







Recent Progress in Disposable Ion-selective Sensors for Environmental Applications

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Summary

Introduction

Ion Selective Electrodes (ISEs)

• Pb-ISEs: Conductive polymers (CP) as solidcontact (SC). An optimization study.

POT

PEDOT

 Pb-ISEs: New materials for the solid contact Gold Nanoparticles (GNPs)







Introduction



Ion Selective Electrode (ISE) able to detect the analyte of interest

ISE integrated into a wireless device for in situ monitoring







How to make an SC-ISE

Screen Printing Technology •Cost •Reproducibility





Solid Contact layer in SC-ISEs: material properties is a key factor in ensuring sensor reproducibility







Solid Contact materials

The materials employed in this study:

• Poly(3-octylthiophene-2,5-diyl) (POT)

• Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) (PEDOT)

• Thioctic acid and thioctic amide gold nanoparticles









Drop-casting different amounts of POT _____ Coverage changes



Introduction Solid Contact Materials Conclusions

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Typical calibration curve realized using POT as solid contact layer









How the performances of the Lead ISEs were affected in changing the amount of POT drop cast



Standard deviation for the offset of the ISEs calibration curves

Standard deviation for the slope of the ISEs calibration curves









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Typical calibration curve realized using PEDOT as solid contact layer









For PEDOT the performances are affected by the thickness and the redox state of the conducting polymer



Standard deviation for the offset of the ISEs calibration curves

Standard deviation for the slope of the ISEs calibration curves







Reasons for using GNPs as solid contact :

- Possibility of tuning the ligands and achieve control over hydrophobicity/hydrophilicity of the SC layer
- Ligands may be selected to bind the metal ion of interest, *i.e.*, control ionic fluxes at the membrane/SC layer interface
- Increase in the surface area of the solid contact layer, *i.e.*, increased stability of the ISEs response as demonstrated by the use of CNTs and other carbon nanomaterials







GNPs

TEM of Thioctic Acid GNPs



- soluble in water
- d_{mean} = 3.6 ± 0.6 nm
- Au₁₅₆₅(TA)₁₆₁
 (C/H)_{exp}=1.72; (C/H)_{the}=1.75

TEM of Thioctic Amide GNPs



- soluble in DMSO
- d_{mean} = 3.5 ± 0.7 nm
- Au₁₃₁₄(TA)₃₁₁ (H/C)_{exp}=1.88; (H/C)_{the}=1.88







Thioctic Acid GNPs









Thioctic Amide GNPs

10 monolayers of GNPs as SC

50 monolayers of GNPs as SC









Conclusions

- <u>POT</u>: depend on the thickness of the conducting polymer
- <u>PEDOT</u>: depend on the thickness and the redox state of the conducting polymer
- <u>GNPs:</u> indicate the possibility of decreasing significantly the LOD replacing the CP with the GNPs in the solid contact layer









Future Work

- Other optimizations needed for improving ISEs performances: Ion-selective MEMBRANE
- Exploration of the GNPs as solid contact, *e.g.*, ligand, to fully exploit their potentials
- Preparation of calibrationless sensors directly integrated into wireless platforms for environmental applications









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