



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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كلية العلوم - قسم الكيمياء



Evaluation of Some Material in Construction of Novel Potentiometric Electrodes

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of
master in chemistry

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كلية العلوم - قسم الكيمياء



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In Partial Fulfillment of Degree of Master in
(Chemistry)
To
Department of Chemistry
Faculty of Science

2021

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ACKNOWLEDMENT

First of all, I would like to express my sincere and profound gratitude to **Allah** for helping me to accomplish this work.

I would like to express my deep thanks to **Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Husseini Ali Badr**, professor of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ain shams University, for supervising this work, his stimulating criticisms and help in the preparation of the manuscript and his continuous encouragement.

My deep thanks and appreciation to **Dr. Abd El-Nabi Mohamed Salem**, lecturer of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to my parents for their support and continuous encouragement to me.

Osama Ali Saad

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Summary

Chapter one: This chapter includes a general introduction on potentiometry, the basic principles, theory, historical background, characteristics and classification of potentiometric as well as optical sensor. This chapter gives brief introduction about glass-ceramic and fabrication of reference electrodes, as well.

Chapter two: This chapter covers recycling of laboratory glass ware (Pyrex) through the preparation of a low thermal expansion and chemically durable borosilicate glass-ceramic (BsGC) using Kaolin and Pyrex. As well as preparation of nano-porous ceramic to avoid errors originated from screening effect of porous glass frit. Low thermal expansion and high chemical durability ceramics are advantageous in many applications such as lab supplies, corning ware, automobile components, and other low expansion products that are resistant to thermal shock. Kaolin and borosilicate were chosen for the preparation of glass-ceramic, because they have low thermal expansion and good chemical durability. BsGC was prepared by sintering borosilicate glass waste (e.g., Pyrex laboratory glassware, household glass) and kaolin at different temperatures (750-900 °C). Water absorption method was used to measure the apparent porosity of the prepared composites. Surface morphology of the prepared BCGs was investigated using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Phase composition of the prepared BGC samples was characterized using X-ray diffraction technique (XRD). The XRD results showed that at sintering of 750 °C a monocrystalline quartz was only existing. By increasing sintering temperature up to 800°C the quartz phase decreased, while at 850 °C the quartz phase completely disappeared. The sintered BCG composites obtained exhibited low coefficients of thermal expansion in the range of $48 \times 10^{-7} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ and exhibited high chemical durability. Reference electrodes constructed with the developed nano-porous ceramic frits exhibited excellent performance characteristics in terms of flow rate (0.41 - 0.002 $\mu\text{L/h}$), potential drift (0.02 mV/hour), pH range (2-12), and impedance (680 Ω). Reference electrodes prepared with nano-porous ceramic materials exhibited low potential drift, wide pH range, absence of screening effect. Moreover, decreasing the pore size of the ceramic frits from the micro