



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

COIMBATORE-35



## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Physical Quantity	Standard Unit	Definition
Length	Meter	Length of path traveled by light in an interval of $1/299,792,458$ seconds
Mass	Kilogram	Mass of a platinum-iridium cylinder kept in the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Sevres, Paris
Time	Second	$9.192631770 \times 10^9$ cycles of radiation from vaporized cesium 133 (an accuracy of 1 in $10^{12}$ or one second in 36,000 years)
Temperature	Degrees	Temperature difference between absolute zero Kelvin and the triple point of water is defined as 273.16 K
Current	Amphere	One ampere is the current flowing through two infinitely long parallel conductors of negligible cross section placed 1 meter apart in vacuum and producing a force of $2 \times 10^{-7}$ newtons per meter length of conductor
Luminous intensity	Candela	One candela is the luminous intensity in a given direction from a source emitting monochromatic radiation at a frequency of 540 terahertz ( $\text{Hz} \times 10^{12}$ ) and with a radiant density in that direction of 1.4641 mW/steradian (1 steradian is the solid angle, which, having its vertex at the centre of a sphere, cuts off an area of the sphere surface equal to that of a square with sides of length equal to the sphere radius)
Matter	Mole	Number of atoms in a 0.012-kg mass of carbon 12

### 1.1.1 Standards

The term standard is used to denote universally accepted specifications for devices. Components or processes which ensure conformity and interchangeability throughout a particular industry. A standard provides a reference for assigning a numerical value to a measured quantity. Each basic measurable quantity has associated with it an ultimate standard. Working standards, those used in conjunction with the various measurement making instruments.

The national institute of standards and technology (NIST) formerly called National Bureau of Standards (NBS), it was established by an act of congress in 1901, and the need for such body had been noted by the founders of the constitution. In order to maintain accuracy, standards in a vast industrial complex must be traceable to a single source, which may be national standards.

The following is the generalization of echelons of standards in the national measurement system.

1. Calibration standards
2. Metrology standards
3. National standards

1. **Calibration standards:** Working standards of industrial or governmental laboratories.
2. **Metrology standards:** Reference standards of industrial or Governmental laboratories.
3. **National standards:** It includes prototype and natural phenomenon of SI (Systems International), the world wide system of weight and measures standards. Application of precise measurement has increased so much, that a single national laboratory to perform directly all the calibrations and standardization required by

a large country with high technical development. It has led to the establishment of a considerable number of standardizing laboratories in industry and in various other areas. A standard provides a reference or datum for assigning a numerical value to a measured quantity.

### **1.1.2 Classification of Standards**

To maintain accuracy and interchangeability it is necessary that Standards to be traceable to a single source, usually the National Standards of the country, which are further linked to International Standards. The accuracy of National Standards is transferred to working standards through a chain of intermediate standards in a manner given below.

- National Standards
- National Reference Standards
- Working Standards
- Plant Laboratory Reference Standards
- Plant Laboratory Working Standards
- Shop Floor Standards

Evidently, there is degradation of accuracy in passing from the defining standards to the shop floor standards. The accuracy of particular standard depends on a combination of the number of times it has been compared with a standard in a higher echelon, the frequency of such comparisons, the care with which it was done, and the stability of the particular standards itself.