



BSI Standards Publication

Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results

Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and
reproducibility of a standard measurement method

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 5725-2:2019. It supersedes BS ISO 5725-2:1994, which is withdrawn.

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Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results —

Part 2:

Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method

Exactitude (justesse et fidélité) des résultats et méthodes de mesure —

*Partie 2: Méthode de base pour la détermination de la répétabilité et
de la reproductibilité d'une méthode de mesure normalisée*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	2
5 Estimates of the parameters in the basic model	4
6 Requirements for a precision experiment	5
6.1 Layout of the experiment	5
6.2 Recruitment of the laboratories	6
6.3 Preparation of the materials	6
7 Personnel involved in a precision experiment	7
7.1 Panel	7
7.2 Statistical functions	8
7.3 Executive functions	8
7.4 Supervisors	9
7.5 Operators	10
8 Statistical analysis of a precision experiment	10
8.1 Preliminary considerations	10
8.2 Tabulation of the results and notation used	11
8.2.1 Cells	11
8.2.2 Redundant data	11
8.2.3 Missing data	11
8.2.4 Outliers	11
8.2.5 Outlying laboratories	11
8.2.6 Erroneous data	11
8.2.7 Balanced uniform-level test results	11
8.2.8 Collation of data and intermediate values	12
8.2.9 Original test results	12
8.2.10 Cell means (Form B of Figure 2)	12
8.2.11 Measures of cell spread (Form C of Figure 2)	12
8.2.12 Corrected or rejected data	13
8.3 Scrutiny of results for consistency and outliers	13
8.3.1 Approaches for scrutiny of data	13
8.3.2 Graphical consistency technique	13
8.3.3 Numerical outlier technique	16
8.3.4 Cochran's test	16
8.3.5 Grubbs' tests	18
8.3.6 Repeated testing for outlying means or outlying data points	20
8.3.7 Alternative outlier inspection and test methods	20
8.4 Calculation of the general mean and variances	20
8.4.1 Method of analysis	20
8.4.2 Basic data	21
8.4.3 Non-empty cells	21
8.4.4 Calculation of the general mean, \bar{m}	21
8.4.5 Calculation of variances	21
8.4.6 Alternative calculation methods for variances	22
8.4.7 Dependence of the variances upon m	23
8.5 Establishing a functional relationship between precision values, s , and the mean level, m	23
8.5.1 Choice of functional relationship	23

8.5.2	Fitting relationships I and II	24
8.5.3	Fitting relationship III	25
8.5.4	Fitting relationship IV	26
8.6	Statistical analysis as a step-by-step procedure	28
8.7	Report to the panel and decisions to be taken by the panel	30
8.7.1	Report by the statistical expert	30
8.7.2	Decisions to be taken by the panel	32
8.7.3	Full report	33
9	Statistical tables	33
Annex A (informative)	Number of laboratories required for an estimate of precision	38
Annex B (informative)	Alternative calculations of variance components	41
Annex C (informative)	Examples of the statistical analysis of precision experiments	44
Annex D (informative)	Calculation of critical values and indicators	66
Bibliography		69

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Measurement methods and results*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5725-2:1994), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 5725-2:1994/Cor 1:2002.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- permission is given to use alternative scrutiny and outlier detection tests provided that the performance is similar;
- permission is given to apply modern statistical methods available for calculations of the relevant precision and trueness characteristics;
- guidance on the number of laboratories required for a precision study has been included;
- information on the computation of critical values has been included.

A list of all parts in the ISO 5725 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO 5725 uses two terms, “trueness” and “precision”, to describe the accuracy of a measurement method. “Trueness” refers to the closeness of agreement between the arithmetic mean of a large number of test results and the true or accepted reference value. “Precision” refers to the closeness of agreement between test results.

General consideration of these quantities is given in ISO 5725-1 and so is not repeated in this document. ISO 5725-1 should be read in conjunction with all other parts of ISO 5725, including this part, because it gives the underlying definitions and general principles.

This document is concerned solely with estimating the repeatability standard deviation and reproducibility standard deviation based on an interlaboratory design in which each laboratory conducts a number of independent measurements of the same sample under repeatability conditions. There are other designs (such as nested, factorial or split-level experiments) which can be used for the estimation of precision: these are not dealt with in this document but rather are the subject of other parts of ISO 5725. Nor does this document consider any other measures of precision intermediate between the two principal measures; those are the subject of ISO 5725-3.

In certain circumstances, the data obtained from an experiment carried out to estimate precision are used also to estimate trueness and can be used to evaluate measurement uncertainty. The estimation of trueness is not considered in this document; all aspects of the estimation of trueness are the subject of ISO 5725-4. The evaluation of measurement uncertainty, using inter-laboratory estimates of trueness and precision, is the subject of ISO 21748.

[Annex C](#) provides practical examples of estimating the precision of measurement methods by experiment. Worked examples are given to demonstrate balanced uniform sets of test results, although in one example a variable number of replicates per cell were reported (unbalanced design) and in another some data were missing. This is because an experiment designed to be balanced can turn out to be unbalanced. Stragglers and outliers are also considered.

Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results —

Part 2:

Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method

1 Scope

1.1 This document

- amplifies the general principles for designing experiments for the numerical estimation of the precision of measurement methods by means of a collaborative interlaboratory experiment;
- provides a detailed practical description of the basic method for routine use in estimating the precision of measurement methods;
- provides guidance to all personnel concerned with designing, performing or analysing the results of the tests for estimating precision.

NOTE Modifications to this basic method for particular purposes are given in other parts of ISO 5725.

1.2 It is concerned exclusively with measurement methods which yield measurements on a continuous scale and give a single value as the test result, although this single value can be the outcome of a calculation from a set of observations.

1.3 It assumes that in the design and performance of the precision experiment, all the principles as laid down in ISO 5725-1 are observed. The basic method uses the same number of test results in each laboratory, with each laboratory analysing the same levels of test sample; i.e. a balanced uniform-level experiment. The basic method applies to procedures that have been standardized and are in regular use in a number of laboratories.

1.4 The statistical model of ISO 5725-1:1994, Clause 5, is accepted as a suitable basis for the interpretation and analysis of the test results, the distribution of which is approximately normal.

1.5 The basic method, as described in this document, (usually) estimates the precision of a measurement method:

- a) when it is required to determine the repeatability and reproducibility standard deviations as defined in ISO 5725-1;
- b) when the materials to be used are homogeneous, or when the effects of heterogeneity can be included in the precision values; and
- c) when the use of a balanced uniform-level layout is acceptable.

1.6 The same approach can be used to make a preliminary estimate of precision for measurement methods which have not reached standardization or are not in routine use.