

Definitions

- [1] **Accuracy** is the qualitative term for the extent of how accurate the result is compared to a reference value. (Accuracy/Trueness- systemic error).
- [2] **Bias** is the difference between the measured value and the value from a reference material. Bias is the total systematic error (in contrast to the random error).
- [3] **Certified reference material (CRM)** is a substance which properties are exactly known, so that it can be used to check the accuracy of an analytical method.
- [4] **Fragment ion** is an ion resulting from fragmentation of the precursor ion
- [5] **In-house reproducibility** or within laboratory reproducibility. is the precision under reproducible conditions in the same laboratory.
- [6] **Non-systemic pesticides** that do not redistribute in the plant, but lies on the surface/peel.
- [7] **Precision** is the closeness of agreement between independent test results obtained under determined conditions. The Precision is specified in terms of standard deviation or relative standard deviation. (Precision-random error)
- [8] **Precursor ion** or parent ion, any ion that undergoes either decomposition or a change in charge.
- [9] **Product ion** or daughter ion, ion resulting from the decomposition or charge transfer of the precursor ion
- [10] **Repeatability** is the qualitative term for the match of the analytical results under repeated conditions. Repeated conditions obtaining independent analytical results using same sample, identical supplies and material, same technician, small time intervals etc.
- [11] **Reproducibility** is the qualitative term of the match of analytical results under comparable condition, sometimes referred to as “precision under comparable conditions”. Reproducible conditions obtaining independent analytical results using same sample, different technician, different days (time intervals, so that parameters may change, e.g. temperature, humidity etc.) etc.
- [12] **Robustness/Ruggedness** is the dependence of the analytical method to changes in the experimental design.
- [13] **Systemic pesticides** penetrates the plant and can redistribute to control diseases