



Standard Test Method for Carbon Black—CTAB (Cetyltrimethylammonium Bromide) Surface Area¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3765; 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 measurement of specific surface area of carbon black exclusive of area contained in micropores too small to admit hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, commonly referred to as CTAB). However, it should be noted that the preferred method for measuring external surface area is STSA (Test Method D 6556).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D 1799 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Packaged Shipments
- D 1900 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Bulk Shipments
- D 4483 Practice for Determining Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Industries
- D 6556 Test Method for Carbon Black—Total and External Surface Area by Nitrogen Adsorption

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The isotherm for adsorption of an aqueous solution of CTAB on carbon black has a long horizontal plateau corresponding to a monolayer coverage of the substrate surface from which the adsorbate is not sterically excluded. The CTAB

adsorption by carbon black is independent of residual tars and functional groups containing hydrogen and oxygen, and the like. Rapid equilibration is achieved by using mechanical stirring and ultrasonic vibration. Titration with dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate (Aerosol OT³) solution to a turbidity maximum end point is used to determine the unadsorbed CTAB after removal of the colloiddally dispersed carbon black by ultrafiltration. All results are scaled by using the Industry Tint Reference Black (ITRB) as a primary standard and taking its accessible surface area to be exactly $83.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$ ($83.0 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$).

3.2 Titration of the unadsorbed CTAB with Aerosol OT solution is accomplished by the following:

3.2.1 *Part A*—Automatic Titration.

3.2.2 *Part B*—Manual Turbidity Titration.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The CTAB molecule is relatively large; so it is not adsorbed in micropores or on surface roughness. Thus, the CTAB surface area reflects only the surface of the carbon black that is available for interaction with rubber molecules.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Analytical Balance*, 0.1-mg sensitivity.

5.2 *Ultrasonic Cleaning Bath*,⁴ modified to incorporate integral magnetic stirring and vial holder to properly position two sample vials. (If desired, a separate ultrasonic cleaning bath and a separate magnetic stirrer may be used.)

5.3 *Magnetic Spinbars*, chemically resistant, covered (polychlorotrifluoroethylene or TFE-fluorocarbon), 6.4 or 4.8-mm ($1/4$ or $3/16$ -in.) diameter, and length nearly equal to the diameter of 50 or 100-cm³ Berzelius beakers, glass vials, or other glass vessels.

5.4 *Microfiltration Membrane Filter Disks*, mixed cellulose ester or cellulose nitrate, 47-mm diameter, 0.1- μm pore size⁵.

5.5 *Filter Holder*.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D24 on Carbon Black and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D24.21 on Carbon Black Surface Area and Related Properties.

Current edition approved June 1, 2004. Published June 2004. Originally approved in 1979. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as D 3765 – 03a.

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.

³ Aerosol OT is a registered trademark of the American Cyanamid Co., Process Chemicals Dept., Wayne, NJ 07470.

⁴ This equipment is no longer commercially available. As an alternative, the sample vial to be immersed in the ultrasonic bath may be fixed to an automatic shaker in order to assure proper agitation during the ultrasonic treatment.

⁵ Membrane filter disks of hydrophilic polysulfone, pore size 0.2 μm , also have been found to be suitable.

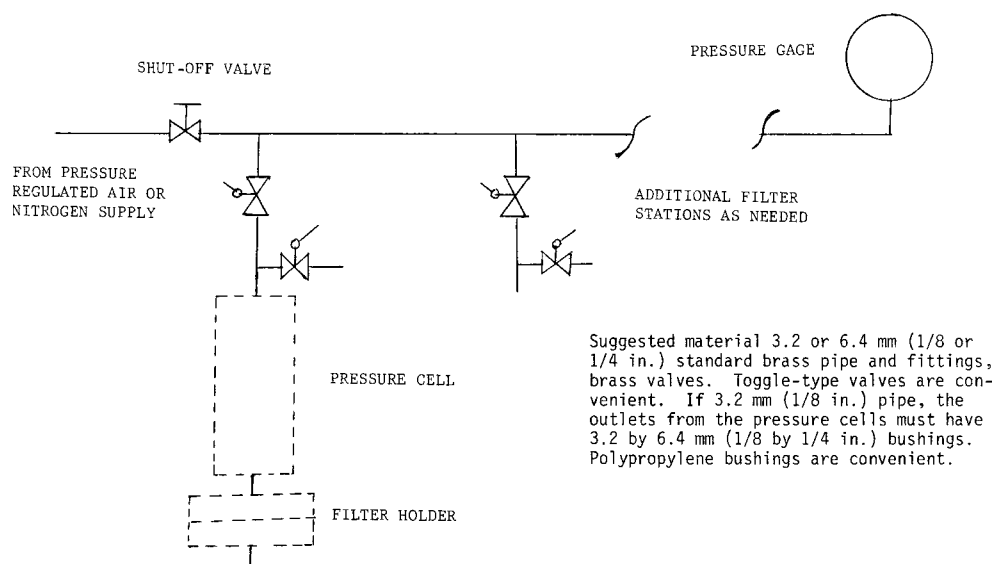


FIG. 1 Pressure Filtration Manifold

5.6 *Sampling Cylinder*, 30-cm³ stainless steel, double end with 6.4-mm (1/4-in.) NPT female openings, suitable for 0.7-MPa (100-psi) pressure.

5.7 *Pressure Manifold*, connected to air or nitrogen supply regulated at 0.4 to 0.7 MPa (60 to 100 psi). Fig. 1 shows a schematic diagram of a typical assembly.

5.8 *Glass Funnel*, small.

5.9 *Glass Vials*, with plastic screw caps, 28 mm in outside diameter, about 40-cm³ capacity (11-dram size).

5.10 *Buret*, 50 cm³, 0.1-cm³ divisions, Class A, preferably of automatic refilling and zeroing type (Note 1) with reagent reservoir.

NOTE 1—Automatic burets are usually not certified to Class A tolerance. Such burets should be checked for accuracy, and, if in error by more than 0.05 cm³ at any point, a calibration curve should be prepared and used to correct observed buret readings. Burets with TFE-fluorocarbon manostat valves offer some advantage in ease of stopcock manipulation in delivering small increments of titrant.

5.11 *Dispenser-Type Pipet*, 50 cm³, attached to a suitable reservoir for CTAB solution.

5.12 *Pipet*, 10 cm³, Class A.

5.13 *Erlenmeyer Flasks*, or beakers, 50 or 100 cm³.

5.14 *Dropping Bottle*, 60 cm³, amber.

5.15 *Jar*, wide-mouth, plastic screw cap, 118 or 236-cm³ (4 or 8-oz) size.

5.16 *Gravity Convection Drying Oven*, capable of maintaining 125 ± 5°C.

5.17 *Microscope Spotlight*.

5.18 *TFE-Fluorocarbon Pipe Thread Sealing Tape*.

5.19 *Magnetic Stirrer*.

5.20 *Containers*, suitable for preparation and storage of reagent solutions.

5.21 *Automatic Titration Equipment*, equipped with a photoelectrical detector, preferably working at 660 nm.

5.22 *Titration Beakers*, suitable for the automatic titration equipment.

5.23 *Thermometer*, to measure temperature in a range from 20 to 40°C.

5.24 *Polyethylene Tubing* (do not use vinyl tubing).

NOTE 2—All apparatus must be kept chemically clean. Contamination of equipment, water supply, or chemicals by ionic surfactants must be particularly avoided. The filtration equipment, especially the region below the perforated plate in the filter holder, must not be permitted to accumulate carbon black or cleanser residues.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.⁶ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

6.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water as defined by Type 1 in Specification D 1193.

6.3 *Buffer Solution of pH 7 (0.05 M)*—Prepare buffer solution by dissolving 2.722 g of monobasic potassium phosphate (KH₂PO₄), 4.260 g of dibasic sodium phosphate (Na₂HPO₄) and 1.169 g of sodium chloride (NaCl) in 1 dm³ of distilled water. Alternatively, this prepared solution may be purchased.

6.4 *CTAB Standard Solution (0.0100 M)*—Dissolve 3.64 g of reagent-grade CTAB⁷ per 900 cm³ of distilled or deionized water. Add 100 cm³ of the 7.0-pH buffer solution to this

⁶ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, Am. Chemical Soc., Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Reagent Chemicals and Standards*, by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY, and the *United States Pharmacopeia*.

⁷ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is J. T. Baker Chemical Co., 222 Red School Lane, Phillipsburgh, NJ 08865. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee¹, which you may attend.