



# **Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters**

## **Part 3: Periodic tests**



AS IEC 61260.3:2019

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The following are represented on Committee EV-010:

- Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants
- Australian Acoustical Society
- Austrroads
- Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
- Department of Defence (Australian Government)
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# Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters

## Part 3: Periodic tests

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AS Z41—1969 and NZS 1499:1965 jointly revised, amalgamated and redesignated AS/NZS 4476:1997.  
Revised and redesignated as AS IEC 61260.3:2019.

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## Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EV-010, Acoustics Community Noise, to supersede AS/NZS 4476:1997, *Acoustics—Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters*.

The objective of this Standard is to describe procedures for periodic testing of octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters that were designed to conform to the class 1 or class 2 specifications given in AS IEC 61260.1:2019. The aim of this standard is to ensure that periodic testing is performed in a consistent manner by all laboratories.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 61260-3:2016, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters — Part 3: Periodic tests*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text “this part of 61260” should read “this Australian Standard”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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## NOTES

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....3

INTRODUCTION.....5

1 Scope.....6

2 Normative references.....6

3 Terms and definitions .....7

4 Submission for testing .....7

5 Conformance.....7

6 Preliminary inspection.....8

7 Power supply.....8

8 Environmental conditions .....8

9 Mandatory facilities and general requirements .....8

    9.1 General.....8

    9.2 Test instruments .....10

10 Test of relative attenuation at midband frequency or effective bandwidth deviation.....10

    10.1 General.....10

    10.2 Tests of relative attenuation at midband frequency.....10

    10.3 Test of effective bandwidth deviation .....10

11 Linear operating range, measurement range, level range control and overload indicator .....11

12 Test of lower limit of linear operating range .....12

13 Measurement of relative attenuation.....12

14 Documentation .....13

Annex A (informative) Uncertainty related to test by sinusoidal sweeps .....16

    A.1 General.....16

    A.2 Digitally generated signal .....16

    A.3 Test signal from a signal generator.....17

    A.4 Comparing measurements.....18

Annex B (informative) Test of effective bandwidth deviation with the use of an exponential sweep – Example .....19

    B.1 General.....19

    B.2 Example.....19

Annex C (informative) Normalized frequencies for test of one-third-octave-band filters .....21

    C.1 General.....21

    C.2 Example calculation .....21

Bibliography .....23

Table 1 – Frequency parameter *R* and acceptance limits on relative attenuation for fractional-octave-band filters .....13

Table C.1 – Normalized test frequencies and acceptance limits on relative attenuation for one-third-octave-band filters .....22

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## ELECTROACOUSTICS – OCTAVE-BAND AND FRACTIONAL-OCTAVE-BAND FILTERS –

### Part 3: Periodic tests

#### FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61260-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 29: Electroacoustics.

This first edition of IEC 61260-3 (together with IEC 61260-1:2014 and IEC 61260-2:2016), cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 61260 published in 1995 and its Amendment 1 published in 2001. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61260.

- a) The single document in the first edition of IEC 61260:1995 is now separated into three parts of IEC 61260 covering: specifications, pattern evaluation tests and periodic tests;
- b) IEC 61260:1995 specified three performance categories: class 0, 1 and 2 while the IEC 61260 series specifies requirements for class 1 and 2;
- c) In IEC 61260:1995, the design goals for the specification can be based on base-2 or base-10 design. In the IEC 61260 series only base-10 is specified;

- d) The reference environmental conditions have been changed from 20 °C/65 % RH to 23 °C/50 % RH;
- e) IEC 61260:1995 specified tolerance limits without considering the uncertainty of measurement for verification of the specifications while the IEC 61260 series specifies acceptance limits for the observed values and maximum-permitted uncertainty of measurements for laboratories testing conformance to specifications in the standard.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
29/846/CDV	29/882A/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all the parts of the IEC 61260 series, published under the general title *Electroacoustics – Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

## INTRODUCTION

IEC 61260:1995 and IEC 61260:1995/AMD 1:2001 are now separated into the following three parts of IEC 61260 series:

- Part 1: Specifications
- Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests
- Part 3: Periodic tests

For assessments of conformance to performance specifications, IEC 61260-1 uses different criteria than were used for the IEC 61260:1995 edition.

IEC 61260:1995 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 the 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 octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters 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.

This edition of IEC 61260-3 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 tolerance limits allowances for design and manufacturing implied in the IEC 61260:1995.

Actual and maximum-permitted uncertainties of measurement are determined for a coverage probability of 95 %. Unless more specific information is available, the evaluation of the contribution of a specific filter or filter set to a total measurement uncertainty can be based on the acceptance limits and maximum-permitted uncertainties specified in this standard.

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