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Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Methods for chemical analysis of aluminium nitride powders (ISO 21814:2019)

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

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Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) - Methods for chemical analysis of aluminium nitride powders (ISO 21814:2019)

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Hochleistungskeramik - Verfahren zur chemischen Analyse von Aluminiumnitridpulvern (ISO 21814:2019)

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EN ISO 21814:2022 (E)

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European foreword

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**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,
advanced technical ceramics) —
Methods for chemical analysis of
aluminium nitride powders**

*Céramiques techniques — Méthodes d'analyse chimique des poudres
de nitrure d'aluminium*



Reference number
ISO 21814:2019(E)

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

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Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Methods for chemical analysis of aluminium nitride powders

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for the chemical analysis of fine aluminium nitride powders used as the raw material for fine ceramics.

This document stipulates the determination methods of the aluminium, total nitrogen, boron, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, silicon, sodium, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, zirconium, carbon, chlorine, fluorine, and oxygen contents in aluminium nitride powders. The aluminium content is determined by using either an acid pressure decomposition-CyDTA-zinc back titration method or an acid digestion-inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) method. The total nitrogen content is determined by using an acid pressure decomposition-distillation separation-acidimetric titration method, a direct decomposition-distillation separation-acidimetric titration method, or an inert gas fusion-thermal conductivity method. The boron, calcium, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, silicon, sodium, titanium, tungsten, vanadium and zinc contents are determined by using an acid digestion-ICP-OES method or an acid pressure decomposition-ICP-OES method. The sodium and potassium contents are determined via an acid pressure decomposition-flame emission method or an acid pressure decomposition-atomic absorption spectrometry method. The oxygen content is determined by using an inert gas fusion-IR absorption spectrometry method, while that of carbon is determined via a combustion-IR absorption spectrometry method or a combustion-conductometry method. The chlorine and fluorine contents are determined by using a pyrohydrolysis method followed by ion chromatography or spectrophotometry.

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 2828, *Aluminium oxide primarily used for the production of aluminium — Determination of fluorine content — Alizarin complexone and lanthanum chloride spectrophotometric method*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 8656-1, *Refractory products — Sampling of raw materials and unshaped products — Part 1: Sampling scheme*

ISO 21068-3:2008, *Chemical analysis of silicon-carbide-containing raw materials and refractory products — Part 3: Determination of nitrogen, oxygen and metallic and oxidic constituents*

ISO 21438-2, *Workplace atmospheres — Determination of inorganic acids by ion chromatography — Part 2: Volatile acids, except hydrofluoric acid (hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and nitric acid)*

ISO 21438-3, *Workplace atmospheres — Determination of inorganic acids by ion chromatography — Part 3: Hydrofluoric acid and particulate fluorides*

ISO 26845:2008, *Chemical analysis of refractories — General requirements for wet chemical analysis, atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) methods*

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