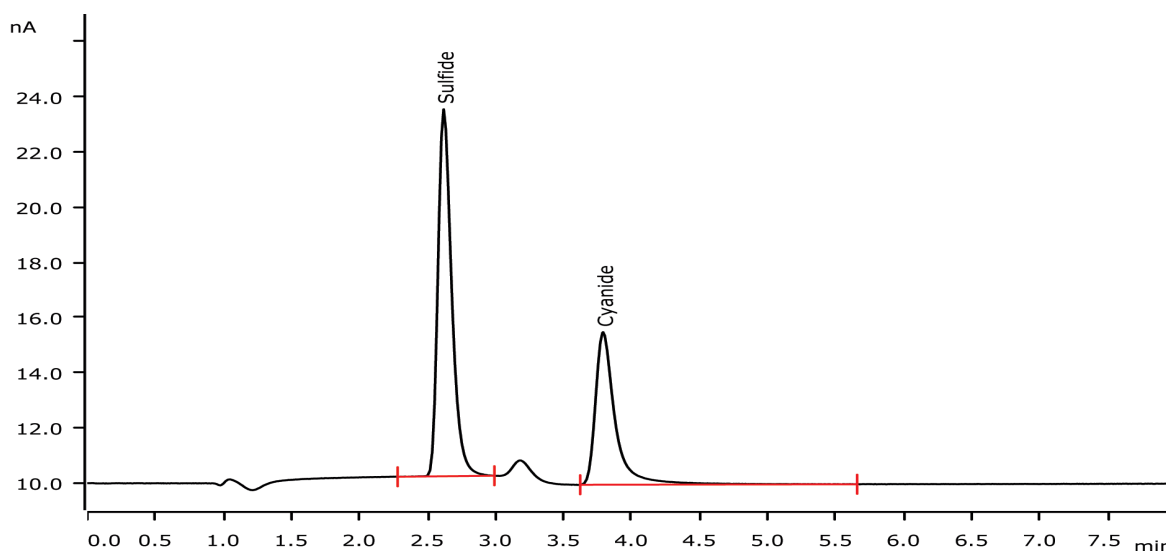


Trace analysis of cyanide and sulfide in aqueous samples

DC amperometric determination after ion chromatographic separation



Sulfide and cyanide are toxic anions. Their trace determination in any kind of water samples, especially in wastewater, is required for safety reasons. However, metal traces present in the eluent can mask target anions due to complexation. The addition of a stronger complexing agent to the eluent mask these metal cations enabling interference free determination. This application is mainly used for the analysis of cyanide and/or sulfide in water. However, it also fulfills the requirements of ASTM D2036 for the determination of total, amenable, weak acid dissociable cyanides. The determination of cyanide and sulfide require an alkaline eluent and amperometric detection. This Application Note describes a new column/eluent combination for optimized separation. The combination consists of the Metrosep A Supp 10 - 100/4.0 column and a sodium hydroxide eluent containing a trace of EDTA for transition metal complexation. This yields in better peak shape and detection limits below 0.1 µg/L.

Results

Compound	Concentration [µg/L]
Sulfide	10.0
Cyanide	10.0

Sample

Standard solution

Sample preparation

Direct injection

Columns

Metrosep A Supp 10 - 100/4.0	6.1020.010
Metrosep A Supp 10 Guard/4.0	6.1020.500

Solutions

Eluent	100 mmol/L sodium hydroxide 0.01 mmol/L EDTA
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Parameters

Flow rate	1.0 mL/min
Injection volume	20 µL
Recording time	5 min
Column temperature	35 °C

PAD Parameters

Cell	Wall-Jet cell
Working electrode	Silver
Reference electrode	Palladium
Spacer	50 µm
Measuring potential	0.0 V
Measuring range	Auto
Temperature	35 °C
Mode	DC
Measuring mode	Current

Analysis

Amperometric detection

Instrumentation

930 Compact IC Flex Oven/Deg	2.930.2160
IC Amperometric Detector	2.850.9110
858 Professional Sample Processor	2.858.0020
IC equipment Wall-Jet cell: Cyanide (Ag, Pd)	6.5337.020

