



Designation: D 3766 – 86 (Reapproved 1997)

Standard Terminology Relating to Catalysts and Catalysis¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3766; 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 terminology contains definitions of terms and descriptions of terms related to catalysts and catalysis.

NOTE 1—"The Manual of Symbols and Terminology for Physicochemical Quantities and Units—Appendix II. Definitions, Terminology and Symbols in Colloid and Surface Chemistry. Part II: Heterogeneous Catalysis," Pure and Applied Chemistry, Vol 46, No. 1, 73–90(1976). This document presents authoritative descriptions of many terms used in the field of catalysis.

2. Definitions

activity—of a catalyst, the measure of the rate of a specific catalytic reaction conducted in the presence of a catalyst.

catalyst bed support—an essentially inert plate, grid, particulate bed, or other structural component designed to hold up or bear a quantity of catalyst in a catalytic reactor.

catalyst carrier—a solid, generally porous material upon the surface or into the voids of which catalytic materials are placed to create the desired catalyst.

DISCUSSION—A carrier may have or contribute to catalytic activity.

catalyst substrate—less preferred alternative term for **catalyst carrier**.

catalyst support—less preferred alternative term for **catalyst carrier**.

crush strength, n —in catalysis, a measure of the resistance of a single particle of a formed catalyst to loss of form when subjected to a compressive force.

DISCUSSION—Formed catalysts may include tablets, spheres, extrudates, rings, pellets, etc. and should be distinguished from powders and granules.

density, packing (bulk)—the ratio of the mass of a collection

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-32 on Catalysts and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D32.92 on Nomenclature and Definitions.

Current edition approved Nov. 28, 1986. Published December 1986. Originally published as D 3766 – 79. Last previous edition D 3766 – 83a.

of discrete pieces of solid material to the sum of the volumes of: the solids in each piece, the voids within the pieces, and the voids among the pieces of the particular collection.

density, particle (envelope)—the ratio of the mass of a particle to the sum of the volumes of: the solid in each piece and the voids within each piece, that is, within close-fitting imaginary envelopes completely surrounding each piece.

density, skeletal—the ratio of the mass of discrete pieces of solid material to the sum of the volumes of: the solid material in the pieces and closed (or blind) pores within the pieces.

density, theoretical—the ratio of the mass of a collection of discrete pieces of solid material to the sum of the volumes of said pieces, the solid material having an ideal regular arrangement at the atomic level.

envelope—of a particle in catalysis, a theoretical surface that encloses the particle and that bridges openings to the interior of the particle.

pore—in catalysis, a small opening in a material permitting admission, adsorption, or passage of a fluid.

porosity—of particles in catalysis, the ratio of the volumes of the pores in the particles to the volumes enclosed by their envelopes.

pore size distribution—in catalysis, the volume of pores of a material expressed or displayed as a function of pore diameters.

pore volume distribution—in catalysis, an alternative term for pore size distribution.

sintering, n —in catalysis, a reduction of the surface area of a catalyst carrier or other solid catalytic material caused by heat.

DISCUSSION—Sintering may be enhanced by steam or other chemical species and may be accompanied by changes in crystallinity.

surface area—in catalysis, the measure of the total surface of a material per unit mass or volume.

DISCUSSION—This is usually expressed as m^2/g or m^2/cm^3 and is also sometimes called *specific surface area*.