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Ultrasensitive Detection and Co-stability of Mercury(II) Ions Based on Amalgam Formation with Tween 20-Stabilized Silver Nanoparticles

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EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Synthesis of Bare AgNPs. A 59.5 ml solution containing 0.23 mM NaBH_4 was prepared in double distilled water and was stirred vigorously in ice bath. Upon addition of 0.48 ml, 23.5 mM AgNO_3 under stirring, the colour of solution turned yellow, indicating the formation of the AgNPs. After 3 h of additional stirring at room temperature, the soluble byproducts were removed by centrifugal ultrafiltration (molecular weight cutoff of 8000), and the AgNPs were washed with double distilled water.

References

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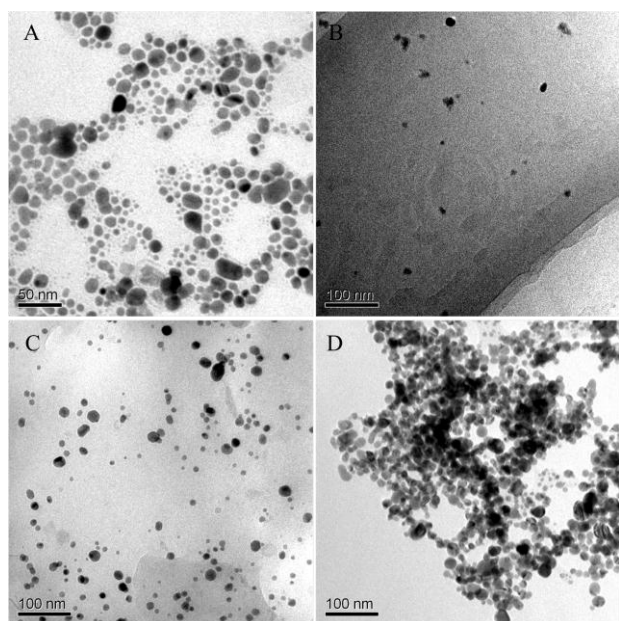


Figure S1. TEM of (A) Citrate-AgNPs. (B) Bare AgNPs. (C) Tween-20 AgNPs. (D) Ag/Hg amalgam.

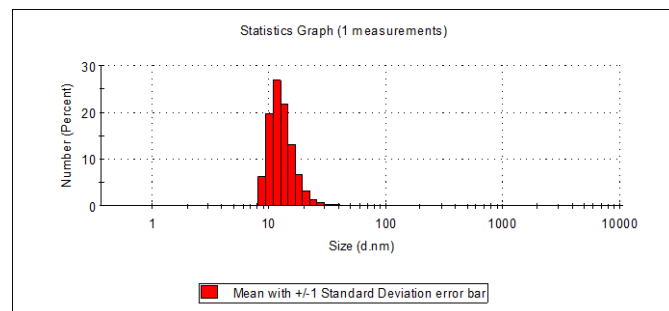


Figure S2. Size distribution of bare AgNPs.

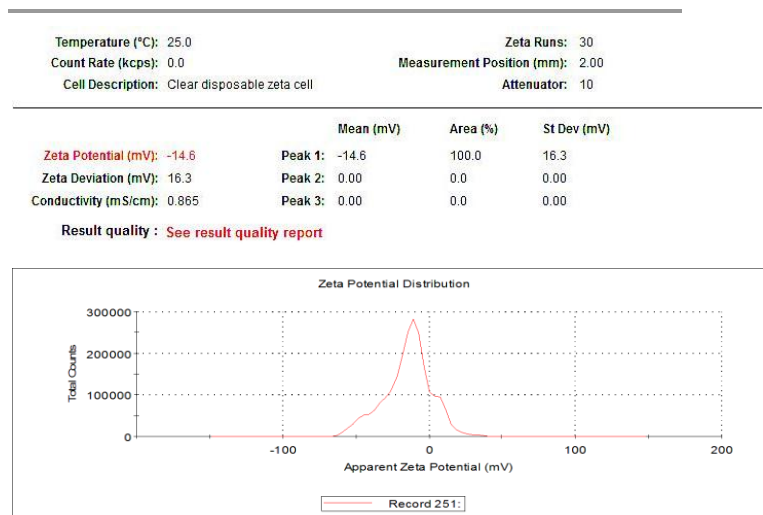


Figure S3. DLS zeta potential distribution of Tween 20-AgNPs (-14.6 mV).

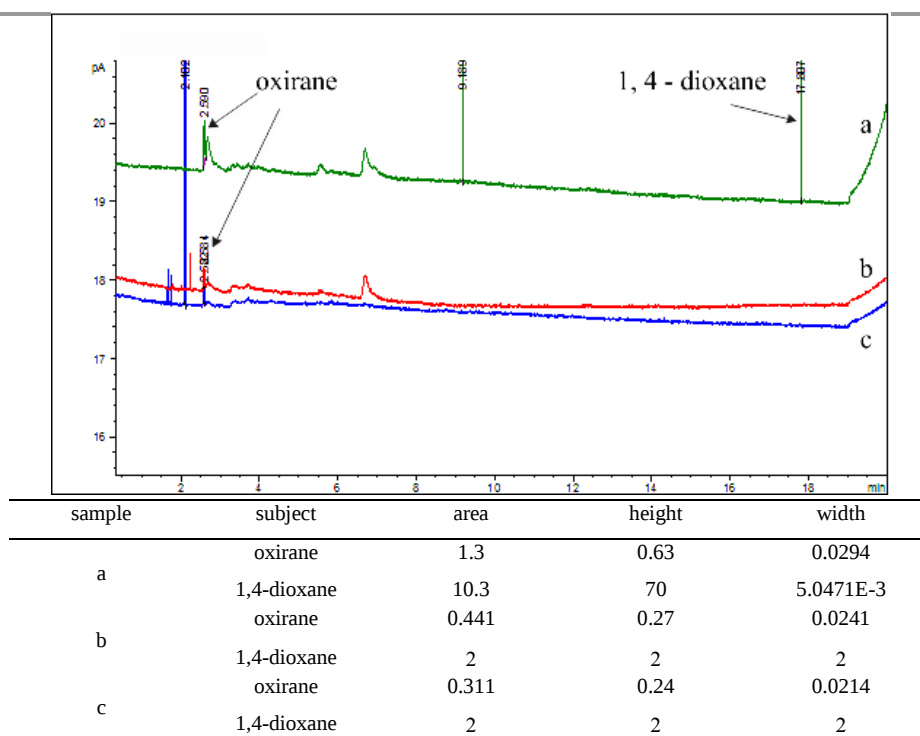


Figure S4. Gas chromatography analysis of (a) standard sample of Tween 20, (b) dialysis solution of Tween 20-AgNPs with 100 nM Hg^{2+} , (c) dialysis solution of Tween 20-AgNPs without Hg^{2+} .

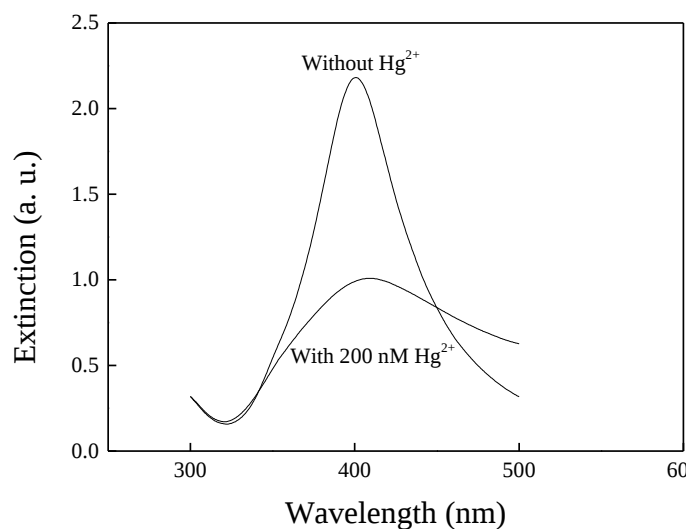


Figure S5. Extinction spectra of solutions with and without the addition of 200 nM Hg^{2+} .

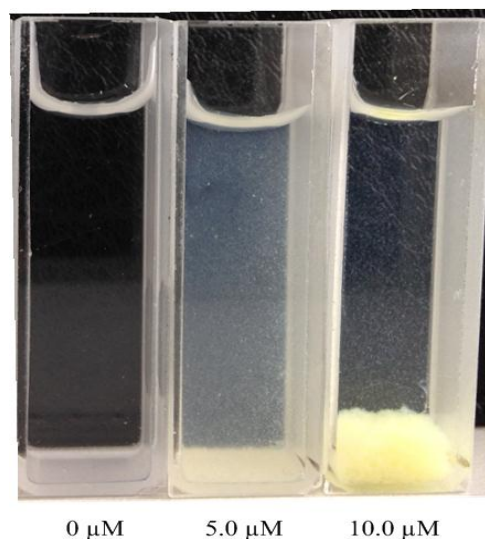


Figure S6. Reduction of Hg^{2+} (0, 5.0, 10.0 μM from left to right) at room temperature using citrate ions in the absence of Tween 20 AgNPs.

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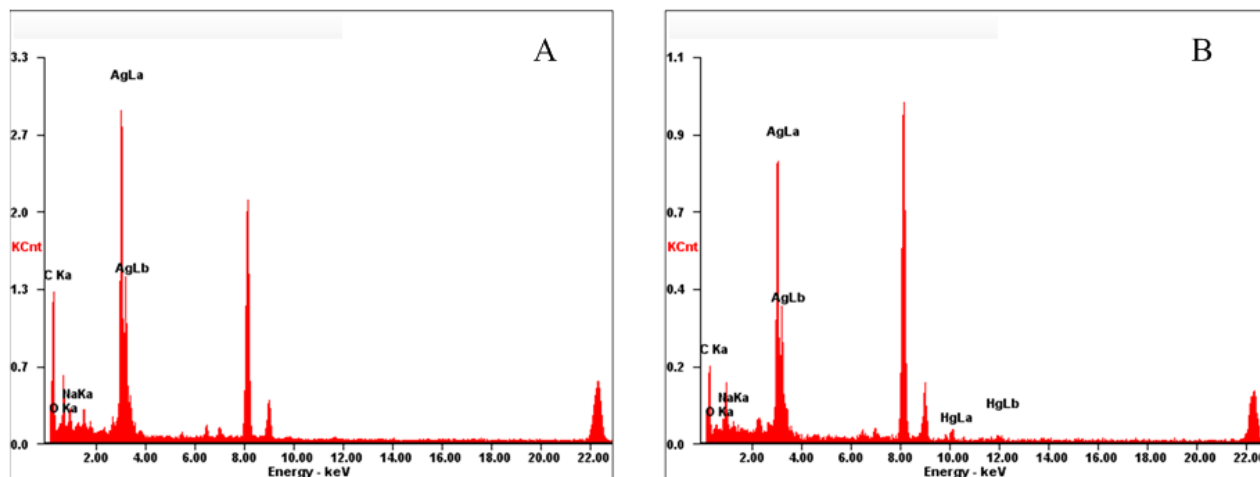


Figure S7. EDX spectroscopy analysis of (A) Tween 20-AgNPs and (B) Ag/Hg amalgam formed in the presence of 100 nM Hg^{2+} .

Table S1. Elemental analysis results of Tween 20-AgNPs obtained by EDX spectra

element	weight percentage	atom percentage
C K	21.20	68.80
O K	1.10	2.60
Na K	0.30	0.60
Ag L	77.40	28.00

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Table S2. Elemental analysis results of Ag/Hg amalgam obtained by EDX spectra

element	weight percentage	atom percentage
C K	21.20	68.80
O K	1.10	2.60
Na K	0.30	0.60
Ag L	77.40	28.00
Hg L	6.40	1.60

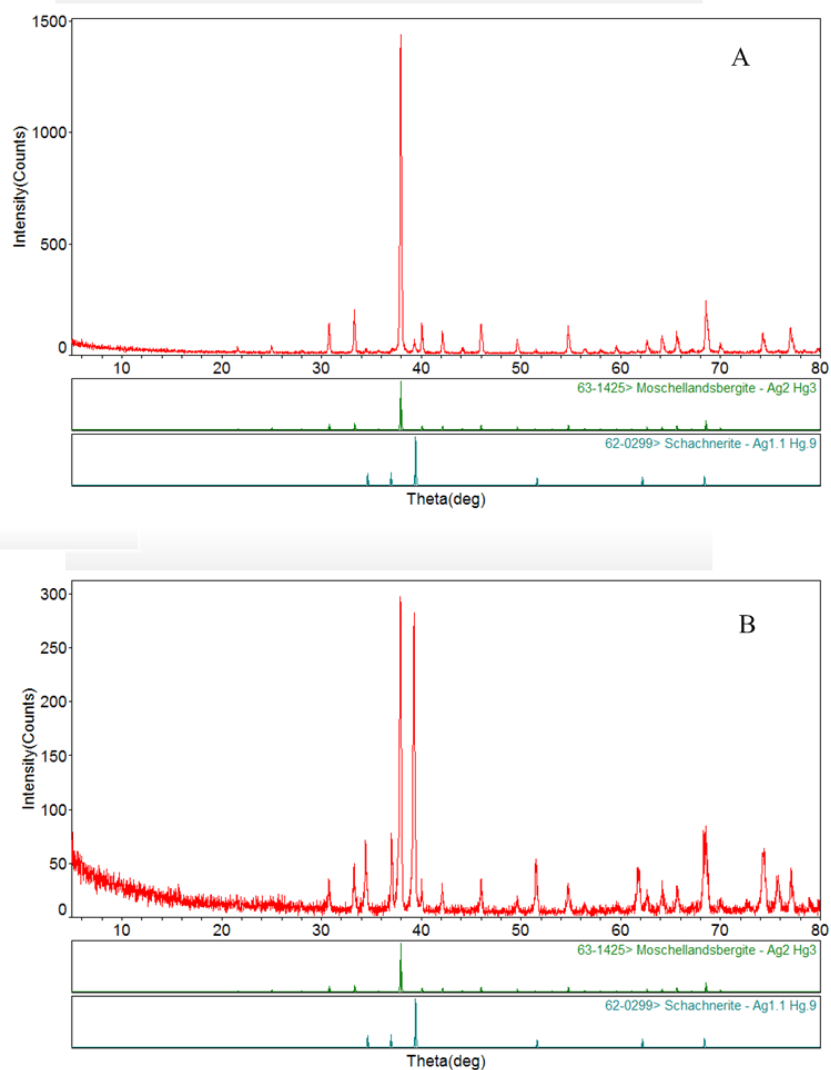


Figure S8. XRD analysis of Ag/Hg amalgam in the presence of (A) 50.0 nM and (B) 500.0 nM Hg²⁺.

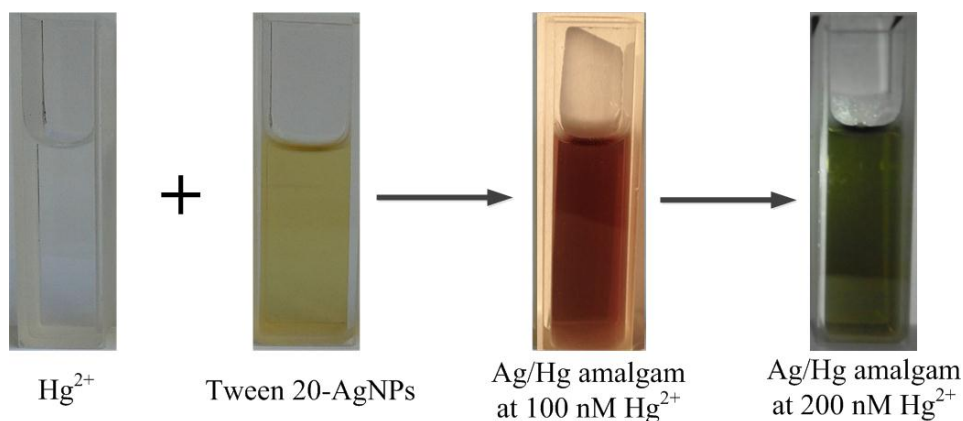


Figure S9. Photographs of working solutions containing Tween 20-AgNPs after adding 100 and 200 nM Hg²⁺.

Table S3. Comparison of Assay Methods for Monitoring Mercury

detection methods	linear range (nM)	detection limit (nM)	reference
ICP-MS	10.0–500.0	0.65	1
AAS/cold vapor	<i>a</i>	0.5	2
T-Hg ²⁺ -T/FRET	40.0–100.0	40.0	3
T-Hg ²⁺ -T/DNAzyme	<i>a</i>	100.0	4
T-Hg ²⁺ -T/QDs	2.0–60.0	2.0	5
silver amalgamation	10.0–8000.0	2.6	6
silver amalgamation	0.5–120.0	0.31	this work

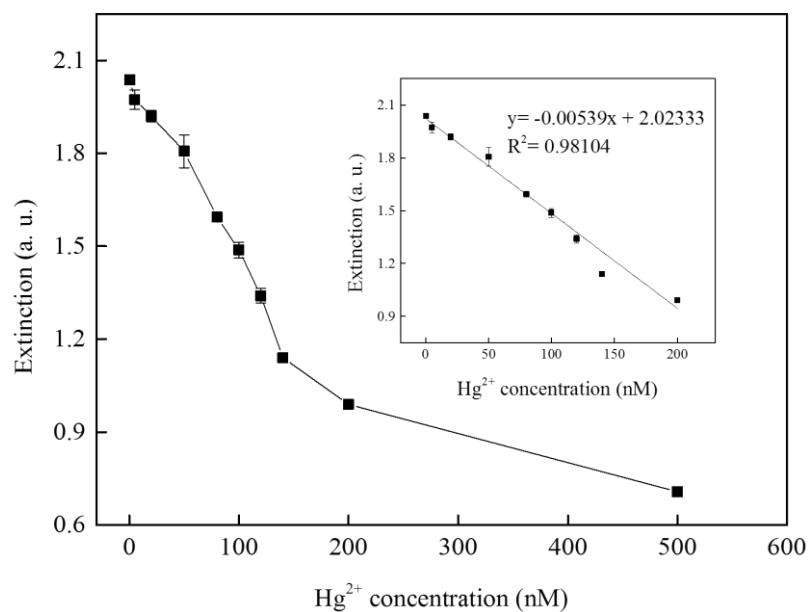
^aNo reported results.

Figure S10. The calibration curve of UV-Vis absorbance intensity against Hg²⁺ concentration in buffer samples. Inset shows the response linearity of the assay with Hg²⁺ concentrations at 0.5, 5.0, 20.0, 50.0, 80.0, 100.0, 120.0 and 200.0 nM.

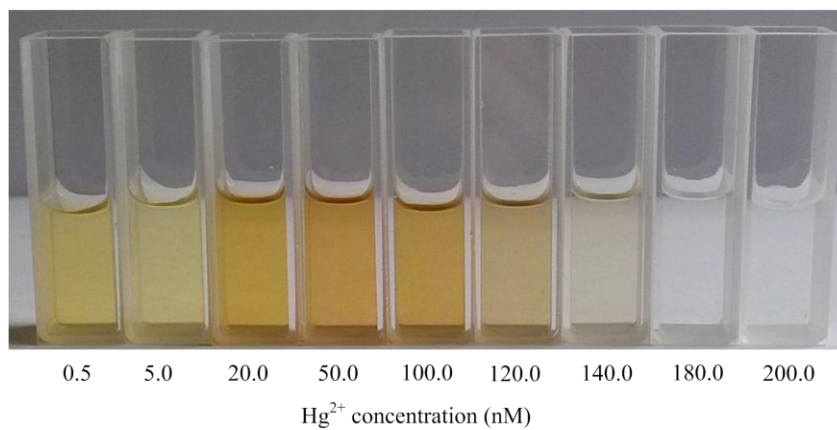


Figure S11. Photographs of working solutions containing Tween 20-AgNPs after adding various concentrations of Hg^{2+} in buffer.

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Table S4. Determination of Hg^{2+} (nM) in Water Samples Using the Proposed Method and AFS

sample	added	proposed method mean ^a $\pm$ SD ^b	AFS mean $\pm$ SD
tap water 1	0	^c	^c
tap water 2	20.0	20.03 $\pm$ 0.13	20.02 $\pm$ 0.07
tap water 3	50.0	49.99 $\pm$ 0.17	50.02 $\pm$ 0.22
tap water 4	100.0	103.98 $\pm$ 0.36	101.98 $\pm$ 0.20
spring water 1	0	<0.1	^c
spring water 2	20.0	20.02 $\pm$ 0.19	20.03 $\pm$ 0.08
spring water 3	50.0	50.10 $\pm$ 0.22	50.05 $\pm$ 0.14
spring water 4	100.0	101.17 $\pm$ 0.23	101.39 $\pm$ 0.16
lake water 1	0	<0.1	<0.1
lake water 2	20.0	20.04 $\pm$ 0.21	20.06 $\pm$ 0.08
lake water 3	50.0	49.97 $\pm$ 0.37	50.03 $\pm$ 0.35
lake water 4	100.0	101.26 $\pm$ 0.46	103.51 $\pm$ 0.12

^aMean of three determinations. ^bSD, standard deviation. ^cNo Hg^{2+} concentration could be detected.