



# Standard Test Method for Total Molybdenum in Fresh Alumina-Base Catalysts<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3943; 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 covers the determination of molybdenum in alumina-base catalysts and has been cooperatively tested at molybdenum concentrations from 8 to 18 weight %, expressed as  $\text{MoO}_3$ . Any component of the catalyst other than molybdenum such as iron, tungsten, etc., which is capable of being oxidized by either ferric or ceric ions after being passed through a zinc-amalgam reductor column (Jones reductor) will interfere.

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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

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

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D7442 Practice for Sample Preparation of Fluid Catalytic Cracking Catalysts and Zeolites for Elemental Analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy](#)

[E173 Practice for Conducting Interlaboratory Studies of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Metals \(Withdrawn 1998\)](#)<sup>3</sup>

[E507 Test Method for Determination of Aluminum in Iron Ores by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D32 on Catalysts and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D32.03 on Chemical Composition.

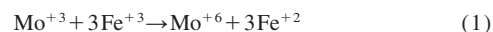
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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

## 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The catalyst is digested in hot sulfuric acid to dissolve molybdenum, destroy organic matter, and to expel nitrates if present. The acid solution is diluted and passed through an amalgamated zinc column (Jones reductor) into a receiving flask containing an excess of ferric ammonium sulfate. The column quantitatively reduces the molybdenum ( $\text{Mo}^{+6}$  to  $\text{Mo}^{+3}$ ) which in turn is reoxidized in the receiving flask according to the reaction:



3.2 The ferrous ion produced (three per  $\text{Mo}^{+3}$  oxidized) is titrated with standard ceric sulfate solution in the presence of ferroin indicator. The indicator undergoes a color change (pink to colorless or very faint blue-green) in the presence of excess ceric ion. The amount of  $\text{Fe}^{+2}$  titrated in the reaction:



is a direct measure of  $\text{Mo}^{+6}$  concentration.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method sets forth a procedure by which catalyst samples can be compared either on an interlaboratory or intralaboratory basis. It is anticipated that catalyst producers and users will find this method of value.

## 5. Interferences

5.1 Elements such as As, Sb, Cr, Fe, Ti, V, U, or W can interfere in this analysis. If serious interference occurs, it will be necessary to isolate the molybdenum from the interfering species prior to measurement.

5.2 Organics and nitrates can interfere or react with the zinc-amalgam if the sulfuric acid treatment is not properly carried out as described in 9.1.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Beakers, 250-mL.*

6.2 *Jones Reductor Column*, 30-cm long by 2 cm in outer diameter, with a 100-mL reservoir.<sup>4</sup> Attach a piece of vinyl tubing to the end of the delivery tube long enough to extend to the bottom of the filtering flask (see Test Method E507).

6.3 *Vacuum Filtering Flask*, heavy-walled, 1000-mL.

6.4 *Buret*, 50-mL, Class A (0.1-mL divisions).

6.5 *Stirring Motor*, magnetic, and TFE-fluorocarbon-covered stirring bars, 7.11 by 14.2 mm.

## 7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.<sup>5</sup> Other grades may be used provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

7.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification D1193.

7.3 *Ceric Sulfate*, 0.10 *N* standardized using sodium molybdate following the procedure given in Annex A2.

NOTE 1—Refer to Section 8 on Hazards in Practice D7442 for hazards associated with handling of acids.

7.4 *Ferric Ammonium Sulfate Solution*— $[\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}]$ —Dissolve 200 g of  $[\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}]$  in 1000 mL of water containing 20 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid. Add potassium permanganate solution dropwise until a pink color persists for 1 min.

7.5 *Ferroun Indicator*, 0.025 *M* solution of 1, 10-phenanthroline ferrous sulfate complex.

7.6 *Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)*, concentrated.

7.7 *Jones Reductor Amalgam*.

7.8 *Mercuric Chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>) Solution*, approximately 2 %. Dissolve 10 g of mercuric chloride ( $\text{HgCl}_2$ ) in water. Transfer to a 500-mL volumetric flask, dilute to volume, and mix.

7.9 *Molybdenum Standard Solution*—Dissolve 1.0 g, weighed to the nearest 0.1 mg, of sodium molybdate dihydrate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in water containing 10 mL of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , transfer to a 1-L volumetric flask, dilute to volume, and mix (1 mL = 0.5948 mg  $\text{MoO}_3$ ).

7.10 *Phosphoric Acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated*—Mix 130 mL of concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  with 250 mL of water. Add the acid slowly with constant stirring. Add 140 mL of concentrated  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and 15 mL of a saturated solution of  $\text{MnSO}_4$  (approximately 60 g/100 mL). Dilute to 1000 mL with water.

7.11 *Potassium Permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>)*, approximately 0.1 *M* solution.

7.12 *Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)*, concentrated, 1 + 1 and 1 + 19, dilutions with water, corresponding to 18 and 1.8 *N* solutions, respectively. Cautiously add the concentrated sulfuric acid to the water, mix well, and allow to cool.

7.13 *Sulfuric Acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)*, dilute, 1 + 99, warm, dilutions with water, corresponding to 0.18 *N* solution. Cautiously add the concentrated sulfuric acid to the water and mix well.

7.14 *Zinc Metal*, 20 mesh, low iron content.

## 8. Sampling

8.1 The selection of a representative analytical sample from the bulk material is outside the scope of the present method. It is presumed that parties using this test method for comparison purposes will have agreed on the selection of an analytical sample which is appropriate to their needs.

8.2 Pulverize the analytical sample to pass a 150- $\mu\text{m}$  (No. 100) sieve. Ignite the pulverized sample for 30 min at 550°C in a muffle furnace. Allow to cool in a desiccator.

## 9. Procedure

9.1 Transfer a 0.75-g specimen, weighed to the nearest 1 mg, into a 250-mL beaker. Add 20 mL of 1 + 1  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution and heat to fumes on a hot plate. Cool, rinse down with 10 mL of water and take to fumes again. Cool, add 100 mL of water and heat to dissolve. Cool to room temperature.

9.2 Activate the Jones reductor by passive five 25-mL portions (1 min/25 mL of solution passed) of the 1 + 19  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  through the column, using slight vacuum. Do not allow the amalgam to become exposed to air. Test the column by passing a blank of 25 mL of 1 + 19  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  through the reductor into a receiver containing 15 mL of ferric ammonium sulfate solution. Add 2 to 3 drops of ferroin indicator and 10 mL of concentrated  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and titrate with 0.1 *N* ceric sulfate solution until the pink indicator color completely disappears and is replaced by a colorless to faint blue green color which persists for at least 15 s. If more than 1 or 2 drops of ceric sulfate solution are required, repeat the washing and testing until a suitable blank is obtained.

9.3 Pass the sample through the reductor into a receiver containing 25 mL of ferric ammonium sulfate solution and 10 mL of the concentrated  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , using slight vacuum. Keep the tip of the reductor (extended by a piece of vinyl tubing) below the surface of the solution in the receiver.

9.4 Rinse the reductor with five 25-mL portions of 1 + 19  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , adding the washings to the receiver. Titrate the reduced iron solution in the receiver immediately with 0.1 *N* ceric sulfate solution using 2 to 3 drops of ferroin indicator. The faint blue-green color developed at the end point should persist for 15 s.

<sup>4</sup> The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Part No. 8035-J10 from Thomas Scientific, 99 High Hill Rd. at 295, Swedesboro, NJ 08085. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

<sup>5</sup> *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For Suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Annual Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

## 10. Calculation

10.1 Calculate the percentage molybdenum as follows:

$$\text{MoO}_3\% = (D - E)A/10w \quad (3)$$

where:

*D* = ceric sulfate solution required to titrate sample, mL,

*E* = ceric sulfate solution required to titrate blank, mL,

*A* = mg MoO<sub>3</sub>/mL of ceric sulfate solution, and

*w* = dried weight of specimen, g.

10.2 Calculate the arithmetic mean of each set of observations and report these values to two decimal places.

## 11. Precision and Bias<sup>6</sup>

11.1 Eight laboratories participated in supplying data under the conditions outlined in Practice E173. Statistical data

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<sup>6</sup> Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D32-1020.

calculated in accordance with this practice are recorded in Research Report RR:D32-1020, along with standard deviations calculated by an alternative procedure.

11.2 No reference standards were available to determine the bias of the test method.

## 12. Keywords

12.1 alumina-base catalysts (fresh); Jones Reduction; molybdenum

## ANNEXES

### (Mandatory Information)

#### A1. ZINC AMALGAM FOR JONES REDUCTOR

##### A1.1 Preparation

A1.1.1 Place 1000 g of 20-mesh zinc (low iron content) in a stout, wide-mouthed glass bottle or jar.

A1.1.2 Add 500 mL of a 2 % solution of mercuric chloride, prepared as described in 7.8, to the zinc.

A1.1.3 Mix well with a stirring rod for 45 to 60 s. Ensure all zinc has been fully contacted.

A1.1.4 Decant and discard the solution from the zinc mixture.

A1.1.5 Rinse the zinc amalgam at least 5 times with deionized water.

##### A1.2 Activation

A1.2.1 Add 500 mL of warm sulfuric acid (1:99), prepared as described in 7.13, to the rinsed amalgam.

A1.2.2 Mix well with a stirring rod until all the zinc has been contacted.

A1.2.3 Decant and discard the acid solution from the zinc mixture.

A1.2.4 Rinse the activated zinc amalgam at least 2 to 3 times with deionized water.

##### A1.3 Storage

A1.3.1 Prepare 1 L of deionized water to which 1 mL of hydrochloric acid has been added.

A1.3.2 Add sufficient water from A1.3.1 to the activated zinc amalgam to ensure that all the zinc is covered.

A1.3.3 Seal and store until needed.

## A2. STANDARDIZATION OF CERIC SULFATE SOLUTION USING SODIUM MOLYBDATE

### A2.1 Standardization

A2.1.1 Clean the Jones reductor thoroughly by passing repeatedly through it dilute sulfuric acid (1 + 19) and water until a satisfactory blank is established.

A2.1.2 Prepare a ferric ammonium sulfate solution, as described in 7.3 and transfer 25 mL of this solution to the receiving flask of the Jones reductor. Add 10 mL of concentrated phosphoric acid to the receiving flask. Prepare the phosphoric acid-manganous sulfate-sulfuric acid solution as described in 7.4 and transfer 10 mL to the same receiving flask of the Jones reductor.

A2.1.3 Be sure that the tip of the reductor dips well beneath the surface of the solution. Transfer 100 mL of the molybdenum standard solution (1 mL = 0.5948 mg MoO<sub>3</sub>) to a 250-mL beaker and add 20 mL of (1 + 1)H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

A2.1.4 With gentle suction, draw the molybdenum solution through the reductor, while gently swirling the solution in the receiving suction flask. Just before the surface of the liquid reaches the zinc, add 50 mL of cold H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (1 + 19). Rinse the column twice more by adding 50 mL of water each time. Add

the water just before the surface of the solution reaches the zinc. Close the stopcock while a portion of the last rinsing remains in the reductor funnel. Disconnect and rinse the reductor as a little water is allowed to run through the stem, and rinse the outside of the stem. Titrate the collected solution with the ceric sulfate solution as described in 9.4. Correct for a reagent blank that has been carried through the entire procedure using the same amount of reagents.

### A2.2 Calculations

A2.2.1 Calculate the molybdenum oxide equivalent of the ceric sulfate solution as follows:

$$A = B/(C - F) \quad (\text{A2.1})$$

where:

- A = MoO<sub>3</sub>/mL of ceric sulfate solution,
- B = molybdenum used expressed as mg MoO<sub>3</sub>,
- C = ceric sulfate solution used in titration of the molybdenum, mL, and
- F = ceric sulfate solution needed to titrate the blank, mL.

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