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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:

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

where E is the potential of the electrode
 E° 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:

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

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,

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

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 ⁻	$\left. \begin{array}{l} <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \end{array} \right\}$			
		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 ⁻	$\left. \begin{array}{l} <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \\ <10^{-3} \end{array} \right\}$			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 from solubility-data titration method		102
		CO ₃ ²⁻	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		PO ₄ ³⁻	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		AsO ₄ ³⁻	$3,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		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.
Cl ⁻	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	AsO ₄ ³⁻	2,0.10 ⁻⁴			
		OH ⁻	1,2.10 ⁻²			
		SO ₃ ²⁻	2,0.10 ⁻¹			
		NH ₃	/8/			
		Br ⁻	/3,0.10 ² /			
		I ⁻	/2,0.10 ⁶ /			
		I ⁻	/17/		p Cl 1-5	69
		NO ₃ ⁻	/4,2/		pH 2-11	
		Br ⁻	/1,6/			
		HCO ₃ ⁻	0,19			
Cl ⁻	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	SO ₄ ²⁻	0,14			
		F ⁻	0,1			
		Br ⁻	/2,79-1,72/	separate solution method	$c_i = c_j$ 10 ⁻¹ -10 ⁻⁴ M	132
		NO ₃ ⁻	/4,09-1,68/			
		I ⁻	/17,1-4,4/			
		Br ⁻	/3,42-2,58/	mixed solution method	$a_i = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ - - 1,9.10 ⁻⁴ M	
		NO ₃ ⁻	/4,38-2,62/			
		I ⁻	/23,9-6,0/			
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 /			
		S ₂ 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^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Br^-	/2,1/	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	51
		Br^-	/3,3.10 ² /		$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$	
		Br^-	/2,7/	mixed solution	$c = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	
		Br^-	/3,1.10 ² /		$c = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$	
		Br^-	/1,02/	calculated from diff. layer model		
		Br^-	/3,4.10 ² /	calculated from solubility products		
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger microelectrode /Corning 47315 exchanger/	HCO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$I=0,1-1,0$	141
		propionate	$5 \cdot 10^{-1}$		$I=0,1$	
			$7 \cdot 10^{-1}$		$I=1,0$	
		isethionate	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$		$I=0,1-1,0$	
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/	mixed solution	stirred	
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 in solvent /tetra-n-hep- tyl ammonium iodide in n- -decanol/	ClO_4^- NO_3^- F^-	/30/ /4/ 0,1			17
Cl^-	liquid ion exchanger in solvent /cetyl-trimet- hyl ammonium hydroxide in octanol/	Br^- I^- NO_3^- SO_4^{2-} PO_4^{3-} $H_2PO_4^-$ NO_2^- OAc^- CO_3^{2-} F^-	/2,6/ /14/ /3,2/ $9 \cdot 10^{-2}$ 10^{-3} 10^{-3} /1,42/ 0,74 0,24 $8 \cdot 10^{-2}$	} mixed solution		40
Cl^-	coated wire /Aliquat 336 S/	NO_3^- SO_4^{2-} Br^-	/2/ 0,12 /1,2/	} mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-3}$ - $4 \cdot 10^{-3} M$	58
Br^-	AgBr precipi- tate 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 precipi- tate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl^-	$0,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution method	$c_{Br} = c_{Cl} =$ $10^{-1} M$	105
Br^-	AgBr precipi- tate based heterogeneous /SR/	Cl^-	$4,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	calculated from solubility products		23
Br^-	AgBr homogene- ous or hetero- geneous, AgBr/	S^{2-} I^- Cl^-	/~ 10^{13} / /~ 10^4 / 10^{-2}			17

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		102
		SCN ⁻	/1,5/	from		
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	2,5.10 ⁻⁷	solubility		
		CO ₃ ²⁻	3,1.10 ⁻⁷	products		
		PO ₄ ³⁻	6,3.10 ⁻⁷			
		AsO ₄ ³⁻	1,6.10 ⁻⁶			
		Cl ⁻	1,8.10 ⁻³	mixed solu-		
		SCN ⁻	0,2	tion method		
		Cl ⁻	6,0.10 ⁻³	mixed soluti-		
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	1,1.10 ⁻⁷	on, titration		
		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		40
		I ⁻	/4,45/	solution		
		NO ₃ ⁻	/1,11/	method		
		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	c _i =10 ⁻³ M	125
		I ⁻	/10 ⁴ /	solution	/const/	

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

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

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^-	$3,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		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^-	$2,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed soln.		
		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 /Crytur/	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	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}			
		S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
I^-	HgS/AgI precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-6}	}		
		Br^-	10^{-4}			
		SCN^-	10^{-4}			
		S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
	HgS/Hg_2I_2 precipitate	Cl^-	$< 10^{-10}$			
		Br^-	10^{-6}			
		SCN^-	10^{-9}			
		S^{2-}	$> 10^{10}$			
I^-	liquid ion exchanger in solvent /cetyl-trimet- hyl ammonium hydroxide in octanol/	Cl^-	0,08	mixed solution		40
		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}			
		F^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
I^-	coated wire /Aliquat 336 S/	Cl^-	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_i=10^{-3}$ $- 10^{-4}M$	135
		NO_3^-	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-3}			
		Br^-	$5,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
I^-	solid ion exchanger in agar /Dowex 2-X8 /	Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	separate and mixed solution method		89
		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^-	$< 10^{-5}$		$c_I = 10^{-3}M$ $c_{ClO_4} = 10^{-1}-10^{-2}M$ $c_I = 10^{-3}-10^{-4}M$ $c_{NO_3} = 10^{-2}M$ $c_I = 10^{-3}M$ $c_{NO_3} = 10^{-1}M$ $c_I = 10^{-4}M$ $c_{NO_3} = 10^{-1}M$ $c_I = 10^{-3}M$ $c_{Cl} = 10^{-2}M$ $c_I = 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}M$ $c_{Cl} = 10^{-1}M$ $c_I = 10^{-4}M$ $c_{Cl} = 10^{-2}M$ $c_I = 10^{-3}M$ $c_{Br} = 10^{-2}M$ $c_I = 10^{-3}M$ $c_{Br} = 10^{-1}M$	118
		NO_3^-	$< 10^{-5}$			
		NO_3^-	8.10^{-5}			
			4.10^{-5}			
		Cl^-	4.10^{-3}			
			$< 10^{-5}$			
			8.10^{-4}			
		Br^-	10^{-5}			
			4.10^{-3}			
CN^-	AgI precipitate /Radelskis/	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	$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_{\text{I}}=10^{-3}\text{M} \\ c_{\text{CN}}=10^{-3} - 2 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{M} \end{array} \right\}$	
CN^-	AgI precipitate /Orion/	I^-	/1,6/	calculated by diffusion barrier model		27
CN^-	AgI/Ag ₂ S ceramic	OH^-	10^{-4}	mixed solution		72
		SO_3^{2-}	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Cl^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		/ Fe/CN/ ₆ / ⁴⁻	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		SCN^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Br^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		I^-	/8/			
		S^{2-}	/6,3/			
CN^-	AgI precipitate/Orion/	Cl^-	10^{-6}			92
		I^-	/10/			
		Br^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
CN^-	Ag ₂ S/AgI precipitate	Cl^-	10^{-8}	mixed solution	$c_{\text{I}}=10^{-3}$	125
		Br^-	10^{-6}		c_{j} varied	
		I^-	/1/		pH 11,5	
		SCN^-	10^{-6}			
		S^{2-}	/ > 10^{10} /			
	HgS/AgI	Cl^-	10^{-8}			
	precipitate	Br^-	10^{-6}			
		I^-	/1/			
		SCN^-	10^{-6}			
		S^{2-}	/ > 10^{10} /			
	HgS/Hg ₂ I ₂	Cl^-	< 10^{-10}			
	precipitate	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					
SCN ⁻	Ag ₂ S/AgSCN	F ⁻	10 ⁻⁵			125		
		Cl ⁻	10 ⁻²	}	pH 2,5 c _i = 10 ⁻³ M c _j varied			
		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
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 system /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^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	titration	$c_i = 10^{-2} M$ $c_j = 10^{-1} M$	101
		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^-				
		Br^-	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-23}$			
	Cl^-	10^{-27}				
S^{2-}	/SR/ Ag ₂ S precipitate based heterogeneous	OH^-	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-32}$	separate and mixed solution	$1M NaOH$ $c_i = 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} M$ $c_j = 10^{-1} - 10^{-2} M$	70
		$S_2O_3^{2-}$	$\leq 10^{-3}$			
		SO_4^{2-}				
		SO_3^{2-}				
		CO_3^{2-}				
		HCO_3^-				
		I^-				
		Cl^-				
		Br^-				
		F^-				
	CN^-					
S^{2-}	Hg ²⁺	$8 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$10^{-8} - 10^{-10}$	$10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$	75	
	Ag ₂ S precipitate based heterogeneous	Cl^-				
		Br^-				
		I^-				
	/thermoplastic matrix/	CN^-				
		$S_2O_3^{2-}$				
		Na^+				
		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 ⁻	1,6.10 ⁻⁸			
		Br ⁻	2,5.10 ⁻¹²			
		Cl ⁻	6,3.10 ⁻¹⁵			
		OH ⁻	6,3.10 ⁻¹⁷			
		SCN ⁻	8,0.10 ⁻¹³			
		SO ₄ ²⁻	< 10 ⁻²¹			
		PO ₄ ³⁻	8,0.10 ⁻¹⁷			
		Tl ⁺	6,3.10 ⁻²⁵			
		Cu ²⁺	2,0.10 ⁻¹⁴			
		Pb ²⁺	1,6.10 ⁻²²			
		Cd ²⁺	4,0.10 ⁻²³			
		Ni ²⁺	5,0.10 ⁻²⁴			
		Zn ²⁺	1,3.10 ⁻²⁸			
		Fe ²⁺	3,2.10 ⁻²²			
		Mn ²⁺	6,3.10 ⁻³⁷			
		La ³⁺	5,0.10 ⁻⁴¹			
		CN ⁻	6,3.10 ⁻⁴			
		S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻	2,0.10 ⁻¹¹			
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate/Crytur/	Cl ⁻	10 ⁻⁸ -10 ⁻¹⁰	separate solution		1
		Br ⁻				
		I ⁻				
		CN ⁻				
		S ₂ O ₃ ²⁻	10 ⁻⁵ -10 ⁻⁶			
		Na ⁺				
		K ⁺				
		Ca ²⁺				
		Mg ²⁺				
		Pb ²⁺				
Cu ²⁺						
S^{2-}	Ag ₂ S precipitate/Crytur/	Cl ⁻	3.10 ⁻³¹			140
		Br ⁻	5.10 ⁻²⁶			
		I ⁻	2.10 ⁻¹⁸			
		OH ⁻	8.10 ⁻²⁷			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
S^{2-}	Ag_2S homogeneous	Cl^-	$7 \cdot 10^{-30}$	calculated from solu- bility products		17
		Br^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-26}$			
		I^-	$8 \cdot 10^{-19}$			
		OH^-	$\sim 10^{-35}$			
		I^-	10^{-9}			
		Br^-	10^{-13}			
		Cl^-	10^{-15}			
		SCN^-	10^{-13}			
		CN^-	10^{-2}			
		OH^-	10^{-16}			
ClO_4^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$		$c_{ClO_4} = 10^{-1} - 10^{-5}$ pH 4-11	69
		NO_3^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Br^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		F^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
ClO_4^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	I^-	$2,89 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{ClO_4} = 10^{-3}$ $I = 0,1M$	48
		NO_3^-	$4,29 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		OAc^-	$1,65 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Br^-	$1,07 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		HCO_3^-	$8,82 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		F^-	$2,88 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
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		
ClO_4^-	ion exchanger $Fe/Phen/3/ClO_4/2$ in nitroben- zene $R_4N.ClO_4$	NO_3^-	$1,0 \cdot 10^{-5}$		$c_I = 0,1-0,05M$ $c_{ClO_4} = 0,002 - 0,007M$	52
		I^-	$5,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		NO_3^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			

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^-	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		I^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
	$\text{Ni/Phen/}_3/\text{ClO}_4/2$	I^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
	$\text{Cu/Phen/}_3/\text{ClO}_4/2$	I^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
	$\text{Cd/Phen/}_3/\text{ClO}_4/2$	I^-	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
	solid ion exchanger on Selectrode body /azoviolene/	F^-	$4,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	$7,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Br^-	$6,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		I^-	/ 75 /			
		NO_3^-	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		OAc^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OH^-	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		ClO_3^-	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		BF_4^-	0,12			
		SO_4^{2-}	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OH^-	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
			$1,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
			$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
			$2,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
ClO_4^-	solid ion exchanger on Selectrode /o-tolidine/ /o-dianizidine/ /tetramethylene benzidine/	I^-	0,39	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	128
		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^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cl^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
ClO_4^-	liquid ion exchanger	OH^-	/1,0/	mixed solution		117
		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/ 3^{2+}	NO_3^-	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c = 10^{-1} \text{M}$ for SO_4^{2-} : 10^{-2}M	130		
		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 azoviolene derivative in dichloro benzene	I^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution				
		BF_4^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$					
		OH^-	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		NO_3^-	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		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^-	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
	ion exchanger /Orion/ in PVC	OH^-	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution NaOH				
		I^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		Br^-	$1 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
		NO_3^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
		I^-	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
ClO_4^-	Brilliant Green in rubber	HCO_3^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution $E_1 = E_2$	$c_{\text{I}} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$ $c_{\text{Br}} = 10^{-2} \text{M}$	32		
		NO_3^-	10^{-2}					
		Br^-	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		OAc^-	$7 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		F^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
		IO_4^-	$7,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$					
ClO_4^-	liquid /Methylene blue in nitrobenzene/	I^-	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{\text{ClO}_4} = 0,2$ - 2 mM $c_j = \text{high}$	60		
		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 $c_j = \text{high}$	143
		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^-	$9,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		NO_3^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate solution	$c = 9,1$ $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$	
		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^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution	$c = 2,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$ $c_j = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$ c_i varied $c_j = 2,7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$ c_i varied			
SO_4^{2-}	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
HPO_4^{2-}	$3,9 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
NO_3^-	$2,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$					
OAc^-	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$					
OH^-	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
Cl^-	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$					
SO_4^{2-}	$3,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$					
ClO_4^-	coated wire /Aliquat 336S/	Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-3}$ - $4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{M}$	58
		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/		$c_{\text{NO}_3} = 10^{-1}$ - 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^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		PO_4^{3-}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		HPO_4^{2-}	$8 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
NO_3^-	liquid ion exchanger in carbon paste /Orion/	H_2PO_4^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$	separate solution	$c_j = 0,1\text{M}$	104
		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	$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{M}$	25
		Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-1}\text{M}$	
		I^-	/16/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}\text{M}$	
		NO_2^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{M}$	
		SO_4^{2-}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-1}\text{M}$	
		ClO_3^-	/1,66/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{M}$	
		ClO_4^-	/550/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}\text{M}$	
		F^-	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution	$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{M}$	
		Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-1}\text{M}$	

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	Cl^-	0,16	mixed solution			
		Br^-	0,9				
	in solvent	I^-	/4,2/				
	/cetyltrimet-	SO_4^{2-}	0,02				
	hyl-ammonium	PO_4^{3-}	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
	hydroxide in	H_2PO_4^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
	n-octanol/	NO_2^-	0,61				
		OAc^-	0,11				
		CO_3^{2-}	0,05				
		F^-	$5,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
liquid ion exchanger in	ClO_4^-	$/1,26 \cdot 10^3/$	mixed solution	$c_j=10^{-2} \text{M}$	88		
PVC /tetraoc-	I^-	/14,1/		c_i varied			
tyl ammonium	ClO_3^-	/3,0/					
nitrate/	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^-						
liquid ion exchanger	ClO_4^-	$/10^3/$			35		
/Orion/	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 _{i,j}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
NO_3^-	ferroin in nitrobenzene	HCO_3^{--}	$9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-2}\text{M}$ $c_{\text{Fe}/\text{Phen}}^{2+} = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}\text{M}$	114
		Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		OAc^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		CO_3^{2-}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cl^-	0,33			
		Br^-	0,62			
		I^-	/15/			
		BF_4^-	/4,8/			
	ferroin amyl alcohol	SCN^-	/22/	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-2}\text{M}$ $c_{\text{Fe}/\text{Phen}}^{2+} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}\text{M}$	
		ClO_4^-	/190/			
		PF_6^-	/1,6 · 10 ⁺³ /			
		Cl^-	0,25			
		Br^-	0,62			
		I^-	/2,5/			
		BF_4^-	0,85			
		SCN^-	/5,2/			
NO_3^-	exchanger /Orion/in PVC	Cl^-	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_{\text{NO}_3} = \text{varied}$ $c_{\text{Cl}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ $c_{\text{Cl}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $c_{\text{Cl}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	85
			$4,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
			$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
SO_4^{2-}	coated wire /Aliquat 336 S/	Cl^-	/16/	mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-3}$ - $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ c_j varied	58
		NO_3^-	/30/			
SO_4^{2-}	precipitate /PbSO ₄ +PbS+Ag ₂ S +Cu ₂ S/	ClO_4^-	0,1	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-2}\text{M}$	82
		NO_3^-	0,1			
		Cl^-	0,5			
		Br^-	0,8		pH 10	
		I^-	/2,4/			
		HPO_4^{2-}	/390/			
		SO_3^{2-}	/182/	mixed solution	pH 10	
		ClO_4^-	$4,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		NO_3^-	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
SO_3^-	polycrystalline precipitate $\text{HgS}/\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$	Cl^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	pH 5-6 pH 5-6	138
		Br^-	0,2			
		Cl^-	/1/	separate solution		
		Br^-	$/1,3 \cdot 10^2/$			
		I^-	$/10^5/$			
		SCN^-	$/6,3/$			
CO_3^{2-}	liquid ion exchanger /Aliquat 336 S/ in solvent	NO_3^-	$\sim 10^{-3}$	separate solution	$c_{\text{CO}_3^{2-}} = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ $c_j = 10^{-1} \text{ M}$ $c_j = 10^{-2}$ $c_j = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	46
		ClO_4^-	$\sim 10^{-3}$			
		Cl^-	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		OAc^-	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		NO_3^-	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		ClO_4^-	/25/			
		borate	$4,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
BF_4^-	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/ $\text{Ni}/\text{Phen-R}/_3^{2+}$	HPO_4^{2-}	$2,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution	117,92	
		OH^-	10^{-3}			
		I^-	/20/			
		NO_3^-	0,1			
		Br^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		OAc^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		HCO_3^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		F^-	10^{-3}			
		Cl^-	10^{-3}			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-3}			
NH_4^+	solid state with biological material	Ba^{2+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$		21	
		Ca^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Cu^{2+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Pb^{2+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Hg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-5}$			

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/	Ca^{2+}	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$			47
		H^+	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	0,3			
		K^+	0,3			
Na^+	Na stearate membrane	Li^+ K^+ Rb^+ Cs^+ H^+ Ca^{2+} Mg^{2+}	0,8	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	10
			/1,2/			
			/1,2/			
			0,9			
			/2/			
			0,2			
			0,2			
K^+	neutral carrier nonactin monactin valinomycin valinomycin in diphenyl ether	Na^+ Na^+ Na^+ H^+ Li^+ Na^+ Rb^+ Cs^+ NH_4^+ Ag^+	10^{-2}	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	97
			$8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
			$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
			$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
			$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
			$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
			/1,9/			
			0,4			
			$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
			$2 \cdot 10^{-9}$			

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/			
		Rb^+	$4,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Cs^+	$3,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		H^+	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$6,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Li^+	$5,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
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^+	$5,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
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+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	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^+	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_j = \text{const.}$ c_j -varied		92
		Ca^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Cu^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		H^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
		Mg^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Na^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$				
		Cs^+	0,5				
Li^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$						
Ag^+	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$						
Rb^+	/2,2/						
Cs^+	1						
NH_4^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$						
H^+	$1 \cdot 10^{-2}$						
Ag^+	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	in methanol-water	15				
Na^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$						
Li^+	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$						
Li^+	$6,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$						
Na^+	10^{-4}						
NH_4^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$						
Rb^+	/2,5/						
H^+	$< 10^{-3}$	mixed solution		15			
Li^+	10^{-3}						
Na^+	10^{-3}						
Rb^+	/2,5/						
Cs^+	0,44						
NH_4^+	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$						
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		
		Ca^{2+}	$< 10^{-3}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$< 10^{-3}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$< 10^{-3}$			
		Cs^+	/20/			26
		Rb^+	/10/			
		Na^+	0,012			
		Li^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		NH_4^+	0,023			
		Mg^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
K^+	Corning exchanger in PVC + plasticizer	Ca^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Cs^+	/8,43/		$c_j = 10^{-3} M$	26
			/8,33/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} M$	
		Rb^+	/5,85/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} M$	
			/4,57/		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} M$	
		Na^+	0,05		$c_j = 10^{-1} M$	
			0,021		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} M$	
		Li^+	0,082		$c_j = 10^{-1} M$	
			0,070		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} M$	
		NH_4^+	0,349		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-1} M$	
			0,362		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} M$	
			0,408		$c_j = 10^{-2} M$	
		Mg^{2+}	$8,02 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_j = 1 M$	
		Ca^{2+}	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_j = 5 \cdot 10^{-2} M$	
			$2,45 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_j = 10^{-2} M$	
K^+	valinomycin /liquid/	H^+	$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	mixed solution		95
		Rb^+	/1,9/			
		Li^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		NH_4^+	10^{-2}			
		Na^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cs^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Ca^{2+}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$			

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					
			$2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$								
		Rb^+	$9,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$								
		Cs^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$								
		NH_4^+	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$								
		Li^+	$5,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$								
		Ca^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$								
		Mg^{2+}	10^{-4}								
		Ba^{2+}	$< 10^{-4}$								

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
	dibenzo-18 crown-6	NH_4^+ Cs^+ Na^+ Rb^+	$/14-17/$ $/3,4-4/$ $/23-25/$ $/2,7-3,7/$			
K^+	various crown compounds in PVC	Na^+	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $-1,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution		94
K^+	valinomycin in PVC	Na^+ Rb^+ NH_4^+ Cs^+ Li^+ Ca^{2+} Mg^{2+}	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $/3/$ $1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $2,6 \cdot 10^{-1}$ $\sim 10^{-4}$ $\sim 10^{-4}$ $\sim 10^{-4}$		mixed solution	
	crown compound in PVC /dibenzo-18-crown-6/	Na^+ Rb^+ NH_4^+ Cs^+	$7 \cdot 10^{-2}$ 10^{-4} $< 10^{-2}$ 10^{-1}			
K^+	valinomycin in PVC	NH_4^+	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,39 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,19 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $1,12 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_K = 10^{-6} M$ $c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-4} M$ $c_K = 10^{-3} M$	126
		Na^+	$1,06 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $1,58 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $1,06 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-6} M$ $c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-4} M$	
	crown in PVC /dimethyl-	NH_4^+	$9,43 \cdot 10^{-2}$ $9,43 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-5} M$ $c_K = 10^{-4} M$	

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	$c_K = 10^{-3} M$	126			
			$5,02 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-2} M$				
		Na^+	$1,10 \cdot 10^{-1}$	calculation	$c_K = 10^{-5} M$				
	valinomycin	NH_4^+	$1,72 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-6} M$				
			$2,17 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-3} M$				
		Na^+	$1,46 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-6} M$				
			$3,37 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-4} M$				
	crown/dimet-	NH_4^+	$8,16 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-5} M$				
	hyl-dibenzo-		$3,60 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_K = 10^{-2} M$				
	30-crown-10/	Na^+	$1,37 \cdot 10^{-4}$		$c_K = 10^{-5} M$				
K^+	valinomycin - PVC Selectrode	Cs^+	0,47	mixed solution	$c_j = 10^{-1} M$	29			
		Rb^+	/4,7/		c_K varied				
		Na^+	$6,0 \cdot 10^{-5}$						
		Li^+	$2,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$						
		NH_4^+	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$						
		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+}	$3,5 \cdot 10^{-5}$						
	K^+	valinomycin in PVC miniature electrode	Na^+		$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$		mixed solution	$c_{Na} = 10^{-1} M$	121
								c_K varied	
crown in PVC miniature electrode		Na^+	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$						
K^+		field effect transistor	Na^+	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$		0,15 M NaCl	87		
				$-7,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$					
			$1,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0,1M NaCl					
			$-2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$						

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	$/C_4H_9/4N^+$	$/5,0/$	mixed solution	$I=0,1M$	141	
		Ca^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		H^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Na^+	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		$/Corning 477317/$	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^+	$/6,3/$				
		Tl^+	$/560/$				
Cs^+	precipitate in solvent /Cs-tetraphenyl-borate/	Rb^+	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$	mixed solution	$c_j=const.$ c_i varied	20	
		K^+	$3,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		NH_4^+	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$				
		Na^+	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$				
		Mg^{2+}	$9 \cdot 10^{-4}$				
Cs^+	precipitate in solvent /Cs-tetra-phenylborate/	$/CH_3/4N^+$	$/9 \cdot 10^1/$	separate solution	$c_{i,j}=10^{-1}M$	9	
		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.
Cs^+	precipitate + araldite /Cs-tungstoarsenate/	NH_4^+	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate solution	$c_{ij} = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	73
		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+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion, Corning/	Na^+	$5,15 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{\text{Cs}} = 10^{-4} \text{M}$ $c_j = 10^{-2} \text{M}$	69
		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+}	$0,94 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Zn^{2+}	/3,2/			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion, Corning/	Fe^{2+}	0,8	separate solution	$c_{\text{Ca}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{M}$ pH 5,5-11	107
		Pb^{2+}	0,6			
		Mg^{2+}	10^{-2}			
		Ba^{2+}	10^{-2}			
		Na^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion, Corning/	Na^+	$3,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	separate solution	pH 5,5-11	107
		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	H^+	/10 ⁵ /	mixed solution	$c_{\text{Ca}} = 10^{-4}$ - - 10 ⁻¹ M $c_{\text{J}} = 10^{-2}$ - 1M	116
	exchanger	K^+	10 ⁻⁴			
	/Ca salt of	Na^+	10 ⁻⁴			
	didecyl	NH_4^+	10 ⁻⁴			
	phosphoric	Mg^{2+}	1,4.10 ⁻²			
	acid in	Ba^{2+}	10 ⁻²			
Ca^{2+}	di-n-octyl-					
	phenyl phos-					
	phonate/					
	ion exchanger	Mg^{2+}	0,34	mixed solution		124
	in collodium	Ba^{2+}	0,90			
	/Ca salt of	Na^+	2,9.10 ⁻²			
	dialkyl phos-	K^+	3,4.10 ⁻²			
	phoric acid/	H^+	/1,5.10 ⁴ /			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion	Na^+	/10,7/			44
	exchanger	K^+	/8,5/			
	/dioctyl phos-	NH_4^+	/22,8/			
	phoric acid	Mg^{2+}	0,4			
	didecyl phos-					
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion	Mg^{2+}	0,04		pH 9,2 I=0,01M	109
	exchanger	Ba^{2+}	0,04			
	/Orion/	Sr^{2+}	0,07			
		Cd^{2+}	0,03			
		Na^+	0,001			
		K^+	0,001			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion	Zn^{2+}	/3,2/			117
	exchanger	Fe^{2+}	0,80			
		Pb^{2+}	0,63			
		Cu^{2+}	0,27			
		Ni^{2+}	0,08			
		Sr^{2+}	0,02			
		Mg^{2+}	0,01			
		Ba^{2+}	0,01			

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^+	$/72/$		$c_{\text{Ca}} = 10^{-3} \text{M}$ $\left[\text{Me}^{2+} \right] / \left[\text{Ca}^{2+} \right]$ $= 0,1 - 32$ $\left[\text{Me}^+ \right] / \left[\text{Ca}^{2+} \right]$ $= 0,3 - 97$	111
		Na^+	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Mg^{2+}	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$9,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$/7,9 \cdot 10/$			
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			
		H^+	$/29$			
Ca^{2+}	ion exchanger in PVC		- 27/			
		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.
			- 0,32	separate		
		Na ⁺	0,005	solution		
			- 0,006	equal		
		K ⁺	0,0013	potentials		
			- 0,0016			
		H ⁺	/590/			
		Mg ²⁺	0,055	mixed		
			- 0,025	solution		
		Ba ²⁺	0,033			
			- 0,011			
		Zn ²⁺	0,081			
		K ⁺	$6,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Na ⁺	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		H ⁺	$/1,3 \cdot 10^4$			
			- $2 \cdot 10^3$ /			
	Orion 92-20-02	Mg ²⁺	0,0044	separate	$c_i = c_j$	
	exchanger in		- 0,14	solution		
	PVC	Ba ²⁺	0,0029			
			- 0,088			
		Zn ²⁺	0,0094			
			- 0,88			
		Na ⁺	0,0054			
			- 0,29			
		K ⁺	0,0027			
			- 0,41			
Ca ²⁺	Orion 92-20-02	Mg ²⁺	0,0035-0,01	separate		84
	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	$c_{Ca} = 10^{-3}$ $- 10^{-4} M$ $c_j = 10^{-2} M$	14
	exchanger	Cu ²⁺	0,24	solution		
	/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.
Ca^{2+}	coated wire	Sr^{2+}	0,029	mixed solution	$c_j = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	42
		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/			
	ion exchanger /didecylphos-phoric acid, monocalcium-di/didecylphos-phate/, mono-calcium dihydrogen tetra /didecylphos-phate/in PVC /various compositions/	Mg^{2+}	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution		
			$-8,9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
			- 4,8			
		K^+	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
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^+	$4,1 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution		4
		NH_4^+	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Cu^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		UO_2^{2+}	$6,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution		
		Mg^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger in PVC Selectrode /dioctyl- phenyl phosphonate/	Zn^{2+}	0,27	separate solution		119
		Pb^{2+}	/2,9/			
		Mg^{2+}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Sr^{2+}	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ba^{2+}	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$	mixed solution		
		Cu^{2+}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$6,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cd^{2+}	$3,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
Ca^{2+}	neutral carrier	Li^+	$5,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$	separate solution	$c_i = c_j = 10^{-2} \text{M}$	86
		K^+	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		Na^+	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		H^+	/1,6.10 ⁴ /			
		Mg^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	separate solution		
		Sr^{2+}	10^{-1}			
		Ba^{2+}	$9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Ni^+	$6 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Na^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		K^+	10^{-1}			
		Rb^+	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cs^+	10^{-2}			
		NH_4^+	10^{-1}			
		Al^{3+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Cu^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ce^{3+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			

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/	Cs^+	$4,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	separate or mixed solution method		49
		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.			
Ca^{2+}	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/						
		antibiotic /A 23187/in solvent	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+}	/nitrobenzene/ ion exchanger	H^+	/2,5.10 ⁴ /	mixed solution	$c_K = 2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ - 1M	13			
		K^+	$< 10^{-7}$						
			- 7.10 ⁻⁷						
		Mg^{2+}	3.10 ⁻⁴				separate solution		
			- 3.10 ⁻²						
Ca^{2+}	-butyl/ phenyl] phosphoric acid in PVC /micro-electrode/					30			
Ca^{2+}	Orion exchanger	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		
Ca^{2+}	in different plastic matrices								
		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.
Ca^{2+}	liquid ion exchanger /Orion/	Mg^{2+}	$4,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$c_{\text{Mg}} = 10^{-3} \text{M}$	
		Mg^{2+}	0,018		} flow conditions	30
		Li^{2+}	0,156			
		Na^{+}	0,010			
Ca^{2+}	divalent cation electrode /Orion/	K^{+}	0,006			
		Li^{+}	0,124		} flow conditions	30
		Na^{+}	0,025			
		K^{+}	0,018			
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+}$	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			
$\text{Ca}^{2+} + \text{Mg}^{2+}$	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	} $c_i = c_j = 10^{-1} \text{M}$	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+}	$\sim 3,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		H^+	$\sim 6,3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
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⁺	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$	separate solution	I=0,03	12
		Ca ²⁺	$/1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}/$			
		Sr ²⁺	$/40/$			
		Ba ²⁺	$4 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Cu ²⁺	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Cd ²⁺	$/1/$			
		Pb ²⁺	$/13/$			
		Na ⁺	$3,21 \cdot 10^{-8}$			
		K ⁺	$6,69 \cdot 10^{-8}$			
		Mg ²⁺	$1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Ca ²⁺	$2,24 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Zn ²⁺	$4,14 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Co ²⁺	$2,03 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Ni ²⁺	$3,24 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Al ³⁺	$1,34 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		H ⁺	$/2,41/$			
		Mn ²⁺	$/2,68/$			
		Pb ²⁺	$/6,08/$			
		Tl ⁺	$/122/$			
		Fe ²⁺	$/196/$			
		S ²⁻	$3,77 \cdot 10^{-22}$			
		CN ⁻	$5,37 \cdot 10^{-16}$			
		OH ⁻	$1,49 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		I ⁻	$6,06 \cdot 10^{-6}$			
		CO ₃ ²⁻	$1,72 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		CrO ₄ ²⁻	$5,07 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		SO ₃ ²⁻	$6,98 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		F ⁻	$1,12 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Br ⁻	$1,42 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		SO ₄ ²⁻	$1,81 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		ClO ₄ ⁻	$3,37 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cl ⁻	$3,63 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		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+}	$\text{CdS-Ag}_2\text{S}$ homogeneous	Hg^{2+}	$/\sim 10^6/$			17
		Ag^+	$/\sim 10^6/$			
		Cu^{2+}	$/\sim 10^2/$			
		Pb^{2+}	/5/			
Cd^{2+}	$\text{CdS-Ag}_2\text{S}$	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 10^{-2}M 10^{-1}M 10^{-1}M 10^{-1}M 10^{-3}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 10^{-6}M 10^{-4}M 10^{-3}M	63
		Zn^{2+}	$6,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Fe^{2+}	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Pb^{2+}	/7,1/			
	CdS precipi- tate on Se- lectrode body	Zn^{2+}	$2,3 \cdot 10^{-4}$		10^{-5}M	
		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	Zn^{2+}	$7,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$		10^{-4}M	
		Zn^{2+}	$1,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$		10^{-6}M	
	electrode					

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.				
Hg^{2+}	/Japan/	Fe^{2+}	$\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solutions	10^{-4}M	6				
		Pb^{2+}	0,5		10^{-2}M					
			/4,8/		10^{-4}M					
		Ag^+	/7,9.10 ²² /	calculated from solubility products						
		Cu^{2+}	/1,3.10 ⁹ /							
		Hg^{2+}	/5,0.10 ²⁵ /							
		Zn^{2+}	5,0.10 ⁻³							
	liquid ion exchanger on graphite rod	Bi^{3+}	1,52.10 ⁻⁴	separate solution	pH 1 $c_{i,j}=10^{-1}\text{M}$					
		Cd^{2+}	2,30.10 ⁻⁴							
		Pb^{2+}	3,81.10 ⁻⁴							
		Ni^{2+}	5,63.10 ⁻⁴							
	/diketohydrin-	Co^{2+}	6,46.10 ⁻⁴							
	dylidene-	Zn^{2+}	10 ⁻³							
	diketohyd-	Cu^{2+}	1,35.10 ⁻²							
rindamine/	Ag^+	/1,82/								
Hg^{2+}	liquid /PAN	Cd^{2+}	8,81.10 ⁻⁵	separate solution	$c_i=c_j=10^{-1}\text{M}$ pH = 1 $\mu = 0,5$	22				
	chelate of	Cu^{2+}	1,38.10 ⁻⁴							
	Hg^{2+} in	Ni^{2+}	7,94.10 ⁻⁵							
	chloroform/	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	Ni^{2+}				3,2.10 ⁻⁴		$c_{\text{Pb}}=10^{-2}\text{M}$ $c_{\text{Pb}}=10^{-3}\text{M}$	112
		$\text{PbS-Ag}_2\text{S}$	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+}	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$		$c_{Pb} = 10^{-3} M$	117
		Cu^{2+}	/2,6/			
		Fe^{2+}	0,08			
		Zn^{2+}	0,003			
		Ca^{2+}	0,005			
		Ni^{2+}	0,007			
Pb^{2+}	Ag_2S -PbS in polyethylene	Mg^{2+}	0,008	separate solution	$c_{i,j} = 10^{-1} M$	77
		Cd^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
			$- 8 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Mn^{2+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
			$- 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Zn^{2+}	10^{-2}			
			$- 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$			
		Fe^{2+}	10^{-1}			
			$- 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Fe^{3+}	/80- 10^6 /			
Pb^{2+}	Ag_2S -PbS	Ca^{2+}	10^{-2}	separate solution		39
		Ni^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Zn^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		Cd^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Ca^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution		
		Ni^{2+}	$2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Zn^{2+}	10^{-1}			
		Cd^{2+}	$7 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$	theoretical		
		Zn^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
Cd^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-1}$					
Pb^{2+}	precipitate /Orion/ Selectrode	Cd^{2+}	0,12	mixed solution	$c_{Pb} = 10^{-6} M$	64
			0,045		$c_{Pb} = 10^{-5} M$	
			0,18		$c_{Pb} = 10^{-4} M$	
		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					
			0,84	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
			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}				
		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			
		H ⁺	/10/			
		Fe ²⁺	/1,4.10 ² /			
		H ⁺	/10/			108
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	139
			1,1.10 ⁻³			
			1,5.10 ⁻²			
		Pb ²⁺	6,6.10 ⁻⁴			
			3,1.10 ⁻³			
					c _{i,j} =10 ⁻² M pH 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			
		H ⁺	/7.10 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.
Cu^{2+}	exchanger /Orion/	Fe^{2+}	/1/			
		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+}	$< 10^{-4}$			
	solid ion exchanger /Cu salt of 2,4,5,7 tetra- nitrofluoren- $\Delta^9\alpha$ -malo- nonitrile/	Pb^{2+}	10^{-3}			129
		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		50
				from solu- bility products		
			$1,2 \cdot 10^{-6}$	calculated with know- ledge of E_0		
Cu^{2+}	C_{2-x}S in epoxy resin	Cu^{+}	$/6,4 \cdot 10^{11}$ $- 2 \cdot 10^{12}/$			45
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_2S precipitate /Crytur/	Cd^{2+}	10^{-6}	separate solution		140		
		Cu^{2+}	10^{-5}					
		Pb^{2+}	10^{-6}	theoretical				
		H^+	$9 \cdot 10^{-6}$					
		Cu^{2+}	$9 \cdot 10^{-8}$					
		Pb^{2+}	$9 \cdot 10^{-12}$					
		H^+	$9 \cdot 10^{-12}$					
		Ag_2S precipitated under different conditions	Cu^{2+}	10^{-6}			separate	
				$2 \cdot 10^{-6}$			solution	
				10^{-5}				
				$5 \cdot 10^{-7}$				
	Pb^{2+}		$8 \cdot 10^{-9}$					
			$2 \cdot 10^{-9}$					
			10^{-8}					
			$5 \cdot 10^{-11}$					
		H^+	$4 \cdot 10^{-7}$					
		$3 \cdot 10^{-6}$						
	$5 \cdot 10^{-6}$							
	$6 \cdot 10^{-12}$							
Ag^+	ceramic Ag_2S homogeneous	Hg^{2+}	$2,8-5,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$	separate solution	$c_{i,j}=10^{-1}\text{M}$	71		
		Cu^{2+}	10^{-5}					
		H^+	10^{-5}					
		Cd^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-23}$	titration of 10^{-2}M		99		
		Co^{2+}	$32 \cdot 10^{-26}$					
		Cu^{2+}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-14}$	solutions separately				
		Fe^{2+}	$8 \cdot 10^{-30}$					
		Mn^{2+}	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-38}$					
		Ni^{2+}	$6,3 \cdot 10^{-29}$					
		Pb^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-14}$					
		Zn^{2+}	$4 \cdot 10^{-22}$					
		Ag^+	Ag_2S	Pb^{2+}	$1,3 \cdot 10^{-15}$	separate solution	$c=10^{-3}\text{M}$	51
	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-23}$			calculated				

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

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Tl^+	liquid ion exchanger Tl/I/-o,o'-di-decyldithio-phosphate in chlorocyclohexane	Hg^{2+}	$/ > 1/$	mixed solution	$c_{Tl}=10^{-3}M$	134
		Ag^+	$/ > 1/$			
		Pb^{2+}	$/ > 1/$			
		Cd^{2+}	$/ > 1/$			
		H^+	$/ 1/$			
		Cu^{2+}	0,8			
		Zn^{2+}	$2,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Cr^{3+}	$1,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Al^{3+}	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Ni^{2+}	$8,3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Fe^{2+}	$2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Co^{2+}	$4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Mn^{2+}	$< 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$			
		Be^{2+}	$< 10^{-5}$			
		Mg^{2+}				
		Ca^{2+}				
		Sr^{2+}				
		Ba^{2+}				
		Li^+				
		Na^+				
		K^+				
		Rb^+				
		Cs^+				
Fe^{3+}	Ag_2S-CuS	Cu^{2+}	$/6/$	mixed solution	$c_{Fe}=10^{-4}M$ $I = 0,1$ $pH\ 2$	38
		Cu^{2+}	10^{-1}			
		Ni^{2+}	$5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	mixed solution	$c_{Fe^{3+}}=10^{-4}M$ $I = 0,1$	
		Pb^{2+}	$3 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Fe^{2+}	$< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Na^+	$< 10^{-3}$			
		K^+				

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

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K _{ij} measured	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
α-naphthalenesulphonate	liquid /Crystal Violet/	benzoate	4.10 ⁻²	mixed solution	0,005 M	
		-naphthalenesulphonate	/16/		0,00025M	
		1,3,6 naphthalene trisulphonate	8.10 ⁻⁴		c _j 0,005M	
		Cl ⁻	4.10 ⁻⁴		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-	Coated					
lauryl-	wire	Cl^-	$1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$			37
benzene	/Aliquat	SO_4^{2-}	$6 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
sulpho-	336S in	NO_3^-	$9,3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
nate	PVC/	ClO_4^-	$8,1 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		OAc^-	$5,9 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		lauryl				
		sulphate	/1,36/			
		lauryl				
		sulphonate	0,81			
		p-toluene				
		sulpho-				
		nate	0,75			
8-quino- line	liquid ion	Cl^-	$5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed	pH = 6,5	133
5-sulpho- nate	exchanger	OAc^-	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	solution		
/Hqs ⁻ /	Ion pair	NO_3^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$		$[\text{Hqs}^-] = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$	
	consisting	SO_4^{2-}	$8 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
	of Hqs ⁻					
	and benzyl-					
	dimethyl					
	tetradecyl					
	ammonium/					
Maleic acid	liquid	Acetic acid	10^{-4}	mixed	c_i varied	56
	/Crystal	fumaric acid	$< 10^{-3}$	solution		
	Violet in	benzoic acid	$3 \cdot 10^{-2}$		c_j const.	
	1,2-dichlo-	CF_3COO^-	$3 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
	roethane/	salicylic acid	/4,2/			
		phthalic acid	/5,2/			
		benzilic acid	/10/			
		Cl^-	$4 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		Br^-	$9 \cdot 10^{-2}$			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Maleic acid	liquid /tris-batho-phenanthroline-Fe/II/ in nitrobenzene	NO_3^-	$6 \cdot 10^{-1}$	mixed solution	c_i varied c_j const.	59
		I^-	/14/			
		ClO_4^-	/6.10 ² /			
		fumaric acid	<10 ⁻³			
		salicylic acid	/5,7/			
		phthalic acid	/7,0/			
		ClO_4^-	/1,1.10 ³ /			
		acetic acid	2.10 ⁻⁵			
		p-and m-isomer	<10 ⁻²			
		benzoic acid	5.10 ⁻³			
Phthalic acid	liquid /Crystal Violet in 1,2-dichloroethane/	CF_3COO^-	6.10 ⁻²	mixed solution	c_i varied c_j const.	59
		maleic acid	1,9.10 ⁻¹			
		salicyl acid	8,5.10 ⁻¹			
		benzilic acid	/2/			
		Cl^-	8.10 ⁻⁴			
		Br^-	2.10 ⁻²			
		NO_3^-	10 ⁻¹			
		I^-	/3/			
		ClO_4^-	/1,2.10 ² /			
		p-and m-isomer	<10 ⁻²			
Vitamin B ₁	liquid tetraphenylborate in 1,2-dichloroethane/	p-and m-isomer	<10 ⁻²	separate solution	c_i varied c_j const.	55
		benzoic acid	3.10 ⁻³			
		maleic acid	1,4.10 ⁻¹			
		ClO_4^-	/1,4.10 ² /			
		NH_4^+	10 ⁻⁴			
		Na^+	<10 ⁻⁴			
		K^+	<10 ⁻⁴			
		vit. B ₆	/70/			
		NH_4^+	8.10 ⁻³			
		Na^+	6.10 ⁻⁴			
Vitamin B ₆	liquid /dipicrylamine in nitrobenzene/	K^+	2,5.10 ⁻²	separate solution	c_i varied c_j const.	55
		vit. B ₁	10 ⁻¹			
		NH_4^+	8.10 ⁻³			
		Na^+	6.10 ⁻⁴			

Ion or molecule measured	Type of electrode	Interfering ion or molecule	K_{ij}	Method	Experimental conditions	Ref.
Acetylcholine	liquid /Corning acetylcholine 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	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.
Phenyl-alanine	liquid /Aliquat 336 S in decanol/	HPO_4^{2-}	$5,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	mixed solution	$c_i = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ $c_j = \text{varied}$ $10^{-1} - 10^{-5} \text{ M}$	81
		CO_3^{2-}	$7,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$			
		SO_4^{2-}	10^{-2}			
		Cl^-	$3,2 \cdot 10^{-1}$			
		NO_3^-	/1,3/			
		glycine	$4,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$			
		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.
Methionine		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/			
		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.
Glutamic -acid		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/			
		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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