

การใช้ใบต้นแก้ว *Murraya peniculata*(L.) Jack ในการติดตามตรวจสอบ
สารก่อมะเร็งในอากาศ

นางสาวอาภาพรรณ สัตยาวิบูล

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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USE OF ORANGE JASMINE *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack LEAVES
FOR MONITORING ATMOSPHERIC POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

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อาภาพรรณ สัตยาวิบูล : การใช้ใบต้นแก้ว *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack ในการติดตามตรวจสอบสารกลุ่มโพลีไซค์ลิกอะโรมาติกไฮโดรคาร์บอนในอากาศ. (USE OF ORANGE JASMINE *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack LEAVES FOR MONITORING ATMOSPHERIC POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS)

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การวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาหาความเข้มข้นของสารกลุ่มโพลีไซค์ลิกอะโรมาติกไฮโดรคาร์บอนในใบของต้นแก้ว และศึกษาความเป็นไปได้ในการใช้ใบแก้วในการติดตามตรวจสอบสารกลุ่ม PAH ในอากาศ โดยทำการวิเคราะห์ความเข้มข้นของสาร PAH ในใบของต้นแก้วบวกกับวิธีเด่นที่ศึกษา 4 บริเวณ ได้แก่ ถนนพะราภัณฑ์ แยกเกษตรราชวรวิถ ถนนงามวงศ์วาน แยกพงษ์เพชร ถนนพหลโยธิน แยกสะพานคaway และซอยฯ 62 แยกปทุมวัน ซึ่งมีความหนาแน่นการจราจรแตกต่างกันจากมากไปน้อยตามลำดับ และวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความเข้มข้นของสาร PAH ในอากาศที่คำนวนโดยใช้ใบแก้วกับความเข้มข้นของสาร PAH ในอากาศที่วัดโดยใช้เครื่องเก็บตัวอย่างอากาศ

จากการศึกษาพบว่าความเข้มข้นของสาร PAH ในใบของต้นแก้วบวกกับวิธีเด่นแยกสะพานคaway มีค่าสูงที่สุด (82.46 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม) รองลงมา คือ แยกเกษตรราชวรวิถ (70.71 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม) แยกพงษ์เพชร (65.59 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม) และแยกปทุมวัน (63.99 มิลลิกรัม/กิโลกรัม) ตามลำดับ เมื่อวิเคราะห์ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความเข้มข้นของสาร PAH ในอากาศที่คำนวนโดยใช้ใบแก้วกับความเข้มข้นของสาร PAH ในอากาศที่วัดโดยใช้เครื่องเก็บตัวอย่างอากาศ พบร่วมมีความสัมพันธ์ที่ดี ($r^2 > 0.70$, $p = 0.028$) ใน PAH ที่มีน้ำหนักไม่เลกุลต่ำ ได้แก่ ACY ACE FLU PHE และ ANT ส่วน PAH ที่มีน้ำหนักไม่เลกุลสูงขึ้นจะมีความสัมพันธ์ปานกลาง ($r^2 < 0.6$, $p = 0.230$) ได้แก่ FLA PYR BaA CHR และ BbF

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The purposes of this study were to investigate the absorption of atmospheric PAH in orange jasmine leaves, *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack and the potential of orange jasmine leaves to monitoring atmospheric PAH by evaluating the relationship of measured concentrations of atmospheric PAH and calculated atmospheric concentration PAH estimated from leaves. Four sampling sites were selected from Bangkok roadsides, which are Phayathai road, Chula soi 62 (Patumwan junction), Ngamwongwan road (Phongphet junction), Paholyothin road (Saphan Khwai junction) and Rama IV road (Kasemraj junction). The potential of leaves as bioindicator of atmospheric PAH was studied by comparing the calculated PAH concentration estimated from the orange jasmine leave and the concentrations of atmospheric PAH which collected from the same locations by high volume air sampler.

The result indicated that total PAH in orange jasmine leaves at Saphan Khwai was the highest concentrations (82.46 mg/kg), and Kasemraj and Phongphet were slightly difference (70.71 and 65.59 mg/kg, respectively), while Patumwan area was considerably the lowest (63.99 mg/kg). And the regression analysis of relationships between calculated and measured PAH in the air was clearly showed good linear relationships ($r^2 > 0.70$, $p = 0.028$) in lower molecular weight, which were ACY, ACE, FLU, PHE and ANT since they had relatively high vapor pressure and mostly presented in gas phase. While the concentration of higher molecular weight PAH which mostly occurred in particulate phase had low correlation coefficient ($r^2 < 0.6$, $p = 0.230$).

Inter-department of Environmental Science Student's signature.....

Field of study Environmental Science Advisor's.....

Academic year 2003 Co-advisor's signature.....

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| μg | microgram |
| ρ | density |
| ρ_L | leaf density |
| ρ_{LLi} | leaf lipid density |
| cm | centimeter |
| g | gram |
| K | Kelvin |
| mg/m ³ | milligram per cubic meter |
| ng/m ³ | nanogram per cubic meter |
| Pa | Pascal |
| ACE | acenaphthene |
| ACY | acenaphthylene |
| ANT | anthracene |
| ATSDR | Agency for toxic substances and disease registry |
| BaA | benzo(a)anthracene |
| BaP | benzo(a)pyrene |
| BbF | benzo(b) fluoranthene |
| BCF | bioconcentration factor |
| BHC | benzohexachloride |
| BkF | benzo(k)fluoranthene |
| Bp | boiling point |
| BPER | benzo(ghi)perylene |
| CB | chlorobenzene |
| CHR | chrysene |
| DbA | dibenzo(ah)anthracene |
| FID | flame ionization detector |
| FLA | fluoranthene |
| FLU | fluorene |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| GC | gas chromatography |
| H | Henry's laws constant |
| IP | idenno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene |
| K_{FW} | fish/water partition coefficient |
| K_{LA} | leaf/air partition coefficient |
| K_{LLA} | leaf lipid/air partition coefficient |
| K_{LLW} | leaf lipid/water partition coefficient |
| K_{LW} | leaf/water partition coefficient |
| K_{OA} | octanol/air partition coefficient |
| K_{ow} | octanol/water partitioning coefficient |
| Mp | melting point |
| MW | molecular weight |
| MOSTE | Ministry of Science Technology and Environment |
| MPHE | 1-methylphenanthrene |
| NAP | naphthalene |
| OEPP | Office of Environmental Policy and Planning |
| PAH | polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons |
| PCB | polychlorinated biphenyl |
| PCDD | polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins |
| PCDF | polychlorinated dibenzofurans |
| PHE | phenanthrene |
| PTC | pesticide |
| PYR | pyrene |
| S | aqueous solubility |
| SD | standard deviation |
| SOC | semivolatile organic compounds |
| US. EPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| VP | vapor pressure |
| WHO | World Health Organization |