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Solid biofuels — Determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen

Biocombustibles solides — Détermination de la teneur totale en carbone, hydrogène et azote



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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 238, *Solid biofuels*.

For the purposes of research on instrumental methods for the determination of total carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen contents in solid biofuels standards, users are encouraged to share their views on ISO 16948:2015 and their priorities for changes to future editions of the document. Click on the link below to take part in the online survey:

ISO 16948 online survey

Introduction

Instrumental methods for the analysis of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen are now in widespread and in regular use, often in preference to formerly developed chemical methods for which International Standards exist.

The reliable determination of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen is important for quality control and the results can be used as input parameters for calculations applied to the combustion of solid biofuels. The environmental importance of the nitrogen content is linked to emissions of NO_X (formation of fuel NO_X). Hydrogen content is important for calculation of the net calorific value. Carbon content is required for the determination of CO_2 -emissions.

It is recognized that the Kjeldahl method is most reliable for determining nitrogen contents with a concentration lower than 0,1 %. Possible suitable methods are summarized in the bibliography.