KYOTO ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

TIQ-99007enL

Application Memo Iron (Fe²⁺) in Nickel Plating Solution

IndustryInorganic chemInstrumentAutomatic poteMeasurement methodRedox titrationStandardsStandards

Inorganic chemical industry Automatic potentiometric titrator Redox titration

1. Overview

If the sample does not contain chlorine ion, dissolve an appropriate amount of sample in a sulfuric acid solution and iron (Fe2+) concentration is measured by titration with potassium permanganate.

 $10FeSO_4 + 2KMnO_4 + 8H_2SO_4 = K_2SO_4 + 2MnSO_4 + 5Fe(SO_4)_3 + 8H_2O_4$

If the sample contains chloride ions, add manganese sulfate to avoid interfering reactions. If there is too much hydrochloric acid, it is necessary to drive out most of the hydrochloric acid by vacuum evaporation and condensation.

After adding pure water and manganese sulfate solution to the sample, the iron (Fe^{2+}) in nickel plating solution is measured by titration with 0.002mol/L potassium permanganate. The iron (Fe^{2+}) concentration is calculated from the titration volume of potassium permanganate up to the endpoint.

2. Apparatus

Main unit	Automatic potentiometric titrator (preamplifier STD)
Electrode	Platinum electrode

3. Reagents

Titrant	0.002mol/L potassium permanganate
Solvent	Pure water
Additive	Manganese sulfate solution (Manganese sulphate crystal, Phosphoric acid, Sulfuric acid, pure water)

4. Example

300.0 800.0 9.0 [mV]	—Measurement results—			
[Sample	Titer	Iron
F /		(mL)	(mL)	(g/L)
- \	1	5.0	26.1850	2.925
El	2	5.0	26.1822	2.925
E /	3	5.0	26.2078	2.927
$F \setminus$	Average			2.926
f	SD			0.002
E	RSD(%)			0.05
28 [m]]				

-Titration curve-

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