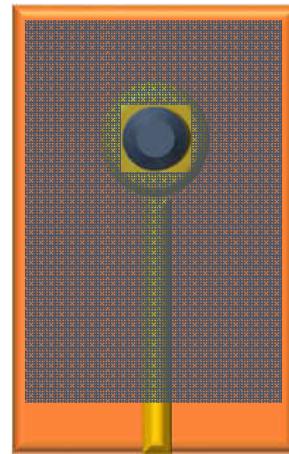
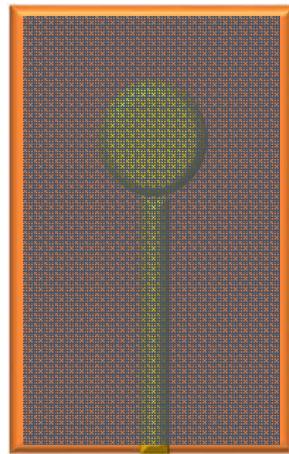


Study of nanoparticles in electrochemical sensor for environmental applications.

The experience in Costa Rica

Ricardo Starbird, Escuela de Química, Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, Cartago, Costa Rica

Electrode fabrication



1. Flexible film
Kapton®

2. Gold deposition by
sputtering (45 nm) on
the flexible film using a
shadow mask

3. Passivation by
photolithography

4. Electrode
specify area are
prepared

5. Chemical
modification of the
electrode.

Electrode fabrication

- Metal deposition mask

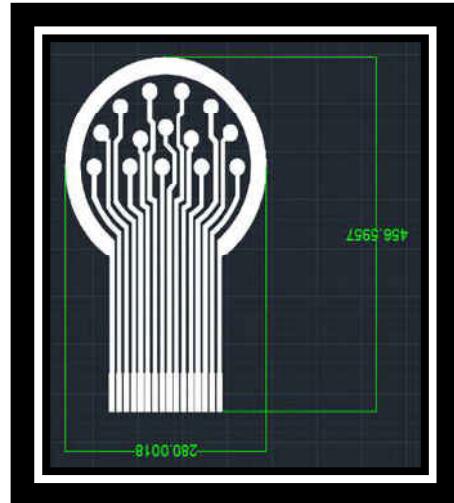


Fig. 5: Mask for flexible electrodes. Designed by Hayden Phillips

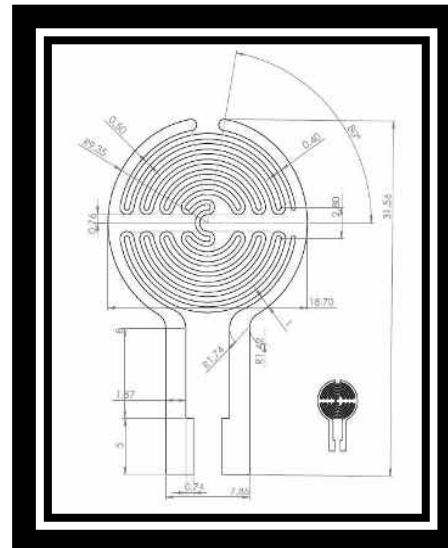


Fig. 6: Impedance interdigitated flexible electrodes. Designed by Jorge Sandoval

Electrode fabrication

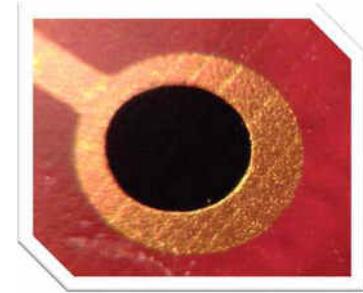
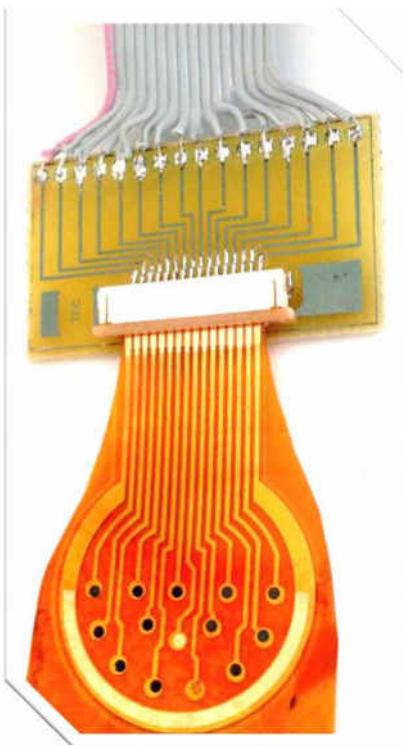
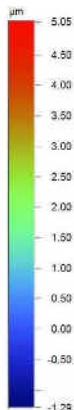
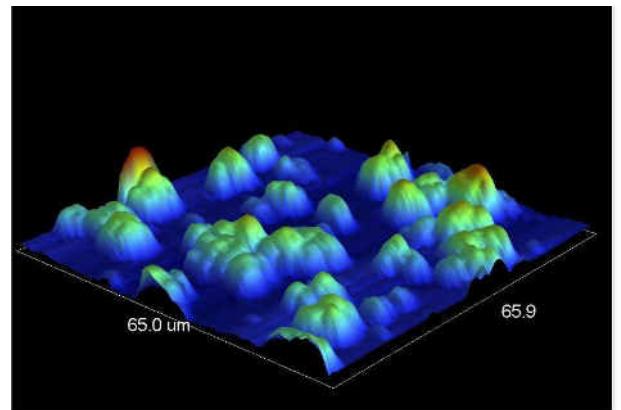


Fig. 7: (A) Home-made gold electrodes (CICIMA-UCR); (B) Chemical modified gold electrode by PEDOT

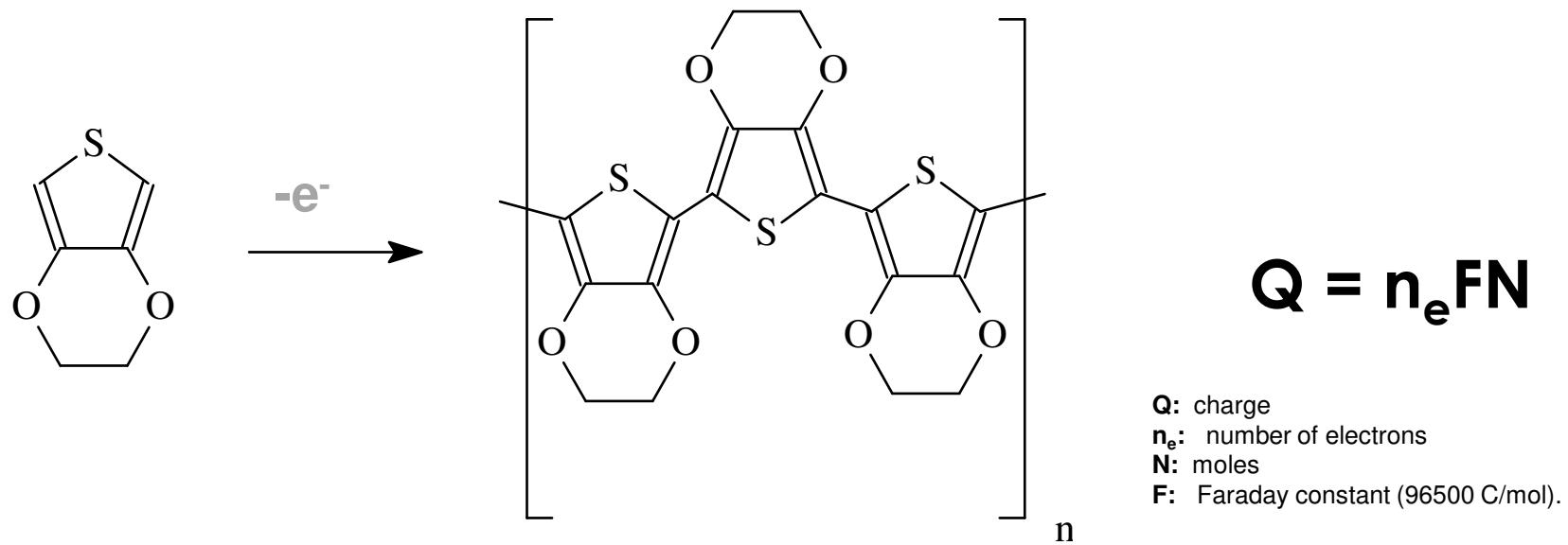
Chemical Modification

Conductive Polymer properties

- Electrochemically stability
- Biocompatibility
- Low electrode impedance
- High charge injection capability
- High corrosion resistance
- Can be structured at micro and nanoscale
- Provides a dispersion system for further formulation



Polymerization



$$Q = n_e F N$$

Q: charge

n_e : number of electrons

N: moles

F: Faraday constant (96500 C/mol).

Fig. 1: EDOT polymerization: oxidation of the 3,4-ethylenedioxothiophene monomer

Conductive Polymer: interface

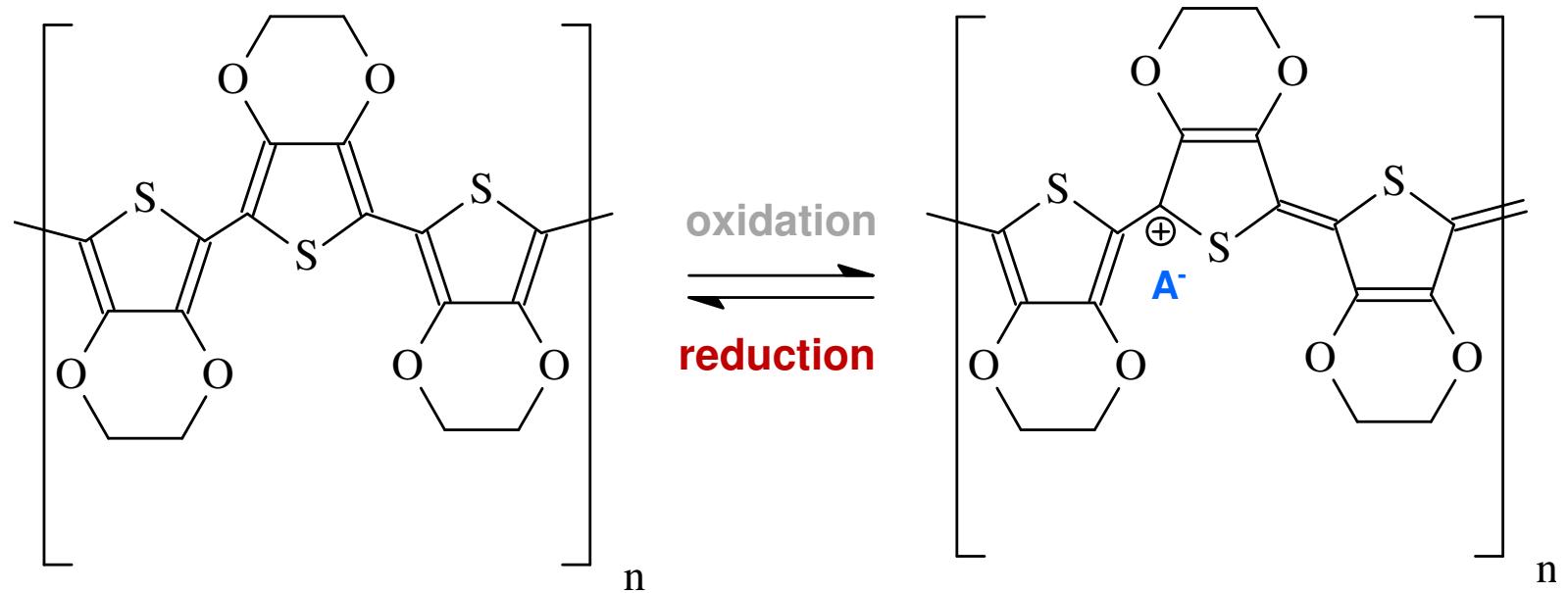


Fig. 2: PEDOT REDOX mechanism

Electrode Interface: Double layer mechanism

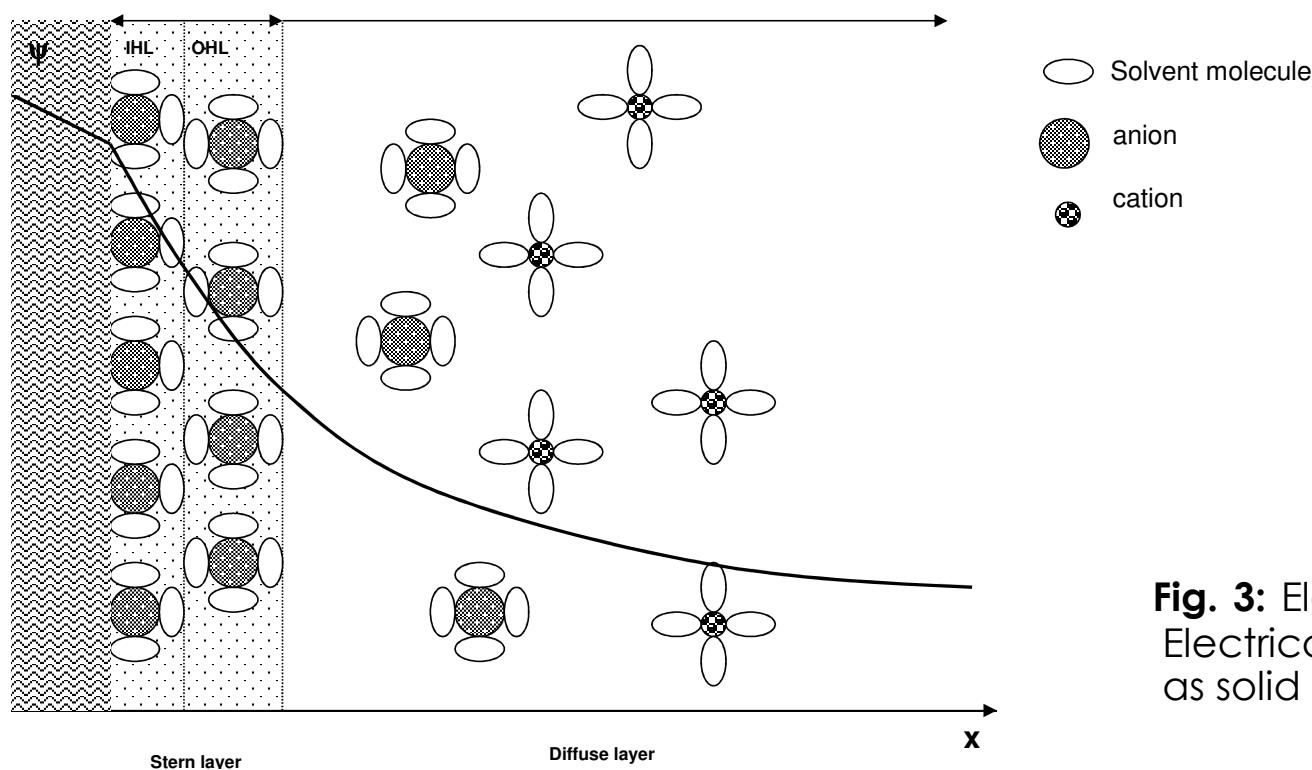


Fig. 3: Electric double layer structure. Electrical potential profile (ψ) shows as solid line.

Conductive Polymer: Electrode Interface

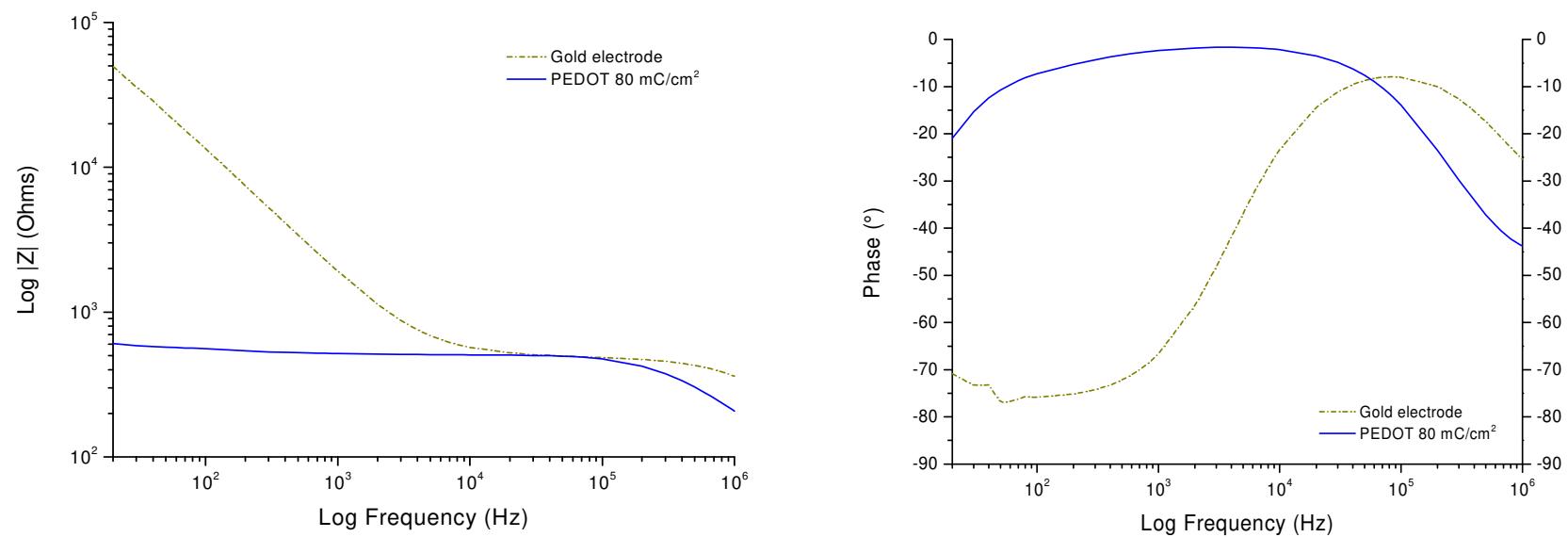
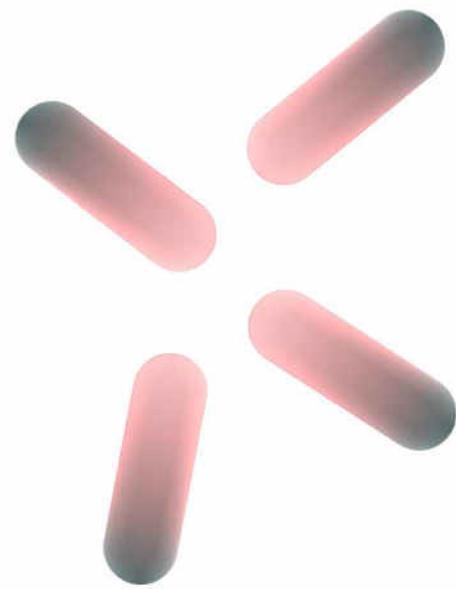


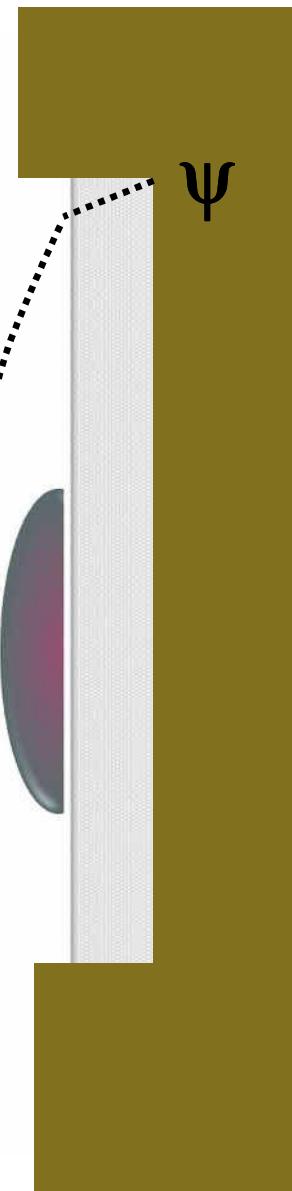
Fig. 4: Comparative impedance spectroscopy (left) and phase measurements (right) of a 1 mm² gold electrode and the same electrode cover with PEDOT (80 mC/cm² charge density).

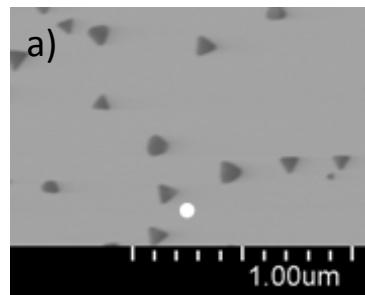


*Surfactant
Molecules*

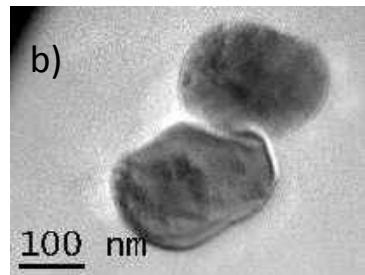
CMC

Monomer
+
nanoparticles





Rojas, Oscar, et al., 2009, Journal of colloid and interface science **333**.2, 782-790.



Starbird-Pérez, Ricardo, et al. 2015, Revista Tecnología en Marcha 28.3 (2015): 45-54.

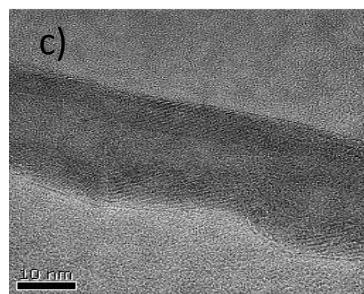


Fig. 8: TEM nanoparticles images (a) gold (b) iron oxide and (c) commercial CNT

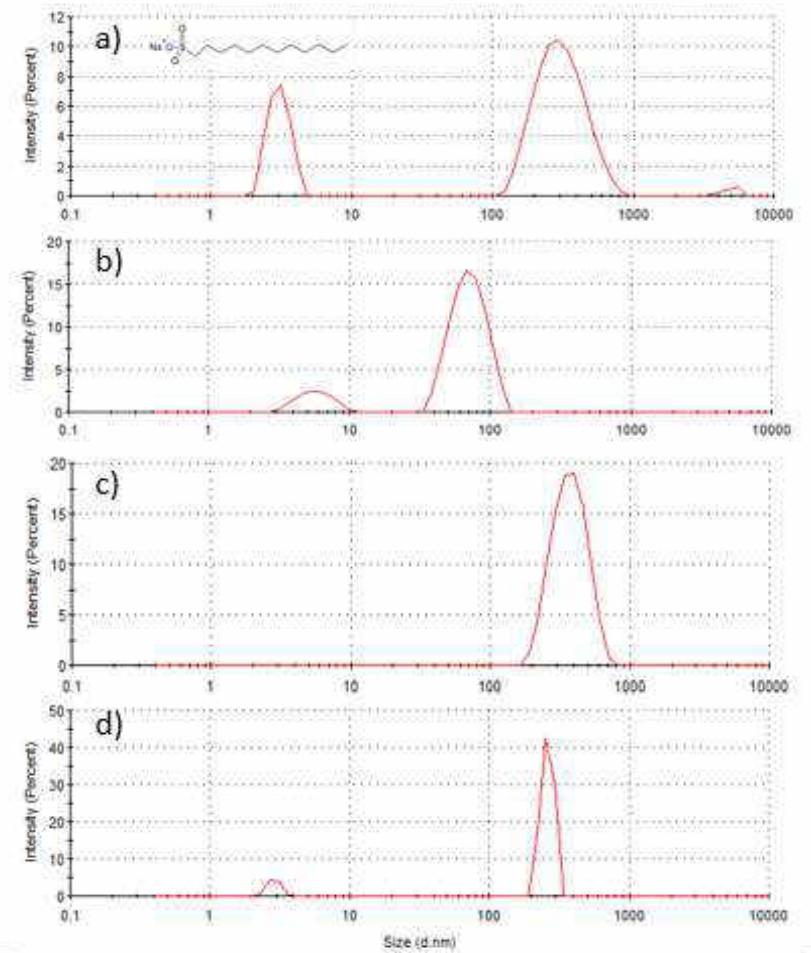


Fig. 9: Dynamic light scattering analysis of (a) gold-EDOT micelle (b) iron-EDOT micelle and (c) commercial CNT-EDOT micelle in a Sodium dodecyl sulfate (8,2 mM)

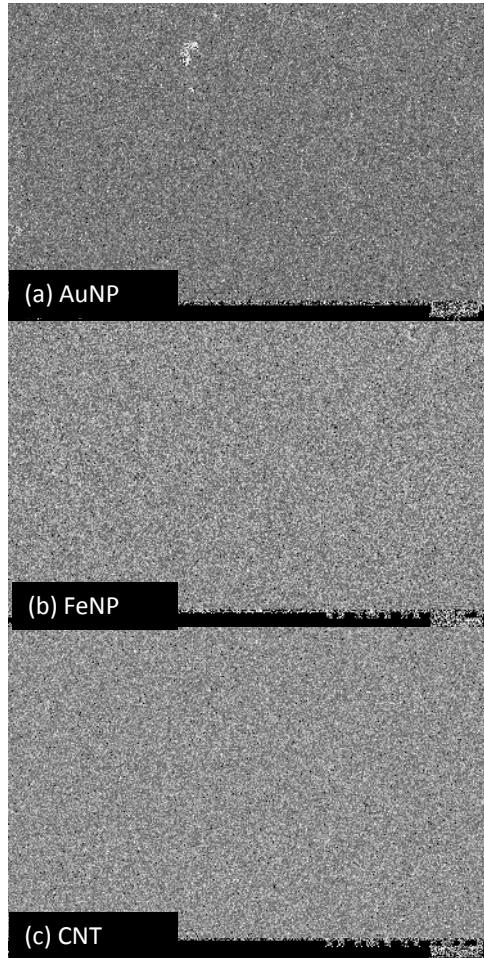


Fig. 10: SEM images of (a) AuNP-PEDOT (b) FeNP-PEDOT and (c) commercial CNT-PEDOT electrodeposited samples.

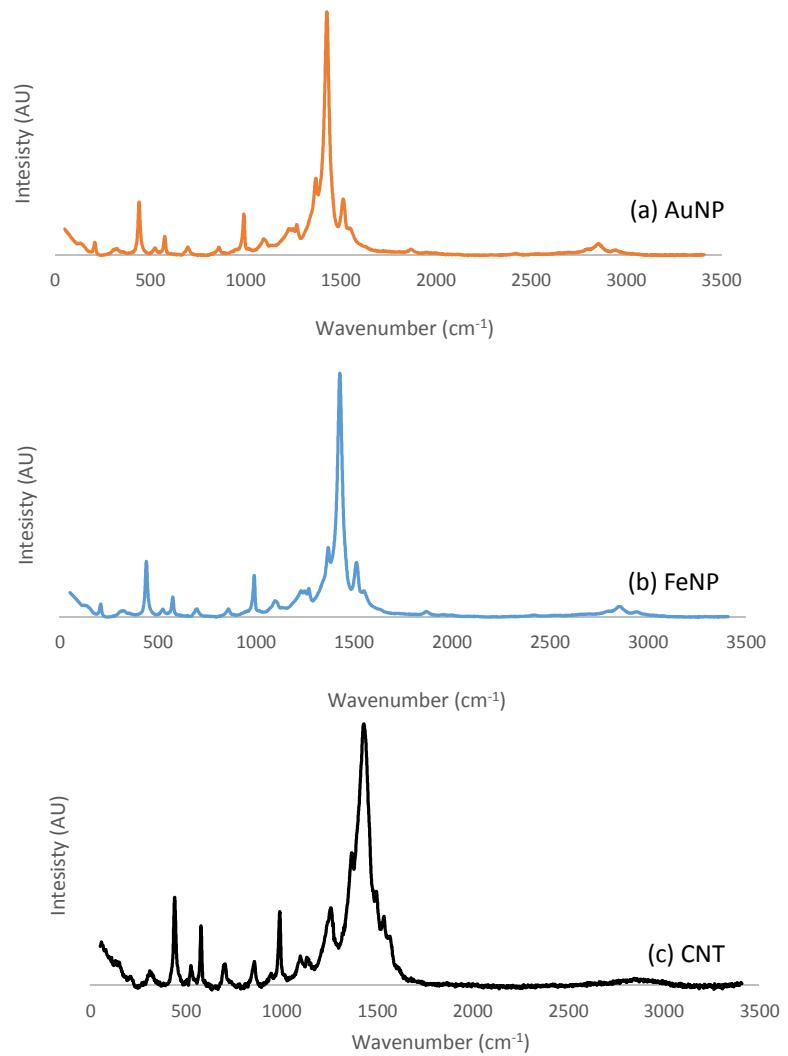


Fig. 11: Raman spectra of (a) AuNP-PEDOT (b) FeNP-PEDOT and (c) commercial CNT-PEDOT samples.

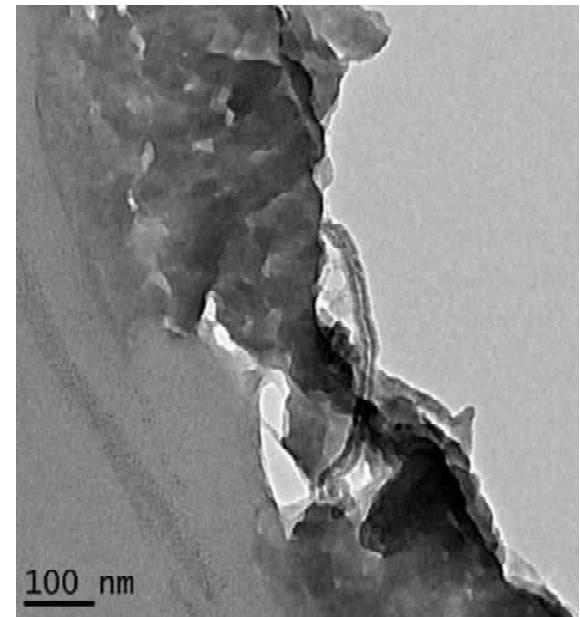
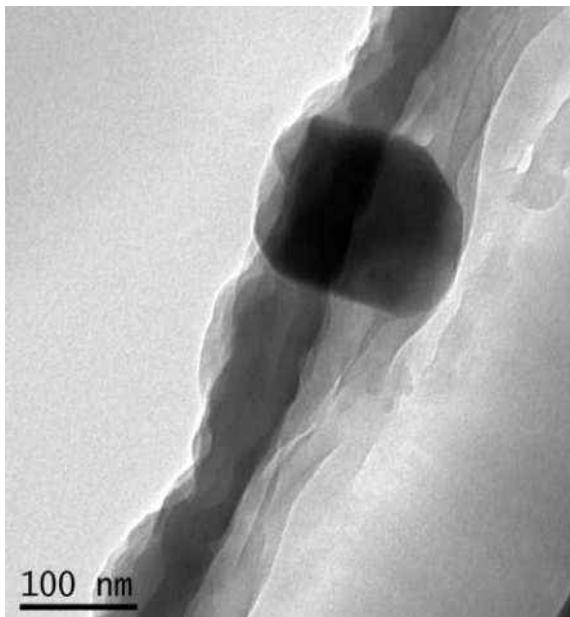
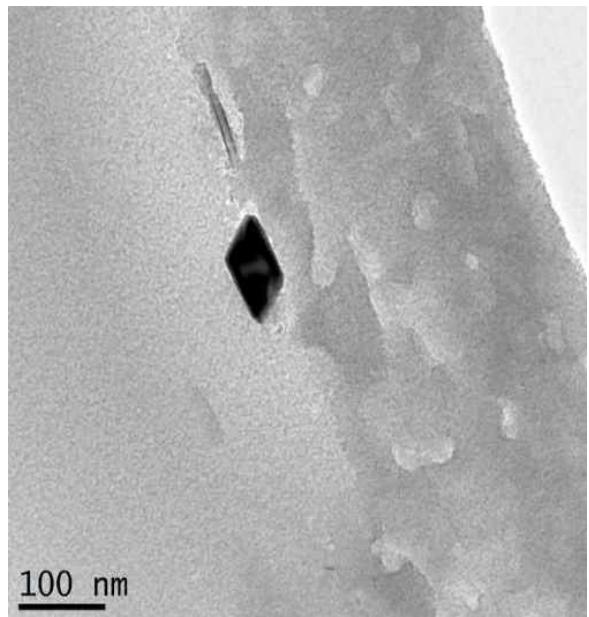


Fig. 12: TEM images of (a) AuNP-PEDOT (b) FeNP-PEDOT and (c) commercial CNT-PEDOT electrodeposited samples.

Electrochemical Characterization

The $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{3-}$ / $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ couple is used as reversible redox system in order to study the chemical response of the electrode surface.

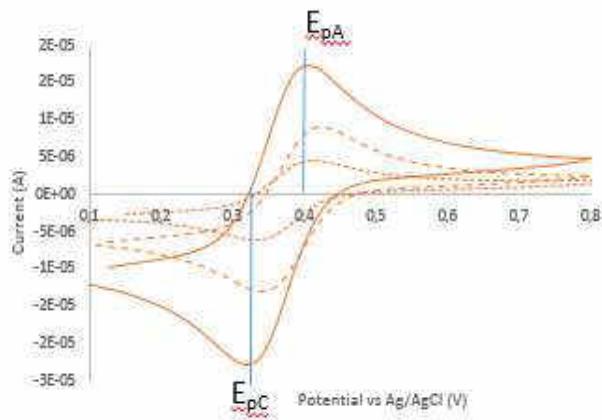


Fig. 13: Cyclic voltammogram of (a) effect of $\text{Fe}^{3+}/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ concentration (2 mM dotted line, 5 mM dashed line, 10 mM solid line) on a gold electrode in 1M KCl. Scan rate: 100 mV/s. Initial scan direction: positive.

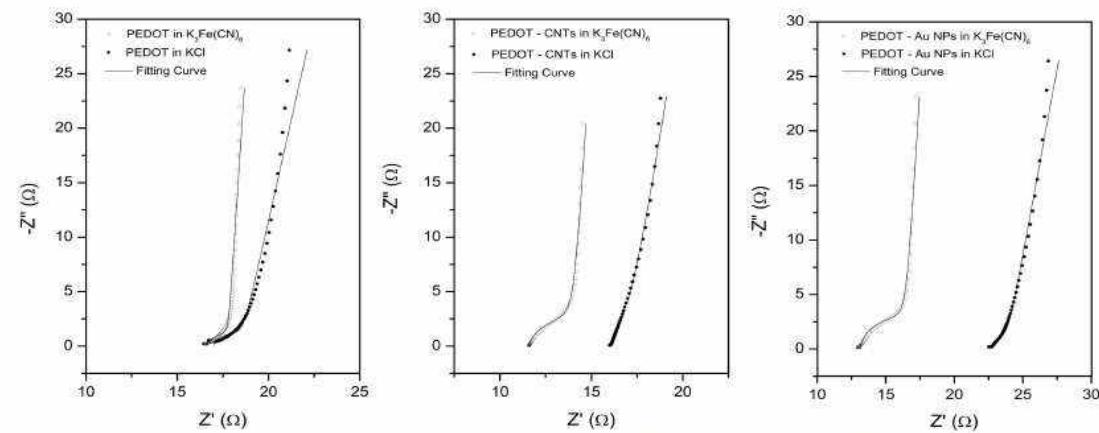


Fig. 3. Nyquist graph with fitting curve of a) PEDOT b) PEDOT/CNTs and c) PEDOT/AuNP electrodes

Applications Electrochemical sensors

Mancozeb

- It is used as a fungicide in fruits, vegetables, rice and ornamental plants.
- Health effects included metal overload in human colon cells, thyroid hormone disruption in rats, toxic effects on mammalian granulosa cells, and more importantly, tumor-initiating activity in mouse skin.
- In Costa Rica, residues for MCZ were detected in the urine samples of children living close to agricultural plantations.

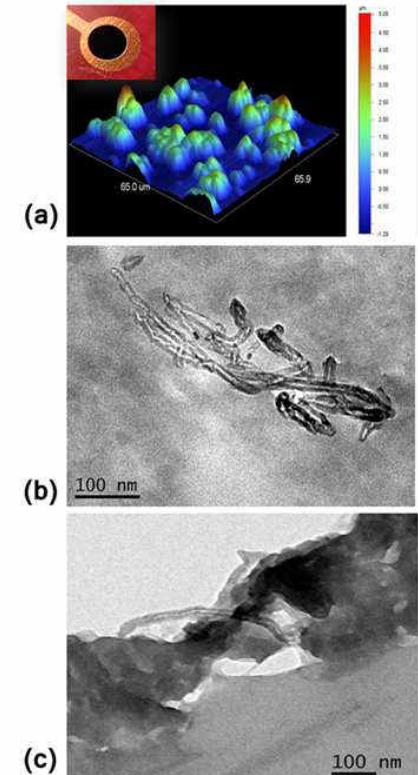
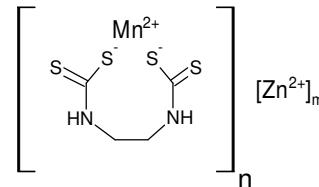


Figure 3. Coated electrode imagens: a) electrode surface roughness (inset: PEDOT/MWCNT coated electrode), b) MWCNT aggregates inside the PEDOT layer and c) MWCNT anchored to the PEDOT layer.

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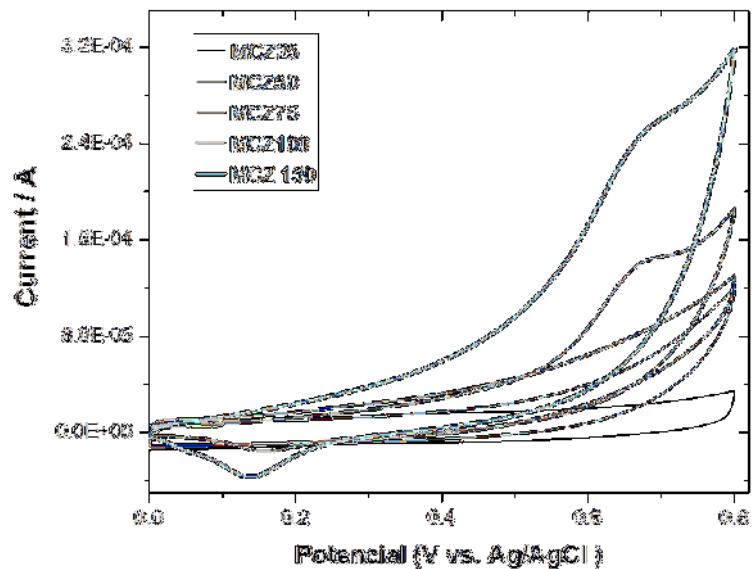


Figure 4. Voltammograms obtained for different MCZ concentrations of 0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, and 150 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in BRBS at pH 7 using PEDOT/MWCNT electrode.

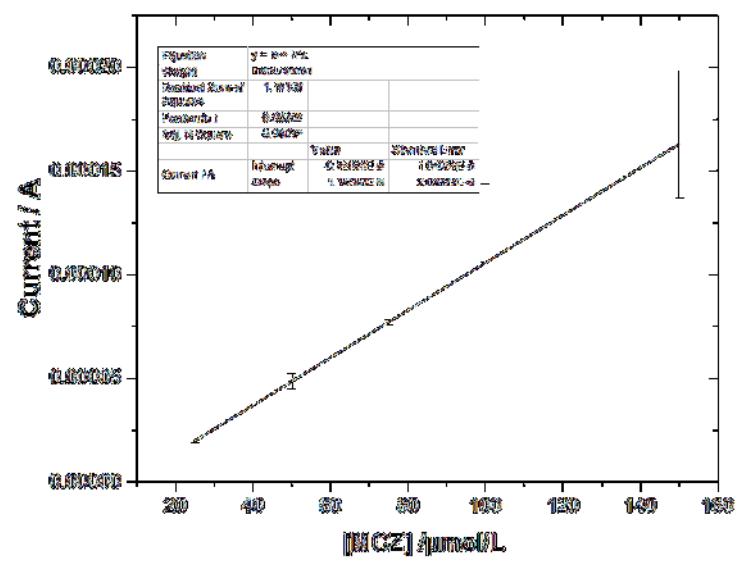
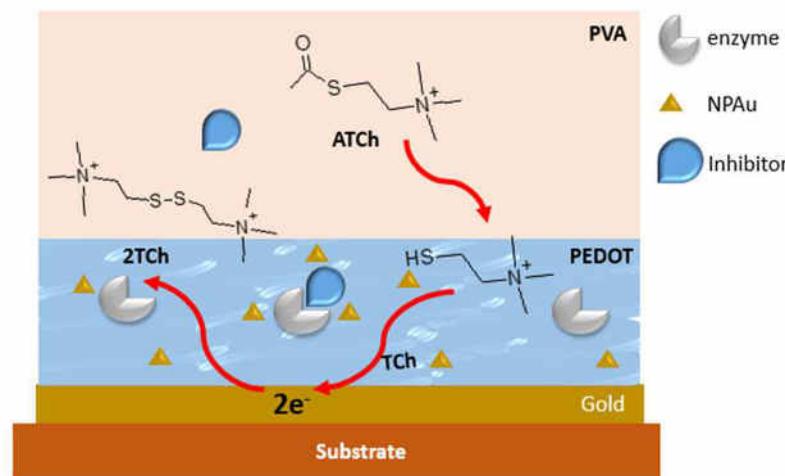
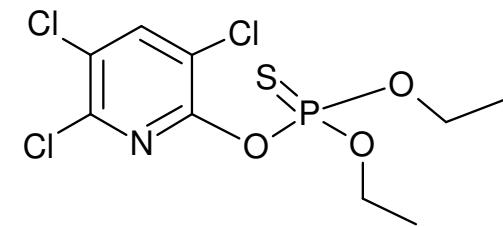


Figure 5. Calibration curve MCZ (25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) in BRBS at pH 7 using PEDOT/MWCNT electrode.

Chlorpyrifos

- Chlorpyrifos (CPF) is an organophosphate insecticide.
- It can cause cholinesterase inhibition in humans leading to an overstimulated nervous system and death at very high exposures.
- A biosensor may be produced if an enzyme is fixed to a sensor and its activity is reduced by 70% by the presence of the CPF.



Biosensor: enzyme immobilization

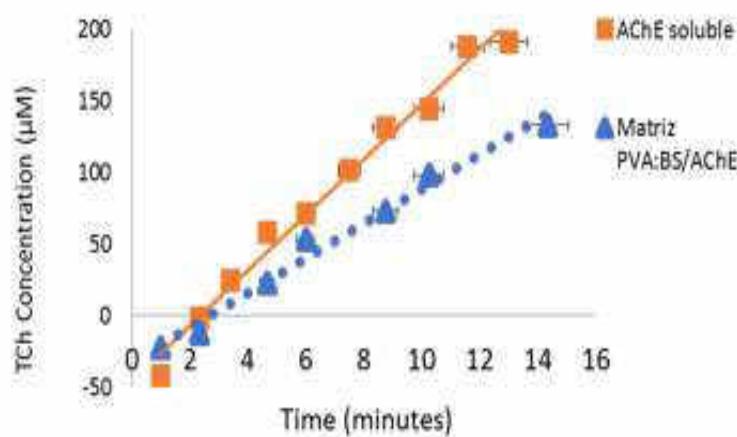


Fig. 14: Enzymatic activity curve (a) AChE soluble (b) AChE fixed in a polymeric Matrix

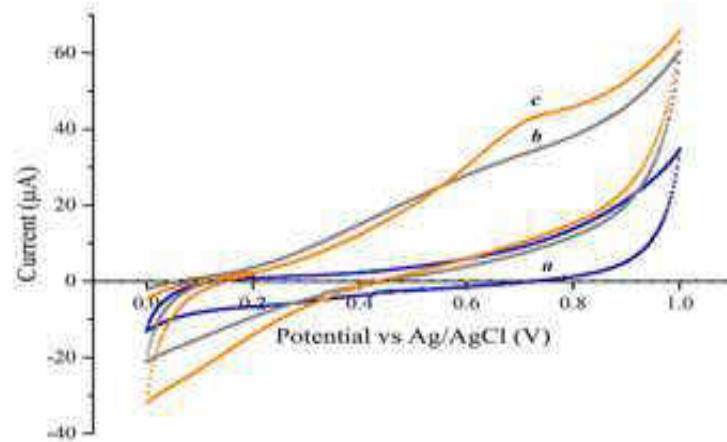


Fig. 2. Measurements of the ATCh ($1500 \mu\text{M}$) by cyclic voltammetry without inhibitor at a) 0 min of reaction, b) 1.5 min of reaction and c) 10 min of reaction.

Biosensor

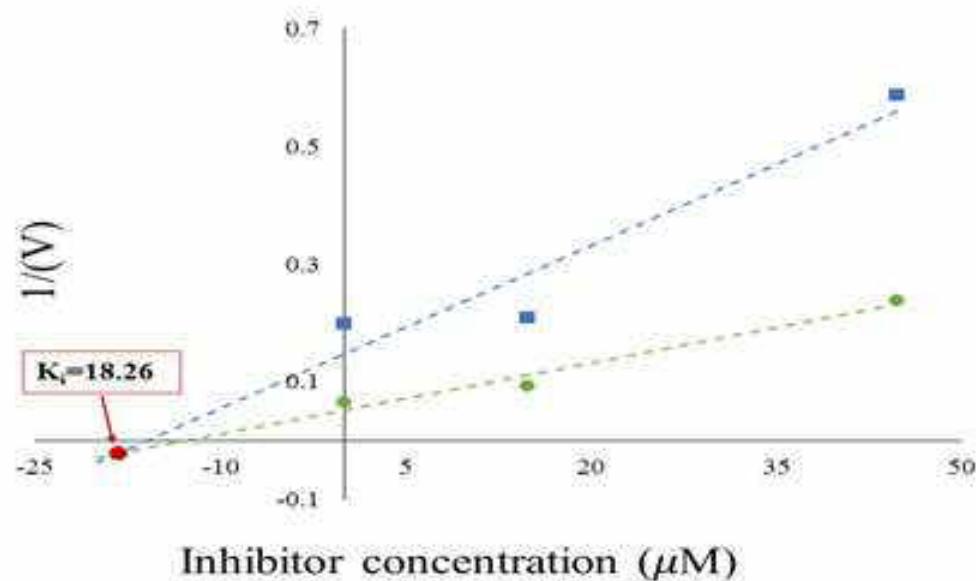


Fig. 4. Determination of Inhibition constant (K_i) according to inhibitor concentration and reaction velocity (■) 500 μM (●) 375 μM ATCh.

Microfluidic cells



Fig 1. Microfluidic cell (Fabricated by Jorge Sandoval, ITCR)

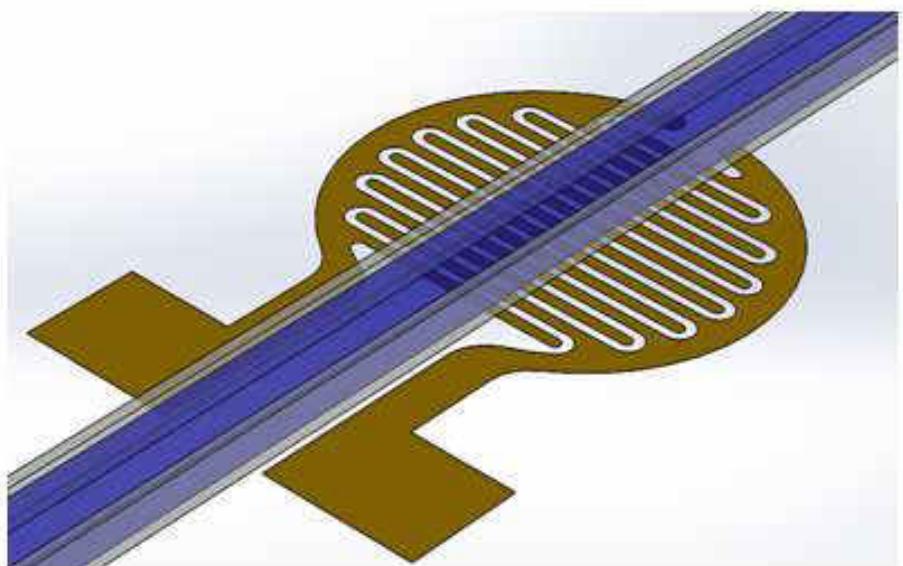


Fig 2. Electrochemical sensor in a microcavity



Roy Zamora
Oscar Rojas-Carrillo
Giovanni Sáenz
Esteban Avendaño
José Saavedra
Federico Masis
Monica Prado
Carlos A. García-González

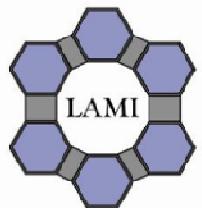
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