

***Quality control of pH measurements considering
activity and concentration scales:***

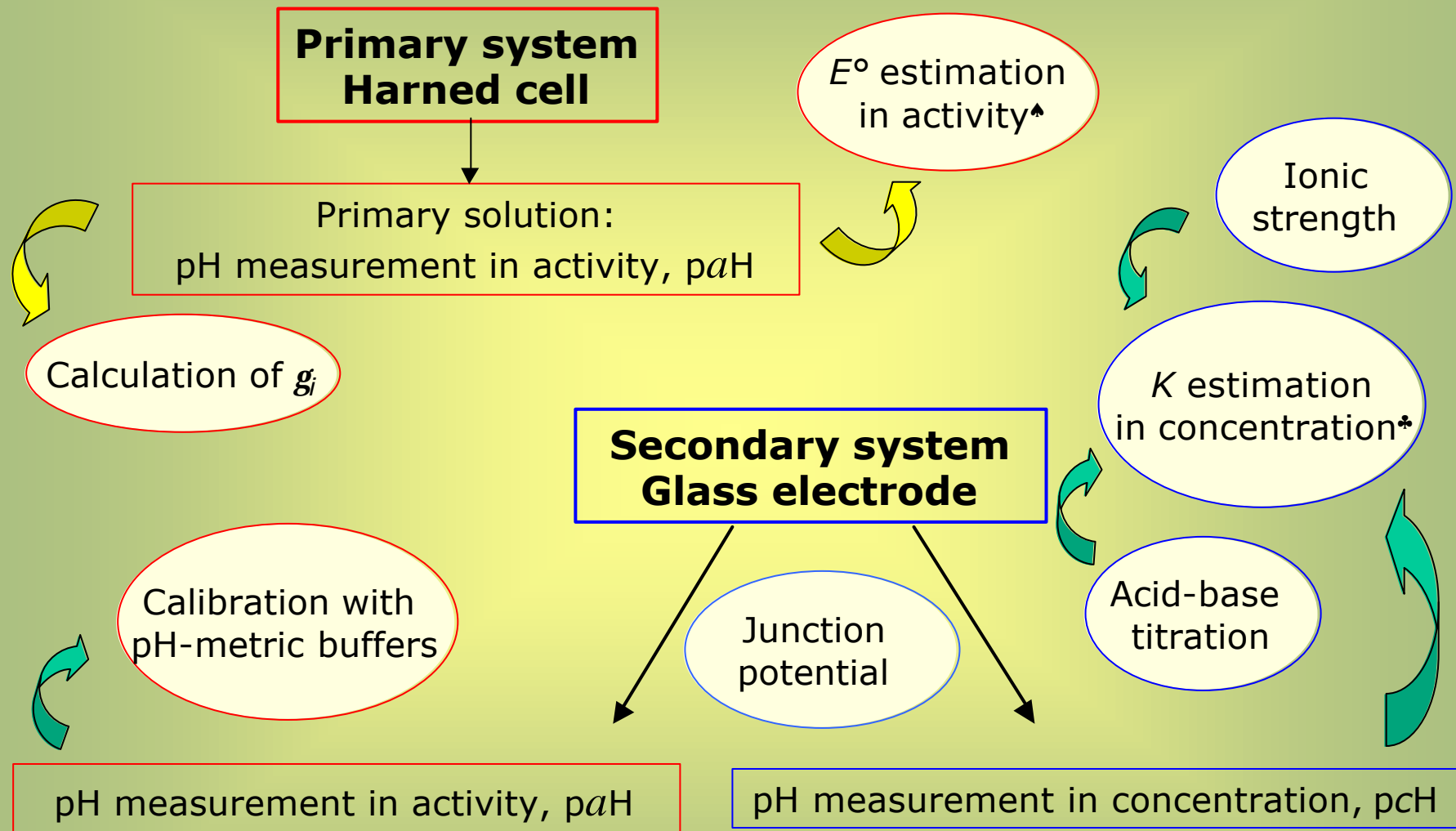
***UNCERTAINTY BUDGET
OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPARATUSES***

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pH measurement scheme



[^] E° = standard potential difference

* K = formal potential difference

Junction potential

Glass electrodes operate according to the general equation (1):

$$E = K + s \text{p}c\text{H} + E_j \quad (1)$$

$$E_j = J_A[\text{H}^+] + J_B[\text{OH}^-] \quad (2)$$

- i)* E the instrumental reading (e.m.f.),
- ii)* K the formal potential difference,
- iii)* s the Nernstian slope (59.16 mV at 25°C),
- iv)* J the parameter related to the junction potential (E_j) acting in the acidic (J_A) or in the basic (J_B) field.

The role of the **junction potential** is well known in the secondary $\text{p}c\text{H}$ measurement, it depends on the **ionic strength** of the testing solution and is related also to the gap of overall ion concentration between internal and external solution with respect to the glass membrane.

$$E_j(I) = J_A[\text{H}^+] + J_B[\text{OH}^-]$$

Data from acid-base titration (V_{KOH} and E), at fixed I , in the range $1.5 < \text{pcH} < 3.5$, are elaborated obtaining the contemporary refinement of C_{H^+} , K , and J_A (range $11 < \text{pcH} < 12$ for J_B).

I (M)	3.0	1.0	0.10	0.030
J_A (mV·mol ⁻¹ ·l)	75	-20	-32	-55

The knowledge of J_A and J_B , obtained by the procedure in concentration, helps us in the uncertainty budget estimation for paH with buffers as well.

Two point calibration: practical slope and related uncertainty are affected by different contributions of $E_j(I)$. We were able to consider the quoted parameters assessing a reliable uncertainty budget.

Primary pH measurement of a phosphate buffer

$$p_aH = 6.847$$

$$U(p_aH) = 0.006 \text{ (k = 2)}$$

*Secondary pH measurement in **activity** scale*

$$p_aH = 6.85$$

$$U(p_aH) = 0.02 \text{ (k = 2)}$$

*Secondary pH measurement in **concentration** scale*

$$p_cH = 6.80$$

$$U(p_cH) = 0.02 \text{ (k = 2)}$$