Wireless, Flexible, Ion-Selective Electrode System for Selective and Repeatable Detection of Sodium

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Figure S1. Illustration of wireless ion-selective sodium sensor circuit components with detail list of the surface mount chip components in Table S1. The sensor includes an ion-selective electrode (ISE) and an Ag/AgCl reference electrode (RE), which are directly formed onto Cu-pads of the circuit.



Figure S2. Voltage stability (0.53 mV/h; n = 3) of the all-solid-state film sodium ISE in 10^{-2} M sodium chloride.



Figure S3. Saliva concentration measured with using a commercial all-solid-state ISE and RE. (a) Photograph of the commercial sodium ISE and RE. (b) Voltage response of the sensor in NaCl solutions and Saliva. (c) Saliva concentration shows 3-13 mM Na⁺ (highlighted in red on the calibration line with a slope of 56 mV/decade).



Figure S4. Sensing capabilities of a CB/Ecoflex-based ISE formed on a standard Teflon-body electroe. (a) Photograph showing a hydrophobicity of the CB/Ecoflex composite, ensuring a good contact with the PVC ISM. (b) Schematic diagram of the structure of CB/Ecoflex/ISM formed on an Au disc shrouded by Teflon. Sensing capabilities measured with using the ISE (b): (c) Real-time voltage response in 10^{-6} to 10^{0} sodium chloride solutions, (d) calculated sensitivity and low detection limit (LDL), and (e) voltage stability measured by chronopotentiometry in 10^{-2} sodium chloride.



Figure S5. Photograph showing a drying shrinkage at the interface between a CB/Ecoflex transducer and ISM that contains THF, resulted in a delamination.



Figure S6. Photographs showing a drying shrinkage of PVC formed on the surface of Ecoflex compared to a rigid beaker. While the PVC cocktail in the beaker was dried stuck at the surface of the rigid glass, the film formed on the flexible substrate shows a significant shrinkage and pores.



Figure S7. Short-term and long-term stable voltage reading of an all-solid-state film ISE enabled by efficient chemical insulation. (a) Voltage reading of the sensor in 10⁻¹ sodium chloride solution and saliva. (b) Long-term stability of stability for three weeks.



Figure S8. Sensitivity and applicability of sodium detection of our film ISE during 1-week storage in air. The 7 times measurement was conducted continuously.

| Component | Description | Value | Part number |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| U1 | Bluetooth PSoC | N/A | NRF52832-QFAA-R |
| U2 | 3.3 voltage regulator | N/A | TPS63001 |
| U3 | Current limit active-low load switch | N/A | TPS22941 |
| U4 | Battery recharge | N/A | MCP73831 |
| U5 | Single channel Op-amp IC | N/A | AD8603AUJZREEL7 |
| F1 | 2.45 GHz low pass filter | N/A | 2450FM07A0029 |
| A1 | 2.45 GHz RF chip antenna | N/A | 2450AT18A100 |
| D1 | Schottky Diode | N/A | 641-1285-1-ND |
| Q1 | P-MOSFET | N/A | DMP21D5UFB4-7BDICT-ND |
| X1 | 32 MHz crystal | N/A | ECS-320-8-37CKM |
| X2 | 32.768 kHz crystal | N/A | ECS-327-9-12-TR |
| L1 | 0402 inductor | 3.9 nH | N/A |
| L2 | 0402 inductor | 2.7 nH | N/A |
| L3 | 0402 inductor | 15 nH | N/A |
| L4 | 0603 inductor | 2.2 μH | N/A |
| L5 | 0603 inductor | 10 µH | N/A |
| C1 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 1.0 pF | N/A |
| C2, C8 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 100 nF | N/A |
| C3 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 100 pF | N/A |
| C4, C5, C12, C13 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 12 pF | N/A |
| C6 | 0603 ceramic capacitor | 1.0 µF | N/A |
| C7, C15, C17 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 4.7 μF | N/A |
| C9 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 22 µF | N/A |
| C10, C11, C14, C18 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 10 µF | N/A |
| C16 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 1.0 µF | N/A |
| C19 | 0402 ceramic capacitor | 10 nF | N/A |
| R1, R2 | 0402 resistor | 1 MΩ | N/A |
| R3 | 0402 resistor | 2 kΩ | N/A |
| R4 | 0402 resistor | 100 kΩ | N/A |
| R5, R6 | 0402 resistor | 10 kΩ | N/A |
| Battery | Lithium-ion polymer | | |

Table S1. List of surface mount components used in wireless ion-selective sodium sensor circuit.

| Year ^{Reference} | Transducer | Sensitivity mV/decade) | Range (M) | Ion |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| This work ²⁰²⁰ | Carbon black/Ecoflex | 57.0 | 10 ⁻⁶ to 1 | Na ⁺ |
| $[1]^{2009}$ | CNT/block polymer | 58.6 | 10 ⁻⁷ to 10 ⁻¹ | Na ⁺ |
| $[2]^{2010}$ | CNT/block polymer/ISM | 58.2 | 10 ⁻⁶ to 10 ⁻¹ | Na ⁺ |
| [3] ²⁰¹⁹ | CNT/copolymer | 56.3 | 10 ⁻⁷ to 10 ⁻¹ | K ⁺ |
| [4] ²⁰¹⁷ | CNT/porphyrinoids | 60.5 | 10 ⁻⁷ to 10 ⁻¹ | K ⁺ |
| [5] ²⁰¹⁵ | Graphene/AgTFPB | 56.5 | 10 ⁻⁵ to 10 ⁻² | K ⁺ |

Table S2. Comparison of sensing capabilities based on carbon-polymer composite transducers.

References

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