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An American National Standard

Standard Practice for Statistical Assessment and Improvement of the Expected Agreement Between Two Test Methods that Purport to Measure the Same Property of a Material¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6708; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Corrected Eq 8 editorially in November 2003.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice defines statistical methodology for assessing the expected agreement between two standard test methods that purport to measure the same property of a material, and deciding if a simple linear bias correction can further improve the expected agreement. It is intended for use with results collected from an interlaboratory study meeting the requirement of Practice D 6300 or equivalent (for example, ISO 4259). The interlaboratory study must be conducted on at least ten materials that span the intersecting scopes of the test methods, and results must be obtained from at least six laboratories using each method.

NOTE 1—Examples of standard test methods are those developed by voluntary consensus standards bodies such as ASTM, IP/BSI, DIN, AFNOR, CGSB.

1.2 The statistical methodology is based on the premise that a bias correction will not be needed. In the absence of strong statistical evidence that a bias correction would result in better agreement between the two methods, a bias correction is not made. If a bias correction is required, then the *parsimony principle* is followed whereby a simple correction is to be favored over a more complex one.

NOTE 2—Failure to adhere to the parsimony principle generally results in models that are over-fitted and do not perform well in practice.

1.3 The bias corrections of this practice are limited to a constant correction, proportional correction or a linear (proportional + constant) correction.

1.4 The bias-correction methods of this practice are method symmetric, in the sense that equivalent corrections are obtained regardless of which method is bias-corrected to match the other.

1.5 A methodology is presented for establishing the 95 % confidence limit (designated by this practice as the *cross-method reproducibility*) for the difference between two results

where each result is obtained by a different operator using different apparatus and each applying one of the two methods *X* and *Y* on identical material, where one of the methods has been appropriately bias-corrected in accordance with this practice.

NOTE 3—Users are cautioned against applying the cross-method reproducibility as calculated from this practice to materials that are significantly different in composition from those actually studied, as the ability of this practice to detect and address sample-specific biases (see 6.8) is dependent on the materials selected for the interlaboratory study. When sample-specific biases are present, the types and ranges of samples may need to be expanded significantly from the minimum of ten as specified in this practice in order to obtain a more comprehensive and reliable 95 % confidence limits for cross method reproducibility that adequately cover the range of sample specific biases for different types of materials.

1.6 This practice is intended for test methods which measure quantitative (numerical) properties of petroleum or petroleum products.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 5580 Test Method for Determination of Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene plm-Xylene, o-Xylene, C₉ and Heavier Aromatics and Total Aromatics in Finished Gasoline by Gas Chromatography²

D 5769 Test Method for Determination of Benzene, Toluene, and Total Aromatics in Finished Gasoline by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry²

D 6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance²

D 6300 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants²

2.2 ISO Standard³

ISO 4259 Petroleum Products—Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.94 on Quality Assurance and Statistics.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.03.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th floor, New York, NY 10036.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *closeness sum of squares (CSS)*, n —a statistic used to quantify the degree of agreement between the results from two test methods after bias-correction using the methodology of this practice.

3.1.2 *cross-method reproducibility (R_{XY})*, n —a quantitative expression of the random error associated with the difference between two results obtained by different operators using different apparatus and applying the two methods X and Y , respectively, each obtaining a single result on an identical test sample, when the methods have been assessed and an appropriate bias-correction has been applied in accordance with this practice; it is defined as the 95 % confidence limit for the difference between two such single and independent results.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—A statement of cross-method reproducibility must include a description of any bias correction used in accordance with this practice.

3.1.2.2 *Discussion*—Cross-method reproducibility is a meaningful concept only if there are no statistically observable sample-specific relative biases between the two methods, or if such biases vary from one sample to another in such a way that they may be considered random effects. (see 6.7.)

3.1.3 *total sum of squares (TSS)*, n —a statistic used to quantify the information content from the inter-laboratory study in terms of total variation of sample means relative to the standard error of each sample mean.

3.2 Symbols:

X, Y	= single X-method and Y-method results, respectively
X_{ijk}, Y_{ijk}	= single results from the X-method and Y-method round robins, respectively
$X_{\bar{i}}, Y_{\bar{i}}$	= means of results on the i^{th} round robin sample
S	= the number of samples in the round robin
$L_{X\bar{i}}, L_{Y\bar{i}}$	= the numbers of laboratories that returned results on the i^{th} round robin sample
R_X, R_Y	= the reproducibilities of the X- and Y- methods, respectively
$s_{RX\bar{i}}, s_{RY\bar{i}}$	= the reproducibility standard deviations, evaluated at the means of the i^{th} round robin sample
$s_{rX\bar{i}}, s_{rY\bar{i}}$	= the repeatability standard deviations, evaluated at the means of the i^{th} round robin sample
$s_{X\bar{i}}, s_{Y\bar{i}}$	= standard errors of the means i^{th} round robin sample
$\bar{X}, \bar{Y}$	= the weighted means of round robins (across samples)
$x_{\bar{i}}, y_{\bar{i}}$	= deviations of the means of the i^{th} round robin sample results from $\bar{X}$ and $\bar{Y}$, respectively.
TSS_X, TSS_Y	= total sums of squares, around $\bar{X}$ and $\bar{Y}$
F	= a ratio for comparing variances; not unique—more than one use
ν_X, ν_Y	= the degrees of freedom for reproducibility variances from the round robins

w_i	= weight associated with the difference between mean results (or corrected mean results) from the i^{th} round robin sample
CSS	= weighted sum of squared differences between (possibly corrected) mean results from the round robin
a, b	= parameters of a linear correction: $\hat{Y} = a + bX$
t_1, t_2	= ratios for assessing reductions in sums of squares
R_{XY}	= estimate of cross-method reproducibility
$\hat{Y}$	= Y-method value predicted from X-method result
$\hat{Y}_i$	= i^{th} round robin sample Y-method mean, predicted from corresponding X-method mean
ϵ_i	= standardized difference between Y_i and $\hat{Y}_i$.
L_X, L_Y	= harmonic mean numbers of laboratories submitting results on round robin samples, by X- and Y- methods, respectively
$R_X \hat{Y}$	= estimate of cross-method reproducibility, computed from an X-method result only

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 Precisions of the two methods are quantified using inter-laboratory studies meeting the requirements of Practice D 6300 or equivalent, using at least ten samples in common that span the intersecting scopes of the methods. The arithmetic means of the results for each common sample obtained by each method are calculated. Estimates of the standard errors of these means are computed.

NOTE 4—For established standard test methods, new precision studies generally will be required in order to meet the common sample requirement.

NOTE 5—Both test methods do not need to be run by the same laboratory. If they are, care should be taken to ensure the independent test result requirement of Practice D 6300 is met (for example, by double-blind testing of samples in random order).

4.2 Weighted sums of squares are computed for the total variation of the mean results across all common samples for each method. These sums of squares are assessed against the standard errors of the mean results for each method to ensure that the samples are sufficiently varied before continuing with the practice.

4.3 The closeness of agreement of the mean results by each method is evaluated using appropriate weighted sums of squared differences. Such sums of squares are computed from the data first with no bias correction, then with a constant bias correction, then, when appropriate, with a proportional correction, and finally with a linear (proportional + constant) correction.

4.4 The weighted sums of squared differences for the linear correction is assessed against the total variation in the mean results for both methods to ensure that there is sufficient correlation between the two methods.

4.5 The most parsimonious bias correction is selected.

4.6 The weighted sum of squares of differences, after applying the selected bias correction, is assessed to determine whether additional unexplained sources of variation remain.

the residual (that is, the individual Y_i minus bias-corrected X_i) data. Any remaining, unexplained variation is attributed to sample-specific biases (also known as method-material interactions, or matrix effects). In the absence of sample-specific biases, the cross-method reproducibility is estimated.

4.7 If sample-specific biases are present, the residuals (that is, the individual Y_i minus *bias-corrected* X_i) are tested for randomness. If they are found to be consistent with a random-effects model, then their contribution to the cross-method reproducibility is estimated, and accumulated into an all-encompassing cross-method reproducibility estimate.

4.8 Refer to Fig. 1 for a simplified flow diagram of the process described in this practice.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice can be used to determine if a constant, proportional, or linear bias correction can improve the degree

of agreement between two methods that purport to measure the same property of a material.

5.2 The bias correction developed in this practice can be applied to a single result (X) obtained from one test method (method X) to obtain a *predicted* result ($\hat{Y}$) for the other test method (method Y).

NOTE 6—Users are cautioned to ensure that $\hat{Y}$ is within the scope of method Y before its use.

5.3 The cross-method reproducibility established by this practice can be used to construct an interval around $\hat{Y}$ that would contain the result of test method Y , if it were conducted, with about 95 % confidence.

5.4 This practice can be used to guide commercial agreements and product disposition decisions involving test methods that have been evaluated relative to each other in accordance with this practice.

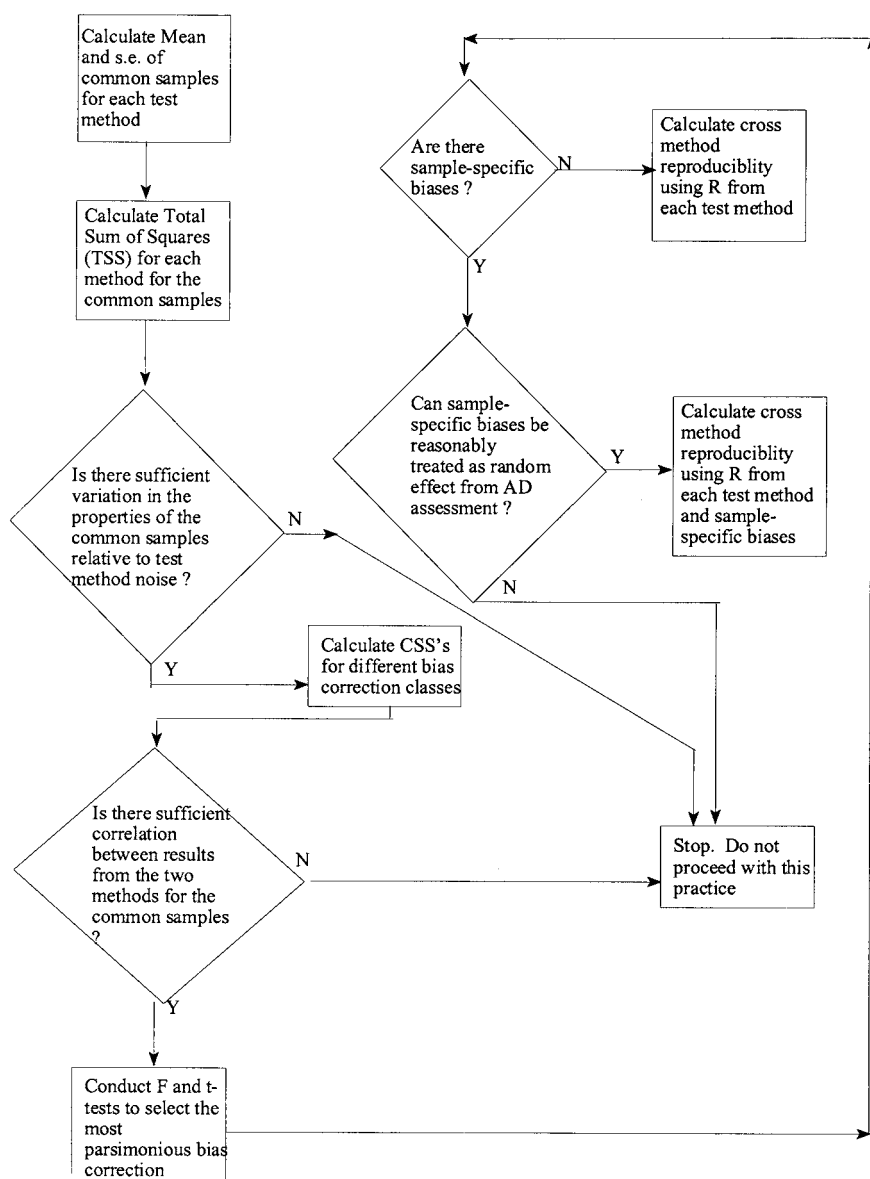


FIG. 1 Simplified Flow Diagram for this Practice

6. Procedure

NOTE 7—For an in-depth statistical discussion of the methodology used in this section, see Appendix X1. For a worked example, see Appendix X2.

6.1 Calculate sample means and standard errors from Practice D 6300 results.

6.1.1 The process of applying Practice D 6300 to the data may involve elimination of some results as outliers, and it may also involve applying a transformation to the data. For this practice, compute the mean results from data that have not been transformed, but with outliers removed in accordance with Practice D 6300. The precision estimates from Practice D 6300 are used to estimate the standard errors of these means.

6.1.2 Compute the means as follows:

6.1.2.1 Let X_{ijk} represent the k^{th} result on the i^{th} common material by the j^{th} lab in the round robin for method X. Similarly for Y_{ijk} . (The i^{th} material is the same for both round robins, but the j^{th} lab in one round robin is not necessarily the same lab as the j^{th} lab in the other round robin.) Let n_{Xij} be the number of results on the i^{th} material from the j^{th} X-method lab, after removing outliers that is, the number of results in cell (i, j) . Let L_{Xi} be the number of laboratories in the X-method round robin that have at least one result on the i^{th} material remaining in the data set, after removal of outliers. Let S be the total number of materials common to both round robins.

6.1.2.2 The mean X-method result for the i^{th} material is:

$$X_i = \frac{1}{L_{Xi}} \sum_j \frac{\sum_k X_{ijk}}{n_{Xij}} \quad (1)$$

where, X_i is the average of the cell averages on the i^{th} material by method X.

6.1.2.3 Similarly, the mean Y-method result for the i^{th} material is:

$$Y_i = \frac{1}{L_{Yi}} \sum_j \frac{\sum_k Y_{ijk}}{n_{Yij}} \quad (2)$$

6.1.3 The standard errors (standard deviations of the means of the results) are computed as follows:

6.1.3.1 If s_{RXi} is the estimated reproducibility standard deviation from the X-method round robin, and s_{rXi} is the estimated repeatability standard deviation, then an estimate of the standard error for X_i is given by:

$$s_{Xi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{Xi}} \left[s_{RXi}^2 - s_{rXi}^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{L_{Xi}} \sum_j \frac{1}{n_{Xij}} \right) \right]} \quad (3)$$

NOTE 8—Since repeatability and reproducibility may vary with X, even if the L_{Xi} were the same for all materials and the n_{Xij} were the same for all laboratories and all materials, the $\{s_{Xi}\}$ might still differ from one material to the next.

6.1.3.2 s_{Yi} , the estimated standard error for Y_i , is given by an analogous formula.

6.2 Calculate the total variation sum of squares for each method, and determine whether the samples can be distinguished from each other by both methods.

6.2.1 The total sums of squares (TSS) are given by:

$$TSS_x = \sum_i \left(\frac{X_i - \bar{X}}{s_{Xi}} \right)^2 \text{ and } TSS_y = \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i - \bar{Y}}{s_{Yi}} \right)^2 \quad (4)$$

where:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_i \left(\frac{X_i}{s_{Xi}} \right)}{\sum_i \left(\frac{1}{s_{Xi}} \right)} \text{ and } \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{s_{Yi}} \right)}{\sum_i \left(\frac{1}{s_{Yi}} \right)} \quad (5)$$

are weighted averages of all X_i 's and Y_i 's respectively.

6.2.2 Compare $F = TSS_x/(S-1)$ to the 95th percentile of Fisher's F distribution with $(S-1)$ and v_x degrees of freedom for the numerator and denominator, respectively, where v_x is the degrees of freedom for the reproducibility variance (Practice D 6300, paragraph 8.3.3.3) for the X-method round robin. If F does not exceed the 95th percentile, then the X-method is not sufficiently precise to distinguish among the S samples. Do not proceed with this practice, as meaningful results cannot be produced.

6.2.3 In a similar manner, compare $F = TSS_y/(S-1)$ to the 95th percentile of Fisher's F distribution, using the degrees of freedom of the reproducibility variance of the Y-method, v_y , in place of v_x . Similarly, do not proceed with this practice if F does not exceed the 95th percentile.

NOTE 9—If one or both of the conditions of 6.2.2 and 6.2.3 are satisfied only marginally, it is unlikely that this practice will produce meaningful results since in 6.4, the quantity $(TSS_x + TSS_y)$ will be compared to a closeness sum of squares computed in the next section, to determine whether the methods are sufficiently correlated. It will be difficult to meet that correlation requirement if the samples are too similar to one another.

6.3 Calculate the closeness sum of squares (CSS) statistic for each of the following classes of bias-correction methodology.

6.3.1 Class 0—No bias correction.

6.3.1.1 Compute the weights (w_i) for each sample i :

$$w_i = \frac{1}{s_{Yi}^2 + s_{Xi}^2} \quad (6)$$

6.3.1.2 Computes CSS:

$$CSS_0 = \sum_i w_i (X_i - Y_i)^2 \quad (7)$$

6.3.2 Class 1a—Constant bias correction.

6.3.2.1 Using the weights (w_i) from 6.3.1.1, compute the constant bias correction (a):

$$a = \frac{\sum_i w_i (Y_i - X_i)}{\sum_i w_i} = \frac{\sum_i w_i Y_i}{\sum_i w_i} - \frac{\sum_i w_i X_i}{\sum_i w_i} \quad (8)$$

6.3.2.2 Compute CSS:

$$CSS_{1a} = \sum_i w_i (Y_i - (X_i + a))^2 \quad (9)$$

6.3.3 Class 1b—Proportional bias correction.

6.3.3.1 The computations of this subsection (6.3.3) are appropriate only if both of the following conditions apply: (1) the measured property assumes only non-negative values, and (2) a property value of zero has a physical significance (for example, concentrations of specific constituents). In addition, it is not mandatory but highly recommended that $\max(Y_i) \geq 2 \min(Y_i)$.

6.3.3.2 The computations involve iterative calculation of the weights (w_i) and the proportional correction (b).

6.3.3.3 Set $b = 1$.