

pH Best Practices

Keep the electrode hydrated



Why — Drying out the electrode leads to drifting pH values, slow response times, and incorrect measurements.

Fix — “Revive” a dry electrode by submerging the bulb and junction in pH storage solution for at least one hour.

Pick the right electrode for your sample



Why — General purpose electrodes are functional for a wide variety of applications but not ideal for all samples.

Fix — Based on your sample you may require an electrode designed for food, high/low temp, non-aqueous, or other types of samples.

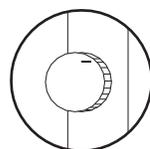
Rinse, do not wipe your electrode



Why — Wiping the pH glass can produce a static charge which interferes with the pH reading of the electrode.

Fix — Simply rinse the electrode with distilled or deionized water (DI). Blot (do not rub) with a lint-free paper towel (e.g. Kim wipes®) to remove excess moisture.

Open or loosen the fill hole cap



Why — A closed electrode fill hole may lead to slower stabilization times.

Fix — Loosen or remove the fill hole cap. Remember to put it back when storing the electrode. (Not applicable for non-refillable electrodes)

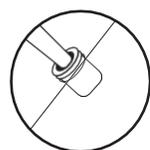
Store your electrode in storage solution



Why — Storing in deionized water (DI) causes ions to leach from the glass membrane and reference electrolyte resulting in a slow and sluggish response.

Fix — Store your electrode in storage solution or pH 4.01 or pH 7.01 buffer if you do not have storage solution.

Keep the electrolyte level full



Why — Electrolyte flows out from the reference junction over time. Low electrolyte levels may cause erratic readings. (Not applicable for non-refillable electrodes)

Fix — Ensure that your electrode fill solution level is no less than one-half inch from the fill hole cap.

Clean your electrode regularly



Why — Deposits can form on the electrode during use, coating the sensing glass. This can lead to erroneous calibrations and readings.

Fix — Clean the electrode using a specially formulated cleaning solution for pH electrodes- ideally one that's developed for your application.

Properly submerge your electrode



Why — Both the pH sensing glass and reference junction need to be completely immersed in order to function properly.

Fix — Add enough sample to submerge both the junction and sensing glass.

Calibrate often



Why — All pH electrodes need to be calibrated often for best accuracy.

Fix — The frequency of calibration depends on how accurate you want to be - daily calibration is ideal.

Inspect your electrode



Why — Over time, the sensing portion of the glass becomes less responsive and will eventually fail. Damage from use is also possible. This will cause erroneous readings.

Fix — Check your electrode for damage and perform a slope and offset calculation. Reference blog for instructions.

Hanna has put together this guide to serve as a quick reference tool for best practices. Always remember to consult the instruction manual or contact us directly for detailed instructions for your specific needs.

pH Electrode Troubleshooting Guide

Drifting/Erratic Readings

Contamination on sensing glass – Clean your electrodes regularly. Visit www.hannainst.com/cleaning for a selection of application-specific cleaning solutions.

Clogged junction – Depending on the sample clogging the electrode, use application specific cleaning solutions.

If the junction is constantly clogging due to measurement in semi solid or viscous samples, use a pH electrode that has an open junction design like the FC200.

Low conductivity sample – Use an electrode that has a high junction flow rate or add high purity Potassium Chloride (KCl) to increase conductivity. The triple ceramic junction of the [HI1053](#) allows for stable readings in low conductivity samples.

Electrode is not properly hydrated – Use [HI70300L](#) storage solution and soak for at least 2-3 hours.

Electrical noise interference – Noise from rectifiers, motors, pumps or ballasts can interfere with the high impedance measuring circuit. Direct measurement can be taken with an amplified electrode or electrodes with a matching pin, otherwise take a grab sample and measure away from the electronics. The Hanna H99XXX series of meters are application specific and have amplified electrodes built in.

Inaccurate Readings

Wiping a pH electrode with tissue – Wiping or rubbing an electrode can cause static electricity buildup, removal of the hydration layer on the electrode bulb, or scratching of the electrode surface. If removal of liquid from electrode bulb is required be sure to blot with lint-free paper towel (e.g. Kim wipes®).

Improper calibration – Make sure that pH electrode is rinsed with distilled water (DI) between calibration buffers to prevent cross-contamination, and the electrode is at thermal equilibrium with the buffer. Be sure to use fresh buffer for each calibration.

Hanna recommends using distilled water (DI) for rinsing electrodes; however, deionized, RO, pure, or demi water, all work.

(For meters that have mV setting) Check offset and slope of electrode. First put the meter in mV mode then place the electrode in pH 7.01 buffer, the mV should read ± 30 mV; if outside of this range, try cleaning the electrode. Slope (difference in mV from pH 7.01 and pH 4.01) must be 150-186 mV (85%-105%). If the slope is less than 85% or more than 105% then use fresh buffers, change fill solution (refillable electrodes only), and clean electrode. If the slope is not between 85% to 105%, replace electrode.

Buffers will change their value after they have been opened. pH 10.01 buffer is especially susceptible to contamination from atmospheric CO₂ diffusion. pH 10.01 buffer should be used within 1-3 months after opening the bottle. pH 4.01 and pH 7.01 should be used within 3-6 months of opening.

Calibrating and measuring at different temperatures – Either use a meter that has automatic temperature compensation or calibrate and measure at the same temperature. Note that the buffer pH at various temperatures will change. These differences are noted on buffer bottles.

Frozen pH Readings

Broken electrode – The pH meter will display the same value when placed in different buffers or samples. This indicates a crack or break in the sensing glass.

How to calculate offset and slope

(For meters that have mV setting) The procedure below is based on calibration buffers at 25°C. At this temperature the 100% theoretical slope is 59.16 mV/pH change from pH 7.01. Buffer values differ based on temperature, but temperature compensation corrects for these changes. To perform a slope check put the meter in mV mode.

Step 1 Measure mV of pH 7.01 buffer and record value

Step 2 Measure mV value of pH 4.01 buffer and record value

Step 3 Calculate the absolute mV difference (pH 4.01 value – pH 7.01 value)

Step 4 Calculate the slope (mV difference/3)/59.16 = Slope

Examples

Electrode 1 pH 7.01 = -15 mV

pH 4.01 = +160 mV

Absolute mV difference is +160 mV – (-15 mV) = +175 mV Slope = (175/3)/59.16 = 98%

Electrode 2 pH 7.01 = +15 mV

pH 4.01 = +160 mV

Absolute mV difference is +160 mV – (+15 mV) = +145 mV Slope = (145/3)/59.16 = 82%

Conclusion: Electrode 1 is working properly while electrode 2 has an unacceptable slope. Change the fill solution, clean, condition, and calibrate the electrode, if this does not improve the slope, replace the electrode.

pH Electrodes Life Span (< 6 months)

Testing high temperature samples

Elevated temperatures reduce the life span of pH electrodes. At room temperature (25°C), a pH electrode will typically last 1 to 2 years. A general rule is that for every 25°C increase, the electrode life will decrease by ½.

Operating Temperature	Average Lifespan
25°C	1 to 2 years
50°C	6 to 12 months
75°C	3 to 6 months
100°C	<1 month

If measuring samples at temperatures greater than 50°C, use a pH electrode with high temperature (HT) glass such as the HI1043.

Storing a pH electrode in purified water – Purified water (DI) will cause an osmotic effect on the internal reference solution and will decrease electrode life. If using a refillable pH electrode, replace fill solution; if using a gel-filled electrode, the electrode will have to be replaced. When not in use, be sure to store electrodes in storage solution [HI70300L](#) is recommended.

Solutions with hydrofluoric acid will dissolve the glass. Use electrodes with HF resistant glass. The HI1143 will resist HF up to 2g/L @ pH 2 at temperatures less than 60°C.

Hanna has put together this guide to serve as a quick reference tool. Always remember to consult the instruction manual or contact us directly for detailed instructions for your specific needs.

Clean Regularly | Calibrate Often | Condition Always

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