

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods - Part 1: Methods of calibration

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 6145-1:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 6145-1:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.

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English Version

Gas analysis - Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using
dynamic volumetric methods - Part 1: Methods of calibration
(ISO 6145-1:2003)

Analyse des gaz - Préparation des mélanges de gaz pour
étalonnage à l'aide de méthodes volumétriques
dynamiques - Partie 1: Méthodes d'étalonnage (ISO 6145-
1:2003)

Gasanalyse - Herstellung von Kalibriergasgemischen mit
Hilfe von dynamisch-volumetrischen Verfahren - Teil 1:
Kalibrierverfahren (ISO 6145-1:2003)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 6145-1:2003 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 158 "Analysis of gases" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 6145-1:2008 by Technical Committee CEN/SS N21 "Gaseous fuels and combustible gas" the secretariat of which is held by CMC.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2009.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6145-1:2003 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 6145-1:2008 without any modification.

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Introduction

This part of ISO 6145 is one of a series of standards which describes the various dynamic volumetric methods used for the preparation of calibration gas mixtures.

In dynamic volumetric methods a gas, A, is introduced at volume or mass flow rate q_A into a constant flow rate q_B of a complementary gas B. Gas A can be either a pure calibration component, i , or a mixture of i in A.

The volume fraction, $\varphi_{i,M}$ of i in the final calibration gas mixture is given in the following equation:

$$\varphi_{i,M} = \varphi_{i,A} \left(\frac{q_A}{q_A + q_B} \right)$$

where $\varphi_{i,A}$ is the volume or mass fraction of component, i , in the pre-mixed gas A, and is already known from its method of preparation. It is assumed that in this equation, $\varphi_{i,B}$, the concentration of component, i , in gas B, is zero.

The introduction of gas A can be continuous (e.g. permeation tube) or pseudo-continuous (e.g. volumetric pump). A mixing chamber should be inserted in the system before the analyser and is particularly essential in the case of pseudo-continuous introduction. The flow rate of component A is measured either directly in terms of volume or mass, or indirectly by measuring the variation of a physical property.

The dynamic volumetric preparation techniques produce a continuous flow rate of calibration gas mixtures into the analyser but do not generally allow the build-up of a reserve by storage under pressure.

The main techniques used for the preparation of the mixtures are:

- a) volumetric pumps;
- b) continuous injection;
- c) capillary;
- d) critical orifices;
- e) thermal mass-flow controllers;
- f) diffusion;
- g) saturation;
- h) permeation;
- i) electrochemical generation.

In all cases, and most particularly if very dilute mixtures are concerned, the materials used for the apparatus are chosen as a function of their resistance to corrosion and low absorption capacity (usually glass, PTFE or stainless steel). It should, however, be pointed out that the phenomena are less important for dynamic volumetric methods than for static methods.

Numerous variants or combinations of the main techniques can be considered and mixtures of several constituents can also be prepared by successive operations.

Some of these techniques allow calculation of the final concentration of the gas mixture from basic physical information (e.g. mass rates of diffusion, flow through capillaries). However, since all techniques are dynamic and rely on stable flow rates, this part of ISO 6145 emphasizes calibration of the techniques by measurement of the individual flow rates or their ratios, or by determination of the composition of the final mixture.

The uncertainty of the composition of the calibration gas mixture is best determined by comparison with a gas mixture traceable to international standards. Certain of the techniques which may be used to prepare a range of calibration gas mixtures may require several such traceable gas mixtures to verify their performance over that range. The dynamic volumetric technique used has a level of uncertainty associated with it. Information on the final mixture composition depends both on the calibration method and on the preparation technique.

Gas analysis — Preparation of calibration gas mixtures using dynamic volumetric methods —

Part 1: Methods of calibration

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6145 specifies the calibration methods involved in the preparation of gas mixtures by dynamic volumetric techniques. It also gives a brief presentation of a non-exhaustive list of examples of dynamic volumetric techniques which are described in more detail in other parts of ISO 6145.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6142, *Gas analysis — Preparation of calibration gas mixtures — Gravimetric method*

ISO 6143, *Gas analysis — Comparison methods for determining and checking the composition of calibration gas mixtures*

ISO 7504, *Gas analysis — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 7504 and the following apply.

3.1

uncertainty of measurement

parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand

NOTE 1 Values of the individual statistical uncertainties found in some methods and techniques in this part of ISO 6145 are combined with the values of systematic uncertainties that also occur in a square-root sum-of-squares manner to provide a relative combined uncertainty, or in some cases as a relative expanded uncertainty by application of the coverage factor “2”.

NOTE 2 In keeping with Reference [1] of the Bibliography, the uncertainty of the composition of a mixture is expressed as a relative expanded uncertainty.