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

GB/T 15591-2013

Replacing GB/T 15591-1995

Method for identifying the type of blended commercial coal

商品煤混煤类型的判别方法

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Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard replaces GB/T 15591-1995 "commodity identification method of coal reflectance distribution map." Compared with GB/T 15591-1995, The main changes are as follows:

- Modify the standard name. the "identification method commercial coal reflectance distribution" to "commercial coal mixed coal type discriminating method";
- Revised "3 random vitrinite reflectance measurement," a reference to the content GB/T 6948-2008;
- Delete the original standard "4 measurement results calculated" chapter;
- Original standard "simple mixed coal" to "no simple notches mixed coal", "complex mixed coal" to "no complex notch mixed coal";
- In Chapter 5, an increase of three note;
- Delete the original standard "

7 Precision" chapter. The standard proposed by China Coal Industry Association. This standard coal by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC42) centralized. This standard was drafted. Coal Science and Industry Group Xi'an Research Institute, China University of Mining (Beijing), China Coal Research Institute Beijing Coal Chemical Industry Branch. The main drafters of this standard. Xiao Wen Zhao, Li Xiaoyan, Li Jinkui, Bai Xiangfei. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

- GB/T 15591-1995. Commercial coal mixed coal type discriminating method

1 Scope

China's national method for telling whether a delivered coal is a blend and, if it is, what kind of blend - determined from the distribution of the random reflectance of its vitrinite under the microscope. It specifies the method for identifying the type of a blended commercial coal

from the random vitrinite reflectance distribution, and it applies to bituminous coal and low-rank anthracite, with lignite covered by reference. Coal is routinely blended before sale, and a blend is not a defect in itself; what matters to the buyer is that the properties of a blend are not the average of its components. Two coals of the same mean reflectance behave differently in a coke oven or a boiler depending on whether the mean comes from a single coal or from mixing a low-rank and a high-rank one, and a coking blend designed on mean values alone can fail. The reflectance of vitrinite - the commonest maceral, and the one whose reflectance rises monotonically with rank - gives the answer directly: a single coal produces one narrow peak in the reflectance histogram, and a blend produces a distribution with gaps or with more than one mode. The standard sets out how the histogram is read. It classifies blends by the shape of the distribution: a simple blend without a notch, and a complex blend without a notch - the 2013 edition renamed both categories from the 1995 wording - and the notched forms in which the components are far enough apart in rank to leave a visible gap. The measurement itself is referred to GB/T 6948-2008 rather than being restated. Three notes were added to the identification chapter, and the calculation chapter and the precision chapter of the 1995 edition were deleted. Issued on 17 December 2013 and in force since 1 May 2014, it replaces GB/T 15591-1995.

This standard specifies the method for determining the type of coal use commercial coal vitrinite reflectance random distribution of commodity coal mix. This standard applies to bituminous coal and low-anthracite, lignite can use and reference. Commercial coal vitrinite maximum reflectivity distribution can also refer use.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6948-2008 coal vitrinite reflectance microscope measurement method (ISO 7404-5.1994, MOD)

3.1 According to GB/T 6948-2008

8.3.4 Determination of random vitrinite reflectance.

3.2 The method according to GB/T 6948-2008

9.2 shall be calculated vitrinite reflectance mean and standard deviation.

4 reflectance distribution diagram drawing

Reflectance interval to 0.05% for the half-order, respectively, statistics measuring points for each interval, and calculate the frequency distribution of (f). A frequency of ordinate Standard, random reflectance (Rran) as abscissa reflectivity profile.

5 commercial coal mixed coal type of discrimination

5.1 based discrimination Interval from vitrinite reflectance of 0.05% in a frequency distribution statistics, "the number of notches." Frequency distribution of the number of ports concave according to vitrinite reflectance standard deviation and reflectivity, according to Table 1 on the type of commercial coal mixed coal feed Row discrimination.

Note 1. vitrinite reflectance distribution trough called "notch" in the peaks and between the peaks; "several notches," the judge should consider meeting a "single coal seam" reflectance frequency Normal distribution characteristics.

Note 2. For local reflectance frequency change, the reflectivity can be drawn at intervals of 0.10% of the histogram, then there is still a valid recess recess. Various types of corresponding typical reflectance distribution diagram in Appendix A. Table 1 commercial coal vitrinite reflectance distribution of Classification coding DIVIDING INDICES
Reflectance standard deviation s recess number/month Types of $0 \leq s \leq 0.10$ 0 single seam