

**EUROMET Key Comparison**

**EUROMET.L-K4**

**(EUROMET Project 812)**

**Calibration of diameter standards**

**GROUP 2**

**Version B**

**FINAL v. 1.2**



**MKEH**

**Hungarian Trade Licencing Office**

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Edit Bánréti

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## 1. Introduction

The metrological equivalence of national measurement standards and of calibration certificates issued by national metrology institutes is established by a set of key comparisons chosen and organized by the Consultative Committees of the CIPM or by the regional metrology organizations (RMOs) in collaboration with the Consultative Committees.

At its meeting in October 2003, the EUROMET TC Length decided upon a key comparison on diameter standards, numbered EUROMET.L-K4. This comparison follows the previous 384 (EUROMET.L-K4) comparison.

Due to the large number of the participants, it has been decided to have 2 groups in the project. The participants for the 2 groups were separated according to the claimed uncertainties. Those whose expanded uncertainties are less than or equal to 0.3 micrometer (for 50 mm gauge) belong to the group 1, the others to the group 2. The link between the two groups was served by the laboratories who took part in both the group 1 and group 2.

Mr. Gian Bartolo Picotto, INRIM (formerly IMGIC) Italy acts as the pilot laboratory for the group 1, Ms. Edit Banreti, MKEH (formerly OMH) Hungary acts as the pilot for the group 2.

The measurements started in 2005, after purchasing and the preliminary measurements of the gauges.

A goal of the EUROMET key comparisons for topics in dimensional metrology is to demonstrate the equivalence of routine calibration services offered by NMIs to clients, as listed in Appendix C of the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) [BIPM, 1999]. To this end, participants in this comparison agree to use the same apparatus and methods as routinely applied to client artefacts.

## 2. Organisation

### 2.1. Participants in the group 2

Table 1

Laboratory	Address	Contact person /tel/fax/e-mail
BEV	Bundesamt für Eich – und Vermessungswesen Arltgasse 35 A-1160 Wien Austria	Dr. Michael Matus +43 1 21110 6540 +43 1 21110 6000 michael.matus@bev.gv.at
CEM	Centro Espanol de Metrologia Alfar, 2 ES-28760 Tres Cantos (Madrid) Spain	Mr. Emilio Prieto +34 91 807 47 16 +34 91 807 48 07/809 eprieto@cem.mityc.es
CMI	Czech Metrology Institute V Botanice 4 CZ 150 70 Praha 5 Czech Republic	Dr. Petr Balling +420 257 288 326 +420 257 32 80 77 pballing@cmi.cz
DTI	Danish Technological Institute Gregersensvej 1 DK-2630 Taastrup Denmark	Mr. Jens Bo Toftegaard +45 7220 3034 +45 7220 2999 jens.bo.toftegaard@teknologisk.dk
EIM	Hellenic Institute of Metrology Industrial Area of Thessaloniki Block 45 GR-57 022 Sindos Thessaloniki Greece	Dr. Christos Bandis +30 2310 56 99 99 +30 2310 56 99 96 bandis@eim.gr
FSB	University of Zagreb Faculty of Mechanical Eng. and Naval Architecture Ivana Lucica 5 HR 10000 Zagreb Croatia	Mr. Vedran Mudronja +385 1 616 83 27 +385 1 616 85 99 vedran.mudronja@fsb.hr
GUM	Central Office of Measures ul. Elektoralna 2 PL-00950 Warszawa Poland	Mr. Zbigniew Ramotowski +48 22 581 9543 +48 22 620 8378 length@gum.gov.pl
INRIM (formerly IMGC) -link	Instituto Nazionale di Ricerca Metrologica Strada delle cacce, 91 IT-10135 Torino Italy	Mr. Gian Bartolo Picotto +39 011 3977 469 +39 011 3977 459 g.picotto@inrim.it
INM	National Institute of Metrology 11, Sos. Vitan-Barzest RO-042122 Bucharest 4 Romania	Mr. Alexandru Duta +40 21 334 55 20 +40 21 334 55 33 alexandru.duta@inm.ro
LNMC	Latvian National Metrology Centre 157, K. Valdemara Str. Riga, LV-1013 Latvia	Ms. Edite Turka +371 7 362 086 +371 7 362 805 edite.turka@lnmc.lv

METAS (link)	METAS Lindenweg 50 CH-3003 Bern-Wabern Switzerland	Dr. Rudolf Thalmann +41 31 32 33 385 +41 31 32 33 210 rudolf.thalmann@metas.ch
METROSERT	AS Metrosert Aru 10 EE-10317 Tallinn Estonia	Mr. Lauri Lillepea +372 6 019 508 +372 6 020 081 lauri.lillepea@metrosert.ee
MIRS	University of Maribor Faculty of Mech. Eng. Smetanova 17 SI-2000 Maribor Slovenia	Dr. Bojan Acko +386 2 220 7581 +386 2 220 7990 bojan.acko@uni-mb.si
MKEH (formerly OMH)	Hungarian Trade Licencing Office H-1124 Budapest Németvölgyi út 37-39 Hungary	Ms. Edit Banreti +36 1 458 59 97 +36 1 458 59 27 banretie@mkeh.hu
NSAI (formerly NML)	NSAI National Metrology Laboratory Claremont Avenue, Glasnevin IE-9 Dublin Ireland	Mr. Paul Turner +353 1 808 2611 +353 1 808 2603 paul.turner@nsai.ie
NPL (link)	National Physical Laboratory Queens Road Teddington Middlesex TW 11 OLW United Kingdom	Dr. Andrew Lewis +44 20 8943 6124 +44 20 8614 0533 andrew.lewis@npl.co.uk
NRC	Institute for National Measurement Standards (INMS) National Research Council Canada (NRC) 1200 Montreal Road Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0R6	Mr. Kostadin Doytchinov +613 991 0265 +613 952 1394 Kostadin.Doytchinov@nrc- cnrc.gc.ca
UME	Ulusal Metroloji Enstitüsü Tübitak, UME Anibal Cad. Besevler TR-Gebze, Kocaeli 41470 Turkey	Dr. Tanfer Yandayan +90 262 646 63 55/235 +90 262 646 59 14 tanfer.yandayan@ume.tubitak.gov .tr

## 2.2. Schedule

Table 2 indicates the timetable for the group 2 with the dates for performing the measurements.

The gauges have been purchased from Switzerland. METAS had measured the gauges before the technical protocol was available in order to check if the gauges were in suitable condition for the comparison.

At the EURAMET TC-L meeting held in October 2008, METAS kindly offered to measure the gauges according to the technical protocol, to have better link between the two groups and also to the CCL comparison.

Table 2

Laboratory	Country	Date
MKEH (OMH)	Hungary	May-June 2005
BEV	Austria	July 2005
-	-	August 2005
CMI	Czech Republic	September 2005
GUM	Poland	October 2005
NSAI (NML)	Ireland	November 2005
DTI	Denmark	December 2005
NPL (link)	United Kingdom	January 2006 and March-Apr 2009
MIRS	Slovenia	February 2006
EIM	Greece	March 2006
METROSERT	Estonia	April 2006
LNMC	Latvia	May 2006
MKEH (OMH)	Hungary	June 2006
INRIM (link)	Italy	July 2006
FSB	Croatia	August 2006
INM	Romania	September 2006
UME	Turkey	October 2006
NRC	Canada	November 2006
CEM	Spain	December 2006
MKEH	Hungary	January 2007
MKEH	Hungary	September 2008
METAS (link)	Switzerland	February 2009

The comparison was organized in two loops because of the limited validity of the ATA Carnet. The first loop was organized to have the circulation within the EU countries, than an ATA Carnet was used to circulate in the second loop. There was 1 month delay in the first loop, but we had more than 6 months delay as a consequence of custom problems, delay in shipment to the next participant, etc.

The gauges were measured 4 times by the pilot laboratory, before the circulation, after the first loop, after the second loop and one year later in order to check the stability of the gauges.

### 3. Standards

The gauges that were taken part in the comparison are listed in the table 3 below.

Table 3

Type	Manufacturer	Identification	Dimension [mm]	Material
Ring	Microtool	2619	5	Steel
Ring	Microtool	2618	40	Steel
Plug	Microtool	2621	5	Steel
Plug	Microtool	2620	50	Steel
Sphere	SWIP	D 4901	30	Ceramic (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )

#### Inscriptions:

Ring gauges: the two ring gauges were marked on their upper surface with their identification and two lines indicating the measurement direction.

Plug gauges: the two plug gauges were marked on their handle with their identification and their upper surface two lines indicating the measurement direction.

Sphere: the identification number and two lines indicating the measurement direction were marked on the bottom of the ball near the shaft.

### 4. Measurement instructions and reporting of results

#### 4.1. Traceability

Length measurements had to be traceable to the latest realisation of the metre as set out in the current "*Mise en Pratique*".

Temperature measurements had to be made using the International Temperature Scale of 1990 (ITS-90).

#### 4.2. Measurand

The measurand was the diameter of each gauge at 20 °C and corrected to zero force. The diameter of the ring and plug gauges had to be measured at the marked lines in 3 different heights according to the table below. The diameter of the sphere had to be measured at the marked lines.

„x mm<sup>↑</sup>“ and „x mm<sup>↓</sup>“ refer to the required measurement locations x mm above and below the mid height of the cylinder. The upper side of the rings was defined by the inscription, for the plugs the handle or the holding cylinder were assumed to be below.

The measurement locations for the cylindrical gauges are shown in table 4:

Table 4

∅ 5 mm ring gauge	∅ 40 mm ring gauge	∅ 5 mm plug gauge	∅ 50 mm plug gauge
3 mm ↑	10 mm ↑	2 mm ↑	6 mm ↑
middle	middle	middle	middle
3 mm ↓	10 mm ↓	2 mm ↓	6 mm ↓

The roundness of the ring and plug gauges had also to be measured at the same heights as the diameter measurements and one roundness measurement for the sphere on the equator.

The straightness of the ring and plug gauges had to be measured in the marked lines (0 and 180) °.

The roundness and straightness measurements were required only if they are done normally for the customers as well.

The calibration had to be carried out as for a normal customer. It means that there was no information about the form error of the artefacts. The measurements had to be reported for zero measuring force and at the reference temperature of 20 °C, using a thermal expansion coefficient of  $11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}$  1/K for the cylindrical standards and  $8,1 \cdot 10^{-6}$  1/K for the ceramic ball, which were both assumed values because they have not been measured.

The participants were invited to report the deviation from roundness at given cut-off frequencies (in UPR) of the long-pass filter, in order to achieve a better comparability of the results. Gaussian filter had to be used, where it was available, but in any case the participants were asked to specify which type of filter they used.

For the 30 mm sphere, the participants were invited to report the deviation from roundness at 500 UPR, 150 UPR and 50 UPR.

In addition, following a decision at the 2005 EUROMET TC-L meeting, it was decided to use the results of roundness measurement on the sphere as evidence for proving CMC claims of those NMIs offering a roundness measuring service, or planning to submit a CMC for such a service, especially where such NMIs have no previous comparison evidence available. Participants were therefore invited to report the deviation from roundness of the sphere at 500, 150 and 50 UPR. These measurements had to be performed using the roundness measuring service for which the CMC claims are to be tested.

The uncertainty of measurement had to be estimated according to the ISO Guide for the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement.

## 5. Measurement methods and instruments used by the participants

The methods and instruments used by the participants for the diameter measurements are listed in table 5, together with the traceability of those who used reference rings, plugs. The instruments for the roundness measurements are in table 6.



Table 5

Laboratory	Equipment	Reference	Probe	Temp. [°C]	Traceability of rings used
MKEH	SIP 550M length measuring machine.	Reference rings (12 and 40 mm) and plugs (5 and 50 mm)	Spherical $\phi 1.2$ for ring 5, hooked for ring 40, flat for plugs and sphere	19.5-20.5	METAS
BEV	SIP 3002 length measuring machine with laser interferometer	Plug 50 mm, rings 20 and 40 mm	Spherical $\phi 1.2$ , flat for plugs and sphere	19.99-20.26	METAS
CMI	SIP 1002M length measuring machine with laserinterferometer	Gauge blocks	Spherical for rings and plugs, flat for sphere	19.7-20.3	-
GUM	SIP 3002M length measuring machine	Gauge blocks ring 5 mm	Spherical $\phi 2$ for ring 5, hooked for ring 40, flat for plugs and sphere	20.02-20.5	Ring 5 mm: METAS
NML	OKM OPAL 600 Universal Measuring Machine	Gauge blocks	1500 mN	19.69-20.10	-
DTI	ULM		Spherical $\phi 2$ , $\phi 3$ , flat for plugs and sphere	20.0-20.1	DFM DKD, Zeiss
NPL	NPL modified Zeiss metroscope (plug 50 and sphere), machine with capacitive sensors (plug 5) and NPL designed internal measuring machine (rings)	Gauge blocks and fused silica box standard	5 mm / 2 mm diameter ball-ended 0.06 N, 2 mm / 0.5 mm flat, 0.15 N/2.5 N	19.915-20.3	-
MIRS	Zeiss ULM with laserinterferometer	External: absolute, internal: gauge blocks	Spherical $\phi 2$ for rings, flat for plugs and sphere	19.71-19.95	(gauge blocks BEV)
EIM	Mahr 828 with laserinterferometer	External: absolute, internal: gauge blocks	Spherical $\phi 3$ for rings, $\phi 5$ for plugs and sphere	20.2-20.3	-
METROSERT	ULM Opal with laserinterferometer	Ring Plug	Spherical $\phi 0.62$ for 5 mm, $\phi 10$ for 40 mm, plane for plugs and sphere	19.9-20.5	MIKES
LNMC	Ring: ULM 828 CiM Plug: Optical vertical length comparator	Rings 10 and 50 mm	Spherical $\phi 3$ for rings, flat for plugs	19.8-20.1	no information

INRIM	Moore measuring machine modified at INRIM with laserinterferometer and LVDT probe	Gauge block	Spherical, $\phi 2$ and 3 mm	19.92-20.00	-
FSB	JOINT length meas. machine	Ring 50 for ring 50 mm	Spherical $\phi 1.5$ for ring; plain $\phi 2$ for plugs and sphere	19.95-20.15	INRIM
INM	SIP-MUL 1000 with HP5526 laserinterferometer	Gauge block 20 mm	Spherical, $\phi 3$ mm	20.00-20.60	-
UME	Modified Mahr 828 CIM 1000	Ref. ring 50 for rings, gauge blocks for plugs	Spherical, $\phi 3$ and 5 mm	19.7-20.3	METAS
NRC	Mitutoyo Legex 707 CMM with MPP 300 probe	Gauge blocks	Spherical, $\phi 2$ and 4 mm	19.94-19.97	-
CEM	Mitutoyo Ultra Quick Vision CMM	Gauge blocks, grade K	Spherical $\phi 2$ and 4 mm	19.89-20.10	-
METAS	Cylindrical gauges: Length measuring machine designed by SIP and METAS Sphere: SIP 3002 length measurement machine (Abbe comparator) with laser interferometer and flat probes.	Gauge blocks	Spherical $\phi 1.5$ for ring 5, $\phi 4$ for ring 40 and plugs and flat for sphere	19.98-20.07	-

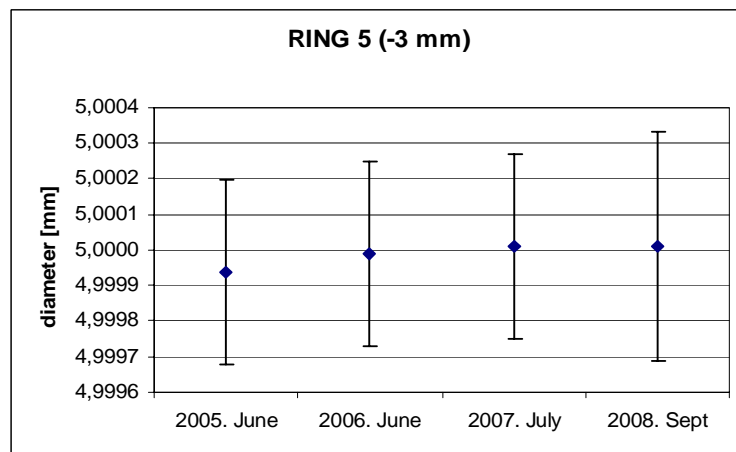
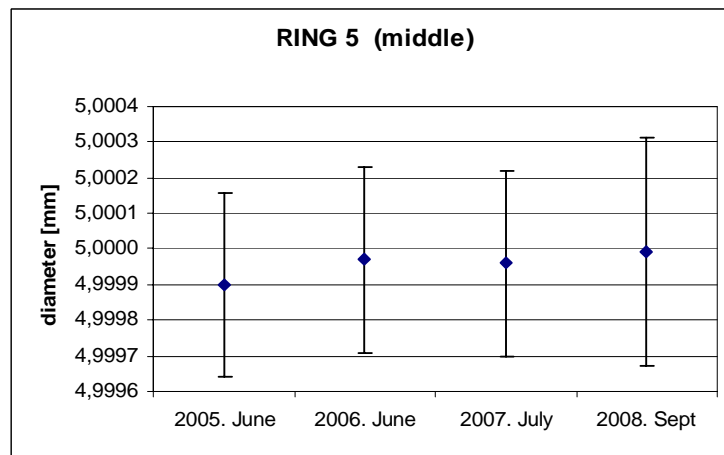
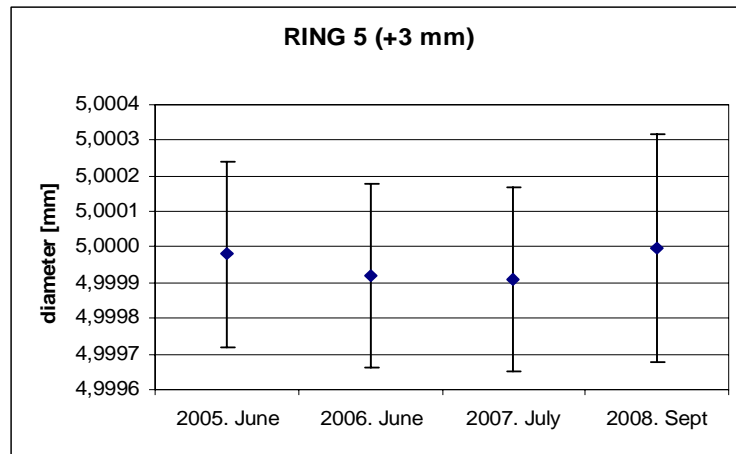
Table 6.

Laboratory	Equipment
CMI	Taylor Hobson Talyrond 3-PC
GUM	Taylor Hobson Talyrond 210
DTI	Formtester FAG 2100
NPL	Taylor Hobson Talycenta (ring and plugs) and Taylor Hobson Talyrond 73 (sphere)
EIM	Taylor Hobson Talyrond 290
METROSERT	Taylor Hobson TR 265
INRIM	RTH TR30 modified at INRIM
FSB	Mahr MMQ 3 (ref: $\phi$ 50 hemisphere)
INM	Mahr MMQ 44 (round), TH Form Talysurf (str.) with roughness standard
UME	Mahr MFU 800/ MMQ 40 (results on MFU 800 was used)
CEM	Mitutoyo RA-H5000 0.01 $\mu$ m resolution for rings and plugs, 0.001 $\mu$ m with multi-step error sep. method
METAS	Taylor Hobson TR300 (cylindrical gauges), TR73 (sphere)

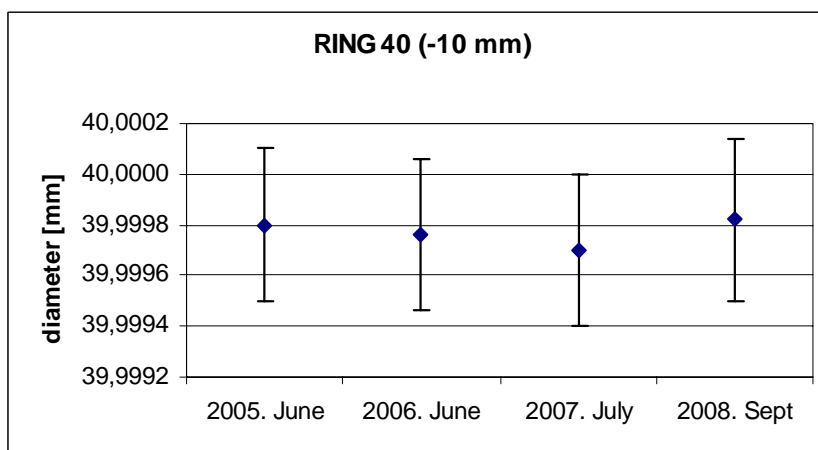
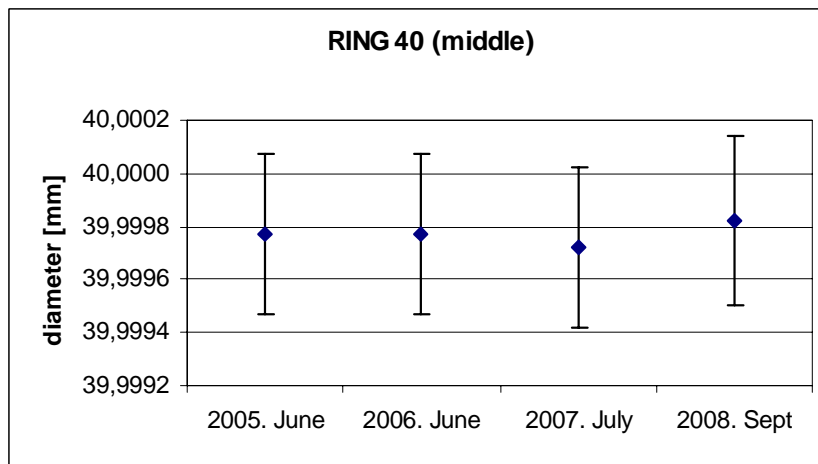
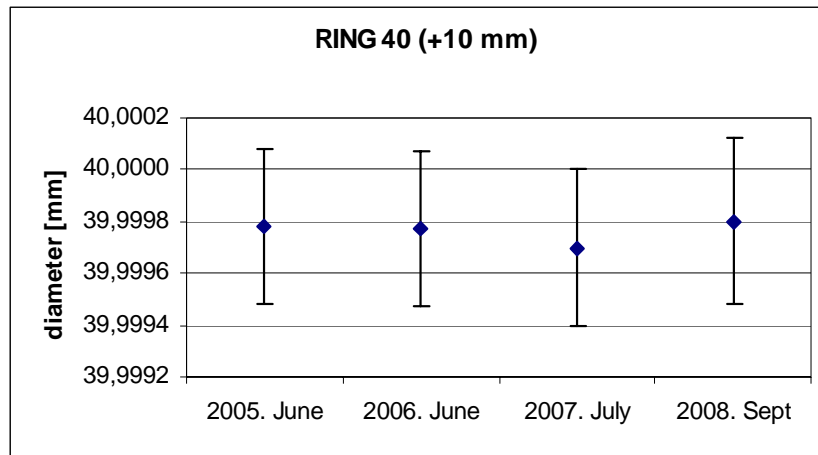
## 6. Stability of the gauges

The gauges were measured four times by the pilot laboratory, at the dates indicated in the graphs. The following diagrams show the measured diameters with the stated expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).

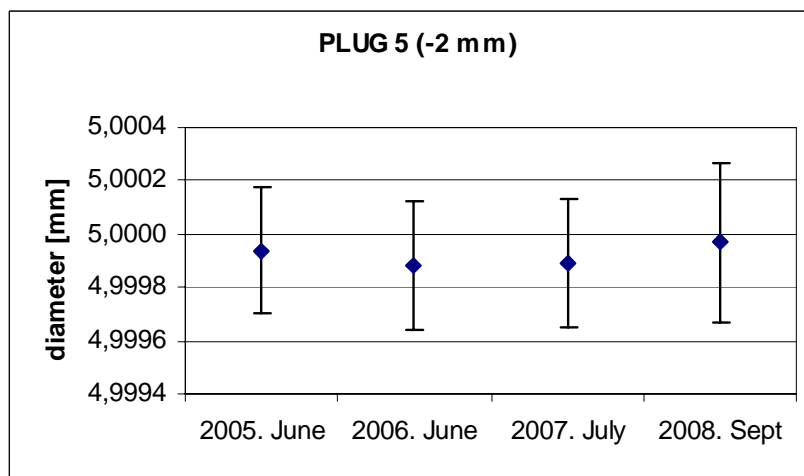
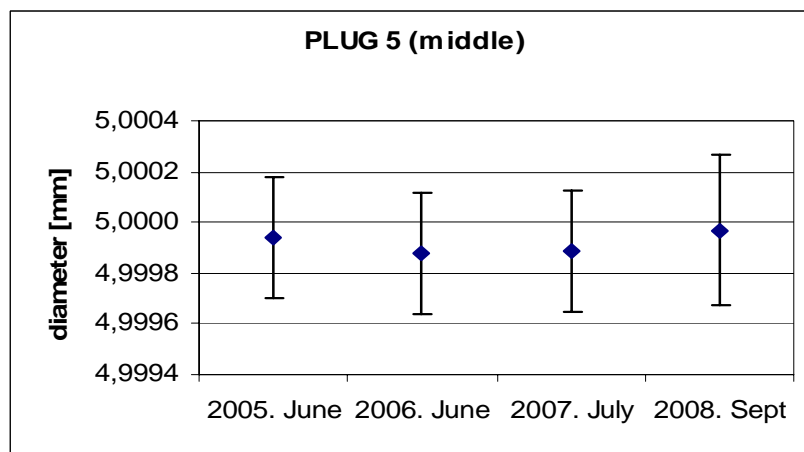
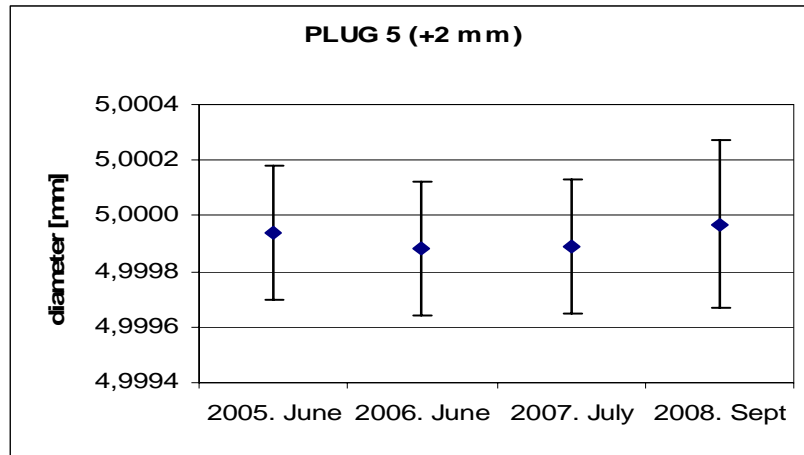
### 6.1. Stability of the ring 5 mm



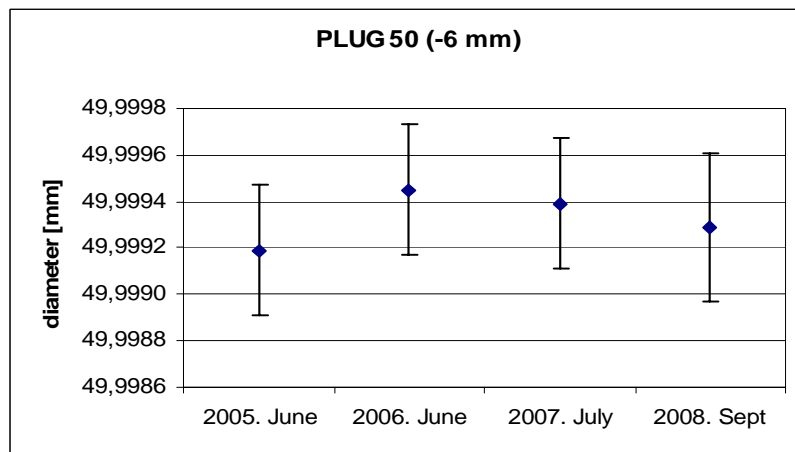
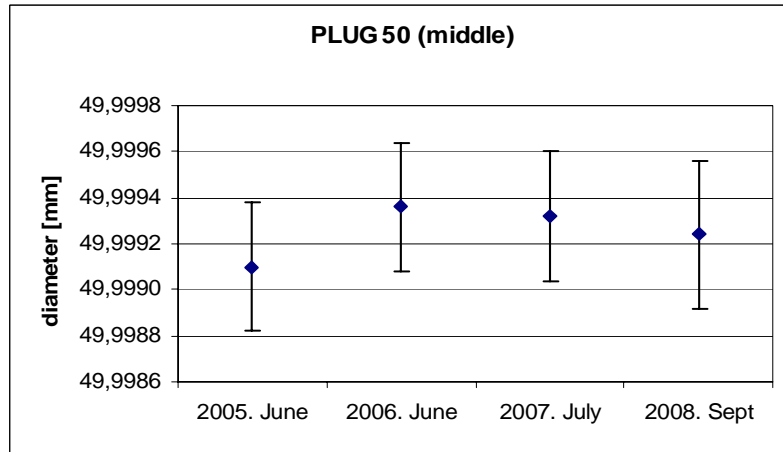
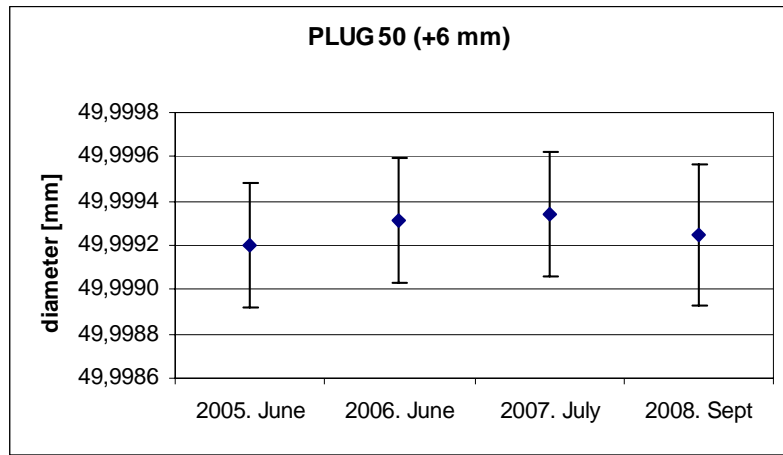
## 6.2. Stability of the ring 40 mm



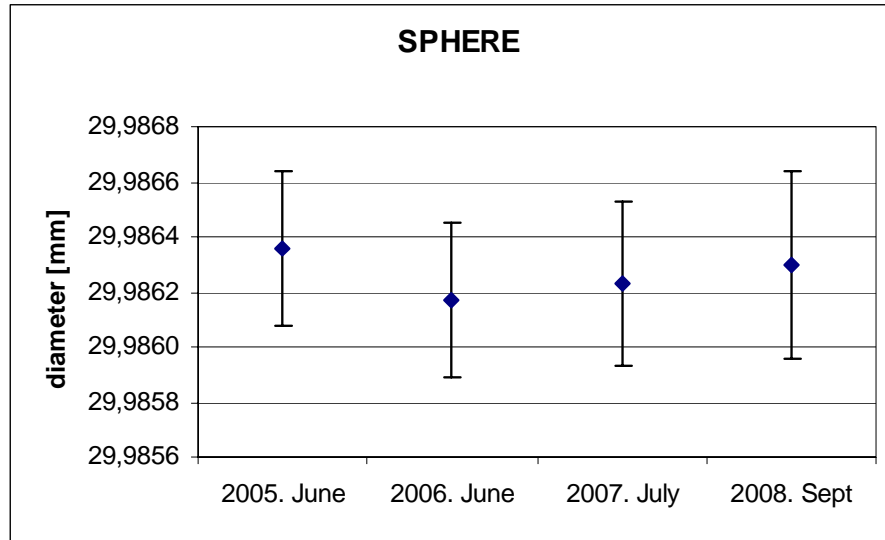
### 6.3. Stability of the plug 5 mm



#### 6.4. Stability of the plug 50 mm



### 6.5. Stability of the sphere 30 mm





## 7. Analysis of the results

The weighted mean is used as the reference value in the comparison.

For each laboratory ( $i$ ) the normalised weight,  $w_i$  was calculated by the following formula:

$$w_i = C \cdot \frac{1}{u^2(x_i)} \quad (1)$$

where  $u(x_i)$  is the standard uncertainty given by the laboratory " $i$ " and  $C$  is the normalizing factor and is calculated by the following formula:

$$C = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{u^2(x_i)}} \quad (2)$$

where  $n$  is the number of the laboratories

The weighted mean (reference value) is:

$$\bar{x}_w = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \cdot x_i \quad (3)$$

The uncertainty of the deviation from the weighted mean is:

$$u(x_i - \bar{x}_w) = \sqrt{u^2(x_i) - u_{\text{int}}^2(\bar{x}_w)} \quad (4)$$

The analysis of the results of each participant can be done by calculating the deviation of the given result from the weighted mean ( $x_i - \bar{x}_w$ ) and the uncertainty of this deviation.

**The statistical consistency of the results** with the uncertainties given by the participants can be checked by the  $E_n$  value for each laboratory.

$$E_n = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}_w}{2\sqrt{u^2(x_i) - u_{\text{int}}^2(\bar{x}_w)}} \quad (k=2) \quad (5)$$

where  $x_i - \bar{x}_w$  is the deviation from the weighted mean for a result of a laboratory,  $u_{\text{int}}$  is the so called internal standard deviation that is based on the estimated standard uncertainties as reported by the participants:

$$u_{\text{int}}(\bar{x}_w) = \sqrt{C} \quad (6)$$

$E_n$  values are expected to be less than 1 for a coverage factor of  $k=2$ .

**The statistical consistency of the comparison** can be analysed by the so called Birge ratio test. The Birge ratio compares the observed spread of the results with the spread expected from the individual reported uncertainties.

The Birge ratio is:

$$R_B = \frac{u_{ext}(\bar{x}_w)}{u_{int}(\bar{x}_w)} \quad (7)$$

where  $u_{ext}$  is the so called external standard deviation and can be calculated by the following formula:

$$u_{ext}(\bar{x}_w) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{I-1} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{u^2(x_i)}}} \quad (8)$$

The Birge ratio has an expectation value of  $R_B=1$ , when considering standard uncertainties.

For a coverage factor of  $k = 2$ , the expectation value is increased and the data in a comparison are consistent provided that

$$R_B < \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{8/(I-1)}} \quad (9)$$

Where  $I$  is the number of the results that are taken in the calculation.

For the cases of  $I = 18, 17$  and  $16$ ,  $R_B < 1,298, 1,307$  and  $1,315$  respectively indicates consistency.

If the calculation of a gauge shows inconsistent dataset, the largest consistent subset is determined by elimination, starting with excluding the result having the largest  $E_n$  value that makes the largest contribution to the overall chi-squared value. The iteration runs until  $R_B < R_{B\text{ crit}}$ .

When a result  $x_i$  is excluded from the reference value, it is not correlated to it and its  $E_n$  value is calculated by:

$$E_n = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}_w}{2\sqrt{u^2(x_i) + u_{int}^2(\bar{x}_w)}} \quad (10)$$

**The iteration method to determine the largest subset has been only done for the final results (chapter 9).**

### **Correlations:**

Some laboratories have traceability for the reference rings used in the ring measurements from other laboratory (see table 6). This can effect the results. It was asked to check whether there is correlation between different participants. This calculation was kindly offered by Michael Matus, BEV. The outcome can be found in Appendix 2.

## 8. Results as it was submitted by the participants

The following laboratories has changed some of their results because of different reasons:

1. NPL, GB remeasured some of the gauges before the results were available (new results: 2009.07.29). The original results showed some problems for some items. NPL was requested to make re-measurements because they are one of the linking laboratories between the two groups. The new measurements were made with different operator and in the new laboratory after they had moved to the new NPL building.
2. INM, RO revised the uncertainty budgets that are in agreement with their CMC claims (2009.03.23). After checking their results, it turned out that the instrument resolution and the repeatability had not been taken into consideration in the uncertainty calculation. The laboratory will use a new device for diameter calibrations, that is to be validated with a new comparison.
3. FSB, CR introduced new value for the diameter of the ring 40 mm (2009.07.20). The reference ring of 50 mm that was used in the comparison has a new calibration certificate issued by another NMI. Both calibration certificates has been sent as a proof.
4. NML, IR sent revised uncertainties (2009. 08.31). In late 2008 NML piloted a tri-lateral intercomparison (No. 1057) with METAS and NPL in the area of pin gauge calibration. One of the main outcomes of this comparison was that the laboratory seriously underestimated the performance of their ULM OPAL single axis measuring machine and also the influence of compression on the measurement of ring gauges and plugs.

For the four laboratories the original results are kept and evaluated in the chapter 8. The evaluation with the corrected values can be found in the chapter 9. The revised results are to be considered as final.

The graphs belonging to the measurands show the measured results with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).

As it was agreed at the EURAMET TC-L meeting in Lisbon, the evaluation of the roundness and straightness data of the cylindrical gauges is not shown because these parameters have been measured mainly for the diameter uncertainty estimation of the ring and plug gauges, as contributions in the uncertainty calculation. The roundness measurements of the sphere are considered to prove the CMC claims for roundness measurements.

### 8.1. Ring 5 mm - diameter

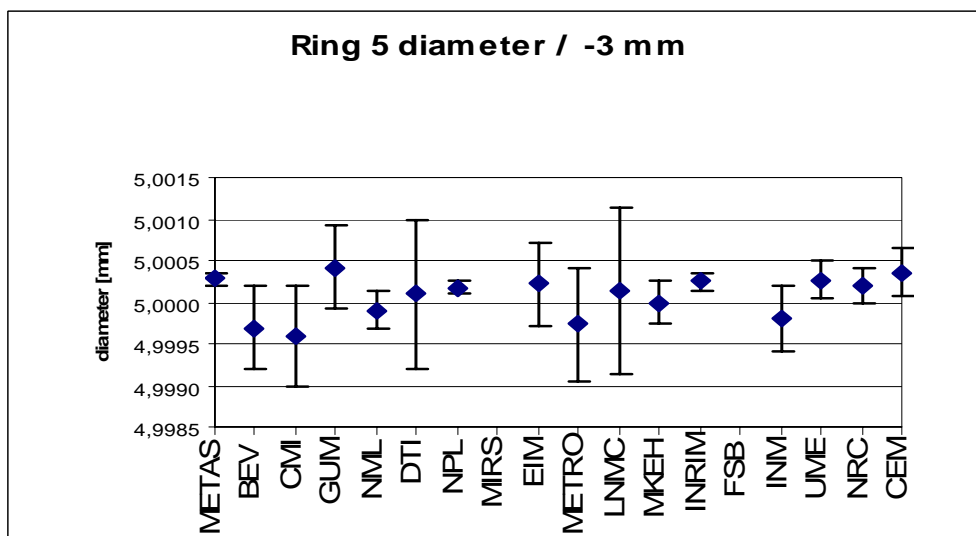
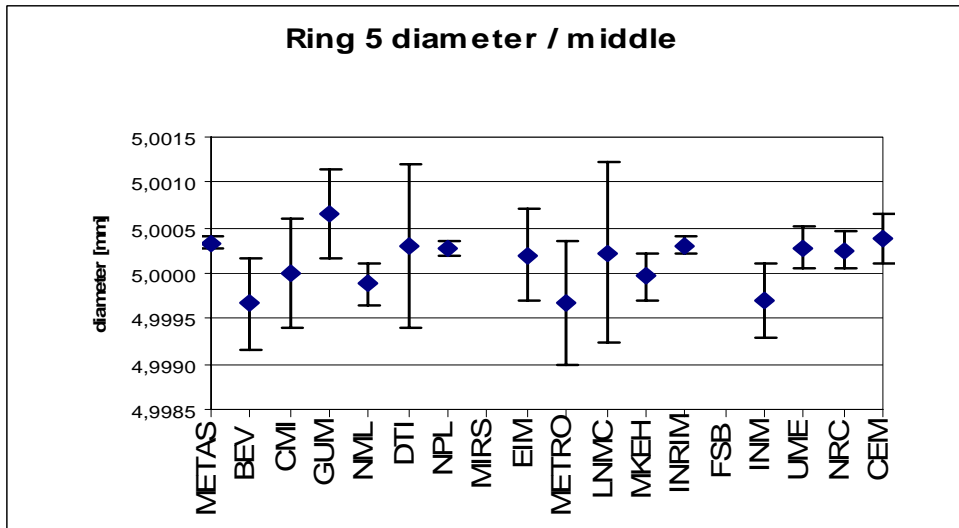
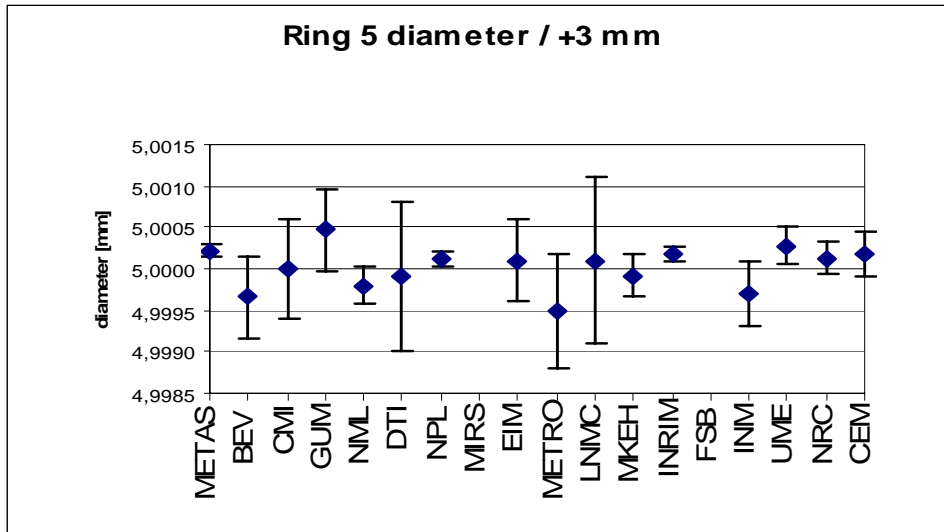
Table 7: Ring 5 mm results given by the participants:

LABORATORY	ORIGINAL VALUES						CORRECTED VALUES					
	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	5,00022	0,04	5,00034	0,04	5,00028	0,04						
BEV	4,99966	0,25	4,99966	0,25	4,99969	0,25						
CMI	5,0000	0,3	5,0000	0,3	4,9996	0,3						
GUM	5,00047	0,25	5,00065	0,25	5,00041	0,25						
NML	4,99980	0,115	4,99988	0,115	4,99990	0,115		0,475		0,475		0,475
DTI	4,9999	0,45	5,0003	0,45	5,0001	0,45						
NPL	5,00013	0,045	5,00028	0,042	5,00018	0,039						
MIRS	NOT MEASURED											
EIM	5,00010	0,25	5,00020	0,25	5,00022	0,25						
METROSERT	4,99949	0,341	4,99968	0,341	4,99973	0,341						
LNMC	5,00010	0,5	5,00023	0,5	5,00013	0,5						
MKEH	4,99992	0,13	4,99997	0,13	4,99999	0,13						
INRIM	5,00018	0,050	5,00031	0,050	5,00025	0,050						
FSB	NOT MEASURED											
INM	4,9997	0,20	4,9997	0,20	4,9998	0,20		0,39		0,39		0,39
UME	5,00028	0,115	5,00028	0,115	5,00027	0,115						
NRC	5,00013	0,1	5,00025	0,1	5,00020	0,1						
CEM	5,00018	0,14	5,00038	0,14	5,00036	0,14						

Table 8: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n$ :  $k=2$ )

weighted mean:	5,00015	mm	5,00027	mm	5,00020	mm
$u_{int}$	0,02	µm	0,02	µm	0,02	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,03	µm	0,04	µm	0,03	µm
No of labs	16		16		16	
$R_B$ ( $u_{ext}/u_{int}$ )	1,466		1,664		1,441	
$R_B$ crit	1,315		1,315		1,315	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	$E_n$	xi-xw	$E_n$	xi-xw	$E_n$
METAS	0,07	1,12	0,07	1,08	0,08	1,12
BEV	-0,49	-0,98	-0,61	-1,22	-0,51	-1,03
CMI	-0,15	-0,24	-0,27	-0,45	-0,60	-1,01
GUM	0,32	0,65	0,38	0,77	0,21	0,41
NML	-0,35	-1,53	-0,39	-1,72	-0,30	-1,35
DTI	-0,25	-0,27	0,03	0,04	-0,10	-0,12
NPL	-0,02	-0,20	0,01	0,17	-0,02	-0,37
MIRS	NOT MEASURED					
EIM	-0,05	-0,09	-0,07	-0,14	0,02	0,03
METROSERT	-0,66	-0,96	-0,59	-0,86	-0,47	-0,70
LNMC	-0,05	-0,05	-0,04	-0,04	-0,07	-0,07
MKEH	-0,23	-0,88	-0,30	-1,16	-0,21	-0,84
INRIM	0,03	0,38	0,04	0,47	0,05	0,51
FSB	NOT MEASURED					
INM	-0,45	-1,12	-0,57	-1,43	-0,40	-1,02
UME	0,13	0,60	0,01	0,05	0,07	0,29
NRC	-0,02	-0,08	-0,02	-0,09	0,00	-0,02
CEM	0,03	0,12	0,11	0,41	0,16	0,56

The following graphs show the original results of the ring 5 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 8.2. Ring 40 mm - diameter

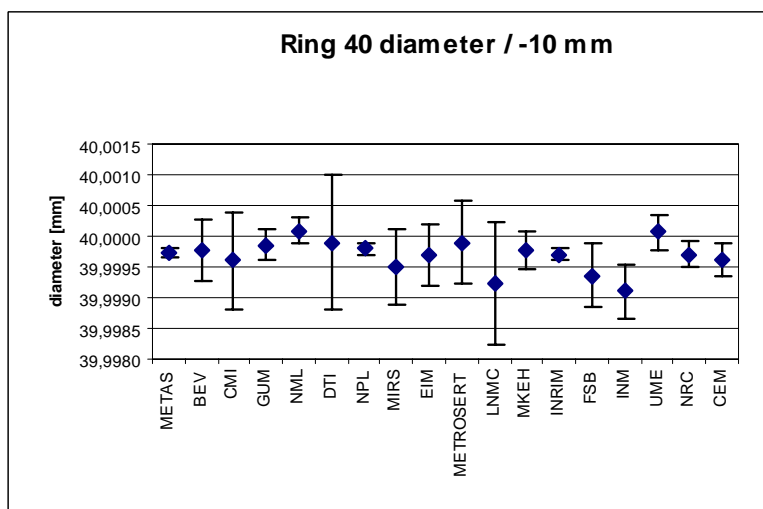
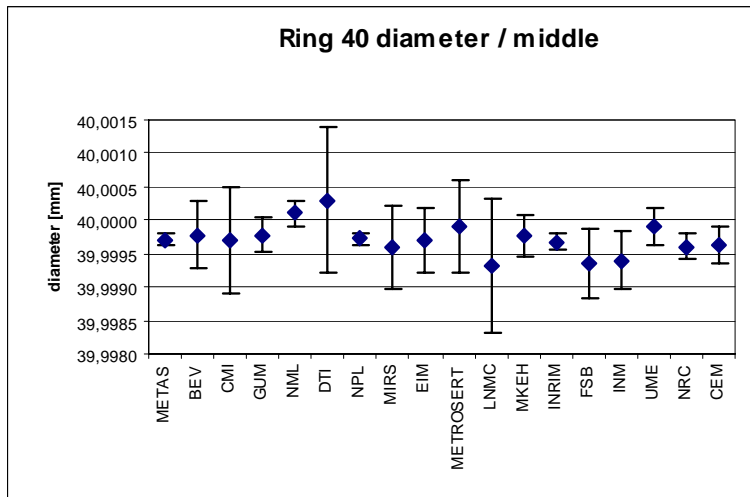
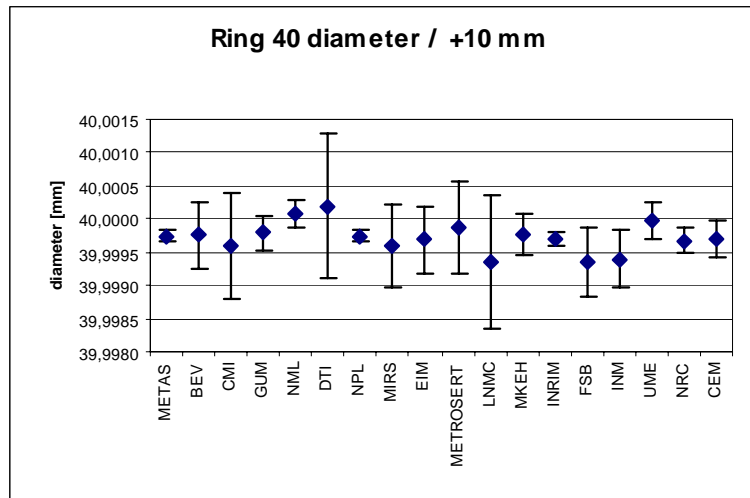
Table 9: Ring 40 mm results given by the participants:

LABORATORY	ORIGINAL VALUES						CORRECTED VALUES					
	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	39,99974	0,04	39,99971	0,04	39,99974	0,04						
BEV	39,99976	0,25	39,99977	0,25	39,99978	0,25						
CMI	39,9996	0,4	39,9997	0,4	39,9996	0,4						
GUM	39,99980	0,13	39,99977	0,13	39,99986	0,13						
NML	40,00008	0,100	40,00010	0,100	40,00009	0,100		0,332		0,332		0,332
DTI	40,0002	0,55	40,0003	0,55	39,9999	0,55						
NPL	39,99975	0,043	39,99972	0,041	39,99979	0,041						
MIRS	39,9996	0,31	39,9996	0,31	39,9995	0,31						
EIM	39,99969	0,25	39,99970	0,25	39,99969	0,25						
METROSERT	39,99986	0,344	39,99991	0,344	39,99990	0,344						
LNMC	39,99936	0,5	39,99932	0,5	39,99922	0,5						
MKEH	39,99977	0,15	39,99977	0,15	39,99976	0,15						
INRIM	39,99970	0,055	39,99968	0,055	39,99971	0,055						
FSB	39,99935	0,26	39,99935	0,26	39,99935	0,26	39,99953		39,99953		39,99953	
INM	39,9994	0,22	39,9994	0,22	39,9991	0,22		0,40		0,40		0,40
UME	39,99998	0,143	39,9999	0,143	40,00006	0,143						
NRC	39,99968	0,1	39,99961	0,1	39,99971	0,1						
CEM	39,99971	0,14	39,99963	0,14	39,99962	0,14						

Table 10: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n$ :  $k=2$ )

weighted mean:	39,99975	mm	39,99972	mm	39,99976	mm
$u_{int}$	0,022	µm	0,022	µm	0,022	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,025	µm	0,027	µm	0,031	µm
No of labs	18		18		18	
$R_B$ ( $u_{ext}/u_{int}$ )	1,133		1,210		1,384	
$R_B$ crit	1,298		1,298		1,298	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	$E_n$	xi-xw	$E_n$	xi-xw	$E_n$
METAS	-0,01	-0,16	-0,01	-0,19	-0,02	-0,34
BEV	0,01	0,02	0,05	0,09	0,02	0,03
CMI	-0,15	-0,19	-0,02	-0,03	-0,16	-0,20
GUM	0,05	0,19	0,05	0,18	0,10	0,38
NML	0,33	1,69	0,38	1,93	0,33	1,68
DTI	0,45	0,41	0,58	0,53	0,14	0,12
NPL	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,04	0,03	0,40
MIRS	-0,15	-0,24	-0,12	-0,20	-0,26	-0,42
EIM	-0,06	-0,12	-0,02	-0,05	-0,07	-0,15
METROSERT	0,11	0,16	0,19	0,27	0,14	0,20
LNMC	-0,39	-0,39	-0,40	-0,40	-0,54	-0,54
MKEH	0,02	0,07	0,05	0,16	0,00	-0,01
INRIM	-0,05	-0,50	-0,04	-0,43	-0,05	-0,52
FSB	-0,40	-0,77	-0,37	-0,72	-0,41	-0,80
INM	-0,35	-0,80	-0,32	-0,74	-0,66	-1,51
UME	0,23	0,81	0,18	0,63	0,30	1,05
NRC	-0,07	-0,36	-0,11	-0,58	-0,05	-0,27
CEM	-0,04	-0,15	-0,09	-0,34	-0,14	-0,52

The following graphs show the original results of the ring 40 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



### 8.3. Plug 5 mm - diameter

Table 11: Plug 5 mm results given by the participants:

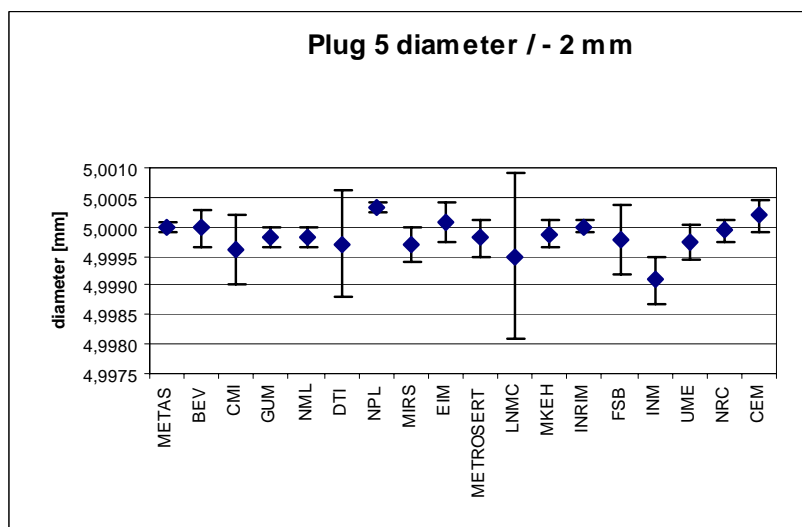
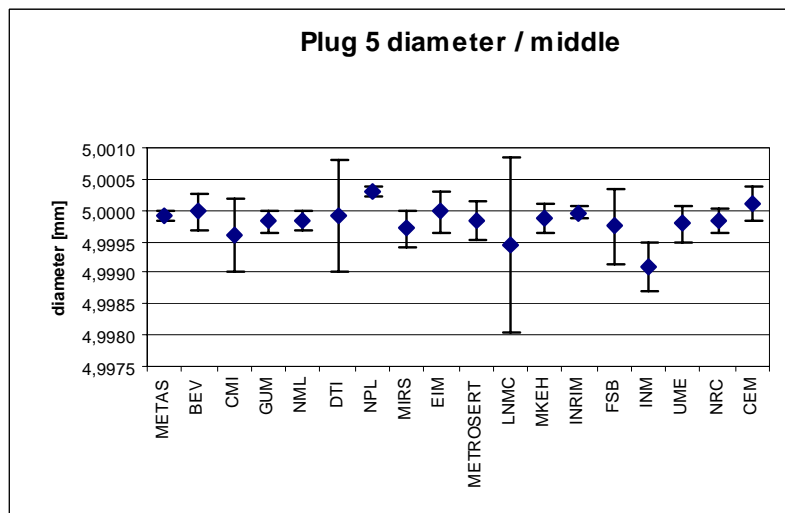
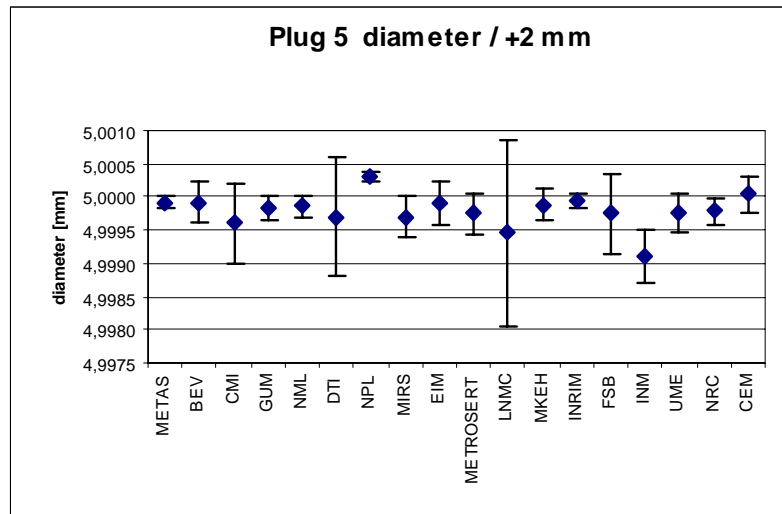
LABORATORY	ORIGINAL VALUES						CORRECTED VALUES					
	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	4,99992	0,04	4,99992	0,04	4,99998	0,04						
BEV	4,99992	0,15	4,99997	0,15	4,99997	0,15						
CMI	4,9996	0,3	4,9996	0,3	4,9996	0,3						
GUM	4,999844	0,090	4,999819	0,090	4,999821	0,090						
NML	4,99986	0,082	4,99983	0,082	4,99983	0,082		0,075		0,075		0,075
DTI	4,9997	0,45	4,9999	0,45	4,9997	0,45						
NPL	5,00030	0,0407	5,00030	0,0409	5,00032	0,0411	4,99986	0,046	4,99981	0,047	4,99987	0,046
MIRS	4,9997	0,15	4,9997	0,15	4,9997	0,15						
EIM	4,99991	0,17	4,99997	0,17	5,00007	0,17						
METROSERT	4,99975	0,156	4,99984	0,156	4,99980	0,156						
LNMC	4,99946	0,7	4,99946	0,7	4,9995	0,7						
MKEH	4,99988	0,12	4,99988	0,12	4,99988	0,12						
INRIM	4,99993	0,055	4,99996	0,050	5,00000	0,050						
FSB	4,99975	0,30	4,99975	0,30	4,99978	0,30						
INM	4,9991	0,20	4,9991	0,20	4,9991	0,20		0,39		0,39		0,39
UME	4,99977	0,150	4,99978	0,150	4,99974	0,150						
NRC	4,99979	0,1	4,99984	0,1	4,99993	0,1						
CEM	5,00004	0,14	5,00011	0,14	5,00018	0,14						

Table 12: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n$ :  $k=2$ )

weighted mean:	4,99999	mm	4,99999	mm	5,00003	mm
$u_{int}$	0,021	µm	0,021	µm	0,021	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,051	µm	0,050	µm	0,051	µm
No of labs	18		18		18	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	2,475		2,443		2,463	
$R_B crit$	1,298		1,298		1,298	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En
METAS	-0,07	-0,97	-0,07	-1,06	-0,05	-0,66
BEV	-0,07	-0,22	-0,02	-0,08	-0,06	-0,19
CMI	-0,39	-0,65	-0,39	-0,66	-0,43	-0,71
GUM	-0,14	-0,81	-0,17	-0,99	-0,20	-1,16
NML	-0,13	-0,79	-0,16	-1,03	-0,20	-1,23
DTI	-0,29	-0,32	-0,09	-0,10	-0,33	-0,36
NPL	0,31	4,49	0,31	4,34	0,29	4,14
MIRS	-0,29	-0,96	-0,29	-0,99	-0,33	-1,09
EIM	-0,08	-0,23	-0,02	-0,07	0,04	0,13
METROSERT	-0,24	-0,76	-0,15	-0,50	-0,23	-0,73
LNMC	-0,53	-0,38	-0,53	-0,38	-0,53	-0,38
MKEH	-0,11	-0,45	-0,11	-0,48	-0,15	-0,61
INRIM	-0,06	-0,55	-0,03	-0,36	-0,03	-0,27
FSB	-0,24	-0,39	-0,24	-0,41	-0,25	-0,41
INM	-0,89	-2,23	-0,89	-2,24	-0,93	-2,32
UME	-0,22	-0,73	-0,21	-0,72	-0,29	-0,96
NRC	-0,20	-1,00	-0,15	-0,78	-0,10	-0,49
CEM	0,05	0,19	0,12	0,42	0,15	0,56



The following graphs show the original results of the plug 5 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 8.4. Plug 50 mm - diameter

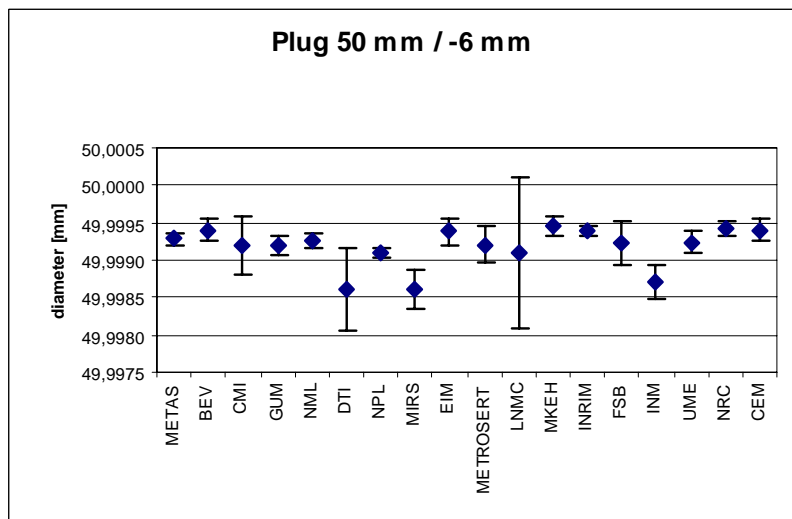
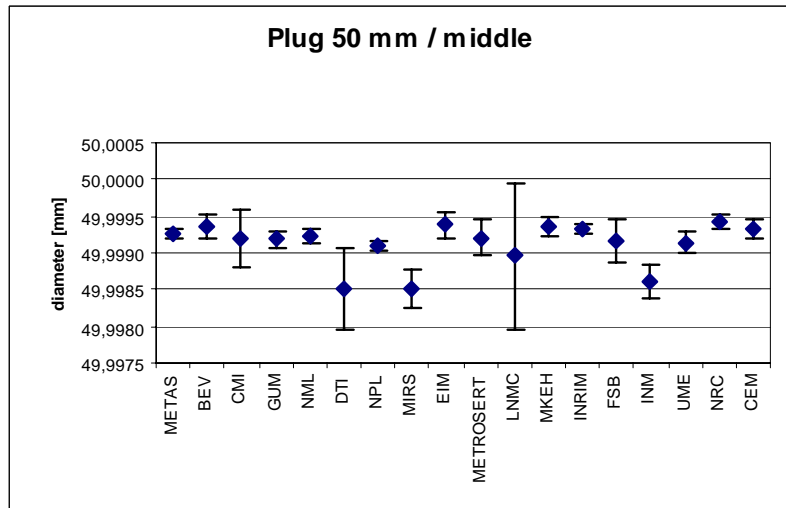
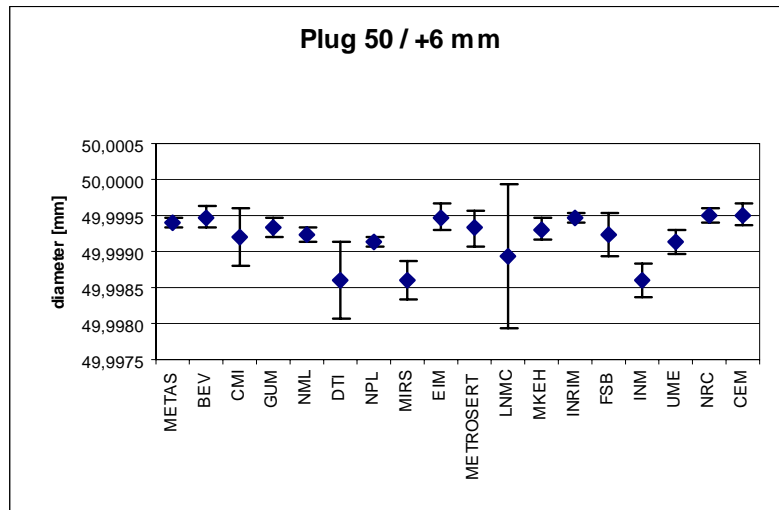
Table 13: Plug 50 mm results given by the participants:

LABORATORY	ORIGINAL VALUES						CORRECTED VALUES					
	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	49,99940	0,07	49,99925	0,07	49,99928	0,07						
BEV	49,99947	0,15	49,99936	0,15	49,99940	0,15						
CMI	49,9992	0,4	49,9992	0,4	49,9992	0,4						
GUM	49,99933	0,12	49,99918	0,12	49,99920	0,12						
NML	49,99923	0,098	49,99922	0,098	49,99925	0,098		0,1		0,1		0,1
DTI	49,9986	0,55	49,9985	0,55	49,9986	0,55						
NPL	49,99912	0,0686	49,99910	0,0644	49,99911	0,0674	49,99921	0,058	49,99911	0,0583	49,99905	0,0638
MIRS	49,9986	0,26	49,9985	0,26	49,9986	0,26						
EIM	49,99948	0,18	49,99939	0,18	49,99938	0,18						
METROSERT	49,99932	0,239	49,99921	0,239	49,99921	0,239						
LNMC	49,99894	1	49,99896	1	49,99910	1						
MKEH	49,99931	0,14	49,99936	0,14	49,99945	0,14						
INRIM	49,99946	0,060	49,99932	0,075	49,99940	0,060						
FSB	49,99923	0,3	49,99917	0,3	49,99923	0,3						
INM	49,9986	0,23	49,9986	0,23	49,9987	0,23		0,41		0,41		0,41
UME	49,99913	0,156	49,99914	0,156	49,99924	0,156						
NRC	49,99949	0,1	49,99943	0,1	49,99942	0,1						
CEM	49,99951	0,14	49,99933	0,14	49,99940	0,14						

Table 14: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n: k=2$ )

weighted mean:	49,99932	mm	49,99923	mm	49,99928	mm
$u_{int}$	0,028	µm	0,029	µm	0,028	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,045	µm	0,039	µm	0,038	µm
No of labs	18		18		18	
$R_B$ (uext/u <sub>int</sub> )	1,601		1,335		1,350	
$R_B$ crit	1,298		1,298		1,298	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,08	0,59	0,02	0,18	0,00	0,02
BEV	0,15	0,49	0,13	0,45	0,12	0,42
CMI	-0,12	-0,16	-0,03	-0,03	-0,08	-0,10
GUM	0,01	0,02	-0,05	-0,20	-0,08	-0,33
NML	-0,09	-0,50	-0,01	-0,04	-0,03	-0,15
DTI	-0,72	-0,66	-0,73	-0,66	-0,68	-0,62
NPL	-0,20	-1,63	-0,13	-1,10	-0,17	-1,37
MIRS	-0,72	-1,40	-0,73	-1,41	-0,68	-1,31
EIM	0,16	0,44	0,16	0,46	0,10	0,29
METROSERT	0,00	-0,01	-0,02	-0,04	-0,07	-0,14
LNMC	-0,38	-0,19	-0,27	-0,13	-0,18	-0,09
MKEH	-0,01	-0,05	0,13	0,49	0,17	0,63
INRIM	0,14	1,28	0,09	0,67	0,12	1,15
FSB	-0,09	-0,16	-0,06	-0,10	-0,05	-0,08
INM	-0,72	-1,59	-0,63	-1,37	-0,58	-1,27
UME	-0,19	-0,63	-0,09	-0,28	-0,04	-0,12
NRC	0,17	0,86	0,20	1,06	0,14	0,74
CEM	0,19	0,68	0,10	0,38	0,12	0,45

The following graphs show the original results of the plug 50 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 8.5. Sphere 30 mm - diameter

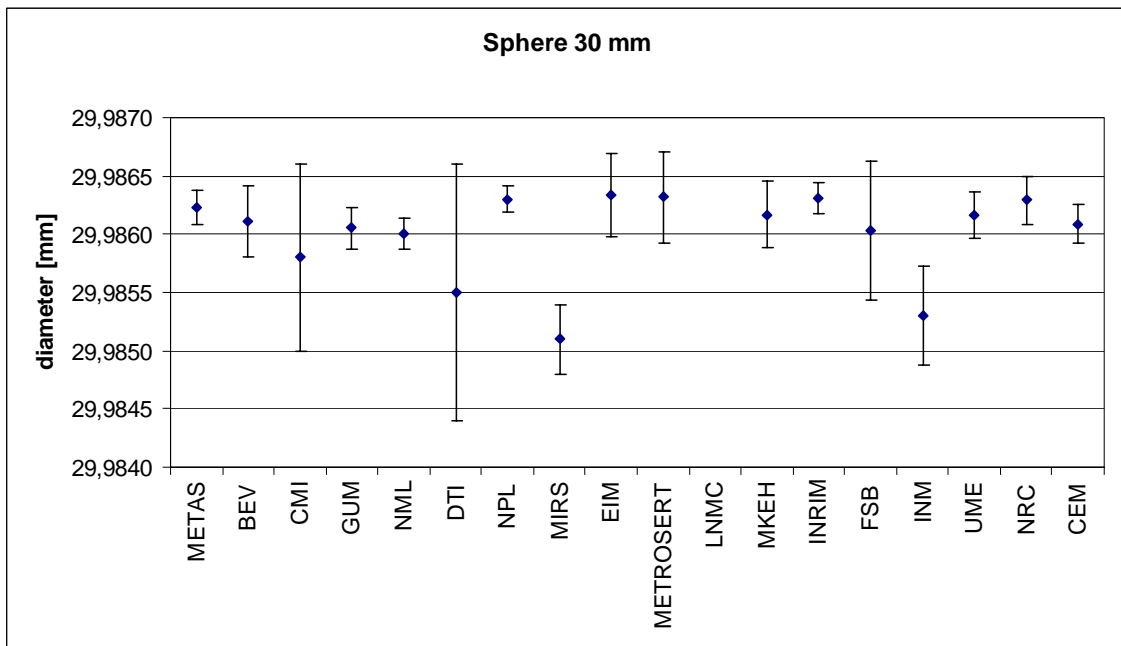
Table 15: Sphere 30 mm results given by the participants:

ORIGINAL VALUES			CORRECTED VALUES	
	diameter	unc	diameter	unc
LABORATORY	mm	$\mu\text{m}$	mm	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	29,98623	0,07		
BEV	29,98611	0,15		
CMI	29,9858	0,4		
GUM	29,986056	0,090		
NML	29,98600	0,066		0,09
DTI	29,9855	0,55		
NPL	29,98630	0,0564	29,98636	0,0538
MIRS	29,9851	0,15		
EIM	29,98634	0,18		
METROSERT	29,98632	0,196		
LNMC	NOT MEASURED			
MKEH	29,98617	0,14		
INRIM	29,98631	0,065		
FSB	29,98603	0,30		
INM	29,98530	0,21		0,40
UME	29,98616	0,100		
NRC	29,98629	0,1		
CEM	29,98609	0,08		

Table 16: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n: k=2$ )

weighted mean:	29,98615	mm
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,02	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,06	
No of labs	17	
$R_B (u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}})$	2,409	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,307	
Lab	$x_i - x_w$	$E_n$
METAS	0,08	0,61
BEV	-0,04	-0,13
CMI	-0,35	-0,44
GUM	-0,09	-0,54
NML	-0,15	-1,22
DTI	-0,65	-0,59
NPL	0,15	1,48
MIRS	-1,05	-3,54
EIM	0,19	0,53
METROSERT	0,17	0,44
LNMC	NOT MEASURED	
MKEH	0,02	0,07
INRIM	0,16	1,33
FSB	-0,12	-0,20
INM	-0,85	-2,04
UME	0,01	0,05
NRC	0,14	0,72
CEM	-0,06	-0,39

The following graphs show the original results of the sphere 30 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 8.6. Sphere 30 mm - roundness

Table 17: Sphere 30 mm results given by the participants (500 UPR)

<b>500 UPR</b>	round.	u(k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,035	0,015
CMI	0,09	0,05
GUM	0,102	0,038
DTI	0,10	0,045
NPL	not measured	
EIM	0,091	0,07
METROSERT	0,09	0,05
INRIM	0,039	0,004
FSB	0,097	0,055
INM	0,10	0,04
UME	0,078	0,038
CEM	0,034	0,005

Table 18: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n$ :  $k=2$ )

<b>500 UPR</b>		
weighted mean:	0,039	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,003	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,003	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	11	
$R_B$ ( $u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}}$ )	1,130	
$R_B$ crit	1,376	
	$x_i - x_w$	$E_n$
METAS	-0,004	-0,13
CMI	0,051	0,51
GUM	0,063	0,83
DFM	0,061	0,68
NPL	not measured	
EIM	0,052	0,37
METROSERT	0,051	0,51
INRIM	0,000	0,01
FSB	0,058	0,53
INM	0,061	0,77
UME	0,039	0,52
CEM	-0,005	-0,62

Table 19: Sphere 30 mm results given by the participants (150 UPR)

<b>150 UPR</b>	round.	u(k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,032	0,015
CMI	0,10	0,05
GUM	0,078	0,036
DTI	0,12	0,045
NPL	0,038	0,003
EIM	0,076	0,07
METROSERT	0,07	0,04
INRIM	0,039	0,004
FSB	0,097	0,055
INM	0,08	0,04
UME	0,051	0,035
CEM	0,029	0,005

Table 20: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n$ :  $k=2$ )

<b>150 UPR</b>		
weighted mean:	0,037	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	12	
$R_B (u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}})$	1,078	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,361	
	$x_i - x_w$	$E_n$
METAS	-0,005	-0,18
CMI	0,063	0,63
GUM	0,041	0,57
DTI	0,083	0,92
NPL	0,001	0,15
EIM	0,039	0,28
METROSERT	0,033	0,41
INRIM	0,002	0,24
FSB	0,060	0,54
INM	0,043	0,53
UME	0,014	0,20
CEM	-0,008	-0,92

Table 21: Sphere 30 mm results given by the participants (50 UPR)

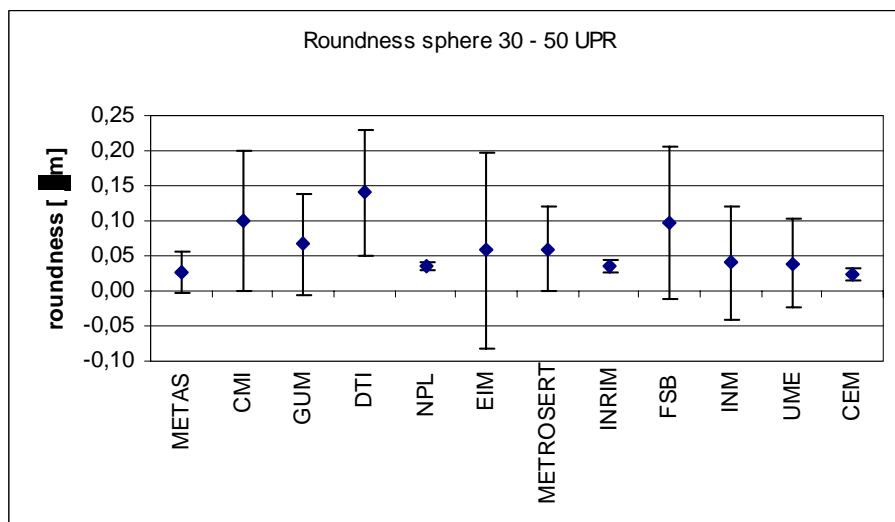
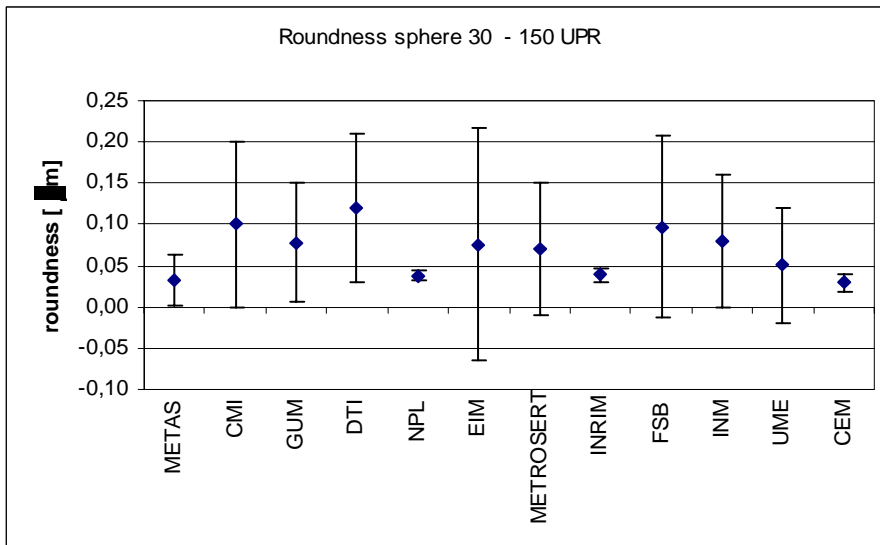
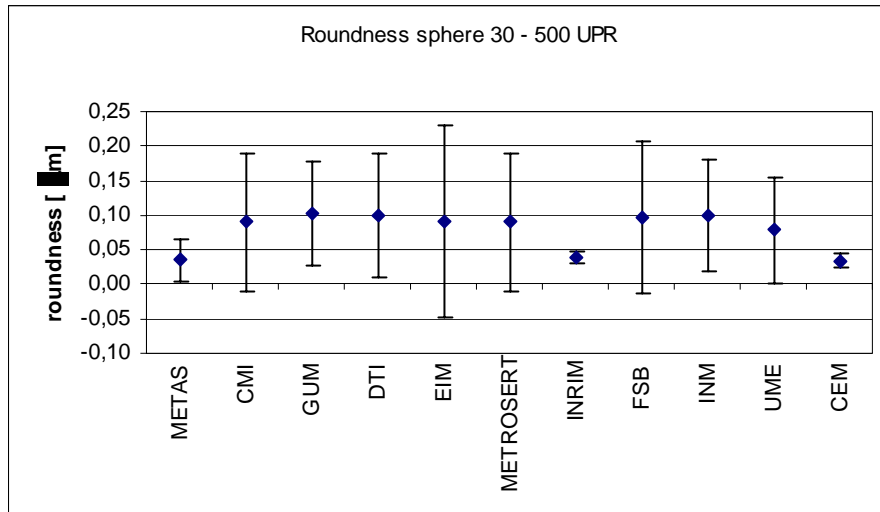
<b>50 UPR</b>	round.	u(k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,026	0,015
CMI	0,10	0,05
GUM	0,067	0,036
DTI	0,14	0,045
NPL	0,034	0,003
EIM	0,058	0,07
METROSERT	0,06	0,03
INRIM	0,035	0,004
FSB	0,097	0,055
INM	0,04	0,04
UME	0,039	0,032
CEM	0,024	0,004

Table 22: Results evaluated with the original values ( $E_n$ :  $k=2$ )

<b>50 UPR</b>		
weighted mean:	0,032	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	12	
$R_B (u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}})$	1,214	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,361	
	$x_i - x_w$	$E_n$
METAS	-0,006	-0,21
CMI	0,068	0,68
GUM	0,035	0,48
DTI	0,108	1,20
NPL	0,002	0,40
EIM	0,026	0,18
METROSERT	0,028	0,46
INRIM	0,003	0,40
FSB	0,065	0,59
INM	0,008	0,10
UME	0,007	0,11
CEM	-0,008	-1,19



The following graphs show the original results of the roundness of the sphere 30 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 8.7. Roundness and straightness of the cylindrical gauges

The following tables show the roundness and straightness data submitted by the participants for the cylindrical gauges. The roundness of the ring and plug gauges had to be measured at the same heights as the diameter measurements. The straightness of the ring and plug gauges had to be measured at the marked lines (0 and 180) °.

The roundness and straightness measurements were required only if they are done normally for the customers.

The roundness measurements on the sphere are to be kept as evidence for proving CMC claims of those NMIs offering a roundness measuring service, or planning to submit a CMC for such a service. The roundness and straightness data for the cylindrical gauges are measured to determine the uncertainty contribution of these parameters, so they are introduced only for information without showing the complete evaluation of the results.

It is worth noting that most of the gauges suffered some scratches or damage during the comparison.

### 8.7.1 Ring 5 mm roundness and straightness

Table 23: Ring 5 mm roundness as given by the participants

ROUNDNESS	Original values						Corrected values					
	+ 3 mm	unc	middle	unc	-3 mm	unc	+ 3 mm	unc	middle	unc	-3 mm	unc
LABORATORY	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm	µm
METAS	0,03	0,03	<b>0,16</b>	0,03	0,03	0,03	damaged at middle!!					
CMI	0,07	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,05						
GUM	0,034	0,032	0,053	0,032	0,057	0,033						
DTI	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,08	0,04						
NPL	0,19	0,0443	0,12	0,0409	0,09	0,0407	0,03	0,0365	0,06	0,0371	0,05	0,0361
EIM	0,058	0,07	0,048	0,07	0,058	0,07						
METROSERT	0,05	0,03	0,07	0,03	0,05	0,04						
INRIM	0,029	0,050	0,051	0,050	0,048	0,050						
INM	0,06	0,04	0,10	0,04	0,04	0,04						
UME	0,058	0,028	0,069	0,028	0,080	0,028						
CEM	0,04	0,02	0,06	0,02	0,03	0,02						

METAS reported damage at middle prior to measurements

Table 24: Ring 5 mm straightness as given by the participants

STRAIGHTNESS	0	unc	180	unc
LABORATORY	µm	µm	µm	µm
METAS	0,09	0,05	<b>0,94</b>	0,05
DTI	0,12	0,04	0,13	0,04
EIM	0,06	0,175	0,07	0,175
METROSERT	0,12	0,07	0,13	0,07
INRIM	0,12	0,05	0,14	0,05
UME	0,162	0,107	0,147	0,107
CEM	0,07	0,02	0,09	0,02

METAS reported damage at 180° prior to measurements

### 8.7.2 Ring 40 mm roundness and straightness

Table 25: Ring 40 mm roundness as given by the participants

<b>ROUNDNESS</b>	+ 10 mm	u (k=1)	middle	u (k=1)	-10 mm	u (k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,15	0,04	0,08	0,04	0,08	0,04
CMI	0,08	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,12	0,05
GUM	0,110	0,035	0,115	0,035	0,106	0,034
DTI	0,11	0,045	0,11	0,045	0,14	0,045
NPL	0,11	0,0410	0,10	0,0420	0,08	0,0430
EIM	0,158	0,07	0,108	0,07	0,170	0,07
METROSERT	0,11	0,04	0,1	0,04	0,10	0,04
INRIM	0,086	0,050	0,074	0,050	0,084	0,050
FSB	0,083	0,055	0,065	0,055	0,082	0,055
INM	0,14	0,04	0,16	0,04	0,16	0,04
UME	0,104	0,035	0,074	0,035	0,100	0,035
CEM	0,13	0,02	0,10	0,02	0,16	0,02

UME reported scratches at the middle prior to measurements

Table 26: Ring 40 mm straightness as given by the participants

<b>STRAIGHTNESS</b>	0	unc	180	unc
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,05	0,05	0,09	0,05
DTI	0,14	0,09	0,13	0,09
EIM	0,21	0,175	0,15	0,175
METROSERT	0,20	0,07	0,25	0,07
INRIM	0,13	0,05	0,11	0,05
INM	0,15	0,08	0,21	0,08
UME	0,094	0,107	0,074	0,107
CEM	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,02

UME reported scratches at the middle prior to measurements

### 8.7.3 Plug 5 mm roundness and straightness

Table 27: Plug 5 mm roundness as given by the participants

ROUNDNESS	Original values						Corrected values					
	+ 2 mm	unc	middle	unc	-2 mm	unc	+ 2 mm	unc	middle	unc	-2 mm	unc
LABORATORY	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm	μm
METAS	0,03	0,03	0,05	0,03	0,03	0,03						
CMI	0,17	0,05	0,11	0,05	0,13	0,05						
GUM	0,056	0,037	0,062	0,035	0,048	0,035						
DTI	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,04						
NPL	0,08	0,0609	0,08	0,0607	0,31	0,0604	0,04	0,0361	0,07	0,0364	0,31	0,0358
EIM	0,071	0,07	0,067	0,07	0,078	0,07						
METROSERT	0,21	0,04	0,17	0,03	0,38	0,04						
INRIM	0,040	0,050	0,041	0,050	0,044	0,050						
INM	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,04						
UME	0,254	0,097	0,051	0,097	0,064	0,097						
CEM	0,06	0,02	0,08	0,02	0,04	0,02						

UME and METROSERT reported scratches prior to measurements that may affect the measured values

Table 28: Plug 5 mm straightness as given by the participants

STRAIGHTNESS	0	unc	180	unc
LABORATORY	μm	μm	μm	μm
METAS	0,09	0,05	0,03	0,05
DTI	0,08	0,04	0,07	0,04
EIM	0,05	0,175	0,05	0,175
METROSERT	0,17	0,07	0,17	0,07
INRIM	0,08	0,05	0,14	0,05
UME	0,176	0,107	0,174	0,107
CEM	0,02	0,02	0,05	0,02

UME reported scratches at the straightness lines prior to measurements

### 8.7.4 Plug 50 mm roundness and straightness

Table 29: Plug 50 mm roundness as given by the participants

<b>ROUNDNESS</b>	+ 6 mm	unc	middle	unc	-6 mm	unc
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,16	0,04	0,20	0,04	0,14	0,04
CMI	0,09	0,05	0,11	0,05	0,12	0,05
GUM	0,197	0,035	0,171	0,037	0,167	0,036
DTI	0,22	0,045	0,22	0,045	0,21	0,045
NPL	0,13	0,0366	0,16	0,0371	0,17	0,0382
EIM	0,130	0,07	0,135	0,07	0,141	0,07
METROSERT	0,13	0,04	0,14	0,04	0,14	0,04
INRIM	0,114	0,050	0,132	0,050	0,137	0,050
FSB	0,118	0,055	0,106	0,055	0,108	0,055
INM	0,28	0,04	0,19	0,04	0,20	0,04
UME	0,137	0,035	0,177	0,035	0,110	0,035
CEM	0,18	0,03	0,12	0,03	0,17	0,03

More laboratories reported scratches prior to measurements but anybody reported possible affects on the measured data

Table 30: Plug 50 mm straightness as given by the participants

<b>STRAIGHTNESS</b>	0	unc	180	unc
<b>LABORATORY</b>	mm	$\mu\text{m}$	mm	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,07	0,05	0,05	0,05
DTI	0,19	0,045	0,22	0,045
EIM	0,13	0,175	0,17	0,175
METROSERT	0,18	0,05	0,16	0,05
INRIM	0,17	0,05	0,13	0,05
INM	0,06	0,08	0,09	0,08
UME	0,066	0,053	0,087	0,053
CEM	0,10	0,03	0,08	0,03

## 9. FINAL RESULTS

The following chapter is dealing with the evaluation with the corrected submitted values as final results. Four laboratories submitted corrected results as described in the chapter 8.

The corrected values are indicated with colours.

The tables with the data submitted by the laboratories contain the standard uncertainties ( $k=1$ ) as they were asked in the protocol.

The  $E_n$  calculations are performed with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).

The uncertainty bars in the graphs are also with  $k=2$ .

### 9.1. Ring 5 mm - diameter

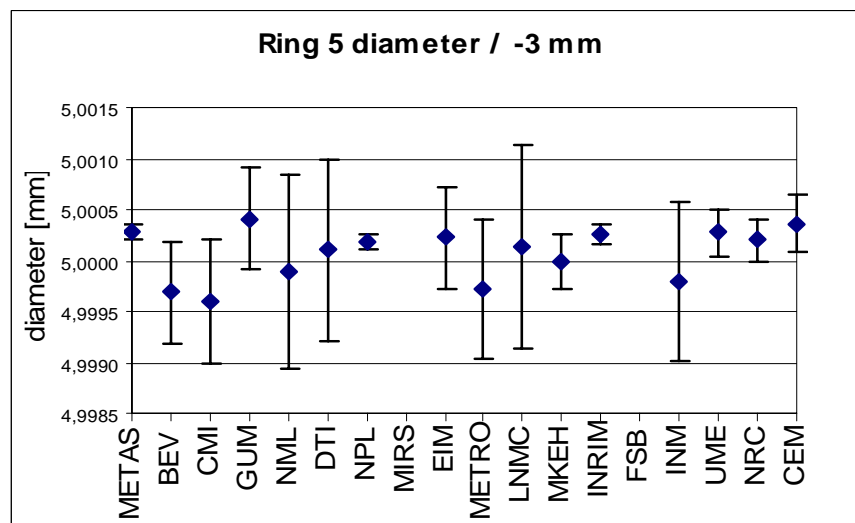
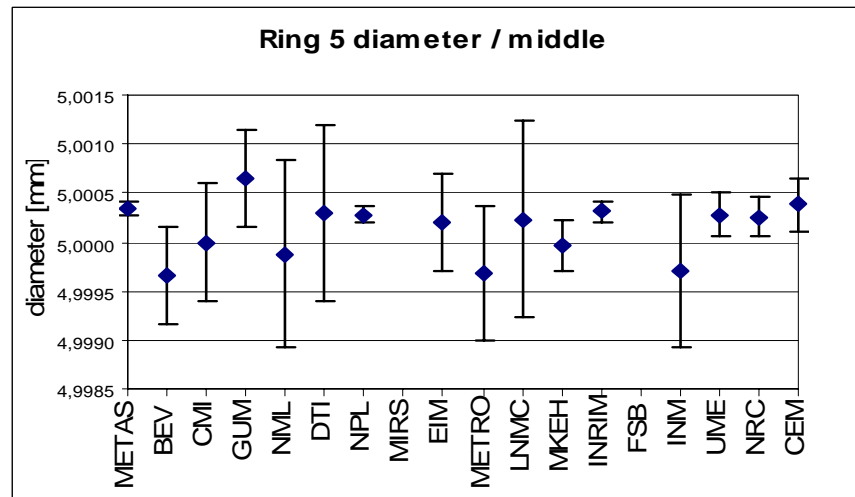
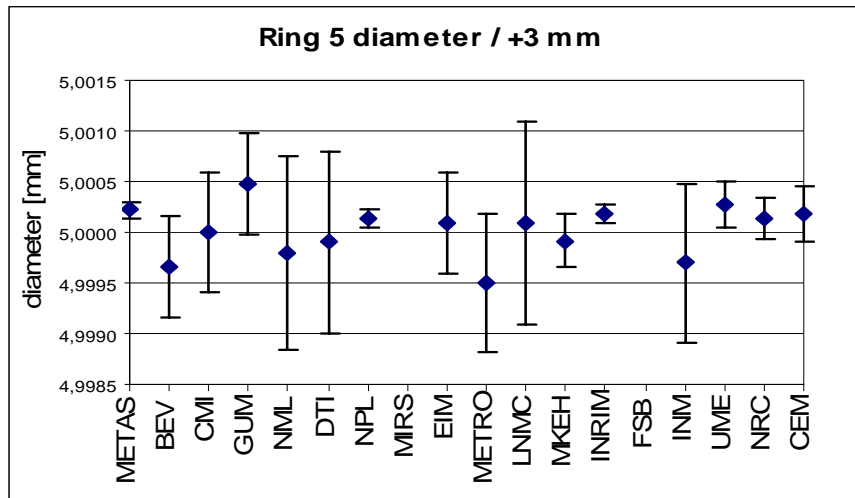
Table 31: Ring 5 mm final results as given by the participants:

SUBMITTED VALUES						
LABORATORY	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	5,00022	0,04	5,00034	0,04	5,00028	0,04
BEV	4,99966	0,25	4,99966	0,25	4,99969	0,25
CMI	5,0000	0,3	5,0000	0,3	4,9996	0,3
GUM	5,00047	0,25	5,00065	0,25	5,00041	0,25
NML	4,99980	0,475	4,99988	0,475	4,99990	0,475
DTI	4,9999	0,45	5,0003	0,45	5,0001	0,45
NPL	5,00013	0,045	5,00028	0,042	5,00018	0,039
MIRS	NOT MEASURED					
EIM	5,00010	0,25	5,00020	0,25	5,00022	0,25
METROSERT	4,99949	0,341	4,99968	0,341	4,99973	0,341
LNMC	5,00010	0,5	5,00023	0,5	5,00013	0,5
MKEH	4,99992	0,13	4,99997	0,13	4,99999	0,13
INRIM	5,00018	0,050	5,00031	0,050	5,00025	0,050
FSB	NOT MEASURED					
INM	4,9997	0,39	4,9997	0,39	4,9998	0,39
UME	5,00028	0,115	5,00028	0,115	5,00027	0,115
NRC	5,00013	0,1	5,00025	0,1	5,00020	0,1
CEM	5,00018	0,14	5,00038	0,14	5,00036	0,14

Table 32: Results evaluated with the final values

weighted mean:	5,00016	mm	5,00029	mm	5,00022	mm
$u_{int}$	0,02	µm	0,02	µm	0,02	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,03	µm	0,03	µm	0,03	µm
No of labs	16		16		16	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	1,140		1,269		1,187	
$R_B crit$	1,315		1,315		1,315	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,06	0,87	0,05	0,80	0,06	0,92
BEV	-0,50	<b>-1,01</b>	-0,63	<b>-1,26</b>	-0,53	<b>-1,06</b>
CMI	-0,16	-0,27	-0,29	-0,48	-0,62	<b>-1,03</b>
GUM	0,31	0,62	0,36	0,73	0,19	0,38
NML	-0,36	-0,38	-0,41	-0,43	-0,32	-0,34
DTI	-0,26	-0,29	0,01	0,01	-0,12	-0,13
NPL	-0,03	-0,43	-0,01	-0,10	-0,04	-0,60
MIRS	NOT MEASURED					
EIM	-0,06	-0,13	-0,09	-0,17	0,00	0,00
METROSERT	-0,67	-0,99	-0,61	-0,89	-0,49	-0,72
LNMC	-0,06	-0,06	-0,06	-0,06	-0,09	-0,09
MKEH	-0,24	-0,95	-0,32	<b>-1,24</b>	-0,23	-0,89
INRIM	0,02	0,19	0,02	0,26	0,03	0,35
FSB	NOT MEASURED					
INM	-0,46	-0,59	-0,59	-0,75	-0,42	-0,54
UME	0,12	0,52	-0,01	-0,03	0,05	0,23
NRC	-0,03	-0,17	-0,04	-0,19	-0,02	-0,09
CEM	0,02	0,06	0,09	0,34	0,14	0,51

The following graphs show the final results of the ring 5 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).





## 9.2. Ring 40 mm - diameter

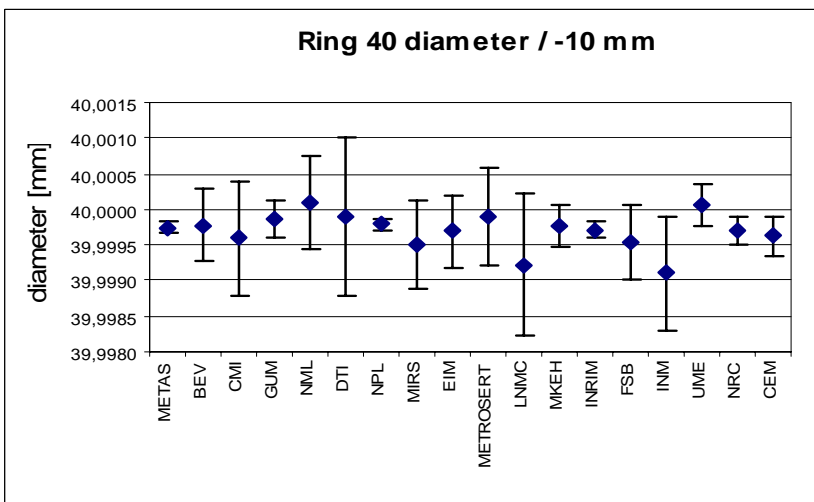
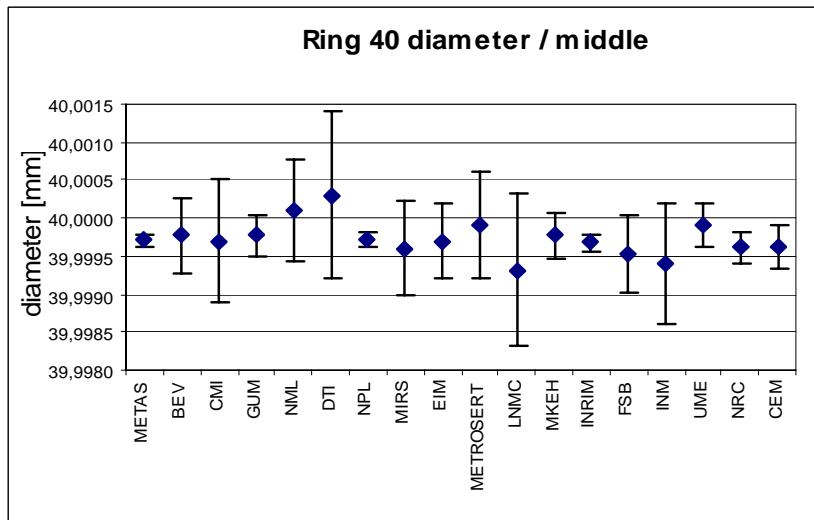
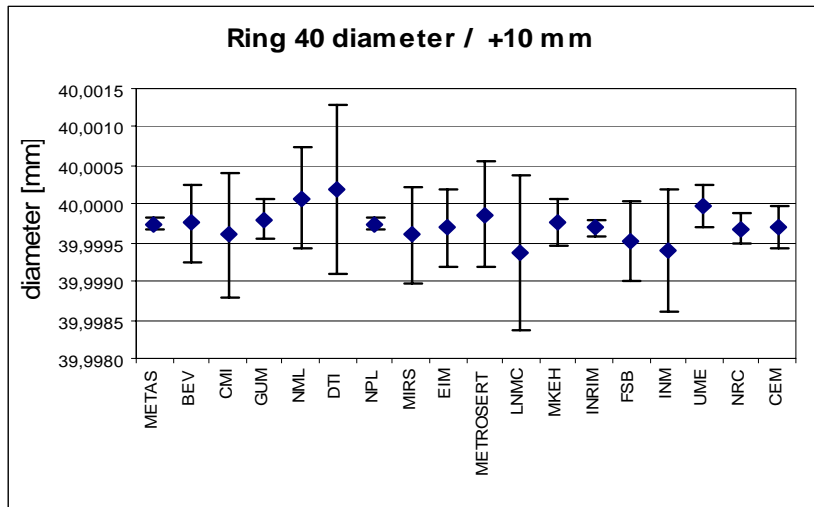
Table 33: Ring 40 mm final results as given by the participants:

SUBMITTED VALUES						
LABORATORY	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	39,99974	0,04	39,99971	0,04	39,99974	0,04
BEV	39,99976	0,25	39,99977	0,25	39,99978	0,25
CMI	39,9996	0,4	39,9997	0,4	39,9996	0,4
GUM	39,99980	0,13	39,99977	0,13	39,99986	0,13
NML	40,00008	0,332	40,00010	0,332	40,00009	0,332
DTI	40,0002	0,55	40,0003	0,55	39,9999	0,55
NPL	39,99975	0,043	39,99972	0,041	39,99979	0,041
MIRS	39,9996	0,31	39,9996	0,31	39,9995	0,31
EIM	39,99969	0,25	39,99970	0,25	39,99969	0,25
METROSERT	39,99986	0,344	39,99991	0,344	39,99990	0,344
LNMC	39,99936	0,5	39,99932	0,5	39,99922	0,5
MKEH	39,99977	0,15	39,99977	0,15	39,99976	0,15
INRIM	39,99970	0,055	39,99968	0,055	39,99971	0,055
FSB	39,99953	0,26	39,99953	0,26	39,99953	0,26
INM	39,9994	0,4	39,9994	0,4	39,9991	0,4
UME	39,99998	0,143	39,9999	0,143	40,00006	0,143
NRC	39,99968	0,1	39,99961	0,1	39,99971	0,1
CEM	39,99971	0,14	39,99963	0,14	39,99962	0,14

Table 34: Results evaluated with the final values

weighted mean:	39,99974	mm	39,99971	mm	39,99975	mm
$u_{int}$	0,023	µm	0,023	µm	0,023	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,016	µm	0,016	µm	0,021	µm
No of labs	18		18		18	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	0,697		0,710		0,927	
$R_B crit$	1,298		1,298		1,298	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,00	0,02	0,00	0,02	-0,01	-0,21
BEV	0,02	0,04	0,06	0,12	0,03	0,05
CMI	-0,14	-0,17	-0,01	-0,01	-0,15	-0,19
GUM	0,06	0,24	0,06	0,24	0,11	0,42
NML	0,34	0,52	0,39	0,59	0,34	0,51
DTI	0,46	0,42	0,59	0,54	0,15	0,13
NPL	0,01	0,16	0,01	0,16	0,04	0,53
MIRS	-0,14	-0,22	-0,11	-0,18	-0,25	-0,41
EIM	-0,05	-0,10	-0,01	-0,02	-0,06	-0,13
METROSERT	0,12	0,18	0,20	0,29	0,15	0,21
LNMC	-0,38	-0,38	-0,39	-0,39	-0,53	-0,53
MKEH	0,03	0,11	0,06	0,21	0,01	0,02
INRIM	-0,04	-0,39	-0,03	-0,29	-0,04	-0,44
FSB	-0,21	-0,40	-0,18	-0,35	-0,22	-0,43
INM	-0,34	-0,42	-0,31	-0,39	-0,65	-0,82
UME	0,24	0,86	0,19	0,68	0,31	<b>1,08</b>
NRC	-0,06	-0,30	-0,10	-0,51	-0,04	-0,22
CEM	-0,03	-0,10	-0,08	-0,29	-0,13	-0,48

The following graphs show the final results of the ring 40 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



### 9.3. Plug 5 mm - diameter

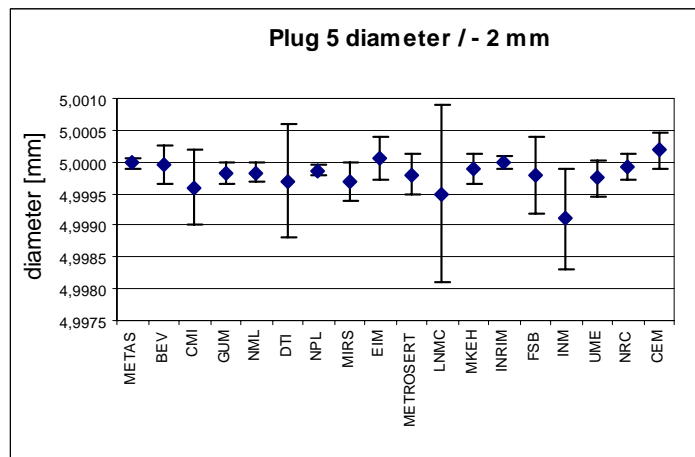
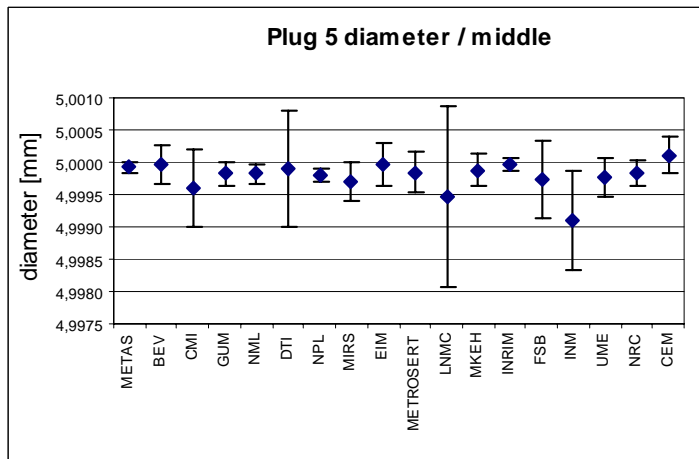
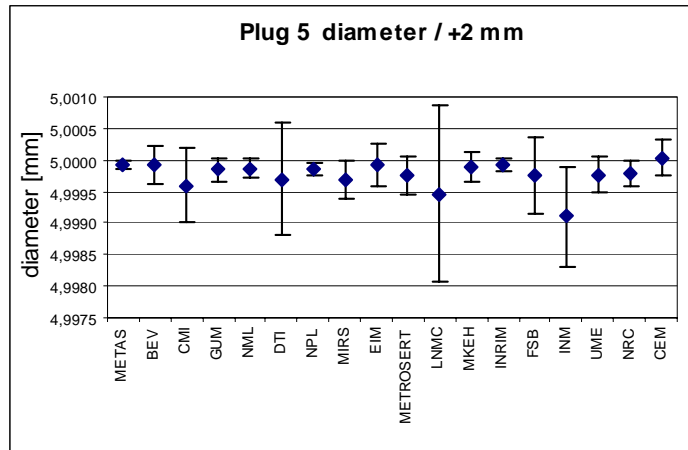
Table 35: Plug 5 mm final results as given by the participants:

SUBMITTED VALUES						
LABORATORY	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	4,99992	0,04	4,99992	0,04	4,99998	0,04
BEV	4,99992	0,15	4,99997	0,15	4,99997	0,15
CMI	4,9996	0,3	4,9996	0,3	4,9996	0,3
GUM	4,999844	0,090	4,999819	0,090	4,999821	0,090
NML	4,99986	0,075	4,99983	0,075	4,99983	0,075
DTI	4,9997	0,45	4,9999	0,45	4,9997	0,45
NPL	4,99986	0,046	4,99981	0,047	4,99987	0,046
MIRS	4,9997	0,15	4,9997	0,15	4,9997	0,15
EIM	4,99991	0,17	4,99997	0,17	5,00007	0,17
METROSERT	4,99975	0,156	4,99984	0,156	4,99980	0,156
LNMC	4,99946	0,7	4,99946	0,7	4,9995	0,7
MKEH	4,99988	0,12	4,99988	0,12	4,99988	0,12
INRIM	4,99993	0,055	4,99996	0,050	5,00000	0,050
FSB	4,99975	0,30	4,99975	0,30	4,99978	0,30
INM	4,9991	0,39	4,9991	0,39	4,9991	0,39
UME	4,99977	0,150	4,99978	0,150	4,99974	0,150
NRC	4,99979	0,1	4,99984	0,1	4,99993	0,1
CEM	5,00004	0,14	5,00011	0,14	5,00018	0,14

Table 36: Results with the final values

weighted mean:	4,99988	mm	4,99988	mm	4,99992	mm
$u_{int}$	0,021	µm	0,021	µm	0,021	µm
$u_{ext}$	0,018	µm	0,021	µm	0,025	µm
No of labs	18		18		18	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	0,865		1,016		1,180	
$R_B crit$	1,298		1,298		1,298	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,04	0,62	0,04	0,59	0,06	0,87
BEV	0,04	0,14	0,09	0,30	0,05	0,17
CMI	-0,28	-0,47	-0,28	-0,47	-0,32	-0,54
GUM	-0,03	-0,20	-0,06	-0,35	-0,10	-0,57
NML	-0,02	-0,13	-0,05	-0,34	-0,09	-0,63
DTI	-0,18	-0,20	0,02	0,02	-0,22	-0,25
NPL	-0,02	-0,23	-0,07	-0,83	-0,05	-0,62
MIRS	-0,18	-0,60	-0,18	-0,60	-0,22	-0,74
EIM	0,03	0,09	0,09	0,27	0,15	0,44
METROSERT	-0,13	-0,42	-0,04	-0,13	-0,12	-0,39
LNMC	-0,42	-0,30	-0,42	-0,30	-0,42	-0,30
MKEH	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	-0,04	-0,17
INRIM	0,05	0,51	0,08	0,89	0,08	0,87
FSB	-0,13	-0,21	-0,13	-0,22	-0,14	-0,23
INM	-0,78	-1,00	-0,78	-1,00	-0,82	<b>-1,05</b>
UME	-0,11	-0,36	-0,10	-0,34	-0,18	-0,61
NRC	-0,09	-0,45	-0,04	-0,20	0,01	0,05
CEM	0,16	0,58	0,23	0,83	0,26	0,94

The following graphs show the final results of the plug 5 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



#### 9.4. Plug 50 mm - diameter

Table 37: Plug 50 mm final results as given by the participants:

SUBMITTED VALUES						
LABORATORY	+	unc	middle	unc	-	unc
	mm	µm	mm	µm	mm	µm
METAS	49,99940	0,07	49,99925	0,07	49,99928	0,07
BEV	49,99947	0,15	49,99936	0,15	49,99940	0,15
CMI	49,9992	0,4	49,9992	0,4	49,9992	0,4
GUM	49,99933	0,12	49,99918	0,12	49,99920	0,12
NML	49,99923	0,1	49,99922	0,1	49,99925	0,1
DTI	49,9986	0,55	49,9985	0,55	49,9986	0,55
NPL	49,99921	0,058	49,99911	0,0583	49,99905	0,0638
MIRS	49,9986	0,26	49,9985	0,26	49,9986	0,26
EIM	49,99948	0,18	49,99939	0,18	49,99938	0,18
METROSERT	49,99932	0,239	49,99921	0,239	49,99921	0,239
LNMC	49,99894	1	49,99896	1	49,99910	1
MKEH	49,99931	0,14	49,99936	0,14	49,99945	0,14
INRIM	49,99946	0,060	49,99932	0,075	49,99940	0,060
FSB	49,99923	0,3	49,99917	0,3	49,99923	0,3
INM	49,9986	0,41	49,9986	0,41	49,9987	0,41
UME	49,99913	0,156	49,99914	0,156	49,99924	0,156
NRC	49,99949	0,1	49,99943	0,1	49,99942	0,1
CEM	49,99951	0,14	49,99933	0,14	49,99940	0,14

Table 38: Plug 50 mm results evaluated with the final values

weighted mean:	49,99934	mm	49,99923	mm	49,99927	mm
u <sub>int</sub>	0,03	µm	0,03	µm	0,03	µm
u <sub>ext</sub>	0,04	µm	0,03	µm	0,04	µm
No of labs	18		18		18	
R <sub>B</sub> (u <sub>ext</sub> /u <sub>int</sub> )	1,361		1,220		1,396	
R <sub>B</sub> crit	1,298		1,298		1,298	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,06	0,48	0,02	0,15	0,01	0,09
BEV	0,13	0,45	0,13	0,44	0,13	0,45
CMI	-0,14	-0,17	-0,03	-0,04	-0,07	-0,09
GUM	-0,01	-0,04	-0,05	-0,22	-0,07	-0,29
NML	-0,11	-0,56	-0,01	-0,05	-0,02	-0,10
DTI	-0,74	-0,67	-0,73	-0,66	-0,67	-0,61
NPL	-0,13	<b>-1,26</b>	-0,12	<b>-1,19</b>	-0,22	<b>-1,91</b>
MIRS	-0,74	<b>-1,43</b>	-0,73	<b>-1,41</b>	-0,67	<b>-1,29</b>
EIM	0,14	0,40	0,16	0,45	0,11	0,31
METROSERT	-0,02	-0,04	-0,02	-0,04	-0,06	-0,12
LNMC	-0,40	-0,20	-0,27	-0,14	-0,17	-0,08
MKEH	-0,03	-0,10	0,13	0,47	0,18	0,66
INRIM	0,12	<b>1,14</b>	0,09	0,65	0,13	<b>1,24</b>
FSB	-0,11	-0,18	-0,06	-0,10	-0,04	-0,06
INM	-0,74	-0,90	-0,63	-0,77	-0,57	-0,70
UME	-0,21	-0,68	-0,09	-0,30	-0,03	-0,09
NRC	0,15	0,79	0,20	<b>1,04</b>	0,15	0,79
CEM	0,17	0,62	0,10	0,36	0,13	0,48

The results show interesting situation. The dataset is consistent at the mid-height, but inconsistent at the upper and lower heights.

Three method is introduced below to see the different approaches to exclude results from the reference value.

The first approach is to concentrate on the value at the mid-height as the most important parameter of the diameter gauges. In this case, the dataset is considered to be consistent at the mid-height and the results can be found in the table 38.

The second approach is to consider the largest  $E_n$  value to be excluded from the calculation of the reference value and the reference values for all three heights are calculated from the remaining laboratories. The recomputed results are shown in the table 39.

Table 39: Plug 50 mm evaluation with excluding NPL results at all 3 heights to get consistent dataset

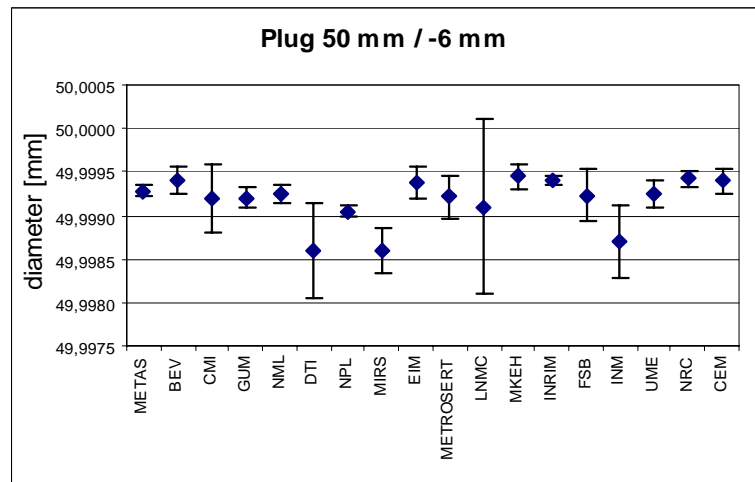
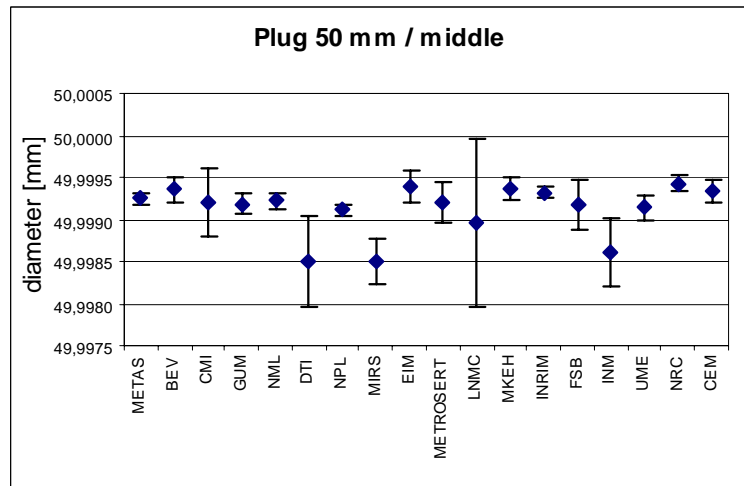
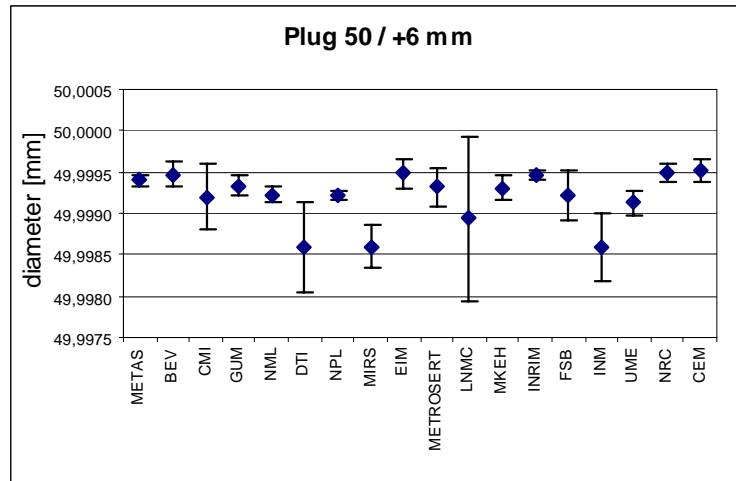
weighted mean:	49,99938	mm	49,99927	mm	49,99932	mm
$u_{int}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{ext}$	0,04	$\mu\text{m}$	0,04	$\mu\text{m}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	17		17		17	
$R_B$ (uext/uint)	1,254		1,109		1,077	
$R_B$ crit	1,307		1,307		1,307	
	+		middle		-	
	xi-xw	$E_n$	xi-xw	$E_n$	xi-xw	$E_n$
METAS	0,02	0,19	-0,02	-0,15	-0,04	-0,33
BEV	0,09	0,32	0,09	0,31	0,08	0,27
CMI	-0,18	-0,22	-0,07	-0,09	-0,12	-0,15
GUM	-0,05	-0,20	-0,09	-0,38	-0,12	-0,52
NML	-0,15	-0,77	-0,05	-0,26	-0,07	-0,37
DTI	-0,78	-0,71	-0,77	-0,70	-0,72	-0,66
NPL	-0,17	<b>-1,26</b>	-0,17	<b>-1,26</b>	-0,27	<b>-1,91</b>
MIRS	-0,78	<b>-1,50</b>	-0,77	<b>-1,49</b>	-0,72	<b>-1,40</b>
EIM	0,10	0,29	0,12	0,34	0,06	0,17
METROSERT	-0,06	-0,12	-0,06	-0,12	-0,11	-0,23
LNMC	-0,44	-0,22	-0,31	-0,15	-0,22	-0,11
MKEH	-0,07	-0,24	0,09	0,34	0,13	0,47
INRIM	0,08	0,82	0,05	0,38	0,08	0,77
FSB	-0,15	-0,24	-0,10	-0,17	-0,09	-0,15
INM	-0,78	-0,95	-0,67	-0,82	-0,62	-0,76
UME	-0,25	-0,80	-0,13	-0,42	-0,08	-0,26
NRC	0,11	0,60	0,16	0,85	0,10	0,52
CEM	0,13	0,49	0,06	0,23	0,08	0,29

The third approach is to consider the three dataset independent at all three heights and the calculation is done separately. In this case, MIRS result is excluded at +6 mm, NPL result is excluded at -6 mm and left unchanged at middle. This calculation is shown in the table 40.

Table 40: Plug 50 mm evaluation with excluding MIRS at +6 mm and NPL at -6 mm

weighted mean:	49,99935	mm	49,99923	mm	49,99932	mm
$u_{int}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{ext}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$	0,04	$\mu\text{m}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	17		18		17	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	1,208		1,238		1,077	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,307		1,298		1,307	
	+		middle		-	
	$\bar{x}_i - x_w$	$En$	$\bar{x}_i - x_w$	$En$	$\bar{x}_i - x_w$	$En$
METAS	0,05	0,41	0,02	0,17	-0,04	-0,33
BEV	0,12	0,42	0,13	0,45	0,08	0,27
CMI	-0,15	-0,18	-0,03	-0,04	-0,12	-0,15
GUM	-0,02	-0,07	-0,05	-0,21	-0,12	-0,52
NML	-0,12	-0,61	-0,01	-0,04	-0,07	-0,37
DTI	-0,75	-0,68	-0,73	-0,66	-0,72	-0,66
NPL	-0,14	<b>-1,34</b>	-0,13	<b>-1,26</b>	-0,27	<b>-1,91</b>
MIRS	-0,75	<b>-1,43</b>	-0,73	<b>-1,41</b>	-0,72	<b>-1,40</b>
EIM	0,13	0,37	0,16	0,46	0,06	0,17
METROSERT	-0,03	-0,06	-0,02	-0,04	-0,11	-0,23
LNMC	-0,41	-0,20	-0,27	-0,13	-0,22	-0,11
MKEH	-0,04	-0,13	0,13	0,48	0,13	0,47
INRIM	0,11	<b>1,06</b>	0,09	0,66	0,08	0,77
FSB	-0,12	-0,20	-0,06	-0,10	-0,09	-0,15
INM	-0,75	-0,91	-0,63	-0,77	-0,62	-0,76
UME	-0,22	-0,71	-0,09	-0,29	-0,08	-0,26
NRC	0,14	0,74	0,20	<b>1,05</b>	0,10	0,52
CEM	0,16	0,59	0,10	0,37	0,08	0,29

The following graphs show the final results of the plug 50 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).





## 9.5. Sphere 30 mm - diameter

Table 41: Sphere 30 mm final results given by the participants:

SUBMITTED VALUES		
	diameter	unc
LABORATORY	mm	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	29,98623	0,07
BEV	29,98611	0,15
CMI	29,9858	0,4
GUM	29,986056	0,090
NML	29,98600	0,09
DTI	29,9855	0,55
NPL	29,98636	0,0538
MIRS	29,9851	0,15
EIM	29,98634	0,18
METROSERT	29,98632	0,196
LNMC	NOT MEASURED	
MKEH	29,98617	0,14
INRIM	29,98631	0,065
FSB	29,98603	0,30
INM	29,98530	0,40
UME	29,98616	0,100
NRC	29,98629	0,1
CEM	29,98609	0,08

Table 42: Results evaluated with the final values

weighted mean:	29,98618	mm
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,02	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,06	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	17	
$R_B (u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}})$	2,305	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,307	
Lab	$\xi\text{-xw}$	$E_n$
METAS	0,05	0,35
BEV	-0,07	-0,25
CMI	-0,38	-0,48
GUM	-0,13	-0,74
NML	-0,18	<b>-1,06</b>
DTI	-0,68	-0,62
NPL	0,18	<b>1,85</b>
MIRS	-1,08	<b>-3,66</b>
EIM	0,16	0,44
METROSERT	0,14	0,35
LNMC	NOT MEASURED	
MKEH	-0,01	-0,05
INRIM	0,13	<b>1,05</b>
FSB	-0,15	-0,26
INM	-0,88	<b>-1,11</b>
UME	-0,02	-0,12
NRC	0,11	0,55
CEM	-0,09	-0,62

The dataset is not consistent. MIRS results are excluded first from the reference value determination. The results are shown in the table 43.

Table 43: Results evaluated with the final values – MIRS excluded

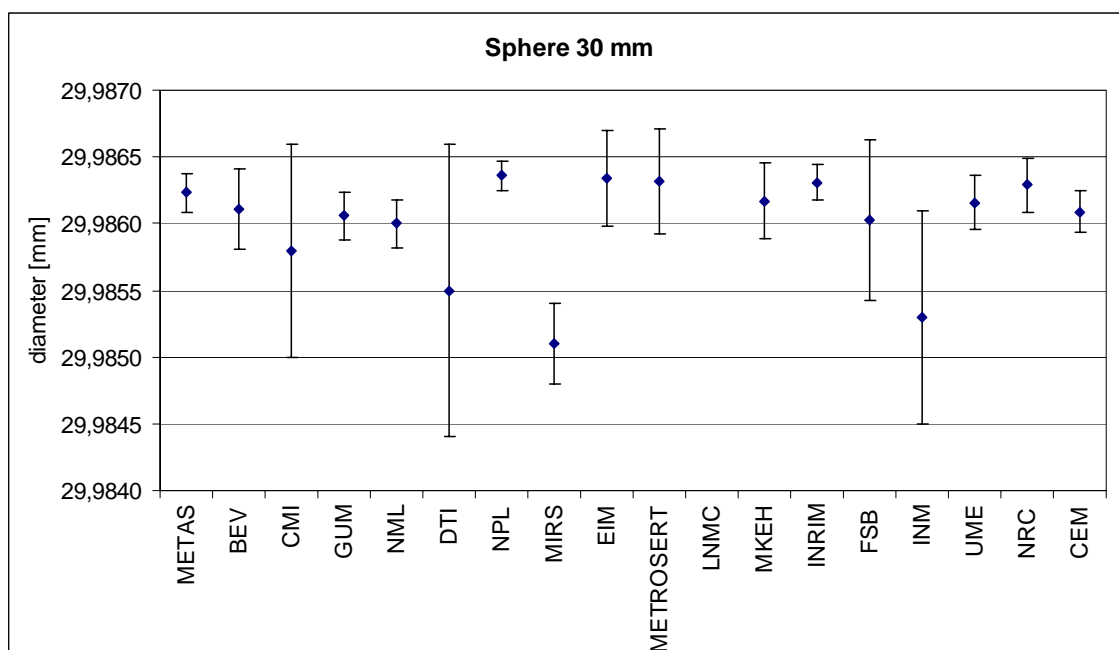
weighted mean:	29,98621	mm
$u_{int}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{ext}$	0,04	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	16	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	1,445	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,315	
Lab	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,02	0,12
BEV	-0,10	-0,35
CMI	-0,41	-0,52
GUM	-0,16	-0,92
NML	-0,21	<b>-1,24</b>
DTI	-0,71	-0,65
NPL	0,15	<b>1,53</b>
MIRS	-1,11	<b>-3,66</b>
EIM	0,13	0,35
METROSERT	0,11	0,27
LNMC	NOT MEASURED	
MKEH	-0,04	-0,16
INRIM	0,10	0,80
FSB	-0,18	-0,31
INM	-0,91	<b>-1,15</b>
UME	-0,05	-0,28
NRC	0,08	0,39
CEM	-0,12	-0,82

The dataset is still not consistent, the results with excluding NPL is shown in the table 44.

Table 44: Results evaluated with the final values – MIRS and NPL excluded to get consistent dataset

weighted mean:	29,98617	mm
$u_{int}$	0,03	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{ext}$	0,04	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	15	
$R_B (u_{ext}/u_{int})$	1,251	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,325	
Lab	xi-xw	En
METAS	0,06	0,45
BEV	-0,06	-0,21
CMI	-0,37	-0,47
GUM	-0,12	-0,69
NML	-0,17	<b>-1,01</b>
DTI	-0,67	-0,61
NPL	0,19	<b>1,53</b>
MIRS	-1,07	<b>-3,51</b>
EIM	0,17	0,47
METROSERT	0,15	0,38
LNMC	NOT MEASURED	
MKEH	0,00	-0,01
INRIM	0,14	<b>1,17</b>
FSB	-0,14	-0,24
INM	-0,87	<b>-1,09</b>
UME	-0,01	-0,07
NRC	0,12	0,61
CEM	-0,08	-0,56

The following graphs show the final results of the sphere 30 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 9.6. Sphere 30 mm - roundness

Table 45: Sphere 30 mm final results given by the participants (500 UPR)

<b>500 UPR</b>	round.	u(k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,035	0,015
CMI	0,09	0,05
GUM	0,102	0,038
DTI	0,10	0,045
NPL	not measured	
EIM	0,091	0,07
METROSERT	0,09	0,05
INRIM	0,039	0,004
FSB	0,097	0,055
INM	0,10	0,04
UME	0,078	0,038
CEM	0,034	0,005

Table 46: Results evaluated with the final values

<b>500 UPR</b>		
weighted mean:	0,039	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,003	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,003	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	11	
$R_B$ ( $u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}}$ )	1,130	
$R_B$ crit	1,376	
	$x_i - x_w$	<b>En</b>
METAS	-0,004	-0,13
CMI	0,051	0,51
GUM	0,063	0,83
DFM	0,061	0,68
NPL	not measured	
EIM	0,052	0,37
METROSERT	0,051	0,51
INRIM	0,000	0,01
FSB	0,058	0,53
INM	0,061	0,77
UME	0,039	0,52
CEM	-0,005	-0,62

Table 47: Sphere 30 mm final results given by the participants (150 UPR)

<b>150 UPR</b>	round.	u(k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,032	0,015
CMI	0,10	0,05
GUM	0,078	0,036
DTI	0,12	0,045
NPL	0,038	0,003
EIM	0,076	0,07
METROSERT	0,07	0,04
INRIM	0,039	0,004
FSB	0,097	0,055
INM	0,08	0,04
UME	0,051	0,035
CEM	0,029	0,005

Table 48: Results evaluated with the final values

<b>150 UPR</b>		
weighted mean:	0,037	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	12	
$R_B$ ( $u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}}$ )	1,078	
$R_B$ crit	1,361	
	$x_i - x_w$	<b>En</b>
METAS	-0,005	-0,18
CMI	0,063	0,63
GUM	0,041	0,57
DTI	0,083	0,92
NPL	0,001	0,15
EIM	0,039	0,28
METROSERT	0,033	0,41
INRIM	0,002	0,24
FSB	0,060	0,54
INM	0,043	0,53
UME	0,014	0,20
CEM	-0,008	-0,92

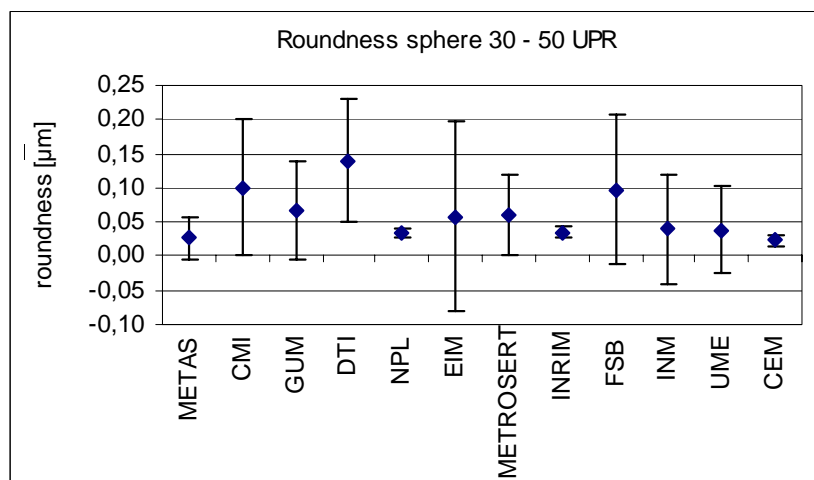
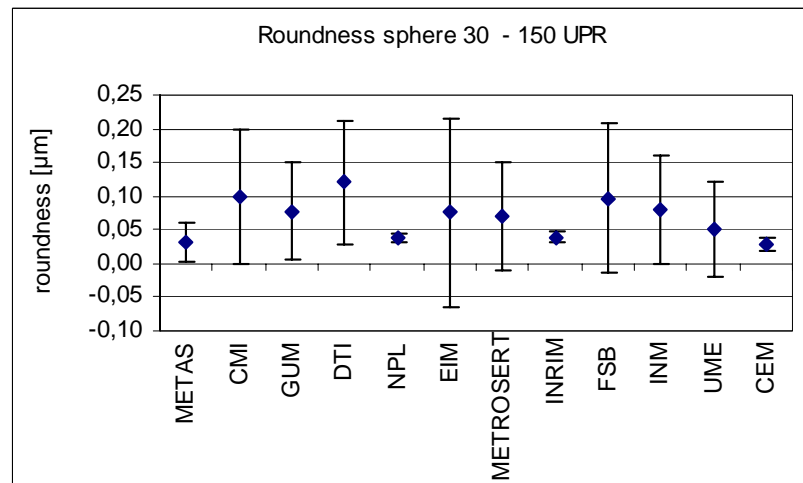
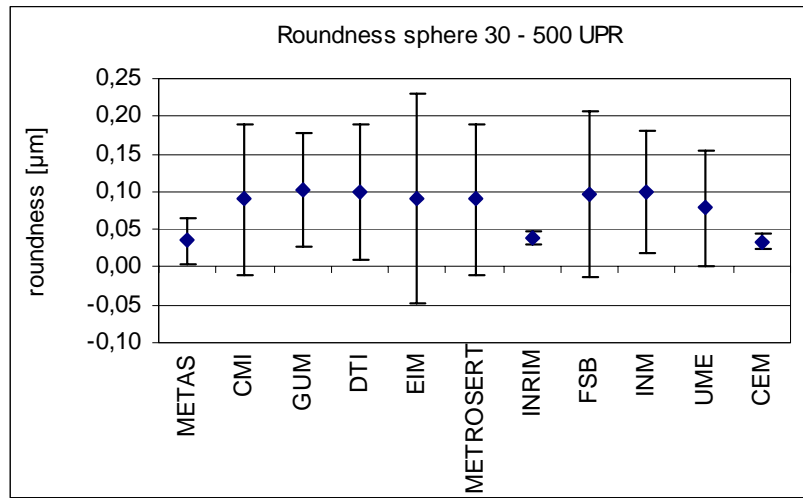
Table 49: Sphere 30 mm final results given by the participants (50 UPR)

<b>50 UPR</b>	round.	u(k=1)
<b>LABORATORY</b>	$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$
METAS	0,026	0,015
CMI	0,10	0,05
GUM	0,067	0,036
DTI	0,14	0,045
NPL	0,034	0,003
EIM	0,058	0,07
METROSERT	0,06	0,03
INRIM	0,035	0,004
FSB	0,097	0,055
INM	0,04	0,04
UME	0,039	0,032
CEM	0,024	0,004

Table 50: Results evaluated with the final values

<b>50 UPR</b>		
weighted mean:	0,032	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{int}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
$u_{\text{ext}}$	0,002	$\mu\text{m}$
No of labs	12	
$R_B (u_{\text{ext}}/u_{\text{int}})$	1,214	
$R_B \text{ crit}$	1,361	
	$x_i - x_w$	<b>En</b>
METAS	-0,006	-0,21
CMI	0,068	0,68
GUM	0,035	0,48
DTI	0,108	<b>1,20</b>
NPL	0,002	0,40
EIM	0,026	0,18
METROSERT	0,028	0,46
INRIM	0,003	0,40
FSB	0,065	0,59
INM	0,008	0,10
UME	0,007	0,11
CEM	-0,008	<b>-1,19</b>

The following graphs show the final results of the roundness of the sphere 30 mm with the expanded uncertainties ( $k=2$ ).



## 10. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of diameter measurements are consistent for the rings of 5 mm and 40 mm and also for the plug of 5 mm. An interesting situation can be seen for the plug 50 mm, where the dataset is consistent at mid-height but inconsistent at +6 mm and -6 mm caused by different laboratories. Three approaches has been introduced to handle the situation to be able to compare the different methods.

The dataset for the diameter of the sphere is not consistent, after two steps of iteration reached consistency.

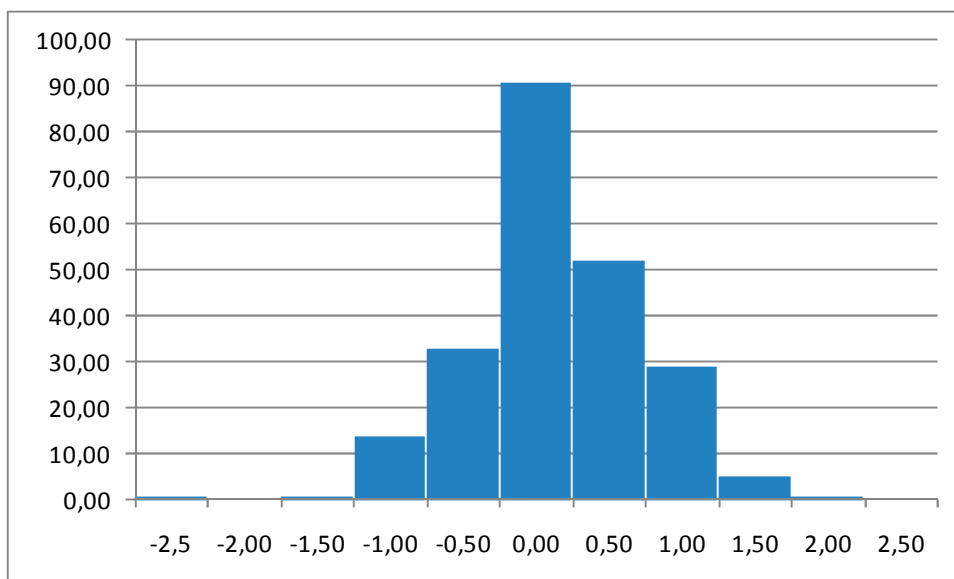
The roundness data of the sphere shows good consistency at different filters (500, 150 and 50 UPR).

It is worth noting that although the evaluation of the roundness and straightness data of the cylindrical gauges is not included in the protocol, they show good consistency.

The main problem of the comparison can be that one of the linking laboratory's results for the diameter of the plug 50 mm and the sphere seems to be outliers and also the second linking laboratory's  $E_n$  value for the sphere is larger than 1, so the linking procedure between the two groups might be more difficult.

### 10. 1. Histograms of $E_n$ values

10.1.1. The following diagram contains the histogram of all  $E_n$  values calculated from the total dataset of the diameter measurements, altogether from 227 results.

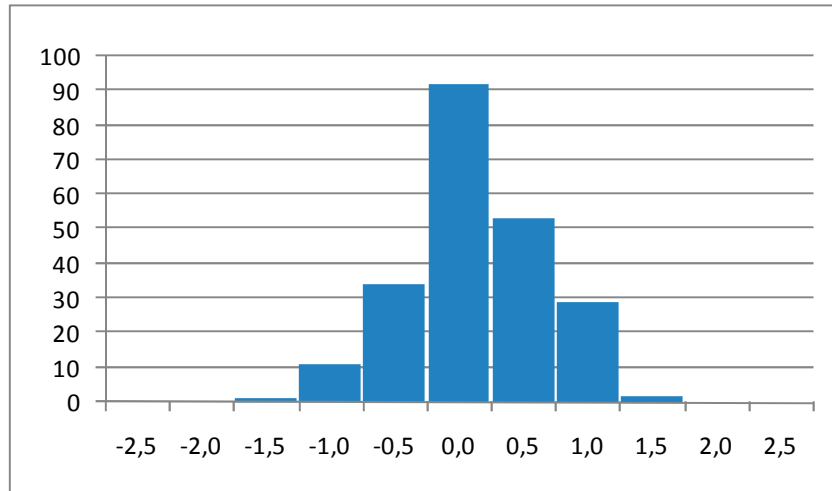


Histogram of  $E_n$  values ( $k=2$ ) from the total 227 elements of the original dataset

A number of 21  $E_n$  values exceed the range of  $\pm 1$  ( $k=2$ ), which gives 7,6 %, larger than the expected 5% consistency check.



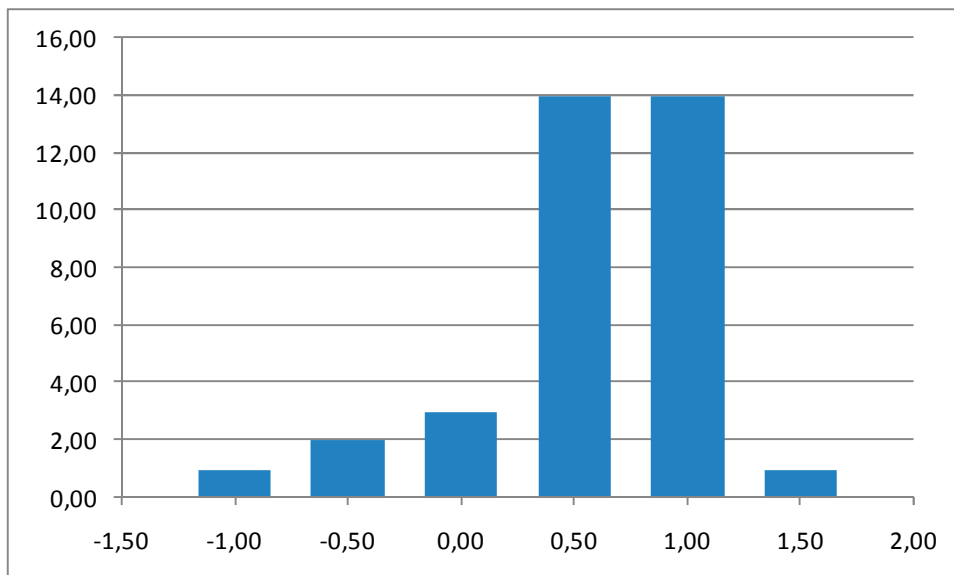
10.1.2. The following diagram contains the histogram of the  $E_n$  values after excluding 5 results from calculation of KCRD (3 for plug 50 mm, 2 for sphere).



Histogram of  $E_n$  values ( $k=2$ ) from 227 elements, after excluding 5 data from the calculation of KCRD

In this case a number of 10  $E_n$  values exceed the range of  $\pm 1$  ( $k=2$ ), which gives 4,4 %, less than the expected 5% consistency check.

10.1.3 The histogram of  $E_n$  values from the submitted results of the sphere roundness measurements are shown in the following diagram.



Histogram of  $E_n$  values calculated for the roundness measurements of the sphere at different filters

A number of 2 from the total 34 data exceeds the expected range of  $\pm 1$  that gives 5,9 %, that exceeds the expected 5% consistency check.

## 11. CONCLUSIONS

The diameter comparison was carried out in two groups. This protocol deals with the results of group 2.

The comparison was organized to have two loops, one within EU and another for non EU countries. The measurements were taken according to the scheduled dates in the first loop but than more delay came from the custom problems, *etc.*

Altogether 18 laboratories took part in the comparison, 17 from EURAMET and NRC, Canada.

Newly purchased gauges were used in the comparison. The pilot laboratory measured the gauges four times to monitor the stability of the gauges. The results show good stability for every gauge so no additional artefact uncertainty was applied in calculation of the KCRV. The cylindrical gauges suffered visible scratches that might cause some problems in the roundness measurements. No scratches on the sphere.

Overall, the comparison has been successful. The comparison showed that these kind of measurements that could be kept "simple" measurements can cause trouble for the laboratories and makes the participants to think over the estimated uncertainty and the procedure.

## 12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The pilot laboratory would like to acknowledge the kind assistance of all the participating laboratories. Particular thanks Mr. Gian Bartolo Picotto for the co-operation in piloting the two groups, Dr. Rudolf Thalmann for the assistance in choosing and purchasing the gauges and checking them to see if they would be good for the comparison, Dr. Michael Matus and Dr. Andrew Lewis for the mathematical assistance in the evaluation process.

## 13. REFERENCES

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[http://kcdb.bipm.org/AppendixB/appbresults/ccl-k4.a/ccl-k4\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://kcdb.bipm.org/AppendixB/appbresults/ccl-k4.a/ccl-k4_final_report.pdf)

## 14. Appendix 1

### DEVIATIONS FROM THE REFERENCE VALUES WITH THEIR UNCERTAINTIES

The reference values of the measured parameters were determined as weighted means.

$$\bar{x}_w = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \cdot x_i$$

The deviation of the individual results from the weighted mean was calculated ( $x_i - \bar{x}_w$ ) and the uncertainty of this deviation:

$$U(x_i - \bar{x}_w) = 2\sqrt{u^2(x_i) - u_{\text{int}}^2(\bar{x}_w)} \quad (k=2)$$

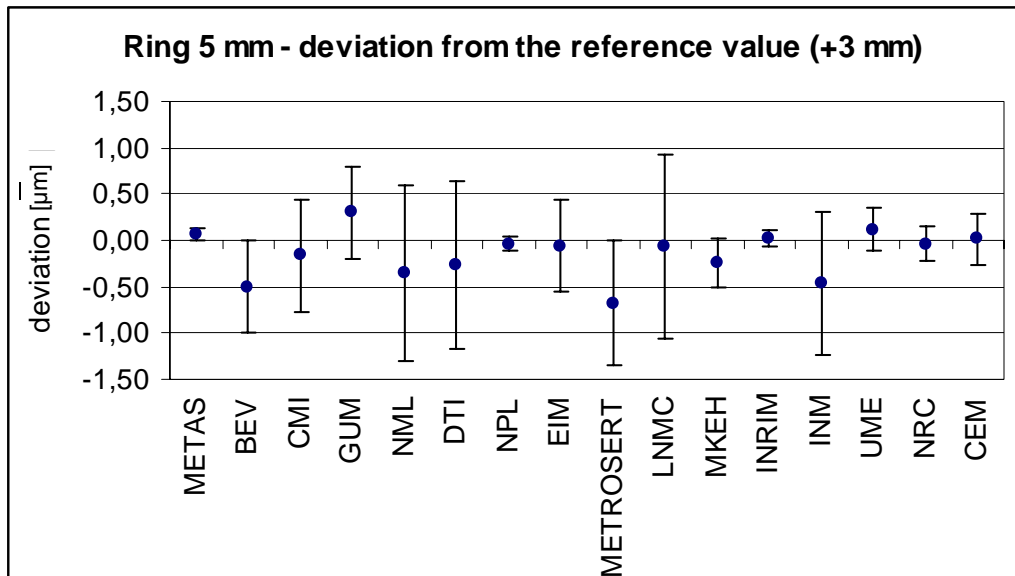
The repeated measurements of the gauges shows good stability, there is no need to introduce an additional artefact uncertainty.

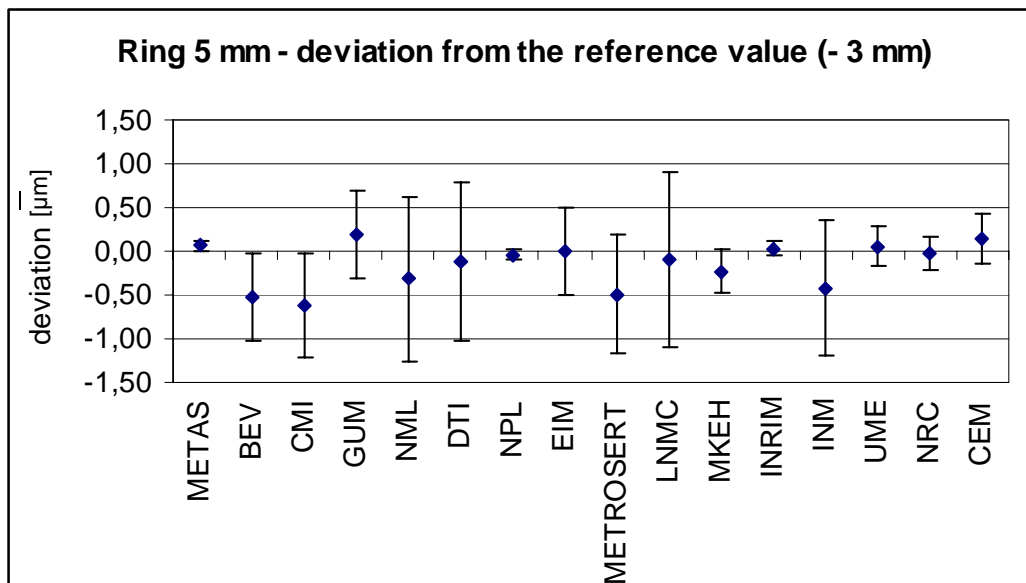
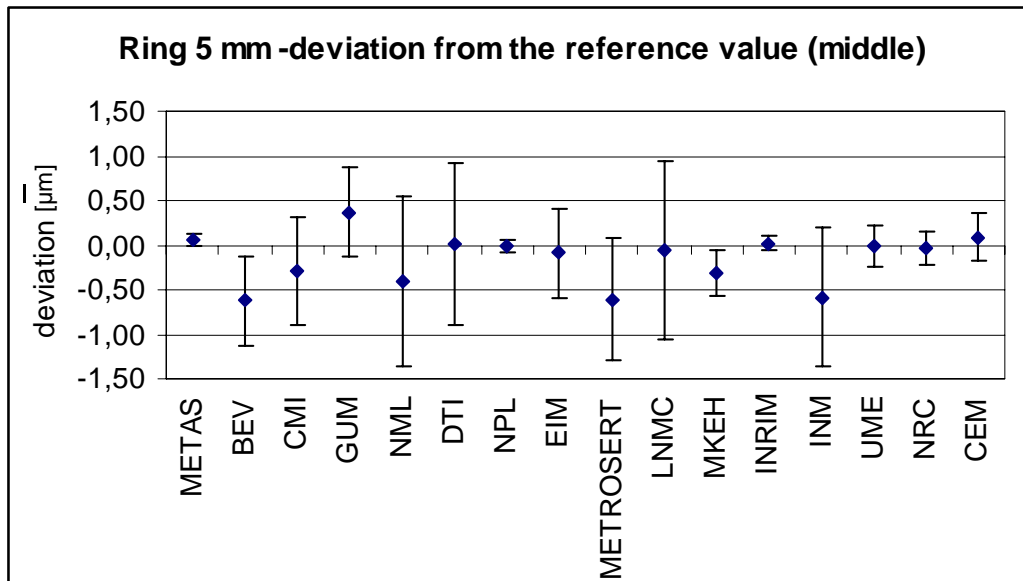
The deviations from the reference values together with their uncertainties can be found in the following tables and graphs.

### 14.1 Ring 5 mm – diameter

Table 51. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty

	+3 mm		middle		-3 mm	
	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)
METAS	0,06	0,07	0,05	0,07	0,06	0,07
BEV	-0,50	0,50	-0,63	0,50	-0,53	0,50
CMI	-0,16	0,60	-0,29	0,60	-0,62	0,60
GUM	0,31	0,50	0,36	0,50	0,19	0,50
NML	-0,36	0,95	-0,41	0,95	-0,32	0,95
DTI	-0,26	0,90	0,01	0,90	-0,12	0,90
NPL	-0,03	0,08	-0,01	0,07	-0,04	0,06
EIM	-0,06	0,50	-0,09	0,50	0,00	0,50
METROSERT	-0,67	0,68	-0,61	0,68	-0,49	0,68
LNMC	-0,06	1,00	-0,06	1,00	-0,09	1,00
MKEH	-0,24	0,26	-0,32	0,26	-0,23	0,26
INRIM	0,02	0,09	0,02	0,09	0,03	0,09
INM	-0,46	0,78	-0,59	0,78	-0,42	0,78
UME	0,12	0,23	-0,01	0,23	0,05	0,23
NRC	-0,03	0,19	-0,04	0,19	-0,02	0,20
CEM	0,02	0,28	0,09	0,28	0,14	0,28

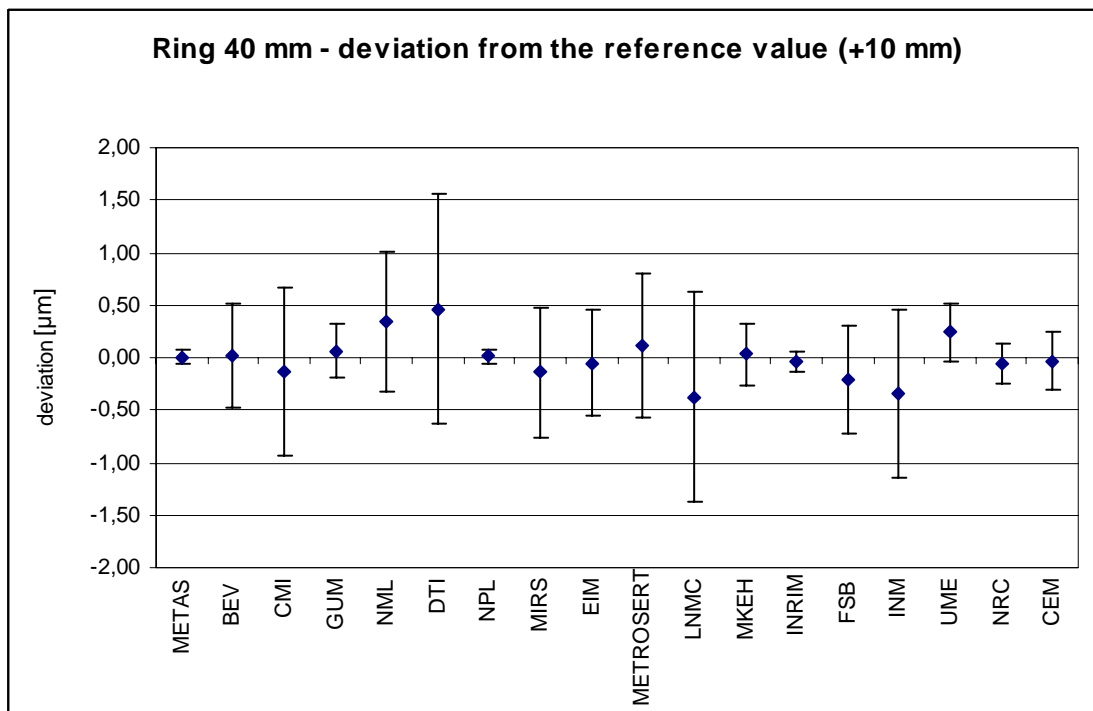


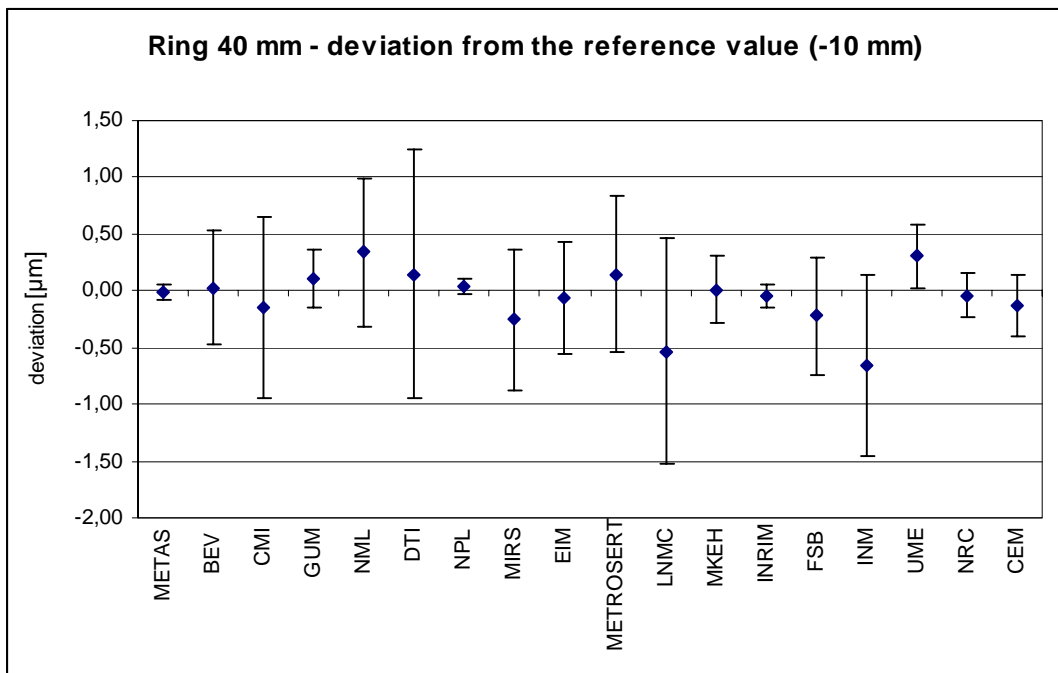
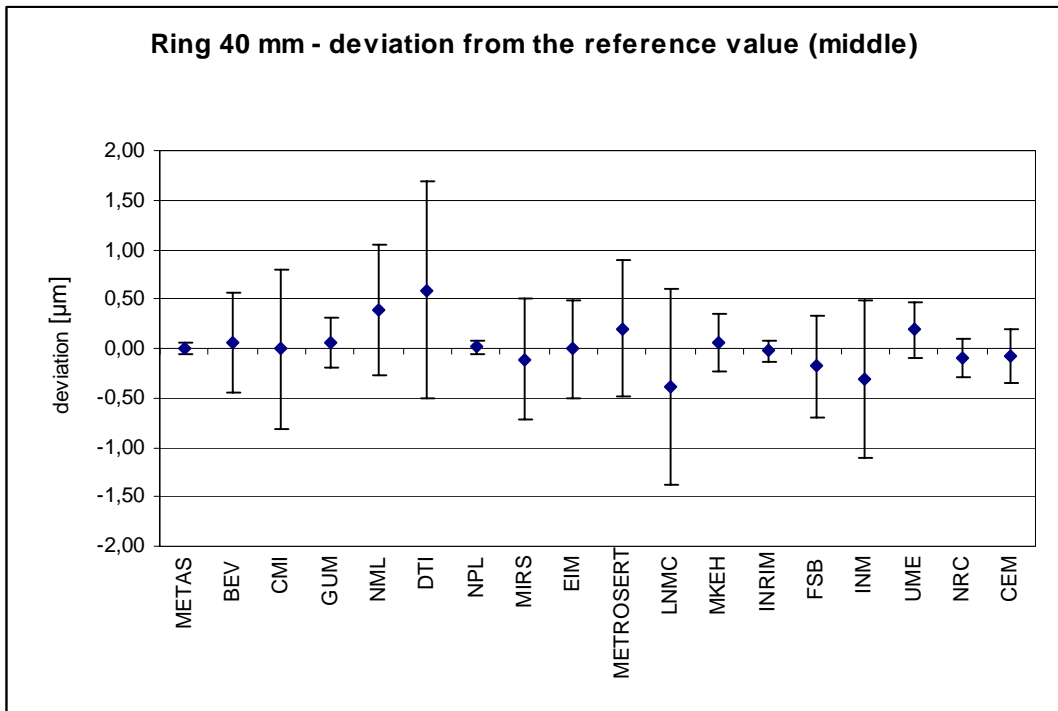


## 14.2 Ring 40 mm – diameter

Table 52. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty

	+10 mm		middle		-10 mm	
	$x_i - x_w$	$U(x_i - x_w)$	$x_i - x_w$	$U(x_i - x_w)$	$x_i - x_w$	$U(x_i - x_w)$
METAS	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,07	-0,01	0,07
BEV	0,02	0,50	0,06	0,50	0,03	0,50
CMI	-0,14	0,80	-0,01	0,80	-0,15	0,80
GUM	0,06	0,26	0,06	0,26	0,11	0,26
NML	0,34	0,66	0,39	0,66	0,34	0,66
DTI	0,46	1,10	0,59	1,10	0,15	1,10
NPL	0,01	0,07	0,01	0,07	0,04	0,07
MIRS	-0,14	0,62	-0,11	0,62	-0,25	0,62
EIM	-0,05	0,50	-0,01	0,50	-0,06	0,50
METROSERT	0,12	0,69	0,20	0,69	0,15	0,69
LNMC	-0,38	1,00	-0,39	1,00	-0,53	1,00
MKEH	0,03	0,30	0,06	0,30	0,01	0,30
INRIM	-0,04	0,10	-0,03	0,10	-0,04	0,10
FSB	-0,21	0,52	-0,18	0,52	-0,22	0,52
INM	-0,34	0,80	-0,31	0,80	-0,65	0,80
UME	0,24	0,28	0,19	0,28	0,31	0,28
NRC	-0,06	0,19	-0,10	0,19	-0,04	0,19
CEM	-0,03	0,28	-0,08	0,28	-0,13	0,28



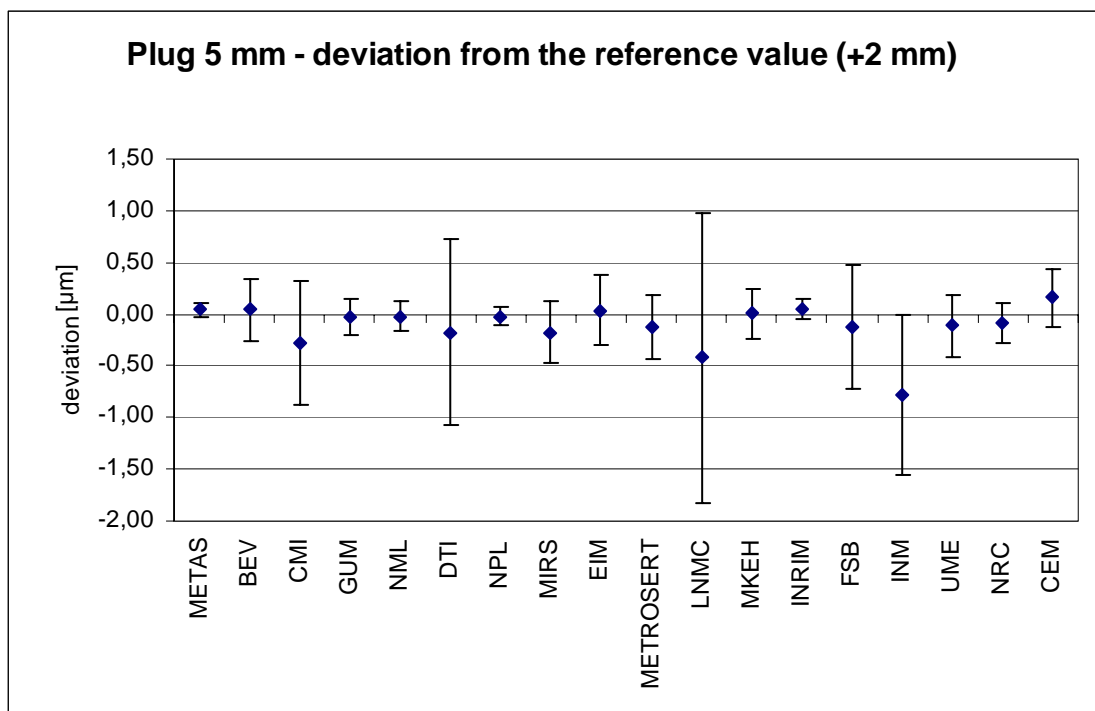




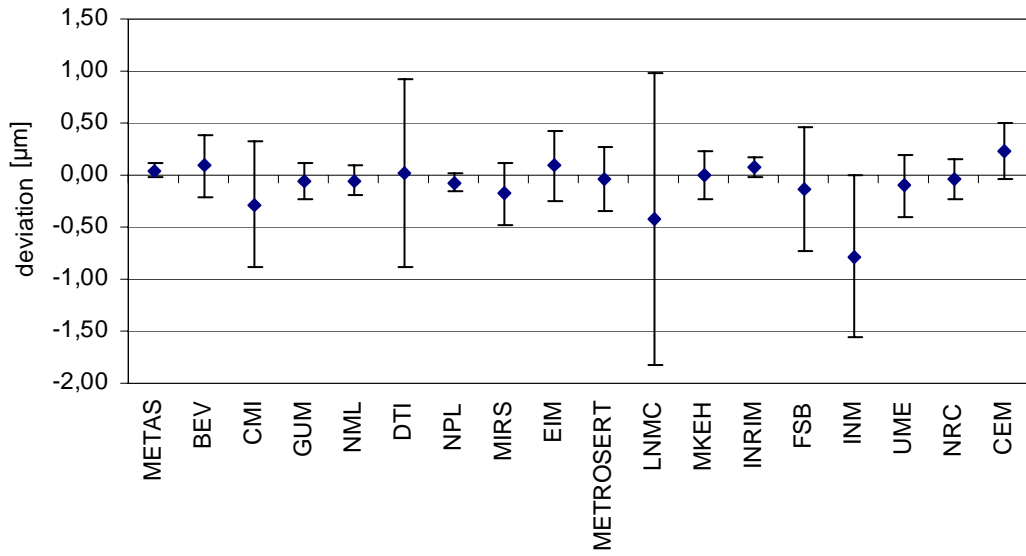
### 14.3 Plug 5 mm – diameter

Table 53. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty

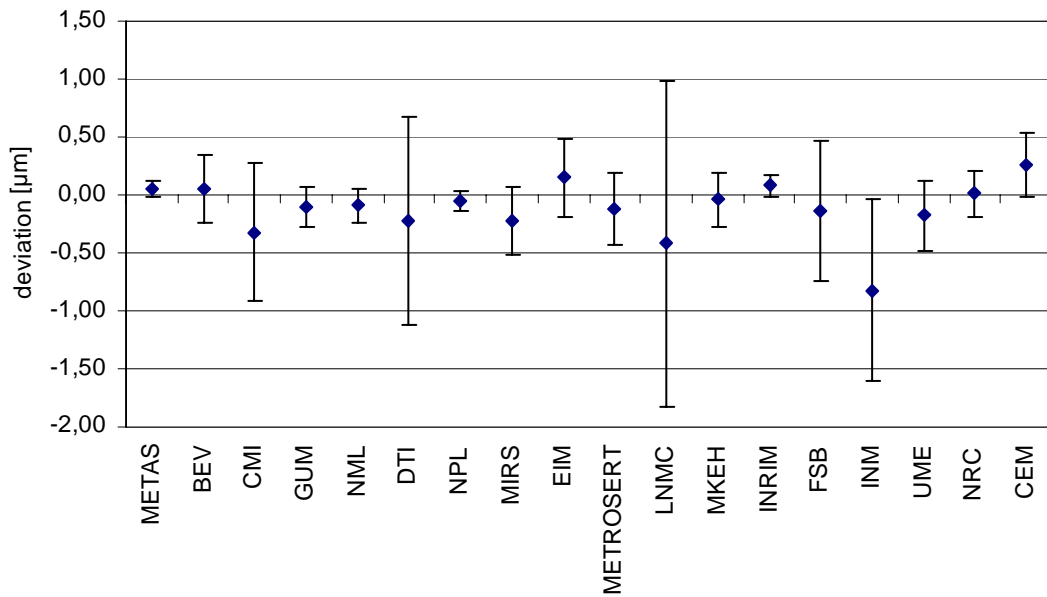
	+2 mm		middle		-2 mm	
	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)
METAS	0,04	0,07	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,07
BEV	0,04	0,30	0,09	0,30	0,05	0,30
CMI	-0,28	0,60	-0,28	0,60	-0,32	0,60
GUM	-0,03	0,17	-0,06	0,17	-0,10	0,18
NML	-0,02	0,14	-0,05	0,14	-0,09	0,14
DTI	-0,18	0,90	0,02	0,90	-0,22	0,90
NPL	-0,02	0,08	-0,07	0,08	-0,05	0,08
MIRS	-0,18	0,30	-0,18	0,30	-0,22	0,30
EIM	0,03	0,34	0,09	0,34	0,15	0,34
METROSERT	-0,13	0,31	-0,04	0,31	-0,12	0,31
LNMC	-0,42	1,40	-0,42	1,40	-0,42	1,40
MKEH	0,00	0,24	0,00	0,24	-0,04	0,24
INRIM	0,05	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,08	0,09
FSB	-0,13	0,60	-0,13	0,60	-0,14	0,60
INM	-0,78	0,78	-0,78	0,78	-0,82	0,78
UME	-0,11	0,30	-0,10	0,30	-0,18	0,30
NRC	-0,09	0,20	-0,04	0,20	0,01	0,20
CEM	0,16	0,28	0,23	0,28	0,26	0,28



**Plug 5 mm - deviation from the reference value (middle)**



**Plug 5 mm - deviation from the reference value (-2 mm)**



#### 14.4 Plug 50 mm – diameter

Table 54. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty from the complete dataset (approach 1)

	+6 mm		middle		-6 mm	
	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)
METAS	0,06	0,13	0,02	0,13	0,01	0,13
BEV	0,13	0,29	0,13	0,29	0,13	0,29
CMI	-0,14	0,80	-0,03	0,80	-0,07	0,80
GUM	-0,01	0,23	-0,05	0,23	-0,07	0,23
NML	-0,11	0,19	-0,01	0,19	-0,02	0,19
DTI	-0,74	1,10	-0,73	1,10	-0,67	1,10
NPL	-0,13	0,10	-0,12	0,10	-0,22	0,11
MIRS	-0,74	0,52	-0,73	0,52	-0,67	0,52
EIM	0,14	0,36	0,16	0,36	0,11	0,36
METROSERT	-0,02	0,47	-0,02	0,47	-0,06	0,47
LNMC	-0,40	2,00	-0,27	2,00	-0,17	2,00
MKEH	-0,03	0,27	0,13	0,27	0,18	0,27
INRIM	0,12	0,11	0,09	0,14	0,13	0,11
FSB	-0,11	0,60	-0,06	0,60	-0,04	0,60
INM	-0,74	0,82	-0,63	0,82	-0,57	0,82
UME	-0,21	0,31	-0,09	0,31	-0,03	0,31
NRC	0,15	0,19	0,20	0,19	0,15	0,19
CEM	0,17	0,27	0,10	0,27	0,13	0,27

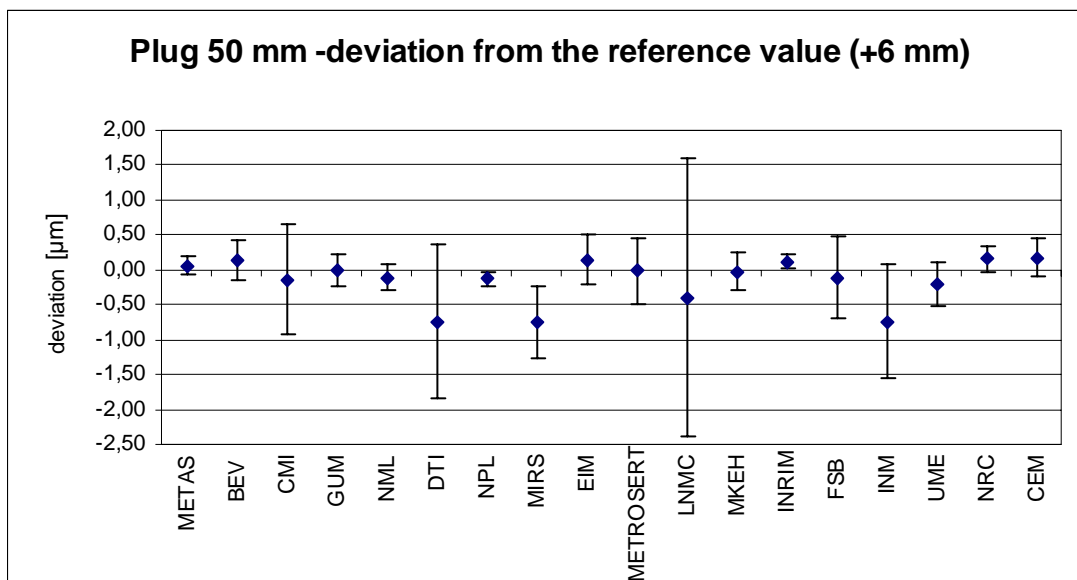
Table 55. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty excluding NPL (approach 2)

	+6 mm		middle		-6 mm	
	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)
METAS	0,02	0,13	-0,02	0,12	-0,04	0,13
BEV	0,09	0,29	0,09	0,29	0,08	0,29
CMI	-0,18	0,80	-0,07	0,80	-0,12	0,80
GUM	-0,05	0,23	-0,09	0,23	-0,12	0,23
NML	-0,15	0,19	-0,05	0,19	-0,07	0,19
DTI	-0,78	1,10	-0,77	1,10	-0,72	1,10
NPL	-0,17	0,10	-0,17	0,10	-0,27	0,11
MIRS	-0,78	0,52	-0,77	0,52	-0,72	0,52
EIM	0,10	0,35	0,12	0,35	0,06	0,35
METROSERT	-0,06	0,47	-0,06	0,47	-0,11	0,47
LNMC	-0,44	2,00	-0,31	2,00	-0,22	2,00
MKEH	-0,07	0,27	0,09	0,27	0,13	0,27
INRIM	0,08	0,10	0,05	0,13	0,08	0,10
FSB	-0,15	0,60	-0,10	0,60	-0,09	0,60
INM	-0,78	0,82	-0,67	0,82	-0,62	0,82
UME	-0,25	0,31	-0,13	0,31	-0,08	0,31
NRC	0,11	0,19	0,16	0,19	0,10	0,19
CEM	0,13	0,27	0,06	0,27	0,08	0,27

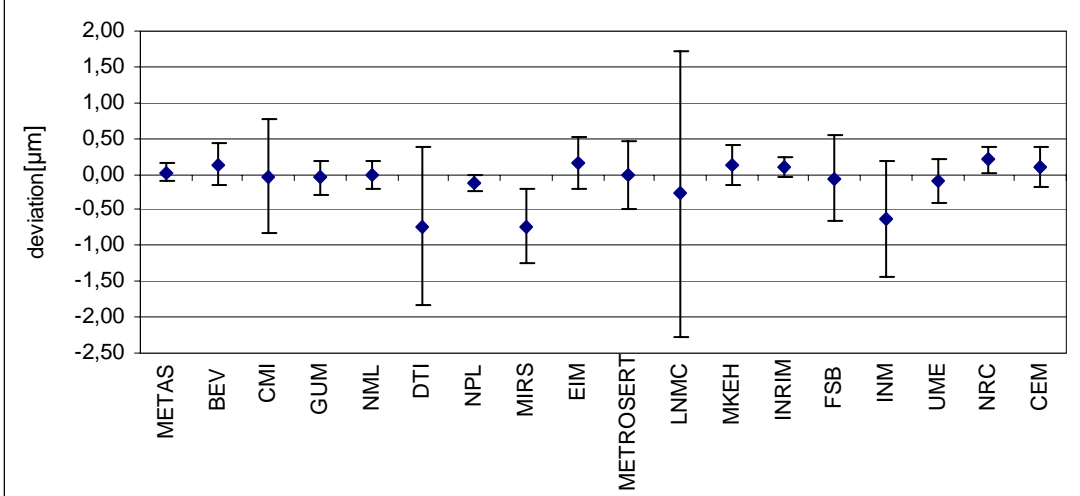
Table 56. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty excluding NPL at -6 mm, MIRS at +6 mm (approach 3)

	+6 mm		middle		-6 mm	
	$x_i - x_w$	$U(x_i - x_w)$	$x_i - x_w$	$U(x_i - x_w)$	$x_i - x_w$	$U(x_i - x_w)$
METAS	0,05	0,13	0,02	0,13	-0,04	0,13
BEV	0,12	0,29	0,13	0,29	0,08	0,29
CMI	-0,15	0,80	-0,03	0,80	-0,12	0,80
GUM	-0,02	0,23	-0,05	0,23	-0,12	0,23
NML	-0,12	0,19	-0,01	0,19	-0,07	0,19
DTI	-0,75	1,10	-0,73	1,10	-0,72	1,10
NPL	-0,14	0,10	-0,13	0,10	-0,27	0,00
MIRS	-0,75	0,00	-0,73	0,52	-0,72	0,52
EIM	0,13	0,36	0,16	0,36	0,06	0,35
METROS	-0,03	0,47	-0,02	0,47	-0,11	0,47
LNMC	-0,41	2,00	-0,27	2,00	-0,22	2,00
MKEH	-0,04	0,27	0,13	0,27	0,13	0,27
INRIM	0,11	0,11	0,09	0,14	0,08	0,10
FSB	-0,12	0,60	-0,06	0,60	-0,09	0,60
INM	-0,75	0,82	-0,63	0,82	-0,62	0,82
UME	-0,22	0,31	-0,09	0,31	-0,08	0,31
NRC	0,14	0,19	0,20	0,19	0,10	0,19
CEM	0,16	0,27	0,10	0,27	0,08	0,27

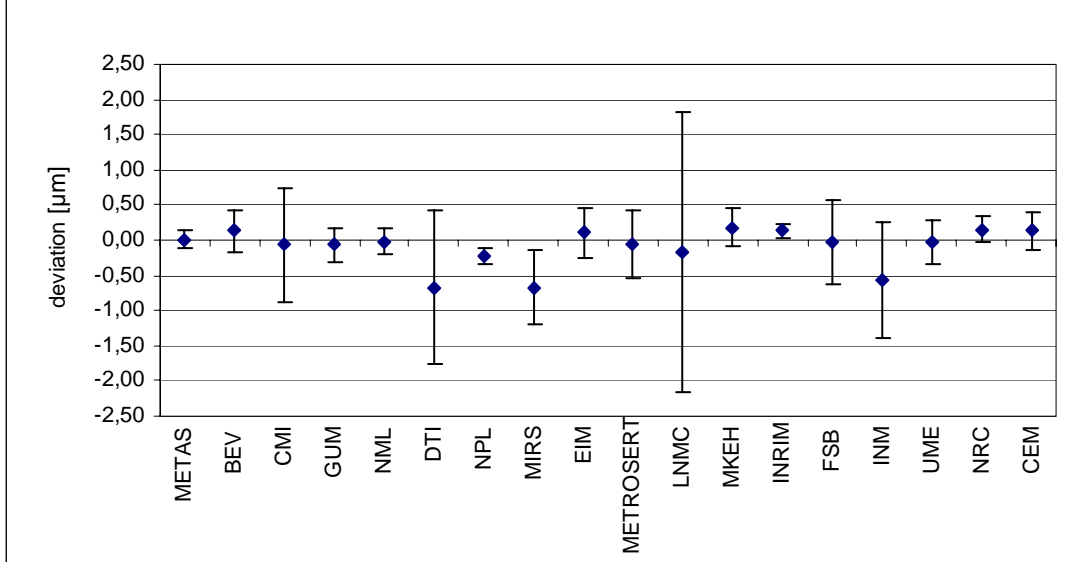
The following graphs show the deviations from the reference values with the total dataset (approach 1)



**Plug 50 mm - deviation from the reference value (middle)**



**Plug 50 mm -deviation from the reference value (-6 mm)**



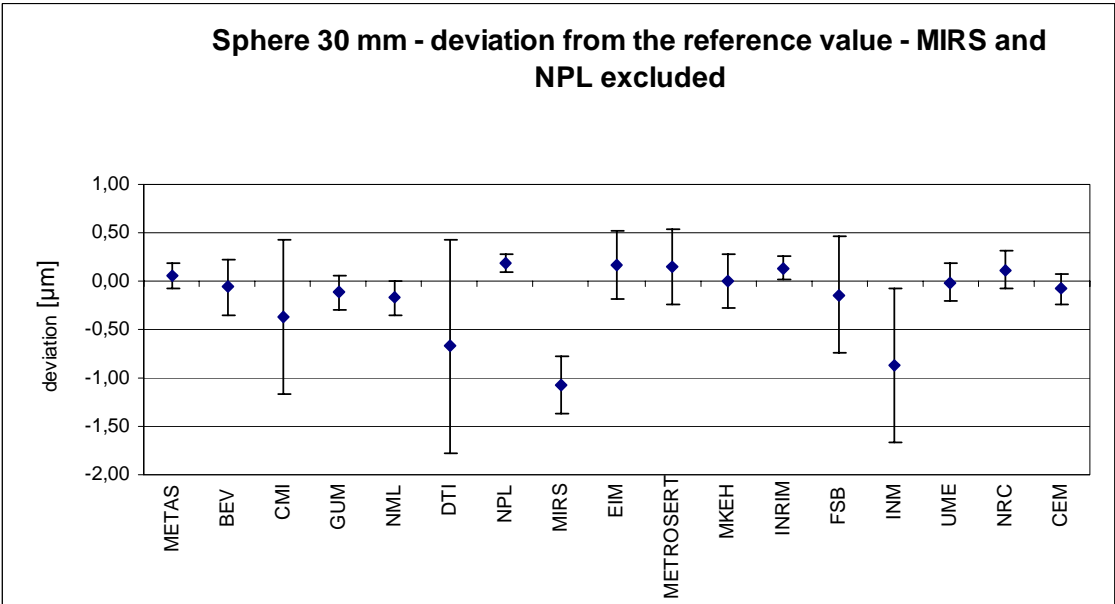
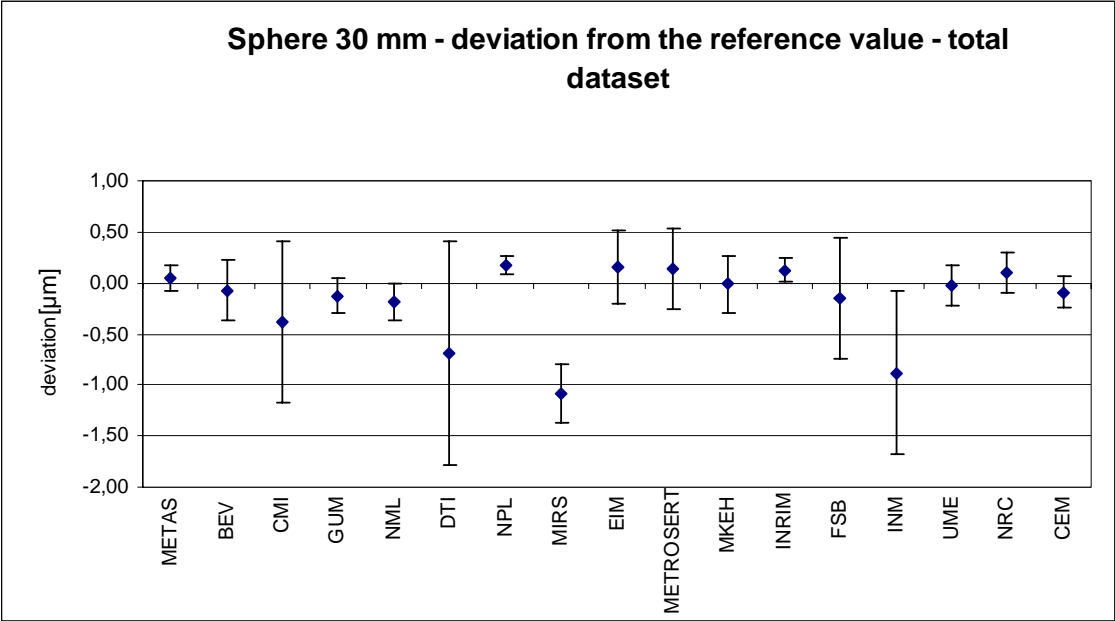
## 14.5 Sphere 30 mm – diameter

Table 57. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty with total dataset

	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)
METAS	0,046	0,131
BEV	-0,074	0,296
CMI	-0,384	0,798
GUM	-0,128	0,173
NML	-0,184	0,173
DTI	-0,684	1,099
NPL	0,176	0,095
MIRS	-1,084	0,296
EIM	0,156	0,357
METROSERT	0,136	0,389
MKEH	-0,014	0,276
INRIM	0,126	0,120
FSB	-0,154	0,598
INM	-0,884	0,798
UME	-0,024	0,194
NRC	0,106	0,194
CEM	-0,094	0,152

Table 58. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty MIRS and NPL excluded

	$x_i - x_w$	U (xi-xw)
METAS	0,057	0,128
BEV	-0,063	0,294
CMI	-0,373	0,798
GUM	-0,117	0,171
NML	-0,173	0,171
DTI	-0,673	1,099
NPL	0,187	0,091
MIRS	-1,073	0,294
EIM	0,167	0,355
METROSERT	0,147	0,388
MKEH	-0,003	0,274
INRIM	0,137	0,117
FSB	-0,143	0,597
INM	-0,873	0,798
UME	-0,013	0,192
NRC	0,117	0,192
CEM	-0,083	0,149



## 14.6 Sphere 30 mm – roundness

Table 59. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty at 500 UPR

500 UPR	$x_i - x_w$	U ( $x_i - x_w$ )
METAS	-0,004	0,029
CMI	0,051	0,100
GUM	0,063	0,076
DFM	0,061	0,090
NPL	not measured	
EIM	0,052	0,140
METROSERT	0,051	0,100
INRIM	0,000	0,005
FSB	0,058	0,110
INM	0,061	0,080
UME	0,039	0,076
CEM	-0,005	0,008

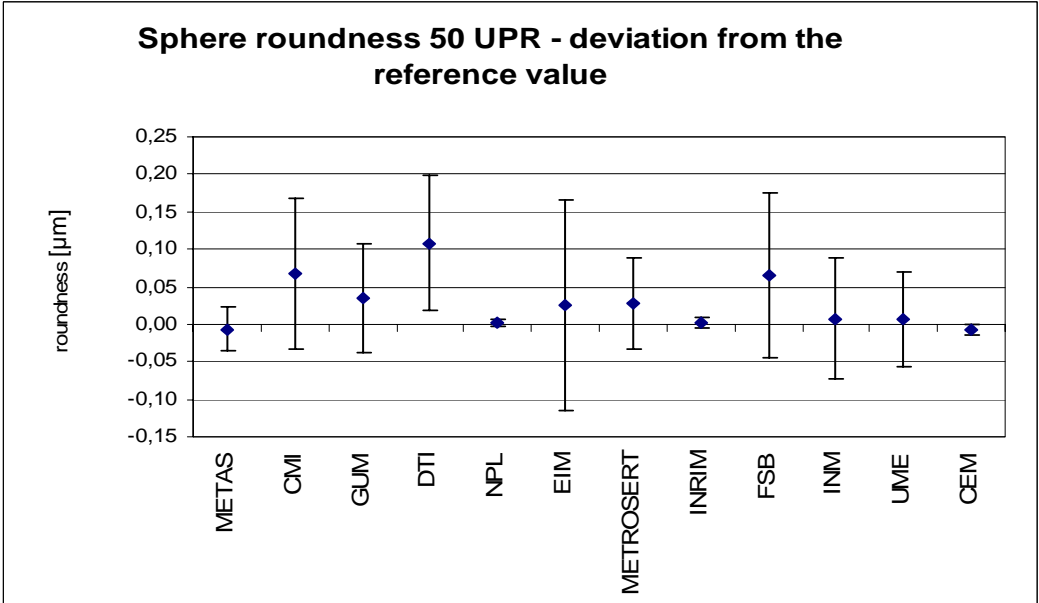
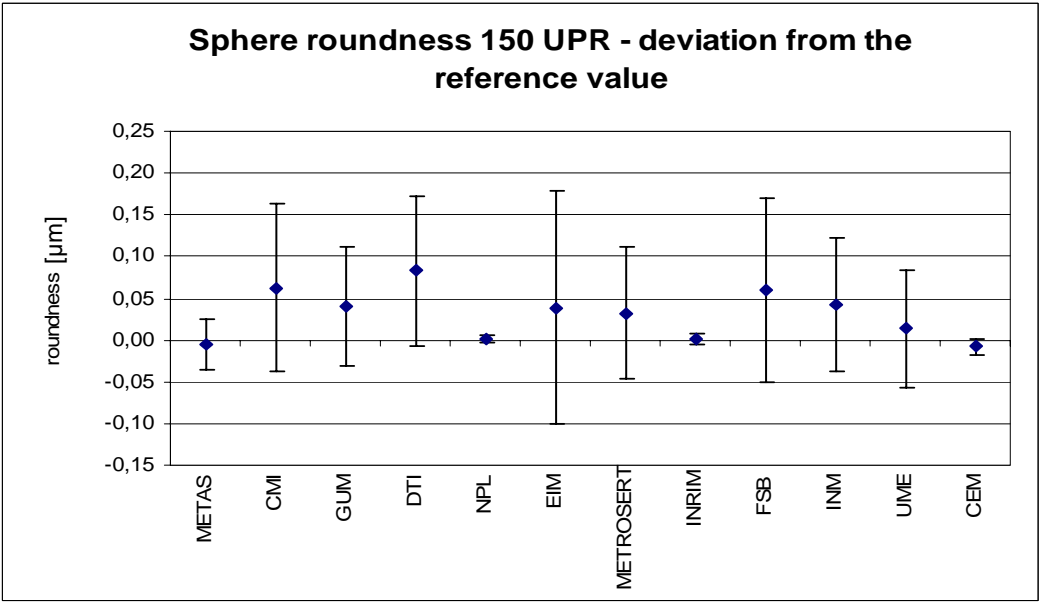
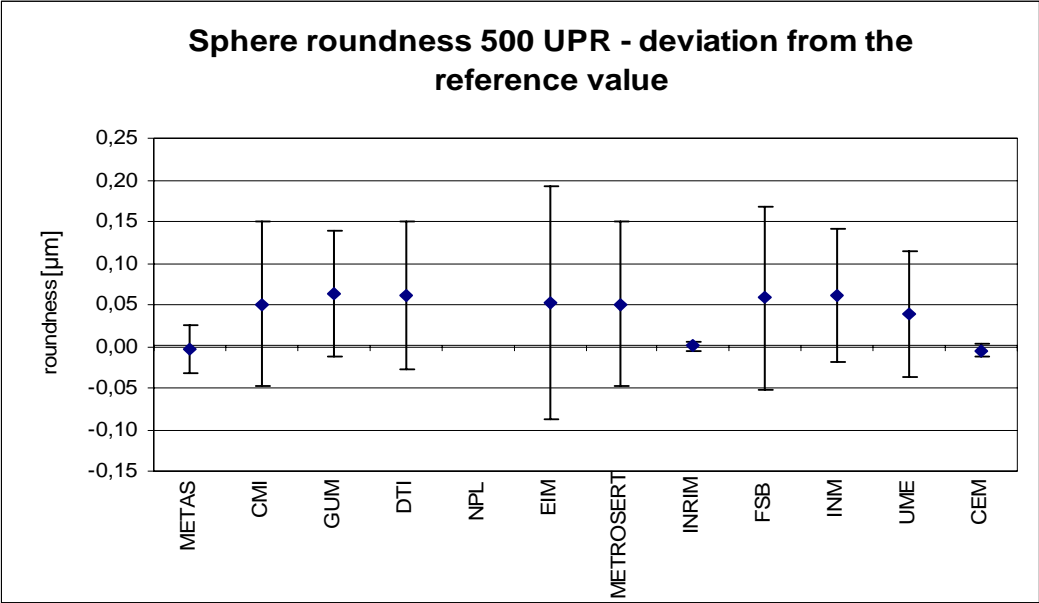
Table 60. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty at 150 UPR

150 UPR	$x_i - x_w$	U ( $x_i - x_w$ )
METAS	-0,005	0,030
CMI	0,063	0,100
GUM	0,041	0,072
DTI	0,083	0,090
NPL	0,001	0,004
EIM	0,039	0,140
METROSERT	0,033	0,080
INRIM	0,002	0,007
FSB	0,060	0,110
INM	0,043	0,080
UME	0,014	0,070
CEM	-0,008	0,009

Table 61. Deviation from the reference value with its uncertainty at 50 UPR

50 UPR	$x_i - x_w$	U ( $x_i - x_w$ )
METAS	-0,006	0,030
CMI	0,068	0,100
GUM	0,035	0,072
DFM	0,108	0,090
NPL	0,002	0,004
EIM	0,026	0,140
METROSERT	0,028	0,060
INRIM	0,003	0,007
FSB	0,065	0,110
INM	0,008	0,080
UME	0,007	0,064
CEM	-0,008	0,007





## 15. Appendix 2

### CORRELATIONS (by Michael Matus)

The evaluation of comparison data in the presence of correlation between different participants can be handled using a straightforward generalization of the standard technique [1]. The theoretical background and formulas are outlined in [2, 3]. For the application the knowledge of the complete covariance matrix is necessary, that is not only the individual uncertainties must be known, but also the covariances between the results of different laboratories. These numerical values are not provided by the participants therefore the pilot must somehow deduce them using existing information.

The physical cause for correlation in this comparison originates from the traceability chain. Some participants use standard gauges calibrated by another participant. Therefore pair wise correlation is expected between {METAS, BEV, MKEH, UME} and {INRIM, FSB}, respectively.

#### 15.1 Generalized Birge test

References [2,3] present a generalization of the classical Birge test, where correlations can be covered in a natural way. The necessary information are the complete covariance matrix  $\mathbf{D}$  and the vector  $\mathbf{x}$  of the results. Then the following holds:

- The KCRV:

$$m = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{x} \text{ with } \mathbf{B}^T = (\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{D}^{-1} \mathbf{1})^{-1} \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{D}^{-1}$$

- The internal uncertainty

$$u_{\text{int}} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{D}^{-1} \mathbf{1})^{-1}}$$

- The generalized Birge ratio

$$R_B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1}m)^T \mathbf{D}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1}m)}$$

The external uncertainty  $u_{\text{ext}}$  can be get by multiplying  $R_B$  with  $u_{\text{int}}$ . However its value is not really needed. It is not completely clear for me if a simple formula for the  $E_n$  values exists also, taking into account the different correlations (both between the  $x_i$  and the  $x_j$  and  $m$  respectively). For the time being the classical evaluation was used.

## 15.2 Estimation of covariance values

Only the diagonal elements (variances) of **D** are given by the participants, the non-diagonal values (covariances) must be deduced by other ways. The following general example explains how numerical values for them were found here. Assume:

- Lab 0 performs a measurement  $x_0$  with uncertainty  $u(x_0)$
- Lab A performs a measurement  $x_A$  with uncertainty  $u(x_A)$
- Lab B performs a measurement  $x_B$  with uncertainty  $u(x_B)$
- Lab A gets traceability by Lab 0 via an artefact
- Lab B gets traceability by Lab 0 via an (different) artefact

Then it is clear that:

- Results of Lab A correlate with results of Lab 0, covariance  $u(x_A, x_0) \neq 0$
- Results of Lab B correlate with results of Lab 0, covariance  $u(x_B, x_0) \neq 0$
- Results of Lab A correlate with results of Lab B, covariance  $u(x_A, x_B) \neq 0$ , even if Lab 0 does not take part in this comparison

The correlation originates by the standards (calibrated by the same Lab 0 and used by Lab A and Lab B, respectively) by an unknown parameter  $\delta_0$  with uncertainty  $u(\delta_0)$ .

This parameter can be seen as a bias produced by Lab 0 during its calibration. It is (assumed) constant but unknown (otherwise Lab 0 would have corrected for it) so the best estimate is 0. The uncertainty  $u(\delta_0)$  can only be estimated by Lab 0 who knows which part of his uncertainty budget includes components common in the respective measurements. Without this special knowledge all that can be concluded is  $u(\delta_0) \leq u(x_0)$ . Now the results of the two labs can be modeled by this common bias

$x_A = x'_A + \delta_0$  and  $x_B = x'_B + \delta_0$ . With this model it is possible to calculate the

covariance  $u(x_A, x_B)$  according to GUM, clause F.1.2.3. Using its terminology one finds:

$$x_A = F(x'_A, x'_B, \delta_0) \equiv x'_A + \delta_0$$

$$x_B = G(x'_A, x'_B, \delta_0) \equiv x'_B + \delta_0$$

$$u(x_A, x_B) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'_A} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'_A} u^2(x'_A) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'_B} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x'_B} u^2(x'_B) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \delta_0} \frac{\partial G}{\partial \delta_0} u^2(\delta_0) = u^2(\delta_0)$$

The correlation coefficient which is more readily interpreted than the covariance is:

$$r(x_A, x_B) = \frac{u^2(\delta_0)}{u(x_A)u(x_B)}$$

It is perfectly valid for Lab 0 to take over the role of one of the labs, in this case the correlation coefficient simplifies to:

$$r(x_A, x_0) = \frac{u(\delta_0)}{u(x_A)}$$

This way the full correlation matrices have been calculated. They are shown in the Appendix.

### 15.3 Results

The results for the calculation without and with (maximum) correlation are summarized in the following tables. Presented values are rounded to the next nm,  $R_B$  and  $E_n$  values are calculated with non-rounded values. Since the uncertainties are quite small, even a 0.1 nm change can have a significant impact on these values. For the 5 mm ring it proved necessary to remove results from BEV (with the highest  $E_n$  value) to fulfil the  $R_B$  criterion. (This is no problem since the deviation is too large, I know the reason for it, and have taken corrective actions already)

Ring 5 mm middle section	no correlation	full correlation all labs	full correlation BEV removed
$x_{ref}$	287 nm	303 nm	303 nm
$u_{int}$	23 nm	24 nm	24 nm
$u_{ext}$	29 nm	32 nm	29 nm
$R_B$	1.269	1.372	1.215
$R_{B\ crit}$	1.315	1.315	1.325
$n$	16	16	15

Ring 40 mm middle section	no correlation	full correlation
$x_{ref}$	-291 nm	-297 nm
$u_{int}$	23 nm	23 nm
$u_{ext}$	16 nm	17 nm
$R_B$	0.710	0.708
$R_{B\ crit}$	1.298	1.298
$n$	18	18

#### 15.4 Conclusion

It is clear that the outcome of this comparison does not depend on whether or not correlation between participants is considered. Even with the extreme correlation coefficients, still compatible with physical principles, the numerical values are effected only marginally. In reality the correlations will be smaller and consequently the results will change even less. The “=” in  $u(\delta_0) \leq u(x_0)$  is very unrealistic, even when there is only little time between the respective measurements. For example the standard gauges of BEV were calibrated by METAS in September 2004 but METAS took part in the comparison in February 2009. It is very likely that METAS recalibrated in between temperature and environmental sensors, gauge blocks for probe constants, etc. or even changed the calibration procedure.

*“For the calculations presented in the following, correlations between different participants have been neglected. To check if this assumption is justifiable, data for the 5 mm and 40 mm rings was evaluated both ways, classical as well as taking into account an extreme (but physical reasonable) correlation derived from the stated traceability chains. The techniques outlined in reference [2,3] were used for this evaluation. The results changed only marginally and did not affect conclusions drawn from the data. Since in reality the correlations are even smaller it is justifiable to evaluate the comparison data without taking correlation into account.”*

15.5 Correlation matrix for the results of the 5 mm ring (middle section)

	METAS	BEV	CMI	GUM	NML	DTI	NPL	EIM	METROSERT	LNMC	MKEH	INRIM	INM	UME	NRC	CEM
METAS	1	0.160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.308	0	0	0.348	0	0
BEV	0.160	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.049	0	0	0.056	0	0
CMI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NML	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DTI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METROSERT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LNMC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MKEH	0.308	0.049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.107	0	0
INRIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
INM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
UME	0.348	0.056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.107	0	0	1	0	0
NRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

### 15.6 Correlation matrix for the results of the 40 mm ring (middle section)

	METAS	BEV	CMI	GUM	NML	DTI	NPL	MIRS	EIM	METROSERT	LNMC	MKEH	INRIM	FSB	INM	UME	NRC	CEM
METAS	1	0.160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.267	0	0	0	0.280	0	0
BEV	0.160	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.043	0	0	0	0.045	0	0
CMI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NML	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DTI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIRS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METROSERT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LNMC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MKEH	0.267	0.043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.075	0	0
INRIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.212	0	0	0	0
FSB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.212	1	0	0	0	0
INM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
UME	0.280	0.045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.075	0	0	0	1	0	0
NRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

### 15.7 References

- [1] Cox M G 2002 The evaluation of key comparison data *Metrologia* 39 589–595
- [2] Kacker R N, Forbes A B, Kessel R and Sommer K-D 2008 Bayesian posterior predictive p-value of statistical consistency in interlaboratory evaluations *Metrologia* 45 512–523
- [3] Kacker R N, Forbes A B, Kessel R and Sommer K-D 2008 Classical and Bayesian interpretation of the Birge test of consistency and its generalized version for correlated results from interlaboratory evaluations *Metrologia* 45 257–264