

Preconcentration of Cadmium in Environmental Samples by Cloud Point Extraction and Determination by FAAS

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Abstract

Cloud point extraction (CPE) has been used for the preconcentration of cadmium, after the formation of a complex with 1, 5-bis(di-2-pyridylmethylene) thiocarbonohydrazide (DPTH), and further determination by flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) using Triton X-114 as surfactant. The main factors affecting the CPE, such as concentration of Triton X-114 and DPTH, pH, equilibration temperature and incubation time, were optimized for the best extract efficiency. Under the optimum conditions *i.e.*, pH 5.4, [DPTH] = $6 \times 10^{-3}\%$, [Triton X-114] = 0.25% (v/v), an enhancement factor of 10.5 fold was reached. The lower limit of detection (LOD) obtained under the optimal conditions was $0.95 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. The precision for 8 replicate determinations at 20 and $100 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ Cd were 2.4% and 2% relative standard deviation (R.S.D.). The calibration graph using the preconcentration method was linear with a correlation coefficient of 0.998 at levels close to the detection limit up to at least $200 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. The method was successfully applied to the determination of cadmium in water, environmental and food samples and in a BCR-176 standard reference material.

Keywords: Cadmium, Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Cloud Point Extraction, Triton X-114, Water Samples, Food Samples

1. Introduction

Monitoring the presence of toxic trace elements in diverse matrices is an extremely important task to evaluate occupational and environmental exposure. In this sense, cadmium is one of the most toxic elements and accumulates in humans mainly in the kidneys and liver and is classified as a prevalent toxic element with biological half-life in the range of 10-30 years [1]. One of the pathways that cadmium enters human body is through daily intake of food and water, thus the monitoring of cadmium concentrations in food and water samples is of significant importance. The maximum contaminant level allowed by the American Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) in standard drinking water is $10 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ to provide ample protection of human health.

Monitoring trace element concentrations in biological materials, particularly biological fluids, might be considered a difficult analytical task [2,3], mostly due to the complexity of the matrix and the low concentration of these elements, which requires sensitive instrumental techniques and often a preconcentration step. Concretely, spectrometric techniques for the analysis of trace cad-

mium have developed rapidly due to the increasing need for accurate measurements at extremely low levels of this element in diverse matrices. An interesting revision presented by Ferreira *et al.* [4] covers separation and preconcentration procedures, and considers the features of the application with several spectrometric techniques.

In this way, CPE techniques exploit a peculiar property of most non-ionic surfactants that form micelles in aqueous solution: they become turbid when heated to the appropriate cloud point temperature. Above the cloud point temperature, the micellar solution separates into a small, surfactant rich phase and a larger diluted aqueous phase. In the aqueous phase, the surfactant concentration remains near the critical micelle concentration. Any analyte solubilised in the hydrophobic core of the micelle in the unheated solution, will be concentrated in the surfactant-rich phase following the cloud point extraction [5,6].

Numerous reports have been published on the preconcentration of cadmium, alone or in mixtures, by CPE method prior to its determination using spectrometric techniques [7-34]. **Table 1** lists recent works concerning with cadmium preconcentration by CPE and determination by spectrometric techniques.

Table 1. Cadmium preconcentration by CPE.

Matrix	Reagent/surfactant	Pre-concentration factor	Technique	Ref.
Seawater	PAN	120	FAAS	7
Waters	DDTP/Triton X-114	29	ICP-MS	8
Waters	TAN/Triton X-114	58	FAAS	9
Human hair	DDTP/Triton X-114	22	FAAS	10
Waste and waters	Dithizone/Triton X-114	52	FAAS	11
Seawater	DDTC/Triton X-114	52	GFAAS	12
Physiological solution, mineral and lake waters and tobacco	DDTP/Triton X-114	-	FAAS	13
Biological materials	DDTP/Triton X-114	129	GFAAS	14
Waters	PMBP/Triton X-100	23	FAAS	15
Waters	Iodide/Triton X-114	55.6	FAAS	16
Water and urine	APDC/Triton X-114	13	TS-FF-AAS	17
Waters	PONPE 7.5	62	CV-AAS	18
Waters	PAN/Triton X-100	50	GFAAS	19
Waters	5-Br-PADAP/Triton X-114	21	GFAAS	20
Water standard reference material and urine	5-Br-PADAP/PONPE 7.5	22	GFAAS	21
Urine	APDC/Triton X-114	15	WCAAS	22
Water and tobacco	GBHA/Triton X-114/SDS/NaCl	22	GFAAS	23
Waters	Carboxylic acids/OP-10	-	FAAS	24
Urine	DDTP/Triton X-114	16	GFAAS	25
Drinking waters	TAC/Triton X-114	22	FS-FAAS	26
Natural waters	DDTP/Triton X-114	-	FAAS	27
Waters	TAN/Triton X-114	20.3	FAAS	28
Natural waters	Schiff base benzylbis thiosemicarbazone/ Triton X-114	140	FAAS	29
Mineral drinking water, river water and seawater	NDDBH/Triton X-114	157	FAAS	30
Waters	PAR/Triton X-114	9.4	ICP-OES	31
Environmental samples	BIES/Triton X-114	48	FAAS	32
Waters	o-phen and eosin/PONPE 7.5	-	Molecular fluorescence	33
Rice and water	Dithizone/Triton X-114	152 93	W-coil ETV-AFS W-coil GFAAS	34

In this work, we report on the results obtained in a study of the CPE of Cd^{2+} , after the formation of a complex with DPTH using Triton X-114 as surfactant followed by analysis by FAAS.

2. Experimental

2.1. Instrumentation

A thermostated bath Model Selecta Precistern, maintained at the desired temperature, was used for the CPE experiments. Phase separation was achieved with a centrifuge Selecta Centromix in 10 mL calibrated conical tubes.

A Varian Model SpectrAA 50 (Mulgrave, Victoria, Australia) flame atomic absorption spectrometer was used for the analysis with the appropriate cadmium hollow cathode lamp. The operating parameters were set as recommended by the manufacturer. Atomic absorption measurements were carried out in an air-acetylene flame. The following conditions were used: absorption line Cd: 228.8 nm; slit widths: 0.5 nm; and lamp currents: 4 mA.

2.2. Reagents and Samples

High purity water (resistivity $18 \text{ M}\Omega \text{ cm}^{-1}$) obtained by a Milli-Q® water purification system (Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA) was used throughout this work. 1000 mg L^{-1} stock solutions of cadmium (E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Working standard solution was obtained daily by stepwise dilution of the standard stock solution. DPTH solution in DMF was prepared by dissolving solid reagent samples prepared and purified by the authors. Non-ionic surfactant, Triton X-114 stock solution (2%, v/v) was prepared by dissolving 2 mL of concentrated solution (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) in 100 mL hot deionised water. These reagents were all of analytical grade or better.

The accuracy of the method for determination of cadmium content was checked by analyzing the reference standard material BCR 176 "City waste incineration ash"; for this the certified cadmium content was $470 \pm 9 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$. The sample was first prepared in accordance with the instructions on the analysis certificate, after which an accurately weighed amount (50 mg) was subjected to microwave digestion. The solution obtained was then adjusted to the optimum pH and, finally, the sample was diluted to 25 mL with de-ionized water in a calibrated flask.

The proposed method was also evaluated by analysis of cadmium in several spiked food samples. The Cd concentrations in all the original samples were below the detection limit. For this purpose, standard solutions con-

taining cadmium were added to 0.2–0.5 g of diverse food and the resulting materials were mineralized by microwave digestion, adjusted pH and diluted at convenient volume.

Natural waters were collected in polypropylene bottles previously cleaned by soaking for 24 h in 10% (v/v) nitric acid and finally rinsed thoroughly with ultrapure water before use.

2.3. Procedure

10 mL analyte solution containing cadmium, 1 mL buffer solution pH 5.4, DPTH $6 \times 10^{-3}\%$ and 0.25% (v/v) Triton X-114 was kept in a thermostated bath at 50°C for 30 min. Phase separation was accelerated by centrifuging the resultant solution at 3800 rpm for 5 min. The conical tubes were then immersed in an ice-water mixture for 20 min, allowing ease of removing the supernatant bulk aqueous phase. A small volume of surfactant rich phase remained at the bottom of the tube. To decrease the viscosity of the extract and to facilitate sampling, 0.4 mL of HNO_3 0.1M/MeOH was added to surfactant-rich phase. The cadmium content was determined by flame atomic absorption at 228.8 nm against a blank solution. Calibration was carried using different standard solutions of cadmium submitted to the same preconcentration and determination procedures. Blank solution was submitted to the same procedure and measured in parallel to the samples.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Study of the CPE System Variables

In the so-called cloud point extraction, several parameters play a substantial role in the performance and aggregation of the surfactant system, thus entrapping the analyte species. CPE of metal ions is known to depend on several factors such as type and amount of reagent and surfactant, pH of solution, ionic strength, equilibration temperature and time, etc. We have investigated the CPE process in order to obtain optimum conditions.

3.1.1. Effect of pH and Triton X-114 Concentration

The formation of metal complexes and its chemical stability are the two important influence factors for the CPE, and the pH plays a unique role on metal chelate formation and subsequent extraction; in this sense, cadmium(II) react with DPTH to form intensely coloured complex and in a previous study, the characteristics of this chelate were described so cadmium(II) forms a complex with DPTH in a wide range of pH.

CPE of cadmium was performed in solutions of pH

ranging from 3.6 to 5.6. Separation of metal ions by cloud point method involves the prior formation of a complex with sufficient hydrophobicity to be extracted in to the small volume of surfactant-rich phase. Extraction recovery depends on the pH at which complex formation occurs.

On the other hand, in CPE, since the temperature corresponding to cloud point is correlated with the hydrophilic property of surfactants, an appropriate surfactant is important. The surfactants, which have too high or too low cloud point, are not suitable for the CPE separation/preconcentration of trace elements. A successful cloud point extraction should maximize the extraction efficiency by minimizing the phase volume ratio ($V_{org}/V_{aqueous}$), thus improving its concentration factor. Triton X-114 was chosen for the formation of surfactant rich phase due to its recognized physicochemical characteristics: low cloud point temperature, high density of the surfactant rich phase; which facilitates phase separation by centrifugation, commercial availability, relatively low price and low toxicity.

These variables of interest in the CPE process were optimized with the aid of experimental design. The significant factors were optimized by using a factorial design 3^2 . The pH varied between 3.6 and 5.6, and the Triton X-114 concentration ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 %. The experimental results as absorbance are described in **Table 2**.

ble 2. The significance of the effects was checked by analysis of the variance (ANOVA) and using P -value significance levels. Also, the ANOVA results produced the graphs showing the influence of main effects represented in **Figure 2**, interaction plot in **Figure 3** and standardized Pareto chart in **Figure 4**. These data were fitted into the following function:

Table 2. Factorial design for optimization of the experimental conditions.

Experiment	Triton (%)	pH	Absorbance
1	0.4	3.6	0.349
2	0.1	5.6	0.517
3	0.1	4.8	0.53
4	0.4	4.8	0.471
5	0.4	5.6	0.546
6	0.2	5.6	0.485
7	0.1	3.6	0.182
8	0.2	3.6	0.325
9	0.2	4.8	0.477

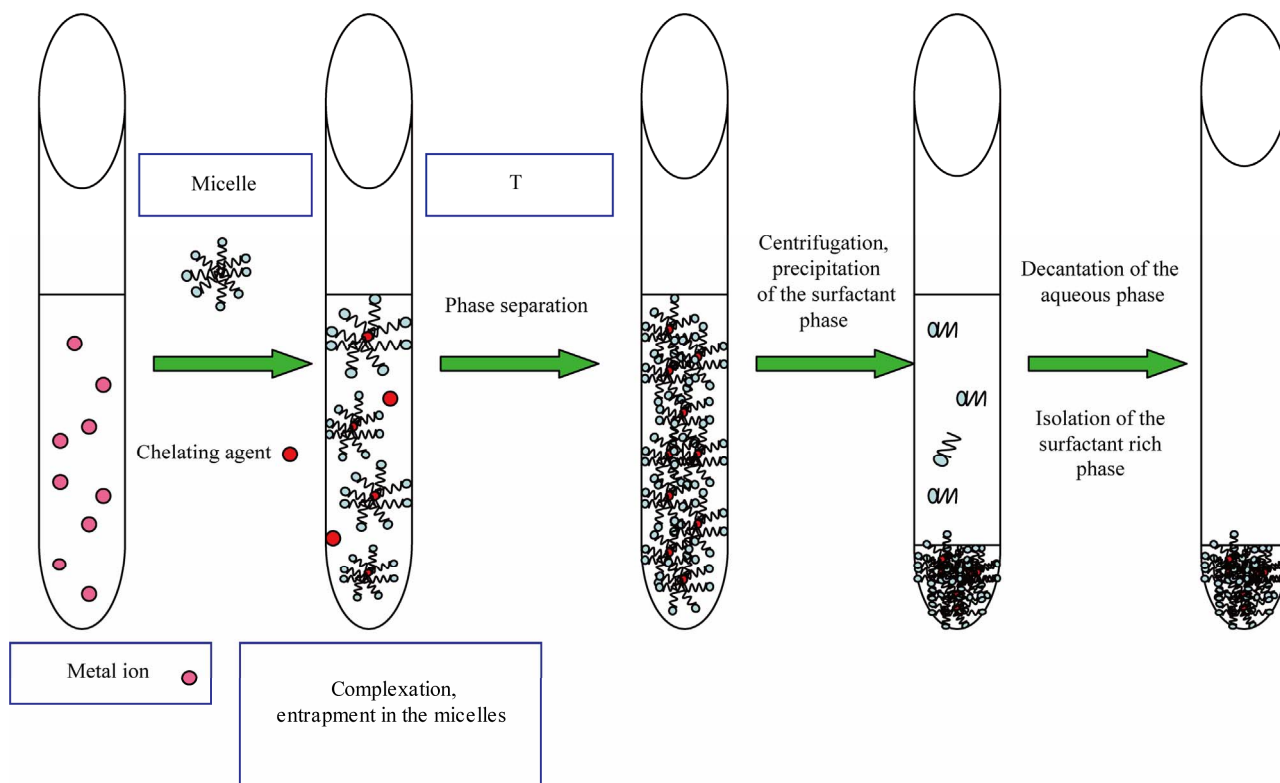


Figure 1. Scheme of the CPE procedure.

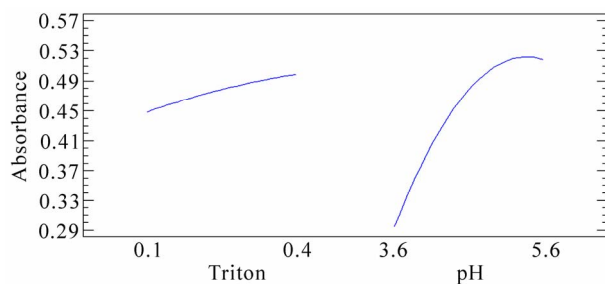


Figure 2. Influence of main effects on the absorbance.

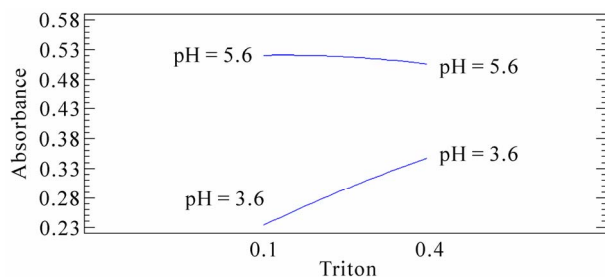


Figure 3. Interaction plots.

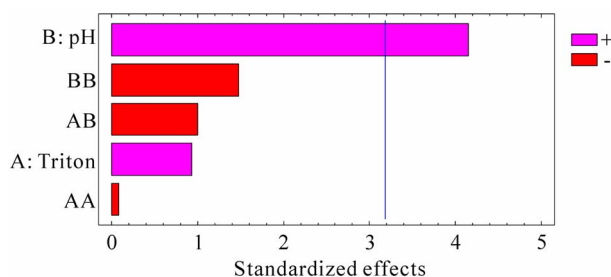


Figure 4. Pareto's chart.

$$\text{Absorbance} = -1,85484 + 1,25039(\text{Triton}) + 0,825714(\text{pH}) - 0,205556(\text{Triton})^2 - 0,213299(\text{Triton})(\text{pH}) - 0,0718056(\text{pH})^2$$

This equation shows a maximum condition of absorbance for a Triton X-114 concentration of 0.25 % and pH 5.4.

3.1.2. Effect of DPTH Concentration

The variation of the analytical signal as a function of the concentration of DPTH in the range of 5×10^{-3} – 2×10^{-2} % (w/v) was studied, and the experimental results in **Figure 5** demonstrated that the signal intensity of the analyte was accentuated by DPTH at concentrations up to about 6×10^{-3} % (w/v). The maximum signal intensity achieved with this concentration remained practically constant up to the highest amount studied. A 6×10^{-3} % (w/v) DPTH was selected for further research.

3.1.3. Effect of Ionic Strength

The influence of ionic strength was examined by study-

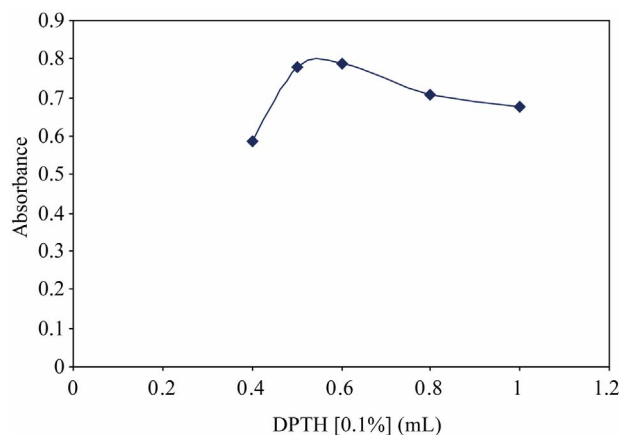


Figure 5. Influence of DPTH concentration.

ing the extraction efficiency for NaCl concentration in the range 0.5-3%. Ionic strength had no significant effect upon percent recovery and sensitivity.

3.1.4. Effects of the Equilibration Temperature and Time

It is desirable to employ the shortest incubation time and the lowest possible equilibrium temperature, which comprise completion of the reaction and efficient separation of the phases. As mentioned above, after evaluating the incubation time in the range 10-40 min, it was kept for 30 min, which is sufficient for the completion of the complex reaction and also for the clouding process. It was also observed that a temperature of 50°C is sufficient for maximum recovery of the cadmium.

In general, centrifugation time hardly ever affects micelle formation but accelerates phase separation in the same sense as in conventional separations of a precipitate from its original aqueous environment. Therefore, a centrifugation time of 5 min at 3800 rpm was selected as optimum, since complete separation occurred for this time and no appreciable improvements were observed for long time.

In the phase separation step, the surfactant-rich phase with high viscosity was settled. The addition of a diluent, such as 0.4 mL of HNO₃ 0.1 M/methanol mixture reduces the surfactant phase viscosity and facilitates its transfer into the flame. The optimized conditions of CPE are summarized in **Table 3**.

3.2. Analytical Characteristics

Table 4 summarizes the analytical characteristics of the optimized method, including regression equation determining before and after cloud point extraction method, linear range, limit of detection and reproducibility of Cd after CPE. The limit of detection, defined as $C_L = 3S_B/m$

Table 3. The optimized conditions for Cd determination using CPE method.

Optimum CPE conditions			
pH	5.4	Equilibrium temperature (°C)	50
DPTH (%)	6×10^{-3}	Equilibrium time (min)	30
Buffer: Acetic acid/Sodium acetate (M)	0.2	Centrifuge time (min)	5
Triton X-114 (% v/v)	0.25	Diluent (mL): HNO ₃ 0.1M/methanol	0.4

Table 4. Analytical characteristics of the proposed method.

Regression equation after CPE	$A = 0.0021[\text{Cd(II)}] + 0.0025$; $R^2 = 0,9985$
Regression equation before CPE	$A = 0.0002[\text{Cd(II)}] + 0,0005$; $R^2 = 0,9906$
Linear range (ng mL ⁻¹)	10-200
Limit of detection (ng mL ⁻¹)	0.95
Limit of determination (ng mL ⁻¹)	4.3
Reproducibility (R.S.D.%) n = 8	2.4, [Cd(II)] = 20 ng mL ⁻¹ ; 2.0, [Cd(II)] = 100 ng mL ⁻¹
Improvement factor	10.5

(where CL, S_B, and m are the limit of detection, standard deviation of the blank, and slope of the calibration equation, respectively), was 0.95 ng mL⁻¹. The improvement factor, defined as the slope ratio of the calibration graph of the CPE method to that of the calibration graph without preconcentration, was 10.5.

3.3. Effect of Foreign Ions

The effects of representative potential interfering species were tested. To check these effects, a standard solution containing cadmium and other ions was prepared and cadmium was determined using the procedure proposed. The results obtained (Table 5) showed that at the tested concentrations, the other ions do not interfere in the procedure proposed.

3.4. Applications

In order to evaluate the analytical applicability of the proposed method, it was applied to the determination of cadmium in several samples.

A reference material (BCR-176 "City Waste Incineration Ash") certified for its content in cadmium was analyzed for method validation. Recovery experiments (Table 6) were conducted as well.

In view of the application of the method to the determination of cadmium in food samples, the ability to re-

cover cadmium from different samples spiked with cadmium was investigated. All samples were arbitrarily selected and acquired from a local superstore. For this purpose, standard solutions containing different quantities of cadmium were added to samples and the resulting material was prepared as described under Experimental. Standard additions method was used in all instances and the results were obtained by extrapolation. The results of these analyses are summarised in Table 6, and indicated excellent recoveries in all instances.

In the laboratory, before the preconcentration procedure, all the water samples were filtered through a 0.45 µm pore-size membrane filter to remove suspended particulate matter and were stored at 4°C. The optimized methodology was applied for the determination of Cd in different water samples and the analytical results along with the recovery are given in Table 6.

As can be seen, good recoveries were obtained in the spiked real samples analysis.

Table 5. Tolerance ratio of diverse ions on the determination of cadmium (100 ng mL⁻¹).

Ions	Tolerance ratio (m/m)
K ⁺ , I ⁻ , Pb ²⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , HCO ₃ ⁻ ;	> 100
Ca ²⁺ , Cr ³⁺ , Al ³⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Fe ³⁺ , Mn ²⁺ , Ba ²⁺ , SO ₄ ²⁻ , F ⁻	50

Table 6. Determination of cadmium in real samples.

Sample	Added (ng mL ⁻¹)	Found (ng mL ⁻¹) ^a	Recovery (%)
Tap water	20	19.9 ± 0.1	99.5
Sea water	20	21.3 ± 1.0	106.5
Certified sea water	20	20.9 ± 0.8	104.5
	40	39.3 ± 0.8	98.3
	60	61.4 ± 1.2	102.3
	Added (µg g ⁻¹)	Found (µg g ⁻¹)	
Apple	2.46	2.45 ± 0.29	99.6
Lettuce	4.88	4.94 ± 0.5	101.2
Liver	3.98	3.68 ± 0.52	92.4
Chick-pea	2.33	2.36 ± 0.18	101.3
Fish	2.37	2.39 ± 0.18	100.8
<i>Bignonia</i> leaves	4.17	4.18 ± 0.8	100.2
<i>Pinus</i> leaves	4.47	4.33 ± 0.5	96.7
Soil	5.23	5.63 ± 0.4	107.6
	Certified value (mg kg ⁻¹)	Found value (mg kg ⁻¹)	
BCR 176	470 ± 9	475 ± 25	101.1

^amean ± standard deviation (n = 3)

4. Conclusions

The reagent DPTH was successfully employed in a CPE procedure for the determination of cadmium in environmental and food samples by FAAS. The method significantly improved the performance of the FAAS detection for cadmium. With the low cost and easily available accessories, the detectability of a traditional FAAS instrument can be comparable to that of more sophisticated instruments, such as ET-AAS. Also, CPE offers many advantages over traditional liquid-liquid extraction, such as elimination of handling large volumes of volatile, toxic and flammable organic solvents. The method has been validated by the analysis of standard reference material.

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