

Petroleum products - Determination of boiling range distribution by gas chromatography method - Part 2: Heavy distillates and residual fuel

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 15199-2:2006 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15199-2:2006 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 24.11.2006 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 15199-2:2006 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 15199-2:2006. This document is endorsed on 24.11.2006 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
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Käsitlusala: This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products by capillary gas chromatography using flame ionisation detection. The standard is applicable to materials having a vapour pressure low enough to permit sampling at ambient temperature, and which have a boiling range of at least 100 °C. The standard is applicable to materials with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) above 750 °C, for example, heavy distillate fuels and residuals. The method is not applicable to bituminous samples. The test method is not applicable for the analysis of petroleum or petroleum products containing low molecular weight components (for example naphthas, reformates, gasolines, diesel). Components containing hetero atoms (for example alcohols, ethers, acids, or esters) or residue are not to be analyzed by this test method.	Scope: This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products by capillary gas chromatography using flame ionisation detection. The standard is applicable to materials having a vapour pressure low enough to permit sampling at ambient temperature, and which have a boiling range of at least 100 °C. The standard is applicable to materials with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) above 750 °C, for example, heavy distillate fuels and residuals. The method is not applicable to bituminous samples. The test method is not applicable for the analysis of petroleum or petroleum products containing low molecular weight components (for example naphthas, reformates, gasolines, diesel). Components containing hetero atoms (for example alcohols, ethers, acids, or esters) or residue are not to be analyzed by this test method.
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ICS 75.080

Võtmesõnad:

ICS 75.080

English Version

**Petroleum products - Determination of boiling range distribution
by gas chromatography method - Part 2: Heavy distillates and
residual fuels**

Produits pétroliers - Détermination de la répartition dans
l'intervalle de distillation par méthode chromatographie en
phase gazeuse - Partie 2: Distillats sévères et résiduels

Mineralölerzeugnisse - Gaschromatographische
Bestimmung des Siedeverlaufes - Teil 2: Schweröle und
Rückstandsöle

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 August 2006.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 15199-2:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 “Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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 April 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2007.

EN 15199 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum products — Determination of boiling range distribution by gas chromatography method*:

- *Part 1: Middle distillates and lubricating base oils*
- *Part 2: Heavy distillates and residual fuels*
- *Part 3: Crude oil*

This part of the standard describes the determination of boiling range distribution of materials with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) above 750 °C. For testing materials with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling point (FBP) below 750 °C, Part 1 of the standard may be used. For testing materials with initial boiling points (IBP) below 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) above 750 °C, such as crude oils, Part 3 is applicable.

This part of the standard is a joint development between the EI [1], ASTM [2] and CEN.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of the boiling range distribution of petroleum products by capillary gas chromatography using flame ionisation detection. The standard is applicable to materials having a vapour pressure low enough to permit sampling at ambient temperature, and which have a boiling range of at least 100 °C. The standard is applicable to materials with initial boiling points (IBP) above 100 °C and final boiling points (FBP) above 750 °C, for example, heavy distillate fuels and residuals. The method is not applicable to bituminous samples.

The test method is not applicable for the analysis of petroleum or petroleum products containing low molecular weight components (for example naphthas, reformates, gasolines, diesel). Components containing hetero atoms (for example alcohols, ethers, acids, or esters) or residue are not to be analyzed by this test method.

NOTE For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms “% (m/m)” and “% (V/V)” are used to represent respectively the mass fraction and the volume fraction.

WARNING — The use of this European Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This European Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

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 ISO 3170, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling (ISO 3170:2004)*

EN ISO 3171, *Petroleum liquids — Automatic pipeline sampling (ISO 3171:1988)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Explanation of some of the terms is given in Figure 1.

3.1
initial boiling point
IBP
temperature corresponding to the retention time at which a net area count equal to 0,5 % of the total sample area under the chromatogram is obtained

3.2
final boiling point
FBP
temperature corresponding to the retention time at which a net area count equal to 99,5 % of the total sample area under the chromatogram is obtained

3.3
area slice
area resulting from the integration of the chromatographic detector signal within a specified retention time interval