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Titanium (III) cation selective electrode based on synthesized tris(2pyridyl) methylamine ionophore and its application in water samples

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The introduction of low detection limit ion selective electrodes (ISEs) may well pave the way for the determination of trace targets of cationic compounds. This research focuses on the detection of titanium (III) cation using a new PVC-membrane sensor based on synthesized tris(2pyridyl) methylamine (tpm) ionophore. The application and validation of the proposed sensor was done using potentiometric titration, inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES), and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). The membrane sensor exhibited a Nernstian response to the titanium (III) cation over a concentration range of 1.0×10^{-6} – 1.0×10^{-2} M and pH range from 1–2.5. The Nernstian slope, the lower of detection (LOD), and the response time ($t_{95\%}$) of the proposed sensor were 29.17 ± 0.24 mV/dec, 7.9×10^{-7} M, and 20 s, respectively. The direct determination of 4–39 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ of titanium (III) standard solution showed an average recovery of 94.60 and a mean relative standard deviation of 1.8 at 100.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Finally, the utilization of the electrodes as end-point indicators for potentiometric titration with EDTA solutions for titanium (III) sensor was successfully carried out.

Amongst the eight most hazardous chemicals (worst 10%), titanium chloride (TiCl_4) is usually ranked as the worst. Among its side effect include burning effects in the eyes, skin, mucous layers, esophagus, and stomach if ingested, and might even cause lung damage or death if inhaled in high doses¹.

There is a considerable effort to determine the titanium and titanium compounds in industrial applications and their corresponding hazardous effects to humans and the environment^{2–5}. Several methods have been reported, such as gravimetric filter weight (G/FW)⁶ and inductively coupled argon plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES)^{7–9}. Although some of these methods are precise and selective for the determination of titanium in solution or biological and industrial samples, their applications are limited due to their large size, complex instruments, high cost and time consumption. In contrast, the method based on potentiometric ion-selective electrode are more advantageous, as they are more economical and less complicated to use, with excellent selectivity, fast response time, and low detection limits^{10,11}. Due to these merits, in this research, titanium selective electrode based on tris(2 pyridyl) methylamine (tpm) ionophore is introduced.

Among the many reported ion selective electrode for cations, this is the first report of titanium selective sensor based on a PVC matrix with specified features, such as low detection limit, good Nernstian response, fast response, and wide concentration range that can be applied to measure titanium cations in real samples.

Experimental. In this experiment, for the fabrication of the membrane, tetrahydrofuran was used as the solvent, and polyvinyl chloride powder (high molecular weight, PVC) was used as the matrix; both were purchased from Flucka. Dioctylphthalate (DOP) and dibutylphthalate (DBP) were procured from Merck, while 2-Nitrophenyl octyl ether (oNPOE) and nitrobenzene (NB) were procured from Flucka, and benzyl acetate (BA) was purchased from Aldrich; all was utilized as sensor plasticizers. The following lipophilic anionic additives were also used:



sodium tetraphenyl borate (NaTPB) purchased from Merck, while potassium tetrakis (4-chlorophenyl) borate (KTK), sodium tetrakis (4-fluorophenyl) borate (NaTFPB), and tetradodecylammonium tetrakis (4-chlorophenyl) borate (ETH 500) were purchased from the Fluka company. De-ionized water is used throughout the experiments.

A TiCl_3 (Merck) Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid disodium salt (EDTA) was used as a titrant (Sigma-Aldrich), while nitric acid (HNO_3), hydrochloric acid (HCl), and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) (Merck) was used to adjust the pH of the solution. The cationic nitrate and chloride with the highest purity level were purchased from Merck, Fluka, Aldrich, BDH, and HmbG companies, and used after vacuum drying over P_2O_5 .

Apparatus. A Mettler Toledo digital ion meter (Seven multi ion pH/mV/ORP) was used to measure the potentials. Two different reference electrodes (Mettler Toledo); calomel and silver/silver chloride (containing 3 mol L^{-1} solution of KCl) were applied as internal and external reference electrodes, respectively. The pH-meter (DKK-TOA, HM-7J) was used for mountaineering the pH of the solutions. A Perkin-Elmer Lambda spectrophotometer 1650 pc (SHIMADZU) was used for parliamentary study of complex reactions between the tpm ionophore and titanium (III) cation.

The solution samples of the titanium target ions were measured for the purpose of comparing them to the fabricated cation selective electrodes using the Perkin-Elmer optical emission spectrometer (model Optima 2000 DV) as an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) with Ar and N_2 high quality gases, and the Thermo SCIENTIFIC atomic absorption spectrometer (AAs) (model S SEIES).

Synthesis of tpm ionophore. For the synthesis of the tpm ionophore, the *n*-Butyllithium was added dropwise to a solution of 2-aminomethylpyridine into dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) at -70°C under N_2 gas. The solution was stirred after achieving its designated temperature to room temperature for 24 h. The resulting violet solution was stirred around 8 h after the addition of 2-Chloropyridine and water, and was again stirred for 30 minutes. After the removal of volatile compounds via washing with water, the aqueous phase was separated with CH_2Cl_2 , and the organic layer was dried on the vacuo over magnesium sulfate. The oily resulting solution was triturated using the Et_2O -hexane binary mixture at a molar ratio of 1 : 1, and the resulting solid was recrystallized in water¹².

Methodology. To prepare the membrane, PVC polymeric matrix, tris(2 pyridyl) methylamine (tpm), di-*n*-octyl phthalate (DOP), and potassium tetrakis (4-chlorophenyl) borate (KTK), with the composition of 33.0, 5.0, 61.0, 0.5 mg respectively, was dissolved in 3 ml of fresh THF. The dip-coating method was used to form the membrane. For this, a Pyrex tube (with a tip diameter of 3 mm o.d) was dipped for almost 10 s, and then pulled out from the oily mixture, which induces slow evaporation; the oily mixture was kept at room temperature for 24 hours, and the slow evaporation will eventually form a nontransparent membrane. The tube was filled with the $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ TiCl_3 internal solution, while the electrode soaked in an equal concentration of titanium chloride solution overnight. The calomel reference electrode was placed in an internal solution and connected to a silver/silver chloride external reference electrode (containing 3 mol L^{-1} solution of KCl), to the Mettler Toledo ion meter to measure the potential at $25.0 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ by setting up the following cell:

$\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Hg}, \text{KCl (satd.)} \mid \text{internal solution } 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ of titanium chloride (III) \parallel PVC membrane \parallel test solution $\mid \text{Ag/AgCl}, \text{KCl } (3 \text{ mol L}^{-1})$.

For AAs and ICP studies, the sample solutions were prepared using the standard addition method by adding a known amount of the target ion into the blank sample (deionized water). Several stand-

ard solutions of the corresponding metal cations were prepared in order to determine their respective calibration curve.

Results and discussion

The main focus of this work is to design a noble tpm ionophore that possesses an effective binding complex with the titanium cation. Thus, the fabrication of PVC-based membrane of tpm and its utilization as a polymeric PVC sensor for the determination of titanium was investigated.

This membrane exhibits high selectivity toward $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ cation after being tested with various cations, which means that it can be used as a selective titanium (III) sensor.

The response of the sensor towards the titanium (III) cations is based on the formation of tpm- $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ complex, with a 1 : 1 mole ratio (Figure 1)^{13,14}.

The parliamentary study of complex formation was studied using UV-Vis spectroscopy. For this study, three different solutions of TiCl_3 ($1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$), tpm ($1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$), and a complex solution (mixture of tpm ionophore and TiCl_3 solution 1 : 1 v/v) in dry acetonitrile was applied. As shown in S1, the addition of the ionophore solution with two maxima at 199 and 262 nm to the $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ equilibrium solution, with the maxima at 196 and 205 nm resulted in the decrease and increase in absorption and wavelength shifts and in the spectra of the complex, respectively. This observation revealed that tpm has a special affinity with the $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ cation.

Working concentration range and slope. The membrane potentials, based on the tpm ionophore as a function of $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ concentration in the range of 1×10^{-6} to $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ was investigated. The effect of major component on the response of the electrodes for the membrane (with ionophore and without ionophore) was investigated as well. Figure 2 shows that the response of the sensors without the ionophore toward the titanium (III) cation was very weak. The addition of the tpm ionophore to the membrane elicited a linear response with a slope of 29.17 ± 0.24 over a working concentration range of 1×10^{-6} to $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ for tpm-based membrane cation selective electrode.

Effect of membrane composition. According to the latest studies, the nature of ionophore is the key component to determine the sensitivity and selectivity parameters for the sensors. However, the roles of membrane composition and the properties of the solvents and additives cannot be ignored^{15–18}. Therefore, the effects of the membrane composition, plasticizers, and additives on the membranes' response based on tpm ionophore were investigated. As seen in Table 1, between four different plasticizers and four additives being used, the DOP and KTK for tpm-based titanium selective electrode resulted in the best responses. Table 1 shows that the optimum amount of ionophore is 5%, and that the use of KTK as an anionic additive enhances the emf response of the polymeric sensor remarkably.

The significant plasticizer properties include lipophilicity, low vapor pressure, high molecular weight, and also the high capacity to dissolve the component of membranes due to the enhanced sensitivity and selectivity of polymeric membrane sensors^{19,20}. Hence, several membranes based on the PVC matrix with different plasticizers (DOP, DBP, oNPOE, BA and NB) were prepared. From Table 1, it is obvious that plasticizer DOP exhibited the best performance, with the widest linear concentration range and nearest Nernstian slope (membrane number 2).

It should be noted that the low-polarity plasticizer (DOP, $\epsilon = 5$) yield suitable conditions to extract the titanium cation ($\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$) as opposed to high-polar plasticizer (NB, $\epsilon = 34.9$), with high lipophilicity in the membrane. This behaviour is due to the

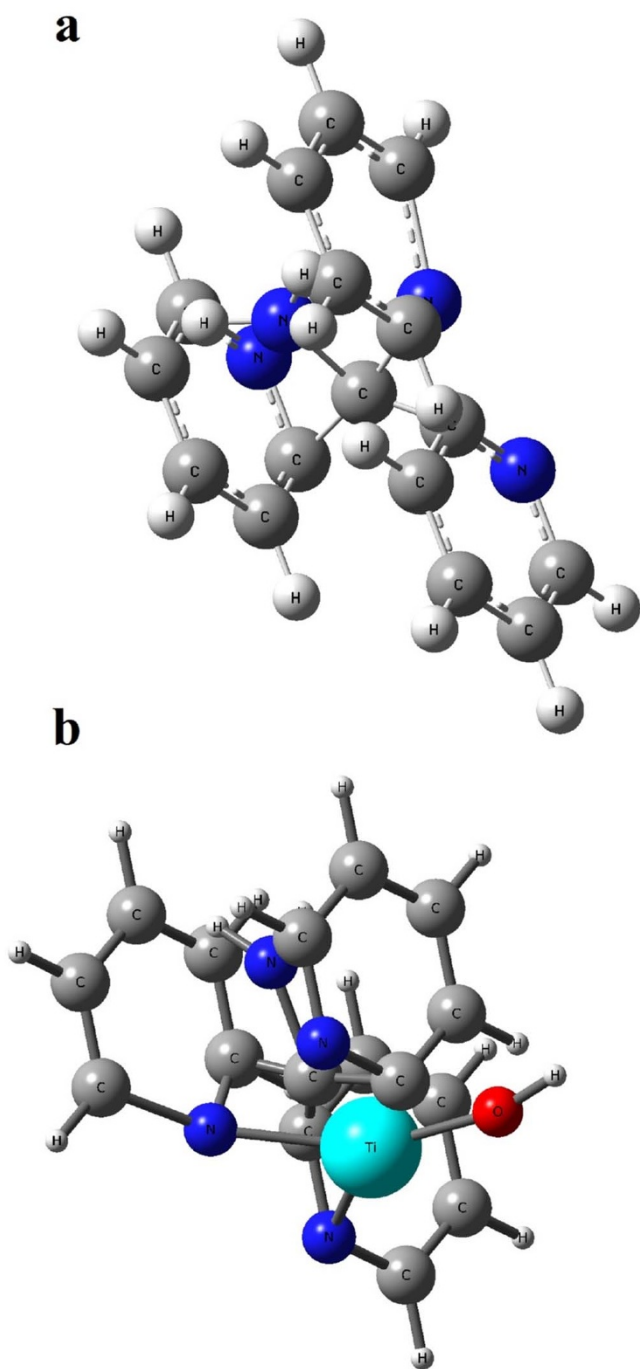


Figure 1 | The structure of tpm before (a) and after (b) complexation with $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})^{2+}$ cation.

influences of the DOP plasticizer on both the dielectric constant of the membrane and the mobility of the ionophore.

The performance of the membrane without plasticizers was also investigated. It generated no potential due to the unusable polymeric membrane with low mechanical resistance.

A series of polymeric membrane with different lipophilic anionic additives, such as NaTPB, NaTFPB, ETH 500, and KTK (Table 1) were employed to investigate the effect of lipophilic additives. As illustrated from Table 1, the proportion of 0.5% (w/w) KTK as an additive relative to the membrane composition for tpm-based membrane sensors demonstrated the best performance characteristics. This confirms that the existence of additive as a profit factor influences the enhancement of the performance of membrane sensors.

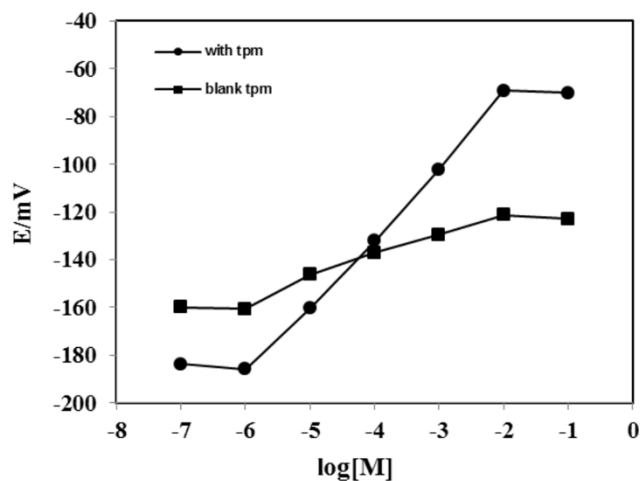


Figure 2 | Calibration plot of the titanium ion-selective sensor based on tpm ionophore.

These influences reduce the ohmic resistance, and consequently ameliorate the membrane sensor's selectivity. In addition, the additives can be applied as a catalyst to enhance the kinetic exchange at the sample-membrane interface^{21,22}. Therefore, KTK acts as a best counter-ion to facilitate the process of ion-charge transduction.

In addition, the results in Table 1 shows that membranes without tpm ionophore (Number 3) can somewhat respond to the target ion. Ion exchangers induces a selective response if little or no ionophore is present^{23,24}.

Artificial neural network analysis. The artificial neural network (ANN) modeling of the polymeric membrane composition was carried out by Neural Power software version 2.5²⁵. The ANN was made of 11 neurons as its input layer, and a neuron in the output layer. The structure of the hidden layer was determined by examining a series of topologies with a varied node number from 1–10. The model training was carried out to test the data set and determine the minimum value of RMSE as an error function. The performance was repeated 10 times for each node in order to avoid random correlation due to the random initialization of the weight²⁶. Among the repeated results, the minimum RMSE was selected as the best topology for the quick propagation algorithms. As illustrated in Figure 3a, the selected topology, 11-8-1 (input layer-hidden layer-output layer) was regarded as an efficient model training for the membrane composition to obtain the best Nernstian slope. As a result of ANN modeling and the importance of the effective variables on the slope was determined and plotted in Figure 3b. As observed, the tpm ionophore was the most effective variable that can act as the key factor to fabricate the optimized membrane sensor with other strands (DOP, KTK, PVC), which are of second-degree importance. The other variables are categorized into two identical importance groups, such as (BA, DBP and oNPOE) and (NaTFBP, NaTPB and ETH500). It means that one of the variables in each group can be selected as an input for the preparation of membrane sensors. The variety of input sensors could be of great advantage to the fabrication of sensors.

Calibration curve and statistical data. The detection limit of the electrode based on tpm was assessed by the recommendation of IUPAC²⁷.

As shown in Figure 2, the emf response of the polymeric membrane based tpm indicates a Nernstian slope of 29.17 ± 0.24 mV per decade over a wide concentration ranges of the titanium cation, from 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-2} M. The detection limit of the titanium selective electrode was determined according to the cross-section of two extra-



Table 1 | Optimization of membrane ingredients based on tpm ionophore for the titanium (III) selective sensor

	Composition (mg)											Linear range (M)	Slope (mV/decade)
	tpm	PVC	DOP	DBP	oNPOE	BA	NB	NaTPB	NaTFPB	ETH 500	KTK		
1	5	33	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8×10^{-6} -0.040	24.57 ± 0.29
2	5	33	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1×10^{-6} -0.010	29.17 ± 0.24
3	—	33	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	1×10^{-6} -0.010	9.54 ± 0.55
4	6	33	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2×10^{-6} -0.008	28.09 ± 0.39
5	2.8	28.5	64.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2	4×10^{-6} -0.005	20.73 ± 0.43
6	6	30	63.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	4×10^{-7} -0.001	22.01 ± 0.25
7	2.8	30.2	63.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	1×10^{-6} -0.002	16.81 ± 0.34
8	5	33	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6×10^{-6} -0.010	25.30 ± 0.46
9	4	33	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1×10^{-6} -0.010	24.27 ± 0.33
10	4	33	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1×10^{-6} -0.010	23.04 ± 0.38
11	5	33	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2×10^{-6} -0.006	27.10 ± 0.21
12	3	33	—	—	63.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	4×10^{-6} -0.004	20.12 ± 0.40
13	5	33	—	—	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1×10^{-6} -0.010	22.28 ± 0.28
14	5	33	—	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1×10^{-6} -0.006	28.51 ± 0.25
15	5	33	—	—	—	—	61.5	—	—	—	0.5	1×10^{-6} -0.040	15.72 ± 0.40
16	5	33	—	—	—	61.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	1×10^{-6} -0.010	28.44 ± 0.43
17	5	33	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	6×10^{-6} -0.010	24.52 ± 0.44
18	5	33	61.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	1×10^{-6} -0.010	23.99 ± 0.22
19	5	33	61.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	4×10^{-5} -0.010	29.20 ± 0.34

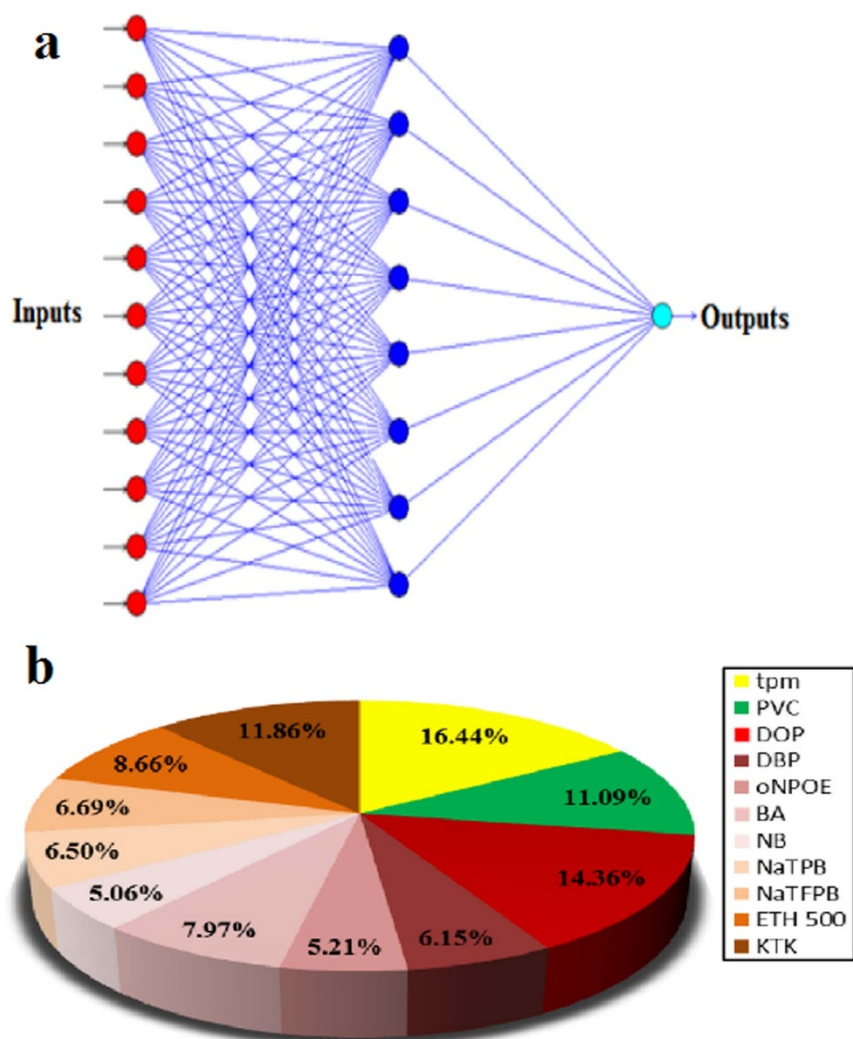


Figure 3 | The multilayer feed-forward perceptron network for quick propagation (QP) algorithm, the model consists of 11 inputs, one hidden layer with 12 neurons and one output (a); and the importance of effective input variables on output (slope) (b).

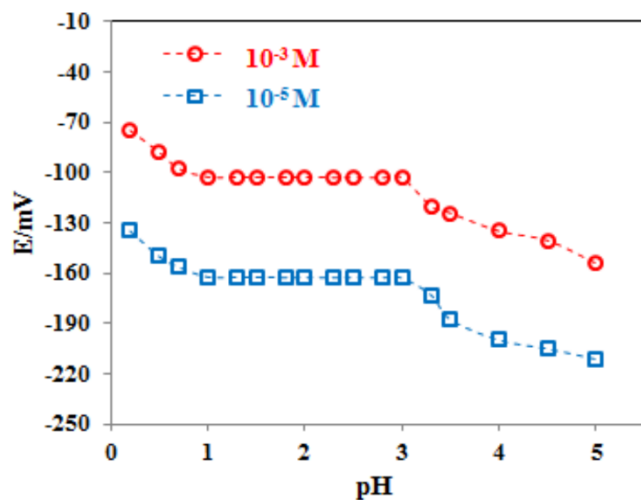


Figure 4 | Effect of pH on the responses of titanium (III) ion-selective electrode.

polated calibration plot (linear part) to the baseline potential being 7.9×10^{-7} M.

Repeatability and reproducibility. The repeatability and reproducibility of the proposed sensor based on tpm over concentration ranging from 1.0×10^{-6} to 1.0×10^{-2} M of TiCl_3 solutions was done via three successive calibrations with the same membrane, on the same day on five different electrodes.

The repeatability of the proposed sensor was tested by five measurements over the working concentration ranges of the electrode. The standard deviation (SD) of the Nernstian slope of the three replicate measurements obtained was 0.24 mV for the electrode based on the tpm ionophore. As shown in S2, the value of the coefficient of variation (CV) was much lower than 5%, which indicates good repeatability of potential response.

The reproducibility of the ISE was studied using five different optimized membranes for the electrode. All membranes were prepared using similar methods and compositions. The results obtained for the standard deviations for the electrode based on tpm was 0.86 mV. The variation of results in this study compared to the repeatability study could be due to the different thicknesses of the five different membranes.

Effect of internal solution. The impression of the titanium chloride filling solution as an internal solution on the potential response of the proposed sensor for the $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ cation based on the tpm ionophore was studied. Three different concentrations of the titanium (III) cation (1.0×10^{-2} , 1.0×10^{-3} and 1.0×10^{-4}) were chosen, and the sensor response was observed. As shown in S3, the concentration changes of the TiCl_3 internal solution did not cause any considerable difference in the potential response of the membrane sensor. The best results in terms of slope and working concentration range for the proposed sensor case resulted in an internal solution of concentration 1.0×10^{-3} M. Consequently, the concentration of TiCl_3 internal solution for the electrode based on tpm was kept at 1.0×10^{-3} M for all solutions.

Potential responses of fabricated electrode for other cations. In this experiment, we used the fabricated proposed sensor based on tpm ionophore for various common inorganic cations. The response of the sensor based on tpm was investigated for 20 cations. The potential responses are shown in S4. The membrane sensor displayed remarkable selectivity for $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ cations in contrast to other cations, while the slopes of the linear parts of potential responses of the fabricated electrode was negligible, the

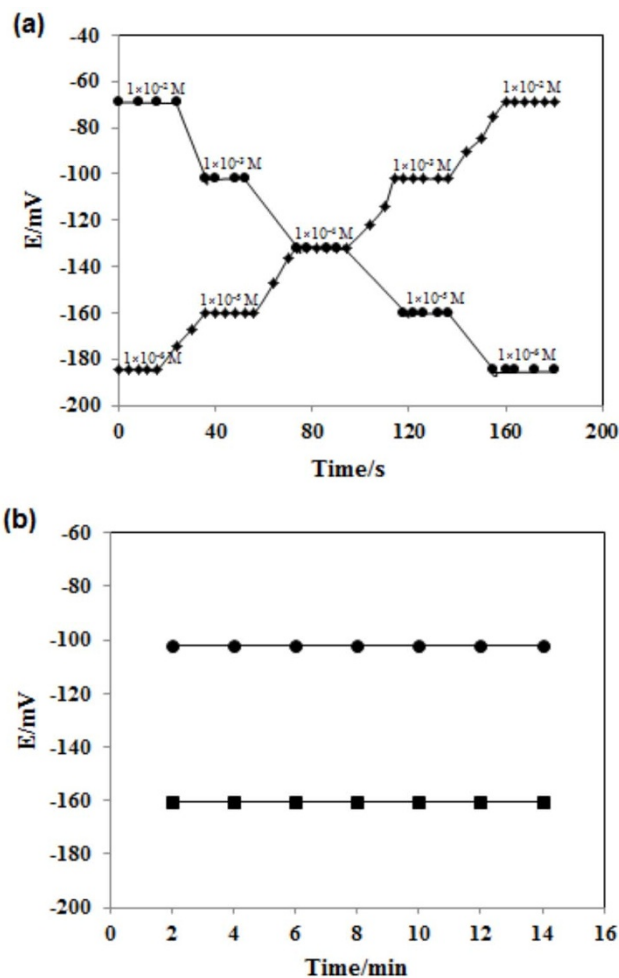


Figure 5 | Dynamic response times of tpm membrane sensor for step changes in concentration of titanium cation (from low to high and vice versa) (a); and the effect of the time on potential response for titanium (III) selective electrode in two different concentrations of the $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ cation (b).

slope of the calibration curve for titanium(III) sensor based on tpm is much higher than other cations and demonstrated Nernstian behaviour. Note that the Nernstian slope is 59.20 mV/decade for the monovalent cation, 29.60 mV/decade for the divalent cation, and 19.70 mV/decade for the trivalent cation¹⁸.

Effect of pH. The pH dependence of the optimized sensor based on tpm over the pH range from 0.2 to 5 in two fixed concentrations (1×10^{-5} M and 1×10^{-3} M) of the $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH}_2)_5^{2+}$ cation were tested. All of the pH solutions were adjusted by either dilute hydrogen chloride or sodium hydroxide (0.1 M) solutions. The potential response of fabricated sensor based on tpm ionophore was measured as a function of pH; the obtained results are indicated in Figure 4.

As shown in Figure 4, the potential responses remained constant over the pH range of 1 to 3 for the fabricated electrode. The perceived shifts in the potential at lower and higher pH values could be due to the presence of hydrogen cations that acts as the interface cation, while the target cation is formed by the addition of titanium cation into the solution²⁸. These behaviours shows that the response of the fabricated electrode based on tpm may be due to the $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})_6^{3+}$ and $\text{Ti}_2\text{O}(\text{OH}_2)_{10}^{4+}$ cations²⁹. In higher pH values ($\text{pH} > 5$), and due to the formation of titanium oxide precipitation that moves out from the solution, the potential responses of electrodes were significantly altered.



Table 2 | Selectivity coefficients of proposed sensor

Interfering ion (B)	Selectivity coefficient $K_{Ti^{2+},B}^{Pot}$	Interfering ion (B)	Selectivity coefficient $K_{Ti^{2+},B}^{Pot}$
H ⁺	4.57×10^{-3}	Cu ²⁺	3.98×10^{-3}
Li ⁺	5.24×10^{-6}	Pb ²⁺	1.48×10^{-2}
NH ₄ ⁺	2.81×10^{-4}	Ba ²⁺	6.91×10^{-4}
Na ⁺	1.20×10^{-4}	Ca ²⁺	4.36×10^{-3}
K ⁺	3.98×10^{-4}	Mg ²⁺	1.58×10^{-3}
Cs ⁺	6.91×10^{-5}	Fe ³⁺	7.76×10^{-4}
Rb ⁺	1.28×10^{-4}	Cr ³⁺	1.28×10^{-3}
Cd ²⁺	5.60×10^{-3}	Nd ³⁺	1.17×10^{-3}
Fe ²⁺	3.10×10^{-2}	Tb ³⁺	4.36×10^{-4}
Co ²⁺	2.81×10^{-3}	Y ³⁺	5.88×10^{-4}
Ni ²⁺	1.86×10^{-3}	Gd ³⁺	1.09×10^{-5}
Zn ²⁺	2.34×10^{-3}	Ce ³⁺	1.04×10^{-3}
Mn ²⁺	1.17×10^{-3}	La ³⁺	1.00×10^{-3}

Response time. The response time is a key factor in characterizing fabricated ion-selective electrodes. The critical response time of the ISE can be evaluated based on the recommendations of the IUPAC³⁰. In this work, the practical response time was obtained for the tpm membrane-based ISE by changing the Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ concentration from 1.0×10^{-6} to 1.0×10^{-2} M. The measured potential versus time trace is illustrated in Figure 5 (a). As seen here, in whole concentrations (low-to-high), the tpm based membrane sensor reached equilibrium in 20 seconds. In order to appraise the reversibility of the sensor, a similar method in the opposite direction was pursued. The response time of the membrane sensor was measured by changing the sequence concentrations from the high-to-low Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ cation. As shown in Figure 5 (a), the response time in this case was longer than the low-to-high sample concentration (25 s). This might be due to the kinetic exchange of complexation–decomplexation of the Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ cation with tpm ligand at the test solution-membrane interface^{11,31}.

This assembly's polymeric sensor was also used in two different concentrations of the Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ cation (1.0×10^{-5} and 1.0×10^{-3} M) to investigate the stability time for the electrode potential resonance. As shown in Figure 5 (b), the potential response remained constant for almost 15 m.

Life time. The lifetime of the proposed sensor was investigated at different time periods; from 24 hours to 8 weeks. During these times, the optimized sensor was applied at least one hour per day and then stocked in 0.001 M Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ solution. Note that the

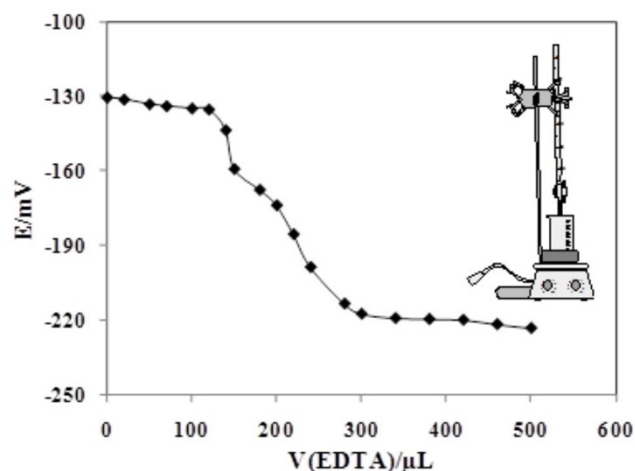


Figure 6 | Potentiometric titration curve of 25.0 ml 1.0×10^{-4} M solution of TiCl₃ with 1.0×10^{-2} M of EDTA using the sensor based on tpm ionophore.

electrode was equilibrated in 0.01 M Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ solution when any drift in the potential was observed. Table S5 presents the lifetime of the membrane sensor based on tpm, which was nearly two months. The Nernstian slope and detection limit of the sensor was only slightly altered. Therefore, this proposed sensor still provided a usable response during the period of two months. The slight increase or decrease in the slope and detection limit resulting from the ionophore and plasticizer is thought to have leached out from the membrane to the solution³².

Potentiometric selectivity of the sensors. Selectivity, as the significant factor of membrane sensor, is usually expressed for ion selective sensors in terms of potentiometric selectivity coefficients. It is defined by the relative response of the ion selective electrode to the target ion (primary ion) in the presence of other ions. In this work, the preference of the proposed electrode based on tpm for the 26 interfering cations relative to the Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ cation was evaluated by the separation solution method (SSM)^{33–35}. The results of the potentiometric selectivity coefficient data for the membrane sensor based on tpm are summarized in Table 2. The perusal data clearly show that the electrode has more affinity towards Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ compared to other inorganic cations. Such remarkable selectivity over other common cations reflects its suitability when used as an ion carrier.

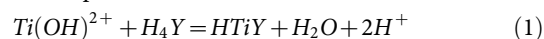
It is seen from Table 2 that the selectivity coefficient for the other cations are much smaller, proving that the sensor is sufficiently selective.

A typical selectivity pattern for a series of cations based on tpm is as follows:

Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ > Fe²⁺ > Pb²⁺ > Cd²⁺ > H⁺ > Ca²⁺ > Cu²⁺ > Zn²⁺ > Co²⁺ > Ni²⁺ > Mg²⁺ > Cr³⁺ > Mn²⁺, Nd³⁺ > Ce³⁺ > La³⁺ > Fe³⁺ > Ba²⁺ > Y³⁺ > Tb³⁺ > K⁺ > Rb⁺ > NH₄⁺ > Na⁺ > Cs⁺ > Gd³⁺ > Li⁺.

Titration with EDTA. The proposed sensor was used as an indicator electrode in potentiometric titration of TiCl₃ solution with EDTA. For this, a 25.0 ml solution of 1.0×10^{-4} M TiCl₃ was titrated against a 1.0×10^{-2} M EDTA solution at a constant pH of 2.0. As indicated in Figure 6, the sharp inflection point shows the perfect titration, with the 1 : 1 stoichiometry of Ti-EDTA complex for both titrations. Thus, the sensors can be used to accurately determine the concentration of Ti(OH)(OH₂)₅²⁺ cation under laboratory conditions.

The reaction equilibrium between titanium chloride, TiCl₃, and EDTA at a constant pH of 2.0 can be written as:



Validation with AAs and ICP. Validation of the proposed sensor based on tpm was tested by comparing its inductively coupled



Table 3 | Potentiometric determination of Titanium (III) cation in DI water samples

Added Titanium ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	Sensor ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	AAS ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	ICP ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	*Recovery (%)
2.15	2.06 ± 0.22	2.09 ± 0.03	2.11 ± 0.05	95.80
2.31	2.07 ± 0.16	2.19 ± 0.04	2.21 ± 0.01	89.61
24.68	23.45 ± 0.28	23.54 ± 0.01	23.57 ± 0.07	95.00
49.36	48.56 ± 0.39	48.67 ± 0.05	48.74 ± 0.12	98.40

*Recovery = Found/Added \times 10.

plasma (ICP) and atomic absorption spectrometry (AAs). As depicted in Table 3, this sensor was used to determine the concentration of titanium in four different activity samples, with a pH of 2.0. The analyses were performed using the standard addition technique. Good recoveries were obtained in all samples, and the results were in fair agreement with ICP and AAs.

Conclusion

The obtained results showed that the synthesized tpm could be used as a suitable ionophore for the determination of titanium (III) cation in polymeric cation selective sensor devices. The membrane with the optimized composition of 5.0:61.5:33.0:0.5 (mg) tpm:DOP:PVC:KTK was the best Nernstian response toward $\text{Ti}(\text{OH})(\text{OH})_2^{2+}$ cation species. The proposed sensor based on tpm ionophore exhibited a working concentration range of (1.0×10^{-6} to 1.0×10^{-2} M), low detection limit (8.0×10^{-7} M), long lifetime (2 month), and fast response time (20 s), with a Nernstian slope of (29.17 ± 0.24 mV/decade of activity). The selectivity coefficient of the membrane sensor for the titanium (III) cation was desirable compared to other investigated cations. Also, the fabricated sensor based on tpm was applied for the analysis of the titanium (II) cation in sample solutions as well as spectroscopy methods, such as AAs and ICP instruments.

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Author contributions

M.R., Y.A. and S.A. wrote the main manuscript text. Y.A., L.N. and S.B.T.S. contributed to Artificial Neural Network Analysis, preparing the figure and validation analysis, respectively. All authors reviewed the manuscript.



Additional information

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