

## Modification of Carbon Electrode with Aryl Groups Having an Aliphatic Amine by Electrochemical Reduction of In Situ Generated Diazonium Cations

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The electrochemically induced functionalization of glassy carbon electrode by aryl groups having an aliphatic amine group was achieved by reduction of in situ generated diazonium cations in aqueous media. The corresponding diazonium cations of 4-aminobenzylamine, 2-aminobenzylamine, 4-(2-aminoethyl)aniline, N-methyl-1,2-phenylenediamine, and N,N-dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine were

generated in situ with sodium nitrite in aqueous HCl. The kinetics of

Résumé en anglais

electrochemical grafting were investigated with electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and electrochemical quartz crystal microbalance measurements (with carbon-coated quartz crystal), and the barrier properties of the grafted layers were evaluated by cyclic voltammetry in the presence of electroactive redox probes such as Fe(CN)63?/4? and Ru(NH3)63+. The grafting efficiency of aryl groups was found to depend on the nature of the amine (primary, secondary, and tertiary), the chain length of the alkyl substituent, and the substitution position on the aromatic ring. The nitrosation of the ?aliphatic? amine, in the case of secondary and tertiary

amines, was also evidenced by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy.

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