

**Electroacoustics - Sound level meters -- Part 1:
Specifications**

This document is a preview generated by EVS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 61672-1:2013 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 61672-1:2013 inglisekeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 61672-1:2013 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 61672-1:2013.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 13.12.2013.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 13.12.2013.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 17.140.50

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonsesse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse kirjaliku loata on keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:
Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Eesti; www.evs.ee; telefon 605 5050; e-post info@evs.ee

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:
Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Estonia; www.evs.ee; phone 605 5050; e-mail info@evs.ee

English version

**Electroacoustics -
Sound level meters -
Part 1: Specifications**
(IEC 61672-1:2013)

Electroacoustique -
Sonomètres -
Partie 1: Spécifications
(CEI 61672-1:2013)

Elektroakustik -
Schallpegelmesser -
Teil 1: Anforderungen
(IEC 61672-1:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2013-11-04. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 29/812/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61672-1, prepared by IEC/TC 29 "Electroacoustics" in cooperation with the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61672-1:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2013-08-04
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2016-11-04

This document supersedes EN 61672-1:2003.

EN 61672-1:2013 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 61672-1:2003.

In this second edition, conformance to specifications is demonstrated when

- a) measured deviations from design goals do not exceed the applicable acceptance limits, and
- b) the uncertainty of measurement does not exceed the corresponding maximum-permitted uncertainty, with both uncertainties determined for a coverage probability of 95 %.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61672-1:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

**Normative references to international publications
with their corresponding European publications**

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.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60942	-	Electroacoustics - Sound calibrators	EN 60942	-
IEC 61000-4-2	2008	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	2009
IEC 61000-6-2	2005	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments	EN 61000-6-2 + corr. September	2005 2005
IEC 61094-6	-	Measurement microphones Part 6: Electrostatic actuators for determination of frequency response	EN 61094-6	-
IEC 61183	-	Electroacoustics - Random-incidence and diffuse-field calibration of sound level meters	EN 61183	-
IEC 62585	-	Electroacoustics - Methods to determine corrections to obtain the free-field response of a sound level meter	EN 62585	-
ISO/IEC Guide 98-4	2012	Uncertainty of measurement Part 4: Role of measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment	-	-
ISO/IEC Guide 99		International vocabulary of metrology - Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)	-	-
CISPR 16-1-1 + corr. October + corr. October + A1	2010 2010 2011 2010	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus	EN 55016-1-1 - - + A1	2010 - - 2010

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Reference environmental conditions	14
5 Performance specifications.....	14
5.1 General.....	14
5.2 Adjustments at the calibration check frequency	17
5.3 Corrections to indicated levels.....	17
5.3.1 General	17
5.3.2 Reflections and diffraction	17
5.3.3 Windscreens.....	18
5.3.4 Format for correction data	18
5.3.5 Corrections for use during periodic testing.....	19
5.4 Directional response.....	19
5.5 Frequency weightings.....	20
5.6 Level linearity.....	23
5.7 Self-generated noise	24
5.8 Time-weightings F and S	24
5.9 Toneburst response.....	24
5.10 Response to repeated tonebursts	26
5.11 Overload indication	27
5.12 Under-range indication	27
5.13 C-weighted peak sound level.....	27
5.14 Stability during continuous operation	28
5.15 High-level stability	28
5.16 Reset	29
5.17 Thresholds	29
5.18 Display.....	29
5.19 Analogue or digital output.....	29
5.20 Timing facilities	30
5.21 Radio frequency emissions and disturbances to a public power supply.....	30
5.22 Crosstalk.....	31
5.23 Power supply.....	31
6 Environmental, electrostatic, and radio-frequency requirements	32
6.1 General	32
6.2 Static pressure	32
6.3 Air temperature	32
6.4 Humidity.....	33
6.5 Electrostatic discharge	33
6.6 A.C. power-frequency and radio-frequency fields.....	33
6.7 Mechanical vibration.....	34
7 Provision for use with auxiliary devices	35
8 Marking	35
9 Instruction Manual	35

9.1	General	35
9.2	Information for operation	36
9.2.1	General	36
9.2.2	Design features	36
9.2.3	Power supply	37
9.2.4	Adjustments at the calibration check frequency	37
9.2.5	Corrections to indicated levels	37
9.2.6	Operating the sound level meter	37
9.2.7	Accessories	38
9.2.8	Influence of variations in environmental conditions	38
9.3	Information for testing	39
Annex A (informative)	Relationship between tolerance interval, corresponding acceptance interval and the maximum-permitted uncertainty of measurement	41
Annex B (normative)	Maximum-permitted uncertainties of measurement	42
Annex C (informative)	Example assessments of conformance to specifications of this standard	44
Annex D (normative)	Frequencies at fractional-octave intervals	47
Annex E (normative)	Analytical expressions for frequency-weightings C, A, and Z	49
Figure 1	– Principal steps involved in forming a time-weighted sound level	10
Figure A.1	– Relationship between tolerance interval, corresponding acceptance interval and the maximum-permitted uncertainty of measurement	41
Figure C.1	– Examples of assessment of conformance	46
Table 1	– Acceptance limits for the difference between a measured windscreen correction and the corresponding correction given in the Instruction Manual	18
Table 2	– Acceptance limits for deviations of directional response from the design goal	20
Table 3	– Frequency weightings and acceptance limits	22
Table 4	– Reference 4 kHz toneburst responses and acceptance limits	25
Table 5	– Reference differences for C-weighted peak sound levels and acceptance limits	28
Table 6	– Limits for conducted disturbance to the voltage of a public supply of electric power	31
Table B.1	– Maximum-permitted uncertainties of measurement for a coverage probability of 95 %	42
Table C.1	– Examples of assessment of conformance	45
Table D.1	– Frequencies at one-third-octave intervals	47
Table D.2	– Frequencies at one-sixth-octave intervals	48
Table D.3	– Frequencies at one-twelfth-octave intervals	48

INTRODUCTION

For assessments of conformance to performance specifications, this second edition of IEC 61672-1 uses different criteria than were used for the 2002 first edition.

In the period from 1961 to 1985, International Standards for sound level meters did not provide any requirements or recommendations to account for the uncertainty of measurement in assessments of conformance to specifications.

This absence of requirements or recommendations to account for uncertainty of measurement created ambiguity in determinations of conformance to specifications for situations where a measured deviation from a design goal was close to a limit of the allowed deviation. If conformance was determined based on whether a measured deviation did or did not exceed the limits, the end-user of the sound level meter incurred the risk that the true deviation from a design goal exceeded the limits.

To remove this ambiguity, IEC Technical Committee 29, at its meeting in 1996, adopted a policy to account for measurement uncertainty in assessments of conformance in International Standards that it prepares.

The first edition (2002) of IEC 61672-1 accounted for measurement uncertainty by giving two explicit criteria for determining conformance to the specifications. The two criteria were (a) that measured deviations from design goals, extended by the expanded uncertainty of measurement, do not exceed the applicable tolerance limits and (b) that the expanded uncertainty of measurement does not exceed agreed-upon maximum values. For most performance specifications, the tolerance limits were calculated essentially by extending the allowances for design and manufacturing from the 1979 and 1985 International Standards for sound level meters by the applicable maximum-permitted expanded uncertainties of measurement. Tolerance limits were intended to represent the limits for true deviations from design goals with a coverage probability of 95 %.

This second edition of IEC 61672-1 uses an amended criterion for assessing conformance to a specification. Conformance is demonstrated when (a) measured deviations from design goals do not exceed the applicable *acceptance limits* and (b) the uncertainty of measurement does not exceed the corresponding maximum-permitted uncertainty. Acceptance limits are analogous to the allowances for design and manufacturing implied in the first edition (2002) of IEC 61672-1. Actual and maximum-permitted uncertainties are determined for a coverage probability of 95 %. The amended criterion for assessing conformance does not necessitate any change to the design of a sound level meter in order to conform to the specifications of this International Standard.

The maximum-permitted uncertainties of measurement are not equivalent to the uncertainties associated with the measurement of a sound level. The uncertainty of a measured sound level is evaluated from the anticipated deviations of the electroacoustical performance of the sound level meter from the relevant design goals as well as estimates of the uncertainties associated with the specific measurement situation. Unless more-specific information is available, the evaluation of the contribution of a specific sound level meter to a total measurement uncertainty can be based on the acceptance limits and maximum-permitted uncertainties specified in this standard.

ELECTROACOUSTICS – SOUND LEVEL METERS –

Part 1: Specifications

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61672 gives electroacoustical performance specifications for three kinds of sound measuring instruments:

- a time-weighting sound level meter that measures exponential-time-weighted, frequency-weighted sound levels;
- an integrating-averaging sound level meter that measures time-averaged, frequency-weighted sound levels; and
- an integrating sound level meter that measures frequency-weighted sound exposure levels.

Sound level meters conforming to the requirements of this standard have a specified frequency response for sound incident on the microphone from one principal direction in an acoustic free field or successively from random directions.

Sound level meters specified in this standard are intended to measure sounds generally in the range of human hearing.

NOTE The AU frequency weighting specified in IEC 61012 can be applied for measurements of A-weighted sound levels of audible sound in the presence of a source that contains spectral components at frequencies greater than 20 kHz.¹

Two performance categories, class 1 and class 2, are specified in this standard. In general, specifications for class 1 and class 2 sound level meters have the same design goals and differ mainly in the acceptance limits and the range of operational temperature. Acceptance limits for class 2 are greater than, or equal to, those for class 1.

This standard is applicable to a range of designs for sound level meters. A sound level meter may be a self-contained hand-held instrument with an attached microphone and a built-in display device. A sound level meter may be comprised of separate components in one or more enclosures and may be capable of displaying a variety of acoustical signal levels. Sound level meters may include extensive analogue or digital signal processing, separately or in combination, with multiple analogue and digital outputs. Sound level meters may include general-purpose computers, recorders, printers, and other devices that form a necessary part of the complete instrument.

Sound level meters may be designed for use with an operator present or for automatic and continuous measurements of sound level without an operator present. Specifications in this standard for the response to sound waves apply without an operator present in the sound field.

¹ IEC 61012, *Filters for the measurement of audible sound in the presence of ultrasound*.

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.

IEC 60942, *Electroacoustics – Sound calibrators*

IEC 61000-4-2:2008, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

IEC 61000-6-2:2005, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity for industrial environments*

IEC 61094-6, *Measurement microphones – Part 6: Electrostatic actuators for determination of frequency response*

IEC 61183, *Electroacoustics – Random-incidence and diffuse-field calibration of sound level meters*

IEC 62585, *Electroacoustics – Methods to determine corrections to obtain the free-field response of a sound level meter*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-4:2012, *Evaluation of measurement data – The role of measurement uncertainty in conformance assessment*

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology – Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

CISPR 16-1-1:2010, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus – Measuring apparatus²*

Amendment 1:2010

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 98-4, ISO/IEC Guide 99, and IEC 61000-6-2, as well as the following apply.

NOTE All quantities are expressed in SI units.

3.1

sound pressure

difference between an instantaneous total pressure and the corresponding static pressure

Note 1 to entry: Sound pressure is expressed in pascals (Pa).

3.2

sound pressure level

ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the time-mean-square of a sound-pressure signal to the square of the reference value

² CISPR = *International Special Committee on Radio Interference*.