

Application Bulletin 131/3 e

Determination of aluminum by adsorptive stripping voltammetry

Summary

This Application Bulletin describes a voltammetric method for the determination of aluminum in water samples, dialysis solutions, sodium chloride solutions and digestion solutions (e.g. of lyophilisates). The method utilizes the complexation of the Al^{3+} ion by Calcon (Eriochrome blue black R). The formed complex can easily be reduced electrochemically at 60 °C. The limit of quantitation depends on the purity of the reagents used and is approx. 5 µg/L.

Instruments

VA instrument capable of operating a Multi-Mode Electrode and supporting differential pulse (DP) measuring mode	
Measuring vessel with thermostat jacket	6.1418.220
Recirculation thermostat	

Electrodes

WE	Multi-Mode Electrode pro	6.1246.120
	Mercury drop capillary	6.1226.030
	or	6.1226.050
RE	Ag/AgCl reference electrode	6.0728.x20
	Ag/AgCl/KCl (3 mol/L)	
	Electrolyte vessel Filled with $c(\text{KCl}) = 3 \text{ mol/L}$	6.1245.010
AE	Pt rod electrode	6.0343.x00

Reagents

All of the used reagents must be of purest quality possible (for analysis or for trace analysis*).

- Sodium hydroxide solution, $w(\text{NaOH}) = 30\%$, for trace analysis*, CAS 1310-73-2
- Acetic acid, $w(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 100\%$, for trace analysis*, CAS 64-19-7
- Methanol, for analysis, CAS 67-56-1
- Al^{3+} stock solution, $\beta(\text{Al}^{3+}) = 1 \text{ g/L}$ (commercially available)

- Calcon (Eriochrome blue black R), Fluka no. 45550, C.I. no. 15705, CAS 2538-85-4
 - Ultrapure water, resistivity $>18 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ (25 °C), type I grade (ASTM D1193)
- * e.g., Merck suprapur®, Honeywell Fluka TraceSelect® or equivalent

Solutions

Sodium acetate buffer	$c(\text{NaOH}) = 1.0 \text{ mol/L}$ $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 2.0 \text{ mol/L}$ Place approx. 50 mL ultrapure water, 10 mL $w(\text{NaOH}) = 30\%$ and 11.4 mL $w(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 100\%$ in a 100 mL volumetric flask, fill to the mark with ultrapure water and mix.
Complexing agent	$w(\text{Calcon}) = 0.05 \%$ (0.5 g/L) in methanol This solution has to be freshly prepared every day.

Standard solutions

Al standard solution	$\beta(\text{Al}^{3+}) = 1 \text{ mg/L}$ This solution is prepared from the Al^{3+} stock solution by dilution with $c(\text{HCl}) = 0.01 \text{ mol/L}$. The standard solution has to be stored in a plastic vessel and is stable for one week at most.
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Sample preparation

Water samples contaminated by organic substances (surface water, waste water) have to be digested prior to the voltammetric determination. Depending on the content of organic substances (particularly surface-active substances), a UV digestion (909 UV Digester) or wet-chemical acid digestion ($\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$) is carried out.

Following we describe an acid digestion using an example of lyophilisates:

- 0.7 ... 0.9 g sample is mixed in a quartz Kjeldahl flask with 3 mL ultrapure water and 2 mL conc. sulfuric acid.
- Heat up the mixture carefully (formation of foam) and reduce through evaporation.

- Slowly add four portions each of 2 mL w(H₂O₂) = 30% and heat until the solution becomes clear and colorless.
- The sulfuric acid is evaporated down to a very small volume.
- After cooling down, rinse the sample solution with ultrapure water into a 100 mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark.

Analysis

The determination is to be carried out at 60 °C!

Measuring solution

20 mL sample solution at approx. pH = 2.0

2 mL buffer

If necessary, adjust the pH value to 4.5 ± 0.1 with sodium hydroxide solution or acetic acid.

Having purged the measuring solution for 180 s,

add 120 μ L w(Calcon) = 0.05%,

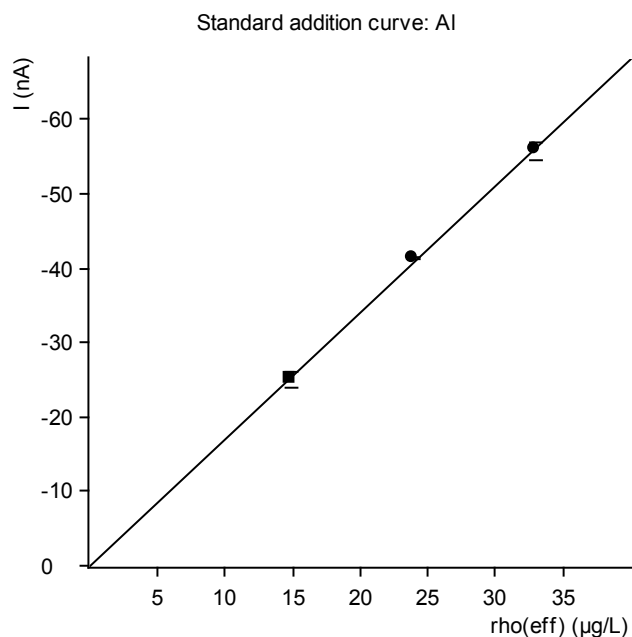
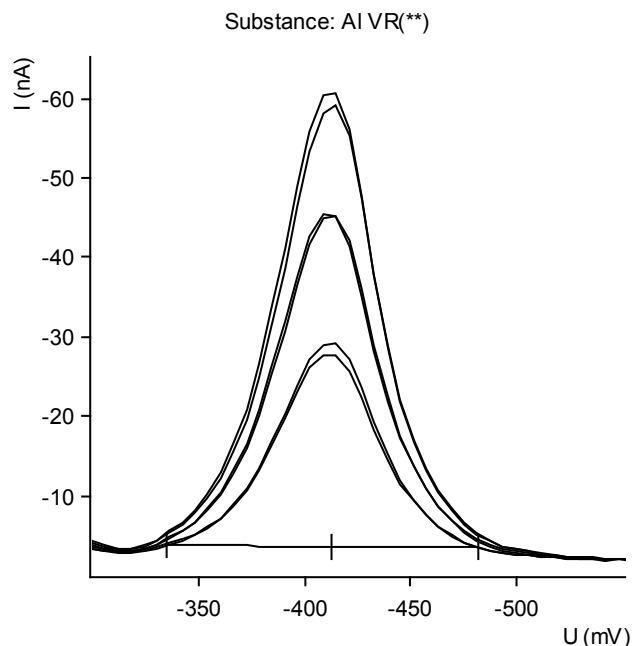
then record the voltammogram.

The concentration is determined by standard addition. It is important to observe a waiting time of 3 min after each addition to allow complexation.

Parameters

Voltammetric	
Electrode operating mode	HMDE
Measuring mode	DP – Differential pulse
Stirring rate	2000 min ⁻¹
Potentiostatic pretreatment	
Potential 1	-0.35 V
Waiting time 1	30 s
Equilibration time	10 s
Sweep	
Start potential	-0.3 V
End potential	-0.65 V
Potential step	0.006 V
Potential step time	0.4 s
Sweep rate	0.015 V/s
Pulse amplitude	0.05 V
Substance	
Name	Al
Characteristic potential	-0.42 V

Example



Result

Sample	Drinking water
Sample size	20.0 mL
β (Al)	16.4 μ g/L

Comments

- As the voltammetric determination described is a highly sensitive method, it is necessary to determine the blank of the reagents used and take it into account when

calculating the results. The blank determination has to be carried out in exactly the same way as the analysis of the sample. The same quantity of Calcon has to be added as the blank also depends on the concentration of this complexing agent.

- Al^{3+} concentrations in the ppm range are determined at the dropping mercury electrode (DME or SMDE).
- After 45 min at the most the determination should be finished, as the dyestuff may alter.
- A tenfold excess of Fe^{3+} does not yet interfere with the determination in the ppb range. However, for determinations in the ppm range the Fe^{3+} concentration should not exceed the Al^{3+} concentration. If more iron is present, it can be removed from the sample by electrolysis.
- An alternative voltammetric method for the determination of aluminum is described in Application Bulletin 186. With this method the interference caused by Fe^{3+} ions is far lower; however, high salt concentrations do interfere.
- If great amounts of Cu^{2+} ions (over 50-fold excess) are present, the solution turns a bright violet and the aluminum peak is suppressed.
- At pH 4 lead is reduced at approximately the same potential as the aluminum complex. However, the lead peak is less sensitive than the aluminum peak. Interferences will only occur if Pb^{2+} is present in great excess.

References

- G. S. P. Ritchie, A. M. Posner, J. M. Ritchie
The determination of trace levels of aluminum by differential pulse polarography
Anal. Chim. Acta 117 (1980) 233–239.
- C. M. G. van den Berg, K. Murphy, J. P. Riley
The determination of aluminum in sea water and fresh water by cathodic stripping voltammetry
Anal. Chim. Acta 188 (1986) 177–185.
- E. Stryjewska, S. Rubel, K. Kusmierczyk
Trace electrochemical determination of aluminum in environmental samples
Fresenius Z. Anal. Chem. 334 (1989) 627.
- L. Chiang, B. D. James, R. J. Magree
Adsorptive stripping voltammetry of some trace elements in biological samples. Nickel, arsenic, aluminum and selenium
Mikrochim. Acta (1989) 149–152.

Appendix

Report for the example determination of aluminum in drinking water

```
===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Determ.      : 06040939      User:
Modified     : 1999-06-04 09:40:38 Run : 0      Date: 1999-06-04
Sample table: -
Time: 09:39:28
```

```
-----
Pos.  Ident.1/S1  Ident.2/S2  Ident.3/S3  Method.call  Sample size/S0
-----
      tap water                               20 mL
-----
```

```
Method : AB131
Title  : Determination of aluminum. AB131
Remark1: Determination of Al at 60 °C
Remark2: 20mL sample + 2mL buffer --> pH 4.5 + 120µL Erio R (0.5 g/L)
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```

```
Substance : Al
Mass conc.: 16.44 ug/L      Mass      : 328.8 ng
MC.dev.   : 1 ug/L (6.08%)  Add.mass  : 200 ng
Cal.dev.  : -              V0.sample: 20 mL
-----
```

VR	U/mV	I/nA	I.mean	Std.dev.	I.delta	Comments
00	-412	-25.69	-24.98	0.9975		
01	-412	-24.27				
10	-411	-41.00	-40.94	0.0863	-15.96	
11	-413	-40.87				
20	-413	-53.86	-54.75	1.258	-13.81	
21	-413	-55.64				

Substance	Techn.	Y.reg/offset	Slope	Nonlin.	Mean deviat.
Al	std.add.	-2.529e-08	-0.001702		9.781e-10

SOLUTIONS
max. 40

Soln.name	Pos.	Std.subst.	Mass conc.	Remark

```
C#  Workg.com.var  Remark
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```

Final results	+/-	Res.dev.	%	Comments
Al = 16.439 ug/L		1.00	6.08	

Method print for the determination of aluminum

```
===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Method: AB131 .mth      OPERATION SEQUENCE
Title : Determination of aluminum. AB131
-----
```

	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	DOS/M		V.added 2.000 mL	
2	SMPL/M		V.fraction mL	V.total L
3	PURGE			
4	STIR	180.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
5	DOS>M		Soln.name ErioR	V.add 0.120 mL
6	PURGE	300.0		
7	(ADD			
8	PURGE			
9	STIR	180.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
10	OPURGE			
11	SEGMENT		Segm.name csv	
12	PURGE			
13	ADD>M		Soln.name Al-std	V.add 0.200 mL
14	ADD)2			
15	END			

```
Method: AB131      SEGMENT
                   csv
-----
```

	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters		Auxiliary parameters	
1	(REP					
2	STIR	5.0	Rot.speed	2000 /min		
3	HMDE		Drop size	7	Meas.cell	normal
4	DPMODE		U.ampl	-50 mV	t.meas	20.0 ms
			t.step	0.40 s	t.pulse	40.0 ms
5	MEAS	30.0	U.meas	-350 mV		
6	OSTIR	10.0				
7	SWEEP	24.8	U.start	-300 mV	U.step	6 mV
			U.end	-650 mV	Sweep rate	15 mV/s
8	OMEAS		U.standby	mV		
9	REP)1					
10	STIR		Rot.speed	2000 /min		
11	END					

Method: AB131

SUBSTANCES

Al - csv

Recognition

U.verify	-420 mV
U.tol (+/-)	50 mV
U.width min	10 mV
U.width max	400 mV
I.threshold	100 pA

Display / Plot

I.scale	auto
U.div	50.00 mV/cm
U.begin	-300 mV
U.end	-550 mV

Baseline

Type	linear
Scope	whole
dU.front	auto
S.front	auto
dU.rear	auto
S.rear	auto

Evaluation

Mode	VA
Quantity	I.peak
Sign. digits	4

Calibration 2000-11-28 17:11:34

Coefficients

 Technique std.add.
Curve type linear

Y.reg	-2.529e-08
Slope	-0.001702
Nonlin.	
Mean dev.	9.781e-10

Additions

Soln.name	Al-std			
Mass conc.	1 mg/L	g/L	g/L	g/L
Range min	g/L	g/L	g/L	g/L
Range max	g/L	g/L	g/L	g/L
M.conc./cm	g/L	g/L	g/L	g/L

Method: AB131

 CALCULATION
max. 15 lines

Quantity	Formula (R##, C##, A##)	Res.unit	Sig.dig.
Al	R1000=MC:Al	#g/L	5