
**Methods for the calibration of
vibration and shock transducers —**

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

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

*Partie 42: Étalonnage des diomomètres de haute exactitude utilisant
l'accélération due à la pesanteur*

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Traceability of measurement	1
4 Determination of local gravity	2
4.1 Method using absolute gravimeter.....	2
4.2 Method using gravitational acceleration standardization network and relative gravimeter.....	2
4.3 Method using gravitational acceleration standardization network.....	2
5 Requirements for apparatus and environmental conditions	2
5.1 Calibration environment.....	2
5.2 Base and vibration environment (seismic block for calibration apparatus).....	2
5.3 Voltage-measuring instrumentation.....	2
5.4 Tuneable low-pass filter.....	3
5.5 Power supply.....	3
5.6 Tilt table.....	3
6 Method	3
6.1 Calibration principle.....	3
6.2 Calibration procedure.....	5
7 Expression of results	6
Annex A (normative) Expression of uncertainty of measurement in calibration	7
Annex B (informative) Traceability of calibration measurement of seismometer	8
Bibliography	9

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*.

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

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 17: Primary calibration by centrifuge*
- *Part 32: Resonance testing — Testing the frequency and the phase response of accelerometers by means of its excitation*

- *Part 33: Testing of magnetic field sensitivity*
- *Part 43: Calibration of accelerometers by model-based parameter identification*

Angular vibration calibration by comparison to reference transducers, calibration of hand-held accelerometer calibrators, and calibration of vibration transducers with built-in calibration coils are to form the subjects of future parts 23, 44 and 45.

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