# USE OF COMMERCIAL GRADE SULPHURIC ACID AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE FOR THE DETERMINATION OF KJELDAHL NITROGEN IN SOIL AND PLANT MATERIALS

FAQIR HUSSAIN, KAUSER A. MALIK, FAROOQ-E-AZAM AND ANWAR-UL-HAQ

Soil Biology Division, Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology, Faisalabad, Pakistan

(Received May 25, 1989; revised April 21, 1990)

A study was conducted in the year 1988 to explore the possibility of using commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH in place of reagent grades of these chemicals for the determination of Kjeldahl N in soil and plant materials. Nine soils and nine plant materials having different N content were analysed using commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH from different sources. The commercial grade chemicals were found to be suitable for their respective functions in the Kjeldahl method as they yielded essentially the same N values. The cost of N analysis of soil and plant materials can be reduced appreciably by using commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH.

Key words: Kjeldahl nitrogen, Commercial grade chemicals.

## Introduction

The kjeldahl method [1] is the most commonly used method to determine nitrogen (N) in soil and plant materials [2-9]. In most laboratories in Pakistan and other countries,  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH of reagent grades are used for digestion and distillation involved in the Kjeldahl method. Due to their standard purity, reagent grade chemicals are quite costly. Little data exist regarding standardization of commercial grades of these chemicals which are available in local markets at relatively low prices. These commercial grade chemicals are sued for N estimation but their use require proper documentation. The present investigation was, therefore, conducted to standardize the use of these commercial grade chemicals for N determination.

### **Materials and Methods**

Use of commercial grade H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaOH for N estimation was standardized by comparing their performance with those of reagent grade chemicals of Messrs E. Merck of West Germany, a company well known worldwide for manufacturing chemicals of standard purity. Two commercial grade H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> products manufactured by Messrs Ittehad Chemicals (IC), Kala Shah Kaku, Lahore, and Lyallpur Chemical Fertilizers (LCF), Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad, and two commercial grade NaOH products (liquid) manufactured by Messrs IC, Kala Shah Kaku, Lahore and Sitara Chemicals (SC), Seikhupura Road, Faisalabad were collected for test. The concentration of commercial grade H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaOH reagents was determined. Quadruplilicate portions of nine surface soils and nine plant materials having varied N content were analysed for Kjeldahl N [6,7,9] using reagent and commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH.

## **Results and Discussion**

Some basic data obtained regarding the chemicals tried are given in Table 1. Nitrogen contents of soil and plant materials as determined by using different  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH

TABLE 1. SOME BASIC DATA REGARDING DIFFERENT BRANDS AND GRADES OF  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH

Chemical	Brand	Grad	Colour	Concent	Price/kg of liquid	
				ration		
				(%) 01	r solid(Rs.)	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Merck	Reagent	Colour-	93.88	87.93	
			less			
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	IC	Commer	Slightly	98.1	5.00	
		cial	brown			
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	LCF	Commer	Slightly	98.4	3.60	
		cial	brown			
NaOH	Merck	Reagent	White	100.0	125.50	
(Solid)			pellets			
NaOH	IC	Commer	Colour-	48.1	5.40	
(Liquid)		cial	less			
NaOH	SC	Commer	Colour-	48.0	5.50	
(Liquid)		cial	less			

\* Determined by titration method.

for digestion and distillation are presented in Table 2 and 3. The data on soils showed that irrespective of grade of acid or alkali used, the averages of all the soils were almost similar. The averages of all the plant materials were also quite identical. The data thus revealed that comparable results of N in soil and plant materials were obtained by the use of commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH. Close agreement of blank titrations obtained in case of soil and plant materials where commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH were used, with those obtained by using reagent grade of these chemicals (Table 2 and 3) established that commercial grade chemicals under test were as N free as reagent grade chemicals.

The prices of reagent or commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH are listed in Table 1. It was found that if the cost of other chemicals involved and electricity consumed in N determination is kept constant, reagent grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH of Merck brand used per 100 samples of plant or soil

			THE EIGTICLE		2				_
Soil	Location		Total N (	%) in differen	nt soils as dete	ermined by	using		
		Merck	IC	LCF	Merck	Merck	IC	LCF	
		H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	H,SO,	H,SO,	H,SO4	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	
No.		Merck	Merck	Merck	SC	SC	ĨC	SC	
	·	NaOH	NaOH	NaOH	NaOH	NaOH	NaOH	NaOH	
1.	Chack 217/EB, Sahiwal	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.065	0.065	0.,062	0.063	
2.	Moza Dhoriwala, Jhang	0.099	0.099	0.099	0.100	0.100	0.099	0.099	
3.	Chak 18/Shumali, Sargodha	0.051	0.050	0.050	0.051	0.051	0.049	0.051	
4.	Basti Dhol Rajian Da, Phalia, Gujraț	0.107	0.105	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.106	0.107	
5.	Purana Suhawa, Jehlum	0.032	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	
6.	Barani College, Rawalpindi	0.086	0.087	0.087	0.088	0.087	0.088	0.087	
7.	Kotli Haji Pur, Sialkot	0.131	0.132	0.130	0.131	0.131	0.133	0.133	
8.	Sanitorium; Murree	0.167	0.166	0.165	0.163	0.166	0.168	0.166	
9.	AARI Fruit Plant Nursery, Faisalabad	0.191	0.194	0.196	0.192	0.194	0.195	0.192	
	Average	0.103	0.103	0.104	0.103	0.104	0.104	0.104	
	Blank titration (mL of 0.01 N H, SO,)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	

TABLE 2. TOTAL N IN SOILS AS DETERMINED BY USING DIFFERENT BRANDS AND GRADES OF  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH for digestion and Distillation.

TABLE 3. NITROGEN CONTENTS OF PLANT MATERIALS AD DETERMINED BY USING DIFFERENT BRANDS AND GRADES OF H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> AND NaOH for Digestion and Distillation

S.No. Plant material	N contents (%) of plant materials as determined by using:							
	Merck H₂SO₄ Merck NaOH	IC H₂SO₄ Merck NaOH	LCF H₂SO₄ Merck NaOH	Merck H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> IC NaOH	Merck H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> SC NaOH	IC H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> IC NaOH	LCF H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> · SC NaOH	
1. Wheat straw	0.336	0.333	0.333	0.336	0.336	0.329	0.336	
2. Rice straw	0.375	0.378	0.382	0.378	0.375	0.371	0.381	
3. Kallar grass shoot	0.917	0.921	0.928	0.931	0.921	0.914	0.906	
4. Berseem shoot	2.968	2.947	2.975	2.975	2.968	2.989	2.986	
5. Wheat grain	2.149	2.149	2.142	2.165	2.156	2.149	2.156	
6. Maiz grain	1.806	1.806	1.813	1.820	1.820	1.799	1.820	
7. Rice grain	1.155	1.169	1.176	1.162	1.162	1.141	1.169	
8. Mung bean grain	3.955	3.955	3.948	3.976	3.976	3.962	3.966	
9. Chickpea grain	3.934	3.948	3.920	3.948	3.976	3.962	3.962	
Average	1.955	1.956	1.957	1.966	1.965	1.957	1.965	
Blank titration (ml of 0.02 N H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.19	

N analysis cost Rs. 138.90 and Rs. 185.20, respectively; if commercial grades of these chemicals are used, the costs were Rs. 10.55 and 14.07, respectively. Thus by using commercial grade  $H_2SO_4$  and NaOH their cost per determination of N in soil or plant material can be reduced by 92%.

Acknowledgements. The authors are graterul to Mr. Anwar Hameed, Senior Manager (Marketing), Ittehad Chemicals, Kala Shah Kaku, Lahore for valuable discussion and providing necessary information related to the work. The work was supported in part by the United State Department of Agriculture under PL-480 Project No. PK-ARS-369.

#### References

- 1. K. Kjeldahl, Z. Anal. Chem., 22, 366 (1883).
- 2. J.M. Bremner, J. Agri. Sci., 55, 11 (1960).
- 3. J.M. Bremner, Methods of Soil Analysis (Am. Soc.

Agron. Inc., Madison, Wis., 1965) C.A. Black ed., pp. 1149-1178.

- M.H. Warner and J.B. Jones, Jr., Commun. Soil Sci. Plant Anal., 1, 109 (1970).
- J. O. Neill and R.A. Webb, J. Sci. Fd. Agri., 21, 217 (1970).
- D.W. Nelson and L.E. Sommers, J. Eiviron. Quality, 1, 423 (1972).
- D.W. Nelson and S.E. Sommers, Agron. J., 65, 109 (1973).
- D.W. Nelson and L.E. Sommers, J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., 63, 770 (1980).
- J.M. Bremner and C.S. Mulvaney, *Methods of Soil* Analysis (Am. Soc. Agron. Inc., Madison, Wis., 1982)
  A.L. Page, R.H. Miller and D.R. Keeney eds., 2nd edition, pp. 595-624.