



# Test Method for Total Sulfur in Liquid Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Their Derivatives by Oxidative Combustion and Electrochemical Detection<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6428; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the total sulfur naturally found in liquid aromatic hydrocarbons, their derivatives and related chemicals.

1.2 This test method is applicable for samples containing sulfur from 0.05 to 100 mgS/kg.

1.3 The detector response for this technique within the scope of this test method is linear with sulfur concentration.

1.4 The following applies to all specified limits in this test method for purposes of determining conformance with this test method, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded off “to the nearest unit” in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice E 29.

1.5 *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.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 9, and Notes 2-4 and Note 7.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products<sup>2</sup>

D 3852 Practice for Sampling and Handling Phenol and Cresylic Acid

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications<sup>3</sup>

### 2.2 Other Documents

OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR, paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.1200<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.04 on Instrumental Analysis.

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<sup>2</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.04.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

<sup>4</sup> Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

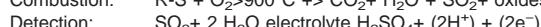
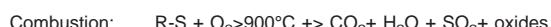
3.1.1 *oxidative combustion, n*—process in which a sample under goes combustion in an oxygen rich environment at temperatures greater than of 650°C and compounds decompose to carbon dioxide, water, and elemental oxides.

3.1.2 *quartz combustion tube devitrification, n*—the suggested maximum temperature for a quartz combustion tube is 1200°C.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—Samples containing alkai-metals (elements from the Periodic Group IA (that is, sodium, potassium, etc.) or alkaline earth (elements from the Periodic Group IIA (that is, calcium, magnesium, etc.)) will cause quartz to devitrify (that is, become milky white and brittle).

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The sample of liquid aromatic hydrocarbon is injected, at a controlled rate, into a stream of inert gas (helium or argon) or inert gas mixed with oxygen. The sample is vaporized and carried into a high temperature zone (>900°C) where oxygen is introduced. Sulfur compounds, present in the specimen are converted to sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). Sulfur dioxide is reacted with the sensing electrode in a 3-electrode electrochemical cell. This reaction produces a measurable current that is directly proportional to the amount of sulfur in the original sample material. The reaction that occurs is as follows:



## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Some process catalysts used in petroleum and chemical refining may be poisoned when even trace amounts of sulfurous materials are contained in the feedstocks. This test method can be used to determine total sulfur in process feeds and may also be used to control sulfur compounds in finished products which fall within the scope of this test method.

NOTE 1—Virtually all sulfur compounds will be detected by this technique.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 Moisture produced during the combustion step can interfere if not removed prior to the detector.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Pyrolysis Furnace*—a furnace capable of maintaining a temperature sufficient to volatilize and combust all of the sample and oxidize the sulfur to SO<sub>2</sub>. The furnace temperatures for petroleum substances shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.

7.2 *Quartz Combustion Tube*—capable of withstanding 900 to 1200°C. The inlet end of the tube holds a septum for syringe entry of the sample and has inlet fittings or side arms for the introduction of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) and inert gas. The construction is such that the inert gas (or inert gas and oxygen mixture) sweeps the inlet zone transporting all of the volatilized sample into a high temperature oxidation zone. The oxidation section shall be large enough to ensure complete oxidation of the sample.

7.2.1 *Quartz Combustion Tube*—The suggested maximum temperature for a quartz combustion tube is 1200°C. Samples containing alkali-metals (that is, calcium, magnesium, etc.) will cause quartz to devitrify (that is, become milky white and brittle).

7.3 *Drier Tube*—The reaction products include water vapor that must be removed prior to measurement by the electrochemical detector. This can be accomplished with a magnesium perchlorate Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> scrubber or a membrane drying tube (permeation drier), or both.

7.4 *Electrochemical Detector*—capable of measuring SO<sub>2</sub> in the combustion gas stream.

7.5 *Data Reduction System*—having the capability of measuring, amplifying, and integrating the current from the electrochemical detector. The amplified or integrated output signal shall be applied to a digital display or some other data reporting device.

7.6 *Microlitre Syringe*—of 5, 10, 25, 50, or 100 µL capacity capable of accurately delivering microlitre quantities is required. The needle should be long enough to reach the hottest portion of inlet section of the furnace when injecting the sample.

7.7 *Recorder* (Optional).

7.8 *Constant Rate Injector or Automatic Sampler System(s)* (Optional)—capable of delivering a sample at a precisely controlled rate.

## 8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Chemicals*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society,<sup>4</sup> where such specifications are available. 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.

8.2 *Magnesium Perchlorate* Mg(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>—for drying products of the combustion (if a permeation drier is not used).

NOTE 2—**Warning:** Magnesium perchlorate is a strong oxidizer, and is an irritant.

8.3 *Inert Gas*—Either argon (Ar) or helium (He) may be used. The purity should be no less than 99.99 mol %.

8.4 *Oxygen*—The purity should be no less than 99.99 mol %.

NOTE 3—**Warning:** Oxygen of this purity will vigorously accelerate combustion.

8.5 *Solvent*—The solvent chosen should be capable of dissolving the sulfur-containing compound used to prepare the standard and if necessary the samples. The solvent of choice should have a boiling point similar to the samples being analyzed and it should contain less sulfur than the lowest sample to be analyzed. Suggested possibilities include, but are not limited to: toluene, iso-octane, methanol, cetane, or other solvent similar to the compound present in the sample to be analyzed.

NOTE 4—**Warning:** Flammable solvents.

NOTE 5—A quick screening can be conducted by injecting the solvent and sample once or twice and comparing relative integral response.

8.6 *Sulfur Stock Solution*, 1000 µgN/mL—Prepare a stock solution by accurately weighing to the nearest 0.1 mg, 0.576 g of dibenzothiophene into a tared 100-mL volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with selected solvent. This stock may be further diluted to desired sulfur concentrations.

$$\frac{\mu\text{gS/L}}{100 \text{ mL}} = \frac{\text{exact weight of dibenzothiophene (mg)}}{\text{100 mL}} \times \frac{32.06}{\text{the molecular weight of the reference material weighed}} \times 1000 (\mu\text{g/mg})$$

NOTE 6—Dibenzothiophene may be used for calibration throughout the boiling range of this test method.

8.7 *Dibenzothiophene* (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S)—having a molecular weight of 184.27.

NOTE 7—**Warning:** Dibenzothiophene is an irritant.

8.8 *Sulfur Working Standard Solutions*, 0.1, 1.0, 10.0 and 100.0 µg S/mL—The working standards are prepared by accurately pipetting and diluting each to volume with solvent. To obtain the following concentrations 100.0, 10.0, 1.0, and 0.1 µg S/mL see Table 1.

NOTE 8—**Caution:** Working standards should be remixed on a regular basis depending upon frequency of use and age. Typically, standards have a useful life of about three months.

## 9. Hazards

9.1 Consult current OSHA regulations, suppliers' Materials Safety Data Sheets, and local regulations for all materials used in this test method.

9.2 High temperature is employed in this test method. *Extra* care must be exercised when using flammable materials near the high temperature furnace.

## 10. Sample Handling

10.1 Collect the samples in accordance with Practice D 3437 or Practice D 3852 as appropriate.

TABLE 1 Dilutions for Working Standards

Desired µg S/mL	mL to pipet	From µg/mL	Dilution volume, mL
100.0	10.0	1000.0	100.0
10.9	10.0	100.0	100.0
1.0	10.0	10.0	100.0
0.1	10.0	1.0	100.0