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Studies of Transition Metal Ions and Other Complexes Using Cyclic Voltammetry, with a Focus on Metal Ions in Various Supporting Electrolytes

Arjun Singh Rathore

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, New campus, Pali Road, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) 342001, India
Email: *chemistryclass009[at]gmail.com*

Abstract: ***A powerful method for examining the redox behaviour of transition metal ions and their complexes and determining the stability and kinetics of electron transport is cyclic voltammetry (CV). In these investigations, the supporting electrolyte is crucial because it controls the conductivity of the medium, creates ion pairs, and determines the general thermodynamics of the reaction. To determine the phases produced during metal deposition, films of cadmium transition metal alloys were submitted to cyclic voltammetric investigations. It was discovered that a portion of the metal ions i.e., cadmium deposition included the gradual reduction of divalent cadmium ions. It was discovered that the monovalent cadmium ion developed gradually. The concentration of cadmium in the film increased as a result of the anomalous cadmium alloy systems. metal ions in the alloy were seen to dissolve. It was demonstrated that the dissolution took place in metal ions -rich intermediate phases.***

Keywords: Metal ion, Cyclic voltammetry, Cadmium ion, electrolytes, Electrochemical method

1. Introduction

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) is an effective technique for assessing the stability and kinetics of electron transport as well as the redox behaviour of transition metal ions and their complexes. The supporting electrolyte is important in these studies because it establishes ion pairs, regulates the medium's conductivity, and establishes the reaction's general thermodynamics.

Based on the dissolving characteristics of plated samples, an electrochemical technique for determining the thickness of metallic coating was developed as early as 1928. This analytical method could be used to determine the coating's thickness as well as the intermediate layer—which frequently consists of many phases—between the coating and the base metal. Furthermore, information about the phase structure could be acquired. In electrochemical reactions, electrons are transferred through the previously mentioned electronically conducting circuit instead of directly between atoms, ions, or molecules.

An electrochemical reaction differs from Electrochemistry of transition metal clusters [1] due to this characteristic. Cyclic voltammetry (CV), an electroanalytical method, is most frequently used to quantify the electrochemical process and its kinetics [2]. The kinetics of heterogeneous electron transfer reactions, the adsorption process, related chemical and electrochemical events, and the redox behaviour of the electroactive materials are all typically covered in CV research.

Electronic devices and chemical sensors are just two examples of the many technologically significant processes that involve the deposition of metals on semiconductors [3]. To reduce the solution resistance and remove migration effects, supporting electrolytes are supplied in high concentrations (usually between 0.1 and 1.0 M). Complexation of Ni (II), Cu (II), Co (III), Mn (II), Pt (II), and Pd (II) shifts the Fe (II)/Fe (III) redox potentials of N, N-disubstituted N′-ferrocenoylthioureas and the corresponding ferrocene-1,1′-dicarbonic acid-di-N, N-dialkyl-thioureas cathodically [4].

Iron (III) complex cyclic voltammograms show a reversible Fe+3/Fe+2 pair. A FeN4S2 distorted octahedral coordination with two azomethine nitrogen transes to each other is confirmed by X-ray data of [Fe (MPz3Hex)2] ClO4 · 2H2O (P1, triclinic); the pyrazolyl nitrogen and thiolate sulphur are in cis-positions, suggesting an unusual rotation about the azomethine (C=N) double bond of the free HMPz3Hex during complexation with iron (III) [5].

Steady-state voltammetry for the reduction of labile complexes of lead, cadmium and mercury, in the absence of deliberately added supporting electrolyte and with different concentrations of supporting electrolyte, has been studied at mercury (lead and cadmium) and platinum disc (mercury) microelectrodes [6].

Researchers have become increasingly interested in the development of metal deposition procedures based on electroless nickel, alloy, and composite coatings on a variety of surfaces, with several modern applications made possible by numerous good features [7].

It has been shown that electrodeposited thin layers of binary alloys can be characterised in situ using linear sweep voltammetry. The kind of electrodeposited alloy has a significant impact on the anodic dissolution properties of linear sweep voltammograms [8]. This is the first attempt using an electrochemical method. Various electrochemical methods have been employed, including galvanostatic [9] and potentiostatic [10–11].

The elemental analyses of the complexes confine to the stoichiometry of the type ML2.2Cl [M=Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Mn(II)] and [FeL2.2Cl] Cl [12].

SnSO4 and ZnSO4 mixtures containing sodium gluconate in the pH range of 6 to 8 at 30° and 60°C were used for cyclic voltammetric investigations [13]. This is due to the fact that surfactants can aid in the separation of photoproducts via the hydrophilic hydrophobic contact of the interface of the micelle [14].

Both aggregate composition and monomer composition may be the only factors influencing the processes of interest [15]. A practical method for determining ligand protonation/ deprotonation constants and metal–ligand complex stability constants in aqueous conditions is cyclic voltammetry [16].

Iron-EDTA and iron-DETPA cyclic voltammetry in various supporting electrolytes revealed electrochemical reversibility in ammonium citrate at pH 8.0, whereas iron-NTA was shown to be quasi-reversible [17]. This communication describes cyclic voltammetric studies on systems of cadmium, cadmium ions, and cadmium alloys that show anomalous electrodeposition

2. Experiment

The complexes were characterised by elemental analysis, magnetic moment susceptibility, molar conductance, IR, electronic, and EPR spectrum investigations. For compounds that are chloro, nitrato, thiocyanato, or acetato, electronic absorption and infrared spectra show octahedral geometry [18]. The Mn (II), Co (II), Pd (II), Zn (II), and Cd (II) chelates of the 2,2′-((1E,1′E) -(ethane-1,2-diylbis(azanylylidiene)) bis(methanylylidene)diphenol (H2L) ligand have been isolated and characterised using conventional and spectroscopic methods such as FTIR spectra, 1HNMR, 13CNMR, UV–visible, mass spectroscopy in addition to elemental analyses, and magnetic susceptibility measurements [19].

Anions are ubiquitous species, and therefore, their sensing is of considerable interest. Anion receptors containing electrochemically active groups such as ferrocene or cobaltocenium, or optically active groups such as ruthenium (II) bipyridyl derivatives, allow the binding of anions to be detected by a physical response at the metal centre[20]. Using novel heteroleptic Ni(II) complexes with redox-active dipyrrin and dithiocarbamate ligands, the impact of nuclearity on electrochemical hydrogen generation has been reported [21].

2.1 Instrument

Bioanalytical Systems Inc., West Lafayette, USA, produces the cyclic voltammograph CV-1. All of the cyclic voltammograms were recorded using a series 2000 digi-graphic xy/t recorder manufactured by Digital Electronics Limited, Mumbai. The pen response of the xy/t recorder was 1/3 second. The CV-1 module was used to fix the initial and final potentials. The ZE-1501 digital multimeter (Zenith Electro Systems Limited) was used to adjust the potentials to the required value. The entire setup was submerged in an East German cryostat of type MK-70 to maintain the desired temperature. Stability constant values determined both by shifts in the potential and by reduction in the peak current were found to be in good agreement with each other.[22]

2.2 Type of Electrodes

2.2.1 Electrodes in operation:

The working electrode was a Hanging Mercury Drop Electrode (HMDE). The Hanging Mercury Drop Electrode (HMDE) was a gift from Professor Wictor Kemula of the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw, Poland. A circular metallic cap that could be turned back and forth on a circular scale made up the uppermost portion of the electrode. The mercury drop's size was kept consistent with the use of a circular scale. A mercury reservoir connected by a glass capillary was located beneath it. Every experiment used triply distilled mercury, and each series of experiments used a new drop of mercury. There was a tiny opening for the connecting wire in the center of the electrode. (Figure 1).

2.2.2 Reference Electrode

All of the potentials reported in this study were measured in relation to a saturated calomel electrode (SCE), which served as a reference electrode throughout. A potassium chloride (KCI) salt bridge was used to link the SCE to the test solution.

2.2.3 Auxiliary Electrode

A spiral-shaped piece of pure platinum wire measuring 11.0 cm in length and 0.74 mm in diameter was used to construct the auxiliary electrode at the bottom of a soft glass tube. Before the electrode was fixed in the test solution and the tests began, it was cleaned once daily. The electrode was cleaned by boiling it in nitric acid (about 5 M nitric acid) for five to ten minutes, then washing and boiling it in double-distilled water. In order to maintain its location in relation to the working electrode, the spiral auxiliary electrode was always anchored in the test solution. Mercury was used to file the electrode glass in order to secure the electrode connections. The electrode was kept in triple-distilled water when not in use.

2.3 Voltammetric Cell

Throughout the studies, a unique kind of voltammetric cell composed of corning glass was created. The working electrode (HMDE) was located in the middle of the three electrode assemblies that made up the cell. There were two side tubes in the cell, one at the top and the other at the bottom (Fig. 1). Nitrogen was bubbled into the test solution for deaeration using the lower side tube, close to the bottom. When recording actual current-potential curves, the upper side tube was utilised to keep an inert environment above the solution surface.

2.4 Deoxygenation

To eliminate dissolved oxygen from the experimental test fluids, pure nitrogen gas was used. Vanadous chloride solution is used to further purify nitrogen (Fig. 2.3). It was then run through double-distilled water. The current voltage curves (underlined line) were recorded after pure nitrogen bubbled through the solution for approximately twenty-five to thirty minutes.

All electrolytic solutions were deareated with nitrogen regardless of whether the experiments were conducted at anodic or cathodic potentials, even though oxygen does not

interfere when the investigations are conducted at positive potentials. The gas stream was passed over the test solution's surface during the actual recording.

2.5 Temperature Control

The cell was submerged in a cryostat type MK-70, WEB MLW PRUF GERATE-WERK (GDR) to conduct all experiments at 28 ±0.5 °C.

2.6 Reagents

Every reagent utilised in the current study of analytically pure grade solutions was made using double-distilled water, with alkaline permanganate performing the second distillation. Where necessary, solutions were standardised. Double-distilled water was used to prepare the zinc sulphate and cadmium nitrate solution.

Mercury was treated with diluted nitric acid and intense air bubbling to purify it for voltammetric investigations. After that, distilled water was used to completely wash it. Lastly, it underwent three low-pressure distillations.

Analytically pure grade supporting electrolytes were also utilised in the experiments, and double-distilled water was used to prepare their solutions.

Ligands

Analytically pure ligands were utilised in complex investigations. Sigma Chemical Company, USA provided glycine, N, N-dihydroxiethylglycine (Bicine), and N-[Tris(hydroxymethyl) methyl] glycine (Tricine), which were utilised without additional purification. Depending on the complementary nature of the host cavity, these systems can, in principle, be designed to recognize electrochemically the binding of any charged or neutral inorganic or organic guest specie, through either space electrostatic interactions or electrostatic communication, via various bond linkages between the receptor site and the redox center [23].

Characterization:

Electrochemical techniques are thought to be more practical and preferred over spectroscopic techniques for simple characterisation since metal-based compounds exhibit weak absorption bands [24]. Numerous researchers used mercury electrodes to study the decrease of Cd (II). The Cd (II)/Cd (Hg) combination in dimethyl sulphoxide has been studied kinetically by researchers. They used the potentiometric triangle pulse method to investigate the decrease of cadmium ions at the falling mercury electrode in ammonical media. In 1.0 M sodium sulphate, Nicholson and Perone investigated the quasi-reversible behaviour of Cd (II) at extremely quick scan speeds. The chemical structures were elucidated by IR, FAB-Mass, 1H, 13C NMR, EPR and UV–visible (ligand field) spectral analyses. Electrochemical investigations are consistent with formation of stable quasi-reversible redox CoII/III and CuII/III couples in the solution [25]. Currently, various metal and metal-based materials have been extensively used as the electrocatalyst, including Au, Pd, Pt, Co, Cu, Ni, showing reasonable catalytic activities [26].

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Cyclic Voltammetry of Cd (II) IN 0.1M Na_2SO_4

During the investigation, 0.1 M sodium sulphate solutions containing 1 x 103 M, 1 x 104 M, and 4 x 104 M of cadmium nitrate were utilised. Four 104 M Cd (II) cyclic voltammograms at scan rates of 40, 80, and 120 mV/sec. have been displayed in figure 3.1. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 provide the values of the cathodic and anodic peak potentials and currents of cyclic voltammograms produced with Cd (II) in sodium sulphate at various scan speeds. The electrochemical behavior of the pyrrole-substituted crown ether ferrocene 1 was investigated in detail in 0.1 M TBAP+CH3CN by cyclic voltammetry (CV) and chronoamperometry [27].

Table 3.1: Cyclic voltammetry of 1 x 10-3 M Cd (II) in 0.1 M sodium sulphate solution

Scan rate (mV/sec.)	Epe (Volts)	Epa (Volts)	ΔE (mV)	Ipe (٣٨)	Ipa/Ipc	E (Volts)
40	-0.655	-0.615	40	41	1.95	-0.635
50	-0.660	-0.615	45	4.9	1.65	-0.637
60	-0.670	-0.623	47	5.4	1.57	-0.646
70	-0.660	-0.610	50	5.8	1.50	-0.635
80	-0.665	-0.605	60	6.3	1.38	-0.635
90	-0.655	-0.610	45	7.1	1.25	-0.635
100	-0.665	-0.610	55	7.7	1.16	-0.632
110	-0.660	-0.600	60	8.2	1.12	-0.630
120	-0.665	-0.595	60	8.3	1.12	-0.630

Table 3.2: Cyclic voltammetry of 1 x 104 M Cd (II) in 0.1 M sodium sulphate solution

Scan rate (mV/sec.)	Epc (Volts)	Epa (Volts)	ΔE (mV)	Ipc (μA)	Ipa (μA	Ipa/Ipc	Er (Volts
40	-0.650	-0.610	40	0.635	1.092	1.71	-0.630
50	-0.655	-0.613	42	0.715	1.120	1.56	-0.634
60	0.650	-0.615	35	0.805	1.135	1.55	-0.632
70	0.660	-0.617	43	0.835	1.160	1.40	-0.638
80	0.655	-0.620	35	0.865	1.165	1.34	-0.637
90	0.660	-0.623	42	0.900	1.175	1.30	-0.644
100	0.655	-0.613	47	0.935	1.190	1.27	-0.636
110	0.652	-0.610	45	0.010	1.220	1.20	-0.632
120	0.655	-0.605	50	0.070	1.255	1.17	-0.630

4. Conclusion

Many techniques for evaluating the heterogeneous rate constant (Ka) and transfer coefficient (a) for an electrode reduction have been developed in recent years. Bouer29 has provided an explanation for the range of values of a and Ks recorded for aqueous Cd (II). Numerous research on the reduction of Cd (II) existing in various supporting electrolytes by various methods and investigations have produced a range of values for a and K 20–28.

Using cyclic voltammetric techniques, the author has conducted a thorough investigation of the reduction process of Cd (II) in different sodium salts as supporting electrolytes. The nature of the reduction process was determined using the measured peak potential and peak current values. It has been observed that AE depends on scan rates, and it has been investigated how altering the concentration of Cd (II) ions affects peak height.

A hanging mercury drop electrode has been used to study the reduction of Cd (II) in various supporting electrolytes, including sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, sodium nitrate, sodium thiocyanate, and sodium acetate. The starting and returning potentials were always maintained between -0.2 and 1.0 volts, while the scan rates ranged from 40 to 120 mV/sec.

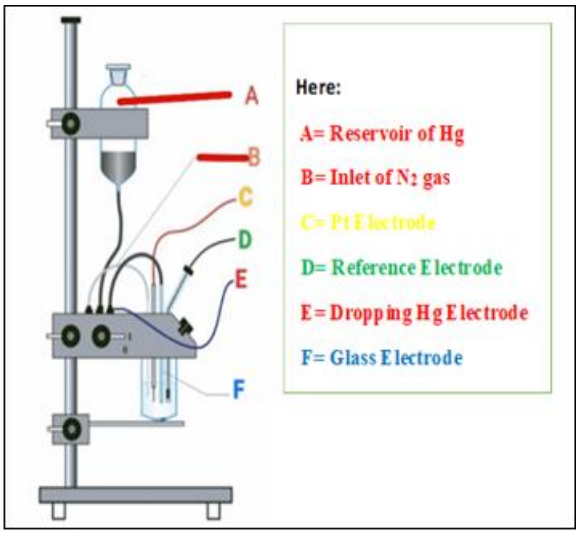

Figure 1: Methodology set up

A Statement of Competing Interests: The authors certify that none of the information in this study could have been impacted by any known conflicting financial interests or personal relationships.

Data accessibility: All of the information is included in both the manuscript and the addendum.

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