

# From Part B lite

- Include a cumulative measurement bias SOP.
- Detail how long overlapping measurements are to be made.
- Changes in personnel (at least 7).
- Changes in instrument (at least 30).
- Change in indicator or in estimator surrogate (at least 50).

- Record the following:
- Average % Bias as average of % difference.
- Statement of direction of Bias.
- 95% t-distribution CI about the mean average % bias.
- SD of mean % bias.
- Sample Size (7, 30, or 50?)
- Precision as Reproducibility Expanded Uncertainty.
- Measurement sensitivity as either MDL or AMS.
- Date measurements started and stopped.
- Date PD was calculated.
- Store paired values.

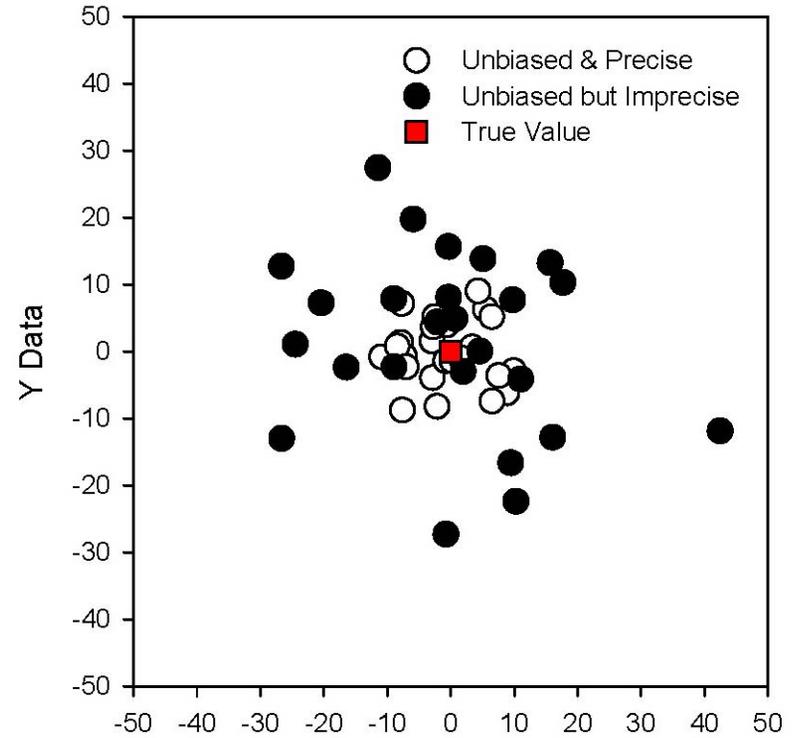
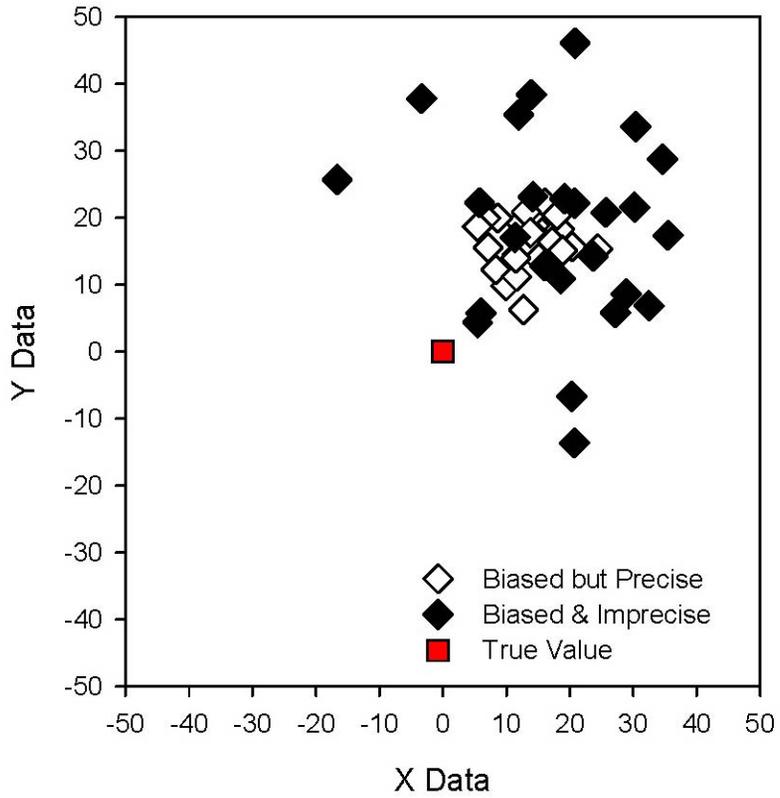
- If the half the 95%CI is greater than 20% of the mean of either value, increase the number of overlapping measurements.
- Normalize to original measurement.

# A Different Approach

- T-test: perform t-test or paired t-test as appropriate for data collected.
- If bias detected determine mean difference.
- We can also determine percent difference and then perform a t-test ( $H_0$ : mean of percent difference = 0)
- Estimate precision:
  - Variance ratio test (Zarr, 1999)
  - Coefficient of variation
- Adjust data

# Cumulative Bias

A Case Study



# MEDN Buys a New pH Meter

- Old reliable Din-o-Sour 101 finally giving up the ghost.
- We purchase state-o-the-art digital, self-calibrating, data-logging, report-writing, self-transporting Hatchet pH meter with the attached cooling compartment for storing your lunch.

# Lets Begin

- Following part b lite. We take 30 paired measurements from Always-flowing stream.
- Then perform a paired t-test.

## Paired T-Test and CI: Dino, Hatch

Paired T for Dino - Hatch

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Dino	30	7.4488	0.2562	0.0468
Hatch	30	7.7397	0.2070	0.0378
Difference	30	-0.2910	0.2907	0.0531

95% CI for mean difference: (-0.3995, -0.1824)

T-Test of mean difference = 0 (vs not = 0): T-Value = -5.48 P-Value = 0.000

## Power and Sample Size

1-Sample t Test

Testing mean = null (versus not = null)

Calculating power for mean = null + difference

Alpha = 0.05 Assumed standard deviation = 0.2907

Sample Size	Power	Difference
30	0.4	0.093662
30	0.6	0.121514
30	0.8	0.153849
30	0.9	0.178038

## Variance Ratio Test

$$F = \frac{s_{large}^2}{s_{small}^2} = \frac{0.0656}{0.0428} = 1.533$$

## Cumulative Distribution Function

F distribution with 29 DF in numerator and 29 DF in denominator

x	P( X <= x )
1.533	0.872067

Probability that the variances are equal =  $1 - 0.872067 = 0.127933$

## One-Sample T: H-D/D\*100

Test of  $\mu = 0$  vs not = 0

Variable	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% CI	T	P
H-D/D*100	30	0.552	0.566	0.103	(0.341, 0.763)	5.34	0.000

Coefficient of Variation for pH data from the two instruments evaluated.

Din-o-sour 101	Hatchet 1000
3.43921	2.67397

## Paired T-Test and CI: Dino(new), Hatch

Paired T for Dino(new) - Hatch

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Dino(new)	30	7.7431	0.0469	0.0086
Hatch	30	7.7397	0.2070	0.0378
Difference	30	0.0034	0.2016	0.0368

95% CI for mean difference: (-0.0719, 0.0787)

T-Test of mean difference = 0 (vs not = 0): T-Value = 0.09 P-Value = 0.927

## Paired T-Test and CI: Dino, Hatch

Paired T for Dino - Hatch

	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Dino	30	7.4488	0.2562	0.0468
Hatch	30	7.7397	0.2070	0.0378
Difference	30	-0.2910	0.2907	0.0531

95% CI for mean difference: (-0.3995, -0.1824)

T-Test of mean difference = 0 (vs not = 0): T-Value = -5.48 P-Value = 0.000

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# Power and Sample Size

1-Sample t Test

Testing mean = null (versus not = null)

Calculating power for mean = null + difference

Alpha = 0.05 Assumed standard deviation = 0.2907

Difference	Sample Size	Power
0.100	30	0.44509
0.150	30	0.77983
0.200	30	0.95360
0.250	30	0.99519
0.291	30	0.99957
0.300	30	0.99977
0.350	30	0.99999

# Histogram of Dino, Hatch, Dino(new)

Normal

