Designation: D3610 – 22

Standard Test Method for Total Cobalt in Alumina-Base Cobalt-Molybdenum Catalyst by Potentiometric Titration Method[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3610; 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 cobalt (expressed as the oxide) in fresh cobalt-molybdenum catalyst, in the range of 0.5 to 10 % cobalt oxide.

1.2 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

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

1.4 *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]

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E50 Practices for Apparatus, Reagents, and Safety Considerations for Chemical Analysis of Metals, Ores, and Related Materials

E173 Practice for Conducting Interlaboratory Studies of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Metals (Withdrawn 1997)[3]

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The sample is decomposed by adding water and sulfuric acid and then heating until completely dissolved. The cold solution is diluted with water and transferred to a 250 mL volumetric flask. An aliquot of this solution containing between 10 and 30 mg of cobalt is transferred to a 250 mL beaker containing measured volumes of potassium ferricyanide and ammonium citrate solutions, ammonia, and petroleum ether. The excess of ferricyanide is then back-titrated with a standard cobalt solution.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method sets forth a procedure by which catalyst samples may be compared either on an interlaboratory or intralaboratory basis. It is anticipated that catalyst producers and users will find this test method to be of value.

5. Interferences

5.1 None of the elements normally found in fresh cobalt-molybdenum catalysts interferes with this method. (Elements such as nickel, phosphorus, silicon, aluminum, and molybdenum do not interfere; elements such as iron, chromium, vanadium, and manganese do interfere).

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Analytical Balance and Weights*—The balance used to weigh the sample shall have a precision of 0.1 mg. Analytical weights shall be of precision grade or calibrated against a set of certified standard weights.

6.2 *Buret*—The 50 mL buret used to deliver the standard potassium ferricyanide and standard cobalt solutions shall be of precision grade and shall be read to 0.01 mL by interpolation.

6.3 *Glassware*—Beakers used in the analysis of the sample shall be of chemical-resistant glass and free of etched surfaces. Before using, all glassware shall be cleaned in hot dilute hydrochloric acid and thoroughly rinsed with water.

6.4 *Potentiometric Titration Apparatus*—Apparatus No. 3B of Practices E50, or equivalent.

6.5 *Hot Plate*—Capable of maintaining surface temperature of at least 300 °C.

6.6 Laboratory fume hood suitable for use with fuming sulfuric acid.

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D32 on Catalysts and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D32.03 on Chemical Composition.

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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.