

Establishing Metrology Standards - research projects outcomes

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EMPIR



The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States

IPQ – Portuguese Institute for Quality

IPQ is a public institute created in 1986 that, integrated in the indirect administration of the State, has as its mission the coordination of the **Portuguese Quality System**, the promotion and coordination of activities that aim to contribute to demonstrate the credibility of the action of economic agents, as well as the development of the activities necessary for its functions as a **National Metrology Institution** and a **National Standardization Body**.



IPQ – Portuguese Institute for Quality

As a National
Standardization
Body:



- Coordinating the standardization subsystem,
- Promoting and supporting the development of national normative activity in a credible and sustainable way,
- Proceeding to the editing, dissemination and sale of standards and other normative documents at international, European and National level,
- Facilitating the dissemination and implementation of best practices and contributing to competitiveness, productivity and innovation of products and services.

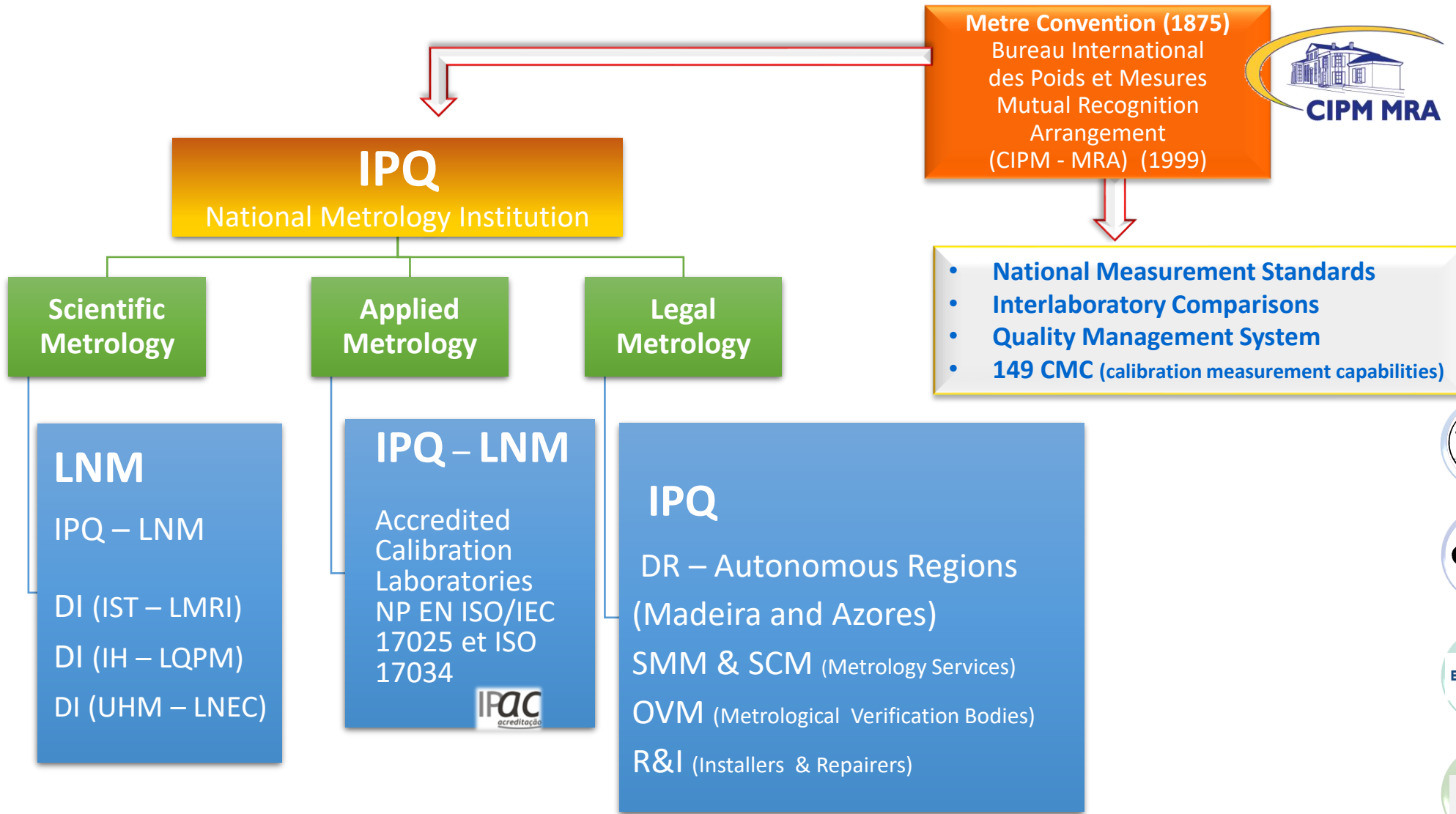
- Coordinating the subsystem of metrology,
- Ensuring the rigor and accuracy of the measurements performed,
- Ensuring its comparability and traceability, at national and international level,
- **Realization, maintenance and development of national standards of the units of measure,**
- Comprising the three domains: Scientific Metrology, Applied Metrology and Legal Metrology,
- Realizing the constitutional objective of sovereignty in the field of measurement standards and control of the necessary measuring instruments for industry and Portuguese society in general.

As a National
Metrology
Institution



National Metrology Subsystem

Metre Convention



Portugal signed the **Metre Convention** on 20 May 1875
 And belongs to the first group of 17 signatory countries

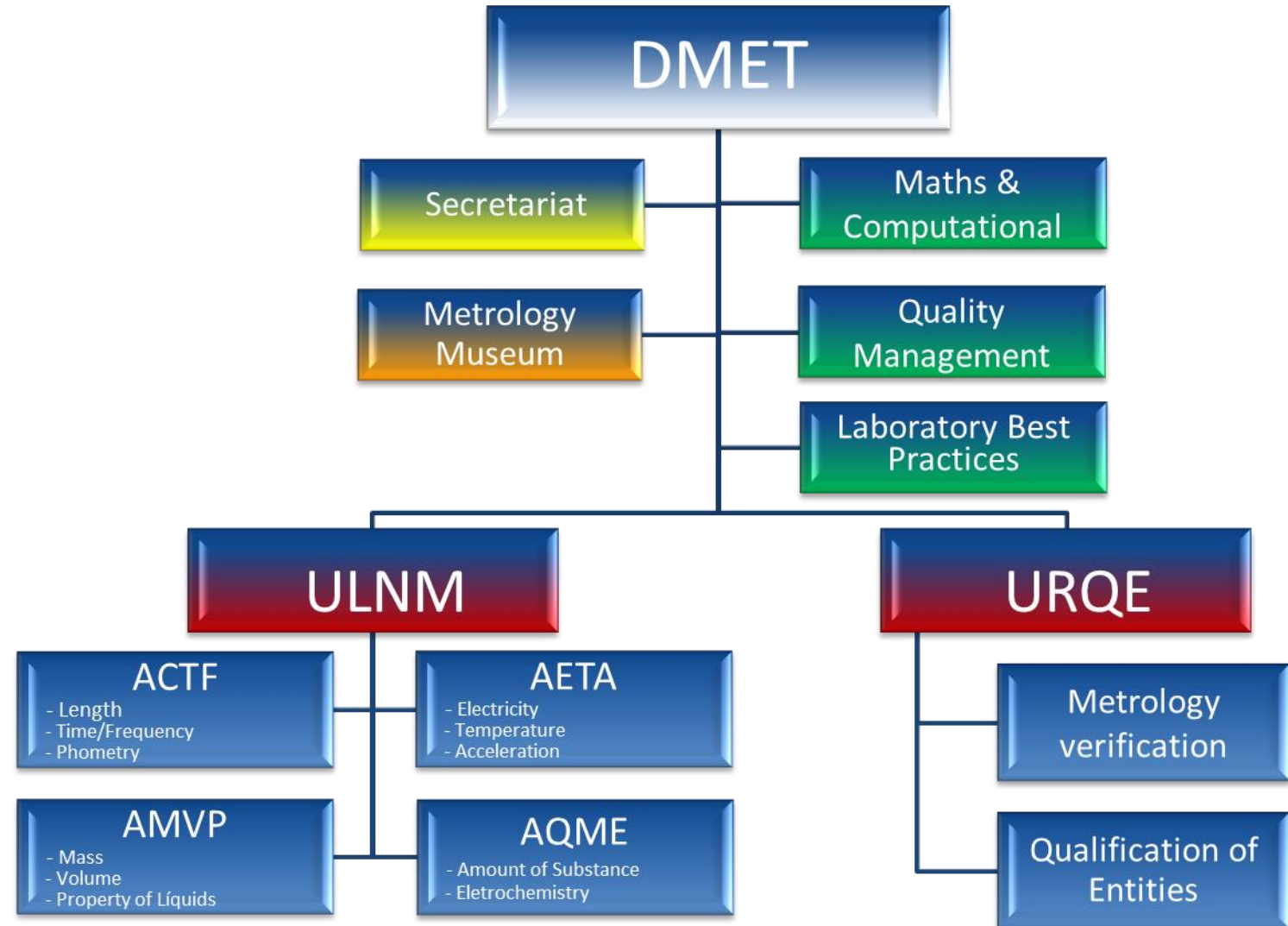
A vertical timeline on the right side of the slide shows the establishment of key international metrology organizations:

- 1875 – Metre Convention** (with logo)
- 1984 - OIML** (with logo)
- 1987 – EURAMET** (with logo)
- 1990 – WELMEC** (with logo)

Metrology Department

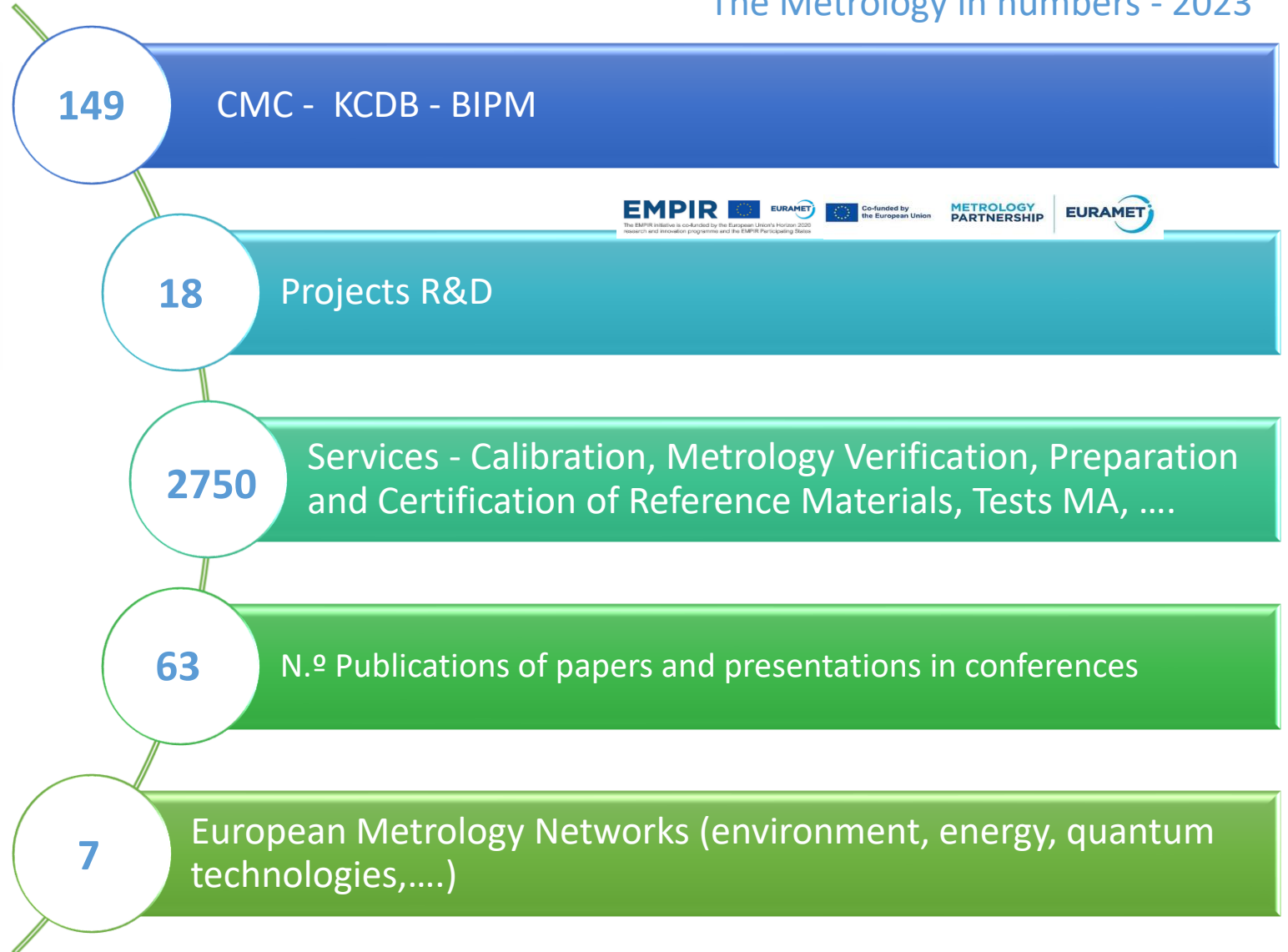


- Scientific Metrology
- Applied Metrology
- Legal Metrology



National Metrology Laboratory

The Metrology in numbers - 2023



A laboratory with 52 technical metrological domains

Metrology Department with 41 persons

(80 % Academic Degree)

2 200 m² Laboratory area

10 000 m² Covered area

A self-sustained system

National Metrology Laboratory



IPQ-Volume and Flow Laboratory

The Volume and flow Laboratory of IPQ provides calibrations to the industry, mainly for water meters manufacturers, fuel companies, verification offices, chemical, analytical and pharmaceutical laboratories.

Calibration of small volumes



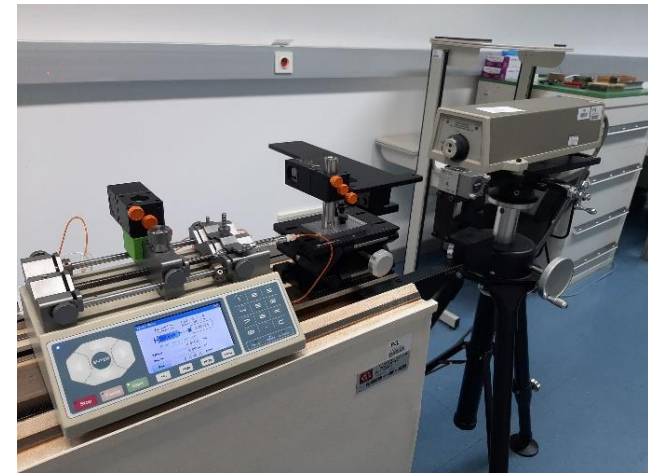
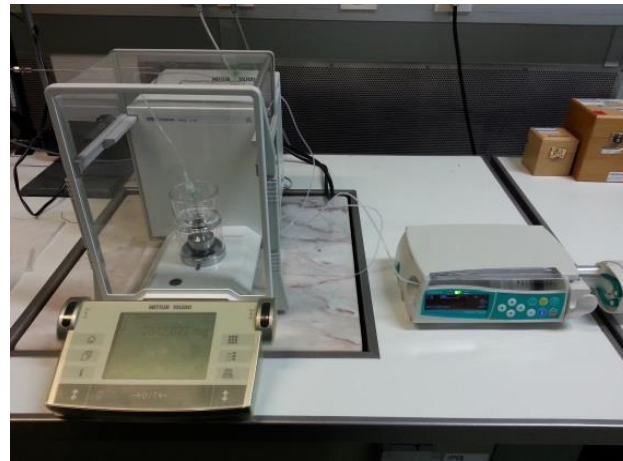
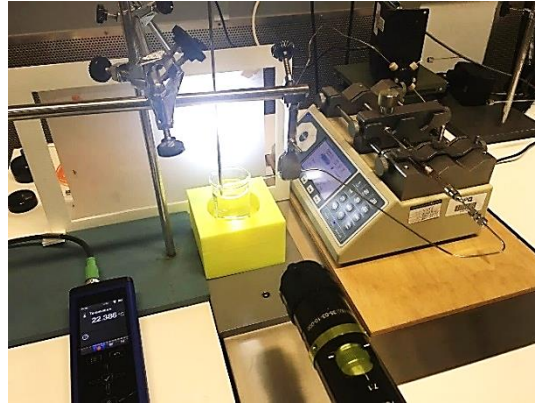
Range - From 0,1 μ L to 10 000 L

Calibration of medium and large volumes



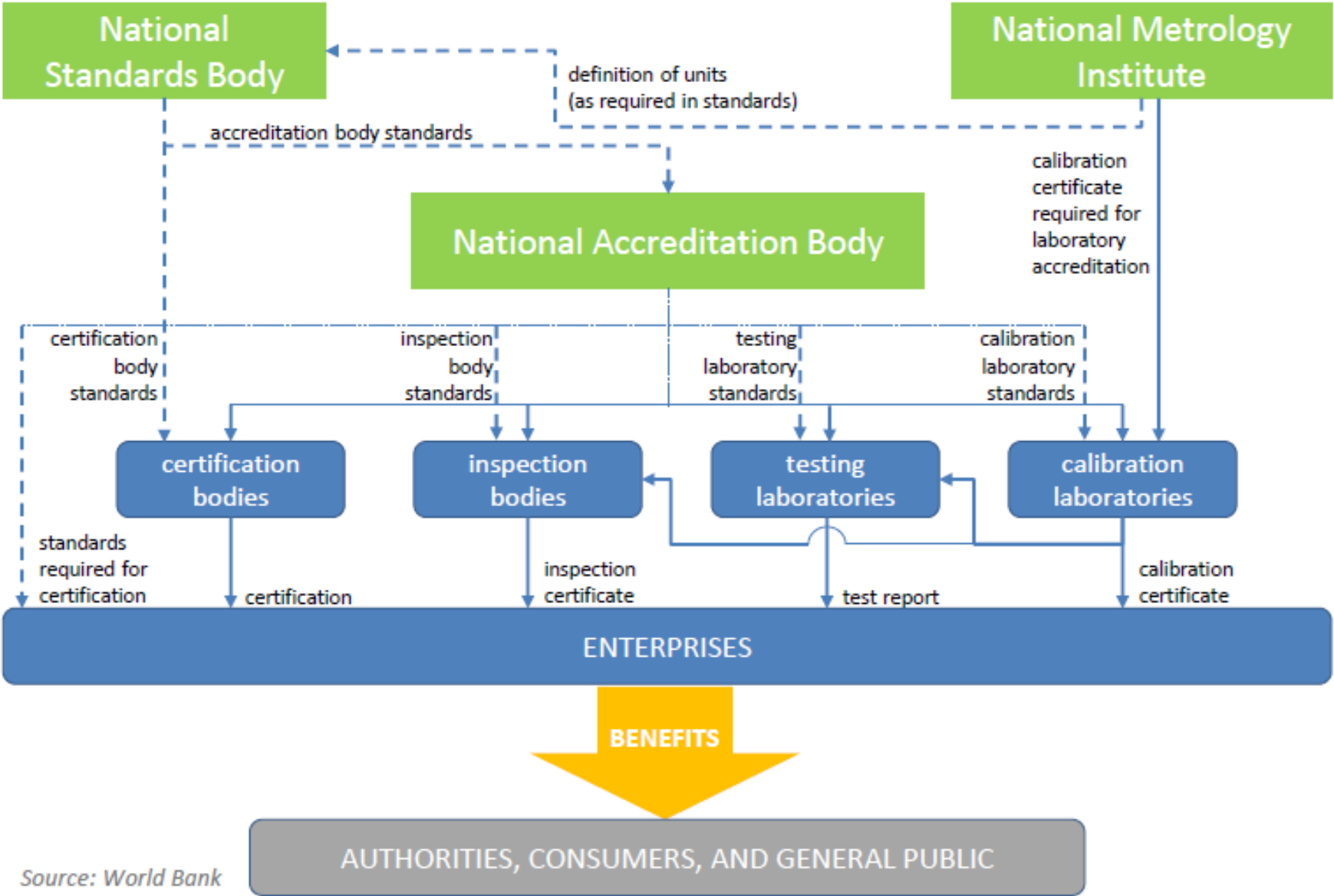
IPQ-Volume and Flow Laboratory

Calibration of dosing devices and flow meters



0,0003 mL/h up to 2000 mL/h with uncertainties of 2,5 % to 0,07 % (CMC published at BIPM)

Quality Infrastructure



Source: World Bank

Standardization

Is the process of implementing and developing technical standards based on the consensus of different parties that include firms, users, interest groups, standards organizations and governments.

Transparency


Openness

Representativeness

Impartiality and consensus

Coherence

Effectiveness and relevance



“Standards are the common language of world”

Standardization

This activity has as its main objectives: the formulation, diffusion and application of norms in the fields of science, technique and economy obtaining benefits in the best adaptation of products, processes and services to the purposes to which they are intended the elimination of barriers to trade. Standardization can help maximize compatibility, interoperability, safety, repeatability, or quality.

Standardization



Standards

- Technical documents:
 - resulting from a consensus,
 - approved by a recognized standardization body (IPQ in Portugal),
 - establishing rules, guidelines or characteristics of products or services, processes and technologies
 - based on consolidated results of science, technology and experience,
 - and that aim to optimize the benefits for the community.
- Usually, non-binding and is available for voluntary use unless its application is required by legislation or contracts.



Type of Standards

There are several types of standards, depending on the level of scope of the standardization body responsible for its publication:

International standards - ISO
Internacional Standard Organization



European Standards- EN
CEN – Comité Européen de Normalisation



National Standards- NP
IPQ – Instituto Português da Qualidade



ISO and CEN revision process

Life cycle of a new or revised standard

- Proposal (NWIP – New Work Item Proposal, by P member)
- Preparation (WD – Working draft, by the working group of a TC)
- Committee (CD – Committee draft, send to the TC for [comments](#))
- Inquiry (ISO /DIS – Draft International standard, for vote and final comments)
- Approval (ISO FDIS – Final Draft International standard, for vote)
- Publication (ISO)

Timeline – 36 or 48 months work for new standards
All standards must be revised every 5 years

Standard revision process



STAGE	SUBSTAGE	20	60	90	92	93	98	99
		START OF MAIN ACTION	COMPLETION OF MAIN ACTION	DECISION	REPEAT AN EARLIER PHASE	REPEAT CURRENT PHASE	ABANDON	PROCEED
00 PRELIMINARY	00.00 Proposal for new project received	00.20 Proposal for new project under review	00.60 Close of review	90.00 Proposal for new project registered	90.92 Proposal returned to submitter for further definition	90.93 New project rejected	90.98 New project approved	90.99 Approved to ballot proposal for new project
10 PROPOSAL	10.00 Proposal for new project registered	10.20 New project ballot initiated	10.60 Close of voting	10.92 Proposal returned to submitter for further definition	10.93 New project rejected	10.98 New project approved	10.99 Approved to ballot proposal for new project	
20 PREPARATORY	20.00 New project registered in TC/SC work programme	20.20 Working draft (WD) study initiated	20.60 Close of comment period	20.92 WD referred back to working group	20.93 Project entered	20.98 Project entered	20.99 WD approved for registration as CD	
30 COMMITTEE	30.00 Committee draft (CD) registered	30.20 CD study/ballot initiated	30.60 Close of voting/ comment period	30.92 CD referred back to working group	30.93 Project entered	30.98 Project entered	30.99 CD approved for registration as DIS	
40 ENQUIRY	40.00 DIS registered	40.20 DIS ballot initiated, 12 weeks	40.60 Close of voting	40.92 Full report circulated, DIS referred back to TC or SC	40.93 Full report circulated, decision for new DIS ballot	40.98 Project entered	40.99 Full report circulated, DIS approved for registration as FDIS	
50 APPROVAL	50.00 Final text received or FDIS registered for formal approval	50.20 Final text to be circulated or FDIS ballot initiated, 8 weeks	50.60 Close of voting, Final returned by secretariat	50.92 FDIS or draft referred back to TC or SC	50.93 Project entered	50.98 Project entered	50.99 FDIS or draft approved for publication	
60 PUBLICATION	60.00 International Standard under publication	60.60 International Standard published						
90 REVIEW		90.20 International Standard under automatic review	90.60 Close of review	90.92 International Standard to be revised	90.93 International Standard confirmed		90.99 Withdrawal of International Standard proposed by TC or SC	
95 WITHDRAWAL		95.20 Withdrawal ballot initiated	95.60 Close of voting	95.92 Decision on ballot withdrawal			95.99 Withdrawal of International Standard	



<https://www.iso.org/stage-codes.html>

How to engage with standardization bodies and TC

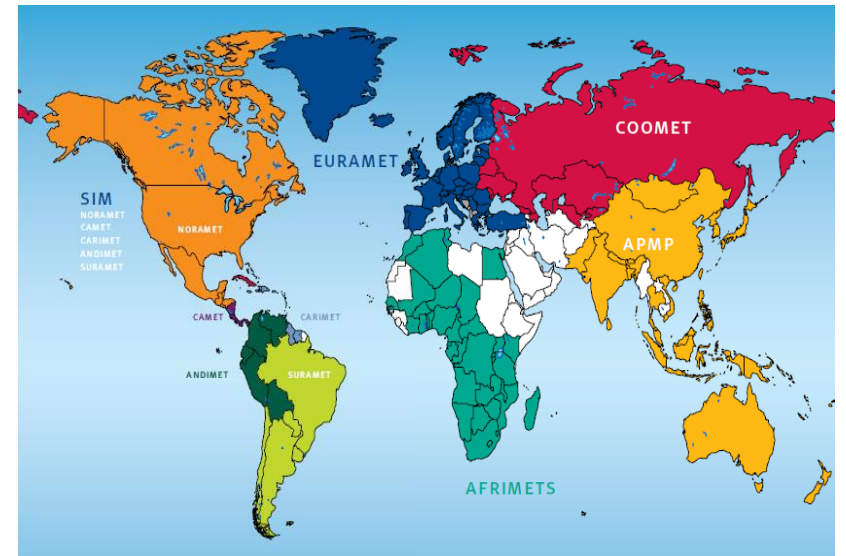
- **At ISO and CEN level:**
 - Find out which standardization technical committees (TC) and working group (WG) could benefit from your work
 - Identify if your country is Participant (P) or Observer member (O)
 - Register as expert in the TC/WG
 - Check which relevant standards will be under review with the next years
 - If a relevant standard is under discussion try to send comments and then try to attend the meeting to defend the comments



The European Association of National Metrology Institutes (EURAMET) is a Regional Metrology Organisation (RMO) of Europe. It coordinates the cooperation of National Metrology Institutes (NMI) of Europe in fields like research in metrology, traceability of measurements to the SI units, international recognition of national measurement standards and related Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMC) of its members.

The science of measurement – metrology – is vital for scientific research, trade and industry, and our daily lives.

EURAMET coordinates metrology research across Europe to provide the high accuracy, low uncertainty measurements needed both now and in the future. Three research programmes are currently bringing together world-class measurement expertise in a series of targeted projects: EMRP, EMPIR and EPM. More than 300 JRPs have been completed so far.



CEN and CENELEC Co-operation with EURAMET



Within the context of metrology research, CEN and CENELEC co-operate with EURAMET, the European Association of National Metrology Institutes by identifying metrology research needs identified during standardization.

Through the cooperation agreement between CEN-CENELEC and EURAMET, CEN and CENELEC are invited to submit metrology research needs in support of their standardization activities to EURAMET.

This practice was piloted in the context of the EMRP programme (EMRP - the European Metrology Research Programme), intensified and formalized in the context of EMPIR, the "European Metrology Programme for Research and Innovation" in the frame of Horizon 2020, and is now to continue within the context of the **European Partnership on Metrology EPM** under Horizon Europe.



EMPIR MFMET Overview

Call: 2020 Normative

JRP name: Establishing metrology standards in microfluidic devices

JRP reference: 20NRM02 MFMET

Total budget: ~ 1 M€

Total labour: ~120 MM

Duration: 36 months

Start date: June 2021

Coordinating Organisation: IPQ

Partners - 9 NMIs/DIs, 4 research institutions/university, 4 companies (17). 12 countries

Collaborators/stakeholders: 37

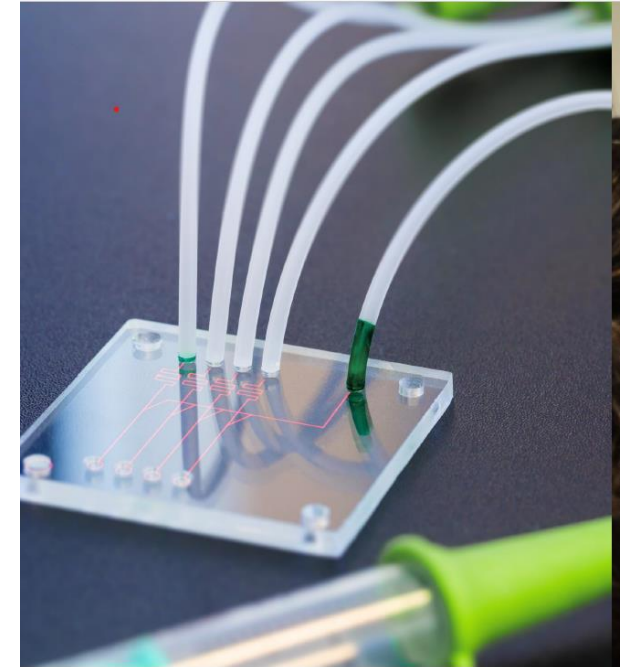
Chief stakeholder: The Microfluidic association

<https://mfmet.eu>,
<https://zenodo.org/communities/mfmet>

Objectives

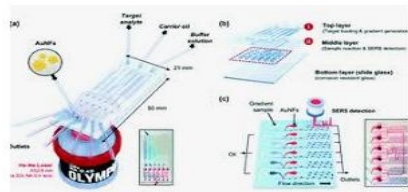
This project aims to contribute to the development of globally accepted standards for microfluidics and disseminate them to end users in industry (health and pharmaceutical sectors) and academia.

- ✓ by the development of **consensus-based measurement protocols & guidelines**
- ✓ By the **dissemination of metrology standards** towards normative committees (ISO TC48/WG3), industry and end users



Microfluidics

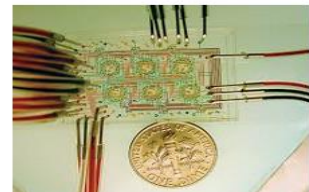
Microfluidics is both the science which studies the behavior of fluids through microchannels and the technology of manufacturing microminiaturized devices containing chambers and tunnels through which fluids flow or are confined



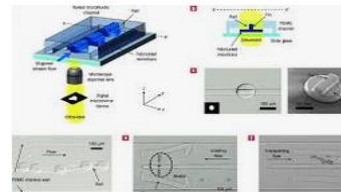
SERS-based droplet microfluidics for ...
pubs.rsc.org



Dolomite Microfluidics offers new ...
labbulletin.com



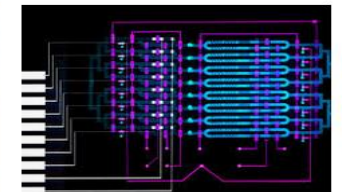
Microfluidics? What's That? A Beginn...
microfluidicfuture.com



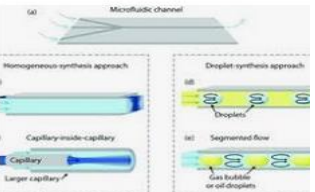
Concept of railed microfluidics and ...
researchgate.net



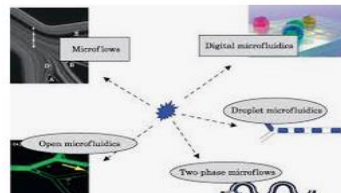
Future of Medical Diagnostics
matmatch.com



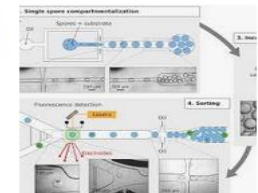
Microfluidics device helps diagnose ...
eurekalert.org



Microfluidics and catalyst particles ...
pubs.rsc.org



Digital Microfluidics - an overview ...
sciencedirect.com



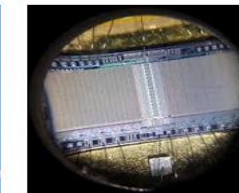
Droplet-based microfluidics ...
researchgate.net



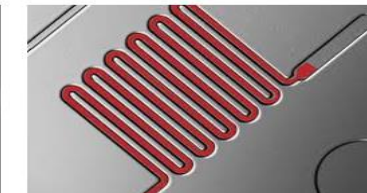
Yole, Yole Développement, Yole Development,
yole.fr



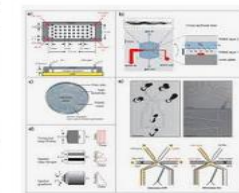
Future of Medical Diagnostics
matmatch.com



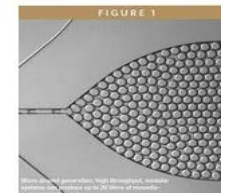
Microfluidics: A general ove...
elvelflow.com



Using Microfluidics to Diagnose HIV - ASME
asme.org



Microfluidics as a tool for C...
wormbook.org



Microfluidics Approach to...
drug-dev.com



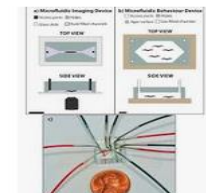
Laboratory Methods in ...
elsevier.com · In stock



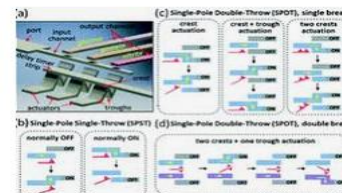
Microfluidics
surfix.nl



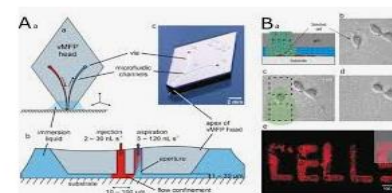
Microfluidics | Ali K. Yetisen
scholar.harvard.edu



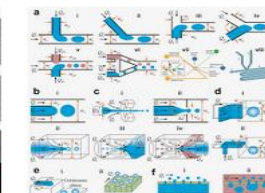
Microfluidics as a tool ...
wormbook.org



Microfluidics News - Daily update on ...
microfluidics-news.com



30 years of microfluidics - ScienceDirect
sciencedirect.com



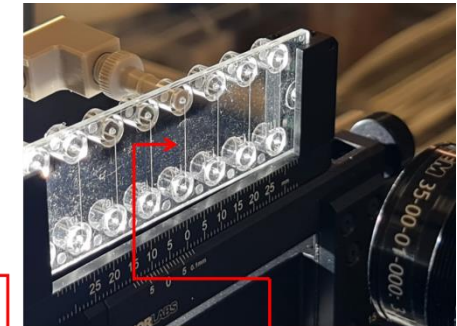
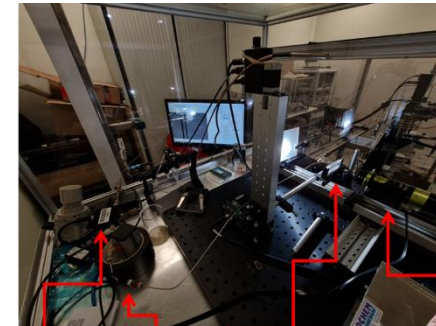
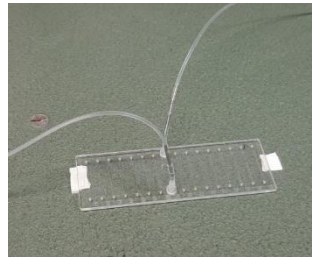
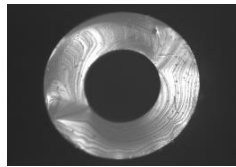
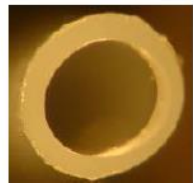
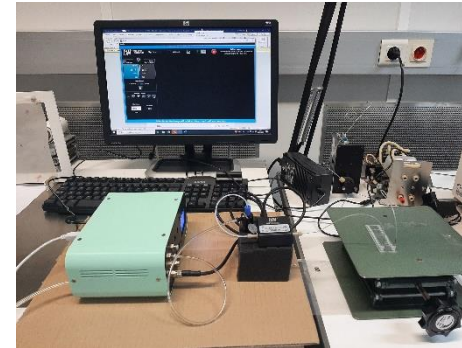
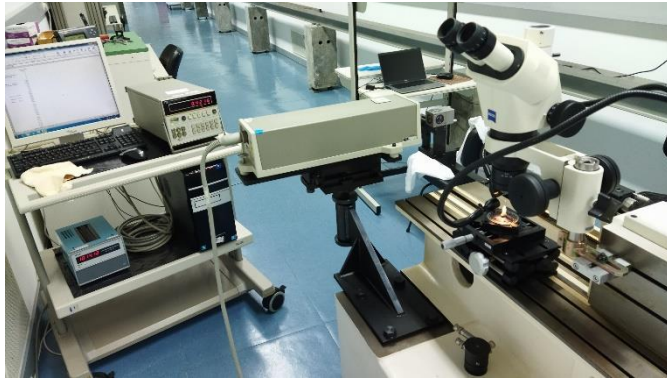
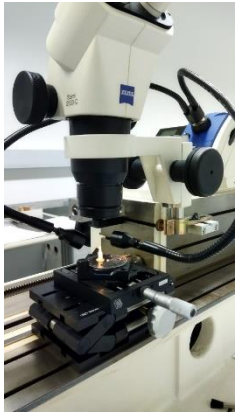
Droplet Microfluidics: T-Juncti...
openwetware.org

Related searches

- paper microfluidics
- mixing microfluidics
- single cell microfluidics

Scientific outcomes MFMET project

Development of a test protocols for **liquid properties, dimensional and flow** measurements: length, density, contact angle, viscosity, flow, flow resistivity, volume, wettability, surface roughness, leakage, etc.



Thermal mass flow meter

Pressure sensor

Chip under test

Camera for inline reference flow rate measurement

100x100 μm channel Outlet at atm. pressure

MFMET and standardization activities

- **ISO/TC48/WG3** - Microfluidic devices
 - ISO 22916:2022 – Microfluidic devices – Interoperability requirements for dimensions, connections and initial device classification
 - ISO 10991:2023 Microfluidics – Vocabulary,
 - A new ISO/CD TS 6417 Microfluidic pumps — Symbols and performance communication is under development (committee draft has been circulated).
- **ISO/TC48/WG5**-Liquid handling devices- automatic
 - ISO 23783- 1, 2 and 3:2022 - Automated liquid handling systems
 - ISO/TR 6037 - Automated liquid handling systems – Uncertainty of the measurement procedures, under development.
- **ISO/TC84/WG11**-Syringes
 - ISO 7886-1 - Sterile hypodermic syringes for single use, Part 1: Syringes for manual use
- **CEN-CENELEC Focus Group Standards for Organ-on-Chip, specially in WG1 –terminology and WG3 – Engineering**, development of standardization roadmap.

Route to impact for standardisation

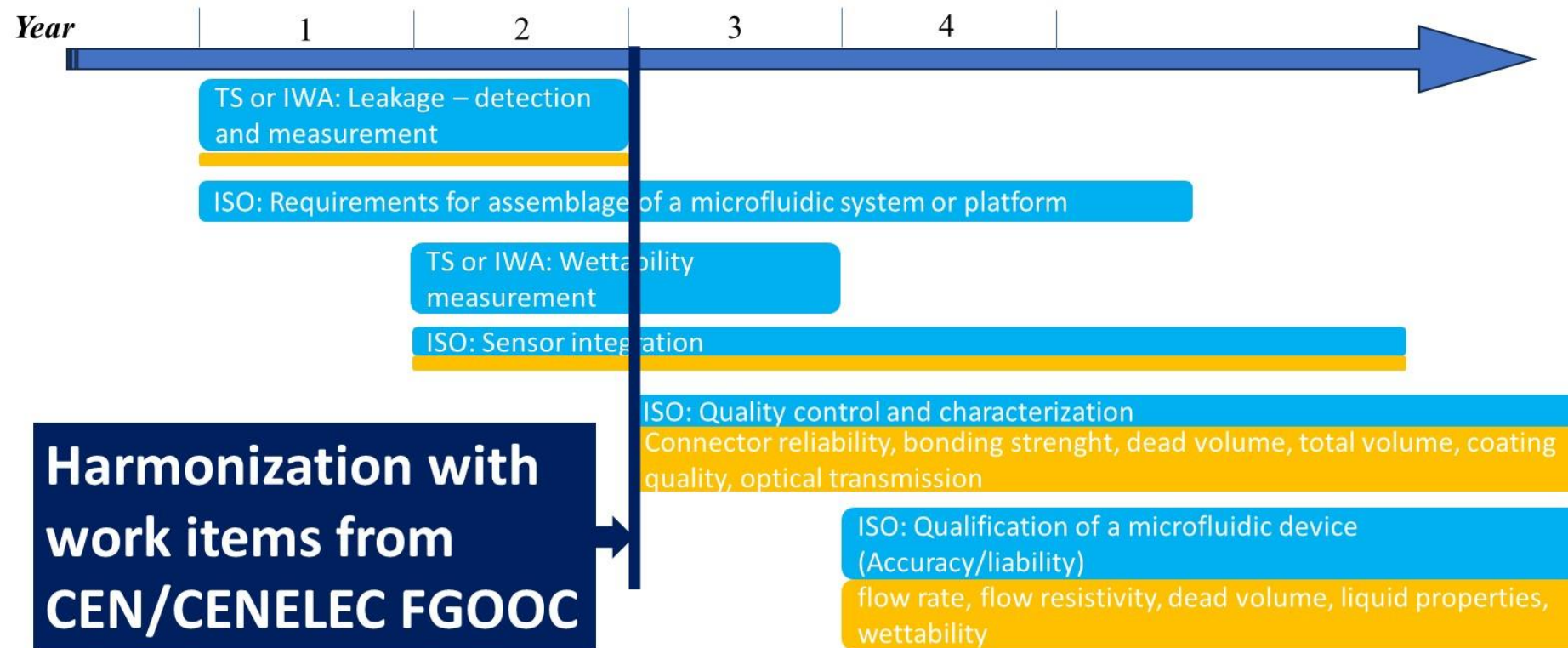
- Regular participation in 4 ISO TCs and CEN, **8 revised or new standards.**
- Proposal of new work Items at ISO/CEN level with project leadership
- Presentation of the project activities in the ISO/CEN TCs and explaining the needs for metrology in a common language
- Inclusion of key metrology documents in standards like GUM and VIM
- Providing technical reports directly to ISO/CEN TC secretariat
- The comments were sent by consortium P members or through EURAMET liaison officer.
- 90% of comments accepted in average



ISO/TC48/WG3 – Microfluidic devices

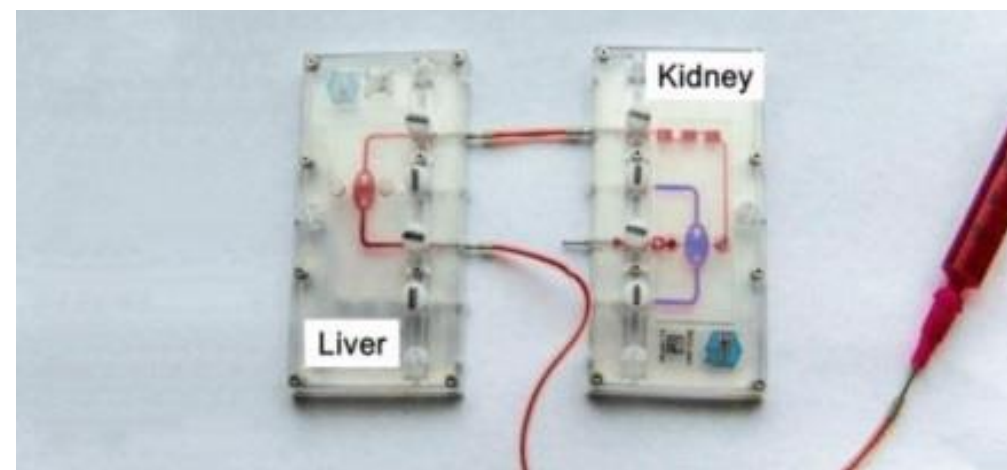
ISOTC48/WG3 Timeline for working items

- From MFMET project
- From surveys



EMPIR – MeDDII – 18HLT08

- **Call:** 2018 Health
- **JRP name:** Metrology for drug delivery
- **JRP reference:** 18HLT08 MeDDII
- **Total budget:** ~ 1,7 M€
- **Total labour:** ~200 MM
- **Duration:** 36 months (6 month extension)
- **Start date:** June 2019
- **Coordinating Organisation:** IPQ
- **Partners** - 9 NMIs/DIs, 5 universities, 2 manufacturers. 11 countries
- **Colaborators** – 40



Overview

- This project aims to characterize and improve dosing accuracy of existing drug delivery devices and multi infusion systems and enable traceable measurements of their volume, flow rate, pressure and inline sensing operation at very low infusion rates:
 - by the development of **new calibration methods**
 - by **expanding the existing metrological infrastructure**



Needs and motivation



- **Infusion therapy** → Main form of therapy in health care.
- **Deviations** in medication dose into the patient bloodstream have **dramatic effects**.
- Wide range of applications (vasoactive drugs, multi-infusion therapy, pre-term babies therapy, organ-on-a-chip technology, etc.).

Validated metrological infrastructure for traceable measurement and calibration

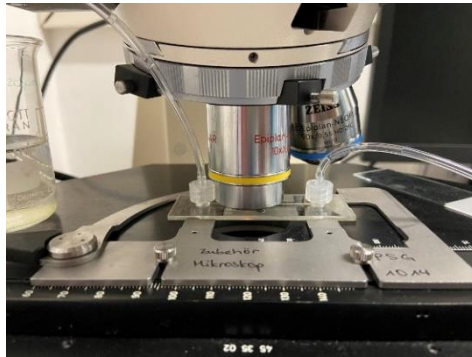
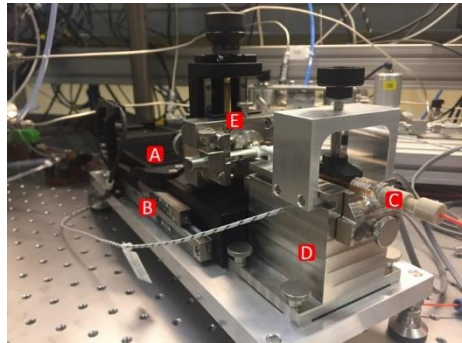
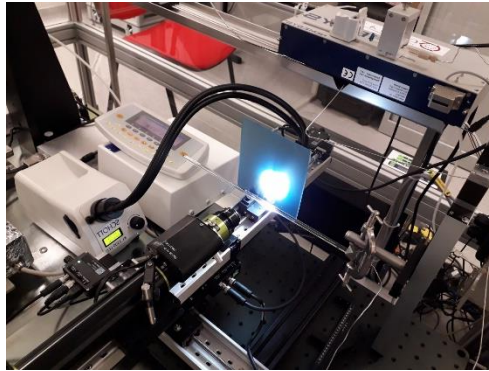
- volume
- ultra-low flow rates (< 100 nL.min⁻¹)
- pressure
- fast changing flow rate
- physical properties of mixtures
- occlusion phenomena

Crucial for patient safety and to advances in:

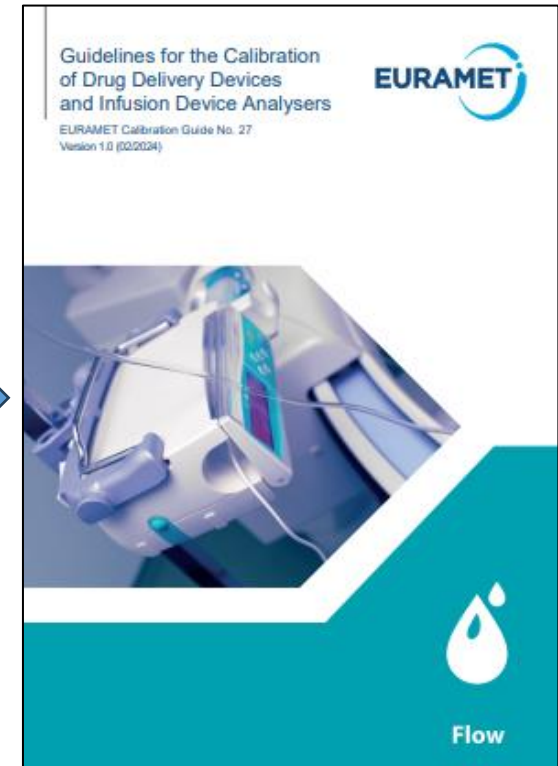
- ✓ microfluidics and organ-on-a-chip faithful reproduction of multi-organ functions
- ✓ reproducibility and accuracy of multi-infusion therapies
- ✓ reliability of drug delivery devices

Scientific outcomes MEDDII project

Development of metrology infrastructure and procedures for for ultra-low flow rates



New EURAMET
Guide CG 27 -
Guidelines for the
Calibration of Drug
Delivery Devices and
Infusion Device
Analysers



Cooperation in standards development

ISO TC	Standard
ISO TC 84	7886-2:2020
ISO TC 210	ISO TR 24971:2019
TC62/SC62D/MT23	ISO/IEC 60601-2-24:2012
AAMI	TIR 101:2021 (Technical report)
AAMI	Draft TIR 111 (Technical report)
ISO TC48/WG4	ISO 8655-9:2022
ISO TC48/WG5	ISO23783-1, 2 and 3:2022
ISO TC48/WG5	ISO/DTR 6037
ISO/TC 150/SC 6	ISO 14708-4:2022
ISO/TC 212	ISO DIS 15189

Route to impact for standardisation

- Participation in 6 different ISO TCs, 8 WG, **11 revised or new standards.**
- The majority of the comments sent by MeDDII consortium were of technical and metrological nature.
- Also, it was also suggested to include EURAMET cg guides, the VIM and the GUM in the bibliography.
- The comments were sent by consortium P members or thought EURAMET as liaison organisation.
- Several of the standards had project leaders that are also partners of the consortium. In average 70% of the comments were accepted.



How can Metrology improve standards development

1. Improved measurement procedures
2. Use of more accurate instrumentation
3. More control of the test conditions
4. Adequate calculation formulas
5. Improvement of uncertainty estimation information



The use of standardized calibration procedures leads to comparable more accurate and reliable results that will benefit Industry and global economy.



<https://mfmet.eu>

<https://zenodo.org/communities/mfmet>



THANK YOU

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