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

GB/T 26328-2010

Optical interference filters for biochemical analyzer

生物化学分析仪器用干涉滤光片

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Foreword

The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B is an informative annex. This standard is proposed and managed by China Machinery Industry Federation. This standard was drafted. Shenyang Academy of Instrumentation Science, Shenyang Bo Optical Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics Co., Ltd., National Instruments Component Quality Supervision and Inspection Center. The main drafters of this standard. Yin Xiaojun, Zhao Shuai Feng Fei books States Wuzeng Hui, Ren Shaopeng, Wang Wei, Qiu Jinhong, Xuqiu Ling, Du Jian. Biochemical analytical instruments with interference filters

1 Scope

GB/T 26328-2010 is the Chinese national standard on optical interference filters for biochemical analyzer, in the field of metrology and measurement. 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 14 January 2011 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 June 2011. Classification: ICS 17.180, CCS N30. 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.

This standard specifies the biochemical analytical instruments (such as biochemical analyzer, microplate reader) with interference filters and optical film (hereinafter referred to as "filter Rays ") requirements for test methods inspection rules, marking, packaging, transportation and storage. This standard applies to the design and manufacture based on principles of optical interference filters used in biochemical analytical instruments.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 1185-2006 optical components surface flaws (ISO 10110-7.1996, NEQ)

GB/T 2828.1-2003 Sampling procedures for inspection - Part 1. by acceptance quality limit (AQL) retrieval batch test sample Programme (ISO 2859-1.1999, IDT)

GB/T 2829-2002 periodic inspection Sampling procedures and tables (suitable for process stability test)

GB/T 13384-2008 mechanical and electrical products packaging General technical conditions

GB/T 26332.1-2010 optical film and optical instruments - Part 1. Definitions (ISO 9211-1.1994, IDT)

ISO 9022-2.2002 Opticsandopticalinstruments-Environmentaltestmethods-Part 2. Cold, heatandhumidity

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 26332.1-2010 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 The peak transmission rate peaktransmittance The maximum spectral transmittance in the spectral filter passband region. Represented by T_{max} , it can also be used T_{pk} represented (see Appendix A).

3.2 Peak wavelength peakwavelength The peak transmission rate corresponding to the wavelength value. With λ_{max} represents (see Appendix A).

3.3 Half width full width at half maximum Filter peak transmission rate (T_{max}) spectral width at half corresponds to. Characterization filter passband spectral width, with $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$

expressed. Let transmittance at $0.5T_{max}$ at the corresponding values λ_1 and λ_2 ($\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$), the half-width $\Delta\lambda_{0.5} = \lambda_2 - \lambda_1$, respectively (see Appendix A).

3.4 Center wavelength center wavelength Value wavelength band pass filter center. Characterization filter passband spectral position, represented by λ_0 . Transmittance was numerically equal to the value of the two wavelengths λ_1 and λ_2 corresponding to the average of at $0.5T_{max}$, calculated as $\lambda_0 = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)/2$ (See Appendix A).

3.5 Background of blocking off Cutoff level cutoff filter in the spectral region with light, with the spectral transmittance $T(\lambda)$ or optical density $OD(\lambda)$, said Jane