Potential sweep methods are those utilizing an applied potential that changes with time as the excitation signal. The most common waveform is that of a linear sweep, beginning at a potential far removed from the $E^0$ for the species of interest and increasing in magnitude at a constant rate. The current passing at the working electrode is measured as a function of the applied potential, with electron transfer accomplished by scanning the potential through the regions on either side of the $E^0$. The most common potential sweep methods are linear sweep voltammetry (LSV), cyclic voltammetry (CV), and anodic stripping voltammetry (ASV).