



Designation: D6810 – 21

Standard Test Method for Measurement of Hindered Phenolic Antioxidant Content in Non-Zinc Turbine Oils by Linear Sweep Voltammetry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6810; 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 voltammetric determination of hindered phenol antioxidants in new or in-service non-zinc turbine oils in concentrations from 0.0075 % by weight up to concentrations found in new oils by measuring the amount of current flow at a specified voltage in the produced voltammogram.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products](#)

[D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants](#)

[D4378 Practice for In-Service Monitoring of Mineral Turbine Oils for Steam, Gas, and Combined Cycle Turbines](#)

[D6224 Practice for In-Service Monitoring of Lubricating Oil](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.09.0C on Oxidation of Turbine Oils.

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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.

[for Auxiliary Power Plant Equipment](#)

[D6447 Test Method for Hydroperoxide Number of Aviation Turbine Fuels by Voltammetric Analysis](#)

[D6971 Test Method for Measurement of Hindered Phenolic and Aromatic Amine Antioxidant Content in Non-zinc Turbine Oils by Linear Sweep Voltammetry](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this method, refer to Terminology [D4175](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A measured quantity of sample is dispensed into a vial containing a measured quantity of alcohol-based electrolyte solution and containing a layer of sand. When the vial is shaken, the hindered phenol antioxidants and other solution soluble oil components present in the sample are extracted into the solution and the remaining droplets suspended in the solution are agglomerated by the sand. The sand/droplet suspension is allowed to settle out and the hindered phenol antioxidants dissolved in the solution are quantified by voltammetric analysis. The results are calculated and reported as weight percent of antioxidant or as millimoles (mmol) of antioxidant per litre of sample for prepared and fresh oils and as a percent remaining antioxidant for used oils.

4.2 Voltammetric analysis is a technique that applies electro-analytic methods when a sample to be analyzed is mixed with an electrolyte and a solvent and placed within an electrolytic cell. Data is obtained by measuring the current passing through the cell as a function of the potential applied, and test results are based upon current, voltage and time relationships at the cell electrodes. The cell consists of a fluid container into which is mounted a small, easily polarized working electrode, and a large nonpolarizable reference electrode. The reference electrode should be massive relative to the working electrode so that its behavior remains essentially constant with the passage of small current; that is, it remains unpolarized during the analysis period. Additional electrodes, auxiliary electrodes, can be added to the electrode system to eliminate the effects of resistive drop for high resistance solutions. In performing a voltammetric analysis, the potential across the electrodes is varied linearly with time, and the

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard