



Designation: D4127 – 18

Standard Terminology Used with Ion-Selective Electrodes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4127; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This terminology covers those terms recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC),² and is intended to provide guidance in the use of ion-selective electrodes for analytical measurement of species in water, wastewater, and brines.

1.2 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

D1129 Terminology Relating to Water

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology D1129.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Relevant to Ion-Selective Electrode Technology:*

acid error, n —in very acid solutions, the activity of water is reduced (less than unity) causing a non-Nernstian response in glass electrodes.

DISCUSSION—A positive error in the pH reading results.

activity, n —the thermodynamically effective concentration of a free ion in solution.

DISCUSSION—In dilute solutions, ionic activity, and concentration are practically identical, but in solutions of high ionic strength, or in the presence of complexing agents, activity may differ significantly from

concentration. Ionic activity, not concentration, determines both the rate and the extent of chemical reactions.

activity coefficient, n —a factor, γ , that relates activity, A , to the concentration, C of a species in solution:

$$A = \gamma C$$

DISCUSSION—The activity coefficient is dependent on the ionic strength of the solution. Ions of similar size and charge have similar activity coefficients.

alkaline error, n —in alkaline solutions, where hydrogen ion activity becomes very small, some glass electrodes respond to other cations, such as sodium.

DISCUSSION—A negative error in the pH reading results. By changing the composition of the glass, the affinity of the glass for sodium ion can be reduced. Such electrodes are known as lithium glass, high-pH, or full-range electrodes.

analate, n —the sample being analyzed; used in the terms “analate addition” and “analate subtraction.”

DISCUSSION—This term differs from the term “analyte,” which describes the chemical species of interest in an analytical test.

asymmetry potential, n —the potential across a glass pH electrode membrane when the inside and outside of the membrane are in contact with solutions of identical pH.

DISCUSSION—This term has also been used to define the observed potential differences between identical electrode pairs placed in identical solutions.

calibration curve, n —a plot of the potential (emf or E) of a given ion-selective electrode cell assembly (ion-selective electrode combined with an identified reference electrode) versus the logarithm of the ionic activity (or concentration) of a given species.

DISCUSSION—For uniformity, it is recommended that the potential be plotted on the ordinate (vertical axis) with the more positive potentials at the top of the graph and that $p a_A$ ($-\log$ activity of the species measured, A) or $p c_A$ ($-\log$ concentration of species measured, A) be plotted on the abscissa (horizontal axis) with increasing activity to the right. See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. Region I of Fig. 1 represents the segment of the curve where the potential no longer changes in response to changes of the measured species activity and the electrode no longer demonstrates Nernstian response.

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activity standard, n —a standardizing solution whose value is reported in terms of ionic activity.

DISCUSSION—If the electrode is calibrated using activity standards, the activity of the free, unbound ion in the sample is determined.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.05 on Inorganic Constituents in Water.

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² *Recommendations for Nomenclature of Ion-Selective Electrodes*, IUPAC Commission on Analytical Nomenclature, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1976.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

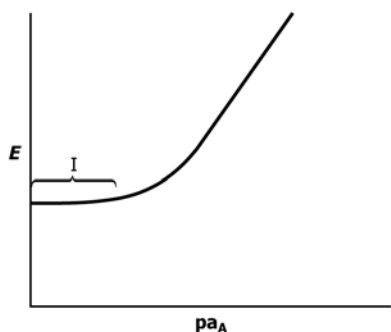


FIG. 1 Example Response Curve (log activity on the horizontal axis)

concentration standard, *n*—a standardizing solution whose value is reported in terms of total concentration of the ion of interest.

DISCUSSION—If the electrode is calibrated using pure-concentration standards and measurements made on untreated samples, results must be corrected for the sample ionic strength and the presence of complexing agents. More commonly, a reagent is added to all standards and samples before measurement in order to fix the ionic strength, thus avoiding the need for correction.

combination electrode, *n*—an electrochemical apparatus that incorporates an ion-selective electrode and a reference electrode in a single assembly thereby avoiding the need for a separate reference electrode.

concentration, *n*—the actual amount of a substance in a given volume of solution.

DISCUSSION—When measuring ionic concentrations by electrode, a distinction is made between the concentration of the free, unbound ion, and total concentration that includes ions bound to complexing agents.

dissociation constant, *n*—a number indicating the extent to which a substance dissociates in solution.

DISCUSSION—For a simple two-species complex AB , the constant is given by the product of the molar concentrations of A and of B divided by the molar concentrations of the undissociated species AB . For example, with hydrofluoric acid:

$$([H^+][F^-])/([HF]) = K = 6.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

The smaller the value of K , the less the complex is dissociated. K varies with temperature, ionic strength, and the nature of the solvent.

drift, *n*—this is the slow nonrandom change with time in the potential (emf) of an ion-selective electrode cell assembly maintained in a solution of constant composition and temperature.

electrode life, *n*—the length of time that an electrode functions usefully.

DISCUSSION—Life-time of solid-state and glass electrodes is limited by mechanical failure of the electrode body or chemical attack on the sensing membrane, and can range from a few days, if the electrode is used continuously in hot or abrasive flowing streams, to several years under normal laboratory conditions. The life-time of liquid membrane electrodes is limited by loss of ion exchanger with use, and is generally 1 to 6 months.

electrode pair, *n*—a sensing electrode and a reference electrode; the reference electrode may be separate or combined in one body with the sensing electrode.

electrolyte, *n*—a substance that ionizes in aqueous solution; also, a solution containing ions.

DISCUSSION—Weak electrolytes are only slightly dissociated into ions in solution (acetic acid), and strong electrolytes are highly dissociated (HCl, NaCl).

equitransference, *n*—equal diffusion rates of the positively and negatively charged ions of an electrolyte across a liquid junction.

equitransferent filling solution, *n*—a reference electrode filling solution in which the diffusion rates of negatively and positively charged ions are equal.

filling solution, *n*—the solution inside a sensing or reference electrode that is replenished periodically.

DISCUSSION—Solutions that are permanently sealed within the electrode (like the buffer inside a pH electrode) are usually called internal reference solutions to differentiate them from filling solutions.

internal filling solution of sensing electrode, *n*—in liquid membrane electrodes, an aqueous internal filling solution contacts the internal reference element and the membrane, which is saturated with ion exchanger.

DISCUSSION—The filling solution normally contains a fixed level of chloride and of the ion for which the electrode was designed; the concentration of this ion determines the zero potential point of the electrode. In addition, the filling solution is saturated with silver chloride to prevent the silver chloride of the internal reference element from dissolving.

reference electrode filling solution, *n*—a concentrated salt solution contacting the internal reference element and the sample solution.

DISCUSSION—The composition of the filling solution is chosen to maximize stability of the potentials developed at the internal reference element/filling solution interface and the filling solution/sample junction. In general, filling solutions for AgCl internal construction reference electrodes should: (1) contain Cl^- and be saturated with AgCl to prevent the reference element from dissolving; (2) be at least ten times higher in total ionic strength than the sample; (3) be equitransferent; (4) not contain the ion being measured or an ion that interferes with the measurement.

flowthrough electrodes, *n*—ion-selective and reference electrodes designed for anaerobic measurements.

DISCUSSION—The two electrodes are connected by plastic tubing to a syringe or peristaltic pump, and the sample is pumped through the electrodes at a constant rate. Ion-selective electrodes can be made in a flow through configuration for the measurement of very small samples (0.2 to 0.3 mL) or samples that must be measured anaerobically.

Gran's plots, *n*—a method of plotting apparent concentration (as derived from the electrode potential) versus the volume of reagent added to the sample.

DISCUSSION—Gran's plots are especially useful for plotting titrations that would give poor end-point breaks if plotted conventionally. These plots can also be used to determine concentration by known addition with greater precision than can be obtained by a single addition measurement.

hysteresis (electrode memory), *n*—hysteresis is said to have occurred if, after the concentration has been changed and restored to its original value, there is a different potential observed.

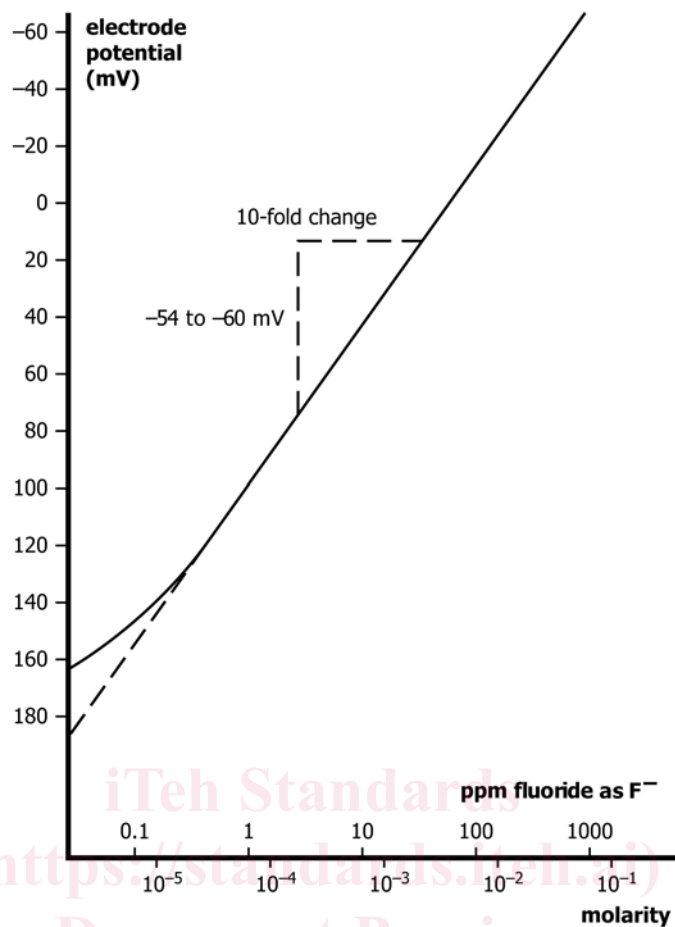


FIG. 2 Example Calibration Curve (log concentration on the horizontal axis)

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DISCUSSION—The reproducibility of the electrode will consequently be poor. The systematic error is generally in the direction of the concentration of the solution in which the electrode was previously immersed.

interfering substance, *n*—any species, other than the ion being measured, whose presence in the sample solution affects the measured potential of a cell.

DISCUSSION—Interfering substances fall into two classes: “electrode” interferences and “method” interferences. Examples of the first class would be those substances that give a similar response to the ion being measured and whose presence generally results in an apparent increase in the activity (or concentration) of the ion to be determined (for example, Na⁺ for the Ca⁺⁺ electrode), those species that interact with the membrane so as to change its chemical composition (that is, organic solvents for the liquid or poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) membrane electrodes) or electrolytes present at a high concentration giving rise to appreciable liquid-junction potentials. The second class is a substance that interacts with the ion being measured so as to decrease its activity or apparent concentration, but where the electrode continues to report the true activity (for example, CN⁻ present in the measurement of Ag⁺).

internal reference electrode, *n*—a reference electrode that is contained inside an ion-selective electrode assembly.

DISCUSSION—The system frequently consists of a silver-silver chloride electrode in contact with an appropriate solution containing chloride and a fixed concentration of the ion for which the membrane is selective.

ion-selective electrode, *n*—an electrochemical sensors, the potentials of which is linearly dependent on the logarithm of the activity of a given ion in solution.

DISCUSSION—Such devices are distinct from systems that involve redox reactions. The term *ion-specific electrode* is not recommended. The term *specific* implies that the electrode does not respond to additional ions. Since no electrode is truly specific for one ion, the term *ion-selective* is recommended as more appropriate. *Selective ion-sensitive electrode* is a little-used term to describe an ion-selective electrode.

ionic strength, *n*—the weighted concentration of ions in solution, computed by multiplying the concentration (*c*) of each ion in solution by the corresponding square of the charge (*Z*) on the ion, summing and dividing by 2: ionic strength = $(1/2)\sum Z^2 c$.

DISCUSSION—Conductivity measurements give a rough estimate of ionic strength. The ionic strength (and to a lesser extent, the concentration of nonionic dissolved species) largely determines the activity coefficient of each ion in the solution.

ionic-strength adjustment buffer, *n*—a pH buffered solution of high ionic strength added to samples and calibration solutions before measurement in order to achieve identical ionic strength and hydrogen ion activity.

DISCUSSION—In addition, complexing agents and other components are often added to minimize the effects of certain interferences.