Designation: D 1945 – 96$^{\epsilon 1}$

Standard Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas by Gas Chromatography[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1945; 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.

ϵ[1] NOTE—Footnote 5 has been editorially updated in January 2001.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the chemical composition of natural gases and similar gaseous mixtures within the range of composition shown in Table 1. This test method may be abbreviated for the analysis of lean natural gases containing negligible amounts of hexanes and higher hydrocarbons, or for the determination of one or more components, as required.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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:*

D 2597 Test Method for Analysis of Demethanized Hydrocarbon Liquid Mixtures Containing Nitrogen and Carbon Dioxide by Gas Chromatography[2]

D 3588 Practice for Calculating Heat Value, Compressibility Factor, and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Gaseous Fuels[3]

E 260 Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography[4]

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 Components in a representative sample are physically separated by gas chromatography (GC) and compared to calibration data obtained under identical operating conditions from a reference standard mixture of known composition. The numerous heavy-end components of a sample can be grouped into irregular peaks by reversing the direction of the carrier gas through the column at such time as to group the heavy ends either as C_5 and heavier, C_6 and heavier, or C_7 and heavier. The composition of the sample is calculated by comparing either the peak heights, or the peak areas, or both, with the corresponding values obtained with the reference standard.

TABLE 1 Natural Gas Components and Range of Composition Covered

Component	Mol %
Helium	0.01 to 10
Hydrogen	0.01 to 10
Oxygen	0.01 to 20
Nitrogen	0.01 to 100
Carbon dioxide	0.01 to 20
Methane	0.01 to 100
Ethane	0.01 to 100
Hydrogen sulfide	0.3 to 30
Propane	0.01 to 100
Isobutane	0.01 to 10
n-Butane	0.01 to 10
Neopentane	0.01 to 2
Isopentane	0.01 to 2
n-Pentane	0.01 to 2
Hexane isomers	0.01 to 2
Heptanes+	0.01 to 1

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is of significance for providing data for calculating physical properties of the sample, such as heating value and relative density, or for monitoring the concentrations of one or more of the components in a mixture.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Detector*—The detector shall be a thermal-conductivity type, or its equivalent in sensitivity and stability. The thermal conductivity detector must be sufficiently sensitive to produce a signal of at least 0.5 mV for 1 mol % *n*-butane in a 0.25-mL sample.

5.2 *Recording Instruments*—Either strip-chart recorders or electronic integrators, or both, are used to display the separated components. Although a strip-chart recorder is not required when using electronic integration, it is highly desirable for evaluation of instrument performance.

5.2.1 The recorder shall be a strip-chart recorder with a full-range scale of 5 mV or less (1 mV preferred). The width of the chart shall be not less than 150 mm. A maximum pen response time of 2 s (1 s preferred) and a minimum chart speed of 10 mm/min shall be required. Faster speeds up to 100 mm/min are desirable if the chromatogram is to be interpreted

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-3 on Gaseous Fuels and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D03.07 on Analysis of Chemical Composition of Gaseous Fuels.

Current edition approved Nov. 10, 1996. Published January 1997. Originally published as D 1945 – 62 T. Last previous edition D 1945 – 91.

[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.05.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

Copyright © ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States.