

Stability of silver nanoparticles (nAg) in aqueous solution: the role of particle size and water ionic strength

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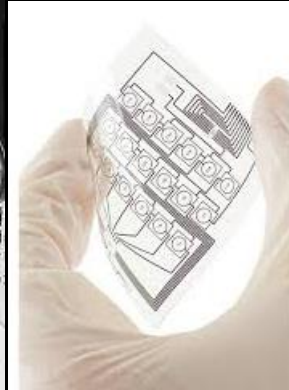
Silver nanoparticles

Nanosilver (nAg)

- Amongst the most widely used ENP's $\approx 30\%$ registered commercial nano-products
- Antimicrobial properties
- Antiseptic activity
- High electrical and thermal conductivity
- Chemical stability
- Catalytic activity

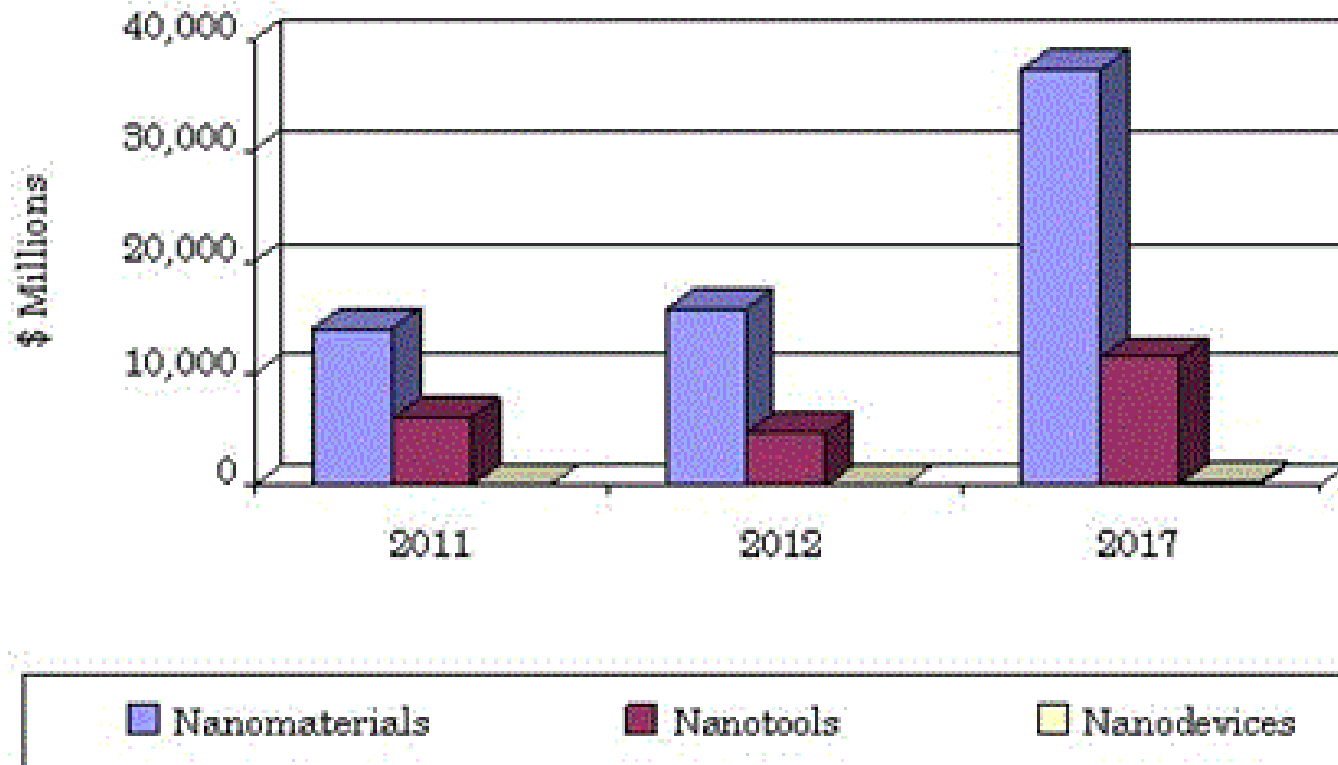
Applications:

- Microelectronics
- Inks
- Drug-delivery agents
- Biosensors
- Medical imaging
- Personal care products



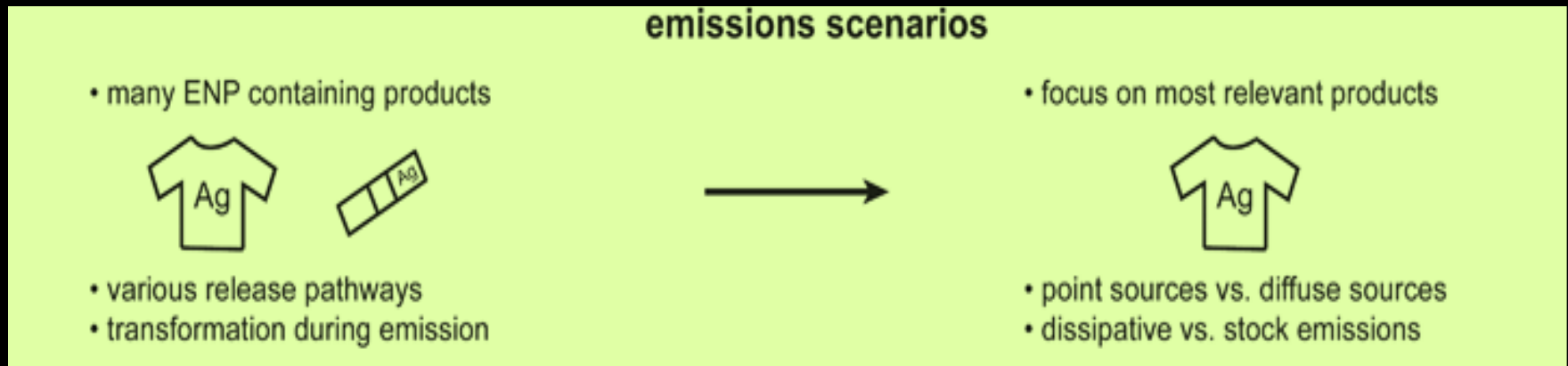
Trends

SUMMARY FIGURE
GLOBAL NANOTECHNOLOGY MARKET, 2011-2017
(\$ MILLIONS)



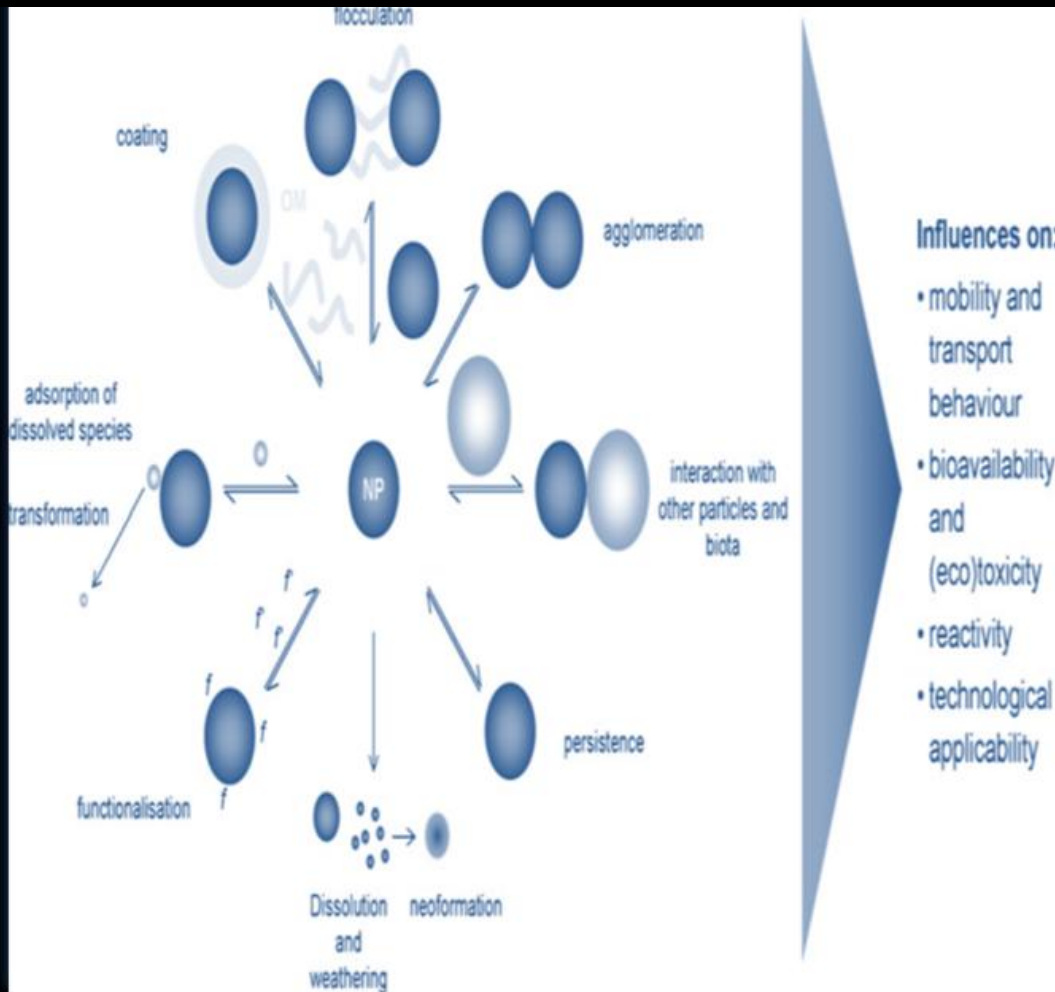
Implications

- Wide applications- potential release into environment,

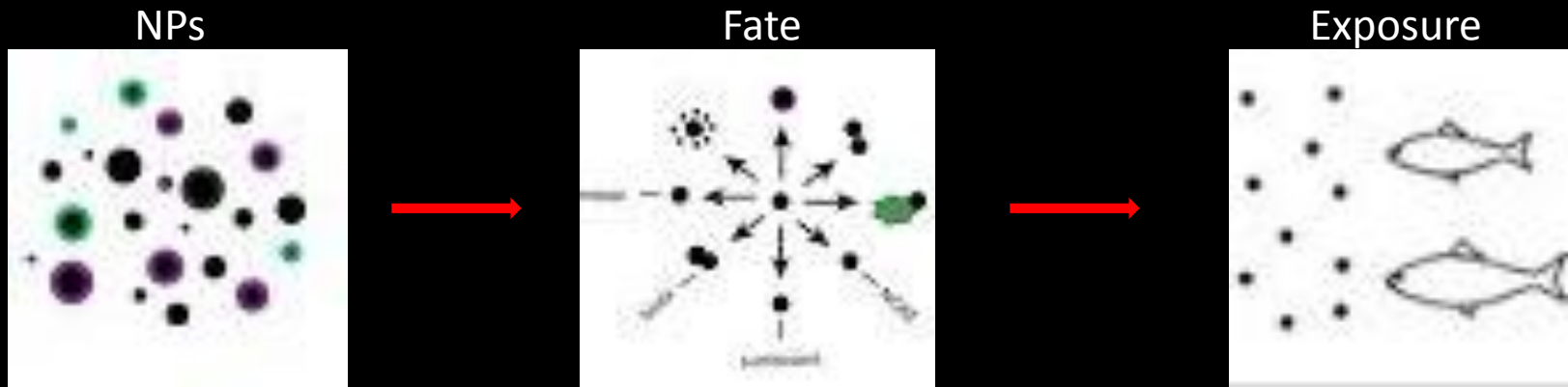


- Via: washing effluent, spillage, leachates from solid waste
- Depending water chemistry & NPs properties

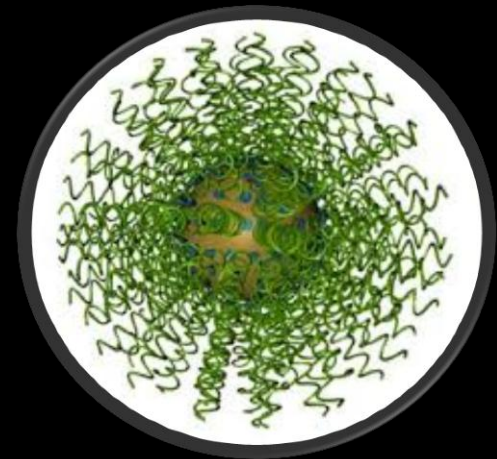
- Different transformations:



- Dissolution,
- Agglomeration,
- Production of ROS,
- Adsorption of dissolved species,
- Association of nAg with cell membranes
- Functionalization



- Toxicity towards aquatic micro-organisms & higher aquatic plants
- Indefinite- toxicity towards aquatic biota due: particulate, ionic form or both
- Understanding- Fate and behavior

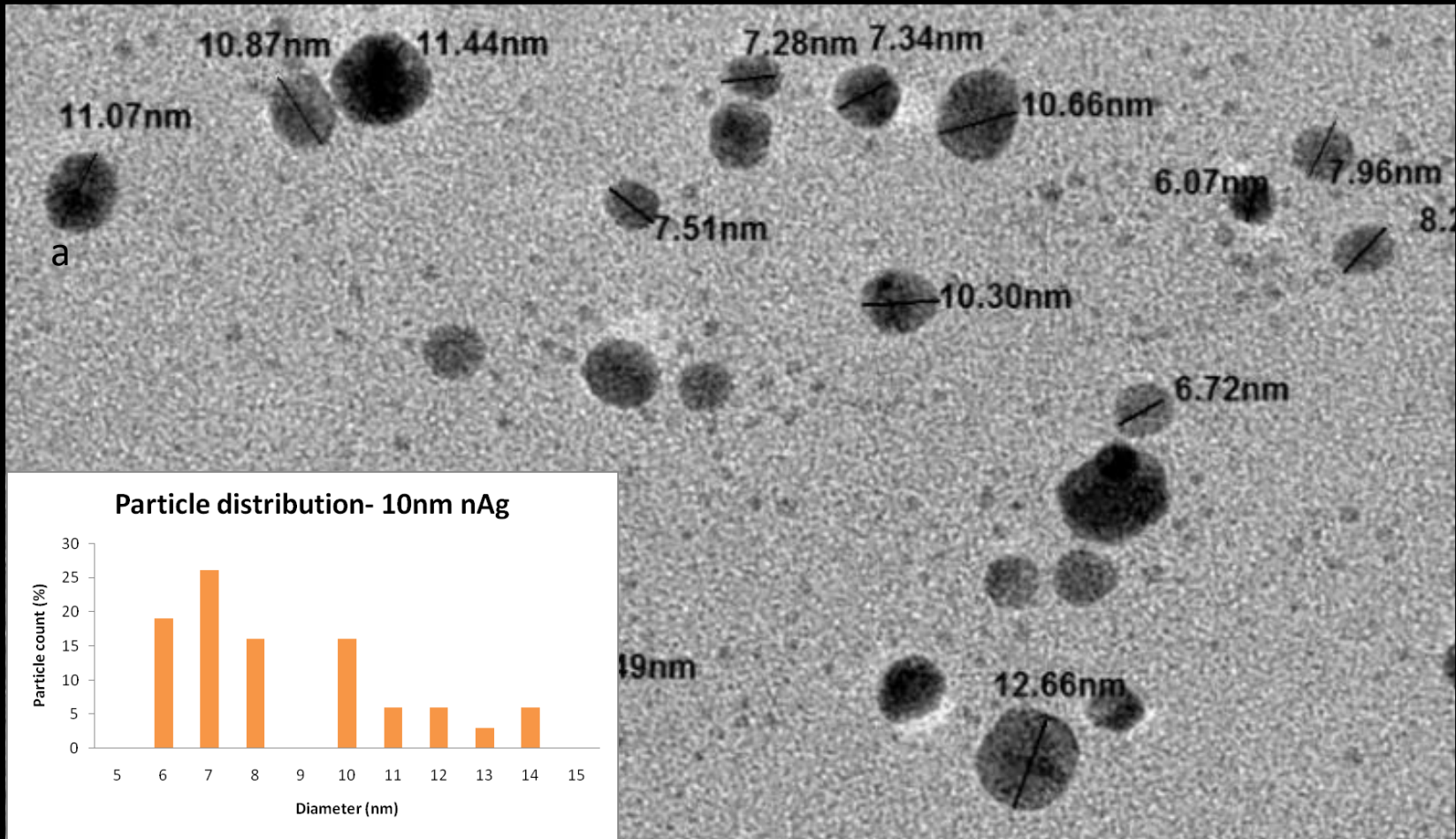


Study method

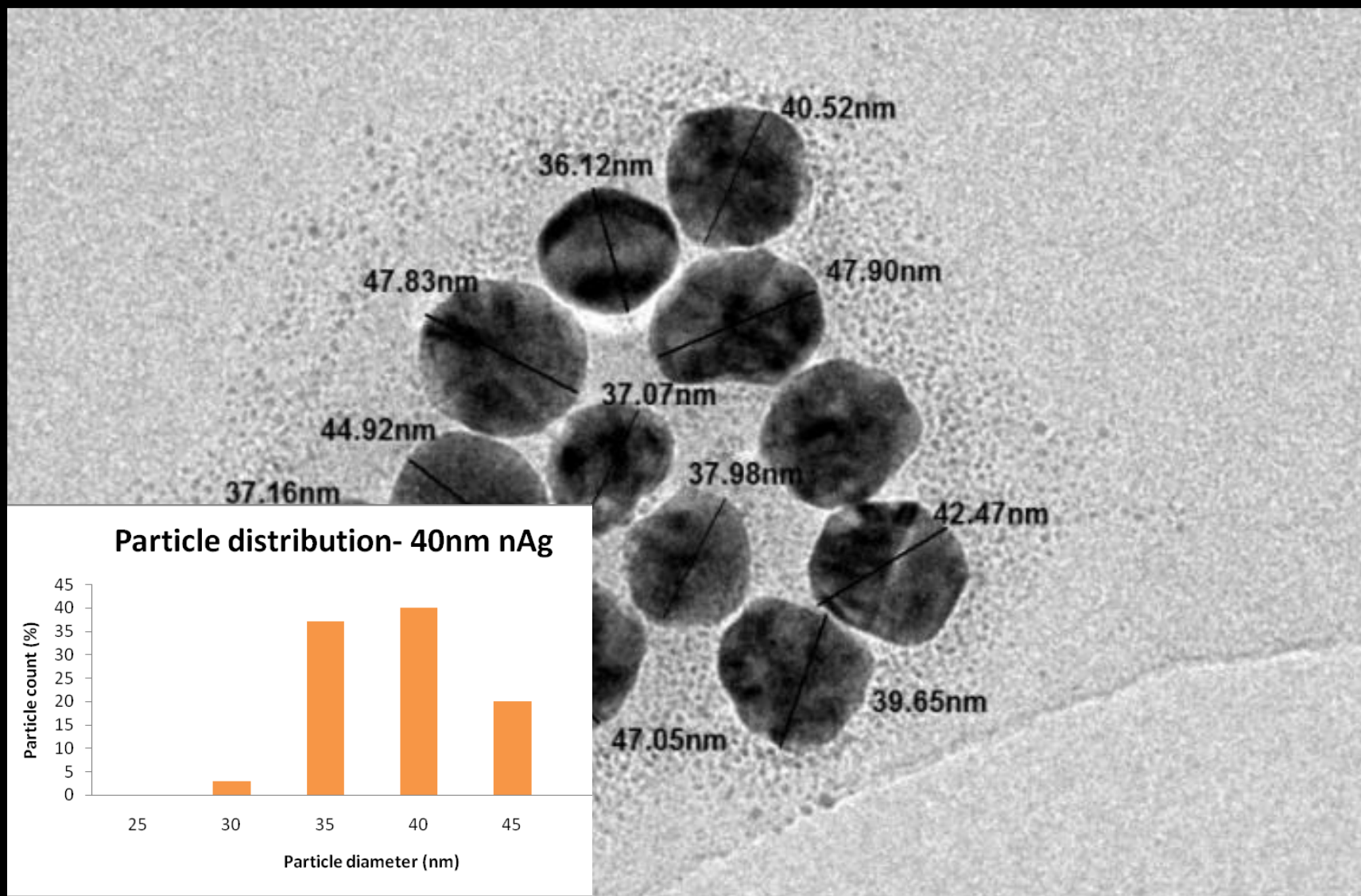
- Study the stability of silver nanoparticles; how dissolution and agglomeration dynamics are influenced by;
 - Size (10nm & 40nm)
 - Water ionic strength, in (50% & 100%)IS Hoagland's medium.
- **Hoagland's medium is:**
 - Nutrient culture method of growing/preserving plants without soil;
 - 100% IS: contain 1.6g powder per 1.0 L water

Silver nanoparticles

Citrate-nAg, purchased and characterized with TEM:



TEM image of silver nanoparticles average 10nm and size distribution histogram.



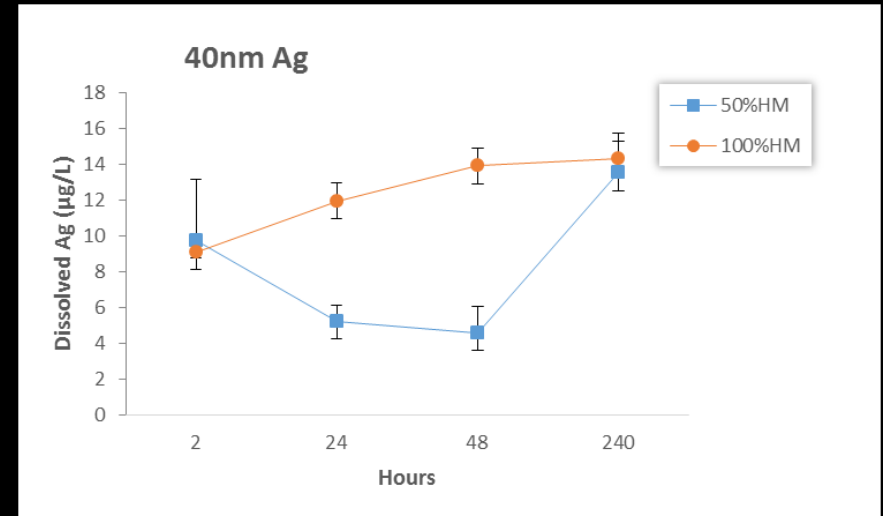
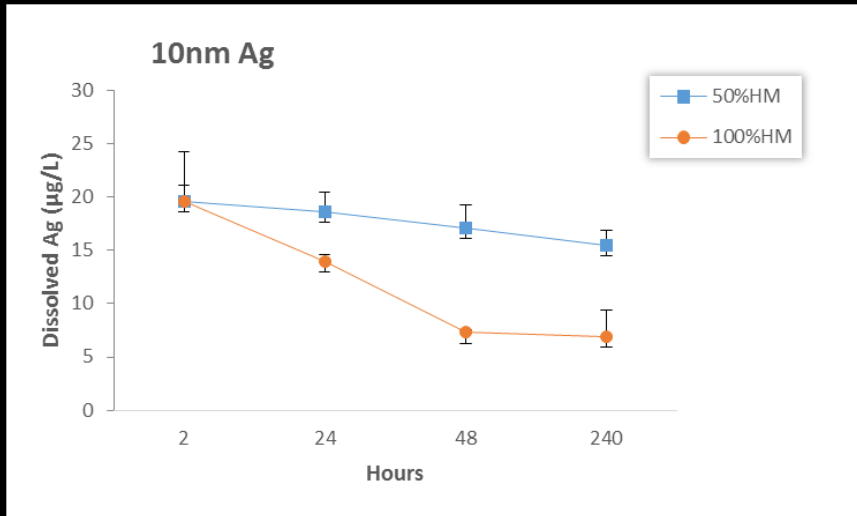
TEM image of silver nanoparticles; average 40nm and size distribution histogram.

Ag⁺ Release Experiment

- Hoagland's medium (HM) of 50% and 100% strength's
- Dosed with Ag suspensions to achieve 100µg/L
- Performed separately, for both 10nm and 40nm exposure samples
- Placed in incubator equipped with shaker-25°C
- Period of 10 days
- Centrifugal ultrafiltration
- ICP-MS: dissolution dynamics
- TEM, NTA and zetasiser: agglomeration dynamics

Results

ICP-MS

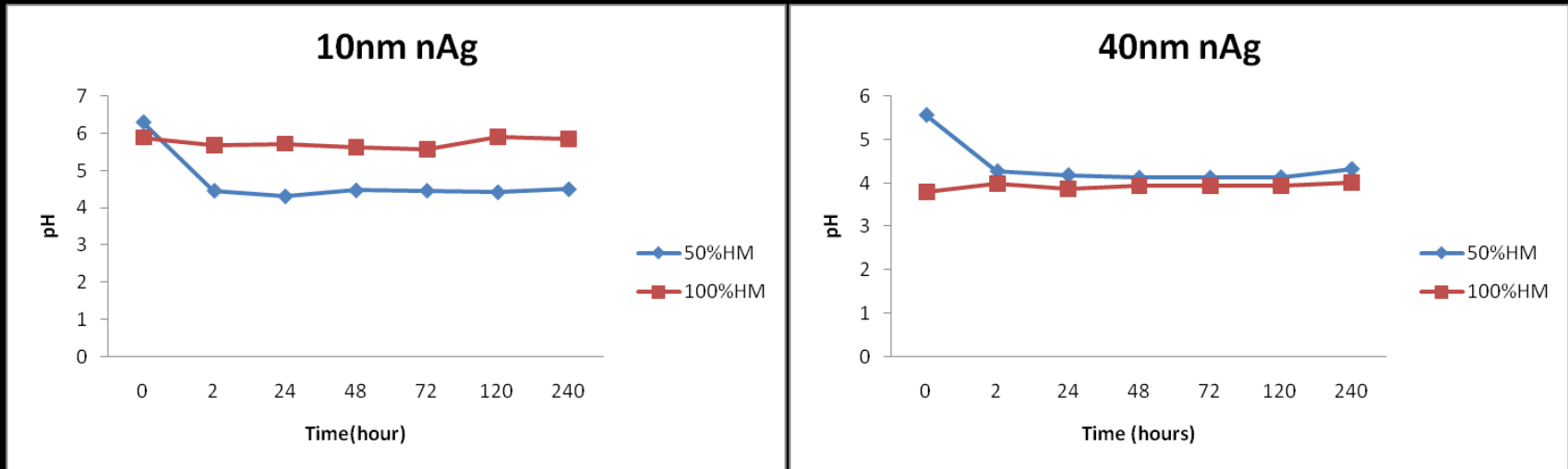


The dissolution kinetics of silver nanoparticles for 10 days: 10nm Ag and 40nm Ag

Sample	Ca (mg/l)	Mg (mg/l)	CaCO ₃ (mg/l)
10nm+50%HM	81	23	297
10nm+100%HM	147	42	540
40nm+50%HM	73	20	265
40nm+100%HM	152	44	568

Results conti.

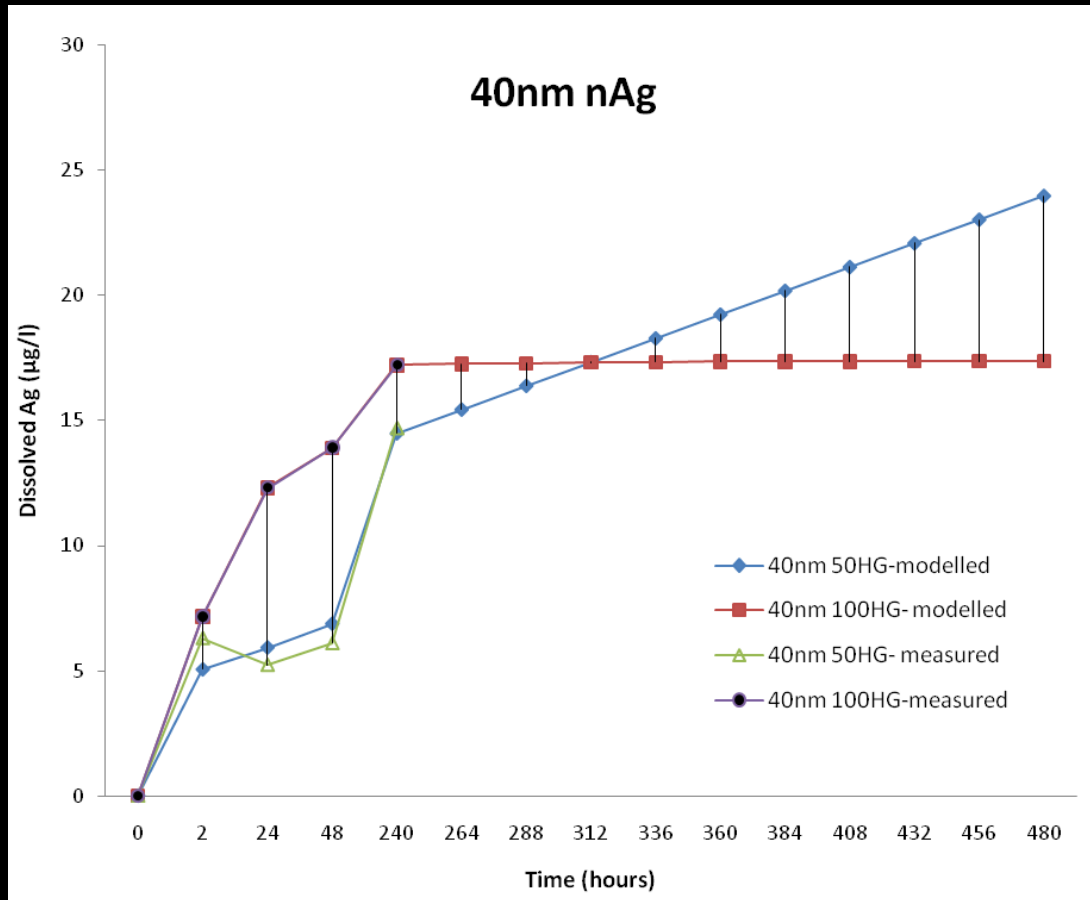
pH



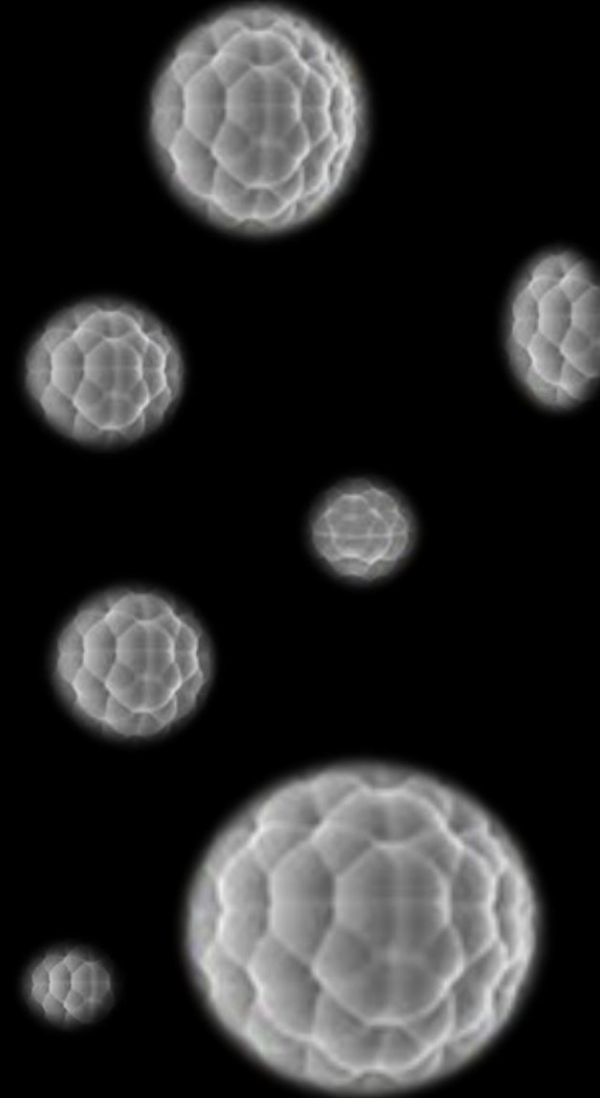
- Observed lower pH in 40nm exposures and higher pH levels in 10nm exposures
- 10nm nAg in 50% HM had lower pH, as well as the 40nm nAg in 100% HM
- Indicate that Ag^+ release may be influenced pH

Results conti.

Modell results:



MINTEK Modell



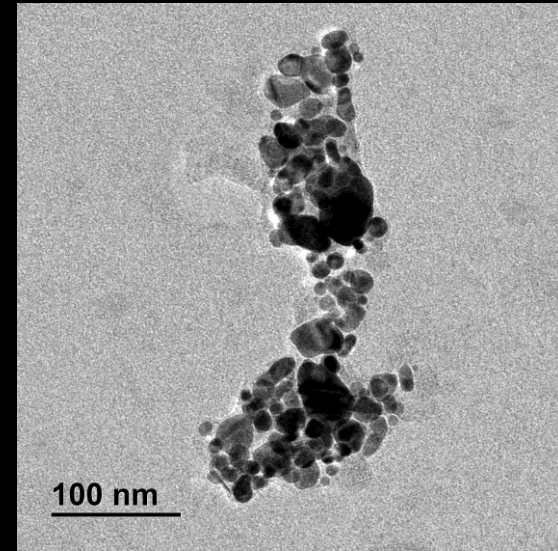
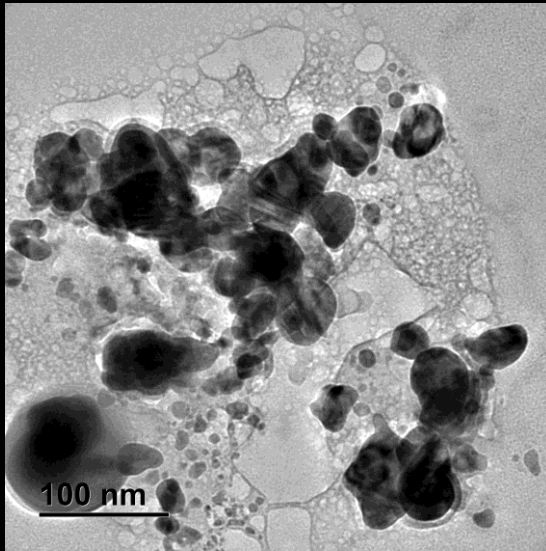
Result conti.

TEM: 10nm nAg

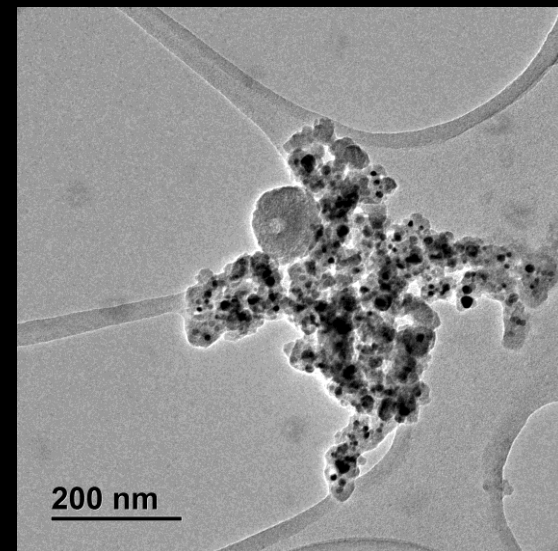
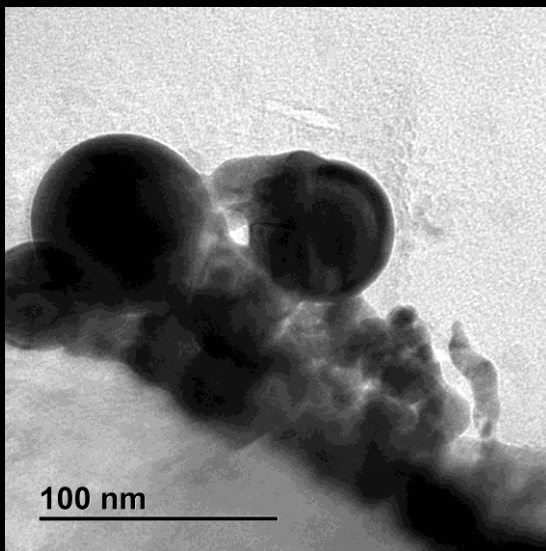
2hr

72hr

50%HM



100%HM



Conclusion

- 10nm Ag : Size dependant dissolution rates
 - : Dissolution influenced by media strength
 - : pH influenced by Ag^+ concentration in 50% HM
- 40nm Ag : Higher dissolution rates on 10th day
 - : Dissolution was higher in 100%HM-effect low pH
 - : More stable compared to 10nm Ag

Acknowledgements

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