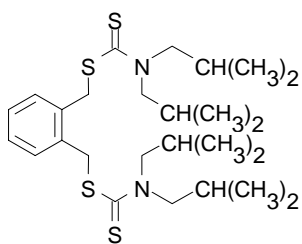


Copper(II)

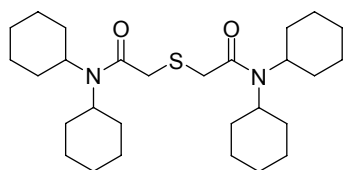


Copper(II) ionophore I

(*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, 250 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

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 (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⁺)

Application 2 and Sensor Type ²

The Copper(II) ionophore IV is especially suitable for monitoring drinking water, since the common ions in drinking water such as Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, 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 IV (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 IV (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 Cu(NO₃)₂ | AgCl, Ag

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).

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 Cu²⁺ in drinking water, **Anal. Chim. Acta** **532**, 129 (2005).

Electrode Characteristics and Function

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

	Conv	Hard
$\log K_{Cu, H}^{Pot}$	-0.44	-0.65
$\log K_{Cu, Na}^{Pot}$	< -4.61	< -5.67
$\log K_{Cu, K}^{Pot}$	< -4.74	< -5.44
$\log K_{Cu, Ag}^{Pot}$	2.96	3.52
$\log K_{Cu, Et_4N}^{Pot}$	2.48	2.10
$\log K_{Cu, Mg}^{Pot}$	< -6.26	< -6.91
$\log K_{Cu, Ca}^{Pot}$	-4.64	-4.65
$\log K_{Cu, Zn}^{Pot}$	-2.67	-1.95
$\log K_{Cu, Cd}^{Pot}$	-3.34	-3.50
$\log K_{Cu, Pb}^{Pot}$	-1.82	-1.79

Slope of linear regression: 33 mV ($2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ to 10^{-1} M $Cu(NO_3)_2$)

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