

# Validation of LRmix

Oskar Hansson

Statistical methods in forensic genetics 7-10 October 2013, Copenhagen

# Recent paper...

Forensic Science International: Genetics 7 (2013) 251–263



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## Forensic Science International: Genetics

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/fsig](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/fsig)



## A new methodological framework to interpret complex DNA profiles using likelihood ratios

P. Gill <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, H. Haned <sup>c</sup>

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# Validation of simulation models

“validation is a demonstration that a model within its domain of applicability possesses a satisfactory range of accuracy consistent with the intended application of the model”.

Rykiel et al.

# A framework for probabilistic model comparison

- a) Provide a 'basic model' as open-source software.
- b) Provide version control: LRmix sources are available (within the Forensim package) from the R-Forge collaborative platform, which offers software versioning, and code checks. This ensures that all changes made to the program are recorded and documented via a revision control system. The changes logs and all previous versions of the package can be downloaded from <https://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/forensim/>.
- c) Provide a *standard set* of example data to create a 'test-set' that can be universally applied to any model (see supplementary files).
- d) In addition we provide a method to enable comparative studies to be carried out across divergent methods of analysis, based on non-contributor tests.

## A validation schema

- a) *Face validity*: Is the model output and its behaviour reasonable?
- b) *Comparison to other models*: see an example in Haned et al. [1].
- c) *Sensitivity analysis and Extreme condition testing*: The model output should reflect extreme events e.g. when  $\text{Pr}(D)$  is set to zero and the profile has evidence of dropout then the LR should be very low.
- d) *Non-contributor performance tests*: If the *contributor of interest*, e.g. the suspect is replaced by simulated random man in the specific model, then the resulting LR distribution should be distinguished from the LR observed when the *contributor of interest* is analysed.

a - c Rykiel et al.

# Estimating $P(D)$ and $P(C)$

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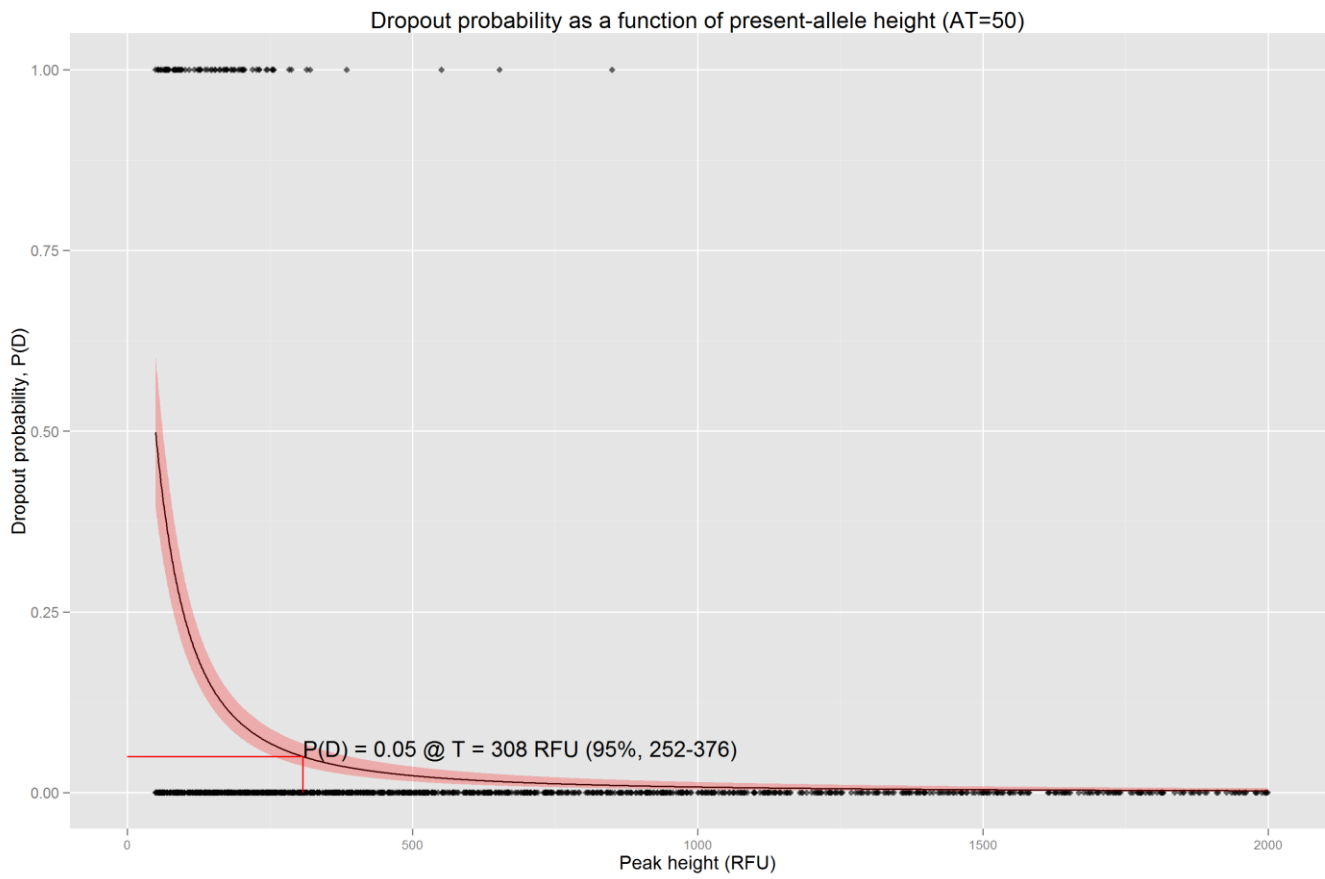


### DNA commission of the International Society of Forensic Genetics: Recommendations on the evaluation of STR typing results that may include drop-out and/or drop-in using probabilistic methods

P. Gill<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, L. Gusmão<sup>c</sup>, H. Haned<sup>d</sup>, W.R. Mayr<sup>e</sup>, N. Morling<sup>f</sup>, W. Parson<sup>g</sup>, L. Prieto<sup>h</sup>,  
M. Prinz<sup>i</sup>, H. Schneider<sup>j</sup>, P.M. Schneider<sup>k</sup>, B.S. Weir<sup>l</sup>

# Appendix B is describes the process for dropout

Consider different sample types...



# Drop-in

- Is not discussed in detail...
- Negative controls can be used to estimate the drop-in
- $x$  spurious alleles are observed in  $n$  controls,  $\Pr(C)=x/n$
- Level will increase by the sensitivity of the process:
  - Increased number of PCR cycles
  - New instruments (e.g. 3500)
  - More robust and sensitive kits

# Drop-in

- Consider the 'scope' of your negative controls:
  - PCR negative controls
  - Extraction negative controls
  - Extraction negative controls with blank swab/FTA
  - Negative controls that follow from stain collection?...
- Remember to distinguish from gross contamination
  - Allow only 1 or 2 drop-ins per control

# STR validator

STR Validator - a forensic validation toolbox

Welcome Workspace DryLab Edit Stutter Balance Dropout

Project

Open Values

Save

Import

Export

Refresh

Remove

rename

Save GUI settings

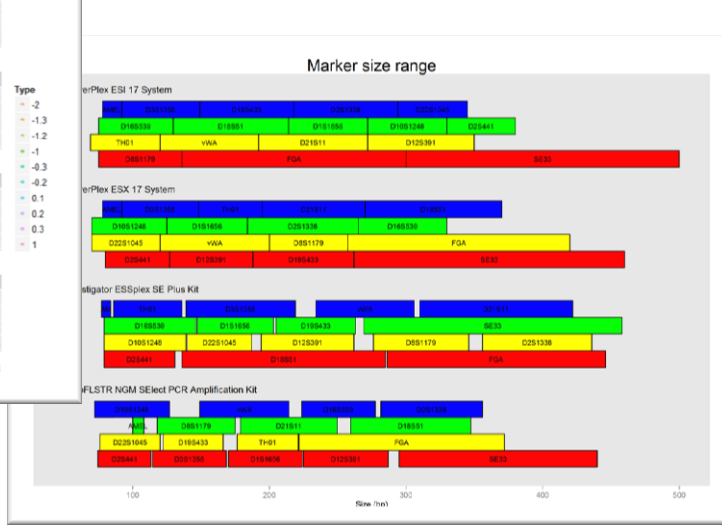
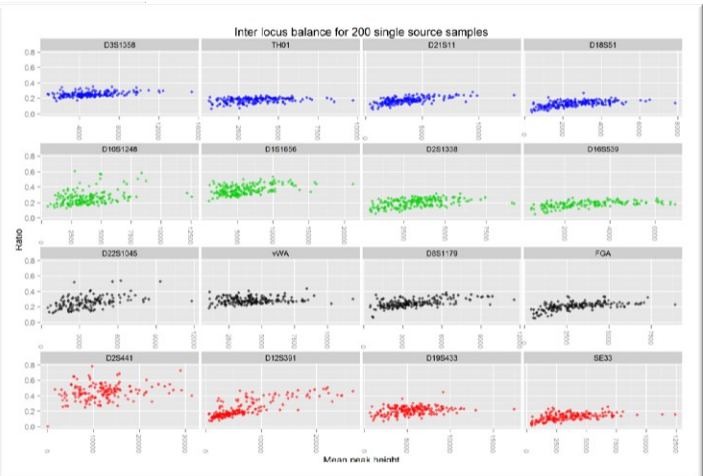
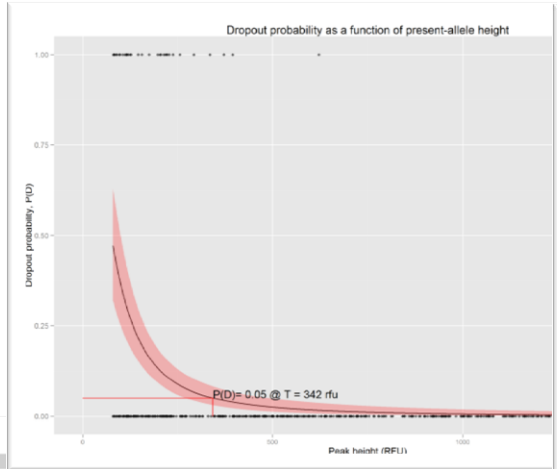
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Load dataframe from R workspace

Refresh dropdown

Load dataset

<Select dataframe>



<https://sites.google.com/site/forensicapps/strvalidator>  
<https://github.com/OskarHansson/strvalidator>  
<http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/strvalidator/index.html>