



National Physical Laboratory

# PT Scheme for gas emissions monitoring 3rd Round

Review, Apr 2007, Bretby

R Robinson

National Physical Laboratory

## Introduction

- Review results from last round
- Discuss issues
- Feedback from participants
- Way forward
- Future PT workshops?

## Role of a PT scheme

- Provides a way to assess your own performance both against peers and against previous performance
- UKAS view PT schemes as a useful component of internal QA/QC
- Provides a focus to review and share best practice

## Scheme overview

- Organisation – STA
- Transport/ Logistics – Cryoservice
- NPL – determine gas concentrations referenced to primary standards
  - Gases from Cryoservice.
- Analysis - NPL

## 3rd Round

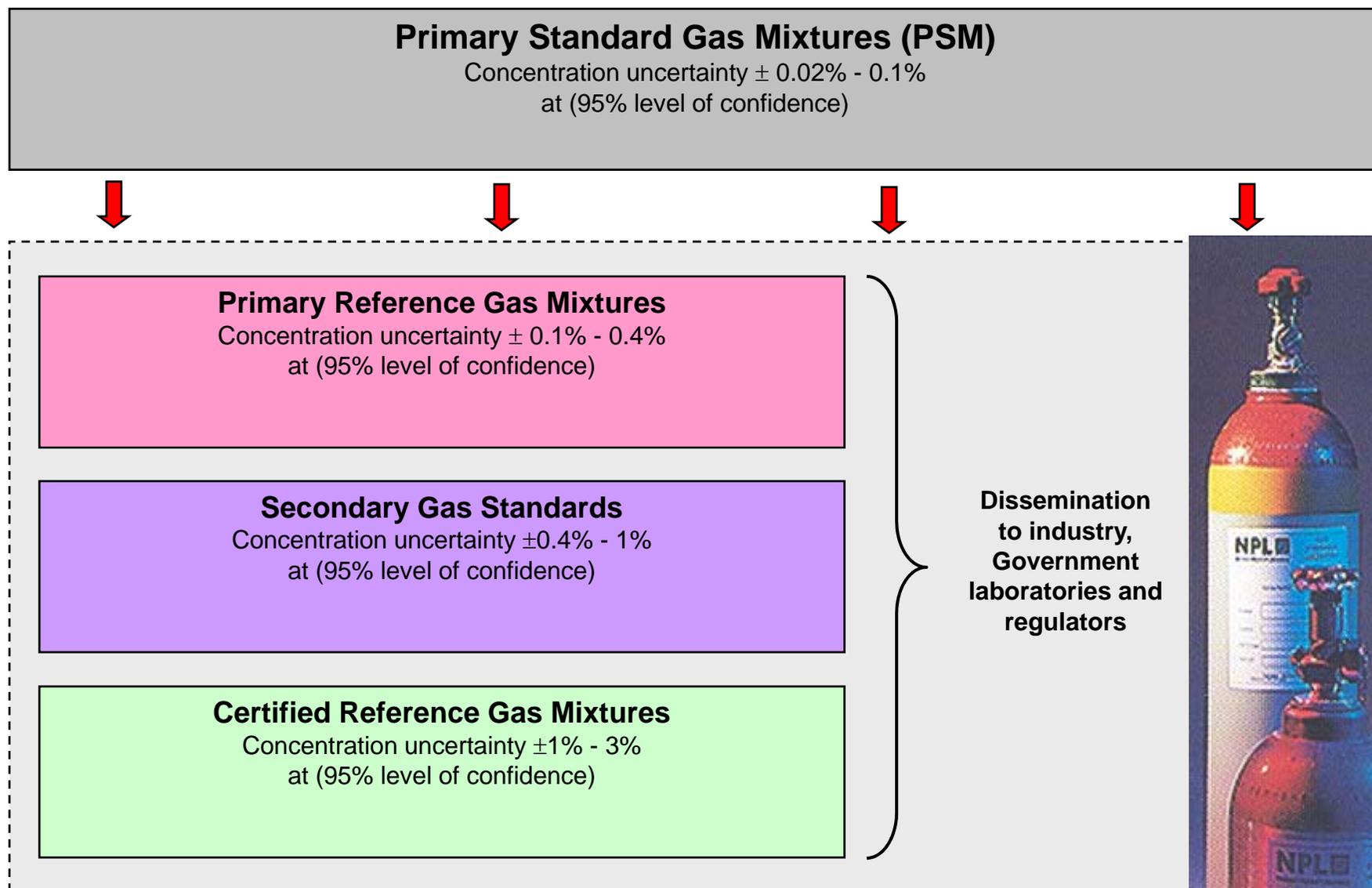
- 27 Participants
- Gases covered
  - Nominal concentrations
  - Actual concentrations were lower

| Species                     | Nominal Concentration |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| SO <sub>2</sub> in Nitrogen | 1000 ppm and 100 ppm  |
| CO in Nitrogen              | 950 ppm and 85 ppm    |
| NO in Nitrogen              | 450 ppm               |
| O <sub>2</sub> in Nitrogen  | 11 %                  |
| Propane                     | 9 ppm                 |

## Assigned values

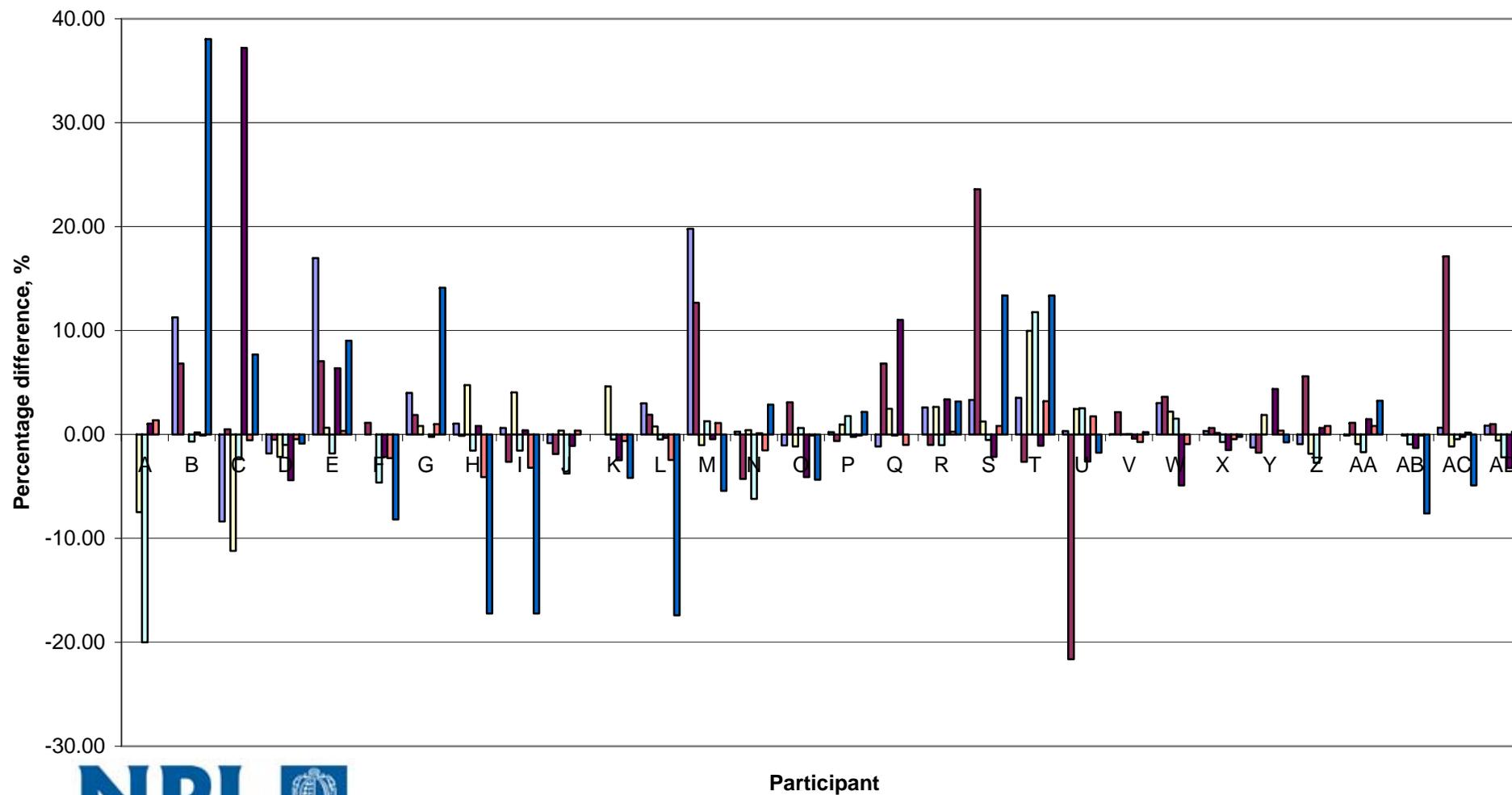
- Many PT schemes will use the average values of all participants results (after excluding outliers) as the assigned value for the samples
- We have an advantage as we can determine the value of the samples in a traceable way, and (hopefully) they won't change during the measurements.
- NPL measure the cylinders before the round and again at the end, traceable to our Primary National standards.
- The values we assign are not full certificates, and have a nominal uncertainty of 1%
- Cylinder values haven't changed during the round, generally better agreement than the 1% assigned uncertainty.
- Another QA check carried out is to check that no single cylinder gave significantly biased readings from all participants who measured it

# Traceable Gas Standards at NPL



# Overview of results

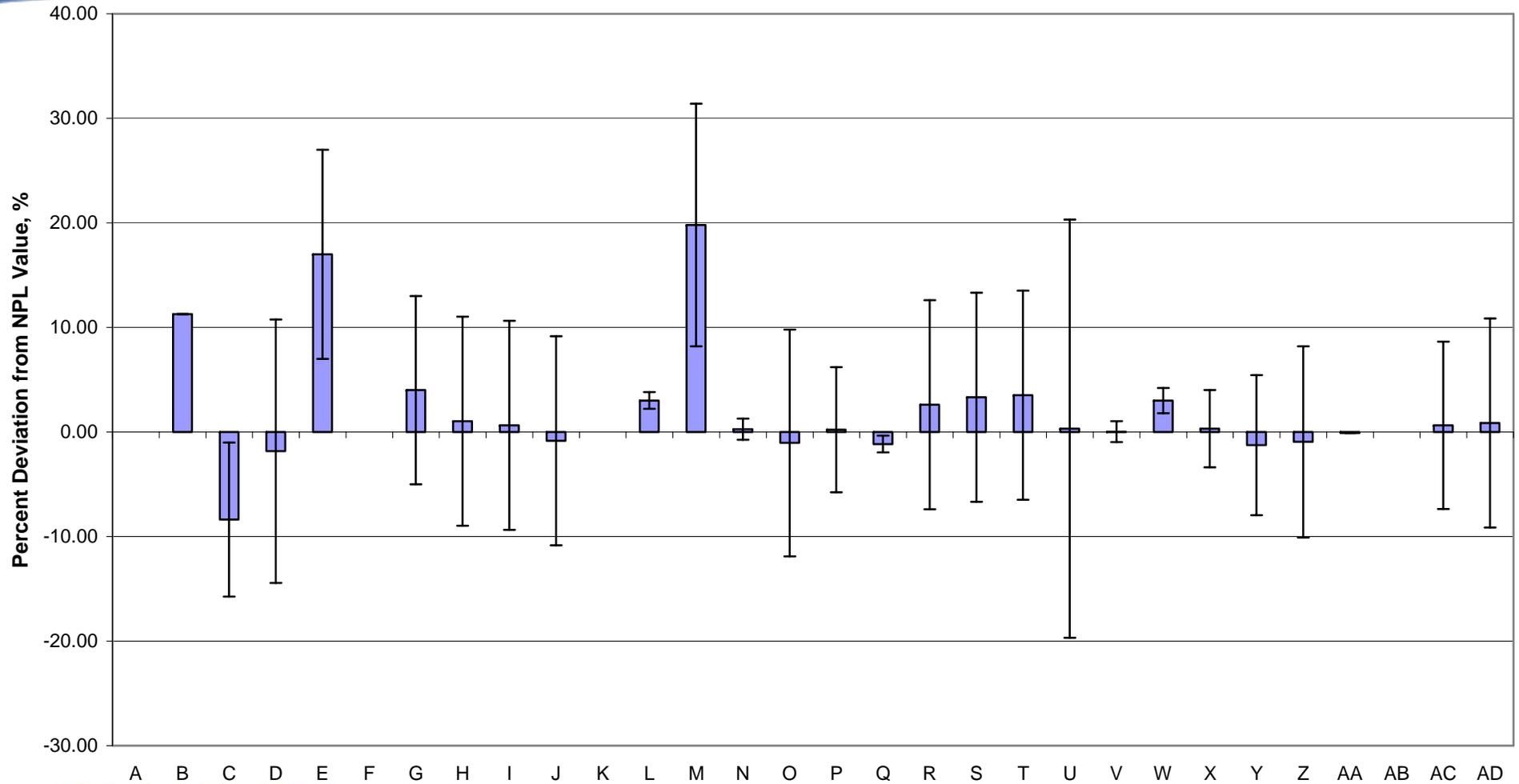
Percentage Difference from True Value



■ 1000 ppm SO2 ■ 100 ppm SO2 ■ 950 ppm CO ■ 85 ppm CO ■ 45 ppm NO ■ 11% O2 ■ 9 ppm Propane

# SO<sub>2</sub> 1000 ppm

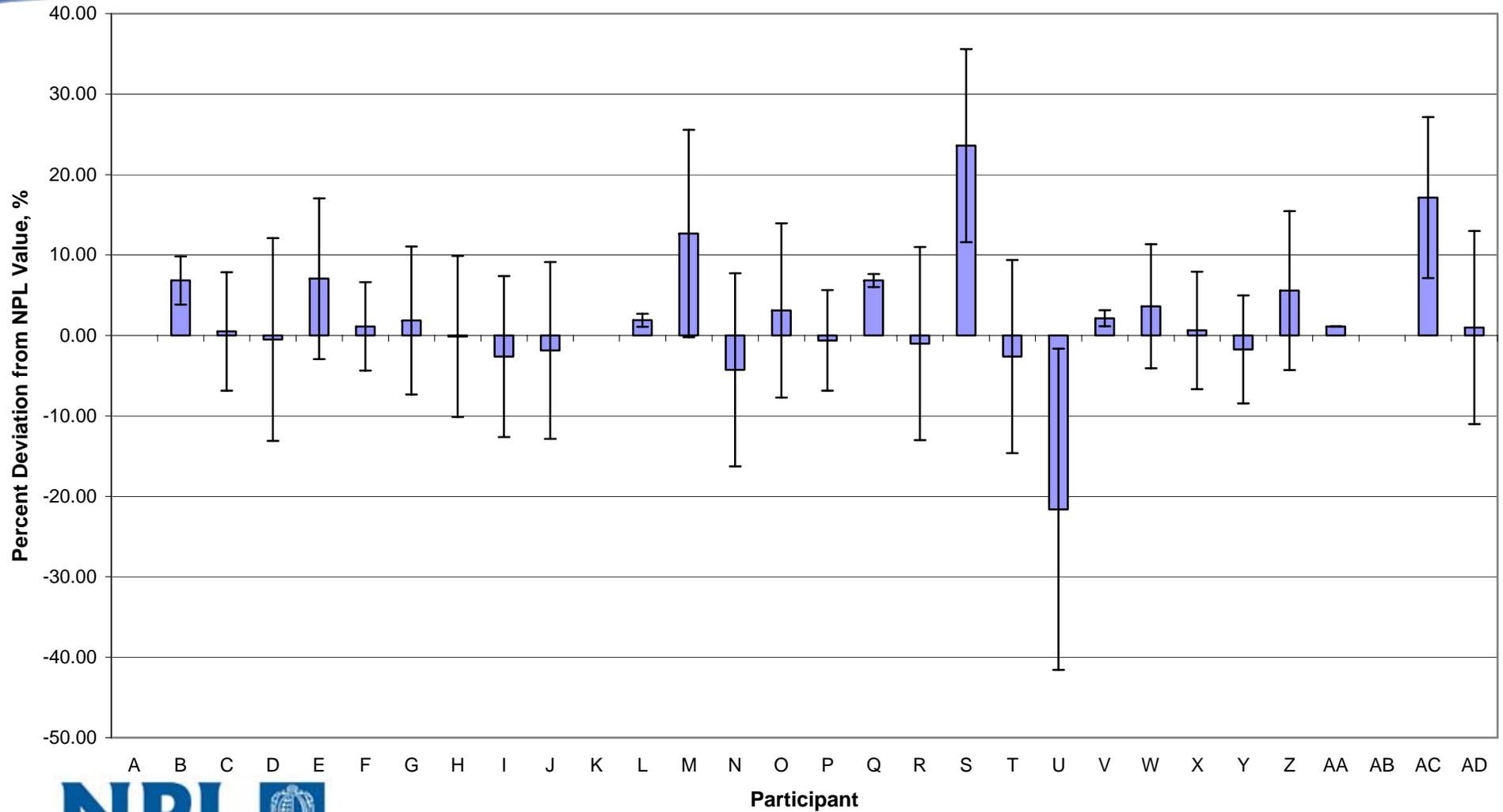
1000 PPM SO<sub>2</sub>, Percent Deviation



Participant

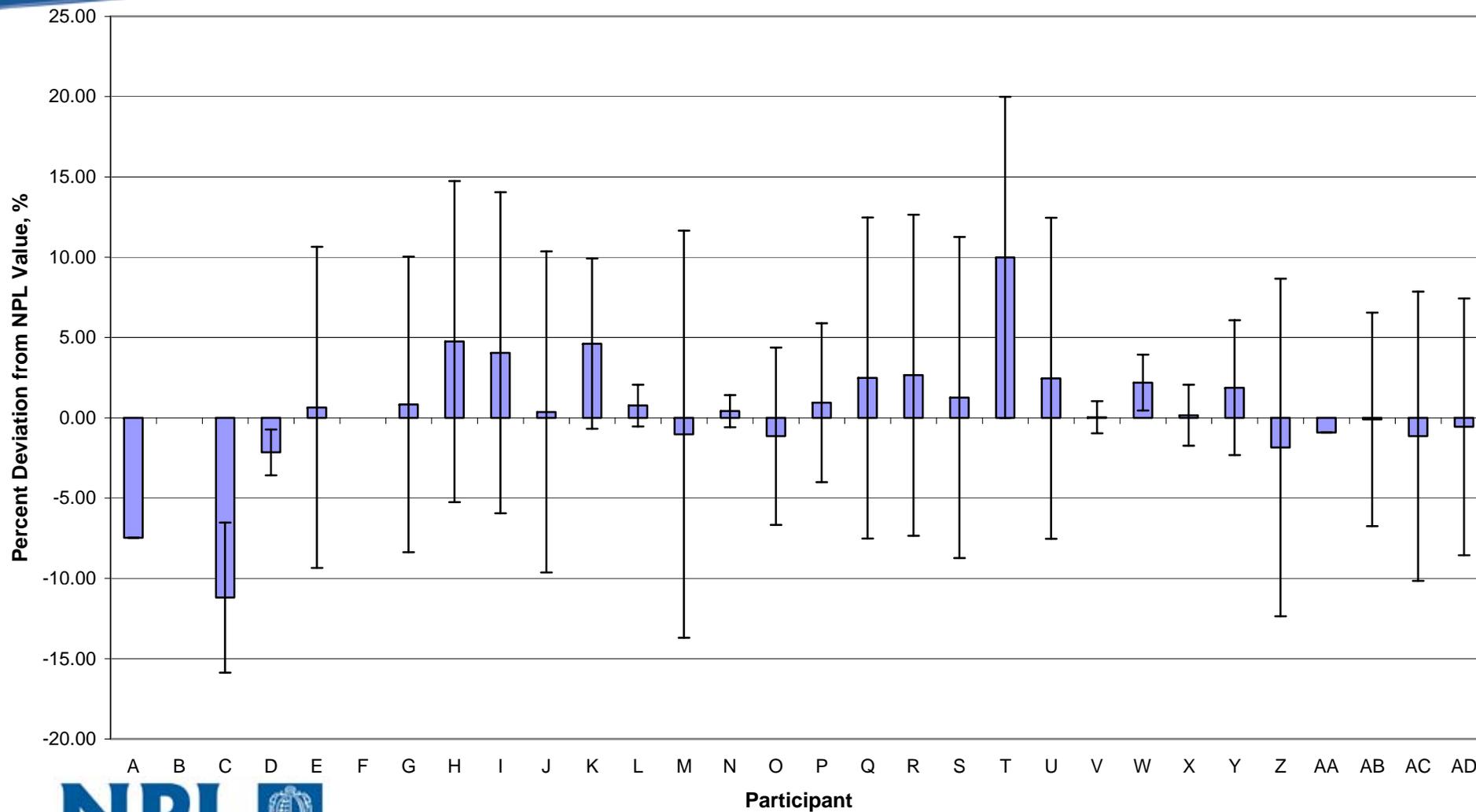
# SO<sub>2</sub> 100 ppm

100 PPM SO<sub>2</sub>, Percent Deviation



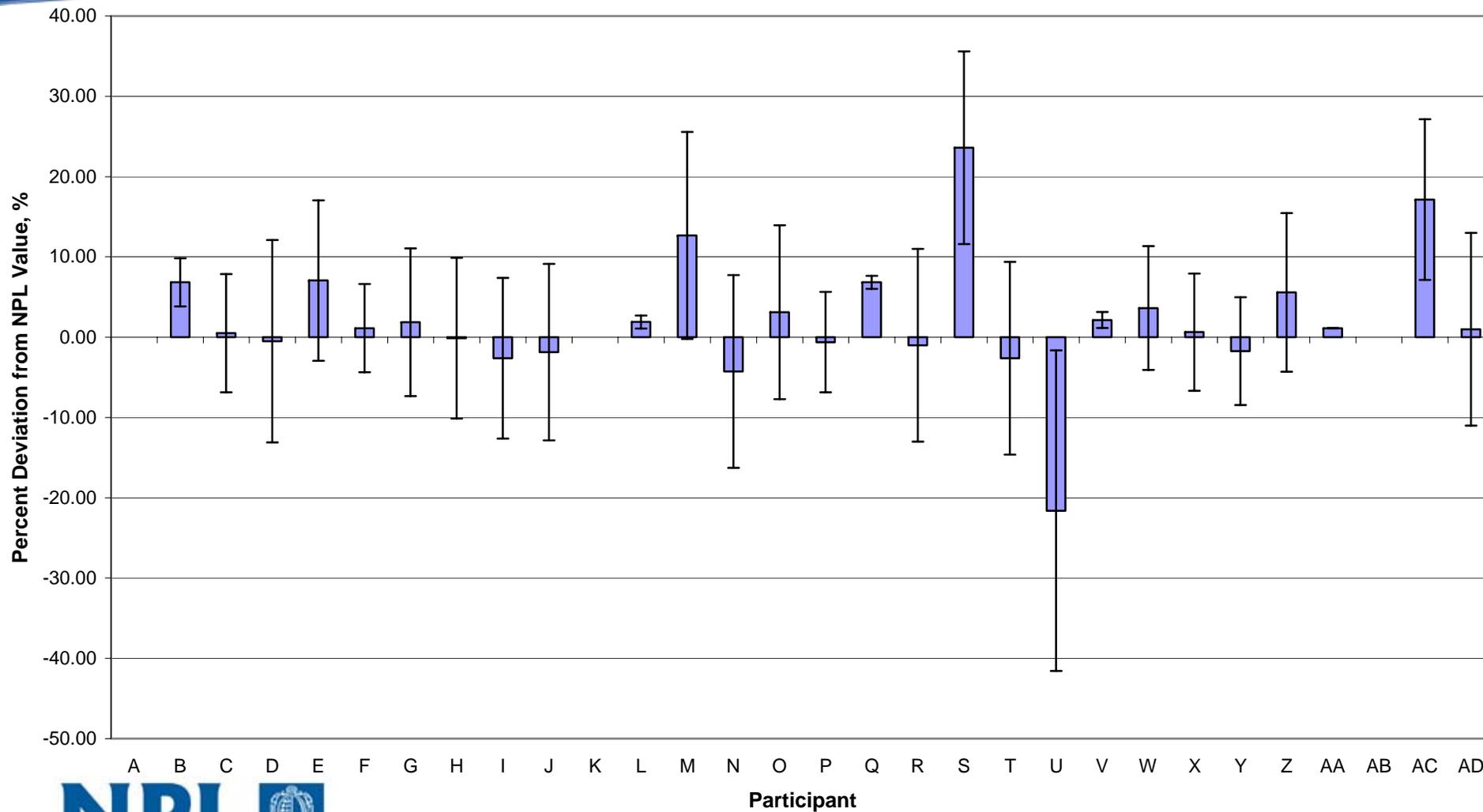
# CO 1000 ppm

1000 PPM CO, Percent Deviation



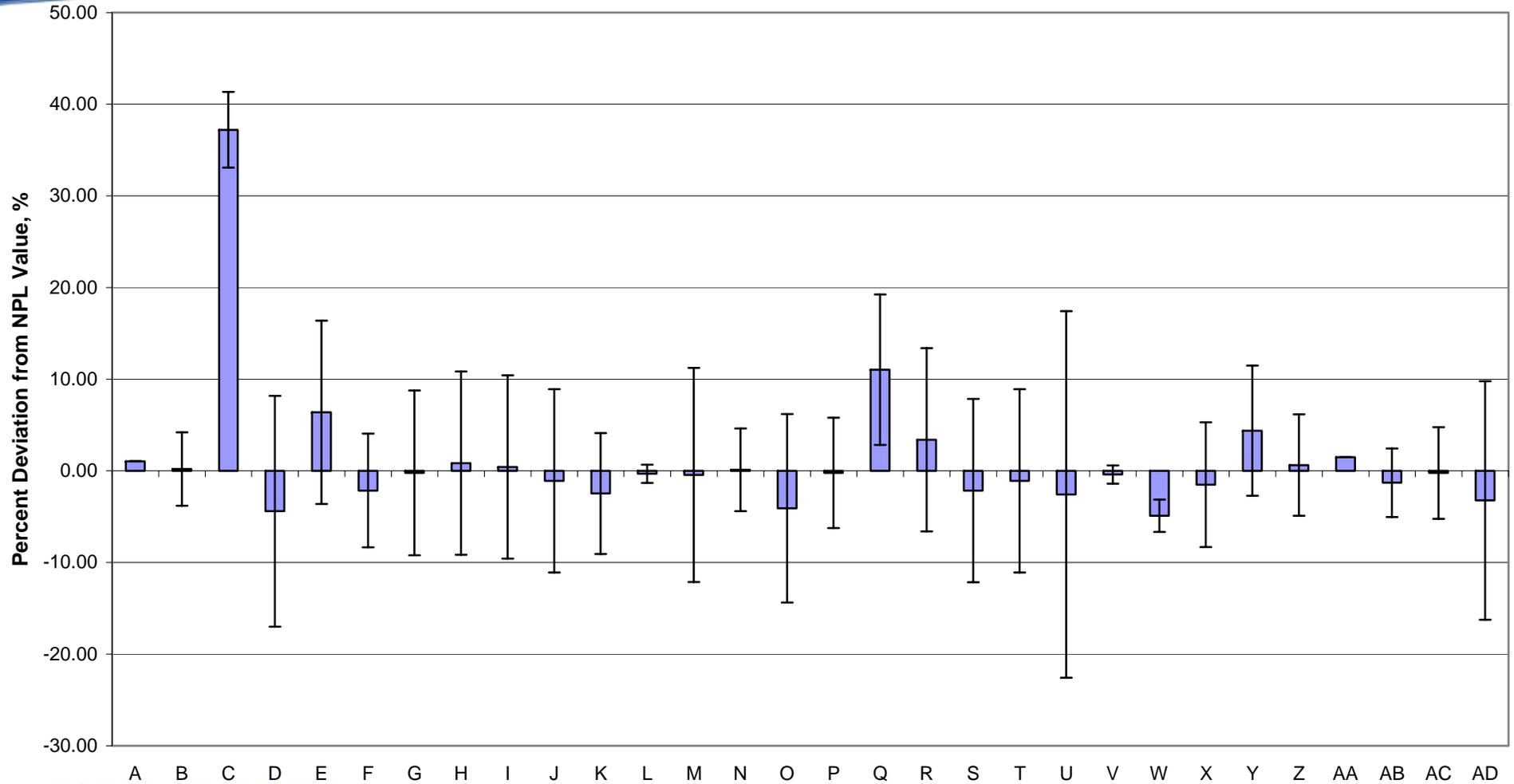
# CO 100 ppm

100 PPM SO<sub>2</sub>, Percent Deviation



# NO 500 ppm

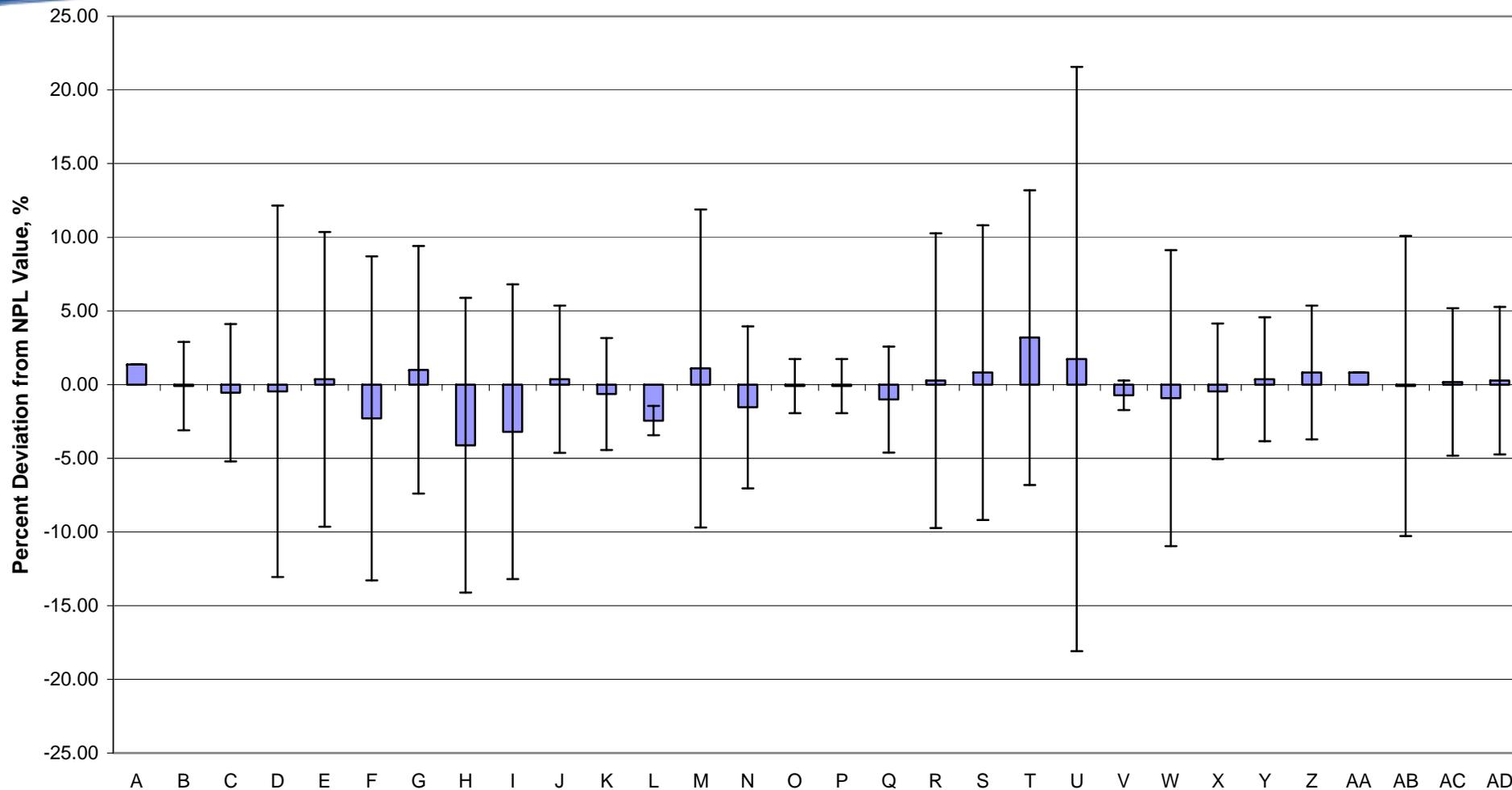
500 PPM NO, Percent Deviation



Participant

O<sub>2</sub> 10%

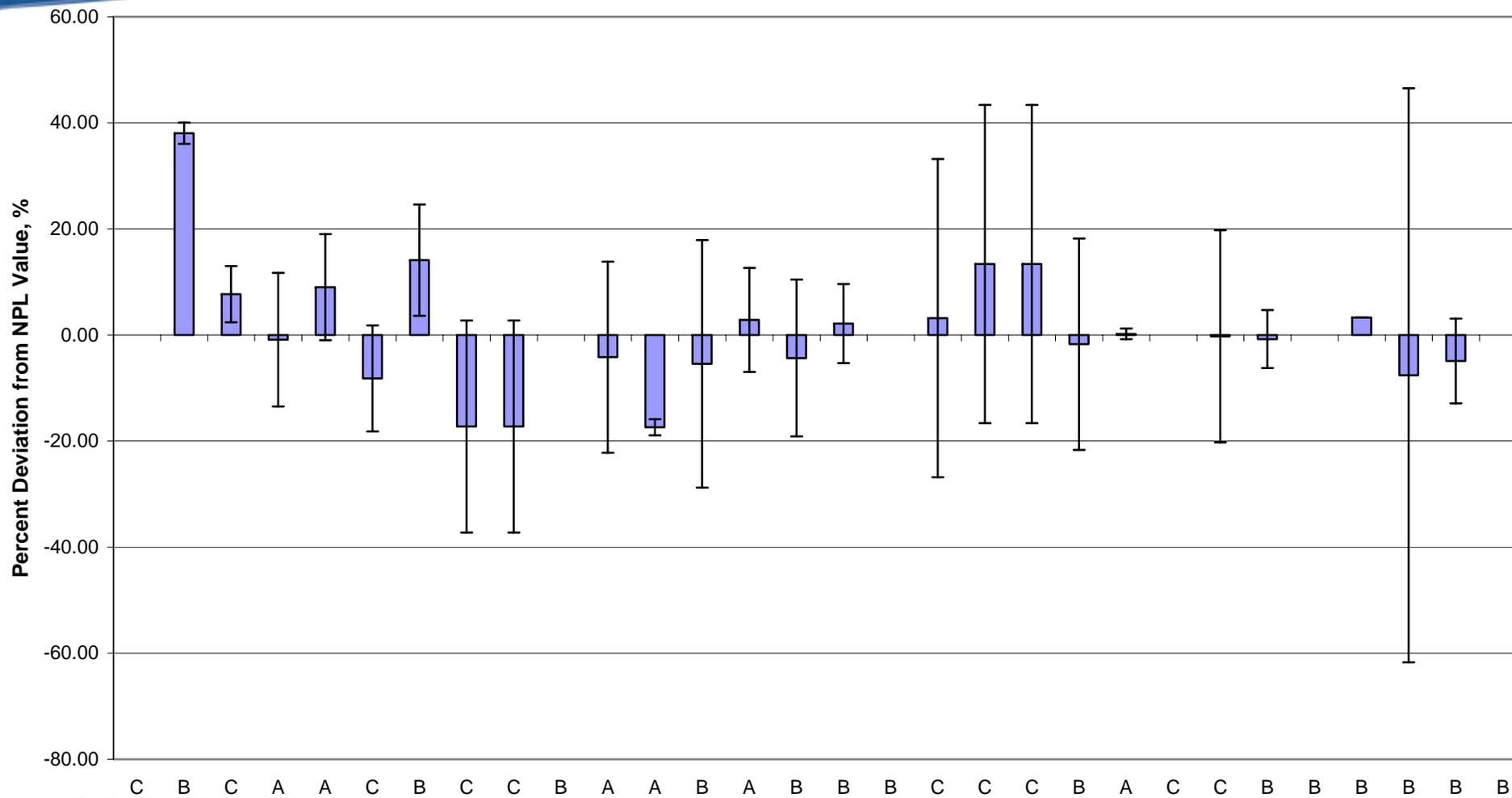
10% O<sub>2</sub>, Percent Deviation



Participant

# Propane

Propane, Percent Deviation



## Z Scores

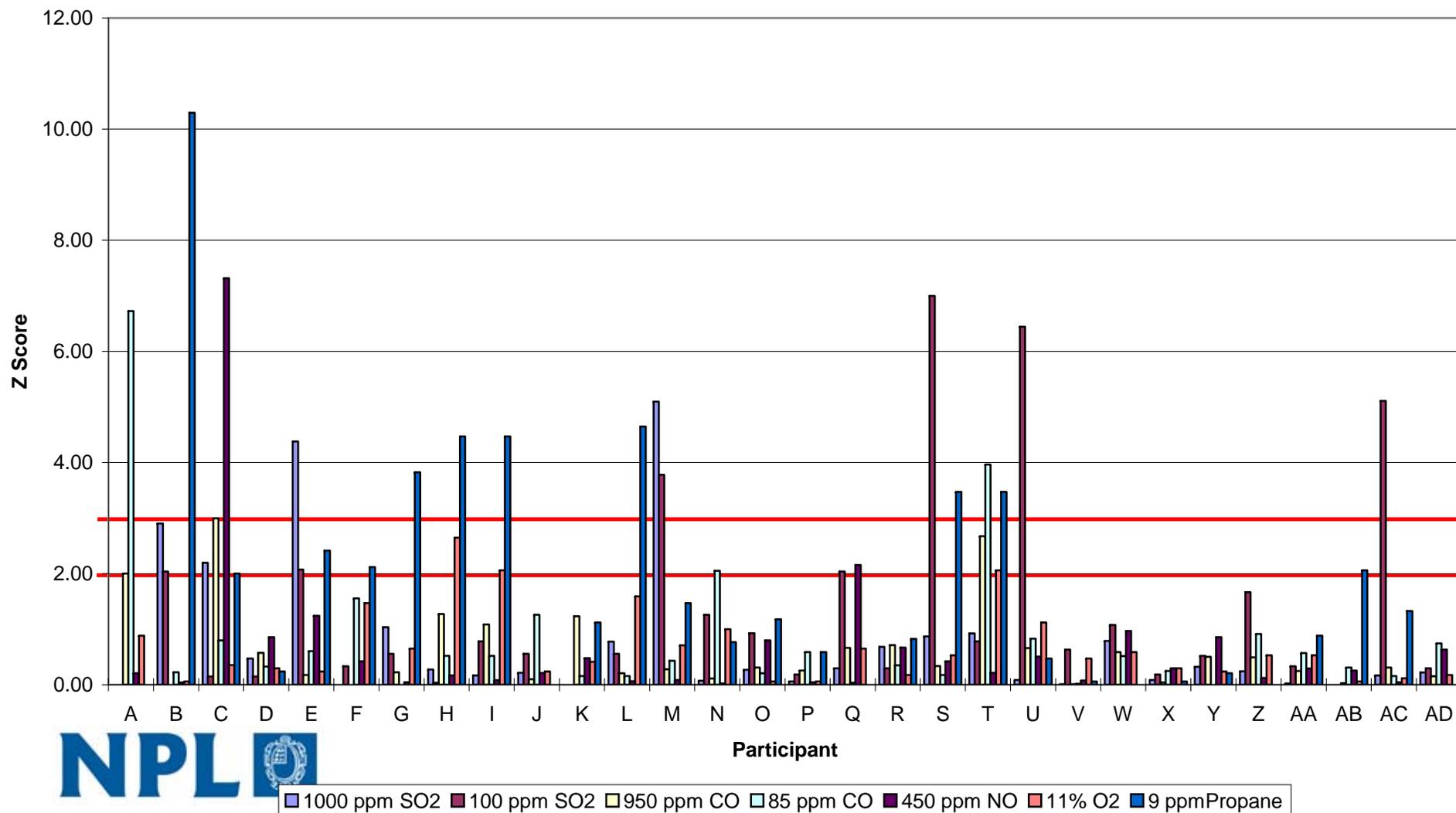
- Z Scores provide a way of normalising PT scheme results to allow comparison against a measurement requirement
- Z score is simply the ratio of a individual results deviation from the expected value divided by a target or expected deviation.
- What do we use as the target value
  - Decided to use the round one average deviations
  - Can also look at the scores with respect to the requirements of the directives.
    - However measurement of a gas cylinder should be much better than this

## Target deviations

- Target deviation as percentage
  - CO 3.5%
  - NO 5.5 %
  - O<sub>2</sub> 1.7 %
  - SO<sub>2</sub> 4 %
  - VOC 7 %

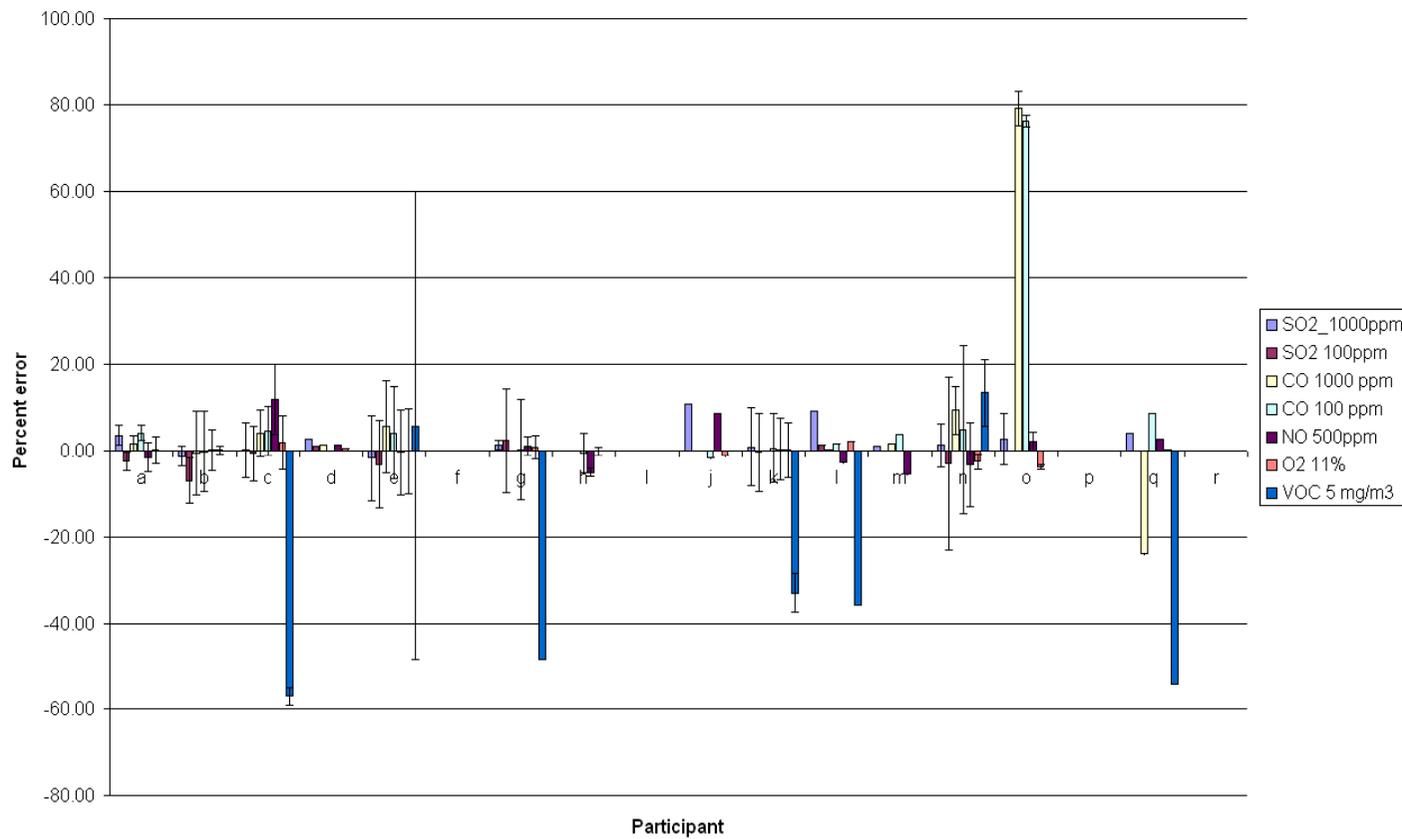
# Overall Z scores

Z Score

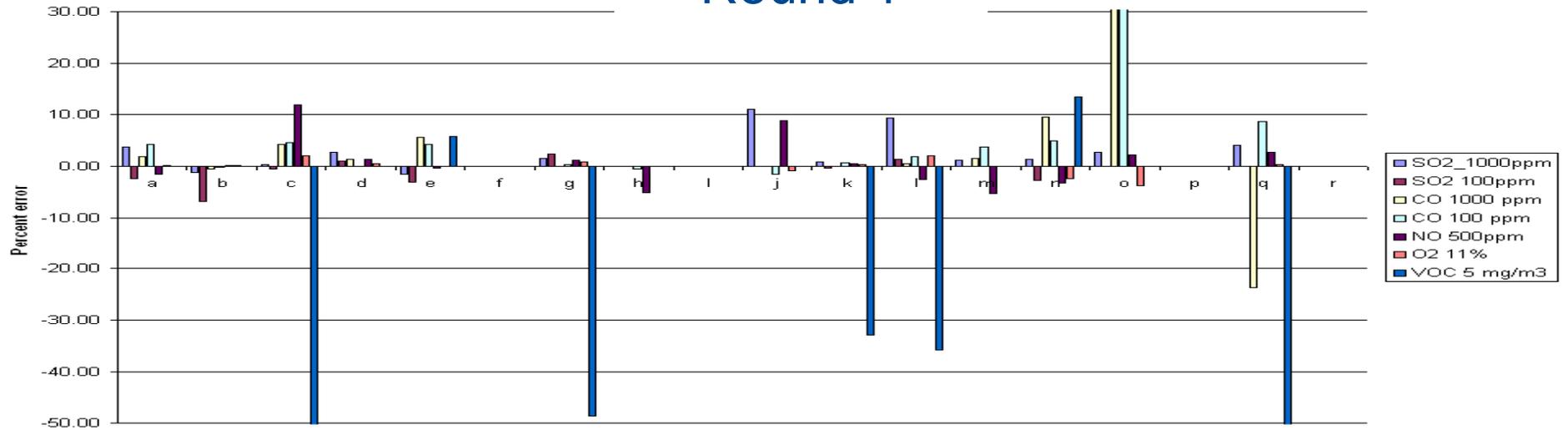


# Round 1, percentage errors

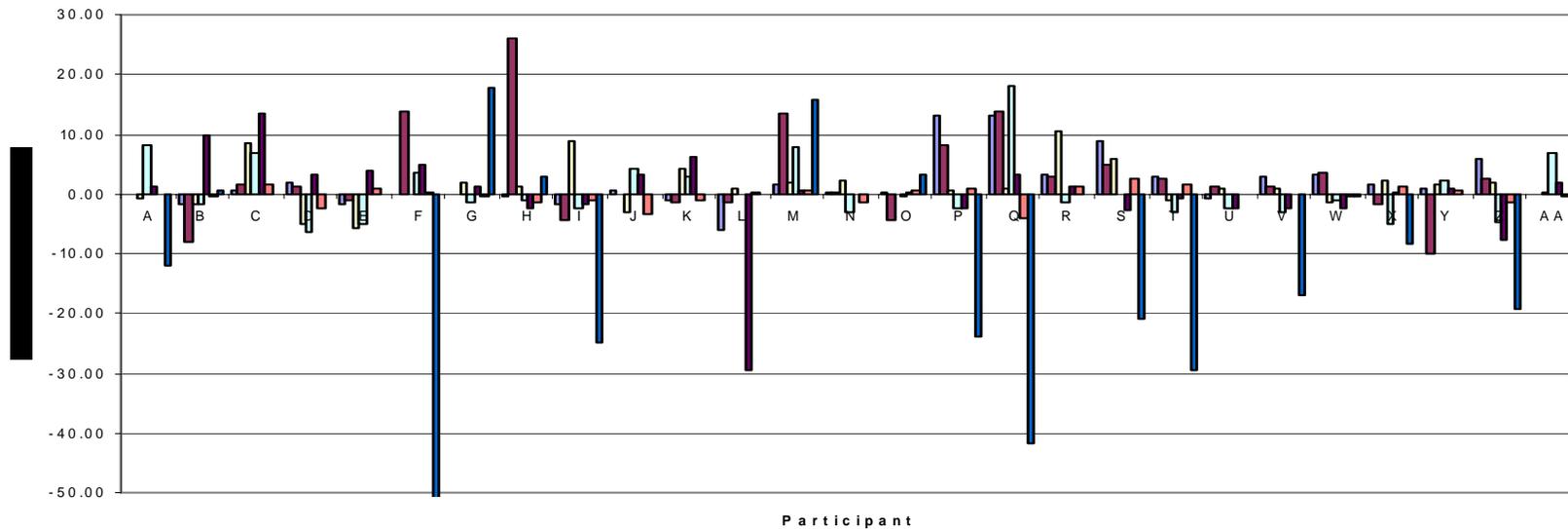
SUMMARY PT SCHEME

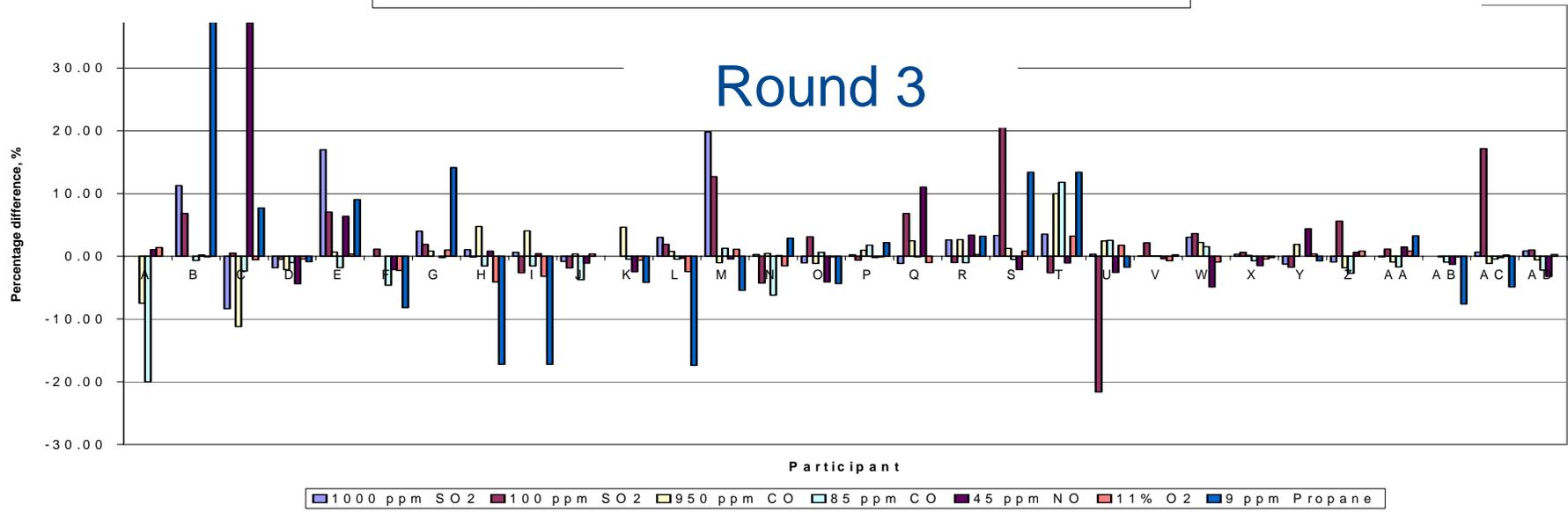
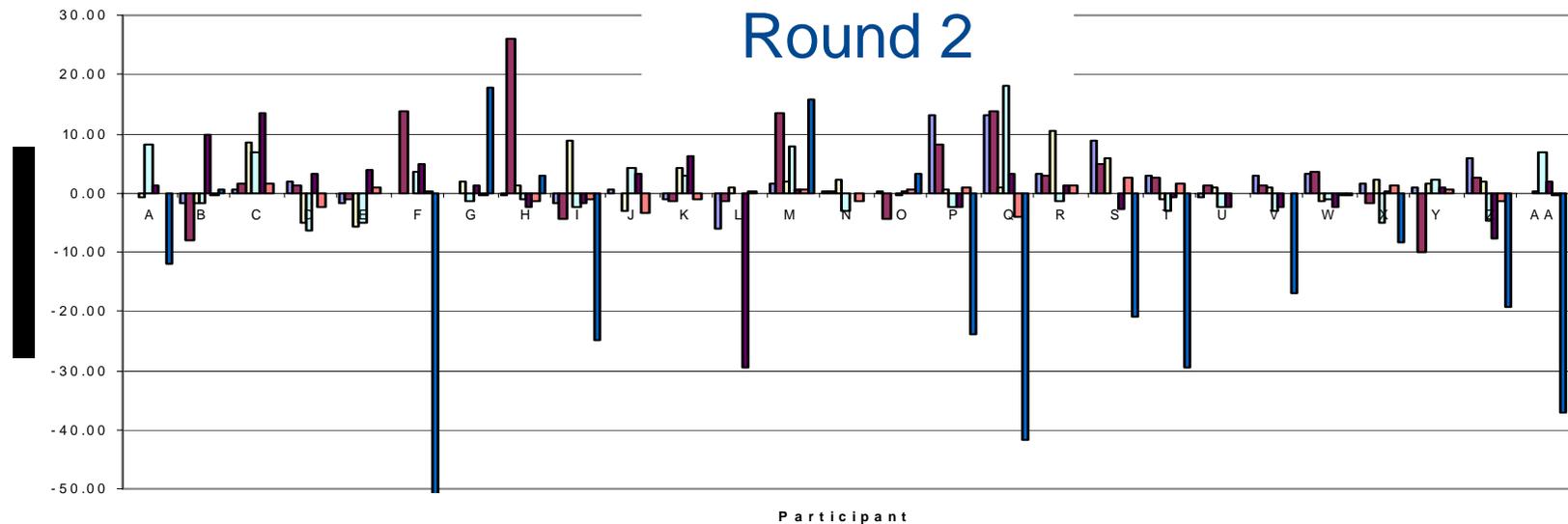


# Round 1

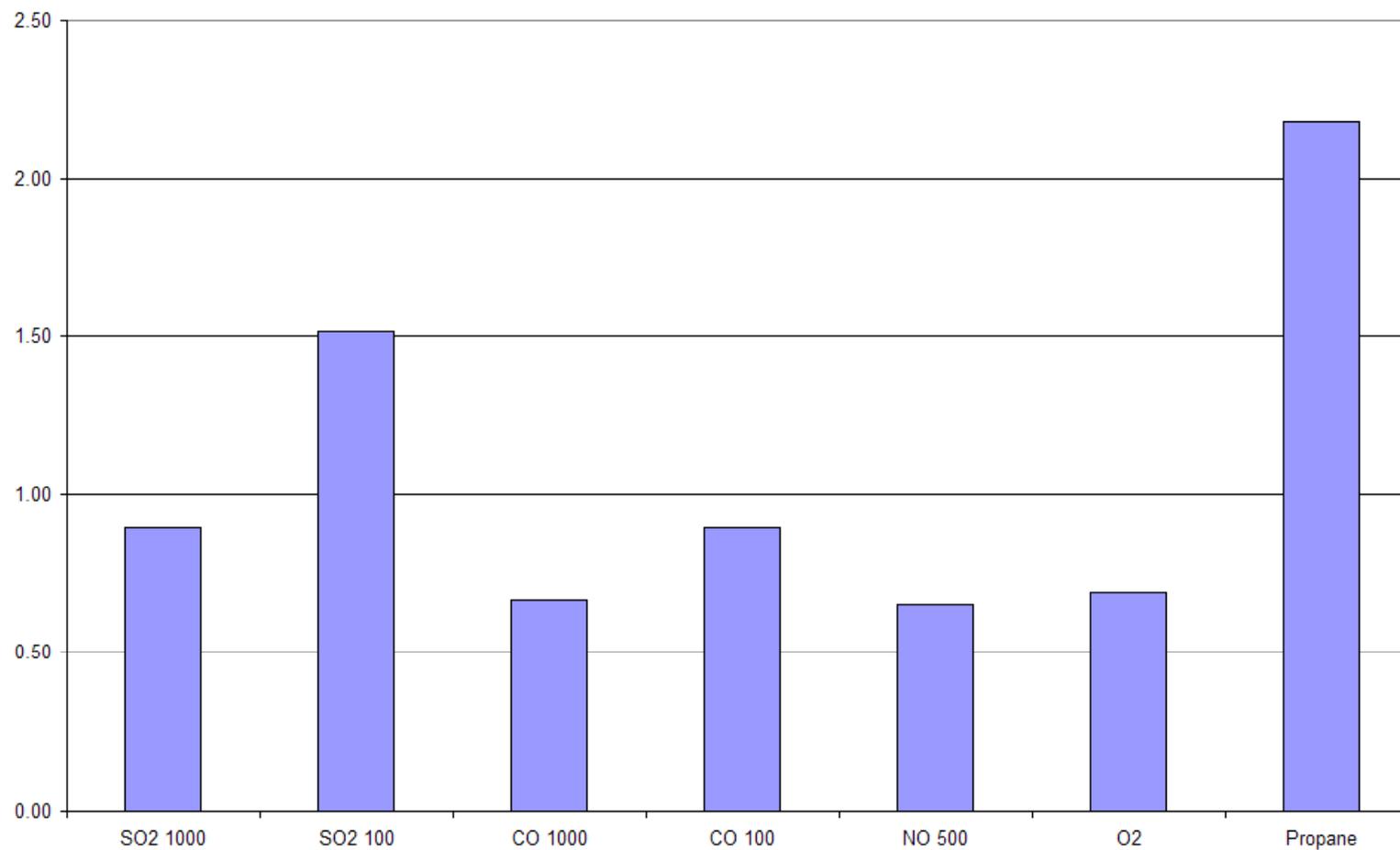


# Round 2

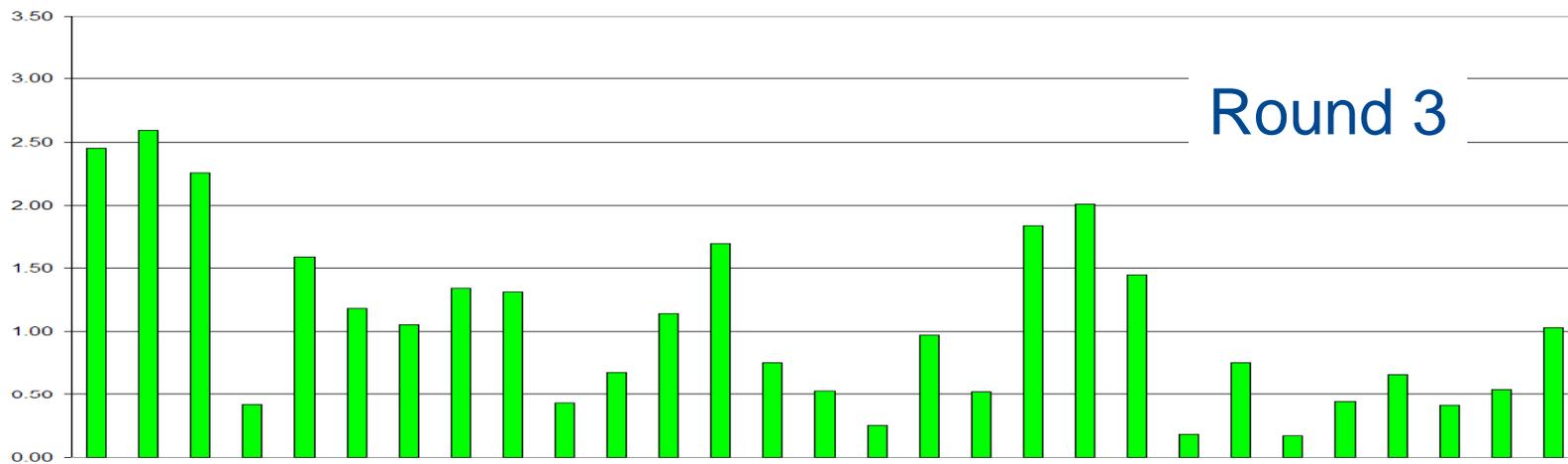
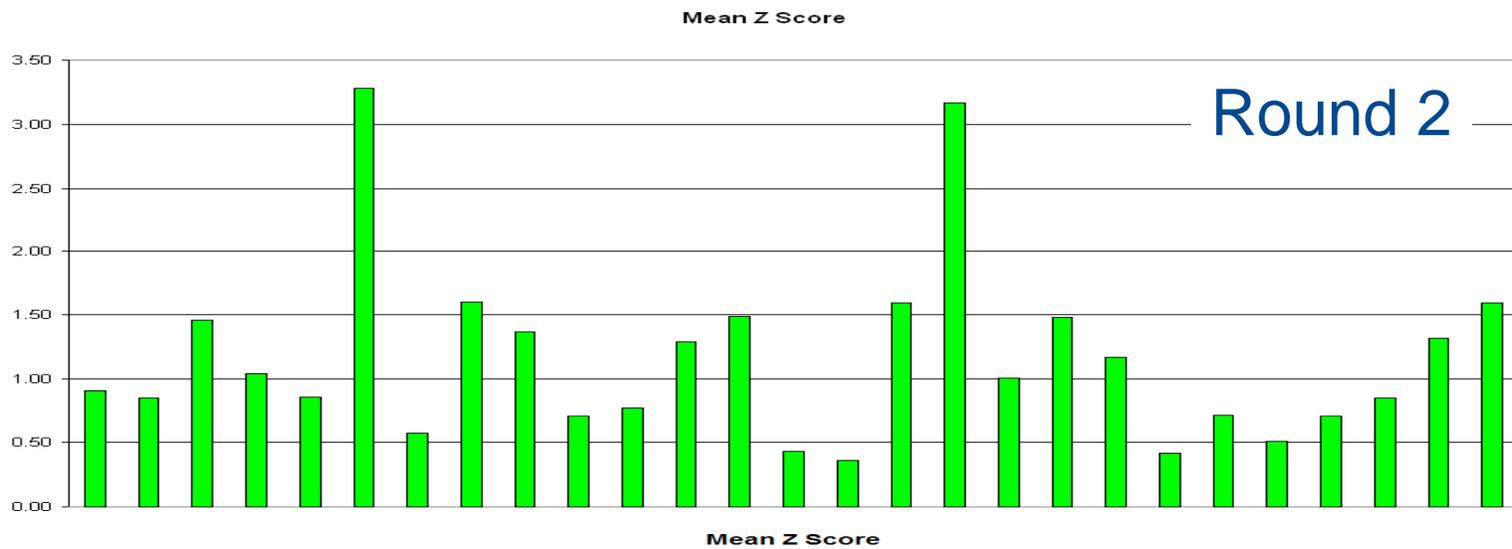




## Average Z score grouped by gas



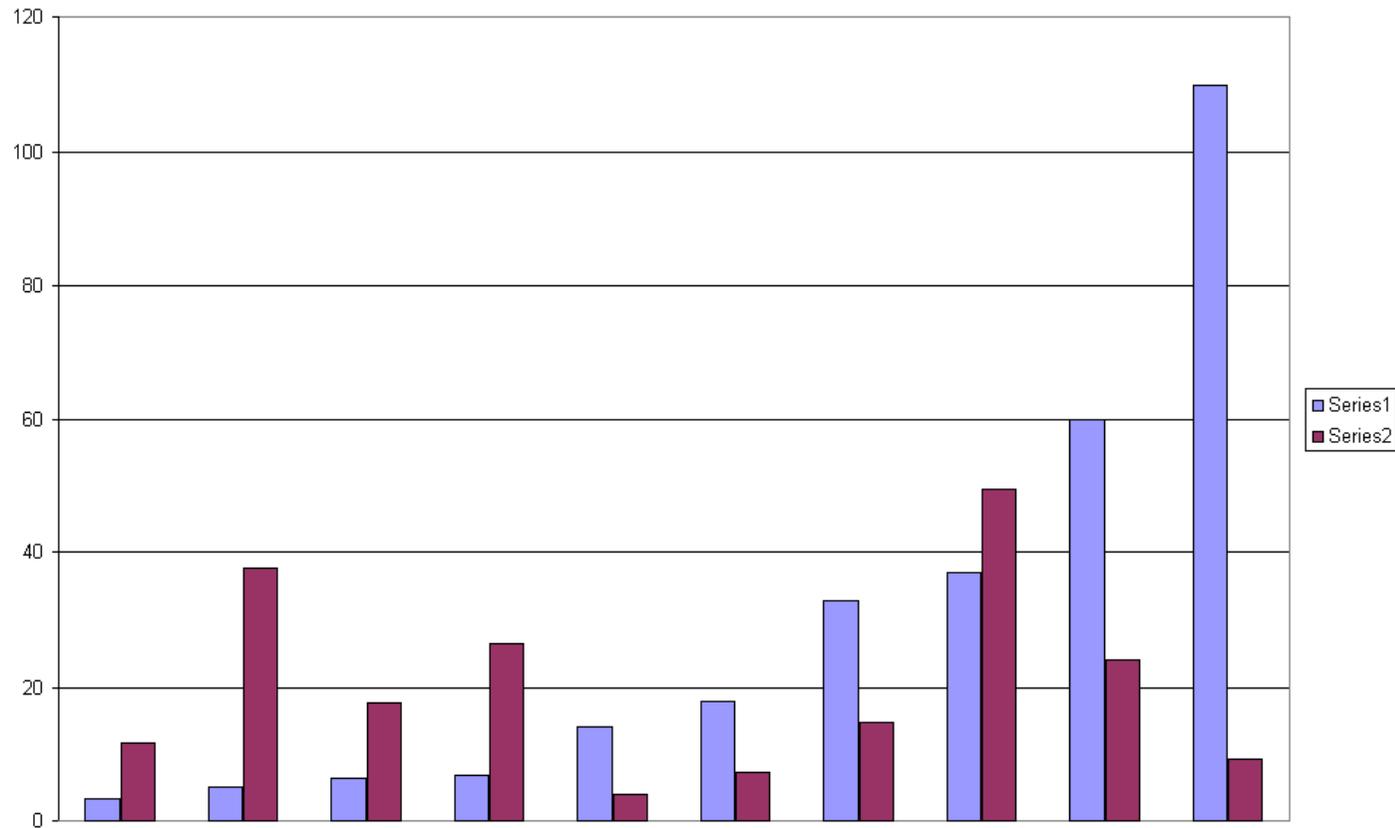
# Mean z scores



## Comparison with previous rounds

- All participants had mean z scores better than 3
  - This implies they are performing better than the average performance in the previous round

# Change in performance



# Protocol

- Protocol includes a step to purge the regulators,
- This is an important step
  - a) Attach regulator to cylinder and tighten connection.
  - b) Turn regulator pressure control off (anti-clockwise)
  - c) Ensure regulator shut-off valve is closed.
  - d) Quickly open and close cylinder valve to pressurise regulator.
  - e) Set regulator pressure control to a few bar (15-30psi).
  - f) Open regulator shut-off valve to purge then close shut-off valve.
  - g) Quickly open and close cylinder valve to pressurise regulator.
- Repeat steps f) and g) three times.

## Uncertainty from the PT scheme

- Check results against your uncertainty budgets
  - Too small – look for errors or unforeseen sources of uncertainty
  - Too large – review uncertainty budget, check which components are not relevant to pt scheme measurements

## Future

- Particulates/ Weighing
  - Shim
  - Rinse solution
- Stack simulator



# Key Comparisons – CO Results

Key Comparisons - CO [30 mmol/mol]

