Accuracy   according to IEC 61298-2

full scale error

← decreasing

increasing →

Ideal

signal

zero point error
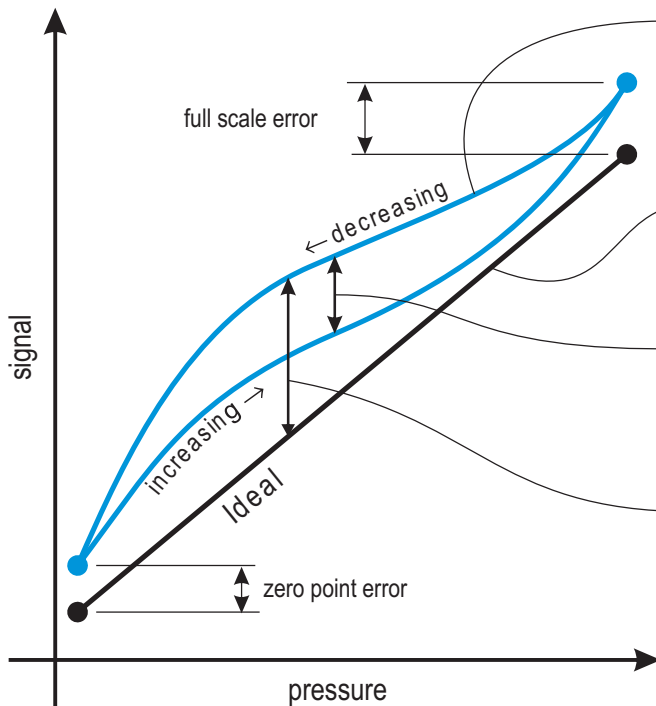
pressure

Definitions

Characteristic Curves:
A smooth curve generated through data
points recorded from actual input
pressures and output signals
at increasing and decreasing pressures
(upscale and downscale readings)

Ideal Characteristic Line :
A straight line representing an
ideal linear relationship between
the input pressure and output signal.

Hysteresis:
The maximum dif ference between the
characteristic lines recorded at
increasing and decreasing pressure.
Expressed in percent of ideal span.

Accuracy :
The maximum deviation from an ideal
characteristic line including the ef fects of
non-linearity , hysteresis, non-repeatability ,
zero point and full scale errors. Expressed
in percent of ideal span

Non-Repeatability :
The maximum deviation between values
of output for any single input of multiple cycles
considering decreasing and increasing
pressures separately.
Expressed in percent of ideal span.

Non-linearity   according to IEC 61298-2

Ideal
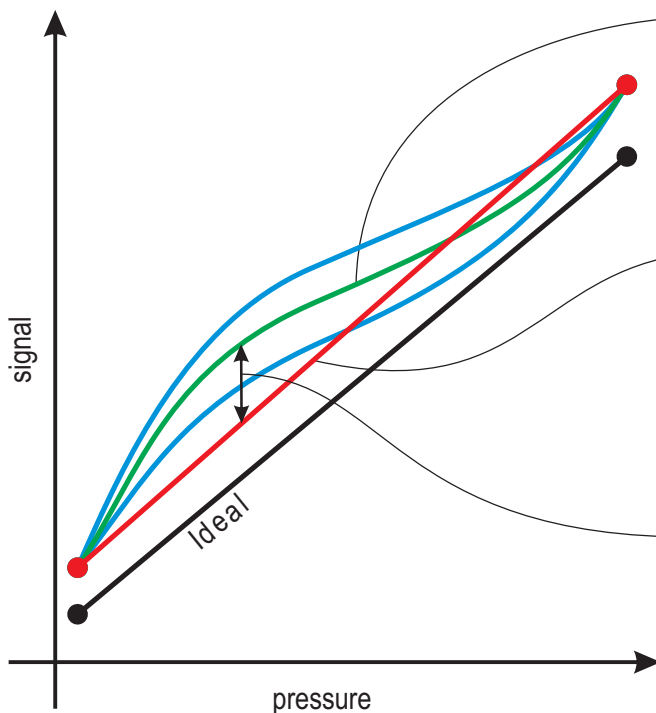
signal

pressure

Averaged Characteristic Curve:
A single curve generated through the
averaged data of input pressures and output
signals at increasing and decreasing pressures.
(average of upscale and downscale curves)

Reference line (TP or BSFL):
A straight line coinciding with the
actual output data and the averaged
characteristic curve.
(TP)Terminal Point connects the actual
zero point value and the full scale value
(BFSL) Best Fit Straight Line connects the
data using the least square method
to minimize the maximum deviation
TP $\cong$ 2 X BFSL

Non-Linearity:
The maximum deviation from the
averaged characteristic line to the
the reference line.
Expressed in percent of ideal span.