
**Petroleum products — Determination of
sulfur content of automotive fuels —
Ultraviolet fluorescence method**

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination de la teneur en soufre des
carburants pour automobiles — Méthode par fluorescence ultraviolette*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 20846 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*.

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Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content of automotive fuels — Ultraviolet fluorescence method

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This International Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an ultraviolet (UV) fluorescence test method for the determination of the sulfur content of motor gasolines, including those containing up to 2,7 % (*m/m*) oxygen, and of diesel fuels, including those containing up to 5 % (*V/V*) fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), having sulfur contents in the range 3 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg. Other products may be analysed and other sulfur contents may be determined according to this test method; however, no precision data for products other than automotive fuels and for results outside the specified range have been established for this International Standard. Halogens interfere with this detection technique at concentrations above approximately 3 500 mg/kg.

NOTE 1 Some process catalysts used in petroleum and chemical refining might be polluted when trace amounts of sulfur-bearing materials are contained in the feedstocks.

NOTE 2 This test method may be used to determine sulfur in process feeds and may also be used to control sulfur in effluents.

NOTE 3 For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms “% (*m/m*)” and “% (*V/V*)” are used to represent the mass fraction and the volume fraction of a material respectively.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1042:1998, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3170:2004, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling*

ISO 3171:1988, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling*

ISO 3675:1998, *Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Laboratory determination of density — Hydrometer method*

ISO 12185:1996, *Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Determination of density — Oscillating U-tube method* (including Technical Corrigendum 1:2001)

3 Principle

A hydrocarbon sample is directly injected into a UV fluorescence detector. The sample enters into a high-temperature combustion tube (1 000 °C to 1 100 °C), where the sulfur is oxidized to sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in an oxygen-rich atmosphere. Water produced during the sample combustion is removed and the sample combustion gases are exposed to ultraviolet (UV) light. The SO₂ absorbs the energy from the UV light and is converted to excited sulfur dioxide (SO₂*). The fluorescence emitted from the excited SO₂* as it returns to a stable state SO₂ is detected by a photomultiplier tube and the resulting signal is a measure of the sulfur contained in the sample.

4 Reagents and materials

4.1 Inert gas, argon or helium, of high purity grade with a minimum purity of 99,998 % (V/V).

4.2 Oxygen, of high purity grade with a minimum purity of 99,75 % (V/V).

CAUTION — Vigorously accelerates combustion.

4.3 Solvent

4.3.1 General

Use either the solvent specified in 4.3.2 or 4.3.3 or a solvent similar to that occurring in the sample under analysis. Correction for sulfur contribution from solvents used in standard preparation and sample dilution is required. Alternatively, use of a solvent with non-detectable sulfur contamination relative to the unknown sample makes the blank correction unnecessary.

4.3.2 Toluene, reagent grade.

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4.3.3 Isooctane, reagent grade. <http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c8a5b0d7-2fab-48b7-b372-d016765ecf4e/iso-20846-2004>

CAUTION — Flammable solvents.

4.4 Sulfur compounds

4.4.1 Compounds with a minimum purity of 99 % (m/m). Examples are given in 4.4.1.1 to 4.4.1.3. Where the purity of these compounds is less than 99 % (m/m), the concentrations and nature of all impurities are to be established.

NOTE A correction for chemical impurity may be applied when the sulfur content is known with accuracy.

Certified reference materials (CRMs) from accredited suppliers are suitable alternatives to the compounds listed in 4.4.1.1 to 4.4.1.3.

4.4.1.1 Dibenzothiophene (DBT), of molecular mass 184,26 with a nominal sulfur content of 17,399 % (m/m).

4.4.1.2 Dibutyl sulfide (DBS), of molecular mass 146,29 with a nominal sulfur content of 21,915 % (m/m).

4.4.1.3 Thionaphthene (benzothiophene) (TNA), of molecular mass 134,20 with a nominal sulfur content of 23,890 % (m/m).

4.5 Sulfur stock solution

Prepare a stock solution of sulfur content approximately 1 000 mg/l by accurately weighing the appropriate quantity of sulfur compound (4.4) in a volumetric flask (5.9). Ensure complete dissolution with solvent (4.3). Calculate the exact sulfur concentration of the stock solution to the nearest 1 mg/l. This stock solution is used for the preparation of calibration standards. As an alternative procedure, a sulfur stock solution of approximately 1 000 mg/kg can be prepared by accurately weighing the appropriate quantity of sulfur compound (4.4) in a volumetric flask (5.9) and reweighing the volumetric flask once it has been filled to the mark with the solvent (4.3). Take precautions to ensure that evaporation of the solvent and/or sulfur compounds is not causing weighing errors.

NOTE 1 The appropriate mass of sulfur compound described in 4.4.1.1 to 4.4.1.3 to add to the 100 ml flask is 0,574 8 g (DBT), 0,456 3 g (DBS) or 0,418 6 g (TNA).

NOTE 2 The shelf life of the stock solution is approximately three months when stored at low temperature, typically in a refrigerator.

4.6 Calibration standards

Prepare the calibration standards by dilution of the stock solution (4.5) with the selected solvent (4.3).

Calculate the exact sulfur content of each calibration standard.

Calibration standards with a known sulfur concentration, in milligrams per litre (or content in milligrams per kilogram), can be obtained with a volume/volume (or mass/mass, respectively) dilution of the stock solution at 1 000 mg/l (or milligrams per kilogram, respectively). Other practices are possible but those mentioned above avoid any density correction.

New calibration standards should be prepared on a regular basis depending upon the frequency of use and age. When stored at low temperature, typically in a refrigerator, the calibration standards, with a sulfur content above 30 mg/kg (or mg/l) have a useful life of at least one month. Below this sulfur content (30 mg/kg), the shelf life should be reduced.

4.7 Quality control samples

These are stable samples representative of the materials being analysed, that have a sulfur content that is known by this test method over a substantial period of time. Alternatively, there are standard materials with a certified value commercially available. Ensure before use that the material is within its shelf life.

4.8 Quartz wool

Follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Furnace, comprising an electric device, capable of maintaining a temperature sufficient to pyrolyse all of the sample and oxidize all sulfur to sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

It can be set either in a horizontal or vertical position.

5.2 Combustion tube, of quartz, constructed to allow the direct injection of the sample into the heated oxidation zone of the furnace (5.1).

The combustion tube shall have side arms for the introduction of oxygen and carrier gas. The oxidation section shall be large enough to ensure complete combustion of the sample. It can be set either in a horizontal or vertical position.

5.3 Flow controllers, capable of maintaining a constant supply of oxygen and carrier gas.

5.4 Vapour drier, capable of removing water vapour formed during combustion prior to measurement by the detector (5.5).

5.5 UV fluorescence detector, a selective and quantitative detector capable of measuring light emitted from the fluorescence of sulfur dioxide by UV light.

WARNING — Exposure to excessive quantities of ultraviolet (UV) light is injurious to health. The operator must avoid exposing any part of his/her person, especially his/her eyes, not only to direct UV light but also to secondary or scattered radiation that might be present.

5.6 Microlitre syringe, capable of accurately delivering between 5 µl and 50 µl quantities.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for determining the length of the needle required. For vertical injection, syringes with a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) plunger are recommended.

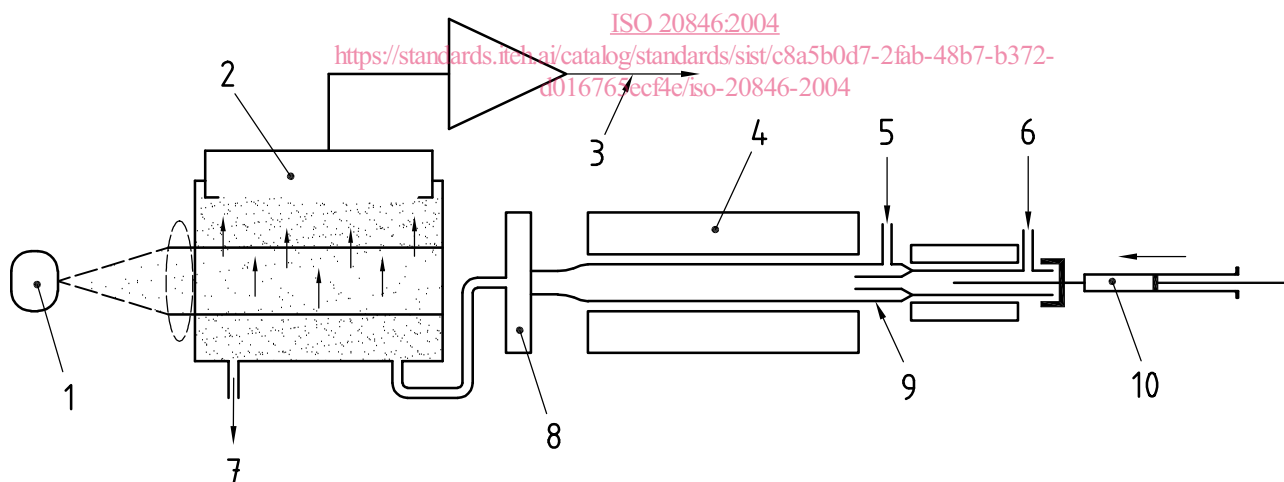
5.7 Sample inlet system, positioned either vertically or horizontally.

It shall consist of a direct-injection inlet system capable of allowing the quantitative delivery of the material to be analysed into an inlet carrier stream which directs the sample into the oxidation zone at a controlled and repeatable rate. A syringe drive mechanism, which discharges the sample from the microlitre syringe at a constant rate of approximately 1 µl/s maximum, is required.

NOTE Boat injection systems may be used if they meet the performance requirements of Clause 12.

5.8 Balance, capable of weighing with an accuracy of at least 0,1 mg.

5.9 Volumetric flasks, Class A one-mark volumetric flasks, conforming to ISO 1042, of appropriate capacities, including 100 ml, for the preparation of sulfur stock solution (4.5) and calibration standards (4.6).



Key

1 UV source	6 inert gas input
2 photomultiplier	7 gases output
3 output signal	8 drier
4 furnace at 1 000 °C to 1 100 °C	9 quartz combustion tube
5 oxygen input	10 microlitre syringe

Figure 1 — Synopsis of the apparatus

6 Sampling

6.1 Unless otherwise specified, obtain the laboratory sample by the procedures described in ISO 3170 or ISO 3171. To preserve volatile components found in some samples, keep samples at as low a temperature as is practicable and do not uncover samples any longer than necessary.

Samples should be analysed as soon as possible after removal from bulk supplies, to prevent loss of sulfur or contamination due to exposure or contact with the sample container.

CAUTION — Samples that are collected at temperatures below room temperature can undergo expansion and rupture the container. For such samples, do not fill the container to the top; leave sufficient air space above the sample to allow room for expansion.

6.2 If the sample is not used immediately, thoroughly mix it in its container prior to taking a test portion.

7 Apparatus preparation

7.1 Assemble the apparatus and check for leaks according to the manufacturer's instructions.

7.2 Adjust the inlet pressure and flow rate of each gas according to the manufacturer's instructions.

7.3 Refer to the manufacturer's instructions to set the temperature of the furnace (5.1) high enough to ensure all sulfur pyrolysis and oxidation, typically 1 100 °C in the case of a one-temperature-zone furnace or 750 °C for pyrolysis, and 1 000 °C to 1 100 °C for oxidation in the case of a two-temperature-zone furnace.

7.4 Adjust the instrument sensitivity and baseline stability, and perform instrument blanking procedures following the manufacturer's guidelines. Ensure that the UV light is stable before measurement.

NOTE For the UV light, a warm-up time of at least 30 min is usually required.

8 Apparatus calibration and verification

8.1 Multi-point calibration

8.1.1 Select one of the suggested curves outlined in Table 1. Prepare a series of calibration standards (4.6) by carrying out dilutions of the stock solution (4.5) with the selected solvent (4.3) to cover the range of operation. The number of calibration standards used in construction of the calibration curve can vary but it should not be less than four.

Table 1 — Calibration standards

Curve I Sulfur content mg/l or mg/kg	Curve II Sulfur content mg/l or mg/kg	Curve III Sulfur content mg/l or mg/kg
0,5	5	50
2	10	150
5	30	350
10	60	500

8.1.2 Flush the microlitre syringe (5.6) several times with the solution to be analysed and ensure that the final liquid column in the syringe contains no bubbles.

8.1.3 Using one of the techniques described in 8.1.3.1 or 8.1.3.2, quantitatively analyse an appropriate sample size as specified by the manufacturer, prior to injection into the combustion tube for analysis.