**Accuracy** according to IEC 61298-2

**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 Curve:**
A straight line representing an ideal linear relationship between the input pressure and output signal.

**Hysteresis:**
The maximum difference 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 effects 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**

**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.

- \[ TP = 2 \times BFSL \]

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