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**SELECTIVITY COEFFICIENTS OF
ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODES**

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Abstract - In the present paper, after a short introduction including the definition of the potentiometric selectivity coefficient and an outline of the methods used for its determination, selectivity coefficient data are collected in form of a table. In addition to the actual numerical values, the type of electrode and method and conditions used in the determination of the selectivity coefficient data are given in the table.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ion-selective electrodes are characterized by parameters such as the slope of the potential response, selectivity coefficient, detection limit in unbuffered solutions, exchange current, response time etc. Among them, one of the most important is the selectivity coefficient of the electrode, on the basis of which the potential application of an electrode in a given system can be predicted.

The selectivity coefficient is defined by the Nikolsky equation as follows:

$$E = E^{\circ} + \frac{2,303 RT}{z_i F} \log /a_i + \sum_{j=1}^n K_{ij}^{Pot} a_j \frac{z_i}{z_j} /$$

where E is the potential of the electrode
 E^o is the standard potential of the electrode
 z_i and z_j are the charges on ions i and j, respectively
 /i/ refers to the primary ion, for which the electrode is designed and j to the interfering ion/
 a_i and a_j are the activities of ions i and j, respectively, and
 K_{ij}^{Pot} is the selectivity coefficient of the electrode in the presence of ion j.

In general, the selectivity coefficient K_{ij}^{Pot} can be expressed as follows:

$$K_{ij}^{Pot} = K_{ij} \cdot f/u/$$

where K_{ij} is the equilibrium constant of the reaction determining the electrode response in the presence of ions i and j
 /e.g. precipitate - exchange reaction, complex - forming reaction or extraction/
 f/u/ is the function of the mobilities of ions i and j within the electrode membrane; it is equal to unity if only surface equilibrium reaction is involved.

Consequently, for precipitate-based electrodes /also referred to as crystal, single crystal or solid-state electrodes/, when only surface exchange reactions take place,

$$K_{ij}^{Pot} = K_{ij}$$

that is, K_{ij}^{Pot} is equal to the equilibrium constant of the exchange reaction between the electrode membrane material and the ion j in solution, i.e. to the equilibrium constant of the precipitate-exchange reaction. This theoretically can be expressed as the ratio of the solubility products of the electrode material $/S_i/$ and that of the precipitate formed in the exchange reaction $/S_j/$, if monovalent ions form the precipitates:

$$K_{ij}^{\text{Pot}} = \frac{S_i}{S_j}$$

This offers a possibility for the theoretical calculation of selectivity coefficients for precipitate-based electrodes. However, in other cases there is no way for the theoretical calculation of the selectivity coefficient since it involves ion mobilities within the membrane which can not be determined exactly.

MEASURING TECHNIQUES

Selectivity coefficients can be measured by different methods which fall into two main groups, namely

1. Separate - solution techniques
2. Mixed-solution techniques

1. In using the separate-solution techniques, the potential of the electrode studied is measured with the same potentiometric cell in solutions containing the primary ion and the interfering ion separately. From the electrode potentials measured,

$$E_i = E_o + \frac{2,303RT}{z_i F} \log a_i$$

$$E_j = E_o + \frac{2,303RT}{z_j F} \log K_{ij}^{\text{Pot}} a_j$$

K_{ij}^{Pot} can be calculated either with the so called equal activity or with the equal potential method.

In both cases it is tacitly assumed that the electrode standard potentials are equal in the presence of ion i as well as in that of ion j and also that the response is Nernstian for both ions.

According to the method of equal activities, the solutions of ion i and j are prepared at the same concentration and the potentiometric measurements are carried out. From the measured potential values $/E_i/$ and $/E_j/$ the selectivity coefficient can be calculated. For cations of the same valency the following equation holds:

$$\frac{E_j - E_i}{2,303RT} = \log K_{ij}^{\text{Pot}}$$

At the method of equal potentials electrode potential measurements are made in two series of solutions containing the ion i and j separately. From the results two calibration graphs are constructed. The selectivity coefficient is then calculated from the activities of ions i and j corresponding to equal potentials as follows:

$$K_{ij}^{\text{Pot}} = \frac{a_i}{a_j^{z_i/z_j}}$$

The separate-solution technique for determining selectivity coefficients is simple and allows a number of K_{ij}^{Pot} values to be measured on the basis of

different activities and potentials.

However, the result may be different depending on the activity and potential values used for the calculation and furtheron, they may be erroneous since the assumptions mentioned are not always true.

Furthermore, in practical applications the primary and interfering ions are present simultaneously and the electrode may behave quite differently under the simultaneous effect of more ions than when the ions are present alone. Thus, the conditions of separate solution measurements do not resemble those prevailing in the actual measurements with ion-selective electrodes.

2. In the mixed-solution techniques, the electrode potentials are measured in solutions containing both the primary and the interfering ions. The method can be realized in two ways, by potentiometric direct or indirect /titration/ method.

In the direct method a series of solutions is prepared in which either the concentration of the ion i is kept at a constant low value and that of the ion j is varied, or the concentration of the ion j is kept at a constant high value and that of the ion i is varied. Another approach of the latter is based on exponential dilution and is suitable for continuous measurement. The method is realized as follows: A container of constant volume contains a solution in which both the primary and the interfering ion are present in a relatively high concentration. This solution is diluted continuously at a constant flow rate with a solution of the ion j having the same concentration as that in the container, and a potential vs. time curve is recorded. /As a result, a curve consisting of two linear parts is obtained./ By rescaling the time axis a potential vs. $-\log a_i$ plot is obtained. Applying the mixed-solution method, the electrode potential is plotted against the varied ion concentration. The plot is generally composed of two straight lines.

If the selectivity coefficient of the electrode studied differs very much from unity /it is less than 10^{-6} /, then the potentiometric indirect, titration method should be employed for its determination.

As titrant, a soluble salt of the counter ion of the precipitate built into the membrane is used. For example, if the chloride ion selectivity of a silver iodide-based iodide ion-selective electrode is intended to be determined, then a solution containing chloride and iodide in the same concentration /e.g. $10^{-2}M$ / is titrated with silver nitrate solution and a titration curve is recorded using an iodide ion-selective and a reference electrode. The titration curve usually has two break points, the first corresponding to the titration of iodide and the second to that of the chloride. The concentration of the iodide ion is calculated for the coprecipitation point considering the initial concentration of the iodide, the potential jump and the Nernstian response of the electrode, while the concentration of the chloride is equal to that originally present. Accordingly, this can be considered as a variety of the mixed-solution method where the concentration of the primary ion is varied while that of the interfering ion is constant. It should also be emphasized that this method yields only an approximate value for K_{ij}^{Pot} .

CALCULATION OF THE SELECTIVITY COEFFICIENT

At the mixed-solution methods the selectivity coefficient is calculated from the activities of the ions at the break point /B/ as follows:

$$K_{ij}^{Pot} = \frac{a_i / B^{z_j}}{a_j / B^{z_i}}$$

It may be mentioned here that if, at the mixed-solution method, the concentration of the ion j is constant and that of the ion i is varied, then the second straight line /that parallel to the abscissa/ does not always show up. Since in the meaning of the selectivity coefficient it is involved that the effect of both ions at the break point is the same, the break point is located at a distance of $\frac{18}{z_i} mV$ from the extrapolation of the upper straight

line. This offers possibilities for determining the selectivity coefficient

even if the second straight line can not be observed on the plot. In conclusion it must be pointed out that the selectivity coefficient data depend to a great extent on the method used for the determination and also on the concentration level of the primary as well as the interfering ion, and on the nature of the electrode membrane. Best agreement between selectivity coefficient data determined by different methods under different conditions is expected and found in the case of precipitate-based electrodes.

The following survey on selectivity data contains the electrode type, the method and conditions of measurement if available and the reference. The electrodes are listed in the following order:

- simple anions
- simple cations
- composite and organic ions and molecules

In the Table i always refers to the ion or molecule measured while j to the interfering ones, and K_{ij} means the potentiometric selectivity coefficient.

SUGGESTED LITERATURE

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Table Selectivity coefficient data

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
F^-	LaF ₃ single crystal	OH ⁻	10^{-1}		pH 4,5	90	
		Cl ⁻	} $<10^{-3}$				
		NO ₃ ⁻					
		HCO ₃ ⁻					
		SO ₄ ²⁻					
F^-	LaF ₃ single crystal	OH ⁻	10^{-1}			17	
		I ⁻	10^{-4}				
		Br ⁻	10^{-4}				
		Cl ⁻	10^{-4}				
F^-	LaF ₃ single crystal	Cl ⁻	} $<10^{-3}$			103	
		Br ⁻					
		I ⁻					
		SO ₄ ²⁻					
		HCO ₃ ⁻					
		NO ₃ ⁻					
		PO ₄ ³⁻					
Cl^-	AgCl precipitate based heterogeneous /silicone rubber=SR/	CrO ₄ ²⁻	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	} calculated		102	
		CO ₃ ²⁻	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$				} from solubility-data
		PO ₄ ³⁻	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		AsO ₄ ³⁻	$3,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	} titration method			
		CO ₃ ²⁻	$4,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		PO ₄ ³⁻	$0,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		AsO ₄ ³⁻	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
Cl^-	AgCl precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	I ⁻	$/3,6 \cdot 10^2/$	} separate solution	$c_i=c_j=10^{-1}M$	107	
		Br ⁻	$/1,5 \cdot 10/$				
Cl^-	AgCl precipitate, homogeneous	SO ₄ ²⁻	10^{-6}			62	
		PO ₄ ³⁻	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		CO ₃ ²⁻	$4,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		C ₂ O ₄ ²⁻	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		AsO_4^{3-}	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OH^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO_3^{2-}	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		NH_3	/8/			
		Br^-	/3,0.10 ² /			
		I^-	/2,0.10 ⁶ /			
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I^-	/17/		p Cl 1-5 pH 2-11	69
		NO_3^-	/4,2/			
		Br^-	/1,6/			
		HCO_3^-	0,19			
		SO_4^{2-}	0,14			
		F^-	0,1			
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Br^-	/2,79-1,72/	} separate solution method	} $c_i = c_j$ $10^{-1}-10^{-4} \text{M}$	132
		NO_3^-	/4,09-1,68/			
		I^-	/17,1-4,4/			
		Br^-	/3,42-2,58/	} mixed solution method	} $a_i = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ - $- 1,9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{M}$	
		NO_3^-	/4,38-2,62/			
		I^-	/23,9-6,0/			
					$a_j = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ - $- 1,9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{M}$	
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	ClO_4^-	/32/			92
		I^-	/17/			
		NO_3^-	/4,2/			
		Br^-	/1,6/			
		OH^-	/1,0/			
		OAc^-	0,32			
		HCO_3^-	0,19			
		SO_4^{2-}	0,14			
		F^-	0,1			
Cl^-	AgCl precipitate /Orion/	CN^-	/5.10 ⁶ /			92
		I^-	/2.10 ⁶ /			
		Br^-	/3.10 ² /			
		$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	/10 ² /			
		NH_3	/8/			

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Cl^-	AgCl precipitate	OH^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	51
		Br^-	/2,1/			
		Br^-	/3,3.10 ² /	mixed solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$	
		Br^-	/2,7/			
		Br^-	/3,1.10 ² /	calculated from diff. layer model	$c = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	
		Br^-	/1,02/			
Br^-	/3,4.10 ² /	calculated from solubility products	$c = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$			
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger microelectrode /Corning 47315 exchanger/	HCO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	I=0,1-1,0	141
		propionate	$5 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
			$7 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		isethionate	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
Cl^-	AgCl precipitate	I^-	/14/	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	65
			/1,4/	mixed solution	stationary, $c_{\text{I}} = 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ const. c_{Cl} varied	
		I^-	/5/			
Cl^-	AgCl homogeneous, heterogeneous; AgCl/Ag ₂ S homogeneous	S^{2-}	$\sim 10^{15}$ /			17
		I^-	$\sim 10^6$ /			
		Br^-	$\sim 10^2$ /			
		SCN^-	10^2 /			
		CN^-	10^2 /			
		OH^-	10^{-2}			
F^-	10^{-4}					

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Cl^-	ion exchanger	ClO_4^-	/30/			17
	in solvent	NO_3^-	/4/			
	/tetra-n-heptyl ammonium iodide in n-decanol/	F^-	0,1			
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger in solvent	Br^-	/2,6/	} mixed solution		40
	/cetyl-trimethyl ammonium hydroxide in octanol/	I^-	/14/			
		NO_3^-	/3,2/			
		SO_4^{2-}	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	10^{-3}			
		$H_2PO_4^-$	10^{-3}			
		NO_2^-	/1,42/			
		OAc^-	0,74			
		CO_3^{2-}	0,24			
Cl^-	coated wire	NO_3^-	/2/	} mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-3}$ - $4 \cdot 10^{-3} M$	58
	/Aliquat 336 S/	SO_4^{2-}	0,12			
		Br^-	/1,2/			
Br^-	AgBr precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl^-	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution method, titration	$c_{Br} = 10^{-6}$ - $10^{-4} M$ $c_{Cl} = 10^{-2}$ - $10^{-4} M$	100,135
Br^-	AgBr precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl^-	$0,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution method	$c_{Br} = c_{Cl} = 10^{-1} M$	105
Br^-	AgBr precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl^-	$4,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	calculated from solubility products		23
Br^-	AgBr homogeneous or heterogeneous, AgBr/	S^{2-}	$/\sim 10^{13}/$			17
		I^-	$/\sim 10^4/$			
		Cl^-	10^{-2}			

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
	Ag ₂ S homogeneous	SCN ⁻	0,5			
		CN ⁻	/1/			
		OH ⁻	10 ⁻⁵			
		F ⁻	10 ⁻⁶			
Br ⁻	AgBr precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl ⁻	2,0.10 ⁻³	} calculated from solubility products mixed solution method mixed solution, titration		102
		SCN ⁻	/1,5/			
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	2,5.10 ⁻⁷			
		CO ₃ ²⁻	3,1.10 ⁻⁷			
		PO ₄ ³⁻	6,3.10 ⁻⁷			
		AsO ₄ ³⁻	1,6.10 ⁻⁶			
		Cl ⁻	1,8.10 ⁻³			
		SCN ⁻	0,2			
		Cl ⁻	6,0.10 ⁻³			
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	1,1.10 ⁻⁷			
		CO ₃ ²⁻	1,0.10 ⁻⁷			
		PO ₄ ³⁻	3,1.10 ⁻⁷			
		AsO ₄ ³⁻	1,2.10 ⁻⁶			
Br ⁻	AgBr precipitate /Orion/	CN ⁻	/1,2.10 ⁴ /			92
		I ⁻	/5.10 ³ /			
		NH ₃	0,5			
		Cl ⁻	2,5.10 ⁻³			
		OH ⁻	3.10 ⁻⁵			
Br ⁻	liquid ion exchanger in solvent /cetyl-trimethyl ammonium hydroxide in octanol/	Cl ⁻	0,25	} mixed solution method		40
		I ⁻	/4,45/			
		NO ₃ ⁻	/1,11/			
		SO ₄ ²⁻	2,5.10 ⁻²			
		PO ₄ ³⁻	6.10 ⁻⁴			
		H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻	6.10 ⁻⁴			
		NO ₂ ⁻	0,74			
		OAc ⁻	0,16			
		CO ₃ ²⁻	8.10 ⁻²			
		F ⁻	4,5.10 ⁻³			
Br ⁻	Ag ₂ S/AgBr precipitate	Cl ⁻	10 ⁻³	} mixed solution	c _i =10 ⁻³ M /const/	125
		I ⁻	/10 ⁴ /			

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		SCN^-	10^{-1}	} mixed solution method	} c_j varied	
		S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
	HgS/AgBr precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-3}			
		I^-	$> 10^4$			
		SCN^-	10^{-1}			
		S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
	HgS/Hg ₂ Br ₂ precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-4}			
		I^-	$> 10^6$			
		SCN^-	10^{-2}			
		S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
Br^-	precipitate	Cl^-	$9, 1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	} separate solution	} $c_i = c_j$	137
	Hg ₂ Br ₂ /HgS	SCN^-	$7, 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		I^-	$> 2, 3 \cdot 10^3$			
		SO_3^{2-}	> 1			
Br^-	AgBr precipitate based	SCN^-	0,34	} separate solution	} $c_i = c_j = 10^{-3} \text{M}$	51
			0,37			
Br^-		SCN^-	0,62	} mixed solution	} $c = 10^{-3} \text{M}$	51
			0,65			
			0,48	calculated from solubility products		
			0,35	calculated with diff. layer model		
		Cl^-	$5, 6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	} separate solution	} $c_{i,j} = 10^{-3} \text{M}$	
			$2, 9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
			$3, 0 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
			$3, 0 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
				calculated from solubility products		
			$3, 0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	calculated with diff.		

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
					layer model	
Br^-	coated	Cl^-	0,19	} mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-3}$ - $4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$	58
	wire	NO_3^-	/2/			
	/Aliquat	SO_4^{2-}	0,02			
	336S/	I^-	/14,5/			
I^-	AgI precipitate based	Br^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	titration	$c_{\text{I}} = 10^{-6}$ - 10^{-5} $c_{\text{Br}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$	135
	heterogeneous					
	/SR/					
I^-	AgI precipitate based	Br^-	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	} separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	106
	heterogeneous	$[\text{Fe}/\text{CN}]_6^{4-}$	$3,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
	/SR/	Cl^-	$5,9 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	$2,1 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		ClO_4^-	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-7}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$3,1 \cdot 10^{-8}$			
I^-	AgI precipitate based	NO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$		$c_{\text{I}} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	74
	heterogeneous	NO_2^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
	/thermo-	SO_4^{2-}	10^{-5}			
	plastic matrix/	SO_3^{2-}	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		ClO_4^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		F^-	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		Cl^-	10^{-5}			
		Br^-	10^{-4}			
I^-	AgI precipitate based	Br^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	calculated from solubility products		23
	heterogeneous					
	/SR/					
I^-	AgI precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-6}	} mixed solution		136
	/Radelkis/	Br^-	10^{-4}			
		CN^-	1			
		NH_4^+	10^{-6}			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-6}			

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
I^-	AgI precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl^-	$9,6 \cdot 10^{-7}$	calculated from solubility products		102
		Br^-	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		SCN^-	$3,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed soln. titration		
		OH^-	$1,0 \cdot 10^{-8}$			
		CrO_4^{2-}	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-11}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$			
		AsO_4^{3-}	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$			
		$/Fe/CN/6/^{4-}$	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		Br^-	$2,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	$3,7 \cdot 10^{-7}$			
		Br^-	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		SCN^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OH^-	$0,9 \cdot 10^{-8}$			
		CrO_4^{2-}	$6,6 \cdot 10^{-11}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	$0,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$			
		AsO_4^{3-}	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$			
		I^-	AgI precipitate /Cryptur/	Br^-		
Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
F^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
CN^-	1					
SCN^-	10^{-3}					
$/Fe/CN/6/^{4-}$	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$					
$S_2O_3^{2-}$	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
SO_4^{2-}	$4 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
ClO_4^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
PO_4^{3-}	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
NO_3^-	10^{-5}					
HCO_3^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
I^-	AgI homogeneous or heterogeneous, AgI/Ag ₂ S homogeneous	S^{2-}	$/\sim 10^{10}/$			17
		Br^-	10^{-4}			
		Cl^-	10^{-6}			
		SCN^-	10^{-4}			
		CN^-	/1/			
		OH^-	10^{-7}			

Ion or molecule	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
I^-	Ag_2S/AgI precipitate	F^-	10^{-8}	mixed solution	pH 2,5 $c_i = 10^{-3}M$ c_j varied	125
		Cl^-	10^{-7}			
		Br^-	10^{-4}			
		SCN^-	10^{-4}			
I^-	HgS/AgI precipitate	S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$	}		
		Cl^-	10^{-6}			
		Br^-	10^{-4}			
		SCN^-	10^{-4}			
	HgS/Hg_2I_2 precipitate	S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
		Cl^-	$< 10^{-10}$			
		Br^-	10^{-6}			
		SCN^-	10^{-9}			
I^-	liquid ion exchanger in solvent /cetyl-trimet- hyl ammonium hydroxide in octanol/	S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$	mixed solution		40
		Cl^-	0,08			
		Br^-	0,23			
		NO_3^-	0,3			
		SO_4^{2-}	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	10^{-4}			
		$H_2PO_4^-$	10^{-4}			
		NO_2^-	0,2			
		OAc^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
CO_3^{2-}	10^{-2}					
I^-	coated wire /Aliquat 336 S/	F^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-3}$ $- 10^{-4}M$	135
		Cl^-	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		NO_3^-	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-3}			
I^-	solid ion exchanger in agar /Dowex 2-X8/	Br^-	$5,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate and mixed solution method		89
		Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Br^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		NO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		OAc^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	0,2 - 1			
SCN^-	0,35-1					

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
I^-	/I ₂ in solvent/ liquid	ClO_4^-	$< 10^{-5}$		$c_I = 10^{-3}M$ $c_{ClO_4} = 10^{-1}-10^{-2}M$	118
		NO_3^-	$< 10^{-5}$		$c_I = 10^{-3}-10^{-4}M$ $c_{NO_3} = 10^{-2}M$	
		NO_3^-	8.10^{-5}		$c_I = 10^{-3}M$	
		4.10^{-5}		$c_{NO_3} = 10^{-1}M$		
		4.10^{-5}		$c_I = 10^{-4}M$		
		4.10^{-3}		$c_{NO_3} = 10^{-1}M$		
		$< 10^{-5}$		$c_I = 10^{-3}M$		
		8.10^{-4}		$c_{Cl} = 10^{-2}M$		
		10^{-5}		$c_I = 10^{-3}$ $10^{-4}M$		
		4.10^{-3}		$c_{Cl} = 10^{-1}M$		
CN^-	AgI precipitate /Radelkis/ AgI precipitate /Crytur/	Cl^-	$10^{-5}-10^{-6}$	} mixed solution		136,102
		Br^-	$10^{-3}-10^{-4}$			
		I^-	/1/			
		NH_4^+	$10^{-5}-10^{-6}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$10^{-5}-10^{-6}$			
CN^-	AgI precipitate /Crytur/	F^-	$\sim 1,55.10^{-9}$			1
		Cl^-	$\sim 4,37.10^{-7}$			
		Br^-	$\sim 2,46.10^{-4}$			
		I^-	~ 1			
CN^-	AgI/Ag ₂ S	I^-	/1,3/ /average/	} separate and mixed solution	} flow conditions $c_I = 10^{-3}$ $- 5.10^{-5}M$ $c_{CN} = 10^{-2}$ $- 10^{-4}M$	31

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
CN^-	AgI precipitate/Orion/	I^-	/1,73/	separate solution	$c=10^{-2}-10^{-5}\text{M}$	11
			/1,63/	mixed solution	$c_{\text{I}}=10^{-3}\text{M}$ $c_{\text{CN}}=10^{-3}-2.10^{-4}\text{M}$	
CN^-	AgI precipitate /Orion/	I^-	/1,6/			calculated by diffusion barrier model
CN^-	AgI/Ag ₂ S ceramic	OH^-	10^{-4}	mixed solution		72
		SO_3^{2-}	5.10^{-3}			
		Cl^-	$3,2.10^{-2}$			
		/Fe/CN/6/4-	$1,3.10^{-5}$			
		SCN^-	$1,3.10^{-3}$			
		Br^-	$3,2.10^{-3}$			
		$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	$3,2.10^{-2}$			
		I^-	/8/			
		S^{2-}	/6,3/			
		CN^-	AgI precipitate/Orion/			
I^-	/10/					
Br^-	2.10^{-3}					
CN^-	Ag ₂ S/AgI precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-8}	mixed solution	$c_i=10^{-3}$ c_j varied pH 11,5	125
		Br^-	10^{-6}			
		I^-	/1/			
		SCN^-	10^{-6}			
		S^{2-}	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
	HgS/AgI precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-8}			
		Br^-	10^{-6}			
		I^-	/1/			
		SCN^-	10^{-6}			
	HgS/Hg ₂ I ₂ precipitate	S^{2-}	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
		Cl^-	< 10 ⁻¹⁰			
		Br^-	10^{-10}			
		I^-	/1/			
		SCN^-	10^{-10}			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
SCN ⁻	AgSCN/Ag ₂ S homogeneous	S ²⁻	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			17
		S ²⁻	/ ~ 10 ¹³ /			
		I ⁻	/ ~ 10 ⁴ /			
		Br ⁻	/ 2 /			
		Cl ⁻	10 ⁻⁴			
		CN ⁻	10 ⁻²			
		OH ⁻	10 ⁻⁴			
		F ⁻	10 ⁻⁵			
SCN ⁻	Ag ₂ S/AgSCN	Cl ⁻	10 ⁻²	}	pH 2,5 c _i =10 ⁻³ M c _j varied	125
		Br ⁻	/ 1 /			
		I ⁻	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
		S ²⁻	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
	HgS/AgSCN	Cl ⁻	10 ⁻²			
		Br ⁻	/ 10 /			
		I ⁻	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
		S ²⁻	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
	HgS+Hg ₂ /SCN/2	Cl ⁻	10 ⁻²			
		Br ⁻	/ 10 ² /			
		I ⁻	/ 10 ⁹ /			
		S ²⁻	/ > 10 ¹⁰ /			
SCN ⁻	coated wire /Aliquat 336 S/	Cl ⁻	< 10 ⁻³	} mixed solution	c _i =10 ⁻³ - 4.10 ⁻³ c _j varied	58
		NO ₃ ⁻	4,6.10 ⁻²			
		SO ₄ ²⁻	10 ⁻³			
		I ⁻	3,4.10 ⁻¹			
SCN ⁻	precipitate in thermoplastic matrix/AgSCN in polythene/	Cl ⁻	/ 2,8-3 / . 10 ³	} mixed solution	c _i =10 ⁻⁵ - 10 ⁻⁴ M c _j =10 ⁻¹ M c _i =10 ⁻⁵ -10 ⁻³ M c _j =10 ⁻³ M c _i =10 ⁻⁵ -10 ⁻³ M c _j =10 ⁻⁵ M	
		Br ⁻	/ 1-1,4 /			
		I ⁻	/ 1,7-4,7 / . 10 ² /			
SCN ⁻	ion-association extraction sys- tem /crystal	ClO ₄ ⁻	/ 12 /			54
		IO ₄ ⁻	/ 6,7 /			
		I ⁻	0,34			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
S^{2-}	violet in nitrobenzene/	ClO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		NO_3^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Br^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		BrO_3^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Cl^-	} 10^{-4}			
		$H_2PO_4^-$				
		OAc^-				
		SO_4^{2-}				
		I^-				
		S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/			
Br^-	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-23}$					
Cl^-	10^{-27}					
OH^-	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-32}$					
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate based homogeneous /Orion/	$S_2O_3^{2-}$	} $\leq 10^{-3}$	separate and mixed solution		70
		SO_4^{2-}				
		SO_3^{2-}				
		CO_3^{2-}				
		HCO_3^-				
		I^-				
		Cl^-				
		Br^-				
		F^-				
		CN^-				
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate based heterogeneous /thermoplastic matrix/	Hg^{2+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-2}$		1M NaOH $c_i = 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} M$ $c_j = 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} M$	75
		Cl^-	} $10^{-8} - 10^{-10}$			
		Br^-				
		I^-				
		CN^-				
		$S_2O_3^{2-}$				
		Na^+	} $10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$			
		K^+				
		Ca^{2+}				
		Mg^{2+}				
Pb^{2+}						
Cu^{2+}						

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate based heterogeneous /SR/	Hg ²⁺	10^{-2}	titration	$C_j = 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} M$	122	
		I ⁻	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-8}$				
		Br ⁻	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-12}$				
		Cl ⁻	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-15}$				
		OH ⁻	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-17}$				
		SCN ⁻	$8,0 \cdot 10^{-13}$				
		SO ₄ ²⁻	$< 10^{-21}$				
		PO ₄ ³⁻	$8,0 \cdot 10^{-17}$				
		Tl ⁺	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-25}$				
		Cu ²⁺	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-14}$				
		Pb ²⁺	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-22}$				
		Cd ²⁺	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-23}$				
		Ni ²⁺	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-24}$				
		Zn ²⁺	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-28}$				
		Fe ²⁺	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-22}$				
		Mn ²⁺	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-37}$				
		La ³⁺	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-41}$				
CN ⁻	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$						
S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-11}$						
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate/Crytur/	Cl ⁻	$10^{-8} - 10^{-10}$	}		1	
		Br ⁻					
		I ⁻					
		CN ⁻					
		S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻					
		Na ⁺					$10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$
		K ⁺					
		Ca ²⁺					
		Mg ²⁺					
		Pb ²⁺					
Cu ²⁺							
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate/Crytur/	Cl ⁻	$3 \cdot 10^{-31}$	}	separate solution	140	
		Br ⁻	$5 \cdot 10^{-26}$				
		I ⁻	$2 \cdot 10^{-18}$				
		OH ⁻	$8 \cdot 10^{-27}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.				
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S homogeneous	Cl ⁻	7.10 ⁻³⁰	calculated from solu- bility products		17				
		Br ⁻	2.10 ⁻²⁶							
		I ⁻	8.10 ⁻¹⁹							
		OH ⁻	~ 10 ⁻³⁵							
				I ⁻			10 ⁻⁹			
				Br ⁻			10 ⁻¹³			
				Cl ⁻			10 ⁻¹⁵			
				SCN ⁻			10 ⁻¹³			
				CN ⁻			10 ⁻²			
		OH ⁻	10 ⁻¹⁶							
		F ⁻	10 ⁻¹⁶							
ClO ₄ ⁻	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I ⁻	1,2.10 ⁻¹	mixed solution	c _{ClO₄} =10 ⁻¹ - -10 ⁻⁵ pH 4-11	69				
		NO ₃ ⁻	2.10 ⁻³							
		Br ⁻	6.10 ⁻⁴							
		F ⁻	3.10 ⁻⁴							
		Cl ⁻	2.10 ⁻⁴							
ClO ₄ ⁻	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I ⁻	2,89.10 ⁻²	mixed solution	c _{ClO₄} =10 ⁻³ I=0,1M	48				
		NO ₃ ⁻	4,29.10 ⁻³							
		OAc ⁻	1,65.10 ⁻³							
		Br ⁻	1,07.10 ⁻³							
		HCO ₃ ⁻	8,82.10 ⁻⁴							
		F ⁻	2,88.10 ⁻⁴							
ClO ₄ ⁻	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I ⁻	0,016-0,071	separate solution	c=10 ⁻¹ - - 10 ⁻⁴ M	132				
		I ⁻	0,023-0,020	mixed solution	c _I =0,1-0,05M c _{ClO₄} =0,002- - 0,007M					
ClO ₄ ⁻	ion exchanger Fe/Phen/ ₃ /ClO ₄ / ₂ in nitroben- zene R ₄ N.ClO ₄	NO ₃ ⁻	1,0.10 ⁻⁵			52				
		I ⁻	5,9.10 ⁻³							
		NO ₃ ⁻	2,9.10 ⁻³							

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
ClO_4^-	Orion	I^-	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$	} separate solution	} $c = 10^{-1} \text{M}$ unbuffered solution	127	
		NO_3^-	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
	Ni/Phen/ $_3$ /ClO $_4$ / $_2$	I^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		I^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		I^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
	Cu/Phen/ $_3$ /ClO $_4$ / $_2$	I^-	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$				
		I^-	$4,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
	Cd/Phen/ $_3$ /ClO $_4$ / $_2$	solid ion exchanger on Selectrode body /azoviolene/	F^-				$7,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
			Cl^-				$6,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$
			Br^-				/ 75 /
			I^-				$1,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
			NO_3^-				$3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
			OAc^-				$6,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$
			OH^-				$8,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
			ClO_3^-				0,12
BF_4^-			$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
SO_4^{2-}			$6,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
ClO_4^-	solid ion exchanger on Selectrode /o-tolidine/ /o-dianizidine/ /tetramethylene benzidine/	OH^-	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	} separate solution	} $c_{\text{ClO}_4} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$ 10^{-2}M 10^{-3}M 10^{-4}M	128	
		I^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		I^-	$2,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$				
		I^-	0,39				
		Br^-	$6,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		NO_3^-	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Cl^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		I^-	0,36				
		Br^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		NO_3^-	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Cl^-	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		I^-	/1,66/				
		Br^-	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		NO_3^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		ClO_4^-	liquid ion exchanger				Cl^-
OH^-	/1,0/						
		I^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
ClO_4^-	/Orion/ Fe/Phen-R/ R_3^{2+}	NO_3^-	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution		
		Br^-	$5,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OAc^-	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		HCO_3^-	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		F^-	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
	liquid	I^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution	$c = 10^{-1} \text{M}$ for SO_4^{2-} : 10^{-2}M	130
	azoviolene	BF_4^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
	derivative in	OH^-	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
dichloro	NO_3^-	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
benzene	ClO_3^-	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
	SO_4^{2-}	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
	Br^-	$2,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
	F^-	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
	OAc^-	$4,1 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
	Cl^-	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
ClO_4^-	ion exchanger /Orion/ in PVC	OH^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution NaOH	10^{-1}M	115
		I^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Br^-	$1 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
ClO_4^-	Brilliant Green in rubber	NO_3^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$	separate solution	$c_{\text{I}} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$ $c_{\text{Br}} = 10^{-2} \text{M}$	32
		I^-	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		HCO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		NO_3^-	10^{-2}			
		Br^-	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		OAc^-	$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
F^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
ClO_4^-	liquid /Methylene blue in nitrobenzene/	IO_4^-	$7,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{\text{ClO}_4} = 0,2$ - 2 mM $c_j = \text{high}$	60
		I^-	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SCN^-	$4,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
ClO_4^-	liquid ion exchanger /perchlorate of tetrakis-triphenyl phosphine silver /I/ /	ClO_3^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_{\text{ClO}_4} = 0,2$ -2 mM $c_j = \text{high}$	
		OAc^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		BrO_3^-	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		IO_3^-	$8,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		NO_3^-	$8,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Br^-	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OH^-	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
ClO_4^-	liquid ion exchanger /perchlorate of tetrakis-triphenyl phosphine silver /I/ /	NO_3^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate solution	$c = 9,1$ $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$	143
		OAc^-	$4,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OH^-	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		HCO_3^-	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		H_2PO_4^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		HPO_4^{2-}	$3,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		NO_3^-	$2,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		OAc^-	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
ClO_4^-	coated wire /Aliquat 336S/	OH^-	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	mixed solution	$c_j = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$ c_i varied	58
		Cl^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		NO_3^-	$2,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$< 10^{-3}$			
		ClO_3^-	$3,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
NO_3^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I^-	/20/	mixed solution	$c_{\text{NO}_3} = 10^{-1}$ - 10^{-5}M pH 2-12	69
		Br^-	0,9			
		NO_2^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		F^-	$9 \cdot 10^{-4}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
NO_3^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	ClO_4^-	/10 ³ /			117,92
		I^-	/20/			
		ClO_3^-	/2/			
		Br^-	0,9			
		S^{2-}	0,57			
		NO_2^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		CN^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		HCO_3^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cl^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		OAc^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		SO_3^{2-}	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		F^-	$9 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		H_2PO_4^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		NO_3^-	liquid ion exchanger in carbon paste /Orion/	H_2PO_4^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	
SO_4^{2-}	$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
Cl^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
HPO_4^{2-}	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
Br^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
ClO_4^-	/14/					
I^-	/4/					
NO_3^-	Orion liquid ion exchanger in PVC	F^-	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution	c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ M	25
		Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		I^-	/16/			
		NO_2^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		ClO_3^-	/1,66/			
		ClO_4^-	/550/			
		F^-	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
Corning liquid ion exchanger	F^-	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution	c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M c _j = $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ M		
	Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
NO_3^-	in PVC	I^-	/17/	mixed solution	$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{M}$	40	
		NO_2^-	0,066		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{M}$		
		SO_4^{2-}	$< 10^{-5}$		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{M}$		
		ClO_3^-	/1,66/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{M}$		
		ClO_4^-	/800/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{M}$		
	liquid ion exchanger in solvent /cetyltrimethyl-ammonium hydroxide in n-octanol/	Cl^-	0,16	mixed solution			
		Br^-	0,9				
		I^-	/4,2/				
		SO_4^{2-}	0,02				
		PO_4^{3-}	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
H_2PO_4^-		$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$					
NO_2^-		0,61					
OAc^-		0,11					
NO_3^-	liquid ion exchanger in PVC /tetraoctyl ammonium nitrate/	ClO_4^-	/1,26 \cdot 10^3/	mixed solution	$c_j = 10^{-2} \text{M}$ c_i varied	88	
		I^-	/14,1/				
		ClO_3^-	/3,0/				
		Br^-	0,13				
		NO_2^-	$7,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Cl^-	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		F^-	$< 10^{-3}$				
		OAc^-					
		SO_4^{2-}					
		H_2PO_4^-					
		HPO_4^{2-}					
		HCO_3^-					
NO_3^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	ClO_4^-	/10^3/			35	
		I^-	/20/				
		ClO_3^-	/2/				
		Br^-	0,13				
		SH^-	0,04				
		NO_2^-	0,04				
		CN^-	0,01				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
SO_3^-	polycrystalline precipitate HgS/Hg ₂ Cl ₂	Cl ⁻	1,2.10 ⁻²	} mixed } solution	pH 5-6 pH 5-6	138	
		Br ⁻	0,2				
		Cl ⁻	/1/	} separate } solution			} c _{CO₃²⁻} = 10 ⁻³ M } c _j = 10 ⁻¹ M } c _j = 10 ⁻² } c _j = 2,5.10 ⁻²
		Br ⁻	/1,3.10 ² /				
		I ⁻	/10 ⁵ /				
		SCN ⁻	/6,3/				
NO ₃ ⁻	~10 ⁻³	} mixed } solution	117,92				
ClO ₄ ⁻	~10 ⁻³						
CO_3^{2-}	liquid ion exchanger /Aliquat 336 S/ in solvent	Cl ⁻		1,9.10 ⁻⁴	} mixed } solution	} c _{CO₃²⁻} = 10 ⁻³ M } c _j = 10 ⁻¹ M } c _j = 10 ⁻² } c _j = 2,5.10 ⁻²	46
OAc ⁻	2,5.10 ⁻²						
SO ₄ ²⁻	1,5.10 ⁻⁴						
NO ₃ ⁻	2,9.10 ⁻¹						
ClO ₄ ⁻	/25/						
borate	4,7.10 ⁻²						
HPO ₄ ²⁻	2,6.10 ⁻⁴						
BF_4^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/ Ni/Phen-R/ ₃ ²⁺	OH ⁻	10 ⁻³	} mixed } solution			
I ⁻	/20/						
NO ₃ ⁻	0,1						
Br ⁻	4.10 ⁻²						
OAc ⁻	4.10 ⁻³						
HCO ₃ ⁻	4.10 ⁻³						
F ⁻	10 ⁻³						
Cl ⁻	10 ⁻³						
SO ₄ ²⁻	10 ⁻³	} mixed } solution	21				
NH_4^+	solid state with biological material			Ba ²⁺	1.10 ⁻⁴		
Ca ²⁺	7.10 ⁻⁵						
Cu ²⁺	1.10 ⁻⁴						
Pb ²⁺	1.10 ⁻⁴						
Mg ²⁺	7.10 ⁻⁵						
Hg ²⁺	3.10 ⁻¹						
Ni ²⁺	7.10 ⁻⁵						

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
NH_4^+	liquid /nonactin + monactin in solvent/	K^+	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$			123
		Rb^+	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Ag^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Li^+	$4,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Na^+	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		K^+	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Rb^+	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cs^+	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
Li^+	liquid ion exchanger /n-decanol/	Na^+	0,3	} separate solution		47
		K^+	0,3			
Na^+	Na stearate membrane	Li^+	0,8	} separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	10
		K^+	/1,2/			
		Rb^+	/1,2/			
		Cs^+	0,9			
		H^+	/2/			
		Ca^{2+}	0,2			
		Mg^{2+}	0,2			
K^+	neutral carrier nonactin monactin valinomycin valinomycin in diphenyl ether			} separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	97
		Na^+	10^{-2}			
		Na^+	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Na^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		H^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Li^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Na^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Rb^+	/1,9/			
		Cs^+	0,4			
		NH_4^+	$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
Ag^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-9}$					

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
K^+	nonactin in nujol+octanol	Mg^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	separate solution		98,110
		Ca^{2+}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Fe^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		NH_4^+	/2,5/			
K^+	neutral carrier /valinomycin in diphenyl ether/	Rb^+	/1,9/			110
		Cs^+	$3,8 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		NH_4^+	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Li^+	$2,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		H^+	$5,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Li^+	$5,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
K^+	liquid ion exchanger	Na^+	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution		36
		NH_4^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ca^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
K^+	valinomycin /Orion/	H^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution	$c_j = 10^{-3} M$	67
		Li^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Rb^+	/2,9/			
		Cs^+	0,5			
		NH_4^+	0,05			
		Tl^+	0,09			
		Ag^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Na^+	0,09			
		Ca^{2+}	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Mn^{2+}	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cu^{2+}	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Mg^{2+}	10^{-3}			
		Sr^{2+}	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		La^{3+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
K ⁺	solid, with biological material	Al ³⁺	5.10 ⁻⁴	separate solution	c _j = 10 ⁻³ M c _j = 10 ⁻² M	66
		Rb ⁺	/25/			
		Cs ⁺	/4/			
		NH ₄ ⁺	/19/			
		Tl ⁺	0,7			
		Ag ⁺	0,5			
		Na ⁺	0,02			
		NH ₄ ⁺	1,9.10 ⁻²	mixed solution	c _j = const. c _j - varied	
		Ca ²⁺	2.10 ⁻⁵			
		Cu ²⁺	3.10 ⁻⁵			
		H ⁺	2.10 ⁻⁴			
		Mg ²⁺	2.10 ⁻⁵			
		Na ⁺	5.10 ⁻⁵			
		Cs ⁺	0,5			
Li ⁺	3.10 ⁻⁴					
Ag ⁺	1,7.10 ⁻³					
K ⁺	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Rb ⁺	/2,2/			92
		Cs ⁺	1			
		NH ₄ ⁺	3.10 ⁻²			
		H ⁺	1.10 ⁻²			
		Ag ⁺	1.10 ⁻³			
		Na ⁺	2.10 ⁻⁴			
K ⁺	valinomycin	Li ⁺	6,7.10 ⁻⁵		in methanol-water	28
		Na ⁺	10 ⁻⁴			
		NH ₄ ⁺	2.10 ⁻²			
		Rb ⁺	/2,5/			
K ⁺	coated wire /valinomycin in PVC/	H ⁺	< 10 ⁻³	mixed solution		15
		Li ⁺	10 ⁻³			
		Na ⁺	10 ⁻³			
		Rb ⁺	/2,5/			
		Cs ⁺	0,44			
		NH ₄ ⁺	1,2.10 ⁻²			
		Be ²⁺	< 10 ⁻³			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
K ⁺	Corning exchanger	Mg ²⁺	< 10 ⁻³	mixed solution		26
		Ca ²⁺	< 10 ⁻³			
		Sr ²⁺	< 10 ⁻³			
		Ni ²⁺	< 10 ⁻³			
		Cs ⁺	/20/			
		Rb ⁺	/10/			
		Na ⁺	0,012			
		Li ⁺	4.10 ⁻³			
		NH ₄ ⁺	0,023			
		Mg ²⁺	3.10 ⁻³			
K ⁺	Corning exchanger in PVC + plasticizer	Ca ²⁺	3.10 ⁻³		c _j =10 ⁻³ M c _j =5.10 ⁻⁴ M c _j =5.10 ⁻³ M c _j =5.10 ⁻⁴ M c _j =10 ⁻¹ M c _j =5.10 ⁻² M c _j =10 ⁻¹ M c _j =5.10 ⁻² M c _j =5.10 ⁻¹ M c _j =5.10 ⁻² M c _j =10 ⁻² M c _j =1 M c _j =5.10 ⁻² M c _j =10 ⁻² M	26
		Cs ⁺	/8,43/			
			/8,33/			
		Rb ⁺	/5,85/			
			/4,57/			
		Na ⁺	0,05			
			0,021			
		Li ⁺	0,082			
			0,070			
		NH ₄ ⁺	0,349			
			0,362			
			0,408			
		Mg ²⁺	8,02.10 ⁻⁴			
		Ca ²⁺	2,3.10 ⁻²			
			2,45.10 ⁻²			
K ⁺	valinomycin /liquid/	H ⁺	5.10 ⁻⁵	mixed solution		95
		Rb ⁺	/1,9/			
		Li ⁺	2.10 ⁻⁴			
		NH ₄ ⁺	10 ⁻²			
		Na ⁺	2,5.10 ⁻⁴			
		Cs ⁺	4.10 ⁻¹			
		Ca ²⁺	2,5.10 ⁻⁴			
		Mg ²⁺	2.10 ⁻⁴			
		Ba ²⁺	6.10 ⁻⁵			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
K^+	valinomycin in SR	H^+	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution			
		Rb^+	/1,9/				
		Li^+	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		NH_4^+	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Na^+	$3,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Cs^+	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Ca^{2+}	$8,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Sr^{2+}	$5,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Mg^{2+}	$6,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Ba^{2+}	$7,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
K^+	K stearate membrane	Li^+	0,8	separate solution	$c_{i,j}=0,1M$	10	
		Na^+	0,9				
		Rb^+	/1/				
		Cs^+	0,9				
		H^+	/3/				
		Ca^{2+}	0,3				
		Mg^{2+}	0,3				
		Li^+	0,6				$c_{i,j}=10^{-2}M$
		Na^+	0,9				
		Rb^+	/1/				
		Cs^+	/1/				
		H^+	/4/				
		Ca^{2+}	/3/				
		Mg^{2+}	/2/				
K^+	crown compound in PVC /dimethyl- dibenzo-30- crown-10/	Na^+	$3,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution separate solution	$c_{Na}=10^{-2}M$ $c_{Na}=10^{-1}M$ $c_{i,j}=10^{-2}M$	120	
		Rb^+	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Cs^+	$9,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$				
		NH_4^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$				
		Li^+	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Ca^{2+}	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Ba^{2+}	10^{-4}				
			$< 10^{-4}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
K^+	crown compounds in nitrobenzene dicyclohexyl-18- crown-6	Rb^+ NH_4^+ Cs^+ Na^+	$/2,7-2,9/$ $/5,3-6,5/$ $/7,9-8,6/$ $/21-29/$	separate solution		113
K^+	various crown compounds in PVC	Na^+	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $-1,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution		94
K^+	valinomycin in PVC crown compound in PVC /dibenzo-18-crown-6/	Na^+ Rb^+ NH_4^+ Cs^+ Li^+ Ca^{2+} Mg^{2+} Na^+ Rb^+ NH_4^+ Cs^+	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $/3/$ $1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $2,6 \cdot 10^{-1}$ $\sim 10^{-4}$ $\sim 10^{-4}$ $\sim 10^{-4}$ $7 \cdot 10^{-2}$ 10^{-4} $< 10^{-2}$ 10^{-1}	mixed solution		80
K^+	valinomycin in PVC crown in PVC /dimethyl-	NH_4^+ Na^+ NH_4^+	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,39 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,19 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,12 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,06 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $1,58 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $1,06 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $9,43 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $9,43 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution 	$c_K = 10^{-6} M$ $c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-4} M$ $c_K = 10^{-3} M$ $c_K = 10^{-6} M$ $c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-4} M$ $c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-4} M$	126

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
K^+	dibenzo-30-crown-10/		$6,32 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_K = 10^{-3} M$ $c_K = 10^{-2} M$	126	
	valinomycin	Na^+	$1,10 \cdot 10^{-1}$				$c_K = 10^{-5} M$
		NH_4^+	$1,72 \cdot 10^{-2}$	calculation	$c_K = 10^{-6} M$		
			$2,17 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-3} M$		
		Na^+	$1,46 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-6} M$		
			$3,37 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-4} M$		
K^+	crown/dimet-hyl-dibenzo-30-crown-10/	NH_4^+	$8,16 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-2} M$	29	
	valinomycin - PVC Selectrode	Na^+	$1,37 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-5} M$		
		Cs^+	0,47		$c_j = 10^{-1} M$		
		Rb^+	/4,7/		c_K varied		
		Na^+	$6,0 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Li^+	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
K^+	valinomycin in PVC miniature electrode crown in PVC miniature electrode	NH_4^+	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{Na} = 10^{-1} M$ c_K varied	121	
		Ag^+	$4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Mg^{2+}	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Ca^{2+}	$4,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Ba^{2+}	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Fe^{2+}	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Cu^{2+}	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Na^+	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
K^+	field effect transistor	Na^+	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$		} 0,15 M NaCl } 0,1M NaCl	87	
			$-7,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
			$1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
			$-2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
K^+	valinomycin microelectrode	Sr^{2+}	} 10^{-5}	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} M$	91	
		Ba^{2+}					
		Mg^{2+}					
		Ca^{2+}					$4,0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
		H^+					$4,0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
		Li^+					10^{-4}
		Na					$3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
		$/CH_3/4N^+$					$3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
		acetyl-choline					$4,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$
		Cs^+					$4,0 \cdot 10^{-1}$
		Rb^+					$/2,5/$
K^+	liquid ion exchanger microelectrode /Corning 477317/	Ca^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$I=0,1M$	141	
		H^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Na^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Ca^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$				$I=1,0M$
		H^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Na^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
Cs^+	precipitate + inert support /Cs/-12-molybdophosphate/	Li^+	0,12	mixed solution	$c_{Cs} = 10^{-2} M$ $c_j = 10^{-1} - 10^{-5} M$	18	
		Na^+	0,073				
		K^+	0,23				
		Rb^+	$/430/$				
		NH_4^+	$/6,3/$				
Cs^+	precipitate in solvent /Cs-tetraphenylborate/	Tl^+	$/560/$	mixed solution	$c_j = \text{const.}$ $c_i \text{ varied}$	20	
		Rb^+	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$				
		K^+	$3,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		NH_4^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Na^+	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
Cs^+	precipitate in solvent /Cs-tetra-phenylborate/	Mg^{2+}	$9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-1} M$	9	
		$/CH_3/4N^+$	$/9 \cdot 10^1/$				
		Ag^+	$/2 \cdot 10^{-1}/$				
		K^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		NH_4^+	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate solution	$c_{ij} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	
		H^+	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Na^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Li^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Hg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Co^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cu^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ca^{2+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Mn^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Al^{3+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
Cs^+	precipitate + araldite / Cs-tungstoarsenate /	Na^+	$5,15 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{\text{Cs}} = 10^{-4} \text{M}$ $c_j = 10^{-2} \text{M}$	73
		K^+	$5,23 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		NH_4^+	$5,32 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Rb^+	$5,23 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Tl^+	$5,16 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$0,81 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$0,94 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger / Orion, Corning /	Zn^{2+}	/3,2/		$c_{\text{Ca}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{M}$ pH 5,5-11	69
		Fe^{2+}	0,8			
		Pb^{2+}	0,6			
		Mg^{2+}	10^{-2}			
		Ba^{2+}	10^{-2}			
		Na^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger / Orion, Corning /	Sr^{2+}	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution	pH 5,5-11	107
		Mg^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Na^+	$3,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		K^+	$3,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Ca salt of didecyl phosphoric acid in di-n-octyl-phenyl phosphonate/	H^+ K^+ Na^+ NH_4^+ Mg^{2+} Ba^{2+}	/10 ⁵ / 10 ⁻⁴ 10 ⁻⁴ 10 ⁻⁴ 1,4.10 ⁻² 10 ⁻²	} mixed solution	} $c_{Ca}=10^{-4}$ - - 10 ⁻¹ M $c_j=10^{-2}$ -1M	116
Ca^{2+}	ion exchanger in collodium /Ca salt of dialkyl phosphoric acid/	Mg^{2+} Ba^{2+} Na^+ K^+ H^+	0,34 0,90 2,9.10 ⁻² 3,4.10 ⁻² /1,5.10 ⁴ /	} mixed solution		124
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /dioctyl phosphoric acid/ didecyl phosphoric acid/	Na^+ K^+ NH_4^+ Mg^{2+}	/10,7/ /8,5/ /22,8/ 0,4			44
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Mg^{2+} Ba^{2+} Sr^{2+} Cd^{2+} Na^+ K^+	0,04 0,04 0,07 0,03 0,001 0,001		} pH 9,2 I=0,01M	109
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger	Zn^{2+} Fe^{2+} Pb^{2+} Cu^{2+} Ni^{2+} Sr^{2+} Mg^{2+} Ba^{2+}	/3,2/ 0,80 0,63 0,27 0,08 0,02 0,01 0,01			117

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Ca ²⁺	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	H ⁺	/10 ⁷ /			92,83
		Na ⁺	0,0016			
		Zn ²⁺	/3,2/			
		Fe ²⁺	0,80			
		Pb ²⁺	0,63			
		Cu ²⁺	0,27			
		Ni ²⁺	0,080			
		Sr ²⁺	0,017			
		Mg ²⁺	0,014			
Ca ²⁺	ion exchanger immobilized /Beckman 39608/	H ⁺	/72/		$c_{Ca} = 10^{-3} M$ $\left[\begin{array}{l} [Me^{2+}] / [Ca^{2+}] \\ = 0,1 - 32 \\ [Me^+] / [Ca^{2+}] \\ = 0,3 - 97 \end{array} \right.$	111
		Na ⁺	1,5.10 ⁻²			
		Mg ²⁺	1,2.10 ⁻¹			
		Sr ²⁺	9,3.10 ⁻²			
		Ba ²⁺	/7,9.10/			
Ca ²⁺	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	H ⁺	/105/		83	
		Na ⁺	10 ⁻⁴			
		K ⁺	10 ⁻⁴			
		NH ₄ ⁺	10 ⁻⁴			
Ca ²⁺	ion exchanger in PVC /di-decylphosphoric acid/	Mg ²⁺	0,0051	separate solution	$c_i = c_j$	84
			- 0,13			
		Ba ²⁺	0,003			
			- 0,09			
		Zn ²⁺	0,0098			
			- 0,90			
		Na ⁺	0,0052			
			- 0,27			
		K ⁺	0,0026			
			- 0,39			
Ca ²⁺	ion exchanger in PVC	H ⁺	/ 29			
		Mg ²⁺	0,0045	separate solution,		
			- 0,0097			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.			
/didecyl-phosphoric acid/		Ba ²⁺	0,0023	}	equal potentials				
			- 0,0074						
		Zn ²⁺	0,0056						
			- 0,5						
		Na ⁺	0,0054						
			- 0,0061						
		K ⁺	0,0027						
			- 0,0055						
		H ⁺	/26/						
		Mg ²⁺	0,22				}	mixed solution	
			- 0,036						
		Ba ²⁺	0,013						
			- 0,005						
		Zn ²⁺	0,065						
K ⁺	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$								
Na ⁺	$6,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$								
H ⁺	/40-25/								
liquid ion exchanger /Orion 92-20/		Mg ²⁺	0,010	}	separate solution	$a_i = a_j$			
			- 0,29						
		Ba ²⁺	0,0059						
			- 0,18						
		Zn ²⁺	0,011						
			- 0,65						
		Na ⁺	0,0058						
			- 0,42						
		K ⁺	0,002						
			- 0,37						
		H ⁺	/300						
			- 590/						
		Mg ²⁺	0,007				}	separate solution	
			- 0,04						
		Ba ²⁺	0,0036	}	equal potentials				
			- 0,027						
		Zn ²⁺	0,007						

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
		Na^+	- 0,32 0,005	separate solution equal potentials			
		K^+	- 0,006 0,0013				
		H^+	- 0,0016 /590/				
		Mg^{2+}	0,055				
		Ba^{2+}	- 0,025 0,033	mixed solution			
		Zn^{2+}	- 0,011 0,081				
		K^+	$6,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Na^+	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		H^+	/1,3 $\cdot 10^4$ - $2 \cdot 10^3$ /	separate solution	$c_i = c_j$		
Orion 92-20-02	exchanger in PVC	Mg^{2+}	0,0044				
		Ba^{2+}	- 0,14 0,0029				
		Zn^{2+}	- 0,088 0,0094				
		Na^+	- 0,88 0,0054				
		K^+	- 0,29 0,0027				
			- 0,41				
Ca^{2+}		Orion 92-20-02	Mg^{2+}				0,0035-0,01
		exchanger in		0,002-0,003	solution		
	PVC	Zn^{2+}	0,0069-0,62	equal			
		Na^+	0,006-0,0068	potentials			
		K^+	0,0028-0,0069				
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion	Ni^{2+}	0,026	mixed solution	$c_{\text{Ca}} = 10^{-3}$ - 10^{-4}M $c_j = 10^{-2} \text{M}$	14	
	exchanger	Cu^{2+}	0,24				
	/Orion/	Mg^{2+}	0,033				
		Ba^{2+}	0,016				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
	coated wire	Sr^{2+}	0,029	mixed solution		
		Pb^{2+}	0,23			
		Zn^{2+}	/1,44/			
		Ni^{2+}	0,0039			
		Cu^{2+}	0,15			
		Mg^{2+}	0,014			
		Ba^{2+}	0,0036			
		Sr^{2+}	0,021			
		Pb^{2+}	/1,86/			
		Zn^{2+}	/32,3/			
Ca^{2+}	ion exchanger /didecylphosphoric acid, monocalcium-di/didecylphosphate/, monocalcium dihydrogen tetra /didecylphosphate/in PVC /various compositions/	Mg^{2+}	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_j = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} M$	42
			$-8,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
			- 4,8			
		K^+	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
			$-1,7 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	H^+	$/1,8 \pm 0,3/ \cdot 10$	mixed solution	pH 4 - 2,5	5
Ca^{2+}	neutral carrier	Li^+	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate solution		2, 131
		Na^+	$5,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		K^+	$7,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Rb^+	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Cs^+	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
	Al^{3+}	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.		
Ca ²⁺	ion exchanger /Orion/in PVC with graphite contact	H ⁺	4,1.10 ⁻²	separate solution		4		
		NH ₄ ⁺	1,7.10 ⁻¹					
		Cu ²⁺	4.10 ⁻³	}				
		Zn ²⁺	1.10 ⁻³					
		UO ₂ ²⁺	6,4.10 ⁻³					
				Mg ²⁺			6.10 ⁻⁴	mixed solution
				Ba ²⁺			1,8.10 ⁻³	
				Ni ²⁺			3.10 ⁻³	}
		Zn ²⁺	0,27					
		Pb ²⁺	/2,9/					
Ca ²⁺	liquid ion exchanger in PVC Selectrode /dioctyl- phenyl phosphonate/	Mg ²⁺	2,5.10 ⁻⁴	separate solution		119		
		Sr ²⁺	1,7.10 ⁻²					
		Ba ²⁺	2,5.10 ⁻⁴	}				
		Cu ²⁺	1,6.10 ⁻⁴					
		Zn ²⁺	6,0.10 ⁻²					
				Cd ²⁺			3,0.10 ⁻⁴	}
				Li ⁺			5,8.10 ⁻⁵	
				K ⁺			2,0.10 ⁻⁶	
		Na ⁺	6,3.10 ⁻⁶	mixed solution				
		H ⁺	/1,6.10 ⁴ /					
Ca ²⁺	neutral carrier	Mg ²⁺	2.10 ⁻⁴	separate solution	c _i =c _j =10 ⁻² M	86		
		Sr ²⁺	10 ⁻¹					
		Ba ²⁺	9.10 ⁻¹	}				
		Ni ⁺	6.10 ⁻²					
		Na ⁺	3.10 ⁻¹					
				K ⁺			10 ⁻¹	}
				Rb ⁺			3.10 ⁻²	
				Cs ⁺			10 ⁻²	
				NH ₄ ⁺			10 ⁻¹	}
				Al ³⁺			2.10 ⁻⁴	
				Cu ²⁺			2.10 ⁻³	
				Zn ²⁺			6.10 ⁻⁴	
				Ce ³⁺			2.10 ⁻²	

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion 92-20/	H^+	/40/	mixed solution		93
		Na^+	0,04			
		NH_4^+	0,15			
		Mg^{2+}	0,028			
		Mn^{2+}	0,21			
Ca^{2+}	neutral carriers /different/	Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	3
		Ba^{2+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		K^+	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cs^+	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		K^+	/2/			
		Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Na^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		K^+	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cs^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/ divalent cation electrode /Orion/			
Rb^+	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
K^+	$/5-6,4/ \cdot 10^{-3}$					
Na^+	$/7-8,3/ \cdot 10^{-3}$					
NH_4^+	$/2-3,7/ \cdot 10^{-2}$					
Li^+	0,06-0,13					
Rb^+	$/2-5/ \cdot 10^{-2}$					
K^+	$/3-5,5/ \cdot 10^{-2}$					
Na^+	$/4-7/ \cdot 10^{-2}$					
Li^+	0,15-0,30					
Ca^{2+}	coated wire /with ion exchanger/ /Ca salt of 2-ethylhexyl	Ba^{2+}	0,403	mixed solution	without plasticizer	16
		Mg^{2+}	0,197			
		Ni^{2+}	0,650			
		Sr^{2+}	0,399			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.		
	phosphoric acid/	Na^+	0,010	mixed solution	without plasticizer			
		K^+	0,045					
		Cu^{2+}	/2,11/					
		Pb^{2+}	/2,69/					
		Zn^{2+}	$< 10^{-3}$					
		Ba^{2+}	0,009				with plasticizer	
		Mg^{2+}	0,050					
		Ni^{2+}	0,028					
		Sr^{2+}	0,024					
		Na^+	0,003					
		K^+	0,023					
		Cu^{2+}	/4,95/					
		Pb^{2+}	/46,2/					
		Zn^{2+}	/69,6/					
Ca^{2+}	antibiotic /A 23187/in solvent /nitrobenzene/	Mg^{2+}	0,051		mixed solution	$c_j = \text{const}$ $c_i = 10^{-1} - 10^{-4} \text{M}$	24	
		Na^+	0,23					
		Sr^{2+}	/97/					
Ca^{2+}	ion exchanger di[p-1,1,3,3-tetramethyl-butyl/phenyl]phosphoric acid in PVC /micro-electrode/	H^+	/2,5.10 ⁴ /	mixed solution	$c_K = 2.10^{-1}$ - 1M	13		
		K^+	$< 10^{-7}$					
		Mg^{2+}	$- 7.10^{-7}$ 3.10^{-4} $- 3.10^{-2}$				separate solution	
Ca^{2+}	Orion exchanger in different plastic matrices	Na^+	/1,4-1,2/	mixed solution	$c_{\text{Na}} = 10^{-2} \text{M}$ pH 5,5-9	61		
		Mg^{2+}	/2,6-5,5/10 ⁻²					$c_{\text{Mg}} = 10^{-3} \text{M}$ pH 5,5-9
		Na^+	0,85		$c_{\text{Na}} = 10^{-2} \text{M}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		Mg^{2+}	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_{Mg} = 10^{-3} M$	
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Mg^{2+}	0,018		} flow conditions	30
		Li^{2+}	0,156			
		Na^{+}	0,010			
		K^{+}	0,006			
Ca^{2+}	divalent cation electrode /Orion/	Li^{+}	0,124		} flow conditions	30
		Na^{+}	0,025			
		K^{+}	0,018			
$Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+}$	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Zn^{2+}	/3,5/		} pH 5,5-11	69
		Fe^{2+}	/3,5/			
		Cu^{2+}	/3,1/			
		Ni^{2+}	/1,4/			
		Ca^{2+}	/1/			
		Mg^{2+}	/1/			
		Ba^{2+}	0,9			
		Na^{+}	0,02			
$Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+}$	divalent cation electrode /Orion/	Zn^{2+}	/3,5/			92,117
		Fe^{2+}	/3,5/			
		Cu^{2+}	/3,1/			
		Ni^{2+}	/1,35/			
		Ca^{2+}	/1/			
		Mg^{2+}	/1/			
		Ba^{2+}	0,94			
		Sr^{2+}	0,54			
		Na^{+}	0,01			
Ba^{2+}	neutral carrier /polyethylene glycol derivative/	Ba^{2+}	/1/	} separate solution	} $c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} M$	68
		Sr^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Ca^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
		Co^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
		Fe^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
		K^{+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
Ba^{2+}	neutral carrier in PVC /Ba complex of nonylphenoxy-poly/ethylene-oxy/ethanol	NH_4^+	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	separate solution	$c_j = 10^{-1} M$	57	
		Na^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Li^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		H^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Li^+	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution			$c_{Be} = 10^{-2} M$
		Na^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		K^+	$9,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Rb^+	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Cs^+	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Be^{2+}	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Mg^{2+}	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Ca^{2+}	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
Sr^{2+}	$2,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$						
Ni^{2+}	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$						
Cu^{2+}	$3,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$						
Ba^{2+}	antibiotic in solvent	Ca^{2+}	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution		24	
		Mg^{2+}	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
Ba^{2+}	neutral carrier in PVC /N,N,N',N' tetraphenyl 3,6,9 trioxa-undecane diamide/	Mg^{2+}	$\sim 10^{-5}$	separate solution		43	
		Ca^{2+}	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Li^+	$\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		NH_4^+	$\sim 3,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Cs^+	$\sim 3,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Na^+	$\sim 3,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Rb^+	$\sim 10^{-2}$				
		K^+	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Sr^{2+}	$\sim 3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
Zn^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger in PVC /Zn salt of di-n-octyl phenyl phosphoric acid/	H^+	/50/	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} M$	41	
		NH_4^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Li^+	$8 \cdot 10^{-1}$	}			
		Na^+	10^{-2}				
		K^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Rb^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Cs^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Cd ²⁺	precipitate CdS+Ag ₂ S	Mg ²⁺	3,2.10 ⁻¹	separate solution	I=0,03	12
		Ca ²⁺	/1,6.10 ³ /			
		Sr ²⁺	/40/			
		Ba ²⁺	4.10 ⁻¹			
		Cu ²⁺	2,5.10 ⁻¹			
		Cd ²⁺	/1/			
		Pb ²⁺	/13/			
		Na ⁺	3,21.10 ⁻⁸			
		K ⁺	6,69.10 ⁻⁸			
		Mg ²⁺	1,63.10 ⁻⁴			
		Ca ²⁺	2,24.10 ⁻⁴			
		Zn ²⁺	4,14.10 ⁻⁴			
		Co ²⁺	2,03.10 ⁻²			
		Ni ²⁺	3,24.10 ⁻²			
		Al ³⁺	1,34.10 ⁻¹			
		H ⁺	/2,41/			
		Mn ²⁺	/2,68/			
		Pb ²⁺	/6,08/			
		Tl ⁺	/122/			
		Fe ²⁺	/196/			
		S ²⁻	3,77.10 ⁻²²			
		CN ⁻	5,37.10 ⁻¹⁶			
		OH ⁻	1,49.10 ⁻⁶			
		I ⁻	6,06.10 ⁻⁶			
		CO ₃ ²⁻	1,72.10 ⁻⁵			
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	5,07.10 ⁻⁵			
		SO ₃ ²⁻	6,98.10 ⁻⁵			
		F ⁻	1,12.10 ⁻²			
		Br ⁻	1,42.10 ⁻²			
		SO ₄ ²⁻	1,81.10 ⁻²			
		ClO ₄ ⁻	3,37.10 ⁻²			
		Cl ⁻	3,63.10 ⁻²			
		IO ₃ ⁻	/26,3/			
Cr ₂ O ₇ ²⁻	/10 ¹¹ /					

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.		
Cd^{2+}	CdS-Ag ₂ S homogeneous	Hg^{2+}	/ $\sim 10^6$ /			17		
		Ag^+	/ $\sim 10^6$ /					
		Cu^{2+}	/ $\sim 10^2$ /					
		Pb^{2+}	/5/					
Cd^{2+}	CdS-Ag ₂ S	Ca^{2+}	10^{-2}	separate solution		39		
		Zn^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
		Ni^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
		Pb^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-1}$					
		Ca^{2+}	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution				
		Zn^{2+}	10^{-1}					
		Ni^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$					
		Pb^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-1}$					
		Zn^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$	calculated from solu- bility pro- ducts				
		Ni^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
		Pb^{2+}	/20/					
Cd^{2+}	CdS in polyethylene	H^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution	c_j 10^{-2}M	79		
		Pb^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-1}$					
		Zn^{2+}	10^{-4}					
		Co^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
		Ni^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
		Fe^{3+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
Cd^{2+}	CdS precipi- tate /Orion/	Zn^{2+}	$9,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	mixed solution	c_{Cd} 10^{-5}M	63		
		Zn^{2+}	$6,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
		Fe^{2+}	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		Pb^{2+}	/7,1/					
		Zn^{2+}	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$					
	CdS precipi- tate on Se- lectrode body	Zn^{2+}	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$				10^{-6}M	
		Fe^{2+}	$\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				10^{-4}M	
		Pb^{2+}	/5,4/				10^{-3}M	
		TOA electrode	Zn^{2+}	$7,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$				10^{-4}M
			Zn^{2+}	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				10^{-6}M

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Hg ²⁺	/Japan/ liquid ion exchanger on graphite rod /diketohydrindylidene-diketohydrindamine/	Fe ²⁺	$\sim 3.10^{-3}$	mixed solutions	10^{-4} M 10^{-2} M 10^{-4} M	6
		Pb ²⁺	0,5 /4,8/			
		Ag ⁺	/7,9.10 ²² /			
		Cu ²⁺	/1,3.10 ⁹ /	calculated from solubility products		
		Hg ²⁺	/5,0.10 ²⁵ /			
		Zn ²⁺	5,0.10 ⁻³			
		Bi ³⁺	1,52.10 ⁻⁴			
		Cd ²⁺	2,30.10 ⁻⁴	separate solution	pH 1 $c_{i,j}=10^{-1}$ M	
		Pb ²⁺	3,81.10 ⁻⁴			
		Ni ²⁺	5,63.10 ⁻⁴			
Co ²⁺	6,46.10 ⁻⁴					
Hg ²⁺	liquid /PAN chelate of Hg ²⁺ in chloroform/	Zn ²⁺	10 ⁻³	separate solution	$c_i=c_j=10^{-1}$ M pH = 1 $\mu = 0,5$	22
		Cu ²⁺	1,35.10 ⁻²			
		Ag ⁺	/1,82/			
		Cd ²⁺	8,81.10 ⁻⁵			
		Cu ²⁺	1,38.10 ⁻⁴			
		Ni ²⁺	7,94.10 ⁻⁵			
		Co ²⁺	4,47.10 ⁻⁵			
		Zn ²⁺	2,76.10 ⁻⁵			
		Mn ²⁺	1,58.10 ⁻⁵			
		Pb ²⁺	3,55.10 ⁻⁵			
		Bi ³⁺	1,05.10 ⁻⁵			
		Al ³⁺	4,17.10 ⁻⁴			
		Mg ²⁺	1,70.10 ⁻⁴			
		Ag ⁺	/7,25/			
Fe ³⁺	/2,40.10 ⁵ /					
Pb ²⁺	precipitate PbS-Ag ₂ S	Ni ²⁺	3,2.10 ⁻⁴	separate solution	$c_{Pb}=10^{-2}$ M $c_{Pb}=10^{-3}$ M	112
		Mn ²⁺	1,2.10 ⁻⁴			
		Zn ²⁺	3.10 ⁻⁵			
		Mg ²⁺	7.10 ⁻⁶			
		Ni ²⁺	4.10 ⁻³			
		Mn ²⁺	4,5.10 ⁻³			
		Zn ²⁺	3,8.10 ⁻⁴			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
Pb ²⁺	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Mg ²⁺	8,7.10 ⁻⁵		c _{Pb} =10 ⁻³ M	117	
		Cu ²⁺	/2,6/				
		Fe ²⁺	0,08				
		Zn ²⁺	0,003				
		Ca ²⁺	0,005				
		Ni ²⁺	0,007				
Pb ²⁺	Ag ₂ S-PbS in polyethylene	Mg ²⁺	0,008	separate solution	c _{i,j} =10 ⁻¹ M	77	
		Cd ²⁺	3.10 ⁻¹				
		Mn ²⁺	8.10 ⁻²				
			- 3.10 ⁻⁴				
		Zn ²⁺	10 ⁻²				
			- 2.10 ⁻⁴				
		Fe ²⁺	10 ⁻¹				
			- 2.10 ⁻²				
Pb ²⁺	Ag ₂ S-PbS	Fe ³⁺	/80-10 ⁶ /	separate solution		39	
		Ca ²⁺	10 ⁻²				
		Ni ²⁺	3.10 ⁻²				
		Zn ²⁺	2.10 ⁻²				
		Cd ²⁺	3.10 ⁻¹				
		Ca ²⁺	4.10 ⁻²				mixed solution
		Ni ²⁺	2.10 ⁻¹				
		Zn ²⁺	10 ⁻¹				
		Cd ²⁺	7.10 ⁻¹				
			Ni ²⁺				3.10 ⁻²
	Zn ²⁺	3.10 ⁻²					
	Cd ²⁺	5.10 ⁻¹					
Pb ²⁺	precipitate /Orion/	Cd ²⁺	0,12	mixed solution	c _{Pb} =10 ⁻⁶ M	64	
			0,045				c _{Pb} =10 ⁻⁵ M
			0,18				c _{Pb} =10 ⁻⁴ M
	Selectrode	Cd ²⁺	0,012		c _{Pb} =10 ⁻⁶ M		
			0,051		c _{Pb} =10 ⁻⁵ M		
			0,064		c _{Pb} =10 ⁻⁴ M		

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
Pb^{2+}	precipitate, PbS	Ag^+	/1,6.10 ²² /	separate solution	} $c_{i,j}=10^{-3}M$	51	
			/4,0.10 ²² /	calculated from solubility products calc. from diffusion layer model			
		Cd^{2+}	0,23	separate solution	} $c_{i,j}=10^{-3}M$		
			0,53	mixed solution			
			0,32	calculated from solubility products			
			0,22	calc. from diffusion layer model			
Cu^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Fe^{2+}	/1,0/		} $c_{Cu}=10^{-1}$ - $10^{-5}M$ pH 4-7	69	
		Ni^{2+}	5.10 ⁻³				
		Zn^{2+}	10 ⁻³				
		Ca^{2+}	5.10 ⁻⁴				
		Na^+	10 ⁻⁴				
		K^+	10 ⁻⁴				
Cu^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Na^+	5.10 ⁻⁴			107	
		K^+	5.10 ⁻⁴				
		Mg^{2+}	10 ⁻³				
		Sr^{2+}	10 ⁻³				
		Ba^{2+}	10 ⁻³				
		Ca^{2+}	2.10 ⁻³				
		Zn^{2+}	3,3.10 ⁻²				

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Cu ²⁺	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Ni ²⁺	10 ⁻²			108
		H ⁺	/10/			
		Fe ²⁺	/1,4.10 ² /			
		H ⁺	/10/			
Cu ²⁺	CuS-Ag ₂ S in thermoplastic polymer	Pb ²⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			76
		Co ²⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
		Zn ²⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
		Ni ²⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
		Na ⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
		K ⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
		Ca ²⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
		Mg ²⁺	< 10 ⁻⁴			
Cu ²⁺	Cu _{1,8} Se	Pb ²⁺	1,3.10 ⁻³	separate solution	c _{i,j} =10 ⁻¹ M pH 3 c _{i,j} =10 ⁻² M pH 3 c _{i,j} =10 ⁻³ M pH 3 c _{i,j} =10 ⁻² M pH 5 c _{i,j} =10 ⁻³ M pH 5	139
			1,1.10 ⁻³			
			1,5.10 ⁻²			
		Pb ²⁺	6,6.10 ⁻⁴			
			3,1.10 ⁻³			
Cu ²⁺	Crytur monocrystal	K ⁺	~ 10 ⁻⁴			1
		Na ⁺	~ 10 ⁻⁴			
		Li ⁺	~ 10 ⁻⁴			
		Ba ²⁺	~ 10 ⁻⁴			
		Ca ²⁺	~ 10 ⁻⁴			
		Mg ²⁺	~ 10 ⁻⁴			
		Ni ²⁺	~ 10 ⁻³			
		Co ²⁺	~ 10 ⁻³			
		Cd ²⁺	~ 10 ⁻³			
Cu ²⁺	liquid ion	H ⁺	/7.10 ³ /			92

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
	exchanger	Fe^{2+}	/1/			
	/Orion/	Ni^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Zn^{2+}	10^{-3}			
		Na^+	$< 10^{-3}$			
		K^+	$< 10^{-3}$			
		Ca^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
Cu^{2+}	solid ion exchanger	Pb^{2+}	10^{-3}			129
	/Cu salt of 2,4,5,7 tetra-nitrofluoren- $\Delta^9\alpha$ -malonitrile/	Li^+	10^{-5}			
		Na^+	10^{-5}			
		K^+	10^{-5}			
		H^+	10^{-2}			
		Ni^{2+}	10^{-4}			
Cu^{2+}	precipitate in SR	Pb^{2+}	$< 2,8 \cdot 10^{-9}$	titration		96
		Cd^{2+}				
		Zn^{2+}				
		Co^{2+}				
		Ni^{2+}				
		Mn^{2+}				
Cu^+	Cu_2S single crystal	Cu^{2+}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-7}$	calculated from solubility products		50
			$1,2 \cdot 10^{-6}$	calculated with knowledge of E_0		
Cu^{2+}	C_{2-x}S in epoxy resin	Cu^+	$/6,4 \cdot 10^{11}$			45
			$- 2 \cdot 10^{12}/$			
Ag^+	Ag_2S homogeneous	Hg^{2+}	/1/			17
		Cu^{2+}	10^{-6}			
		Pb^{2+}	10^{-6}			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
Ag^+	Ag ₂ S precipitate /Crytur/	Cd ²⁺	10 ⁻⁶	separate solution		140	
		Cu ²⁺	10 ⁻⁵				
		Pb ²⁺	10 ⁻⁶				
		H ⁺	9.10 ⁻⁶	theoretical			
		Cu ²⁺	9.10 ⁻⁸				
		Pb ²⁺	9.10 ⁻¹²				
		H ⁺	9.10 ⁻¹²				
		Cu ²⁺	10 ⁻⁶				separate solution
			2.10 ⁻⁶				
			10 ⁻⁵				
			5.10 ⁻⁷				
			Pb ²⁺				8.10 ⁻⁹
							2.10 ⁻⁹
							10 ⁻⁸
							5.10 ⁻¹¹
	H ⁺	4.10 ⁻⁷					
		3.10 ⁻⁶					
		5.10 ⁻⁶					
		6.10 ⁻¹²					
Ag^+	ceramic Ag ₂ S homogeneous	Hg ²⁺	2,8-5,6.10 ⁻²	separate solution	c _{i,j} =10 ⁻¹ M	71	
		Cu ²⁺	10 ⁻⁵				
		H ⁺	10 ⁻⁵	titration of 10 ⁻² M solutions separately			
		Cd ²⁺	4.10 ⁻²³				
		Co ²⁺	32.10 ⁻²⁶				
		Cu ²⁺	1,6.10 ⁻¹⁴				
		Fe ²⁺	8.10 ⁻³⁰				
		Mn ²⁺	6,3.10 ⁻³⁸				
		Ni ²⁺	6,3.10 ⁻²⁹				
		Pb ²⁺	4.10 ⁻¹⁴				
Zn ²⁺	4.10 ⁻²²						
Ag^+	Ag ₂ S	Pb ²⁺	1,3.10 ⁻¹⁵		separate solution	c=10 ⁻³ M	51
			2,5.10 ⁻²³	calculated			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
				from solubility products		
			$2,5 \cdot 10^{-23}$	calculated from diffusion layer model		
Tl^+	Tl-molybdophosphate in epoxy resin	Li^+ Na^+ K^+ Rb^+ Cs^+ NH_4^+ Mg^{2+} Ca^{2+} Sr^{2+} Ba^{2+}	10^{-2} 10^{-2} 10^{-2} $6,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ 10^{-2} 10^{-2} 10^{-3} 10^{-3} 10^{-3} 10^{-3}	mixed solution	$c_{Tl} = 10^{-4} M$ $c_j = 10^{-2} M$	19
	Tl-tungstophosphate in epoxy resin	Li^+ Na^+ K^+ Rb^+ Cs^+ NH_4^+ Ag^+ Mg^{2+} Ca^{2+} Sr^{2+} Ba^{2+}	0,28 0,53 0,66 0,80 0,29 0,57 0,65 $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
Tl^+	Tl-tungst arsenate in araldite	Na^+ K^+ NH_4^+ Ag^+ Sr^{2+} Ba^{2+}	$3,15 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $3,11 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $3,10 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $3,21 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $0,44 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $0,46 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{Tl} = 10^{-4} M$ $c_j = 10^{-2} M$	73

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij} measured	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
		NH_4^+	} 10^{-3}				
		Ca^{2+}					
		Ba^{2+}					
		Cd^{2+}					
AuCl_4^-	liquid /Safranine O tetrachloro- aurate/	ClO_4^-	1.10^{-5}	separate solution	$c_i=c_j=10^{-4}\text{M}$	33	
ReO_4^-	liquid /Brilliant Green perrhenate/	ClO_4^-	0,42	} separate solution	$c_i=c_j=10^{-2}\text{M}$	34	
		SCN^-	0,11				
		NO_3^-	0,002				
		ClO_4^-	0,12	} separate solution	$c_i=c_j=10^{-4}\text{M}$		
		SCN^-	0,11				
		NO_3^-	0,04				
Tri- fluoro acetate	liquid /Crystal Violet/	ClO_4^-	/1,5.10 ³ /	} mixed solution		53	
		SCN^-	/5,5.10/				
		NO_3^-	/1/				
		HPO_4^{2-}	10^{-4}				
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-4}				
		$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{COO}^-$	$2,7.10^{-1}$				
		$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO}^-$	1.10^{-1}				
		CH_3COO^-	10^{-4}				
		/COO/ ₂ ²⁻	10^{-4}				
		I^-	/1,8.10/				
		Br^-	$1,4.10^{-1}$				
		Cl^-	8.10^{-3}				
		F^-	10^{-4}				
Benzene sulpho- nate	liquid /Crystal Violet/	Cl^-	3.10^{-3}	} mixed solution	$c_j=0,5\text{M}$ - 0,005 M	56	
		NO_3^-	$7.6.10^{-1}$				
		phenol-4- sulphonate	$1,6.10^{-2}$		0,005 M		
		benzene-m- disulphonate	5.10^{-3}		0,005 M		

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij} measured	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.	
		benzoate	4.10^{-2}		0,005 M		
		-naphthalenesulphonate	/16/		0,00025M		
		1,3,6 naphthalene trisulphonate	8.10^{-4}		c_j 0,005M		
α -naphthalenesulphonate	liquid /Crystal Violet/	Cl^-	4.10^{-4}	mixed solution	c_j 0,5M		
		NO_3^-	3.10^{-2}		0,005M		
		benzenesulphonate	7.10^{-2}				
		1,5 naphthalenedisulphonate	7.10^{-4}			0,005M	
		1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulphonate	6.10^{-5}			0,01M	
		4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulphonate	$2,5.10^{-2}$			0,005M	
		2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene-6-sulphonate	$4,5.10^{-4}$			0,005M	

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Iso-lauryl-benzene sulpho-nate	Coated wire /Aliquat 336S in PVC/	Cl^- SO_4^{2-} NO_3^- ClO_4^- OAc^- lauryl sulphate lauryl sulpho-nate	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $9,3 \cdot 10^{-1}$ $8,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ $5,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$ /1,36/ 0,81 0,75			37
8-quinoline 5-sulphonate /Hqs ⁻ /	liquid ion exchanger Ion pair consisting of Hqs ⁻ and benzyl-dimethyl tetradecyl ammonium/	Cl^- OAc^- NO_3^- SO_4^{2-}	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	pH = 6,5 [Hqs ⁻] = $4 \cdot 10^{-3} M$	133
Maleic acid	liquid /Crystal Violet in 1,2-dichloroethane/	Acetic acid fumaric acid benzoic acid CF_3COO^- salicylic acid phthalic acid benzilic acid Cl^- Br^-	10^{-4} $< 10^{-3}$ $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $3 \cdot 10^{-1}$ /4,2/ /5,2/ /10/ $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	c_i varied c_j const.	56

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		NO_3^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		I^-	/14/			
	liquid	ClO_4^-	/6.10 ² /			
Maleic acid	/tris-batho-phenanthroline-Fe/II/ in nitrobenzene	fumaric acid	$< 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	c_i varied c_j const.	59
		salicylic acid	/5,7/			
		phthalic acid	/7,0/			
		ClO_4^-	/1,1.10 ³ /			
Phthalic acid	liquid	acetic acid	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
	/Crystal Violet in 1,2-dichloroethane/	p-and m-isomer	$< 10^{-2}$			
		benzoic acid	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		CF_3COO^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		maleic acid	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		salicyl acid	$8,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		benzilic acid	/2/			
		Cl^-	$8 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Br^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		NO_3^-	10^{-1}			
		I^-	/3/			
		ClO_4^-	/1,2.10 ² /			
	liquid/tris-batho-phenanthroline-Fe/II/ in nitrobenzene/	p-and m-isomer	$< 10^{-2}$			
		benzoic acid	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		maleic acid	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		ClO_4^-	/1,4.10 ² /			
Vitamin B ₁	liquid	NH_4^+	10^{-4}	separate solution		55
	tetraphenylborate	Na^+	$< 10^{-4}$			
	in 1,2-dichloroethane/	K^+	$< 10^{-4}$			
		vit. B ₆	/70/			
Vitamin B ₆	liquid	NH_4^+	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
	/dipicrylamine	Na^+	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
	in nitrobenzene/	K^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		vit. B ₁	10^{-1}			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Acetyl choline	liquid /Corning acetyl choline ISE/	Na^+ NH_4^+ K^+ Choline	1.10^{-4} 1.10^{-3} 1.10^{-3} $6,6.10^{-2}$	separate solution		7
Choline ester	Acetylcholine tetra-aryl borate in PVC+dibutyl phthalate The same + dioctyl phthalate	Choline Acetyl Choline Acetyl- β -methyl choline Butyryl choline Choline Acetyl choline Acetyl- β -methyl choline butyryl choline	/1/ /6,87/ /19,1/ /50,0/ /1/ /5,43/ /11,5/ /41,7/	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	8
Tryptophane	liquid /Aliquat 336 S in decanol/	glycine alanine valine leucine isoleucine serine histidine methionine aspartic acid glutamic acid tyrosine phenyl-alanine	$1,6.10^{-2}$ $2,5.10^{-2}$ $1,6.10^{-1}$ $4,0.10^{-1}$ $4,0.10^{-1}$ $1,3.10^{-2}$ $2,0.10^{-2}$ $1,6.10^{-1}$ 10^{-2} $7,9.10^{-3}$ $3,2.10^{-2}$ $7,9.10^{-1}$	mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-2} \text{M}$ $c_j = \text{varied}$ $10^{-1} - 10^{-5} \text{M}$	81

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		HPO_4^{2-}	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-2}			
		Cl^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		NO_3^-	/1,3/			
Phenyl- alanine	liquid /Aliquat 336 S in decanol/	glycine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-2} \text{M}$ $c_j = \text{varied}$ $10^{-1} - 10^{-5} \text{M}$	81
		alanine	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		valine	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		leucine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		isoleucine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		serine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		histidine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		methionine	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		aspartic acid	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		glutamic acid	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		tyrosine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		tryptophane	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		HPO_4^{2-}	10^{-2}			
		CO_3^{2-}	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cl^-	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		NO_3^-	/1,3/			
Leucine		glycine	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		alanine	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		valine	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		isoleucine	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		serine	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		histidine	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		methionine	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		aspartic acid	10^{-2}			
		glutamic acid	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		tyrosine	2.10^{-2}			
		phenyl				
		alanine	/1,6/			
		tryptophane	/1,6/			
		HPO_4^{2-}	$4,0.10^{-4}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$5,0.10^{-3}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$6,3.10^{-3}$			
		Cl^-	$5,0.10^{-1}$			
		NO_3^-	/1,6/			
Methionine		glycine	$1,6.10^{-1}$			
		alanine	$1,6.10^{-1}$			
		valine	$4,0.10^{-1}$			
		leucine	1			
		isoleucine	$8,0.10^{-1}$			
		serine	$6,3.10^{-2}$			
		histidine	$1,6.10^{-1}$			
		aspartic acid	$6,3.10^{-2}$			
		glutamic acid	$6,3.10^{-2}$			
		tyrosine	$1,3.10^{-1}$			
		phenyl-				
		alanine	$6,3.10^{-1}$			
		tryptophane	$8,0.10^{-1}$			
		HPO_4^{2-}	$6,3.10^{-2}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$8,0.10^{-2}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-1}			
		Cl^-	/1,59/			
		NO_3^-	/2,51/			
Valine		glycine	$1,3.10^{-1}$			
		alanine	$1,6.10^{-1}$			
		isoleucine	/2,51/			
		serine	$6,3.10^{-2}$			
		histidine	$6,3.10^{-2}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
		methionine	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		aspartic acid	10^{-1}			
		glutamic acid	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		tyrosine	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		phenyl-alanine	/2,5/			
		tryptophane	/5,0/			
		HPO_4^{2-}	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Cl^-	/3,2/			
		NO_3^-	/5,0/			
Glutamic acid		glycine	/2,0/			
		alanine	/2,5/			
		valine	$/1,3 \cdot 10^2/$			
		leucine	$/7,9 \cdot 10^2/$			
		isoleucine	$/5,0 \cdot 10^2/$			
		serine	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		histidine	/1,26/			
		methionine	$/2,0 \cdot 10^2/$			
		aspartic acid	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		tyrosine	/5,0/			
		phenyl-alanine	$/2,5 \cdot 10^3/$			
		tryptophane	$/2,5 \cdot 10^3/$			
		HPO_4^{2-}	/2,0/			
		CO_3^{2-}	/1,0/			
		SO_4^{2-}	/2,5/			
		Cl^-	$/10^3/$			
		NO_3^-	$/10^4/$			

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