The stability and reproducibility of Tris buffers in synthetic seawater

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Received 2 July 2004; received in revised form 22 December 2004; accepted 6 January 2005
Available online 21 April 2005

Abstract

The equimolal Tris buffer (0.04 mol/kg-H₂O Tris+0.04 mol/kg-H₂O Tris-HCl) prepared in synthetic seawater of salinity 35 has been shown to be stable when sealed in a borosilicate glass bottle with a greased ground-glass stopper (drift rate ≤ 0.0005 in pH per year). The error in pH of such buffers resulting from uncertainties in the preparation of such buffers is typically less than 0.002 in pH (relative to the results of DelValls and Dickson, 1998 [DelValls, T.A., Dickson, A.G., 1998. The pH of buffers based on 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol (‘tris’) in synthetic sea water. Deep-Sea Research I, 45, 1541–1554]).

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Keywords: Artificial seawater; pH; Buffers; Accuracy; Stability

1. Introduction

Tris buffers—buffers based on 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol—have been widely used to define seawater pH. Early workers (Smith and Hood, 1964) used Tris buffers in natural seawater as secondary pH standards. Tris buffers in synthetic seawater are now used as primary buffers to define seawater pH scales (Hansson, 1973; Ramette et al., 1977; Dickson, 1993; DelValls and Dickson, 1998) either directly for subsequent calibration of electro-metric pH measurements (e.g., Whitfield et al., 1985; Millero et al., 1993; DOE, 1994), or indirectly by using them to define the pK* of indicator dyes for seawater pH measurements (e.g., Clayton and Byrne, 1993; Zhang and Byrne, 1996; Nakaguchi et al., 2001).

If such buffers are to be used widely, it is desirable to understand their stability and also to estimate the likely uncertainty involved in preparing them. Here we report our experiences with such buffers, focusing on the 0.04 mol/kg-H₂O equimolal (Tris/Tris-HCl) buffer prepared in synthetic seawater of salinity 35.

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2. Experimental approach

2.1. Preparation of buffer solutions

Two batches of 20 kg each of buffer were prepared to the recipe given in Table 1. All the salts used (NaCl, Na₂SO₄, KCl, MgCl₂, CaCl₂) were analytical-grade reagents purified further by recrystallizing from water. The MgCl₂ and CaCl₂ were used as stock solutions that had been assayed by titration with silver nitrate with an accuracy of better than 0.1%. The HCl used was a stock solution prepared from double-distilled HCl and assayed coulometrically with an accuracy of better than 0.02%. The Tris used was ultra-pure THAM (trishydroxymethylaminomethane) obtained from the Fisher Scientific Corporation. Once a batch of buffer had been prepared, it was transferred to a number of Corning 500-mL reagent bottles (#442332-7789 manufactured from Schott Duran glass). These were sealed with Apiezon-L grease and stored at room temperature in the dark until use.

2.2. Measurement of pH of buffer solutions

The pH was monitored using the cell

\[ \text{Pt(s)} \left| \text{H}_2(g) \right| \text{Tris/Tris-HCl in synthetic seawater} \left| \text{AgCl(s)} \right| \text{Ag(s)} \left| \text{Pt(s)} \right. \]

(1)

to measure the pH of a previously unopened bottle of buffer. The cells used for these analyses were of the all-glass type described by Bates (1965). The silver–silver chloride electrodes were of the thermal electrolytic type (Bates, 1973); the hydrogen electrodes were platinized in accordance with the recommendations of Feltham and Spiro (1971). The e.m.f. was measured using a Hewlett-Packard data acquisition system (HP3497A), temperature was monitored using a platinum resistance thermometer (Hart model 1502) and atmospheric pressure was measured using a digital quartz barometer (Paroscientific model 740-16B).

The cells were thermostated in a water bath set to 298.15 K, and controlled to ±0.005 K. All e.m.f. measurements were corrected to a standard pressure of 101.325 kPa (1 atm), and have been adjusted by subtracting the difference

\[ \Delta E^*/V = E^*(298.15 K)/V - 0.22240 \]

(1)

from each e.m.f. reading so as to normalize the values for the standard potential of cell (I) to correspond to those of Bates and Bower (1954). \( E^* \) (298.15 K) was measured regularly using cells containing HCl at a concentration of 0.01 mol/kg-H₂O and assuming that \( \gamma_+(\text{HCl})=0.904 \) (Bates et al., 1956, 1957; Dickson, 1987). Such calibration measurements were made with every set of measurements on these buffer solutions to minimize any uncertainty resulting from the preparation of the electrodes.

The e.m.f. of cell (I)—corrected to 1 atm fugacity of hydrogen—is given by the expression (DelValls and Dickson, 1998)

\[ E = E^* - \left( \frac{RT}{F} \right) \ln \left( \frac{m(\text{H}^+)m(\text{Cl}^-)}{(m^-)^2} \right) \]

\[ - \left( \frac{2RT}{F} \right) \ln \left( \frac{\gamma_+^F(\text{HCl})}{\gamma_-^F(\text{HCl})} \right) \]

(2)

where

\[ E^* = E - \left( \frac{2RT}{F} \right) \ln \gamma_+^F(\text{HCl}) \]

\[ + \left( \frac{RT}{F} \right) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{m(\text{SO}_4^{2-})}{K_m(\text{HSO}_4^-)} \right) \]

(Dickson, 1990), i.e., a standard potential referred to an ionic medium standard state, based on total hy-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration (mol/kg-H₂O)</th>
<th>Concentration (mol/kg-soln)</th>
<th>Weight (g) in 1 kg solutiona</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaCl</td>
<td>0.38762b</td>
<td>0.37087</td>
<td>21.6884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na₂SO₄</td>
<td>0.02927</td>
<td>0.02801</td>
<td>3.9808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCl</td>
<td>0.01058</td>
<td>0.01012</td>
<td>0.7551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgCl₂</td>
<td>0.05474</td>
<td>0.05238</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaCl₂</td>
<td>0.01075</td>
<td>0.01029</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tris</td>
<td>0.08000</td>
<td>0.07654</td>
<td>9.2748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>0.04000</td>
<td>0.03827</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Weights in air at sea level (i.e., not corrected to mass). If a weight is not given, the component is added as the appropriate amount of a calibrated solution.

b \( m(\text{NaCl})=0.42762 \) mol/kg-H₂O, i.e. replacing NaCl with HCl.
drogen ion concentration, $m$(H$^+$), rather than free hydrogen ion concentration, $Fm$(H$^+$), such that

$$m(H^+) = Fm(H^+) \left(1 + \frac{\gamma m(SO_4^{2-})}{K_m(HSO_4^-)}\right); \quad (4)$$

$\gamma m(HCl)$ is the trace activity coefficient of HCl in synthetic seawater (i.e., the limiting value of $\gamma m(HCl)$ as the composition approaches that of pure synthetic seawater) and $K_m(HSO_4^-)$ is the corresponding ionic medium dissociation constant for HSO$_4^-$.

The pH assigned to the buffer solution is then given by the expression (DelValls and Dickson, 1998)

$$pH_m = -\frac{E - E^*}{RT\ln(10/F)} + \log\left(\frac{m(Cl^-)}{m^0}\right) \approx -\log\left(\frac{m(H^+)}{m^0}\right), \quad (5)$$

All values have been corrected to $p^0=101.325$ kPa (1 atm) and $E^0=0.22240$ V.

![Table 2](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis date</th>
<th>$E/V$</th>
<th>Mean $(E)/V$</th>
<th>Std. Dev. $s(E)/V$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Batch A (bottled July 13, 2000)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 18, 2000</td>
<td>0.73849</td>
<td>0.73854</td>
<td>0.73853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1, 2000</td>
<td>0.73860</td>
<td>0.73861</td>
<td>0.73859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 17, 2000</td>
<td>0.73852</td>
<td>0.73855</td>
<td>0.73852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 25, 2000</td>
<td>0.73851</td>
<td>0.73853</td>
<td>0.73853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 17, 2000</td>
<td>0.73854</td>
<td>0.73853</td>
<td>0.73855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2, 2001</td>
<td>0.73855</td>
<td>0.73858</td>
<td>0.73853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Batch B (bottled June 19, 2001)** |           |              |                    |
| June 25, 2001       | 0.73849   | 0.73846      | 0.73846            | 0.73847 | 0.00002 |
| July 19, 2001       | 0.73851   | 0.73849      | 0.73848            | 0.73849 | 0.00002 |
| October 8, 2001     | 0.73852   | 0.73849      | 0.73848            | 0.73850 | 0.00002 |
| May 6, 2002         | 0.73851   | 0.73849      | 0.73848            | 0.73849 | 0.00002 |
| May 13, 2002        | 0.73851   | 0.73851      | 0.73853            | 0.73851 | 0.00001 |
| May 19, 2002        | 0.73847   | 0.73854      | 0.73850            | 0.73851 | 0.00003 |
| November 19, 2002   | 0.73857   | 0.73855      | 0.73854            | 0.73855 | 0.00002 |
| February 10, 2003   | 0.73854   | 0.73854      | 0.73856            | 0.73856 | 0.00002 |
| February 21, 2003   | 0.73854   | 0.73854      | 0.73855            | 0.73854 | 0.00001 |

Fig. 1. pH values (mol/kg-soln) for batch A and batch B measured at 298.15 K and plotted against analysis date. The solid symbol represents the mean of data from a particular bottle, the vertical line the range. The horizontal lines are the mean of all the data for that batch.
which neglects the activity coefficient term in Eq. (2).
P_{\text{m}} \text{ is defined on the total hydrogen ion scale in mol/kg-H}_2\text{O. The value (at } S=35) \text{ in mol/kg-soln,}
\begin{equation}
  \text{pH} = P_{\text{m}} + 0.0164.
\end{equation}

3. Results

The e.m.f. measurements on the two batches of buffer are presented in Table 2. Batch A was monitored for 7 months, Batch B for 20 months. The results—converted to pH—are plotted in Fig. 1.

In addition, Fig. 2 shows the results of all measurements in our laboratory on 16 independent preparations of this buffer (including batches A and B) over the period 1992–2002.

4. Discussion

The buffer concentration used here (0.04 mol/kg-H\text{O} Tris+0.4 mol/kg-H\text{O} Tris–H\text{+} in } S=35 \text{ synthetic seawater) is one that has been recommended for use in seawater media (Ramette et al., 1977; Dickson, 1993; DOE, 1994; DelValls and Dickson, 1998). This is because its pH corresponds approximately to surface ocean pH (8.1) and also the relatively high concentration of buffer substances is thought to ensure good stability and reproducibility.

An examination of Fig. 1 suggests that such Tris buffer solutions in synthetic seawater are fairly stable for at least a period of a year or so after bottling. The outlying set of measurements made on August 1, 2000 had a low measured $E^\circ$ value-relative to the data of July 18 or August 17—resulting in the data being adjusted upwards by about 0.0012 pH units relative to the other measurements shown. If this data point is disregarded, it appears that a small upward drift is occurring with time in both Batch A and Batch B, however this drift is only about 0.0005 pH units per year.

Fig. 2 illustrates the range of pH values found from making up this buffer a number of times according to the recipe in Table 1 but using different batches of chemicals. Most of these buffer solutions were made up in small quantities 250–500 g, with the exception of Batches A and B; these were prepared in 20 kg quantities. The total range of the measurements shown in Fig. 2 is 0.0034 in pH. This almost certainly is the result of small errors in weighing, and small differences in the purity of the Tris used. Weighing errors are probably more significant in the preparation of Batches A and B. As it was impractical to weigh the resulting 20 kg solution (our largest capacity balance can only weigh 6 kg), its weight was calculated from
the sum of the weights of the various constituents, including a number of separate additions of water.

Thus, any error in preparing an equimolal buffer ratio (Tris/Tris−H+) will have a consequent effect on the pH of the resulting solution; an error of 0.23% in this ratio will result in an error of 0.001 in pH. In our laboratory we prepare this buffer ratio by mixing an accurately known HCl stock solution with a weighed amount of Tris. For the work of DelValls and Dickson (1998), and for many of the earlier small-volume studies represented by the open circles in Fig. 2, we used SRM 723a or SRM 723b, i.e., Tris of known purity, assayed by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology. For the larger volume studies reported here we used a commercially available ultra-pure Tris whose purity is less well characterized. In particular, it may be contaminated with water (see, e.g., Koch et al., 1975); the specifications for the Tris we used permit up to 0.5% of such contamination, and—based on information on the Fisher Scientific web-site—a water content of 0.1–0.2% seems fairly typical for various lots of this chemical. A reduction of 0.15% in the total Tris concentration would result in an error of 0.3% in the buffer ratio and a reduction of 0.0013 in pH. This is probably the principal reason for the apparently low pH observed for these large batches—filled circles in Fig. 2.

The other potentially significant source of error—particularly when preparing a large batch in the way we did—is in weighing the various medium salts and particularly the water added. If this error is small (<0.5% in the salinity), then the effect on the actual pH of the buffer will be small (<0.0004), however a significant error in measuring pH using cell I will result because of the consequent error in the estimation of \( m(Cl^-) \) in Eq. (5). Here again, an error of 0.23% will result in a pH error of 0.001.

The mean (8.0932) and standard deviation (0.0009) of the 46 measurements shown in Fig. 2 are similar to the pH value proposed by DelValls and Dickson (1998) based on their measurements alone (8.0936 ± 0.0007: Eq. (18) on p. 1546 of their paper). Note that the DelValls and Dickson data are also included in this figure (1996–1997).

Thus it is clear that Tris buffers with the composition given in Table 1 can be prepared reliably in synthetic seawater, and that they are stable for a period of a year or so (Table 2; Fig. 1). If the assigned pH value is not verified using a hydrogen electrode cell (cell I), the likely uncertainty (95% confidence) in the pH value of the buffer prepared is about ± 0.0018 (Fig. 2).

However, it is important to note that the pH defined by Eqs. (5) and (6) does not correspond exactly to the negative logarithm of the total hydrogen ion concentration, rather

\[
- \log \left( \frac{m^*(H^+)}{m^0} \right) = pH_m - 2 \log \left( \frac{\gamma_{HCl}}{\gamma_{H}^{18} (HCl)} \right).
\]  

The magnitude of the activity coefficient term is not known, but is thought to be quite small (0.002–0.003 in pH)—see also the discussion in Bates and Macaskill (1975). The measurements of Ramette et al. (1977) and of DelValls and Dickson (1998) show that halving the buffer concentration (while maintaining an equimolal buffer ratio) results in a change of the potential of cell I of less than 0.08 mV (<0.0015 in pH).

To minimize this problem, recent work in our laboratory, aimed at calibrating the pH indicator dye \( m \)-cresol purple to measure total hydrogen ion concentrations in seawater media, uses seawater buffers with differing amounts of Tris—but each calibrated separately using cell (I). The ionic medium dissociation constant of the indicator dye (at a particular salinity and temperature) is obtained by extrapolating measured values to the intercept in pure synthetic seawater (zero Tris concentration). As the concentration of dye used when making pH measurements is always very low, this approach may be the best way to define a true hydrogen ion concentration scale in seawater media that corresponds to the pH scale used in the definition of acid–base dissociations constants in seawater.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank George Anderson for a variety of help with this project. This work was supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation through grants OCE9819007 and OCE0137287.

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