

Determination of Cesium Ions in Environmental Water Samples with a Magnetic Multi-walled Carbon Nanotubes Imprinted Potentiometric Sensor

Zhiming Wang,^a Long Wang,^a Cuo Zhou^a and Chunyan Sun^{a,*}

Table S1. FAAS detection of Cs ion in eluate

[Cs] Calibration curve		2021/1/16 14:45				
Curve equation		$[C]=K2[A]^2+K1[A]+K0$				
Equation coefficient		K2=-14.9894, K1=31.8711, K0=-0.0236				
Correlation		0.99646				
NO.	Abs	concentration [ppm]				
1	0	0				
2	0.147	4				
3	0.219	6				
4	0.265	8				
5	0.392	10				
NO.	Sample	Abs	concentration [ppm]	Actual concentration [ppm]	SD	RSD[%]
1	STD - Cs1	0	0		0.0007	-45.5711
2	STD - Cs2	0.147	4		0.0006	0.3924
3	STD - Cs3	0.219	6		0.0008	0.3448
4	STD - Cs4	0.265	8		0.0046	1.7209
5	STD - Cs5	0.392	10		0.0049	1.2485
6	UNK -Cs1	0.013	0.368	0.368	0.001	7.3975
7	UNK -Cs2	0	0	0	0.0003	-49.7102
8	UNK -Cs3	0	0	0	0.0002	-17.8557

Table S2. The content of natural mineral impurities in the sample

Metal ion (mg/L)	Fe(III)	Al(III)	Sr(III)	Mg(II)	Rb(I)	Ca(II)	Li(I)	Na(I)	K(I)	Cs(I)
sample										
Brine	161.00	4.49	0.084	9410	0.26	132	1240	2080	785	Not detected
Beichuan river water	9.81	0.052	87.7	1710	0.35	827	1.1	3310	262	Not detected
Industrial waster water	6.34	1.17	24.4	2890	1.57	5500	149	11700	7150	Not detected

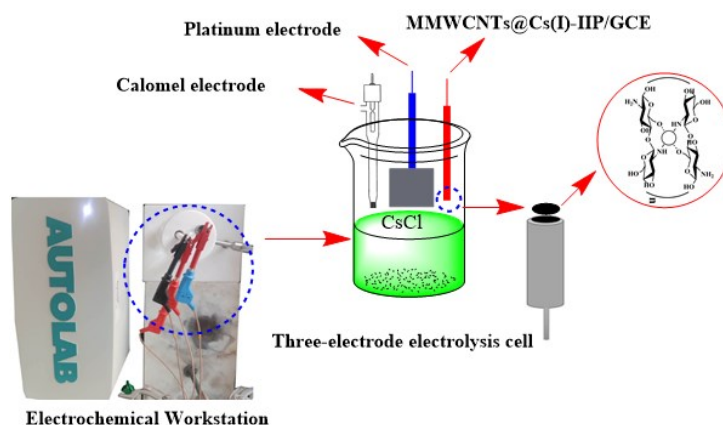


Figure S1. The diagram of the electrochemical cell used for the potentiometer device