

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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*Gaz naturel — Informations supplémentaires pour le calcul des
propriétés physiques selon l'ISO 6976*

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 193, *Natural gas*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Analysis of natural gas*.

საინფორმაციო ტექნოლოგიების განვითარების ცენტრი. სრული ტექსტის საანგარიშო სტანდარტი.

Introduction

Both international and intranational custody transfer of natural gas usually require precise determination of both the quantity and the quality of the gas to be traded. ISO 6976:2016, which cancels and replaces ISO 6976:1995, specifies methods for the calculation of those properties, often known as the combustion properties, which (in part) describe gas quality, namely gross (superior) and net (inferior) calorific value, density, relative density, gross and net Wobbe index. The methods provide the means of calculating the properties, including uncertainties, of any natural gas, natural gas substitute, or similar combustible gaseous fuel of known composition at commonly used reference conditions.

Some 80-odd years ago, in the Introduction to Hyde and Mills' classic text *Gas Calorimetry*, Sir Charles Vernon ('CV') Boys wrote the words^[109] “ ... I hesitate to give the number of actual tests of the calorific value of gas which are made every year, but ... it will be evident that any machinery set up to ascertain its value must be extensive ... The fact is that no single commodity generally purchased by the public is so carefully watched and maintained of its guaranteed quality as gas ... ”. Since that time, the technology of gas calorimetry has changed beyond either recognition or imagination, but the truth of the sentiment expressed remains unchanged and refers every bit as much to 2017 as it did to 1932.

This document acts as a repository for those manifold technical details which justify and explain the methods presented in the new third (2016) edition of ISO 6976 but which are not directly needed in its everyday routine implementation. In short, it is conceived and intended as a complete(ish) knowledge base which provides full and proper technical authentication of ISO 6976.