



# Standard Practice for Storage and Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) in Sample Cylinders for LPG Test Methods<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6849; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers information for the storage and use of LPG samples in standard cylinders of the type used in sampling method, Practice D 1265 and floating piston cylinders used in sampling method, Practice D 3700.

1.2 This practice is especially applicable when the LPG sample is used as a quality control (QC) reference material for LPG test methods, such as gas chromatography (GC) analysis (Test Method D 2163) or vapor pressure (Test Method D 6897) that use only a few mL per test, since relatively small portable Department of Transportation (DOT) cylinders (for example, 20 lb common barbecue cylinders) can be used. This practice can be applied to other test methods. However, test methods that require a large amount of sample per test (for example, manual vapor pressure Test Method D 1267) will require QC volumes in excess of 1000 L if stored in standard DOT cylinders or American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) vessels.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 1265 Practice for Sampling Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (Manual Method)<sup>2</sup>
- D 1267 Test Method for Gage Vapor Pressure of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (LP-Gas Method)<sup>2</sup>
- D 2163 Test Method for Analysis of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases and Propane Concentrates by Gas Chromatography<sup>2</sup>
- D 3700 Practice for Containing Hydrocarbon Fluid Samples Using a Floating Piston Cylinder<sup>3</sup>
- D 6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance<sup>4</sup>
- D 6897 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Liquefied Petro-

leum Gases (LPG) (Expansion Method)<sup>5</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *floating piston cylinder (FPC)*—a high-pressure sample container with a free floating internal piston(s) that effectively divides the container into two or more separate compartments. The sample is contained on one side of the piston (the sample or product side). The chamber on the other side of the piston (the charge or pre-charge side) is maintained at a higher pressure than the vapor pressure of the sample with an inert gas. This allows collection of a sample with no loss of volatile components and no formation of a gaseous phase that may alter the composition of the sample. The cylinder is equipped with a piston follower or indicating rod or other indicating device to show the position of the floating piston.

3.1.2 *standard 80 % fill cylinder*—a pressure rated cylinder or vessel such as described in Practice D 1265, or conforming to DOT or ASME cylinder standards. These cylinders are not equipped with a floating piston, and have both an equilibrium liquid and vapor phase when used for LPG.

## 4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice provides information for the design and operation of LPG sample storage cylinders taking into account properties of LPG and types of cylinders in common use for storage of LPG.

4.2 This practice provides additional guidelines to Practice D 6299 to determine the minimum volume of LPG sample material required, when used as a QC reference material.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 LPG samples can change composition during storage and use from preferential vaporization of lighter (lower molecular weight) hydrocarbon components, dissolved inert gases (N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, He, and so forth) and other dissolved gases/liquids (NH<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, H<sub>2</sub>O, etc.). Careful selection of cylinder type, cylinder volume, and use of inert gas for pressurizing cylinders is required to ensure that composition changes are small enough to maintain the integrity of LPG when used as a QC reference material for various LPG test methods.

<sup>1</sup> This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.08 on Volatility.

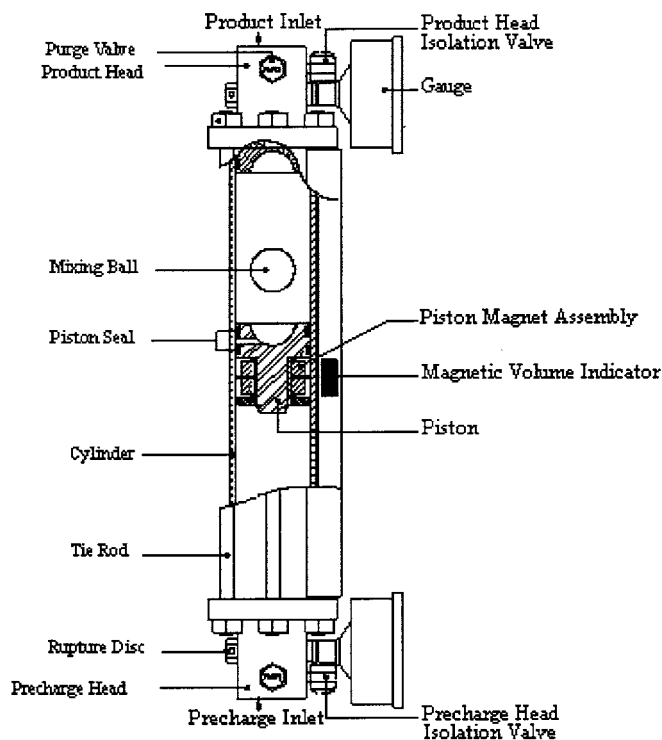
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<sup>2</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.01.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.02.

<sup>4</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.03.

<sup>5</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.04.



**FIG. 1 Typical Floating Piston Cylinder (FPC)**

5.2 Monitoring of ongoing precision and bias on QC materials using control chart techniques in accordance with Practice D 6299 can be used to establish the need for calibration or maintenance.

## 6. Reference Materials

6.1 The LPG QC reference material should have a vapor pressure and composition in the range of the samples regularly tested by the equipment. This is particularly important for LPG/natural gas liquid (NGL) mixtures near the critical temperature, as these liquids have large thermal and pressure expansion coefficients.

6.2 LPG QC reference materials should be stored in an environment suitable for long term storage without significant sample degradation for the test(s) being performed.

NOTE 1—As an example, evidence of a long term shift or bias in the LPG QC reference material results obtained relative to the established statistical control limits and average value determined for the test initially, may indicate that the composition of the LPG QC reference material has significantly degraded or changed over time. An investigation should be conducted to determine if the long term stability of the QC reference material is the cause for the out-of-control situation.

## 7. Use of Floating Piston Cylinders for LPG Samples

7.1 Minimum LPG sample volume can be determined in accordance with Practice D 6299.

NOTE 2—Estimating the minimum LPG sample volume needed includes such things as the sample volume needed to conduct the appropriate test(s) and the number of analytical measurements that are expected to be made over the intended period of use.

7.2 Floating piston cylinders (see Fig. 1) are preferred for

LPG sample materials for tests involving accurate determination of light gases.

7.3 Excessive inert gas pressure should be avoided for long term storage of vapor pressure QC or calibrant materials in floating piston cylinders. Leakage of inert gas past worn or damaged floating piston seals can cause an increase in dissolved gas concentration and vapor pressure of the QC sample material.

## 8. Use of Standard 80 % Fill Cylinders for LPG QC Materials

8.1 Common 80 % filled storage tanks or cylinders can be used for LPG QC materials provided that the QC material batch volume is sufficiently large to avoid adverse short term vaporization effects.

8.2 The total initial volume and the minimum unused volume of QC materials stored in standard 80 % fill cylinders must be controlled to ensure that in the short term, composition is constant relative to the precision of the test method.

8.2.1 As liquid is withdrawn from LPG cylinders, a small amount of the remaining liquid must vaporize to replace the volume. This results in a small, but predictable, change in composition and vapor pressure from preferential vaporization of lighter components from the remaining liquid. The composition and vapor pressure changes are known to be approximately linear at low vapor to liquid (V/L) ratios. These changes accelerate and become more significant as the remaining volume of liquid decreases and the cylinder approaches empty. However, if the initial volume is sufficiently large, and the final V/L ratio is limited, the change will occur very slowly over time, and the material is still suitable as a QC. In the short term, the composition is essentially constant relative to the precision of the method.

8.2.2 In the long run, the control limits can be periodically adjusted to compensate for any long-term trend, or the charted response can be compensated for the long-term trend using historical data, or equation of state calculations based on cylinder weight or volume. Consult a statistician for appropriate techniques to develop a prediction model for the long-term trend.

8.2.3 Operation between the 80 % and 20 % fill levels is recommended to satisfy safety requirements and to limit the V/L ratio from 0.25 (1:4) at 80 % liquid filled up to 4 (4:1) at 20 % filled. The cylinder must be re-filled when the liquid level drops below the 20 % level and no further liquid can be withdrawn (see 8.2). This guards against excessive changes in concentration of the remaining QC liquid as would occur with the exponentially increasing vapor/liquid ratio as the liquid volume approaches zero.

8.2.4 The minimum initial QC volume and the maximum number of usable QC runs for the batch volume can be assessed by performing a simple linear regression of the first 20 valid QC results against the observation number and by testing the slope for significance versus zero. Upon a non-significant outcome, continue to perform this regression after every ten additional results until either the slope fails the significance test or the control chart detects a trend. The total number of QC runs cumulated will then constitute the maximum useful runs for the QC batch volume.