
Application Bulletin

Of interest to: General laboratories, Metals, Galvanic industry
Fertilisers, Environmental protection laboratories

B 1, 2, 10, 11, 15

Voltammetric determination of molybdenum in strongly ferruginous materials

Summary

In this Bulletin a method is described for the determination of molybdenum also in steels and other strongly ferruginous substances. By means of catalytic polarography Mo(VI) is determined at the dropping mercury electrode. The determination limit lies at approx. 10 µg/L Mo(VI).

Apparatus and accessories

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

All of the used reagents must be of purest quality possible (p.a. or suprapur) and only high purity water should be used.

- Sulphuric acid, $w(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 98 \%$
- Nitric acid, $w(\text{HNO}_3) = 65 \%$
- Phosphoric acid, $w(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4) = 85 \%$
- Perchloric acid, $w(\text{HClO}_4) = 70 \%$
- Hydrochloric acid, $w(\text{HCl}) = 37\%$
- Ammonium nitrate, puriss p.a., CAS 6484-52-2
- Cation exchanger:
strongly acid, such as e.g. Dowex 50, Amberlite IR-120 etc.
- Molybdenum(VI) standard stock solution 1000 mg/L, commercially available

Ready to use solutions

- Nitric acid diluted, $c(\text{HNO}_3) = 0.5 \text{ mol/L}$
- Hydrochloric acid, diluted, $c(\text{HCl}) = 4 \text{ mol/L}$
- Acid mixture (for dissolving steel):
Carefully mix 100 mL each of conc. H_2SO_4 , H_3PO_4 and HClO_4 with 300 mL dist. water.
- Molybdenum standard $\beta(\text{Mo}) = 10 \text{ mg/L}$

Sample preparation

Digestion

Steel samples

- Samples containing more than 1 % molybdenum may be dissolved directly in the acid mixture described in „Reagents“ above. For further details, see the original paper: Analyst 105(1980), 379-385.
- For samples containing less than 1 % Mo, use the following procedure: Place 50...500 mg sample (corresponding to 5...500 µg Mo) in a beaker, add 12 mL dist. water and 6 mL conc. nitric acid. When the reaction is finished, boil for a few minutes, allow to cool, rinse into a 50 mL volumetric flask and fill up to the mark with distilled water.

Sewage sludge and similar samples

The following description applies to a sample of sewage sludge containing 62.3 g iron per kg dry sludge.

About 1 g of dry sludge is weighed accurately and placed in a Kjeldahl flask, to which 2 mL each conc. sulphuric acid and nitric acid are added. The mixture is heated on a Bunsen burner until it slowly carbonises, whereupon a further 5 mL nitric acid is added. Heating is continued until no more nitroso-gases are given off. Additions of nitric acid are repeated until all organic matter is completely destroyed. Afterwards the solution is heated until practically all the sulphuric acid has evaporated. Add 5 mL dist. water and evaporate again. Repeat this operation. Allow the solution to cool, add 10 mL dist. water and allow to boil for a short while. After cooling, the solution is rinsed into a 100 mL volumetric flask with dist. water and filled up to the mark. A blank control sample is prepared with identical quantities of reagents. The following elements can be determined in the digestion solution: Cd Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ni, Pb, Se and Zn (see also Application Bulletins 113, 114, 116 and 117).

Preparation

Solutions containing more than 10 mg/L Fe(III) have to be passed through a cation exchanger prior to the voltammetric measurement.

Treatment with ion exchanger

Fill a chromatographic column 20 cm long and 1 cm in diameter with cation exchanger and convert this to the „H“ state with $c(\text{HNO}_3) = 0.5 \text{ mol/L}$. Now allow 10...40 mL digestion solution to percolate through the ion exchanger and run the eluate into a 200 mL volumetric flask. Continue rinsing the column with $c(\text{HNO}_3) = 0.5 \text{ mol/L}$ until the flask is filled up to the mark. Mix the contents of the flask thoroughly (the ion exchanger can be regenerated by pouring through 400 mL $c(\text{HCl}) = 4 \text{ mol/L}$).

Analysis

Measuring solution:

5 mL eluate
+ 5 mL water
+ 1.6 g ammonium nitrate (2 mol/L)

The polarogram is recorded with following parameters:

working electrode	SMDE
drop size	4
stirrer speed	2000 rpm
mode	DP
purge time	300 s
equilibration time	10 s
pulse amplitude	50 mV
start potential	150 mV
end potential	-450 mV
voltage step	10 mV
voltage step time	0.4 s
sweep rate	25 mV/s
peak potential	-170 mV

The concentration is determined by means of the standard addition method.

Literature

- Lanza P., Ferri D., Buldini P.L.
Differential-pulse Polarographic Determination of Molybdenum in Steel.
Analyst 105, (1980) 379-385

Figures

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===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Method: AB132 .mth OPERATION SEQUENCE
Title : Determination of Mo at SMDE. AB 132
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	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	REM		10 mL sample + 1.6 g ammonium nitrate	
2	SMPL/M		V.fraction mL	V.total L
3	PURGE			
4	STIR	300.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
5	(ADD			
6	STIR		Rot.speed 2000 /min	
7	PURGE	30.0		
8	SEGMENT		Segm.name pol	
9	ADD>M		Soln.name Mo-std	V.add 0.020 mL
10	ADD)2			
11	END			

Method: AB132 SEGMENT pol

	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	OPURGE			
2	OSTIR	10.0		
3	(REP			
4	SMDE		Drop size 4	
5	DPMODE		U.ampl -50 mV	t.meas 30.0 ms
			t.step 0.40 s	t.pulse 40.0 ms
6	SWEEP	25.6	U.start 150 mV	U.step 10 mV
			U.end -450 mV	Sweep rate 25 mV/s
7	OMEAS		U.standby mV	
8	REP)1			
9	PURGE			
10	STIR		Rot.speed 2000 /min	
11	END			

Method: AB132 SUBSTANCES Mo - pol

Recognition	Display / Plot
U.verify -171 mV	I.scale auto
U.tol (+/-) 50 mV	U.div 50.00 mV/cm
U.width min 10 mV	U.begin mV
U.width max 200 mV	U.end mV
I.threshold 200 pA	

Baseline	Evaluation
Type linear	Mode VA
Scope whole	Quantity I.peak
dU.front auto	Sign. digits 4
S.front auto	
dU.rear auto	
S.rear auto	

Calibration	2000-11-29 19:46:06	Coefficients
Technique std.add.		Y.reg -4.701e-09
Curve type linear		Slope -0.0002198
		Nonlin.
		Mean dev. 4.686e-11

Additions			
Soln.name	Mo-std		
Mass conc.	10 mg/L	g/L	g/L
Range min	g/L	g/L	g/L
Range max	g/L	g/L	g/L
M.conc./cm	g/L	g/L	g/L

Method: AB132 CALCULATION max. 15 lines

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

Fig. 1 Method for the Mo determination with the 746 VA Trace Analyzer

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===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Determ.      : 06021514          User:          Date: 1999-06-02
Modified     : 2000-11-29 19:45:24  Run : 0       Time: 15:14:44
Sample table: -
    
```

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Pos.  Ident.1/S1  Ident.2/S2  Ident.3/S3  Method.call  Sample size/S0
1     sample                    10 mL
-----
Method : AB132
Title  : Det. of Mo in strong samples cont. Fe. AB 132
Remark1: 10 mL sample cont. 0.25 mol/L HNO3 + 1.6 g NH4NO3
Remark2 :
    
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Substance : Mo
Mass conc.: 22.06 ug/L          Mass      : 220.6 ng
MC.dev.   : 0.112 ug/L (0.506%)  Add.mass  : 200 ng
Cal.dev.  : -                  V0.sample: 10 mL
Comments  : -----
    
```

VR	U/mV	I/nA	I.mean	Std.dev.	I.delta	Comments
00	-179	-4.592	-4.590	0.0028		
01	-180	-4.588				
10	-179	-8.743	-8.737	0.0082	-4.147	
11	-179	-8.731				
20	-179	-12.84	-12.86	0.0348	-4.125	
21	-180	-12.89				

Substance	Techn.	Y.reg/offset	Slope	Nonlin.	Mean deviat.
Mo	std.add.	-4.591e-09	-2.081e-04		1.804e-11

C# Workg.com.var Remark

Final results	+/-	Res.dev.	%	Comments
Mo = 22.062 ug/L	0.112	0.506		

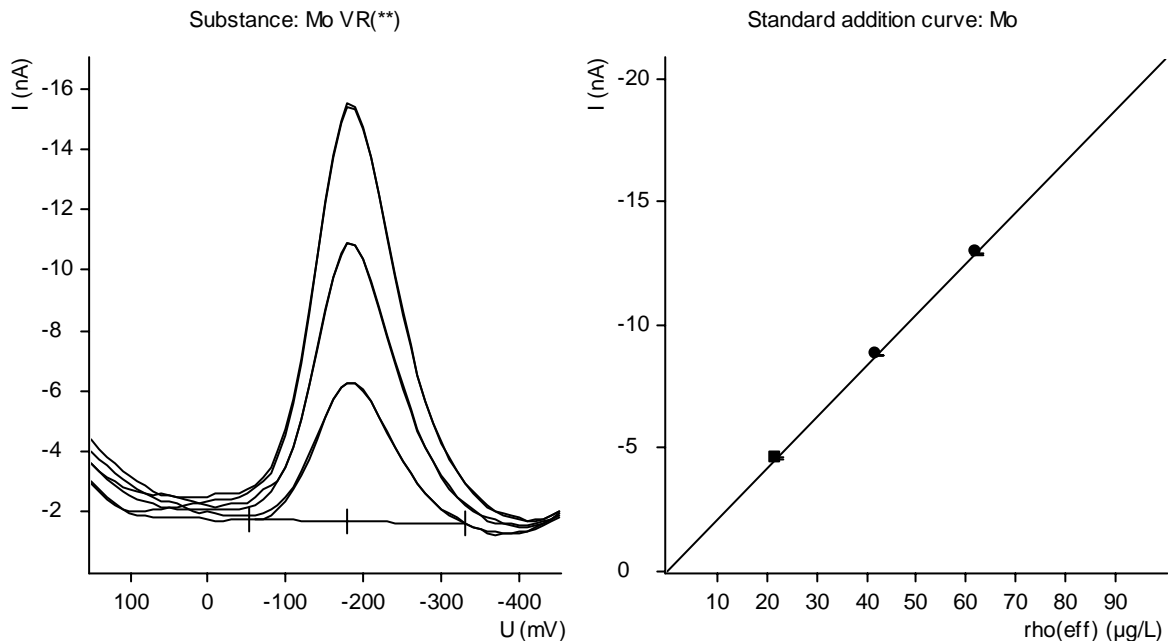


Fig. 2 Example of a Mo determination with the 746 VA Trace Analyzer