

## Cyanide

**Function: Differential Pulse Voltammetry (DPV/a)**

Start Potential (mV)	0
End Potential (mV)	-600
Current range	1,024 $\mu$ A
Scan Speed (mV/s)	20
Number of cycles	3
Delay before sweep (s)	5
Purge and stir time (s)	300
Stirring speed (rpm)	300
Drop Size (a.u.)	60

### Cyanide concentrated standard solution (1 g/l)

Dissolve 3 g of KOH in a minimum volume of distilled water, add 0.2503 g of KCN and bring to volume in a 100 ml volumetric flask with distilled water. ( $MM_{\text{KCN}} = 65.12$   $MM_{\text{CN}} = 26.02$ )

### Supporting electrolyte

#### 0.1 M borate buffer, pH 9.75

Dissolve 5.1 g of  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  in 800 ml of distilled water, add 2 g of NaOH, check if pH is 9.75 and bring to volume in 1 l volumetric flask with distilled water.

### Procedure

#### *High cyanide content sample (plating bath)*

Add to 10 ml of supporting electrolyte a sample volume in way to obtain a solution containing 0.1 – 0.5 mg/l of  $\text{CN}^-$ .

#### *Low cyanide content sample*

Add to 10 ml of sample 60 mg of  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ , add 10 % NaOH or 10%  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  al 10% until pH 9.75.

### Working standard solution (100 mg/l)

Dilute 1+9 the concentrated standard solution in distilled water, at the moment of the analysis.

### Working standard solution (1 mg/l)

Dilute 1+999 the concentrated standard solution in distilled water, at the moment of the analysis.

### Warnings

Remember that the pH in the solutions containing cyanide must be always above 7!

Anyway operate under a hood.

Destroy solutions containing cyanide after the analysis by adding persulphate at pH 8 and let standing them for 15 days.

## Analytical Report

Analysis: waste water

Sample Concentration = 13.0 µg/l

Method: 5 additions

### Volumes Table

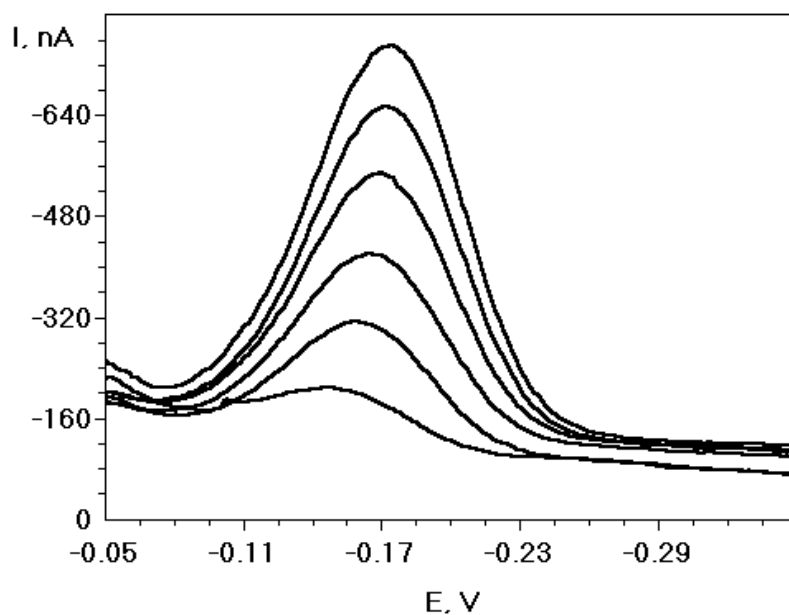
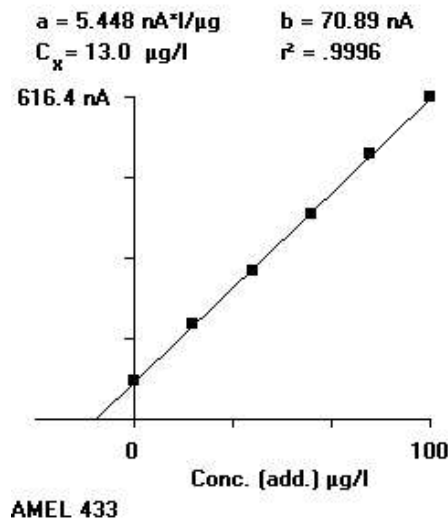
Solvent Volume	0 (ml)
Supporting Sol.	0.1 (ml)
Sample Volume	10 (ml)
Standard Conc.	10000 (µg/l)

### Height Table

#	Peak Pot.	Height
0	-152.6	71.24 nA
1	-160.1	181.0 nA
2	-164.6	280.1 nA
3	-170.6	387.4 nA
4	-173.6	501.4 nA
5	-173.6	604.3 nA

### Regression Data

#	Add. Conc.	Height x dilution	
0	0 µg/l	71.96 nA	$y = ax + b$
1	20.0 "	183.2 nA	$a = 5.448 \text{ nA} \cdot \text{l} / \mu\text{g}$
2	40.0 "	284.1 nA	$b = 70.89 \text{ nA}$
3	60.0 "	393.7 nA	$r^2 = .9996$
4	80.0 "	510.5 nA	
5	100 "	616.4 nA	



## Analytical Report

Analysis: gold bath  
 Sample Concentration = 165 mg/l  
 Conc. in the original sample: 16.5 g/l (d= 100)  
 Method: 5 additions

### Volumes Table

Solvent Volume	0 (ml)
Supporting Sol.	10.18 (ml)
Sample (d=100) Vol.	0.025 (ml)
Standard Conc.	100 (mg/l)

### Height Table

#	Peak Pot.	Height
0	-187.6	1.999 $\mu\text{A}$
1	-198.1	3.553 $\mu\text{A}$
2	-204.1	5.088 $\mu\text{A}$
3	-207.1	6.452 $\mu\text{A}$
4	-210.1	7.831 $\mu\text{A}$
5	-212.5	9.408 $\mu\text{A}$

### Regression Data

#	Add.Conc.	Height x dilution
0	0 mg/l	816.3 $\mu\text{A}$
1	120 "	1.455 mA
2	240 "	2.089 mA
3	360 "	2.657 mA
4	480 "	3.235 mA
5	600 "	3.897 mA

$$y = ax + b$$

$$a = 5.074 \mu\text{A} \cdot \text{l}/\text{mg}$$

$$b = 836.1 \mu\text{A}$$

$$r^2 = .9994$$

