

STN	Meď a zliatiny medi - Stanovenie hlavných zložiek a sprievodných prvkov vlnovo disperznej röntgenovej fluorescenčnej spektrometrie (XRF) - Časť 1: Všeobecné zásady obvyklé metódy.	STN EN 15063-1 42 0620
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Copper and copper alloys - Determination of main constituents and impurities by wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) - Part 1: Guidelines to the routine method

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 07/15

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Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov sa môžu slovenské technické normy rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

English Version

Copper and copper alloys - Determination of main constituents and impurities by wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) - Part 1: Guidelines to the routine method

Cuivre et alliages de cuivre - Détermination des éléments principaux et des impuretés par spectrométrie de fluorescence X à dispersion de longueur d'onde (FRX) - Partie 1 : Lignes directrices pour la méthode de routine

Kupfer und Kupferlegierungen - Bestimmung von Hauptbestandteilen und Verunreinigungen durch wellenlängendispersive Röntgenfluoreszenzanalyse (RFA) - Teil 1: Leitfaden für das Routineverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 November 2014.

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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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents	Page
Foreword.....	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Principle.....	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
4 Instrumentation.....	7
4.1 Principles of X-ray fluorescence spectrometers	7
4.2 X-ray tubes	8
4.3 Vacuum system.....	9
4.4 Test sample spinner	9
4.5 Filters	9
4.6 Collimators of slits.....	10
4.7 Analysing crystals	10
4.8 Counters	11
4.9 Simultaneous and sequential Instruments	12
5 Sampling and test sample preparation	12
6 Evaluation methods.....	12
6.1 General.....	12
6.2 Dead time correction	12
6.3 Background correction	13
6.4 Line interference correction models.....	13
6.5 Inter-element effects correction models	13
7 Calibration procedure	14
7.1 General.....	14
7.2 Optimizing of the diffraction angle (2θ).....	15
7.3 Selecting optimum conditions for detectors	15
7.4 Selecting optimum tube voltage and current	15
7.5 Selecting minimum measuring times	15
7.6 Selecting calibration samples	15
7.7 Selecting drift control and recalibration samples	16
7.8 Measuring the calibration samples.....	16
7.9 Regression calculations	16
8 Method validation (accuracy and precision).....	16
9 Performance criteria.....	17
9.1 General.....	17
9.2 Precision test	17
9.3 Performance monitoring	17
9.4 Maintenance	17
10 Radiation protection.....	18
Annex A (informative) Example of calculating background equivalent concentration, limit of detection, limit of quantification and lower limit of detection	19
Annex B (informative) Example of calculating line interference of one element to another	21
Annex C (informative) Example of performance criteria obtained under repeatability conditions	22
Bibliography.....	23

Foreword

This document (EN 15063-1:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 133 “Copper and copper alloys”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 June 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 15063-1:2006.

Within its programme of work, Technical Committee CEN/TC 133 requested CEN/TC 133/WG 10 “Methods of analysis” to revise the following standard:

EN 15063-1:2006, *Copper and copper alloys — Determination of main constituents and impurities by wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) — Part 1: Guidelines to the routine method*

This is one of two parts of the standard for the determination of main constituents and impurities in copper and copper alloys. The other part is:

EN 15063-2, *Copper and copper alloys — Determination of main constituents and impurities by wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) — Part 2: Routine method*

In comparison with EN 15063-1:2006, the following changes have been made:

- a) Definition 3.1 and 3.2 modified;
- b) Clause 5 modified;
- c) Editorial modifications have been made.

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

Introduction

Wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) has been used for several decades as an important analytical tool for production analysis. XRF is characterised by its speed and high precision over a wide concentration range and as the XRF-method in most cases is used as a relative method, the limitations are often connected to the quality of the calibration samples. The technique is well established and most of the physical fundamentals are well known.

This guideline is intended to be used for the analysis of copper and copper alloys but it may also be applied to other materials.

1 Scope

This European Standard provides guidance on the concepts and procedures for the calibration and analysis of copper and copper alloys by wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry.

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN