

## **OIV-MA-F1-01 Conductivity**

### **Type IV method**

#### **1. Principle**

The electrical conductivity of a column of liquid defined by two parallel platinum electrodes at its ends is measured by incorporating it in one arm of a Wheatstone bridge.

The conductivity varies with temperature and it is therefore expressed at 20°C.

#### **2. Reagents**

Use only reagent grade chemicals

2.1. Purified water for laboratories, with specific conductivity below  $2 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$  at 20°C, for example EN ISO 3696 type II water.

2.2. Reference solution of potassium chloride.

Dissolve 0.581 g of potassium chloride, KCl previously dried to constant mass at a temperature of 105°C, in demineralised water (2.1). Make up to one litre with demineralised water (2.1). This solution has a conductivity of  $1\ 000 \mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$  at 20°C. It should not be kept for more than three months.

A commercial preparation can be used.

#### **3. Apparatus**

3.1. Conductivity meter enabling measurements of conductivity to be made over a range from 1 to 1 000 microsiemens per cm ( $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ ).

3.2. Water bath for bringing the temperature of samples to be analysed to approximately 20°C ( $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ).

#### **4. Procedure**

1. Preparation of the sample to be analysed

Use a solution with a total sugar concentration of  $25 \pm 0.5 \%$  (m/m) (25° Brix): weigh a mass equal to  $2500/P$  and make up to 100 g with water (2.1),

P = percentage (m/m) of total sugars in the rectified concentrated must.

4.2. Determination of conductivity

Bring the sample to be analysed to 20°C by immersion in a water bath. Maintain the

# COMPENDIUM OF INTERNATIONAL METHODS OF WINE AND MUST ANALYSIS

## Conductivity (Type-IV)

temperature to within  $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ .

Rinse the conductivity cell twice with the solution to be examined.

Measure the conductivity and express the result in  $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ .

### 5. Expression of the Results

The result is expressed in microsiemens per cm ( $\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}$ ) at  $20^\circ\text{C}$  to the nearest whole number for the 25% (m/m) (25° Brix) solution of rectified concentrated must.

#### 5.1. Calculations

If the apparatus does not have temperature compensation, correct the measured conductivity using Table I. If the temperature is below  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , add the correction; if the temperature is above  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , subtract the correction.

### 6. Characteristics of the method

Repeatability (r)

- $r = 3 \mu\text{S/cm}$

Reproducibility (R)

- $R = 16 \mu\text{S/cm}$

**Table I**

Corrections to be made to the conductivity for temperatures different from  $20^\circ\text{C}$  ( $\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$ )

Conductivity	Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )									
	20.2 19.8	20.4 19.6	20.6 19.4	20.8 19.2	21. 19.0	21.2 18.8	21.4 18.6	21.6 18.4	21.8 18.2	22,0 <sup>(1)</sup> 18.0 <sup>(2)</sup>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
100	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
150	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7

# COMPENDIUM OF INTERNATIONAL METHODS OF WINE AND MUST ANALYSIS

## Conductivity (Type-IV)

---

200	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
250	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
300	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13
350	1	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	14	15
400	2	3	5	7	9	11	12	14	16	18
450	2	3	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
500	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22
550	2	5	7	10	12	14	17	19	22	24
600	3	5	8	11	13	16	18	21	24	26

---

<sup>(1)</sup>Subtract the correction.

<sup>(2)</sup>Add the correction.

---



---