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OUTLINE



- Introduction
- Method
- Characterizations
- Determination of Nitrite
- Summary



Introduction

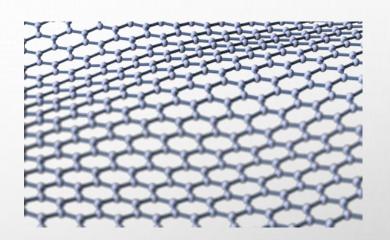


Graphene

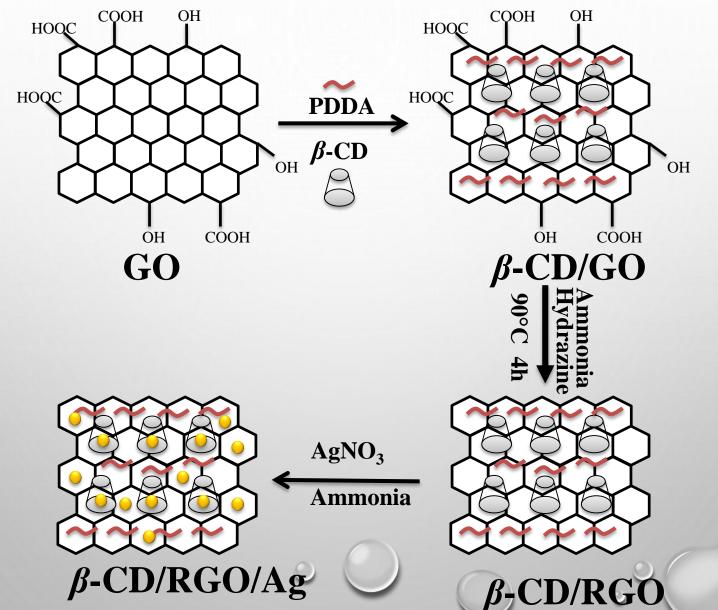
- Two-dimensional monolayer of graphite
- Extraordinary mechanical strength, large specific surface area and high conductivity

β -cyclodextrin

- Cyclic oligosaccharides consisting of or eight glucose
- Interact with various organic, inorganic and biological guest molecules into its cavities to form stable host—guest inclusion complexes without structural changes



Method



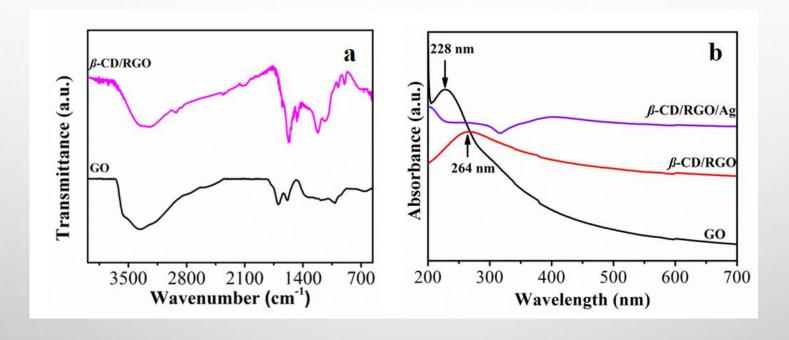


TECHNOLOGY





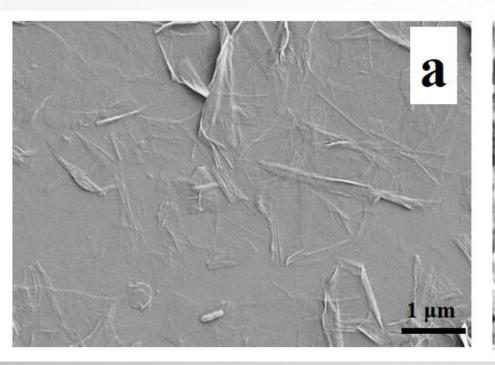
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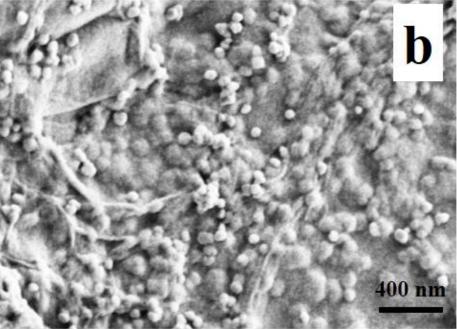


- FTIR spectra confirmed the surface formation of β -CD and PDDA
- FTIR also confirmed the reduction of GO
- UV-vis spectra confirmed the reduction of GO and formation of Ag nanoparticles



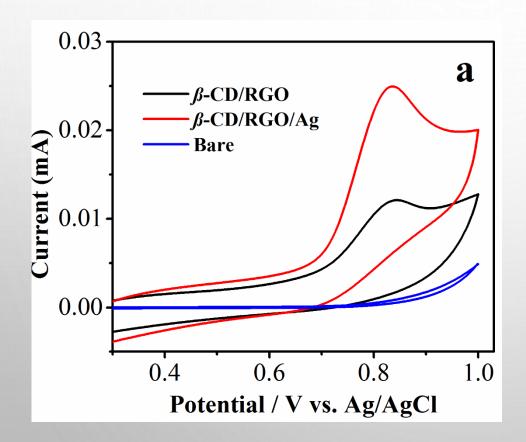






Electrochemical Behavior Towards Oxidation of Nitrite

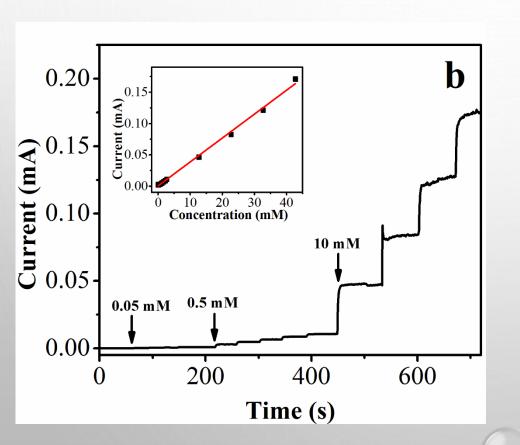




- β-CD/RGO/Ag showed best electrocatalytic performance towards oxidation of nitrite
- The enhanced activity is due to the host-guest recognition and enrichment capability of β-CD as well as the outstanding electronic properties of RGO and Ag nanoparticles.

Amperometric Responses of the \$\beta\$-CD/RGO/Ag Modified GCE to the Addition of Nitrite





- Responsive time is less than
 8 s
- Current responses of electrode show a linear relationship to the concentrations of nitrite



- BUR * NE *
- β-CD/RGO/Ag nanocomposites were prepared via two steps wet chemical method
- FTIR confirmed the reduction of GO and coating of β-CD on RGO sheets.
- SEM characterization showed the Ag nanoparticles with an average size of 80 nm were decorated on the β-CD/RGO sheets.
- β-CD/RGO/Ag modified GCE exhibits an excellent electrocatalytic activity towards oxidation of nitrite.