



Designation: D1993 – 22

Standard Test Method for Precipitated Silica-Surface Area by Multipoint BET Nitrogen Adsorption¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1993; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a procedure which is used to measure the surface area of precipitated hydrated silicas by the conventional Brunauer, Emmett, and Teller (BET)² theory of multilayer gas adsorption behavior using multipoint determinations, similar to that used for carbon black in Test Method [D6556](#). This test method specifies the sample preparation and treatment, instrument calibrations, required accuracy and precision of experimental data, and calculations of the surface area results from the obtained data.

1.2 This test method is used to determine the nitrogen surface area of precipitated silicas with specific surface areas in the range of 10 to 500 m²/g.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* The minimum safety equipment should include protective gloves, sturdy eye and face protection, and means to deal safely with accidental mercury spills.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D11](#) on Rubber and Rubber-like Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D11.20](#) on Compounding Materials and Procedures.

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² Brunauer, Emmett, and Teller, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, Vol 60, 1938, p. 309.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

[D1799 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Packaged Shipments](#)

[D1900 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Bulk Shipments](#)

[D4483 Practice for Evaluating Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Manufacturing Industries](#)

[D5604 Test Methods for Precipitated Silica—Surface Area by Single Point B.E.T. Nitrogen Adsorption](#)

[D5900 Specification for Physical and Chemical Properties of Industry Reference Materials \(IRM\)](#)

[D6556 Test Method for Carbon Black—Total and External Surface Area by Nitrogen Adsorption](#)

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is used to measure the surface area of precipitated, hydrated silicas that is available to the nitrogen molecule using the multipoint (B. E. T.) method. Single point nitrogen surface area is measured in accordance with the Test Methods [D5604](#).

3.2 Solids adsorb nitrogen, and under specific conditions, the adsorbed molecules approach a monomolecular layer. The quantity in this hypothetical monomolecular layer is calculated using the BET equation. Combining this with the area occupied by the nitrogen molecule yields the total surface area of the solid.

3.3 This test method measures the estimated quantity of nitrogen in the monomolecular layer by adsorption at liquid nitrogen temperature and at several (at least five) partial pressures of nitrogen.

3.4 Before a surface area determination can be made it is necessary that the silica be stripped of any material which may

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.