nanoparticles". *Journal of Bionanoscience*, 2018, 12, 64-70.
21. Amrita Thakur. and Giridhar Reddy, S., "Green Synthesis Of Silver Nanoparticles Using Sodium Alginate And Lignosulphonic Acid Blends", *IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng.* 2017, 225, 012170.
22. Amrita Thakur. and Giridhar Reddy, S., "Silver Nanocomposite Hydrogel for pH Responsive Controlled Drug Release applications". *Journal of Bionanoscience*, 2018, 12, 780-787.
23. Sylvia Devi Henam., Farooq Ahmad., Muhammad Ashraf Shah., Shazia Parveen., and Abdul Hamid Wani., "Microwave synthesis of nanoparticles and their antifungal activities". *Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy*, 2019, 213, 337-341.
24. Pang, J.T.T. and Ritchie, I.M., "The reactions between mercury ions and silver: dissolution and displacements". *Electrochim. Acta* 1982, 27, 683-689.
25. Alagan Jeevika. and Dheshing Ravi Shankaran., "Functionalized silver [3TDSDIF] nanoparticles probe for visual colorimetric sensing of mercury". *Materials Research Bulletin*, 2016, 83, 48-55.
26. Lutfi Firdaus M., Ikka Fitriani, Santhy Wyantuti, Yeni W. Hartati, Renat Khaydarov, Jason A. Mcalister, Hajime Obata. and Toshitaka Gamo., "Colorimetric Detection of Mercury(II) Ion in Aqueous Solution Using Silver Nanoparticles". *Analytical Sciences*, 2017, 33, 831-837.
27. Anil Kumar, S and Bhaskar, B.L., "Spectroscopic and volumetric techniques for the estimation of ivabradine impurity 3,3'-(propane-1,3-diyl) bis(7,8-dimethoxy-1,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2h-benzo[d]azepin-2-one)". *Int J App Pharm*, 2019, 11, 216-218.