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Electrochemically synthesized green fluorescent carbon dots for quantitation of hypochlorite and carbendazim

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Abstract

Green emission carbon dots (CDs) electrochemically prepared from 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid and o-phenylenediamine were applied separately for the quantitation of hypochlorite and carbendazim. The characteristic and optical properties of the CDs were studied through fluorescence, UV-vis absorption, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy, and transmission electron microscopy. The synthesized CDs were mainly 0.8–2.2 nm in size, with an average size of 1.5 nm. The CDs exhibited green luminescence centered at 520 nm when excited by 420 nm light. The green emission of the CDs is quenched after the addition of hypochlorite, mainly through the redox reaction between hypochlorite and hydroxyl groups on the CDs surface. Furthermore, the hypochlorite-induced fluorescence quenched can be prevented in the presence of carbendazim. The sensing approaches exhibit good linear ranges of 1–50 μM and 0.05–5 μM for hypochlorite and carbendazim, respectively, with low detection limits of 0.096 and 0.005 μM , respectively. Practicalities of the luminescent probes were separately validated by the quantitation of the two analytes in real sample matrix with recoveries ranging from 96.3 to 108.9% and the relative standard deviation values below 5.51%. Our results show the potential of the sensitive, selective, and simple CD probe for water and food quality control.

Keywords: Carbendazim, Carbon dots, Electrochemical synthesis, Hypochlorite

1. Introduction

Carbon dots (CDs), one of the popular nanomaterials, have recently been widely applied in sensing of metal ions, drugs, amino acids, and pesticides [1–10] because of their unique fluorescent and chemical affinity properties. Now many bottom-up approaches to synthesis of CDs have been developed, including thermal routes, microwave-assisted methods, hydrothermal and aqueous-based methods, electrochemical, and ultrasonic-assisted synthesis, [11,12]. Among these methods, electrochemical synthesis offers simple, low-cost, low-pressure operations that can be performed at room temperature [1]. Furthermore, it allows simple control of the size and functional group of the CDs to conveniently modify and customize their optical and chemical properties, making it with great development potential.

Disinfection is an important part water treatment process in cities [13]. Hypochlorite is an important reactive oxygen species with strong oxidation capability, which has been used in household bleaching [14] and water disinfection [15]. However, excessive exposure of human skin to hypochlorite can cause a series of symptoms like allergies [16]. Additionally, the excessive accumulation of HOCl/CIO[−] may result in all kinds of inflammation-related diseases, such as neuron degeneration [17], atherosclerosis [18], osteoarthritis [19], and renal disease [20]. Therefore, it is of great practical significance to develop a rapid and sensitive method to detect hypochlorite in water.

Carbendazim (CBZ) is a kind of benzimidazole fungicide. It is extensively used to prevent and control numerous diseases in crops, fruits, and vegetables [21]. Recently, CBZ abuse has been reported in Taiwan,

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mainly because of its low price and wide range of effectiveness. When applied to soils, CBZ can remain for a long time because its benzimidazole ring is difficult to be broken down, and consequently, its degradation is slow [22,23]. As a result, the risk of CBZ residues in crops, water, and soil, poses a threat to agricultural production and human health [24]. Additionally, it has been reported that CBZ can disrupt spermatogenesis and decrease reproduction in mammals [25]. Moreover, CBZ exposure can impair liver function, leading to hepatic lipid metabolism disorder, and alter the enzyme activity in mammals [26]. The methods most frequently used for measuring benzimidazole fungicides are high-performance liquid chromatography [27], mass spectroscopy [28], UV–vis absorption [29], fluorescence spectroscopy [30] and electrochemical techniques [31]. Although these methods have brilliant responses to CBZ, the design of new nanomaterials is still needed to accelerate the development of a highly sensitive pesticide sensing platform.

In this study, CDs were synthesized electrochemically from 2,6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid (DPA) and o-phenylenediamine (oPD) as shown in Scheme 1. The prepared CDs were separately used to detect hypochlorite and CBZ. Hypochlorite induces fluorescence

quenching of the CDs, which can be restored in the presence of CBZ as also shown in Scheme 1. Our results revealed that the prepared CDs exhibited excellent photoluminescence properties, good biocompatibility, low toxicity, and low cost.

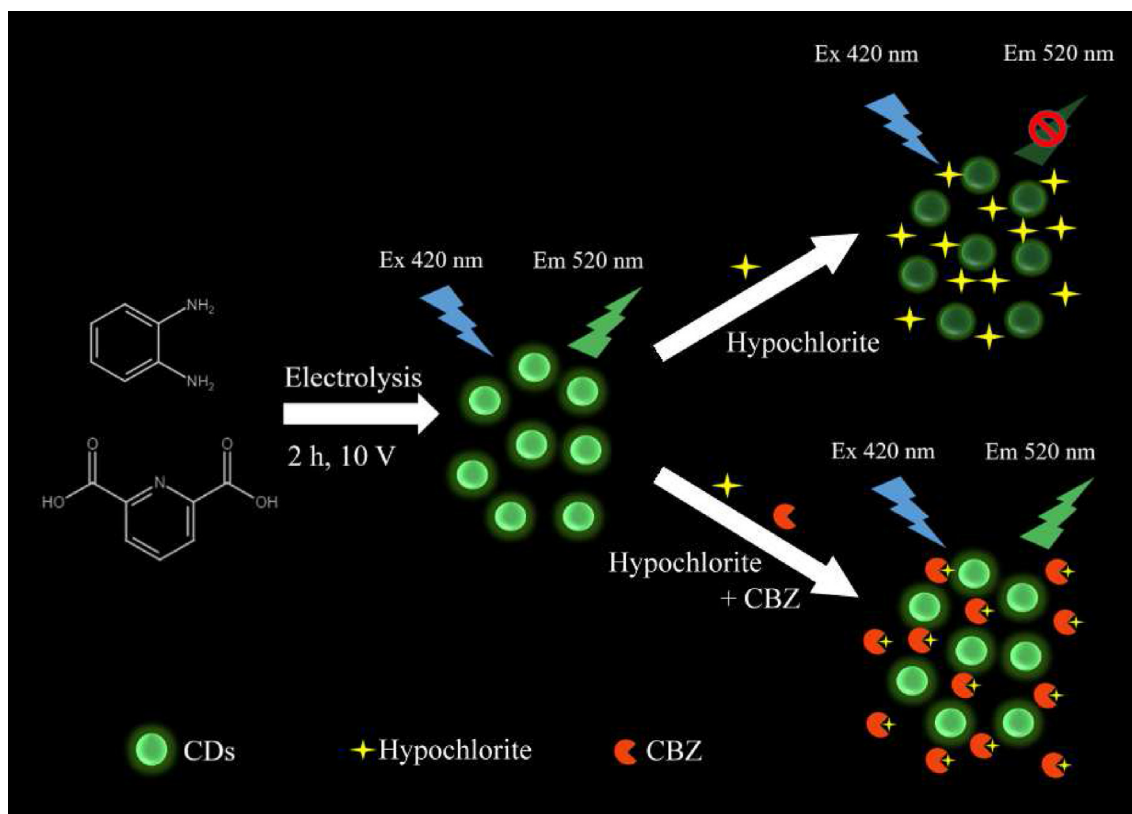
2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

Carbon precursors including DPA and oPD were obtained from Alfa Aesar (USA). Other chemicals were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich. (USA) All reagents were analytical grade and used directly without any further purification. Ultrapure water with a resistivity of $\geq 18.25 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{cm}$ was used throughout the experiment. The probe purification was carried out using 3500 Da cutoff membranes (Amicon Ultra-4, Millipore).

2.2. Apparatus

The electrolysis for CDs preparation was conducted using a bespoke apparatus (Kaishin Co., Ltd, Taiwan). Fluorescence measurements were performed by using a Shimadzu RF-6000 spectrofluorophotometer.



Scheme 1. Schematic diagrams showing (a) the preparation of CDs, (b) fluorescent detection of hypochlorite and CBZ.

The ultraviolet–visible (UV–vis) spectra were obtained by a Hitachi U-2900 UV–vis spectrophotometer (Tokyo, Japan). The transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were taken on a PHILIPS CM-200 TWIN TEM (Amsterdam, Netherlands). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was measured by a Thermo K-Alpha (Thermo Fisher, USA.). Zeta potential measurements were performed on a Zeta-sizer Nano-ZS90 (Malvern, UK).

2.3. Synthesis of the green fluoresces CDs

The CDs were synthesized by an easy and one-step electrochemical method. DPA (0.16712 g) and oPD (0.1622 g) were added to 0.2 M NaOH solution (15 mL) to form a transparent solution under stirring. Two platinum wires (6 cm × 0.1 cm) were employed as the positive and negative electrodes with a distance of about 1 cm. The reaction proceeded for 2 h at a potential of 10 V (DC). After 2 h, the solution turned from transparent to dark brown. The solution was centrifuged at 10000 g at 15 °C for 10 min to remove large particles. The obtained dark brown solution was filtered through a microporous filtering film (0.22 µm). The colloidal solution was repeatedly dialyzed against ultrapure water in a dialysis bag (3500 Da) for 6 h. The dark brown solution was obtained and stored at 4 °C.

2.4. Detection of hypochlorite and carbendazim using the CDs

The detection of hypochlorite was performed at room temperature in pH 7.0, 10 mM phosphate buffer solution (PBS). Different concentrations of hypochlorite (200 µL each) were separately added into the mixture of 80 µL of the CDs solution, 1520 µL of ultrapure water, and 200 µL of PBS (pH 7.0). The above mixture was shaken for 30 min. The fluorescence spectra were recorded under excitation at the wavelength of 420 nm. In order to detect the specificity of the CDs to the hypochlorite, the tested anions were used instead of hypochlorite under the same condition. All the experiments were performed at room temperature.

The detection of CBZ was performed at room temperature in pH 7.0, 10 mM PBS. First, aliquots of 50 µM of hypochlorite (200 µL each) were separately added into different concentrations of CBZ solution before 200 µL of PBS (pH 7.0) and ultrapure water was added to make each mixture with a final volume of 1920 µL. After vigorously shaking for 30 min, 80 µL of the CD was added (final 2 mL) and shaken for 5 min. The fluorescence spectra were recorded under excitation at 420 nm. To detect the specificity

of the CD to the CBZ, the other pesticides were used to replace CBZ and the analysis was conducted under the same condition. All the experiments were performed at room temperature.

2.5. Analysis of real samples

Drinking water and mineral water samples were employed to demonstrate the practicality of the CD sensor for hypochlorite detection. The mineral water sample was collected from convenience stores located in the campus of National Taitung University (NTTU), and drinking water was collected from the water dispenser on the NTTU campus. The collected water samples were spiked separately with hypochlorite standard solution, filtered through a 0.22 µm membrane, and diluted with ultrapure water (10-fold dilution). Then, the fluorescence spectra were measured on the spectrophotometer after incubating with CDs probe for 30 min. White rice samples were purchased from a local store. LC-MS/MS was applied to the analysis of the rice samples, showing non-existence of any pesticides. The white rice samples were all prepared according to the QuEChERS method [32]. The rice samples were grinded into small pieces. The homogenized sample (5 g) was separately added to 10 mL of ultrapure water containing various amounts of CBZ (5, 20, and 40 µM). After being equilibrated for 10 min, 10 mL of acetonitrile solution containing 1% acetic acid, 4 g MgSO₄, and 1 g CH₃COONa was added. After being shaken vigorously for 1 min, the mixture was subjected to centrifuge at 3000 g for 1 min. Each of the supernatant (6 mL) was added to a centrifuge tube containing 0.3 g primary secondary amine (PSA), 0.3 g C18, and 0.9 g MgSO₄. After being shaken vigorously for 1 min, the mixture was centrifuged at 3000 g for 2 min. Each of the supernatant (2 mL) was dried under a nitrogen stream and then re-dissolved in 2 mL of ultrapure water. Finally, the prepared white rice sample was diluted 100 times with ultrapure water and quantified using the aforementioned method.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Synthesis and characterization of CDs

The CD was synthesized through electrochemical processing for 2 h with a DC voltage of 10 V. According to the literature, we suggested that the formation of CDs at the anode is initiated from the oxidation of oPD to form radicals that further react with DPA and oPD through condensation, polymerization, carbonization, and passivation [4,6,33].

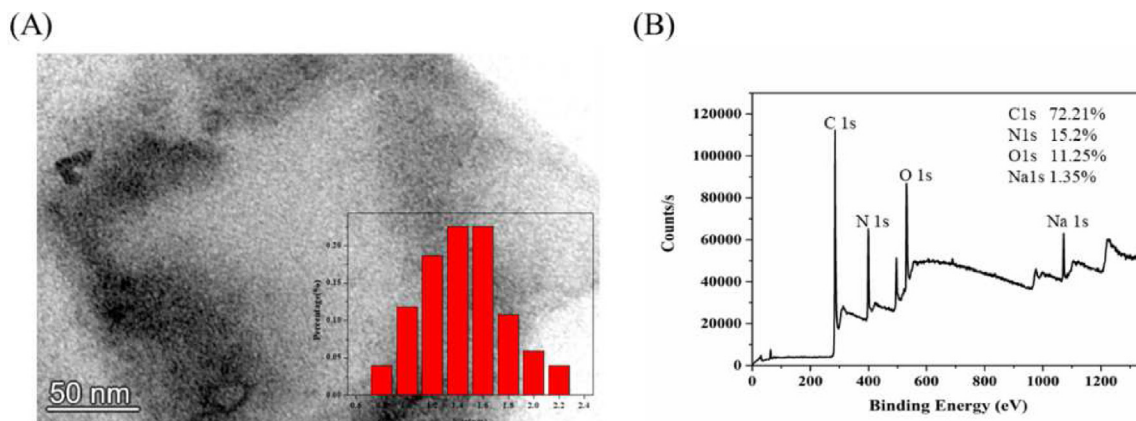


Fig. 1. (A) TEM image of CDs and (B) XPS survey spectrum. [Inset to (A): the size distribution for CDs].

To obtain CDs with the most appropriate fluorescence properties, we investigated the molar ratio ranging from 0:1.5 to 2:1.5 of the two carbon precursors, DPA and oPD. From the results listed in Table S1 (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>), the CD synthesized at the DPA and oPD ratio of 1:1.5 exhibited the strongest green fluorescent intensity at 520 nm when excited at 420 nm, and thus it was selected to develop sensitive and selective probes in this study. TEM image (Fig. 1A) shows that the CDs are spheroidal with an average diameter of approximately 1.5 nm (25 counts), with a narrow size distribution as shown in the inset. The chemical structure of the CD was

investigated through X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) as shown in Fig. 1B. Three peaks at 284.6, 399.6, and 531.6 eV correspond to C1s, N1s, and O1s. The CD consists of C (72.21%), N (15.2%), and O (11.25%). Fig. S1A (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>) shows the C1s spectrum. The three peaks at 284.8, 286.0, and 288.4 eV reveal the presence of C–C/C=C [34], C–N [35], and –COO [35], respectively. In the high-resolution of N1s spectrum, two peaks at 399.25 and 400.5 eV are assigned for amino N and pyrrolic N [36,37] (Fig. S1B) (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>). As shown in Fig. S1C (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>), three peaks

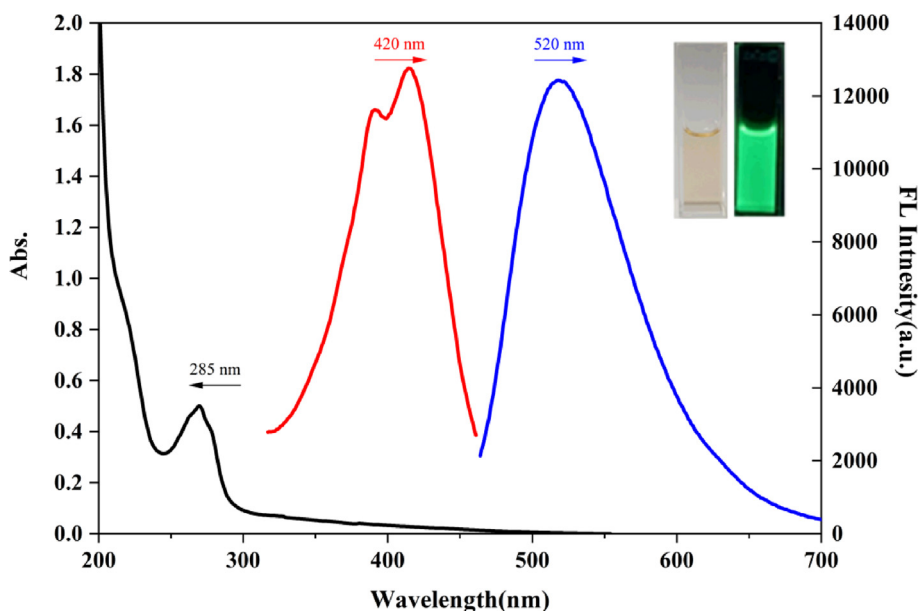


Fig. 2. UV–Vis absorption (black), excitation (red) and emission (blue) spectra of CDs. [Inset: photographs of CDs in visible-light (left) and under UV-light ex 365 nm (right)].

Table 1. Determination of ClO^- concentrations in spiked water samples using CDs ($n = 5$).

Sample	Spiked (μM)	Found (μM)	Recovery (%)	RSD (%)
Drink water	5	5.06	101.2	5.47
	20	20.91	104.5	4.38
	40	43.59	108.9	4.07
Mineral water	5	4.97	99.5	3.45
	20	19.27	96.3	5.51
	40	40.59	101.4	4.65

located at 531.2, 532.5, and 535.5 eV confirm the existence of $\text{C}=\text{O}$ [38], $\text{C}-\text{OH}$ [39], and $-\text{COOH}$ [40] respectively.

3.2. Optical properties of the CDs

The optical characteristics of these CDs were investigated through UV/vis absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy. The absorption peak at 285 nm (Fig. 2) is due to the $\pi-\pi^*$ transition of aromatic sp^2 domains from the carbon core. The

emission spectrum shows the greatest green emission located at 520 nm and the excitation spectrum displays the maximum excitation wavelength occurring at 420 nm. Additionally, the CD dispersion under irradiation with a portable UV-light (emission wavelength of 365 nm) exhibits a strong green emission.

The effect of ionic strength on the fluorescence intensity was investigated by treating CD with various concentrations of sodium chloride (0.1–1 M) at pH 7.0. Fig. S2A (<https://www.jfda-online.com/>

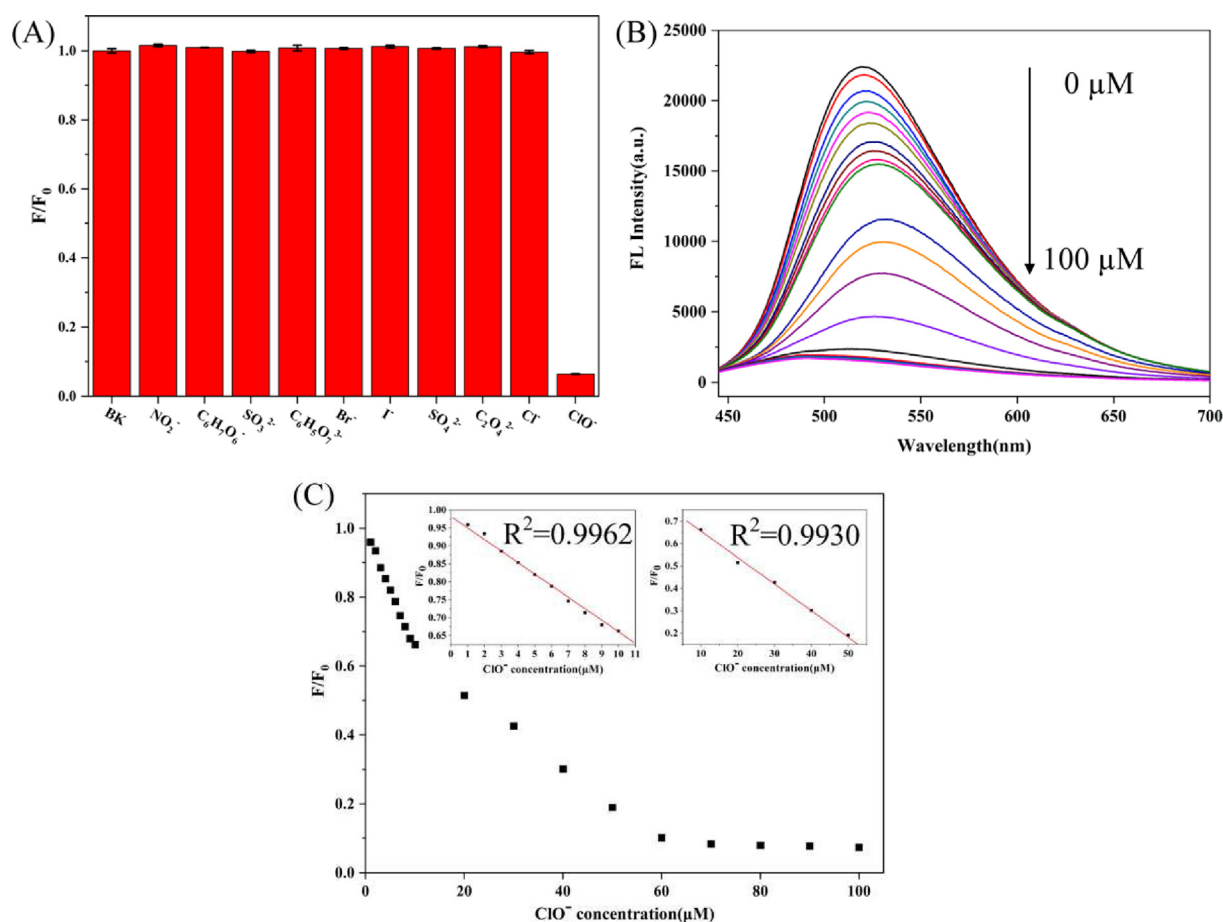


Fig. 3. Fluorescence response of CDs after addition of (A) different oxidizing/reducing agents, (B) different concentrations of ClO^- , and (C) relative fluorescence intensities (F/F_0) of CDs treated with various concentrations of hypochlorite. [Insets to (C): Two calibration curves of CDs for sensing ClO^-].

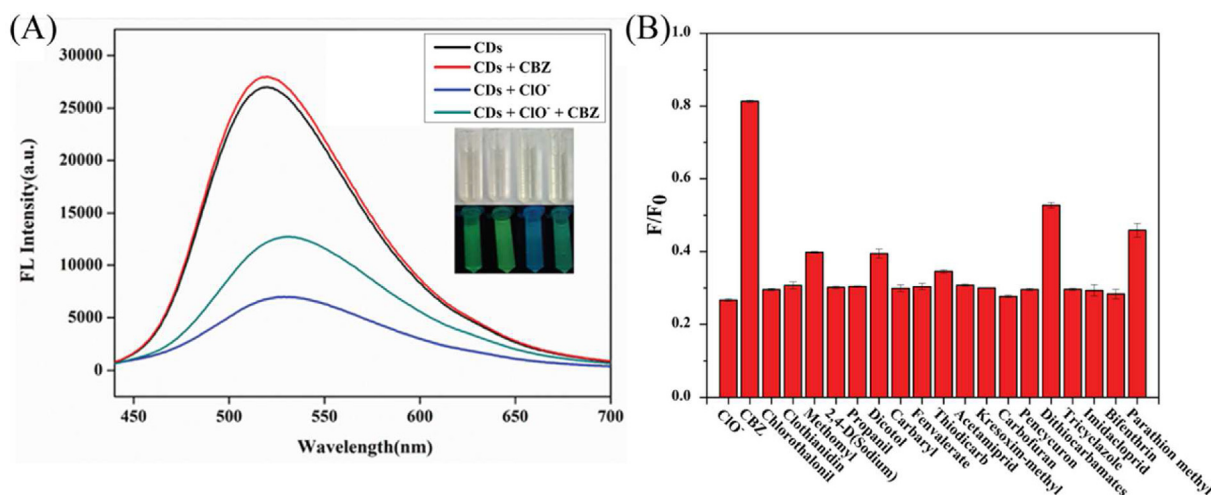


Fig. 4. (A) Fluorescence spectra of CDs, CDs/CBZ, CDs/CIO[−], and CDs/CIO[−] + CBZ. (B) Selectivity of the CDs/CIO[−] probes toward CBZ over the tested pesticides. Inset: Photographs of CDs, CDs/CBZ, CDs/CIO[−], and CDs/CIO[−] + CBZ in visible-light (up) and under UV-light emitted at 365 nm (down). The concentrations of CBZ and CIO[−] are 50 μ M (10 ppm) and 50 μ M, respectively. The concentrations for all the tested pesticides are 10 ppm.

journal/vol31/iss2/4/) displays that the emission intensity is almost the same (<6%) even at high sodium chloride concentrations (>1.0 M), showing their great potential for biological and environmental applications. Next, we investigated the resistance of our CDs to photobleaching through UV-light illumination. As shown in Fig. S2B (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>), under continuous UV-light (365 nm) illumination for 1 h, the CD's emission fluorescence intensity at 520 nm only changes slightly (<25% variation). Furthermore, as shown in Fig. S2C (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>), the intensity of green emission remained stable in solutions at various pH values (6.0–12.0). Having such stable physical and optical properties, the obtained CDs are good candidates to

be further developed as probes for the analysis of biological samples.

3.3. Quantitation of hypochlorite

Fig. 3A and Fig. S3 (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>) show the effect of tested oxidizing/reducing agents (all 100 μ M) on the fluorescence intensity at 520 nm of the CD colloidal solution (10 mM PBS, pH 7.0). Among these tested chemical reagents, only hypochlorite caused the fluorescence quenching of CDs. We believed that this quenching was caused by the reaction between hypochlorite and the functional groups such as aromatic amines possessed on the surface of the CD [41–43]. As shown in Fig. 3B, the fluorescence

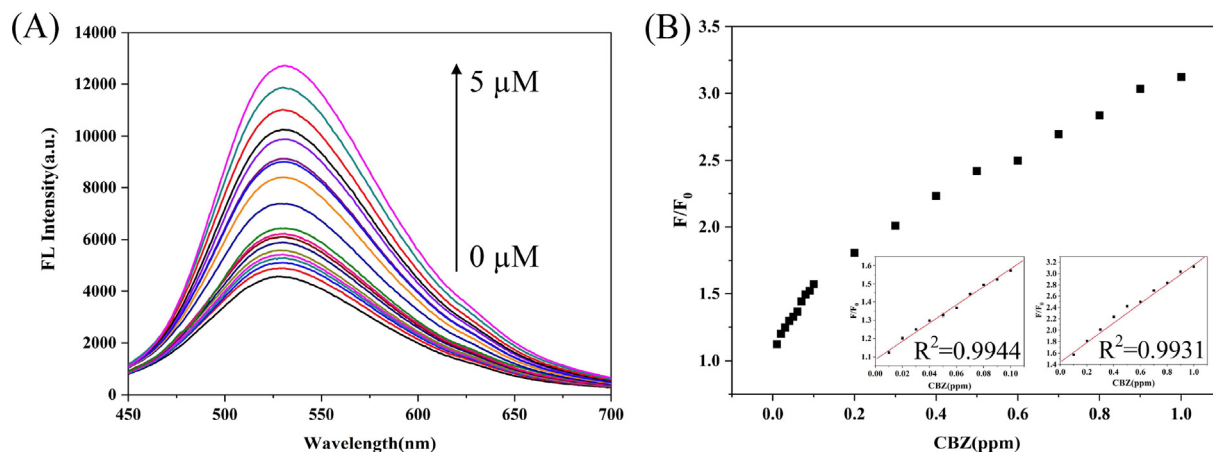


Fig. 5. (A) The fluorescence response of CDs/CIO[−] system versus different concentrations of CBZ, (B) the fluorescent response of CDs/CIO[−] system versus different concentrations of CBZ. [Inset: The calibration curve of CDs/CIO[−] system for sensing CBZ].

Table 2. Determination of CBZ in rice sample using CD/CIO[−] probe and compared with LC-MS/MS. (n = 5).

	Probe				LC-MS/MS	
	Spike(ppm)	Found(ppm)	Recovery(%)	RSD(%)	Found(ppm)	Recovery(%)
rice	0.025	0.0264	105.6	1.4	0.0252	100.8
	0.05	0.0538	107.7	2.0	0.0497	99.4
	0.1	0.103	103.1	3.2	0.1014	101.4

intensity of the CD probes gradually decreased with increasing the hypochlorite concentration ranging from 0 to 100 μ M. Meanwhile, two excellent linear relationships ($R^2 = 0.993$ and 0.9962) were performed between the fluorescent intensity ratio (F/F_0) and the hypochlorite concentration, ranging from 1 to 10 μ M and 10 to 50 μ M, respectively. The regression equations are $F/F_0 = -0.3216 [\text{ClO}^-] + 0.98232$ and $F/F_0 = -0.01185 [\text{ClO}^-] + 0.77443$. Based on the $3\sigma/S$ (where σ represents the standard deviation of the blank, and S represents the slope of the calibration curve), LOD

was calculated to be 0.096 μ M, which is lower than most probes (Table S2) (<https://www.jfda-online.com/journal/vol31/iss2/4/>) [44–47]. Two linear regions are believed due to the oxidation of surface functional groups and core chemical bonds [43]. Having the advantages of stability, sensitivity, and selectivity, we further applied the CD probe for sensing of hypochlorite in real water samples. As shown in Table 1, satisfactory recoveries were obtained at 96.3–108.9% for the spiked water samples at various concentrations (5, 20, and 40 μ M). The value of the RSD below 5.51% demonstrated the reliability and accuracy of

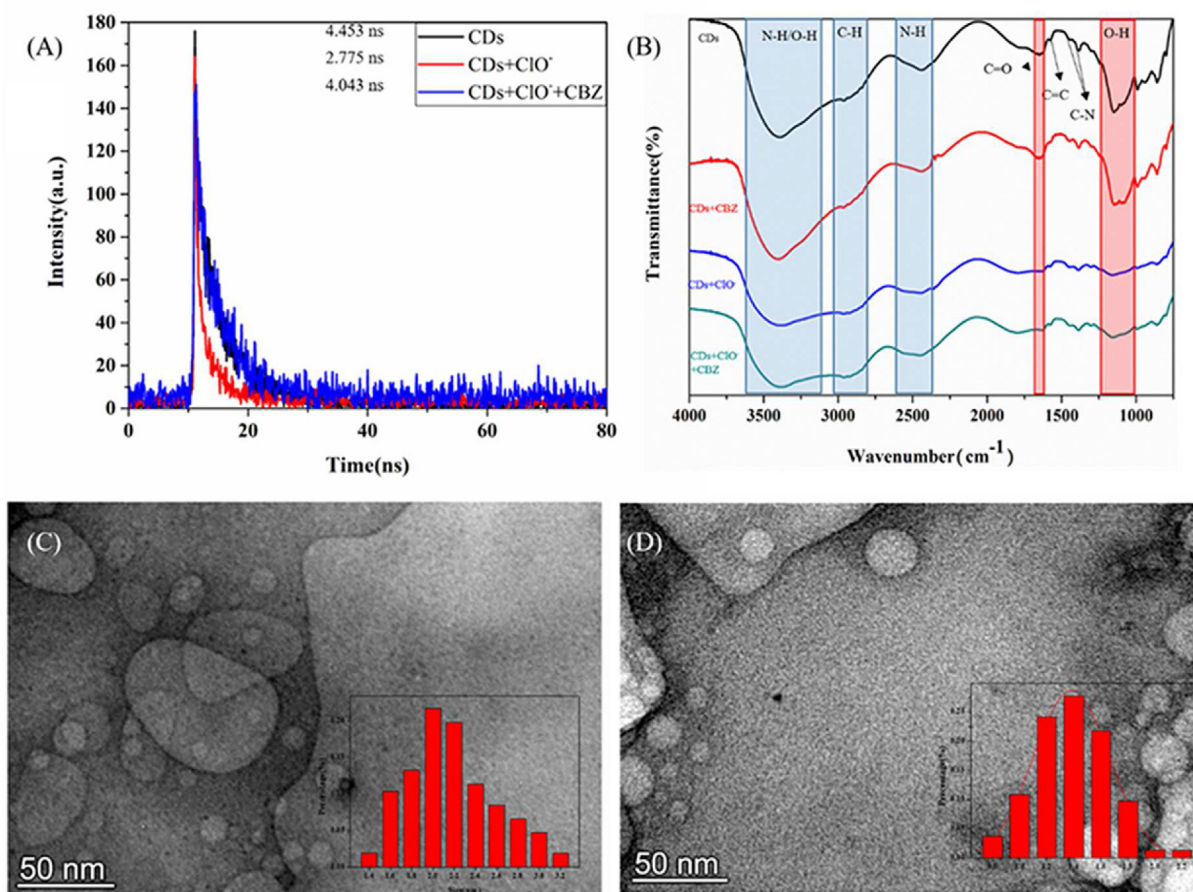


Fig. 6. (A) Fluorescence intensity decay curves of CDs (black), CDs + ClO[−] (red), and CDs/ClO[−] + CBZ, (B) FT-IR spectra of CDs (black), CDs + CBZ (red), CDs + ClO[−] (blue), and CDs/ClO[−] + CBZ (green), (C) TEM image of CDs/ClO[−] (D) TEM images of CDs/ClO[−] + CBZ. Insets to (C) and (D): Size distribution of CDs/ClO[−] mixtures in the absence (C) and presence of CBZ (D).

this CD fluorescence sensor. Therefore, a green and convenient method has been developed to detect hypochlorite in environmental samples.

3.4. Quantitation of carbendazim

As shown in Fig. 4A, addition of CBZ and hypochlorite mixtures (50 μM) to CD solution, considerable fluorescence from the CD was observed. Among the tested pesticides, only CBZ and dithiocarbamate suppressed fluorescence quenching induced by hypochlorite as shown in Fig. 4B, mainly because they reacted with hypochlorite. The fluorescence intensity of the CD at a constant concentration of hypochlorite increased upon the addition of CBZ in various concentrations (0–5 μM) as shown in Fig. 5A. There are also two linear relationships in the concentration ranges of 0.05–0.5 μM (0.01–0.1 ppm), and 0.5–5 μM (0.1–1 ppm). The linear equations are $F/F_0 = 4.87 [\text{CBZ}] + 1.09$ and $F/F_0 = 1.63 [\text{CBZ}] + 1.54$, with R^2 values of 0.9931 and 0.9944, respectively, where F and F_0 represent separately the fluorescence intensities of the CD in the presence and absence of CBZ. The LOD ($3\sigma/S$) is 0.005 μM . Various concentrations of CBZ (0.1, 1, and 2 μM) were added to both the water and rice samples for the real sample application. For the spiked water samples, satisfactory recoveries were achieved at 96.3–108.9% as shown in Table 2. The RSD values all below 5.51% reveal the reliability and accuracy of this CD fluorescence sensor. Furthermore, the data from our sensor are not significantly different from that obtained from the traditional standard method (LC-MS/MS). With its simplicity, this sensor is suitable for rapid screening of CBZ in the farm or market to ensure the safety of agriculture products.

3.5. Quenching and recovery mechanism of CDs

The fluorescence lifetimes decay curves of CDs were collected and shown in Fig. 6A to propose the quenching mechanism of CDs induced by hypochlorite, which is suppressed by CBZ. The lifetimes were found to be 4.45 ns in the absence of both CBZ and hypochlorite, 2.77 ns in the presence of hypochlorite, and 4.04 ns in the presence of CBZ/hypochlorite. These results suggested that the fluorescence quenching of CDs induced by hypochlorite is through a dynamic process [44]; redox reaction between the hypochlorite ions and the CDs. FT-IR spectrum shows that the signals of hydroxyl groups on the CD surface decreased significantly (Fig. 6B), supporting our suggestion that redox reactions occur between the surface groups of CDs and hypochlorite [48]. Aggregation of CDs induced

by hypochlorite is shown in the TEM image (Fig. 6C and D), which suggests that aggregation induced fluorescence mechanism cannot be ruled out. The fluorescence lifetimes of CD separately in the presence of hypochlorite and CBZ/hypochlorite are close, supporting our suggestion that the redox reaction of hypochlorite with CBZ before the oxidation of the surface groups in the CDs by hypochlorite.

4. Conclusion

The green emission CDs were synthesized through a one-step electrochemical synthesis. Further characterizations, such as absorbance spectroscopy, TEM, XPS, and FT-IR, demonstrated the formation of CDs. The CDs exhibited an emission peak at 520 nm under the excitations ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 420 \text{ nm}$). The hypochlorite was detected using the as-prepared CDs, with advantages of simplicity, sensitivity, and selectivity. Through the redox reaction of hypochlorite with CBZ, fluorescence quenching of CDs induced by hypochlorite is suppressed, allowing selective quantitation of CBZ down to 0.005 μM . The simple, selective and sensitive probes allow quantitation of hypochlorite and CBZ in real samples, with recoveries ranged from 96.3% to 108.9% and 103.1% to 107.7%, respectively. Our results show that the CD probes hold great potential for safety control of water and foods.

Conflict of interest

We declare that we do not have any commercial or associative interest that represents a conflict of interest in connection with this work.

Acknowledgments

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