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**Capability of detection —**

**Part 5:**

**Methodology in the linear and non-linear  
calibration cases**

*Capacité de détection —*

*Partie 5: Méthodologie des étalonnages linéaire et non linéaire*

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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 11843-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Application of statistical methods*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Measurement methods and results*.

ISO 11843 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Capability of detection*:

- *Part 1: Terms and definitions*
- *Part 2: Methodology in the linear calibration case*
- *Part 3: Methodology for determination of the critical value for the response variable when no calibration data are used*
- *Part 4: Methodology for comparing the minimum detectable value with a given value*
- *Part 5: Methodology in the linear and non-linear calibration cases*

## Introduction

Both linear and non-linear calibration functions are encountered in practice. This part of ISO 11843 treats both cases equally in the context of the capability of detection, by paying attention to the probability distributions of the net state variable (measurand), rather than the calibration functions themselves.

The basic concepts of ISO 11843-2 including the probability requirements,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , and the linear calibration cases are retained by this part of ISO 11843. In the interval of values between the basic state and minimum detectable value, a linear calibration function may be applied. In this manner, compatibility with ISO 11843-2 is assured.

In the case that an analytical method characterized with a linear calibration function is compared with a method with a non-linear calibration function, this part of ISO 11843 is recommended. In a linear calibration case, ISO 11843-2 and this part of ISO 11843 are both available. ISO 11843-2 which uses the precision profile for the response variable alone will give the same result as this part of ISO 11843 which requires the precision profiles for both the response variable and net state variable, since the precision profile for the response variable is the same as that for the net state variable in the linear case.

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## Capability of detection —

### Part 5: Methodology in the linear and non-linear calibration cases

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 11843 is concerned with calibration functions that are either linear or non-linear.

It specifies basic methods to

- construct a precision profile for the response variable, namely a description of the standard deviation (SD) or coefficient of variation (CV) of the response variable as a function of the net state variable,
- transform this precision profile into a precision profile for the net state variable in conjunction with the calibration function, and
- use the latter precision profile to estimate the critical value and minimum detectable value of the net state variable.

The methods described in this part of ISO 11843 are useful for checking the detection of a certain substance by various types of measurement equipment to which ISO 11843-2 cannot be applied. Included are assays of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in the environment, such as dioxins, pesticides and hormone-like chemicals, by competitive ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), and tests of bacterial endotoxins that induce hyperthermia in humans.

The definition and applicability of the critical value and minimum detectable value of the net state variable are described in ISO 11843-1 and ISO 11843-2. This part of ISO 11843 extends the concepts in ISO 11843-2 to the cases of non-linear calibration.

The critical value,  $x_c$ , and minimum detectable value,  $x_d$ , are both given in the units of the net state variable. If  $x_c$  and  $x_d$  are defined based on the distribution for the response variable, the definition should include the calibration function to transform the response variable to the net state variable. This part of ISO 11843 defines  $x_c$  and  $x_d$  based on the distribution for the net state variable independently of the form of the calibration function. Consequently, the definition is available irrespective of the form of this function, whether it is linear or non-linear.

The calibration function should be continuous, differentiable, and monotonically increasing or decreasing.

A further method is described for the cases where the SD or CV is known only in the neighbourhood of the minimum detectable value.

Examples are provided.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability*

ISO 3534-2, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics*

ISO 3534-3, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments*

ISO 5725-1, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 1: General principles and definitions*

ISO 11843-1:1997, *Capability of detection — Part 1: Terms and definitions*

ISO 11843-2:2000, *Capability of detection — Part 2: Methodology in the linear calibration case*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3534 (all parts), ISO 5725-1, ISO 11843-1, ISO 11843-2 and the following apply.

### 3.1 critical value of the net state variable

$x_c$

value of the net state variable,  $X$ , the exceeding of which leads, for a given error probability,  $\alpha$ , to the decision that the observed system is not in its basic state

[ISO 11843-1:1997, definition 10]

See Figure 1.

### 3.2 minimum detectable value of the net state variable

$x_d$

value of the net state variable in the actual state that will lead, with probability  $1 - \beta$ , to the conclusion that the system is not in the basic state

NOTE Adapted from ISO 11843-1:1997, definition 11 and ISO 11843-1:1997/Cor.1:2003.

See Figure 1.

### 3.3 precision

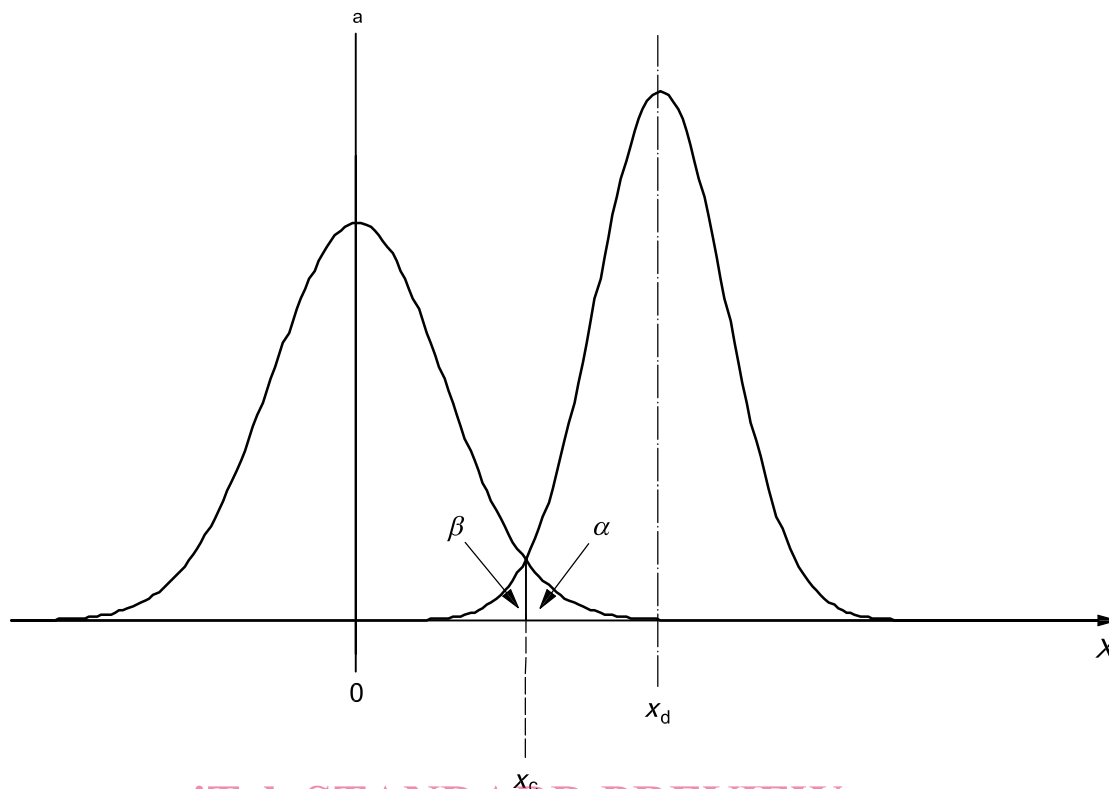
〈detection capability〉 standard deviation (SD) of the observed response variable or SD of the net state variable when estimated by the calibration function

NOTE 1 Coefficient of variation (CV) may be used as precision instead of SD where appropriate.

NOTE 2 In this part of ISO 11843, precision is defined under repeatability conditions (ISO 3534-2).

NOTE 3 The terms, precision and precision profile, are used in this part of ISO 11843, rather than imprecision and imprecision profile, because of a tradition to use the former terms in a number of situations.



**Key**

- $x_c$  critical value of the net state variable  
 $x_d$  minimum detectable value of the net state variable  
 $X$  net state variable  
 $\alpha$  probability of an error of the first kind at  $X = 0$   
 $\beta$  probability of an error of the second kind at  $X = x_d$   
 $a$  Probability density.

NOTE Figure 1 in ISO 11843-1:1997 illustrates the distributions of response variables and the non-linear calibration line. Figure 1 of this part of ISO 11843 includes the distributions of net state variables which are transformed through the slope of the calibration line from the distributions of the response variable shown in ISO 11843-1.

**Figure 1 — Distributions of the estimated net state variable in the basic state,  $X = 0$ , (left) and in the state of  $x_d$  (right)**

### 3.4 precision profile

<detection capability> mathematical description of the standard deviation or coefficient of variation of the response variable or net state variable as a function of the net state variable

### 3.5 response variable

$Y$

variable representing the outcome of an experiment

[ISO 3534-3:1999, definition 1.2]

NOTE 1 For the purposes of ISO 11843, this general definition is understood in the following specialized form: directly observable surrogate for the state variable,  $Z$ .

NOTE 2 The response variable,  $Y$ , is a random variable in any stage of analysis and if transformed by the calibration function, its precision profile is expressed as the standard deviation and coefficient of variation,  $\sigma_X(X)$  and  $\rho_X(X)$ , respectively, of the net state variable.

## 3.6

**precision profile of response variable**

continuous plot in this part of ISO 11843 on the basis of the uncertainty of the response variable which comes from the random properties of analytical steps such as pipetting and instrumental baseline noise, and not from the systematic error often known as the knowledge of instrumental imperfections

## 3.7

**net state variable**
 $X$ 

difference between the state variable,  $Z$ , and its value in the basic state,  $z_0$

[ISO 11843-1:1997, definition 4]

NOTE The net state variable,  $X$ , is a deterministic variable in the stage where a calibration line is prepared, and the precision profile, expressed as  $\sigma_X(X)$  and  $\rho_X(X)$ , originates from the randomness of the response variable.

## 4 Precision profile of the net state variable

For experimental or theoretical reasons, the precision (SD or CV) relates to the response variable,  $Y$  (rather than the net state variable,  $X$ ). Therefore, any relevant value of  $Y$  needs to be transformed to the corresponding value of  $X$ , and the precision transformed accordingly, as shown in Figure 2 [1, 2].



**Figure 2 — Transformation of uncertainty from response variable to net state variable**  
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In Figure 3, the SD,  $\sigma_Y(X)$ , of the response variable can be transformed to the SD,  $\sigma_X(X)$ , of the net state variable by means of the absolute value of the derivative,  $|dY/dX|$ , of the calibration function:  $\sigma_X(X) = \sigma_Y(X)/|dY/dX|$ . The transformation to the CV of  $X$ ,  $\rho_X(X)$ , can be formulated as:

$$\rho_X(X) = \frac{\rho_Y(X)Y}{X \left| \frac{dY}{dX} \right|} \quad (1)$$

Given  $\rho_Y(X)$  as a function of  $X$ , the desired quantity,  $\rho_X(X)$ , can also be written as a function of  $X$  with the aid of Equation (1). The use of the absolute value,  $|dY/dX|$ , extends the application of this part of ISO 11843 to calibration functions that are monotonically decreasing.

NOTE 1 If the calibration function is a straight line passing through the origin ( $Y = aX$ ), the precision profile,  $\rho_X(X)$ , of the net state variable is equal to the precision profile,  $\rho_Y(X)$ , of the response variable. Note that  $Y/X = |dY/dX| = a$ , as  $\dot{Y} = aX$ .

NOTE 2 Equation (1) is not valid for  $X = 0$ , but covers most practical situations where the coefficient of variation,  $\rho_X(X)$ , diverges to infinity with decreasing  $X$  as long as the SD,  $\sigma_X(X) (= \rho_Y(X)Y/|dY/dX|)$ , of the net state variable is finite.

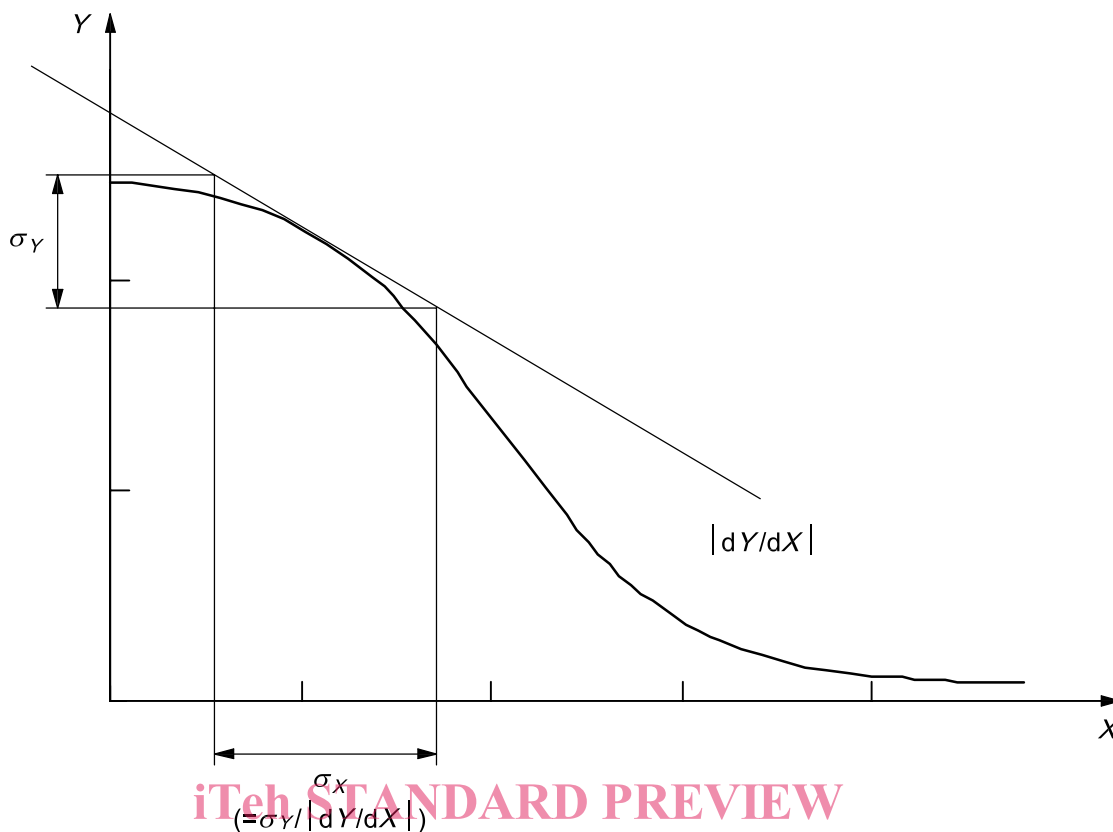


Figure 3 — Transformation from the SD,  $\sigma_Y$ , of the response variable to the SD,  $\sigma_X$ , of the net state variable by means of the absolute value of the derivative,  $|dY/dX|$ , of the calibration curve

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## 5 Critical value and minimum detectable value of the net state variable

### 5.1 General

All definitions below are based on a probability distribution for the net state variable.

The critical value,  $x_c$ , is defined as:

$$x_c = k_c \sigma_X(0) \quad (2)$$

where

$k_c$  denotes a coefficient to specify  $\alpha$ ;

$\sigma_X(0)$  is the SD at  $X = 0$ .

If the relationship that  $\sigma_X(0) = \sigma_Y(0)/|dY/dX|$  is used, Equation (2) can be described as  $x_c = k_c \sigma_Y(0)/|dY/dX|$ .

The minimum detectable value,  $x_d$ , is defined as

$$x_d = x_c + k_d \sigma_X(x_d) \quad (3)$$