



*East Bay Municipal Utility District*

# **MEASUREMENT QUALITY OBJECTIVES**



## **Bathroom Scale Tales**

Why We Believe the  
Laboratory's Results...  
and Why We Trust the  
Market Place When We  
Buy a Chicken for  
Dinner.



## **OVERVIEW**

- ◆ Defining measurements
- ◆ Role of the Laboratory
- ◆ Data Validation
- ◆ Measurement Error
- ◆ Interpreting the Data



## **TWO BIG QUESTIONS**

- ◆ Are the data acceptable?
- ◆ What do the data mean?



## MEASUREMENT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a measurement are to answer the questions

- *what is in the sample?*
- *how much?*

The objectives of the measurement process are

- *control sources of error*
- *provide data for scientifically valid conclusions.*



## MEASUREMENT ERROR

ALL measurements  
have:

- Systematic error (bias)
- Random error



## SYSTEMATIC ERROR

- Invariant
- Determinant
- Controllable
- Sources: Contamination  
Calibration  
Matrix



## RANDOM ERROR

- ◆ Variable
- ◆ Indeterminant
- ◆ Not controllable
- ◆ Sources:  
Methodology  
Murphy



## **VALIDATION** *are the data* *acceptable?*

- ◆ Precision = Duplicates
- ◆ Accuracy = LCS,  
SPIKES
- ◆ Background = Blanks
- ◆ Detection = DL Studies
- ◆ Calibration = Standards





## PRECISION

💧 = agreement of observations

💧 = Percentage

$(\text{Dup Differences}) / (\text{Dup Average})$

💧 Measure of reproducibility

💧 Measure of random error

# Scale tale #1

## A Story of precision

What is my weight?

Trial (#)	Weight (pounds)	
1	160	
2	158	
3	159	Avg =
160		
4	162	Stdev =
1		

Rand error: variability = 1  
pound

Prec =  $100 \times \text{std dev}/\text{average}$   
 $= 100 \times 1/160 = 0.6\%$

Conclusion: I weigh 160 plus  
or minus one pound.

## Tale #2

### Do lunches count?

After lunch I weigh 162 pounds  
– have I gained weight?

A difference of 2 pounds  
exceeds 1 pound (0.6%), but  
... if I use ... control limits

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UCL} &= \text{Avg} + 3 \times \text{Stdev} \\ &= 160 + 3 \times 1 \text{ pounds} \\ &= 163 \text{ pounds} \end{aligned}$$

Whew! Weight change is under  
the upper control limit.

## Tale #3

### A story of Accuracy

something is wrong!!!

My weight on a friend's scales =  
170 pounds!!!

Sack of potatoes stamped:  
IDAHO GROWN \*\* 100  
pounds \*\* (SRM CERTIFIED!)

Scale results: 110 pounds

Accuracy

$$= 100 \times (110/100)$$

$$= 110\%$$

Conclusion: keep my friend, but  
don't use the scales.

# **Tale #4 BLANKS**

**when something  
should be nothing**

**Friends scales again:**

**Scale reading with nothing  
added  
= 10 pounds**

**Systematic bias = 10 pounds**

**Corrective action: recalibrate  
scales**

# Tale #5

## what **is** my weight?

True = Scales +/- error

Error = systematic (bias) +  
random

Conclusion (using friend's  
scales)

True = scales – bias +/- random  
= 170 – 10 +/- 3

157 # < true weight < 163  
#

## Tale #6

it's 100% recovered

but inaccurate

Friends scales again

Body weight = 170 #

Body + 100 pound SRM = 270 #

Recovery =  $(270-170)/100$   
= 100%

Scale reading of 100 # weight  
= 110 #

Accuracy =  $100 \times 110/100$   
= 110%

# Tale #7

## Even when I swim?

My weight in water: 100 #

My weight + 100 # SRM: 162 #

Recovery =  $\frac{100 \times (\text{spiked} - \text{unspiked})}{\text{spiking amount}}$

$$= 100 \times (162 - 100) / 100 = 62\%$$

Conclusion: Matrix effect reduces measurement to 62% of matrix-free value

Corrective Action: don't weigh yourself in the bathtub.



# Tale #8

## How low can you go?

Less than detection: anything below the upper control limit for zero

MDL = 3.14 x standard deviation of seven method blanks or seven low level replicates

Control measure for data censure

Includes random error only (usually)

## Tale #8 (cont)

### How low can you go?

How to determine an MDL for my bathroom scales:

Repeatedly weigh a one pound SRM seven (or more) times

1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1 pounds

Average = 1 pound

Standard deviation = 0.6 pounds

MDL =  $3.14 \times 0.6$

= 1.8 ~ 2 pounds

# Tale #9

## weigh my rat

Rat is weighed seven times:  
 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1 (in pounds)

Average = 0.4 pounds

Std dev = 0.5 pounds

$0 < \text{True Weight of Rat} < 1.5$

UCL < MDL so...

Conclusion: Rat does not exist!

# CONCLUSIONS

- 💧 Measurements have error
- 💧 All error can be measured
- 💧 Recovery is not accuracy
- 💧 Not detected is not zero
- 💧 Don't weigh yourself in a bathtub
- 💧 Don't discuss weight loss diets with someone who won't calibrate scales