**Bartko’s Ellipse**

Bartko’s proposes a graphical approach that complements the Bland-Altman approach.  
[Bartko 1998]

**Mountain Plot**

A mountain plot (or "folded empirical cumulative distribution plot") is created by computing a percentile for each ranked difference between two methods of measurement.  
  
To get a folded plot, the following transformation is performed for all percentiles above 50: percentile = 100 - percentile. These percentiles are then plotted against the differences between the two methods [Krouwer & Monti, 1995].  
  
The mountain plot is a useful complementary plot to the Bland & Altman plot.   
In particular, the mountain plot offers the following advantages:

* It is easier to find the central 95% of the data, even when the data are not Normally distributed.
* Different distributions can be compared more easily.