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Requirements for metrological traceability of measurement results

测量结果的计量溯源性要求

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents" drafting:

Please note that some contents of this document may refer to patents: The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents:

1 Scope

This document specifies the relevant requirements for metrological traceability of measurement results, including general requirements, traceability scope, traceability organization, traceability results and traceability:

Source cycle and other requirements:

This document is applicable to inspection and testing bodies, calibration laboratories, proficiency testing providers, standards Substance/standard sample producers, biobanks and other conformity assessment institutions (hereinafter referred to as "conformity assessment institutions") establish and certify the measurement results Metrological traceability:

Note: Measuring equipment in this document includes measuring instruments, software, measurement standards, reference materials, reference data, reagents, consumables or auxiliary devices, etc:

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text: Among them, dated references for documents, only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document:

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JJF1001 General Metrology Terms and Definitions ISO/IEC Guide 99 International vocabulary of metrology, basic and common concepts and related terms (VIM) (International

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions defined in JJF1001 and ISO/IEC Guide 99 apply to this document:

The uninterrupted calibration chain specified by the document, the characteristics of the measurement results that relate the measurement results to the reference object, the calibration chain Every calibration introduces measurement uncertainty:

Note 1: The reference object in this definition can be the definition of the actual realization of the measurement unit, or the measurement procedure including the measurement unit of the disordered quantity, or the measurement standard:

Note 2: Metrological traceability requires the establishment of a calibration level sequence:

Note 3: The technical specification of the reference object must include the time when the reference object is used in establishing the grade sequence, as well as the metrological information about the reference object, as in the time of the first calibration in this calibration hierarchy sequence:

Note 4: For measurements with more than one input quantity in the measurement model, the value of each input quantity itself should be metrologically traceable, and the calibration level sequence Columns can form a branching structure or network: Efforts to establish metrological traceability for each input quantity should be commensurate with the contribution to the measurement result:

Note 5: The metrological traceability of the measurement results cannot guarantee that the measurement uncertainty meets the given purpose, nor can it guarantee that errors will not occur:

Note 6: If the comparison of two measurement standards is used for checking, if necessary, for the correction of the value, and to assign measurement uncertainty to one of the measurement standards During calibration, the comparison between measurement standards can be regarded as a kind of calibration:

Note 7: The comparison between two measurement standards, if used to check one of the measurement standards and correct the value if necessary, and give the measurement uncertainty degree, it can be regarded as a calibration:

Note 8: The abbreviation "traceability" sometimes refers to "measurement traceability", and sometimes refers to other concepts, such as "sample traceability", "document traceability", "instrument traceability "Traceability" or "Material Traceability", etc:, which mean the history ("trajectory") of an item: Therefore, when there is a risk of confusion, it is better to use the full term "Metrometric traceability":

[Source: JJF1001-2011,4:14]

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