

车用汽油中有害掺假物质甲缩醛含量的检测气相色谱仪

Detection of harmful substances in gas adulteration of methylal gasoline in chromatograph

With the improvement of people's living standard, the number of motor vehicles and the consumption of gasoline consumption in China has increased sharply, and the exhaust gas from motor vehicle exhaust has become the main source of air pollution in the city. At present domestic gasoline quality standard level low, will lead to the motor vehicle exhaust pollutant emission concentration levels increased, at the same time, because of the quality of gasoline in automobile engine damage, anchoring case occurred repeatedly, number frequency is showing a trend of high incidence.

Methylal and gasoline blending, will cause a series of problems, mainly reflected in: (1) methylal itself octane value only 76, added to gasoline, will significantly reduced gasoline octane value, caused gasoline engine knock knock cylinder. If of methylal with low heat value, 4.4% of the only regular gasoline and gasoline join methylal, will cause a decrease in the power, fuel consumption increase. The methylal have swelling and corrosion on plastic parts. Therefore, "GB17930-2013" gasoline vehicle specified in methylal not artificially added gasoline vehicle.

Current car with gasoline in the national standard although the provisions shall not be artificially by adding methylal, but in the technical requirements of the standard did not to be included in the methylal, there is no corresponding gasoline methylal testing national standards or industry standards.

By analysis of the Technology Co., Ltd. Tengzhou City Xiangying XiangyingGC7990plus gas chromatograph (GC), the development of the car gasoline harmful adulterated substances methylal content detection and analysis of key technologies ", the determination result is accurate and reliable.

随着人民生活水平的日益提高,我国机动车数量和车用汽油的消费量的急剧增加,机动车排放的尾气污染物正成为城市的首要空气污染源。目前国内汽油产品质量标准水平低,会导致机动车尾气污染物排放浓度水平增加,同时,因汽油质量导致汽车发动机损坏、抛锚案例屡屡发生,数量频次更是呈现高发态势。

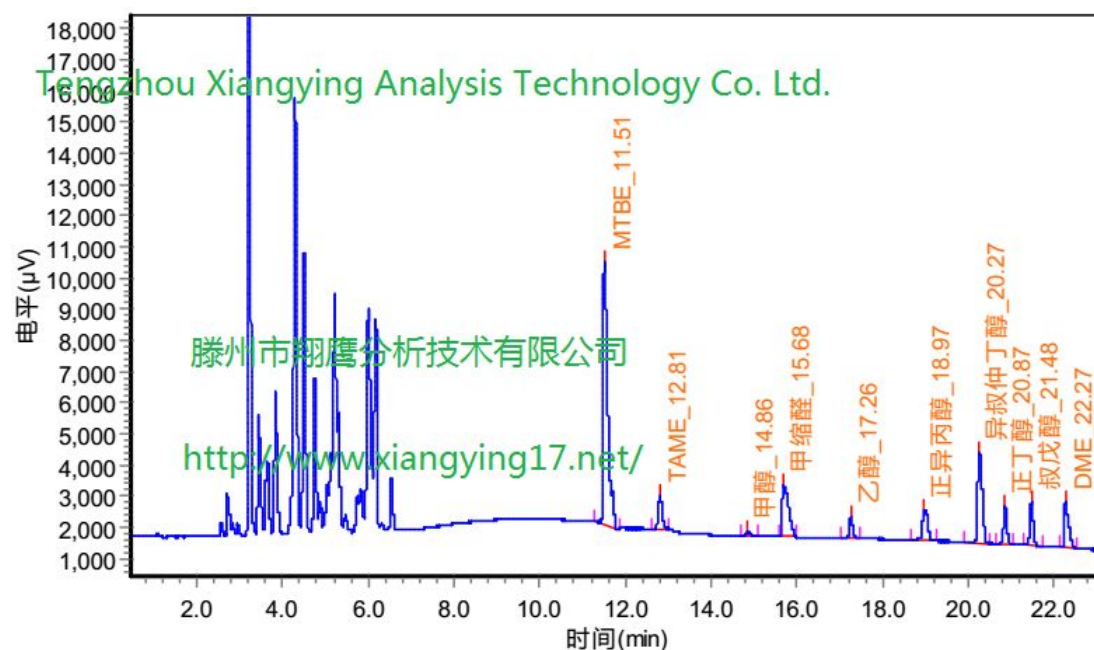
甲缩醛与汽油调合后,会导致一系列的问题,主要表现在:①甲缩醛本身辛烷值只有 76,加入到汽油中,会明显降低汽油的辛烷值,引起汽油发动机缸爆震。②甲缩醛热值较低,只有普通汽油的 4.4%,汽油中加入甲缩醛,会引起动力下降,油耗增加。③甲缩醛对塑料件具有溶胀和腐蚀作用。因此,GB17930-2013《车用汽油》中明确规定车用汽油中不得人为加入甲缩醛。

目前车用汽油国家标准中虽然规定不得人为加入甲缩醛,但在标准的技术要求中并没有将甲缩醛列入,目前也没有相应的汽油中甲缩醛检测国家标准或行业标准。

滕州市翔鹰分析技术有限公司采用 XiangyingGC7990plus 气相色谱仪，研发出《车用汽油中有害掺假物质甲缩醛含量的检测剖析及关键技术》，测定结果准确可靠。

XiangyingGC7990plus features:

- 1 excellent performance, competitive price, to meet the customers' choice
- 2 multi industry adaptability



甲缩醛和醇醚类氧化物谱图

XiangyingGC7990plus features:

- 1 excellent performance, competitive price, to meet the customers' choice
- 2 multi industry adaptability
- 3 outstanding performance in all kinds of harsh environment

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A variety of sampling ports can be equipped with: packed column inlet, shunt / non shunt capillary inlet,

Hydrogen flame ionization detector (FID)

Maximum use temperature: 400

The minimum detection limit: $-12 = 2.5 \times 10^{-12}$ g/s (n-C16)

Linear range: 107 (+ 10%)

XiangyingGC7990plus 特点:

1. 卓越的性能，具有竞争力的价格，满足广大客户的选择
2. 多行业适应性
3. 在各种苛刻环境下均表现出色

进样口

多种进样口可配：填充柱进样口、分流/不分流毛细管进样口、

氢火焰离子化检测器 (FID)

最高使用温度: 400°C

最小检出限: $\leq 2.5 \times 10^{-12}$ g/s (n-C16)

线性范围: 10⁷ (±10%)