



Designation: E1447 – 09

# Standard Test Method for Determination of Hydrogen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by Inert Gas Fusion Thermal Conductivity/Infrared Detection Method<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1447; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method applies to the determination of hydrogen in titanium and titanium alloys in concentrations from 0.0006 % to 0.0260 %.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

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.* For specific hazards, see Section 9.

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

**C696** Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, and Spectrochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Uranium Dioxide Powders and Pellets

**E50** Practices for Apparatus, Reagents, and Safety Considerations for Chemical Analysis of Metals, Ores, and Related Materials

**E135** Terminology Relating to Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials

**E1601** Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Evaluate the Performance of an Analytical Method

**E1914** Practice for Use of Terms Relating to the Development and Evaluation of Methods for Chemical Analysis

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method, see Terminology **E135** and **E1914**.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **E01** on Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **E01.06** on Ti, Zr, W, Mo, Ta, Nb, Hf, Re.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The specimen, contained in a small, single-use graphite crucible, is fused under a flowing carrier gas atmosphere. Hydrogen present in the sample is released as molecular hydrogen into the flowing gas stream. The hydrogen is separated from other liberated gases such as carbon monoxide and finally measured in a thermal conductivity cell.

4.2 Alternatively, hydrogen is converted to water by passing the gas stream over heated copper oxide and subsequently measuring in an appropriate infrared (IR) cell.

4.3 This test method is written for use with commercial analyzers equipped to perform the above operations automatically and is calibrated using reference materials of known hydrogen content.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended to test for compliance with compositional specifications. It is assumed that all who use this test method will be trained analysts capable of performing common laboratory procedures skillfully and safely. It is expected that the work will be performed in a properly equipped laboratory.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 The elements ordinarily present in titanium and its alloys do not interfere.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Fusion and Measurement Apparatus*—Automatic hydrogen determinator, consisting of an electrode furnace or induction furnace; analytical gas stream impurity removal systems; auxiliary purification systems and either a thermal conductivity cell hydrogen measurement system or an infrared hydrogen measurement system (**Note 1**).

**NOTE 1**—The apparatus and analysis system have been previously described in the Apparatus and Apparatus and Equipment sections of Test Methods **C696**. Several models of commercial analyzers are available and presently in use in industry. Each has its own unique design characteristics and operational requirements. Consult the instrument manufacturer's instructions for operational details.

7.2 *Graphite Crucibles*—The crucibles are machined from high-purity graphite. Use the size crucibles recommended by the manufacturer of the instrument.

7.3 *Crucible Tongs*—Capable of handling recommended crucibles.

7.4 *Tweezers or Forceps*—For contamination-free sample handling.

## 8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Acetone*, low-residue reagent grade or higher purity.

8.2 *Sodium Hydroxide on Clay Base*, commonly known as Ascarite II.

8.3 *High-Purity Carrier Gas (99.99 %)*—Argon, nitrogen, or helium (**Note 2**).

**NOTE 2**—Carrier gases vary by instrument model and include high-purity argon, nitrogen, and helium. Consult instrument manufacturer's instructions for proper gas recommendation.

8.4 *High-Purity Tin Metal (Low Hydrogen)*—Use the purity specified by the instrument manufacturer.

8.5 *Magnesium Perchlorate, Anhydrous*.

8.6 *Molecular Sieve*—Characteristics specified by the instrument manufacturer.

8.7 *Schutze Reagent*—Iodine pentoxide over silica gel.

8.8 *Copper Oxide Wire*—To convert hydrogen to water in IR-detection instruments. Characteristics specified by the instrument manufacturer.

## 9. Hazards

9.1 For hazards to be observed in the use of this test method, refer to Practices **E50**.

9.2 Use care when handling hot crucibles and operating electrical equipment to avoid personal injury by either burn or electrical shock.

## 10. Preparation of Apparatus

10.1 Assemble the apparatus as recommended by the manufacturer.

10.2 Test the furnace and analyzer to ensure the absence of gas leaks and make the required electrical power and water connections. Prepare the apparatus for operation in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Make a minimum of two determinations using a specimen as directed in **13.2** before attempting to calibrate the system or to determine the blank.

## 11. Sample Preparation

11.1 Use solid form specimens prepared as directed in **11.2**. Specimens must be of an appropriate size to fit into the graphite crucible and should not exceed 0.30 g in weight.

11.2 Cut the specimen to the approximate size of 0.15 g to 0.30 g (preferably by shearing). For specimens of unknown history or suspected surface contamination, abrade specimen surfaces with a clean file to remove contamination. Other methods, such as turning down on a lathe, may be employed for reducing sample size and removing the surface of the

sample (**Note 3**). Rinse the sample in acetone, and air dry. Weigh to  $\pm 0.001$  g. Samples shall be handled only with tweezers or forceps after cleaning and weighing to prevent contamination.

**NOTE 3**—Regardless of the method used, the sample must not be allowed to overheat, as this will adversely affect the results of the analysis. Indications that the sample has overheated while being worked may include discoloration of the metal or the sample becoming too hot to handle without tools.

## 12. Calibration

12.1 *Calibration Reference Materials*—Select only titanium or titanium alloy reference materials (**Note 4**).

**NOTE 4**—Gas dosing: it is satisfactory to calibrate the unit by dosing known volume(s) of hydrogen gas into the detection system. If the instrument has this feature, refer to the manufacturer's recommended procedure. In this case instrument response must always be verified by analyzing titanium or titanium alloy reference materials.

### 12.2 Determination of Crucible/Tin Blank Reading:

12.2.1 If the instrument is equipped with an electronic blank compensator, adjust to zero, and proceed with the determination of the blank value.

12.2.2 Make at least three blank determinations as directed in **13.2** using the weight of tin flux as recommended by the instrument manufacturer (**Note 5**). Use a fresh crucible each time.

**NOTE 5**—Flux weight is dependent upon the model of the instrument and the manufacturer's instruction. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations.

12.2.3 If the average blank value exceeds  $0.0000\% \pm 0.0001\%$ , or a standard deviation for the three consecutive values exceeds  $\pm 0.0001\%$ , then determine the cause, make necessary corrections, and repeat **12.2.1** and **12.2.2** (**Note 6**).

**NOTE 6**—Refer to the instrument manufacturer's instructions concerning the troubleshooting and correction of blank determinations not meeting the above criterion.

12.2.4 Enter the average blank value in the appropriate mechanism of the analyzer (**Note 7**) according to the manufacturer's instruction. This mechanism will electronically compensate for the blank value.

**NOTE 7**—If the unit does not have this function, the average blank must be subtracted from the total result.

### 12.3 Calibration Procedure:

12.3.1 Prepare at least four 0.15 g to 0.30 g specimens (at least one specimen if calibrating by gas dosing) of a titanium hydrogen reference material as directed in **11.2**. This titanium hydrogen reference material should have a hydrogen content greater than or approximately equal to the unknown samples within the scope of this test method ( $0.0006\%$  to  $0.0260\%$ ).

12.3.2 Follow the calibration procedure recommended by the manufacturer. Analyze at least three reference material specimens to determine the calibration slope (**Note 8**). Treat each specimen as directed in **13.2** before proceeding to the next one (**Note 9**).

**NOTE 8**—For calibration by gas dosing, perform at least three gas dose analyses to determine the calibration slope. Refer to instrument manufacturer's instructions.