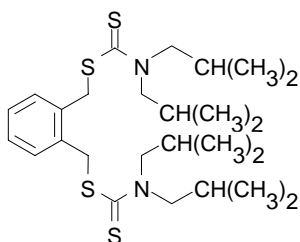


Copper

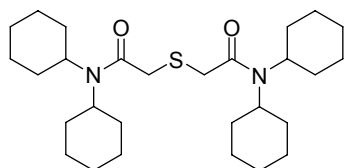


Copper(II) ionophore I

(*o*-Xylene-bis-(*N,N*-diisobutyldithiocarbamate))

$C_{26}H_{44}N_2S_4$ M_r 512.89 [125769-67-7]

[61193](#) Selectophore[®], function tested 50 mg

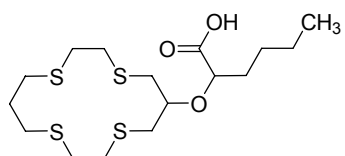


Copper(II) ionophore IV

(*N,N,N',N'*-tetracyclohexyl-3-thiaglutaric diamide)

$C_{28}H_{48}N_2O_2S$ M_r 476.76

[50242](#) Selectophore[®], function tested 10 mg, 100 mg



Copper(II) ionophore V

(2-(1,4,8,11-Tetrathiacyclotetradec-6-yloxy)hexanoic acid; TTCT-OHA)

$C_{16}H_{30}O_3S_4$ M_r 398.67 [162316-51-0]

[38788](#) Selectophore[®], function tested 50 mg, 250 mg

Electrochemical Transduction

- Ion-Selective Electrodes

Electrochemical Transduction

Ion-Selective Electrodes

Application 1 and Sensor Type ¹

Lipophilic neutral carrier (ionophore) as copper sensing material in ion-selective polymer membrane electrodes; rejecting the interference alkali, alkaline earth and transition metal cations, and showing a high selectivity for Cu²⁺ even in chloride and bromide media.

Recommended Membrane Composition

6.90	wt%	Copper(II) ionophore I (61193)
34.30	wt%	2-Nitrophenyl octyl ether (73732)
1.60	wt%	Potassium tetrakis(4-chlorophenyl)borate (60591)
57.20	wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight (81392)

Recommended Cell Assembly

Reference || sample solution || liquid membrane | 0.001 M CuCl₂ | AgCl, Ag

Electrode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients $\log K_{Cu, M}^{Pot}$ as obtained by the mixed solution method (concentration of the interfering ions are: 10⁻² M for alkaline earth cations and transition metal ions and 10⁻¹ M for alkali cations).

$\log K_{Cu, Pb}^{Pot}$	-0.75	$\log K_{Cu, Ni}^{Pot}$	-3.2
$\log K_{Cu, Zn}^{Pot}$	-2.25	$\log K_{Cu, Ca/Mg}^{Pot}$	-3.6
$\log K_{Cu, K}^{Pot}$	-2.35	$\log K_{Cu, Sr}^{Pot}$	-3.7
$\log K_{Cu, Mn}^{Pot}$	-2.5	$\log K_{Cu, Co}^{Pot}$	-4.0
$\log K_{Cu, Na}^{Pot}$	-2.65	$\log K_{Cu, Cd}^{Pot}$	-4.4

Slope of linear regression: 28-29 mV/dec (10⁻⁶ to 10⁻¹ M CuCl₂, pH range: 3.2-5.5)

Detection limit: 1.4•10⁻⁷ M Cu²⁺

Response time: 9 s (10⁻³ to 10⁻² M Cu²⁺)

¹ S. Kamata, H. Murata, Y. Kubo, A. Bhale, Copper(II)-selective membrane electrodes based on o-xylylene bis(dithiocarbamates) as neutral carriers. **Analyst** **114**, 1029 (1989).

Application 2 and Sensor Type ²

The Copper(II) ionophore is especially suitable for monitoring drinking water, since the common ions in drinking water such as Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ don't interfere with the measurement, even if they are present in very high concentrations.

Recommended Membrane Composition

Conventional membrane (Conv):

0.47	wt%	Copper(II) ionophore (50242)
0.43	wt%	Tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate (72017)
65.90	wt%	2-Nitrophenyl octyl ether (73732)
33.20	wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight (81392)

Harder membrane (Hard):

0.53	wt%	Copper(II) ionophore (50242)
0.43	wt%	Tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate (72017)
55.68	wt%	2-Nitrophenyl octyl ether (73732)
43.36	wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight (81392)

Recommended Cell Assembly

Reference || sample solution || liquid membrane | 10^{-4} M $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ | AgCl , Ag

Electrode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients $\log K_{\text{Cu, M}}^{\text{Pot}}$ as obtained by the separate solution method.

	Conv	Hard
$\log K_{\text{Cu, H}}^{\text{Pot}}$	-0.44	-0.65
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Na}}^{\text{Pot}}$	< -4.61	< -5.67
$\log K_{\text{Cu, K}}^{\text{Pot}}$	< -4.74	< -5.44
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Ag}}^{\text{Pot}}$	2.96	3.52
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Et}_4\text{N}}^{\text{Pot}}$	2.48	2.10
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Mg}}^{\text{Pot}}$	< -6.26	< -6.91
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Ca}}^{\text{Pot}}$	-4.64	-4.65
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Zn}}^{\text{Pot}}$	-2.67	-1.95
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Cd}}^{\text{Pot}}$	-3.34	-3.50
$\log K_{\text{Cu, Pb}}^{\text{Pot}}$	-1.82	-1.79

Slope of linear regression: 33 mV/dec ($2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ to 10^{-1} M $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$)

Detection limit: $2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ M Cu^{2+} (low ionic background)
 $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ M Cu^{2+} (high ionic background)

Response time: <60 s ($\geq 10^{-6}$ M Cu^{2+})
 10 min ($< 10^{-6}$ M Cu^{2+})

Life span: 8 weeks

² Z. Szigetti, I. Bitter, K. Tóth, C. Latkoczy, D. Fliegel, D. Günther, E. Pretsch. A novel polymeric membrane electrode for the potentiometric analysis of Cu^{2+} in drinking water, *Anal. Chim. Acta* **532**, 129 (2005).

Application 3 and Sensor Type ³

Assay of Cu²⁺ activity with polymer matrix ion-selective electrode and ion-selective field effect transistors (ISFET) of good durability based on Copper(II) ionophore V at pH 5.3-7.2.

Recommended Membrane Composition

3.2	wt%	Copper(II) ionophore V (38788)
66.7	wt%	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DOP) (80032)
30.1	wt%	Poly(vinyl chloride) high molecular weight (81392)

Recommended Cell Assembly

Ag,AgCl, KCl (3M) | 1.0 M CH₃COOLi || sample solution || PVC membrane | 1•10⁻³ M Cu(NO₃)₂ | AgCl, Ag

Electrode Characteristics and Function

Selectivity coefficients $\log K_{Cu, M}^{Pot}$ as obtained by the fixed interference method (FIM) (concentration of the interfering ions are 1.0•10⁻³ M except for Ag⁺ (1.0•10⁻⁴ M)).

$\log K_{Cu, Ag}^{Pot}$	0.0	$\log K_{Cu, Fe(III)}^{Pot}$	-4.9
$\log K_{Cu, Ni}^{Pot}$	-4.2	$\log K_{Cu, Mn}^{Pot}$	-5.2
$\log K_{Cu, Co}^{Pot}$	-5.2	$\log K_{Cu, Cd}^{Pot}$	-4.3
$\log K_{Cu, Zn}^{Pot}$	-4.7		

Slope of linear regression: 33.5 mV/dec (1•10⁻⁶ to 1• 10⁻³ M CuCl₂; pH range: 5.3-7.2)

Detection limit: 8•10⁻⁷ M Cu²⁺

Response time: 9 s (10⁻³ to 10⁻² M Cu²⁺)

³ S. Wakida, N. Sato, K. Saito, A. Bhale, Copper(II)-selective electrodes based on a novel charged carrier and preliminary application of field-effect transistor type checker. **Sensors and Actuators B** **130**, 187 (2008).