Thermo. Titr. Application Note No. H-001

Title:	Determination of TAN in Oils		
Scope:	Determination of Total Acid Number (TAN) values in mineral oils and similar fluids.		
Principle:	Dissolve oil sample in mixture of toluene and propan-2-ol, add paraformaldehyde and titrate with 0.1M KOH in propan-2-ol. The endpoint is indicated by a strongly endothermic response caused by the base-catalyzed de- polymerization of paraformaldehyde.		
Reagents:	0.1 mol/L KOH in iso-propanol (standardized) 50% A.R. toluene : 50% A.R. propan-2-ol by volume A.R. paraformaldehyde fine powder (eg, Sigma-Aldrich cat. no. 158127)		

Method:	Basic Experimental Parameters:		
	Data rate (per second) 20		
	Titrant delivery rate (mL/min.) 1		
	No. of endothermic endpoints 1		
	Data smoothing factor 50		
	Procedure:		
	Weigh accurately approximately 0.5 – 2 mL oil in a clean dry titration vessel (the aim is to obtain a titre of approx. 1 mL KOH). Add 30 mL of toluene/propan-2-ol mixture. Add ~0.5-0.6g paraformaldehyde (a level 1/8 th kitchen teaspoon measure is ~0.5g). Titrate to an inflection characterized by a sudden reduction in temperature.		

Results:	Analysis of a heavy vehicle hydraulic oil:			
	Sample Mass, g	mL 0.1 mol/L KOH	TAN mg KOH/g sample	
	1.7447	0.875	2.60	
	1.8842	0.940	2.60	
	1.9237	0.960	2.61	
	1.8487	0.924	2.60	
	1.8494	0.924	2.60	
	1.4029	0.718	2.60	
	0.9727	0.519	2.60	
	0.5049	0.304	2.60	
		Average	2.60	
		Standard Deviation	0.002	

Calculation:	TAN = mg KOH / g oil
	$\therefore TAN = \frac{((titre, mL - blank, mL) \times MKOH \times FWKOH)}{(titre, mL - blank, mL) \times MKOH \times FWKOH}$
	sample mass,g
	Example:
	$TAN = \frac{((0.940 - 0.071) \times 0.1006 \times 56.11)}{1.8842} = 2.60$



