INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 20336

First edition 2017-10

Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total sulfur by Coulomb titration method

Combustibles minéraux solides — Détermination de la teneur totale en soufre par la méthode de titrage de Coulomb

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)



iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 20336:2017 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/44510ca2-fc67-4951-89f8-e2c07f85ec9e/iso-20336-2017



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Cor	ntents	Page
Fore	eword	iv
Intro	oduction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Principle	
5	Reagent and materials	
6	Apparatus	2
7	Preparation of test sample	3
8	Procedure	4
	8.1 Preparation of test	4
	8.2 Calibration	
	8.3 Calibration procedure	
	8.4 Procedure 8.5 Calibration check	
9	Expression of result	
10	Precision iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW	
	10.1 Repeatability limit	6
	10.1 Repeatability limit	6
11	Test report	

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

Introduction

The objective of this document is to provide an alternative method for determining the total sulfur content in solid mineral fuels with high-temperature combustion — Coulomb titration using automated instruments.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total sulfur by Coulomb titration method

1 Scope

This document specifies an alternative method of determining the total sulfur content of coal and coke by high-temperature combustion — Coulomb titration.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 687, Solid mineral fuels — Coke — Determination of moisture in the general analysis test sample

ISO 5068-2, Brown coals and lignites — Determination of moisture content — Part 2: Indirect gravimetric method for moisture in the analysis sample

ISO 11722, Solid mineral fuels — Hard coal — Determination of moisture in the general analysis test sample by drying in nitrogen

(standards.iteh.ai)

3 Terms and definitions

ISO 20336:2017

No terms and definitions are listed in this document of 44510ca2-fc67-4951-89f8-

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Principle

In the presence of the catalyst, a weighed sample is combusted at 1 $150\,^{\circ}$ C in a stream of purified air. The sulfur oxides are formed and dissolved in the electrolytic solution. The sulfur dioxides are titrated by the iodine and bromine librated from the electrolysis of the potassium iodide and potassium bromide solution. The quantity of the electricity consumed by electrolysis is integrated and used to calculate the content of sulfur dioxides. The instrument is calibrated with certified reference materials. The percentage of total sulfur in the sample is calculated according to the sulfur dioxides content and the prior calibration.

5 Reagent and materials

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

- 5.1 Potassium iodide.
- 5.2 Potassium bromide.
- 5.3 Glacial acetic acid.

ISO 20336:2017(E)

- 5.4 Self-indicating silica gel, industrial grade.
- 5.5 Sodium hydroxide, chemical grade.
- 5.6 Electrolytic solution.

5 g of potassium iodide (5.1) and 5 g of potassium bromide (5.2) are dissolved in (250 to 300) ml of water, then add 10 ml of glacial acetic acid.

- 5.7 Glass wool.
- 5.8 Aluminosilicate wool.
- 5.9 Catalyst, tungsten trioxide.
- 5.10 Certified reference materials (CRMs), coal or coke.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Instrument.

For determining sulfur by Goulomb titration, commercially available, consisting of the following (see Figure 1).

(standards.iteh.ai) 6.2 Tube resistance furnace and combustion tube.

Capable of maintaining a temperature of (1 150 ± 10) °C in the combustion zone which is at least 70 mm long, with the Pt-Rh—Pt thermocouple and the temperature controller. Combustion tube is made of silicon or corundum, capable of withstanding temperatures greater than 1 300 °C.

6.3 Electrolytic cell and magnetic stirrer.

Electrolytic cell consists of a cylindrical glass cup of over 400 ml capacity, with (120 to 180) mm high, in which there are a pair of Pt electrolytic electrodes each of 150 mm 2 area and a pair of Pt indicating electrodes each of 15 mm 2 area. The response time of indicating electrodes should be less than 1 s. The magnetic stirrer with speed of 500 r/min and regulator is also provided.

6.4 Coulomb integrator.

The integration linearity error is less than 0,1 % at (0 to 350) mA of electrolyzing current, with a (4 to 6) digital display or printer to give the content of the sulfur in the sample.

6.5 Program controller.

The sample can be pushed into and withdrawn from the combustion tube according to the specified program.

6.6 Purified air stream supply system.

Consists of the magnetic pumps and purifying tubes. Supply an air stream at the rate of 1 500 ml/min and draw it at 1 000 ml/min, which is purified and dried by the sodium hydroxide and self-indicating silica gel packed in the purifying tubes respectively.

NOTE The sodium hydroxide is not necessary for the laboratories in which the air is not polluted by acid gas.

6.7 Combustion boat.

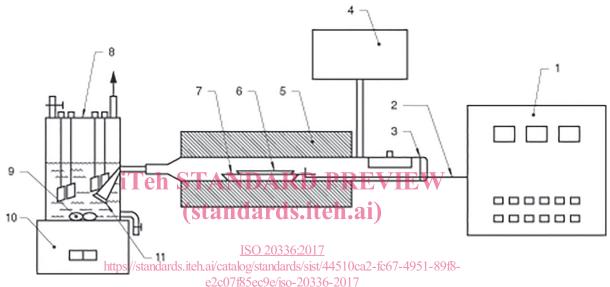
Made of unglazed porcelain or quartz, about 60 mm long at the part of packing the sample, capable of withstanding over 1 200 $^{\circ}$ C.

6.8 Quartz tray.

Capable of withstanding over 1 200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and supporting the combustion boat moving in and out the combustion tube.

6.9 Analytical balance.

Capable of weighing to the nearest 0,1 mg.



Key

- 1 program controller
- 2 pulling stem
- 3 combustion tube
- 4 purified device for air stream
- 5 resistance furnace
- 6 sample boat
- 7 quartz tray
- 8 electrolytic cell
- 9 stirrer stem
- 10 magnetic stirrer
- 11 gas filter

Figure 1 — Instrument for determining sulfur by Coulomb titration

7 Preparation of test sample

The coal or coke used for the determination of total sulfur content is the general analysis test sample ground to pass a sieve of 212 μ m aperture, and for the coal or coke with higher than 5 % of the sulfur, the test sample ground to pass a sieve of 100 μ m aperture.