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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 11464-2013

Terminology for electronic measuring instruments

电子测量仪器术语

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard replaces GB/T 11464-1989 "electronic measuring instruments term."

This standard compared with GB/T 11464-1989, the main changes are as follows.

- Increasing the foreword;
- On performance terms, instead of the generic term measure;
- Concerning electromagnetic compatibility terms have been updated and revised;
- Related term spectrum analyzer has been modified;
- Increasing the terminology of the oscilloscope;
- Canceled programmable instrument interface systems and digital measuring instruments of some of the terms.

The standard reference in the revision of the IEC Chapter 311, Chapter 312, Chapter 313, Chapter 314 of the part.

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Release mechanism of the present document does not assume responsibility for the identification of these patents.

The standard proposed by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee Electronic Measuring Instruments (SAC/TC153) centralized.

This standard was drafted. China Electronics Standardization Institute.

The main drafters of this standard. Huang Yinghua, Cao Ling.

This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows.

Electronic Measuring Instruments terms

1 Scope

This standard defines the basic terminology and categories of electronic measuring instruments section in general terms within the field of electronic measuring instruments range.

This standard applies to the development of electronic measuring instruments (hereinafter referred to as "the instrument") within the electronics range of standards, preparation of all types of technical documentation

Members, but also for scientific research and teaching.

2 generic term measurements

2.1 Measurement (result) (result of a) measurement

Corresponding to a range of values to be measured.

Note 1. This term applies to the "uncertainty" approach.

Note 2. The center of the entire value of value deemed to be measured and used to describe the uncertainty of its dispersion characteristics.

Note 3. The measurement results are shown with the instrument, but also on calibration, calibration and use of the obtained model related.

Note 4. If the value of the series is compatible with all other measurements that are measured, then the value may indicate that the series of measured values.

Note 5. Family values, that uncertainty can only give a certain degree of confidence.

2.2 (Measurement) uncertainty uncertainty (of measurement)

Measurements of the relevant parameters, represent reasonable given the discrete nature of the measured values.

Note 1. This term applies to the "uncertainty" approach.

Note 2. This parameter can be a deviation from the standard (or multiple) or half-width of the confidence interval.

Note 3. Measurement Uncertainty often made up of many components of the composition, some components may be statistical distribution of the results of a series of measurements to estimate that the standard deviation of test table

Said. Other statements may also be part of the standard deviation can be estimated from

the distribution of experience or other information based on probability.

Note 4. All the components of the measurement results and uncertainty of the assessed value is measured, can be considered the best estimate of these components of uncertainty is caused by a regular Movies

Sound volume caused by, for example, calibration, reference standards and influencing dispersion device and other related components.

2.3 (Amount of) true value truevalue (ofaquantity)

Value consistent with the definition of particularly given amount.

Note 1. This term applies to the "true value" approach.

Note 2. This value is a measure to get through over the.

Note 3. The true value itself can not be determined.

2.4 Absolute error absoluteerror

Algebra indication and comparison value difference.

Note 1. This term applies to the "true value" approach.

Note 2. The value should be compared to the true value of the quantity, but the true value can not be determined, it is generally use conventional true value.

(Amount of) conventional true value conventionaltruevalue (ofaquantity)

Assigned a value based on a specific amount of the agreement, as uncertainty can be used for a given purpose.

Note 1. This term applies to the "uncertainty" approach.