



Designation: D1533 – 00(Reapproved 2005)

Standard Test Method for Water in Insulating Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1533; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of water present in insulating liquids by coulometric Karl Fischer titration. This test method is used commonly for test specimens below 100 % relative saturation of water in oil. The coulometric test method is known for its high degree of sensitivity (typically 10 μg H_2O). This test method requires the use of equipment specifically designed for coulometric titration.

1.2 This test method recommends the use of commercially available coulometric Karl Fischer titrators and reagents.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this 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 and health practice and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific precautionary statements see 8.1 and A2.1.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D923 Practices for Sampling Electrical Insulating Liquids

D3613 Practice for Sampling Insulating Liquids for Gas Analysis and Determination of Water Content (Withdrawn 2007)³

2.2 *IEC Standard:*

IEC 60814: Insulating Liquids—Oil-Impregnated Paper and Pressboard—Determination of Water by Automatic Cou-

lometric Karl Fischer Titration⁴

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 This test method is based on the reduction of iodine containing reagent according to the traditional Karl Fischer reaction. The proposed reaction mechanism is as follows:⁵



(RN = Base)

The endpoint is determined amperometrically with a platinum electrode that senses a sharp change in cell resistance when the iodine has reacted with all of the water in the test specimen.

3.2 The coulometric Karl Fischer test method requires the use of an automatic titrator with commercially available reagents. Karl Fischer instruments regenerate iodine coulometrically from the iodide in the Karl Fischer reagent. The test specimen is injected into a titration cell where the iodine consumed by the reaction with water is electrolytically regenerated by anodic oxidation of iodide. The completion of the reaction is detected with a platinum sensing electrode. The coulombs of electricity required to generate the necessary amount of iodine then is converted into the amount of water present in the test specimen by use of the Faraday equation.

3.3 *Titration Cell*—The coulometric titration cell consists of either a sealed vessel containing both an anode and cathode which are separated by a diaphragm or a sealed vessel containing an anode and cathode which are not separated by a diaphragm. In both cells the anode compartment contains a solution consisting of sulfur dioxide, iodide, and an amine in a solvent containing methanol/chloroform or methanol/longer chain alcohol. In the cell with a diaphragm the cathode compartment contains similar reagents optimized for cathodic reduction.

⁴ American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036–8002.

⁵ Scholz, E., “Karl-Fischer Titration,” Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo, 1984, 140 pp.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D27 on Electrical Insulating Liquids and Gases and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D27.06 on Chemical Test.

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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.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Electrical characteristics of an insulating liquid may be affected deleteriously by excessive water content. A high water content may make a dielectric liquid unsuitable for some electrical applications due to deterioration of properties such as the dielectric breakdown voltage.

4.2 These tests are suitable for use in acceptance specifications, in control of processing, and in evaluating the condition of dielectric liquids in service.

5. Interferences

5.1 Compounds such as aldehydes, ketones, free halogens, most acids, and oxidizing or reducing agents may interfere with coulometric Karl Fischer titrators. If a drifting end point is noted, an alternative solvent system or another titration method is warranted. If this drifting end point cannot be corrected, the water values should be regarded as suspect. A detailed discussion of interfering substances can be found in the treatise on aquametry.⁶

5.2 Studies have shown that the water content of an insulating liquid sample may be influenced significantly by the sample container.⁷ A sample may either gain or lose water on storage in a glass container depending upon the initial water content of the sample, the manner in which the container is cleaned and dried, and the length of storage time before analysis. In addition, sample bottles should not be dried at temperature in excess of 110°C and should be rinsed with the liquid being tested prior to taking the test specimen.

5.3 Erroneous low readings may be obtained if previous spent oil test specimens are not removed from the solvent system on a routine basis. Excess oil may not mix thoroughly with the solvent system thus preventing the total water content of that test specimen from being measured properly. Stirring should be at such a rate that an oil layer will not form on top of the reagent. If such an oil layer does form while at the instruments maximum stirrer speed, stop testing and remove the oil layer. If accurate results can not be obtained, the solution should be discarded.

5.4 Upon setting up of the titration vessel and solvent system, the walls of the titration vessel should be wetted by swirling the solvent system solution around in the vessel.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Coulometric Titrator*, consisting of a detector electrode, generator electrode, titration vessel, magnetic stirrer, and control unit.

6.1.1 *Detector Electrodes*—This electrode pair amperometrically determines the end point of titration by measuring a sharp change in cell resistance.

6.1.2 *Generator Electrodes*—This electrode pair performs the cathodic reduction of iodide, which allows the Karl Fischer

reaction to take place. It may consist of two platinum meshes or wires separated by a diaphragm within a glass assembly or two platinum meshes or wires not separated by a diaphragm.

6.2 *Titration Flask*—The titration flask will be of suitable capacity and will be protected against atmospheric moisture. A bottom drain cock is desirable but not necessary for removing reagents.

6.3 *Stirrers*—Means for agitation during titration will consist of a magnetic stirrer with a glass or TFE-fluorocarbon-covered stirring bar about 2 to 5 cm long or appropriate to the titration vessel. The bar should be cleaned thoroughly, rinsed with methanol, dried in an oven for 1 h at 100°C, and stored in a desiccator until used. In a sealed system, recleaning and redrying are not necessary for routine use.

6.4 *Transfer Syringes*—Syringes shall be used of a suitable size to accommodate instrument manufacturers' recommendation of sample size. Syringes may be glass or plastic. Glass syringes shall be cleaned and dried for 1 h at 100°C prior to use. Plastic syringes shall be disposed of following each sample use.

6.5 *Needles*—Needles that are to be fitted to the transfer syringes shall be long enough to inject samples directly below the surface of the Karl Fischer reagent. They should be of a large enough gauge to allow for easy transfer of the sample.

6.6 *Septums*, used to seal sample port, allowing the introduction of test specimens with a minimum amount of contamination from atmospheric moisture.

6.7 *Sealing Grease*—If the apparatus does not have a gasket seal, use a sealing grease to seal the titration chamber against atmospheric moisture.

6.8 *Drying Oven*, vacuum or air circulating.

6.9 *Desiccator*, standard laboratory type with color change indicator.

6.10 *Analytical Balance*, capable of weighing to ± 0.001 g.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.⁸

7.2 *Coulometric Karl Fischer Reagent*, can be obtained commercially. Refer to **Annex A1** for information on alternative solvent systems.

7.2.1 *Anode Reagent*, frequently referred to as vessel solution.

7.2.2 *Cathode Reagent*, frequently referred to as generator solution.

⁶ Mitchell, J., Jr. and Smith, D. M., "Aquametry—A Treatise on Methods for the Determination of Water, Part III—the Karl Fischer Reagent," 2nd ed., J. Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, NY 1977.

⁷ Gedemer, T., "Determination of Water in Oil by Karl Fischer Method, Part II, Changes in Moisture Content During Storage," *American Laboratory* 7 (10), pp. 43–50 (1975).

⁸ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, 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.