SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 13032:2012

01-maj-2012

Naftni proizvodi - Določevanje nizke koncentracije žvepla v gorivih za motorna vozila - Metoda z energijsko-disperzivno rentgensko fluorescenčno spektrometrijo (ISO 13032:2012)

Petroleum products - Determination of low concentration of sulfur in automotive fuels - Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometric method (ISO 13032:2012)

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Bestimmung niedriger Schwefelgehalte in Kraftstoffen - Energiedispersives Röntgenfluoreszenzspektrometrieverfahren (ISO 13032:2012)

Produits pétroliers - Détermination de la teneur en soufre en faible concentration dans les carburants pour automobiles - Méthode spectrométrique de fluorescence de rayons X dispersive en énergie (ISO 13032:2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 13032:2012**

ICS:

75.160.20	Tekoča goriva	Liquid fuels

SIST EN ISO 13032:2012 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 13032

March 2012

ICS 75.160.20

English Version

Petroleum products - Determination of low concentration of sulfur in automotive fuels - Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometric method (ISO 13032:2012)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13032:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 “Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin” the secretariat of which is held by NEN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 28 " Petroleum products and lubricants".

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13032

First edition
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Petroleum products — Determination of low concentration of sulfur in automotive fuels — Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometric method

Produits pétroliers — Détermination de la teneur en soufre en faible concentration dans les carburants pour automobiles — Méthode spectrométrique de fluorescence de rayons X dispersive en énergie

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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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Introduction

This International Standard is directed specifically at the lower end of the concentration range covered in ISO 20847[2]. By selecting the instrument type, a better signal-to-background ratio for sulfur K-$L_{2,3}$ emission is assured. A knowledge of the general composition of the sample for analysis is advantageous in obtaining the best test result.

NOTE IUPAC X-ray line notation (S K-$L_{2,3}$) is used in this International Standard; the corresponding Siegbahn X-ray line notation (S-Kα) is being phased out.

Where matrix matching is not used and where the C:H mass ratio of the test sample is known or can be determined, accuracy can be improved by the use of Equation (A.1) (see A.2.3) to correct the result to the C:H mass ratio of the calibration standards, i.e. the reference diluent oil (see 4.1).

Some instruments include the capability for instrument-based matrix correction; notes on the use of this approach to compensate for matrix effects in the test sample are provided in A.3 for information.

This International Standard is based on IP test method PM DU[3] developed by the Energy Institute.