



Designation: D7757 – 22

Standard Test Method for Silicon in Gasoline and Related Products by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7757; 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 silicon by monochromatic, wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (MWDXRF) spectrometry in naphthas, gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, reformulated gasoline (RFG), ethanol and ethanol-fuel blends, and toluene at concentrations of 3 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg. The precision of this test method was determined by an interlaboratory study using representative samples of the liquids described in 1.1 and 1.2. The pooled limit of quantitation (PLOQ) was estimated to be 3 mg/kg.

NOTE 1—Volatile samples such as high-vapor-pressure gasolines or light hydrocarbons might not meet the stated precision because of the evaporation of light components during the analysis.

NOTE 2—Aromatic compounds such as toluene are under the jurisdiction of Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals. However, toluene can be a contributor to silicon contamination in gasoline (see 5.4), thus its inclusion in this test method.

1.2 Gasoline samples containing ethanol and other oxygenates may be analyzed with this test method provided the matrix of the calibration standards is either matched to the sample matrices or the matrix correction described in Annex A1 is applied to the results. The conditions for matrix matching and matrix correction are provided Section 6, Interferences.

1.3 Samples with silicon concentrations above 100 mg/kg can be analyzed after dilution with appropriate solvent. The precision and bias of silicon determinations on diluted samples have not been determined and may not be the same as shown for neat samples (Section 17).

1.4 A fundamental assumption in this test method is that the standard and sample matrices are well matched, or that the matrix differences are accounted for (see 14.5). Matrix mismatch can be caused by C/H ratio differences between samples and standards or by the presence of other interfering heteroatoms; observe the cautions and recommendations in Section 6.

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 all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants
- D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4806 Specification for Denatured Fuel Ethanol for Blending with Gasolines for Use as Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel
- D5798 Specification for Ethanol Fuel Blends for Flexible-Fuel Automotive Spark-Ignition Engines
- D6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance and Control Charting Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance
- D6300 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants
- D7343 Practice for Optimization, Sample Handling, Calibration, and Validation of X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry Methods for Elemental Analysis of Petroleum

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.03 on Elemental Analysis.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2022. Published December 2022. Originally approved in 2012. Last previous edition approved in 2017 as D7757 – 17. DOI:10.1520/D7757-22.

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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D4175](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A monochromatic X-ray beam with a wavelength suitable to excite the K-shell electrons of silicon is focused onto a test specimen contained in a sample cell (see [Fig. 1](#)). The fluorescent $K\alpha$ radiation at 0.713 nm (7.13 Å) emitted by silicon is collected by a fixed monochromator (analyzer). The intensity (counts per second) of the silicon X-rays is measured using a suitable detector and converted to the concentration of silicon (mg/kg) in a test specimen using a calibration equation.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides rapid and precise measurement of total silicon in naphthas, gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, RFG, ethanol and ethanol-fuel blends, and toluene with minimum sample preparation. Typical analysis time is 5 min to 10 min per sample.

5.2 Excitation by monochromatic X-rays reduces background, simplifies matrix correction, and increases the signal/background ratio compared to polychromatic excitation used in conventional WDXRF techniques.³

5.3 Silicone oil defoamer can be added to coker feedstocks to minimize foaming in the coker. Residual silicon in the coker naphtha can adversely affect downstream catalytic processing of the naphtha. This test method provides a means to determine the silicon content of the naphtha.

5.4 Silicon contamination of gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, denatured ethanol, and their blends has led to fouled vehicle components (for example, spark plugs, exhaust oxygen sensors, catalytic converters) requiring parts replacement and repairs. Finished gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, and ethanol-fuel blends can come into contact with silicon a number of ways. Waste hydrocarbon solvents such as toluene can be added to gasoline. Such solvents can contain soluble silicon compounds. Silicon-based antifoam agents can be used in ethanol plants, which then pass silicon on to the finished ethanol-fuel blend. This test method can be used to determine if gasoline, gasoline-ethanol blends, and ethanol-fuel blends meet specifications with respect to silicon content of the fuel, and for resolution of customer problems.

5.5 Some silicon compounds covered by this test method are significantly more volatile than the silicon compounds typically used for the preparation of the calibration standards. Volatile compounds may not meet the stated precision from this test method because of selective loss of light materials during the analysis.

6. Interferences

6.1 Differences between the elemental composition of test samples and the calibration standards can result in biased silicon determinations. For fuels within the scope of this test method, the only important elements contributing to bias resulting from differences in the matrices of calibrants and test samples are hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. A matrix-correction factor (C) may be used to correct this bias; the calculation is described in [Annex A1](#). For general analytical purposes, the matrices of test samples and the calibrants are considered to be matched when the calculated correction factor C is within 0.95 to 1.05. No matrix correction is required within this range. A matrix correction is required when the value of C is outside the range of 0.95 to 1.05. For most testing, matrix correction can be avoided with a proper choice of calibrants. For example, [Fig. 2](#) and the calculation in [Annex A1](#)

³ Bertin, E. P., *Principles and Practices of X-ray Spectrometric Analysis*, Plenum Press, New York, 1975, pp. 115–118.

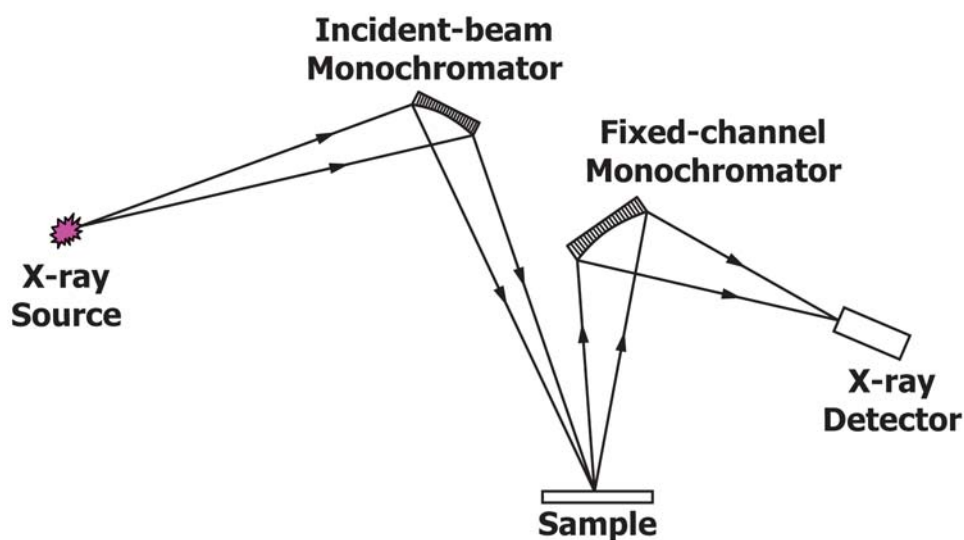


FIG. 1 Schematic of the MWDXRF Analyzer