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Stationary ~~Source~~source emissions — Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide in flue gases — Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems

~~Second edition~~

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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 document 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7935:1992), which has been technically revised.

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

- ~~the~~ the structure and the components have been updated to be similar to the latest editions of e.g. ISO 10849 (measurement of nitrogen oxides), ISO 12039 (measurement of CO, CO₂ and O₂), ISO 17179 (measurement of NH₃), ISO 13199 (measurement of total VOC), ISO 25140 (measurement of CH₄), ISO 21258 (measurement of N₂O);
- ~~Clause 3~~ **Clause 3** has been revised with the addition or deletion and change in terms and definitions;
- ~~a~~ a new analytical technique has been added (laser spectroscopic technique or tunable laser spectroscopy) for measurement of SO₂;

- ~~the~~ the performance characteristics and criteria as well as QA/QC procedures have been changed to harmonize with latest ISO standards;
- ~~examples~~ examples of performance test results and the results of uncertainty calculation have been added for SO₂ measurement.

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.

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Introduction

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) can arise in considerable quantities from combustion of fossil fuels used for energy generation, industrial activities processing sulfur or sulfur containing material, and from combustion of sulfur containing waste. The waste gas from these processes, containing sulfur dioxide, is usually discharged into the ambient atmosphere, via a duct or a chimney.

For evaluating the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide present in the waste gas of stationary source emissions, a number of highly developed methods of integrated sampling and subsequent determination by chemical analysis and automated measuring systems are available.

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Stationary source emissions — Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide in flue gases — Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in flue gases of stationary sources and describes the fundamental structure and the key performance characteristics of automated measuring systems.

The method allows continuous monitoring with permanently installed measuring systems of SO₂ emissions.

This document describes extractive systems and in situ (non-extractive) systems in connection with a range of analysers that operate using, for example, the following principles:

- non-dispersive infrared absorption (NDIR);
- Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy;
- laser spectroscopic technique or tunable laser spectroscopy (TLS);
- non-dispersive ultraviolet absorption (NDUV);
- differential optical absorption spectroscopy (DOAS);

Other equivalent instrumental methods can be used provided they meet the minimum performance requirements specified in this document. The measuring system can be validated with reference materials, according to this document, or comparable methods.

Automated measuring system (AMS) based on the principles listed above has been used successfully in this application for the measuring ranges as shown in [Annex E](#).

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 9169, *Air quality — Definition and determination of performance characteristics of an automatic measuring system*

ISO 14956, *Air quality — Evaluation of the suitability of a measurement procedure by comparison with a required measurement uncertainty*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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/>

3.1

analyser

analytical part in an extractive or *in situ automated* measuring system (3.2)(3.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 12039:2019^[2], [2] 3.1]

3.2

automated measuring system

AMS

measuring system interacting with the flue gas under investigation, returning an output signal proportional to the physical unit of the *measurand* (3.9)(3.9) in unattended operation

Note_1_to_entry:- For the purposes of this document, an AMS is a system that can be attached to a duct or stack to continuously or intermittently measure the mass concentration of SO₂ passing through the duct.

[SOURCE: ISO 9169:2006, 2.1.2, modified — Note 1 to entry has been replaced.]

3.3

in situ AMS

non-extractive system that measures the concentration directly in the duct or stack

Note_1_to_entry:- In situ systems measure either across the stack or duct or at a point within the duct or stack.

3.4

parallel measurements

measurements taken on the same duct in the same sampling plane for the same period of time with the AMS under test and with the reference method at points a short distance from each other, providing pairs of measured values

Note_1_to_entry:- See 3.20.3.20.

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3.5

independent reading

reading that is not influenced by a previous individual reading by separating two individual readings by at least four response times

3.6

interference

cross-sensitivity

negative or positive effect upon the response of the measuring system, due to a component of the sample that is not the measurand

3.7

interferent

interfering substance

substance present in the air mass under investigation, other than the *measurand* (3.9)(3.9), that affects the response of AMS (3.2)(3.2)

3.8**lack-of-fit**

systematic deviation within the range of application, between the accepted value of a reference material applied to the measuring system and the corresponding result of measurement produced by the measuring system

Note_1_to_entry:- Lack-of-fit can be a function of the result of measurement.

Note_2_to_entry:- The expression “lack-of-fit” is often replaced in everyday language for linear relations by “linearity” or “deviation from linearity”.

[SOURCE: ISO 9169:2006, 2.2.9, modified — Note 2 to entry has been removed.]

3.9**measurand**

particular quantity subject to measurement

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, ~~6.1~~ 3:2008^[6], B.2.9, modified — Example and Note 1 to entry have been removed.]

3.10**performance characteristic**

quantity assigned to equipment in order to define its performance

Note_1_to_entry:- Performance characteristics can be described by values, tolerances or ranges.

3.11**period of unattended operation**

maximum interval of time for which the performance characteristics remain within a predefined range without external servicing, e.g. refill, adjustment

[SOURCE: ISO 9169:2006, 2.2.11]

Note_1_to_entry:- The period of unattended operation is often called maintenance interval.

3.12**reference material**

substance or mixture of substances with a known concentration within specified limits, or a device of known characteristics

Note_1_to_entry:- Normally calibration gases, gas cells, gratings or filters are used.

[SOURCE: ISO 14385-1:2014^[3], ^[3] 3.20]

3.13**reference method**

measurement method taken as a reference by convention, which gives the accepted reference value of the measurand

Note_1_to_entry:- See ~~3.4~~ 3.4.

3.14**transport time in the measuring ~~system~~line**

time period for transportation of the sampled gas from the inlet of the probe to the inlet of the measurement instrument

3.15**response time**

time interval between the instant when a stimulus is subjected to bring about 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]

Note ~~1 to entry~~: Lag time, rise time and fall time are defined in ISO 9169:2006.

3.16**span gas**

gas or gas mixture used to adjust and check the span point on the response line of the measuring system

Note ~~1 to entry~~: The concentration is often chosen around 70 % to 90 % of full scale.

3.17**span point**

value of the output quantity (measured signal) of the automated measuring system for the purpose of calibration, adjustment, etc. that represents a correct measured value generated by reference gas

3.18**standard uncertainty**

uncertainty of the result of a measurement expressed as a standard deviation

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, ^[6]3:2008^[6], 2.3.1]

3.19**uncertainty**

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

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, ^[6]3:2008^[6], 2.2.3 modified — Notes 1, 2 and 3 to entry have been removed.]

3.20**validation of an automated measuring system**

procedure to check the statistical relationship between values of the measurand indicated by the automated measuring system and the corresponding values given by parallel measurements implemented simultaneously at the same measuring point

3.21**zero gas**

gas or gas mixture used to establish the *zero point* ~~(3.22)~~(3.22) on a calibration curve within a given concentration range