Requirements	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Low-cost calibration	No	Yes	Yes
Dynamic conditions	Suitable for low-frequency vibration	Suitable for low-frequency vibration	Suitable for low-frequency vibration
Traceability	Close similarity to the standard method	After comparison with Method 1	After comparison with Method 1
On-line and in-line calibration	Analysis based on the frequency amplitude evaluation	Analysis based on the frequency amplitude evaluation	High statistical robustness based on a point-by-point comparison. More angular positions are required, but they could be anything. The vibration motion law can be set according to the specific application (not necessary sinusoidal).
Simplicity and operability	Possibility of measuring (main) sensitivities, transverse sensitivities. Working with a sinusoidal motion law parallel to each measuring axis under examination. No effect of transverse sensitivity on the calculation of sensitivity.	Possibility of simultaneous measuring of the (main) sensitivities. The measuring axes do not correspond to the motion direction. Fixed angular positioning. Working with a sinusoidal motion law. The effect of transverse sensitivities cannot be evaluated.	Possibility of measuring (main) sensitivities, transverse sensitivities and offset. The measuring axes do not correspond to the motion direction. More angular positions are required, but they could be whatever. The vibration motion law can be set according to the specific application (not necessary sinusoidal).