

Supplementary Material

MATHCAD File

IRREVERSIBLE INACTIVATION OF THE INITIAL REDOX FORM IN SURFACE ELECTRODE MECHANISM: THEORETICAL ASPECTS IN SQUARE-WAVE VOLTAMMETRY

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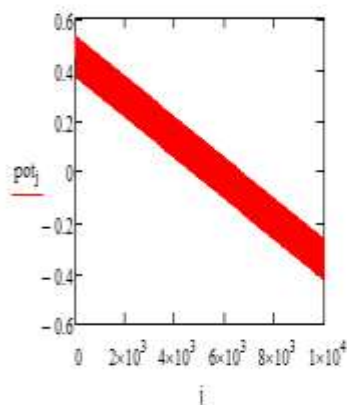
$$E_s = 0.45 \quad \Delta E = 0.8 \quad dE = 0.004 \quad E_{sw} = 0.08$$

$$n = 1 \quad \frac{F}{RT} = 96500 \quad R = 8.314 \quad T = 298.15$$

$$j = 1 \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{dE} \cdot 50$$

$$\alpha = 0.5$$

$$pot_j = E_s + E_{sw} - \left[\left(\text{ceil} \left(\frac{j}{25} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot dE + d \left(\frac{\text{ceil} \left(\frac{j}{25} \right)}{2} = \text{ceil} \left(\frac{j}{25} - \frac{1}{2} \right), 1, -1 \right) \cdot E_{sw} + E_{sw} \right) - dE \right]$$



$$k = 1 \cdot \frac{\Delta E}{dE} \cdot 50$$

$$S_{sk} = e^{-\frac{K_{chem}}{50} \cdot (-k)} - e^{-\frac{K_{chem}}{50} \cdot (-k+1)}$$

$$\Phi_{sk} = n \cdot \frac{F}{R \cdot T} \cdot pot_j$$

$$K_{et} = 0.032$$

$$k_c = 1000.00$$

$$f = 10$$

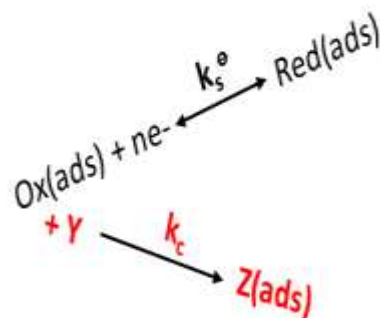
$$k_s = 10^{-0.5}$$

$$K_{et} = \frac{k_s}{f}$$

$$k_c = 10^3$$

$$K_{chem} = \frac{k_c}{f}$$

Model of Surface Electrode Mechanism
with Irreversible Chemical Reaction
Coupled to Initial Redox Form in
Protein-Film Voltammetry



Definitions and Meanings of the Symbols

f is the SW frequency
 k_s is standard rate constant of electron transfer
 α is electron transfer coefficient
 n is number of exchanged electrons
 dE is potential step
 E_{sw} is square-wave amplitude
 T is thermodynamic temperature
 R is universal gas constant
 k_c is rate constant of irreversible chemical reaction
 K_{et} is dimensionless kinetic electrode parameter
 K_{chem} is dimensionless kinetic chemical parameter
 S_k is numerical integration factor
 E_s is starting potential
 Φ is dimensionless potentials
 F is the Faraday constant
 Ψ is dimensionless current

$$\Psi 1_1 := \frac{\frac{\text{Ket}}{50} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_1} - \left[\text{Ket} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_1} \cdot \frac{(1 + e^{\Phi_1})}{50} \cdot 0 + \frac{\text{Kchem}^1 \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_1} \cdot 1 \cdot S_1}{1} \right]}{1 + \frac{\text{Ket} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_1} \cdot (1 + e^{\Phi_1})}{50} - \frac{\text{Kchem}^1 \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_1} \cdot 1 \cdot S_1}{1}}$$

$$\Psi 1_k := \frac{\frac{\text{Ket}}{50} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_k} + \frac{\text{Kchem}^1 \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_k} \cdot 1}{1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (\Psi 1_j \cdot S_{k-j+1}) - \text{Ket} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_k} \cdot \frac{(1 + e^{\Phi_k})}{50} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \Psi 1_j}{1 + \frac{\text{Ket} \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_k} \cdot (1 + e^{\Phi_k})}{50} - \frac{\text{Kchem}^1 \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot \Phi_k} \cdot 1 \cdot S_1}{1}}$$

$$p := 1 \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta E}{dE} \right) - 1$$

$$\Psi 1f_p := \Psi 1_{(p+1) \cdot 50}$$

$$\Psi 1b_p := \Psi 1_{50 \cdot p + 25}$$

$$\Psi 1net_p := \Psi 1f_p - \Psi 1b_p$$

$$E_p := E_s - p \cdot dE$$

