

How do I test my pH electrode?

pH Electrode Test Procedure

The purpose of this test is to determine if a pH electrode is functioning within acceptable limits. The asymmetry potential (A.P) and slope (efficiency) can be used as guidelines to judge an electrode's performance. Typically an electrode is replaced when the A.P is greater than ± 20 mV and/or the slope drops below 91%. Consideration should also be given to the electrode's speed of response. Please follow this step-by-step procedure to determine the performance of an electrode. Required test equipment includes 7.00 and 4.01 pH buffer solutions with a pH meter that has an mV readout.

1. Set the pH/mV switch on the pH meter to the mV position.
2. Connect a shorting plug to the input on the pH meter, or connect a precision mV generator with a 0 mV input. Adjust the standardize/zero control on the pH meter for a reading equal to 0.0 mV.
3. Disconnect the shorting plug/precision mV generator, and connect the electrode that will be tested.
4. Rinse the electrode thoroughly with DI water to remove all traces of storage solution, process medium, or previous test solution. Thoroughly rinse the electrode after each buffer test to prevent carry over contamination of the pH buffer solutions. Gently blot the electrode on a soft tissue to remove the excess rinse water. Do not rub the bulb since it can cause a static charge build-up.
5. Insert the electrode and the ATC (automatic temperature compensator) in 7.00 pH buffer solution. Allow 30 seconds for the electrode/ATC to reach thermal equilibrium with the buffer solution. Record the polarity and the mV reading. This is the asymmetry potential of the electrode. A perfect electrode would have an A.P equal to 0 mV, but most electrodes read between ± 30 mV. Note: If the meter does not have an ATC, place a thermometer along with the electrode in the 7.00 pH buffer solution. Allow 30 seconds for the pair to reach thermal equilibrium with the buffer. Adjust the temperature setting on the meter to correspond with the thermometer reading. Record the polarity and the mV reading to determine the A.P
6. Repeat Step 4, and insert the electrode and the ATC in a 4.01 buffer solution. Allow 30 seconds before recording the mV reading.
7. Determine the mathematical difference between the two mV readings. This is the electrode's span.
8. Divide the electrode's span by the theoretical span of 176.9 mV (at 25°C) and multiply by 100. This determines the slope of the electrode.

Note: For best results, the pH buffer solutions should be used at 25°C. Otherwise, record the temperature of the buffer and determine the temperature adjusted pH with the temperature coefficient charts printed on the buffer container.

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Example: [Download this calculator in an Excel file](#)

Reading in a 7.00 pH buffer solution: -7.4 mV Reading in a 4.01 pH buffer solution: +164.6 mV

Asymmetry Potential = -7.4 mV Span = +164.6 - (-7.4) = 172.0 mV

Slope = Span = 172.0 mV

Theoretical Span 176.9 mV X 100 = 97%

Electrode Test Results:

Reading in a 7.00 pH buffer solution: _____ mV (max/min range ± 40 mV)
(Asymmetry Potential)

Span = _____ mV - _____ mV = _____ mV (min 150.4 mV)
(Reading in 4.01 pH) (Asymmetry Potential)

Slope = Span \div Theoretical Span (176.9 mV) X 100 = _____ % (min 85%)

Date Tested: _____ Initial: _____ Identification: _____
(Electrode P/N, Vessel Location/No.)

All electrodes have a finite life, and should be tested from time to time to determine acceptable performance.

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