

### Determination of Calcium in jelly drinks





### Use

This method is used for the quantitative determination of Calcium in jelly drinks using the complexometric titration method with a Calcium Ion selective electrode.

#### Appliances

- Titrator: TL 7000
- Basic device
- Magnetic stirrer TM 235
- 10 or 20 mL Exchange unit WA 10/WA20, with amber glass bottle for the titrant, complete
- Stirrer with heating function, balance (2 decimals or better, for the standardization 4 decimals)
- 10 ml volumetric pipette or similar

#### Electrodes

- Electrode: Ca-60 combination electrode (with a cable L 1 A) or Ca 1100 A
- Reference electrode (only for Ca 1100 A): B 2920+ with cable L 1 N

#### Reagents

- Titrant: EGTA 0.05 mol/l
- Ammonium chloride/ammonia buffer pH = 10
- NaOH 10 mol/l (for the EGTA titrant)
- CaCO<sub>3</sub> titrimetric standard
- HCl 1 mol/l
- Distilled/DI water

### **Description and Examples**

#### Preparation of ammonium chloride/ammonia buffer solution pH= 10

54 g Ammonium chloride for analysis are dissolved in 200 ml DI water. To this solution is added 350 ml of 25% Ammonia solution "Analytical grade". Then it is filled up with DI water to 1 liter

### Preparation of the EGTA Titrant and standardisation

EGTA (ethylene glycol tetra acetic acid 0.05 mol/l is not available as a ready to use titrant. Weigh in 19,3 g of EGTA (e.g. Fluka 03779 or Merck 108435 Titriplex® VI) in into a beaker and approx. 200 ml dist. or DI water are added and the EGTA is suspended under stirring. Then NaOH 10 mol/l is added until everything has dissolved completely. After cooling down, the solution is transferred quantitatively to a 1000 mL volumetric flask with dist. or DI water, filled up to the mark and mixed.

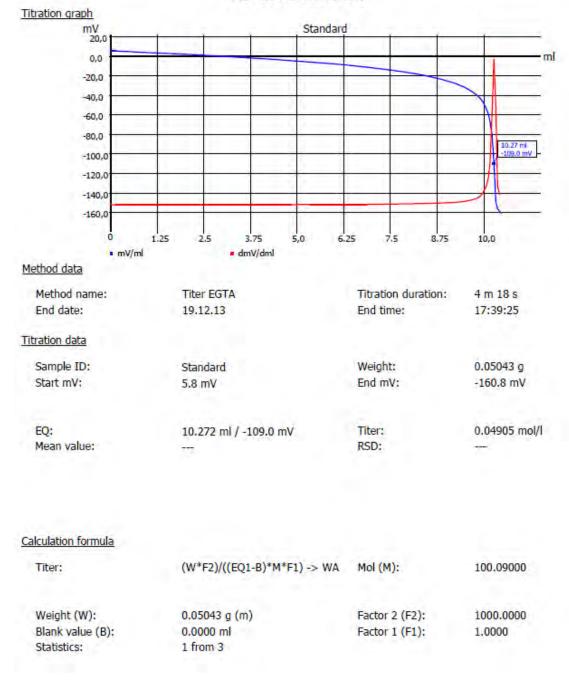
The standardisation of the titrant is carried with  $CaCO_3$  titrimetric standard (available e-g. from Merck or Sigma Aldrich). Weigh in about 0.5 g of the titrimetric standard in a 100 ml volumetric flask (note the exact amount of the weight e.g. 0.5043 g). Add about 20 ml distilled or DI water and shake it a little bit. Add then 12 ml HCl 1 mol/l and wait until all  $CO_2$  is completey degassed. Fill up to the 100 mark with distilled/DI water.



From this standard solution take exactly 10.00 ml (volumetric pipette) and pipette it into a 150 ml beaker. Add 80 ml dist./Dl water and 5 ml buffer solution pH 10.

Use the method Titer EGTA (It is possible to use the default method "Titer EDTA" inside the TL 7000/7750 titrator and rename it into Titer EGTA). Please change also the decimals of the unit from 4 to 5.

Enter as sample weight the 1/10 of the weight of the CaCO<sub>3</sub> standard. In our case it was then 0.05043 g. As the end of the titration the result is calculated in mol/l. The result is stored automatically in the WA exchange unit.



**GLP** documentation

### Method: Titer EGTA:



Method data overall view

Method name:	Titer EGTA	Created at:	12/19/13 17:34:59	
Method type:	Automatic titration	Last modification:	12/19/13 17:34:59	
Measured value:	mV			
Titration mode:	Dynamic	Documentation:	GLP	
Dynamic:	Flat			
Measuring speed / drift:	User-defined:	minimum holding time:	05 s	
		maximum holding time:	15 s	
		Measuring time:	03 s	
		Drift:	05 mV/min	
Initial waiting time:	0 s			
Titration direction:	Decrease			
Pretitration:	Off			
End value:	Off			
EQ:	On			
Slope value:	Flat	Value:	120	

Dosing parameter			
Dosing speed:	100.00 %	Filling speed:	30 s
Maximum dosing volume:	20.00 ml		
Unit values			
Unit size:	20ml		
Unit ID:	10039014		
Reagent:	EGTA		
Batch ID:	keine		
Concentration [mol/l]:	0.04910		
Determined at:	12/18/13 3:36:00		
Expire date:	01/01/13		
Opened/compounded:	01/01/00		
Test according ISO 8655:	01/01/00		
Last modification:	12/17/13 19:36:03		





### Sample titration

The most important step is the get a homogenous sample. We used the complete content of one jelly juice bin to get a homogenous sample.



As you can see the sample is complexly homogenous. We stirred the sample at a temperature of 35-40 ° C with a stirring speed of 750-1000 rpm. After 15 minutes the sample is homogenous:

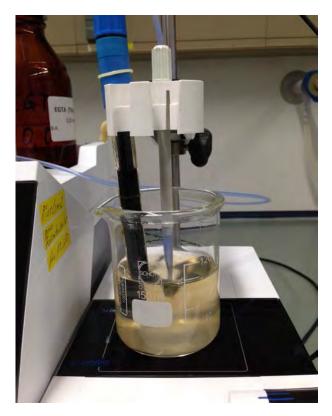




We used a 2 decimal balance to weigh in the sample. We weighed in the sample into a 150 ml glass beaker, add about 80 ml dist./DI water and about 5 ml buffer solution pH 5.

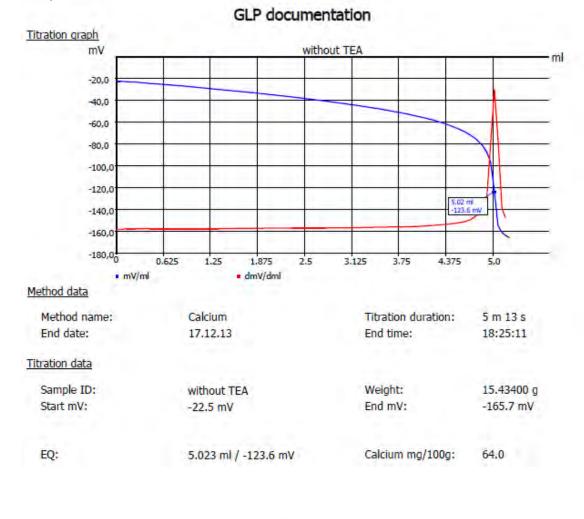


Place the beaker on the magnetic stirrer of the titrator, start stirring and start the method Calcium. The start stirring time is 120 seconds to dilute/homogeize the sample completely in the water/buffer solution:





#### Sample result and method:



Calculation formula			
Calcium mg/100g:	(EQ1-B)*T*M*F1/(W*F2)	Mol (M):	40.08000
Blank value (B):	0.0000 ml	Titre (T):	0.04910000 (a)
Factor 1 (F1): Factor 2 (F2):	100.0000 1.0000	Weight (W): Statistics:	15.43400 g (m) Off





Method data overall view

Method name:	Calcium	Created at:	12/17/13 18:19:46	
Method type:	Automatic titration	Last modification:	12/17/13 18:19:46	
Measured value:	mV			
Titration mode:	Dynamic	Documentation:	GLP	
Dynamic:	Flat			
Measuring speed / drift:	User-defined:	minimum holding time:	07 s	
and the form of the		maximum holding time:	15 s	
		Measuring time:	04 s	
		Drift:	03 mV/min	
Initial waiting time:	0 s			
Titration direction:	Decrease			
Pretitration:	Off			
End value:	Off			
EQ:	On			
Slope value:	Flat	Value:	120	

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DUSING	parameter

Dosing speed:	100.00 %	Filling speed:	30 s
Maximum dosing volume:	20.00 ml		
Unit values			
Unit size:	20ml		
Unit ID:	10039014		
Reagent:	EGTA		
Batch ID:	keine		
Concentration [mol/l]:	0.04910		
Determined at:	12/18/13 1:22:00		
Expire date:	01/01/13		
Opened/compounded:	01/01/00		

Last modification:

Test according ISO 8655: 01/01/00

12/17/13 17:47:16



Hints

If you have any questions on the application, you can feel free to contact us.

优莱博技术 (北京)有限公司

