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Magnesium lithium alloys — Determination of lithium — Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometric method

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 79, *Light metals and their alloys*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Magnesium and alloys of cast or wrought magnesium.*

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Magnesium lithium alloys are the lightest metallic materials in the world and show several advantageous properties such as: excellent rigidity, high electric and thermal conductivity, good damping, electromagnetic, shielding, welding, matching and cold forming performances. Lithium is the most important element in magnesium lithium alloys, and can improve the deformation capability of alloys with further a decrease in weight. With the increasing demands of the world today for lightweight materials, energy saving, environmental protection and sustainable development, magnesium lithium alloys show broad application prospects in the fields of materials, transportation, electronics, medical products and so on.

Chemical compositions of magnesium and its alloys are widely standardized from major to trace contents in international and other national standards. However, there is no standard dealing with the determination of lithium content in magnesium lithium alloys.