



Designation: ~~D8413–21~~ D8413 – 22

Standard Guide for Measuring the Water Pore Volume of Catalytic Materials by Centrifuge¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D8413; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide describes how to measure the pore volume of catalytic materials by water immersion with the excess water removed with a centrifuge. The measured pore volume is converted to the dry pore volume by using the loss on ignition (LOI) of the material. It is generally applicable to both powdered materials and particles greater than about 1 mm.

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

[D3766 Terminology Relating to Catalysts and Catalysis](#)

[D4284 Test Method for Determining Pore Volume Distribution of Catalysts and Catalyst Carriers by Mercury Intrusion Porosimetry](#)

[D6761 Test Method for Determination of the Total Pore Volume of Catalysts and Catalyst Carriers](#)

[E1272 Specification for Laboratory Glass Graduated Cylinders](#)

2.2 Other ASTM Documents:³

[STP 447A Manual on Test Sieving Methods](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See Terminology [D3766](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D32](#) on Catalysts and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D32.02](#) on Physical-Mechanical Properties. Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2021/April 1, 2022. Published November 2021/April 2022. Originally approved in 2021. Last previous edition approved in 2021 as [D8413 – 21](#). DOI: [10.1520/D8413-21.10.1520/D8413-22](#).

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 the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](#), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](#).

3.2.1 *water pore volume, n*—also known as the pore volume determined by water absorption, is a measure of the porosity of a catalytic material.

4. Summary of Guide

4.1 This guide measures pore volume by water immersion with the excess water removed with a centrifuge. The measured pore volume is converted to the dry pore volume by using the LOI of the material.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This guide provides an alternative way to measure the porosity of catalytic materials without the use of mercury porosimetry. It is useful for research and development as well as quality control purposes. (See Test Methods D4284 and D6761.)

6. Interferences

6.1 There are no known interferences. This method cannot be used for materials that react with or dissolve in water.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Balance*, accurate to nearest 0.0001 g.

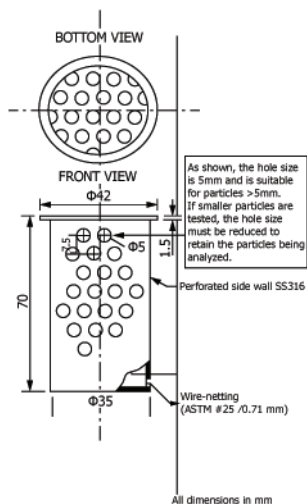
7.2 *Centrifuge Tubes*, custom made according to the drawings using shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 depicts the tube described in designed for particles. As drawn, Fig. 1 for particles >~1 mm or the tube described in illustrates a holder for measuring >~5 mm particles as the hole sizes shown are 5 mm. The hole sizes used must be small enough to retain the sample when analyzing smaller pieces. Fig. 2 describes the tube used for powders. These tubes can be fabricated from any suitable material, including glasses such as borosilicate glass or plastics such as nylon.

7.3 *Centrifuge*, capable of a force of at least 456 G and equipped with timer, speed control and shields, such as a Dynac 11 or equivalent. (See Note 1.)

NOTE 1—The relative centrifuge force (RCF) should be 456 G. For the Dynac 11, this corresponds to a speed of 1500 rpm. RCF is given by: $Rpm = \sqrt{(RCF / 28.4 r) \times 1000}$ where r is the top radius in inches of the rotor.

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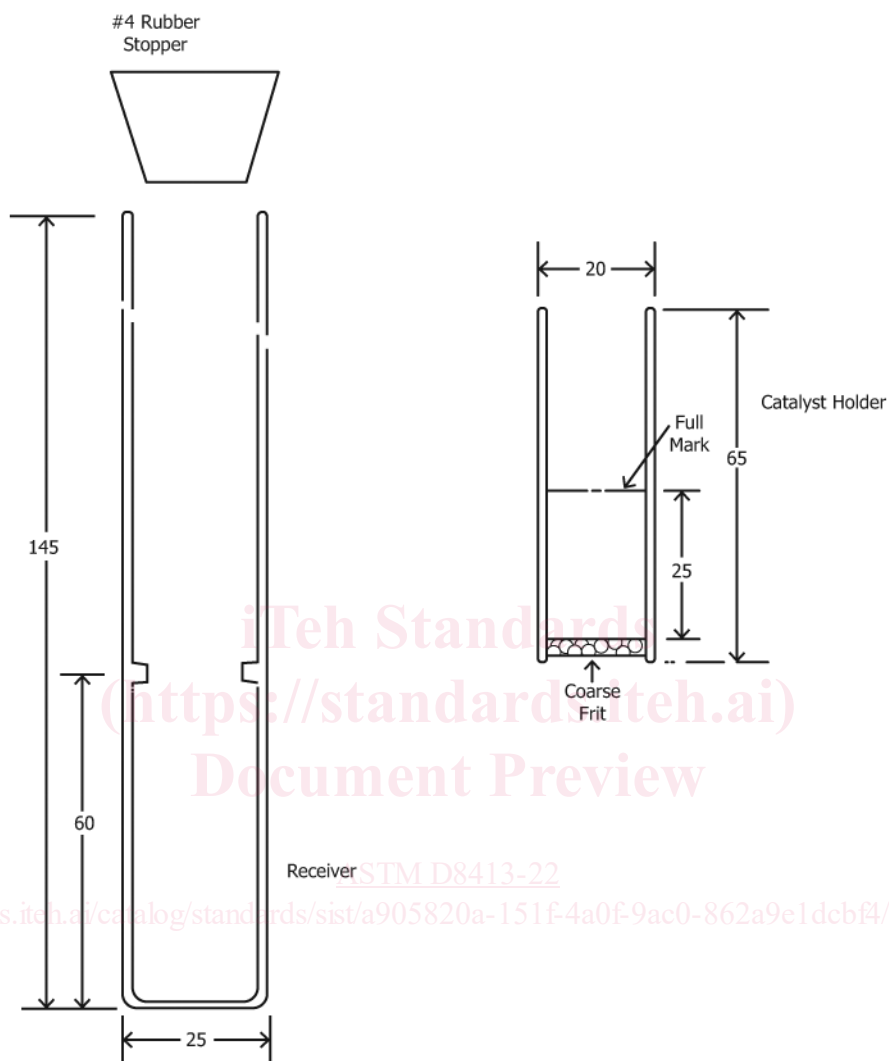
Figure 1: Water Pore Volume Centrifuge Tube Dimensions



NOTE 1—These tubes can be fabricated from any suitable material, including glasses such as borosilicate glass or plastics such as nylon.
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FIG. 1 Sample Holder for >1 mm Particles

Pyrex Centrifuge Tube Unit
for Pore Volume Measurement
(All dimensions are mm. The drawings are full scale.)



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FIG. 2 Sample Holder for Powdered Samples

7.4 *Beaker*, ~~1000 mL~~, 1000 mL.

7.5 *Graduated Cylinder*, capacity 100 mL, conforming to Specification [E1272](#), Class A.

7.6 *Porcelain Crucible*, ~~100 mL~~, 100 mL.

7.7 *Furnace*, capable of 482 °C.

7.8 *Timer*.