
Application Bulletin

Of interest to: General analytical laboratories
Water, waste water, environmental protection

B 1, 2

Polarographic determination of free cyanide

Summary

This Bulletin describes a polarographic method for the determination of cyanide that allows to determine free cyanide fast and accurately. The determination also succeeds in solutions containing sulfides, where other methods fail. Cyanide concentrations in the range $\beta(\text{CN}^-) = 0.01 \dots 10 \text{ mg/L}$ cause no problems. Interference caused by anions and complexed cyanides has been investigated.

Instruments and accessories

- 746 VA Trace Analyzer with 747 VA Stand or
- 757 VA Computrace

Reagents

All reagents used should have the highest possible degree of purity (p.a. or suprapur). Only ultrapure water should be used.

- Potassium hydroxide KOH, puriss. p.a., purity $\geq 86\%$, CAS 1310-58-3
- Boric acid H_3BO_3 , puriss. p.a., CAS 10043-35-3
- Potassium cyanide KCN, puriss. p.a., CAS 151-50-8

Ready-to-use solutions

- Supporting electrolyte: $c(\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3) = 0.2 \text{ mol/L}$, $c(\text{KOH}) = 0.17 \text{ mol/L}$, pH 10.2:
Dissolve 11.2 g KOH in approx. 800 mL ultrapure water. Add 12.4 g boric acid, adjust the pH value to 10.2 if necessary and make up to 1 L with ultrapure water.
- Potassium hydroxide solution, $c(\text{KOH}) = 0.01 \text{ mol/L}$:
Dissolve 0.65 g KOH in ultrapure water and make up to 1 L.
- Cyanide standard solution, $\beta(\text{CN}^-) = 1 \text{ g/L}$:
Dissolve 0.2503 g KCN in $c(\text{KOH}) = 0.01 \text{ mol/L}$ and make up to 100 mL.
Additional standards can be prepared by dilution with KOH.

Analysis

Measuring solution:

10 mL (diluted) sample solution
+ 10 mL supporting electrolyte

If cyanide is present in concentrations above the linear working range, the sample solution has to be diluted accordingly with ultrapure water.

The polarogram is recorded using the following parameters:

working electrode	DME
stirrer speed	2000 rpm
mode	DP
purge time	300 s
equilibration time	5 s
pulse amplitude	50 mV
start potential	0 V
end potential	-500 mV
voltage step	8 mV
voltage step time	0.8 s
sweep rate	10 mV/s
peak potential CN ⁻	-240 mV

The concentration is determined by standard addition.

Remarks

- Cyanide can be determined in the presence of a 1000-fold excess of phosphate, nitrate and sulfate. A 50'000-fold excess of chloride does not interfere with the determination either.
- K₃[Fe(CN)₆], K₄[Fe(CN)₆] and K₂[Ni(CN)₄] do not affect the height of the cyanide peak; K[Zn(CN)₃] increases the peak height (decomposition of the complex); K[Cu(CN)₂] somewhat distorts the shape of the peak when present in tenfold excess.
- If the CN⁻ concentration in the sample is greater than 10 mg/L, a smaller sample size has to be used. Concentrations as low as β(CN⁻) = 0.01 mg/L can still be determined with a precision of ±10%.
- It is also possible to determine cyanide in the presence of sulfide (e.g. in waste water distillates).
- The polarographic method for determining cyanide is quicker, sometimes more sensitive, and, above all, simpler than comparable methods.

Method	Duration
Titration β(CN ⁻) = 1...100 mg/L	5...30 min
Direct potentiometry with the ion-selective electrode β(CN ⁻) = 0.26...26 mg/L	up to 45 min (depending on conc.)
Colorimetry (benzidine/pyridine method) β(CN ⁻) = 0.005...0.1 mg/L	approx. 15 min
Colorimetry (barbituric acid/pyridine method) β(CN ⁻) = 0.005...0.5 mg/L	approx. 40 min
Polarography β(CN ⁻) = 0.01...10 mg/L	approx. 5 min

The times listed for all the above methods refer to a single determination (without standard solution).

- With the method described only free cyanide can be determined. For the determination of the total cyanide content the cyanide has to be separated by distillation, e.g. according to DIN 38405 part 13.

Literature

- D. R. Canterford
Simultaneous determination of cyanide and sulfide with rapid direct current polarography
Anal. Chem. 47 (1975) 88–92

Figures

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===== METROHM 746 VA TRACE ANALYZER (5.746.0101) =====
Method: AB110 .mth OPERATION SEQUENCE
Title : Determination of cyanide. AB110
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	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	SMPL>M		V.fraction mL	V.total L
2	DOS>M		Soln.name electrol	V.add 10.000 mL
3	PURGE			
4	STIR	300.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
5	(ADD			
6	PURGE			
7	STIR	10.0	Rot.speed 2000 /min	
8	OPURGE			
9	OSTIR	5.0		
10	(REP			
11	SEGMENT		Segm.name pol	
12	REP)1			
13	ADD>M		Soln.name CN-std	V.add 0.050 mL
14	ADD)2			
15	END			

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Method: AB110 SEGMENT
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	Instructions	t/s	Main parameters	Auxiliary parameters
1	DME			
2	DPMODE		U.ampl -50 mV	t.meas 20.0 ms
			t.step 0.80 s	t.pulse 40.0 ms
3	SWEEP	53.6	U.start 0 mV	U.step 8 mV
			U.end -500 mV	Sweep rate 10 mV/s
4	OMEAS		U.standby mV	
5	END			

Fig. 1: Method for the determination of free cyanide with the 746 VA Trace Analyzer.

===== METROHM 757 VA COMPUTRACE (5.757.0020) =====

Determ. : 06261315 waste water.dth
 Sample ID : waste water
 Creator : Date : 2001-06-26 Time: 13:15:36
 Modified by : Date : 2001-06-26 Time: 16:08:59
 User : Date : 2001-06-26 Time: 16:08:59

Cell volume: 20.000 mL
 Sample amount: 10.000 mL

Method : AB110 Det of CN.mth
 Title : Determination of free Cyanide
 Remark1 : 10 mL electrolyte + 10 mL sample
 Remark2 :

Substance : CN	Comments
Mass conc.: 232.297 ug/L	-----
MC.dev. : 4.462 ug/L (1.92%)	
Mass : 4.646 ug	
Add.mass : 5.000 ug	

VR	V	nA	I.mean	Std.Dev.	I.delta	Comments

1-1	-0.206	-65.9	-65.7	0.278		
1-2	-0.206	-65.5				
2-1	-0.214	-138.0	-138.0	0.085	-72.4	
2-2	-0.214	-138.1				
3-1	-0.214	-206.1	-204.7	1.966	-66.7	
3-2	-0.222	-203.3				

Substance	Calibr.	Y.reg/offset	Slope	Std.Dev.

CN	std.add.	-6.584e-008	-2.834e-004	2.779e-010

Final results	+/-	Res. dev.	%	Comments

CN:
 Cyanide = 464.593 µg/L 8.925 1.921

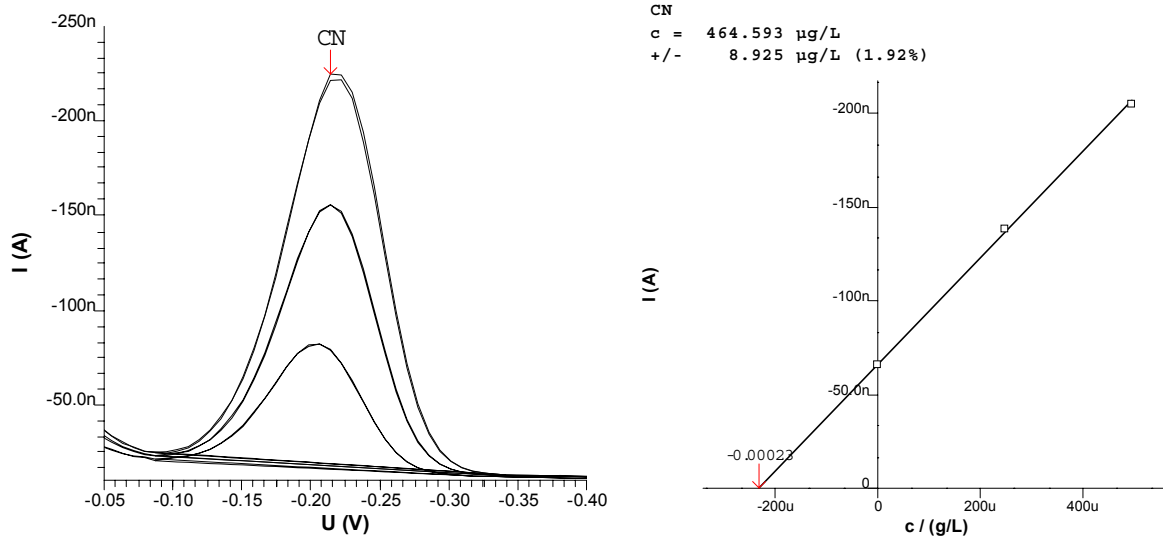


Fig. 2: Determination of free cyanide in waste water with the 757 VA Computrace.