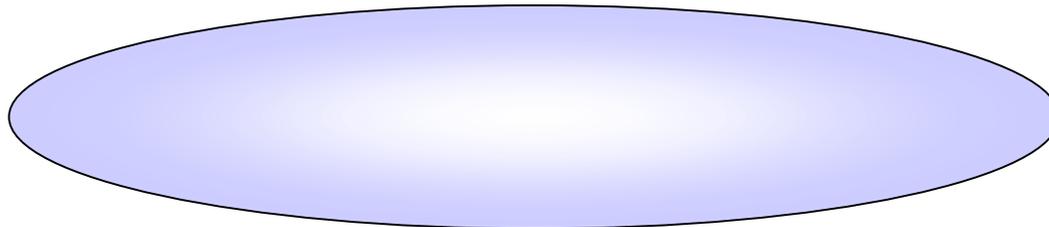


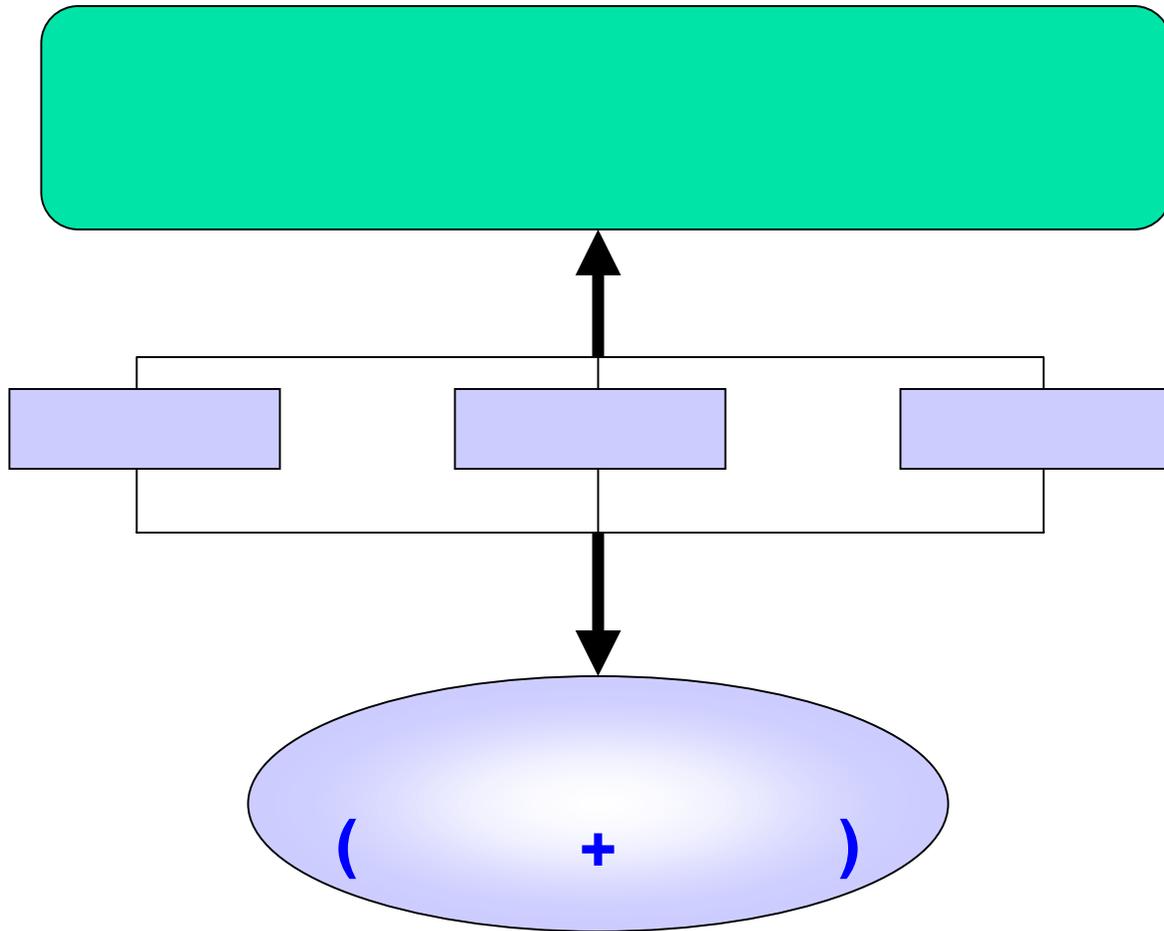
**KRISS Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty
in Measurement**



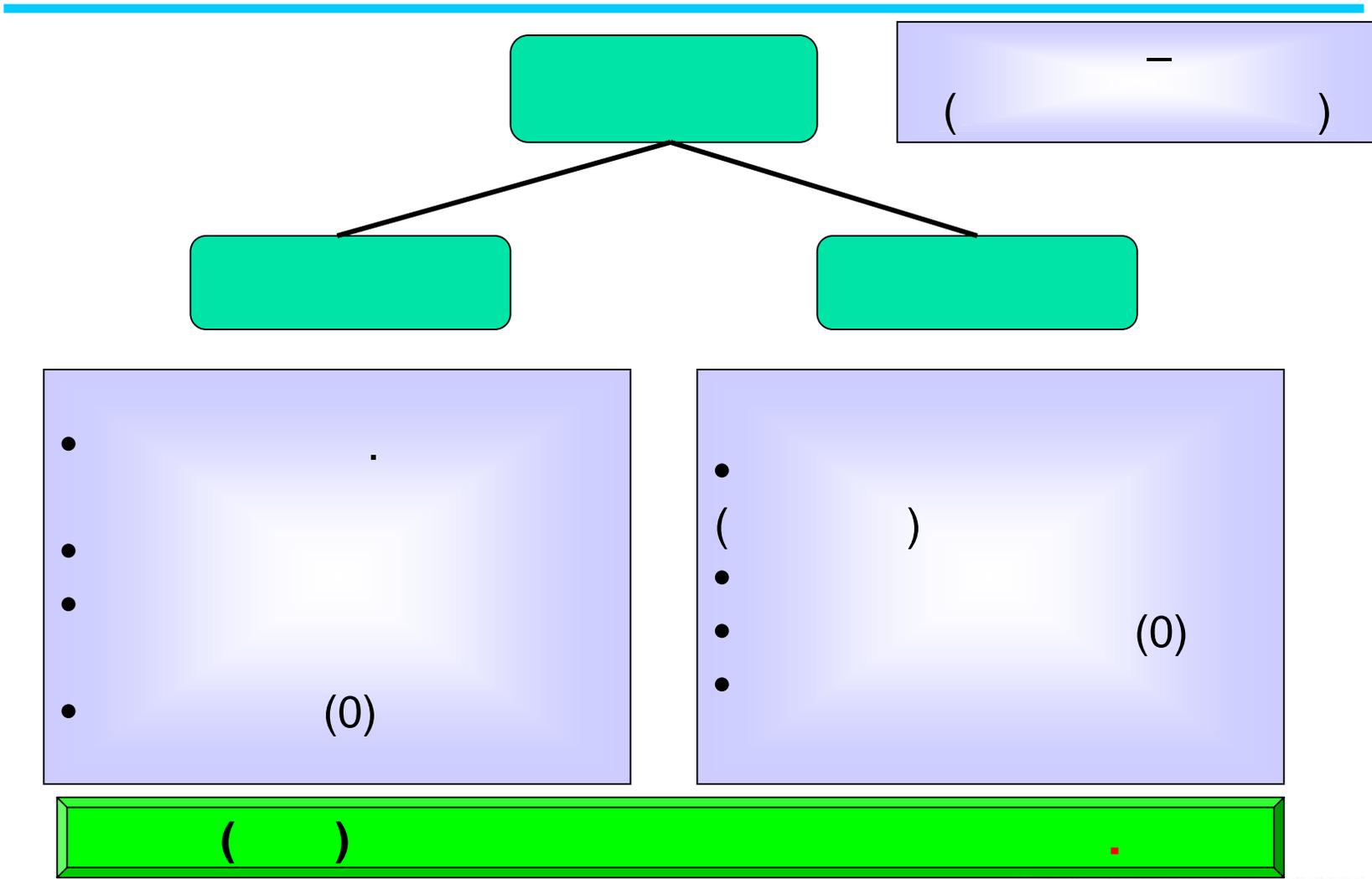
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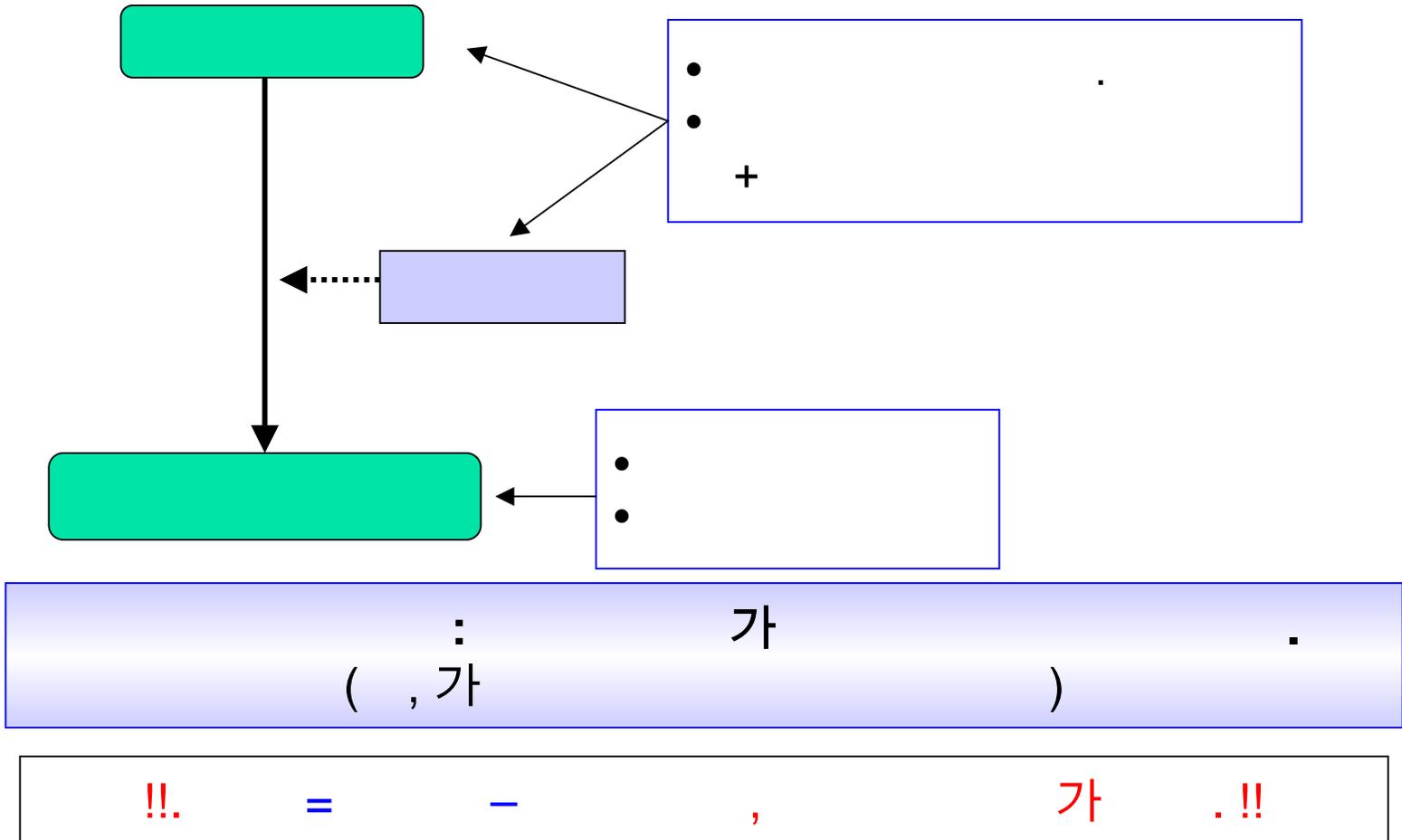
⋮



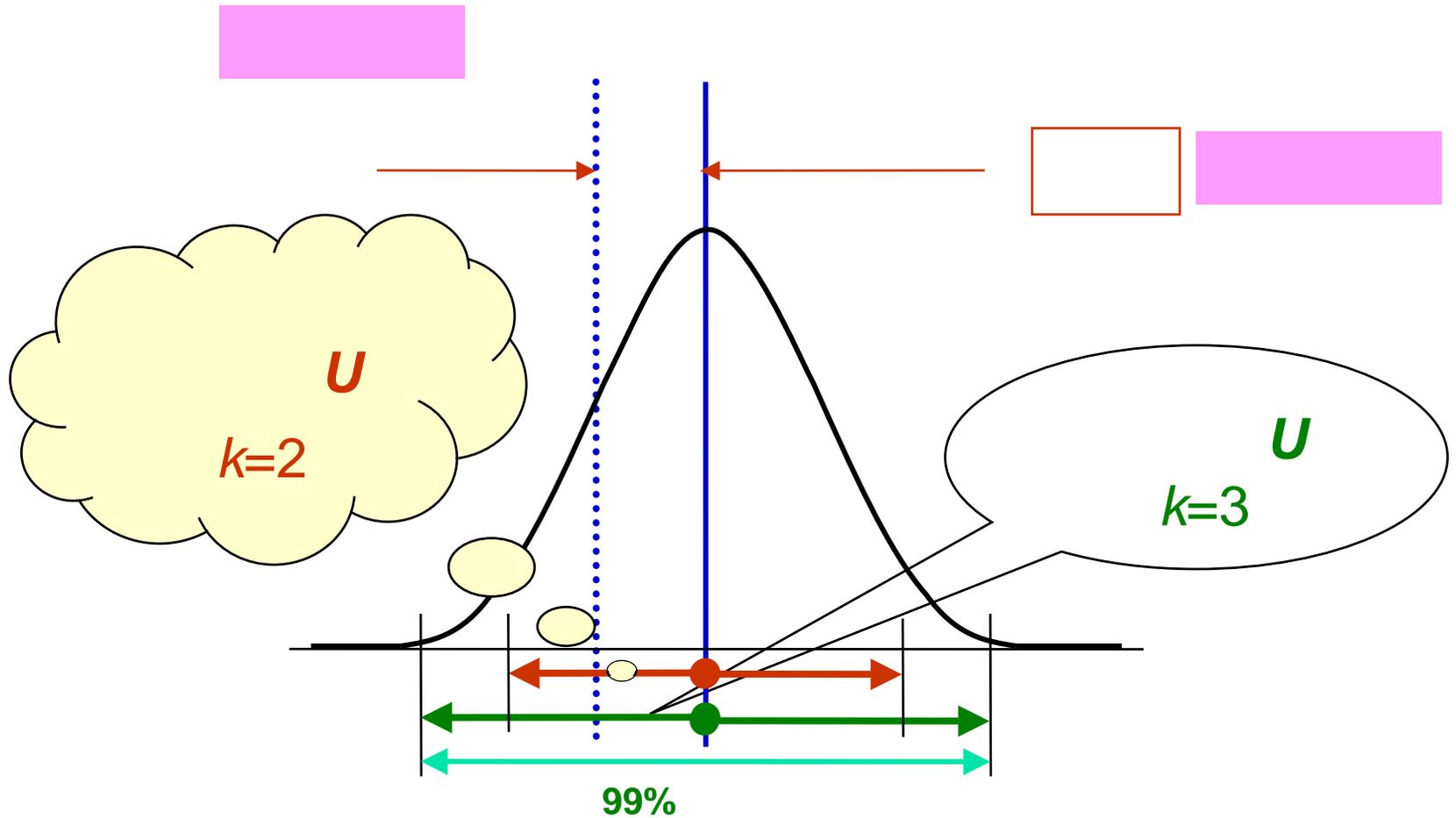
⋮



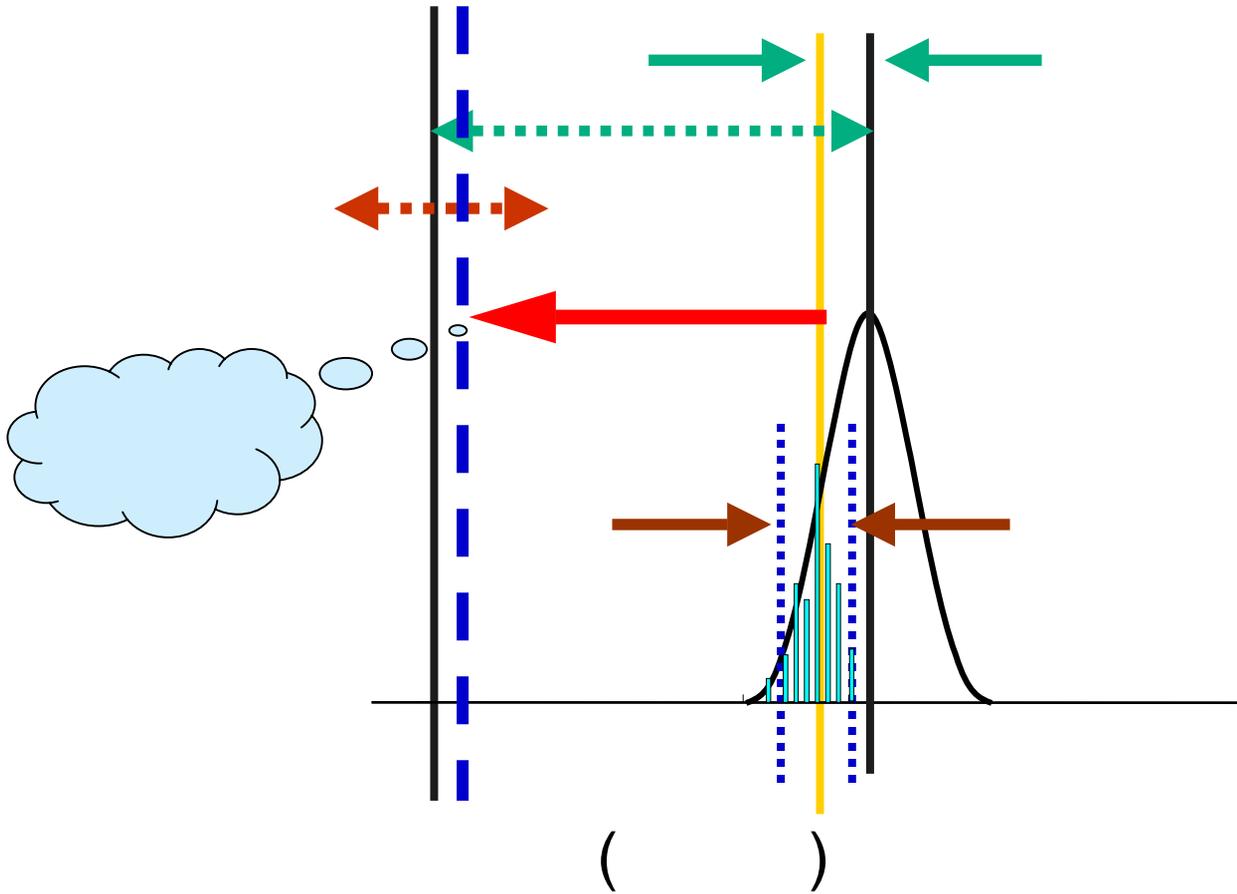
⋮



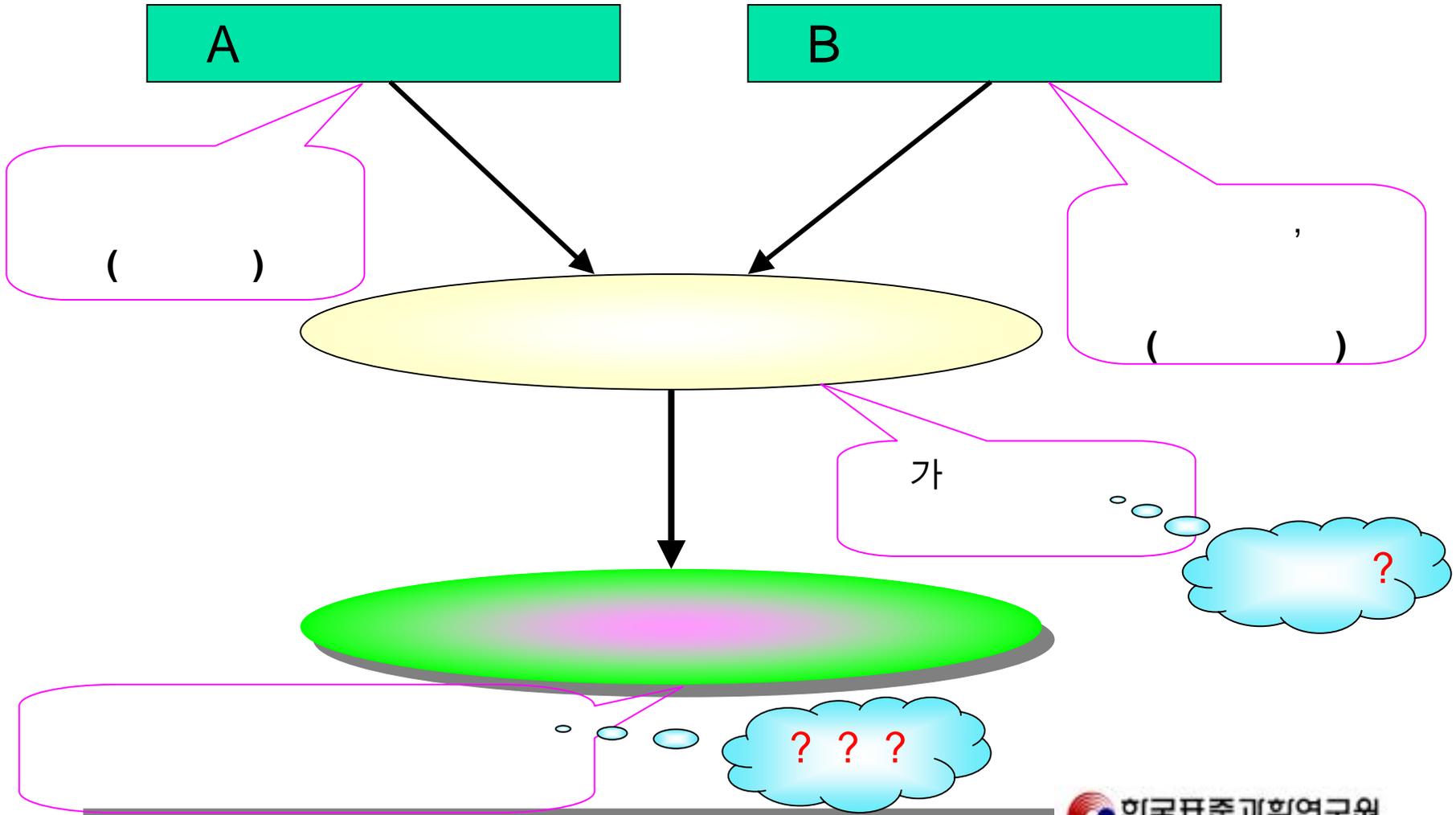
⋮



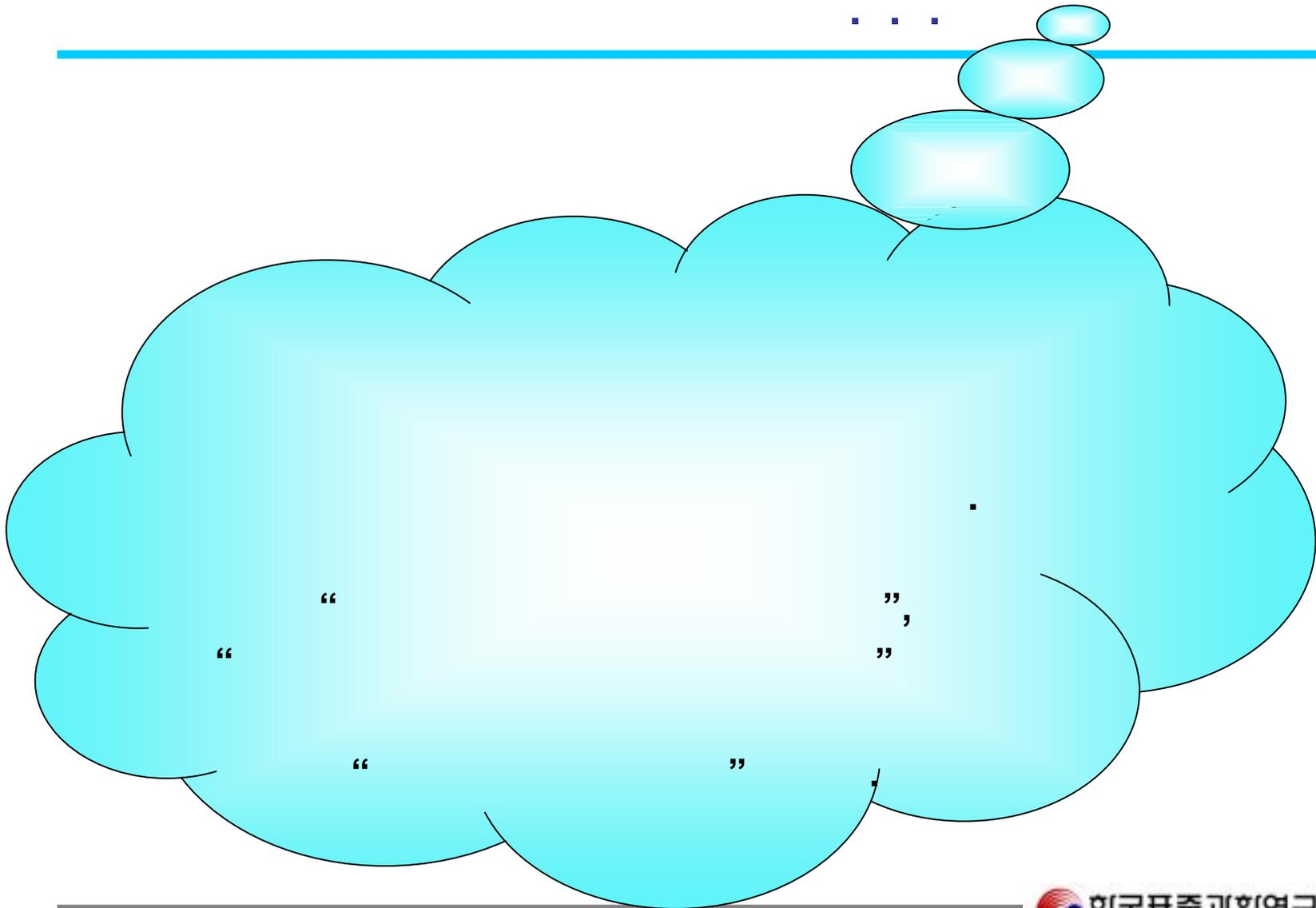
⋮



: 가



...



⋮

Y

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N

$$Y = f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N)$$

Y **y**

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N

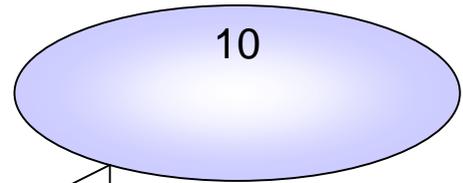
$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$$

) Y 가 X_1 X_2 .

$$Y = f(X_1, X_2) = X_1 \times X_2$$

y 가 ,

$$y = x_1 \times x_2 = 10.0 \text{ cm}^2$$



$x_1 = 5.0 \text{ cm}, x_2 = 2.0 \text{ cm}$

: A 가

q A

$$u_A = s(\bar{q}) = \frac{s(q_k)}{\sqrt{n}} = \left[\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{k=1}^n (q_k - \bar{q})^2 \right]^{1/2}$$



- \bar{q} ()
- \bar{q} 가 가

) 가 x_1 10 5.0 cm , 가 0.1 cm

$$u_A(x_1) = 0.1 / \sqrt{10} \approx 0.03 \text{ cm.}$$

: B 가



:

(U)

:

(u)

(, 1 σ)

- U=240 g (3 σ) -> u= 240/3 = 80 g
- U= 129 $\mu\Omega$ (: 99 %) : 99 % k=2.58
∴ u=129/2.58 = 50 $\mu\Omega$
- U=0.04 mm (: 50 %) : u=0.04/0.6745 = 0.06 mm

:

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$$

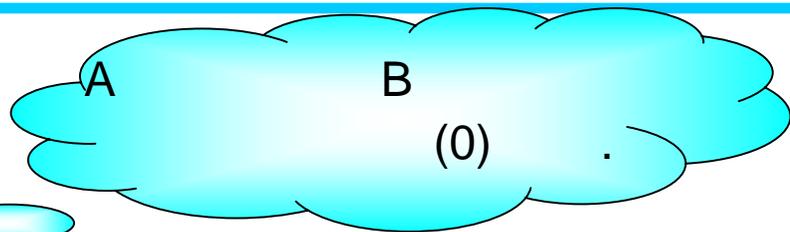
$$u_c^2(y) = \sum \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 u^2(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} u(x_i, x_j)$$

$c_i = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$: sensitivity coefficient ()

$u(x_i, x_j)$: estimated covariance ()

⋮

$$r(x_i, x_j) = \frac{u(x_i, x_j)}{u(x_i)u(x_j)}$$



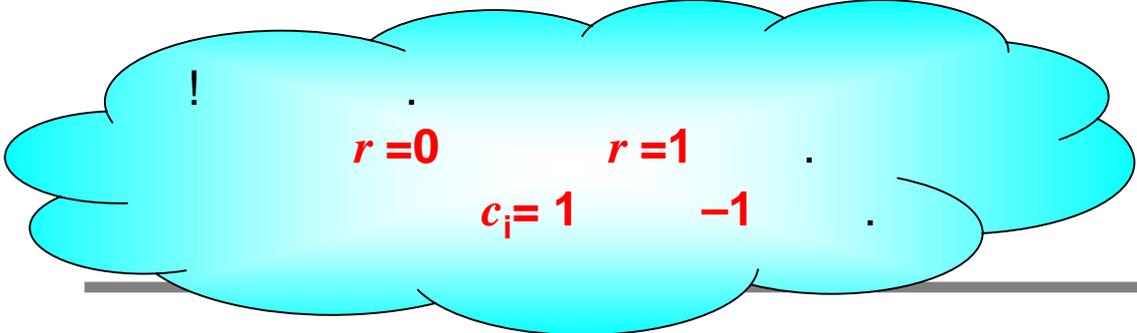
$$r(x_i, x_j) = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$u_c^2(y) = \sum c_i^2 u^2(x_i)$$

$$r(x_i, x_j) = 1 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$u_c^2(y) = \left\{ \sum c_i u(x_i) \right\}^2$$

$$\left(= \sum c_i^2 u^2(x_i) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^N c_i c_j u(x_i) u(x_j) \right)$$



:

1

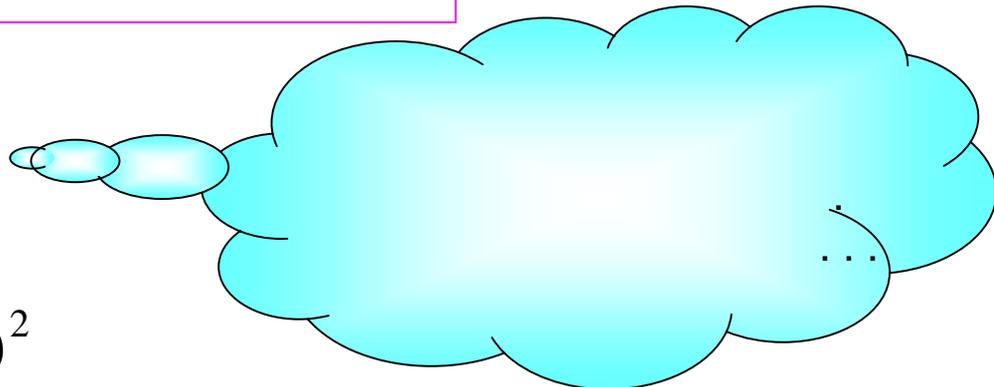


MHz	. 100	10
	9 999 999.99 Hz ,	0.06 Hz

	10 MHz	
	9 999 999.99 Hz ,	0.02 Hz (k=2)

offset : $f_o = -0.01$ Hz
 $f = f_m - f_o$ (, f_m)

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_c^2(f) &= \sum c_i^2 u^2(f_i) \\
 &= u^2(f_m) + u^2(f_o) \\
 &= (0.06)^2 + (0.02/2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$



:

2

$$x_i = F(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_L)$$

$$x_j = G(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_L)$$

(, q_l 가 .)

$$r(x_i, x_j) = \frac{u(x_i, x_j)}{u(x_i)u(x_j)} \quad \leftarrow \quad u(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_l} \frac{\partial G}{\partial q_l} u^2(q_l)$$

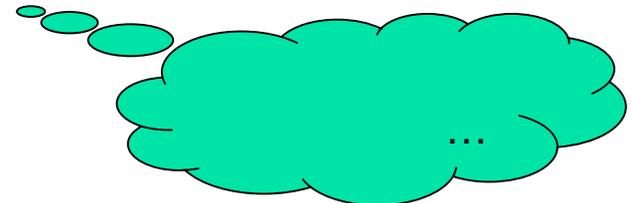
) 1 pps

(t1,t2,...,ti,...)

$$F = G, \quad u(x_i, x_j) = \sum_{l=1}^N \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial q_l} \right)^2 u^2(q_l) = u^2(x_i), \quad u(x_i) = u(x_j)$$



$$r(x_i, x_j) = 1$$



: 2 .

1 pps	100 s	5	A
.	?	(, 1 pps	가 0.1 ms 1 μs .)

u_B
 1 pps 1 s t_1, t_2, \dots $r(t_i, t_j) = 1$,

$$u_B^2 = \left(\sum c_{Bi} u(t_i) \right)^2$$

• $t_T = t_1 + t_2 + \dots$, $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_{1pps}$,
 $c_{Bi} = 1$, $u(t_1) = u(t_2) = \dots = u(t_{1pps})$

• ,

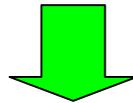
$$u_B = \sum u(t_i) = T \times u(t_{1pps}) \quad (, T = t_T)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_c (T = 100) &= \sqrt{u_A^2 + u_B^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0.1 \times 10^{-3})^2 + (100 \times 1 \times 10^{-6})^2} \\
 &= 1.414 \times 10^{-4} \quad (s)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U = k \times u_c(y) \quad (k \quad)$$

$$Y = y \pm U$$

k $y - U$ $y + U$
(level of confidence,)



k $u_c(y)$

⋮

$$u_c(y) \quad v_{eff}$$

(Welch-Satterthwaite formula)

$$v_{eff} = \frac{u_c^4(x)}{\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{[c_i u(x_i)]^4}{v_i}}$$

(, v_i $u(x_i)$)

가

가

“

”

:

-

A 가

n

m



. ($m=1$)

B 가

$$v \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\Delta u(x_i)}{u(x_i)} \right]^{-2} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{100}{R} \right)^2$$

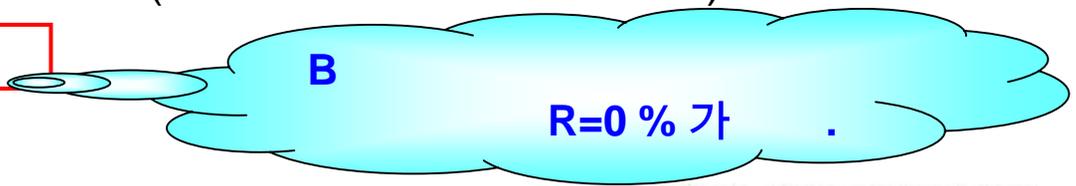
$$, R = \Delta u(x_i) / u(x_i) \times 100 (\%)$$

R

1) 25 % : $R = 0.25 \times 100 = 25 \%$, $v = 8$
 (가 25 %)

2) 0 % (100 %)

$$R = 0 \%, v = \infty$$



: k

가 t-
k .

T-distribution for degrees of freedom

Degrees of freedom	Levels of confidence (%)		
	90	95	99
...
40	1.68	2.02	2.70
45	1.68	2.01	2.69
...
50	1.68	2.01	2.68
100	1.660	1.984	2.626
∞	1.645	1.960	2.576

) 가 100
95 %
?

t- $k = 1.984$

(k
)

, 95 % $k = 2$.

: $k -$

Mathematical model $f = f_1 - f_2$

- $f_1 = f_{meas}$: reading value from the frequency counter
- $f_2 = f_d$: frequency offset of the frequency calibration system

Uncertainty $u_c^2(f) = u^2(f_1) + u^2(f_2)$

Type A $\nu_1 = n - 1$ Type B $\nu_2 = \infty$,

if we can trust $u(f_2)$ with 100 % level of confidence.

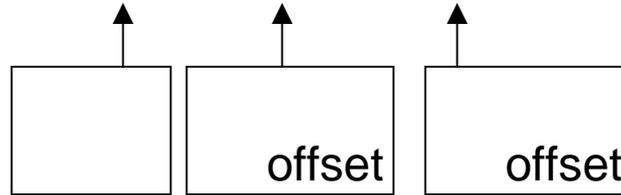
$$\nu_{eff} = \frac{u_c^4(f)}{\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{[c_i u(f_i)]^4}{\nu_i}} = \frac{u_c^4(f)}{\frac{u^4(f_1)}{(n-1)} + \frac{u^4(f_2)}{\infty}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \nu_{eff} > n-1$$

$n \geq 100$, 95 % $k = 2$.

: k -



$$n = n_m + n_{ref} + n_{cal}$$



-
- offset 가 offset 가 .



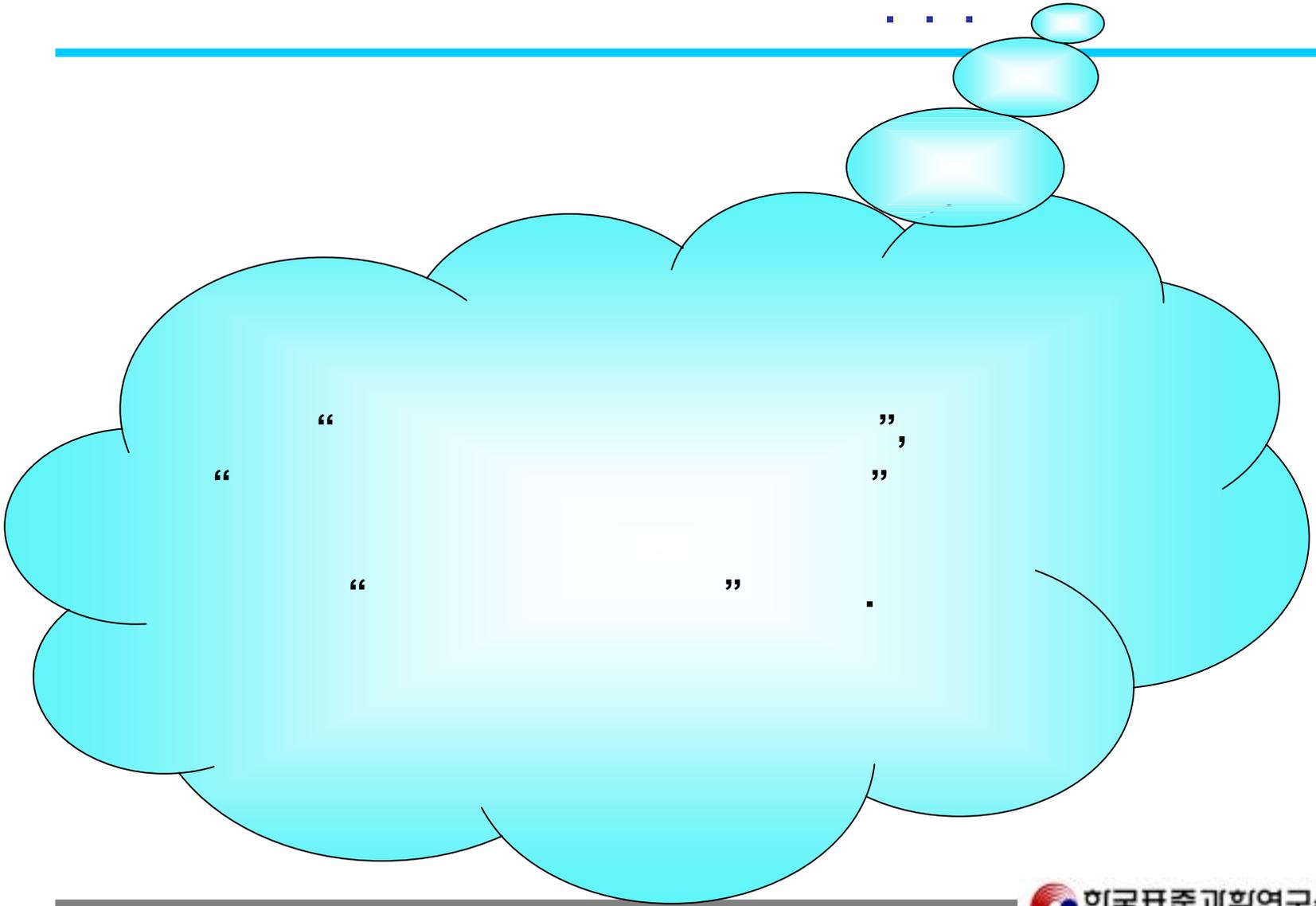
$$u = \sqrt{u_A^2 + u_{B1}^2 + u_{B2}^2}$$

- A : u_A
- : u_{B2}
- DUT : u_{B2}

$$v_{eff} = \frac{\sum u^4}{\sum [c_i u_i]^2 / v_i} = (n-1) \left[1 + \left(\frac{u_{B1}}{u_A} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{u_{B2}}{u_A} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_1 &= u_A, & v_1 &= n-1 \\
 u_2 &= u_{B1}, & v_2 &= \infty \\
 u_3 &= u_{B2}, & v_3 &= \infty \\
 c_1 &= c_2 = c_3 & &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

■ ■ ■



1.

- 가 : , 가 , 가 ,
- .
- , 가
-
-

2.



- 1) Y가 가
- 2) Y y $u_c(y)$.
- 3) y u_c $u_c(y)/|y|$



- : 100 g m_s ,
- 1) “ $m_s = 100.021\ 47\ \text{g}$, $u_c = 0.35\ \text{mg}$ ” ()
- 2) “ $m_s = 100.021\ 47(35)\ \text{g}$, () u_c .”
- 3) “ $m_s = 100.021\ 47(0.000\ 35)\ \text{g}$, () u_c .”
- 4) “ $m_s = (100.021\ 47 \pm 0.00035)\ \text{g}$, u_c \pm .” : _____

4.

■ $u_c(y)$ U

■

가

: $u_c(y) = 10.47 \text{ m} \rightarrow 11 \text{ m}$,

$u(x_i) = 28.05 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow 28 \text{ kHz}$

■

: $y = 10.05762 \Omega$, $u_c(y) = 27 \text{ m}\Omega$

$y = 10.058 \Omega$

■

가

(KRISS)

가

■

가

...

