Spectrophotometric Determination of Cadmium (II) Using $2-(6-Methyl-2-benzothiozolylazo\)-4-benzyl phenol$

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Abstract

The present paper describes the use of 2-(6 - Methyl - 2)- benzothiozolylazo) -4 - benzyl phenol (6 - MeBTABP) a sensitive and selective analytical reagent for the spectrophotometric determination of cadmium (II). (6-MeBTABP) reacts with cadmium (II) in the PH range (3 - 9) to from a colored complex shows a maximum absorbance at 598 nm. The calibration curve is linear between 1 and 20 µg. ml⁻¹ cd (II), detection limit of 0.7 μg. ml⁻¹ with molar absorptivity and Sandal's sensitivity values of L 1056 mol⁻¹. 0.0045 cm⁻¹, µg. cm⁻², respectively. The composition of the Cd (II) - (6 - MeBTABP) complex is established as 1:2 by molar ratio and conductivity measurement methods. An excellent linearity with a correlation coefficient value of (0.9999) is obtained for the complex . The relative standard deviation, recovery and relative error values of precision and accuracy of method were found to be R . S . D . % = % , Re % = % and Erel % = The stability constant of the complex calculated is L^2 73 \times 10¹⁰. m⁻²ol , at room temperature . The interferences of foreign ions on the determination of cadmium (II) and suitable masking agents were used.

الخلاصة :-

-4-(6)-(6)-(6) بنزوثیازولیل ازو-6-(6)(II) في التقدير الطيفي لأيون الكادميوم (6-MeBTABP) في الزايل فينول بطريقة تحليلية سهلة وسريعة وحساسة . يتفاعل (MeBTABP) مع الكادميوم (II) ضمن مدى من PH يتراوح بين (II) لتكوين معقد ملون عند الطول الموجى للامتصاص الاعظم 598 نانومتر . الخطية لمنحنى المعايرة 0.7 بين (20-1) مايكروغرام كادميوم (11) . ملياتر مايكروغرام . مليلتر $^{-1}$ اما معامل الامتصاص المولاري وحساسية ساندل فكانت . سے $^{-1}$ ، سے $^{-1}$ ، 0.0045 ، سے $^{-1}$ ، علی التوالی . سے $^{-2}$ علی التوالی . 2:1 معقد المتكون (6 – MeBTABP) – Cd (II) متلك نسبة مولية من الايون الفلزي الى الكاشف وتم حساب ثابت الاستقرارية للمعقد المتكون فكان الطريقة 2 مول $^{-2}$ ، اما قيمة 2 = 2 وحدد دقة وضبط الطريقة التحليلية المتبعة فكانت قيمة . Erel , % Re , % R . S . D هي 1.6 هي 101.1 % و 1.1 % على التوالى . كذلك تم دراسة حجب الايونات التي (II) مع ايون الكاثيوم (6-MeBTABP) مع ايون الكاديوم باستخدام عوامل حجب قياسية .

Introduction:

Cadmium can be incorporated to the blood by absorption in stomach or on lungs after inhalation. An excess of cadmium produces adverse health effects on human beings, in addition, cadmium is a severe toxic metal and therefore needs to determination of cadmium in several matrices (1).

Many of the analytical techniques such as flam atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) $^{(2)}$, inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP – AES) $^{(3)}$ and

inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) ⁽⁴⁾ are available for the determination of trace metals with enough sensitivity for the most applications. However, the spectrophtometric method is a widely used technique and is one of the most powerful tools in chemical analysis, because its simplicity, lower cost of instrumentation, and usually is precise and accurate.

Heterocyclic azo reagents , especially thiazolylazo , are of a great importance in inorganic trace analysis . They are widely used in spectrophometry in visible region and in liquid chromatographic methods $^{(5)}$. The thiazolylazo dyes form colored complexes with many metals in acidic solutions . Armeanu and Dragusin have shown that cadmium forms a 1 : 2 complex with BTADCl at PH = 5.5 , which is one of the few cadmium complexes with maximum absorption in acidic solution $^{(6)}$.

This spectrophotometric method for determination of micrograms quantities of cadmium by using $2-(6-Methyl-2-benzothiazolylazo)-4-benzyl phenol, which prepared by A. Hussein <math display="inline">^{(7)}$, is sensitive and rapid at room temperature and do not require complicated equipment.

Experimental

Reagents and apparatus

Cadmium (II) stock solution ($250 \ \mu g \ .ml^{-1}$) . Prepared by dissolving 0.0507 gm of $CdCl_2.2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ in 100 ml of distilled water working solutions were prepared by dilution of the stock solution .

 $2-(\ 6-Methyl-2-benzothiazolylazo\)-4-benzyl phenol (6-MeBTABP) Solution . Preared by dissolving 0.0897 gm of pure reagent in 250 ml of absolute ethanol .$

A spectrophotometer (Cintra 5 – GBC scientific Equipment) for recorded Absorption spectra while absorption measurements were obtained with Spectrophotometer T, RSP – 721 Triup International Corp, both with matched 1 cm quartz cells. PH of the solutions was measured using a Microprocessor 211 PH meter (PH ± 0.001), and 214 HANNA instruments conductivity meter was also used.

Analytical procedure

1 ml of sample solution containing less than 100 μg . ml $^{-1}$ of cadmium (II) was transferred to a 10 ml calibrated flask and adjust the PH to 6 with acetic acid acetate buffer , add 3 ml of 1.5×10^{-5} M ethanolic (6-MeBTABP) solution and diluted to the mark with water . Measure the absorbance of the resultant solution after 3 min . at 598 nm at 25°C against blank solution prepared the same procedure .

Results and Discussion Absorption Spectra

Figure . 1 shows the absorption spectre of a cadmium complex with (6-MeBTABP) and the reagent were an absorption maximum for the complex at 598 nm . The reagent has no absorbance at this wavelength .

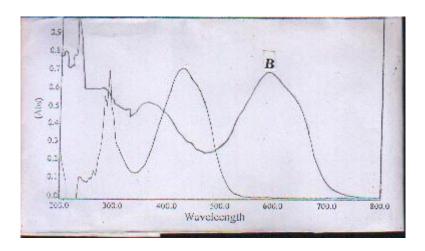


Fig . 1 : Absorbtion spectra of A : 6 – MeBTABP , B : Cd – 6 – MeBTABP complex

Effect of some factors on the absorbance

The effect of factors on the absorbance was investigated according to an analytical procedure. Effect of time on the absorbance of cadmium complex was studied. The maximum absorbance was reached at the 3 min and remains stable for at least 24 h (Fig. 2).

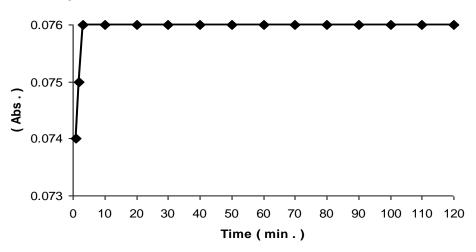


Fig . 2 : Effect of time on the absorbance of cadmium complex $Cd \; (\; II \;) = 15 \; \mu g \; . \; ml^{-1}$

The influence of temperature on the Cd (II) - (6 – MeBTABP) complex was studied at temperature between 10 °C and 70 °C and the results showed the maximum absorption was obtained when the temperature was varied between 20 °C

and 30 $^{\circ}$ C , at temperature higher than 30 $^{\circ}$ C the absorbance gradually devreased with increasing temperature , which may be due to dissociation of the complex .

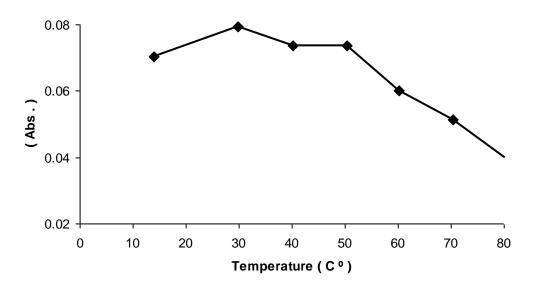


Fig. 3: Effect of temperature on the absorbance of cadmium complex $Cd(II) = 15 \mu g \cdot ml^{-1}$

The reagent amount sufficed to complete the reaction was found 3 ml of 1.5×10^{-5} M (6-MeBTABP) solution added to 20 µg . m⁻¹l of cadmium (II) .

Effect of PH

The influence of PH on the Cd (II) - (6-MeBTABP) complex is studied to find out the optimum PH range for cadmium determination . Where the maximum absorbance obtained at PH of 6 was adopted . Fig . (3) shows the relationship between absorbance of complex and PH in the rang 3-9 , where at PH < 6 a decreases in absorbance was absorved due to competition between the hydrogen ion and cadmium (II) cation , with the increase of the hydrogen ion concentration the competition leads to a less favorable complex formation .

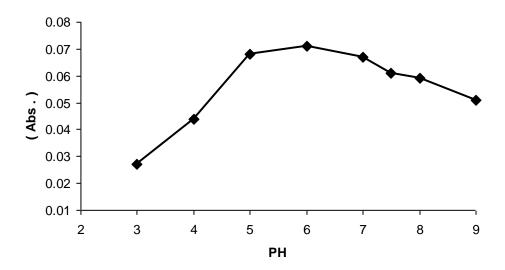
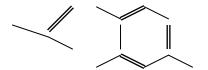
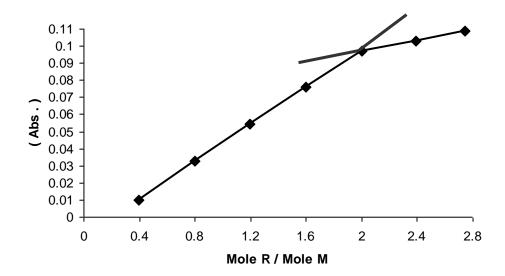


Fig . 4 : Effect of PH on the absorbance of cadmium complex $Cd\;(\;II\;) = 15\;\mu g\;.\;m^{\text{--}1}l$

Composition of Cd (II) - (6 - MeBTABP) complex

The metal : ligand ratio in the complex was found to be 1 : 2 , using molar conductivity method $^{(8)}$ and the mole ratio method $^{(9)}$ (fig . 4) , and the stability constant was found to be $73\times 10^{10}\ L^2$. mol $^{-2}$. The reagent (6-MeBTABP) react with Cd (II) to form the complex , which probably has the following structure :





Beer's law and sensitivity

The Cd (II) – (6 – MeBTABP) complex fpllowed Beer's law over the concentration range $1-20~\mu g$. $ml^{\text{-}1}$ of cadmium , and it has molar absorptivity 1056~L . $mol^{\text{-}1}$. $cm^{\text{-}1}$ and Sandell sentivity $0.0045~\mu g~cm^{\text{-}2}$.

Precision Accuracy

To assess the precision and accuracy of the method , determinations are carried out for a set of seven measurements of 15 μg . $ml^{\text{--}1}$ of cadmium (II) , under optimum conditions . Calculations reveal that the relative standard deviation was 1.6 % . The recovery and Erel % for the complex solution containing 10 μg . $ml^{\text{--}1}$ of cd (II) were found to be 101.1 % , and 1.1 % respectively . The detection limit was found to be

 $0.7~\mu g$. $m^{\text{-}1}l$. These values indicate that this method has the highest accuracy and precision .

Interference studies

To study the effect of various metal ions on the determination of Cd (II) 20 μg . $m^{-1}l$ with (6-MeBTABP), the selectivity various masking agents are examined $^{(10)}$. The results are shown in Table 1 .

Table 1 : Effect masking agents

Cd ²⁺ µg . ml ⁻¹	Masking agent (2) ml,[Absorbance
	0.01] M	
20	Complex with any addition	0.091
20	Oxalic acid	0.090
20	Citric acid	0.088
20	Tarataric acid	0.090
20	Ascorbic acid	0.089
20	1, 10 – phenathroline	0.065
20	Sodium floride	0.072

The results indicate that 1, 10 – phenathrolin and sodium floride cased masking for cadmium, while other masking agents have no or little effects on the absorbance. There for these use as masking agents suitable for eliminating the effect of the interfering ions are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Effect of foreign ions

Foreign	Form added	Amount added /	Error
ion		μg . ml ⁻¹	%
Zn^{2+}	ZnCl ₂	10	1.5
Ni ²⁺	NiCl ₂ . 6H ₂ O	10	-0.5
Co ²⁺	CO (NO ₃) ₂ .	10	-2
	$6H_2O$		
Cu ²⁺	CuSO ₄	10	0.8
Fe ²⁺	FeSO ₄	10	-1.2
Fe ³⁺	FeCl ₃	10	0.9

Conclusion

The method using (6 - MeBTABP) as spectrophotometric reagent to determine cadmium is selective, rapid and simple. The Cd - (6 - MeBTABP) complex is stable and the determination sensitivity is comparable to other analytical methods, and the method involves less sophisticated instrumentation.

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