

ICS 73.080

CCS D53



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14506.9-2010

Replacing GB/T 14506.9-1993

**Methods for chemical analysis of silicate rocks - Part 9:
Determination of phosphorus pentoxide content**

硅酸盐岩石化学分析方法 第9部分：五氧化二磷量测定

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Foreword

GB/T 14506 "Methods for chemical analysis of silicate rocks" 30 consists of the following components.

- Part 1. Determination of water absorption;
- Part 2. Determination of combined water;
- Part 3. Determination of the amount of silica;
- Part 4. Determination of the amount of aluminum oxide;
- Part 5. Determination of total iron content;
- Part 6. Determination of calcium oxide content;
- Part 7. Determination of the amount of magnesium oxide;
- Part 8. Determination of the amount of titanium dioxide;
- Part 9. Determination of the amount of phosphorus pentoxide;
- Part 10. Determination of the amount of manganese oxide;
- Part 11. Determination of the amount of sodium hydroxide and oxide;
- Part 12. Determination of the amount of fluorine;
- Part 13. Determination of sulfur content;

1 Scope

GB/T 14506.9-2010 is the Chinese national standard on methods for chemical analysis of silicate rocks - part 9: determination of phosphorus pentoxide content, in the field of mining and minerals. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 10 November 2010 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and

has been in force since 1 February 2011. Classification: ICS 73.080, CCS D53. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

GB/T 14506 in this section specifies the method for the determination of phosphorus pentoxide content of silicate rocks. This section applies to the determination of phosphorus pentoxide content of silicate rocks, and is also applicable to soil and stream sediments in the amount of phosphorus pentoxide Determination. Measurement range. phosphovanadomolybdate yellow spectrophotometry, 0.2% to 10% of the amount of phosphorus pentoxide. Phosphorus molybdenum blue spectrophotometry, from 0.05% to 2% pentoxide Diphosphate amount.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference

GB/T 14506 in this section constitute provisions of this section. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section. Laboratory use specifications and test methods GB/T 6682 Analysis

GB/T 14506.1 Silicate rocks - Part 1. Determination of water adsorption

3 Phosphovanadomolybdate yellow spectrophotometry

3.1 Principle Sample with hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric thermal decomposition to form a solution of nitric acid; or fractionated filtrates was measured silica A, processed into nitric acid Solution. 5% to 8% nitric acid, orthophosphate and ammonium vanadate, molybdate form soluble vanadium molybdenum yellow phosphorus complex. In a spectrophotometer The meter, measured at a wavelength of 420nm absorbance, calculate the amount of phosphorus pentoxide. The reaction is. $2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 22(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3 + 46\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + 22\text{MoO}_3 + n\text{H}_2\text{O} + 46\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + (26-n)\text{H}_2\text{O}$

3.2 Reagents Unless otherwise stated in this section are consistent with the use of analytical reagent and GB/T 6682 analytical laboratory use in the analysis.

3.2.1 nitrate ($\rho=1.42\text{g/mL}$). heated to boiling to remove the yellow oxide, after cooling use.

3.2.2 nitric acid (13).

3.2.3 hydrofluoric acid ($\rho=1.15\text{g/mL}$). Warning

--- toxic and corrosive hydrofluoric acid, the operation should wear gloves to prevent skin contact.

3.2.4 sulfuric acid (11). Warning

--- improper dilution risk prone

3.2.5 isoamyl alcohol.

3.2.6 vanadium molybdate reagent

a) ammonium molybdate solution (100g/L). Weigh 10g of ammonium molybdate was dissolved in 50 °C ~ 60 °C of 100mL water. The time is now equipped with. Such as Muddy filter after use;

b) ammonium vanadate solution (3g/L). Weigh 0.3g of ammonium metavanadate were dissolved in 50mL of water, 50mL of nitric acid plus (3.2.2), by stirring it After dissolution, stored in brown bottles;