

## Application Bulletin 207/3 e

# Determination of silver by anodic stripping voltammetry at the carbon RDE

### Summary

This Application Bulletin describes the stripping analysis of Ag at the rotating disk electrode (RDE) with glassy carbon tip (GC) or Ultra Trace graphite tip. In routine operation, the determination limit lies around 10 µg/L Ag, with careful work 5 µg/L Ag. After appropriate digestion, the silver determination is also possible with samples containing a relatively high proportion of organic substances (e.g. wine, foodstuffs etc.). The method has been developed primarily for water samples (well, ground and waste water, desilvering solutions of the photographic industry).

### Instruments

VA instrument capable of operating a rotating disk electrode and supporting differential pulse (DP) measuring mode

### Electrodes

WE	Glassy carbon electrode tip	6.1204.600
	or	
	Ultra Trace electrode tip	6.1204.180
	Driving axle for RDE	6.1204.x10
RE	Ag/AgCl reference electrode	6.0728.x20
	Ag/AgCl/KCl (3 mol/L)	
	Electrolyte vessel	6.1245.010
	Filled with c(KCl) = 3 mol/L	
AE	Glassy Carbon rod	6.1247.000
	Electrode holder	6.1241.x20

### Reagents

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

- Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt dihydrate, Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA·2H<sub>2</sub>O, for analysis, CAS 6381-92-6
- Potassium nitrate, for trace analysis\*, CAS 7757-79-1
- Nitric acid, for trace analysis\*, w(HNO<sub>3</sub>) = 65%, CAS 7697-37-2

- Ag stock solution, β(Ag<sup>+</sup>) = 1 g/L (commercially available)
- Ultrapure water, resistivity >18 MΩ·cm (25 °C), type I grade (ASTM D1193)

\* e.g., Merck suprapur<sup>®</sup>, Honeywell Fluka TraceSelect<sup>®</sup> or equivalent

### Solutions

Na <sub>2</sub> EDTA solution	c(Na <sub>2</sub> EDTA) = 0.2 mol/L in ultrapure water
Supporting electrolyte	c(KNO <sub>3</sub> ) = 0.2 mol/L c(EDTA) = 0.004 mol/L Dissolve 20.2 g KNO <sub>3</sub> in high purity water. Add 20 mL c(Na <sub>2</sub> EDTA) = 0.2 mol/L and fill up to 1 L.

### Standard solutions

Ag standard solution	β(Ag) = 10 mg/L Diluted standard solutions are prepared by diluting with c(HNO <sub>3</sub> ) = 0.1 mol/L.
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### Sample preparation

As traces of organic substances can also influence the silver determination, so-called pure waters must also be digested.

#### **Digestion with the 909 UV Digester**

Water with a slight to medium contamination with organic matter can be digested using the 909 UV Digester.

Add 50 µL hydrogen peroxide solution w(H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) = 30% to 10 mL acidified water sample (pH = 2) and irradiate for 90 minutes at 90 °C. Allow to cool and transfer directly into the polarographic vessel.

#### **Wet digestion with nitric acid/perchloric acid**

Suitable for waters with a relatively high organic content.

Pipette 25 mL sample solution into a beaker and add 2 mL each of HNO<sub>3</sub> and HClO<sub>4</sub>. The beaker is covered with a watch glass and carefully warmed. After 3 min, the solution is heated to boiling and evaporated until HClO<sub>4</sub> vapour appears. Continue heating until ca. 0.5 mL is left. Never evaporate to dryness!

After cooling, rinse the residue into a 25 mL volumetric flask with high purity water and fill up to the mark.

### Digestion of photographic waste waters and desilvering solutions

Pipette 25 mL sample into a quartz dish and add 0.25 g sodium thiosulfate. Heat the solution to dryness at 120 °C in a drying oven. Then calcine the residue in a muffle furnace at 650 °C for 2h. After cooling, add 5 mL HNO<sub>3</sub> and 1 mL H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> together with two glass beads. Heat until sulphuric acid vapour evolves, then cool. After a further addition of 5 mL HNO<sub>3</sub>, the solution is heated again and evaporated almost to dryness. After cooling, add 25 mL high purity water and boil for 1 min. After cooling, add 0.4 mL of the EDTA solution c(Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA) = 0.2 mol/L and adjust the pH value to 5.5 - 6.5 with w(NaOH) = 30%. Rinse the solution into a 50 mL volumetric flask with high purity water and fill up to the mark.

## Analysis

### Electrode pretreatment

- After a lengthy period of non-use or in daily routine operation before the first analysis, the glassy carbon electrode is mechanically cleaned with the polishing set and humidified aluminium oxide powder, then rinsed thoroughly with water and wiped with a soft cloth (Kleenex). The electrode is conditioned for 10 minutes in the polarographic measuring stand in HNO<sub>3</sub> (1:1) and rinsed again thoroughly with water.
- If the Ultra-Trace Electrode has not been used for a longer period or has been contaminated, it is cleaned off with a special trimming tool. Mount the electrode in the stand, turn on the stirrer and, putting slight pressure on the electrode tip, guide the tool back and forth. Rinse well with water afterwards and condition with HNO<sub>3</sub> 1:1.
- An additional electrolytical cleaning is included in the program.

### Measuring solution

10 mL diluted sodium hydroxide solution

(purge for 5 min with nitrogen)

10 mL (diluted) sample

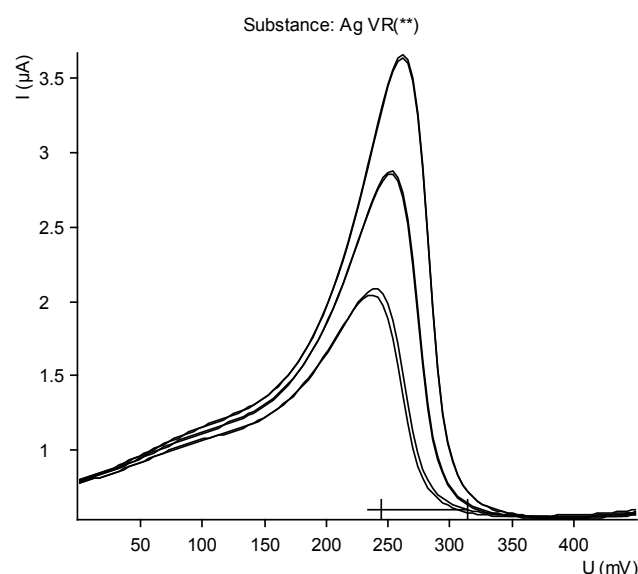
(mix while stirring without nitrogen)

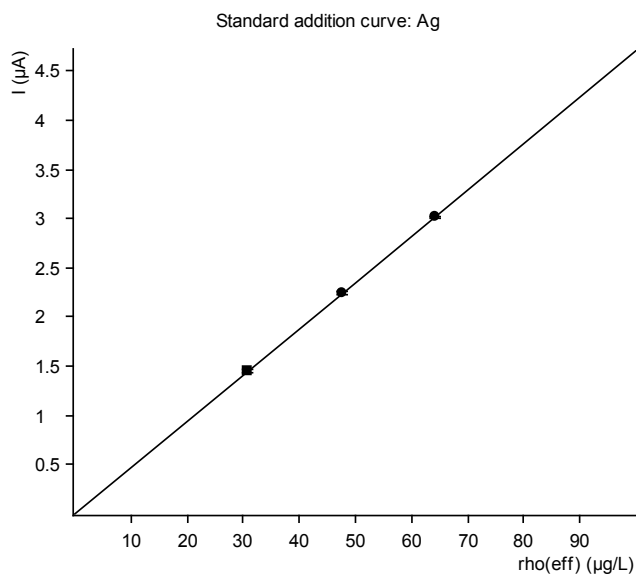
The concentration is determined by standard addition.

### Parameters

Voltammetric	
Measuring mode	DP – Differential pulse
Stirring rate	2000 min <sup>-1</sup>
<i>Potentiostatic pretreatment</i>	
Potential 1	0.45 V
Waiting time 1	60 s
Potential 2	-0.4 V
Waiting time 2	120 s
Equilibration time	5 s
<i>Sweep</i>	
Start potential	0.0 V
End potential	0.45 V
Potential step	0.004 V
Potential step time	0.1 s
Sweep rate	0.04 V/s
Pulse amplitude	0.05 V
Substance	
Name	Ag
Characteristic potential	0.25 V

### Example





## Result

Sample	Ammonium thiosulfate
Sample size	2.0 mL
$\beta(\text{Ag})$	2.3 mg/L

## Comments

- With up to approx. 2.5 µg Ag in the polarographic vessel the standard addition curve is linear. Above this, non-linearity (flattering) of the curve appears owing to overloading of the electrode.
- All glassware and accessories that come into contact with the solutions must be cleaned for at least 2 h with HNO<sub>3</sub> 1:1 and then rinsed thoroughly with high purity water.
- In the digestion of photographic waste waters, it is essential to add thiosulfate, otherwise silver will be lost.
- The peaks are very asymmetrical. It is important to set the foot point of the baseline at the rear side of the peak (rear half) and to evaluate with a slope = 0.

## References

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Determination of trace amounts of silver with a chemically - modified carbon paste electrode.  
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Stripping voltammetry of silver (I) with a carbon paste electrode modified by thiocrown compounds.  
*Talanta* 36 (1989), 1044-1046
- Pribil, R. / Stilikova, M.  
An electrochemical stripping method for selective determination of traces of silver.  
*Talanta* 34 (1987), 705-708
- Hiroq, B. / Lafontan, S.  
Voltammétrie de l'argent par redissolution du carbon vitreux et application au dosage de l'argent dans l'uranium et le plutonium.  
*Anal. Chim. Acta* 93 (1977), 183-189
- Kopanica, M. / Vydra, F.  
Voltammetry with disk electrodes and its analytical application. Anodic stripping voltammetry of trace concentrations of silver and copper employing a glassy carbon electrode.  
*Electroanal. Chem.* 31 (1071), 175-181
- Temmermann, E. / Verbeek, F.  
Anodic stripping voltammetry of silver in cadmium at the glassy carbon electrode.  
*Anal. Chim. Acta* 58 (1972), 263-272
- Elsner, U. / Mark, H.B.  
The anodic stripping voltammetry of trace silver solutions employing graphite electrodes. Applications to silver analysis of rain and snow samples from silver iodide seeded clouds.  
*J. Electroanal. Chem.* 24 (1970), 345-355
- Perone, S.P.  
The application of stripping analysis to the determination of silver using graphite electrodes  
*Anal. Chem.* 35 (1963), 2091-2094

## Appendix

### Report for the example determination of Ag in ammonium thiosulfate

```

===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0100) =====
Determ.      : 06111406      User:      Date: 98-06-11
Modified     : 98-06-11 14:07:27  Run : 7      Time: 14:06:55
Sample table: -
    
```

Pos.	Ident.1/S1 (NH4)2S2O3	Ident.2/S2	Ident.3/S3	Method.call	Sample size/S0 2 mL
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```

-----
Method      : AB207_Ag
Title       : Determination of Ag in (NH4)2S2O3 with RDE
Remark1     : UTGE
Remark2     : 2 mL sample diluted to 50 mL, 5 mL used for determination
-----
    
```

Substance	Ag	Comments
Mass conc.:	92.61 ug/L	Mass : 463 ng
MC.dev.:	1.82 ug/L (1.96%)	Add.mass : 250 ng
Cal.dev.:	-	V0.sample: 5 mL

VR	U/mV	I/uA	I.mean	Std.dev.	I.delta	Comments
00	244	1.468	1.452	0.0233		
01	242	1.435				
10	257	2.249	2.242	0.0102	0.7906	
11	256	2.235				
20	265	3.013	3.005	0.0113	0.7631	
21	265	2.997				

Substance	Techn.	Y.reg/offset	Slope	Nonlin.	Mean deviat.
Ag	std.add.	1.453e-06	0.04708		1.784e-08

Final results	+/-	Res.dev.	%	Comments
Ag = 2.3151 mg/L		0.045	1.96	

### Method print for the determination of Ag

```

===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Method: AB207 .mth      OPERATION SEQUENCE
Title : Determination of Ag with RDE
-----
    
```

	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	DOS>M		Soln.name KNO3EDTA	V.add 10.000 mL
2	SMPL>M		V.fraction mL	V.total mL
3	PURGE			
4	STIR	300.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
5	(ADD			
6	PURGE			
7	STIR	30.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
8	(REP			
9	SEGMENT		Segm.name Silver	
10	REP)1			
11	ADD>M		Soln.name std-Ag	V.add 0.025 mL
12	ADD)2			
13	END			

```

Method: AB207      SEGMENT
                   Silver
-----
    
```

	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	0PURGE			
2	RDE	5.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
3	DPMODE		U.ampl 50 mV	t.meas 20.0 ms
			t.step 0.10 s	t.pulse 40.0 ms
4	MEAS	120.0	U.meas -400 mV	
5	OSTIR			
6	MEAS	5.0	U.meas 0 mV	
7	SWEEP	11.6	U.start 0 mV	U.step 4 mV
			U.end 450 mV	Sweep rate 40 mV/s
8	PURGE			

```

9   RDE           Rot.speed  2000 /min
10  MEAS          60.0      U.meas   450 mV
11  OMEAS         U.standby  mV
12  END
  
```

Method: AB207

SUBSTANCES

Ag - Silver

## Recognition

```

-----
U.verify      250 mV
U.tol (+/-)   50 mV
U.width min   10 mV
U.width max   200 mV
I.threshold   200 pA
  
```

## Display / Plot

```

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

## Baseline

```

-----
Type          linear
Scope         r.half
dU.front      auto
S.front       auto
dU.rear       auto
S.rear        0.000
  
```

## Evaluation

```

-----
Mode          VA
Quantity      I.peak
Sign. digits   4
  
```

Calibration 1998-06-11 14:32:03

## Coefficients

```

-----
Technique     std.add.
Curve type    linear
  
```

```

-----
Y.reg         1.453e-06
Slope         0.04708
Nonlin.
Mean dev.     1.784e-08
  
```

## Additions

```

-----
Soln.name     std-Ag
  
```

```

-----
Mass conc.    10 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: AB207

CALCULATION

max. 15 lines

```

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