



## Potassium T

M340

0.7 - 16 mg/L K

Tetraphenylborat Turbidity

### Instrument specific information

The test can be performed on the following devices. In addition, the required cuvette and the absorption range of the photometer are indicated.

Instrument Type	Cuvette	$\lambda$	Measuring Range
MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect	ø 24 mm	660 nm	0.7 - 16 mg/L K
SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500	ø 24 mm	730 nm	0.7 - 16 mg/L K

### Material

Required material (partly optional):

Reagents	Packaging Unit	Part Number
Potassium-T	Tablet / 100	515670BT
Potassium-T	Tablet / 250	515671BT

### Application List

- Waste Water Treatment
- Drinking Water Treatment
- Raw Water Treatment

### Notes

1. Potassium causes a finely distributed turbidity with a milky appearance. Individual particles are not attributable to the presence of Potassium.





## Determination of Potassium with Tablet

Select the method on the device.

For this method, a ZERO measurement does not have to be carried out every time on the following devices: XD 7000, XD 7500



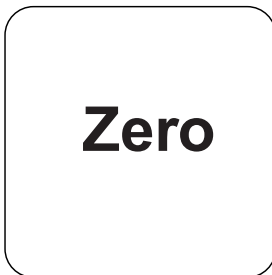
Fill 24 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



Close vial(s).



Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.

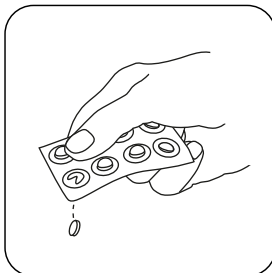


Press the **ZERO** button.



Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

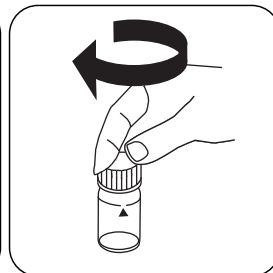
For devices that require **no ZERO measurement**, start here.



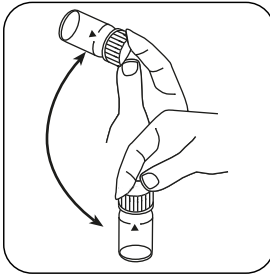
Add **POTASSIUM T** tablet.



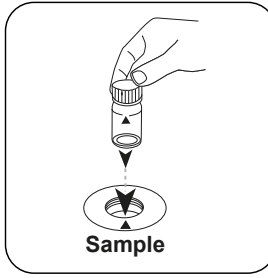
Crush tablet(s) by rotating slightly.



Close vial(s).



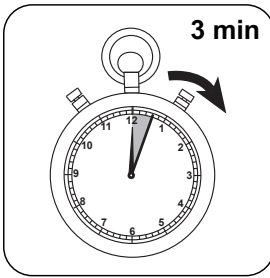
Dissolve tablet(s) by inverting.



Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.

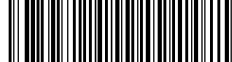


Press the **TEST** (XD: **START**) button.



Wait for **3 minute(s) reaction time**.

Once the reaction period is finished, the measurement takes place automatically. The result in mg/L Potassium appears on the display.



## Chemical Method

Tetraphenylborat Turbidity

## Appendix

### Calibration function for 3rd-party photometers

$$\text{Conc.} = a + b \cdot \text{Abs} + c \cdot \text{Abs}^2 + d \cdot \text{Abs}^3 + e \cdot \text{Abs}^4 + f \cdot \text{Abs}^5$$

	∅ 24 mm	□ 10 mm
a	$6.25019 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$6.25019 \cdot 10^{-1}$
b	$6.44037 \cdot 10^{+0}$	$1.38468 \cdot 10^{+1}$
c	$-1.32631 \cdot 10^{+0}$	$-6.13087 \cdot 10^{+0}$
d	$4.95714 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$4.92659 \cdot 10^{+0}$
e		
f		

### Method Validation

<b>Limit of Detection</b>	0.04 mg/L
<b>Limit of Quantification</b>	0.13 mg/L
<b>End of Measuring Range</b>	16 mg/L
<b>Sensitivity</b>	6.11 mg/L / Abs
<b>Confidence Intervall</b>	0.54 mg/L
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	0.24 mg/L
<b>Variation Coefficient</b>	2.89 %

### Bibliography

R.T. Pflaum, L.C. Howick (1956), Spectrophotometric Determination of Potassium with Tetraphenylborate, Anal. Chem., 28 (10), pp. 1542-1544