

Detection of Cadmium in Sinapis Alba



Quantum dots (QDs) are spherical semiconductor nanocrystals with a very stable and size dependent fluorescence. Nowadays they are used in bioimaging, optical and electronic industry. The most commonly used QDs contain toxic Cd in their core, that can be released into the environment depending on the shell shielding the core. It is hence necessary to assess the impact of Cd containing Qds on various environmental organisms. In this note the effect of Cd containing QDs on model organism white mustard was evaluated.

LIBS was used as it is an appropriate method to determine the spatial distribution of Cd in model plants. S.Alba plants were exposed to three different Cd containing compounds (CdCl2, CdTeQDs and CdTe/SiO2 QDs) in nominal concentrations 20 and 200 μ M for 72 hours.

The experiment was executed in specially adjusted 2 mL Eppendorf tubes. After the exposure, the plants were carefully washed in MilliQ water, dried, molded and embedded in epoxide onto a glass slide. LIBS experiment showed significant differences in Cd behaviour in the plant depending on its source. Different concentrations also showed major distinctions. While in plants exposed to lower concentrations of Cd

containing aquaous solutions/dispersions. Cd was found mostly in the lower two thirds of the root, in plants cultviated in aquaous solutions/ dispersions of higher Cd conentrations. Cd was detected in the whole root and the lowe part of the stem. For all Cd sources the signal increased with concentration.

LIBS was proven to be a fast method with sufficient precision and spatial resolution for plant analysis. It was also demonstrated that LIBS is a convenient method for analysis of relatively big samples.

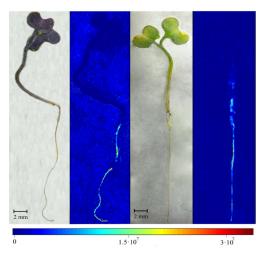


Fig.1. Intensity of Cd QDs in Sinapis Alba