Experimentation and numerical modeling of cyclic voltammetry for electrochemical microsized sensors under the influence of electrolyte flow - DTU Orbit (08/11/2017)

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In this study, we perform experimental studies as well as simulations for cyclic voltammetry(CV) of the redox couple FeIII(CN)63-/FeII(CN)64- on a gold plated ECC biosensor encapsulated by a microfluidic system. We examine the effect of flow rate, scan rate, varying supporting electrolyte, exchange current density and the position of electrode on the CV measurements. The results show that at a relatively high flow (250μ /L) and low scan rates ($50 - 200 \mu$ /L), the current response is limited by the convection due to quick supply of fresh ions at the electrode surface which leads to fading hysteresis of the recorded CV. However, at high scan rates (250μ /L) and slow flow rates ($50 - 200 \mu$ /L), peak currents are recorded which means that mass transport is dominated by the diffusion mechanism and a quasi-steady state of CV is recorded. In the case of insufficient supporting electrolyte, the excess charges generated during scan will lead to ohmic distortion of the electrolyte solution and consequently result into a ramping effect of the recorded CV. However, for sufficient amount of supporting electrolyte (200 mM), the simulation results show good agreement with the experimental data. In addition, the results also show that a decrease in exchange current density leads to a shift in the peak current of the recorded CV. Finally, the results also demonstrate that the working electrode at the center of the fluidic cell records accurate measurement than placing the electrode at the bottom of the cell. The numerical results and the experimental data show both qualitative good agreement and quantitative good agreement.

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