



CONFORMITY OF THE QUALITY IN THE MEASURES

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Abstract- We'll want to implant the awareness of the importance at measurement's quality that must have with systems acquisition of own design. The choice of system acquisition will be very important because this system will must fulfill our expectations.

Keywords- acquisition's system, traceability, uncertainly ,accuracy

INTRODUCTION

In any method or acquisition's system we must think the next question: "the data that we'll want to acquire have the sufficient accuracy that we wish?". Normally this concept is very clear for the designer, however we must have answer another question: "the uncertainly of our system of measure will be sufficiently small in order that from the data acquisition could extract conclusions?".

BASIC CONCEPTS

Uncertainly

According to the definition of CEM [1] "The uncertainly is a quantitative measure of the quality measurement result, which allows that the measurement results should be compared with other results, with references, specifications or standards". The uncertainly is calculated by probability.

Some the probability distribution more used are the normal distribution and the uniform distribution. At Fig. 1. We can see graphically theses probability distributions calculated with a histogram:

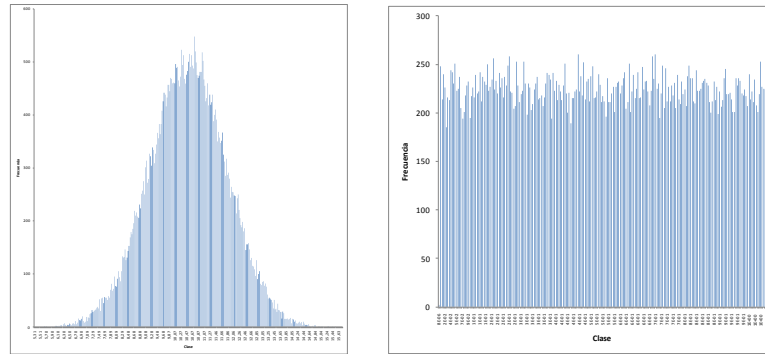


Fig. 1. Histograms representing the normal distribution and the uniform distribution respectively

The usual notation of uncertainty is shown in equation 1.

$$Y = X \pm U$$

Equation 1. Typical notation of the uncertainty in a result

Traceability

According to the definition of CEM [1].” A traceability chain (see Fig.2.) is an unbroken chain of comparisons, with established all uncertainties. This ensures that a measurement result or value of pattern is associated with references to higher levels, up to primary standard.”

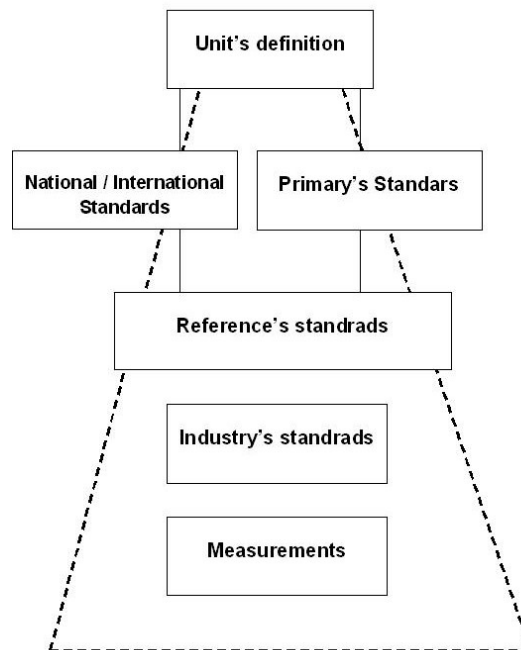


Fig.2. Traceability Chain

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Before beginning the design of the system we must evaluate the uncertainty that must have the system. For example if we choose a system for acquiring the pressure variations and we'll need evaluate variations around to 1 atm, and the resolution of the equipment used is 0,5 atm, we can think which system is good to do the work. Such an analysis is not valid, because we must calculate the uncertainty system. In fact it's possible an uncertainty's system over 1 atm and our acquisition system is not good for this work.

Equation 2, according to UNE-EN 30012 [2] we can relate the expanded uncertainty (U) of an equipment with the value of Tolerance (T) of the measurement we want to do. In our case the tolerance is the minimum value that we want to see, in the previous example is 1 atm.

$$3 < \frac{T}{2 \cdot U} < 10$$

Equation 2. Relation between Tolerance (T) and expanded Uncertainty (U)

The values 3 and 10 have the next explication:

The value 3 indicate that the system has the top value of uncertainty compared to tolerance. In this case our system has the minimum requirements to have an acceptable value.

The value 10 indicate that our system has a lowest value of uncertainty compared to tolerance. This is an ideal case, but if we want to get 10 usually the equipments that we need are very expensive.

For this is reason, all equipments or systems must pass a calibration by the manufacturer, which will give the accuracy, by ourselves through some internal method. The most important is maintenance the traceability chain.

TOLERANCE'S MODIFICATION

When we calculated the uncertainty of our measure's system, we must know that the minimum value that we want to see no longer corresponds to the initial value, because has been altered by uncertainty. Now our tolerance (T) will have been modified and will become (T'). This variation is showed in the Fig. 3.:



Fig.3. Tolerance's modification of the process

SYSTEMATIC PROCESS

At fig. 4. We present a analysis system graphically to follow for a correct choice of equipment for we can get our aim:



Fig. 4. Systematic process diagram

CONCLUSIONS

We carried out a systematic study to make a choice according to our needs. In this way we can reduce the purchase price of equipment and give a validation for the value that we want to analyze.

REFERENCES

- [1] Edición del Centro Español de Metrología (CEM). “la metrología abreviada”. M-20557-2005.
- [2] Norma UNE-EN 30012.”requisitos de aseguramiento de la calidad de los equipos de medida. Parte 1: Sistema de confirmación metrológica de los equipos de medida (ISO 10012-1:1992).(Versión oficial EN 30012-1:1993)”