



BSI Standards Publication

# Electroacoustics — Simulators of human head and ear

Part 3: Acoustic coupler for the  
calibration of supra-aural earphones  
used in audiometry

### **National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 60318-3:2015. It is identical to IEC 60318-3:2014. It supersedes BS EN 60318-3:1998 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/29, Electroacoustics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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**Electroacoustics - Simulators of human head and ear - Part 3:  
Acoustic coupler for the calibration of supra-aural earphones  
used in audiometry  
(IEC 60318-3:2014)**

Électroacoustique - Simulateurs de tête et d'oreille  
humaines - Partie 3: Coupleur acoustique pour l'étalonnage  
des écouteurs supra-auraux utilisés en audiométrie  
(IEC 60318-3:2014)

Akustik - Simulatoren des menschlichen Kopfes und Ohres  
- Teil 3: Akustischer Kuppler zur Kalibrierung von supra-  
auralen Audiometrie-Kopfhörern  
(IEC 60318-3:2014)

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## Foreword

The text of document 29/796/CDV, future edition 2 of IEC 60318-3, prepared by IEC TC 29, Electroacoustics, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60318-3:2015.

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) 2015-10-15
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2018-01-15

This document supersedes EN 60318-3:1998.

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The text of the International Standard IEC 60318-3:2014 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated :

IEC 61094-4      NOTE      Harmonised as EN 61094-4.

## 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 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: [www.cenelec.eu](http://www.cenelec.eu).

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61094-1	-	Measurement microphones - Part 1: Specifications for laboratory standard microphones	EN 61094-1	-
ISO/IEC Guide 98-3	-	Uncertainty of measurement - Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)	-	-

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## ELECTROACOUSTICS – SIMULATORS OF HUMAN HEAD AND EAR –

### Part 3: Acoustic coupler for the calibration of supra-aural earphones used in audiometry

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60318 specifies an acoustic coupler for the measurement of supra-aural audiometric earphones in the frequency range from 125 Hz to 8 000 Hz.

The sound pressure developed by an earphone is not, in general, the same in the coupler as in a person's ear. However, the acoustic coupler can be used as an objective and reproducible means of measuring the output of supra-aural earphones. It can be used for specifying reference equivalent threshold sound pressure levels (RETSPL) for the calibration of audiometers.

#### 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 61094-1, *Measurement microphones – Part 1: Specifications for laboratory standard microphones*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following definition applies:

##### 3.1

##### **acoustic coupler**

device for measuring the acoustic output of sound sources where the sound pressure is measured by a calibrated microphone coupled to the source by a cavity of predetermined shape and volume which does not necessarily approximate the acoustical impedance of the normal human ear

#### 4 Construction

##### 4.1 General

The coupler consists essentially of a cylindrical cavity whose acoustic transfer impedance is determined by the volume of air in the cavity and its dimensions (see 4.2). A microphone with a diaphragm having high acoustic impedance is located in the base of the cylindrical cavity.

The coupler shall be made of a material that has no negative influences on its performance. For example it should be acoustically hard and dimensionally stable. The general construction

of the coupler and mounting of the microphone shall aim to reduce the response to vibration of any earphone or to sound outside the cavity.

In the following, the specified tolerance shall be reduced by an amount equal to the actual expanded measurement uncertainty of the test laboratory before deciding if a device conforms to this specification.

#### 4.2 Cavity dimensions

The critical dimensions (see Figure 1) of the coupler are those that determine the shape and volume of the cavity terminated by the microphone, the static pressure equalization mechanism, the upper edge (lip) and the 45° angle.

The effective acoustic volume of the coupler shall be  $5\,780\text{ mm}^3 \pm 130\text{ mm}^3$ .

The diameter  $d_1$  shall be  $23,825\text{ mm} \pm 0,080\text{ mm}$ .

Diameter  $d_2$  shall be  $18,55\text{ mm} \pm 0,16\text{ mm}$ .

The height  $l_2$  shall be  $1,950\text{ mm} \pm 0,065\text{ mm}$ .

The angle  $\beta$  defining the slope of the external part of the coupler shall be  $45^\circ \pm 5,5^\circ$ .

The height  $h$  of the coupler shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$h = \frac{V_1 - V_{\text{eq}} - V_2}{\frac{1}{4}\pi d_1^2} \quad (1)$$

where

$V_1$  is the effective acoustic volume;

$V_{\text{eq}}$  is the equivalent acoustic volume of the microphone;

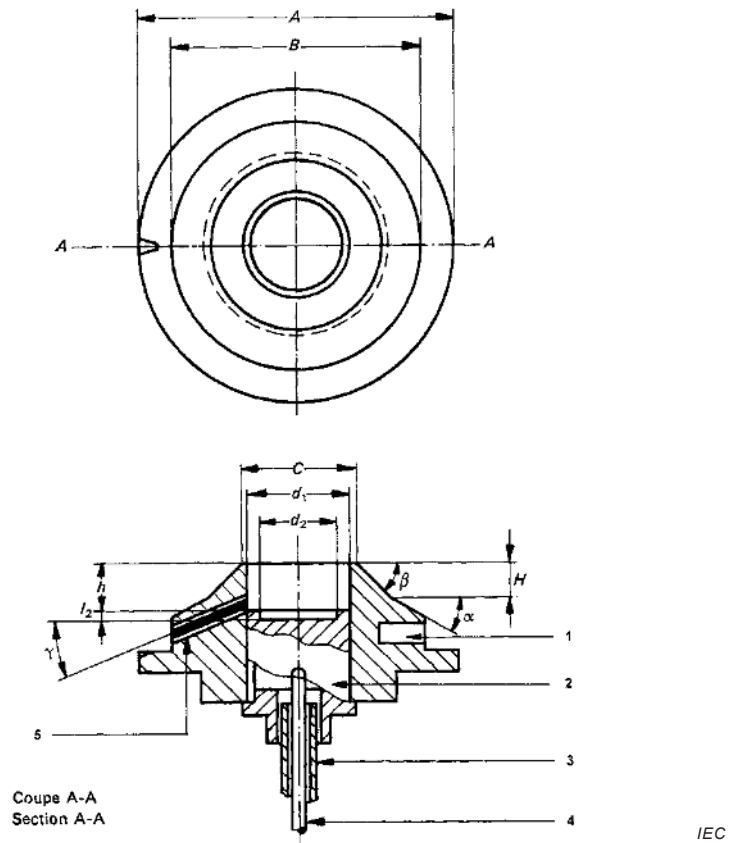
$V_2$  is the volume of the front cavity of the microphone, given by

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi d_2^2 \cdot l_2 \quad (2)$$

It is recommended that a value of  $h$  be selected from Table 1, according to the value of the equivalent acoustic volume of the microphone.

NOTE 1 It is recognized that certain combinations of coupler cavity and microphone could cause problems if the tolerance of the coupler diameter is exploited towards the smallest allowed diameter and at the same time, the tolerance of the microphone diameter is exploited towards the largest allowed diameter. Practical experience however, has proven that those problems are very unlikely to occur.





Dimension	Specification mm
<i>A</i>	73
<i>B</i>	57,2
<i>C</i>	25,27
<b><i>d</i><sub>1</sub></b>	<b>23,825</b>
<b><i>d</i><sub>2</sub></b>	<b>18,55</b>
<i>l</i> <sub>2</sub>	1,95
<i>h</i>	See 4.2, Equation.(1), Table 1
<i>H</i>	7,5
Angle	In degrees
<i>α</i>	25
<b><i>β</i></b>	<b>45</b>
<i>γ</i>	25

The dimensions printed in bold are the critical dimensions that determine the shape and volume of the cavity terminated by the microphone, the capillary leak, the upper edge (lip) and the 45° angle, see 4.2

**Key**

- 1 hole for thermometer
- 2 microphone
- 3 ground shield
- 4 contact pin
- 5 venting mechanism, see 4.3.

**Figure 1 – Dimensions of acoustic coupler**

**Table 1 – Height of the coupler as a function of the acoustic volume of the microphone**

Equivalent acoustic volume of the microphone mm <sup>3</sup>	Height of the coupler mm
$0 < V_{eq} \leq 50$	$11,72 \pm 0,15$
$50 < V_{eq} \leq 100$	$11,62 \pm 0,15$
$100 < V_{eq} \leq 150$	$11,50 \pm 0,15$
$150 < V_{eq} \leq 200$	$11,39 \pm 0,15$

NOTE 2 If the coupler described in this standard is constructed with a fixed value of  $h + l_2 = 13,41$  mm regardless of the equivalent volume of the microphone, then the coupler will be identical with the NBS 9A coupler, see [1]<sup>1</sup>. The nominal effective acoustic volume of the type 9A coupler is:

$$V_1 = V_{eq} + 5\,640 \text{ mm}^3$$

#### 4.3 Static pressure equalization

Any change in the static pressure within the cavity caused by assembly of the earphone to the coupler and microphone shall decay toward the static ambient pressure with a time constant of less than 1,5 s. If this necessitates the introduction of a controlled leak in the coupler, it shall have the following characteristics.

- a) It shall not alter the cavity volume by more than 20 mm<sup>3</sup>;
- b) It shall attenuate external sound reaching the cavity, with the entrance of the cavity blocked, by at least 16 dB at 100 Hz, increasing by 6 dB per octave for increasing frequency.

NOTE Equalization can be realized, for example, by a capillary tube with a diameter of 0,6 mm ± 0,05 mm containing a wire with a diameter of 0,4 mm ± 0,05 mm.

#### 4.4 Calibrated pressure type microphone

The overall pressure sensitivity level of the microphone and associated measuring system (e.g. preamplifier) over the specified frequency range shall be known with a maximum measurement uncertainty not exceeding 0,2 dB for a level of confidence of 95 %.

The internal shape of the base of the coupler shall correspond to that of the laboratory standard (LS) configuration specified in IEC 61094-1.

NOTE A WS1P microphone conforming to IEC 61094-4 [2], without protective grid but with a coupler ring that converts the microphone to an LS1P configuration can be used. WS2P microphones conforming to IEC 61094-4 [2] can also be used, provided that the LS1 configuration and the stipulated volume are preserved, for example by using an adaptor.

The microphone used shall have a high acoustic impedance, the equivalent acoustic volume being less than 200 mm<sup>3</sup> at frequencies between 125 Hz and 8 000 Hz. The manufacturer of the microphone shall state the equivalent acoustic volume.

If it is necessary to use a microphone for which the diameter of the free part of the diaphragm is less than the diameter of the coupler cavity, the axes of the microphone and the cylindrical cavity shall coincide. The microphone to be used shall be stated by the manufacturer.

There shall be an effective seal between the coupler and the microphone. However, any obstruction in the static pressure equalization device of the microphone shall be avoided.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

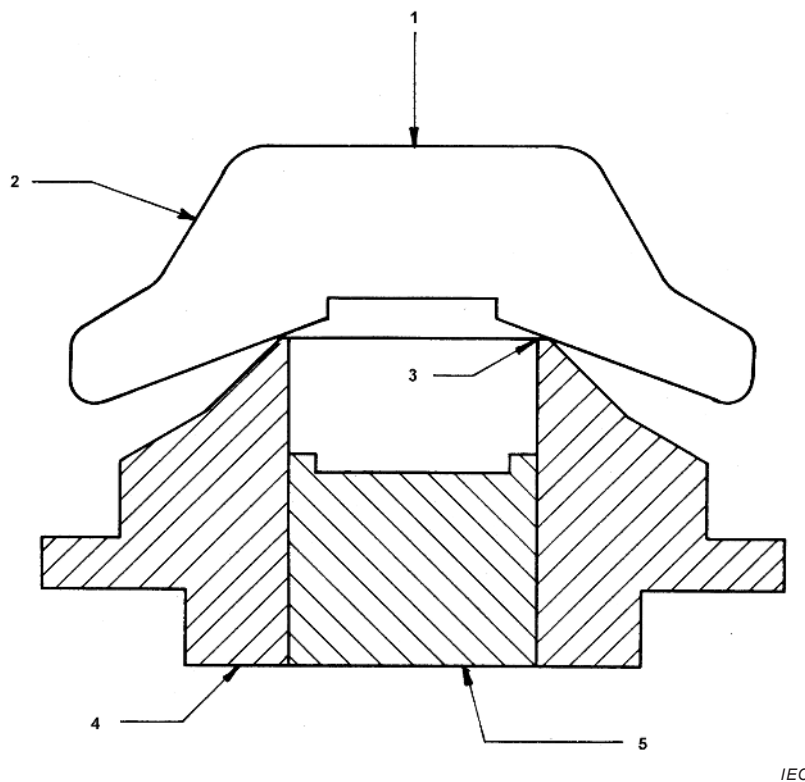
## 5 Coupling of earphone to acoustic coupler

The earphone to be calibrated shall be applied to the acoustic coupler without acoustic leakage with a force  $4,5 \text{ N} \pm 0,5 \text{ N}$ , not including the weight of the earphone itself (see Figure 2). If, for a specific earphone, a different coupling force is specified this shall be stated.

The earphone shall not rest on the sloping side of the acoustic coupler, but only on the upper edge (or lip, see Figure 2).

In the case of earphones with a hard earcap, a thin film of sealing material or thin soft rubber ring should be used on the lip in order to produce an effective seal between the earphone and the upper edge of the coupler.

NOTE With some earphones, a special adapter can be used for coupling the earphone to the coupler, e.g. see [3].



IEC

### Key

- 1 coupling force between 4 N and 5 N
- 2 earphone
- 3 lip
- 4 coupler
- 5 microphone

Figure 2 – Coupling of earphone to coupler

## 6 Calibration

### 6.1 Reference environmental conditions

The reference environmental conditions are the following:

- static pressure: 101,325 kPa
- temperature: 23 °C
- relative humidity: 50 %

## 6.2 Method of calibration

The manufacturer shall provide in an instruction manual a method of calibration for the complete acoustic coupler including the microphone, and for determining stability.

The quantity to be measured and the calibration method may vary depending on the intended application.

Ideally, the calibration should be performed at the reference environmental conditions given in 6.1 with the following tolerances:

- static pressure:  $\pm 3,000$  kPa
- temperature:  $\pm 3$  °C
- relative humidity:  $\pm 20$  %

If it is not possible to meet these requirements, or the application requires other environmental conditions to be used, the actual values shall be stated.

## 7 Maximum permitted uncertainty of measurements

Table 2 specifies the maximum permitted uncertainty  $U_{\max}$ , for a level of confidence of approximately 95 %, associated with the measurements undertaken in this standard, according to ISO/IEC Guide 98-3. One set of values for  $U_{\max}$  is given for basic type approval measurements.

The uncertainties of measurements given in Table 2 are the maximum permitted for demonstration of conformance to the requirements of this standard. If the actual uncertainty of a measurement performed by the test laboratory exceeds the maximum permitted value in Table 2, the measurement shall not be used to demonstrate conformance to the requirements of this part of IEC 60318.

**Table 2 – Values of maximum permitted uncertainties  $U_{\max}$  for a level of confidence of approximately 95 %**

Measured quantity	Relevant subclause number	$U_{\max} (k = 2)$
Nominal effective acoustic volume $V_1$ including microphone	4.2	30 mm <sup>3</sup>
Angle $\beta$	4.2	0,5°
Diameter $d_1$	4.2	0,03 mm
Diameter $d_2$	4.2	0,06 mm
Height $h$	4.2	0,05 mm
Length $l_2$	4.2	0,015 mm
Microphone sensitivity level	4.4	0,2 dB
Ambient pressure	6.2	0,1 kPa
Temperature	6.2	0,5 °C
Relative humidity	6.2	5 %

## Bibliography

- [1] ANSI S3.7:1995, *Method for Coupler Calibration of Earphones*
  - [2] IEC 61094-4, *Measurement microphones – Part 4: Specifications for working standard microphones*
  - [3] Mrass, H., Diestel, H.G., *Bestimmung der Normalhörschwelle für Reine Töne bei einohrigem Hören mit Hilfe eines Kopfhörers. Acustica 9 (1959), 61-64 (available in German only)*
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