

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES  
FOR VERIFICATION OF EPA'S OZONE  
STANDARD REFERENCE PHOTOMETER**

Operations Manual

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EPA would like to acknowledge the following for their contributions to the *Standard Operating Procedures for Verification Procedures of EPA's Ozone Standard Reference Photometer*:

Scott Moore of USEPA-NRMRL-APPCD-RTP wrote several drafts and provided edits

Mike Crowe of the USEPA Region 4 Lab and the EPA Region 4 SRP operator, and Louie G. Pounds, ILS/Region 4 ESAT Contractor, incorporated the edits of the various versions and also proposed some of their own edits

Frank Gunther and Jim Norris, National Institute of Standards and Technology for their review and insight

Mark Shanis- EPA-OAQPS

and the following SRP operators who provided comments and edits as needed:

### **EPA Regional SRP Operators**

- 1 Mr. Chris St. Germain (SRP #9)
- 2 Mr. Avi Teitz (SRP #3)
- 4 Mr. Mike Crowe (SRP #10)
- 5 Mr Scott Hamilton (SRP #6)
- 6 Mr. John Lay (SRP #5)
- 7 Mr. Thien Bui (SRP #13)
- 8 Mr. Joshua Rickard (SRP #8)
- 9 Mr. Andy Lincoff (SRP #36)

### **California ARB**

Mr. Jerry Freeman (SRP #4)

## Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION .....	Error!
<b>Bookmark not defined.</b>		
1.1	Ozone Photometers Classified .....	4
1.2	<i>The NAAQS and Health Effects of Ozone</i> .....	5,6
1.3	<i>NIST Standard Reference Photometer (SRP) History</i> .....	6
2	<b>THEORY OF PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT</b> .....	<b>10</b>
2.1	<i>Physical Basis Of The Photometry Equation</i> .....	101-14
2.2	<i>Sources Of Error In The Photometry Principle</i> .....	1314
2.3	<i>Photometric Measurements For Ozone</i> .....	15
3	<b>SRP INITIAL SET-UP</b> .....	<b>19</b>
3.1	<i>Equipment and Supplies Needed</i> .....	19
3.2	<i>SRP Initial Hardware Set-Up</i> .....	21
3.3	<i>SRP Initial Software Control Program Setup</i> .....	26
4	<b>OPERATION OF THE SRP</b> .....	<b>29</b>
4.1	<i>Health and Safety Precautions</i> .....	29
4.2	<i>Performing Quality Control Checks</i> .....	29
4.3	<i>Diagnostics/Scripts</i> .....	39
5	<b>GUIDELINES FOR GUEST INSTRUMENT CONFIGURATION</b> .....	<b>41</b>
5.1	<i>Guest Instrument / SRP Software Configuration:</i> .....	41
5.2	<i>Guest Instrument Pneumatics Configuration</i> .....	50
5.3	<i>Examples of Common Commercial Instrument Configurations</i> .....	52
6	<b>SRP QUALITY ASSURANCE</b> .....	<b>53</b>
6.1	<i>SRP Performance</i> .....	53
6.2	<i>Routine Quality Control Checks</i> .....	53
6.3	<i>Standby Level 2 Transfer Standard</i> .....	54
6.4	<i>Verification of the SRP to SRP</i> .....	54
7	<b>SRP SYSTEM ADJUSTMENTS</b> .....	<b>56</b>
7.1	<i>Adjustments of SRP Pressure Measurement</i> .....	56
7.2	<i>Adjustments of SRP Temperature Measurement</i> .....	57
7.3	<i>Adjustment of SRP UV Source Lamp Alignment</i> .....	60
7.4	<i>Adjustment of SRP UV Source Lamp Block Temperature</i> .....	61
7.5	<i>Adjustment of SRP UV Source Lamp Power level</i> .....	62
7.6	<i>SRP Stability Measurement and Adjustment</i> .....	62
7.7	<i>Adjustment of SRP Dark Count Scaler Values</i> .....	63
7.8	<i>Adjustment of SRP Ozone Generator Block Temperature</i> .....	65
8	<b>TROUBLESHOOTING</b> .....	<b>64</b>
9	<b>MALFUNCTIONS</b> .....	<b>68</b>
10	<b>SRP CONTROL SOFTWARE/ UPDATES</b> .....	<b>69</b>
11	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>APPENDIX A</b> .....		
<b>71</b>		
	<i>Example #1: Completed OCDS</i> .....	71
	<i>Example #2: Excel™ Worksheet Template</i> .....	71
	<i>Example #3: Example Verification Summary Report</i> .....	71
	<i>Example #4: Calibration Report to Client</i> .....	71
	<i>Example #5: Annual SRP to SRP Verification</i> .....	71

# 1 INTRODUCTION

In ambient air monitoring applications, gas concentration standards are required for the calibration and auditing of various ambient gas monitors. Because of the instability of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), the certification of O<sub>3</sub> concentrations as Standard Reference Materials (SRMs) is impossible. Therefore a Standard Reference Photometer (SRP) was developed as a primary standard to validate the linearity of other photometers when challenged with various concentrations of locally generated O<sub>3</sub> gas. This document has been prepared to assist the EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) operators of the NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) Standard Reference Photometer (SRP) in terms of operation, repairs, and verification. Also included is a brief history of the SRP development.

## 1.1 Ozone Photometers Classified

Ozone photometers (standards) can be classified into two basic groups: stationary and travelling standards. A stationary O<sub>3</sub> standard is an on-site unit that has been dynamically generated and assayed by ultraviolet (UV) photometry in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 50, Appendix D (40 CFR Part 50)<sup>1</sup>. An O<sub>3</sub> travelling standard is a transported device or apparatus, which, together with associated operational procedures, is capable of producing O<sub>3</sub> concentrations and accurately analyzing O<sub>3</sub> concentrations which are quantitatively related to another O<sub>3</sub> photometer.

In ambient air monitoring applications, precise O<sub>3</sub> photometers called transfer standards are required for the calibration of O<sub>3</sub> analyzers. Therefore, an O<sub>3</sub> standard must be generated and “verified” on site. When the monitor to be calibrated is located at a remote monitoring site, it is necessary to use a transfer standard that is traceable to a more authoritative standard. **Traceability** is “the property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties”<sup>2</sup> (ISO).

A claim of traceability requires three elements:

1. A declaration of the source of traceability (*e.g.*, NIST),
2. A full description of the traceability chain from the source to the measurement of interest, and
3. An uncertainty claim with supporting data. The responsibility for providing support for an uncertainty claim rests with the entity making the claim (*i.e.*, the provider), but the responsibility for assessing the validity of such a claim rests with the consumer.

Figure 1.1 represents the scheme that will be employed to ensure that the use of O<sub>3</sub> transfer standards is applied in a manner that will ensure a specified level of measurement uncertainty and traceability. As

---

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 40, Part 50, Appendix D, July 1, 2010

<sup>2</sup> International Standards Organization (ISO) – International Vocabulary of Basic Terms in Metrology, JCGM\_200\_2008.pdf, October 08, 2008

detailed within the Technical Assistance Document (TAD) for *Transfer Standards For Calibration of Air Monitoring Analyzers for Ozone* dated November 2010.<sup>3</sup>

**Measurement uncertainty** describes a region about an observed value of a physical quantity, which is likely to enclose the true value of that quantity. Measurement uncertainty is related with both the systematic and random error of a measurement, and depends on both the bias and precision of the measurement instrument. At each measurement phase (e.g., levels in Fig. 1.1) errors can occur, that in most cases, are additive. This SOP will also discuss:

- The acceptable amount of measurement uncertainty in O<sub>3</sub> transfer standard, and
- Develop a method to characterize measurement uncertainty through the transfer standard verification process in order to allow the use of transfer standards to an acceptable number of levels.

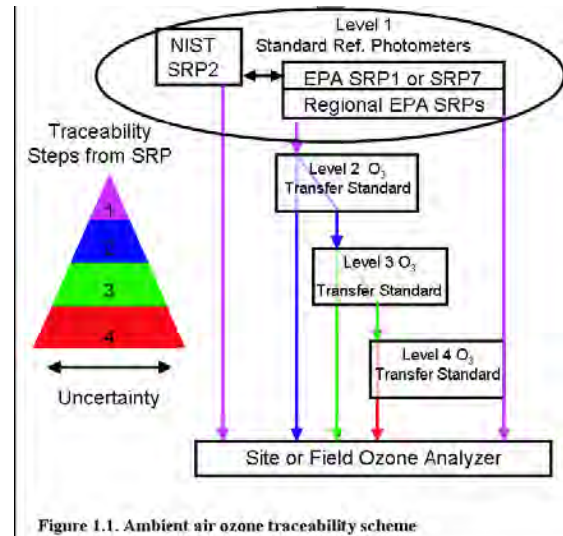


Figure 1.1. Ambient air ozone traceability scheme

## 1.2 The NAAQS and Health Effects of Ozone

In 2008 the EPA revised the O<sub>3</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in Regions 1-10 for the purpose of implementing the revised primary and secondary O<sub>3</sub> NAAQS. In March 12, 2008 (73 FR 16436: March 27, 2008) to implement its new primary O<sub>3</sub> standard.<sup>4</sup> This new primary O<sub>3</sub> standard was lowered from 0.08 parts per million by volume (ppm<sub>v</sub>) per 8 hours of exposure to a level of 0.075 ppm<sub>v</sub>, per 8 hours of exposure based on numerous epidemiological studies conducted during the past decade in which many of the health effects associated with O<sub>3</sub> exposure were identified.

O<sub>3</sub> can make it more difficult to breathe deeply and vigorously, cause shortness of breath and pain when taking a deep breath, cause coughing and a sore or scratchy throat, inflame and damage the lung lining, make the lungs more susceptible to infection, aggravate lung disease such as asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis, increase the frequency of asthma attacks, and continue to damage the lungs even when the symptoms have disappeared.<sup>5</sup> Some people are more sensitive to O<sub>3</sub> than others. Sensitive groups include children; people with lung disease, such as asthma, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis; chronically ill people; and older adults. Even healthy adults who are active outdoors can experience O<sub>3</sub>'s harmful effects.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [Transfer Standards For Calibration of Air Monitoring Analyzers for Ozone](#), Technical Assistance Document, November 2010

<sup>4</sup> National Ambient Air Quality Standards (73 FR 16436: March 27, 2008) implement its new primary O<sub>3</sub> standard

<sup>5</sup> AQI(Air Quality Index), EPA-456/F-09-001,EPA airnow.gov

### 1.3 NIST Standard Reference Photometer (SRP) History

A collaborative effort between NIST and EPA in the development of the original SRPs has become the basis for O<sub>3</sub> measurements globally. The SRP Program began in the early 1980's as collaborative effort between NIST and the EPA to design, construct, certify, and deploy a network of identical O<sub>3</sub> reference instruments. The design specifications called for an instrument with a standard uncertainty of  $\pm 2$  nmol/mol (ppb<sub>v</sub>) in the range of 0 nmol/mol to 100 nmol/mol and  $\pm 2\%$  in the range of 100 nmol/mol to 1000 nmol/mol. Since the SRPs have been deployed, beginning in 1983, the performance of all SRP's has exceeded the design specifications. In the US, two (2) SRPs are maintained by NIST, one serving as the NIST standard and the other as a backup/travelling instrument. Eleven (11) additional SRPs are maintained by the EPA at various EPA Regional laboratories across the United States to facilitate requests for local access to authoritative (ie, NIST) reference standards. The current international network of SRPs total nearly fifty (50) worldwide that now includes instruments maintained in at least fifteen (15) countries. The international network is coordinated by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) in France, which maintains the international responsibility for the comparison of national O<sub>3</sub> standards as the NIST does here in the United States.

Over the past several years, the network of NIST SRPs has undergone significant upgrades in its electronic systems, sampling configuration, and control software. Each SRP consists of a separate optical bench and two instrumentation modules (electronics and pneumatics). The UV photometer consists of a low-pressure mercury discharge lamp, UV filter, UV beam splitter, two absorption cells, and signal-processing electronics. A new electronics module was designed as a plug-compatible replacement for the original unit to simplify upgrading of existing systems in May 2003. Several improvements were made in the overall electronics module design to provide enhanced stability and to simplify operation.

Front view SRP-10 in Region 4



Back view SRP-10 in Region 4



The electronics upgrade also involved a complete redesign of the detector module. The new detector V/f converters are more stable, and three times more sensitive than the previous ones. This provides increased measurement sensitivity through higher resolution scaler counts, a longer source lamp life, a lower noise level, and a smoother output signal.

The most recent upgrade to the SRPs solved a previously existing zero O<sub>3</sub> measurement bias, as well as improved the accuracy of the pressure measurements by using equal length sample and reference lines, effectively balancing the pressure drop through each sample pathway. The new dual manifold sampling configuration is now considered standard on the SRP. New SRPs are produced and delivered using this sampling configuration.

### **Control Software Upgrade<sup>6</sup>**

Since the beginning of the SRP program, control of the instrument was handled in part by computer. Originally, the SRP was controlled by using a Hewlett Packard HP85B computer with a GPIO interface card. This version 1 control software was written using HP Series 80 software. While certain functions of this operation were automated, an operator was required to manually start each concentration measurement and manually change O<sub>3</sub> generator settings. Additionally, an independent computer was required for the operation of each SRP.

In 1992, NIST developed a new SRP control system based on the personal computer (PC). An Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) 24-bit digital input/output (DIO) control card was used to interface the SRP to the PC. Version 2 control software was written using QuickBASIC™ version 4.5. At the request of EPA, it was written to emulate the original software. While some improvements were made, the basic functionality of the SRP control remained the same.

In 1995, NIST developed an automated control system allowing multiple SRPs to be automatically compared to each other using one PC without the presence of an operator. Additionally, analog output signals from commercial O<sub>3</sub> instruments could be read simultaneously by the same PC to provide automated verifications. Version 3 control software was written in the “C” programming language using a front-end graphical interface similar to Windows™. While Windows™ version 3.1 was available during this time, the new version 3 control software was DOS based. When Windows™ 95 began to be used on SRP control computers, SRP operators began to notice problems running the version 3 control software in Windows™ from a DOS shell, and even from DOS several SRP operators continued to have problems. Most of the problems were related to reading the analog output signal from a commercial O<sub>3</sub> instrument and seemed to be PC dependent. Increasing processor speeds of the newer PCs may have contributed to the problems. For these reasons, in 2000 NIST began developing a new software/hardware update for the SRP using Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) control cards, and Windows-based VisualBASIC™ software. Use of the

---

<sup>6</sup> “Upgrade and Inter-comparison of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies Ozone Reference Standards”, Paper # 04-A-530-AWMA, June 22, 2004 , James E. Norris, Alan H. Band, Robert J. Bass, and Franklin R. Guenther

version 4 SRP control system began at NIST in November 2001, and became available to all other SRP users in April 2002.

## **Hardware**

Use of the ISA bus in PCs has vanished and it became impossible to purchase a PC with ISA expansion slots necessary for the operation of the version 3 software. A fourth generation control program for the SRP has been developed by NIST. New software was required due to the unavailability of new computers with the ISA bus. New computers are now available with the PCI bus only which means that the SRPs must now use new PCI control cards. SRP owners who have the older software operating on older computers do not have to upgrade, however NIST will no longer support the old software. A direct replacement of the ISA multi-function card previously used was not available in a PCI version. The PCI replacement uses a different connector so an additional signal distribution module was designed and produced to handle the new connector used on the PCI card. This allowed continued use of existing SRP control cables. A direct replacement for the 24-bit DIO card for controlling a guest SRP was available for PCI bus operation.

## **Software**

The new software called "SRP Control" was written in VisualBasic™ version 6.0 and operates under the Windows™ NT, 2000, or XP environment. The program works in conjunction with Excel™ 2003 (version - xls) where all data collected from the program are automatically reported to templates, which can be customized to suit the user's needs. The templates can have additional macros performing specific calculations or operations available in Excel™. The control system is operated using scripts, which call lower-level functions embedded in the program. The user cannot modify the lower-level functions, but the default scripts can be modified or new scripts written, to obtain customized system operations. This allows the user to create custom program control without the possibility of corruption to the basic functions of the SRP. Comparisons to an SRP can be done for up to three guest instruments (Level 2 transfer standards), including multiple guest SRPs. The guest system data input can be via SRP digital interface, serial communication, analog signal, or manual input of O<sub>3</sub> concentrations from the guest instrument display. Internal O<sub>3</sub> generators available on some guest O<sub>3</sub> instrumentation can be operated using serial communication. Calibration methods created for specific instrumentation can be saved and recalled for repeated use, or linked together in series to provide consecutive calibrations with different formats on the same instrument. Network access to the control system providing some control functions is available, but can be difficult to implement with network security systems.

The current version is 4.41 from NIST web site <http://www.nist.gov/mml/analytical/gas/SRPpage.cfm>

The next version is likely to be a LabView application. It is possible to connect SRP to SRP via USB interface, however, additional hardware would need to be purchased and there is a known Ozone Lamp voltage issue that limits the control of the Ozone Lamp from Zero-100% to Zero-50%.



Proposed Future Upgrades: Low voltage temperature STOWLAB cards to minimize a 0.2 deg C observed temperature bias, four temperature sensors one each on the inlet and outlet of each of the cells, two pressure transducers to measure the pressure from each cell and the LabView Control Software.

## 2 THEORY OF PHOTOMETRIC MEASUREMENT

This section provides a brief review of the theory of photometric measurements, and then details how the SRP obtains and processes data in accordance with the photometric theory.

### 2.1 Physical Basis Of The Photometry Equation

Consider the transmission of light through a plane of area  $A$  that contains some number,  $n$ , of absorbing molecules. If radiation of intensity  $I_o$  is perpendicularly incident on the plane, and light of intensity  $I$  emerges from the plane, the transmittance,  $T$ , of the plane is defined as:

$$T = I/I_o$$

The transmittance is equal to:

1 - (fraction of light not transmitted)

or

1 - (area blocked by absorbing molecules)/(area of the plane,  $A$ )

The area blocked by the absorbing molecules is equal to the product of the area blocked by a single molecule times the number of molecules, and the equation for the transmittance can be written as:

$$T = 1 - (n \sigma)/A \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where  $\sigma$  is the effective absorption cross-sectional area of the absorbing species. The units of  $\sigma$  are  $\text{cm}^2/\text{molecule}$ ;  $\sigma$  is a measure of the molecule's capacity to block light by absorbing it. It is often useful to consider  $\sigma$  to be a measure of the effective size of the molecule. The value of the effective absorption cross-sectional area depends on the following:

1. The nature of the absorbing species (*i.e.*, some species absorb light of a given wavelength,  $\lambda$ , while others do not).
2. The wavelength of the light (*i.e.*, the absorption of light by a molecule is different at different wavelengths). This property is what gives a species its characteristic spectrum. In terms of a simple model, this means that the effective size of a molecule is a function of the wavelength of light used to observe it.
3. The temperature and pressure of the gas when observing spectroscopic transitions in which both the upper and lower states are bound (*i.e.*, under conditions where the observed spectrum is a sharp line). Since the  $\text{O}_3$  spectrum in the 250 nm wavelength region is primarily a broad continuum, the absorption cross-section is only slightly dependent on temperature and pressure. To within the accuracy required for measuring  $\text{O}_3$  photometrically at 254 nm, one can assume that  $\sigma$  is a constant over ordinary temperatures and pressures.

If one considers a sample cell, such as the sample cell in a photometer, as having a finite length in addition to the area of the plane, Equation 1 can be rewritten as follows:

$$T = I - (n \sigma x L)/(A x L) = I - (n \sigma x L)/V \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

where  $L$  is the length of the sample cell and  $V$  is the volume of the sample cell. The term  $n/V$  is a concentration in units of number density. The fact that the transmittance of a sample depends on the number density of the absorbing species is convenient because it allows one to correct photometric measurements for the temperature and pressure of the sample by simple gas law calculations.

Most chemists, air pollution technicians, and other workers making photometric measurements prefer to express concentration in units of atmospheres (a concentration of 1 atm equals the concentration of a gas at 1 atmosphere of pressure and standard temperature of 0°C) and absorption coefficients in units of  $\text{atm}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$  instead of  $\text{molecules/cm}^3$  and  $\text{cm}^2/\text{molecule}$ , respectively. The ideal gas law can be written as follows:

$$\frac{P}{RT} = \frac{n}{V}$$

Therefore, Equation 2 can be changed to atmospheres by multiplying the number density term by  $RT$  and dividing the absorption cross-section by the same factor. Letting:

$$\frac{\sigma}{RT} = \sigma' \quad \frac{n}{V} = P$$

And

$$I - \sigma' x L P = T$$

Equation 2 becomes:

$$I - \sigma' x L P = T \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

This useful form of the photometry equation will be used later. First, consider the conditions for which the equation was derived. A basic assumption in the derivation is that the fraction of the light beam blocked by the absorbing molecules equals:

$$(n \times \sigma)/A$$

Or that the cross-sectional area of the beam that is blocked is  $n \times \sigma$ . This assumption is valid only if the number of absorbing molecules in the sample is so small that one molecule never "shades" another. As soon as one molecule begins to shade another, the cross-sectional area of the beam that is blocked by these two molecules is less than  $2 \times \sigma$ .

To extend Equation 3 to the concentration and/or cell length range where significant shading of one molecule by others occurs (*i.e.*, the concentration range where one normally applies photometry), the length of the absorption volume is divided into small segments,  $dL$ , such that there is no shading within any small segment. The cumulative result is obtained by "adding" the intermediate result from each segment by mathematical integration.

Thus, Equation 3 can be rewritten as:

$$I_0 - I = I_0 \times (\alpha \times P \times L)$$

In integral form, this becomes:

$$*dI/I = -*(\alpha \times P \times dL)$$

or

$$\ln I = -(\alpha \times P \times L) + C$$

When  $P = 0$ ,  $I = I_0$ , and  $C = \ln I_0$ . The equation then becomes:

$$\ln (I/I_0) = -\alpha \times P \times L$$

or

$$T = (I/I_0) = e^{-\sigma PL} = 10^{-\sigma PL / 2.30259} = 10^{-\sigma PL} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Equation 4 is the form of the photometry equation that is probably most familiar to the majority of air pollution measurement personnel. It is valid over wide concentration and cell length ranges. Equation 4 is usually known as the Bouguer-Lambert-Beer law or the Lambert-Beer law. The absorption coefficient,  $\alpha$ , is

called the absorptivity and is usually written simply as  $\alpha$  when working in base 10. The concentration is normally designated by the letter  $c$ , and in most common usage, Equation 4 is written as follows:

$$T = (I/I_0) = 10^{-\alpha cL} = e^{-2.30259\alpha cL} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Note that Equation 5 contains five terms ( $I$ ,  $I_0$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $c$ , and  $L$ ), all of which can be measured. Furthermore, it is the ratio of  $I$  to  $I_0$  that is important rather than the absolute values of those quantities.

Frequently the Lambert-Beer law is written in logarithmic form with the term absorbance,  $A$ , often used to represent  $-\log T$ :

$$A = -\log T = \alpha cL$$

When the absorbance (*i.e.*, the difference between  $I$  and  $I_0$ ) is very small (as is typically the case when measuring the absorbance of sub-ppm<sub>v</sub> levels of  $O_3$ ), the Lambert-Beer law can be approximated in a linear form:

$$T = (I/I_0) = e^{-\alpha cL} \approx 1 - \alpha cL$$

since  $e^{-x} \approx 1 - x$  for  $x \ll 1$ . Note that this approximation is identical to Equation 3. The error introduced by this approximation is not significant for  $O_3$  concentrations smaller than  $\approx 2$  ppm<sub>v</sub> (assuming a path length of less than 1 m), as will be shown below.

## 2.2 Sources Of Error In The Photometry Principle

The relative error in the concentration measurement is related to the relative error in the determinations of  $\alpha$ ,  $L$ , and  $T$  by the following equations:

$$(dc/c) = - (d\alpha/\alpha) \text{ (assuming no error in } L \text{ or } T)$$

$$(dc/c) = - (dL/L) \text{ (assuming no error in } \alpha \text{ or } T)$$

$$(dc/c) = (dT/T \ln T) \text{ (assuming no error in } \alpha \text{ or } L)$$

The total error is the sum of these contributions.

The length of the optical path through the sample can normally be measured in a straightforward manner. The relative error associated with  $L$  should not exceed 1 mm; this corresponds to an error of approximately 0.1%. The absorption coefficient for a given species is measured in separate experiments and is normally

available in the literature. Several investigators have determined absorption coefficient for O<sub>3</sub> at 254 nm under several different methods (see Table 2-1).<sup>7</sup>

The Absorption Coefficient has historically been based on a review of the literature (Hampson, 1973) using the value of  $\alpha$  at  $308 \pm 4 \text{ atm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (base e) at standard temperature and pressure (STP) (273 K and 760 torr). BIPM is researching more up to date methods to be able to more accurately determine this value.

**TABLE 2-1. OZONE ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT**

<b>Investigator(s), Year</b>	<b><math>\alpha</math> (atm<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>, base e)</b>	<b>Method</b>
Inn and Tanaka, 1953	306.2	Manometry
Griggs, 1968	303.9	Manometry
Becker et al., 1974	310.8	Manometry
Hearn, 1961	308.5	Decomposition Stoichiometry
DeMore and Raper, 1964	310.8	Decomposition Stoichiometry
Clyne and Coxon, 1968	312.2 (250 nm)	Gas Phase Titration

To make the transmittance measurement, the absorption cell is filled with a reference gas (zero air in the case of O<sub>3</sub>), and the intensity of the light passing through the cell is recorded as I<sub>0</sub>. The absorption cell is then filled with the sample, and the intensity of the light passing through the cell is recorded as I.

The error in the measurement of T is multiplied by the term 1/lnT. For a typical value of T of 0.99385 (0.2 ppm, O<sub>3</sub>; 100 cm path), this term is  $\approx 160$ . Thus, the transmittance measurement must be accurate to 1 part in 16,000 to obtain a concentration accurate to 1 percent under the given conditions. Depending on choice of hardware, the transmittance measurement can be made with an accuracy of 1 part in 10<sup>5</sup> or better.

<sup>7</sup> STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND RECERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR EPA'S STANDARD REFERENCE OZONE PHOTOMETER, EPA Contract 68-D3-0029, September 1997, TRC Environmental Corporation and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

## 2.3 Photometric Measurements For Ozone

In order to understand how the SRP obtains the necessary data required in the determination of the O<sub>3</sub> concentration consider the following schematic pathways:

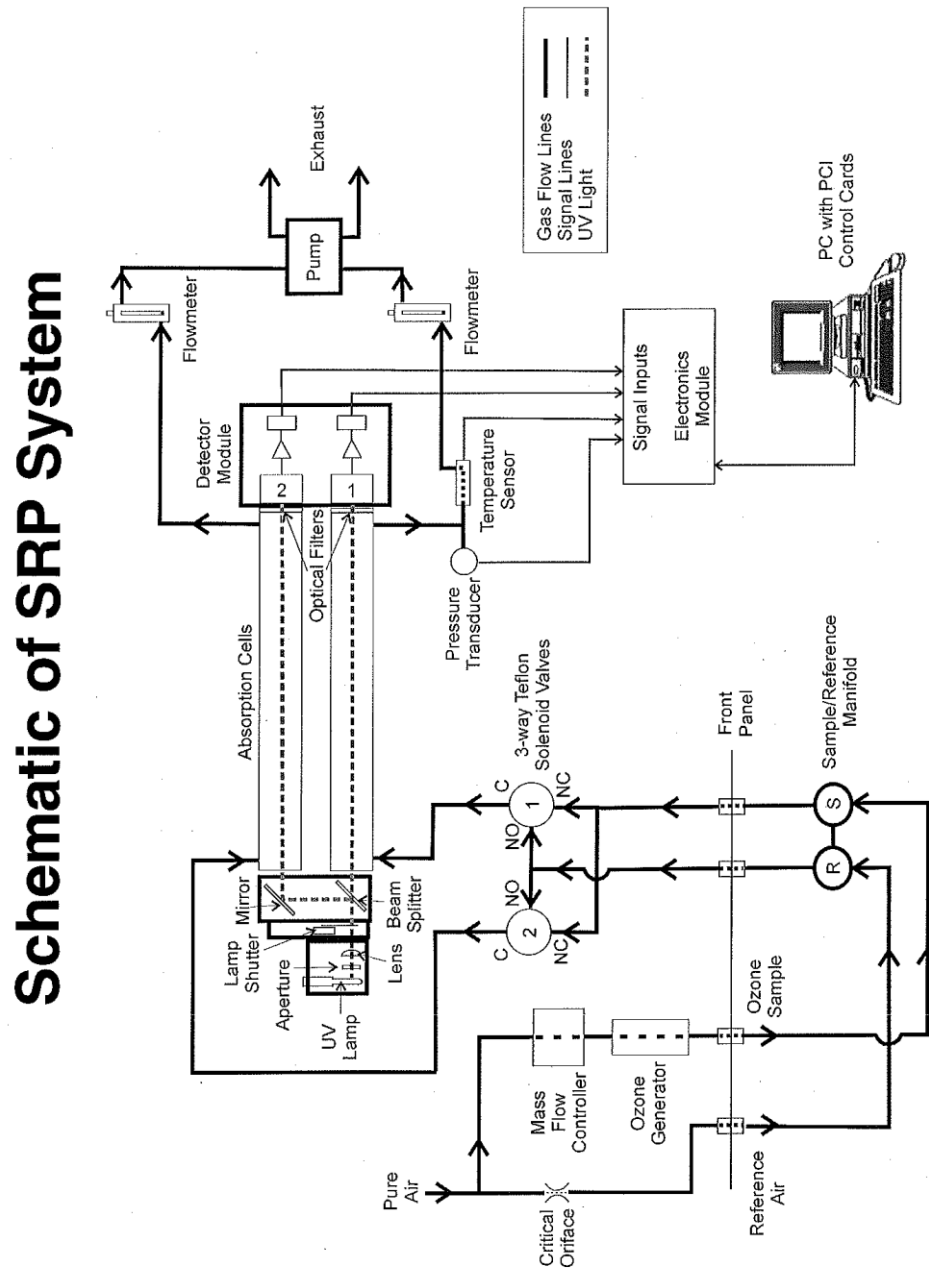


Figure 2-1. Simplified Schematic of the Standard Reference Photometer.

The O<sub>3</sub> concentration, c, is calculated from the expression:

\_\_\_\_\_

T is the transmittance of the sample while the terms  $\alpha$  (absorption coefficient) and L (path-length) are fixed quantities with known uncertainties. The commonly accepted value of  $\alpha$ ,  $1.147 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^2/\text{molecule}$  (or equivalently  $308.32 \text{ atm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , base e) (3), is expressed at STP. The sample temperature and pressure are measured, and the sample concentration is corrected using the ideal gas law.

A simplified schematic diagram of the SRP is given in Figure 2-1 showing the four frequencies (detector 1, detector 2, temperature, and pressure) produced during each cycle of the measurement process. These frequencies are integrated over five second periods by counting the total number of digital pulses with counter circuitry. To determine the transmittance of the sample with high precision, the SRP is programmed to alternately flow the sample through one cell and reference air through the second cell, and then flow the sample through the second cell and reference air through the first cell.

The terms L and  $\alpha$  have been measured and are known to sufficient accuracy. Since the value of  $\alpha$  has been reduced to STP, we need to measure the temperature and pressure so that the sample concentration can be corrected to actual measurement conditions. The SRP converts all four quantities to be measured (I, I<sub>o</sub>, temperature, and pressure) to frequencies that are integrated for five-second periods by counting the total numbers of digital pulses with counter circuitry. In order to determine the transmittance of the sample with high precision, the instrument alternately (1) flows the sample through one cell and zero air through the second cell, and (2) flows the sample through the second cell and zero air through the first cell.

$$f_{1'} = K' f_{1\text{nom}} \times T_{\text{cell}(1)}$$

$$f_{2'} = K' f_{2\text{nom}}$$

The frequencies obtained during the first half-cycle of the instrument are:

where  $f_{1'}$  and  $f_{2'}$  are average (nominal) frequencies,  $K'$  is a factor which represents fluctuations in lamp intensity, and  $T_{\text{cell}(1)}$  is the transmittance of cell 1. Similarly, during the second half-cycle, the frequencies are:



$$f_{1''} = K'' f_{1\text{nom}}$$

$$f_{2''} = K'' f_{2\text{nom}} \times T_{\text{cell}(2)}$$

If one defines ratios  $R_1 = f_{1'} / f_{2'}$  and  $R_2 = f_{1''} / f_{2''}$  and then takes the ratio of the data from the two half-cycles, one gets:

$$\frac{f_{1'} / f_{2'}}{f_{1''} / f_{2''}} = \frac{K'' f_{1\text{nom}} / f_{2\text{nom}}}{K'' f_{1\text{nom}} / f_{2\text{nom}} \times T_{\text{cell}(2)}}$$

Upon cancelling like terms:

$$R = T_{\text{cell}(1)} \times T_{\text{cell}(2)}$$

which is the transmittance of a sample cell of length equal to that of cell 1 plus cell 2.

The SRP calculates the ratio R from the frequencies  $f_{1'}$ ,  $f_{1''}$ ,  $f_{2'}$ , and  $f_{2''}$ . It then computes the concentration from the equation:

$$c = \frac{-\ln(R)}{\alpha L}$$

Where c is the concentration in atmospheres,  $\alpha$  is the O<sub>3</sub> absorption coefficient at 254 nm (308.32 atm<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>, base e), and L is the cell path-length (89.65 cm). The SRP then applies a temperature/pressure correction factor:

$$F = \frac{\text{Temp}}{273.15} \times \frac{1013.25}{\text{Pressure}}$$

This adjusts the concentration to take into account that  $\alpha$  was specified for STP conditions. Finally, the SRP converts the concentration units from atmospheres to ppb<sub>v</sub> by multiplying by 109.

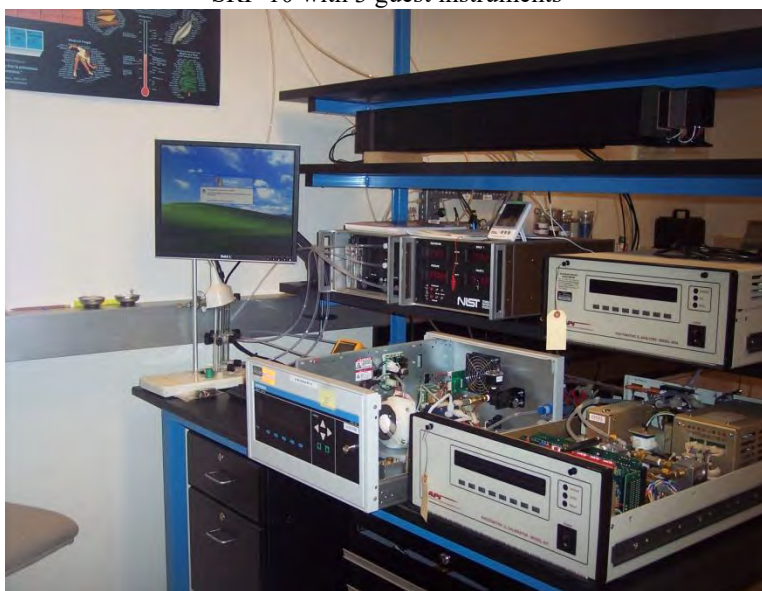
In order to speed up replicate measurements, the SRP retains the value of the last computed minor ratio (*i.e.*,  $R_1$  or  $R_2$ ) and uses this information plus the minor ratio from the next half-cycle of the instrument to compute a new concentration value. In this way, it is possible to obtain N values for the concentrations from (N + 1) instrument half-cycles. For a more detailed description on how the SRP calculates the Ozone concentration see NIST 6963 "STANDARD REFERENCE PHOTOMETER FOR THE ASSAY OF OZONE IN CALIBRATION ATMOSPHERES".



### 3 SRP INITIAL SET-UP

Each SRP consists of a separate optical bench and two instrumentation modules (electronics and pneumatics). Modules are interfaced through the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) control cards interface cable, to the PC, and SRP Control Program for Windows NT/2000/XP Version 4.4.1, Windows-based VisualBASIC™ software and allow for unattended tests runs. The new dual manifold sampling configuration allows the SRP and up to three guest instruments to be connected at any one time using the same sample and reference gas streams side-by-side.

SRP-10 with 3 guest instruments



#### 3.1 Equipment and Supplies Needed

STOLabs PL-30°C or 100°C temperature source (Calibration suggested **once every two years.**)

STOLab calibrators have been in use from the very beginning of the O<sub>3</sub> program. Some operators have reported that their calibrator has been unchecked for several years. Because of the cost of recertification of a single calibrator, a comparison can be made to a recently certified calibrator. If the differences between the two calibrators are less than the established limits for the SRP then the calibrator can be used for another year. If it fails, it should be returned promptly to StowLab for repairs.

Voltmeter (Accurate to ±0.1 mV, **NIST traceable annually**)

Pressure standard (Druck DPI-705 or equivalent, Accurate to ±0.1 millibar (mb) **NIST traceable annually**)

Temperature standard (Accurate to ±0.1 °C, **NIST traceable annually**) NOTE: The StowLab is the calibration for the RTD that reads the temperature of the sample and is the most critical temperature measurement. The temperature of the heated blocks should be checked but stability of this temperature is more critical than accuracy, as well as the room temperature.

**OPTIONAL** Commercial O<sub>3</sub> calibrator (TEI 49C Calibrator) or SRP can generate O<sub>3</sub> to supplies each guest Zero Air System (Teledyne Model 701) or equivalent (0 - 20 SLPM @ 0 - 30 p.s.i., Dewpoint <20°C

November 9, 2012 Rev 1.05

@ 10 LPM, <10°C @ 20 LPM, <-20°C up to 15 SLPM, <-10°C up to 20 SLPM, OUTPUT CONCENTRATIONS (MAX.): SO<sub>2</sub> NO NO<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>S TRS O<sub>3</sub> < 0.5 ppb CO < 0.025 ppm, Hydrocarbons < 0.02 ppm. NOTE: There are, surprisingly, no NIST Standards for Zero Air and unless you have the trace ability to measure CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NOX and HC it will be difficult to know if your system is working well. There are, however a couple of tests you can perform to see how your SRP is working with your Zero Air source. The first is to set your Ozone concentration to 1000 ppb and see how well it will stabilize, assuming all is well with your SRP. If it can hold that high concentration with a Standard Deviation of less than 0.7 for an indefinite period of time, then it is acceptable. Ozone instability of the high level Ozone can be an indication of minute pressure fluctuations in the Zero Air source. An additional pressure regulator between the Zero Air Source and the SRP may be needed. In addition, you can use a tank of Certified Zero Air for your SRP and then sample your Zero Air with the Sample Line. The Ozone concentration should be Zero.

NIST Specification for Zero Air <http://www.nist.gov/calibrations/ozone-measurements.cfm>

**Air Supply:** Minimum input pressure of 15 psig (34.7 psia, 239.2 kPa) of clean, dry air. Preferably, zero air containing no significant impurities, having less than 1 ppm (parts per million) total hydrocarbons by volume, and containing 20 - 21% oxygen. The NIST SRP has internal devices to control the amount of air required for operation. No external control is necessary. A zero air supply of 20 standard liters/min. (SLPM) will be adequate for most calibration work. These units are available through commercial suppliers of air monitoring equipment.

An SRP draws 2 SLPM into each cell (4 SLPM total), plus some excess is required in the sample and reference manifolds, and additional flow requirements for instruments under calibration.

## 3.2 SRP Initial Hardware Set-Up

### 3.2.1 Unpacking SRP-07 for Verification

- Carefully remove electronics module from the Starligh shipping container and place it on the bench top to be used for the SRP. Please note which container the electronics module is in because the foam is cut specifically for this module. If the case had been shipped from a low pressure region to a higher pressure region, it will be necessary to equalize the pressure from the case by opening the pressure relief valve on the front of the Starlight case.
- Carefully remove the pneumatics module from the Starlight shipping container and place it to the right of the electronics module leaving about 14 to 15 inches between them. Please note which container the pneumatics module is in because the foam is cut specifically for this module. If the case had been shipped from a low pressure region to a higher pressure region, it will be necessary to equalize the pressure from the case by opening the pressure relief valve on the front of the Starlight case.
- Remove all miscellaneous items from the shipping container's center storage area and lay out on a table so specific items can be easily found.
- Carefully remove the optical bench from the optical bench shipping container and place upside down across the electronics and pneumatics modules resting on the optical bench pads, or a suitable table surface. SRP-07 has a Plexiglass plate attached to the bottom of the cell to keep all the fittings safely tucked away during shipping. Remove the screws and Plexiglass plate and set them to the side during operation.
- Carefully flip the optical bench over to the right side up position allowing the cables and lines to fall between the electronics and pneumatics modules. It is possible, but not recommended, to run the cell laying down on its side. Care needs to be taken not to bend the tubing too much and to place some form of vibration dampening under the cell.
- Find the 2 optical bench pads and place one on the back outside edge of both the electronics module and the pneumatics module to support the optical bench stand. This was the standard setup for earlier versions of the SRPs, however, many of the operators have acquired stands for their SRP and the visiting SRP-07. EPA RTP has also supplied an SRP stand that is different from the NIST Stand to many of the operators. An optional Optical Bench Stand can be purchased from NIST or you can make your own, just be sure to insulate the Optical Bench from any vibrations to the SRP modules.

### 3.2.2 Connecting Electronics Signal Cables

- Remove the cable ties holding the cables and Teflon lines and allow them to hang freely off the back.
- Connect the "J2", "J3", "pressure", and "temperature" cables to the rear of the electronics module. If the marking on the cable is unclear then look at the plug and count the number of pins in the socket and then look at J2 and J3 and find the corresponding number of pins and it should be a match. Never try to force a connector into place. Also, plug the ground wire into the Banana Socket on the back of this module.
- From the table where the other parts are, find the cables marked detector and "J1".

- Connect the “J1” cable from the rear of the electronics module to the rear of the pneumatics module.
- Connect the Detector cable, and the Scaler 1 and 2 cables from the rear of the electronics module to the SRP Detector module mounted on the right hand side of the optical bench.
- NOTE: This is for a new setup-Locate the Signal Distribution Module and Signal Distribution Ribbon Cable from the miscellaneous items.
- NOTE: This is for a new setup-Connect either end of the Signal Distribution Ribbon Cable to the 100 pin connector on the Signal Distribution Module labelled “COMPUTER”. **Make sure the white arrows on both connectors line up to each other.** WARNING: Plugging this cable in backward will create a shock hazard and potentially start a fire. All of the equipment should be powered down at this point.
- NOTE: The following stems are is for a new setup-Connect the other end of the Signal Distribution Ribbon Cable to the 100 pin connector on the PCI-DAS 1001 circuit board installed in the PC. **Make sure the white arrows on both connectors line up to each other.** If there is any doubt, contact the **O<sub>3</sub> SRP Laboratory Support** for additional help.
- Locate the 1.5 meter cable with the female 37 pin connector to a female 37 pin connector from among the miscellaneous items on the table supplied with SRP. NOTE: If not using the cable supplied with your instrument, make sure that the pin-out is straight through (*ie* pin 1 to pin1, pin 2 to pin 2, & so on.)
- Locate the “J4” cable assembly from the miscellaneous items on the table. NOTE: It is a common mistake to forget this cable. The symptoms of not having this cable in place will be loss of automatic control of the O<sub>3</sub> Mass flow Controller and Automatic Control of the Lamp % Power. If this has happened, you may need to shut down the software and reboot the computer and the SRP in order to regain full functionality.
- Locate the small blue junction box with the six sets of red and black banana jacks on top from the miscellaneous items on the table.
- Locate the cream colored connector box with three ports labeled “ANALOG”, for the guest SRP; this is the Analog/Computer/Digital Connector Box (ACD Box).
- Connect the female 37 pin cable to the male 37 pin port labeled “Analog” on the junction box. Connect the other end of this 1.5 meter cable to the blue junction box, where it is labeled “Digital”. . NOTE: If not using the cable supplied with your instrument, make sure that the pin-out is straight through (*ie* pin 1 to pin1, pin 2 to pin 2, & so on.)
- Connect the “J4” connector cable and “clip” it into the “Computer” port on the junction box. Connect the other end to the back of the computer in the slot configured with its port.
- Connect the female 37 pin “D” connector end to the Signal Distribution Module 37 pin “D” connector labelled “DIGITAL”.
- Connect the male 37 pin “D” connector end to the rear of the SRP Electronics Module labelled “Interface”.
- Connect Power Cable to rear of Electronics Module (100-120 VAC required).



SRP-10 Electronics module (start-up)

Make sure that the three switches on the front of the pneumatics module are in the “off” position. At this point you can power on the NIST SRP. The front panel displays will show all or mostly E’s (example EEEEE). You may hear a high frequency sound coming from the Electronics Module for at least one minute, and then it should decrease. This is the PCI 2400 UV lamp power supply which has a one minute high power start mode.

### 3.2.3 Pneumatics Connection Setup

- Remove the caps and plugs from the Teflon tubing and the pneumatics module. Connect the Teflon lines labeled to “To 1” and “To 2” to the Teflon bulkhead connectors on the rear of the pneumatics module labeled “To Cell 1” and “To Cell 2”. For the Teflon lines that are connected to stainless steel Swagelok fittings, make sure they are hand tightened plus a quarter inch turn with a wrench. For the Teflon lines that are connected to the Teflon Swagelok fittings, make sure they are hand tightened. (*Be careful not to strip the threads of the Teflon fittings.*) The cable tie markers attached to the Teflon lines sometimes break off. For this reason newer NIST SRPs are marked with one cable tie for cell 1, and two cable ties for cell 2. *What if some or all the marking have fallen off? How do you identify Cell 1 and Cell 2 lines?* If the SRP is set up properly, as you look at the Cell Block, the Temperature Block and Source should be to your left and the detector to your right. The Scalers are matched with the Cells, *ie* Scaler one is Cell one and Scaler 2 is Cell 2. Underneath the Cell Block to your left there are two Teflon lines coming out. The “To Cell One” is towards the front, closest to you and then “To Cell Two” is towards the back. Go ahead and connect “To Cell One” to the appropriate Teflon bulkhead fitting on the back. Then connect one of the SS fitting from the cells to the SS bulkhead labels 1, but only hand tighten. (It would be best if the O<sub>3</sub> and Reference were connected to the manifold at this time) Now watch the rotometer on the front panel for Cell 1 (the one to the left) and turn the sample pump on for just a moment and if the Rotometer jumps you got the correct connection. If the Rotometer jumps does not then switch to the other SS fitting from the cell and repeat. Rotometer 1 should now work. Connect the other Teflon and SS fittings accordingly and tighten.
- Connect the Teflon lines labeled “1” and “2” to the stainless steel bulkhead connectors on the rear of the pneumatics module labeled “From 1” and “From 2”.
- Connect the laboratory supply of zero air to the stainless steel bulkhead connector labeled “Air In”. It will be necessary to keep the pressure of this line between 20 and 25 psi. Zero Air Systems are yet to be fully evaluated in terms of proper SRP function. An adequate Zero Air





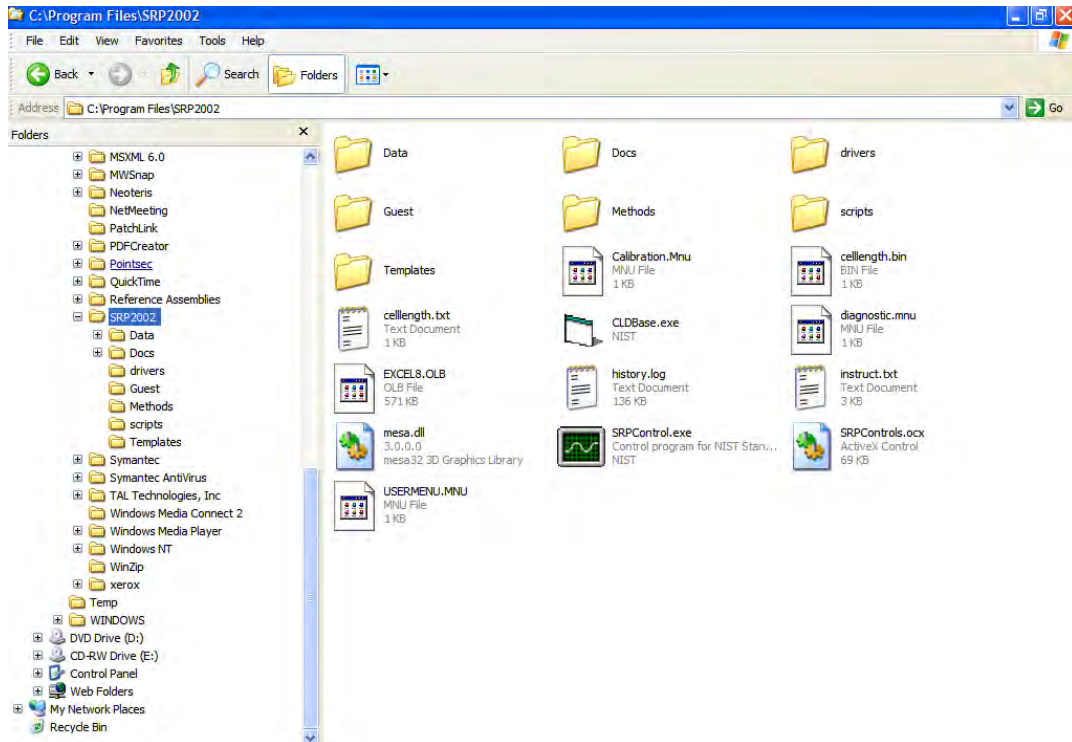
- Connect the Sample line with the Teflon nut and ferrules to the “SAMPLE INPUT” Teflon bulkhead fitting on the SRP Pneumatics Module Front Panel. ***Make sure the ferrules are still in place before attaching. Be careful not to strip the threads of the Teflon fittings.***
- Connect the other end of this sample input line to any of the four fittings on the Dual External Manifold labelled “S”.
- Locate the Teflon Reference lines and remove them from their plastic bag(s).
- Connect the Reference line with the Stainless Steel (SS) knurled nut and Teflon Ferrules to the “REFERENCE AIR OUT” SS bulkhead fitting on the SRP Pneumatics Module Front Panel. ***Make sure the ferrules are still in place before attaching.***
- Connect the other end of this reference out line to the bottom input fitting on the Dual External Manifold labelled “R” to provide the reference gas.
- Connect the Reference line with the Teflon nut and ferrules to the “REFERENCE INPUT” Teflon bulkhead fitting on the SRP Pneumatics Module Front Panel. ***Make sure the ferrules are still in place before attaching. Be careful not to strip the threads of the Teflon fittings.***
- Connect the other end of this reference input line to any of the four fittings on the Dual External Manifold labelled “R”.
- Clean, dry air at 20 to 25 pounds per square inch gas (psig) needs to be supplied to the rear of the SRP pneumatics module. The critical (flow limiting) orifice inside the SRP pneumatic module has been designed to provide approximately 7 to 9 Liters per minute (LPM) of zero air to the zero air dual external manifold reference “R” inlet. The “inlet” on the reference side of the dual manifold is the lower outlet.
- Remember that when the solenoid valves (A and B) are off and the pump is on, each line (sample and reference) draws 2 LPM from the zero air source, for a total of 4 LPM per SRP.
- When conducting Level 2 verifications, approximately 2 LPM of zero air will be needed for each guest instrument, along with 1 LPM of excess. Verify that the SRP supply air is greater than the sum of all the guest instruments to prevent room air from being drawn into the manifold. Check with a stopcock attached to a flow meter to make sure there is adequate venting at the top of the glass dual external manifold. Note: At end of run, or when the valves are off, more air is needed in the reference manifold.
- Check to see if power supply for mass flow controller of about 15 V is met. The actual flow from the MFC can be read from the black and red jacks on the back of the Pneumonic Module. This is a 0 to 10 LPM MFC and the voltage output is 0 to 5 Volts. Therefore a flow of about 6 LPM would be about 3.0 Volts. This MFC has been observed to work as low as 5.0 psig but it is not advised to run that low as this may severely limit the Reference Air in.

#### 3.2.4 SRP Warm-Up Time

If not previously completed, plug in the power cable and place the power switch on the electronics module in the “on” position. Allow the SRP an initial warm-up time period of at least four hours for the system to become fully stable. Normally the SRP would be left on after the initial setup with the modules kept in idle mode (all pump module switches in “off” position) until needed for a Level 2 verification or any routine system characteristics data checks.

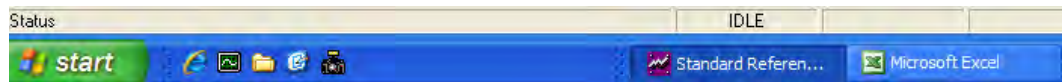
### 3.3 SRP Initial Software Control Program Setup


NIST software Version 4.4.1 of the SRP Control Program should already be loaded on PC within program files directory under Windows as SRP2002 directory which includes the following sub-directories Data, Docs, drivers, Guest, Methods, scripts, and Templates.



#### 3.3.1 Save Shortcut to SRPControl.exe Program

Save shortcut to program either to the desktop or start menu line to allow easy start-up of the operating system.



Select:  SRPControl.exe (green icon) found on the PC screen either located on the desktop or placed in the menu bar. Double clicking on icon will load the software program that controls the NIST SRP and up to three guest instruments. The guest instruments may be another SRP, have analog signal output, serial port communications, or require manual entry of the O<sub>3</sub> data. The program is capable of verifying the guest instruments with the primary SRP using the SRP internal O<sub>3</sub> generator, or a guest instrument's O<sub>3</sub> generator (not recommended). It is also

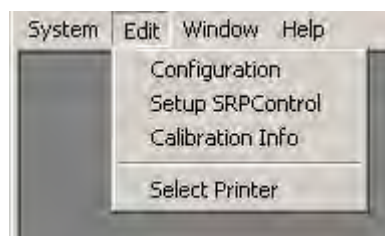
possible to setup the program to run verifications unattended, even linking different verification methods such that lengthy verifications may be performed overnight. Verification results are reported through a Microsoft Excel™ spreadsheet, and printed on a windows compatible printer. Currently all of the operators are using Excel™ 2003. The Agency standard is Excel™ 2007. This has created some issues with some of the operators. The solution may be to go into the template and then select File Save As and Create a new name for the template and to tell it to save as Excel™ 2003 and then to use this as your template, however this has not yet been tested or verified. In addition, the program is capable of being controlled by a remote computer connected to a network, or reporting results over the network to another computer (*see Appendix B*).

During routine operation of the SRP, various types of O<sub>3</sub> transfer standards will be interfaced with the SRP. Regardless of the configurations that will be used, there needs to be sufficient flows of both zero air and sample supplied to each photometer. Consult Section 3.2.3 in this document for further guidance regarding these interface and flow requirements.

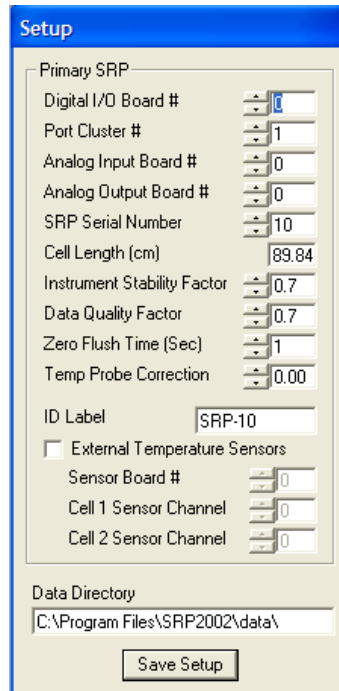
- 3.3.2 Using the “Standard Reference Photometer”, software will allow for manual or automatic O<sub>3</sub> generator settings. For computer-controlled settings, make sure that the pneumatics module has been adjusted so that the switches are set appropriately. For example, for automatic settings, “Automatic” should be switched to “ON” for the O<sub>3</sub> generator settings to be selected by the computer automatically or “Automatic” should be switched to “ON” for the O<sub>3</sub> flow settings to be selected by the computer automatically. For manual settings, the switch should be placed in the “OFF” setting then pneumatic front panel Current Level knob dial in manual setting (normally not used).

3.3.3 Initial Setup of the Primary SRP Control Software:

The program must be initially setup prior for operation with the primary SRP through select *Edit* main menu and then drop down menu to "*Edit/Setup SRPControl*" menu option as shown below.



This option brings up the setup panel where you may input the various options that control how this program functions.



The Primary SRP settings can be seen in the image above, and they are described below:

*Digital I/O Board #:* The number assigned in *InstaCal* for the digital I/O board, usually the PCI-PIO1001/2

*Port Cluster #.* The port cluster (1 through 4) used for this SRP. This is set to 1 when using the PCI-PIO1001/2

*Analog Input Board #:* The number assigned in *InstaCal* for the analog input board, usually the PCI-PIO1001/2

*Analog Output Board #:* The number assigned in *InstaCal* for the analog output board, usually the PCI-PIO1001/2

*SRP Serial Number:* The serial number of the main SRP, this is found on the brass panel on the photometer

*Cell Length(cm):* Shows the cell length for this SRP. This is not user editable.

*Instrument Stability Factor:* The maximum standard deviation (in ppb) of four readings that will indicate that the O<sub>3</sub> concentration is stable. Data acquisition will not start until this factor is met. **Set 0.7 for SRP.**

*Data Quality Factor:* The maximum standard deviation (in ppb) allowable during actual data acquisition. Data acquisition will restart if this factor is not met. **Set 0.7 for SRP**

*Zero Flush Time (Sec):* The time in seconds the program will wait after the O<sub>3</sub> generator is set to zero.

*ID Label:* The label that will be used to identify this instrument in reports and in the control program.

Other Settings:

*Data Directory:* The path of the directory where the Excel™ “Calibration Reports” will be saved.

*Enable Network Socket:* Enables the data socket routines in the control program. Do not enable unless you intent to use the network features of this program.

## 4 OPERATION OF THE SRP

### 4.1 Health and Safety Precautions

#### WARNING

**THERE IS 110 VAC ELECTRICAL POWER IN VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE SRP SYSTEM EVEN WHEN THE POWER SWITCH IS IN THE OFF POSITION.**

This does not present any hazard during normal operation, but must be taken into account if repairs/maintenance is being performed.

Assure that the temperature in the space used to house the SRP is well controlled or the instrument's electronics will fluctuate and not stabilize. Also avoid pinching the gas delivery lines when assembling the SRP, as pressure build-up may damage the instrument, and it will not operate properly. Make sure there is adequate ventilation (connected to exhaust manifold or hood), when generating O<sub>3</sub> to avoid exposure to the O<sub>3</sub> being generated.

Exposure to O<sub>3</sub> should be As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA); <10ppb.

Exposure Limits as listed in NIOSH/OSHA guide:

**OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for General Industry:** 29 CFR 1910.1000 Z-1 Table -- 0.1 ppm, 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

**OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for Construction Industry:** 29 CFR 1926.55 Appendix A -- 0.1 ppm, 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

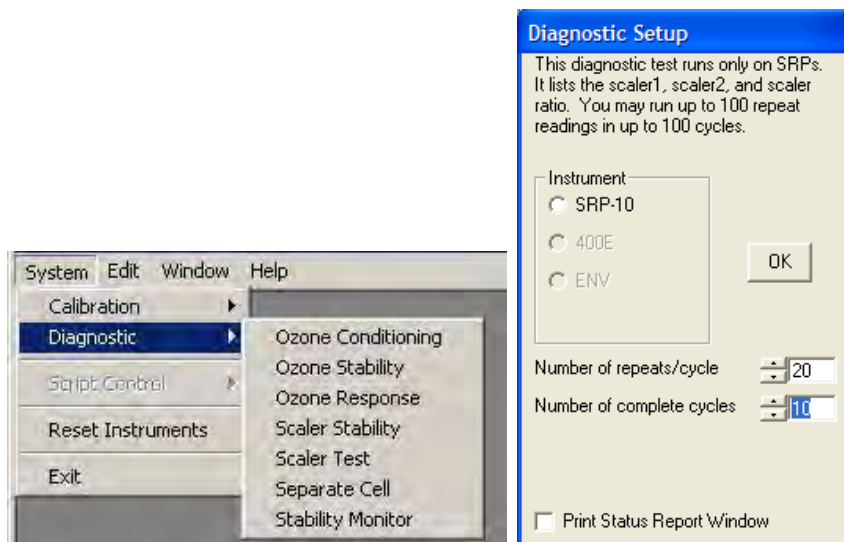
**OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for Maritime:** 29 CFR 1915.1000 Table Z-Shipyards -- 0.1 ppm, 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

### 4.2 Performing Quality Control Checks

4.2.1 Prior to using the SRP for an official verification, the operator must document operational conditions by recording a number of quality control checks as outlined below and documented on the "SRP Operating Characteristics Data Sheet" (OCDS) following this section. The OCDS contains instructions and acceptance criteria that must be met prior to performing verifications.

4.2.2 Maintenance/repair work that is performed on the SRP should be recorded on the OCDS. Maintenance that is not measurement critical (items that would not affect SRP cell length, temperature measurements, or pressure measurements) is not typically recorded in the OCDS but in an operator general logbook to document any changes made to the SRP.

- 4.2.3 It is recommended that the OCDS be completed prior to an official verification in order to maintain a continuous record of how often adjustments are being made and why. An OCDS must have been completed within the previous 7 days prior to performing a verification. The OCDS serves to demonstrate that the SRP is stable and accurate before starting an official verification.
- 4.2.4 Diagnostic scripts can be accessed under the "*System/Diagnostic*" menu option as shown below. The Diagnostic form will appear when any of the diagnostic scripts are selected. The electronics module must be turned on for at least 15 minutes prior to engaging in these procedures. Select by clicking on the "System" from the Main Menu" located at top of the screen within *SRPControl* program. Then select "Diagnostic" then over to "Scaler Test", cycles every 5 seconds reading on the SRP for Scaler1, Scaler2, and scaler ratio for a request number cycles. The SRP electronics module should display numbers instead of "EEEE's" while cycling updated readings on the front panel of the electronics module.



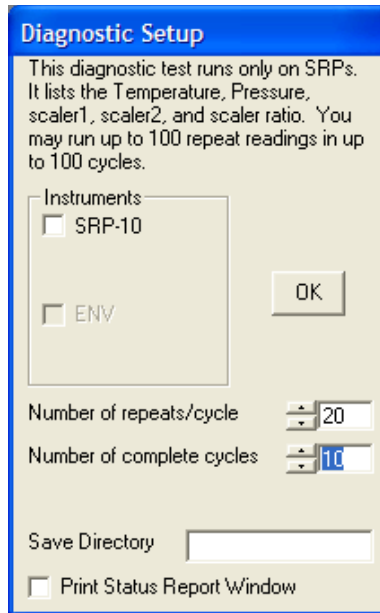
- 4.2.5 If it is desired to "Restart", "Stop", or "Abort" the operation go to "System", "Script Control", and select "Restart", "Stop", or "Abort". **Note:** If you do select "Stop", the screen will display a message that states "Data May Be Invalidated".
- 4.2.6 Make sure that the SRP pump is not running during the following SRP temperature operational check (*Stability Monitor Must Be on for SRP Readings to Update*). Install the STOLAB temperature calibrator into the temperature connector on the back of the electronics module. Set the STOLAB unit to 30°C or 100°C and allow it to warm up for at least 15 minutes prior to performing temperature checks (see 4.2.16 after waiting period, continue on with the following pressure checks during this waiting period).

- 4.2.7 Proceed with pressure checks. Obtain a Druck DPI 705 Digital Pressure meter or its equivalent ambient pressure meter accurately with  $\pm 0.1$  mb. Again, make sure the SRP pump is not running during these procedures.
- 4.2.8 Make sure that the pressure switch on the front panel of the SRP is in the “cal” position. Observe the pressure reading (making sure it is stable) and record it on the OCDS.
- 4.2.9 Place the switch to the “run” position and record the pressure reading.
- 4.2.10 Record the identity of the lab pressure standard being used.
- 4.2.11 If either reading is not within specifications, then adjust both the zero and span adjustment screws to adjust readings.
- 4.2.12 To adjust the zero pressure setting, flip the switch to “cal” and adjust the number until it goes to 700 mb.
- 4.2.13 Flip the switch to “run” and adjust the number to match the laboratory standard.
- 4.2.14 Again, switch to the “cal” and readjust the zero position to the 700 mb, and then switch to “run” and readjust to the laboratory standard.
- 4.2.15 After each cycle, the measurement should be closer to the target numbers. Once the passing criteria are met, record these measurements on the OCDS. Note that when the numbers are out of control limit, increase or decrease the “run” or “cal” value to above or below the desired value. This may take more time, but it will allow for the desired adjustment to take place.
- 4.2.16 For temperature verification (should have STOWLab connected for at least 30 minutes prior), a NIST traceable voltmeter must be attached to the TP 2 (+) and the TP 14 (-) inside the electronics module (run mode).
- 4.2.17 Set the STOLabs calibrator to the 30°C or 100°C setting, set the voltmeter to the millivolt (mV) DC and record the reading on the OCDS. *This quantity is not typically changed; however, if it needs to be adjusted, refer to the Section 7.2 of this document for details on how to perform this adjustment.*
- 4.2.18 Set the STOLabs calibrator to the 0°C, set the voltmeter to the millivolt DC and record the reading on the OCDS. *This quantity is not typically changed; however, if it needs to be adjusted, refer to the Section 7.2 of this document for details on how to perform this adjustment.*
- 4.2.19 On the front panel of the electronics module, record the panel reading while the STOLAB is set to 30°C or 100°C. Use the front panel adjustment pot labeled “span” to adjust the observed temperature reading to within  $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$  of the standard (remember to close cover when done).

- 4.2.20 Set the front panel temperature switch to the “Cal” position (STOLAB calibrator should be set at 100°C), place two voltmeter probes into the front panel openings for temperature, and record the reading observed on the voltmeter (the voltmeter should be set at the millivolts DC range). Use the front panel “zero” adjustment pot to adjust the reading to between 0.1 to 1.0 mV.
- 4.2.21 Record the total counts observed from Cell #1 and Cell #2. These should be 90,000 – 250,000. *This quantity is not typically changed; however, if it needs to be adjusted, refer to the Section 7.5 of this document for details on how to perform this adjustment. **Note:** further QC checks are not possible until stabilization is obtained after this adjustment until 4 or more hours for proper stabilization between any adjustments made.*
- 4.2.22 On the computer screen, select “System”, “Script Control” and “Abort” to stop operation running.
- 4.2.23 Now, go to the SRP display menu and “click” on the button within SRP controls that reads shutter “Open”. It will display “closed” on that same button. This will close the shutter for the “Dark Count” readings. Quickly go back to “System”, “Diagnostics”, and select “Scaler”. This will now display the “dark count” readings.
- 4.2.24 Record the counts observed on the electronics module. Allow it to run a couple of duty cycles to stabilize. If the counts are not between 5 and 20, adjust the scalers as described below, *refer to the Section 7.7 of this document for details on how to perform this adjustment.*
- 4.2.25 Go to “System”, “Script Control” and select “Abort” to stop operation running.
- 4.2.26 Make sure the switches for temperature and pressure on the SRP electronic modules are both on “run”. Once at the main menu, select “diagnostics” and select “stability monitor”. Be sure to remove the STOLAB calibrator and reconnect the temperature cable. .



- 4.2.27 Go to “System”, “Script Control”, “Stability Monitor” and select the option for 10 sets, and 20 readings per set. Select instrument and any other options for printing and saving data. Select as appropriate. Click on “ok”.



- 4.2.28 The “Stability Monitor” diagnostic procedure will take approximately 30 minutes. The Stability Monitor should automatically generate an Excel™ spreadsheet report after it has finished. Examine the Excel™ spreadsheet. The last four of the ten total readings standard deviation values for Scaler 1 and Scaler 2 should be less than **25** and the standard deviation value for the ration should be less than **0.00003**. If this is not the case, run the stability monitor again, then, troubleshoot. Attach a copy of the Stability Monitor report to the OCDS. *How to correct a problem if the SRP routinely fails this test:* There are two things that can affect the Stability Monitor Test. One can be the age of the source Lamp and the second can be the temperature of the source lamp. The new PID controllers can control the temperature to within 0.1 °C. If you observe a fluctuation greater than that then the PID Controller needs to be re-tuned. Just press the green button and then scroll down to where it says Tune Off and change it to Tune On. You can also find the lamps optimal temperature where it will work most efficiently. A rule of thumb is that new lamps will like a lower temperature and an older lamp will need a higher temperature. To find the optimal temperature, set up the SRP as if you were going to run a Stability Test and start the Stability Monitor. Turn the temperature to the Source Block up just a little bit. On the newer Upgrades the temperature can be adjusted in 0.1 °C increments but on the older controllers it is just a slight turn of the dial. Now watch the Scaler counts. If they increase, then you will need to go higher with the temperature. If they decrease then you need to go lower with the temperature. Whichever direction you go the Scaler will keep increasing until it reaches a point where the Scalers will start to decrease. The temperature right at the peak Scaler count will be

your desired temperature for the block. Also, before you start this check the position of the lamp. Move it in and out and turn it forwards and back to find the maximum power. If you end up with high Scaler counts then you can turn the power down to the lamp using the blue pot on the board. Once you optimize the lamp position and temperature it should pass with flying colors, but if it does not then put in a new lamp.

- 4.2.29 The following four pages are examples of the OCDS “*SRP OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS DATA SHEET*”. A completed copy should be included with all verification data. A copy of a completed OCDS is included in *Appendix B*.

<b>SRP OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS DATA SHEET</b>		1 of 4
Date:	SRP S/N:	
Location:		
Region __ Project #:		
SRP Operator:		

Standards used for measurements		
Parameter	Instrument	
Temperature		
Thermometer Electronics		
Electrical VDC:		
Barometric Pressure		
Flow:		

**1. SRP WARM-UP TIME:**

SRP Turned On: Allow for minimum 4 hour warm up.

Date:	Time:
-------	-------

STOLAB plugged into RTD port. Allow STOLAB 15 minutes to warm up.

Date:	Time:
-------	-------

QC Checks Started.

Date:	Time:
Ambient room temperature:	°C
Barometric Pressure:	mb

**2. SRP TEMPERATURE:**

**STOLAB Circuit Card** (see Section 9.1 for proper installation)

- 1) Measurements are done at TP2 (+) and TP14 (-),
- (2) Disconnect Sample Inlet and Reference Inlet from manifold or turn, Pumps off,  
 <STABILITY MONITOR MUST BE ON FOR SRP READINGS TO UPDATE>
- (3) Set SRP to 'run', set STOLAB at 0°C and set voltmeter to read mV DC.

**Acceptable Range: Zero (0.0 and 0.1 mV)**  
**Adjustment is the Zero Pot on STOLAB Circuit Card**

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Circuit Reading:	mV	mV

Set SRP to 'run', STOLAB at 100°C or 30°C and voltmeter to read volts DC.

**Acceptable Range: Span (300.0 ± 0.1 mV for STOLAB PL-0/30C)**  
**Adjustment is the Span Pot on STOLAB Circuit Card**

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Circuit Reading:	mV	mV

SRP OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS DATA SHEET	- continued	2 of 4
--	-------------	--------

**SRP Circuit**

- (1) Measurement is taken from front panel jacks for temperature.
- (2) Set SRP to "Cal" position.
- (3) Set the STOLAB at 0°C and set voltmeter to read mV DC.

**Acceptable Range: Zero (0.1 to 1.0 mV)**

**Adjustment is the Zero Pot on the front panel.**

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Circuit Reading:	mV	mV

- (1) Set the STOLAB at 30°C or 100°C.

- (2) Set SRP to "Run" position. **STABILITY MONITOR MUST BE ON TEMPORARILY.**

**Acceptable Range: Span (30.000 ± 0.010 °C or 100.00 ± 0.010 °C)**

**Adjustment is the Span Pot on the front panel.**

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Circuit Reading:	°C	°C

NOTE: If any one of these settings needed to be corrected then all readings need to be re-measured.

**REMINDER: UNPLUG STOLAB AND RE-CONNECT TEMPERATURE PROBE!**

**3. SRP PRESSURE**

A. SRP Circuit Zero (Switch to Cal on SRP)

RANGE: 700.0 mb (±0.1 mb)

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
SRP Readout:	mb	mb

B. SRP Circuit Span (Switch to Run on SRP)

RANGE: (±0.2 mb)

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Lab Standard:	mb	mb
SRP Readout:	mb	mb

*Note: Adjustments made to SRP circuit span affect SRP circuit zero and vice-versa. This process may involve several iterations of zero and span adjustments.*

**4. UV SOURCE TYPE AND BLOCK TEMPERATURE**

UV Detector Lamp	Type:		S/N:
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	
Detector Block Temp:			
Ozone Gen. Temp:			

**5. DARK COUNTS**

**RANGE: (5-20) Close shutter, start stability monitor.** Adjust scaler pots if necessary.

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Cell #1:		
Cell #2:		

SRP OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS DATA SHEET	- continued	3 of 4
--	-------------	--------

**6. TOTAL COUNTS**

**RANGE: (90,000-250,000)** Adjust detector block temp. if necessary.

	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Cell #1:		
Cell #2:		

**7. PRECISION**

Run the Stability Monitor Diagnostic Program (**10 cycles / 20 replicates/cycle**)  
 Saved as File Name: dstab011.xls      Paste the Diagnostic Test Report from the Stability Monitor here:

See File Name: dstab0\_\_\_.xls (example)

**Diagnostic Test Report**  
 Stability Monitor

**Calibrating Institute:** USEPA Region      **Date:**  
**Operator:**      **File Name:** dstab0\_\_\_.xls  
**Instruments:** SRP-\_\_  
**Comment:** Reps = 20; Cycles = 10

		Temp	Pressure	Scaler1	Scaler2	Ratio
1	Average:	23.85	995.0	96028	94782	1.013148
	Std Dev:	0.00	0.0	13	13	0.000012
2	Average:	23.87	995.0	96010	94761	1.013182
	Std Dev:	0.01	0.0	12	12	0.000019
3	Average:	23.89	995.0	96006	94750	1.013253
	Std Dev:	0.01	0.1	10	9	0.000021
4	Average:	23.93	994.9	95990	94731	1.013294
	Std Dev:	0.01	0.0	5	5	0.000010
5	Average:	23.98	994.9	95980	94719	1.013312
	Std Dev:	0.01	0.0	12	12	0.000010
6	Average:	24.02	994.9	95956	94695	1.013320
	Std Dev:	0.01	0.0	9	9	0.000011
7	Average:	24.07	995.0	95974	94715	1.013295
	Std Dev:	0.01	0.1	6	7	0.000021
8	Average:	24.09	995.1	95998	94744	1.013240
	Std Dev:	0.00	0.0	14	14	0.000017
9	Average:	24.09	995.2	96008	94759	1.013182
	Std Dev:	0.00	0.1	11	12	0.000020
10	Average:	24.08	995.1	96023	94776	1.013158
	Std Dev:	0.00	0.0	10	10	0.000019

**Acceptable Criteria:**

Each Scaler 1 and Scaler 2 standard deviation from cycle 7 thru 10 must be less than 25.  
 Each ratio standard deviation from cycle 7 thru 10 must be less than 0.000030.

**8. COMMENTS****9. FLOW RATES (optional)**

NOTE: All flow measurements are not corrected for Barometric Pressure and Temperature

Gillian Gilibrator-

SRP-1:Zero Air Pressure set at XX PSIG

**Sample Input -- Cell 1 (Valve1 - Ozone, Valve2 - Air):** Black Ball ; °C; mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

**Sample Input -- Cell 2 (Valve 1 - Air, Valve 2 - Ozone):** Black Ball ; °C; mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

**Reference Input -- Cell 1 (Valve 1 - Air, Valve 2 - Ozone):** Black Ball ; °C; mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

**Reference Input -- Cell 2 (Valve1 - Ozone, Valve2 - Air):** Black Ball ; °C; mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

**Reference Air Out:** -- °C, mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

**Ozone Sample Out:** -- Mass Flow Controller Set at LPM , °C, mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

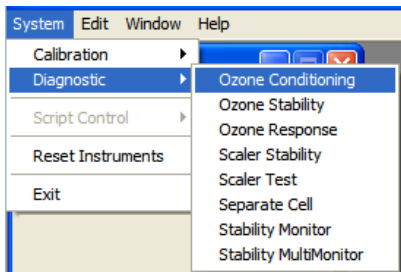
**Cell 1 Exhaust:** -- °C, mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

**Cell 2 Exhaust:** -- °C, mb , , , , , cc/min  
Average cc/min

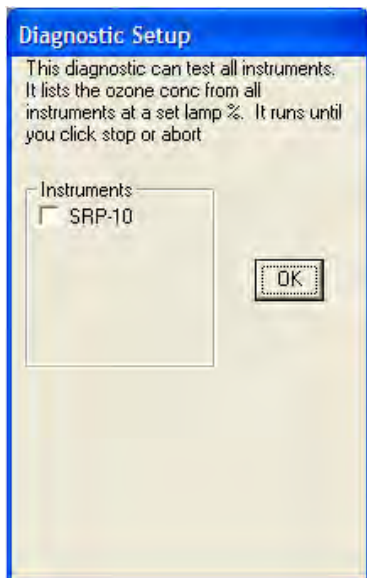
---

### 4.3 Diagnostics/Scripts

In addition to the previously mentioned Stability Monitor there are several other diagnostic scripts that can be accessed under the "*System/Diagnostic*" menu option as shown below. The Diagnostic form will appear when any of the diagnostic scripts are chosen.



Diagnostic Form:



The diagnostic form will show a description of the diagnostic script in the upper portion of the form. You choose the instruments that you want to run the diagnostic on in the "*Instrument*" section. If there are round option buttons here, then only one instrument can be chosen. If there are square checkboxes here, then multiple instruments can be chosen.

Various other options are shown depending on the diagnostic. When the "*Print Status Report Window*" option is checked the status window will be automatically printed to the default windows printer before each clear.

The available scripts are:

1. *Ozone Conditioning*: This diagnostic can test all instruments. It lists the O<sub>3</sub> concentration from all instruments at a set lamp percent. It runs until you click stop or abort. This is useful for determining what lamp percentage at a given flow rate produces the desire concentration of O<sub>3</sub>. The data can be exported to an Excel™ spreadsheet, but seems to be limited to about 500 rows.

*Ozone Stability:* This diagnostic test runs only on SRPs. It lists the Scaler1, Scaler2, and O<sub>3</sub> concentrations. You may run up to 100 repeat readings in up to 100 cycles.

2. *Ozone Response:* This diagnostic test runs only on SRPs. It calculates the O<sub>3</sub> concentration in each cell, and the ratio of those concentrations. The lamp starts at zero, ramps to full, then back to zero.
3. *Scaler Stability:* This diagnostic test runs only on SRPs. It lists the Scaler1, Scaler2, and scaler ratio. You may run up to 100 repeat readings in up to 100 cycles.
4. *Scaler Test:* This diagnostic test runs only on SRPs. It lists the Temperature, Pressure, Scaler1, Scaler2, and scaler ratio. It runs until you click the stop or abort button.
5. *Separate Cell:* This diagnostic test runs only on SRPs. It calculates individual cell O<sub>3</sub> concentrations, and the ratio of those concentrations. You may run up to 100 repeat readings in up to 100 cycles.
6. *Stability Monitor:* This diagnostic test runs only on SRPs. It lists the Temperature, Pressure, Scaler1, Scaler2, and scaler ratio. You may run up to 100 repeat readings in up to 100 cycles. This diagnostic generates an Excel™ Report using the DiagReport.xls template. The Scaler Monitor test should be run using 20 repeat readings for 10 cycles. The last three averages standard deviation of the Scaler1 & Scaler2 less than 25 and the ratio readings should be less than 0.00003.
7. *Stability MultiMonitor:* This diagnostic test runs multiple SRPs at the same time. It lists each of SRPs Temperature, Pressure, Scaler1, Scaler2, and scaler ratios for each. Still you may run up to 100 repeat readings in up to 100 cycles. The typical scaler test should be 20 repeat readings in 10 cycles. If the shutter is closed before starting the stability test the SRP will then read the dark counts (see SRP OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS DATA SHEET Section 5). If the shutter is left closed the SRP Program will automatically abort the run after a few minutes.

*Scripts subdirectory contains the above seven scripts through diagnostics and two additional scripts through calibration (see directory listing):*

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified	Duration
CALIBRATION.MOD	11 KB	Movie Clip	3/18/2008 9:14 AM	
CALIBRATIONCSV.MOD	11 KB	Movie Clip	3/18/2008 9:15 AM	
OZONECONDITIONING.MOD	5 KB	Movie Clip	3/18/2008 10:52 AM	
OZONERESPONSE.MOD	10 KB	Movie Clip	11/25/2001 7:45 PM	
OZONESTABILITY.MOD	8 KB	Movie Clip	11/25/2001 7:45 PM	
SCALERSTABILITY.MOD	8 KB	Movie Clip	11/25/2001 7:45 PM	
SCALERTEST.MOD	5 KB	Movie Clip	2/20/2002 4:14 PM	
SEPARATECELL.MOD	8 KB	Movie Clip	11/25/2001 7:45 PM	
STABILITYMONITOR.MOD	11 KB	Movie Clip	2/20/2002 4:14 PM	
STABILITYMULTIMONITOR.MOD	13 KB	Movie Clip	2/5/2008 1:23 PM	



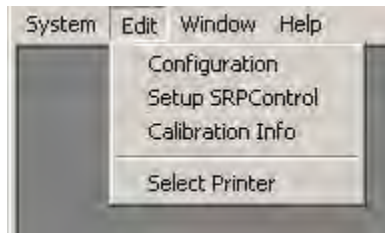
## 5 GUIDELINES FOR GUEST INSTRUMENT CONFIGURATION

The main purpose of the SRP is to verify other O<sub>3</sub> measurement devices as Level 2 transfer standards. The O<sub>3</sub> measurement devices are generally commercial O<sub>3</sub> instruments, but can be any device that can draw a sample from the SRP's sample manifold, and in some cases, draw both sample and reference gases from the SRP's dual manifold. There are of course, limitations on the amount of sample and reference gas that an SRP can provide. In all cases, a device being verified against an SRP is referred to as a "Guest Instrument".

Guest systems can be connected to the SRP Control System for automatic data collection via SRP digital, serial communication, or analog input signal. Additionally, comparisons can be done by manually entering data from a guest system into the SRP control program. NIST will be providing a more detailed SOP for connecting commercial units; until then the following will be a general guide.

### 5.1 Guest Instrument / SRP Software Configuration:

The program must be setup for operation with guest instruments through the "*Edit/Configuration*" menu option as shown below.



This option brings up the configuration panel where you may configure up to three guest instruments to simultaneously operate with the control program. The guest instrument configurations are selected by clicking the tabs in the upper portion of the panel.

On the left are fields that are common to all instrument types:

*Instrument Active:* Checking this box will make this guest active and available to the control program. When activating a guest instrument be careful not to assign the same COM Port to two different instruments. If this is inadvertently done the SRP will save the setting then detect a “Conflict” with the COM Port and then shut the program down. Upon restarting the SRP Software the guest instruments will be reopened and detect the Conflict with the port settings and shut the program down. To get out of this “Shut Down Loop” there is a very narrow window of time (3-5 seconds) when the Software starts up but before the guests are activated where you can go into the Configuration and “Deactivate” the Instrument causing the conflict.

*Make:* The manufacturer of the instrument. This will appear in the report.

*Model:* The Model of the instrument. This will appear in the report.

*Serial #:* The serial number of the instrument. This will appear in the report.

*ID Label:* The label that will be used to identify this instrument in reports and in the control program.

*Owner:* The name of the company that owns this instrument. This will appear in the report.

*Contact:* The name of the contact in the company that owns this instrument. This will appear in the report.

*Instrument Stability Factor:* The maximum standard deviation (in ppb) of four readings that will indicate that the O<sub>3</sub> concentration is stable. Data acquisition will not start until this factor is met.

The setting for this field should be 0.7 for all instruments. However, due to stability issues, you may need to increase the Data Quality Factor for a guest instrument. The maximum should be no greater than 2.0 for guest instruments.

*Data Quality Factor:* The maximum standard deviation (in ppb) allowable during actual data acquisition. Data acquisition will restart if this factor is not met.

The setting for this field should be: 0.7 for all instruments. However, due to stability issues, you may need to increase the Data Quality Factor for a guest instrument. The maximum should be no greater than 2.0 for guest instruments.

NOTE: When running multiple instruments, one noisy instrument can cause a calibration to abort. For example, if you are running an instrument with a Zero to one Volt output and then multiply the voltage by 1000 ( $O_3 \text{ (ppb)} = \text{Slope} \times \text{Voltage} + \text{Intercept}$ ) then your noise ratio is also amplified by 1000. There would be two acceptable options. First run an “O<sub>3</sub> Conditioning” at the flow rate you are going to use and at the highest Lamp % that you are going to use and let it run until all other instruments are stable. Check to see what the Stability Factor is for that instrument and then use a value that is slightly greater than that. Or second, just record the raw voltage with no multiplier and correct the data after the calibration is completed. Any time a factor > 0.7 is used there should be a statement in the QA Report or the Calibration File with an explanation of the reason why a different value is used and how you came up with the alternate value. An “Analog Calibration” can also be run to determine the Slope and Intercept to be used for a specific instrument by setting the Slope to one and the intercept to Zero. Run a calibration of three points of Zero Maximum range to be used and a half way point. Then a slope and intercept can be calculated and used. Some users already have a slope and intercept that they use to correct their data. This can also be used, however if the user is calculating their O<sub>3</sub> concentration to ppm, you would need to recalculate the slope and intercept for ppb. Be sure to include any of this in the final report.

Select the connection mode by choosing; 1) **Serial Communications Port**; 2) **Analog Input Port**; 3) **SRP Digital I/O**; or 4) **None**. These options will be discussed individually below;

### 1) Serial Communications Port

The guest settings for serial communications can be seen in the image above, and they are described below

*Comm Port#:* The port number of the computer's serial port and that the instrument is connected to. A DB 9 pin com port is usually used, but you will need to know the difference between a Null Modem cable and a straight through cable. Most vendors will have a cable for their instrument and it would be best to use it. Also, some of the instruments will have a switch that can reverse the Text Out (TX) and Receive (RX). Once you find a combination that works, save it. USB to Serial adapters can also be used. Some instruments (API is an example) have an internal buffer and when it is full it can inhibit serial communication. It is extremely helpful to have an individual who is very familiar with the guest instrument that you are setting up to assist with communication issues.

*Baud Rate:* The baud rate of the guest instrument. This can be found in the instruments manual, or on the instrument front panel display.

*Bits,Parity,Stop:* The settings for your instrument should be found in the instrument manual. They should usually be set to 8,n,1.

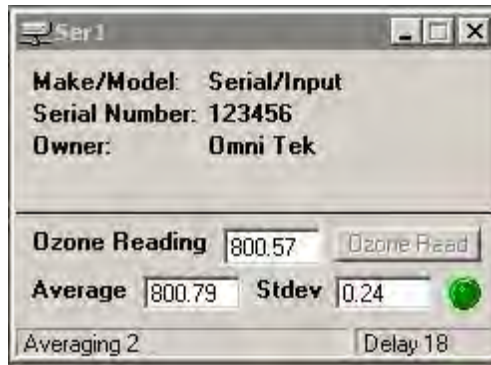
*Inst Driver File:* Select the driver file for your instrument model from the pull down menu. It is possible to write your own instrument ID if you understand the communication language to the guest instrument and the SRP. NIST may have some ID files for new instrument models. NIST is also willing to write an ID file for us, however, we would need to send the guest instrument to NIST for them to evaluate and write the ID file. Currently NIST and EPA are working on other options for converting an analog input into a serial input and at this time it is not available.

*Instrument ID:* Please note that the Instrument ID is typically used only for the TECO 49 Series. These instruments have an ID code that must be used in serial communications. Check your instrument manual or cycle thru the guest instrument front panel options in order to obtain instrument ID. This code is typically an ASCII number that requires you to add 128 to the ID, then input \ and the number. Example: Instrument ID = 59.  $59 + 128 = 187$ . Enter "\187 "into the field. For any other instrument you may need to leave this blank.

*Password:* Some instruments require a password in order to communicate over a serial line. Check your instrument manual for the password.

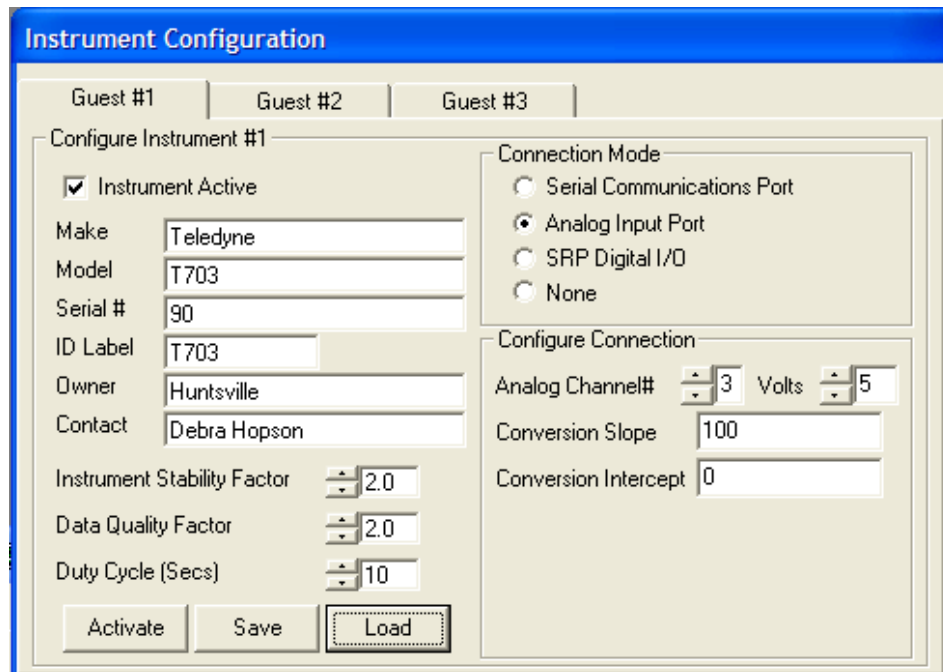
*O<sub>3</sub> Generator:* Check this option if the instrument has an internal O<sub>3</sub> generator that is controllable over the serial link, and you intend to use the internal generator instead of the SRP generator. Please note that it is discouraged not to use anything other than an SRP to generate O<sub>3</sub>. There are two reasons for this. One: using an unknown source for O<sub>3</sub> can introduce contamination into your SRP and Two: many other generators may have a feedback loop for controlling the O<sub>3</sub> concentration. The end result will be that the generator is constantly "tweaking" the O<sub>3</sub> Lamp up and down to control the concentration selected and this can cause stability issues with the SRP. It should also be noted that in the new TAD (Link reference in Section 1.1) that the concentration should be evenly spaced rather than specific concentrations.

*Duty Cycle (Secs)*: The time in seconds the instrument takes to update the O<sub>3</sub> reading. To measure this, turn on the instrument and time how long it takes for the O<sub>3</sub> reading to change (in seconds). Generally this takes 10 seconds or less.



Shown above is the guest instrument panel for a serial port instrument. The upper part of the panel is the instrument description, and the lower part of the panel shows the instrument data. The reported *average* is the average of the last four points. The reported Standard Deviation (*Stdev*) is the standard deviation of the last four points. The green indicator indicates that the instrument has passed the instrument stability factor test. A yellow indicator indicates instrument stability is marginal, but passed. A red indicator indicates failure of the stability test. There is also yellow (getting close), light green (for good) and dark green (for very good) The "*Ozone Read*" button can be used to retrieve an instrument reading.

## 2) Analog Input Port



The goal is to collect guest instrument data that agrees with the front panel. The front panel is the common denominator for all users of the instrument, regardless of the method used to record data during the comparison. So, the SRP Control software will be configured so that it collects data that matches the front panel, just as an end-user's data-logger could be adjusted to so that the analog data it collects matches the front panel.

The guest settings for analog input can be seen in the image above, and they are described below

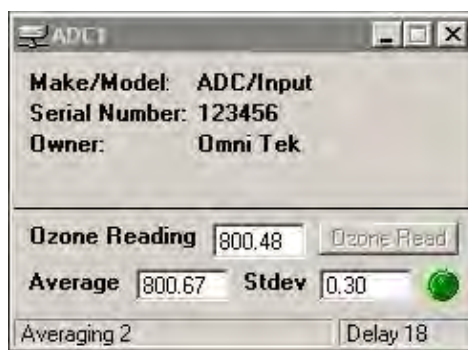
*Analog Channel#:* The channel number of the analog port to be used

*Volts:* The voltage range of the instrument analog output. If not an exact match to what is available, then choose the range that is closest.

*Conversion slope:* The value to multiply the raw voltage by to convert to concentration. For example: if a 5 volt maximum signal is available and the instrument is set to a range of 0 to 1000 ppb, then this factor should be set to 200 (1000/5). This can be adjusted to account for minor discrepancies between the O<sub>3</sub> readings from the analog output and the front display of the guest instrument. Also note that the higher the slope is that the higher the noise will be. This is further addressed in an upcoming section

*Conversion Intercept:* The offset of the instrument at zero O<sub>3</sub> concentration. If you do not know this value then set it to zero. This can be adjusted to account for minor discrepancies between the O<sub>3</sub> readings from the analog output and the front display of the guest instrument.

*Duty Cycle (Secs):* The time in seconds the instrument takes to update the O<sub>3</sub> reading. To measure this, turn on the instrument and time how long it takes for the O<sub>3</sub> reading to change (in seconds). Generally this takes 10 seconds or less.



Shown above is the guest instrument panel for an analog input port instrument. The upper part of the panel is the instrument description, and the lower part of the panel shows the instrument data. The reported **average** is the average of the last four points. The reported Standard Deviation (**Stdev**) is the standard deviation of the last four points. The green indicator indicates that the instrument has passed the instrument stability factor test. A yellow indicator indicates an instrument's stability is marginal, but passed. A red indicator indicates failure of the stability test. The "**Ozone Read**" button can be used to retrieve an instrument reading.

### 3) SRP Digital I/O

The guest settings for a SRP can be seen in the image above, and they are described below

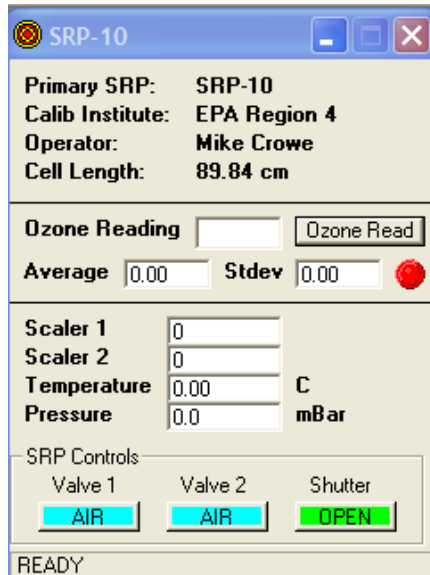
*Digital Card#:* The number assigned in InstaCal for the digital input card used with this SRP. This is set to 1 for the PCI-DIO24 card.

*Cluster.* The port cluster to use for this instrument (1 through 4). This is usually set to 1 for the PCI-DIO24 card.

*SRP Serial Number:* The serial number of the main SRP, this is found on the brass panel on the photometer

*SRP Cell Length:* The length in cm of the SRP gas cell. This value is for information only, and should be approximately 89.3 cm. If no value, or a zero value, appears here contact NIST.

*Duty Cycle (Secs):* The time, in seconds that it takes an instrument to complete a “cycle. In many instruments with dual cells a “measurement is taken with the O<sub>3</sub> in path “A” and then the solenoids will switch and O<sub>3</sub> will be read in path “B” and the opposite with Reference. You will need to listen for the solenoid valve to switch, or if there is a light to indicate when the solenoid switches to O<sub>3</sub> Read Path “A”. This is your start time, the solenoids will then switch to read O<sub>3</sub> in Path “B”, keep counting the time and then stop the timer when the solenoid switches back to read Path “A”. This usually takes 20 seconds and it will help prevent the SRP from recording data from just one cell and skew the test results. Also if there is a noticeable discrepancy between Cell A and Cell B the owner should be informed to determine if they would like the cells to be cleaned. .



Shown above is the guest instrument panel for an SRP instrument. The upper part of the panel is the instrument description, and the middle part of the panel shows the instrument data. The reported *average* is the average of the last four points. The reported Standard Deviation (*Stdev*) is the standard deviation of the last four points. The green indicator indicates that the instrument has passed the instrument stability factor test. A yellow indicator indicates instrument stability is marginal, but passed. A red indicator indicates failure of the stability test. The "*Ozone Read*" button can be used to retrieve an instrument reading.

The lower part of the panel is visible only for SRPs:

*Scaler 1*: The current reading from the SRP for the Scaler 1 value.

*Scaler 2*: The current reading from the SRP for the Scaler 2 value.

*Temperature*: The current temperature in the SRP cell.

*Pressure*: The current pressure in the SRP cell.

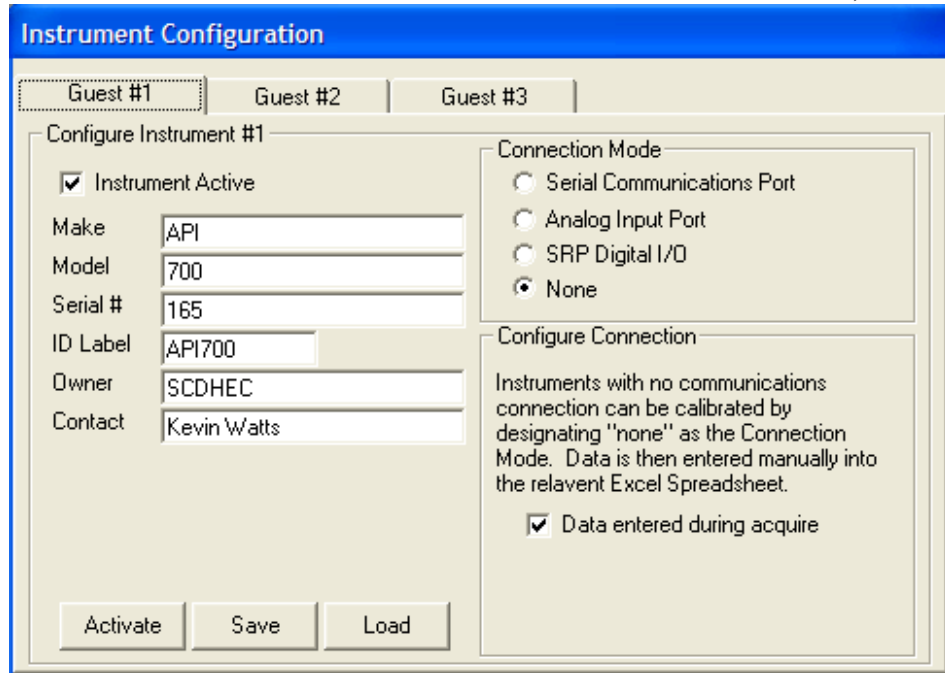
*Valve 1*: The current state of cell 1 can be either reference air or O<sub>3</sub>. This will allow control of the valve by the user during system inactivity.

*Valve 2*: The current state of cell 2 can be either reference air or O<sub>3</sub>. This will allow control of the valve by the user during system inactivity.

*Shutter*: The current state of the shutter can be either open or closed. This is a button and allows control of the shutter by the user during system inactivity.

#### 4) None

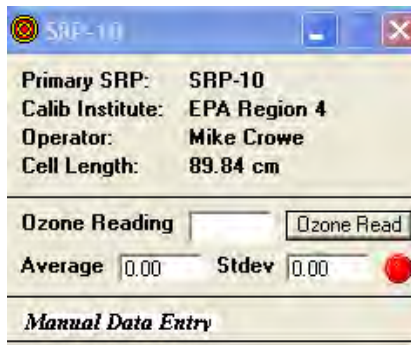




You may still verify older instruments that do not have the capability of communicating with the control program. You have two options for manual input of data:

Run the verification and write down the instrument concentrations. Then calculate and input the averages for each O<sub>3</sub> setting into the Excel™ spreadsheet.

As you run the verification you can enter the instrument reading into the guest instrument form. You do this by checking the "***Data entered during acquire***" option shown above. The guest instrument panel will then prompt you to enter the data. Enter the data from the front panel of the guest instrument into the O<sub>3</sub> Reading box (shown below) and hit enter.



Shown above is the guest instrument panel for a manual input instrument. The upper part of the panel is the instrument description, and the middle part of the panel shows the instrument data. The reported ***average*** is the average of the last four points. The reported Standard Deviation (***Stdev***) is the standard deviation of the last four points. The green indicator indicates that the instrument has passed the instrument stability factor test. A yellow indicator indicates instrument stability is marginal, but passed. A red indicator indicates failure of the stability test. One precautionary note: If you select "None" and then select "Manual Input" the SRP

will still remember the COM Port used last time in Serial Mode. So if you used COM 1 on your last run and you are now using “Manual Input” with a different guest assigned to COM 1 you may get a “COM Conflict Error”. You will need to go back into the configuration and change the “None” back to “Serial” and select a Com Port not being used and then go back to “None” and try again.

## 5.2 Guest Instrument Pneumatics Configuration

Guest instrument follows the sample pneumatics set-up as with the SRP initially outlined in section 3.2.3 interface through the dual external manifold. Key questions should be asked of the state operator about their guest instrument normal configuration on how they perform verification of their transfer standard. Ask about any special procedures or conditions they followed. Question on minimum pressure, flow requirements, communications, password, etc... That way verification between the SRP will be done in a similar manner as the guest instrument operates.

### 5.2.1 Reference supply for guest instruments

The reference air supply used in both the SRP and guest instrument should be in 1 LPM excess. Verify that the SRP supply air is greater than the sum of all the guest instruments to prevent room air from drawing into the manifold, check with a stopcock attached to a flow meter to make sure set-up is venting at the top of the glass dual external manifold. Note: At end of run, or when the valves are off, more air is needed in the reference manifold. Some guest instruments may require positive pressure for the reference and it should be delivered at the same pressure used during guest instrument verification.

### 5.2.2 Sample supply for guest instruments.

The sample supply for guest instrument should be taken from one of the four fittings on the dual external manifold “S”. Prior to initiating a run, ensure that there is at least one liter per minute of excess by using a stopcock and a rotameter to check sample flow at the top of the glass sample manifold. Ensure that the guest instrument is being operated under normal conditions. Guest Instrument Calibration Information

The SRP comparison is accomplished by comparing a minimum of 7 replicate values of a zero point and a minimum of 6 upscale audit concentrations points. This 7 replicate 6 upscale concentration test is considered a cycle. At a minimum, the comparison will consist of three cycles (approximately 1 hour per cycle). For an acceptable comparison, the average slopes of the 7 replicates for each audit point must be within  $\pm 3\%$  for all three cycles and  $\pm 3$  ppb at the 0 intercept. The SPRControl program allows for unattended runs, making it is easy to run additional replicates and cycles overnight during these verification tests.

NOTE on running a 6x6; This is basically the same as mentioned above but it would be 3 cycles (or more) per day and the range is 4% and the guest instruments should be powered down for a minimum of one hour before starting the next day’s challenges.

The program must be setup for operation with guest instruments through the “*Edit/Calibration Info*” menu option as shown below.

**Calibration Information and Setup**

Calibrating Institute: EPA Region 4      Date: 6/23/2011  
 Operator: Mike Crowe      File Name: C0623001.xls  
 Calibration Method: 06152011.nr      Data Subdirectory:

Comments:

Air Flow Rate: 4.0  
 Lamp Percent Range: Low 5.0      High 40.0  
 Lamp Percent Conditioning: 90.0  
 Time (min): 10  
 Number of Conc Points: 8  
 Points/Conc: 10  
 Number of Cycles: 10

Step	Generator%
1	0.00
2	32.00
3	20.00
4	14.00
5	12.50
6	11.00
7	10.00
8	0.00

Order High to Low Conc   
 Randomize Steps   
 Zero Point at Start and End   
 Save Raw Data in Excel   
 Independent Data   
 Dark Count: 7   
 Auto Print Excel Report

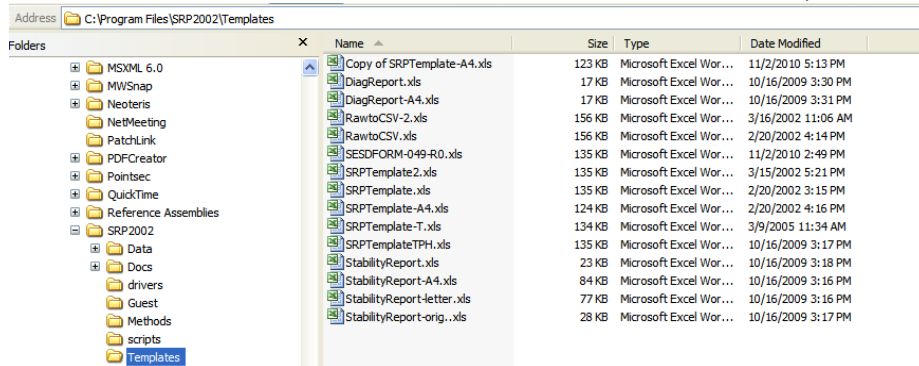
Instruments:  
 400E  
 ENV  
 ENV-ADC

Excel Report Template: SRPTemplate2.xls      Link Method: None

Configure Instruments    Manually Edit Method File    Save Conditions    OK    Cancel

Either load a saved calibration method or manually edit the *parameters to perform* the Level 2 verification (the program refers to this as a calibration).

- Set the *Air Flow Rate* high enough to supply the SRP and all guest instruments with sample, plus at least one liter per minute surplus.
- Set *Lamp Percent Range Low to High*;
- Set the *Lamp Percent* to 90% (used in auto selecting *Generator %*);
- Set the *Time* in minutes;
- Set the number of *Conc Points*, *Points/Conc*, and *Number of Cycles* per verification test.
- Select Choice of Options(on right): *Order High to Low Conc*, *Randomize Steps*, *Zero Point at Start and End*, *Save Raw Data in Excel™*, *Independent Data*, *Dark Count*, and *Auto Print Excel™ Report*;
- Enter Lamp% high and low ranges or manually enter *Generator% values by double clicking on the values in the Generator% column*.
- Select Instruments to also include (on right).



- Load the Excel™ Report Template – to be used in Client’s report (see Appendix B). Save Conditions once completed. Click OK if all options are correct. Select Configure Instruments as in section 5.1 activate instrument and proceed to run Calibration to perform verification.

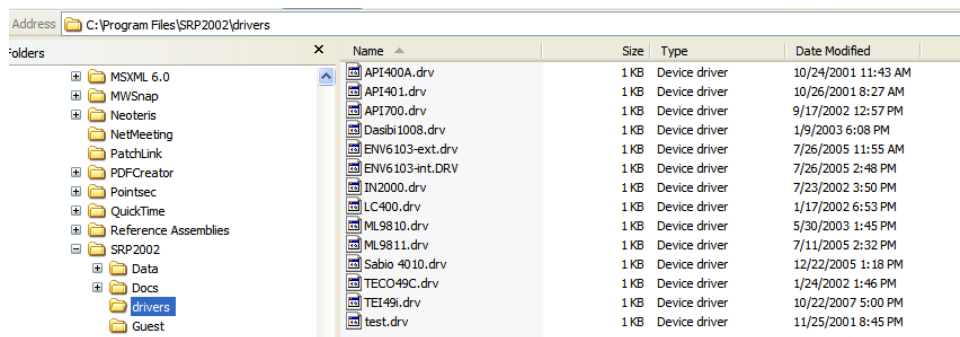
*Over the past decade, ambient ozone concentrations, on average, have decreased substantially. There is also increased interest in assessing the quality of trace-level ambient ozone concentrations. Newer, commercially available ozone analyzers and transfer standards typically demonstrate excellent accuracy, precision, and linearity. Historically, the SRP comparison concentration points were evenly spaced throughout the full-scale of the guest instrument. But it has recently been suggested that the concentrations selected for Level 2 ozone transfer standard comparisons reflect the lower ambient ozone concentrations, as well as the new levels that have been selected for audit concentrations.*

*The MEMORANDUM located on the AMTIC website <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/cpreldoc.htm>. 11/10/10 from Lewis Weinstock addresses the use of an expanded list of audit levels for Annual Performance Evaluations for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, and CO as Described in 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix A Section 3.2.2. O<sub>3</sub> audit concentrations range from 5 ppb to 300 ppb over ten levels, in order to be more in line with real ambient concentrations. When selecting concentrations for use during Level 2 ozone transfer standard verifications, SRP operators should assess the need to manually select generator percentages that will provide the Level 2 instruments with traceability at lower ozone concentrations.*

### 5.3 Examples of Common Commercial Instrument Configurations

SRP operators should make a list of each commercial instrument that receives a request for Level 2 verification by state/local organization. Include unique communication requirements, passwords, etc., in order to easily load the required instrument driver that allows for the direct communication between SRP and guest instrument, through Serial Communications Port, Analog Input Port, or Digital I/O.

- The current drivers are available plus any additional that are saved:



## **6 SRP QUALITY ASSURANCE**

This section contains recommended quality control (QC) checks that should be performed on a regular schedule to ensure that the SRP is operating within its design specifications and that its performance is suitably documented.

### **6.1 SRP Performance**

On each occasion that the SRP is used to perform a verification run, the performance of the SRP should be monitored closely to ensure that the performance specifications are being met. Particular attention should be given to the precision of the SRP's photometric measurements. The SRP has the capability of making photometric O<sub>3</sub> measurements with a precision of 0.4 ppb over the range of 0 to 1000 ppb O<sub>3</sub> (assuming 20 replicate measurements), provided a reasonably stable source of O<sub>3</sub> is being assayed. Measured precision will not be as good if the O<sub>3</sub> source assayed is inherently unstable or if insufficient time is allowed for stabilization.

The photometer dark count and normal count (full count) for each channel of the SRP should be noted and recorded at the start of each run. When significant changes in these parameters or the SRP precision are noted from one run to another, it may be an indication that something about the SRP system has changed. If this occurs, use the photometer operational programs under the Diagnostics menu (see Section 4) to verify proper operation of the SRP system.

### **6.2 Routine Quality Control Checks**

The stability, dark count, normal count (total), and temperature and pressure zero (electronic) and span checks, should be performed on a periodic schedule (see Section 4 for procedures). The minimum frequency of OCDS should be once per week because it has been noticed that the drift of the pressure transducer is sufficient enough to warrant frequent checks. Even after one week, minute adjustments may be needed to pull it back into specs. Since pressure is a critical element to the calculation of O<sub>3</sub>, it should be checked frequently. If an operator has sufficient data demonstrating that the pressure can stay within spec for a longer period of time then that would be acceptable.

The dark count, full count, and the temperature and pressure zero (electronic) and span checks can be determined using the SRP operational program under the Diagnostics menu. Note and record the dark count (this should be between 5 and 20), the full count (this should be 90,000 minimum), the temperature electronic zero (this should be 0.1 to 1.0 mV), the pressure electronic zero (this should be 700 ± 0.1 mBar),

the temperature span (this should agree within  $\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and the pressure span (this should agree within  $\pm 0.10$  mbar).. Use a local barometer to determine the pressure span check comparability. The SRP pump must be off during this comparison. The results of the photometer checks should be compared with the results of previous checks and recorded..

### 6.3 Standby Level 2 Transfer Standard

It is highly recommended that all regional SRP operators maintain, in ready reserve status, a fully verified Level 2 O<sub>3</sub> transfer standard (see reference 10 for guidance). These certified transfer standards can be used as backup for the SRPs in case of a malfunction, or as referee standards if disputes arise during verification of guest standards. They can also be used as active field Level 2 transfer standards.

### 6.4 Verification of the SRP to SRP

Verification of the network SRPs is required on a regular basis and is conducted by EPA using a protocol developed jointly by EPA and NIST. The verification process is a check to see if the original verification, conducted by NIST, is still applicable. It is not used to change or adjust the original empirical relationship of the two SRPs. Linear regression slopes of  $1.00 \pm 0.01$ , with intercepts of zero  $\pm 1$  ppb, should be considered acceptable. The verification procedure should only be conducted by a person who is intimately familiar and experienced with the operation of the SRP and pertinent related documents. This section describes the verification process and gives all procedures, specifications, and other requirements for the verification of the network SRPs.

#### 6.4.1 Verification Protocol

The SRP verification protocol is based on the requirement that the EPA and NIST Primary SRPs be directly intercompared once a year and consists of the following steps:

- 1) Set up traveling SRP as a guest.
- 2) Do not use the traveling SRP to generate Ozone.
- 3) Perform and Pass all QA checks first..
- 4) The verification is set up to be similar to the NIST verification as follows.
- 5) The software calls it a calibration, but for our purposes it is verification. Although we may use the two terms interchangeably, it needs to be noted that this is verification.
- 6) Set up the calibration for a minimum of 3 cycles.
- 7) The maximum concentration point should be  $1000 \text{ ppb} \pm 20 \text{ ppb}$ .
- 8) The minimum concentration point should be  $< 25 \text{ ppb}$ .
- 9) The average number of readings per concentration point should be a minimum of 7.
- 10) The MFC Flow should be sufficient to provide flow to all the instruments plus an over flow of about  $\geq 1$  liter per minute. The Lamp % will be whatever setting is needed to achieve steps 7 and 8 above.
- 11) The minimum number of concentration points is 10 (not including the Zero points). The SRP will evenly space the concentration points between the high to the low based on the % Lamp Power.
- 12) There should be a Zero at the end and at the start.
- 13) Passing criteria is Slope =  $1.00 \pm 0.01$  and Intercept =  $0.0 \pm 1.00 \text{ ppb}$ .

Before each intercomparison is initiated, the operation of each SRP must be checked and appropriately documented on the SRP Operating Characteristics Data Sheet example included in *Appendix B*. Adjustment of critical SRP components (*i.e.*, temperature and pressure circuitry) and operating parameters (*i.e.*, dark counts and full-scale counts) must be performed as specified in the pre-verification checkout procedure in Section: 4.2.

If an intercomparison of the EPA Primary SRP and a Network SRP indicates a disagreement [*i.e.*, the network SRP's linear regression slope and intercept are outside the acceptable criteria (linear regression slope of  $1.00 \pm 0.01$  with an intercept of zero  $\pm 1$  ppb)], and the disagreement cannot be resolved, the EPA and NIST Primary SRPs must be directly intercompared to resolve the difference.

If there is no difference between the EPA and NIST Primary SRPs, the problem resides with the Network SRP. Normally, problems with the Network SRP that could result in such a disagreement would be identified during the pre-verification checkout and resolved at that point. The technical guidance provided in Section 8 identifies symptoms of typical SRP problems, causes of the symptoms, and presents solutions and corrective actions.

All Verification intercomparisons shall consist of nine (9) replicate analyses per O<sub>3</sub> concentration, with 12 concentrations over a range of 0 to 1000 parts per billion (ppb) (preferably evenly spaced), starting and ending with an O<sub>3</sub> concentration of zero. The precision of the replicates at each concentration should be such that the standard deviation is less than or equal to 1.0 ppb or 0.2 percent of the indicated photometer concentration (whichever is greater). The order of the comparison concentrations may be ascending, descending, or random (see the step-by-step procedure in Section 3.0).

## 7 SRP SYSTEM ADJUSTMENTS

### 7.1 Adjustments of SRP Pressure Measurement

**SRP Program:** Scaler Test  
**Equipment:** Small (Jeweler's) Screwdriver  
**Specification:** Zero ( $700.0 \pm 0.1$  mbar),  
Span (Atm. Lab Pressure Standard Value  $\pm 0.2$  mbar)

**See Figure(s):**

The measurement of pressure is done using a Setra Model 270 pressure transducer which has a pressure measurement range of 700 to 1100 millibar (mbar) and an output signal of 0 to 5 V. This voltage signal then enters the SRP electronics where it is proportionally scaled then converted to a frequency. The corresponding frequency is counted in the SRPs 5 second counting cycle producing a final pressure value. Adjustments to the Setra pressure transducer are only to be done by Setra. Therefore, the only pressure measurement adjustments that need to be made are the SRP Circuits Pressure ZERO and SPAN. *The difficulty with this procedure is that adjustments made to the SRP Circuits Pressure Zero affect the SRP Circuits Pressure Span and likewise, adjustments made to the SRP Circuits Pressure Span affect the SRP Circuits Pressure Zero. For this reason it is often necessary to go back and forth from each measurement/adjustment for several iterations until both are set to the correct value.*

#### 7.1.1 SRP Pressure Zero ( $700.0 \pm 0.1$ mbar)

The SRP electronics module has two sets of ZERO and SPAN adjustment potentiometers mounted on the front panel. The upper set for Temperature, and the lower set for Pressure. Clockwise rotation will increase the values, and counter clockwise will decrease the values. Additionally, there are two sets of RUN/CAL switches, and red (POSITIVE) test points. A common black (NEGITIVE) test point is used for both temperature and pressure. *The RUN/CAL switch can be changed at any time regardless of the operation mode of the SRP. Also, voltage measurements can be made at the test points at any time.*

To check/adjust the SRP Pressure Zero:

- Run the "Scaler Test" program (See Program Control Section) which will update the SRP scalars every 5 seconds continuously.
- Place the RUN/CAL switch to CAL and observe the pressure value readings on the front panel of the SRP electronics module.
- Adjust the pressure zero potentiometer until the pressure value reads  $700.0 \pm 0.1$  mbar.

#### 7.1.2 SRP Pressure Span (Atm. Lab Pressure Standard Reading $\pm 0.2$ mbar)



To check/adjust the SRP Pressure Span:

*Make sure the SRP sample pump is off, and no pressure build up is occurring due to airflow from any air source. The SRP should be measuring atmospheric pressure to be compared with your atmospheric lab pressure standard.*

- Run the “scaler test” program (See Program Control Section) which will update the SRP scalars every 5 seconds continuously.
- Place the RUN/CAL switch to RUN and observe the pressure value readings on the front panel of the SRP electronics module front panel.
- Adjust the pressure zero potentiometer until the pressure value reads (Atmospheric Lab Pressure Standard reading)  $\pm 0.1$  mbar.

If an adjustment was made it will now be necessary to go back and check the SRP Pressure Zero again. Continue back and forth from the SRP Pressure Zero and Span until both values are set within their limits. This procedure can initially be lengthy and troublesome, but with practice will be improved.

## 7.2 Adjustments of SRP Temperature Measurement

### **SRP Program: Scaler Test**

**Equipment:** Small (Jeweler’s) Screwdriver, Digital Voltmeter, STOLAB Temperature Calibrator

**Specification:** STOLAB Circuit Card Zero ( $0.20 \text{ mV} \pm 0.10 \text{ mV}$ )  
STOLAB Circuit Card Span ( $300.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ mV}$ , or  $1000.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ mV}$ )  
SRP Circuits Zero ( $0.20 \text{ mV} \pm 0.10 \text{ mV}$ )  
SRP Circuits Span ( $30.000 \pm 0.010 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  or  $100.000 \pm 0.010 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )

**See Figure(s):**

The measurement of temperature is done using a Stow Laboratories (STOLAB) Model PL-103 temperature sensor and a STOLAB Model 954 PL-C circuit card, which produces a voltage signal corresponding to a specific temperature. The voltage range of 0.0 mV to 1000.0 mV is equal to a temperature range of 0.0°C to 100.0°C (10 mV/°C). This voltage signal then enters the SRP electronics where it is proportionally scaled then converted to a frequency. The corresponding frequency is counted in the SRPs 5 second counting cycle producing a final temperature value. Therefore, the temperature measurement adjustment procedures are done in two separate steps (A) STOLAB Circuit Card, and (B) SRP Circuits.

Calibration of both circuits can be done using a STOLAB temperature calibrator that provides two fixed temperature points. The standard STOLAB PL-100 C calibrator covers the full range of the STOLAB circuit card with a 0.0° C, and a 100.0° C calibration point. A special order STOLAB PL-0/30 C calibrator can also be used with 0.0° C, and 30.0° C calibration points. Since the SRP is normally not operated above 30.0° C, the special order calibrator was provided for use with the SRP, but it has been demonstrated that there is no advantage to using it. Either type of STOLAB calibrator can be sent back to STOLAB for a calibration check on some regular interval.

Additionally, calibration of the STOLAB circuit card and the SRP circuits can be performed by immersing the SRP's STOLAB Model PL-103 temperature sensor into a temperature bath of known temperatures measured by a certified temperature measurement device.

#### 7.2.1 STOLAB Circuit Card Zero ( $0.0 \pm 0.1$ mV)

The STOLAB Circuit Card plugs into the SRP main interface and timing generation board (SRP main board) inside the SRP electronics module. It has ZERO and SPAN adjustment potentiometers mounted on it facing upward inside the SRP electronics module. These potentiometers are easily accessible once the top lid of the SRP electronics module is slid back. Clockwise rotation will increase the values, and counter clockwise will decrease the values. The measurement of the STOLAB voltage signal is done on the SRP main board at test points (TP 2) (positive), and TP 14 (analog ground). There are additional analog ground test points on the SRP main board that can also be used for the ground connection.

To check/adjust the STOLAB Circuit Card Zero using the STOLAB calibrator:

- Locate STOLAB temperature sensor socket on the rear panel of the SRP electronics module. Remove STOLAB temperature sensor and replace with STOLAB calibrator. Allow 15 minutes for STOLAB calibrator to stabilize. Place STOLAB calibrator switch on  $0.0^{\circ}$  C.
- Slide SRP electronics module top lid back until STOLAB circuit card is accessible.

*Remember that once the SRP electronics module lid is opened the temperature inside may be affected which can affect the operation of the electronics inside. For this reason it is suggested to make measurements and adjustments as quickly as possible to minimize temperature drift effects of electronic components inside the SRP electronics module.*

- Using a suitable voltage measurement device (DVM) on a mV range, measure the voltage across TP2 and TP14 then adjust the STOLAB Circuit Card Zero potentiometer until the voltage reading is 0.0 and 0.1 mV. This is typically easily done to a tenth of a millivolt or better.

#### 7.2.2 STOLAB Circuit Card Span ( $300.0 \pm 0.1$ mV, or $1000.0 \pm 0.1$ mV)

To check/adjust the STOLAB Circuit Card Span using the STOLAB calibrator:

- Place the STOLAB calibrator switch to either the  $30^{\circ}$  C, for the  $100^{\circ}$  C position depending on which calibrator you are using.
- Now measure the voltage across TP2 and TP14 and adjust the STOLAB Circuit Card Span potentiometer to obtain desired value. For the  $30^{\circ}$  C calibrator the voltage reading should be  $300.0 \pm 0.1$  mV, and for the  $100^{\circ}$  C calibrator the reading should be  $1000.0 \pm 0.1$  mV.

*Remember that the DVM must be set on an appropriate range for the measured value.*

- If an adjustment was made to the STOLAB Circuit Card span, it may be desirable to go back to the 0°C calibrator switch setting and check that the STOLAB Circuit Card Zero has not changed.
- Once this has been completed remove the DVM connections and slide SRP electronics module lid completely back on. The STOLAB circuit card is now calibrated.

### 7.2.3 SRP Circuit Zero (between 0.1 to 1.0 mV)

As mentioned previously, the SRP electronics module has two sets of Zero and Span adjustment potentiometers mounted on the front panel. Clockwise rotation will increase the values, and counter clockwise will decrease the values. The upper set for Temperature, and the lower set for Pressure. Additionally, there are two sets of RUN/CAL switches, and red (POSITIVE) test points. A common black (NEGITIVE) test point is used for both temperature and pressure. *The RUN/CAL switch can be changed at any time regardless of the operation mode of the SRP. Also, voltage measurements can be made at the test points at any time.*

To check/adjust the SRP Circuits Zero:

- Place the temperature RUN/CAL switch to CAL and measure the voltage across the red temperature (+), and the common black (-) test points using a millivolt range.
- The voltage should be set to a value between 0.1 – 1.0 mV. Under most conditions, this value should not change once set properly.

The SRP electronic zero is a voltage setting and should not be confused with a value read from the SRP electronics module front panel temperature display. A common mistake is to set the STOLAB calibrator to the 0° C position and adjust the SRP circuit zero until the front panel display reads 00.000

### 7.2.4 SRP Circuits Span ( $30.000 \pm 0.010$ ° C or $100.000 \pm 0.010$ ° C)

To check/adjust the SRP Circuits Span:

- Place the STOLAB calibrator switch to the 30° C, or 100° C depending on which is being used. Remember to make sure the STOLAB calibrator is warmed up.
- Run the “Scaler Test” program (See SRP Program Control Section) so the SRP continuously updates the scalers every 5 seconds.
- Adjust the SRP temperature span potentiometer until the SRP electronics module front panel display reads  $30.0 \pm 0.1$ , or  $100.0 \pm 0.1$  depending on which STOLAB calibrator you are using.

*The front panel display provides 3 decimal places, but the real temperature is only known to 1 decimal place.*

### 7.3 Adjustment of SRP UV Source Lamp Alignment

**SRP Control Program:** Scaler Test  
**Equipment and/or Tools:** Small Screwdriver, or Allen (Hex) Wrench  
Frequency Counter  
**Specification:** Source Lamp (adjust to maximum intensity)  
**See Figure(s):**

There are several manufacturers of UV source lamps that are adequate to be used in the SRP. There are also two known types of lamps that can be used in the SRP. The first is the Vycor shielded lamp, and the second is the O<sub>3</sub> free quartz lamp. Both lamps block out lower wavelength UV radiation that produces O<sub>3</sub>. It is suggested to note which type and manufacturer's lamp is installed in the SRP. Either type of lamp will be manufactured with a U tube shape with electrode on either end. This design produces light of higher intensities on two opposite sides, and lower intensities on the two other opposite sides. Adjustment of the SRP UV source lamp is done to allow light of the highest intensity to enter the optical systems of the SRP.

Whether a new UV source lamp has been installed, or a currently installed UV source lamp is being re-adjusted, the procedure is the same.

The SRP UV source lamp is mounted inside the UV source lamp block and is held in place with a setscrew. The setscrew is normally made of nylon and can be either a straight screwdriver slotted, or Allen (hex) socket type. The lamp alignment is adjusted by rotating the lamp and/or by positioning the lamp further in or out of its socket to obtain the maximum signal output. The measurement of the signal output can be done by simply running the "Scaler Test" program and monitoring the scaler counts, or by use of a frequency counter to measure the frequency of the detector signal from either channel.

#### 7.3.1 Alignment procedure using the Scaler Test program:

Run the "scaler test" program (See SRP Program Control Section) so the SRP scaler count values are updating every 5 seconds. While watching the scaler count values, carefully loosen the setscrew while holding the end of the UV lamp body. *Note: the UV lamp body will be hot.* Rotate the UV lamp and/or pull out or push in as necessary to obtain the highest scaler count value in the scaler 2 channel. Once the highest available count value is obtained, lock the lamp back in place tightly with the setscrew. *While the scaler 1 channel can be used, the scaler 2 channel is recommended because it is always a lower value and should be maximized. Because the program only updates the scaler channel count values every 5 seconds, this process may be slow.*

#### 7.3.2 Alignment procedure using a frequency counter:

- Remove the scaler 2 output cable from the Lemo connector. This can be done at any time without damaging the system, but when a scaler cable is removed there is no signal provided to the counter circuits, so the scaler value will go to zero.

- Using the appropriate connector, connect the scaler 2 output channel to the frequency counter. The appropriate connector will depend on the input connection of the frequency counter. A Lemo to BNC connector should have been provided with the SRP. The BNC connection then can be used directly to a BNC input, or converted to another connection device. Once the frequency counter is connected properly it will provide instantaneous measurement of the output signal frequency.
- While watching the scaler frequency values, carefully loosen the set screw while holding the end of the UV lamp body. Note: the UV lamp body will be hot.
- Rotate the UV lamp and/or pull out or push in as necessary to obtain the highest scaler frequency value from the scaler 2 channel.
- Once the highest available frequency is obtained, lock the lamp back in place tightly with the set screw. In most cases, once the lamp has been locked in place, the value will change some.

## 7.4 Adjustment of SRP UV Source Lamp Block Temperature

**SRP Control Program: None**

**Equipment and/or Tools: Temperature Measurement Device**

**Specification: Range of 45-65°C ± 0.1°C of Setting**

**See Figure(s):**

The desired UV source lamp block temperature will vary depending on which type of lamp used, and can also depend on the stability of the lamp. The Vycor shielded lamp is typically operated between 40-55°C, where as the O<sub>3</sub> free quartz lamp is typically operated between 50-65°C. Each lamp has its own characteristics and may perform better at a specific operating temperature and power level. It may be desirable to test the lamp's characteristics at various temperatures and power level settings to determine the most stable operating conditions (See SRP Stability Measurement and Adjustment).

### 7.4.1 To adjust the UV source lamp block temperature:

**NOTE:** Please update with the PID controller

All of the EPA SRPs have been upgraded with two Watlow SD Series PID Temperature controllers. Before adjusting the block temperature, check to make sure that the lamp alignment is set properly and you are receiving the maximum intensity. You will need to run the stability monitor to be able to watch the changes to the Scaler Counts. To adjust the temperature simply press the up arrow button on the face of the controller to the desired setting. Watch the scaler counts, if they start to increase then keep bumping up the temperature until the scaler counts stop rising and start decreasing. Once you have found that ideal setting that will give you the maximum scaler count you will then need to Auto Tune the controller. The Auto Tune can be initiated by pressing the green key three times and the controller will read "Auto no", Press the Up or Down key once and the display will change to "Auto on". Press the "Infinty" key and the Auto Tune will run. The "Auto Tune" will ramp the temperature up and down a few times during its cycle, so it is important to let it complete before collecting any data with the SRP. Allow about 1 hour for the cycle to complete and it may be necessary to run the "Auto Tune" more than once. Once it has successfully completed an "Auto Tune" the PID Controller will hold the

temperature set point plus or minus 0.1 degree Celsius. Details on how to program the PID Controller is set out in SRP PID Programming and Tuning.pdf attachment. For a detailed version that includes all the programming variables see the attached manual Series SD Rev F User Manual.pdf.

## 7.5 Adjustment of SRP UV Source Lamp Power level

**SRP Control Program: Scaler Test**

**Equipment and/or Tools: Small (Jeweler's) Screwdriver**

**Specification: Scaler 2 Counts > 100,000 Counts**

**Scaler 1 Counts > 100,000 <250,000Counts, but will always be higher than Scaler 1 values**

**See Figure(s): 1**

### 7.5.1 Adjustment of the SRP UV Source Lamp Power Level

Source Lamp Level adjustment is done by a simple adjustment to the PCI 2400 UV lamp power supply board (PCI 2400) lamp current level potentiometer. The PCI 2400 is mounted just inside the electronics module on the right side. The small potentiometer is located toward the back of the circuit card as it is mounted in the SRP electronics module. Clockwise rotation will increase the lamp current level, and counter clockwise will decrease the lamp current level.

## 7.6 SRP Stability Measurement and Adjustment

**SRP Program: Stability Monitor**

**Equipment: none**

**Specification: Standard Deviation of Scaler 1 and 2 Counts  $\leq 25.0$**

**Standard Deviation of Ratio of S1/S2  $\leq 0.00003$**

**See Figure(s):**

Once the SRP UV Source Lamp Alignment, Block Temperature, and Power level settings have been completed it is necessary to test the stability of the lamp signal. This is done while also measuring the stability of the SRP's detector's, and counter circuitry for scaler 1, scaler 2, temperature, and pressure. The measurement of these signals is done using the "Stability Monitor" program (See SRP Control Program Section). The Stability Monitor program takes a specific number (Default=20) of 5 second count cycles, computes the average and standard deviation of the set, and repeats for a specific number of cycles (Default=10). While the average scaler count 1 and 2 values are not critical as long as they are above the minimum requirements, the standard deviation of a set of 20 scaler counts gives an indication of the stability of the UV lamp signal. Because the SRP is always making measurements based on the ratio of the counts of one scaler to the other, the most important stability measurement is the standard deviation of the ratio of the scaler 1 to scaler 2 (S1/S2). This value provides a measurement of the stability of the detectors and the counting process used in obtaining the transmittance measurement used in determining the amount of O<sub>3</sub> present in the absorption cells.

Commercial UV lamps used in the SRP can significantly vary in stability, but there are steps that can be taken to improve the stability of an SRP lamp. One specific thing is time. Most UV lamps are noisier when new, than after they have been “burned in” for awhile. UV lamp manufacturers do some “burn in”, but it is not always enough. *Therefore, it is not uncommon for a newly installed SRP source lamp to be somewhat noisy when first installed, and improve over time.* The problem with “burning in” UV lamps is that it decreases the useable life of the lamp. The next two factors that can improve the SRP lamp stability are temperature and power setting. These two factors can be adjusted independently, or simultaneously to achieve a more stable SRP lamp signal. It may be desirable to test the SRP lamp stability at various temperature and power level settings to obtain the most stable operating conditions. A typical default setting for an O<sub>3</sub> free quartz lamp would be block temperature: 60.0 ± 2°C, and power level setting such that the scaler 2 counts are: 100,000 ± 2000 counts. After making these adjustments allow the system to settle down overnight, and then run the stability monitor program (See SRP Control Program Section). If the results are not acceptable then proceed with a different block temperature setting, and/or power level setting trying to obtain desirable stability results. *It may be necessary to allow the system to stabilize for a few hours, or overnight before expecting noticeable results.* See also Section 7.4.1

## 7.7 Adjustment of SRP Dark Count Scaler Values

### **SRP Control Program: Scaler Test**

**Equipment and/or Tools: Small (Jeweler’s) Screwdriver**

**Specification: Between 5 and 25 counts**

**See Figure(s):**

The adjustment of the SRP dark count scaler values (dark counts) are done to set the two detector scaler channels to baseline values. The dark counts are subtracted from the full scaler count values during an O<sub>3</sub> measurement. Each detector channel is independent of the other and must be adjusted separately. The dark counts are adjusted by the offset adjustment of the detector amplifiers. The signal also is converted to a frequency by a voltage to frequency (V/f) converter. *These electronic components are known to be affected by temperature and humidity. Maintaining a constant ambient temperature and humidity will greatly minimize drifting of the dark counts. It is recommended to maintain the ambient temperature to 0.2 °C/hour drift, and keep the ambient relative humidity below 50%.*

To check/adjust the SRP dark count scaler values:

- Close the shutter on the SRP to be adjusted and run the “Scaler Test” program (See SRP Program Control Section). This will allow the scalers to be updated every five seconds, but with the source lamp signal blocked from entering the absorption cells and so the detectors do not see any light.

- Adjust the two independent potentiometers mounted on the main detector circuit board accessible through small holes on top of the detector housing. The channels are labeled 1 and 2 on the back side of the detector housing. Clockwise rotation will increase the dark count values, and counter clockwise will decrease the dark count values. ***Be careful not to turn the screwdriver when it is not properly in the potentiometer adjustment screw slot to avoid breaking the potentiometer off of the main detector circuit board.***

## **7.8 Adjustment of SRP Ozone Generator Block Temperature**

**SRP Control Program: Scaler Test or Diagnostics**

**Equipment and/or Tools: None**

**Specification: 30-45°C ± 0.1°C**

The adjustment of the Temperature Block for the Ozone Generator is critical in maintaining level Ozone readings at higher concentrations. If the temperature is too low then the Ozone lamp will actually heat up the Block causing the temperature to fluctuate and adversely affect the higher level Ozone Concentrations. However, setting it too high can over-heat the MFC affecting its overall lifespan. Carefully observe the temperature of the block while generating high concentrations of Ozone. If you notice the temperature creeping up during that time you may want to reset the temperature to slightly above the highest observed temperature. Some have also found that by leaving the top open an inch or two has also been beneficial in maintaining a lower steady state temperature.



## 8 TROUBLESHOOTING

A troubleshooting guide is given in Table 8-1. Possible causes are given and fault isolation techniques or solutions are provided for a variety of potential symptoms.

<b>TABLE 8-1. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE</b>		
<b>SYMPTOM</b>	<b>POSSIBLE CAUSE</b>	<b>FAULT ISOLATION/SOLUTION</b>
Both PC and SRP dead	AC power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. House AC supply source off (check fuse or breaker).</li> <li>2. AC lines not connected to power source.</li> </ol>
PC OK but SRP dead	AC power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AC line not connected to power source.</li> <li>2. Switch on back of electronics module not on.</li> <li>3. Check main fuse on back of Electronics Module.</li> </ol>
PC display dead	AC power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AC power switch on display in off position; check switch.</li> <li>2. AC line not connected to power source.</li> </ol>
No output from O <sub>3</sub> generator	UV lamp not on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disconnect O<sub>3</sub> line from front of pneumatic module look in fitting to confirm that lamp is off.</li> <li>2. If off, open top of pneumatic module. Confirm if red or green LED illuminated on PCI 2400 power supply card.</li> <li>3. If illuminated, replace generator lamp.</li> <li>4. If not illuminated, check pins 10 and J on input connector to power supply for 24 VDC.</li> <li>5. Check J1 connector on both ends.</li> <li>6. Check 24 volt power supply in Electronics Module.</li> <li>7. If all above OK, replace PCI 2400 power supply.</li> </ol>
Output from O <sub>3</sub> generator not steady	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temperature controller</li> <li>2. Bad UV lamp</li> <li>3. Bad PCI 2400 power supply</li> <li>4. 24 volt DC power supply</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This temperature controller is same as source block controller. See procedure in Section 7.4, Source Block Temperature Check and Adjustment Procedure.</li> <li>2. Try new lamp.</li> <li>3. If still bad, check pins 10 and J on input connector to power supply for steady 24 VDC. If not steady replace 24 volt power supply.</li> </ol>
SRP pump dead	24 volt DC to pump	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check orange and yellow leads on terminal strip in Pneumatic Module for 24 VDC.</li> <li>2. If 24 VDC present, check switch.</li> <li>3. If OK, replace pump.</li> <li>4. If 24 VDC not present in 1 above, check J1 connector on both ends.</li> <li>5. Check 24 volt power supply in Electronics Module.</li> </ol>

**TABLE 8-1. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE**

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	FAULT ISOLATION/SOLUTION
During verification, indicated O <sub>3</sub> drops when second system starts sampling	Insufficient flow in O <sub>3</sub> manifold	Increase flow with control pot on front of Pneumatic Module.
Dark counts to low (less than 5) or to high (greater than 20)	Normal drift in electronics	Adjust - See Section 7.7, SRP Dark Count Check and Adjustment Procedure.
Dark counts shift by large amount	Contact resistance change	<p>Turn Off Power:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disconnect detector line from both ends (detector block and back of Electronics Module). Check that connector is screwed together tightly. Connect and disconnect both ends of line from connectors several times. Make sure connector seats fully (makes clicking sound).</li> <li>2. Open end of detector block (4 small screws), unplug detector voltage-to-frequency card and clean card contacts with CLEAN pencil eraser.</li> <li>3. Check ±15 volt outputs on front power supply for steady output.</li> <li>4. Room temperature fluctuations more than ±3°F.</li> </ol>
Full (total) counts to low (less than 70,000)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UV lamp out of alignment</li> <li>2. UV lamp power supply adjustment to low</li> <li>3. UV lamp bad</li> <li>4. UV source block temperature controller</li> <li>5. UV lamp power supply bad</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Realign UV lamp.</li> <li>2. Adjust UV power supply output.</li> <li>3. Replace UV lamp. For 1-3, see Section 7.3, UV Lamp Check, Adjustments, and Replacement Procedures.</li> <li>4. Source block temperature controller malfunction (not heating). See Section 7.4, UV Source Block Temperature Check and Adjustment Procedure.</li> <li>5. Replace UV lamp power supply. <b>DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CHECK VOLTAGE THIS IS A HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY.</b></li> </ol>
Full (total) counts to high (greater than 100,000)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UV lamp power supply adjustment to high</li> <li>2. UV source block temperature controller</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust UV power supply output. See Section 7.3, UV Lamp Check, Adjustments, and Replacement Procedures.</li> <li>2. Source block temperature controller malfunction (continuous heating). See Section 7.4, UV Source Block Temperature Check and Adjustment Procedure.</li> </ol>

**TABLE 8-1. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE**

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	FAULT ISOLATION/SOLUTION
Full (total) counts suddenly drop	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UV source block temperature controller</li> <li>2. UV lamp power supply bad</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify that controller is heating source block.</li> <li>2. Verify temperature of source block (42 - 50°C).</li> <li>3. Verify that controller is cycling (on/off). See Section 7.4, UV Source Block Temperature Check and Adjustment Procedure.</li> <li>4. Replace UV lamp power supply. <b>DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CHECK VOLTAGE. THIS IS A HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY.</b></li> </ol>
Stability check (See Section 7.6, SRP Stability Check Procedure) Indicates standard deviation values for both cells are high (greater than 5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UV source block temperature controller</li> <li>2. UV lamp bad</li> <li>3. UV lamp power supply bad</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verify that controller is heating source block.</li> <li>2. Verify temperature of source block (42 - 50°C).</li> <li>3. Verify that controller is cycling (on/off). See Section 7.4, UV Source Block Temperature Check and Adjustment Procedure.</li> <li>4. Replace UV lamp.</li> <li>5. Replace UV lamp power supply. See Section 7.5. <b>DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CHECK VOLTAGE. THIS IS A HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY.</b></li> </ol>
Stability check (See Section 7.6, SRP Stability Check Procedure) Indicates standard deviation values for only one cell is high (greater than 5)	Detector is noisy	Replace detector.
High standard deviations (greater than 1 ppb) when assaying O <sub>3</sub> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. O<sub>3</sub> generator output not stable</li> <li>2. UV source block temperature controller</li> <li>3. UV lamp power supply output not stable</li> <li>4. Pump diaphragm has cracked</li> <li>5. Rorometer has leak in it.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Try other source of O<sub>3</sub>.</li> <li>2. Verify that controller is heating source block.</li> <li>2. Verify temperature of source block (42 - 50°C).</li> <li>3.1. Verify that controller is cycling (on/off). See Section 7.4, UV Source Block Temperature Check and Adjustment Procedure.</li> <li>3.2. Replace UV lamp power supply. See Section 7.5. <b>DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CHECK VOLTAGE. THIS IS A HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY.</b></li> <li>4. Replace diaphragm</li> <li>5. Replace rotometer or replace O-rings</li> </ol>

## 9 MALFUNCTIONS

Anytime the SRP malfunctions or there are indications that the SRP's performance is unsatisfactory, contact the OAQPS SRP coordinator at the following address:

Scott Moore  
Office of Research and Development (ORD)  
National Risk Management Research Laboratory \*NRMRL)  
Air Pollution Prevention and Control Division (APPCD)  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
109 TW Alexander Drive  
Durham, North Carolina 27711  
(919) 541-5104 Office  
(919) 601-9163 Mobile  
Moore.scott@epa.gov

Note that any repairs should only be performed by a qualified person(s) having knowledge of electrical and mechanical systems (done by NIST preferred). Prior consultation with the OAQPS SRP contact is recommended before performing any repairs.

## 10 SRP CONTROL SOFTWARE/ UPDATES

A fourth-generation control program for the SRP has been developed by NIST and is now available for purchase. New software was required due to the unavailability of new computers with the ISA bus. New computers are now available with the PCI bus only, which means that the SRPs must now use new PCI control cards. SRP owners who now have the older software operating on older computers do not have to upgrade, however NIST will no longer support the old software. Features of the new software include:

- Operates under Windows XP and Vista Uses Excel™ for report output Reports are customizable
- Calibration is done using scripts, which are customizable
- Up to three instruments can be compared to the SRP, including multiple SRPs
- Guest instruments may be an SRP, Analog input, or Serial input
- Guest O<sub>3</sub> generator may be used in calibration (RS232 only)
- Calibration methods can be saved
- Methods can be linked for totally automated runs

The requirements for this new control program are:

- 1 Ghz or better processor (2.5 Ghz dual core recommended)
- 2 GB or more memory (4 GB recommended)
- Microsoft Excel™ (2003 or 2007)
- Windows Vista or 7.0
- 100 GB Hard Drive recommended
- 20" flat screen monitor
- Two free PCI slots
- CDRom drive

New Version Download (4.41)

The latest version of the control software is here: [SRPControl.msi](#)

Please save the SRPControl.msi file in the temporary directory. If you have a version prior to 4.4, please first uninstall the software by going to the Control Panel, clicking on Add/Remove Programs, and selecting SRP2002 to remove.

You may want to backup the SRP Directory first to save any custom instrument drivers, templates, or guest files you may have.

After uninstalling the older version, double click the SRPControl.msi program you downloaded to start the installation and follow the direction to install the new SRP version.

Date created: August 10, 2009 | Last updated: April 27, 2012 Contact: [Webmaster](#)

<http://www.nist.gov/mml/analytical/gas/SRPpage.cfm>

## 11 REFERENCES

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 40, Part 50, Appendix D, July 1, 2010
2. International Standards Organization (ISO) – International Vocabulary of Basic Terms in Metrology, JCGM\_200\_2008.pdf, October 08, 2008
3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [Transfer Standards For Calibration of Air Monitoring Analyzers for Ozone](#), Technical Assistance Document, November 2010
4. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (73 FR 16436: March 27, 2008 implement its new primary ozone standard)
5. Air Quality Index (AQI), EPA-456/F-09-001, EPA airnow.gov, February 02, 2009
6. “Upgrade and Inter-comparison of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies Ozone Reference Standards”, Paper # 04-A-530-AWMA, June 22, 2004 , James E. Norris, Alan H. Band, Robert J. Bass, and Franklin R. Guenther
7. Standard Operating Procedures And Recertification Procedures For EPA's Standard Reference Ozone Photometer, EPA Contract 68-D3-0029, September 1997, TRC Environmental Corporation and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
8. Hampson, R.F. (ed.). "Survey of Photochemical Rate Data for Twenty-Eight Reactions of Interest in Atmospheric Chemistry." *J. Phys. Chem Ref. Data*, 2:267, 1973

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Example #1: Completed OCDS**

(Total 4 sheets – Region 4 OCDS example)

### **Example #2: Excel™ Worksheet Template**

(Total 4 sheets – Calibration Template)

### **Example #3: Example Verification Summary Report**

(Single page – Compiled Calibration Template Results into Summary Report)

### **Example #4: Calibration Report to Client**

(Total 4 sheets – Cover Page, Summary, Calibration 2 pages)

### **Example #5: Annual SRP to SRP Verification**

(Total 4 sheets – SRP-10 and SRP-1 Reports)