



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 20264:2021

01-maj-2021

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## Emisije nepremičnih virov - Določevanje masne koncentracije posameznih hlapnih organskih spojin (VOC) v odpadnih plinih nezgorevalnih procesov

Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in waste gases from non-combustion processes

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Émissions de sources fixes - Détermination de la concentration en masse de composés organiques volatils (COV) individuels dans les gaz résiduaux issus de processus sans combustion

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#### **ICS:**

13.040.40      Emisije nepremičnih virov      Stationary source emissions

**SIST ISO 20264:2021**

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**Stationary source emissions —  
Determination of the mass  
concentration of individual volatile  
organic compounds (VOCs) in waste  
gases from non-combustion processes**

*Émissions de sources fixes — Détermination de la concentration en  
masse de composés organiques volatils (COV) individuels dans les gaz  
résiduels issus de processus sans combustion*

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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](http://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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Stationary source emissions*.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

**ISO 20264:2019(E)****Introduction**

There are various volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted from stationary sources where organic solvents are used for painting, printing, cleaning, degreasing and chemicals production. In order to understand how to reduce the environmental risk due to VOCs, it is necessary to measure not only the concentration of total VOCs but also the concentration of individual VOCs in waste gases. This is because individual VOCs have different potentials to form O<sub>3</sub> and suspended particulate matter (SPM). Also, there are VOCs of high toxicity (e.g. benzene, toluene, propyl acetate, propanol, formaldehyde, some chlorinated organic compounds) of concern.

Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectrometry is proposed to provide these measurements as it provides a measurement in the infrared (IR) region over a wide spectral band. Analysis of the recorded spectra enables the concentration of a wide number of compounds to be quantified simultaneously. Overlap of IR absorption features with each VOC can affect the quantification of each compound. However, by using appropriate chemometric procedures for the overlapping IR spectra of VOCs, the concentrations are quantified for the individual compounds of interest.

This document specifies the measurement method for determining concentrations of individual VOCs in waste gases from non-combustion processes by using FTIR spectroscopy.

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# Stationary source emissions — Determination of the mass concentration of individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in waste gases from non-combustion processes

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the use of FTIR spectrometry for determining the concentrations of individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in waste gases from non-combustion processes. The method can be employed to continuously analyse sample gas which is extracted from ducts and other sources. A bag sampling method can also be applied, if the compounds do not adsorb on the bag material, and is appropriate in cases where it is difficult or impossible to obtain a direct extractive sample.

The principle, sampling procedure, IR spectral measurement and analysis, calibration, handling interference, QA/QC procedures and some essential performance criteria for measurement of individual VOCs are described in this document.

NOTE 1 The practical minimum detectable concentration of this method depends on the FTIR instrument (i.e. gas cell path length, resolution, instrumental noise and analytical algorithm) used, compounds, and interference specific (e.g. water and CO<sub>2</sub>).

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## 2 Normative references (standards.iteh.ai)

There are no normative references in this document.

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## 3 Terms and definitions <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8f449ca4-fde4-47a6-959c-61f250b9abef/sist-iso-20264-2021>

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1 Terms related to FTIR

#### 3.1.1

##### absorbance

negative logarithm of the transmission,  $A = -\log(I/I_0)$ , where  $I$  is the transmitted intensity of the light and  $I_0$  is the incident intensity

#### 3.1.2

##### resolution

minimum separation that two spectral features can have and still, in some manner, be distinguished from one another

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## 3.2 Terms related to performance characteristics

## 3.2.1

**reference spectrum**

plot of absorbance versus wavenumber for a known gas or known mixture of gases, which are obtained under controlled conditions of pressure and temperature, path length, and known concentration

Note 1 to entry: The reference spectra are used to prepare the chemometric model used to obtain the unknown concentrations of analytes in sample spectra.

Note 2 to entry: See [10.3.1](#).

## 3.2.2

**validation spectrum**

plot of absorbance versus wavenumber for *calibration verification gas* ([3.2.6](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [10.3.4](#).

## 3.2.3

**background spectrum**

plot of absorbance versus wavenumber for *zero gas* ([3.2.5](#))

## 3.2.4

**response time**

time interval between the instant when a stimulus is subjected to a specified abrupt change and the instant when the response reaches and remains within specified limits around its final stable value, determined as the sum of the lag time and the rise time in the rising mode, and the sum of the lag time and the fall time in the falling mode

[SOURCE: ISO 9169:2006, 2.2.4]

## 3.2.5

**zero gas**

high purity nitrogen (99,999 %) or synthetic air (99,999 %) is used to measure a *background spectrum* ([3.2.3](#)) and to determine the limit of detection, as well as to purge sample lines and sampling system components, to dilute sample and *calibration verification gas* ([3.2.6](#)), and to conduct blank measurements

## 3.2.6

**calibration verification gas**

gas or gas mixture where the concentration(s) and uncertainty(ies) are known, used to check the high level concentration point of the measuring system

Note 1 to entry: The gas or gases used is included in the analytical algorithm used to quantify the concentration of target analyte, and have absorption lines distinguishable from baseline noise at wavenumbers that are within the upper and lower wavenumber limits where the target analyte displays absorption lines distinguishable from baseline noise. An absorption feature is considered distinguishable from baseline noise if it is greater than three times the standard deviation of the baseline noise.

Note 2 to entry: This concentration is often chosen around 70 % to 80 % of full scale.

## 3.2.7

**lack of fit**

systematic deviation within the range of application between the measurement results obtained by applying the calibration function to the observed response of the measuring system, measuring reference materials and the corresponding accepted value of such reference materials

Note 1 to entry: Lack of fit can be a function of the measurement result.

[SOURCE: ISO 9169:2006, 2.2.9]

**3.2.8****analytical interference**

situation that arises when two or more compounds have overlapping absorbance bands in their infrared spectra

**3.2.9****limit of detection****LOD**

minimum concentration of a compound that can be detected by an instrument with a given statistical probability

Note 1 to entry: Usually the detection limit is given as three times the standard deviation of noise in the system.

**3.2.10****analytical algorithm**

method used to quantify the concentration of the target analytes and interferences in each FTIR spectrum

Note 1 to entry: The analytical algorithm should be used to account for the *analytical interferences* (3.2.8) by conducting the analysis in a portion of the infrared spectrum that is the most unique for that particular compound.

**3.2.11****chemometrics**

chemical discipline that uses mathematical and statistical methods, (a) to design or select optimal measurement procedures and experiments, and (b) to provide maximum chemical information by analysing chemical data

**3.2.12****independent reading**

reading that is not influenced by a previous individual reading as the two individual readings are separated by at least four response times

**4 Symbols and abbreviated terms**

$I_0$	intensity of incident radiation
$I$	intensity of transmitted radiation
$A$	absorbance
$T$	transmittance
$\alpha$	absorptivity
$l$	optical path length
$c$	sample concentration
$C_{CLS}$	the known concentration from the reference spectra
$C_{VAL}$	the predicted concentrations from the validation spectra
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared
CLS	classical least squares

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PLS	partial least squares
ILS	inverse least squares
SEV	standard error of validation

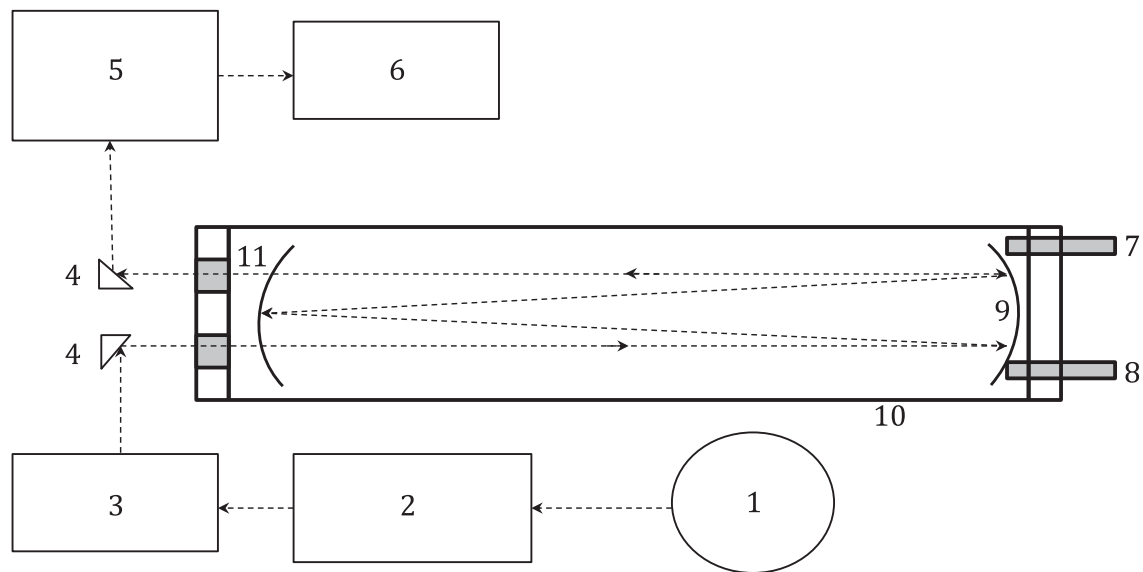
**5 Measurement principle****5.1 General**

A sample gas is extracted from ducts and other sources via a sampling system and continually introduced into a gas cell of an FTIR system. The IR spectra of the sample gas is measured using an FTIR spectrometer. When a sampling bag is used, the gas sampled in the bag is transferred to the gas cell. IR spectra obtained are analysed by using analytical algorithm. Some VOCs might adsorb onto the sampling bag surface, reducing measured VOC concentration. Losses by absorption shall be tested and documented before sampling.

**5.2 FTIR Spectrometer components**

[Figure 1](#) illustrates the basic FTIR spectrometer configuration required for gas phase analyses. The IR radiation emitted by the IR source contains energy at all wavelengths between 2,5 and 14  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is 700 to 4 000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for most IR systems conducting these analyses. The IR radiation passes through an interferometer, where the motion of an optical element — usually a mirror — optically modulates the IR beam. The modulated IR beam then enters an absorption cell through a window and interacts with the gases of interest. In “multi-pass” (for example “White”) absorption cells, mirrors within the cell direct the IR beam through the sample gas multiple times; in such cells, the absorption pathlength can be from 4 to 50 (or more) times the cell’s physical length. (A larger absorption path length generally leads to greater sensitivity.) The IR beam then exits the sample cell via a second window and is re-focused onto an IR detector.

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**Key**

1	IR source	7	absorption cell exhaust
2	aperture or filter 1 (optional)	8	absorption cell inlet
3	interferometer	9	mirror
4	focusing optics	10	absorption cell
5	aperture or filter 2 (optional)	11	infrared window
6	IR detector		

**Figure 1 — FTIR spectrometer components and beam path**

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**5.3 Interferogram**

A beam of the broadband IR radiation is divided into two or more paths with different optical path lengths and is recombined to give a detector signal with repetitive interference maxima and minima with the aid of an interferometer. [Figure 2](#) shows the Michelson interferometer as an example.

The interferogram is obtained by plotting the detector signal against the difference in optical path length. Given a difference in optical path lengths corresponding to an even multiple of the wavelength, the interference is constructive, and given an odd multiple, the interference is destructive. An additional laser with its own detector is contained in an FTIR system. The radiation emitted by the laser and the broad band IR source passes through the interferometer simultaneously, although the interferograms are recorded by separate detectors. From the positions of the peaks of the interferogram of the laser irradiation, it is possible to determine the difference in the optical path length, as the laser's input frequency is known and is constant (e.g. 632,8 nm for a HeNe laser).