INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16063-16

First edition
2014-06-01

Methods for the calibration of vibration and shock transducers —

Part 16: Calibration by Earth's gravitation

Méthodes pour l'étalonnage des transducteurs de vibrations et de chocs —

Partie 16: Étalonnage par gravitation tellurique

Reference number
ISO 16063-16:2014(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword ... **iv**

1 Scope ... **1**

2 Normative references ... **1**

3 Uncertainty of measurement ... **1**

4 Requirements for apparatus and other conditions ... **2**
4.1 General ... 2
4.2 Environmental conditions ... 2
4.3 Mounting platform ... 2
4.4 Accelerometer output measuring instrumentation ... 3
4.5 Earth's gravitation ... 3

5 Method ... **3**
5.1 General ... 3
5.2 Test procedure for 0° and 180° ... 4
5.3 Test procedure for fractions of gravitation ... 4
5.4 DC offset consideration ... 5
5.5 Calibration setup ... 6

6 Report of calibration results ... **8**

Annex A (normative) **Uncertainty components in the calibration by gravitation** ... **9**

Bibliography ... **11**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Use and calibration of vibration and shock measuring instruments*.

This first edition of ISO 16063-16 cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO 5347-5:1993, which has been technically revised.

ISO 16063 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Methods for the calibration of vibration and shock transducers*:

— *Part 1: Basic concepts*

— *Part 11: Primary vibration calibration by laser interferometry*

— *Part 12: Primary vibration calibration by the reciprocity method*

— *Part 13: Primary shock calibration using laser interferometry*

— *Part 15: Primary angular vibration calibration by laser interferometry*

— *Part 16: Calibration by Earth's gravitation*

— *Part 21: Vibration calibration by comparison to a reference transducer*

— *Part 22: Shock calibration by comparison to a reference transducer*

— *Part 31: Testing of transverse vibration sensitivity*

— *Part 41: Calibration of laser vibrometers*

The following parts are under preparation:

— *Part 32: Resonance testing — Testing the frequency and the phase response of accelerometers by means of shock excitation*

— *Part 33: Testing of magnetic field sensitivity*

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— *Part 42: Calibration of seismometers with high accuracy using acceleration of gravity*

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Methods for the calibration of vibration and shock transducers —

Part 16: Calibration by Earth's gravitation

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16063 specifies the instrumentation and procedure to be used for performing primary calibration of accelerometers using Earth's gravitation. It is applicable to rectilinear accelerometers with DC (zero hertz frequency) response, such as straingauge, piezoresistive, variable capacitance, and servo accelerometer types.

This part of ISO 16063 is applicable to the calibration of the magnitude of the sensitivity, referenced to the acceleration due to the local gravitation at 0 Hz.

With the use of appropriate calibration equipment, this part of ISO 16063 can be applied to the calibration of the magnitude of the sensitivity, referenced to fractional parts of the acceleration due to the local gravitation at 0 Hz. The specification of the instrumentation used contains requirements on environmental conditions, as well as specific requirements for the apparatus to be used.

The sensitivity obtained using this part of the ISO 16063 standard for accelerometers with a DC response can be used over the flat part of the low-frequency range of the accelerometer. The degree of flatness of the applicable frequency range is intended to be taken into account in the uncertainty of measurement (UoM).

This part of ISO 16063 is applicable to reference standard accelerometers and working standard accelerometers, as well as complete acceleration measurement chain (accelerometer complete with amplifier and readout unit).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 16063-1, *Methods for the calibration of vibration and shock transducers — Part 1: Basic concepts*

3 Uncertainty of measurement

All users of this part of ISO 16063 are expected to make an uncertainty budget according to Annex A in order for them to document their UoM estimation. A calibration arrangement example is given in order to help set up systems that fulfil different uncertainty requirements.

When the local value of acceleration due to gravitation, g_l, is known and used, an UoM of 0,1 % can be obtained.

When the local value of acceleration due to gravitation, g_l, is not known and the standard acceleration due to gravitation, g_n, is used (ignoring the influence of latitude and altitude), an UoM of 0,5 % can be obtained. This estimation is assuming a value for the acceleration due to Earth's gravitation of 9,806 65 m/s^2 ± 0,026 m/s^2.

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