



Designation: ~~D2426 – 93 (Reapproved 2009)~~ **D2426 – 93 (Reapproved 2014)**

Standard Test Method for Butadiene Dimer and Styrene in Butadiene Concentrates by Gas Chromatography¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2426; 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 butadiene dimer (4-vinylcyclohexene-1) and styrene in butadiene concentrates, both recycle and specification grade.

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 precautionary statements see Sections 6 and 8.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D1657 Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Light Hydrocarbons by Pressure Hydrometer](#)

[D1945 Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography](#)

[D2593 Test Method for Butadiene Purity and Hydrocarbon Impurities by Gas Chromatography](#)

2.2 *Other Documents:*²

[STP 109A Physical Constants of Hydrocarbons C₁ to C₁₀](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The sample is introduced into a gas-liquid partition column. The components of interest are separated as they are transported through the column by a carrier gas, and their presence in the effluent is detected and recorded as a chromatogram. Packed columns are used, and either thermal conductivity or ionization detectors are permissible. The quantity of the components of interest present in the sample is determined from the chromatogram by comparing their peak areas or heights with those obtained from a synthetic sample.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Butadiene dimer and styrene may be present as impurities in commercial butadiene. This test method is suitable for use in internal quality control and in establishing product specifications.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Chromatograph*—Any chromatograph having either a thermal conductivity or flame ionization detector may be used. The detector system shall have sufficient sensitivity to obtain a deflection of at least 2 mm at a signal-to-noise ratio of at least 5:1 for 0.01 weight % of butadiene dimer and styrene under the operating conditions prescribed in this test method.

5.2 *Recorder*—A 0 to 1-mV, 0 to 5-mV, or 0 to 10-mV recorder with a full-scale response time of 2 s or less, and with sufficient sensitivity to meet the requirements of 5.1.

5.3 *Column*—Any column may be used that is capable of resolving the butadiene dimer and styrene as discrete peaks, quantitatively proportional to concentration and within an elapsed time sufficiently short to be practical.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products—Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.D0.04 on C4 Hydrocarbons.

Current edition approved July 1, 2009; May 1, 2014. Published November 2009; July 2014. Originally approved in 1965. Last previous edition approved in 2004 as ~~D2426 – 93 (2004)~~ D2426 – 93 (2009). DOI: 10.1520/D2426-93R09; 10.1520/D2426-93R14.

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.