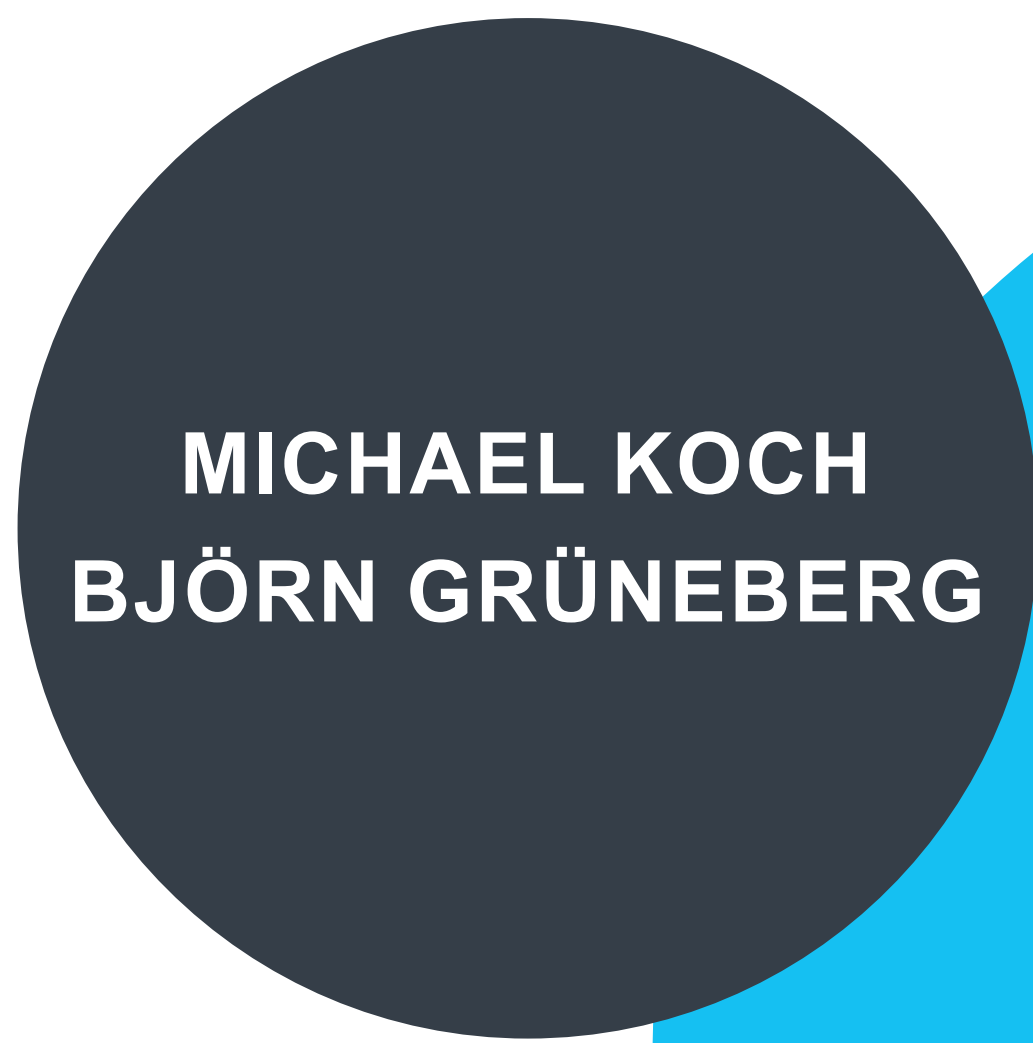


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Proficiency  
test for  
sample  
preparation in  
soil analysis

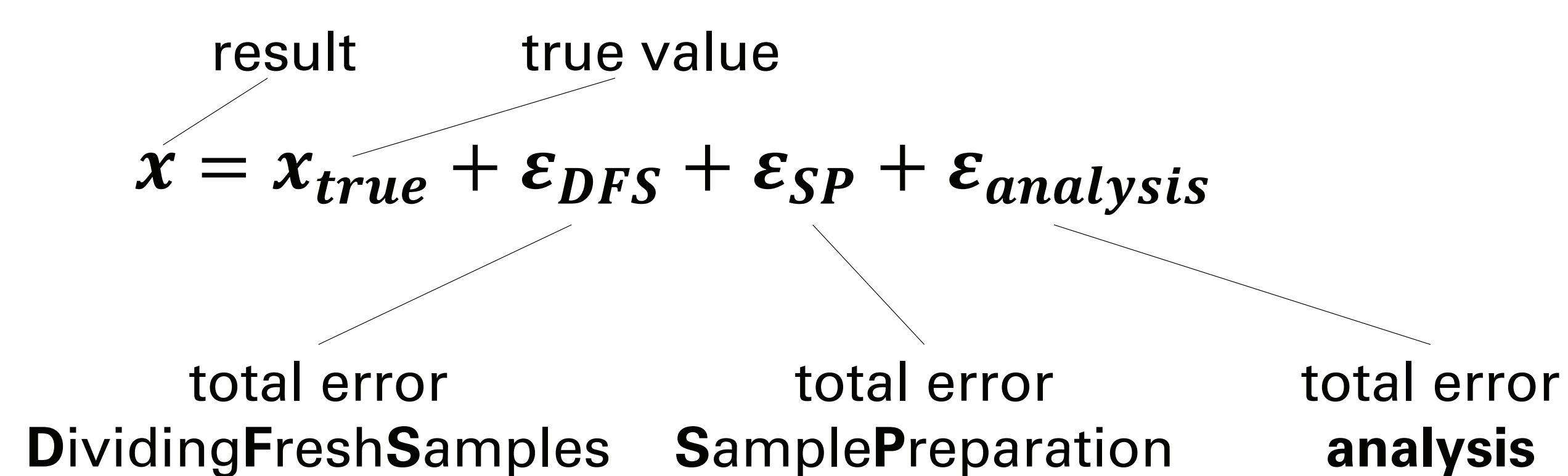
## Introduction

A proficiency test (PT) for the preparation of soil samples for analysis of dry residue, loss on ignition, ammonium-N and nitrate-N in CaCl<sub>2</sub>-extract, pH, electrical conductivity, total carbon and total nitrogen was organised by Berlin-Brandenburg State Laboratory (LLBB).

For the evaluation ANOVA is used to separate the contributions of sample pretreatment (homogenization and division of fresh samples), sample preparation (drying, sieving, dividing, grinding) and analysis.

- sample pretreatment made by PT provider
- sample preparation made by participants
- analysis made by participants

## Statistical model



## ANOVA

$$s_{total}^2 = s_{DFS}^2 + s_{SP}^2 + s_{analysis}^2$$

Since no quantity is measured without sample preparation only the sum of variances from DFS and SP can be estimated

$$(s_{DFS}^2 + s_{SP}^2) = s_{total}^2 - s_{analysis}^2$$

Variance of analysis is calculated from the mean of variances of triplicate analyses (standard deviations from Q method), the total variance from all data using also the robust method

## Proficiency assessment

Standard deviation from dividing fresh samples  $s_{DFS}$  estimated from measurement results of PT provider:

$$s_{DFS} \leq 0.5 - 2.0 \%$$

Assessment of sample preparation and analysis using z' score:

$$z' = \frac{x_i - x_{pt}}{\sqrt{s_R^2 + s_{DFS}^2}}$$

Assessment only for sample preparation

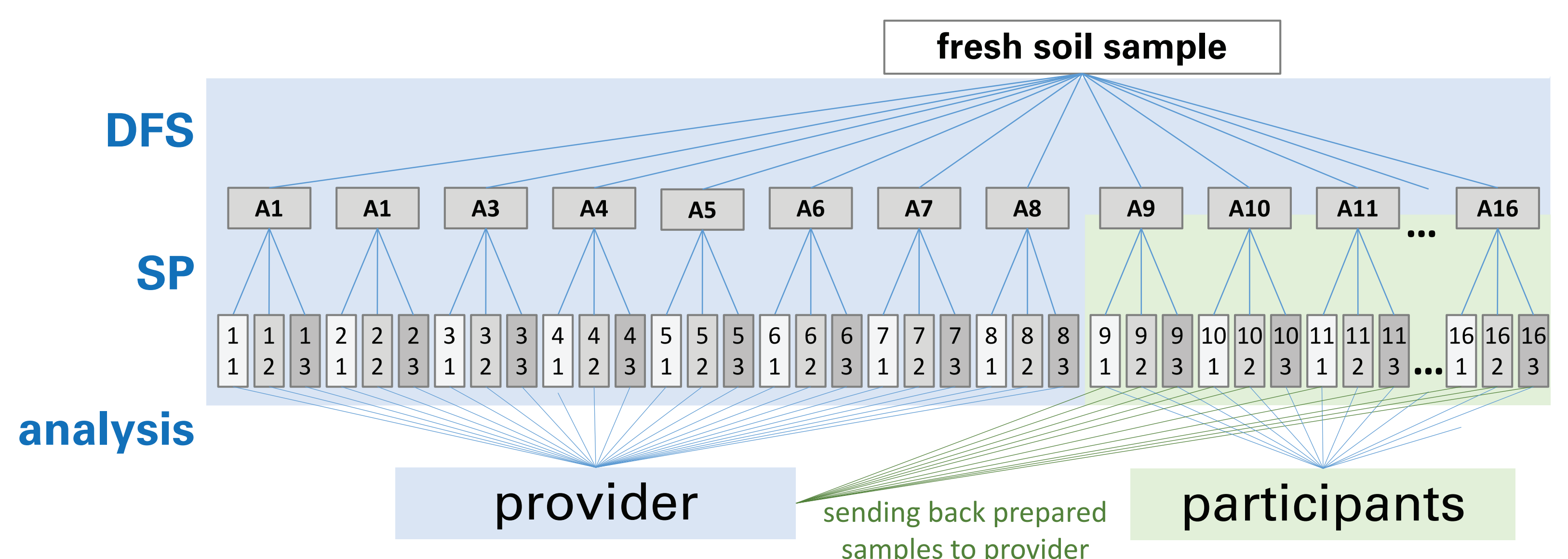
$$z' = \frac{x_i - x_{pt}}{\sqrt{s_R^2 + s_{DFS}^2 + s_{analysis}^2}}$$

## Sample pretreatment

Coarse sieving (approx. 5 mm), mechanical homogenization and dividing



Sample preparation	analysis
<b>Homogenise</b> - intensive rolling, stirring, pouring over, etc. in the bag before opening	<b>Dry residue</b> at 105 °C <b>NH<sub>4</sub>-N</b> and <b>NO<sub>3</sub>-N</b> in CaCl <sub>2</sub> extract
<b>Drying</b> at max. 40 °C <b>Sieving</b> to < 2 mm <b>Dividing</b> into 3 measuring samples send back prepared samples to provider	<b>Dry residue</b> <b>Loss on ignition</b> <b>pH value</b> in 0.01 M CaCl <sub>2</sub> <b>Electrical conductivity</b>
<b>Grinding</b> to < 250 µm send back prepared samples to provider	<b>Total carbon</b> <b>Total nitrogen</b>



## Outcome of the PT

Uncertainty contribution from fresh sample division (DFS) + sample preparation (SP) is low, e.g. compared to usual measurement uncertainties.

Uncertainty contribution of the SP after deduction of the DFS:

$$s_{SP} < 2.5 \%$$