

Standard Guide for Calibration Requirements for Elemental Analysis of Petroleum Products and Lubricants¹

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1. Scope*

- 1.1 This guide covers different ways by which the test methods used for elemental analysis of petroleum product and lubricant samples are calibrated before the sample analysis.
- 1.2 Uniform practice for test method calibration is beneficial in standardizing the procedures, and obtaining consistent results across different laboratories.
- 1.3 This guide includes only the basic steps for generally encountered instrument types. Anything out of the ordinary may require special procedures. See individual test methods for instructions to handle such situations.
- 1.4 This guide is not a substitute for a thorough understanding of the actual test method to be used, caveats it contains, and additional instrument preparation that may be required.
- 1.5 The user should not expand the scope of the test methods to materials or concentrations outside the scope of the test methods being used.
- 1.6 This guide should also be applicable to sample preparation of non-petroleum based bio-fuels for elemental analysis. Work is underway on these aspects in Subcommittee D02.03. As more information becomes available, it will be added to this standard.
- 1.7 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.
- 1.8 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

D129 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General High Pressure Decomposition Device Method)

D445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)

D482 Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products

D808 Test Method for Chlorine in New and Used Petroleum Products (High Pressure Decomposition Device Method)

D874 Test Method for Sulfated Ash from Lubricating Oils and Additives

D892 Test Method for Foaming Characteristics of Lubricating Oils

D1018 Test Method for Hydrogen In Petroleum Fractions

D1091 Test Methods for Phosphorus in Lubricating Oils and Additives

D1266 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)

D1318 Test Method for Sodium in Residual Fuel Oil (Flame Photometric Method)

D1548 Test Method for Vanadium in Heavy Fuel Oil¹ (Withdrawn 1997)³

D1552 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by High Temperature Combustion and IR Detection

D1839 Test Method for Amyl Nitrate in Diesel Fuels

D2622 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

D2784 Test Method for Sulfur in Liquefied Petroleum Gases (Oxy-Hydrogen Burner or Lamp)

D3120 Test Method for Trace Quantities of Sulfur in Light Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Oxidative Microcoulometry

¹ This guide 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.

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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 The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.



- D3228 Test Method for Total Nitrogen in Lubricating Oils and Fuel Oils by Modified Kjeldahl Method
- D3230 Test Method for Salts in Crude Oil (Electrometric Method)
- D3231 Test Method for Phosphorus in Gasoline
- D3237 Test Method for Lead in Gasoline by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
- D3246 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas by Oxidative Microcoulometry
- D3340 Test Method for Lithium and Sodium in Lubricating Greases by Flame Photometer (Withdrawn 2013)³
- D3341 Test Method for Lead in Gasoline—Iodine Monochloride Method
- D3348 Test Method for Rapid Field Test for Trace Lead in Unleaded Gasoline (Colorimetric Method)
- D3605 Test Method for Trace Metals in Gas Turbine Fuels by Atomic Absorption and Flame Emission Spectroscopy
- D3831 Test Method for Manganese in Gasoline By Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
- D4045 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Hydrogenolysis and Rateometric Colorimetry
- D4046 Test Method for Alkyl Nitrate in Diesel Fuels by Spectrophotometry
- D4047 Test Method for Phosphorus in Lubricating Oils and Additives by Quinoline Phosphomolybdate Method
- D4294 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D4307 Practice for Preparation of Liquid Blends for Use as Analytical Standards
- D4628 Test Method for Analysis of Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, and Zinc in Unused Lubricating Oils by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
- D4629 Test Method for Trace Nitrogen in Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Syringe/Inlet Oxidative Combustion and Chemiluminescence Detection
- D4927 Test Methods for Elemental Analysis of Lubricant and Additive Components—Barium, Calcium, Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Zinc by Wavelength-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy
- D4929 Test Methods for Determination of Organic Chloride Content in Crude Oil
- D4951 Test Method for Determination of Additive Elements in Lubricating Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D5056 Test Method for Trace Metals in Petroleum Coke by Atomic Absorption
- D5059 Test Methods for Lead in Gasoline by X-Ray Spectroscopy
- D5184 Test Methods for Determination of Aluminum and Silicon in Fuel Oils by Ashing, Fusion, Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry, and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
- D5185 Test Method for Multielement Determination of Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)

- D5291 Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants
- D5384 Test Methods for Chlorine in Used Petroleum Products (Field Test Kit Method)
- D5453 Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence
- D5600 Test Method for Trace Metals in Petroleum Coke by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)
- D5622 Test Methods for Determination of Total Oxygen in Gasoline and Methanol Fuels by Reductive Pyrolysis
- D5708 Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, and Iron in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D5762 Test Method for Nitrogen in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Boat-Inlet Chemiluminescence
- D5800 Test Method for Evaporation Loss of Lubricating Oils by the Noack Method
- D5863 Test Methods for Determination of Nickel, Vanadium, Iron, and Sodium in Crude Oils and Residual Fuels by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
- D6334 Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence
- D6443 Test Method for Determination of Calcium, Chlorine, Copper, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Zinc in Unused Lubricating Oils and Additives by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (Mathematical Correction Procedure)
- D6445 Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline by Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (Withdrawn 2009)³
- D6470 Test Method for Salt in Crude Oils (Potentiometric Method)
- D6481 Test Method for Determination of Phosphorus, Sulfur, Calcium, and Zinc in Lubrication Oils by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy
- D6595 Test Method for Determination of Wear Metals and Contaminants in Used Lubricating Oils or Used Hydraulic Fluids by Rotating Disc Electrode Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D6667 Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases by Ultraviolet Fluorescence
- D6728 Test Method for Determination of Contaminants in Gas Turbine and Diesel Engine Fuel by Rotating Disc Electrode Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D6732 Test Method for Determination of Copper in Jet Fuels by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
- D6792 Practice for Quality System in Petroleum Products and Lubricants Testing Laboratories
- D6920 Test Method for Total Sulfur in Naphthas, Distillates, Reformulated Gasolines, Diesels, Biodiesels, and Motor Fuels by Oxidative Combustion and Electrochemical Detection

- D7039 Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, Jet Fuel, Kerosine, Biodiesel, Biodiesel Blends, and Gasoline-Ethanol Blends by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D7040 Test Method for Determination of Low Levels of Phosphorus in ILSAC GF 4 and Similar Grade Engine Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D7041 Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Motor Fuels, and Oils by Online Gas Chromatography with Flame Photometric Detection
- D7111 Test Method for Determination of Trace Elements in Middle Distillate Fuels by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)
- D7171 Test Method for Hydrogen Content of Middle Distillate Petroleum Products by Low-Resolution Pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
- D7212 Test Method for Low Sulfur in Automotive Fuels by Energy-Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry Using a Low-Background Proportional Counter
- D7220 Test Method for Sulfur in Automotive, Heating, and Jet Fuels by Monochromatic Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D7260 Practice for Optimization, Calibration, and Validation of Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for Elemental Analysis of Petroleum Products and Lubricants
- D7303 Test Method for Determination of Metals in Lubricating Greases by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D7318 Test Method for Existent Inorganic Sulfate in Ethanol by Potentiometric Titration
- D7319 Test Method for Determination of Existent and Potential Sulfate and Inorganic Chloride in Fuel Ethanol and Butanol by Direct Injection Suppressed Ion Chromatography
- D7328 Test Method for Determination of Existent and Potential Inorganic Sulfate and Total Inorganic Chloride in Fuel Ethanol by Ion Chromatography Using Aqueous Sample Injection
- D7343 Practice for Optimization, Sample Handling, Calibration, and Validation of X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry Methods for Elemental Analysis of Petroleum Products and Lubricants
- D7455 Practice for Sample Preparation of Petroleum and Lubricant Products for Elemental Analysis
- D7622 Test Method for Total Mercury in Crude Oil Using Combustion and Direct Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption Method with Zeeman Background Correction
- D7623 Test Method for Total Mercury in Crude Oil Using Combustion-Gold Amalgamation and Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption Method
- D7691 Test Method for Multielement Analysis of Crude Oils Using Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)
- D7740 Practice for Optimization, Calibration, and Validation of Atomic Absorption Spectrometry for Metal Analysis of Petroleum Products and Lubricants

- D7751 Test Method for Determination of Additive Elements in Lubricating Oils by EDXRF Analysis
- D7757 Test Method for Silicon in Gasoline and Related Products by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- E77 Test Method for Inspection and Verification of Thermometers
- E319 Practice for the Evaluation of Single-Pan Mechanical Balances
- E898 Test Method of Testing Top-Loading, Direct-Reading Laboratory Scales and Balances
- 2.2 NIST Standard:⁴
- NIST Special Publication 260-136 Definitions of Terms and Modes Used at NIST for Value-Assignment of Reference Materials for Chemical Measurements
- 2.3 ISO Standard:⁵
- ISO Guide 30 Terms and definitions used in connection with reference materials

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions:
- 3.1.1 *calibration standard, n*—material with a certified value for a relevant property, issued by or traceable to a national organization such as NIST, and whose properties are known with sufficient accuracy to permit its use to evaluate the same property of another sample.

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- 3.1.2 *certified reference material, CRM, n*—reference material one or more of whose property values are certified by a technically valid procedure, accompanied by a traceable certificate or other documentation which is issued by a certifying body.

 ISO Guide 30
- 3.1.3 *check standard*, *n*—material having an assigned (known) value (reference value) used to determine the accuracy of the measurement system or instrument. This standard is not used to calibrate the measurement instrument or system.

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- 3.1.4 reference material, RM, n—material with accepted reference value(s), accompanied by an uncertainty at a stated level of confidence for desired properties, which may be used for calibration or quality control purposes in the laboratory.
- 3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—Sometimes these may be prepared "inhouse" provided the reference values are established using standard primary procedures with known precision uncertainties. See below for further discussion.

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- 3.1.5 traceability, n—property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties.

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4. Summary of Guide

4.1 This guide covers procedures used for calibrating instruments or methods for the analysis of petroleum products or

⁴ Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, http://www.nist.gov.

⁵ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, http://www.iso.ch.