Low Cost, Sensitive and Selective Chronoamperometric Determination of Vanillin at a Disposable Poly(Eriochrome Black T)/Pencil Graphite Electrode

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Received (Geliş Tarihi): 15.11.2019, Accepted (Kabul Tarihi): 23.03.2020

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ABSTRACT

In this study, low cost, sensitive and selective chronoamperometric determination of vanillin (VNL) is firstly achieved by using a disposable poly(Eriochrome Black T) modified pencil graphite electrode (poly(EBT)/PGE). Electro-oxidation behavior of 1.0 mM VNL was investigated at both poly(EBT)/PGE and PGE by the cyclic voltammetry (CV) method. CV measurements showed that oxidation current of VNL at poly(EBT)/PGE was much higher than the bare one. Furthermore, the pH effect on electro-oxidation current of VNL was tested at different pH values (2.0-8.0) of Britton Robinson Buffer solution (BRBS) for poly(EBT)/PGE and the highest current was obtained at pH 7.0 BRBS. Significant analytical parameters such as linear response range (LRR), limit of detection (LOD), and sensitivity were found as 0.050-10.0 µM, 0.013 µM and 5355 µA mM⁻¹ cm⁻², respectively. The fabricated sensor was tested on a VNL-containing sample (VNL content: 3.0%) and the result (3.04% ±0.01) obtained from the applicability study showed that the proposed sensor enables the determination of VNL with high accuracy and precision.

Keywords: Vanillin, Pencil graphite electrode, Chronoamperometry, Cyclic voltammetry, Electrochemical sensor

Tek Kullanımlık Poli(Eriokrom Siyahı T) Modifiye Kalem Grafit Elektrotta Vanilinin Düşük Maliyetli, Seçici ve Duyarlı Kronoamperometrik Tayini

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, vanilinin (VNL) düşük maliyetli, duyarlı ve seçici kronoamperometrik tayini tek kullanımlık bir poli(Eriokrom Siyahı T) modifiye kalem grafit elektrodun (poly(EBT)/PGE) kullanılması ile ilk defa gerçekleştirilmiştir. 1.0 mM VNL'nin elektro-yükseltgenme davranışları, hem PGE'de hem de poly(EBT)/PGE'de döngüsel voltammetri (CV) metodü ile incelenmiştir. CV ölçümleri poly(EBT)/PGE'deki yüksekseltgenme akımın yalin elektroda göre daha yüksek olduğu göstermiştir. Ayrıca, poly(EBT)/PGE'de VNL'nin yüksekseltgenme akımina pH'nin etkisi, farklı pH değerlerindeki (2.0-8.0) Britton Robinson tampon çözeltilerinde (BRBS) test edilmiş ve en yüksek akımın pH 7.0 BRBS'de alındığı gözlemiştır. Doğrusal yanıt aralığı (LRR), belirtilme alt sınırı (LOD) ve duyarlılık gibi önemli analitiksel parametreler sırasıyla 0.050-10.0 µM, 0.013 µM ve 5355 µA m⁻¹ cm⁻² olarak bulunmuştur. Tasarlanan sensör, VNL içeren bir örnekte (VNL içeriği %3.0) başarılı test edilmiş ve uygunlabilirlik çalışmasından elde edilen sonuç (%3.04 ±0.01), önerilen sensörün, VNL'nin yüksek doğrulukta ve kesinlikte tayinine imkân sağladığıni göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vanilin, Kalem grafit elektrot, Kronoamperometri, Döngüsel voltammetri, Elektrokimyasal sensör
INTRODUCTION

A food flavor, vanillin (VNL) known as 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde is extensively utilized for many purposes, such as drugs, food products and cosmetics [1, 2]. The source of vanilla is the bean or shell of a tropical VNL orchid [3]. VNL can be obtained either by extraction from natural vanilla or artificially synthesis in laboratory. Natural VNL is generally preferred by many consumers instead of artificial one. Below 100 ppm for VNL capsules or natural VNL extracts or 250 ppm for synthetic vanillin are used in food products by food companies. Intaking of higher doses of VNL to human body causes serious metabolic disorders such kidney injury, vomiting, nausea and headaches [2]. For all these mentioned reasons, rapid, reliable, accurate and sensitive detection of low VNL concentrations in samples is always a critical issue for the protection of human health and food security. For this purpose, many traditional methods have been utilized for the determination of VNL such as mass spectrometry - gas chromatography coupled solid-phase microextraction technique [4, 5], electrophoresis [6, 7], high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) [8, 9], etc. Although these techniques have been extensively used in VNL determination, they have significant restrictions such as needing high-cost equipment, including complicated procedures, inconvenient and time-sink sample preparation steps, high consumption of organic solvent and the need for well-experienced specialists. Among these procedures, electrochemical methods have aroused specific interest in sensing applications because of their considerable and useful advantages like fast response, simplicity low cost, better sensitivity and ease of operation [10-16]. In addition, the selection of electrode material is highly significant in construction of electrochemical sensors, because the type of electrode can affect the sensitivity, cost, stability and selectivity of an electrochemical sensor [17-20]. Glassy carbon electrode (GCE) [1, 21-24] and carbon paste electrode (CPE) [25-27] have been extensively used in fabrication of electrochemical VNL sensors. However, GCE and CPE require hard and time-consuming surface polishing and cleaning steps. Among these carbon-originated electrodes, PGEs have numerous advantages such as disposable, low cost, commercially availability, ease of modification, high mechanical rigidity and electrochemical reactivity and also, PGE offers a simpler and faster renewable surface than the other solid electrodes. Therefore, it has been reported that PGE provides beneficial and reproducible results due to their single-use properties [17, 19, 20, 28]. To get better sensitivity and response, bare electrode surfaces have been generally modified with functional materials including metal nanoparticles [29, 30], multwall carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) [31, 32], quantum dots [33-35] and conducting polymer films [36, 37]. In recent years, polymer film modified electrodes have aroused great notice with their good repeatability and stability properties [38]. An azo naphthol dye, EBT is a metachromatic indicator [39] and it is commonly used for coloring materials such as wool, silk and nylon [40]. EBT have been also used to modify on surfaces of various kinds of electrode to improve the response and sensitivity towards many analytes due to the fact that –SO$_3$ groups and electron-rich oxygen atoms of EBT provide electrochemically active surface area and accelerate interaction and electron transfer between analytes and the electrode [41-44].

According to the literature research, bare PGE was used without any modification for differential pulse voltammetric determination of VNL [10]. In this study, EBT and PGE have been firstly used together for low cost, disposable, sensitive and selective chronoamperometric determination of VNL and better analytical performances were obtained with proposed method compared with published study [10]. In this work, EBT was electro polymerized on PGE surface by cyclic voltammetry (CV) method and proposed electrode was successfully applied on real samples.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and Apparatus

Vanillin, 99% was supplied from Alfa Aesar. NaH$_2$PO$_4$.2H$_2$O, Na$_2$HPO$_4$.2H$_2$O, CH$_3$COOH, H$_3$PO$_4$, H$_3$BO$_3$, NaOH, KCl, CaCl$_2$.2H$_2$O, MgCl$_2$, Al(NO$_3$)$_3$, Na$_2$SO$_4$, NaNO$_3$, Cu(NO$_3$)$_2$, ZnCl$_2$, D- (+)-glucose and D- (-)-sucrose. K$_3$[Fe(CN)$_6$].3H$_2$O and K$_3$[Fe(CN)$_6$] were supplied from Sigma Aldrich or Merck. A Q7B Elga Option system for water purification was used to obtain ultrapure water for the preparation of buffer solutions. The pH of buffer solutions was ordered with a pH meter, HI-1332 Hanna. An electrochemical Compactstat Interface Analyzer (IVium Technologies, Eindhoven, Netherlands) was used to perform the electrochemical measurements. Triple electrode system containing Ag-AgCl(sat. KCl) (as reference electrode), Pt wire (as counter electrode) and Tombow 2B pencil polymer lead (0.50 mm) (as working electrode) were used to perform all electrochemical measurements. A Rotring mechanical pencil (Germany) that bought from a book store was used to hold the pencil lead. A copper wire was brazed on metallic body of mechanical pencil for the connection of electricity. A schematic representation for the triple electrode system including reference electrode, counter electrode and working electrode, was given in Scheme 1.

![Scheme 1. A schematic representation for the triple electrode system](image-url)
Preparation of Poly(EBT)/PGE

Firstly, the effect of monomer concentration, anodic potential and number of cycle at electrodeposition step were optimized by examining the cyclic voltammetric response of 1.0 mM VNL in pH 7.0 PBS including 100 mM KCl. Then, poly(EBT)/PGE was prepared by recording CVs of Ar saturated 0.50 mM EBT in 0.10 M NaOH under optimized conditions (Potential range: -0.40 V - +0.90 V; scan rate: 50 mV/s and number of cycle: 15).

Electrochemical Applications

In all electrochemical applications, a total of 1.0 cm length (0.159 cm² of geometric area) of pencil lead was used for all electrochemical studies. Electrochemical impedance measurements of poly(EBT)/PGE and PGE were realized in 10.0 mM solution of Fe(CN)₆³⁻/⁴⁻ including 100 mM KCl at a +0.18 V constant potential with a frequency range of 0.10 - 100000 Hz (sinusoidal signal: 0.005 V). CV behaviors of the poly(EBT)/PGE and PGE were investigated towards 1.0 mM VNL prepared in 0.10 M PBS pH 7.0 including 100 mM KCl. The effects of pH and scan rate on oxidation current of VNL were examined towards 1.0 mM VNL by CV method. Chronoamperometric responses of both poly(EBT)/PGE and PGE were investigated in presence of increased concentrations of VNL in 0.10 M BRBS pH 7.0 at an applied potential of +0.60 V (Interval time: 0.20 s).

Real Sample Study

The practical usability of the VNL sensor was tested on vanillin powder that supplied from a local market by combination of chronoamperometry and standard addition methods. For the determination of VNL content, 5.0 g (1 pocket) of powder was dissolved in 100 mL of pure water. After obtaining a stable background current, prepared solution was diluted with a ratio of 1/10⁴ with pH 7.0 BRBS in electrochemical cell. Then, equal additions (1.0 µM) from standard VNL solution (500 µM) were performed. Calibration curves from the obtained chronoamperomograms were drawn and the percentage of VNL content in vanillin powder was calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Electrochemical Polymerization of EBT on PGE

Figure 1 displays the voltammograms of electropolymerization step (Potential range: -0.40 V - +0.90 V; scan rate: 50 mV/s and number of cycles: 15). During the electropolymerization process, two anodic peaks (I and II) at +0.07 V and +0.51 V, which correspond to oxidation of EBT gradually decreased with increase of cycle. A cathodic peak (III) observed at approximate −0.30 V, which corresponds to reduction of EBT with continuous scans and also this peak decreased continuously. After the cycles completed, both cathodic and anodic peaks were completely vanished, which points the formation of the polymer film on the PGE and became less conductive and more compact with the scan cycles, exhibiting a self-regulating feature. A mechanism for redox processes of EBT can be clarified as in Scheme 2.

Figure 1. Cyclic voltammograms of Ar saturated 0.50 mM EBT in 0.10 M NaOH recorded in the potentials between -0.40 V and +0.90 V for 15 cycles (Scan rate: 100 mV/s).

Scheme 2. A proposed mechanism for EBT occurred during the electrodeposition process [43, 45].

Firstly, initial form of EBT (EBTₜₐₜ) oxidized to benzoquinone di-imine form (EBTₗₐₜ) (observed as peaks I and II) and then the di-imine structure (EBTₗₐₜ) was reduced to initial form (EBTₜₐₜ) on the surface of PGE. The electrodeposition behavior of EBT on PGE was found to be similar with some reports [43, 45]. As a result, EBT shows two-step one electron redox process in CVs (mentioned in Scheme 1), which is in good agreement with the mechanism reported by Yao et al. [43].

Investigation of Voltammetric Response of VNL at Poly(EBT)/PGE

In order to find the most suitable conditions for modification of EBT on PGE, firstly, modified electrodes were prepared in different concentrations of EBT (0.25,
0.50, 0.75 and 1.0 mM) and the responses of these modified electrodes were tested in presence of 1.0 mM VNL in pH 7.0 PBS. Obtained current vs. monomer concentration graphs showed that the highest oxidation current was obtained for the modified electrode that prepared with 0.50 mM EBT and this concentration was chosen as the optimum value (Figure 2A). Secondly, the effect of anodic potential range during the electropolymerization step was optimized. For this purpose, modified electrodes were prepared in 0.50 mM EBT solution including 0.10 M NaOH between increased anodic potential ranges (-0.40 V → 0.80, 0.90, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8 and +2.0 V) and these obtained electrodes were in presence of 1.0 mM VNL in pH 7.0 PBS. Obtained current vs. anodic potential graphs supported that the highest response was observed with the potential range of -0.40 V → +0.90 V at electropolymerization step (Figure 2B). In final step of optimizations, modified electrodes were prepared with increased cycles (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30) under optimized conditions. Current vs. number of cycle graph proved that the best response was obtained with 15 cycles (Figure 2C).

![Figure 2. A) Current vs. EBT concentration (0.25, 0.50, 0.75 and 1.0 mM), B) current vs. anodic potential (0.80, 0.90, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8 and +2.0 V) and C) current vs. number of cycle graph (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30) towards 1.0 mM VNL in PBS 7.0 including 100 mM KCl.](image)

After the determination for the most suitable condition for preparation of the modified electrode, the cyclic voltammetric behavior of 1.0 mM VNL was evaluated at both PGE and poly(EBT)/PGE in pH 7.0 PBS between the potentials of 0 - +1.0 V (Figure 3). As a result of the CV measurements, it is clear that no significant change was seen at oxidation potential of VNL and oxidation peak for bare and modified electrodes was observed at +0.65 V and +0.60 V, respectively. Furthermore, oxidation current of VNL was found to be much higher at poly(EBT)/PGE compared with bare PGE. Consequently, it is concluded that poly(EBT) facilitates the electron transfer between vanillin and PGE and the remarkable enhancement in oxidation current was obtained. A mechanism for oxidation process of VNL has been previously explained for GCE [21], CPE [27] and screen-printed carbon electrode (SPCE) [46]. The same redox behavior can be taken in consider for poly(EBT)/PGE. In this mechanism, phenolic hydroxyl and methoxy groups oxidized to carbonyl groups after losing equal numbers of protons (2H⁺) and electrons (2e⁻) (Scheme 3).

![Figure 3. CV responses of PGE (a and c) and poly(EBT)/PGE (b and d) in presence of 0 mM (a and b) and 1.0 mM (c and d) VNL in 0.10 M PBS pH 7.0 including 100 mM KCl (Potential range: 0 V - +1.0 V; scan rate: 50 mV/s).](image)
Scheme 3. Electrochemical oxidation mechanism for VNL [21, 27, 46].

pH value of supporting media is a significant parameter that effects oxidation potential and oxidation current of polyphenolic compounds. To examine the most suitable condition for the pH of supporting electrolyte, CVs of 1.0 mM VNL were recorded in BRBS between the pH values of 2.0 - 8.0 for poly(EBT)/PGE (Figure 4A). The recorded voltammograms indicated that oxidation peak potential shifts to cathodic direction with increment of pH and also, a significant enhancement in peak current occurred at pH 7.0 (Figure 4B). Because of the highest current obtained at 7.0, this pH value was chosen as the optimum condition for further studies. The linear relationship between potential vs. pH was also given in Figure 4C. The obtained slope (0.053) was found to be near to Nernstian slope (0.059) and indicated that equal numbers of protons and electrons act in electro-oxidation reaction of VNL on the electrode surface.

The effect of scan rate on electro-oxidation of VNL was also studied (Figure 5A). It is clear from the Figure 5B that oxidation current increases linearly between 10-800 mV/s. The equation was found as $I(\mu A) = 3.2804 \cdot v^{1/2} + 9.9759$ with correlation coefficient of 0.9968 from $I$ vs. $v^{1/2}$ plots the (Figure 5B). Also the high linear relationship between the $I$ and $v^{1/2}$ indicates that electrode reaction occurs by diffusion controlled process.
Electrochemical and Surface Characterizations of PGE and Poly(EBT)/PGE

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was used to examine the conductivity properties of the carbon-based electrodes. EIS curves of the electrodes were recorded in 10.0 mM solution of Fe(CN)₆³⁻/⁴⁻ including 100 mM KCl (Figure 6). As it can be clearly seen from the figure, charge transfer resistance ($R_{ct}$) at PGE (50 Ω) significantly increased (212 Ω) after polymer film (poly(EBT)) formed on the surface of PGE. The enhancement in $R_{ct}$ was attributed to the electrostatic repulsion between negatively charged Fe(CN)₆³⁻/⁴⁻ redox probe and negatively charged functional groups (–N=N– and –SO₃Na) of EBT. As a result, significant decrement observed in conductivity and electron transfer between poly(EBT)/PGE and redox probe. Although the decrease in conductivity was seen EIS curves, the enhancement in electrochemical response towards oxidation of VNL may be attributed to the possible interactions (H bonding and/or ion (–SO₃ group of poly(EBT)) – dipole (–CHO group of VNL) interaction) which provide highly electrochemically active surface area and result acceleration in electron transfer between VNL and the poly(EBT)/PGE (Figure 3).

Surface characterizations of both electrodes were performed by recording their SEM micrographs and EDX spectrums (Figure 7). When the SEM images of the electrodes were considered, a flat and smooth surface that seen at PGE (Figure 7A) prominently changed after formation of layered polymer film (Figure 7B). In order to obtain more information about surface morphology, EDX analyzes of electrodes were also performed. When the EDX spectra are examined, the signals (90.5% C, 7.3% O, 2.1% Si, 0.1% Al) appearing on the lean electrode confirm that PGE is composed of graphite and clay minerals (Figure 7C) [12]. Apart from these signals, additional signals (1.6% N, 0.6% Na, 0.1% S correspond to –N=N– and –SO₃Na groups of EBT) and increment in C signal (90.5% to 97.8%) seen on the modified electrode indicate that formation of the polymer film certainly occurred on the PGE surface (Figure 7D). The relevant morphological findings indicate that EBT has been successfully modified on the PGE surface by electropolymerization.

![Figure 5](image1.png)
![Figure 6](image2.png)
Figure 7. SEM micrographs of A) PGE and B) poly(EBT)/PGE and EDX spectrums of C) PGE and D) poly(EBT)/PGE.

Chronoamperometric Determination of VNL at Poly(EBT)/PGE

The significant parameters of amperometric VNL sensor (such as LRR, LOD and sensitivity) were further investigated. For this aim, chronoamperograms of increased concentrations of VNL were recorded at +0.60 V under optimized conditions for both electrodes (Figure 8A). The poly(EBT)/PGE showed a wider linear response in concentrations between 0.050 and 10.0 µM VNL compared with bare PGE (0.20 – 2.0 µM VNL). Calibration curves obtained from the chronoamperograms were also given in Figure 8B. The equation for linear response was found as \( I(\mu A) = 0.851(\mu M) + 0.036 \) with correlation coefficient of 0.9984 for poly(EBT)/PGE. LOD and LOQ values of proposed sensor were determined as 0.013 µM and 0.043 µM according to the 3(s/m) and 10(s/m), respectively (s: standard deviation of the currents for the ten times additions of the lowest concentration (0.05 µM) that gives a measurable signal and m: the slope obtained from the calibration curve). The sensitivity was found to be 5355 µA mM\(^{-1}\) cm\(^{-2}\) according to the ratio of slope/active surface area (1.0 cm of geometric area of PGE was measured as 0.159 cm\(^2\)).

Figure 8. A) Chronoamperometric responses of poly(EBT)/PGE (red line) and PGE (black line) at increased concentrations (0.20–2.5 µM for PGE and 0.050–15.0 µM for poly(EBT)/PGE) of VNL in BRBS pH 7.0 (Applied potential: +0.60 V and interval time: 0.20s) and B) the calibration curve for PGE (black line, \( I(\mu A) = 0.541(\mu M) + 0.070 \) and \( R^2 = 0.9989 \)) and poly(EBT)/PGE (red line, \( I(\mu A) = 0.851(\mu M) + 0.036 \) and \( R^2 = 0.9984 \)) obtained from the chronoamperograms.
For evaluation of the analytical performance of the poly(EBT)/PGE, the obtained parameters were compared with those in previously published works (Table 2). In these works, GCE [22, 24, 47, 48] and CPE [25-27] were intensively used for construction of VNL sensors. But as it was previously mentioned, the drawbacks such as hard and time-consuming cleaning/polishing steps limit their uses. On the other hand, PGE does not include these limitations and PGE has superior advantages compared with mentioned electrodes. PGEs also provide fast, renewable surfaces and high reproducibility. According to the literature research, pre-treated form of PGE was used in DPV determination of VNL without modification of any material [10]. In proposed study, VNL has been determined with polymer film (poly(EBT) modified PGE) by chronoamperometric method for the first time. Also designed sensor shows wider LRR compared with published works [10, 22, 24, 25, 47, 48]. After all, it is clear that poly(EBT)/PGE shows better and comparable analytical performance than the other published VNL sensors.

Table 1. Comparison of proposed sensor with the other published studies

| The Type of Electrode | Method       | LRR (µM) | LOD (µM) | Ref.   |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Graphene-GCE        | DPV          | 0.60-48  | 0.056    | [22]   |
| CDA/Au–AgNPs/GCE    | Amperometry  | 0.20-50  | 0.040    | [24]   |
| CuHCF thin film     | CV           | 0.76-120 | 0.23     | [48]   |
| CoS nanorods/GCE    | DPV          | 0.50-56  | 0.070    | [47]   |
| CuFe₄O₆/ionic liquid/CPE | SWV       | 0.10-700 | 0.070    | [25]   |
| CPE/CdO/SWCNTs/DPIB | SWV         | 0.03-1200| 0.009    | [26]   |
| CPE/NiO-SWCNTs/BPrPF₆ | SWV       | 0.01-350 | 0.007    | [27]   |
| p-PGE               | DPV          | 0.50-10  | 0.16     | [10]   |
| poly(EBT)/PGE       | Amperometry  | 0.050-10.0| 0.013    | This work |

CDA: cellulose diacetate; CuHCF: copper hexacyanoferrate; DPIB: dipropylimidazolium bromide; BPrPF₆: 1-butylpyridinium hexafluorophosphate; p-PGE: pre-treated pencil graphite electrode.

Examination of the Selectivity at VNL Sensor

Selectivity of the poly(EBT)/PGE were investigated in presence of 1.0 µM VNL towards some potential interference species (100 folds of NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, CH₃COO⁻, Cl⁻, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, Fe³⁺, Cu²⁺, glucose and sucrose) and the recorded time vs. current graph was given in Figure 9. The recorded chronoamperograms have proved that the interference effects of higher concentrations of these ionic and molecular species on electro-oxidation current of VNL were found to be insignificant. As a result, it can be said that the proposed method can be successfully used for selective determination of VNL in real samples, which include these interference species.

Application on Real Sample

Applicability for proposed sensor was tested on vanillin powder, which was supplied from a local market. VNL determination at poly(EBT)/PGE was performed by using chronoamperometry combined with standard addition method and the result was given in Table 4. The result showed that poly(EBT)/PGE exhibits good applicability for determining VNL in real samples.

Figure 9. Chronoamperometric responses towards 1.0 µM VNL in presence of various ionic and molecular interferences (100 folds (100 µM) of NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, CH₃COO⁻, Cl⁻, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, Fe³⁺, Cu²⁺, glucose and sucrose) at poly(EBT)/PGE under optimized conditions.

Applicability for proposed sensor was tested on vanillin powder, which was supplied from a local market. VNL determination at poly(EBT)/PGE was performed by using chronoamperometry combined with standard addition method and the result was given in Table 4. The result showed that poly(EBT)/PGE exhibits good applicability for determining VNL in real samples.

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CONCLUSION

In present study, two useful and advantageous approaches were used for chronoamperometric determination of VNL for the first time: (i) PGE as a cheap and disposable electrode and (ii) EBT as redox mediator for enhancing the electrochemical response and sensitivity. Although many types of carbon originated electrodes and modification materials were used for sensitive electrochemical determination of VNL based on its electro-oxidation behavior, but as it mentioned before significant drawbacks limit their uses. In addition, the proposed sensor provides low cost, disposable, sensitive and selective chronoamperometric determination of VNL and comparable analytical performance was obtained among many published studies. The designed sensor also enables high selectivity towards the determination of VNL in presence of many potential interference species. The obtained results from real sample analysis proved that designed sensor can be successfully applied to daily used samples. It is expected that the proposed method may provide an alternative way for the low-cost, sensitive and selective determination of VNL in real samples in the future.

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