

## Application Bulletin 432/1 e

# Determination of tin(II) by anodic stripping voltammetry

### Summary

This Application Bulletin describes the determination of Sn(II) in presence of Sn(IV) by anodic stripping voltammetry (ASV). Using an electrolyte containing fluoride, Sn(IV) gives no signal, so that a speciation is possible. The limit of detection is 2.5 µg/L.

### Instruments

VA instrument capable of operating a Multi-Mode Electrode and supporting differential pulse (DP) measuring mode	
Measuring vessel of PFA	6.1450.210

### Electrodes

WE	Multi-Mode Electrode pro	6.1246.120
	Mercury drop capillary	6.1226.030
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	Pt rod electrode	6.0343.x00

### Reagents

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

- Hydrochloric acid, for trace analysis\*, w(HCl) = 30%, CAS 7647-01-0
- PIPES, Piperazine-1,4-bis(2-ethane sulfonic acid), CAS 5625-37-6
- Sodium hydroxide solution, w(NaOH) = 30%, for trace analysis\*, CAS 1310-73-2
- Ammonia solution, w(NH<sub>3</sub>) = 25%, for trace analysis\*, CAS 1336-21-6
- Sodium nitrate, NaNO<sub>3</sub>, for trace analysis\*, CAS 7631-99-4
- Sodium fluoride, NaF, for trace analysis\*, CAS 7681-49-4

- Tin(II) chloride dihydrate, SnCl<sub>2</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O, for analysis, CAS 10025-69-1
- Ultrapure water, resistivity >18 MΩ·cm (25 °C), type I grade (ASTM D1193)

\* e.g., Merck suprapur®, Honeywell Fluka TraceSelect® or equivalent

### Solutions

PIPES buffer	c(PIPES) = 1 mol/L, pH 8 7.6 g PIPES are mixed with 1 mL sodium hydroxide solution and 5 mL high purity water. The pH is adjusted to 8 ± 0.1 with ammonia solution. The solution is filled up to 25 mL.
NaNO <sub>3</sub> solution	c(NaNO <sub>3</sub> ) = 1 mol/L 4.25 g NaNO <sub>3</sub> are dissolved in 50 mL ultrapure water.
NaF solution	c(NaF) = 1 mol/L 2.1 g NaF are dissolved in 50 mL ultrapure water.
Ammonia solution diluted	w(NH <sub>3</sub> ) = 10%

### Standard solutions

Sn(II) standard stock solution	β(Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) = 1 g/L 0.190 g SnCl <sub>2</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O are dissolved in 50 mL oxygen free water. 10 mL hydrochloric acid are added. The solution is made up to 100 mL using oxygen free water. The solution is sensitive against oxidation and should be prepared fresh daily.
Sn(II) standard solution	β(Sn <sup>2+</sup> ) = 1 mg/L The diluted working solutions are prepared from standard stock solutions by dilution in c(HCl) = 0.01 mol/L. Oxygen free water has to be used.

## Analysis

### Measuring solution

5 mL (diluted) sample

0.5 mL NaNO<sub>3</sub> solution

3.5 mL NaF solution

0.5 mL PIPES buffer

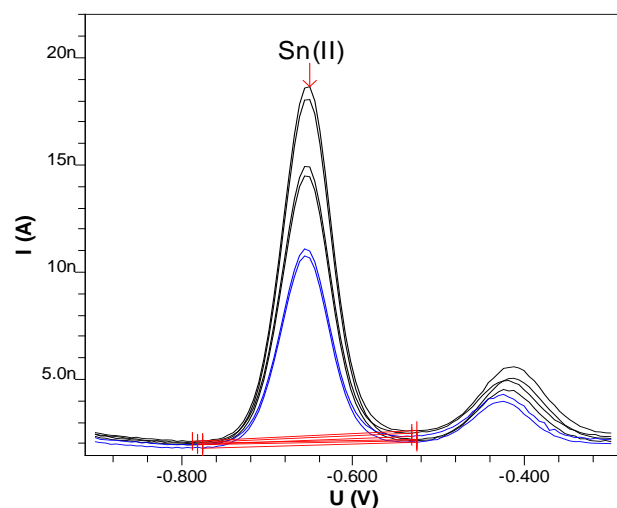
The pH is adjusted to 8.0 with diluted ammonia solution.

The concentration is determined by standard addition.

## Parameters

Voltammetric	
Electrode operating mode	HMDE
Measuring mode	DP – Differential pulse
Stirring rate	2000 min <sup>-1</sup>
Potentiostatic pretreatment	
Potential 1	-0.9 V
Waiting time 1	30 s
Equilibration time	10 s
Sweep	
Start potential	-0.9 V
End potential	-0.3 V
Potential step	0.006 V
Potential step time	0.1 s
Sweep rate	0.06 V/s
Pulse amplitude	0.05 V
Substance	
Name	Sn(II)
Characteristic potential	-0.65 V

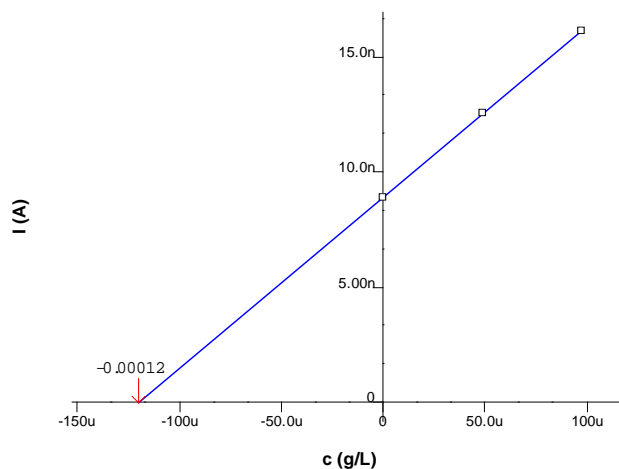
## Example



Sn(II)

c = 2.411 g/L

+/- 0.079 g/L (3.26%)



## Results

Sample	Mouthwash
Sample size	0.05 mL (1:100 diluted)
β(Sn(II))	2.4 g/L

## Comment

- With a deposition time (Waiting time 1) of 90 s the limit of detection is 2.5 µg/L.
- Any contact of the sample or Sn(II) standards with air should be avoided because Sn(II) is easily oxidized. Therefore it is recommended to purge the electrolyte before the addition of the sample.
- The bridge electrolyte in the reference electrode has to be renewed every day. Otherwise Ag<sup>+</sup> diffusing out of the reference system will be reduced to Ag<sup>0</sup> at the diaphragm of the outer electrolyte vessel by Sn<sup>2+</sup> ions from the sample solution. That will block the diaphragm of the reference electrode after a certain time.

## References

Lejeune, R. Thunus, J. Thunus, L., Polarographic determination of Sn(II) in samples containing Sn(IV) such as in 99m-technetium radiopharmaceutical kits, Anal. Chim. Acta 332, (1996) 67-71

## Appendix

### Report for the example determination of Sn(II) in mouthwash

===== METROHM 797 VA COMPUTRACE (Version 1.0.0.1) (Serial No. 0) =====						
Determination	:	04051019_Lsg04051001.dth				
Sample ID	:	Lsg04051001				
Creator method	:		Date	:		Time:
Creator determ.	:	zu	Date	:	2002-04-05	Time: 10:19:29
Modified by	:	---	Date	:		Time:
-----						
Method	:	SnII in toothpaste.mth				
Title	:	Determination of Sn(II) in toothpaste				
Remark1	:	5.5 mL H2O + 3.5 mL NaF + 0.5 mL NaNO3 + 0.5 mL PIPES -> pH 7.8				
Remark2	:	0.05 mL Mundspül-Lösung (1:100 verdünnt, mit 0.1M HCl)				
-----						
Sample amount	:	0.0005 mL				
Cell volume	:	10.050 mL				
-----						
Substance	:	Sn(II)				
Conc.	:	119.927 ug/L				
Conc.dev.	:	3.915 ug/L ( 3.26%)				
Amount	:	1.205 ug				
Add.amount	:	500.000 ng				
-----						
VR	V	nA	I.mean	Std.Dev.	I.delta	Comments
1 - 1	-0.656	8.84	8.89	0.072	0.00	
1 - 2	-0.656	8.94				
2 - 1	-0.656	12.45	12.55	0.150	3.66	
2 - 2	-0.656	12.66				
3 - 1	-0.650	15.94	16.11	0.242	3.56	
3 - 2	-0.650	16.28				
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Substance	Calibr.	Y.reg/offset	Slope	Mean	deviat.	Corr.Coeff.
Sn(II)	std.add.	8.900e-009	7.421e-005	2.053e-010		0.99918
-----						
Final results		+/-	Res. dev.	%		Comments
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Sn(II):						
Tin(II)	= 2410.539 mg/L	78.691	3.264			

### Method print for the determination of Sn(II) in mouthwash

Method parameters	
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Method	: SnII in toothpaste.mth
Title	: Determination of Sn(II) in toothpaste and mouthwash
Remark1	: 5.5 mL H2O + 3.5 mL NaF + 0.5 mL NaNO3 + 0.5 mL PIPES -> pH 7.8
Remark2	: 0.05 mL Mouthwash (1:100 diluted, with 0.1M HCl)
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Calibration	: Standard addition
Technique	: Batch
Addition	: Manual
-----	
Sample ID	:
Sample amount (mL):	0.001
Cell volume (mL):	10.050
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Voltammetric parameters	
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Mode	: DP - Differential Pulse
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Highest current range	: 10 mA
Lowest current range	: 100 nA
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Electrode	: HMDE
Drop size (1..9)	: 4
Stirrer speed (rpm)	: 2000
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Initial electr. conditioning	: No
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No. of additions	: 2
No. of replications	: 2
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Measure blank	: No

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Addition purge time (s)      : 10
Initial purge time (s)      :      10
Conditioning cycles
Start potential (V)         :      0.000
End potential (V)           :      0.000
No. of cycles               :          0
Hydrodynamic (measurement) :      No
Cleaning potential (V)      :      0.000
Cleaning time (s)           :      0.000
Deposition potential (V)    :     -0.900
Deposition time (s)         :     30.000

Sweep
Equilibration time (s)      :     10.000
Start potential (V)         :     -0.900
End potential (V)           :     -0.300
Voltage step (V)            :      0.006
Voltage step time (s)       :      0.100
Sweep rate (V/s)            :      0.060
Pulse amplitude (V)         :      0.050
Pulse time (s)              :      0.040

Cell off after measurement  :      Yes

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#### Peak evaluation

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Regression technique        : Linear Regression
Peak evaluation              : Height
Minimum peak width (V.steps) : 5
Minimum peak height (A)     : 1.000e-010
Reverse peaks                : No
Smooth factor                : 4
Eliminate spikes             : Yes

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#### Substances

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Sn(II)                      : -0.650 V   +/- 0.050 V

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Standard solution           : 1    10.000 mg/L
Addition volume (mL)        : 0.050

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Tin(II)                     : Final result (Sn(II)) =
                             Conc * (10.05 / 0.0005) * (1 / 1) + 0 - 0

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#### Baseline

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Substance Addition    automatic start (V) end (V) type      scope
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Sn(II)   Sample       yes      ---      ---      linear    wholePeak
          Addition 1   yes      ---      ---      linear    wholePeak
          Addition 2   yes      ---      ---      linear    wholePeak
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