



NIST: National Metrology Institute of the U.S.

- A non-regulatory agency of the U. S. Department of Commerce
- We develop state-of-the-art measurement science to advance U. S. technology infrastructure



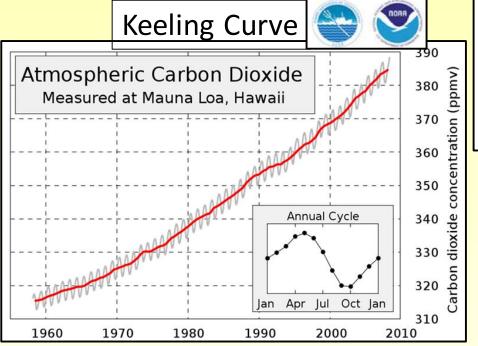
Mission:

- Promote U. S. innovation and industrial competitiveness,
- advance measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that...
- enhance economic security and improve our quality of life,
- promote fairness in the marketplace, trade, and regulation.

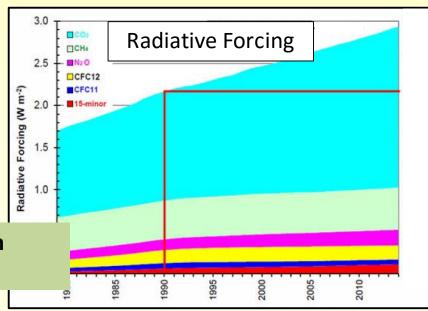


Scientists and Society Need Reliable Data

BIPM Workshop on Global to Urban Scale Carbon Measurements http://www.bipm.org/en/conferencecentre/bipm-workshops/carbonmeasurements/



Stations providing surface temperature data ≥ once / day

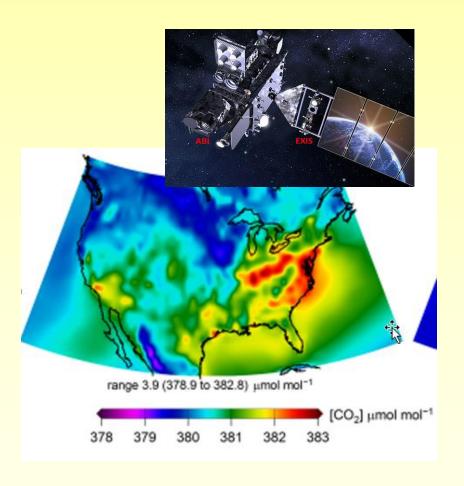


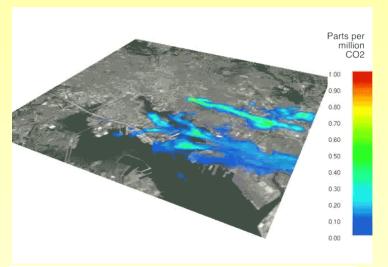
NIST Greenhouse Gas Measurements Program objective: Improve emissions metrology

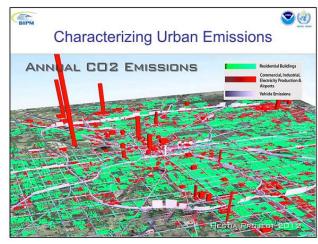
1) Advanced Satellite Calibration Standards

2) Measurement Tools & Testbeds for Urban Emissions

Quantification







70% of GHG emissions come from urban areas, yet we really understand them poorly.

3) Standard Reference Gases and Property Databases

4) Carbonaceous Aerosols (Black Carbon)



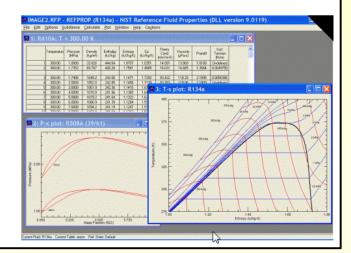


REFPROP

NIST Reference Fluid Thermodynamic and Transport Properties Database (REFPROP): Version 9.1

Click here for additional information concerning frequently asked questions.

Customers who purchased version 9.0 can receive version 9.1 for free. Please email to data@nist.gov with SRD order number for version 9.0.



CO₂ Concentrations are traceable to NIST standards via NIST Traceable Reference Materials (NTRM) Program, ± 2% traceability level for CO₂, SO₂, & NO_X



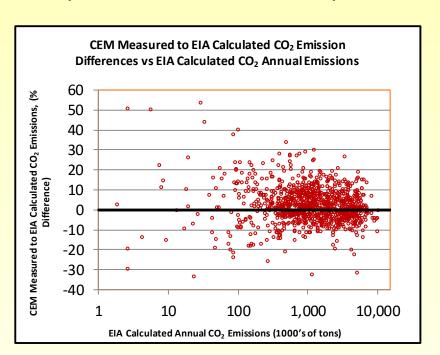
5) Stationary/Point Source Metrology

Agreement between 2 methods of CO₂ emissions reporting?

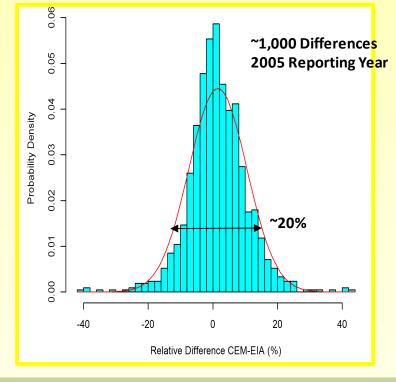
1) Pre-Combustion – Fuel Calculation Method

2) Post-Combustion – CO₂ Measurement via

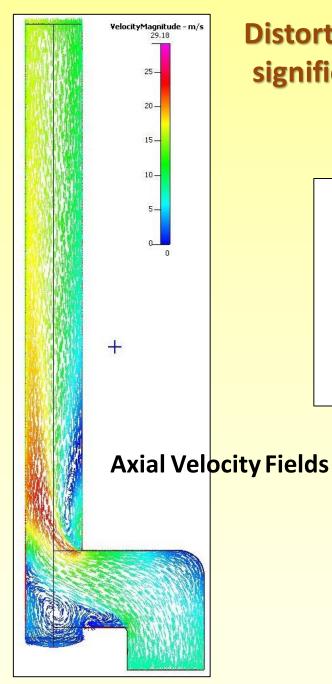
CEMS (flow x mole fraction)



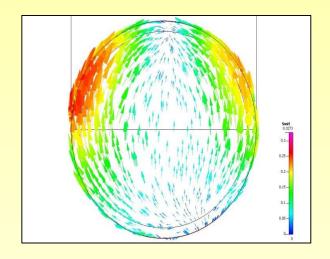




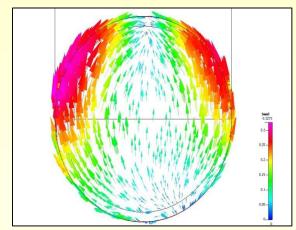
Measurement challenges: 1) carbon content of coal, 2) flow measurement in stacks, 3) Pitot velocity measurements, 4) better methods, 5) composition, 5) other?



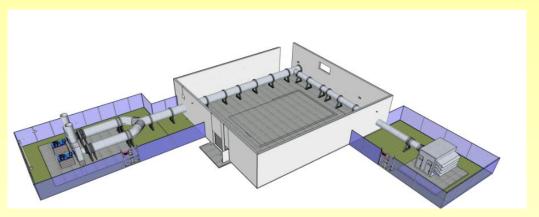
Distorted, swirling profiles: Stack flows will have significant "installation effects" on flow meters



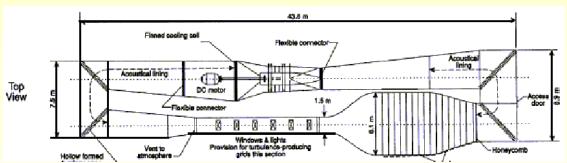
Swirl Fields



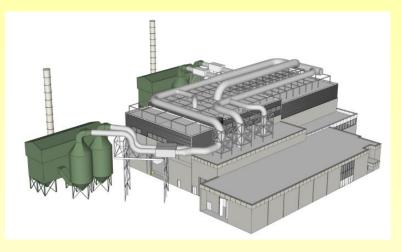
5) Stationary/Point Source Metrology



NIST Smokestack Simulator (profiling methods, ultrasonic flow meters, installation effects)



NIST Wind Tunnel and Air Speed Calibration Service (performance of air speed sensors, tilt & turbulence response, non-nulling methods)



National Fire Research Laboratory (pre- vs. post-combustion methods, tracer methods)



Thanks for your Attention

Best Wishes for a Successful Workshop and Discussion

Workshop purpose: share information, gather ideas, coordinate research

Welcome international guests!

