TECHNICAL REPORT

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Determination of uncertainty for volume measurements of a piston-operated volumetric apparatus using a gravimetric method

Détermination de l'incertitude de mesure pour les mesurages volumétriques des appareils volumétriques à piston au moyen de la méthode gravimétrique

Reference number
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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory equipment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/TR 20461:2000), which has been technically revised and cancels ISO/TR 20461:2000/Cor 1:2008.

The main changes are as follows:

— the term “standard deviation of the mean delivered volume” has been replaced in this document by “repeatability” according to ISO/IEC Guide 99 ;

— a new uncertainty calculation example has been supplied;

— new uncertainty components have been added, namely, reproducibility, air cushion and resolution;

— a new Annex A concerning approaches for the estimation of uncertainty in use of a single delivered volume has been added;

— a new Annex B concerning volume correction due to pressure changes has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The example given in this document is informative and supports the requirements found in ISO 8655-6:2022, 9.6 and ISO 8655-7:2022, 4.2, to perform an estimation of measurement uncertainty when calibrating POVA according to the measurement procedures described in these documents and the principles of ISO/IEC Guide 98-3.

The revision of this document coincides with a major revision of the ISO 8655 series in 2022, reflecting the state-of-the-art measurement procedures and approaches for the estimation of measurement uncertainty.

Determination of uncertainty for volume measurements of a piston-operated volumetric apparatus using a gravimetric method

1 Scope

This document gives detailed information regarding the evaluation of uncertainty for the gravimetric reference measurement procedure specified in ISO 8655-6[1] and the gravimetric procedure specified in ISO 8655-7:2022[1], Annex A, according to the ISO/IEC Guide 98-3[16].

This document also includes the determination of other uncertainty components related to the liquid delivery process of a piston-operated volumetric apparatus (POVA), e.g. repeatability and handling. Furthermore, it provides examples for the calculation and application of the uncertainty of the mean delivered volume and the uncertainty in use of a single delivered volume.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 8655-1, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 1: Terminology, general requirements and user recommendations*

ISO/IEC Guide 2, *Standardization and related activities — General vocabulary*

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8655-1, ISO/IEC Guide 2 and ISO/IEC Guide 99 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Modelling the measurement

In the gravimetric reference measurement procedure, a quantity of water is delivered by the instrument under calibration (POVA) into a vessel that is weighed on a balance. Ambient conditions are recorded so that the liquid density and air density can be determined and, consequently, the delivered volume can be calculated from this data.

Furthermore, the influence of possible evaporation and possible temperature difference of the POVA from the reference calibration temperature are taken into consideration as corrections in the mathematical model of the calibration.

The general formula for calculation of the volume at the reference temperature of 20 °C, V_{20} (at a reference temperature of 27 °C, V_{27}), from the balance indication of the delivered water as described in