





6-9 JUNE 2023 Espace Prouvé, Nancy, France Determination of the Number of Measurements Required for 95% Confidence in an Upper Quartile Value of Hand-Arm Vibration Measurement Using the Monte-Carlo Method

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Objective

To determine:

The number of measured hand-arm vibration data sets that will provide

an estimate of the upper quartile value that is within 10% of the true value with 95% confidence

Part of wider project on how to demonstrate vibration emission of lowvibration machines



Method



- Use the HSE Hand-Arm Vibration Database
 - Assess how data sets could be modelled using random number data sets
- Use the Monte Carlo method
 - Generate large numbers of simulated HAV data sets with:
 - Known target upper-quartile value and viariability
 - Varying numbers of sample in data set
 - Assess the computed 75th percentile values and
 - Determine how many samples are required to get within 10% of the target value.







HSE Hand-Arm Vibration Database

- Database interrogated in April 2020
- Machines for which:
 - more than 20 measurements on the same machine
- 135 machines

- Measurements are:
 - all real work activities
 - not multiple repeats of the same activity



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HSE Hand-Arm Vibration Database

- Percentile statistics of the vibration total values were calculated for each of the 135 machines:
 - numbers in the data sets ranged from
 - median number of samples:
 - median 75th percentile:
- IQR/Q75 ("variability")
 - measure of variability, independent of actual vibration values
 - median IQR/Q75:

21 to 216 30 11.24 m/s²

0.31 (Range from 0.10 to 0.63)





Example data sets from HSE data base (sets with 30 samples)

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Simulation of HAV data sets

VAV 619

Uniform random number generator:

- Target 75th percentile (Q75): 10 m/s²
 - Median database Q75 value:
- IQR/Q75 ("*variability*"): 0.1 to 0.6
 - Median database IQR/Q75 value: 0.31



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11.24 m/s



Uniform distribution – 10,000 samples





Uniform distributions - 30 samples





Comparison with real data sets





Conclusion 1

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The distributions from real data and simulated data are comparable, so:

 Multiple measurements of HAV on power tools may be simulated by: uniform random distributions



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Monte Carlo simulation

Generate data sets:

- Target 75th percentile value of 10 m/s²
- Sample numbers: 5 to 50 (step 1)
- IRQ/Q75: 0.1, 0.2, **0.3**, 0.4, 0.6
- Generate versions of each data set 1000 times

For each set, compute:

- Q75 value
- Error from target 75th percentile
- Distribution of errors within the 1000 repeats



Distributions of 75th percentile errors





Distributions for different IQR/Q75 values







Conclusion 2 & 3

For an estimates with 95% confidence:

- For data with the median variability (IQR/Q75 = 0.3),
 35 measurements are required for an upper quartile value within 10% of the true value.
- For data sets with greater variability (IQR/Q75 = 0.4 and 0.6), between 20 and 30 measurements are required for an upper quartile value within 20% of the true value.





Conclusion 4

For practical measurements:

Between 20 and 30 measurements is likely to achieve a reliable estimate of the true upper quartile value of real-use hand-arm vibration magnitude.



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