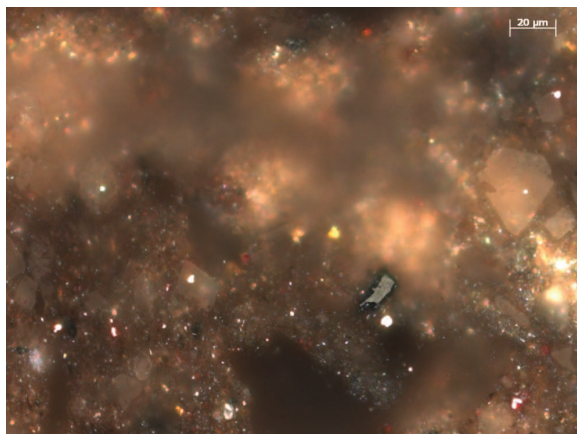
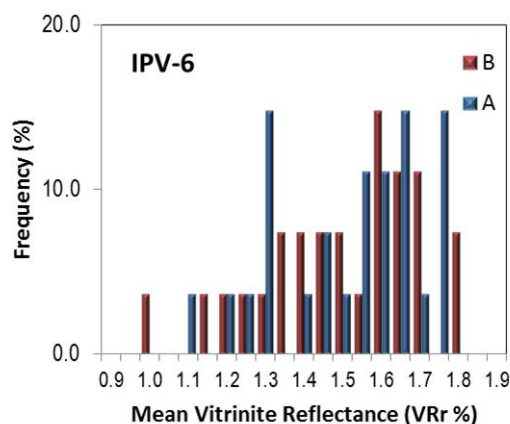


Sample Analyzed for DOMVR in the Commission II of the ICCP



Insert a microscopy image of the sample with graphic scale



Insert the distribution of vitrinite reflectance means

Sample Information

Code:	6	Year of Analysis:	2012-2013
Type of Sample:	Well sample		
Location and/or Fm.:	Texas, Pearsall Formation		
Country:	USA	Age (Period):	Lower Cretaceous
Dep. Environment:	Marine		
Coordinates Long.	-100.57	Coordinates Lat.	28.8608

ICCP WG:	Identification of Primary Vitrinite		
Convenor:	Paul C. Hackley	E-mail:	phackley@usgs.gov

Exercise Information

Report:	Hackley 2013	Participants N:	28
Group Mean (VRr%)	1.50/1.48	Group Stdv.:	0.296/0.303
Averaged Unsigned Multiple Stdv.:	0.68/0.69		
Coef. of Variation:	19.8/20.5	Scattering Index:	0.7/0.8

Other data Available

<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical Analysis
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rock Eval
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spectral Fluorescence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Macerals
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geochemistry
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Images available
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Others (indicate in comments)

Comments:

Twenty-seven participants reported measurements in duplicate. One petrographer acknowledged that some reflectance measurements were on solid bitumen. One petrographer reported measurements of semifusinite (not included in mean). One petrographer did not find material to measure. Three participants provided updated results related to identification or calibration problems. X-ray diffraction data is available for this sample. Very organic-lean, most difficult sample. Vitrinite(?) grades into semifusinite. Euhedral authigenic carbonate (dolomite?) abundant. Contains textural bitumen with same reflectance as vitrinite. Sample collected by Paul Hackley, USGS. The two values in the statistics refer to sample A and B respectively analyzed for repeatability tests.

Sample Analyzed for DOMVR in the Commission II of the ICCP

LEGEND

Code: refers to the sample code as distributed for the round robin exercises

ICCP WG: name of the WG in which the exercise was run

Microscopy images: Please indicate in the image as much information as possible regarding illumination conditions and identification of components. If you use fluorescence and white light images. Insert them as a single image.

Histogram with reflectance readings: Please build up an histogram with the individual vitrinite reflectance means reported by participants to represent the scatter of the readings in the exercise

Report: indicate the name of the report in which the results of this sample are available as recorded in the webpage (i.e. Bostick 1982; Borrego 2006, etc...)

Participants N: number of results included in the exercise

Group mean (VRr %): refers to the group mean resulting of averaging the individual mean reflectance values reported by participants.

Group Stdv: refers to the group standard deviation resulting from the individual mean reflectance values reported by participants.

Averaged Unsigned Multiple Stdv.: refers to the **Average** value of the individual **Unsigned Multiple** of the **Standard Deviations**, calculated for each participant against the group mean and group standard deviation data. This statistical is used in the ICCP Accreditation Programms to assess the precision of the participants. $\text{Average Unsigned Multiple Stdv.} = \text{Summa}(\text{absolute value} [\text{participant VRr} - \text{Group Mean}] / \text{Group Stdv.})$

Coefficient of Variation: allows comparing the dispersion of results regardless the value of the mean. $\text{Coefficient of variation} = \text{Group Stdv} * 100 / \text{Group Mean}$.

Scattering Index: allows an estimation of the reliability of the values based on the Coefficient of Variation and the number of participants. $\text{Scattering Index} = \text{Coefficient of Variation} / N \text{ of participants}$

Comments: Please indicate whatever information you consider relevant. Information to include is: objectives of the working group, indication about fluorescence properties, abundance of vitrinite particles to be measured, difficulties in sample preparation or polishing, possibility of suppressed values, the main conclusions about the characterization of the samples.