



## Designation: **E1721–01 (Reapproved 2009) E1721 – 01 (Reapproved 2015)**

# Standard Test Method for Determination of Acid-Insoluble Residue in Biomass<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1721; 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.

## INTRODUCTION

Biomass is composed largely of the following: cellulose, a polymer of glucose; hemicellulose, a complex polymer, the main chain of which consists of xylans or glucomannans; and lignin, a complex phenolic polymer. The lignin is mostly insoluble in mineral acids, unlike the other cell wall components of biomass. For this reason, lignin can be analyzed gravimetrically after hydrolyzing the cellulose and hemicellulose fractions with sulfuric acid.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of the acid-insoluble residue of hard and soft woods, herbaceous materials (such as switchgrass and sericea), agricultural residues (such as corn stover, wheat straw, and bagasse), wastepaper (such as office waste, boxboard, and newsprint), acid and alkaline pretreated biomass, and the solid fraction of fermentation residues. All results are reported relative to the 105°C oven-dried weight of the sample.

1.2 The residue collected contains the acid-insoluble lignin and any condensed proteins from the original sample. An independent nitrogen analysis would be required to determine the acid-insoluble lignin content separate from the condensed protein fraction and is outside the scope of this test method.

1.3 A portion of the lignin in some biomass samples will remain soluble during this procedure. The total lignin in a biomass sample includes both acid-soluble lignin and lignin in the acid insoluble residue.

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

1.5 *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.* Specific hazards statements are given in Section 8 and **Note 2** and **Note 4**.

## 2. Referenced Documents

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

**E1690** Test Method for Determination of Ethanol Extractives in Biomass

**E1756** Test Method for Determination of Total Solids in Biomass

**E1757** Practice for Preparation of Biomass for Compositional Analysis

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *acid-insoluble residue*—the solid residue, corrected for acid-insoluble ash, retained on a medium-porosity filter crucible after the primary 72 % and secondary 4 % H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> hydrolysis described in this test method. This material is primarily acid-insoluble lignin and any condensed proteins.

3.1.2 *prepared biomass*—material that has been treated in accordance with Practice **E1757** in order to raise the total solids content above 85 %, based on an oven-dried solids weight.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **E48** on Bioenergy and Industrial Chemicals from Biomass and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **E48.05** on Biomass Conversion.

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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. Significance and Use

4.1 The acid-insoluble residue content is used in conjunction with other assays to determine the total composition of biomass samples.

#### 5. Interferences

5.1 The results of acid-insoluble residue analysis are affected by the incomplete hydrolysis of biomass. The results will be biased high unless the sample is hydrolyzed completely. Take care to mix the acid/biomass slurry thoroughly during the concentrated acid hydrolysis.

5.2 The results of acid-insoluble residue analysis are affected by the timing of the acid digestion steps. The insoluble residue will dissolve slowly into solution in an irreproducible fashion. The timing within this test method must be followed closely.

#### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Analytical Balance*, readable to 0.1 mg.

6.2 *Convection Oven*, with a temperature control of  $105 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.3 *Muffle Furnace*—An electric furnace is recommended for igniting the sample. The furnace should be fitted with an indicating pyrometer or thermocouple so that the required temperature of  $575 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$  can be maintained.

6.4 *Autoclave*, capable of maintaining  $121 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.5 *Water Bath*, set at  $30 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.6 *Desiccator*, using anhydrous calcium sulfate.

#### 7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Chemicals*:

7.1.1 72 %  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , specific gravity  $1.6389 \pm 0.0012$  at  $15.6^\circ\text{C}/15.6^\circ\text{C}$  or  $12.00 \pm 0.02$  M.

7.1.2 *Water*, 18 M $\Omega$  deionized.

7.2 *Materials*:

7.2.1 *Glass Serum Bottles*, 125 mL, crimp top style, with rubber stoppers and aluminum seals to fit.

7.2.2 *Glass Filtering Crucible*, 50 mL, medium porosity, with a nominal maximum pore size of 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

7.2.3 *Vacuum Adapter for Crucibles*.

#### 8. Hazards

8.1 Handle the sulfuric acid carefully.

8.2 Use caution when handling glass bottles after the autoclave step since they may become pressurized.

#### 9. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

9.1 Test specimens suitable for analysis with this procedure are as follows:

9.1.1 Prepared biomass samples that have been treated in accordance with Practice **E1757**.

9.1.2 Extractives-free material prepared in accordance with Test Method **E1690**.

9.2 The test specimen shall consist of approximately 0.3 g of sample obtained in such a manner to ensure that it is representative of the entire lot of material being tested. Prepared biomass is used in this test, but the weight of the material must be corrected to  $105^\circ\text{C}$  dry weight by using the percent total solids value determined in accordance with Test Method **E1756**, prior to calculating the acid-insoluble residue.

9.3 The samples for total solids determination should be weighed out at the same time as those for acid-insoluble residue determination. If this is performed later, it can introduce an error in the calculation because ground biomass can gain or lose moisture rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere.

#### 10. Procedure

10.1 Label the crucibles needed for analysis individually, and ignite them at  $575 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$  to achieve a constant weight of  $\pm 0.3$  mg. Store the ignited crucibles in a desiccator until needed.

NOTE 1—In order to determine the absolute amounts of acid-insoluble residue and acid-insoluble ash, for quality control purposes, it is useful to weigh and record the ignited crucible to the nearest 0.1 mg.

10.2 Weigh a  $0.3 \pm 0.01$ -g sample to the nearest 0.1 mg, and place it in a test tube. Record the initial weight as  $W_1$ .

NOTE 2—**Warning:** 72 % sulfuric acid is very corrosive and should be handled only by trained personnel.

10.3 Add  $3.00 \pm 0.01$  mL ( $4.92 \pm 0.01$  g) of 72 %  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and stir for 1 min or until mixed thoroughly.