

Journal of Electrochemistry

Volume 16 | Issue 2

2010-05-28

Fabrication of Electrochemically Activated Glassy Carbon/ Bismuth Film Electrodes for Sensitive Analysis of Pb^{~(2+)} and Cd^{~(2+)}

Kang SHI

Wen-jing WANG

Kun HU

Recommended Citation

Kang SHI, Wen-jing WANG, Kun HU. Fabrication of Electrochemically Activated Glassy Carbon/Bismuth Film Electrodes for Sensitive Analysis of Pb^{~(2+)} and Cd^{~(2+)}[J]. *Journal of Electrochemistry*, 2010 , 16(2): Article 10.

DOL: 10.61558/2993-074X.3338

Available at: <https://jelectrochem.xmu.edu.cn/journal/vol16/iss2/10>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Journal of Electrochemistry. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Electrochemistry by an authorized editor of Journal of Electrochemistry.

文章编号: 1006-3471(2010)02-0156-05

电化学活化玻碳/铋膜电极制备及 铅、镉离子敏感分析法

时 康^{*}, 王文婧, 胡 坤

(厦门大学化学化工学院化学系, 福建 厦门 361005)

摘要: 以电化学活化玻碳为基底电极原位制备金属铋膜电极, 用之于分析 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 。方法如下: 在氢氧化钠溶液中, 由恒电位或循环扫描电位方法活化玻碳电极, 随后以稀盐酸替代传统的醋酸缓冲液作为分析溶液将 Bi^{3+} 与 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 共沉积在活化玻碳电极表面, 再以方波阳极溶出分析法(SWASV)检测金属离子。结果表明: 经简单的电化学清洗步骤即可高重现地再生电极表面, 大幅度提高检测 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 的灵敏度, 检测范围也可拓展至高卤素离子含量的样品。

关键词: 电化学; 钨膜电极; 电化学活化玻碳电极; 敏感分析; 金属离子

中图分类号: TQ035

文献标识码: A

无毒的钨膜电极(Bismuth Film Electrodes, Bi-FeS)具有可与汞电极相媲美的电化学性能, 近年来被广泛地应用于电分析检测各种金属离子^[1-5]。实际应用中, 最简单有效的实验方案是将一定量的金属钨离子与待测金属离子共沉积在基底电极表面, 再以电化学阳极溶出法检测金属离子^[1-7]。玻碳电极(Glassy Carbon Electrode, GCE)因其表面易于处理以及具有较好的稳定性而常作为原位制备钨膜的基底电极^[8-17]。据文献报导^[18-19], 该钨膜电极的分析灵敏度随玻碳电极表面的变化而变化, 但什么样的表面状态有利于提高检测灵敏度迄今仍不清晰。另外, 实际分析的样品溶液中常含有 Cl^- 、 Br^- 等卤素阴离子(例如海水、餐饮废水等水样), 而高浓度的卤素阴离子会干扰金属离子的检测。如何将钨膜电极应用于检测高卤素离子含量的样品也是亟待解决的问题^[1-5]。

作者此前的研究发现采用不同的电化学活化(氧化)方法可精准地调控玻碳电极的界面^[20]。本文进一步考察了不同的活化玻碳电极对金属钨膜的沉积和溶解以及对铅、镉等重金属离子检测的影响。实验以稀盐酸替代目前常用的乙酸缓冲溶液作分析液, 目的是将检测范围拓展至高卤素离

子含量的样品, 并提高检测灵敏度。

1 实验

1.1 试 剂

铋、铅、镉离子标准溶液($1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$)购自 Alfa Aesar。其它化学试剂均为试剂纯。溶液均用 Millipore 系统纯化的三次水($18.2 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$)配制。

1.2 电极体系

三电极体系, 由玻碳工作电极(GCE, $\varnothing 3 \text{ mm}$, 日本 Tokai Carbon 公司)、铂片对电极和饱和甘汞参比电极(SCE, 文中所给电位均相对于此)组成。

1.3 仪 器

电化学活化和方波阳极溶出法分析(Square Wave Anodic Stripping Voltammetry, SWASV)使用 CHI660C 电化学工作站(上海辰华)。扫描隧道显微仪(Scanning Tunneling Microscopy, STM Nanoscope IIIa 型, 美国 Digital Instruments), 探查电极表面形貌, 所用针尖为机械剪切制成的铂铱丝, 针尖电流 1 nA , 偏置电压在 $0.1 \sim 0.5 \text{ V}$ 之间。

1.4 实验方法

玻碳电极经 Al_2O_3 粉($0.3 \mu\text{m}$)抛光, 超声清

收稿日期: 2010-01-26, 修订日期: 2010-02-09 * 通讯作者, Tel: (86-592) 2181248 E-mail: kshi@xmu.edu.cn
国家自然科学基金(项目编号: 20773101)资助

洗 1 min.

电化学活化玻碳电极分别使用两种方法: 1) 循环电位活化: 在 $1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ NaOH 溶液中将电极于 $-0.5 \sim +1.2 \text{ V}$ 之间以 0.1 V/s 扫速循环扫描 10 次; 2) 恒电位活化: 溶液同上, 将电极以 $+1.2 \text{ V}$ 极化 1 min, 之后于 -0.5 V 极化 1 min.

方波阳极溶出分析法: 于 -1.2 V 电位下, 将铋离子与待测金属离子从它们的分析溶液(搅拌)共沉积在玻碳电极表面, 沉积时间为 120 s 或 240 s; 停止搅拌后, 仍将电极保持在 -1.2 V 电位下 10 s。随后, 正向 SWASV 扫描至 $+0.3 \text{ V}$; SWASV 实验参数: frequency 20 Hz, potential step 5 mV, amplitude 25 mV。

电化学清洗电极: 每次测量前, 将电极置于分析溶液(搅拌)中 $+0.3 \text{ V}$ 下恒定 30 s 即可。

2 实验结果与讨论

2.1 玻碳电极活化方法以及氯离子对金属铋膜的影响

图 1 是沉积在 3 种不同处理的玻碳电极表面的金属铋膜在不含和含氯离子的醋酸缓冲溶液中的 SWASV 曲线。如图, 在不含 NaCl 的醋酸溶液中, 沉积在打磨玻碳电极表面的金属铋膜的阳极溶出峰出现在 -0.17 V , 电流值为 $21.0 \mu\text{A}$; 而在循环活化的玻碳电极上, 其溶出峰的电流值降为 $12.7 \mu\text{A}$; 在恒电位活化的电极上, 其溶出峰电流值与打磨玻碳电极的相近, 为 $21.5 \mu\text{A}$ 。溶液加入 $0.5 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ NaCl 后, 沉积在打磨电极表面的金属铋膜的溶出峰负移到 -0.18 V , 峰电流增大到 $56.9 \mu\text{A}$; 而在循环活化和恒电位活化的电极表面, 铋膜的溶出峰电流也分别增至 50.9 和 $49.3 \mu\text{A}$, 两者的峰位均负移至 -0.21 V 。可见, 由于氯离子的影响, 致使金属铋膜的溶出峰电流明显增加。

图 2 示出沉积在打磨玻碳电极上的金属铋膜于含氯化钠的醋酸缓冲溶液中的 SWASV 随实验次数递增的变化。由图可见, 铋膜的溶出峰高随实验次数的增加而增高。实验表明即使采取更正的阳极电位清洗, 情况仍是如此, 只有将电极重新打磨处理后方可获得重现性的峰电流值。改用活化的玻碳电极, 情况同样如此。说明此实验条件

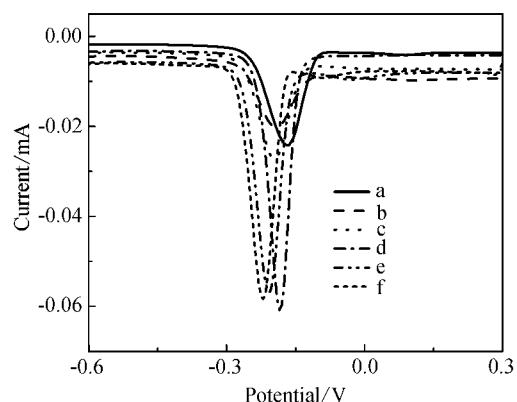


图 1 沉积在 3 种不同处理的玻碳电极上的金属铋膜在不含和含氯离子的醋酸缓冲溶液中的 SWASV 曲线

Fig. 1 SWASVs of bismuth films deposited on the polished GCE (a), GCE activated by cyclic (b) or potentiostatic polarization (c) in $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ acetate buffer (pH 4.4) containing $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} and deposited on the polished GCE (d), GCE activated by cyclic (e) or potentiostatic polarization (f) in $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ acetate buffer containing $0.5 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ NaCl and $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} deposition for 120 s at -1.2 V with stirring 20 Hz, potential step: 5 mV amplitude: 25 mV

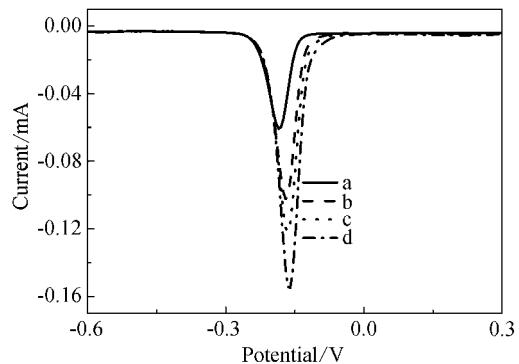


图 2 沉积在打磨玻碳电极上的金属铋膜于含氯离子的醋酸缓冲液中的 SWASV 曲线随实验次数递增(a ~ d) 的变化曲线

Fig. 2 Variations of SWASVs for the bismuth films deposited on the polishing GCE in acetate buffer solution containing $1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} and $0.5 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ NaCl with experimental times 1st (a) on the fresh GCE; (b ~ d) 2nd ~ 4th on GCE electrochemically clearing at $+0.3 \text{ V}$ (b); $+0.5 \text{ V}$ (c); $+0.7 \text{ V}$ (d) for 30 s (other conditions were the same as in Fig. 1)

下借助电化学清洗方法并不能将金属铋从电极表面完全去除, 因而也无法获得高重现性的金属铋膜层。

2.2 盐酸溶液中金属铋膜在玻碳电极表面的沉积和溶解

图3给出沉积在3种不同处理的玻碳电极上的金属铋膜于 $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ HCl溶液中的SWASV随实验次数递增的变化。由图可见：在打磨的玻碳电极上，初次沉积的金属铋膜的溶出峰出现在 -0.07 V ，峰高 $50.1 \mu\text{A}$ 。经过电化学清洗后，再次沉积的金属铋膜的溶出峰高随实验次数的增加而增高；同样条件下，初次沉积在循环活化玻碳电极上的金属铋膜的溶出峰高达 $96.2 \mu\text{A}$ ，而在恒电位活化玻碳电极上溶出峰也高达 $83.6 \mu\text{A}$ ，两者的峰位均为 -90 mV 。而且，使用电化学清洗方法能够很好地再生活化的电极表面，进而获得高重现性的金属铋膜。由此而言，活化的玻碳电极表面在HCl溶液中似乎有利于金属铋的沉积和完全溶出。所以，如能采用HCl作氯离子源，并且活化玻碳电极为基础电极，当可改善金属铋膜的沉积和溶解，提高电极的稳定性和重现性。

2.3 玻碳电极表面 STM 观测

图4示出经打磨、恒电位活化及循环电位活化的玻碳电极表面的STM照片。如图：打磨处理的玻碳电极(A) 表面由 $10 \sim 15 \text{ nm}$ 大小的碳颗粒(石墨化微晶)组成，颗粒之间存在孔隙；恒电位活化玻碳电极(B) 除了还存在一些较大的颗粒外，另一些颗粒则变小，表面变得不均匀；对比之下，对循环电位活化玻碳电极(C) 表面球状颗粒变得更小，但其形貌与前者(B) 大体相同。

2.4 金属铋膜/活化玻碳电极及稀盐酸溶液的高灵敏分析 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+}

图5分别是不同浓度 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 从含有 $0.1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} 的盐酸溶液(A) 或醋酸溶液(B) 中共沉积在活化(A) 或打磨的(B) 玻碳电极上的SWASV曲线。由图可见：在盐酸溶液中，金属铅、镉的溶出峰分别处于 -0.55 V 和 -0.82 V 附近，二者峰电位相差约 0.27 V ，完全可独立分辨；峰高随 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 的浓度增加呈线性变化(见图中插图)，其线性响应斜率分别是 $12.5 (\text{Pb}^{2+})$ 和 $9.8 (\text{Cd}^{2+}) \text{ A} \cdot \text{L/mol}$ ；检测下限可分别至 $1 (\text{Pb}^{2+})$ 和 $3 (\text{Cd}^{2+}) \text{ nmol/L}$ 。而在醋酸溶液中(B)， Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 离子溶出峰高的线性响应斜率依次是 10.8 和 $4.9 \text{ A} \cdot \text{L/mol}$ (见图中插图)，与图5A相比，显然，采用稀盐酸作分析溶液，并以活化的玻碳电极

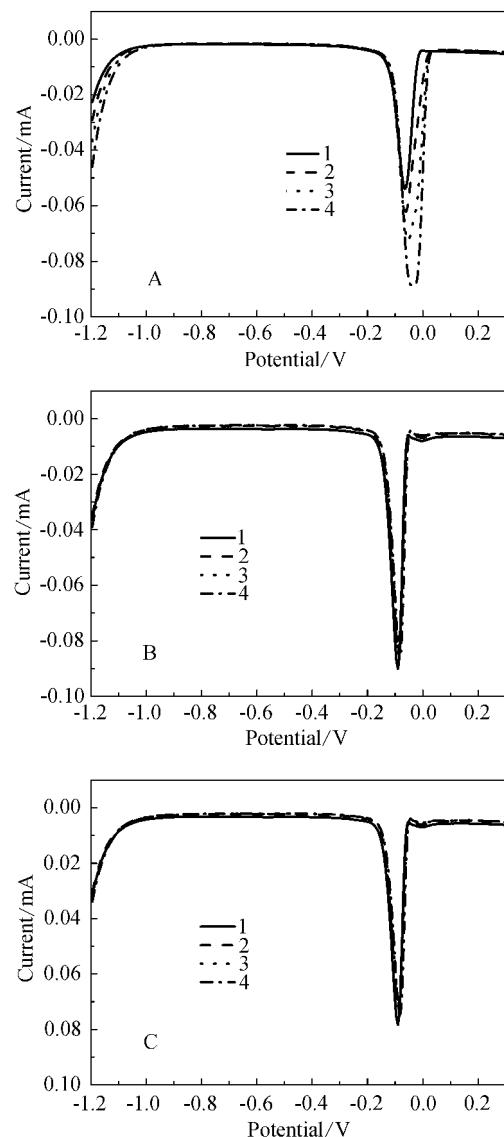


图3 沉积在打磨(A)、恒电位活化(B)和循环电位活化(C)玻碳电极上的金属铋膜在盐酸溶液中的SWASV曲线随实验次数递增(1~4)的变化

Fig. 3 Variations of SWASVs of bismuth films deposited on polished GC(A) ; GCE obtained by cyclic(B) and potentiostatic activation(C) with experimental times (1~4) in $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ HCl solution containing $0.1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} electrochemically clearing step: at $+0.3 \text{ V}$ for 30 s other conditions were the same as in Fig. 1

作基础电极即可有效地提高铅和镉的检测灵敏度。

3 结 论

与传统的铋膜电极SWASV检测方法相比，由本文建立的新方法，因采用活化玻碳电极，并以稀HCl替代传统的乙酸缓冲溶液，在不增加实验

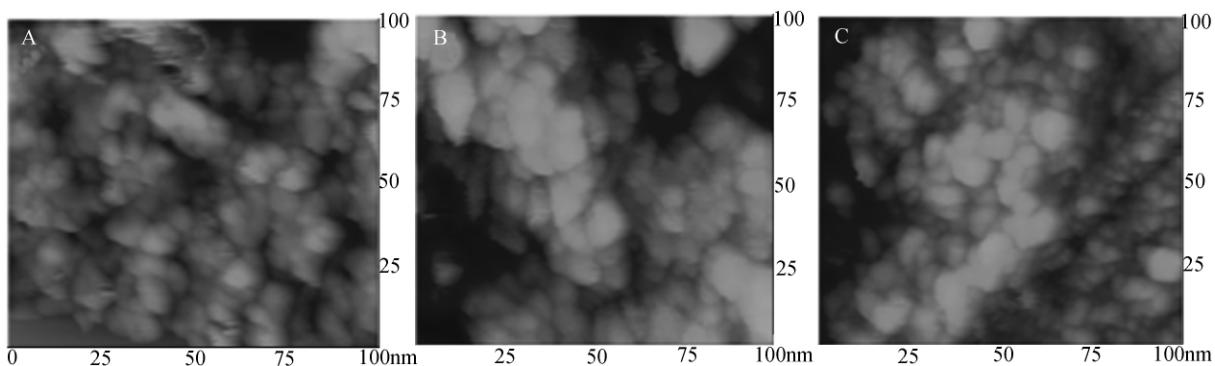


图4 打磨(A)、恒电位活化(B)和循环电位活化(C)的玻碳电极表面的STM照片

Fig. 4 STM images of the polished GCE (A) and activated by potentiostatic polarization (B) or by cyclic polarization (C)

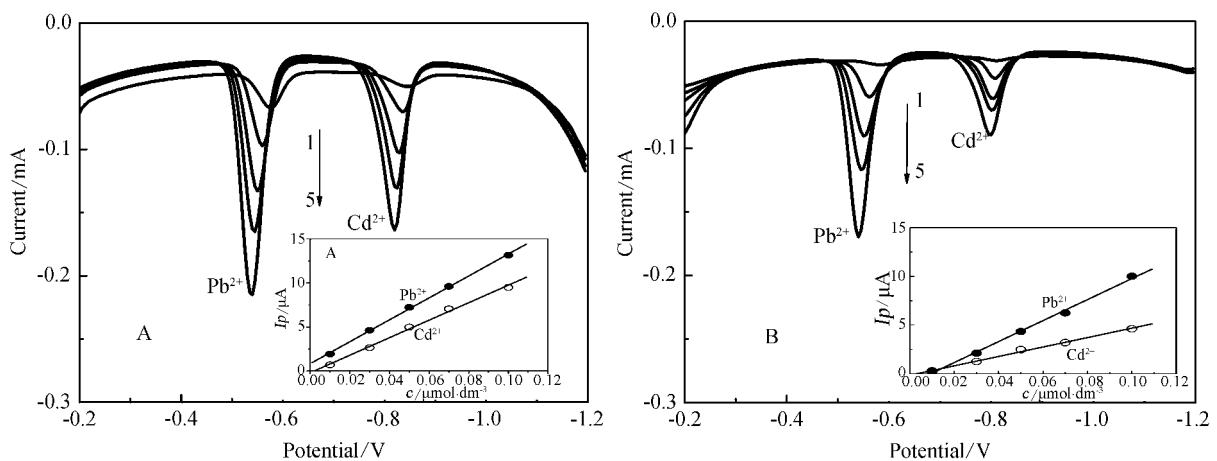


图5 从含有 $0.1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} 的盐酸溶液(A)或醋酸溶液(B)中共沉积在活化(A)或打磨(B)的玻碳电极上的 $\text{Pb}^{\cdot}\text{Cd}$ 的SWASV曲线随 Pb^{2+} 、 Cd^{2+} 浓度递增(1 ~ 5)的变化曲线

Fig. 5 Variations of SWASVs for the Pb and Cd species co-depositing on the GCE obtained by cyclic activation from $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ HCl solution containing $0.1 \mu\text{mol}/\text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} (A) and on the polished GCE from $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3}$ acetate buffer (pH 4.4) containing $0.1 \mu\text{mol}/\text{dm}^{-3}$ Bi^{3+} (B) with the increase of both Pb^{2+} and Cd^{2+} concentrations (1 ~ 5). deposition: -1.2 V 240 s electrochemical cleaning: $+0.3 \text{ V}$ for 30 s other conditions were the same as in Fig. 1

操作复杂程度的前提下,可大幅地提高检测铅、镉的敏感度,检测范围也可拓展至高卤素离子含量的样品,并且经简单的电化学清洗步骤即可高重现地再现电极表面。

参考文献(References):

- [1] Wang J. Stripping analysis at bismuth electrodes: A review [J]. *Electroanalysis* 2005, 17: 1341~1346.
- [2] Svacara I ,Baldrianova L ,Tesarova E ,et al. Recent advances in anodic stripping voltammetry with bismuth-modified carbon paste electrodes [J]. *Electroanalysis*, 2006, 18: 177~185.
- [3] Hocevar S B ,Wang J ,Deo R P ,et al. Potentiometric stripping analysis at bismuth-film electrode [J]. *Electroanalysis* 2002, 14: 112~115.
- [4] Pauliukaite R ,Hocevar S B ,Ogorevc B ,et al. Characterization and applications of a bismuth bulk electrode [J]. *Electroanalysis* 2004, 16: 719~723.
- [5] Kefala G ,Economou A ,Voulgaropoulos A ,et al. A study of bismuth-film electrodes for the detection of trace metals by anodic stripping voltammetry and their application to the determination of Pb and Zn in tapwater and human hair [J]. *Talanta* 2003, 61: 603~610.
- [6] Baldrianova L ,Svacara I ,Vleek M ,et al. Effect of Bi (III) concentration on the stripping voltammetric response of in situ bismuth-coated carbon paste and gold electrodes [J]. *Electrochim Acta* 2006, 52: 481~490.
- [7] Hutton E A ,Hocevar S B ,Ogorevc M. Ex situ preparation of bismuth film microelectrode for use in electrochemical stripping microanalysis [J]. *Anal Chim Acta*, 2005, 537: 285~292.

- [8] Guo H S ,Li Y H ,Xiao P F ,et al. Determination of trace amount of bismuth(III) by adsorptive anodic stripping voltammetry at carbon paste electrode [J]. Anal Chim Acta 2005 ,534: 143-147.
- [9] Morfobos M ,Economou A ,Voulgaropoulos A. Simultaneous determination of nickel(II) and cobalt(II) by square wave adsorptive stripping voltammetry on a rotating-disc bismuth-film electrode [J]. Anal Chim Acta ,2004 ,519: 57-64.
- [10] Kachoosangi R T ,Banks C E ,Ji X ,et al. Electroanalytical determination of cadmium(II) and lead(II) using an in-situ bismuth film modified edge plane pyrolytic graphite electrode [J]. Anal Sci 2007 ,23: 283-289.
- [11] Wang J ,Lu J M ,Hocevar S B ,et al. Bismuth-coated carbon electrodes for anodic stripping voltammetry [J]. Anal Chem 2000 ,72: 3218-3222.
- [12] Wang J ,Lu J M. Bismuth film electrodes for adsorptive stripping voltammetry of trace nickel [J]. Electrochim Comm 2000 ,2: 390-393.
- [13] Hocevar S B ,Svancara I ,Vytras K ,et al. Novel electrode for electrochemical stripping analysis based on carbon paste modified with bismuth powder [J]. Electrochimi Acta 2005 ,51: 706-710.
- [14] Liu G ,Lin Y ,Tub Y ,et al. Ultrasensitive voltammetric detection of trace heavy metal ions using carbon nano-tube nanoelectrode array [J]. Analyst 2005 ,130: 1098-1101.
- [15] Malakhova N A ,Stojko N Y ,Brainina K Z. Novel approach to bismuth modifying procedure for voltammetric thick film carbon containing electrodes [J]. Electrochim Comm 2007 ,9: 221-227.
- [16] Krolicka A ,Bobrowski A ,Kowal A. Effects of electroplating variables on the voltammetric properties of bismuth deposits plated potentiostatically [J]. Electroanalysis 2006 ,18: 1649-1657.
- [17] Yang M L ,Hu Z B. Electrodeposition of bismuth onto glassy carbon electrodes from nitrate solutions [J]. J Electroanal Chem 2005 ,583: 46-55.
- [18] Krolicka A ,Bobrowski A. Bismuth film electrode for adsorptive stripping voltammetry-electrochemical and microscopic study [J]. Electrochim Comm 2004 ,6: 99-104.
- [19] Hocevar S B ,Ogorevc B ,Wang J ,et al. A study on operational parameters for advanced use of bismuth film electrode in anodic stripping voltammetry [J]. Electroanalysis 2002 ,14: 1707-1712.
- [20] Shi K ,Hu K ,Wang S ,et al. Structural studies of electrochemically activated glassy carbon electrode: Effects of chloride anion on redox responses of copper deposition [J]. Electrochimica Acta 2007 ,52: 5907-5913.

Fabrication of Electrochemically Activated Glassy Carbon / Bismuth Film Electrodes for Sensitive Analysis of Pb^{2+} and Cd^{2+}

SHI Kang^{*} , WANG Wen-jing , HU Kun

(Department of Chemistry , College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering , Xiamen University , Xiamen 361005 , Fujian , China)

Abstract: The application of electrochemically activated glassy carbon (GC) in the in-situ preparing of bismuth film electrodes (BiFEs) to analyze Pb^{2+} and Cd^{2+} was investigated. The glassy carbon electrodes were electrochemically activated by either potentiostatic or cyclic polarization in 1 mol · L⁻¹ NaOH solution. Experimental results show that employment of HCl solution as the analytical solution not only can reproducibly renew the electrochemically activated GC electrode surface with an electrochemical clear procedure ,but also can greatly enhance the sensitivity of BiFes method for analysis of Pb^{2+} and Cd^{2+} . The test range thus was extended to the sample containing high chloride anion concentration.

Key words: electrochemistry; bismuth film electrodes; electrochemically activated glassy carbon; sensitive analysis; metallic ion