



National Institute of Standards & Technology

Certificate of Analysis

Standard Reference Material® 1625

Sulfur Dioxide Permeation Tube - 10 cm

This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended primarily for use in the calibration of apparatus and standardization of procedures used in air pollution and related chemical analyses. SRM 1625 is a 10 cm sulfur dioxide permeation tube that is individually certified according to NIST protocols and procedures.

Certification: The permeation rate was determined using the method described on page 2 of this certificate. From these measurements, NIST has assigned an individual certified sulfur dioxide permeation rate to each tube in this lot. The certified rate for this SRM 1625 tube at 29.96 °C is given below:

SRM 1625 Tube No.: 93-

Permeation Rate: $\pm 0.05 \mu\text{g/min at } (29.96 \pm 0.01) ^\circ\text{C}$

NIST permeation tubes are well behaved, allowing the permeation rate at other temperatures to be predicted from the certified rate at 29.96 °C. However, the permeation tube temperature must be controlled to within $\pm 0.05 ^\circ\text{C}$ for the following equation to accurately predict the new rate. This SRM's permeation rate has been verified to follow this equation at temperatures between 25 °C and 35 °C.

$$\text{Log } [R_T] = 0.0331422 (T) - 0.99294 + \text{log } [R_c]$$

where R_T is the new permeation rate, T is the temperature, and R_c is the certified permeation rate given above.

The stated total uncertainty was determined from the uncertainty in the gravimetric permeation rate of the standard tubes and the additional uncertainty resulting from the NIST analysis of the lot. The uncertainty is expressed as an expanded uncertainty $U = k u_c$ with u_c estimated from the experimental uncertainties, and the coverage factor k being equal to 2. Since errors in determining the permeation rate are assumed to be normally distributed, the certified permeation rate for this SRM is asserted to lie within the interval defined by the uncertainty with a level of confidence of approximately 95 %.

Stability and Storage: This tube can be expected to last for approximately 9 months when used at 30 °C. When not in use, tube life can be extended by storage at freezer temperatures (4 °C). During storage, the SRM should always be protected from moisture and kept at a relative humidity of 10 % or less. On removal from low temperature storage, the tube should be equilibrated at the operating temperature for at least 48 hours (h) prior to use. Experiments have shown that the certification of this tube remains valid as long as a visible amount of liquid sulfur dioxide remains in the tube, proper storage conditions are employed, and proper handling procedures are taken to prevent contamination of the tube's outer surface.

This permeation tube is a stable and relatively rugged source of pure sulfur dioxide gas. However, it should be treated with the care necessary to assure the user that no change occurs in the character of the tube. Precautions should be exercised to prevent contamination of the tube's outer surface during handling. The tube should be protected from high concentrations of water vapor during storage and use.

The technical and support aspects involved in the preparation, certification, and issuance of this SRM were coordinated through the Standard Reference Materials Program by T.E. Gills.

Gaithersburg, MD 20899
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Thomas E. Gills, Chief
Standard Reference Materials Program

The calibration measurements were made by G.D. Mitchell and P.A. Johnson of the NIST Analytical Chemistry Division.

The overall direction and coordination of the technical work required for the certification of this SRM was performed by F.R. Guenther and W.J. Thom III of the NIST Analytical Chemistry Division.

CAUTION: This SRM contains liquid sulfur dioxide at a pressure of about 0.4053 MPa (4 atm) at 25 °C. While no failures have occurred during use, there is the possibility of rupture due to internal pressure. However, it is believed that normal handling of the tube at temperatures up to 35 °C does not constitute a hazard.

Material Preparation: This permeation tube is one from a lot of 100 tubes that was commercially prepared according to NIST specifications. Each tube within the lot is individually analyzed at NIST for conformity to NIST specifications and is certified according to NIST protocols and procedures.

Certification Method: NIST's primary method for determining SRM 1625 permeation rates is the measurement of sulfur dioxide weight loss with time at a constant temperature. Two standard tubes were randomly selected from the lot and analyzed by this method. An automated method was then used to analyze the rest of the tubes comprising this lot of SRM 1625. This method compares the tubes analyzed by the primary method with the remaining tubes, using an instrument that responds to sulfur dioxide fluorescence. The permeation rate for each tube is then calculated from its response ratio to the analyzed permeation rates of the standard tubes.

Use: This tube can be used to produce known concentrations of sulfur dioxide in a gas stream when both the temperature and flow rate of the gas stream are known. Because of the large temperature coefficient of the permeation rate, approximately 8 % per °C, the temperature must be maintained constant and measured accurately to within 0.1 °C during use to provide concentrations consistent with the certification uncertainty.

A desired concentration can be achieved by adjusting the flow rate. If the concentration must be varied by changing the tube temperature, a suitable time interval must be allowed for equilibrium of the permeation rate to be re-established. For changes of 1 °C or 2 °C, a minimum period of 3 h is recommended. For changes greater than this, or when the tube is removed from low temperature storage, a minimum period of 48 h is recommended.

Additional information concerning the performance and use of permeation tubes can be found in references [1-3].

REFERENCES

- [1] Williams, D.L., "Permeation Tube Equilibration Times and Long-Term Stability," Calibration in Air Monitoring, ASTM STP 598, American Society for Testing and Materials, pp. 183-197, (1976).
- [2] Mitchell, G.D., "Trace Gas Calibration Systems Using Permeation Devices," Sampling and Calibration for Atmospheric Measurements, ASTM STP 957, J.K. Taylor, Ed., American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, pp. 110-120, (1987).
- [3] Mitchell, G.D., Dorco, W.D., and Johnson, P.A., "Long-Term Stability of Sulfur Dioxide Permeation Tube Standard Reference Materials," Fresenius J., Anal. Chem., 344, 229-233, (1992).