

Discrimination between ionic silver and silver nanoparticles in consumer products using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

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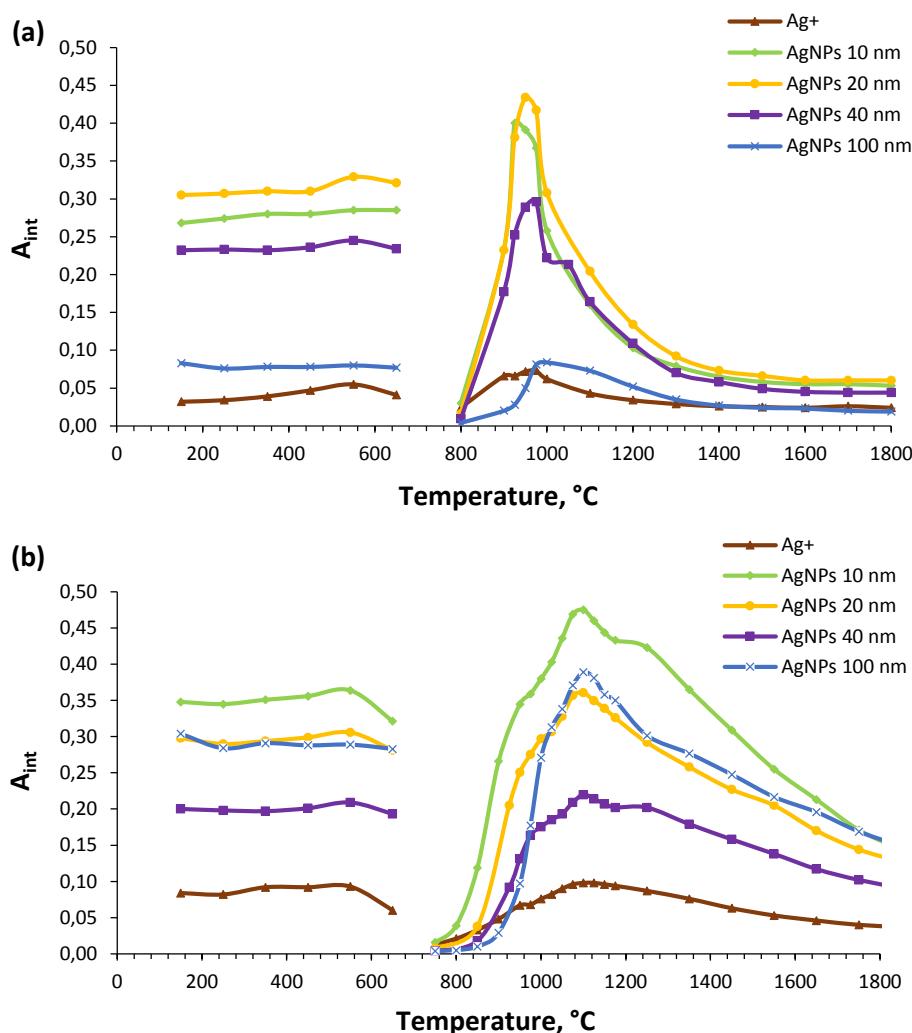


Fig. ESI 1. Pyrolysis and atomization curves of the standards containing $5 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ of Ag^+ or AgNPs stabilized with $2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ trisodium citrate: **a**) wall atomization; pyrolysis curves ($T_{at} = 950^\circ\text{C}$), atomization curves ($T_{pyr} = 250^\circ\text{C}$); **b**) atomization from pyro-coated tube with Omega platform; pyrolysis curves ($T_{at} = 1050^\circ\text{C}$), atomization curves ($T_{pyr} = 350^\circ\text{C}$).

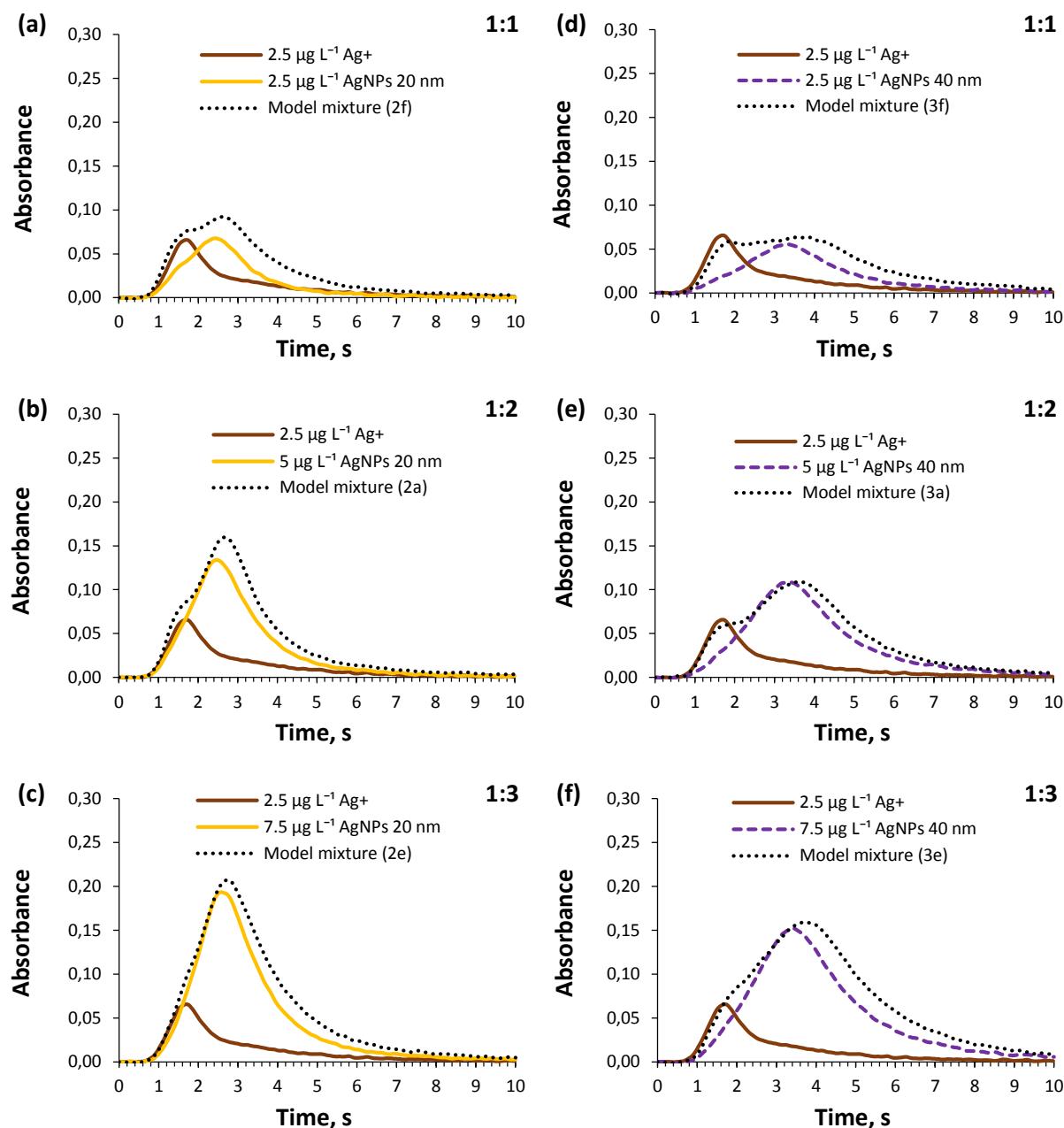


Fig. ESI 2. Atomic absorption signals registered for individual silver form and model mixtures containing Ag^+ and AgNPs of nominal diameter of 20 nm (**a-c**) or 40 nm (**d-f**) in different concentrations ratio.

Table ESI 1

The composition of model mixtures tested for simultaneous determination of Ag⁺ and AgNPs.

Qualitative composition			Quantitative composition		
Series	X	Y	N	Ag ⁺ or AgNPs concentration, $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	Total silver concentration, $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
	X	Y		X	Y
1	Ag ⁺	AgNPs 10 nm	a	2.5	5.0
2	Ag ⁺	AgNPs 20 nm	b	5.0	2.5
3	Ag ⁺	AgNPs 40 nm	c	5.0	5.0
4	Ag ⁺	AgNPs 60 nm	d	7.5	2.5
5	AgNPs 10 nm	AgNPs 60 nm	e	2.5	7.5
6	AgNPs 10 nm	AgNPs 40 nm	f	2.5	2.5
7	AgNPs 20 nm	AgNPs 40 nm			
8	AgNPs 10 nm	AgNPs 20 nm			
9	AgNPs 20 nm	AgNPs 60 nm			
10	AgNPs 40 nm	AgNPs 60 nm			