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**Rubber — Estimation of uncertainty for  
test methods — Non-functional  
parameters**

*Caoutchouc — Estimation de l'incertitude des méthodes d'essai —  
Paramètres non fonctionnels*

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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.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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.

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## Introduction

It is now a requirement that laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025<sup>[2]</sup> take into account the measurement or calibration uncertainties associated with any work they have performed when assessing conformity of the material or product to a given specification. As there is an increasing requirement for traceability of measurement, more and more technical staff find themselves faced with the task of carrying out an uncertainty evaluation on their reported measurement results.

Currently, the primary source document for guidance on measurement uncertainty is ISO/IEC Guide 98-3<sup>[1]</sup>, to which the interested reader is referred for details.

EuroLab Technical Report No. 1/2007<sup>[5]</sup> is a very useful guide to alternative approaches to uncertainty evaluation, whilst ISO/TS 21748<sup>[3]</sup> gives guidance on the use of repeatability/reproducibility data for uncertainty estimation.

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# Rubber — Estimation of uncertainty for test methods — Non-functional parameters

## 1 Scope

This Technical Report provides guidance to scientists, engineers and technicians, working in the field of rubber materials and products, to supplement ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 and to provide additional guidance in situations where functional relationships between input quantities (such as temperature, strain rate and time) and derived output quantities (such as tensile strength and compression set) are unknown and where no other guidance is available.

This Technical Report provides a summary of the classical approach that is taken in the preparation of uncertainty budgets and provides in Clause 4 a list of selected test methods and, for each, an indication of the factors that will make a contribution to the uncertainty budget. Clause 5 discusses how “non-functional” factors can be taken into account in the classical approach.

## 2 Summary of preparing an uncertainty budget

The analysis of most measurement uncertainties can be reduced to a step-by-step procedure. This procedure comprises the following steps:

- a) define the functional relationship between the input measurements and the measurand (the quantity being measured, e.g. tensile strength);
- b) compile a list of all the factors that are expected to contribute to the uncertainty in the measurand;
- c) for each of the uncertainty sources, estimate the magnitude of the uncertainty;
- d) from the relationship defined in step a), estimate the effect that each functional quantity has on the measurement result, using direct mathematical techniques;
- e) for the non-functional quantities, estimate their effect through other sources, such as secondary experimentation or expert opinion;
- f) combine the uncertainties in all the input quantities to obtain the uncertainty in the output quantity;
- g) express the expanded uncertainty as an interval about the measurement result within which it is anticipated, with a stated level of confidence, that the measurand will lie.

### 3 The elements of the uncertainty budget

Taking each of the seven steps in turn:

- a) The functional relationship between the measurand and its input variables is given in the International Standard for the test method being examined. For example, the functional relationship for tensile strength,  $\sigma$ , is given by:

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{wt}$$

where

$F$  is the force at break;

$w$  is the test piece width;

$t$  the test piece thickness.

- b) See Clause 4 for listings of factors that can be expected to have some influence on the result of the test.
- c) Estimating the magnitude of the uncertainty,  $u(x)$ , is often the most difficult part in preparing the uncertainty budget. Two main types are identified in ISO/IEC Guide 98-3.

Type A uncertainties relate to random effects. Typically, the type A evaluation will be applied to the material property data that has been determined by the test method, e.g. the tensile strength, compression set or volume swell. Such data will generally be normally distributed about their mean (or sufficiently close to a normal distribution for the deviation to be insignificant) so that an estimate of the standard uncertainty can be deduced by means of the usual statistical procedures. The standard uncertainty is given by the standard error of the mean.

The second, type B, relates to systematic effects and is applied to the analysis of such parameters as the calibration of an instrument or the drift between calibrations. Such sources of uncertainty should be evaluated on the basis of the information available, such as a calibration certificate, the manufacturer's specifications or professional judgement and past experience. Part of that experience is in deciding what kind of distribution the uncertainty will take. Often this is not a normal distribution, and rectangular or sometimes triangular distributions are often encountered. Reference should be made to ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 for further details, but in all cases the standard uncertainty is given by the standard deviation of the distribution that has been chosen.

- d) Once the standard uncertainty for each of the functional factors has been estimated, the sensitivity coefficient for each must be found. This is the first derivative of the measurand with respect to the parameter being considered. Thus, for tensile strength, the sensitivity coefficient,  $c$ , for the force is simply:

$$c_F = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial F} = \frac{1}{wt}$$

while for the width it is:

$$c_w = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial w} = \frac{-F}{w^2 t}$$

An alternative to formal differentiation is to add a small increment to the factor (for example, add  $\delta w$  to  $w$ ), calculate the new value for the tensile strength (call this  $\sigma_+$ ), then subtract this same increment,  $\delta w$ , from  $w$  and recalculate tensile strength (call this  $\sigma_-$ ). Then determine the sensitivity coefficient from the expression:

$$c_w = \frac{(\sigma_+) - (\sigma_-)}{2\delta w}$$



Having found the sensitivity coefficient, the contribution that the factor makes to the uncertainty of the measurand is simply the product of its standard uncertainty and its sensitivity coefficient.

- e) Those factors that have an influence on the measurand but which do not contribute to the functional relationship given in step a) above similarly need to be quantified. This aspect of deriving the uncertainty budget is not explicitly covered by ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 or other documents, and yet typically there are many more of these “non-functional” parameters in rubber testing than there are functional ones. Suggestions as to how these may be taken into account are given in Clause 5 of this Technical Report.
- f) The combined standard uncertainty of all the individual factor uncertainties quantified in steps d) and e) above are combined by means of a root mean square process. Taking just the three functional parameters for tensile strength by way of illustration:

$$u(\sigma) = \sqrt{u(F)^2 c_F + u(w)^2 c_w + u(t)^2 c_t}$$

- g) This combined standard uncertainty is the equivalent of one standard deviation of a normal distribution function. It is conventional, however, for us to work at a confidence level of 95 %, and so this combined standard uncertainty needs to be multiplied by a coverage factor,  $k$ , in order to increase the probability that the true value of the property we are considering lies within the expanded combined uncertainty of our measured value — more specifically, that this will happen 95 % of the time. It is conventional to take the coverage factor as being 2. Thus:

$$U(\sigma) = 2u(\sigma)$$

The end result of this process is to enable the test result we have obtained to be quoted with an associated level of uncertainty at a given level of confidence. Thus an uncertainty statement would be of the form: The tensile strength of compound X was  $(2 \pm U)$  MPa with an estimated uncertainty of 95 %.

## 4 Selected test methods and sources of uncertainty

### 4.1 General

In all cases, the uncertainty arising from material variability will be evaluated using the type A method of calculation. In addition to the non-functional parameters listed below, almost every test method is subject to uncertainties due to the temperature and humidity of test. It is generally assumed that, if the temperature is within the relevant tolerance given in ISO 23529<sup>[4]</sup>, the associated uncertainty is negligible. Humidity is only considered significant for electrical tests.

Similarly, for many test methods the quality of the cutting out of test pieces could influence the result. It is generally assumed that, for standard test pieces, if the cutting process and the quality of the cutter conform to ISO 23529, the associated uncertainty can be neglected.

### 4.2 Density

<b>Functional parameters</b>		
Accuracy of balance (at least two weighings)		
<b>Non-functional parameters</b>		
Immersion-liquid density at test temperature (this can be calculated)	Test temperature	Absorption of liquid by test material
Effect of suspension thread (this can be calculated)	Air bubbles adhering to material surface (this will be an inseparable part of the between-test-piece variability)	