Determination of Total Solids and Ash in Algal Biomass

Laboratory Analytical Procedure (LAP)

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1. Introduction

1.1 Algal biomass samples may contain a high and varying percentage of moisture, which can change rapidly when the sample is exposed to ambient humidity levels.

1.2 In addition, algal biomass samples may contain varying percentages of ash, depending on the species and the presence of growth media in the sample.

1.3 The following procedure describes the methods used to determine the moisture-free total solids and ash content of a freeze-dried algal biomass sample. A traditional convection and vacuum oven drying procedure are covered for total solids content, and a dry oxidation method at 575°C is covered for ash content.

1.4 This Laboratory Analytical Procedure is based on and is substantially similar to terrestrial feedstock analytical protocols, although at lower temperatures, Determination of Total Solids in Biomass and Total Dissolved Solids in Liquid Process Samples [1] and Determination of Ash in Biomass [2]. Minor algal-biomass-specific modifications were made.

1.5 Portions of the total solids method are similar to ASTM E1756-01 and T412 om-02 [3].

1.6 Portions of the ash method are substantially similar to ASTM E1755-01 [3].

2. Scope

2.1 This procedure is intended to determine the amount of total solids remaining after either 60°C atmospheric pressure oven or 40°C vacuum oven drying of an algal biomass sample previously prepared (e.g., freeze drying, spray drying, etc.). This method is not intended for biomass slurries or prepared samples with a moisture content of greater than 10%.

2.2 This procedure is intended to determine the ash content of an algal biomass sample, corrected for moisture content determined during either the 60°C atmospheric pressure or 40°C vacuum oven drying method.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Algal Biomass Sample* – Algal biomass prepared and dried by freeze drying, spray drying, etc., ensuring moisture is <10% and is ground/homogenized to a particle size <1 mm. This prepared biomass is referred to as “as-received.”

3.2 *Oven Dry Weight (ODW)* – The weight of biomass mathematically corrected for the amount of moisture present in the sample.

3.3 *Total Solids* – The amount of solids remaining after heating the sample as described in section 10.1 until a constant weight is reached. Conversely, the moisture content is a measure of the amount of water (and other compounds volatilized at 60°C atmospheric pressure or 40°C vacuum drying) present in the sample.
3.4 *Ash* – The inorganic residue remaining after dry oxidation at 575°C.

3.5 *Constant Weight* – The weight that is achieved after sequential measurements that show a difference no larger than 0.5 mg after placing the sample back in the oven or furnace for at least 1 hour, and reweighing.

4. **Significance and Use**

4.1 The results of the chemical analyses of algal biomass samples are typically reported on a dry weight basis. The total solids content of a sample is used to convert the analytical results obtained from subsequent methods on an as-received basis to an ODW basis.

4.2 The ash content is a measure of the inorganic and mineral content of an algal biomass sample and is used in conjunction with the ODW to report analytical results on an ash-free, ODW basis.

5. **Interferences**

5.1 The total solids procedure is not suitable for algal biomass samples that have not been dried or that contain a significant amount of moisture (see section 3.1).

5.2 The ash procedure is not suitable for samples that have not first been dried in an oven to correct for moisture content.

5.3 If measurements are taken before a constant weight is reached, data may be biased.

6. **Apparatus**

6.1 Analytical balance, accurate to at least 0.1 mg (e.g., Mettler Toledo XP205 DeltaRange)

6.2 Desiccator containing dry desiccant

6.3 Porcelain crucibles (ideally weighing less than 10 g) or equivalent, e.g., aluminum weigh boats (see section 10.1.5)

6.4 Convection drying oven, set to 60°C ± 1°C

6.5 Muffle furnace, equipped with a thermostat, set to 575°C ± 25°C or equipped with an optional ramping program (an alternative to pre-igniting the sample)

6.6 Ashing burner, ignition source, tongs, and clay triangle with stand (if not using a ramping program on the muffle furnace, see section 10.2.1 for pre-ignition)

7. **Reagents and Materials Needed**

7.1 Reagents
7.1.1 None

7.2 Materials

7.2.1 None

8. ES&H Considerations and Hazards

8.1 Use appropriate safety measures when handling an open flame.

8.2 When placing crucibles in an oven or furnace, use appropriate personal protective equipment, including heat resistant gloves. ALWAYS use tongs to handle hot crucibles.

9. Sampling, Test Specimens and Test Units

9.1 Samples must be dried (see section 3.1) before being placed in a drying oven.

9.2 Care must be taken to ensure a representative and homogenous sample is taken for analysis.

9.3 The ash procedure should only be completed on samples that have first been dried in an oven to correct for moisture content.

10. Procedure

10.1 Total Solids

10.1.1 Pre-condition crucibles in the 575°C muffle furnace overnight to remove any combustible contaminants.

10.1.2 After conditioning is complete, remove crucibles from the 575°C furnace and cool to room temperature in a desiccator (preferably under vacuum).

10.1.3 Using gloves, tweezers, or tongs (to prevent adding weight from hand oils), weigh each crucible. Record the crucible weight in a lab notebook to the nearest 0.1 mg.

10.1.4 Weigh out 100 ± 5 mg (or appropriate quantity based on section 14.4) of prepared algal biomass into the pre-weighed crucible. Record the weight of the crucible and sample in a lab notebook to the nearest 0.1 mg. Include an empty crucible as the method control.

10.1.5 Aluminum weigh boats are acceptable as an alternative sample container; a ramping oven following the program shown in section 10.2.2.1 should be used, and any pre-combustion steps (section 10.2.1) for ash determination should be disregarded.
10.1.6 Place the samples into a convection drying oven at 60°C ± 1°C at atmospheric pressure or 40°C ± 1°C under vacuum and dry for at least 18 hours. Remove the samples and allow them to cool to room temperature in a desiccator.

10.1.7 Weigh the crucible and oven-dried sample and record the weight in a lab notebook to the nearest 0.1 mg to constant weight.

10.2 Ash

**NOTE:** Use the same sample that was used for total solids determination for the ash procedure detailed below.

**NOTE:** If a muffle furnace with a ramping program is not available, samples must be pre-ignited first or you will start a fire in the furnace.

10.2.1 Ashing the samples using pre-ignition followed by dry oxidation in the 575°C muffle furnace

10.2.1.1 Using an ashing burner and a clay triangle on a stand, heat the crucible containing the oven-dry sample until smoke appears.

10.2.1.2 Immediately ignite the smoke and allow the sample to burn (re-ignite the smoke if necessary) until no more smoke or flame appears.

10.2.1.3 Allow the crucible to cool on a suitable surface before placing it in the muffle furnace.

10.2.1.4 Place the cool sample in the muffle furnace at 575°C ± 25°C for 24 ± 6 hours. Handle the pre-ignited samples with care while placing them in or taking them out of the furnace to prevent sample loss.

10.2.1.5 Remove the ashed samples from the muffle furnace and allow them to cool to room temperature in a desiccator.

10.2.1.6 Weigh the crucible and ashed sample and record the weight in a lab notebook to the nearest 0.1 mg to constant weight.

10.2.2 Ashing the samples using a muffle furnace equipped with a ramping program

10.2.2.1 Ramping program: Ramp from room temperature to 105°C

- Hold at 105°C for 12 minutes
- Ramp to 250°C at 10°C/minute
- Hold at 250°C for 30 minutes
• Ramp to 575°C at 20°C/minute
• Hold at 575°C for 180 minutes
• Allow temperature to drop to 105°C
• Hold at 105°C until samples are removed

10.2.2.2 Place the crucibles in the muffle furnace and start the ramping program.

10.2.2.3 Remove the ashed samples from the muffle furnace and allow to cool to room temperature in a desiccator.

10.2.2.4 Weigh the crucible and ashed sample and record the weight in a lab notebook to the nearest 0.1 mg to constant weight.

11. Calculations

11.1 Calculate the percent total solids on a dry weight basis as follows:

\[
\%\text{Total Solids} = \frac{(\text{Weight}_{\text{crucible dry sample}} - \text{Weight}_{\text{crucible ash}})}{\text{Weight}_{\text{sample as received}}} \times 100
\]

If desired, the percent moisture can also be calculated:

\[
\%\text{Moisture} = 100 - \left( \frac{(\text{Weight}_{\text{crucible dry sample}} - \text{Weight}_{\text{crucible ash}})}{\text{Weight}_{\text{sample as received}}} \times 100 \right)
\]

Calculation of the ODW of a sample is done as follows:

\[
\text{ODW}_{\text{sample}} = \frac{(\text{Weight}_{\text{air dried sample}} \times \% \text{Total Solids})}{100}
\]

11.2 Calculate and record the percent ash on an ODW basis as follows:

\[
\%\text{Ash} = \frac{(\text{Weight}_{\text{crucible ash}} - \text{Weight}_{\text{crucible}})}{\text{ODW}_{\text{sample}}} \times 100
\]

11.3 To report or calculate the relative percent difference (RPD) between duplicates, use the following calculation:

\[
\text{RPD} = \left( \frac{X_1 - X_2}{X_{\text{mean}}} \right) \times 100
\]

where:

- \(X_1\) and \(X_2\) = measured values
- \(X_{\text{mean}}\) = the mean of \(X_1\) and \(X_2\)
11.4 To report or calculate the root mean square deviation (RMS) or the standard deviation (STDEV) of the samples, use the following calculation:

\[ RMS = x_m = \text{mean} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}} \]

\[ RMS_{\text{deviation}} = \sigma = \text{stddev} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - x_m)^2}{n}} \]

where:
- \( x_m \) = the root mean square of all \( x \) values in the set
- \( n \) = number of samples in set
- \( x_i \) = measured value from the set

12. Report Format

12.1 Report the results as the percent total solids (or percent moisture), and cite the basis used in the calculations.

12.2 Report ash as a percent of the ODW of the sample.

12.3 For replicate analyses of the same sample, report the average, standard deviation, and %RPD.

13. Precision and Bias

13.1 An inherent error in any moisture determination involving drying of the sample is that volatile substances other than water may be removed from the sample during drying.

14. Quality Control

14.1 Reported Results – Report results with two decimal places. Report the average, standard deviation, and %RPD.

14.2 Replicates – Run all samples in duplicate, at minimum.

14.3 RPD Criterion – Each sample must reproduce total solids and ash content at ± 1% wt.

14.4 Sample Size – 50 ± 2.5 mg or 100 ± 5 mg, based on available sample. If expected ash content is >10%, then 25 mg ± 2.5 mg of material can be used. Caution: the final ash weight must be above the minimum weight of the balance.
14.5 Sample Storage – All samples should be stored in an airtight container in a -20°C freezer.

15. Appendices

15.1 None

16. References

