NIST Global Engagement Mechanisms and Strategic Opportunities





Session Agenda: NIST Global Engagements

• Context Setting and Examples of Current NIST Global Engagements

Willie E. May, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology and Acting NIST Director Discussion NIST Mechanisms for International Engagement NIST Mechanisms for International Engagement International engagements can help provide and advance: • Research and advancement of measurement science that contribute in significant



• Stakeholder Perspective

Joe Bhatia, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

Discussion

• Stakeholder Perspective

Lonnie Spires, President USA Operations, Trescal

Discussion



National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

- Non-regulatory agency within U.S. Department of Commerce
- Founded in 1901 as National Bureau of Standards



Article I, Section 8: The Congress shall have the power to ...*coin money,* regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures



Unique Mission within the Federal Government ...

to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life

NIST (NBS) established in 1901

"It is therefore the unanimous opinion of your committee that no more essential aid could be given to

- manufacturing
- commerce
- the makers of scientific apparatus
- the scientific work of Government
- schools, colleges, and universities

than by the establishment of the institution proposed in this bill."

Organic Act of 1901; Updated in 2008

Functions and activities of the Institute include:

- custody and dissemination of national standards
 - o comparison of US national standards with those of other nations
- determination of physical constants and the properties of materials,
- solutions to measurement and standards problems of other government agencies
- providing (Innovation) assistance to industry

THE EVENING STAR, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1901



House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures ... on the establishment of the National Bureau of Standards (now NIST) May 3, 1900



International Engagement Helps Support and Advance:

- the Nation's economy through research and advancement of measurement science
- Social and economic development through internationally recognized calibration and measurement capabilities
- U.S. competitiveness through internationally recognized documentary standards with critical input from U.S. stakeholders as well as those of other countries
- U.S. foreign policy objectives
- More efficient delivery of research advances and measurement services through collaborations where appropriate



NIST Engages Internationally through:





NIST Senior Leadership Team



Richard Cavanagh (Acting)

Phillip Singerman

Mary Saunders. Department of Commerce

Engagement through International Metrology and

Standardization Organizations, e.g.,

- Metrology:
 - The International Committee on Weights and Measures Mutual Recognition Arrangement (CIPM MRA)
 - Inter-American System of Metrology (SIM)
 - Versailles Projects on Advanced Materials and Standards (VAMAS)
- Documentary Standards and Conformity Assessment
 - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) & International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
 - International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)
- Trade and Export
 - Standards in Trade (SIT) Program
 - World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee





CIPM

- The CIPM is composed of 18 individuals, each from a different State, elected by the CGPM and charged with providing direction and supervision of the BIPM and its activities along with all metrological work that the Member States decide to execute in common. In their capacity as members of the CIPM they therefore act within the framework decided by the CGPM and not on behalf of their own Governments. Whilst CIPM members are elected on the basis of personal merit, it is important that they have some connection to the national measurement systems in their respective States and the support of their governments to serve in this capacity.
- Commencing with the 25th CGPM, each Member of the CIPM will be elected to a 4-year term or a term that spans the time between CGPMs; whichever is shorter.
- Existing members can be re-elected following the same nomination and selection process as new members.



102nd CIPM, June 2013

Current CIPM Members (2015)

CIPM bureau members:

President Secretary Vice-President Vice-President Dr B. Inglis (Australia) [Vacant] Dr W.E. May (United States of America) Dr J.W. McLaren (Canada)

CIPM members-elect:

Bowsher, Brian **Brandi**, Humberto **Bulygin**, Fedor Buzoianu, Mirella Castelazo, Ismael Duan, Yuning Erard, Luc Inguscio, Massimo Kang, Dae-Im Liew, Thomas Louw, Wynand **Richard**, **Philippe Rietveld, Gert** Ullrich, Joachim Usuda, Takashi

United Kingdom Brazil **Russian Federation** Romania Mexico China France Italy **Rep. of Korea** Singapore **South Africa** Switzerland **Netherlands** Germany Japan

ex officio

Dr M.J.T. Milton (United Kingdom), Director of the BIPM

the CIPM has set up a number of Consultative Committees

to serve as advisers on scientific and technical matters. Among the tasks of these Committees are the detailed consideration of advances in science that directly influence metrology and the identification, planning and execution of key comparisons of national measurement standards. NIST has membership on all ten CC's and provides leadership of the CCQM [WEM is CCQM President]

Consultative Committees to the CIPM

- CCAUV: Consultative Committee for Acoustics, Ultrasound and Vibration
- CCEM: Consultative Committee for Electricity and Magnetism
- CCL: Consultative Committee for Length
- CCM: Consultative Committee for Mass and Related Quantities
- CCPR: Consultative Committee for Photometry and Radiometry
- CCRI: Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation
- CCT: Consultative Committee for Thermometry
- CCTF: Consultative Committee for Time and Frequency
- CCU: Consultative Committee for Units
- CCQM: Consultative Committee for Metrology in Chemistry and Biology

CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement

... was established in 1999 in response to a growing need for an open, transparent and comprehensive scheme to give users reliable quantitative information on the comparability of national metrology services and to provide the technical basis for wider agreements negotiated for international trade, commerce and regulatory affairs.

- Originally signed in by directors of NMIs of 38 member states of the Metre Convention
- It formalized existing *ad hoc* relationships, especially in the international chemical measurements community
- The MRA has now been signed by the representatives of over 97 institutes

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Requires:

- 1. Declaring and documenting calibration and measurement capabilities (CMCs)
- 2. Evidence of *successful* participation in formal, *relevant* international comparisons
- 3. Demonstration of system for assuring quality of each NMI's measurement services (more and more, Peer Reviews used to assess)

NIST Activities in Support of CIPM MRA

Documentation of our capabilities for measurement service delivery

• NIST has ~2,200 of the ~24,000 Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMCs) published in the CIPM MRA Appendix C .

- Key Comparisons

- NIST has participated in ~390 Key Comparisons since the inception and has been the coordinating laboratory for over 90 of these
- Quality Systems for our Measurement Services is formally Internationallyrecognized



CCL-K4.a: Diameter Standards (Steel Ring Gauges)





CCT-K6 Comparison of Humidity Standards: Dew and Frost Point Temperatures



Figure 7.1 from Draft B of Report (in progress). Difference between participant results and KCRV, at the nominal frost-point temperature –50 °C. Error bars show the expanded uncertainties at coverage probability of 95 %. Estimated uncertainty due to instrument drift is included. "NPL Final" values are shown but not included in evaluation of KCRV.

These results led to an overhaul of the measurement service.



CIPM MRA activities enable NIST to identify "spikes" in the increasingly "flat world" and establish strategic collaborations for both research and standards development purposes.

Better services for our customers



Graphic Source: "The World is Spiky" by Richard Florida, published in The Atlantic Monthly, October 2005



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Leveraging NIST Participation in CIPM MRA Activities to

better serve our customers



Inter-American Metrology System (SIM)

SURAMET

- Resulted from a broad agreement among national metrology organizations from all 34 member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS).
- Created to promote international, particularly Inter-american, and regional cooperation in metrology, SIM is committed to the implementation of a Global Measurement System within the Americas, in which all users can et have confidence.
- NTEPAMERICAN DE METROLOGIA **13 SIM Technical Committees Electricity and Magnetism Photometry and Radiometry** Thermometr Length Time and Frequency Ionizing Radiation and Radioactivity Mass & Related Ouantities Chemistry (Amount of Substance) Acoustics, Ultrasound and Vibration Flow and Volume Legal Metrology Working Groups **Quality System**
 - Statistics and Uncertainty



Bold = chaired by NIST staffer staffer



Versailles Project on Advanced Materials and Standards (VAMAS)



VAMAS supports world trade in products dependent on advanced AS materials technologies, through International collaborative projects aimed at providing the technical basis for harmonized measurements, testing, specifications, and standards.



- Umbrella for fostering and organizing pre-normative research: International Inter-Laboratory Comparisons
- Expertise and Advice for Communities of Practice
- Formal agreements with Standards Development Organizations, such as ISO. Recognized by CCQM/BIPM
- Extensive track record of standing up standards from PNR



NIST and VAMAS



- Acting Associate Director of Laboratory Programs Richard Cavanagh Served as the VAMAS Chair from 2012-2014.
- NIST has a voting position on the VAMAS Steering Committee
- NIST is helping to co-organize a VAMAS-CIPM workshop in 2015 to map out areas of cooperation on materials standards
- NIST staff lead VAMAS technical working areas in Nanoparticle Populations, Scanning Probe Microscopy, and Thermoelectric Materials, and will lead one in Adsorption Materials
- In addition, NIST staff contribute to TWAs in Organic Electronics and Database Interoperability



Engagement through International Metrology and Standardization Organizations: Documentary Standards and Conformity Assessment, e.g.,

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) & International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)

NIST involvement:

- NIST researchers lend their expertise to 1,000 + standardsrelated activities
- 100 + technical committees
- Approx. 400 staff
- Leadership in ANSI, ASTM Intl., IEEE, ISO, IEC, etc.
- Helps facilitate provision of input by private sector as well as other government agencies
- 800 + laboratories accredited by NVLAP





Engagement through International Metrology and

Standardization Organizations: Trade and Export

- Standards in Trade (SIT) Program
 - The SIT workshop program provides opportunities for cooperation and information exchange on important topics related to standards and conformity assessment and provides for input from U.S. industry
 - most recent workshop held in September, 2014 brought together key U.S. and Indian government officials and industry representatives from the ICT sector together for a 4 day workshop focusing on cybersecurity, cloud computing, trusted identity, and national identities.
- World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee: USA Inquiry Point and Notification Authority
 - NIST hosts the USA Inquiry Point and Notification Authority for the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).
 - The Inquiry Point fulfills a critical trade role by:
 - distributing all member WTO TBT notifications of proposed foreign technical regulations to thousands of U.S. industry, government, and trade stakeholders via its web-based e-mail registration service.
 - Processing comments from U.S. stakeholders on other WTO member notifications



Collaborations with Other Federal Agencies

- International Measurements and standards related engagements are often an element of broader programs led by other U.S. agencies
- Lead agencies look to NIST to provide specific expertise needed, but not resident, in other agencies
 - Recognition of the important role of metrology, standards and related R&D
- These collaborations support many strategic and emerging foreign policy objectives
- Examples:
 - Commercial Dialogs and Standards dialogs led by International Trade Administration (Brazil, India, Israel, etc.) with emphasis on information exchange about standards for specific sectors or technologies
 - Joint Commission Meetings (JCMs) in Science and Technology Cooperation led by Office of Science and Technology Policy and the State Dept. include participation by NIST where NIST labs have significant engagements and/or expertise and interest
 - Provide standards, measurement or scientific input to Office of the United States Trade Representative on addressing specific trade concerns due to potential regulatory action by foreign trading partners



Scientist and Laboratory Engagement

- Bottom-up driver for international engagement
- Emphasis on building strong technical ties with foreign experts in areas of mutual interest
- Enables NIST collaborations with leading experts from around the world
- In many instances, provides access to unique expertise not otherwise available in the U.S.
- Promotes long-term and sustained research collaborations
- Examples:
 - Foreign Guest Researcher Program approx. 800 technical experts from over 70 countries per year at NIST for periods from a few weeks to multiple years
 - International Visitor Program Visits that highlight NIST work to foreign visitors
 over 3000 visitors from 70 countries annually.



Often, several types of engagements are used for an issue in a specific sector/technology – Example of synergistic benefits





Issues to Explore

- What aspects should NIST consider when deciding whether to engage in discretionary international activities?
- Are there key or emerging issues that call for new and/or enhanced international engagement by NIST?





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