

# Precise Determination of Major Constituents in Glass Material VII-12

This work describes the composition analysis of a standard glass material by ICP-AES and AAS. Precise and reliable results are available with know-how from long experience in TRC.

Sample: JCRM R 102 Borosilicate glass

## Comparison between certified and analytical values

(unit: mass%)

	Certified Values	ICP-AES AAS	XRF WDX	XRF EDX
SiO <sub>2</sub>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>	80.9	96.6
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.25</b>	2.50	3.25
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.033</b>	0.043	0.053
TiO <sub>2</sub>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>0.011</b>	0.012	ND
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>0.033</b>	0.061	0.016
Na <sub>2</sub> O	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.09</b>	4.21	ND
K <sub>2</sub> O	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.025</b>	0.027	ND
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	21.0	ND

Each value is calculated as an oxide from the elemental concentration.

ICP-AES : SIINT SPS4000

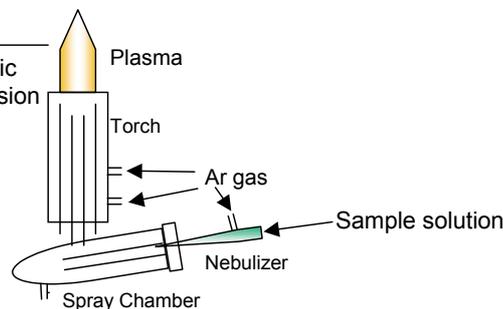
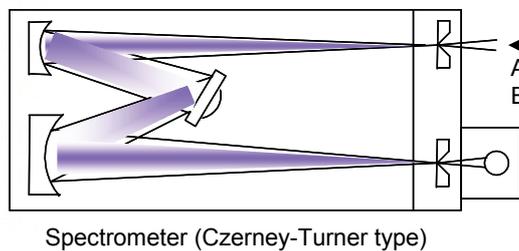
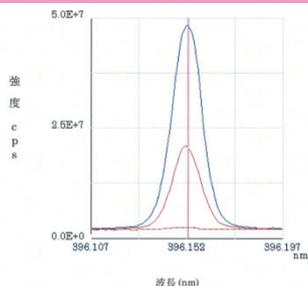
AAS (for Na and K) : Hitachi-hitec Z2300

XRF(WDX) : Rigaku RIX3000

XRF(EDX) : Horiba MESA-500

- Preparation method  
Si, B: Alkali fusion  
Other element: Acid decomposition
- Measurement of WDX  
Comparison of the X-ray strength with standard material  
Not considering the effects of coexisting materials
- Measurement of EDX  
FP method

## Spectrum and schematic of ICP-AES

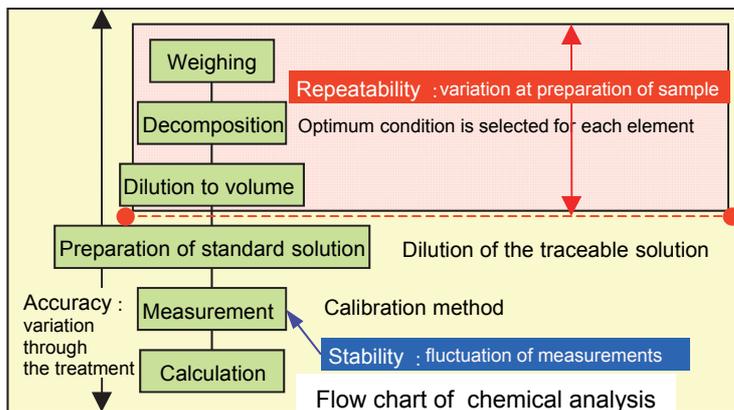


Compositional analysis by ICP-AES and AAS gives us

- results equal to the certificated values,
- results with high reproducibility, repeatability and stability,
- results for Li, B with high difficulty in other technique.

However, chemical preparation without any loss and contamination is necessary to obtain precise values.

## Reproducibility, repeatability, stability on compositional analysis



	Reproducibility		Relative Standard Deviation	
	Found (mass %)		CV(%) at 2 <sup>nd</sup> run	
	1st run	2nd run	Preparation	Measurements
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.53 ~ 0.85</b>
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.56 ~ 0.94</b>
TiO <sub>2</sub>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.35 ~ 0.71</b>
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.034</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.68 ~ 0.96</b>
Na <sub>2</sub> O	<b>4.09</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.20 ~ 0.42</b>
K <sub>2</sub> O	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.25 ~ 0.50</b>

The quantitative values are the means of the results obtained by 2-5 times analyses started from sampling. There is long interval of several years between 1st and 2nd runs.

Each CV% was calculated from the results of 5 times analyses.