



Designation: D5515 – 22

Standard Test Method for Determination of the Swelling Properties of Bituminous Coal Using a Dilatometer¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5515; 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.

INTRODUCTION

The principle of this test method is that the final volume of char obtained at the conclusion of a standard dilatation test is dependent on the mass of coal in the coal pencil and on the radius of the retort tube. This test method incorporates a procedure which: determines the mass of air-dried coal in the coal pencil; provides a means to measure the average retort tube radii; and employs a means to report coal expansion on an air dried coal mass basis.

Other test methods used to determine the swelling properties of bituminous coals include the Ruhr (ISO 8264) and Audibert-Arnu (ISO 349) International Standard Organization (ISO) test methods. However these two ISO test methods provide consistently different values for percent dilatation and percent contraction. Percent contraction and dilatation values obtained using the Audibert-Arnu test method are higher and lower respectively than those obtained using the Ruhr test method. These differences have been attributed to trimming the length of the coal pencil from different ends. The Audibert-Arnu test method specifies that the wider end of the coal pencil be trimmed, while the Ruhr test method specifies that the narrower end of the coal pencil be trimmed.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method specifies a procedure for the measurement of the swelling of bituminous coal using a dilatometer.

1.2 The test method is limited in applicability to those coals which have a free swelling index ≥ 1 as determined in accordance with Test Method D720.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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 Recom-*

mendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D720 Test Method for Free-Swelling Index of Coal

D2013 Practice for Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis

D2234/D2234M Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal

2.2 *ISO Standards:*³

ISO 349 Hard Coal-Audibert-Arnu Dilatometer Test

ISO 8264 Hard Coal—Determination of the Swelling Properties Using a Dilatometer

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *air-dried coal pencil mass, M_{dry} , n*—the calculated mass of the trimmed 60 mm long coal pencil corrected for added water, expressed in grams.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D05 on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D05.15 on Metallurgical Properties of Coal and Coke.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2022. Published September 2022. Originally approved in 1994. Last previous edition approved in 2021 as D5515 – 21. DOI: 10.1520/D5515-22.

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.

³ 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>.

3.1.2 *basement level reference mark height, $BLRM_{hv}$* , n —the char height as measured using the BLRM, after removing the piston/retort assembly as a unit after completion of the test, expressed in millimetres.

3.1.3 *coal pencil*, n —a 60 mm long test specimen formed by compression in a mold from coal which has been pulverized to pass a 250 μm (No. 60 U.S. standard sieve) sieve.

3.1.4 *equivalent percent dilatation for 2.50 g of air dried coal, $\%D_{2.50}$* , n —the calculated percent expansion for a 2.50 g, unmoistened, 60 mm long, coal pencil corrected for average tube radii, expressed as a percentage.

3.1.5 *maximum contraction temperature, T_2* , n —the temperature at which the coal pencil starts swelling, expressed in degrees Celsius (see Fig. 1a and b).

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—For coals which exhibit contraction only, T_2 is the temperature at which the coal pencil initially reaches its minimum (see Fig. 1c). For coals that exhibit contraction only and are still contracting at 500 °C, T_2 will be reported as *taken at 500 °C* (see Fig. 1d).

3.1.6 *maximum dilatation temperature, T_3* , n —the temperature at which the coal pencil first reaches a maximum height after swelling, that does not change by more than 1 %D during the next 3 °C, expressed in degrees Celsius (see Fig. 1a and b).

3.1.6.1 *Discussion*—For coals that exhibit no dilatation, T_3 should be reported as *contraction only* (see Fig. 1c and d). For coals that the maximum dilatation exceeds 300 %, T_3 should be reported as the temperature at which the recorded height reaches 300 % and as *taken at 300 %D*.

3.1.7 *percent contraction, $\%C$* , n —the minimum recorded height of the char expressed as a positive whole number percentage, based on an initial coal pencil height of 60 mm (see Fig. 1a through c).

3.1.7.1 *Discussion*—For coals that exhibit expansion following contraction, the percent contraction is the last minimum recorded height. For coals that exhibit contraction only and are still contracting at 500 °C, $\%C$ is the height recorded at 500 °C (see Fig. 1d).

3.1.8 *percent dilatation, $\%D$* , n —the maximum recorded height of the char taken at the maximum dilatation temperature, T_3 , expressed as a whole number percentage, based on an initial coal pencil height of 60 mm.

3.1.8.1 *Discussion*—For coals which the maximum recorded height is above the initial 60 mm baseline, $\%D$ is expressed as a positive percentage (see Fig. 1a). For coals which the maximum recorded height is below the initial 60 mm baseline, $\%D$ is expressed as negative percentage (see Fig. 1b). For coals that exhibit no dilatation, $\%D$ should be reported as *contraction only* (see Fig. 1c and d). For percent dilatation measurements exceeding 300 %, report $\%D$ as *greater than (>) 300 %*.

3.1.9 *percent water added, $\%H_2O$* , n —the mass fraction of water added to the coal during making of the pencil, expressed as a percent.

3.1.10 *softening temperature, T_1* , n —the temperature at which the height of the coal pencil contracts 1.0 % (0.6 mm) from the highest recorded initial pencil height, expressed in degrees Celsius (see Fig. 1).

3.1.11 *temperature range, n* —difference between the maximum dilatation temperature, T_3 , and the softening temperature, T_1 .

3.1.11.1 *Discussion*—For coals that exhibit no dilatation, and therefore T_3 is not recorded, the temperature range shall be reported as *range not available*. For coals where the maximum dilatation exceeds 300 %, the temperature range shall be reported as *greater than (>) the value of the difference of T_3 taken at 300 %D and the softening temperature, T_1* .

3.1.12 *wet coal pencil mass, M_{wet}* , n —the measured mass of a trimmed 60 mm long coal pencil mass, expressed in grams.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The test involves preparing a coal pencil and determining the changes of the coal pencil height in a retort tube during a prescribed heating cycle.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Values of the dilatation properties of coals may be used to predict or explain the behavior of a coal or blends during carbonization or in other processes such as gasification, liquefaction, and combustion.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Dilatometer Apparatus*, a typical arrangement of the dilatometer apparatus is shown in Fig. 2. The apparatus consists of the following:

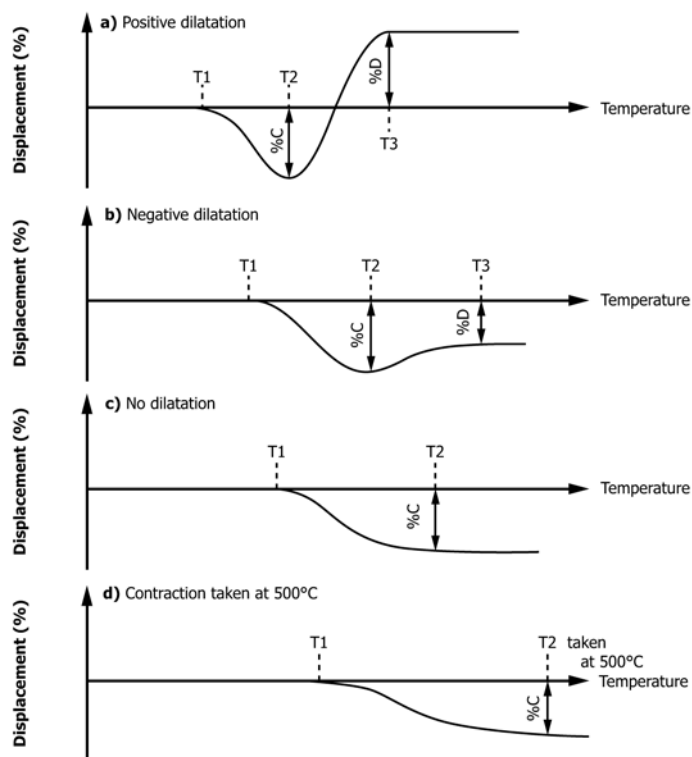


FIG. 1 Types of Dilatation Curves