



Designation: D6556 – 09

Standard Test Method for Carbon Black—Total and External Surface Area by Nitrogen Adsorption¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6556; 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 determination of the total surface area by the Brunauer, Emmett, and Teller (B.E.T. NSA) theory of multilayer gas adsorption behavior using multipoint determinations and the external surface area based on the statistical thickness surface area method.

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

1.3 *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 practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* (The minimum safety equipment should include protective gloves, sturdy eye and face protection).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D1799 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Packaged Shipments

D1900 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Bulk Shipments

D3765 Test Method for Carbon Black—CTAB (Cetyltrimethylammonium Bromide) Surface Area³

D4483 Practice for Evaluating Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Manufacturing Industries

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The total and external surface areas are measured by evaluating the amount of nitrogen adsorbed, at liquid nitrogen

temperature, by a carbon black at several partial pressures of nitrogen. The adsorption data is used to calculate the NSA and STSA values.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is used to measure the total and external surface area of carbon blacks based on multipoint nitrogen adsorption. The NSA measurement is based on the B.E.T. theory and it includes the total surface area, inclusive of micropores, pore diameters less than 2 nm (20 Å). The external surface area, based on the statistical thickness method (STSA), is defined as the specific surface area that is accessible to rubber.

4.2 CTAB Surface Area (formerly Test Method **D3765**) has been withdrawn. The CTAB value may be estimated from the STSA value using Eq 1. The equation is based on a linear regression of the STSA and CTAB measured values of the SRB 5 standards.

$$CTAB = STSA * 1.0170 + 2.6434 \quad (1)$$

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Multipoint Static-Volumetric Gas Adsorption Apparatus*, with Dewar flasks and all other accessories required for operation.

5.2 *Sample Cells*, that when attached to the adsorption apparatus, will maintain isolation of the sample from the atmosphere equivalent to a helium leak rate of $<10^{-5}$ cm³/min, per atmosphere of pressure difference.

5.3 *Balance, Analytical*, with 0.1 mg sensitivity.

5.4 *Heating Mantle or Equivalent*, capable of maintaining a temperature of $300 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$.

5.5 *Oven, Gravity Convection*, capable of maintaining a temperature of $125 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Liquid Nitrogen*, 98 % or higher purity.

6.2 *Ultra-High Purity Nitrogen Gas*, cylinder or other source of prepurified nitrogen gas.

6.3 *Ultra-High Purity Helium Gas*, cylinder or other source of prepurified helium gas.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D24 on Carbon Black and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D24.21 on Carbon Black Surface Area and Related Properties.

Current edition approved Feb. 15, 2009. Published March 2009. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D6556 – 07. DOI: 10.1520/D6556-09.

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

7. Sampling

7.1 Samples may be taken in accordance with Practices **D1799** and **D1900**.

8. Sample Preparation Procedure

8.1 Dry a portion of carbon black at 125°C for 1 h. If the carbon black is known to be substantially free of moisture, or subsequent preparation steps are known to be adequate for moisture removal, then this step may be omitted.

8.2 Condition an empty sample cell for a minimum of 10 min at the same conditions intended for degassing the sample. Weigh the empty sample cell to the nearest 0.1 mg and record the mass.

8.3 Weigh approximately 0.4 g of the carbon black into the sample cell.

NOTE 1—For carbon black powder samples, add enough carbon black to give a depth of approximately 2 in. in straight wall sample tubes, or approximately 0.4 g for bulb-type sample cells.

8.4 Flow Degassing:

8.4.1 Open the gas control valve and insert the delivery tube into the sample tube, and allow purging with either helium or nitrogen for a minimum of 1 min.

8.4.2 Place a heating mantle or other source of heat around the sample cell and degas the sample at $300 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ h or longer to ensure that all traces of moisture condensing in the top of the tube are absent. The minimum degassing time that gives a stable surface area (that is, a surface area that does not increase with additional degassing) may be used for degassing.

8.4.3 Once the typical degassing times have been determined, future samples can be degassed on the basis of time alone, if desired, allowing a reasonable margin of excess time. Some samples will be found to require less than $\frac{1}{2}$ h, especially if moisture exposure has been minimal. In these cases, the minimum time that gives a stable surface area may be used for degassing.

8.4.4 After degassing, the sample tube may be moved directly to the analyzer. Otherwise, remove the sample tube from the heat source and continue the flow of purging gas until it is ready for analysis.

8.4.5 Go directly to Section 9 and continue the remaining steps of the procedure.

8.5 Vacuum Degassing:

8.5.1 With the apparatus at atmospheric pressure, place the sample cell containing the carbon black onto the degassing apparatus.

8.5.2 Begin the degassing procedure as appropriate for the apparatus.

8.5.3 Place a heating mantle or other source of heat around the sample cell and degas the sample at $300 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ h or longer as required to obtain and hold a pressure less than 1.4 Pa (10 μm Hg).

8.5.4 Once the typical degassing times have been determined, future samples can be degassed on the basis of time alone, if desired, allowing a reasonable margin of excess time. Some samples will be found to require less than $\frac{1}{2}$ h, especially if moisture exposure has been minimal. In these cases, the minimum time that gives a stable surface area may be used for degassing.

8.5.5 Go directly to Section 9 and continue the remaining steps of the procedure.

9. Measurement Procedure

9.1 Refer to the user's manual or specific instructions for the multipoint gas adsorption analyzer to be used, and become thoroughly familiar with the procedures. There are numerous instruments available that offer a variety of saturation vapor pressure (P_o) measurement options and Dewar sizes.

9.2 Fill the Dewar with liquid nitrogen (LN2) and allow it to reach temperature equilibrium. The Dewar should be refilled approximately once per hour or between each analysis. The time required to reach equilibrium is dependent upon Dewar size and quality.

9.2.1 *Small Dewar (<1 L)*—Fill and cover the Dewar for a minimum of 2 h prior to use. The Dewar should be cleaned and dried at the end of each day.

9.2.2 *Large Dewar (>1 L)*—Fill and cover the Dewar for a minimum of 16 h prior to use, unless continuous P_o measurements are employed. For continuous P_o , use a 2-h Dewar equilibration. Once equilibration is reached, a large Dewar can maintain this equilibration for several days if kept filled and covered. The cleaning frequency is left to the discretion of the operator, but is not to exceed once per week.

9.3 Following is a list of P_o measurement options:

9.3.1 *Continuous P_o (measurement at each relative pressure point)*—This method is considered the best practice; however, it generally increases analysis time.

9.3.2 *Single P_o Per Analysis*—Although this value can be measured before, during, or after the run, a P_o value measured at the end of the analysis is preferred, since STSA is calculated from the last data points acquired and is significantly influenced by P_o values. This method requires that a P_o value be determined prior to initiating any measurements to ensure equilibrium of the Dewar as described in 9.4. Subsequently, a new P_o value is measured for each run, which is used for calculating NSA/STSA values.

9.3.3 *Daily P_o* —This method is used when evidence of a stable Dewar is present and no changes in atmospheric pressure greater than 0.13 kPa (1 mm Hg) occur.

9.3.4 *Calculated P_o* —This method calculates a P_o value by measuring atmospheric pressure and adding a value between 1.3 and 2.6 kPa (10 and 20 mm Hg). The operator is responsible for determining the constant used in their laboratory; however, 2.0 kPa (15 mm Hg) is most commonly used.

9.4 With the exception of continuous P_o measurements, it is recommended that the P_o value be determined prior to initiating NSA/STSA analyses. A P_o value of 1.3 to 2.6 kPa (10 to 20 mm Hg) above atmospheric pressure and two consecutive P_o values that differ by no more than 0.13 kPa (1 mm Hg) over a 10-min time period are indications of a stable Dewar. Experience will teach the operator about expected differences in P_o and atmospheric pressure in their laboratory.

NOTE 2—A minimum wait time of 10 min is recommended between P_o measurements, as immersing the P_o cell into the LN2 disrupts the temperature equilibration. P_o measurements taken at short intervals will result in erroneously high and unstable values.