

# Graphite Furnace Standards

## Matrix Modifiers

HPS Matrix Modifiers are designed for use with Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (GFAAS). A matrix modifier is added to the sample to prevent analyte loss during the ashing step by converting the analyte to a less volatile form.

Catalog No.	Description	Catalog No.	Description
<b>MM-9001</b>	0.1% NH <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> in 0.05% HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>MM-9040</b>	0.1% NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> in H <sub>2</sub> O
<b>MM-9002</b>	1% NH <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> in 0.05% HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>MM-9041</b>	1% NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> in H <sub>2</sub> O
<b>MM-9003</b>	10% NH <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> in 0.05% HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>MM-9042</b>	5% NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> in H <sub>2</sub> O
<b>MM-9004</b>	20% NH <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> in 0.05% HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>MM-9101</b>	1500 µg Pd/mL - 1000 µg Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /mL in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>MM-9010</b>	0.1% Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>MM-9102</b>	750 µg Pd/mL - 500 µg Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /mL in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>MM-9011</b>	1% Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>MM-9110</b>	10,000 µg NH <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> /mL - 500 µg Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /mL in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>MM-9012</b>	5% Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9020</b>	0.1% Pd in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9023</b>	0.5% Pd in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9021</b>	1% Pd in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9022</b>	2% Pd in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9030</b>	0.1% Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9031</b>	1% Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9032</b>	5% Ni(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>		
<b>MM-9100</b>	1000 µg Pd/mL - 600 µg Mg(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /mL in 10% HNO <sub>3</sub>		

## Flame AAS Standards

### Ionization Buffers

Ionization Buffers are used to increase the free electron population in flame emission or absorption and thereby suppress ionization interference effects of many ions in high temperature flames such as nitrous oxide - acetylene. While the alkali metals are known to be ionized at various degrees, many metals including aluminum and silicon are ionized to an appreciable extent in a nitrous oxide - acetylene flame. Ionization buffers are always recommended with the nitrous oxide - acetylene flame. It is of interest to note that the ionization potential of lanthanum (5.6 eV) is very close to that of lithium (5.39 eV). Therefore, lanthanum acts as an ionization buffer as well as a releasing agent for the alkaline earth metals, silicon, and aluminum. The cesium ionization buffer is recommended by the manufacturers of the ICP and AAS instrumentation.

Catalog No.	Description
<b>IB-CS-B1</b>	1% Cesium in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>IB-CS-B5</b>	5% Cesium in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>IB-K-A5</b>	5% Potassium in 1% HCl
<b>IB-K-B5</b>	5% Potassium in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>IB-LA-B5</b>	5% Lanthanum in 1% HNO <sub>3</sub> *
<b>IB-LA-A1</b>	1% Lanthanum in 1% HCl*
<b>IB-LA-A5</b>	5% Lanthanum in 1% HCl*

**\*Also used as releasing agents in flame AAS**

