Vývoj a aktivity Virtuálního ústavu pro referenční materiály (VIRM):

Prostor pro setkávání všech uživatelů a výrobců RM

Jan Kučera Ústav jaderné fyziky AV ČR, Řež

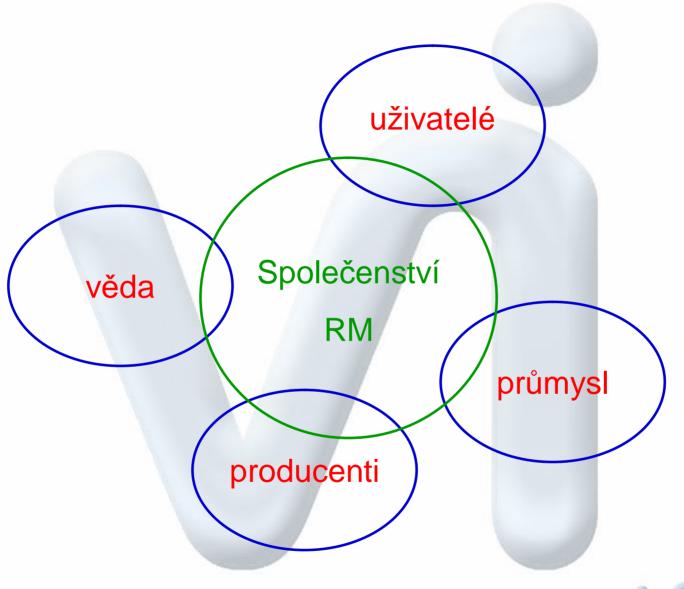
(Evropský) ústav pro referenční materiály (Virtual Institute for Reference Materials)



Hlavní záměry VIRM

- zlepšit řízení kvality produktů a procesů povzbuzením ke zvýšenému a snadnějšímu používání referenčních materiálů v Evropě
- vytvořit znalostní systém a nástroj ke zlepšení interakce mezi uživateli a producenty referenčních materiálů







Cíle projektu VIRM:

- VIRM má působit jako
 tmel (mezi členy systému) a
 mazivo k usnadnění rozšiřování a
 výměny názorů a koncepcí
- VIRM se má stát prostředkem podpory a usnadnění



Nástroje (1): www.VIRM.net

- Webová stránka s pokročilou databází, obsahující sekce 'open domain' and 'jen pro členy'
- najdi RM (databáze na rozdíl od jiných zahrnuje i kontrolní materiály QCM (quality control materials); v současnosti obsahuje více než 14 500 položek)
 - kdo je kdo
 - databáze MPZ (PT schemes)
 - novinky a události
 - knihovna (stahování dokumentů)
 - nabídka zaměstnání
 - diskusní forum,



Nástroje (2):

- Poradna, informační středisko je jedinou fyzickou jednotkou VIRM info@VIRM.net
- elektronické noviny (1 x za 2 měsíce)
- Speciální zájmové skupiny (SIG)
- Národní kontaktní střediska ve všech zemích EU (mluví národními jazyky)



Prostředky:

- Projekt: vývoj VIRM
 finančně podporován EK (3 roky) EC-GROWTH Contract № G7RT-CT-2002-05104
 implementace obchodního plánu ("business plan")
- Produkt: VIRM a.s.b.l.

 Legislativní útvar, finančně udržitelný (sustainable)
 registrovaní členové
 příjem z členských poplatků
- Úspěšnost: aktivní členstvo



VIRM systém

VIRM je otevřen
 všem členům společenství RM

VIRM roste

2003 rok 1: vývoj

2004 rok 2: dostupnost služeb, VIRM asbl

2005 rok 3: zahájení placeného členství

www.VIRM.net je pro Vás otevřen



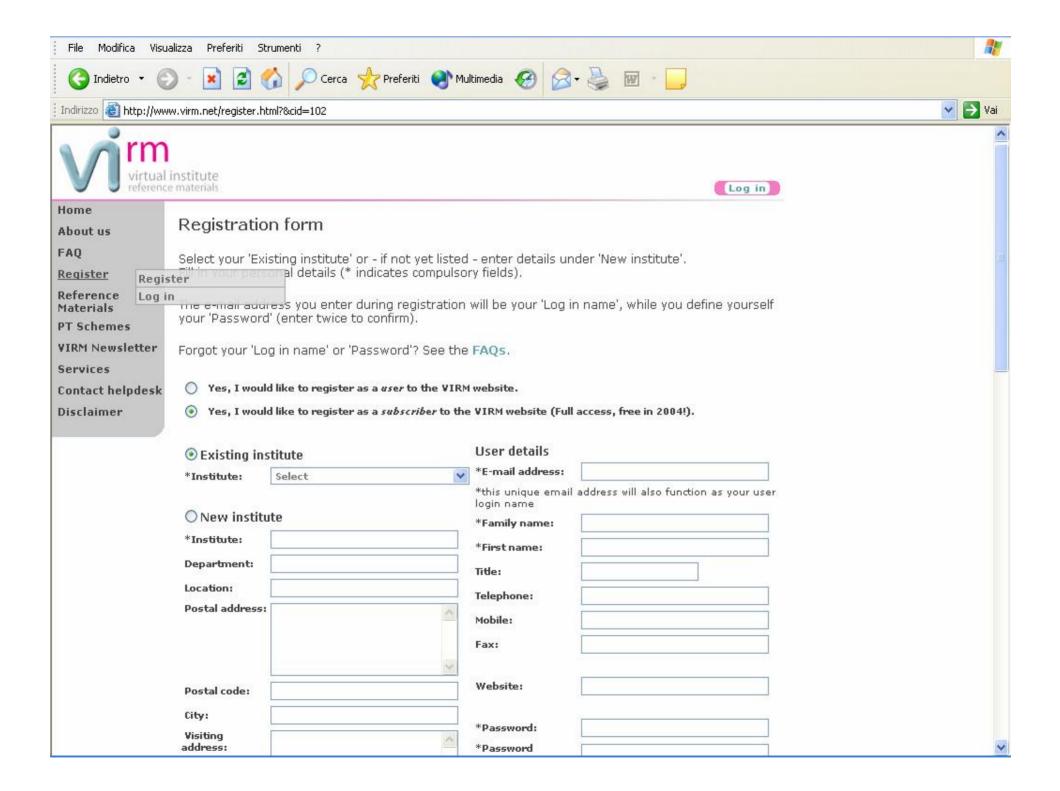


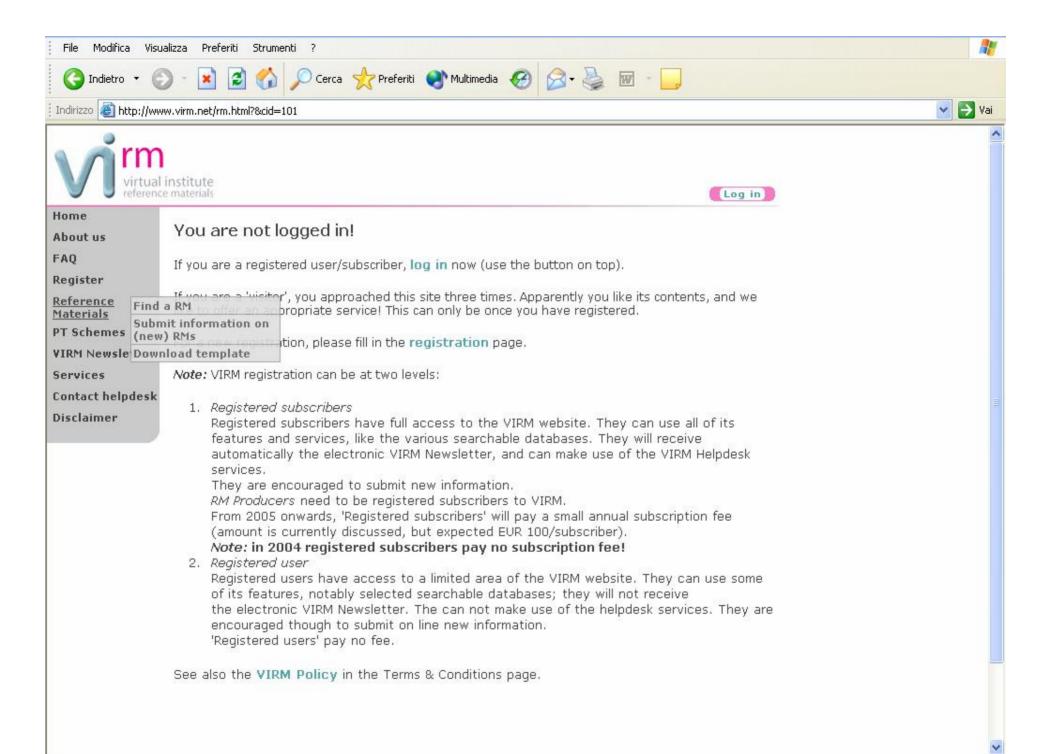
The project to develop the VIRM into a financial viable organisation and to become an independent legal entity started 1st January 2003 and the website and its data bases are currently under construction. Development of the data bases is an ongoing process.

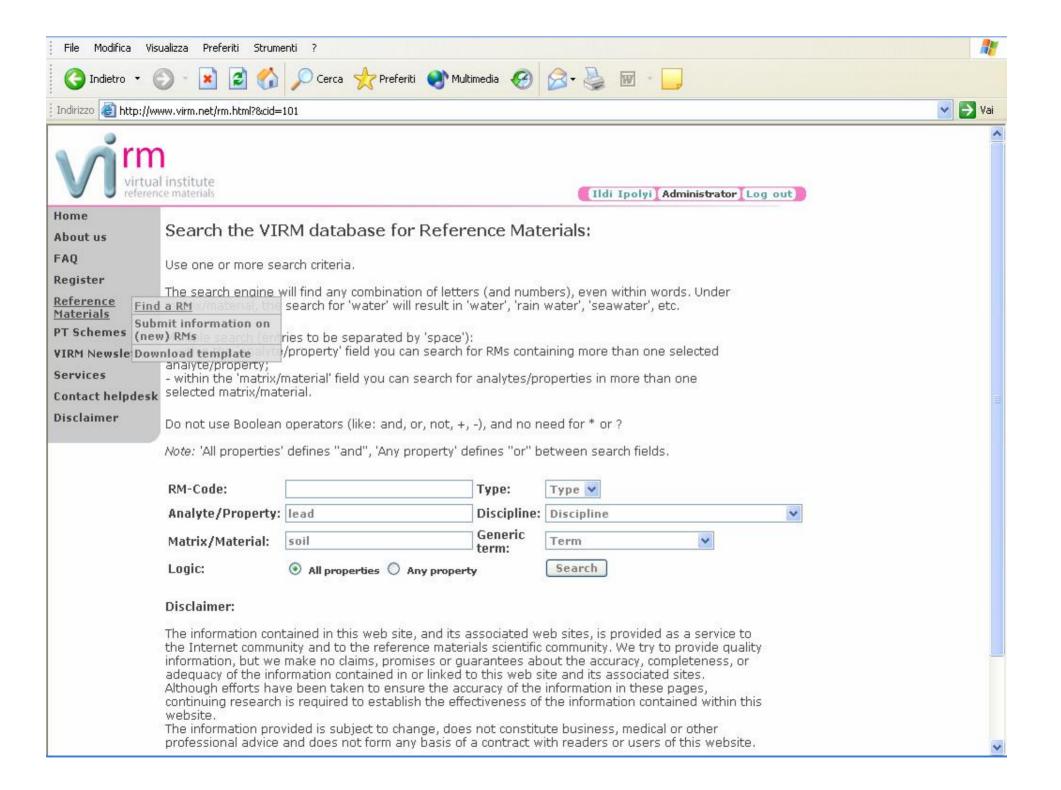
Latest News: this site will be operational from 31 March 2004 onwards.

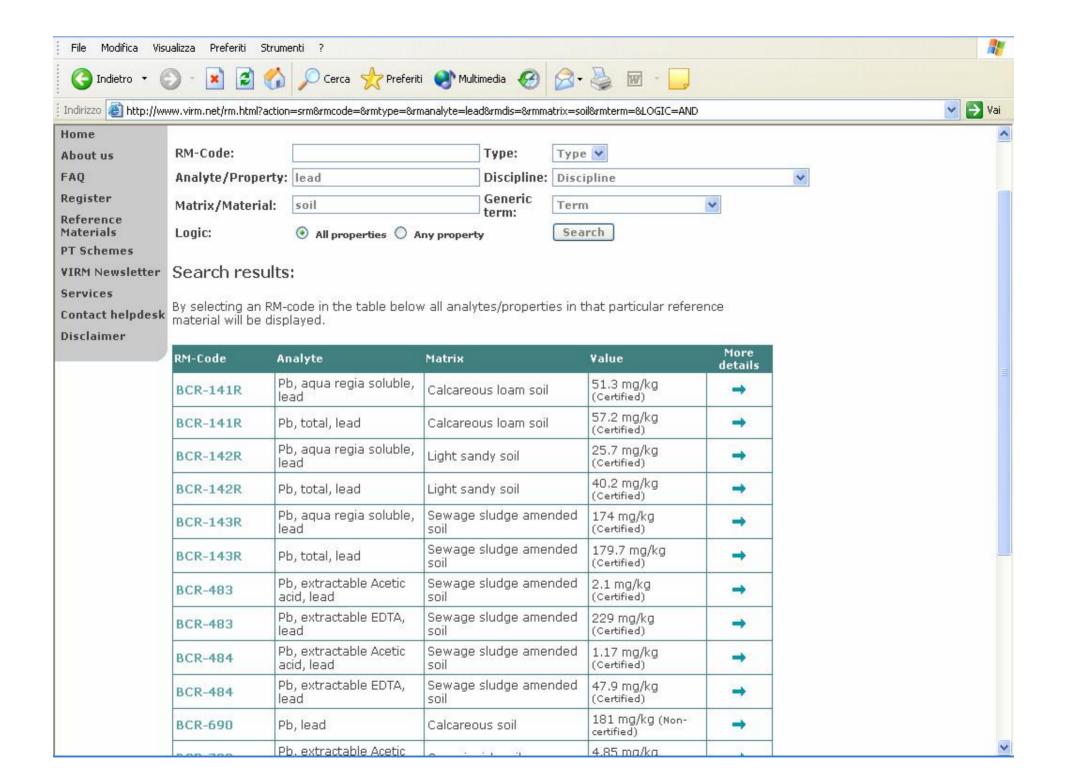
This project is supported by the European Community within the framework of the 5th Framework Research Programme (Contract: Growth G7RT-CT-2002-05104).

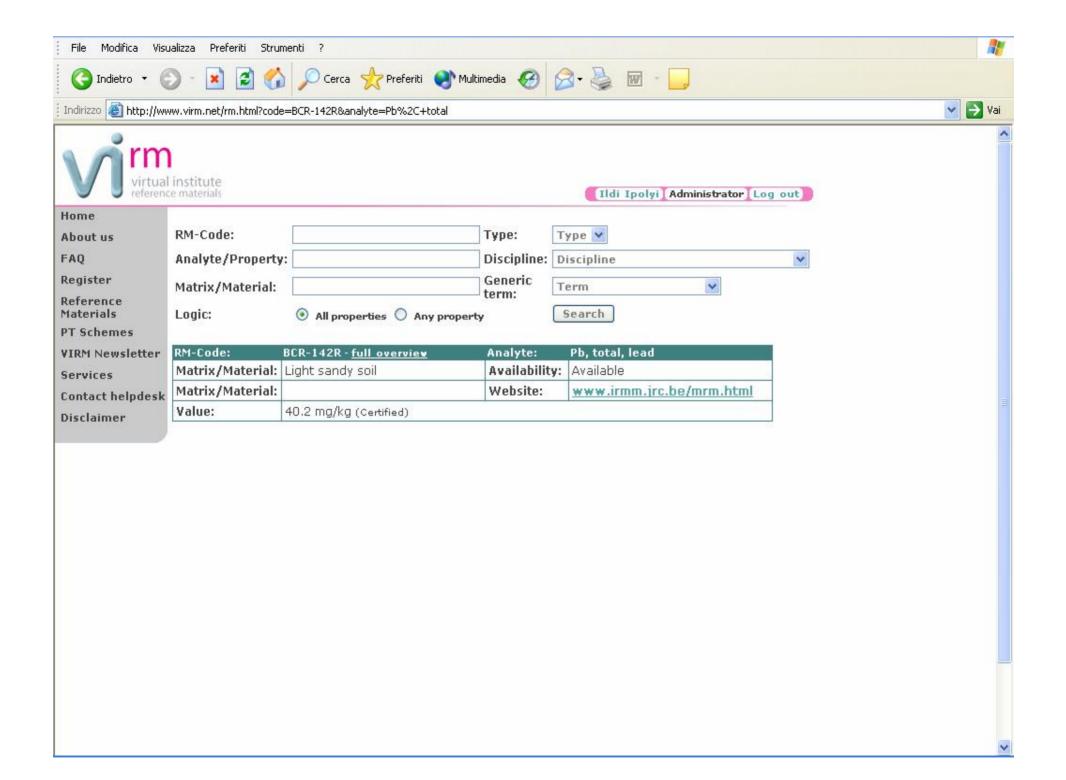


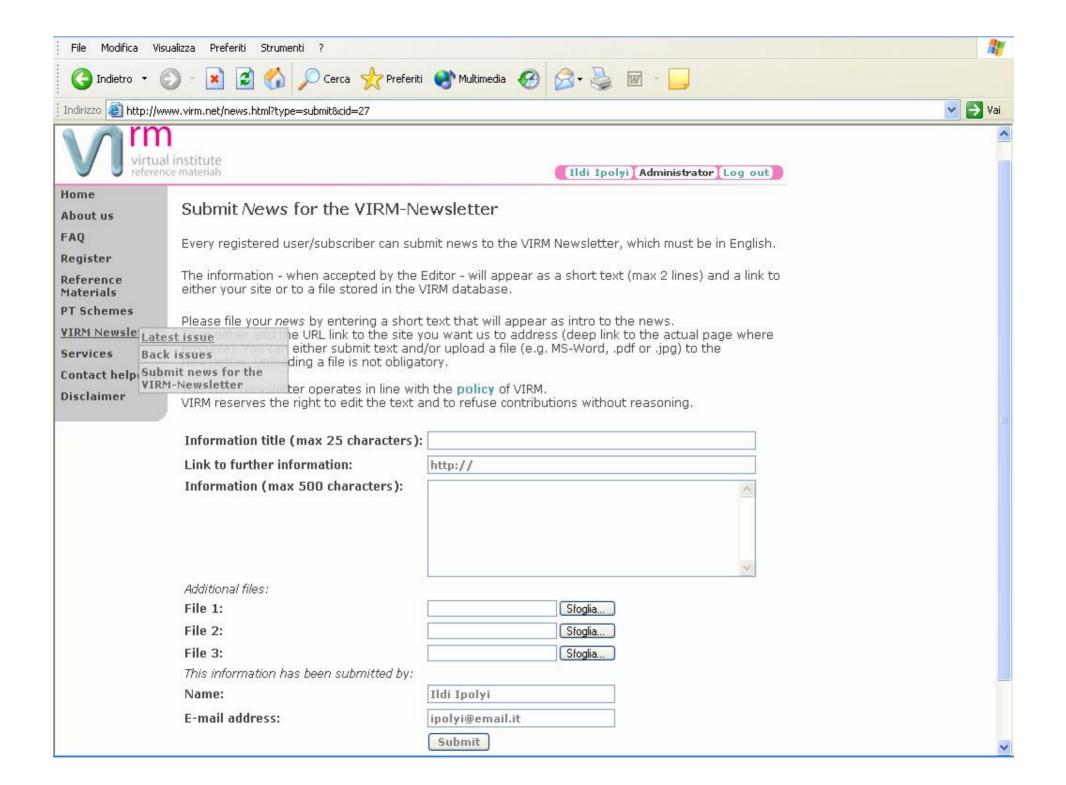


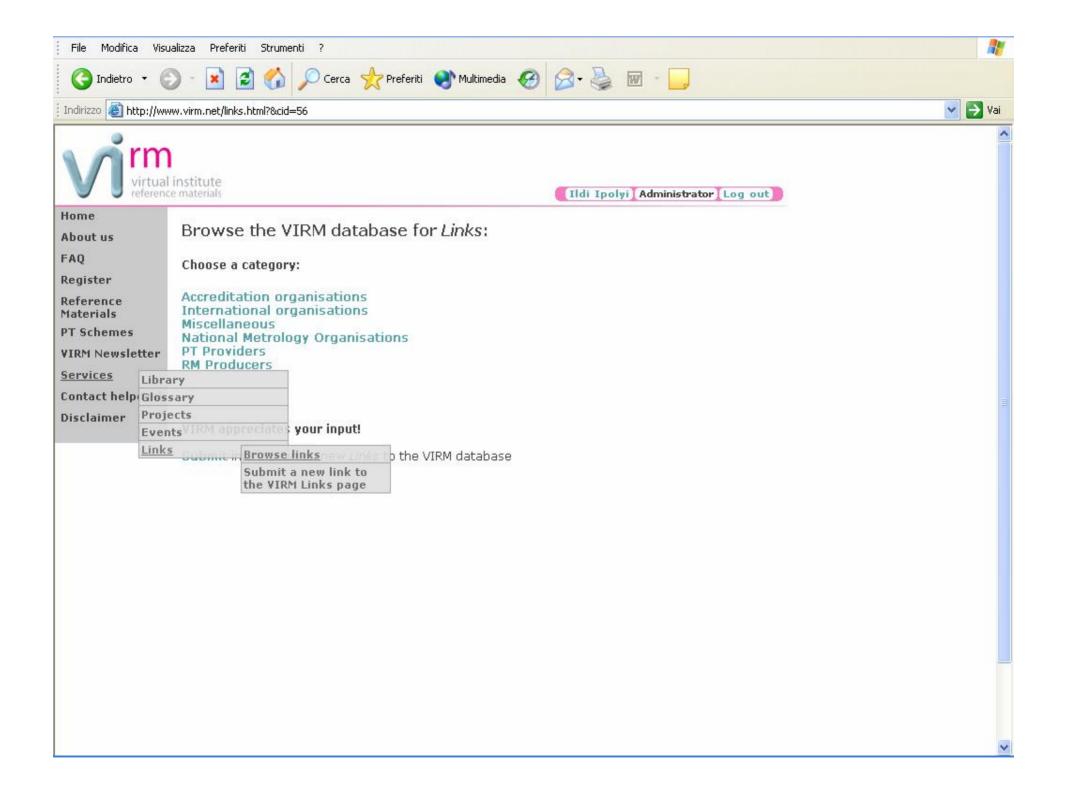


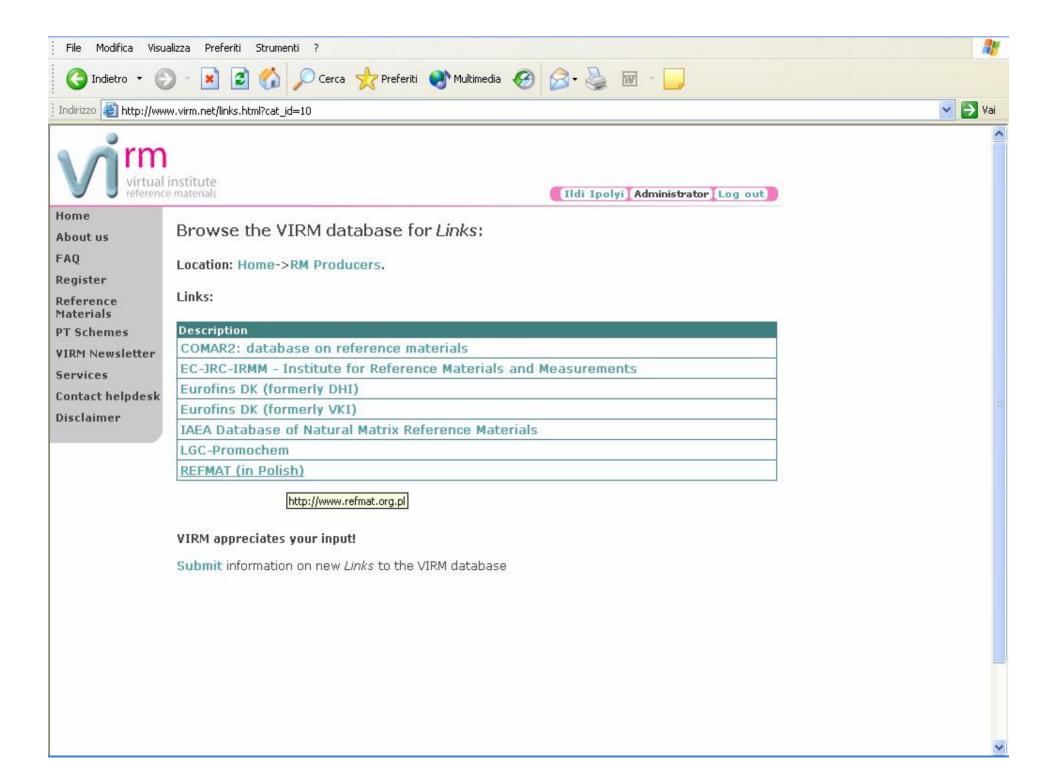


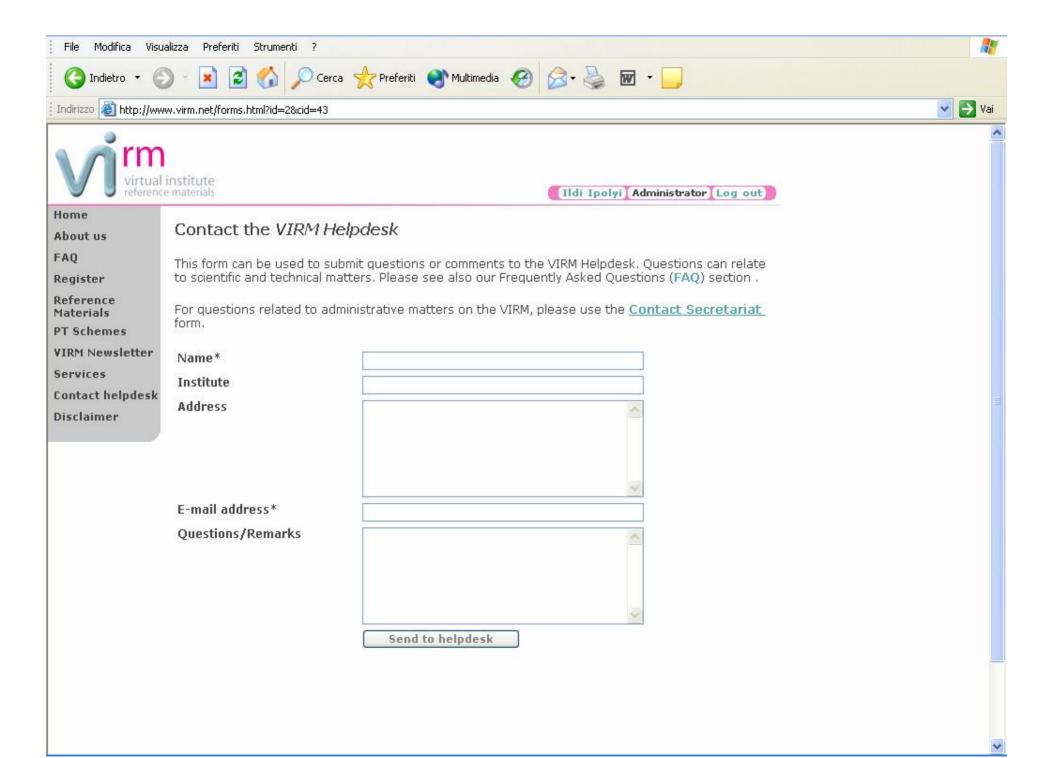












Application Note 1



July 2005

Comparison of a measurement result with the certified value

The comparison of a measurement result on a certified reference material with the certified value is explained. The method compares the difference between the certified and measured values with its uncertainty, i.e. the combined uncertainty of certified and measured value. Guidance on how to determine the standard uncertainties of certified values as well as standard uncertainties of measurement results is given.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most frequent applications of certified reference materials is validation of measurement procedures. To achieve this, measurements on certified reference materials are performed and the results are compared with the certified values. This comparison is often described in a qualitative manner such as measurement results "agree" "agree well or even "agree perfectly" with the certified values. However, a structured and quantitative approach exists that allows a statement of the evidence of any biase to be made.

This approach takes into account the certified value, the measurement result and their respective uncertainties. These uncertainties are subsequently combined and the expanded uncertainty is compared to the difference. This note will explain the procedure of the uncertainty estimation and the comparison of results with a certified value.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

After the measurement of a CRM the absolute difference between the mean measured value and the certified value can be calculated as

$$\Delta_m = |C_m - C_{CRM}|$$

 $\Delta_{\rm m}$ absolute difference between mean measured value and certified value $c_{\rm m}$ mean measured value core. certified value

Each measurement has an uncertainty u, as described in the ISO Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM) [1] and the Eurachem/CITAC Guide "Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurement" [2]. This means, any measurement result is only known within the limits of this uncertainty. Similarly, the certified value of a CRM is only known with a specified uncertainty uncertainty warms stated on the certificate. Uncertainties are usually expressed as standard deviations, but only the variances (the squared standard deviations)

are additive. The uncertainty of Δ_m is u_Δ , that is calculated from the uncertainty of the certified value and the uncertainty of the measurement result according to

$$U_{\Delta} = \sqrt{U_m^2 + U_{CRM}^2}$$

 u_dcombined uncertainty of result and certified value (= uncertainty of Δ_m) u_muncertainty of the measurement result

ucem.....uncertainty of the certified value

The expanded uncertainty $U_{\rm d}$, corresponding to a confidence interval of approximately 95 %, is obtained by multiplication of $u_{\rm d}$ by a coverage factor (k), usually equal to 2. $U_{\Lambda}=2 \cdot u_{\Lambda}$

U_A...... expanded uncertainty of difference between result and certified value

To evaluate method performance, Δ_m is compared with U_d : If $\Delta_m \le U_d$ then there is no significant difference between the measurement result and the certified value.

DETERMINATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNCERTAINTIES

Uncertainty of the certified value

The expanded uncertainties $U_{\rm CRM}$ of each certified value are given on the certificate. Each ERM®-certificate also contains in a footnote an explanation of the derivation of the suncertainty (see Figs. 1 and 2). In most cases, the coverage factor is explicitly stated, (an example can be seen in Fig. 1). The standard uncertainty, $U_{\rm CRM}$, of the certified value is obtained by dividing the stated expanded uncertainty by the coverage factor.

In some cases, the uncertainty is the 95 % confidence interval of the mean of laboratory means (for an example see Fig. 2). In this case, the t-factor for a 95 % confidence





Stante se členem VIRM

 VIRM je otevřen pro všechny členy společenství RM Registrujte se na adrese:

www.VIRM.net

jako předplatitel nebo uživatel

Po registraci potřebujeme Váš vstup,
 např. RM, publikace, kurzy, novinky, vazby,



Národní kontaktní středisko pro ČR:

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S otázkami a připomínkami se také obracejte na mezinárodní poradnu na adrese: info@VIRM.net

