



Designation: D5600 – 22

Standard Test Method for Trace Metals in Petroleum Coke by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5600; 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 analysis for commonly determined trace metals in test specimens of raw and calcined petroleum coke by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy.

1.2 Elements for which this test method is applicable are listed in [Table 1](#). Detection limits, sensitivity, and optimum ranges of the metals will vary with the matrices and model of spectrometer.

1.3 This test method is applicable only to samples containing less than one mass % ash.

1.4 Elements present at concentrations above the upper limit of the working ranges can be determined with additional, appropriate dilutions.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 *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.*

1.7 *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

¹ This test method 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.

- [D346 Practice for Collection and Preparation of Coke Samples for Laboratory Analysis](#)
- [D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)
- [D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants](#)
- [D6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance and Control Charting Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance](#)
- [D7260 Practice for Optimization, Calibration, and Validation of Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry \(ICP-AES\) for Elemental Analysis of Petroleum Products and Lubricants](#)
- [E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D4175](#).

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *gross sample*—the original, uncrushed, representative portion taken from a shipment or lot of coke.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A test sample of the petroleum coke is ashed at 700 °C. The ash is fused with lithium borate. The melt is dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl), and the resultant solution is analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) using simultaneous, or sequential multielemental determination of elements. The solution is introduced to the ICP instrument by free aspiration or by an optional peristaltic pump. The concentrations of the trace metals are then calculated by comparing the emission intensities from the sample with the emission intensities of the standards used in calibration.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The presence and concentration of various metallic elements in a petroleum coke are major factors in determining the suitability of the coke for various end uses. This test method provides a means of determining the concentrations of these metallic elements in a coke sample.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

TABLE 1 Elements Determined and Suggested Wavelengths

Element	Wavelengths, nm ^{A, B}	Concentration Range, mg/kg ^C
Aluminum	237.313, 256.799, 308.216, 396.152	15–110
Barium	455.403, 493.410	1–65
Calcium	317.933, 393.367, 396.847	10–140
Iron	259.940	40–700
Magnesium	279.079, 279.553	5–50
Manganese	257.610, 294.920	1–7
Nickel	231.604, 241.476, 352.454	3–220
Silicon	212.412, 251.611, 288.159	60–290
Sodium	588.995, 589.3, 589.592	30–160
Titanium	334.941, 337.280	1–7
Vanadium	292.402	2–480
Zinc	202.548, 206.200, 213.856	1–20

^A The wavelengths listed were utilized in the round robin because of their sensitivity. Other wavelengths can be substituted if they can provide the needed sensitivity and are treated with the same corrective techniques for spectral interference (see 6.1). In time, other elements may be added as more information becomes available and as required.

^B Alternative wavelengths can be found in references such as "Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy," Winge, R. K., Fassel, V. A., Peterson, V. J., and Floyd, M. A., Elsevier, 1985.

^C Based on this round-robin study. This test method can be applicable to other elements or concentration ranges but precision data is not available.

5.2 The test method provides a standard procedure for use by buyer and seller in the commercial transfer of petroleum coke to determine whether the petroleum coke meets the specifications of the purchasing party.

6. Interferences

6.1 *Spectral*—Follow the instrument manufacturer's operating guide to develop and apply correction factors to compensate for the interferences. To apply interference corrections, all concentrations shall be within the previously established linear response range of each element.

6.2 Spectral interferences are caused by: (1) overlap of a spectral line from another element; (2) unresolved overlap of molecular band spectra; (3) background contribution from continuous or recombination phenomena; and (4) stray light from the line emission of high-concentration elements. Spectral overlap can be compensated for by computer-correcting the raw data after monitoring and measuring the interfering element. Unresolved overlap requires selection of an alternate wavelength. Background contribution and stray light can usually be compensated for by a background correction adjacent to the analyte line.

6.3 Physical interferences are effects associated with the sample nebulization and transport processes. Changes in viscosity and surface tension can cause significant inaccuracies, especially in samples containing high dissolved solids or high acid concentrations. If physical interferences are present, they shall be reduced by diluting the sample, by using a peristaltic pump, or by using the standard additions method. Another problem that can occur with high dissolved solids is salts buildup at the tip of the nebulizer, which can affect aerosol flow rate and cause instrumental drift. This problem can be controlled by wetting the argon prior to nebulization, using a tip washer, or diluting the sample.

6.4 See Practice D7260 for explanation of ICP-AES interferences and other operational details.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Balance*, top loading, with automatic tare, capable of weighing to 0.0001 g, 150 g capacity.

7.2 *Ceramic Cooling Plate*, desiccator plates have been found effective.

7.3 *Crucible Support*, nichrome wire triangles.

7.4 *Furnaces*, electric, capable of regulation of temperature at 700 °C ± 10 °C and 1000 °C ± 10 °C, with allowances for exchange of combustion gases and air.

7.5 *Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer*—Either sequential or simultaneous spectrometer is suitable.

7.6 *Magnetic Stirring Bars*, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coated, approximately 12 mm (½ in.) in length.

7.7 *Magnetic Stirring Hot Plate*.

7.8 *Meker-Type Forced Air Burner*.

7.9 *Nebulizer*—A high-solids nebulizer is strongly recommended. This type of nebulizer reduces the possibility of clogging and minimizes aerosol particle effects.

7.10 *Peristaltic Pump*—A peristaltic pump is strongly recommended to provide a constant flow of solution.

7.11 *Platinum Dish*, 50 mL to 58 mL capacity.

7.12 *Platinum Dish*, 100 mL to 200 mL capacity.

7.13 *Platinum-tipped Tongs*.

7.14 *Ring Stand*, with crucible support.

7.15 *Sieves*, 0.250 mm (No. 60) and 0.075 mm (No. 200), conforming to Specification E11.

7.16 *Tungsten Carbide Mill*, laboratory size.

7.17 *Vacuum Filtration Apparatus*.

7.18 *Filter Paper*, sized to fit vacuum filtration apparatus, fine porosity, slow flow rate, 2.5 micron particle retention.

8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent-grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. It is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.³ 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 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean Type II reagent water as defined in Specification D1193.

8.3 *Argon Gas Supply*, welding grade.

³ ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

8.4 *Lithium Borate*, either, or a blend containing both.

8.4.1 *Lithium Metaborate* (LiBO_2), powder (high purity).

8.4.2 *Lithium Tetraborate* ($\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$), powder (high purity).

8.5 *Solution No. 1, Hydrochloric Acid, 20 %* by volume (400 mL of concentrated HCl diluted to 2000 mL with water).

8.6 *Solution No. 2, Standard and Sample Solution Additive*—Weigh 20.0 g \pm 0.1 g of lithium borate into a 100 mL to 200 mL platinum dish. Place in a furnace at 1000 °C for 5 min to fuse to a liquid. Remove and cool. Place the cooled platinum dish containing the fused recrystallized lithium borate and a magnetic stirring bar into a 2 L glass beaker. Add 1000 mL of Solution No. 1 (20 % HCl). Heat gently and stir the solution on a magnetic stirring hot plate until the lithium borate completely dissolves. After dissolution, remove the platinum dish with a glass rod. Rinse the platinum dish and glass rod with water into the lithium borate solution. Immediately transfer the warm solution quantitatively to a 2 L volumetric flask. Dilute to about 1800 mL with water to avoid crystallization. Mix the solution and cool to room temperature. Dilute to volume with water, mix thoroughly, and vacuum-filter the entire solution through filter paper.

NOTE 1—Fifty millilitres of Solution No. 2 contains exactly 0.5 g lithium borate and 25 mL Solution No. 1.

8.7 *Standard Stock Solutions*—Prepare standard stock solutions from high purity (99.9 % or better) metals, oxides, or salts. Stock solutions of 1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (ppm) for each metal are needed for preparation of dilute standards in the range from <1.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ to 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (ppm).

NOTE 2—To minimize the potential of contamination, prepare the platinum ware by boiling in dilute HCl (5 % by volume HCl + 95 % by volume water) and rinsing thoroughly with water. After this initial cleaning, handle the platinum ware with clean platinum-tipped tongs and protect from all sources of contamination. Similarly acid clean all glassware used in the analyses.

NOTE 3—Commercially available standards and other reagents solutions may be used in place of laboratory preparations.

8.8 *Quality Control Materials*—NIST SRM 2718A green petroleum coke or 2719 calcined petroleum coke can be used as QC materials for this analysis.⁴

9. Sample Preparation

9.1 Crush and divide the gross sample to obtain a laboratory analysis sample. Crush to pass a 0.250 mm (No. 60) sieve using Practice D346.

9.2 Use a tungsten carbide mill to crush approximately a 30 g representative portion of the minus 0.250 mm (No. 60) sieve analysis sample, as prepared in 9.1, to pass through a 0.075 mm (No. 200) sieve. Dry this sample to constant mass at 110 °C to 115 °C and store in a desiccator until cool and needed for the analysis.

9.2.1 Preparation of the minus 0.075 mm analysis samples, from the minus 0.250 mm analysis samples, shall neither remove metals through loss nor increase metals through contamination. Full dissolution of the ash is required.

⁴ Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 2300, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-2300, <http://www.nist.gov>.

10. Preparation of Apparatus

10.1 *ICP-AES Instrument*—Consult the manufacturer's instructions for operation of the inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometer.

10.2 *Peristaltic Pump*—When a peristaltic pump is used, inspect the pump tubing and replace it, as necessary, before starting each day. Verify the solution uptake rate and adjust it to the desired rate.

10.3 *ICP Excitation Source*—Initiate the plasma source at least 30 min before performing the analysis. Some manufacturers recommend even longer warm-up periods.

10.4 *Wavelength Profiling*—Perform any wavelength profiling that is required in the normal operation of the instrument.

10.5 *Operating Parameters*—Assign the appropriate operating parameter to the instrument task file so that the desired elements can be determined. Parameters to be included are element, wavelength, background correction points (optional), inter-element correction factors (optional), integration time, and internal standard correction (optional).

10.6 Each analyst shall determine the sensitivity and linear range of calibration of their own equipment and choose concentration ranges for standards compatible with the samples and instrument specific to their own work. Sample dilutions can be required for the determination of some elements (see 11.6).

10.7 The linear response range shall be established for each particular instrument being used. This is accomplished by running intermediate standards between the blank and the calibration standard and by running standards containing higher concentrations than the calibration standard within the linear range of response.

11. Procedure

11.1 Weigh 5 g (to 0.1 mg) of the dried petroleum coke prepared in Section 9 into a labeled 50 mL to 58 mL platinum dish.

11.2 Place the platinum dish in a cold muffle furnace and heat directly to 700 °C \pm 10 °C until all carbonaceous matter is removed. Transfer the platinum dish to a desiccator and cool to room temperature.

11.3 To convert the ash into a solution, weigh, on an analytical balance, onto a tared weighing paper, 0.5 g (\pm 0.0005 g) of lithium borate powder. Sprinkle the lithium borate evenly over the ash. Use platinum-tipped tongs to place the platinum dish into a muffle furnace at 1000 °C \pm 10 °C for one or two minutes. Use the platinum-tipped tongs to gently swirl the melt to dissolve the ash. Continue heating in the furnace for two to three minutes or until a clear, transparent melt is obtained.

11.3.1 The ideal fusion after cooling will look like clear glass inside the platinum dish. An opaque melt possibly indicates poor fusion and some of the ash can remain insoluble during the dissolution step. Full dissolution of the ash is required.