



Figure 1: Cyclic voltammograms of 0.2 M Phosphate Buffer Solution (PBS) at solid line for blank and dashed line for 4 mg of extract using carbon paste electrode at 100 mVs⁻¹

E / V

Figure 2: Cyclic voltammograms of Carbon Paste Electrode in 0.2 M PBS solutions (pH -7.0) containing 4 mg of extract at different scan rates (50–300 mVs⁻¹)

repetitive for 20 times, the results showed good reproducibility of the modified electrode with a relative standard deviation of 5.6%. After each determination the carbon paste electrode was washed with phosphate buffer solution and scanned using cyclic voltammetry in the blank phosphate buffer solution. After one week exposure of the electrode in air, it was found that the electrochemical activity of the carbon paste electrode remain almost same to the determination of resorcinol which indicated the good reproducibility and stability of the electrode.

C. Cyclic voltammetry

The voltammetric behavior of crude ethanol extract was similar to that of voltammetric behavior of resorcinol. It is noteworthy that, the two-electron single step redox process was occurred at bare carbon paste electrode. On varying sweep rate and concentration of the extract suggests that overall electrode process is diffusion-controlled. Therefore with its low cost and ease of preparation of the carbon paste electrode approach can readily be applied to the determination of resorcinol and other related catechol amines.

References

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