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Fireworks — Test methods for determination of specific chemical substances —

Part 9: Mercury content by hydride generation atomic fluorescence spectrometry

Artifices de divertissement — Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de substances chimiques spécifiques —

Partie 9: Teneur en mercure par spectrométrie de fluorescence atomique par génération d'hydrures

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC *264*, *Fireworks*.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 22863 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Fireworks — Test methods for determination of specific chemical substances —

Part 9: Mercury content by hydride generation atomic fluorescence spectrometry

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1 Scope

This document specifies the test method for the determination of the mercury content in pyrotechnic compositions by hydride generation atomic fluorescence spectrometry.

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 22863-1, *Fireworks — Test methods for determination of specific chemical substances — Part 1: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22863-1 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/

4 Principle of the method

The sample is heated and digested in a boiling water bath using a nitric acid - hydrochloric acid mixed reagent. In the acidic medium, the mercury in the sample is reduced to atomic mercury by potassium borohydride, and then loaded into the atomic fluorescence photometer by a carrier gas (argon). Under the irradiation of a mercury hollow cathode lamp, the mercury atoms will emit fluorescence with a characteristic wavelength when they transit from high energy state to ground state. The fluorescence intensity is proportional to the mercury concentration in the liquid to be measured and is quantitatively compared with mercury standard solutions.

5 Reagents

5.1 Hydrochloric acid (GR)

5.2 Nitric acid (GR)

5.3 Potassium dichromate (GR)

5.4 Sodium hydroxide (GR)

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