

Case example of the measurement using Puric ω ultrapure water

(Analysis example of ICP-MS)

Case example of measuring blank water by ICP-MS

Shimadzu Corporation (Kyoto Laboratory) evaluated Puric ω ultrapure water as blank water for the ICP-MS.

Analysis conditions

Analysis device : ICPMS-2030 (Shimadzu)

Analysis method: Puric ω ultrapure water was measured by ICP-MS.

Calibration curve was created by ultrapure water and, the results were calculated from DL and BEC.

Analysis Data of major elements by ICPMS-2030

Element	Mass No.	Result	Element	Mass No.	Result	Element	Mass No.	Result
Al	27	<10ppt	Fe	56	<10ppt	Sc	45	<10ppt
B	11	<20ppt	Li	7	<20ppt	Se	79	<100ppt
Cd	111	<1ppt	Mo	95	<1ppt	Sn	119	<1ppt
Co	59	<1ppt	Ni	60	<10ppt	Sr	88	<1ppt
Cr	52	<10ppt	Pb	208	<1ppt	Ti	48	<10ppt
Cs	133	<1ppt	Rb	85	<1ppt	Zn	66	<10ppt
Cu	63	<100ppt	Sb	122	<1ppt			

About the analysis results

For all elements, the results are below lower limits and proved to be the equivalent to the quality of competitor's ultrapure water equipment and to be suitable to blank water for latest ICPMS-2030. Especially for Boron, the result is below <20ppt (no detection) and lower than the competitor's (50-100ppt), which shows the notable feature of Puric ω , which is able to provide continuously high purity of ultrapure water with extremely low limits of Boron.

User comment...

The users commend for Puric ω to maintain maximum dispensing flow rate and can achieve smooth and non-stress dispensing. On the other hand, competitors has a final filter in the point of use, by which users may feel insufficient and unstable water dispensing. It is the effect of Puric ω , which has a final filter not in the point of use, but inside the circulation line, and also its special dispensing nozzle (patented) , enabling smooth dispensing even with maximum flow rate.

