



Standard Test Method for Low-Level Total Silica in High-Purity Water by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4517; 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 the determination of total silica in water.

1.2 This test method is applicable in the range from 25 to 250 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of silica as SiO_2 . Higher concentrations may be determined by decreasing the aliquot volume (see [Note 6](#)). Concentration range should not be extended by dilution.

1.3 This test method determines total silica, and does not distinguish between soluble and insoluble forms.

1.4 This test method was tested on reagent water only. It is the user's responsibility to assure the validity of the test method for waters of other matrices.

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

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D859 Test Method for Silica in Water](#)

[D1066 Practice for Sampling Steam](#)

[D1129 Terminology Relating to Water](#)

[D1192 Guide for Equipment for Sampling Water and Steam in Closed Conduits \(Withdrawn 2003\)](#)³

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D19](#) on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D19.03](#) on Sampling Water and Water-Formed Deposits, Analysis of Water for Power Generation and Process Use, On-Line Water Analysis, and Surveillance of Water.

Current edition approved Aug. 1, 2015. Published September 2015. Originally approved in 1985. Last previous edition approved in 2009 as D4517 – 04 (2009). DOI: 10.1520/D4517-15.

² 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.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

[D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water](#)
[D3370 Practices for Sampling Water from Closed Conduits](#)
[D3919 Practice for Measuring Trace Elements in Water by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry](#)
[D4453 Practice for Handling of High Purity Water Samples](#)
[D5810 Guide for Spiking into Aqueous Samples](#)
[D5847 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Water Analysis](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology [D1129](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Total silica is determined using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer in conjunction with a graphite furnace. A sample is placed in a graphite tube, evaporated to dryness, charred, and atomized. Since the graphite furnace uses the sample much more efficiently than flame atomization, the detection of low concentrations of elements in small sample volumes is possible. Finally, the absorption signal during atomization is recorded and compared to standards. A general guide for the application of the graphite furnace is given in Practice [D3919](#). Pretreatment of the graphite tube may be used to enhance the sensitivity and repeatability, or both, of the test.⁴

4.2 Total silica is determined using a freshly ultrasonically treated and shaken aliquot of sample.

4.3 This test method determines low-level total silica in high purity water. Refer to Test Method [D859](#), Test Method B, for determination of molybdate-reactive silica.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Control of silica in boiler feedwater and boiler water is necessary to minimize the formation of scale-forming silicates that decrease heat transfer in the boiler. Volatilization and

⁴ Rawa, J. A., and Henn, E. L., "Determination of Trace Silica in Industrial Process Waters by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrometry," *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol 51, March 1979.

carryover of silica with the steam may cause hard, glassy siliceous deposits to form on turbine blades that reduce turbine efficiency.

5.2 Colloidal silica that is not removed by boiler water pretreatment processes may be solubilized in the boiler and thus contribute to the dissolved silica concentration in the boiler. Both dissolved and total silica are of interest.

6. Interferences

6.1 For a complete discussion of general interferences with furnace procedures, the analyst is referred to Practice **D3919**.

6.2 Relatively pure waters such as demineralizer effluent, condensate, or high-pressure boiler feedwater are of sufficient purity to minimize potential interferences such as sodium, orthophosphate, or sulfate.

6.3 Graphite tube pretreatment with the calcium/lanthanum reagent has been found to improve the silica response with some graphite tube materials or designs. Since response problems may include memory effects as well as poor sensitivity, the following procedure must be used to determine whether pretreatment is needed.

6.3.1 Following instrument set-up and blank determination as described in **10.1 – 10.3**, inject 10 to 12 replicates of a standard containing 100 to 150 µg/L of SiO₂. Treat the tube in accordance with **6.4**, and repeat. Note whether the response of the two sets is constant, indicating no memory effect, or whether the first set shows increasing response. Note also whether the response of the second set is greater than that of the first. If either sensitivity or repeatability is improved, tube pretreatment is recommended.

6.4 Pretreatment may be accomplished as follows:

6.4.1 Inject into the furnace the diluted calcium/lanthanum reagent using the maximum aliquot recommended by the manufacturer of the tube, and start the atomization program. Repeat three times, or more if necessary. Run blank atomization cycles until the furnace blank is constant.

6.4.2 Proceed to calibrate the furnace and analyze samples in accordance with Sections **10** and **11**. The absorbance enhancement may deteriorate after numerous injections, in which case retreatment will be required. Refer to Practice **D3919**.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer*, for use at 251.6 nm.

NOTE 1—A wavelength other than 251.6 nm may be used if it has been determined to be equally suitable.

NOTE 2—The manufacturer's instructions should be followed for all instrument parameters.

7.2 *Silicon Light Source*, silicon hollow cathode lamp.

7.3 *Graphite Furnace*, capable of reaching temperatures sufficient to atomize the element of interest. Atomization temperature must be reached as rapidly as possible for maximum sensitivity.

NOTE 3—Special furnace accessories are commercially available to provide a means of accelerating atomization temperature.

7.4 *Graphite Tubes*, compatible with furnace device. Standard graphite tubes are preferred, particularly when tube pretreatment is practiced. Pyrolytic graphite tubes may be used if it has been determined by the analyst that the precision, bias, and sensitivity of the determination are not compromised.

7.5 *Pipets*:

7.5.1 Microlitre, with disposable, polypropylene tips. Sizes may range from 1 to 1000 µL, as required.

7.5.2 Millilitre, 50.0 mL.

7.6 *Data System*—Fast transient signal data are collected and processed using an internal microprocessor or external desktop computer systems. Data can be stored on disks, transmitted to central servers, or printed in hard copy. Data may be evaluated and processed using the instrument's dedicated systems to determine analyte concentrations. Users of this practice may use a strip chart recorder to obtain sample and calibration data, if desired.

7.7 *Ultrasonic Cleaner*, operable at >20 KHz.

7.8 *Flasks*, volumetric, 100 and 1000-mL polyethylene.

8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.⁵ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—All references to reagent water in this method shall be understood to conform to Specification **D1193**, for reagent water Type II. In addition, the reagent water shall be made silica-free and determined as such in accordance with this method. The collecting apparatus and storage containers for the reagent water must be made of suitable materials that will not contaminate the reagent water with silica (see Section **9**).

NOTE 4—Silica-free water may be prepared by distillation, demineralization, and passage through a 0.22 µm filter. Total removal of colloidal silica may be done by treating the above water with hydrofluoric acid, letting it stand for 24 h, and then processing it through strong base ion-exchange resin in the hydroxide form.

8.3 *Calcium/Lanthanum Reagent*—Wet 2.90 g of lanthanum oxide (La₂O₃ 99.99 % pure) with about 50 mL of water in a 100 mL volumetric flask. Carefully add 5.5 mL of concentrated nitric acid (HNO₃ sp gr 1.42) and swirl to dissolve. Add 0.100 g of calcium oxide (CaO) and swirl to dissolve. Dilute to volume with water. This solution contains 100 mg/L CaO and 2500 mg/L La. Dilute 1:100 for injection. The diluted reagent is needed only for pretreatment of the graphite tube as described in **6.4**.

⁵ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.