Second edition 2005-02-01

# Water quality — Determination of ammonium nitrogen — Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection

Qualité de l'eau — Dosage de l'azote ammoniacal — Méthode par analyse en flux (CFA et FIA) et détection spectrométrique



## **PDF** disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

### © ISO 2005

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Cor	ntents	Page
	word	
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Determination of ammonium nitrogen by flow injection analysis (FIA) and spectrometric detection	1
4	Determination of ammonium nitrogen by continuous flow analysis (CFA) and spectrometric detection	
5	Calculation	10
6	Precision	
7	Test report	11
Anne	ex A (informative) Examples of flow analysis systems	12
	ex B (informative) Precision data	
Bibli	ography	18

# **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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 11732 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, Water quality, Subcommittee SC 2, Physical, chemical and biochemical methods.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11732:1997), which has been technically revised.

# Introduction

Methods using flow analysis are automating wet chemical procedures and are therefore particularly suitable for the processing of large sample series at a high analysis frequency (up to 100 samples per hour).

It is differentiated between flow injection analysis (FIA) $^{[1],[2]}$  and continuous flow analysis (CFA) $^{[3]}$ . Both methods consist of the automatic dosage of the sample introduced into a flow system (manifold) in which the sample analytes react with the reagent solutions on their way through the manifold. The sample preparation may be integrated into the manifold. The reaction product is measured in a flow detector.

The user should be aware that particular problems could require the specification of additional marginal conditions.