
**Petroleum products — Determination
of turbidity point and aniline point
equivalent**

*Produits pétroliers — Détermination du point de turbidité et d'un
équivalent du point d'aniline*

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Introduction

This document is intended to be a complement, not a replacement, to ISO 2977^[1] for the determination of aniline point and mixed aniline point.

The same apparatus is used for ISO 2977^[1], wherein method 5 is used to determine the turbidity point. It is also possible to convert the turbidity point to the aniline point equivalent and vice versa. The aniline point equivalent is useful when comparing results from using the method described in this document to the aniline point according to ISO 2977^[1], method 5.

The turbidity point and the aniline point equivalent are useful as an aid in the analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures. Aromatic hydrocarbons exhibit the lowest values and paraffins the highest, with cycloparaffins and olefins exhibiting intermediate values. In a homologous series, the turbidity point and the aniline point equivalent increase with increasing molecular mass.

Although the turbidity point and the aniline point equivalent can be used in combination with other physical properties in correlative methods for hydrocarbon analysis, the most frequent usage is to provide an estimate of the aromatic content (or "aromaticity") of hydrocarbon mixtures.

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