

Potentiometric performance of ion-selective-electrodes based on polyaniline and chelating agents: Detection of Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+} ions

Rimeh Ismail¹, Ivana Šeděnková¹, Zulfiya Černochová¹, Iryna Romanenko¹, Ognen Pop-Georgievski¹, Martin Hrubý¹, Elena Tomšík^{1*}

¹Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry AS CR, Heyrovského nám. 2, 162 06 Prague 6, Czech Republic
tomsik@imc.cas.cz

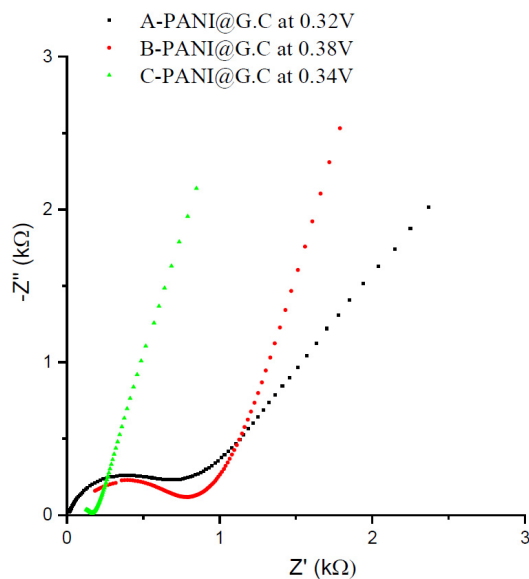


Figure S1. EIS in 0.1 M NaCl of A-PANI@G.C, B-PANI@G.C, and C-PANI@G.C.

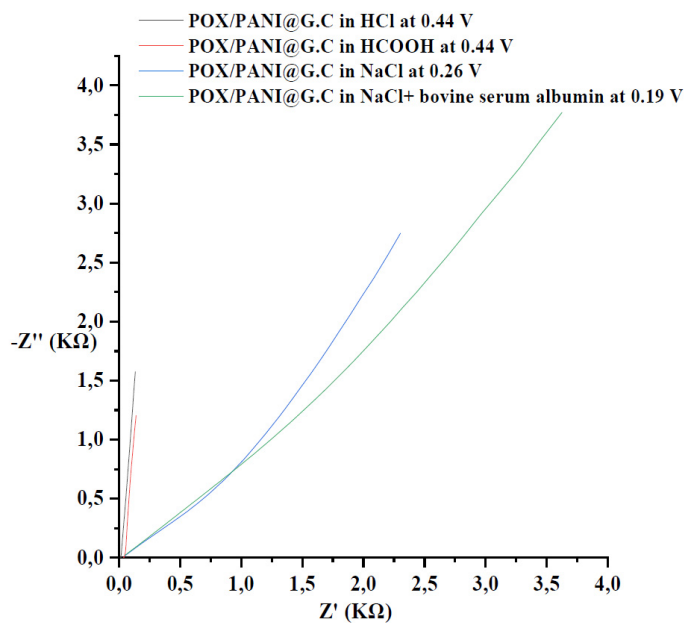


Figure S2. EIS POX/PANI@G.C in different electrolytes and with BSA.

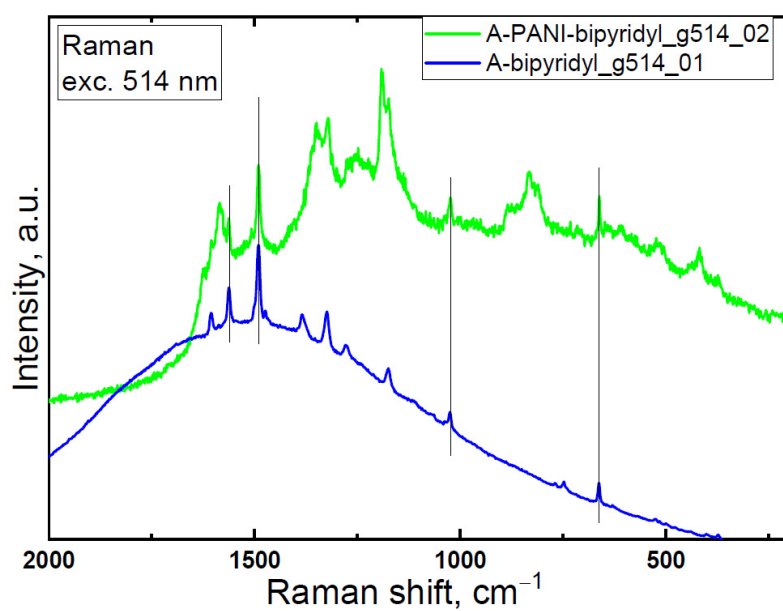


Figure S3. Raman spectra, excitation line 514 nm, of A-PANI @G.C.

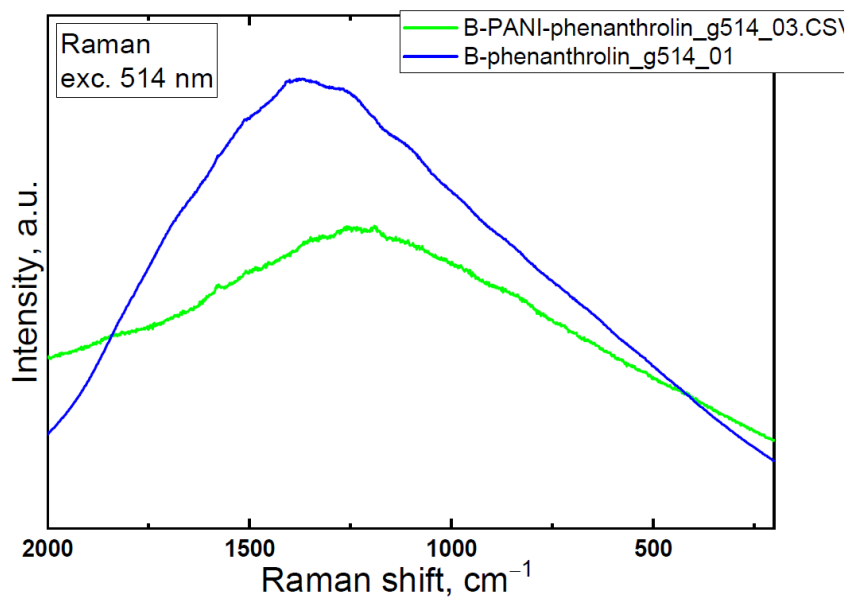


Figure S4. Raman spectra, excitation line 514 nm, of B -PANI @G.C.

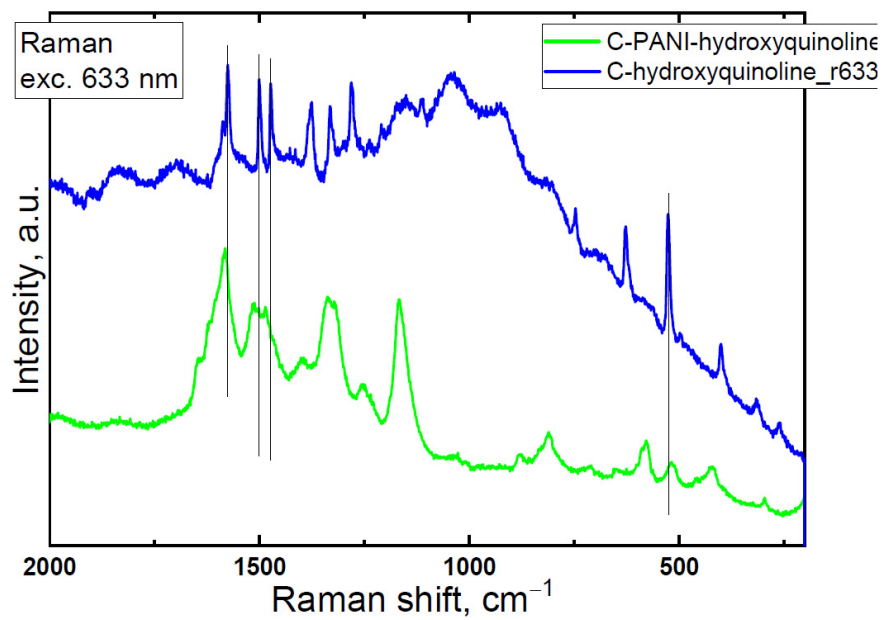


Figure S5. Raman spectra, excitation line 633 nm, of C-PANI@G.C.

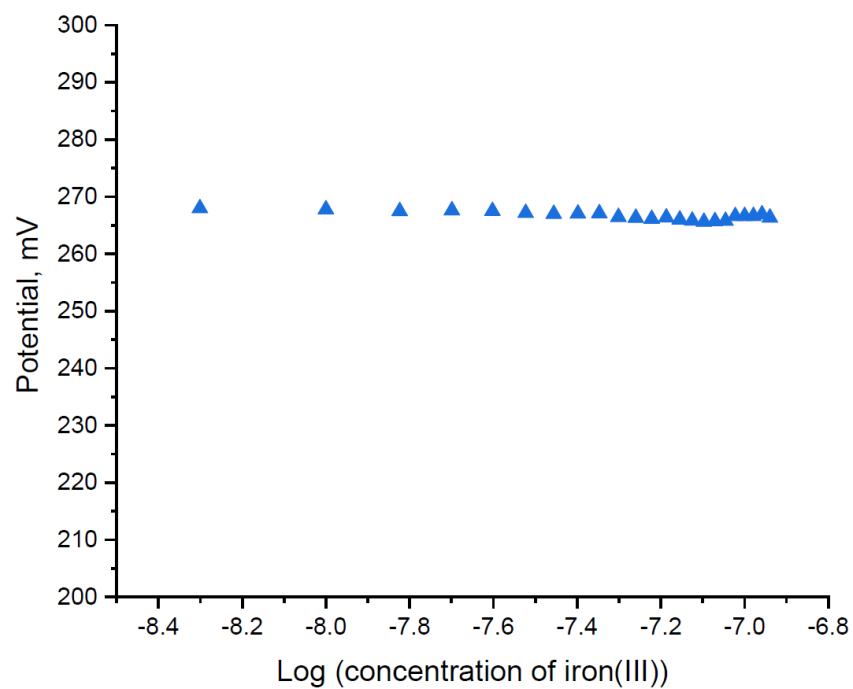


Figure S6. Potentiometric measurements of PANI@G.C layer without the presence of chelating molecules.

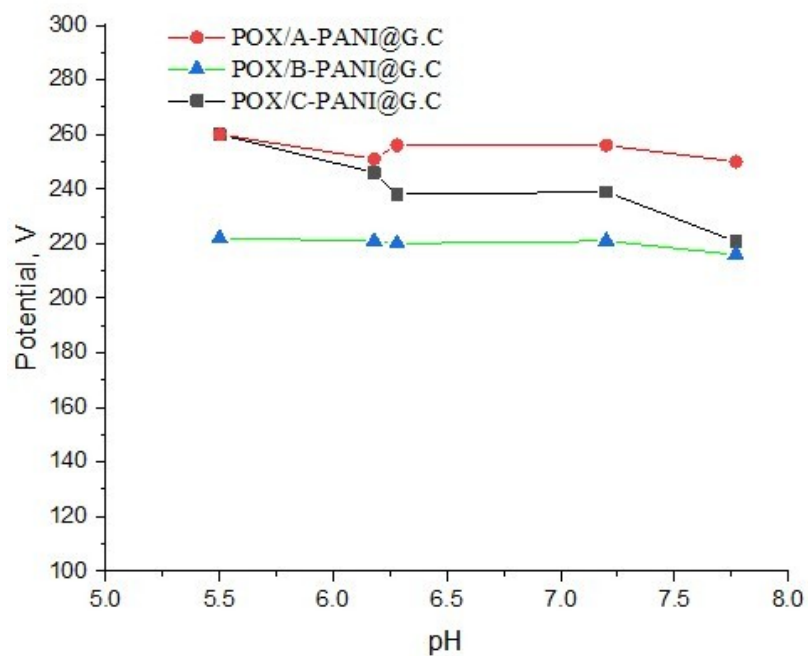


Figure S7. Potentiometric response of different sensing layers (different chelating agents) vs pH.

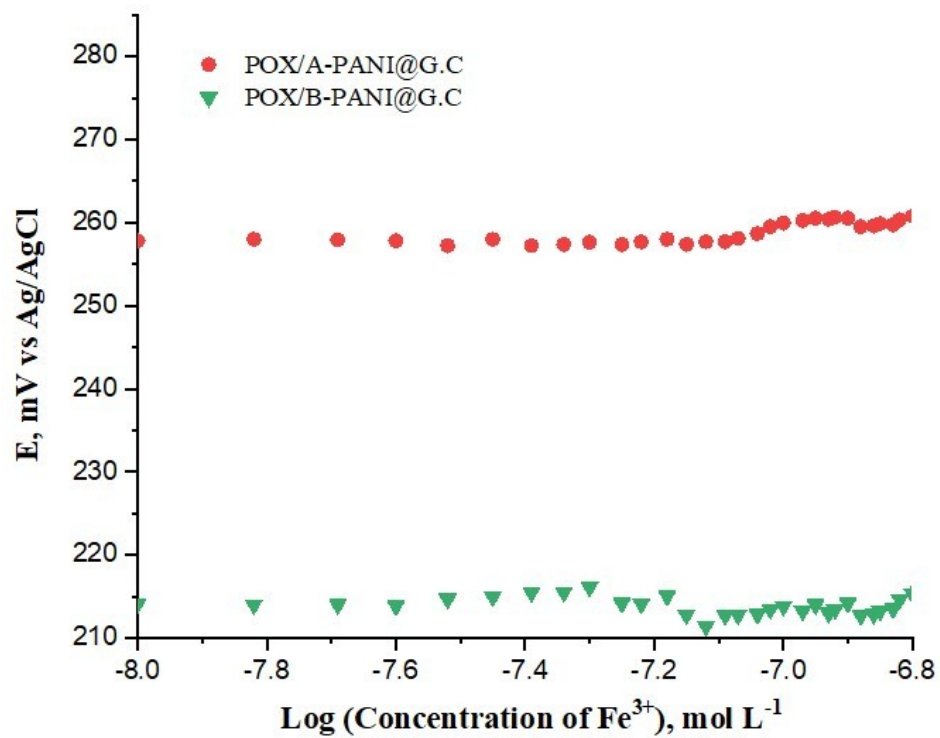


Figure S8. Potentiometric response (Fe^{3+} concentration vs E) of POX/A-PANI@G.C and POX/B-PANI@G.C sensing layers in 0.1 M NaCl.

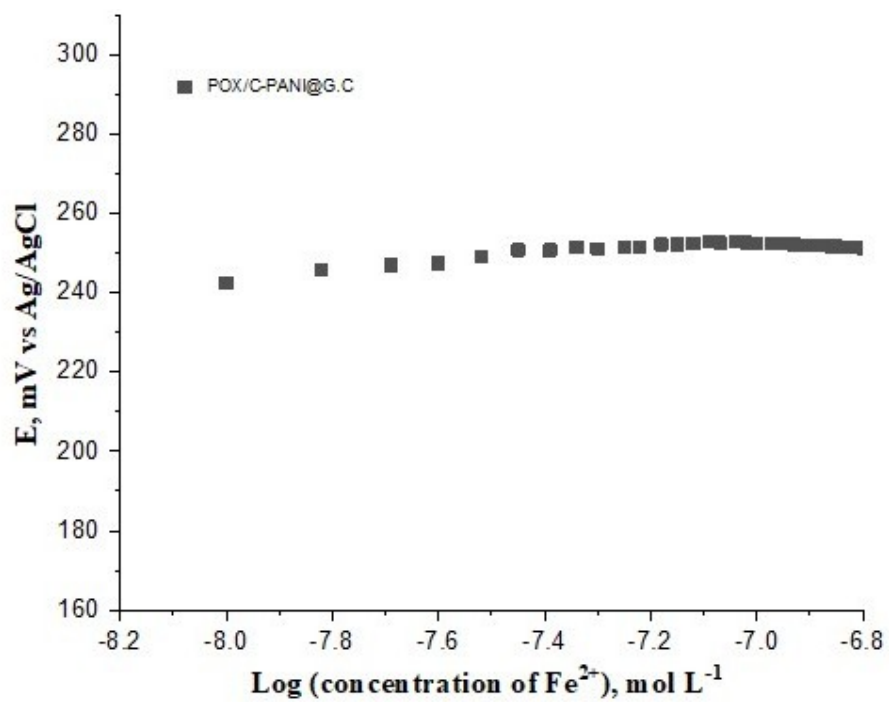


Figure S9 Potentiometric response (Fe²⁺ concentration vs E) of POX/C-PANI@G.C sensing layers in 0.1 M NaCl.