

Ensuring the comparability of nanoparticle measurements by the international metrology community

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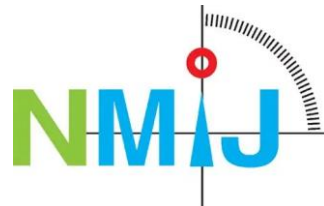
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Overview

- (1) International measurement comparability
- (2) CCQM-K185 international comparison: particle number concentration and particle charge concentration: overview and results
- (3) Ongoing aerosol science activities of National Measurement Institutes and Designated Institutes

CCQM-K185 participants



NPL: coordinator, PTB: hosts - Andreas Nowak, Anza Waheed, David Godau, Ferris Fromme & Johannes Rosahl

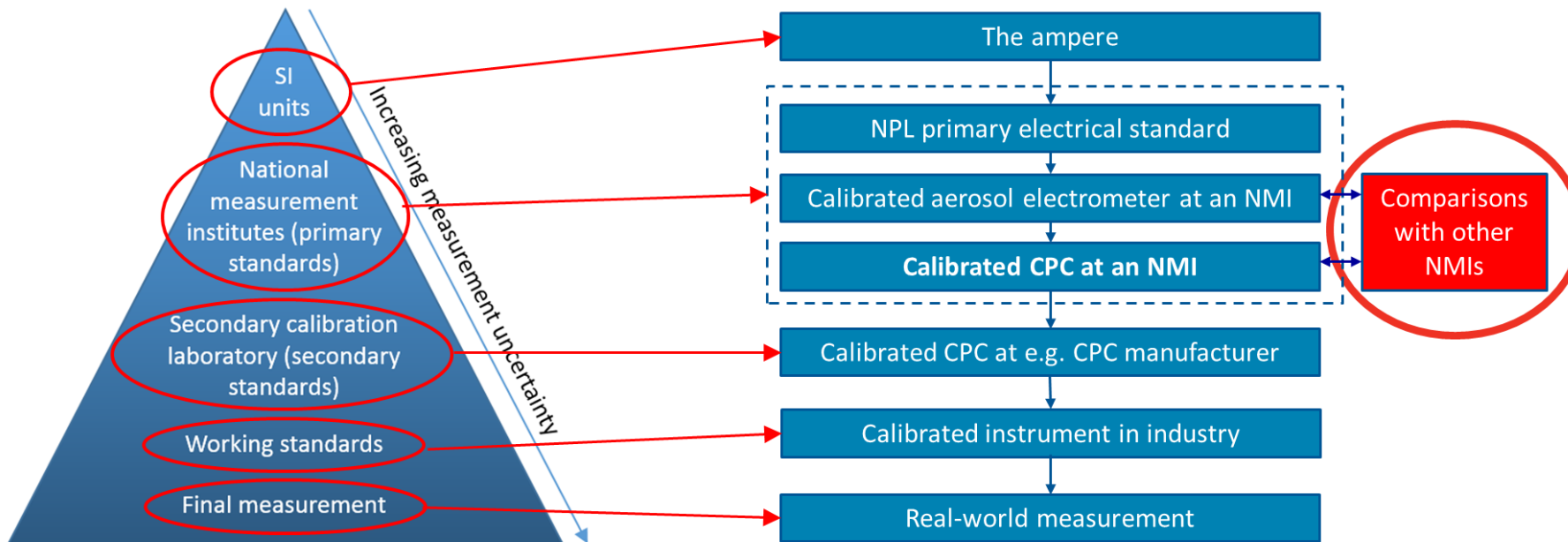
CCQM-P237 participants



Leibniz Institute for
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International comparability of measurements

- Ensuring that all measurements around the world are comparable is essential to support international trade and compliance to legislation.
- Measurement primary standards are maintained by National Measurement Institutes (NMIs) who compare their measurement capabilities via formal comparison exercises



CPC = condensation particle counter



International comparisons - summary

Comparison	Year performed	Scope
EURAMET 1027	2008	Particle number concentration: 1 000 to 1 000 000 cm ⁻³ Particle size distribution: 70, 100, 140 & 170 nm
EURAMET 1244	2013	Particle charge concentration: 0.15 to 3 fC cm ⁻³ [Using particle sizes from 6 to 200 nm]
EURAMET 1282	2013	Particle number concentrations: 100 to 20 000 cm ⁻³ [Using particle sizes from 6 to 100 nm]
CCQM-K150	2017	Particle number concentrations: 100 to 20 000 cm ⁻³ Particle charge concentration: 0.15 to 3 fC cm ⁻³ [Using particle sizes of 40 & 50 nm]
CCQM-K185	2024	Particle number concentrations: 1 000 to 500 000 cm ⁻³ Particle charge concentration: 0.15 to 16 fC cm ⁻³ [Using particle sizes of 30, 50 & 80 nm]



CCQM-K185 international comparison



Test	Instrument	Particle type and size	Particle number concentrations / cm ⁻³	Particle charge concentrations / fC cm ⁻³
1	Condensation particle counter	Monodisperse soot 30 nm & 50 nm	1 000, 4 000, 10 000, 20 000, 50 000 & 100 000	-
2	Condensation particle counter	Polydisperse soot 80 nm	50 000, 100 000, 250 000 & 500 000	-
3	Faraday cup aerosol electrometer	Monodisperse soot 30 nm & 50 nm	-	0.16, 0.64, 1.6, 3.2, 8.0 & 16.0

Coordinator:



Host:

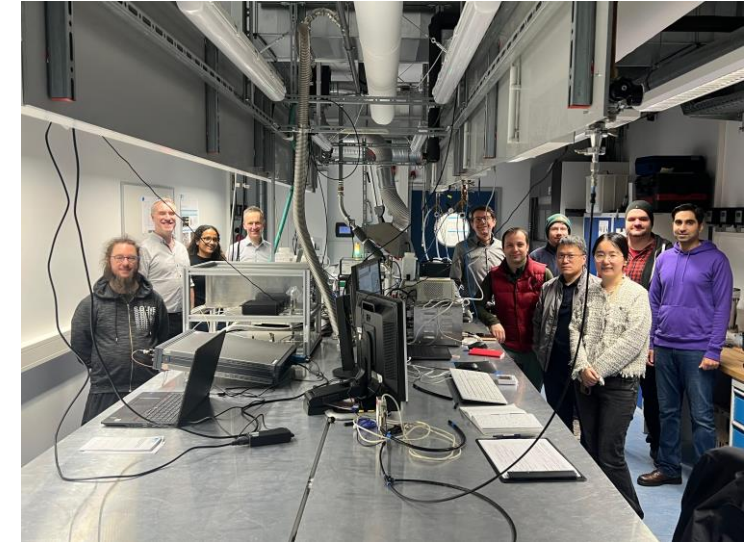


- Participants: KRISS (Korea), METAS (Switzerland), NIM (China), NMC (Singapore), NMIJ/AIST (Japan), NPL (UK), NRC (Canada) & PTB (Germany)
- High particle number concentrations (up to 500 000 cm⁻³) relevant to legislation for the periodic technical inspection of road vehicles
- *A plot study (CCQM-P237) was performed the week before K185. Participants were TROPOS, UBA (Germany), PTB, NPL & NIM. Results from P237 are not discussed in this presentation*

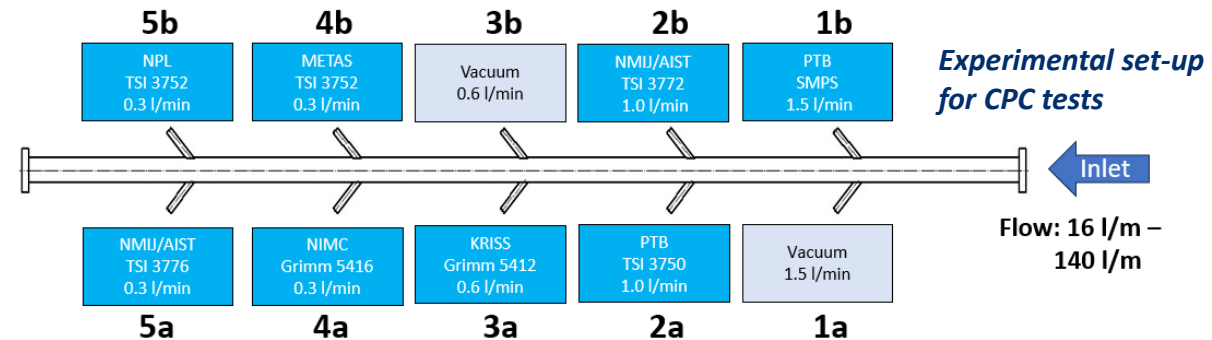


Comparison protocol

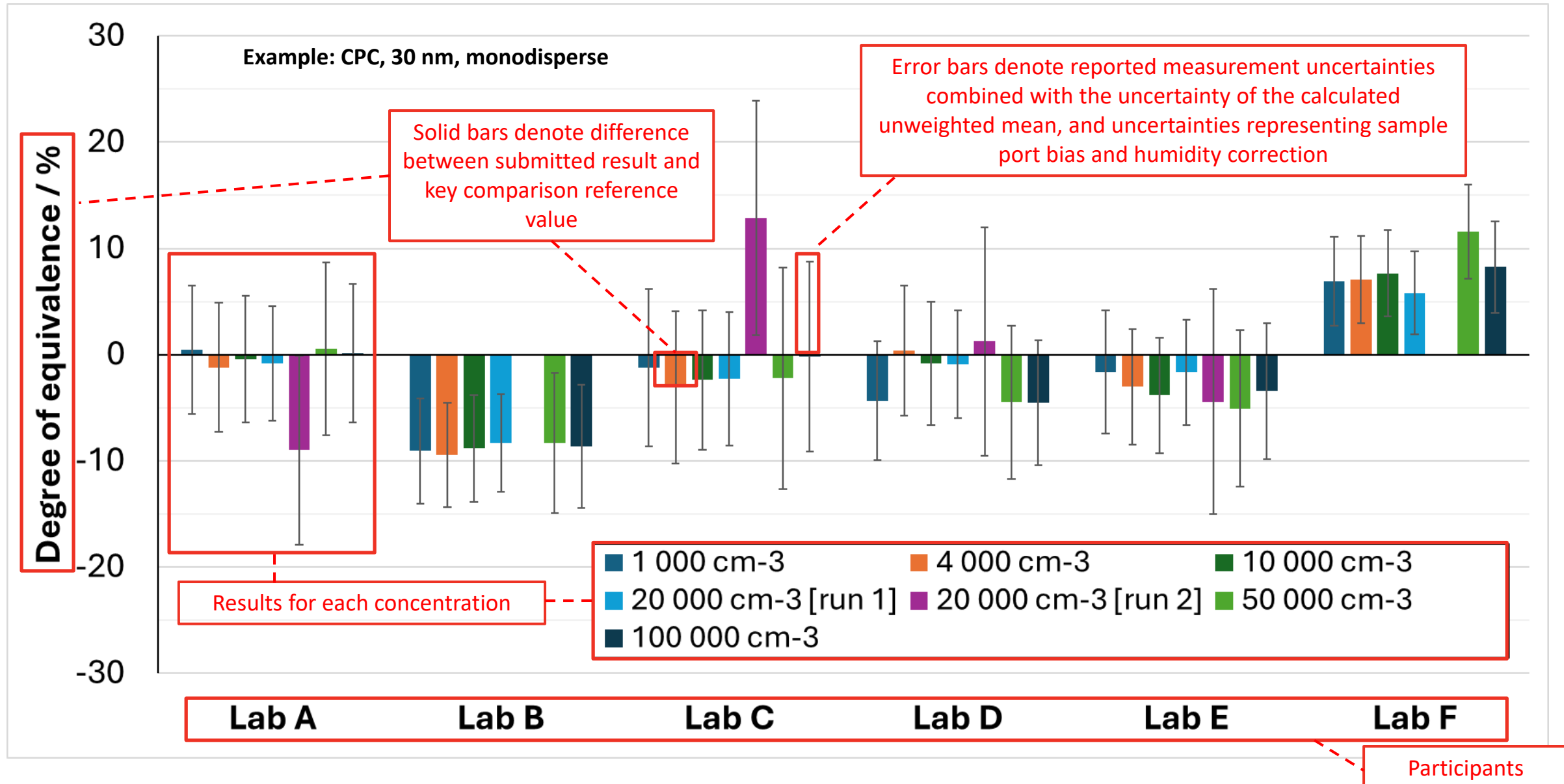
- Comparison operated according to a detailed protocol. Two days of FCAE tests; three days of CPC tests.
- 30 nm, 50 nm and 80 nm soot particles generated by Mini-CAST 5303C instrument and sampled from a 20-port chamber
- Flow rates: 16 L min⁻¹ to 140 L min⁻¹ (CPC tests) and 21 L min⁻¹ to 170 L min⁻¹ (FCAE tests), depending on the particle size and number concentration used
- Comparison of mass flow meters performed at the start and end of CPC and FCAE tests
- Daily dilution factor measurements performed during CPC tests



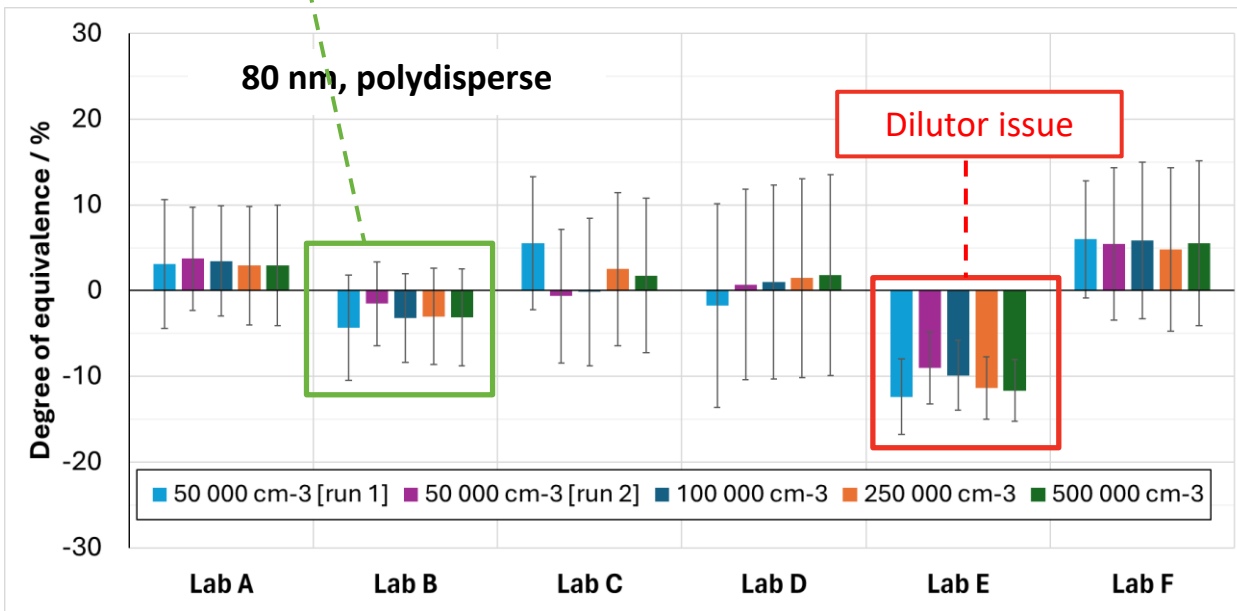
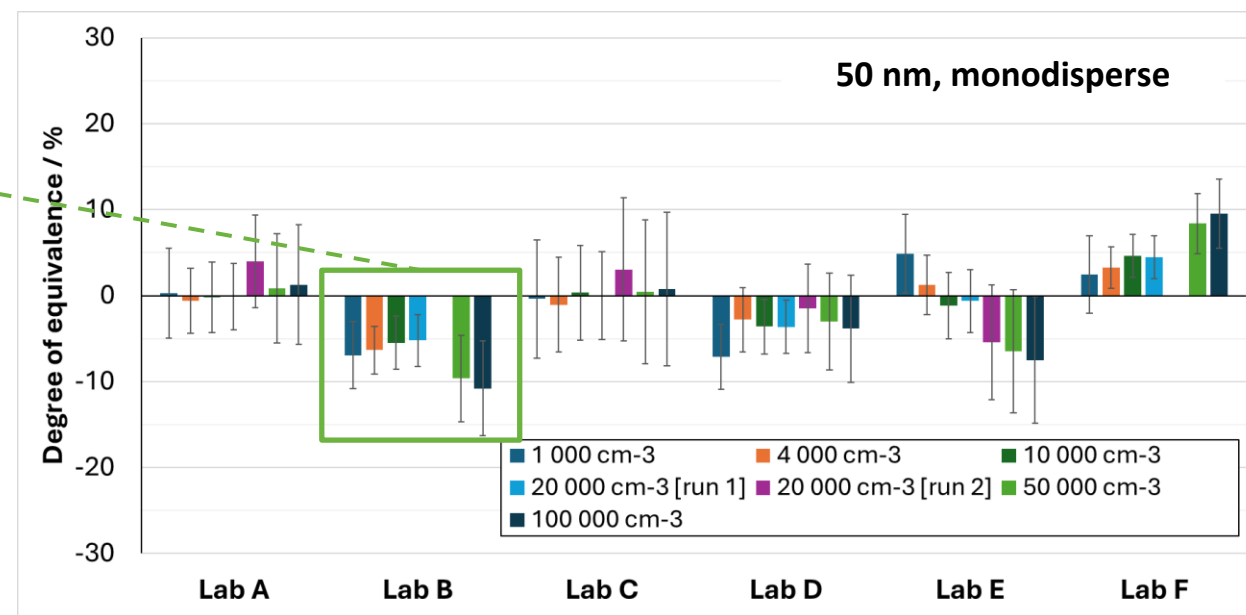
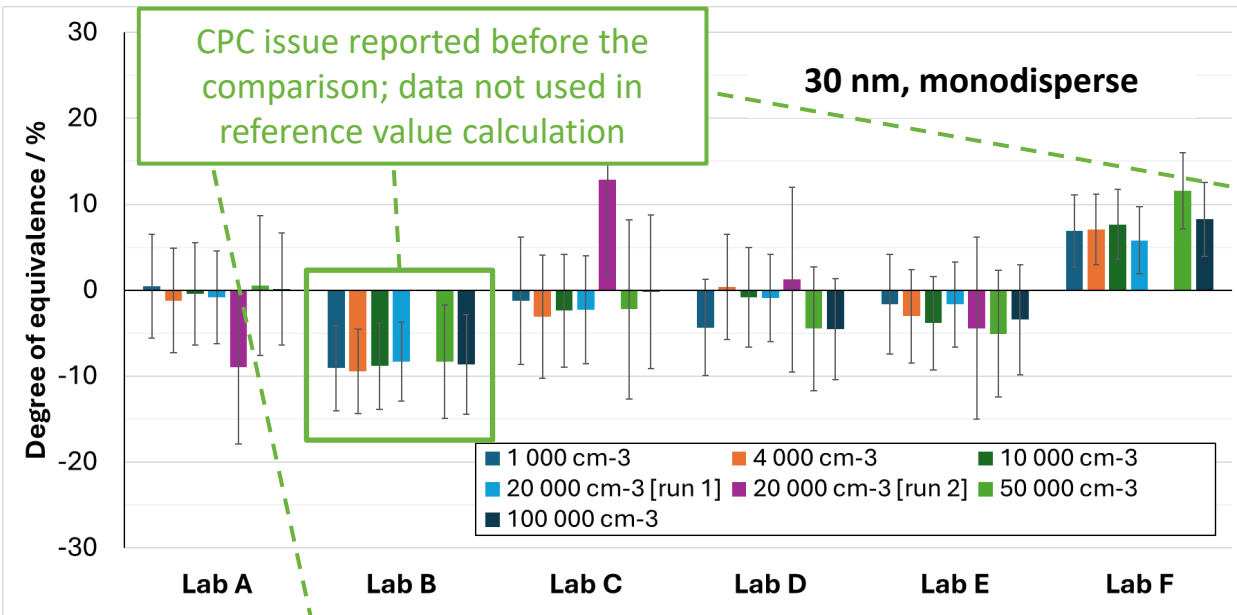
- *Each lab submitted results (measured mean concentrations, uncertainties and metadata) to NPL for independent processing*



Understanding how the results are presented

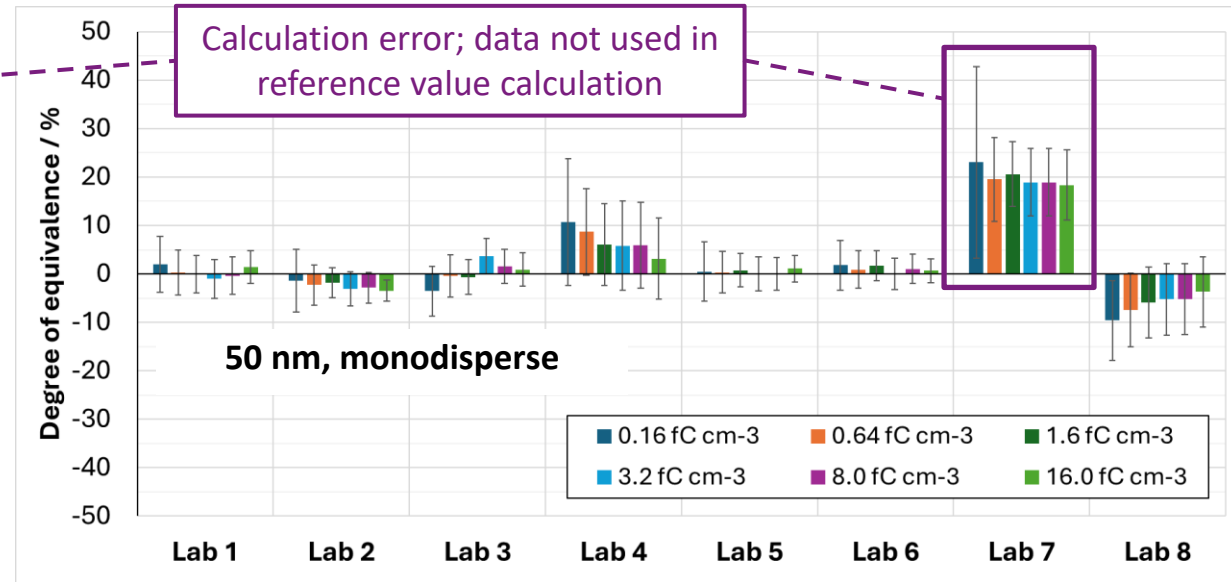
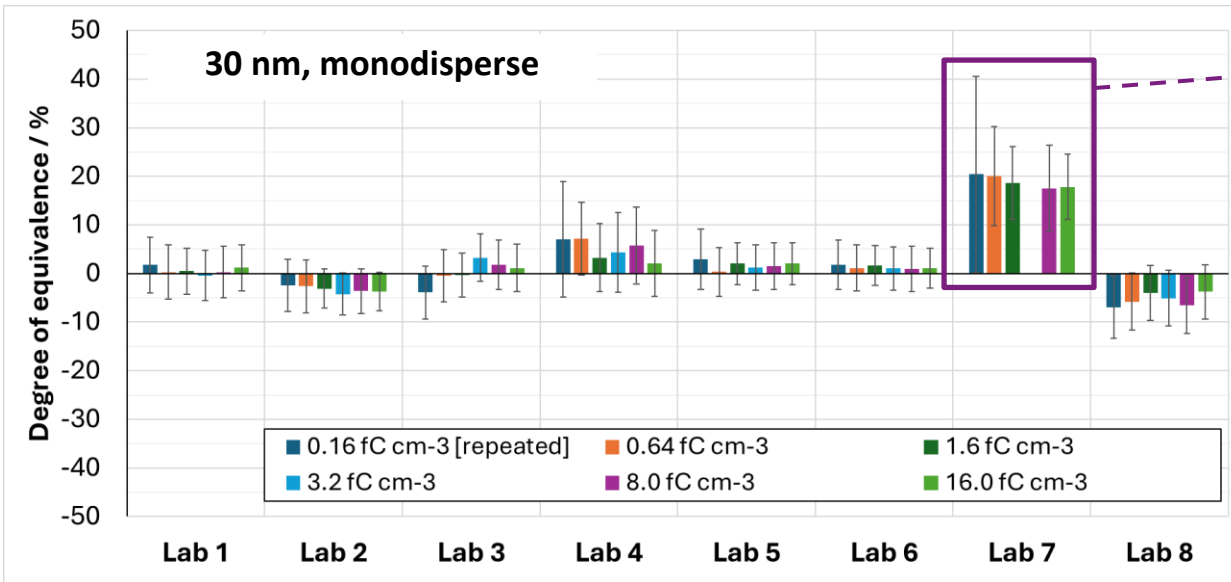


Provisional results: Particle number concentration



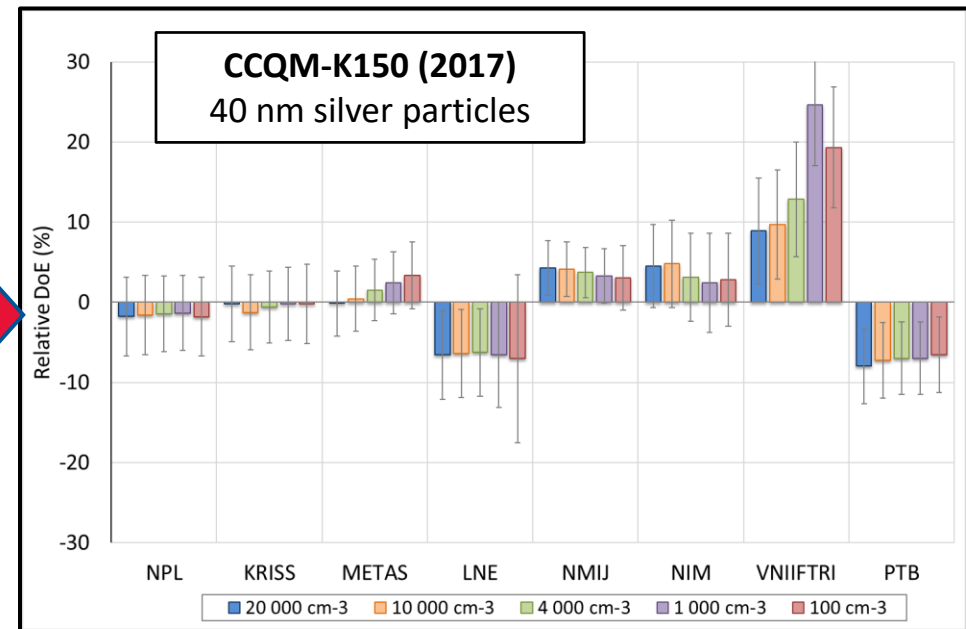
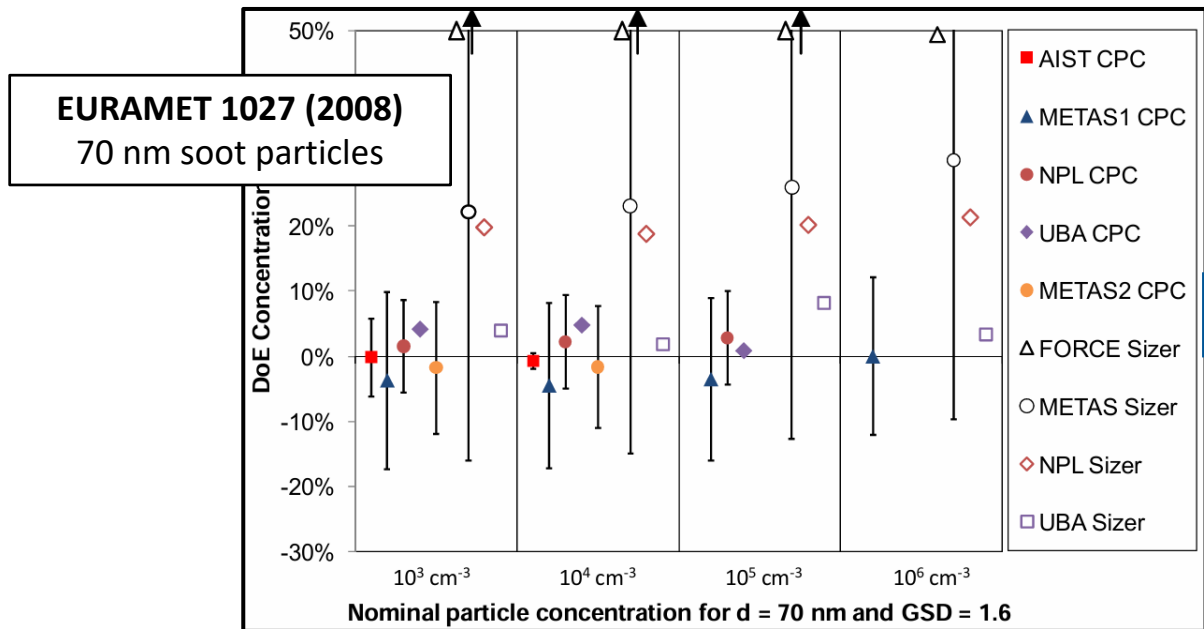
- Range of instruments and measurement approaches (with / without dilutor) used
- 30 nm and 50 nm tests: results of four of the six participants agree with the key comparison reference value for all, or all but one, concentrations
- 80 nm tests: better agreement with the KCRV was demonstrated (five out of six laboratories agreeing with the KCRV for all concentrations)

Provisional results: Particle charge concentration

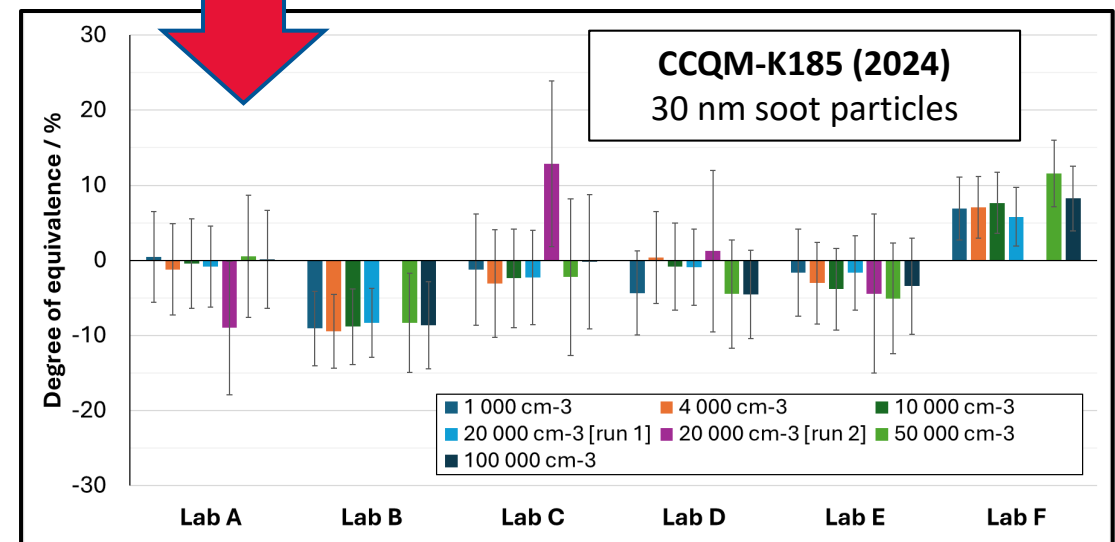


- No dilutors were used
- Similar level of agreement obtained for both particle sizes
- For both 30 and 50 nm tests: results of seven of the eight participants agree with the key comparison reference value for all, or all but one, of the concentrations

Progress from previous comparisons



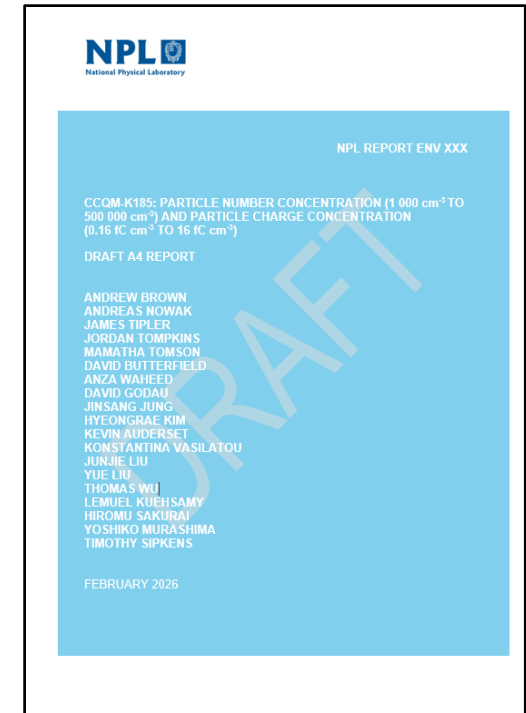
- Note that example results are shown (tests and participants differ between each comparison)
- General trend of better agreement between labs and more robust uncertainty assessment



Next steps

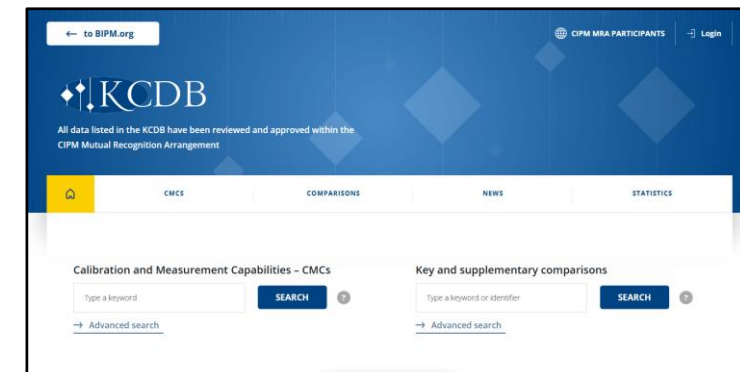
CCQM-K185

- Finalise and publish the final report from the comparison (currently under review by the CCQM-GAWG)
- Results will be made available on on the BIPM Key Comparison Database (KCDB): <https://www.bipm.org/kcdb/>
- NMIs can claim Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMCs) of each NMI based on their performance in these key comparisons



Subsequent comparisons (same measurements as CCQM-K185)

- CCQM-K185.1 (CPC only): Lab B & Lab D [April 2026]
- CCQM-K185.2: LNE (France), NPLI (India), CEM (Spain) & PTB [October 2026]



Key findings and conclusions

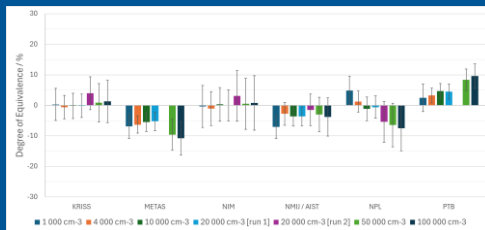
- Eight National Metrology Institutes have participated in the CCQM-K185 key comparison on particle number concentration and particle charge concentration. [UBA and TROPOS participated in the analogous CCQM-K237 pilot study.]
- In general, good comparability was observed between the participants, with most measurements agreeing with the consensus derived key comparison reference values (withing the measurement uncertainties)
- Most of the significant deviations from the KCRVs can be explained as instrumentation or calculation issues
- Agreement between NMIs has shown some improvement over time (across a number of comparisons), but further improvements are still possible.
- Developing a transportable ‘aerosol reference material’ would enable future comparisons to be performed in a similar manner to gas metrology comparisons (use of a known reference value and measurements being performed in ‘home’ laboratories).

- Established in 2024 to bring the NMI & DI nanoparticle community closer together and deliver improved and coordinated engagement with the global aerosol science stakeholder community. <https://www.bipm.org/en/committees/cc/ccqm/wg/ccqm-gawg-tg-aerosol>

- Current activities:**

Comparability of measurement

- CCQM-K185 & P237
- Particle size down to 10nm (in planning)
- PM_{2.5} cut-off size (Asian labs)



Stakeholder engagement and strategy

- Stakeholder workshop held – report in development
- Aerosol metrology roadmap



Nomenclature and standardisation

- Paper on aerosol nomenclature being drafted
- Input into European and international standardisation



- For further information, please speak to me (Executive Secretary) or Konstantina Vasilatou (Chair, METAS)*

Acknowledgements

Hosts	<p>Andreas Nowak, Anza Waheed, David Godau, Ferris Fromme, Johannes Rosahl (PTB)</p>
Comparison data processing	<p>James Tipler, David Butterfield (NPL) Andreas Nowak, Anza Waheed (PTB)</p>
Participants	<p>The above PTB staff, Jordan Tompkins, Mamatha Tomson (NPL), Jinsang Jung, Hyeongrae Kim (KRISS), Kevin Auderset, Konstantina Vasilatou (METAS), Junjie Liu, Yue Liu (NIM), Thomas Wu, Lemuel Kuehsamy (NMC), Hiromu Sakurai, Yoshiko Murashima (NMIJ/AIST), Timothy Sipkens (NRC), Holger Gerwig, Wilma Travnicek, Sabrina Unglert (UBA), Kay Weinhold, Honey Alas (TROPOS)</p>
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Any questions?

