

Research Article

Evaluation of Hydrophilized Graphite Felt for Electrochemical Heavy Metals Detection (Pb^{2+} , Hg^{2+})

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Received 5 May 2015; Revised 13 June 2015; Accepted 17 June 2015

Academic Editor: Shengshui Hu

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Hydrophilized graphite felt has been used, *for the first time*, for the electrochemical detection of Hg^{2+} ions both as single metal species and via its simultaneous detection with Pb^{2+} . To do so, square wave voltammetry (SWV) method was developed with alginate modified graphite felt as working electrode. The structure of the graphite felt such as its high porosity and specific surface area coupled with its good electrical conductivity allows achieving large peak currents via the SWV method, suggesting that the alginate coating helps to preconcentrate metals at the carbon surface. The as-described electrode has low cost, it is easy to manipulate, and the electrochemical analysis can be performed by simple immersion of the felt in the metal solution.

1. Introduction

Increasing of industrial activities in the world leads to the fast and important dissemination of heavy metals, such as lead, cadmium, and mercury, in grounds, in aqueous environments, and even in human beings. Unfortunately, heavy metals are not biodegradable and can exist in highly stable inorganic forms. In EU, drinking water standards correspond to metal concentrations between $1 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (1×10^{-8} M) for mercury and $50 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (2×10^{-6} M) for chromium. Therefore, many analytical techniques have been developed for detection of trace amounts of toxic heavy metals. Atomic spectrometric methods can reach low limits of detection but they are expensive and are unsuitable for easy on-field analysis [1–3]. On the opposite, electrochemical techniques, such as square wave voltammetry, are of low cost and easily operational and have excellent sensitivity and suitability for determination of multiple analytes [4–7]. However their performances are highly dependent on the choice of the electrode materials.

In this context, carbon-based materials have been shown to be ideal for a lot of electrochemistry-related applications such as hydrogen storage [8], solar cells [9], electrical batteries [10], and microbial fuel cells [11–13]. They usually combine a low cost, a high surface area, an excellent electrical conductivity, and significant electrocatalytic activity. Therefore carbon-based materials such as graphene, carbon nanotubes, and graphite nanofibers have already shown excellent performance in heavy metal detection [14]. To achieve low detection limit and better sensitivity, the grafting of organic molecules by chemical or electrochemical methods on the carbon surface has been achieved [15–17]. In particular, the introduction of functional groups that have strong affinity for metal species allows their preconcentrations on the electrode surface leading to lower detection limits with shorter accumulation times [14].

Of particular interest are graphite felts whose three-dimensional (3D) structure consists of carbon fibers of around $10 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter exhibiting a high surface area, a large porous volume (>90%), and good conductivity [18].

They are therefore ideal candidates as electrodes in flow electrochemical sensors for trace metals analysis, as already shown for lead, zinc, and copper [18–22]. Using linear sweep stripping voltammetry (LSSV), limit of detection of lead as low as 10^{-9} M was achieved using unmodified graphite felt [19] and 2.5×10^{-8} M using graphite felts modified by covalent attachment of 1,4,8-tri(carbamoylmethyl) hydroiodide (TETRAM) ligands [20] and cyclam ligands [21].

This work aimed at evaluating recently described hydrophilized graphite felt as a sensor for lead and at extending the applicability of such materials to mercury and cadmium detection. To favor water penetration, the surface of carbon was first coated with hydrophilic polymer, alginate acid [23, 24]. The electrochemical behavior of these electrodes was first studied by voltammetric measurements using potassium ferricyanide and ruthenium (III) hexamine chloride redox probes. Note that the electrochemistry behavior of unmodified electrode is poor. Low current density is measured due to the problem of accessibility of redox probes to the carbon surface. The modified graphite felt was then successfully applied to the individual and simultaneous determination of lead (II) and mercury (II) ions by square wave voltammetry. In contrast, the detection of cadmium (II) ions could not be achieved in a reliable manner. Our results suggest that, in addition to its hydrophilization effect, alginate acid can also contribute to the electrode performance by favoring the binding of metal ions on the carbon surface. Compared to work in the literature [25, 26] that used more sophisticated materials including graphene and nafion, we demonstrated the potentialities of these cheap, simple, and easily handled electrodes as environmental sensors.

2. Material and Methods

The raw graphite felt used in this study (99.9%, 1 cm thick, Morgan Carbon, Luxemburg) consists of loosely assembled carbon fibers, $12 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter, defining an open framework with cavities of ca. $100 \mu\text{m}$. Its conductivity is ca. 0.04 S cm^{-1} . To favor water penetration, the fibers surface was coated with alginate acid, following a methodology described by Le Ouay et al. [23, 24] and observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Hitachi S-3400N working at 10 kV). To do so, the graphite felt is first dipped in ethanol to eliminate air bubbles and then in a mixture of glycerol and water (75/25 in weight %) for 1 h 30 min. After this step, the graphite felt is immersed in solution containing 1% in weight of sodium alginate for 1 h 30 min under constant stirring. For prior electrochemistry experiments, the felt is rinsed in deionized water and dried at 90°C for 24 hours.

The electrochemical measurements were carried out with a VSP Bio-Logic potentiostat using a three-electrode cell. The reference electrode was $\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}/\text{KCl}_{(\text{sat})}$ (0.197 V/NHE), the counter electrode was a Pt wire, and the working electrode was the graphite felt (1 cm^3). Pt wire was fixed to the carbon felt and used as connector. The electrochemical behavior of the graphite felt was first studied by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in the presence of 10^{-4} M of potassium ferricyanide ($\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$) and ruthenium (III) hexamine

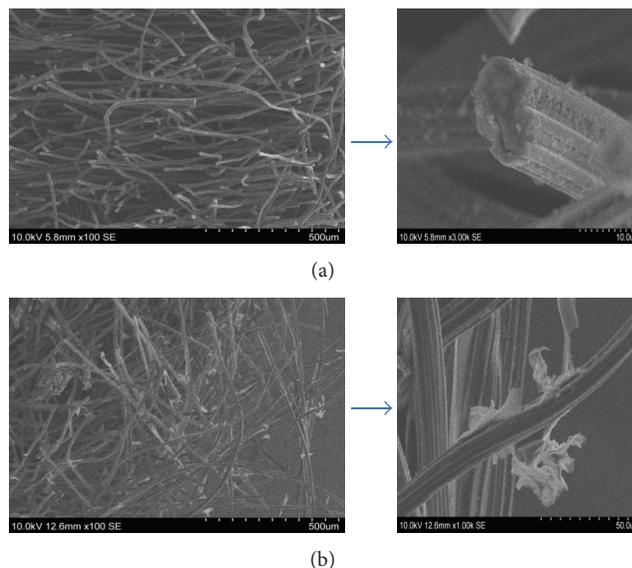


FIGURE 1: SEM of (a) raw graphite felt and (b) alginate-coated felt.

chloride ($[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]\text{Cl}_3$) as redox probes with a 0.129 M KCl solution (pH 6) as the supporting electrolyte.

For heavy metal detection experiments, stock solutions of Pb^{2+} , Hg^{2+} , and Cd^{2+} were prepared by diluting the corresponding standard solutions (1 g L^{-1}) prepared with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, Hg metal, and Cd metal, respectively, in 2% nitric acid. A 0.1 M sodium acetate/acetic acid buffer at pH 4.5 was used as the supporting electrolyte. The square wave voltammetry (SWV) curves were recorded using the following optimized parameters: pulse height of 8 mV, pulse amplitude of 50 mV, and frequency of 12.5 Hz. All solutions used for SWV measurements were deoxygenated with argon at least 15 min to remove oxygen prior to analysis. All measurements were performed under magnetic stirring. Prior to the square wave voltammetry, the graphite felt is kept at the open circuit for 15 min. This operation induced preconcentration of ions at the surface of the graphite felt. We deliberately decide to report the current as function of the concentration as it was difficult to define a parameter for normalization. All experiments were carried out at room temperature.

3. Results and Discussion

SEM images of the graphite felt as such or after alginate coating are shown in Figure 1. The biopolymer appears to form large aggregates between the carbon fibers. Indeed these images are obtained after drying of the felt so it is difficult to infer alginate organization in the wet state. Nevertheless, it is important to point out that the alginate coating does not exert a significant influence on the porous structure of the felt. Accordingly, surface modification did not impact the conduction properties of the carbon network [23].

The electrochemical behavior of the modified graphite felt was first studied using two redox probes. Note that the electrochemical behavior of nonmodified graphite felt has not

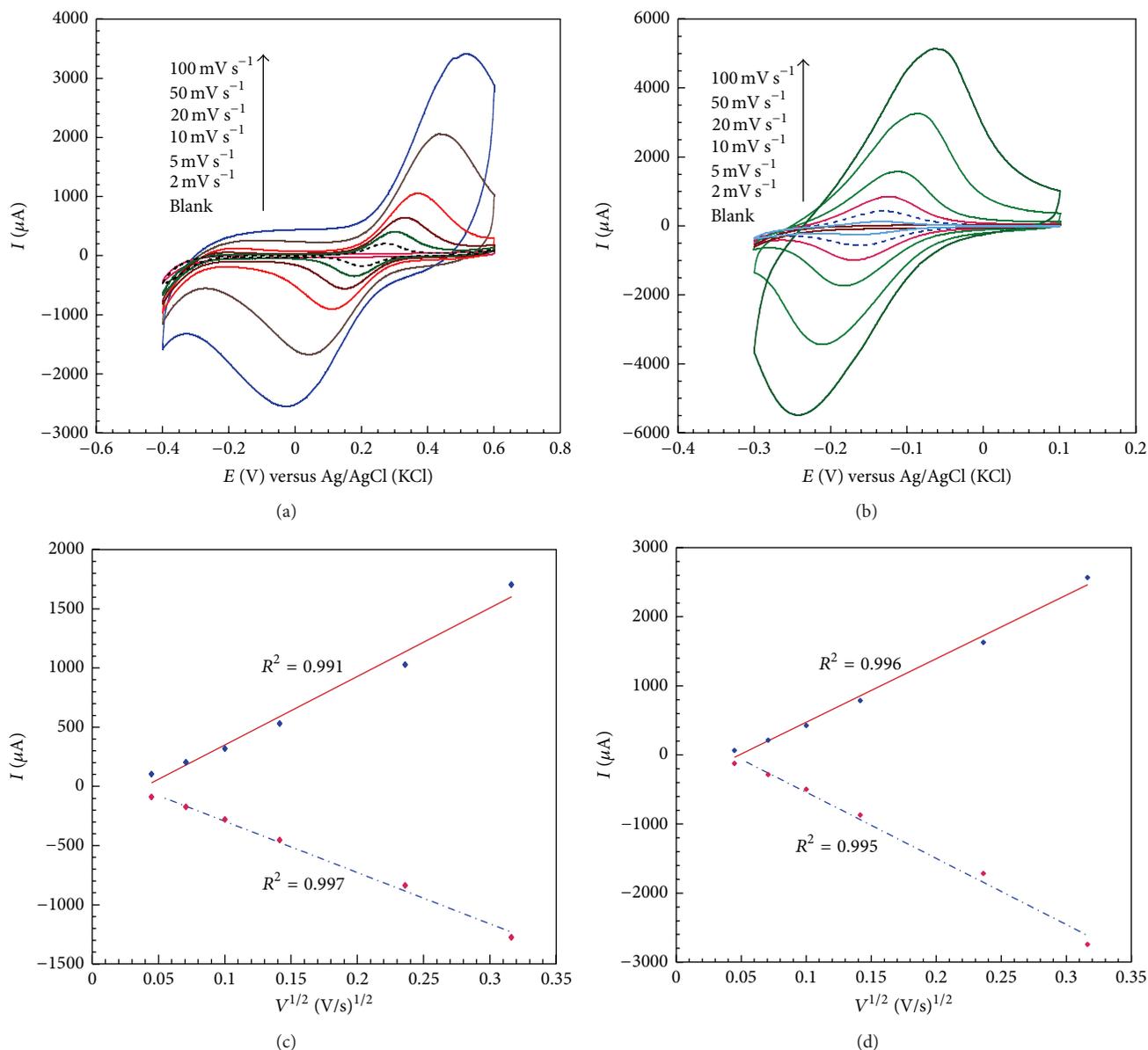


FIGURE 2: CV curves of graphite felt in 0.129 M KCl at a scan rate of 10 mV/s and at different scan rates for solutions of (a) 10^{-4} M $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}/\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$, (b) 10^{-4} M $\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3-}/\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{4-}$ in 0.129 M KCl and plots of anodic and cathodic peak currents versus square root of the scan rates $V^{1/2}$ in (c) 10^{-4} M $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}/\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ and (d) 10^{-4} M $\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3-}/\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{4-}$ in 0.129 M KCl.

been presented as it was difficult to immerse the graphite felt in the solution in a repeatable manner because of its hydrophobic character. Figures 2(a) and 2(b) show the CV curves of the graphite felt immersed in a blank (0.129 M KCl) at a scan rate of 10 mV·s⁻¹ and in a solution of 10^{-4} M $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}/\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ or $\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3-}/\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{4-}$, at different scan rate values (from 2 mV s⁻¹ to 100 mV s⁻¹). The specific surface value of the electrode can be estimated from the capacitive current at about $0.12 \pm 0.01 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$. This value is close to the geometric surface value ($0.15 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$), supporting the assumption that alginate does not lower the accessibility of the carbon surface. Note that the electrochemistry at the surface of nonmodified graphite felt has not been performed

as carbon is highly hydrophobic. The electrolyte wettability is poor, giving rise to nonreproducible results.

As seen from Figures 2(a) and 2(b), the peak current (I_{max}) and the potential difference (ΔV) between cathodic and anodic peaks increased with increasing scan rate from 2 to 100 mV s⁻¹ for both probes.

ΔV values of ca. 160 mV at 10 mV s⁻¹ for $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}/\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ and ca. 180 mV at 100 mV s⁻¹ for $\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3-}/\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{4-}$ were larger than theoretical values (ca. 60 mV). These results indicate that the redox process is an electrochemically quasi-reversible process [27, 28]. Figures 2(c) and 2(d) show that both redox peak currents were linearly proportional to the square root of the scan rate in the range 2

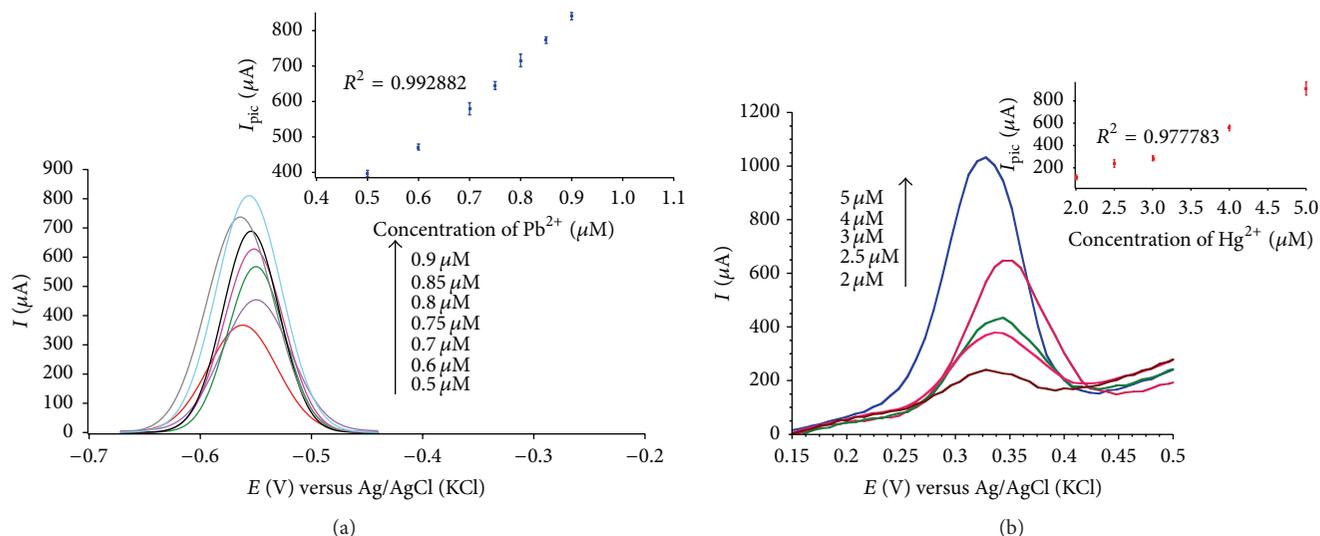


FIGURE 3: Square wave voltammograms and calibration curves (inset) using graphite felt electrode in 0.1 M sodium acetate/acetic acid buffer at pH 4.5 containing different concentrations of (a) Pb²⁺ from 0.5 μM to 0.9 μM and (b) Hg²⁺ from 2 μM to 5 μM. Note a shift of the baseline due to the capacitive current of the graphite felt.

TABLE 1: Data of the calibration curves.

	Regression equations and correlation coefficient (R)	LOD (M)	LOQ (M)
Pb ²⁺	$I_{\text{peak}} = 1156.4C - 209.1; R = 0.993$	5.2×10^{-8}	1.5×10^{-7}
Pb ²⁺ (mix)	$I_{\text{peak}} = 5632.6C - 3610.0; R = 0.971$	8.6×10^{-8}	2.6×10^{-7}
Hg ²⁺	$I_{\text{peak}} = 2485.1C - 422.2; R = 0.978$	2.6×10^{-7}	7.8×10^{-7}
Hg ²⁺ (mix)	$I_{\text{peak}} = 750.0C - 2471.4; R = 0.982$	1.1×10^{-7}	3.5×10^{-7}

C: Pb²⁺ and Hg²⁺ concentration (μM).

to 100 mV s⁻¹, with a high value of the correlation coefficient ($R^2 \geq 0.99$). This suggests that the reaction at the electrode corresponds to a diffusion-controlled process [29–33].

Square wave voltammograms obtained for different concentrations of Pb²⁺ and Hg²⁺ and the resulting calibration curves are shown in Figure 3. First, the cations Pb²⁺ and Hg²⁺ are reduced at the electrode surface (not recorded). Then, the potential is changed going from negative to positive to oxidize the metal previously formed. Well-defined peaks corresponding to Pb²⁺ and Hg²⁺ are observed at ca. -0.55 V and +0.33 V potential, respectively. The peak current increased linearly with increasing metal concentration over the studied concentration ranges (0.5–1 μM for lead and 1–5 μM for mercury). There is a shift of the potential as function of the concentration. This behavior has also been observed in the literature [33–35] and is linked to slight modification of the experimental conditions (temperature, geometry of the cell, etc.).

The calculated equations were $I_{\text{peak}} (\mu\text{A}) = 1156.4C (\mu\text{M}) - 209.1$ for Pb²⁺ and $I_{\text{peak}} (\mu\text{A}) = 2485.1C (\mu\text{M}) - 422.2$ for Hg²⁺, with correlation coefficients R^2 of 0.993 and 0.978, respectively. Limit of detection can be obtained by the equation: $\text{LOD} = 3.3Sm^{-1}$, and limit of quantification by the equation: $\text{LOQ} = 10Sm^{-1}$, where S is the standard

deviation of the intercept and m is the slope of the regression line [34, 35]. The standard deviation value was evaluated by replicate measurements ($n = 4$). LOD and LOQ values are gathered in Table 1, indicating better performance for lead detection compared to Hg²⁺. Interestingly, the LOD value for lead (5×10^{-8} M) is close to that obtained for ligand-modified felts (2.5×10^{-8} M) [20, 21]. A LOD value of 10^{-9} M for Pb²⁺ was reported for an unmodified graphite felt but this electrode had a specific surface area of $0.7 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ that is 5 times higher than the one used in this work [19].

The use of graphite felt for the detection of cadmium was finally not adapted because of the loss of the reduction peak of Cd²⁺ with the repetition of the measurements as it is shown in Figure 4. This phenomenon may be explained by hydrogen bubbles formation due to water reduction as we cycled at very low potentials (-1.2 V) [19]. Those bubbles are then captured into the void volume of graphite felt and prevent the electronic transfer on the electrode surface.

These results raise the important question of the possible role of the alginate in the process of metal fixation on the electrode surface. As a matter of fact, it has been suggested that carboxylate groups that are present at high density on the alginate backbone are also key binding sites for metals on carbon surfaces [19]. In this context, it is worth emphasizing that the affinity of alginate for the different species used in

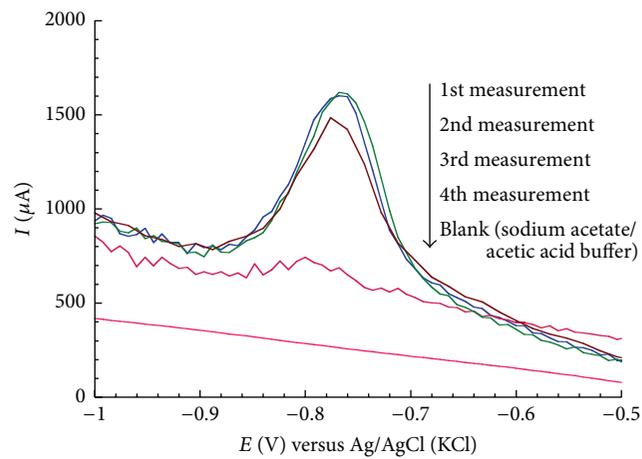


FIGURE 4: Square wave voltammograms using graphite felt electrode in 0.1 M sodium acetate/acetic acid buffer at pH 4.5 containing 6×10^{-8} M of Cd^{2+} . Note that a shift of the baseline related to the capacitive current of the graphite felt.

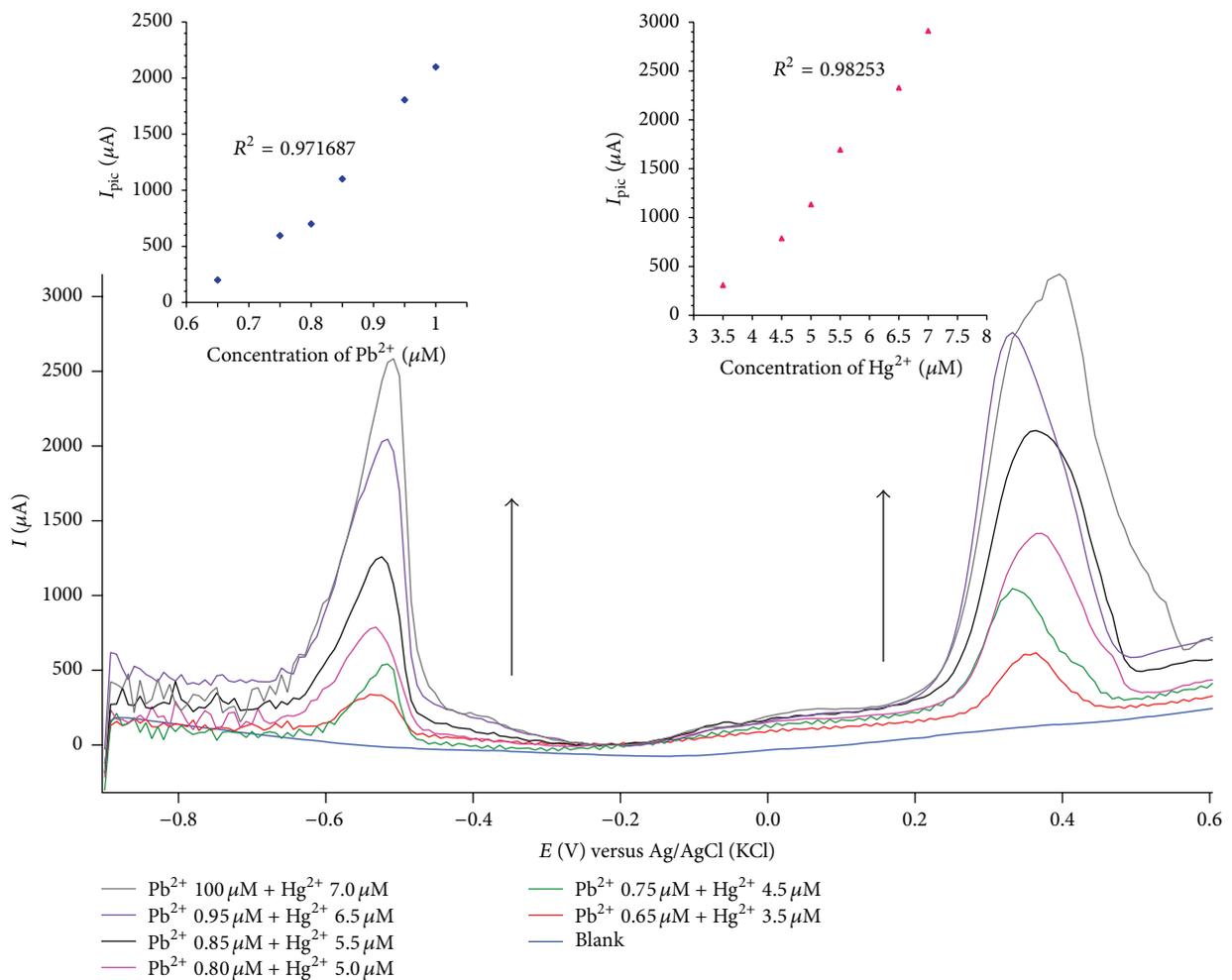


FIGURE 5: Square wave voltammograms and calibrations curve (inset) using graphite felt electrode in 0.1 M sodium acetate/acetic acid buffer at pH 4.5 containing different concentration of Pb^{2+} , from $0.65 \mu\text{M}$ to $1.00 \mu\text{M}$, and Hg^{2+} , from $3.5 \mu\text{M}$ to $7.0 \mu\text{M}$.

this study is in the order of $\text{Pb}^{2+} \gg \text{Hg}^{2+} > \text{Cd}^{2+}$ [36]. This evolution nicely follows the here-observed trend in metal detection ability of the coated felt, suggesting that the alginate can play an active role in the electrode behavior.

As the detection of Pb^{2+} and Hg^{2+} can be achieved at significantly distant potentials (more than 400 mV), the simultaneous monitoring of the two species by SWV technique was studied. Figure 5 shows the square wave voltammograms obtained for mixtures of Pb^{2+} (from 6.5×10^{-7} to 10^{-6} M) and Hg^{2+} (from 3.5×10^{-6} to 7×10^{-6} M) in 0.1 M sodium acetate/acetic acid buffer. Peak current intensity was large enough to detect low amount of Pb^{2+} ($600 \mu\text{A}$ for 7.5×10^{-7} M) and Hg^{2+} ($310 \mu\text{A}$ for 3.5×10^{-6} M) to be compared with a few tens of μA usually reported for metal detection using SWV [37–39]. LOD and LOQ values obtained from calibration curves (Figure 5) do not differ significantly from those obtained for individual ions (Table 1). Compared to ions detected solely, the intensity of peaks for Pb^{2+} and Hg^{2+} differs. This behavior may find various origins including the surface accessibility and the amount of alginic acid trapped in the graphite felt that change the preconcentration of ions and then affect the current density. Accordingly, there are no interferences between the two ions during the simultaneous detection and the binding sites available on the electrode surface are not saturated at the investigated metal concentrations.

Our final target is indeed to use this electrode for real sample analysis. However, it was first important to validate the ability for these hydrophilized felts for metal detection. Going further will require additional studies, especially considering that natural samples often also contain organic substances that can interfere with both the metal ions and the electrode. Our study shows that the as-prepared electrode is easy to handle, of low cost, and ecofriendly. The results achieved are comparable to the ones in the literature involving more sophisticated electrodes (gold wire, carbon nanotubes, etc.). This is due to the high specific surface area. Additionally, the use of alginate is interesting as it can complex not only both Pb^{2+} and Hg^{2+} but also other divalent metals. Since the affinity constant of this polymer towards different metals ranges over several orders of magnitudes, it can provide some selectivity on the detection.

4. Conclusions

For the first time, it was shown that hydrophilized graphite felt can be used for the electrochemical detection of Hg^{2+} ions both as single metal species and via its simultaneous detection with Pb^{2+} . This was possible thanks to the structure of the graphite felt (high porosity (>95%), high surface area, and good electrical conductivity) that allows achieving large peak currents using the SWV method. Our data suggest that the alginate coating also plays a role in the preconcentration of metals at the carbon surface. The described electrode has a low cost and is easy to manipulate and the electrochemical analysis can be performed by simple immersion of the felt in the metal solution. Yet, limit of detection values are still higher than regulatory standards, requiring further

improvement of the electrode processing. Evaluation of more complex solutions will also be necessary to further ascertain the potentialities of these materials as environmental sensors.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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