Potassium (K)

Method - ISE

The standard known addition (SKA) technique is used to perform the analysis. During the process, two readings are done. The difference between both and the slope found during calibration are used to calculate the concentration. Possible changes on the matrix sample are corrected due to this both lectures, as the reference to calculate the result is the relative difference of mV and not the absolute values. This avoids external interferences.

Principle of measurement

Conditioning the sample with Ion Strength Adjustor (ISA) solution the electrode is activated and the possible interference elements are controlled. After that, the concentration of fluoride is measured by the method Standard Known Addition (SKA)

Advantages of the method

The method is so simple and easy to be performed. Method SKA allows to correct any electrode drifts as well as possible sample matrix changes

Specifications

Range: From 0 to 1 ppm /2 ppm/ 5 ppm / 20 ppm/ 100 ppm Adjustable higher concentration with internal dilution
Accuracy: ±2%
Repeatability: ±2%
Resolution: 0,01 ppm or 0.1 ppm
Analysis time: around 12 minutes
Calibration: one point
ISE: Potassium K+ electrode

Reagents consumption

- Reagent 1: 0.5 ml / analysis — 0.5 L / month
- Reagent 2: 0.5 ml / analysis — 0.5 L / month

Monthly consumption calculated assuming 1 analysis per hour.

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Potassium (K)

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