

Application Bulletin

Of interest to: General analytical laboratories
Water, environmental protection; Food; Fertilizers

B 1, 2, 7, 8, 11

Polarographic determination of nitrite in water samples, meat and sausages

Summary

Nitrite can be determined by polarography after conversion to diphenylnitrosamine (C_6H_5)₂NNO. To ensure rapid and quantitative conversion, potassium thiocyanate is used as a catalyst. The reaction is carried out in an acidic solution at approx. pH = 1.5.

The determination limit is 5 µg/L NO₂⁻.

Instruments and accessories

- 746 VA Trace Analyzer with 747 VA Stand or
- 757 VA Computrace

Electrodes

- Working electrode (WE):
Multi-Mode Electrode MME 6.1246.020
- Reference electrode (RE):
Ag/AgCl reference system 6.0728.020
Electrolyte vessel 6.1245.010
with intermediate electrolyte c(LiCH₃COO) = 1 mol/L
- Auxiliary electrode (AE):
Platinum rod 6.0343.000

Reagents

All reagents used should have the highest possible degree of purity (p.a. or suprapur). Only ultrapure water should be used.

- Potassium thiocyanate KSCN, puriss. p.a., CAS 333-20-0
- Perchloric acid, w(HClO₄) = 70%, suprapur
- Diphenylamine (C₆H₅)₂NH, p.a., CAS 122-39-4
- Methanol, puriss. p.a., CAS 67-56-1
- Nitrite stock solution, β(NO₂⁻) = 1 g/L (commercially available, e.g. Merck no. 119899)
- Lithium acetate dihydrate LiCH₃COO x 2 H₂O, MicroSelect, CAS 546-89-4

Ready-to-use solutions

- Supporting electrolyte: $c(\text{KSCN}) = 0.05 \text{ mol/L}$, $c(\text{HClO}_4) = 0.2 \text{ mol/L}$:
Dissolve 0.486 g KSCN in ultrapure water, add 1.72 mL $w(\text{HClO}_4) = 70\%$ and make up to 100 mL with ultrapure water.
- Diphenylamine solution, $c((\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$:
Dissolve 0.044 g diphenylamine in 40 mL methanol and make up to 100 mL with ultrapure water.
- Nitrite standard solution, $\beta(\text{NO}_2^-) = 10 \text{ mg/L}$
Diluted solutions have to be freshly prepared with ultrapure water every day.

Sample preparation for meat and sausages

Reagents

- Zinc acetate dihydrate $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, puriss. p.a., CAS 5970-45-6
- Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II) trihydrate $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \cdot 3 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$, puriss. p.a., CAS 14459-95-1

Ready-to-use solutions

- Zinc acetate solution: $w(\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2) = 30\%$ in ultrapure water
- Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II) solution: $w(\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]) = 15\%$ in ultrapure water

10 g sample cut into small pieces is mixed with 100 mL ultrapure water for 5 min using a high-frequency mixer, then heated in the water bath for 1 h at 90 °C. Afterwards add 2 mL $w(\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2) = 30\%$ and 2 mL $w(\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]) = 15\%$ and mix. Filter through a paper filter and – if the obtained filtrate is not completely clear – in addition through a microfilter 0.45 μm .

Apart from the nitrite determination, the sample solution can be also used for the determination of nitrate according to Application Bulletin No. 70.

Analysis

Measuring solution:

10 mL (diluted) sample solution
+ 3 mL supporting electrolyte
+ 1 mL diphenylamine solution

If necessary, adjust the pH value to 1.5 ± 0.5 with $w(\text{HClO}_4) = 70\%$.

The polarogram is recorded using the following parameters:

working electrode	DME
stirrer speed	2000 rpm
mode	DP
purge time	300 s
equilibration time	5 s
pulse amplitude	50 mV
start potential	-400 mV
end potential	-810 mV
voltage step	6 mV
voltage step time	0.6 s
sweep rate	10 mV/s
peak potential $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{NNO}$	-660 mV

The concentration is determined by standard addition.

Remark

Using the 757 VA Computrace, the determination limit is approx. 20 µg/L NO₂⁻.

Literature

- Shaw-Kong Chang, R. Kozeniauskas, G. W. Harrington
Determination of nitrite ion using differential pulse polarography
Anal. Chem. 49 (1977) 2272–2275

Figures

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===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Method: AB127 .mth OPERATION SEQUENCE
Title : Determination of Nitrite. AB127
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	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	SMPL>M		V.fraction mL	V.total L
2	DOS>M		Soln.name electrol	V.add 3.000 mL
3	DOS>M		Soln.name diphenyl	V.add 1.000 mL
4	PURGE			
5	STIR	300.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
6	(ADD			
7	PURGE			
8	STIR	10.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
9	0PURGE			
10	0STIR	5.0		
11	(REP			
12	SEGMENT		Segm.name NO2_SEG	
13	REP)1			
14	PURGE			
15	ADD>M		Soln.name NO2_Std	V.add 0.200 mL
16	ADD)2			
17	END			

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Method: AB127 SEGMENT
NO2_SEG
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	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	DME			
2	DPMODE		U.ampl -50 mV	t.meas 20.0 ms
			t.step 0.60 s	t.pulse 40.0 ms
3	SWEEP	43.2	U.start -400 mV	U.step 6 mV
			U.end -810 mV	Sweep rate 10 mV/s
4	OMEAS		U.standby mV	
5	END			

Fig. 1: Method for the determination of nitrite with the 746 VA Trace Analyzer.

===== METROHM 757 VA COMPUTRACE (5.757.0020) =====

Determ. : 11171007 NO2 in Salami.dth
 Sample ID : NO2 in Salami
 Creator : --- Date : 1999-11-17 Time: 10:07:23
 Modified by : zu Date : 2001-06-28 Time: 15:13:35
 User : zu Date : 2001-06-28 Time: 15:13:35

Cell volume: 14.000 mL
 Sample amount: 10.000 mL

Method : AB127 2.mth
 Title : AB127_Nitrite
 Remark1 : 10 mL sample solution + 3 mL electrolyte + 1 mL diphenylamine
 Remark2 :

Substance : NO2	Comments
Mass conc.: 138.980 ug/L	-----
MC.dev. : 8.458 ug/L (6.09%)	
Mass : 1.946 ug	
Add.mass : 2.000 ug	

VR	V	nA	I.mean	Std.Dev.	I.delta	Comments
1-1	-0.664	-13.41	-13.27	0.203		
1-2	-0.664	-13.12				
2-1	-0.664	-25.43	-25.31	0.165	-12.05	
2-2	-0.664	-25.20				
3-1	-0.664	-40.06	-40.10	0.063	-14.79	
3-2	-0.664	-40.15				

Substance	Calibr.	Y.reg/offset	Slope	Std.Dev.
NO2	std.add.	-1.311e-008	-9.434e-005	1.815e-010

Final results	+/-	Res. dev.	%	Comments
NO2: Nitrite	=	194.572 ug/L	11.841	6.086

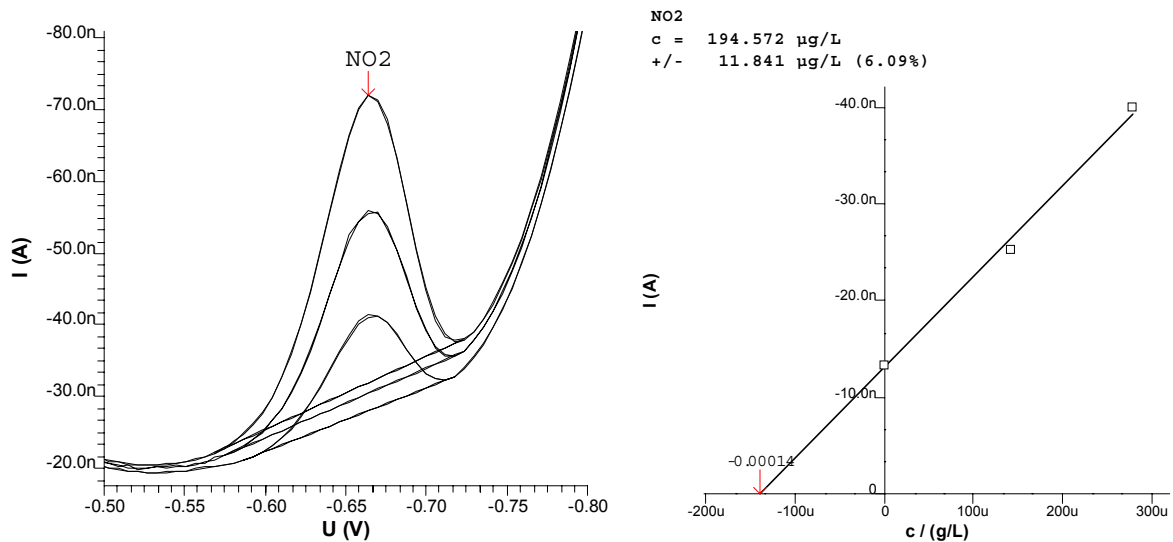


Fig. 2: Determination of nitrite in salami with the 757 VA Computrace.