



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

Experimental validation of the evaluated measurement uncertainty

Anders Svaneborg
Prod. BU Manager
Department for Metals and Minerals
[Eurofins Environment, DK]

Skriv gärna
Symboler med
kursiv men
subscript med
vanlig
Typ
S₁

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Agenda

- Eurofins DK – short presentation
- Method validation and initial evaluation of measurement uncertainty – how we do
 - References and procedures
 - Initial evaluation of measurement uncertainty
- Experimental validation of evaluated measurement uncertainty – how we do
 - References and procedures
 - Topdown approach
 - Contribution from random errors; within laboratory reproducibility, $u(R_w)$
 - Contribution from systematic errors; bias, $u(\text{bias})$
 - Inclusion of contribution from other sources ?
 - Combining standard uncertainties
 - Calculating expanded uncertainty
 - Reporting expanded uncertainty

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Eurofins DK – short presentation



- Eurofins Environment 
- Eurofins Food/Feed 
- Eurofins Agro 
- Eurofins Product Testing 
- Eurofins Pharma 
- Eurofins Genomics 

▪ < 1100 employees in total



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Method validation and initial evaluation of measurement uncertainty - how we do

References and procedures



- Eurachem Guide, The Fitness for Purpose of Analytical Methods, A Laboratory Guide to Method Validation and Related Topics, Second edition
- Eurolab Danmark, Vejledning vedr. metodevalidering i kemisk analytiske laboratorier, 1. udgave
- Internal procedure (Eurofins Environment); 60 5404 Metodevalidering (Kemi)

Layout

- Low control; sample with relevant matrix and known content at LOQ level
- High control; sample with relevant matrix and known content in middle or high range
- at least 16 replicates for both samples, over 2 (or more) days
- calculations: LOD, LOQ, S_w , S_b , S_t , RSD%, bias, u_{bias} , u_c (combined standard uncertainty), U_{rel} (= expanded standard uncertainty, normal range), U_{abs} (= expanded standard uncertainty at LOQ level)

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Method validation and initial evaluation of measurement uncertainty - how we do



Formulas

- $LOD = 3 \times S_w$
- $LOQ = 10 \times S_w$
- $u_{bias} = \sqrt{(\text{bias})^2 + \left(\frac{s_b}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^2 + (u_{ref})^2}$
- $U_{rel} = 2 \times \sqrt{(u_{bias})^2 + (CV_t)^2}$
- $U_{abs} = 2 \times \sqrt{(u_{bias})^2 + (s_t)^2}$

Define symbols
Sw sb si cvi

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Experimental validation of evaluated measurement uncertainty – how we do

References

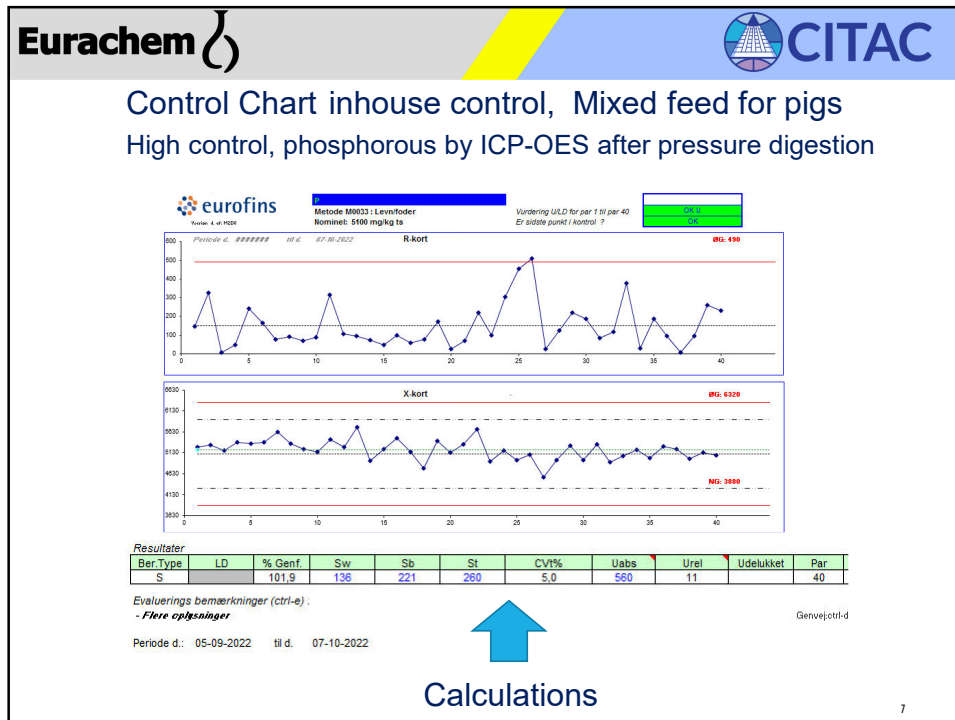
- EURACHEM / CITAC Guide CG 4, Quantifying Uncertainty in Analytical Measurement
- NORDTEST NT TR 537 edition 4 2017:11, Handbook for Calculation of Measurement Uncertainty in Environmental Laboratories

Procedures

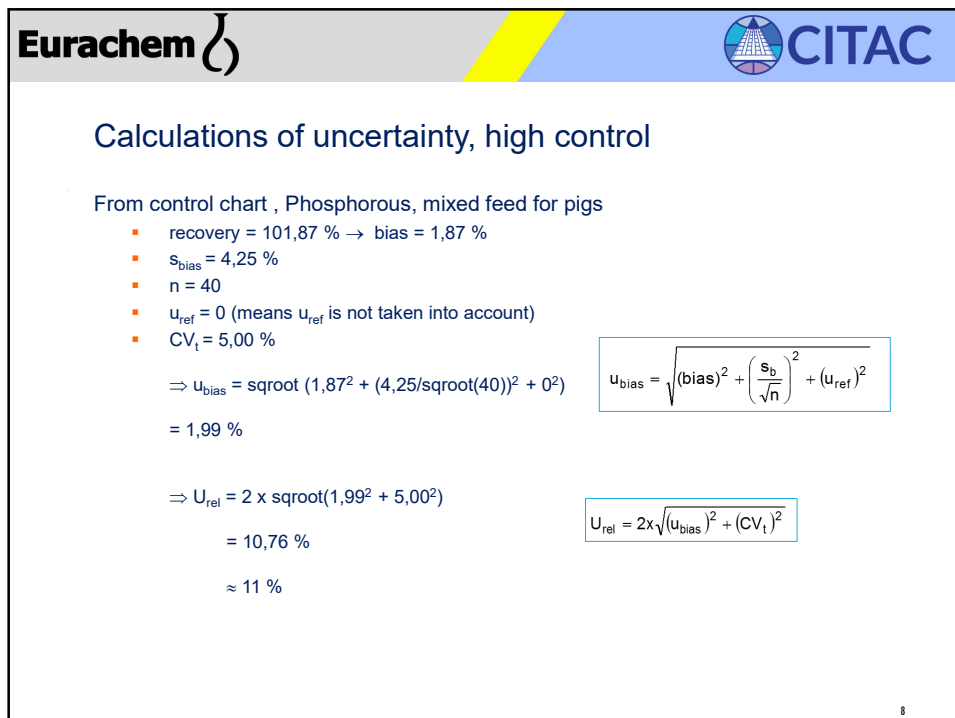
- Topdown approach: Use data from Internal Quality control
 - Run in every sequence 2 low control and 2 high controls samples
 - Plot results in XR chart
 - The following parameters can all be calculated for any chosen period ;
 - LOD, LOQ, S_w , S_b , S_t , RSD%,
 - bias, u_{bias} , u_c (combined standard uncertainty),
 - U_{rel} (= expanded standard uncertainty, normal range),
 - U_{abs} (= expanded standard uncertainty at LOQ level)
 - Compare bias for control samples with bias achieved in proficiency testings

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

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

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Is anything missing ?

- Are control samples certified ? or "just" inhouse control samples ?
If inhouse: "True" value might be wrong, and systematic errors (bias) might be wrongly estimated (typically underestimated, but might also be overestimated)
- Are control samples more homogeneous than real customer samples ?
If yes: Random errors might be underestimated
- Does control samples undergo total analysis, including all sample preparation steps ? If not, both random and systematic errors might be underestimated
- What about uncertainty arising from sampling in the field ?
According to ISO 17025 the lab shall include this. But national / local regulation can have other demands. E.g. Environmental monitoring in Denmark: Uncertainty arising from sampling in the field is *not*, and shall *not* be included

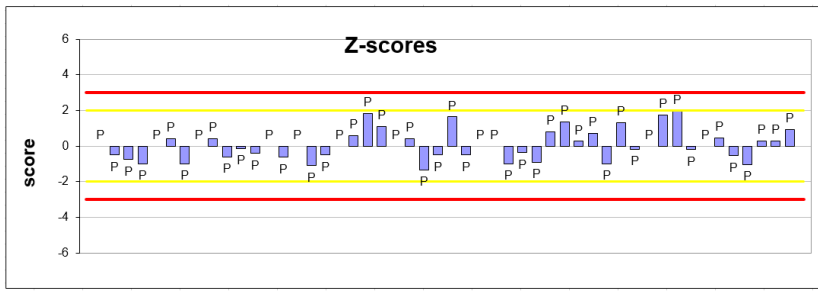
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

Estimating u_{bias} from proficiency testing

Trend curve, phosphorous by ICP-OES after pressure digestion



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Estimating u_{bias} from proficiency testing

Date	PT	Nominal værdi	Målt værdi	bias %
21-01-2019	Metal - ID 2011 - Bipea 67 pet food 5-1067-0074	0,22	0,22	0,00
	Metal - ID 2015 - Bipea 67 pet food 6-1367-			
14-03-2019	0119+0128	0,17	0,16	-5,88
15-03-2019	Metal - ID 2016 - Bipea 67 pet food 5-1567-0017	2,41	2,39	-0,83
	Metal - ID 2050 - Bipea 67a 6-0167-0011+0012 wet			
14-05-2019	cat food	0,26	0,24	-7,69
14-05-2019	Metal - ID 2051 - Bipea 67a 6-0367-0004 Dog food	0,74	0,74	0,00
	Metal - ID 2052 - Bipea 67a 6-2167-0070 Vitamin			
14-05-2019	supplements	0,42	0,43	2,38
	Metal - ID 2050 - Bipea 67a 6-0167-0011+0012 wet			
14-05-2019	cat food	0,26	0,24	-7,69
14-05-2019	Metal - ID 2051 - Bipea 67a 6-0367-0004 Dog food	0,74	0,74	0,00
	Metal - ID 2052 - Bipea 67a 6-2167-0070 Vitamin			
14-05-2019	supplements	0,42	0,43	2,38
04-09-2019	ID2079	0,27	0,26	-3,70
05-09-2019	Metal-ID2100-IAG International analytical group	2,9	2,91	0,34
05-09-2019	Metal-ID2100-IAG International analytical group	6,7	6,6	-1,49
18-11-2019	Metal - ID 2132 - NEPT 17	0,8	0,8	0,00
18-11-2019	Metal - ID 2132 - NEPT 17	0,24	0,23	-4,17
21-11-2019	Metal - ID 2105 - Bipea Dog premix 6-0767-0093	0,09	0,09	0,00
20-01-2020	Metal - ID 2137 - Fapas 1897 milk powder	996,3	951,3	-4,52
05-03-2020	Metal - ID 2183 - Bipea wet dog food 7-1367	0,27	0,26	-3,70
05-03-2020	Metal - ID 2184 - Bipea fish meal 6-1567	2,06	2,06	0,00
25-03-2020	Metal - ID 2139 - Internal PT Metals Food - Round 1			
	wheat flour	3051	3100	1,61



$$RMS_{\text{bias}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (bias_i)^2}{N}}$$

$$u(Cref) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N u(Cref_i)}{N}$$

$$u(bias) = \sqrt{RMS_{\text{bias}}^2 + u(Cref)^2}$$

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Estimating u_{bias} from proficiency testing

From proficiency testing

- $N = 49$ (number of PT)
- $\sum (bias_i)^2 = 5,47 \%$ **SKALL STÅ RMS?**
- $u(Cref) = 3,21 \%$

$$\Rightarrow u_{\text{bias}} = \text{sqrt}(5,47^2 + (3,21)^2)$$

$$= 6,34 \%$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{rel}} = 2 \times \text{sqrt}(6,34^2 + 5,00^2)$$

$$= 16,15 \%$$

$$RMS_{\text{bias}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (bias_i)^2}{N}}$$

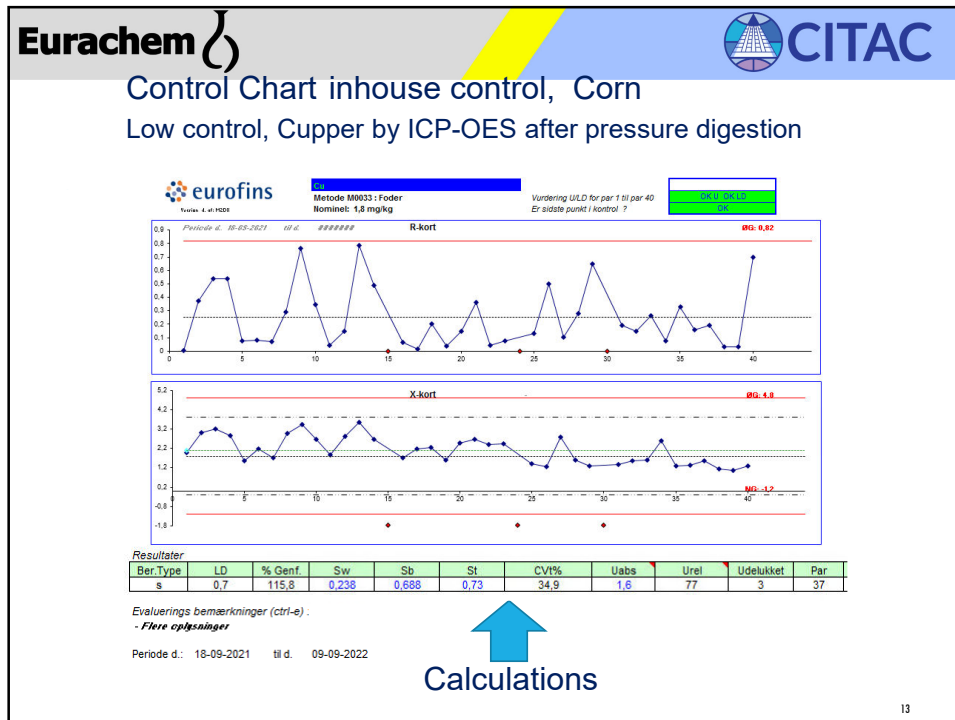
$$u(Cref) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N u(Cref_i)}{N}$$

$$u(bias) = \sqrt{RMS_{\text{bias}}^2 + u(Cref)^2}$$

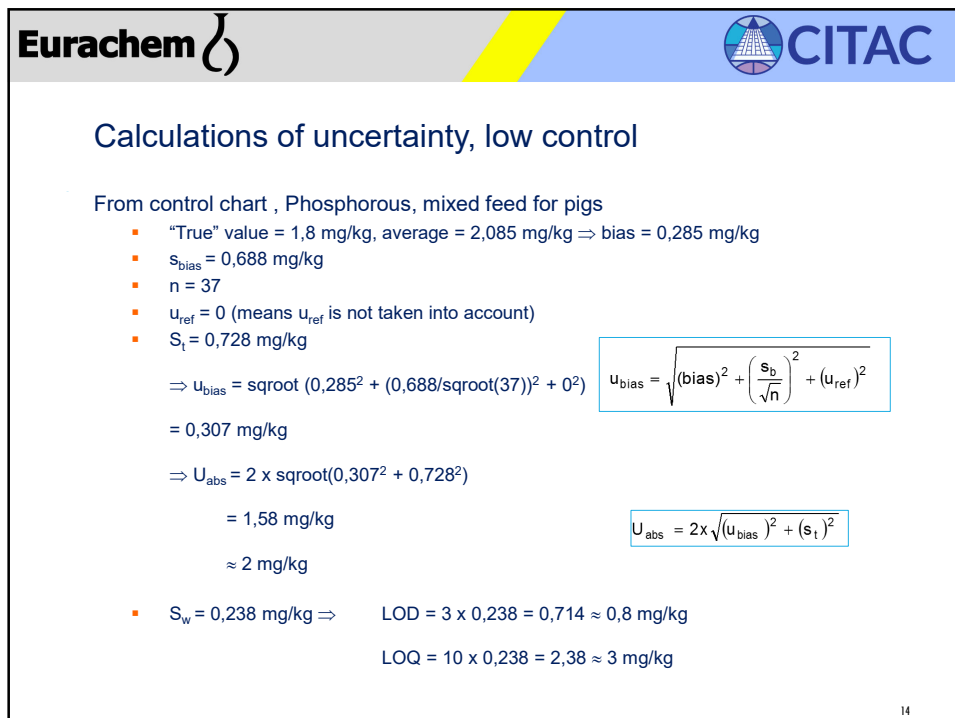
$$U_{\text{rel}} = 2 \times \sqrt{(u_{\text{bias}})^2 + (CV_t)^2}$$

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


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Reporting uncertainty

- (to be finished)

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