

Solutions for Sample Digestion in the Laboratory

Inorganic Sample Preparation

The objective of sample preparation in inorganic analysis is to meet the requirements for a substantial, trouble free determination of the analyte. The most important general methods of sample preparation in any kind of matrix are:

- 1. Conversion of the sample into a form suitable for the determination (dissolution)
- 2. Destruction of the matrix (digestion)
- 3. Isolation of the analyte from interfering substances that may be present (separation)
- 4. Enrichment of the sample with respect to trace analytes (concentration)

The dissolution step is designed to compensate for inhomogenities in the sample. Dissolution and digestion also simplify the subsequent calibration step, ensuring that both the sample and the calibration solutions are in essentially the same chemical and physical state. The extent to which matrix constituents interfere in the determination process is significantly reduced by digestion, leading to a lower limit of detection for the determination. Digestion also facilitates concentration and separation steps.

Wet sample preparation is an essential part of chemical analysis and can thus be found in all kind of laboratories controlling the composition and quality of products for inorganic and organic compounds or contaminations

Most of the analytical methods, like titration, wet chemical analysis, or other types of instrumental analysis require liquid samples. Therefore all kind of samples must be dissolved or digested prior to analysis.

Wet digestion with oxidizing acids is the most common sample preparation procedure. This category can be extended to include processes involving bases or nonoxidizing acids as ashing reagents.

Concentrated acids with the requisite high degree of purity are commonly used.

To find the acid which is best suitable for digestion is a function of the sample matrix, the analyte, and the proposed determination method.

Nitric acid is an almost universal digestion reagent, since it does not interfere with most determinations.

However, nitric acid has a rather low boiling point (122 $^{\circ}$ C), and its oxidizing power is often insufficient under atmospheric-pressure conditions.

Hydrogen peroxide and **hydrochloric acid** can usefully be employed in conjunction with nitric acid as a way of improving the quality of a digestion. Hydrochloric acid and **sulfuric acid** may interfere with the determination of certain metals through the formation of stable compounds. Safety considerations are particularly important when using **perchloric acid**. Silicate samples require the further addition of **hydrofluoric acid**.



	Description	VMR Cat Na	Packaging	Çizo
	Description Sulfuric acid 95-97% for analysis EMSURE® ISO	VWR Cat. No. EM1.00731.1000	Packaging	Size 1L
Acid Digestion		EM1.00063.1000	glass bottle	
	Acetic acid (glacial) 100% anhydrous for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur Hydrochloric acid fuming 37% for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00063.1000	glass bottle glass bottle	1L 1L
	Nitric acid 65% for analysis EMSURE® ISO	EM1.00456.1000	glass bottle	1L
	Perchloric acid 70-72% for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00519.1001	glass bottle	1L
	ortho-Phosphoric acid 85% for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00573.1000	plastic bottle	1L
	Boric acid for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00165.0100	plastic bottle	100g
	Formic acid 98-100% for analysis EMSURE® ACS,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00264.1000	glass bottle	1L
	Citric acid monohydrate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00244.0500	plastic bottle	500g
	Trichloroacetic acid for analysis EMSURE® ACS, Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00244.0500	glass bottle	100g
	Hydrochloric acid 32% for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.00319.1000	glass bottle	1Ĺ
	Acetic acid 96% for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.00062.1000	glass bottle	1L
	Hydrofluoric acid 40% for analysis EMSURE® ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00338.0500	plastic bottle	500ml
	Hydrofluoric acid 48% for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.00334.0500	plastic bottle	500ml
	Acetic acid (glacial) 100% Suprapur®	EM1.00066.0250	glass bottle	250ml
	Ammonia solution 25 % Suprapur®	EM1.05428.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
	Boric acid 99.9999 Suprapur®	EM1.00765.0050	plastic bottle	50g
	Formic acid 98-100% Suprapur®	EM1.11670.0250	glass bottle	250ml
	Hydrobromic acid 47% Suprapur®	EM1.00306.0250	glass bottle	250ml
	Hydrochloric acid 32% for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.00319.1000	glass bottle	1L
	Hydrofluoric acid 40% Suprapur®	EM1.00319.1000	glass bottle	1L
	Hydrogen peroxide 30% Suprapur®	EM1.07298.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
	Nitric acid 65% Suprapur®	EM1.00441.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
	Oxallic Acid dihydrate Suprapur®	EM1.00489.0100	plastic bottle	100g
	Perchloric acid 70% Suprapur® Ortho phocoboric acid 95% Suprapur®	EM1.00517.0250	glass bottle	250ml
	Ortho-phosphoric acid 85% Suprapur® Sodium hydroxide solution 30% Suprapur®	EM1.00552.0250	plastic bottle	
	Sulfuric acid 96% Suprapur®	EM1.05589.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
	Hydrochloric acid 30% Ultrapur	EM1.00714.0250 EM1.01514.0250	glass bottle plastic bottle	250ml
	Hydrogen peroxide solution 31% Ultrapur	EM1.06097.1000	fibre carton	230mi
	Nitric acid 60% Ultrapur	EM1.01518.0250	plastic bottle	
	Sulfuric acid 96% Ultrapur	EM1.01516.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
	Water Ultrapur	EM1.01262.0500	plastic bottle	500ml
	Potassium hydroxide pellets for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.05033.1000	plastic bottle	1kg
Alkaline	Potassium hydroxide pellets for analysis (max. 0.05% Na) EMSURE® ACS, Reag, Ph Eur	EM1.05029.1000	plastic bottle	1kg
Digestion	Potassium hydroxide pellets for analysis (max. 0.002% Na) EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.05021.0250	plastic bottle	250g
- Hydroxides	Sodium hydroxide pellets for analysis EMSURE® ISO	EM1.06498.0500	plastic bottle	500g
(Caustic Alkalis)	Sodium hydroxide pellets for analysis (max. 0.0002% K) EMSURE® ACS, Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.06495.0250	plastic bottle	250g
	Sodium hydroxide solution min. 10% (1.11) for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.05588.1000	plastic bottle	1L
Alkaline	Sodium hydroxide solution 21% for analysis	EM1.05593.9025	plastic container	r 25L
Digestion - Hydroxides (Caustic Solutions)	Sodium hydroxide solution min. 27% (1.30) for analysis (for the determination of nitrogen) EMSURE®	EM1.05591.2500	plastic bottle	2.5L
	Sodium hydroxide solution about 32% (for the determination of nitrogen) for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.05590.2500	plastic bottle	2.5L
	Sodium hydroxide solution min. 45% for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.11360.2500	plastic bottle	2.5L
	Sodium hydroxide solution 50% for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.58793.1000	plastic bottle	1L
	Potassium hydroxide solution 47% for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.05545.1000	plastic bottle	1L
Alkaline	Potassium carbonate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.04928.0500	plastic bottle	500g
Digestion	Sodium carbonate anhydrous for analysis EMSURE® ISO	EM1.06392.0500	plastic bottle	500g
Carbonates	Potassium carbonate/sodium carbonate GR for analysis	EM1.06683.0500	plastic bottle	500g
	Calcium carbonate precipitated for analysis of silicates EMSURE®	EM1.02067.0500	plastic bottle	500g
Oxidizing	Potassium nitrate for analysis EMSURE® ISO,Reag. Ph Eur Sodium nitrate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.05063.1000 EM1.06537.0500	plastic bottle	1kg
Digestion Agents	Ammonium nitrate for analysis EMSURE® ACS	EM1.01188.0500	plastic bottle plastic bottle	500g 500g
(Nitrates)	* Normally in combination with alkaline metal hydroxides or carbonates	LIVIT.01100.0300	plastic outlic	3009
Oxidizing	Potassium chlorate for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.04944.0100	metal can	100g
	Sodium chlorate pure	EM1.06420.1000	plastic bottle	1kg
	* Typically together with hydrochloric acid and/or nitric acid		p. 2.2. C. Oottile	ing
Oxidizing	Potassium iodate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.05051.0500	plastic bottle	500g
	Sodium iodate for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.06525.0100	glass bottle	100g
Digestion Agents lodates/ Periodates	Sodium metaperiodate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.06597.0050	plastic bottle	50g
	Potassium peroxodisulfate for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.05091.1000	plastic bottle	1kg
0 :1.1:	Chromium(VI) oxide for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.00229.0250	glass bottle	250g
Oxidation with	Potassium chromate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.04952.0250	plastic bottle	250g
Chromium (VI) oxide, chromates	Potassium dichromate for analysis (max. 0.000001% HG) EMSURE® ACS,ISO	EM1.04865.0500	glass bottle	500g
and dichromates	Potassium dichromate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.04864.0500	plastic bottle	500g
	Sodium dichromate dihydrate for analysis EMSURE® ACS	EM1.06336.0250	plastic bottle	250g
Oxidation with	Hydrogen peroxide 30% (Perhydrol®) for analysis EMSURE® ISO	EM1.07209.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
Hydrogen	Hydrogen peroxide 30% (Perhydrol®) (stabilized for higher storage temp.) for analysis EMSURE® ISO	EM1.07210.0250	plastic bottle	250ml
Peroxide H ₂ O ₂	* For the oxidation of organic and inorganic substances. Advantage: contamination free and matrix-	-tree digestion.		
	Oxidiation both in acid and alkaline media.	EM1 00E02 0100	plastic battle	100-
Ovidativa	Sodium peroxide granular for analysis ACS,ISO	EM1.06563.0100	plastic bottle	100g
Oxidative Digestion witih	Ammonium peroxodisulfate for analysis EMSURE® ACS,Reag. Ph Eur Potassium peroxodisulfate for analysis (<= 0.001% N) EMSURE® ACS,Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.01201.0500 EM1.05092.0250	plastic bottle	500g 250g
peroxide or	Potassium peroxodisulfate for analysis EMSURE®	EM1.05091.1000	plastic bottle	250g 1kg
peroxide sulfates		EM1.06609.0500	plastic bottle	500g
	* Persulfates are used to convert Cr(III) to Cr(VI) and Mn(II) to permanganate		plustic oottic	3009
Fluxing with		EM1.05107.1000	plastic hottle	1ka
Fluxing with Hydrogen	Potassium disulfate (Potassium pyrosulfate) for analysis EMSURE® ACS Potassium hydrogen sulfate for analysis EMSURE® Reag. Ph Eur	EM1.05107.1000 EM1.04885.0500	plastic bottle plastic bottle	1kg 500g

TIPS and Tricks

Acid Digestion Agents

Acids are typically the first solvent to be used as they lead to minimal interference to subsequent analysis. If a residue remains after acid digestion, the sample may need to be treated with alkali or special reagents and further digested and analyzed.

Alkaline Digestion Agents

Used when digestion proceeds rapidly at relatively low temperatures (ca. 350–500 °C) Examples include Hydroxides (caustic alkalis and solutions), Alkaline metal carbonates and calcium carbonate.

Oxidizing Digestion Agents

Normally used in combination with alkaline metal hydroxides or carbonates. Examples include nitrates, chlorates (in combination with HCL and/or HNO₃), iodates, periodates, Chromium (VI) oxide, chromates and dichromates.

Oxidizing Digestion with H₂O₂

For the oxidization of inorganic and organic substances. The advantage is a contamination-free and matrix-free digestion. Oxidation both in acid and alkaline media.

Oxidizing Digestion with peroxide or peroxide sulfates

Persulfates are used to convert Cr(III) to Cr(VI) and Mn (II) to permanganate.



www.vwr.com/emdmillipore

Prices and product details are current when published, subject to change without nexico.

[Cortain products may be limited by federal, state, prominical, or local regulations, I/WB makes no claims or warranties concerning sustainable/geeen products, Any claims concerning sustainable/geeen products, are the sole claim or the manufacturer and not those of I/WB international, LIC. All prices are int I/S dollars unless otherwise noted, offers valid in I/S and canada, vioul where problished by laws or canapary policy, while supplies last, I/WB, the VWB logs and variations on the foreigning are registered (8) or unregistered treatments and everies marks, of VWB international, LIC. All rights reserved.

WR International, LIC. All rights reserved.

0.916 Lit. No. 0.517.99W