

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 15922:2011

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SIST-TS CEN/TS 15922:2010

Gnojila - Ekstrakcija topnega fosforja po Petermannu pri sobni temperaturi

Fertilizers - Extraction of soluble phosphorus according to Petermann at ambient temperature

Düngemittel - Extraktion des löslichen Phosphors nach Petermann bei Raumtemperatur i Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

Engrais - Extraction du phosphore selon Petermann à température ambiante

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65.080 Gnojila Fertilizers

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 15922

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 65.080

Supersedes CEN/TS 15922:2009

English Version

Fertilizers - Extraction of soluble phosphorus according to Petermann at ambient temperature

Engrais - Extraction du phosphore soluble selon Petermann à température ambiante

Düngemittel - Extraktion des löslichen Phosphors nach Petermann bei Raumtemperatur

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents		Page
Foreword3		
1	Scope	4
2		
3	Terms and definitions	
4	Principle	4
5	Sampling	
6	Reagents	5
7	Apparatus	6
8	Procedure	6
Bibl	liography	7

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Foreword

This document (EN 15922:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 "Fertilizers and liming materials", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2011.

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1 Scope

This document specifies the procedure for the extraction of phosphorus soluble in cold alkaline ammonium citrate.

The method is applicable for disintegrated phosphates exclusively.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1482-2, Fertilizers and liming materials — Sampling and sample preparation — Part 2: Sample preparation

EN 12944-1:1999, Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms

EN 12944-2:1999, Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to fertilizers

EN 15475, Fertilizers — Determination of ammoniacal nitrogen

CEN/TS 15959, Fertilizers — Determination of extracted phosphorus

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3 Terms and definitions

SIST EN 15922:2011

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12944-1:1999 and EN 12944-2:1999 apply.

4 Principle

Extraction of phosphorus at ambient temperature about 20 °C with an alkaline solution of ammonium citrate (Petermann's solution) under the specified conditions.

5 Sampling

Sampling is not part of the method specified in this document. A recommended sampling method is given in EN 1482-1.

Sample preparation shall be carried out in accordance with EN 1482-2. Grinding of the laboratory sample is recommended for homogeneity reasons.

6 Reagents

6.1 Water, distilled or demineralized having the same characteristics as distilled water.

6.2 Petermann's solution

6.2.1 Characteristics of the Petermann's solution

- citric acid ($C_6H_8O_7$. H_2O): 173 g/l;
- ammonia: 42 g/l of ammoniacal nitrogen;
- pH between 9,4 and 9,7.

6.2.2 Preparation from diammonium citrate

Dissolve 931 g of diammonium citrate (molecular mass 226,19) in about 3 500 ml of water (6.1), in a 5 l standard flask. Stand in a bath of running water, mix and cool and add in small amounts ammonia. For example, for d_{20} = 0, 906 g/ml.corresponding to a level of 20,81 % by mass of ammoniacal nitrogen, it is necessary to use 502 ml of ammonia solution. Adjust the temperature to 20 °C, make up to volume with water (6.1) and mix.

6.2.3 Preparation from citric acid and ammonia DPREVIEW

Dissolve 865 g of citric acid monohydrate in about 2 500 ml of water (6.1) in a container of about 5 l capacity. Place the container in an ice bath, and add in small amounts, shaking constantly, ammonia solution using a funnel, the stem of which is immersed in the citric acid solution. For example, for $d_{20} = 0$, 906 g/ml.corresponding to a level of 20.81 % by mass of ammoniacal nitrogen, it is necessary to add 1 114 ml of ammonia solution. Adjust the temperature to 20 °C, transfer to a 5 l standard flask, make up to the mark with water (6.1) and mix.

6.2.4 Checking of the ammoniacal nitrogen content

Transfer 25 ml of the solution into a 250 ml standard flask and make up to volume with water (6.1) and mix. Determine the ammoniacal content on 25 ml of this solution according to EN 15475. If the solution is correct, an amount of 15 ml of c = 0.25 mol/l H_2SO_4 shall be used.

If the strength of ammoniacal nitrogen is greater than 42 g/l, NH_3 can be expelled by a stream of inert gas or by moderate heating to bring back the pH to 9.7. Carry out a second determination.

If the strength of ammoniacal nitrogen is less than 42 g/l, it will be necessary to add a mass M in grams of ammonia solution:

$$M = (42 - n \times 2.8) \times \frac{500}{20.81} \tag{1}$$

n is the volume of the sulfuric acid c=0,25 mol/l, in millilitres

or a volume, V, at 20 °C:

$$V = \frac{M}{0.906} \tag{2}$$

If V is less than 25 ml, add it directly to the 5 l flask with a mass of $V \times 0.173$ g powdered citric acid.

If *V* is greater than 25 ml, it will be convenient to prepare a new litre of reagent in the following way.

Weigh 173 g of citric acid. Dissolve it in 500 ml of water. And, taking the precautions indicated, add not more than 225 + $V \times$ 1 206 ml of ammonia solution which was used to prepare the 5 l of reagent. Make up to volume with water and mix.

Mix this litre with the 4 975 ml previously prepared.

7 Apparatus

- **7.1** Common laboratory equipment and glassware, in particular equipment according to 7.2 to 7.3.
- **7.2 250 ml graduated flask**, e.g. Stohmann.
- **7.3** Rotary shaker, 35 to 40 turns per minute.

8 Procedure

8.1 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, 2,5 g of the prepared sample and place it in a 250 ml graduated flask (7.2).

8.2 Extraction

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Add a little amount of Petermann's solution (6.2) at 20 °C, shake very hard in order to stop the formation of lumps and to prevent any of the substance adhering to the side of the flask. Make up to the graduation mark with Petermann's solution and close the flask with a rubber stopper.

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Shake for 2 h in the rotary shaker (7.3). Filter immediately-through a dry pleated filter, free from phosphate, into a dry container, discarding the first portion of the filtrate. Continue the filtering until a sufficient quantity of filtrate is obtained to carry out the phosphorus determination according to CEN/TS 15959.