

CONSTRUCTION AND WORKING OF INDICATOR ELECTRODES

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INDICATOR ELECTRODE

The electrode is used to measure the potential of a solution to which it is dipped inside along with reference electrode.

- 1. Metal Electrode
- 2. Hydrogen electrode
- 3. Quinhydrone electrode
- 4. Glass Membrane Electrode



METAL INDICATOR ELECTRODES

Shaping Lives... Expowerly fetted s... electrode develops electric potential as a result of redox reaction at its surface.

First Order Electrode -A first order electrode involves the metal in contact with its own ions, such as Ag, Ag+ or Zn, Zn. Ag⁺ + e⁻ ↔ Ag (s), E= 0.800

Limitation:

- metallic indicator electrodes are not very selective and respond not only to their own cations but also to other more easily reduced cations.
- Many metal electrodes can be used only in neutral or basic solutions because they dissolve in the presence of acids



- > one that responds to the presence of precipitating or complexing ions.
- For example, silver wire could serve as the indicator electrode for chloride. Ag +Cl⁻ ↔ AgCl + e⁻, E= 0.199

<u>3. Inert Electrode-</u>

- > The most commonly used indicator electrodes are known as inert
- > These electrodes are not involved in the half-cell reactions of the electrochemical species.
- Typical inert electrodes are platinum, gold, and carbon. Inert electrodes are responsive to any reversible redox system; these are widely used in potentiometric work.



GLASS MEMBRANE ELECTRODE

- Its most commonly used indicator electrode
- It involves Ion Exchange reaction
- Membrane is made up of chemically bonded Na2O, SiO2 and Al2O3
- The Glass bulb is filled with solution of HCl & KCl, silver acetate coated with AgCl is inserted as Electrode

<u>Working</u>

- First glass absorb water
- Then H+ ions can move in the direction of lesser concentration and replace Na ions and others in the glass membrane.



$H^{+} O^{-} H^{+} + H^{+} \rightarrow SiO - H^{+} + Na^{+}$

As a result of diffusion and exchange process a potential develops on each side of glass membrane

Applications

- Its potential is not effected by the presence of strong reducing and oxidizing agents.
- It operates over a wide pH range,
- It respond fast and function well in physiological systems
- **Used** in pH meter.



HYDROGEN ELECTRODE

• Used in acid base titration but very limited application because many organic substances directly react with hydrogen gas

QUINHYDRONE ELECTRODE

- Contain a solution of Quinones and Hydroquinones prepared from Quinhydrone
- $2QH \rightarrow Q+H2Q$
- Simple and easily attains equilibrium
- employed in the presence of mild oxi and red agents at pH8
- Sensitive to high conc of salts and oxi & red agents.

Strapping The electrode consists of an inert metal electrode (usually a platinum wire) in contact with quinhydrone crystals and a water-based solution.

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- Quinhydrone is slightly soluble in water, dissolving to form a mixture of two substances, quinone and hydroquinone, with the two substances present at equal concentration.
- Each one of the two substances can easily be oxidised or reduced to the other.
- The potential at the inert electrode depends on the ratio of the activity of two substances (quinone- hydroquinone), and also the hydrogen ion concentration. The electrode half-reaction is:

Hydroquinone \leftrightarrow **Quinone** + 2**H**+ +2**e**-



THANK YOU