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**Solid recovered fuels — Determination  
of calorific value**

*Combustibles solides de récupération — Détermination du pouvoir  
calorifique*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300, *Solid recovered fuels*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 343, *Solid Recovered Fuels*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

This document is based on EN 15400 [1].

The result obtained is the gross calorific value of the sample analysed at constant volume with all the water of the combustion products as liquid water. In practice, solid recovered fuels are burned at a constant (atmospheric) pressure and the water is either not condensed (removed as vapour with the flue gases) or condensed. Under both conditions, the operative heat of combustion to be used is the net calorific value of the fuel at constant pressure. The net calorific value at constant volume can also be used; Formulas are given for calculating both values.

General principles and procedures for the calibrations and the solid recovered fuels experiments are presented in the main part of this document, whereas those pertaining to the use of a particular type of calorimetric instrument are specified in [Annexes A to C](#). [Annex D](#) contains the formulae to calculate the removed ash contributors. [Annex E](#) contains checklists for performing calibration and fuel experiments using specified types of calorimeters. [Annex F](#) gives examples to illustrate some of the calculations.

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# Solid recovered fuels — Determination of calorific value

**WARNING** — Strict adherence to all of the provisions specified in this document should ensure against explosive rupture of the combustion vessel, or a blow-out, provided that the vessel is of standard design and construction and in good mechanical condition.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of gross calorific value of solid recovered fuels at constant volume and at the reference temperature 25 °C in a combustion vessel calorimeter calibrated by combustion of certified benzoic acid.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 10304-1, *Water quality — Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions — Part 1: Determination of bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate and sulfate*

ISO 16993, *Solid biofuels — Conversion of analytical results from one basis to another*

ISO 21637, *Solid recovered fuels — Vocabulary*

ISO 21644, *Solid recovered fuels — Methods for the determination of biomass content*

ISO 21646,<sup>1)</sup> *Solid recovered fuels — Sample preparation*

ISO 21660-3, *Solid recovered fuels — Determination of moisture content using the oven dry method — Part 3: Moisture in general analysis sample*

EN 15358, *Solid recovered fuels — Quality management systems — Particular requirements for their application to the production of solid recovered fuels*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21637 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **gross calorific value at constant volume**

absolute value of the specific energy of combustion, in Joules, for unit mass of a solid recovered fuel burned in oxygen in a calorimetric combustion vessel under the conditions specified

Note 1 to entry: The products of combustion are assumed to consist of gaseous oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide, of liquid water (in equilibrium with its vapour) saturated with carbon dioxide under the conditions of the combustion vessel reaction, and of solid ash, all at the *reference temperature* (3.4).

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 21646:2021.