INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Second edition 2019-07

Gas analysis — Purity analysis and the treatment of purity data

Analyse des gaz — Analyse de pureté et traitement des données de pureté

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ISO 19229:2019 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e366895f-c4f9-4e3b-a66b-324c66eafca7/iso-19229-2019



Reference number ISO 19229:2019(E)

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ISO 19229:2019 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e366895f-c4f9-4e3b-a66b-324c66eafca7/iso-19229-2019



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Published in Switzerland

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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 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 <u>www.iso</u> .org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 158, Analysis of gases.

This second edition cancels and seplaces the first edition (ISO 19229:2015); which has been technically revised. 324c66eafca7/iso-19229-2019

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the methods for traceable purity analysis have been elaborated;
- <u>Clauses 8</u> and <u>9</u> have been added describing how to calculate coverage intervals and set up certificates, respectively;
- <u>Annex A</u> has been added with worked examples.

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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

The use of purity data in the calculation of the composition of calibration gas mixtures is an essential element in establishing metrological traceability of the certified gas composition. Purity analysis is usually challenging as, normally, trace levels of various components should be determined in a matrix for which limited or no measurement standards are readily available.

In many practical situations, purity data in some form are available. For the preparation of calibration gas mixtures, it is important that this information is interpreted in a consistent fashion and taken into account in the calculation of the composition of the mixture.

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Gas analysis — Purity analysis and the treatment of purity data

1 Scope

This document establishes the requirements for the purity analysis of materials used in the preparation of calibration gas mixtures and the use of these purity data in calculating the composition of the mixture thus prepared.

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/IEC Guide 98-3, Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)

ISO 6141, Gas analysis — Contents of certificates for calibration gas mixtures

ISO 6143, Gas analysis Comparison methods for determining and checking the composition of calibration gas mixtures (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 7504, Gas analysis — Vocabulary

ISO 1929:2019 ISO 12963, Gas analysis //sta Comparison methods for/the_determination of the composition of gas mixtures based on one- and two-point calibration c66eafca7/iso-19229-2019

ISO 14912, Gas analysis — Conversion of gas mixture composition data

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

4 Symbols

In this document, the following symbols are used.

- *i* running index over the components in a mixture
- *j* index of the parent gas
- *k* index of a specific component in a mixture
- L_{ii} limit of detection of component *i* in parent gas *j*
- *u* standard uncertainty (of the quantity between brackets)

- w_{ii} mass fraction of component *i* in parent gas *j*
- x_{ii} amount-of-substance fraction of component *i* in parent gas *j*
- ϕ_{ii} volume fraction of component *i* in parent gas *j*

5 Principles

5.1 General

The determination of the impurities contained in each material (gas or liquid) used in the preparation has an impact on the uncertainty associated with the content of the component.

Assess and list all of the impurities that might be present in the material. These can be identified by different means, including

- open literature,
- information provided with the material,
- previous experience of using the same or similar materials, and
- knowledge of the process used to produce the material.

In order to decide the extent of purity analysis required, it is necessary to specify which of the potential impurities are "critical" and which are "significant" to the final composition of the mixture.

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5.2 Assessment of critical and significant impurities

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5.2.1 Critical impurities/standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e366895f-c4f9-4e3b-a66b-

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A critical impurity is an impurity that meets one or more of the following criteria:

 an impurity in the parent gas of a binary or multi-component mixture that is also present as a minor component in the same mixture at low concentrations;

EXAMPLE 1 If preparing a low-concentration oxygen in nitrogen mixture, oxygen might also be present as an impurity in the nitrogen.

EXAMPLE 2 For natural gas mixtures, i-pentane is often found as an impurity in n-pentane and neopentane, as well as being added as a minor component in its own right.

an impurity that has the potential to influence the result of an analytical verification of the mixture composition;

EXAMPLE 3 The presence of argon in nitrogen or oxygen will influence the analytical verification of the oxygen content when using gas chromatography with a non-selective detector.

— an impurity that might be reactive with respect to any other component in the mixture.

EXAMPLE 4 If preparing a mixture of nitric oxide in nitrogen, any oxygen present as an impurity in the nitrogen might react with the nitric oxide to form nitrogen dioxide.

5.2.2 Significant impurities

A significant impurity is an impurity that is predicted to contribute more than 10 % to the target uncertainty of the content of any of the components in the calibration gas mixture. The application of this criterion requires knowledge of the preparation method used (gravimetric, volumetric, static, or dynamic) and the uncertainties associated with the various steps involved.

The above described steps are summarized as a flowchart in Figure 1.



- ^a If an unpredicted or unknown impurity is identified during the course of a purity analysis, return to the start of the flowchart.
- ^b If preferred, a purity analysis with results that are traceable can be carried out instead of an indicative purity analysis.
- ^c If preferred, a traceable or indicative purity analysis can be carried out.

Figure 1 — Purity analysis flowchart

6 Analysis of impurities

6.1 General

The extent of purity analysis required shall be determined by the outcome of the flowchart in Figure 1. Each of these levels is discussed in 6.2 to 6.4.

The process shown in the flowchart in Figure 1 shall be undertaken for each of the listed potential impurities. Purity analysis can be carried out by one or more appropriate analytical techniques. In some instances, more than one technique might be needed.

When determining the purity of methane, hydrocarbon impurities can most accurately be EXAMPLE determined by gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC-FID), while other impurities can be determined by GC with thermal conductivity detection (GC-TCD) or discharge ionization detection (GC-DID).

For some materials (such as liquids and corrosive gases), it might not be practicable to analyse the material in its "pure" state. In these cases, an alternative approach can be taken such as the preparation of a gravimetric mixture with a lower amount-of-substance fraction for purity analysis (using a carefully chosen matrix gas of known high purity). This approach has, however, a detrimental effect on the achievable limits of detection and that care should be taken to account for the purity of the matrix gas when calculating the purity of the component of interest.

When using liquids or liquefied gases in gas mixture preparation, this phase shall be subjected to a purity analysis rather than the vapour phase. If the vapour phase is used, this phase shall be analysed. As the compositions of the vapour and liquid phase differ, these compositions might change during use of the liquid/vapour. Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that the purity data remain valid within their stated uncertainties.

When carrying out a purity analysis, care should be taken to check for any unexpected impurities (i.e. any observed impurities that were not identified as a potential impurity when following the assessment procedure in 5.2). For example, when using gas chromatography, unexpected impurities can be observed as unexpected peaks in the chromatogram. If one or more unexpected impurities are observed, each should be assessed as to whether it is "critical" and/or "significant", and the appropriate impurity analysis then carried out, as determined by the flowchart in Figure 1.

(standards.iteh.ai) 6.2 Purity analysis with results that are traceable

To carry out a purity analysis with results that are traceable, calibrate the analyser(s) using calibration gas mixtures with defined uncertainties and quantify the impurity by direct comparison with these calibration mixtures by use of methods described in ISO 6143 and ISO 12963.

For the purity analysis of high-purity matrix gases, a direct measurement of the impurities can be obtained with analysers of suitable limit of detection, typically 10 times lower than the targeted impurity fraction [5].

Laser spectroscopy and gas chromatography are typical methods used in case of analysers with a defined zero. The measurement procedure to assign amount fractions of trace impurities to high-purity matrix gas with this type of analysers shall be carried out by direct comparison with calibration gas mixtures. In the case of laser spectroscopy, using the impurity's optical line strength or cross-section with established metrological traceability is a valid alternative. In the case of gas chromatography, relative response factors (RRF) can be used in case they are validated for the specific measurement on the specific instrument. The uncertainty of the RRF shall be evaluated in accordance with ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 (GUM).

In case the analyser has no defined zero, the standard addition method in combination with wellcharacterized purification systems shall be used. The manufacturer's specification stating the purifier removal efficiency shall be taken into account when calculating the amount fraction of the impurity and its associated uncertainty. The measurement procedure to assign amount fractions of trace impurities to high-purity matrix gas with this type of analysers shall be carried out according to the following steps.

- Calibrate the analyser at the higher end of the measurement range (so called "span gas").
- Analyse the sample matrix gas passing through the purifier and calibrate the analyser as zero.
- Analyse the sample matrix gas without passing through the purifier.

- Prepare at least one calibration gas mixture of a trace impurity that needs quantification in the matrix gas by, for example, dynamic dilution using a certified reference material and flow controllers (see ISO 6145).
- Analyse the calibration gas mixture(s) with and without passing through the purifier.
- Verify that the gas analysed after passing through the purifier contains the same (zero) amount (or response) regardless of the amount fraction of the gas entering the purifier. It can then be assumed that the purifier removes the specific trace impurity under investigation from the sample matrix gas.
- Calculate the amount fraction of the trace impurity in the sample matrix gas from the analyser response when the matrix gas enters the analyser without passing through the purifier.

NOTE 1 This recipe can also be used for other quantities than amount fractions, such as mass fractions, volume fractions, or mass concentrations. <u>Annex A</u> gives examples in the use of analysers for traceable purity analysis with and without a defined zero.

If metrologically traceable purity data from another source (for example, on a certificate of analysis) are available, these data can be used for this purpose. The metrological traceability of the data shall be assessed, if not explicitly stated on the certificate or in the report provided. Such assessment shall include, but is not limited to, checking whether appropriate certified reference materials or other measurement standards have been used and a rigorous uncertainty evaluation of all steps leading to the measurement result has been performed.

NOTE 2 A reference gas mixture is a mixture of appropriate metrological quality that has composition data that are traceable to a national or international measurement standard through an unbroken chain of comparisons with stated uncertainties. An example is a gas mixture certified by a calibration laboratory, fulfilling the conditions stipulated in ISO/IEC 17025 and/or ISO 17034.

NOTE 3 Where traceable gaseous measurement standards are not available, certified reference materials can be available in liquid form with certified purity. 19229-2019

NOTE 4 Where appropriate measurement standards of certified reference materials are not available, it can be necessary to redesign the proposed preparation in a way that traceable purity analysis is not required, by using for example materials with better purity.

NOTE 5 Where traceable measurement standards or certified reference materials are not available, it is sometimes possible to estimate the purity of starting materials by use of a kind of standard addition method. A series of standards containing the "pure" material at different concentrations is prepared and the analysed values are extrapolated back to zero.

6.3 Indicative purity analysis

In the field of gas analysis, an indicative purity analysis is one that provides data of which the metrological traceability is not established. Such a situation might arise from, for example:

- an analysis that uses gas mixtures with a composition for which the metrological traceability has not been established;
- the determination of at least part of the results using theoretical response factors;
- the use of optical line strength from databases from which the metrological traceability has not been established;
- data from a "certificate of analysis" without stated metrological traceability.

All data for which the metrological traceability has not been established shall be regarded as "indicative". Such data can be used for indicative purity analysis.

When expressing the result(s) of an indicative purity analysis, any possible bias in the data shall be dealt with by either including an appropriate uncertainty component to account for the possible bias or applying a correction for the bias.