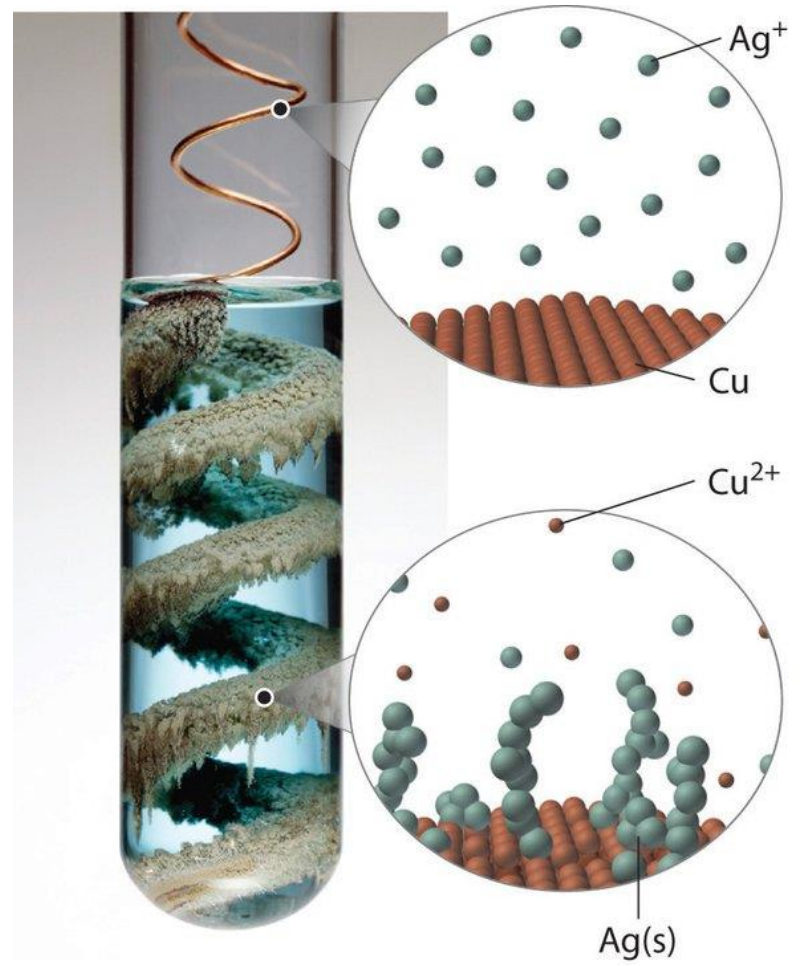
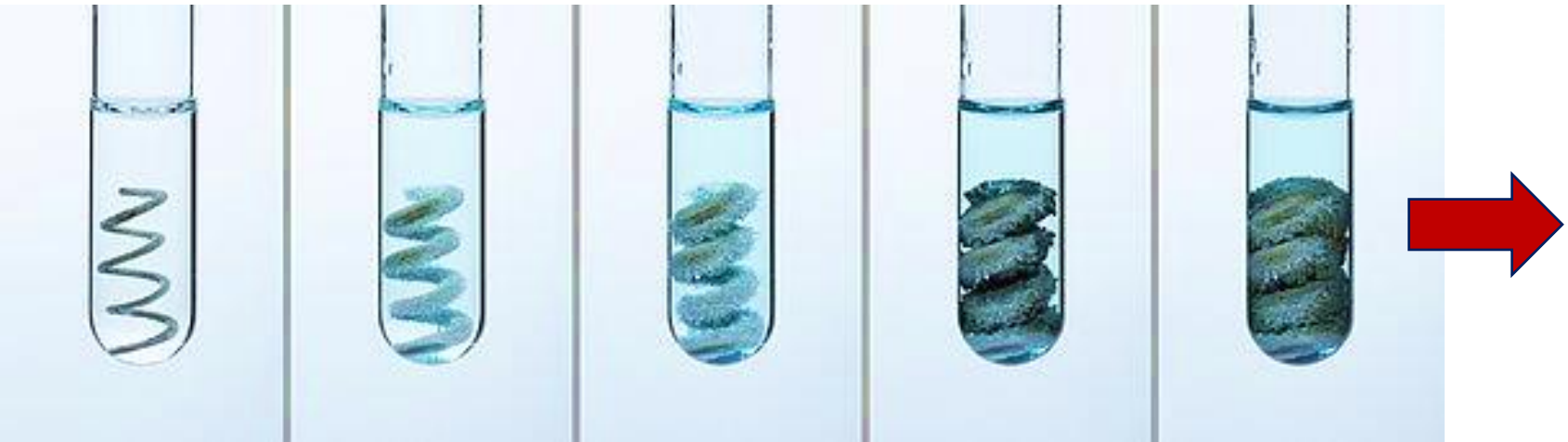


## **WHAT IS A REDOX REACTION?**

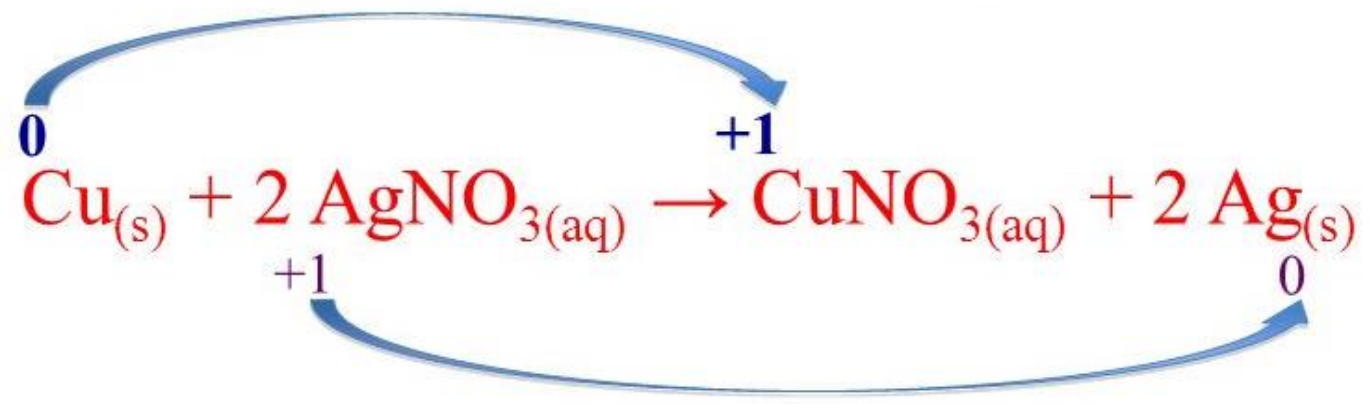
### **Application of Electrochemical-based sensing strategies**

# WHAT IS A REDOX REACTION?

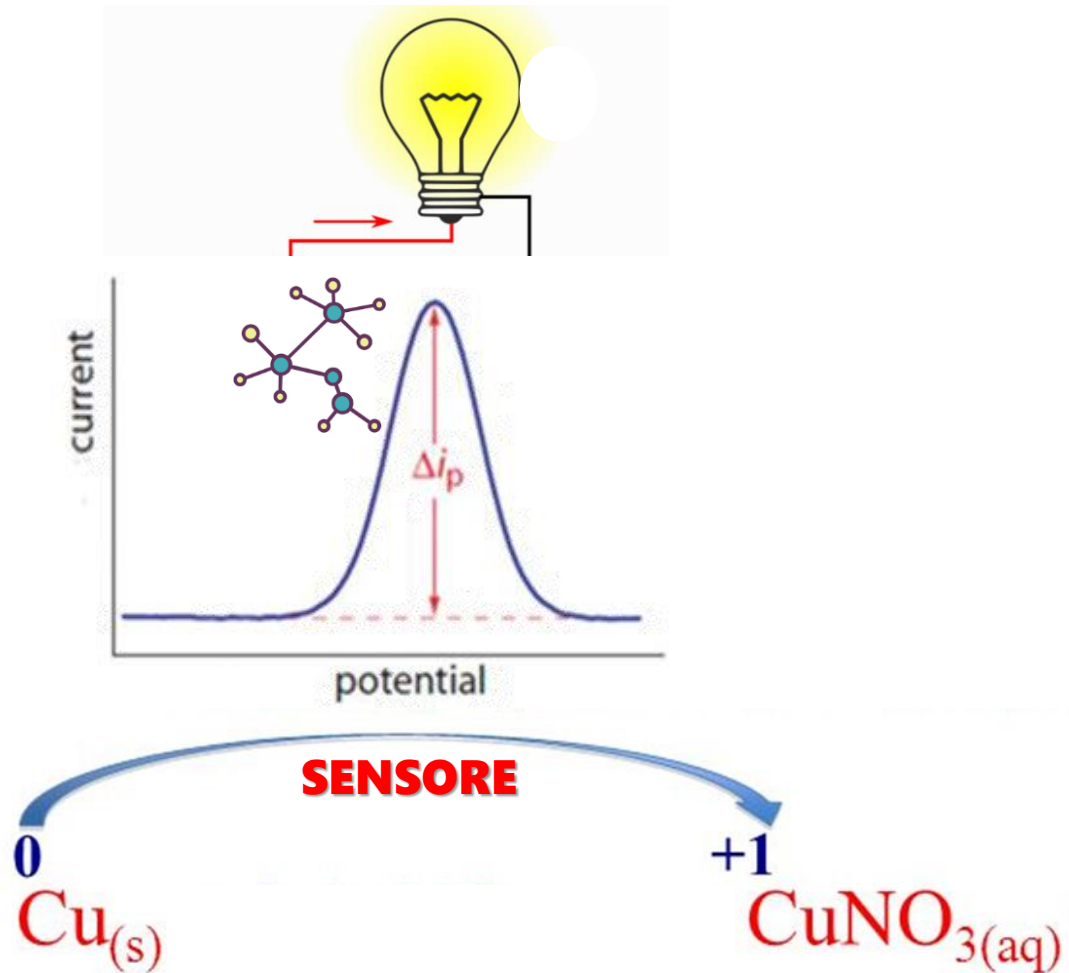
Cu wire + Silver nitrate solution



*Oxidizing agent becomes reduced and the reducing agent becomes oxidized.*



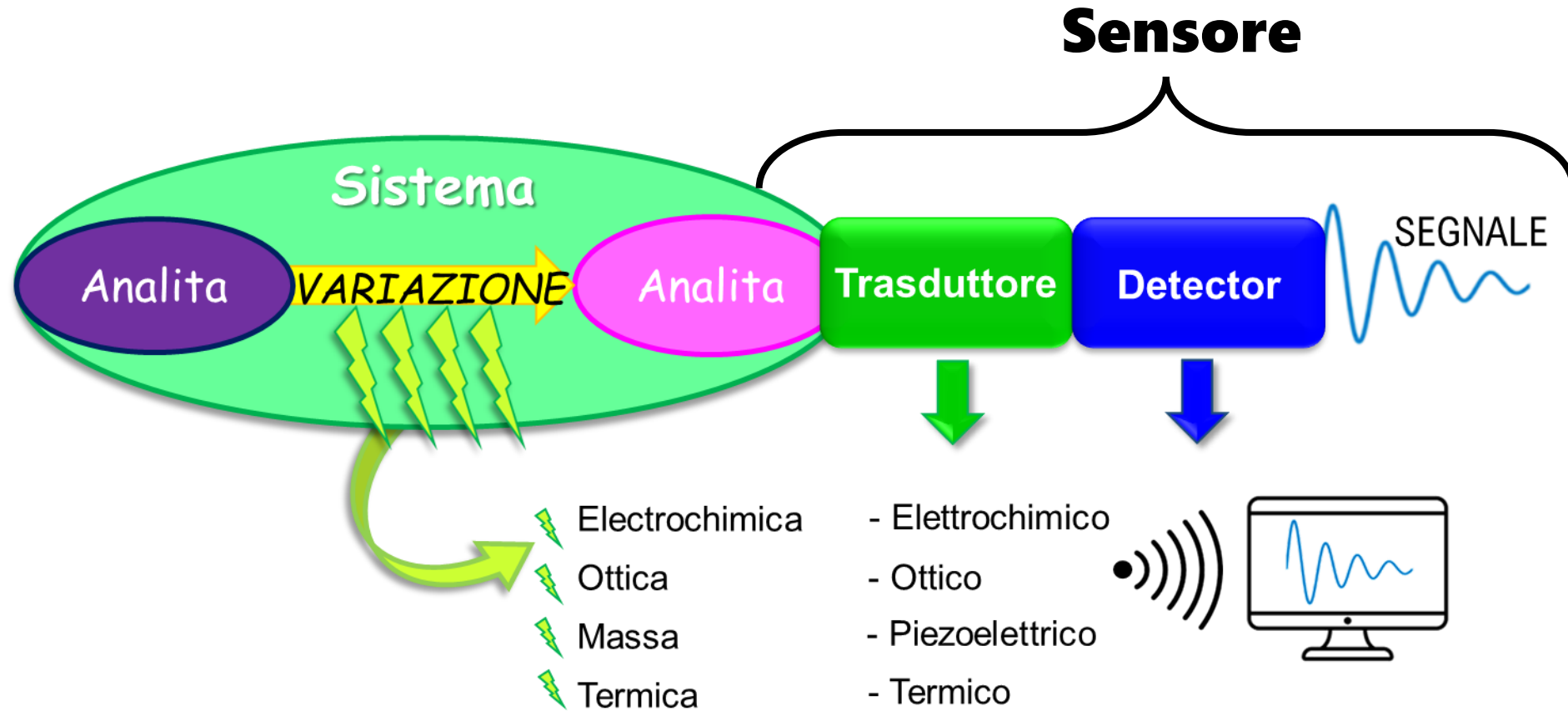
# WHAT IS A REDOX REACTION?



L'elettrochimica studia processi che coinvolgono il trasferimento di elettroni a carico di specie redox attive.

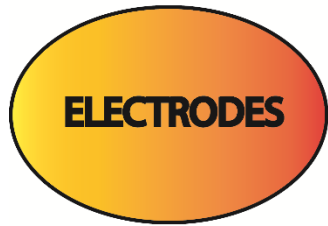
Le specie redox attive sono specie chimiche in grado di ridursi o ossidarsi ad una particolare differenza di potenziale applicata.

Quando una specie può essere forzata a cedere o acquistare elettroni tramite l'applicazione di una differenza di potenziale è possibile sfruttare la misura della corrente prodotta per misurare la concentrazione della specie stessa (ELETTROANALITICA).



# ELECTROCHEMICAL MEASUREMENT SET-UP

□ Overview: electrochemistry. Classical set-up



REFERENCE  
WORKING  
COUNTER



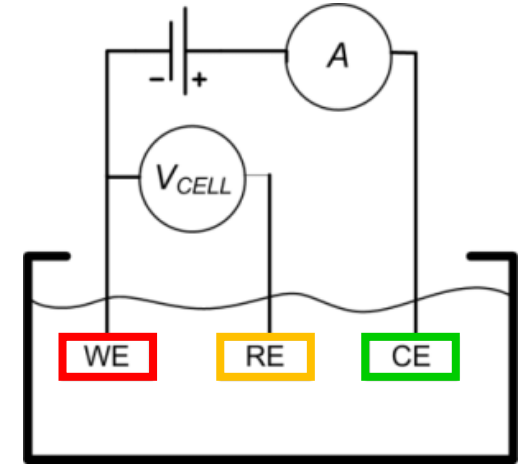
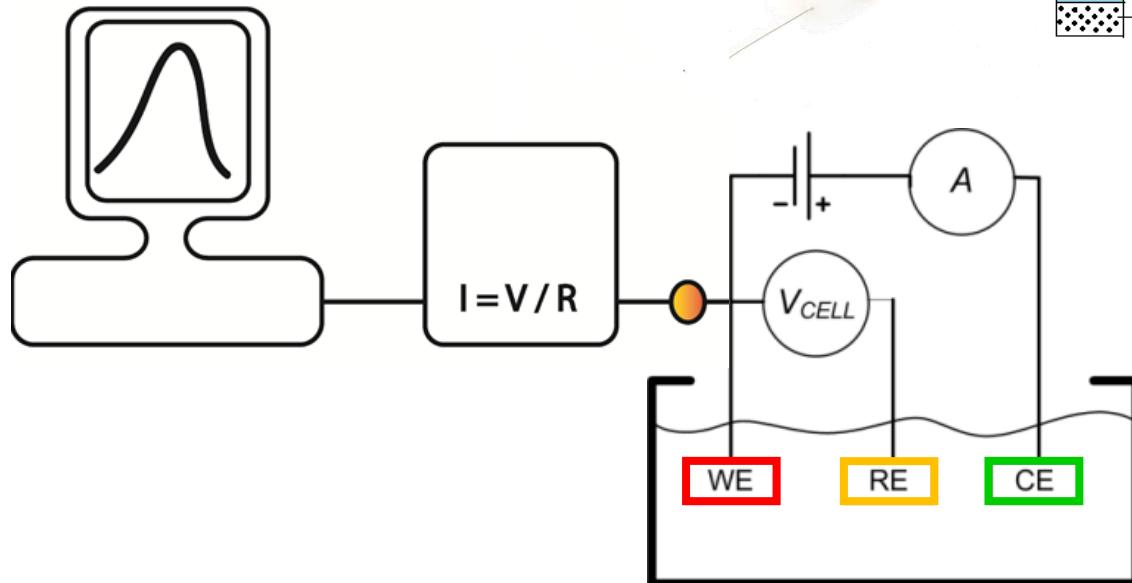
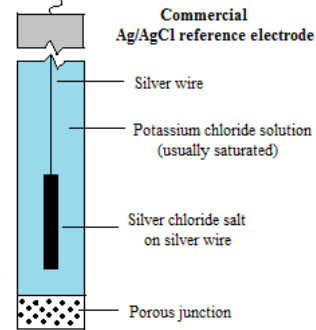
WE: Graphite,  
silver, gold



CE: Pt wire



RE: Ag/AgAgCl



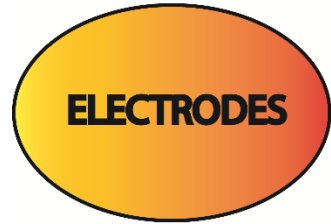
WE - elettrodo di lavoro (**sensore**), RE - elettrodo di riferimento, CE - elettrodo ausiliario.

$$[V = R \cdot i]$$



# ELECTROCHEMICAL MEASUREMENT SET-UP

□ Overview: electrochemistry. Classical set-up



REFERENCE

WORKING

COUNTER

V

I

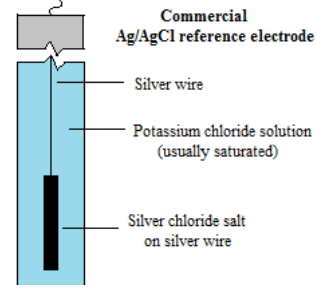
WE: Graphite,  
silver, gold



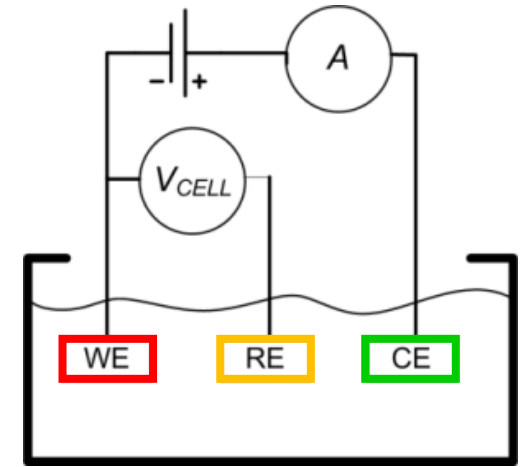
CE: Pt wire



RE: Ag/AgAgCl



tion

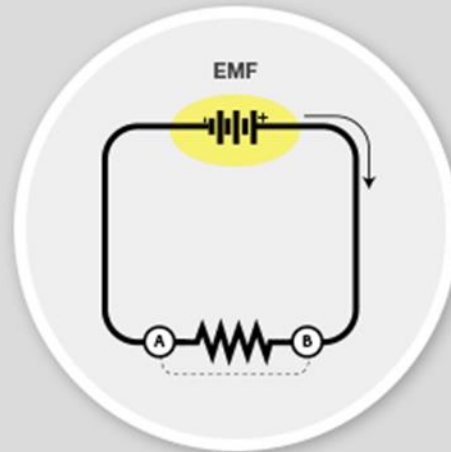


WE - elettrodo di lavoro (**sensore**), RE - elettrodo di riferimento, CE - elettrodo ausiliario.

$$[V = R \cdot i]$$

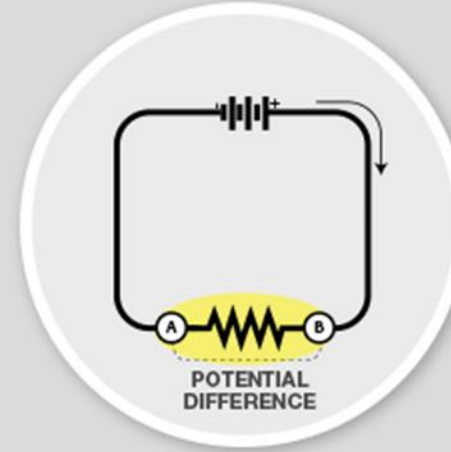


## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EMF AND VOLTAGE



### EMF

THE ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE IS THE TYPE OF ENERGY WHICH FORCES A UNIT POSITIVE CHARGE TO MOVE FROM THE POSITIVE TO THE NEGATIVE TERMINAL OF THE SOURCE. IT SEPARATES THE TWO CHARGES FROM EACH OTHER.



### VOLTAGE

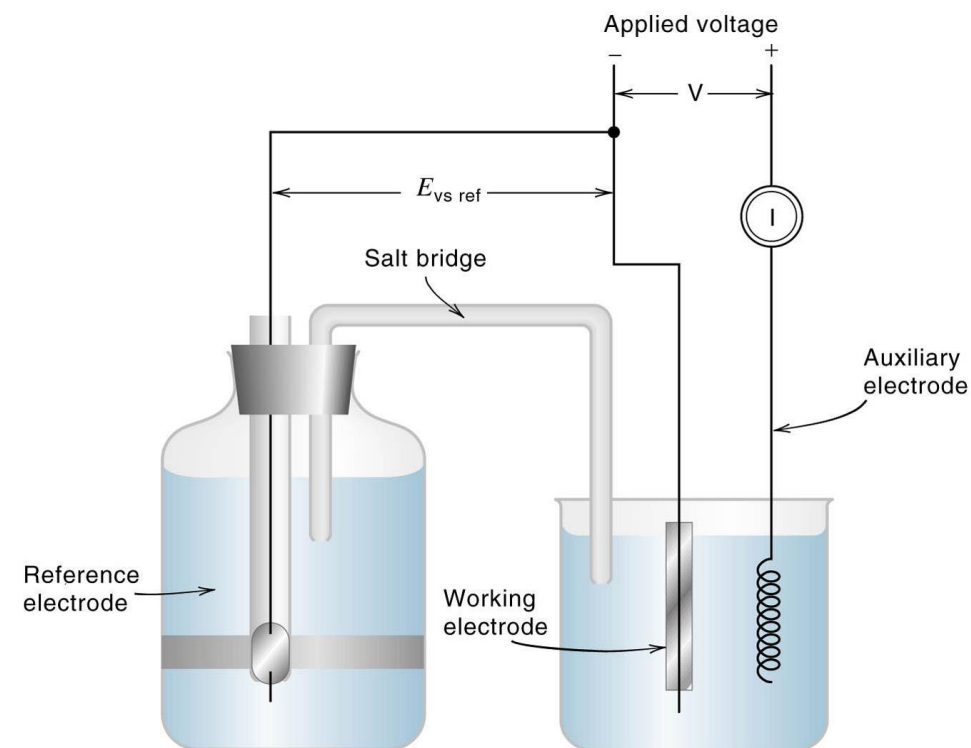
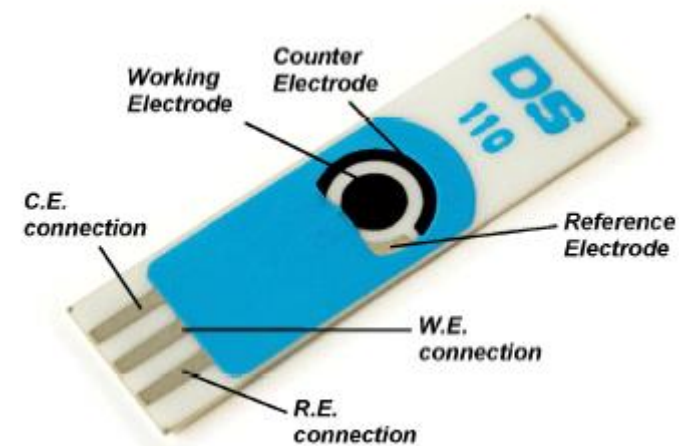
VOLTAGE IS THE DIFFERENCE IN ELECTRIC POTENTIAL BETWEEN TWO POINTS. THE VOLTAGE BETWEEN TWO POINTS IS EQUAL TO THE WORK DONE PER UNIT OF CHARGE AGAINST A STATIC ELECTRIC FIELD TO MOVE A TEST CHARGE BETWEEN TWO POINTS.

## □ Overview Voltametric measurement

- In voltammetry, 3 electrodes (reference, work and counter electrode) and a potentiostat are used.
- In fact, since  $E = i R$ , to accurately control  $E$  during scanning it is necessary to make the redox reactions (passage of current) take place between the working electrode and a counter electrode.

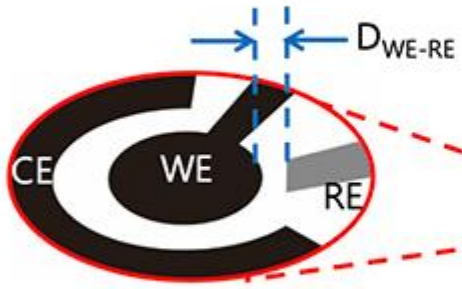
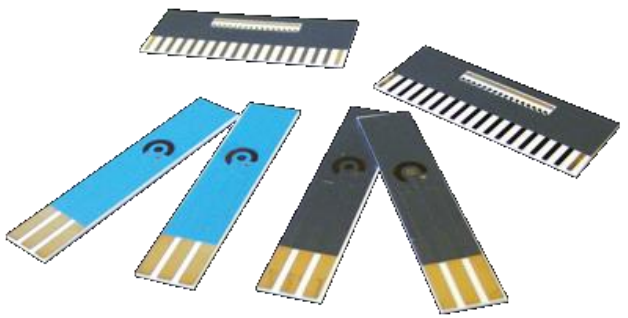
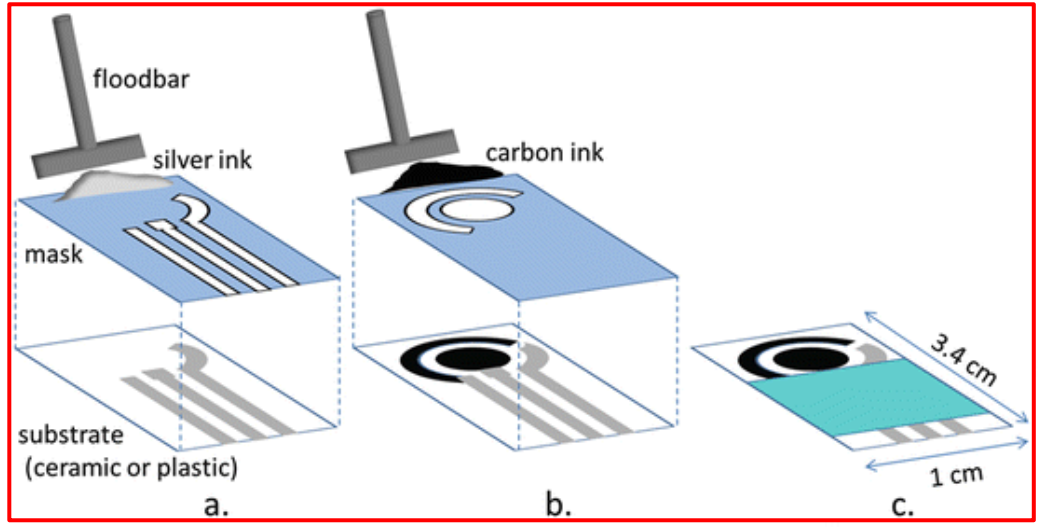
The current passes between the counter electrode (auxiliary) and the working electrode

The applied potential is between the reference electrode and the working electrode

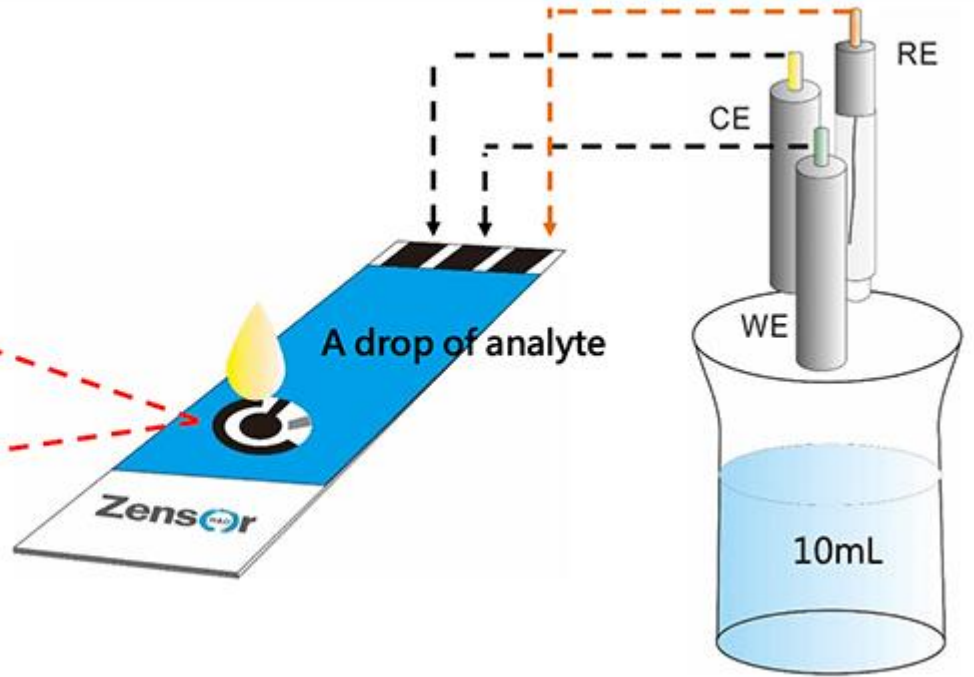




## Screen printed electrode (disposable)

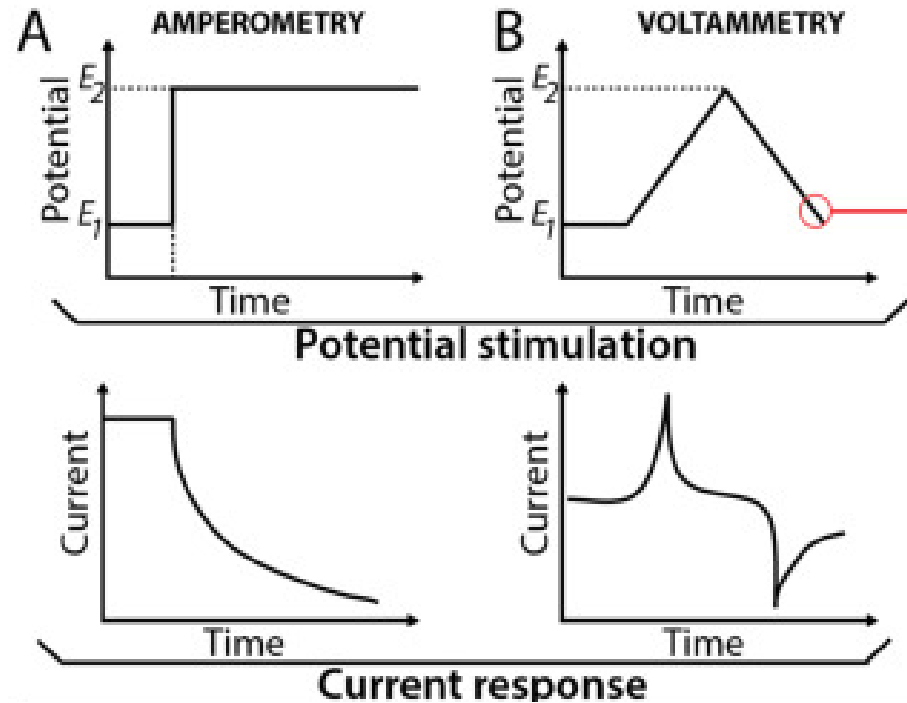


- $A_{CE} > A_{WE}$
- $A_{CE} / A_{WE} = \text{constant}$
- $D_{WE-RE} = \text{constant}$

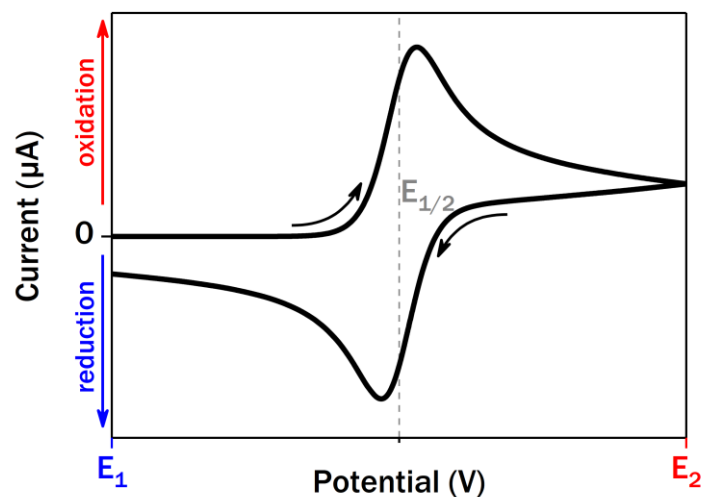
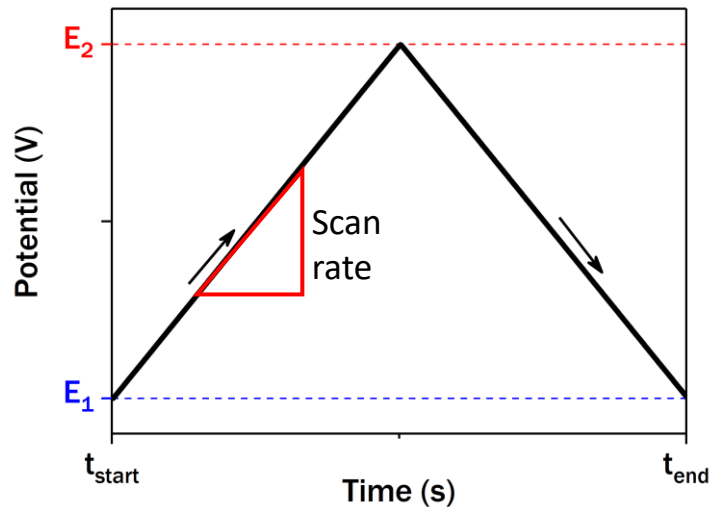


**Amperometria:** Tecniche basate sulla misura della corrente a **potenziale controllato costante**.

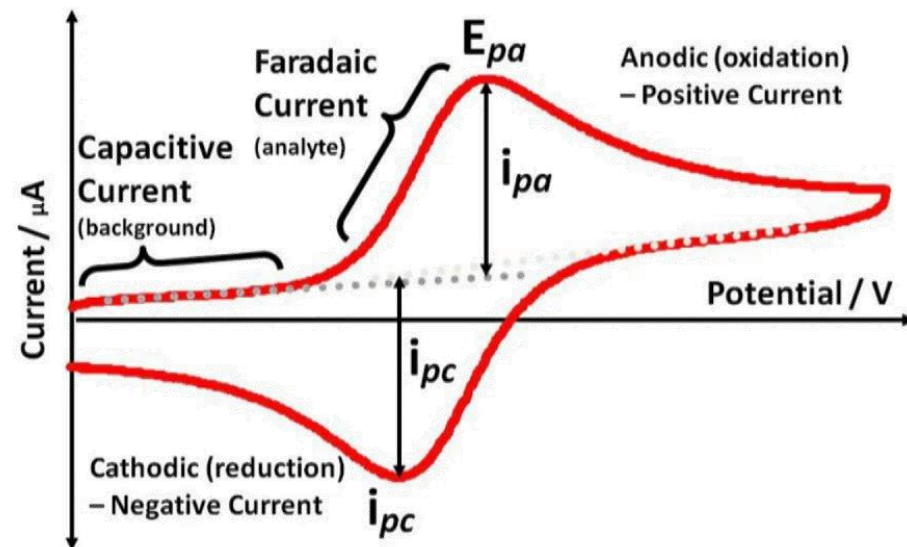
**Voltammetria:** Tecniche basate sulla misura della corrente a **potenziale che varia nel tempo**



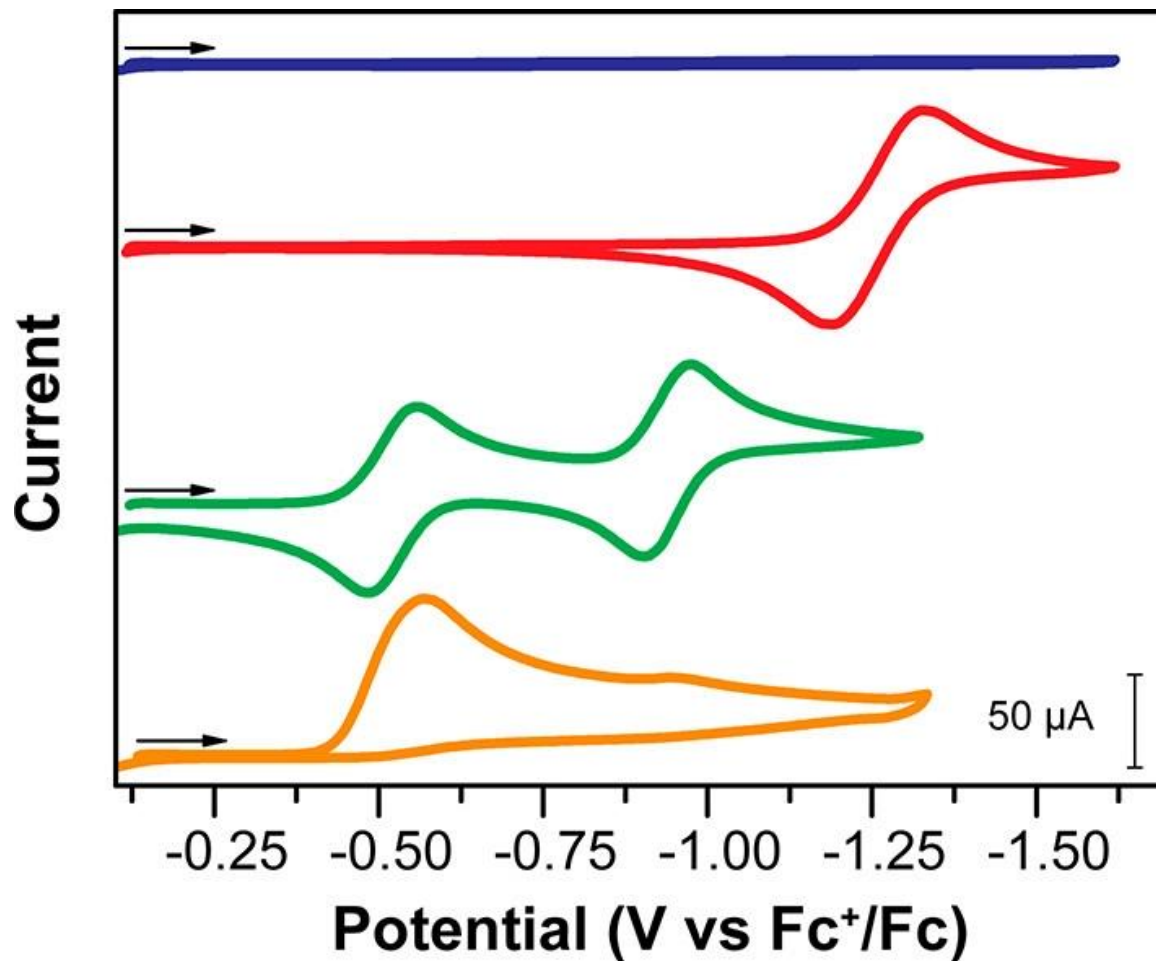
# ELECTROCHEMICAL STRATEGIES: Cyclic voltammetries



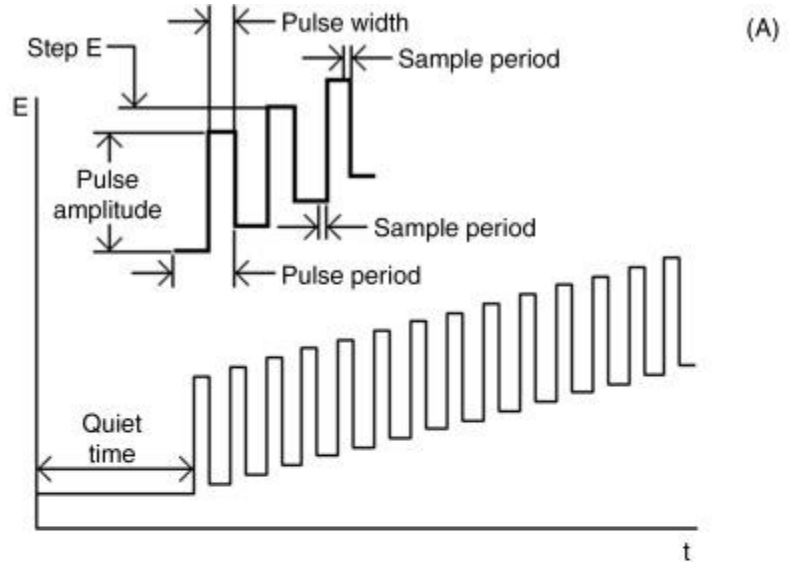
## Cyclic Voltammogram



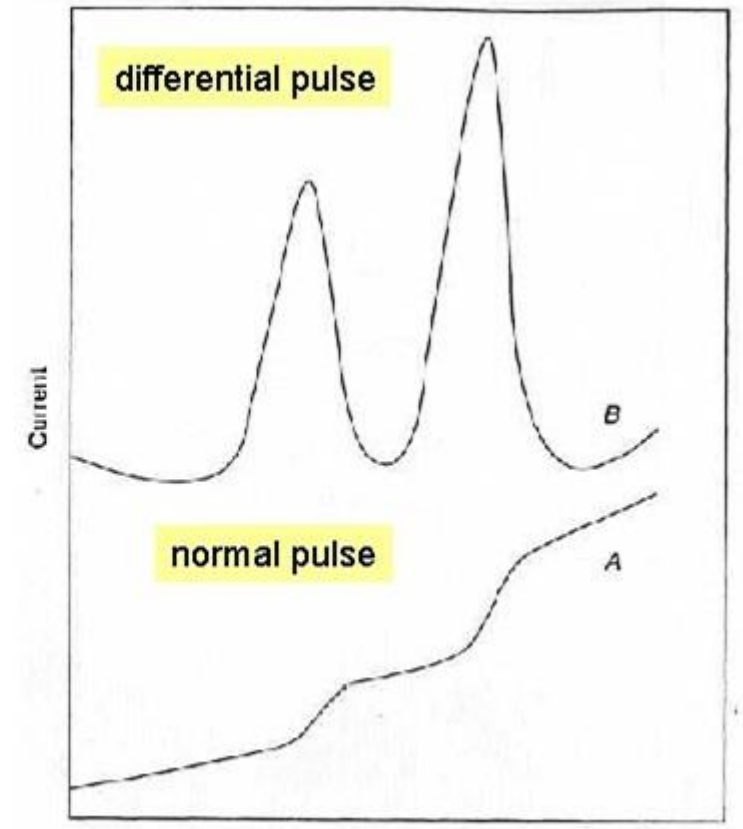
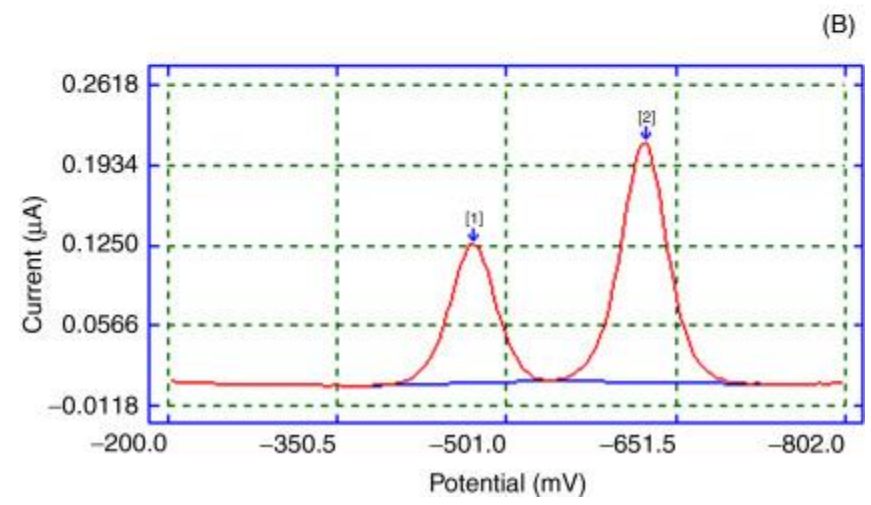
## Which information can I obtain from a CV?



# ELECTROCHEMICAL STRATEGIES: Differential Pulse Voltammetries



- allows measurement down to  $10^{-8}$  M concentration
- improved resolution between the species with similar potential (down to 50 mV)

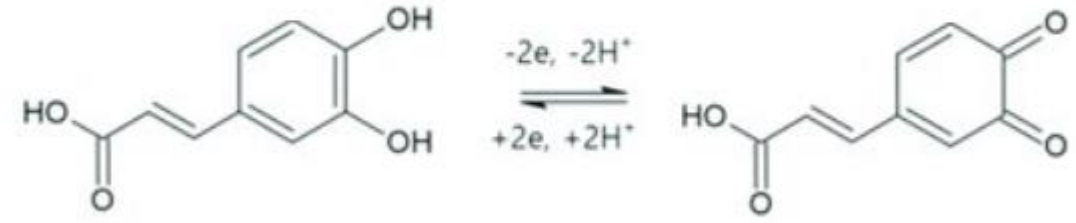




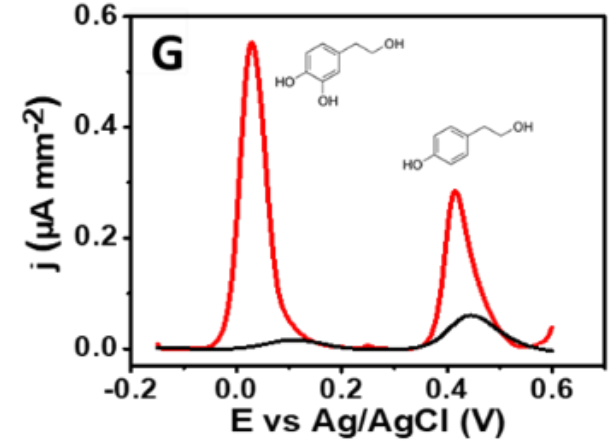
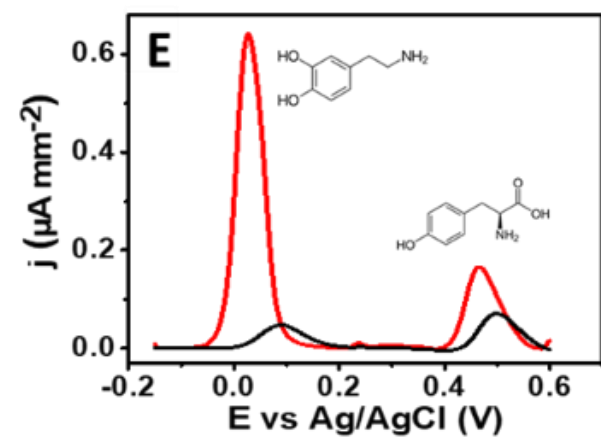
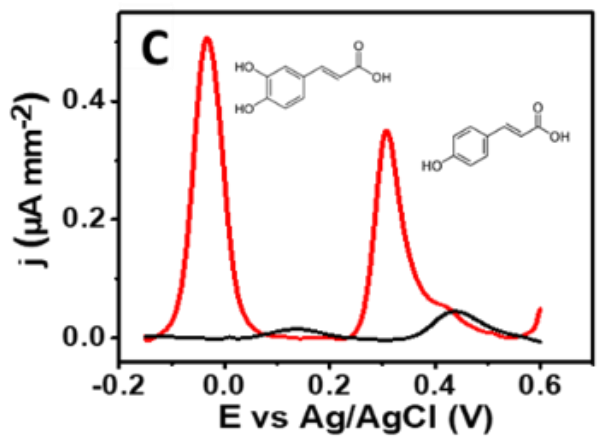
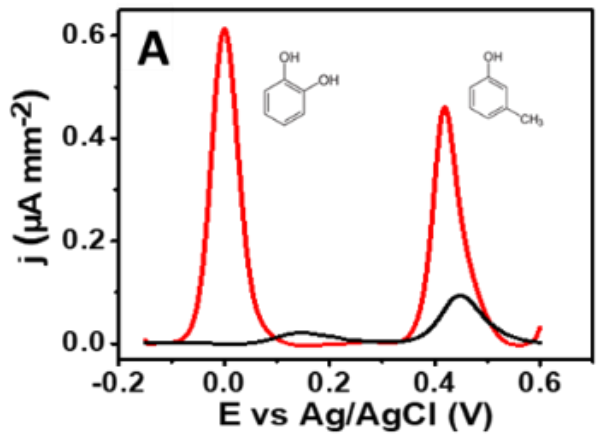
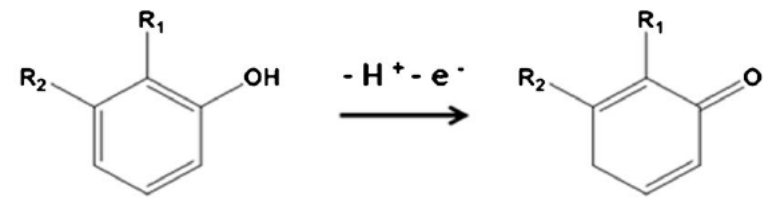
# ELECTROCHEMICAL STRATEGIES: Differential Pulse Voltammetries

- Overview: Example of DPV measurement.  
O-diphenols and mono-phenols quantification by using DPV

o-diphenols

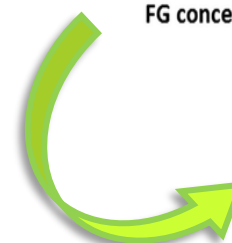
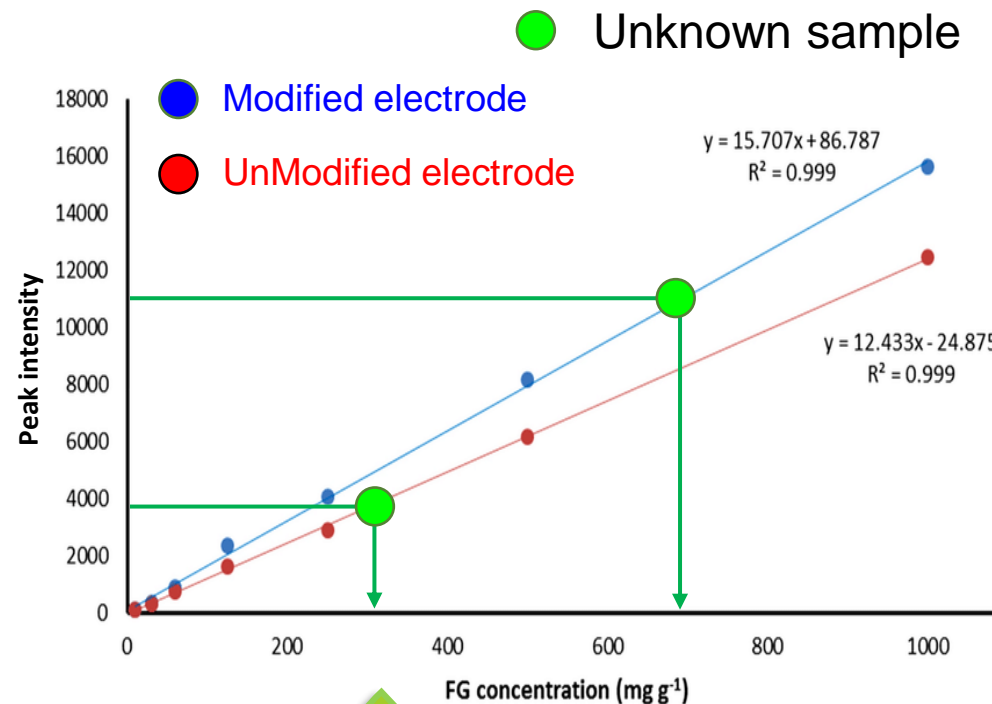
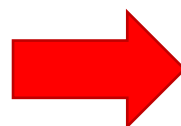
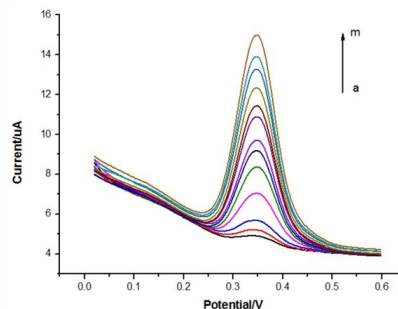
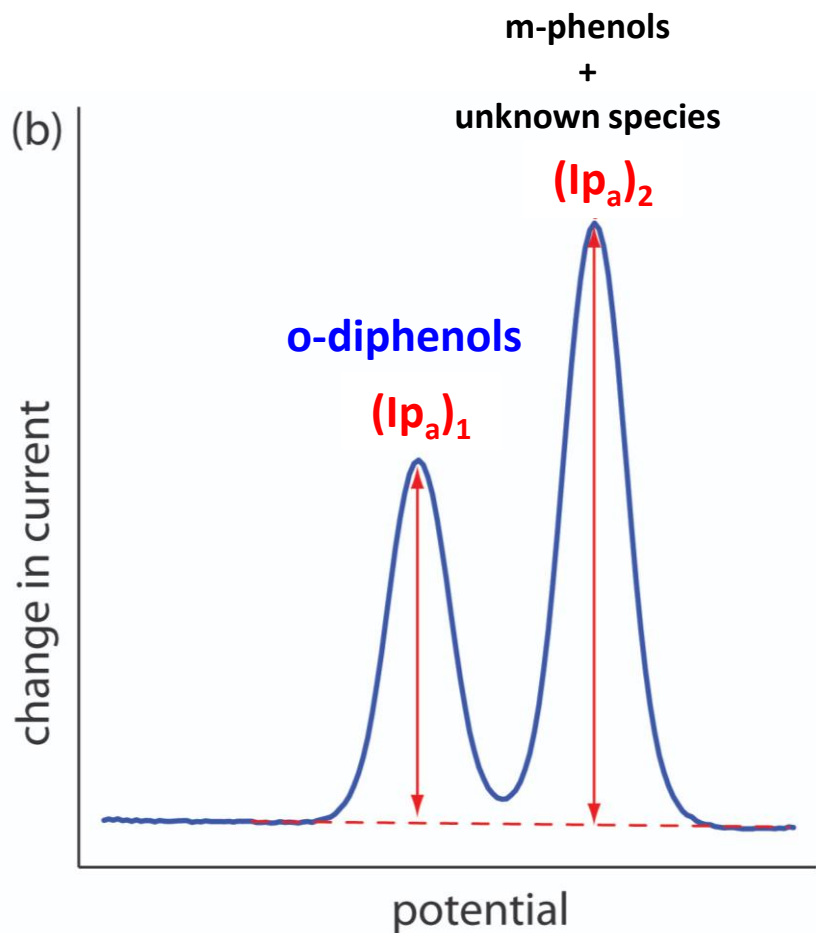


m-phenols

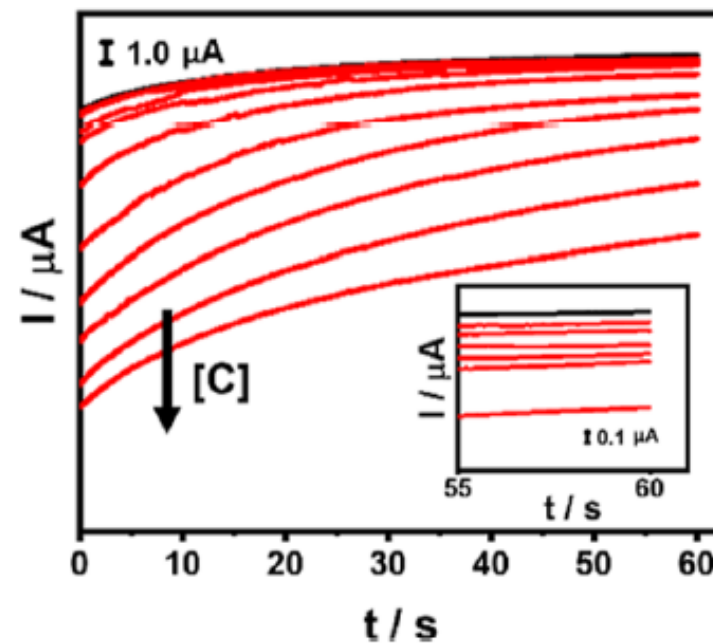
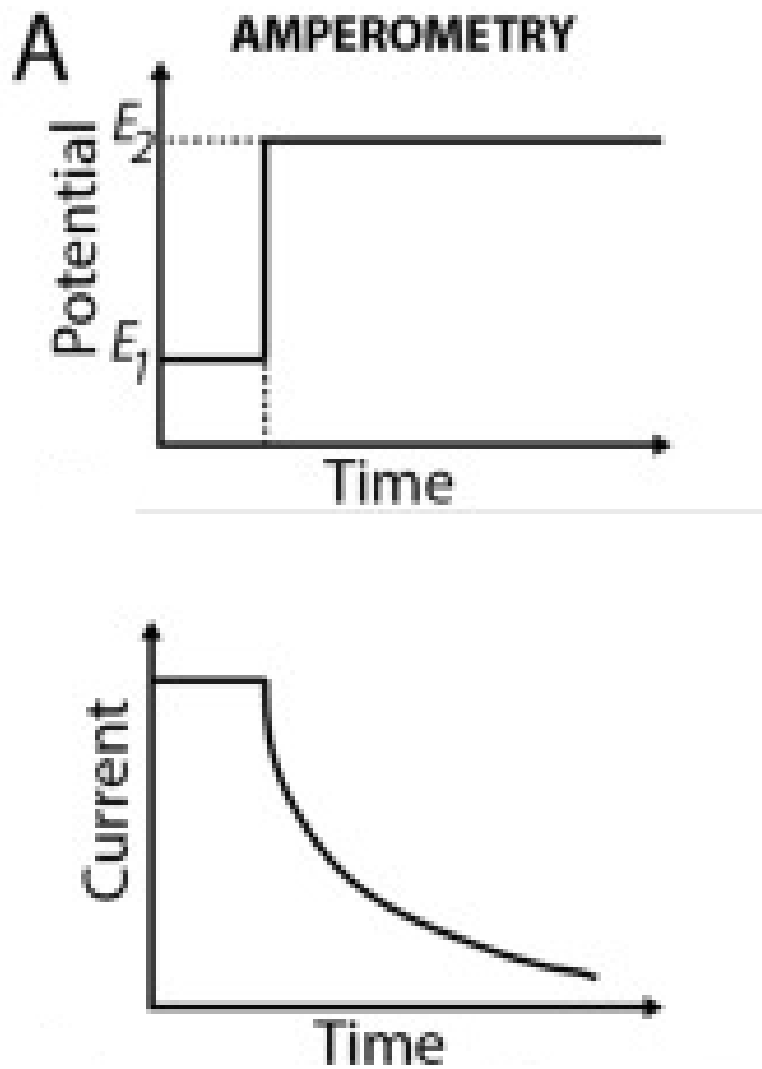


# 5.4) Caffeic acid evaluation in food sample

□ Sample evaluation



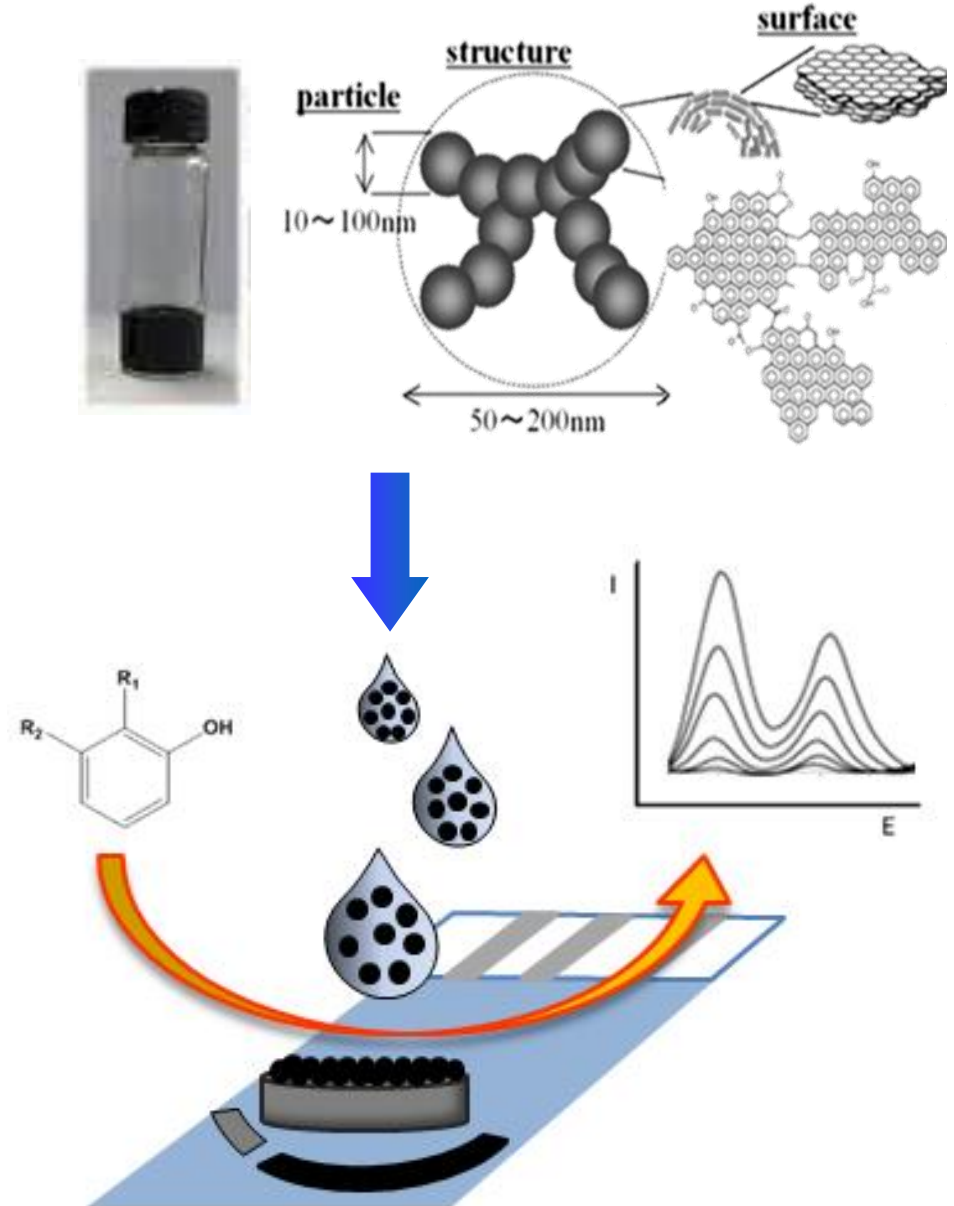
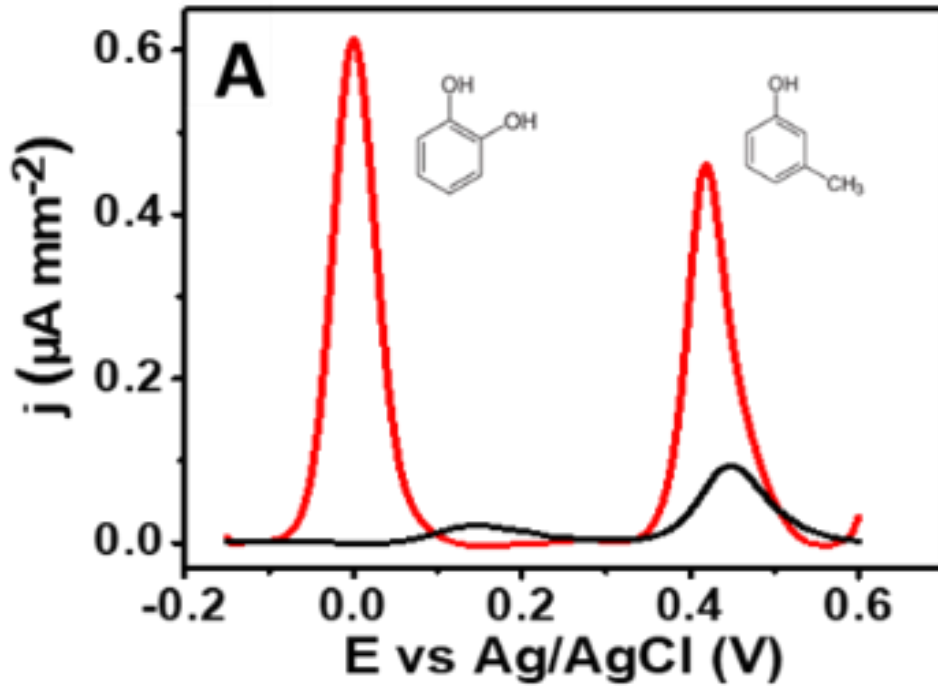
$$x = \frac{y \pm q}{m}$$



## □ WE surface modification

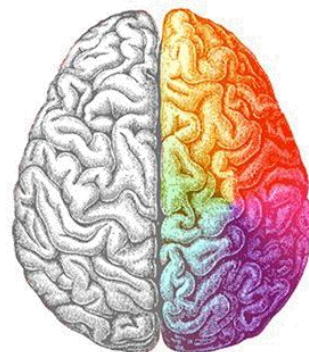
### STEP 1: SPE modification

Modify the commercial SPEs by drop-casting 6  $\mu\text{L}$  of carbon black (CB) dispersion (1  $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ ) on to the working electrode surface.



## Neurotransmitters

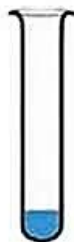
La chimica della vita



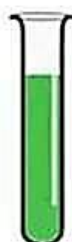
Schizofrenia



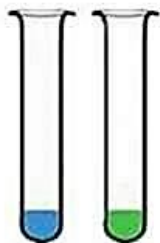
Ansia



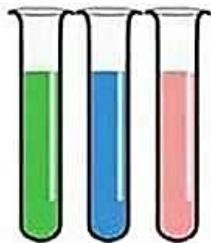
Felicità



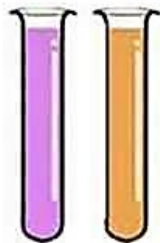
Depressione



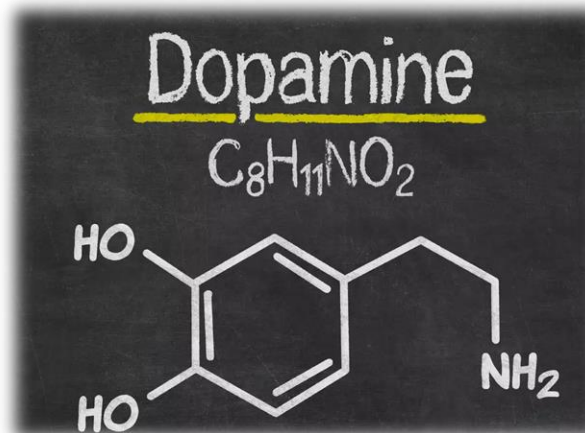
Amore



Lotta/azione



-  - Dopamina
-  - Serotonina
-  - Ossitocina
-  - Norepinefrina
-  - Epinefrina

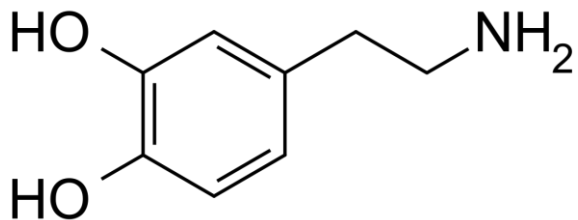


**Neurodegenerative  
diseases markers**

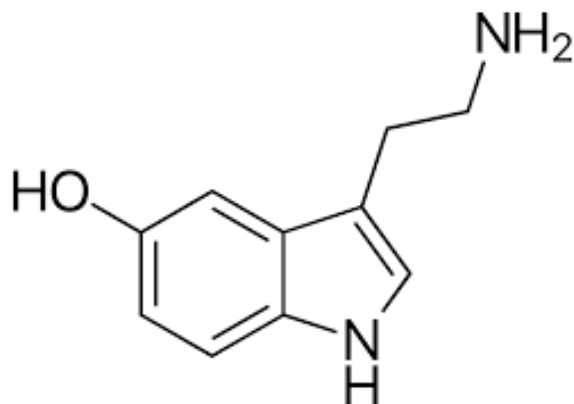




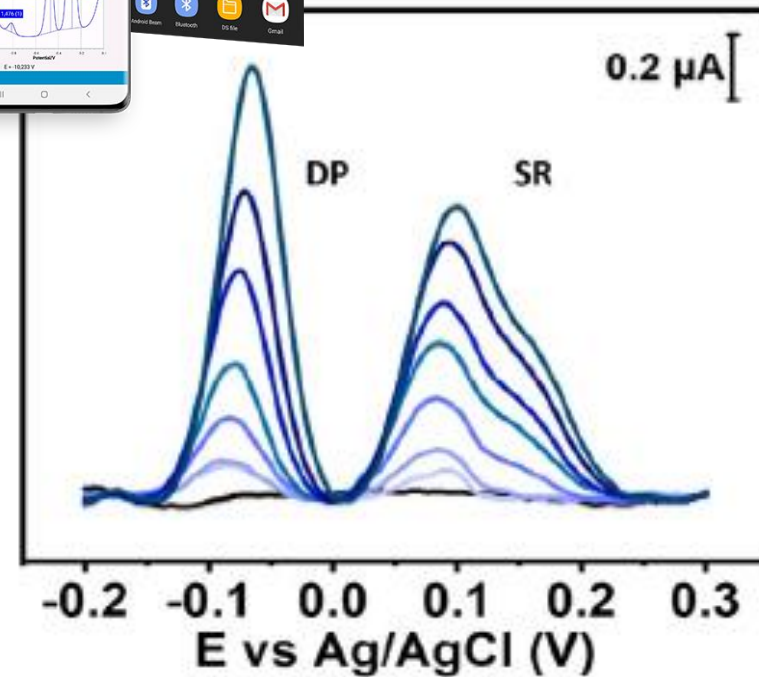
## Detection elettrochimica e simultanea di dopamina e serotonina



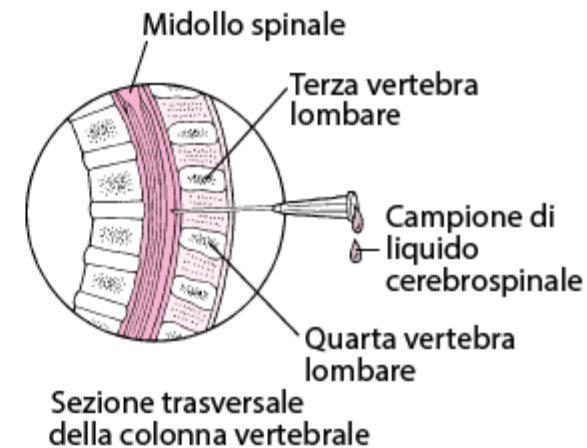
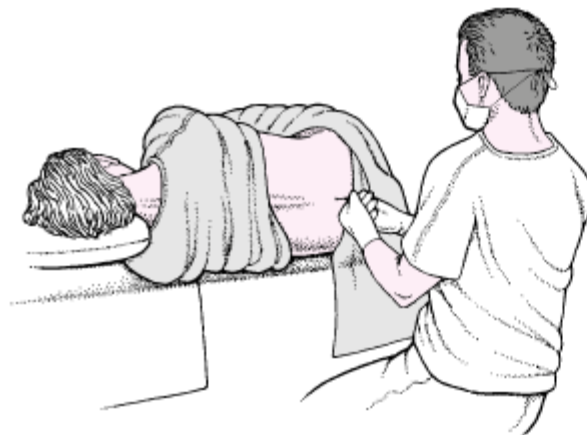
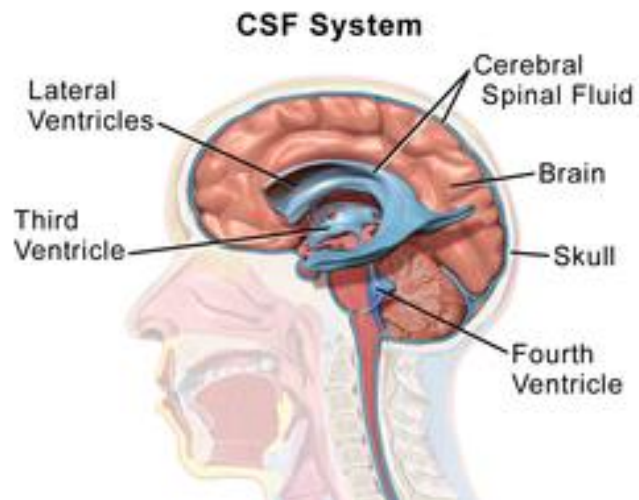
Dopamina (DP)



Serotonina (SR)

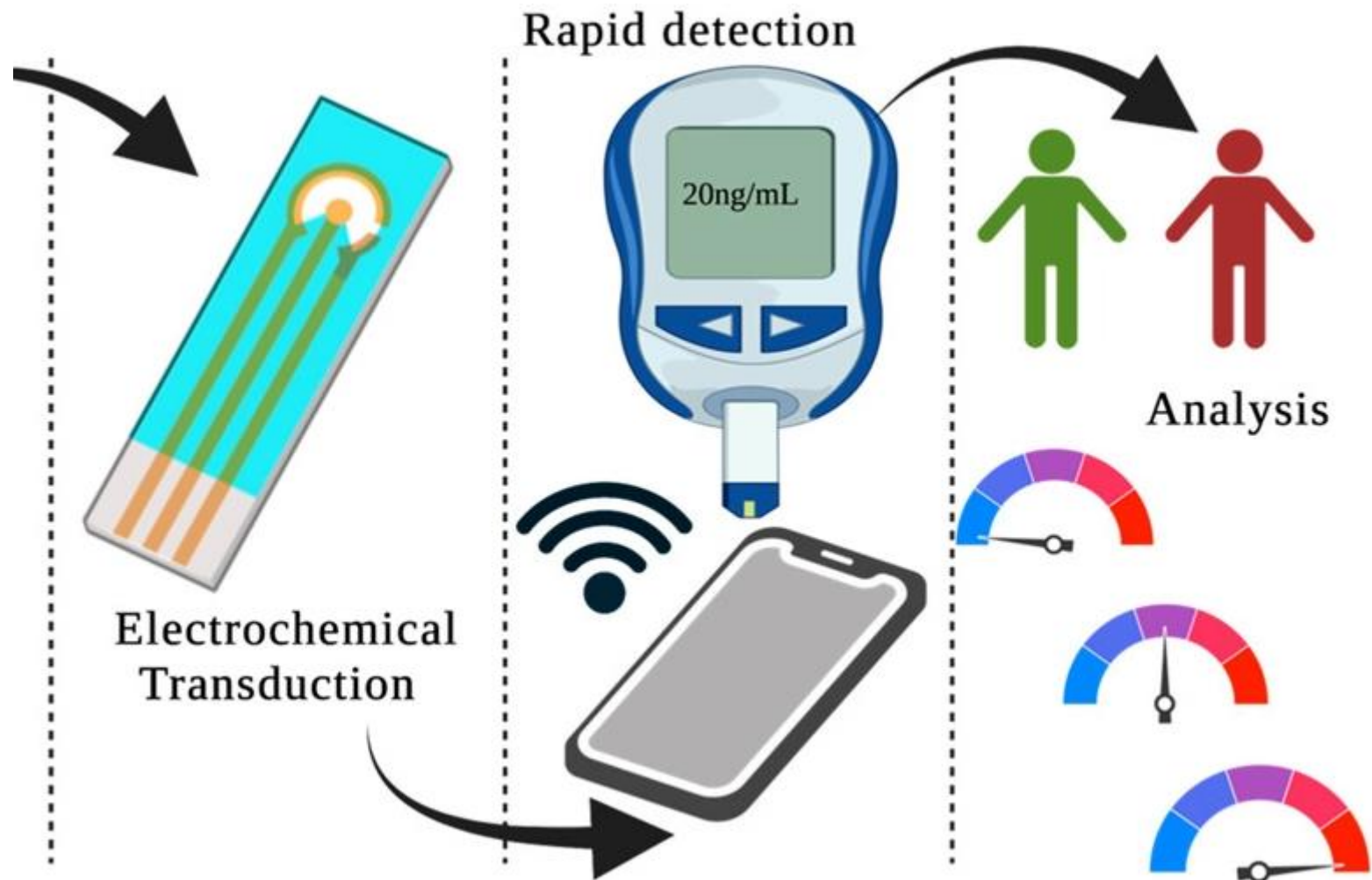
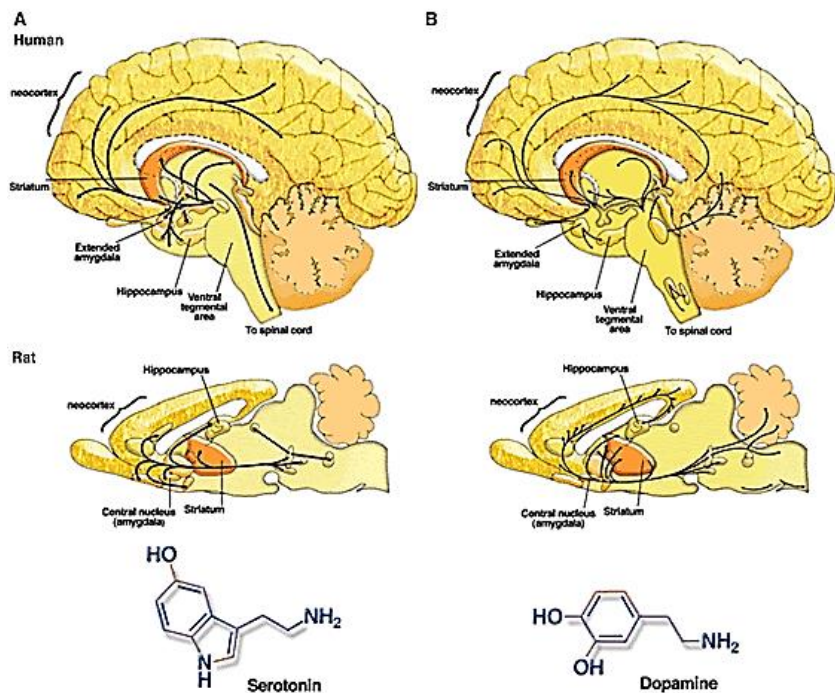


Sensore selettivo



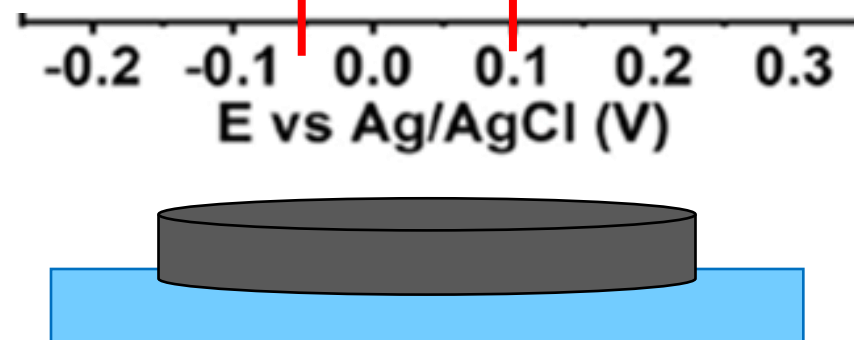
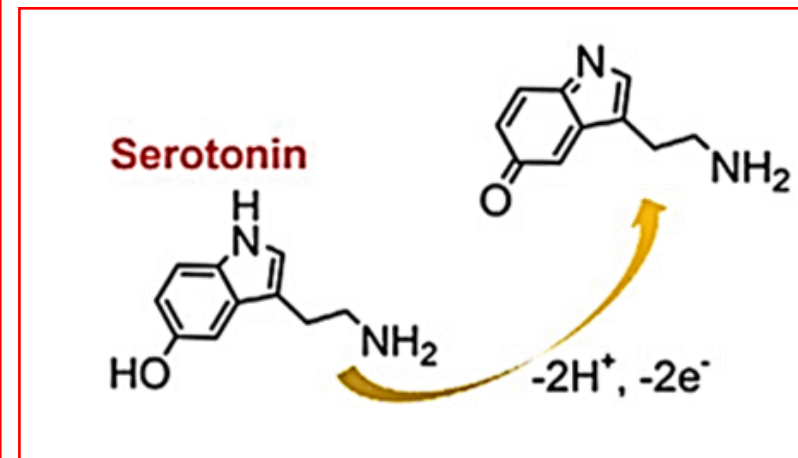
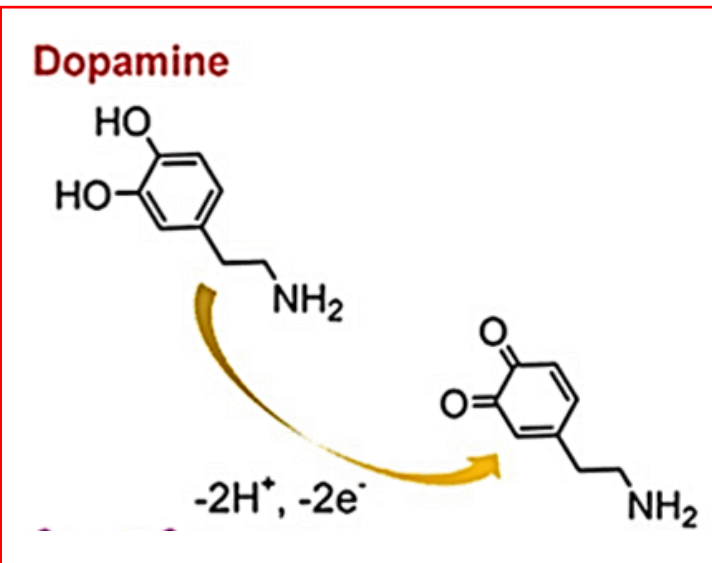
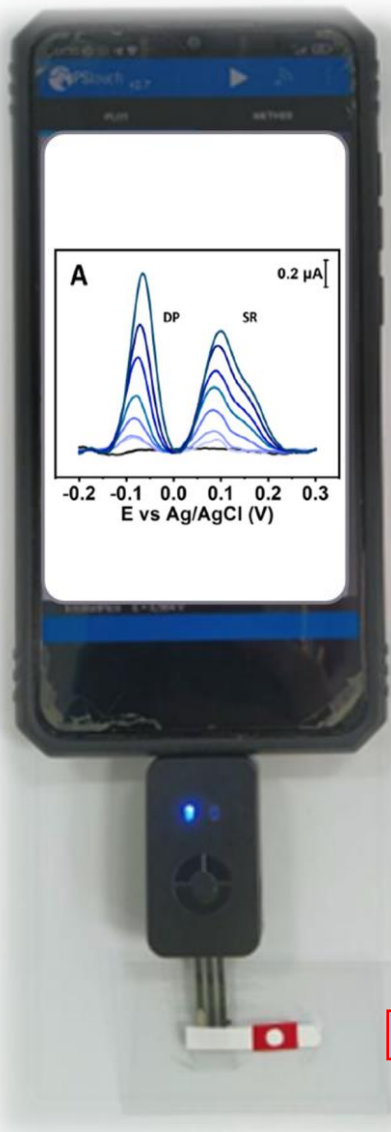
SCF/ liquor was prepared by mixing  
NaCl (2.1 g),  
KCl (0.07 g),  
CaCl<sub>2</sub> (0.08 g),  
glucose (0.2 g),  
NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (0.32 g)  
urea (0.002 g)  
(in 250 mL)

# Detection elettrochimica e simultanea di dopamina e serotonina





# Detection elettrochimica e simultanea di dopamina e serotonina



# Bibliografia

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Bukhari, Q. U. A., Silveri, F., Della Pelle, F., Scroccarello, A., Zappi, D., Cozzoni, E., & Compagnone, D. (2021). Water-phase exfoliated biochar nanofibers from eucalyptus scraps for electrode modification and conductive film fabrication. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 9(41), 13988-13998.

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Della Pelle, F., Angelini, C., Sergi, M., Del Carlo, M., Pepe, A., & Compagnone, D. (2018). Nano carbon black-based screen printed sensor for carbofuran, isoprocarb, carbaryl and fenobucarb detection: Application to grain samples. *Talanta*, 186, 389-396.

Silveri, F., Della Pelle, F., Scroccarello, A., Bukhari, Q. U. A., Del Carlo, M., & Compagnone, D. (2022). Modular graphene mediator film-based electrochemical pocket device for chlorpyrifos determination. *Talanta*, 240, 123212.