



SVANTEK

**INSTRUMENTATION FOR
SOUND AND VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS**

SV 30A Acoustic calibrator

User's manual

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1.Introduction

1.1. Calibration

One of the fundamental questions that are most frequently asked while taking a measurement is whether its result is accurate. Proceeding with a measurement without having a positive answer to this question may result in obtaining data of no practical use and wasting our time. However, we may easily obtain the answer by performing a calibration of the sound level meter together with the microphone and its preamplifier. Calibration of the measurement device may be done in two ways: by comparing the calibrated device with a reference device of known parameters; or using a template of the measured quantity to perform a reference measurement. Acoustic devices are usually calibrated in the latter fashion with so-called, acoustic calibrators. Acoustic calibrator is a device, which produces acoustic pressure of defined level and frequency. In other words, such calibrator is a template of acoustic pressure. With help of such a template we can check the accuracy of the measurements performed with the sound level meter and/or calibrate it if the error occurs.

1.2. Accuracy of calibration

Each measurement performed with any measurement device is burdened with an error. Result obtained from such measurement is only an estimate of the real value of the measured quantity. It is impossible to remove the error completely, as the values given by the meter are discrete whereas the measured quantity is of continuous nature. Hence, the purpose of calibration is to limit this inevitable error to a certain acceptable level. Maximum absolute value of the error of measurement (or of the generated signal in the case of the calibrator) is called the tolerance and is strictly defined by the standards for the given type of device.

A sound level meter is calibrated correctly if and only if the measurement error is within the range of tolerance defined by the standards for the meter of a given class.

1.3. Classification of sound level meters and acoustic calibrators

The acoustic calibrators (see IEC 60942: 2003) and the sound level meters (see IEC 61672: 2002) are divided into classes and types respectively, according to their accuracy. Type 0 imposes the strictest requirements on the device. Devices of this class are ranked as the most precise. Each of the following types (1, 2 and 3) allows for the wider range of tolerance (see Table 1).

Table 1. Tolerance values for the given types of acoustic devices

Class / Type	0	1	2	3
Sound level meter	0.4 dB	0.7 dB	1.0 dB	1.5 dB
Acoustic calibrator	0.15 dB	0.3 dB	0.5 dB	-

As indicated in Table 1, an acoustic calibrator has significantly lower tolerance than a sound level meter of the same class. Intuitively, we understand, that the calibrator, as a reference for acoustic pressure must be more precise than a measurement device.

Taking acoustic measurements according to norms and standards imposes the requirement of calibrating the measurement channel before each measurement or measurement session and very often as well after the measurement for result verification purposes.

2. Acoustic calibrator SV 30A

2.1. General description

The SV 30A acoustic calibrator is a small, portable dual-range Type 1 device (sound source), see Picture 1. Powered by two LR03/AAA batteries, it contains a loudspeaker producing acoustic pressure, reference microphone for monitoring generated level, pressure and temperature sensors for measurements of atmospheric conditions and a microprocessor system controlling the operation of the calibrator. Sinusoidal waveform of 1 kHz frequency is digitally generated and feeds the loudspeaker. Sampled signal from the reference microphone indicates the level of currently generated signal in a feedback loop. On the basis of information about the level of the signal, actual values of pressure and temperature, microprocessor adjusts amplification of the loudspeaker signal in order to produce appropriate sound pressure level in the calibrator's chamber.

Due to the feedback regulation loop the SV 30A calibrator does not require adjusting and operates in a wide range of temperatures and humidity (see SV 30A Datasheet).



Picture 1. Acoustic calibrator SV 30A

The SV 30A is designed for calibration of sound level meters with $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ " microphones. Picture 2 shows the calibration procedure of Type 1 sound level meter SVAN 945A with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " microphone.



Picture 2. Calibration of the SVAN 945A sound level meter with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " measurement microphone



Notice: For calibration of a meter with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " microphone the SA 30 reduction adapter must be applied.

Picture 3 presents the calibration procedure of Type 2 sound level meter SVAN 943B with a ¼" microphone.



Picture 3. Calibration of the SVAN 943B sound level meter with a ¼" measurement microphone

2.2. Usage of the calibrator

2.2.1. Automatic calibration

The SV 30A calibrator is equipped with an optical system which detects the presence of a microphone in the calibrator's chamber. That allows the calibrator to be switched on automatically, when it is placed on the microphone and to be switched off when it is dismantled. For this reason, usage of the SV 30A calibrator is as simple as putting it on the microphone, performing the calibration and taking it off the microphone.



Notice: The SV 30A calibrator will always switch on in the range set at the moment of switching it off.



Notice: Default range after replacing the battery is 114 dB.

2.2.2. Button functions

The SV 30A calibrator is equipped with a multifunctional button for controlling operation of the device. The functions of the button depend on the state of the calibrator (ON/OFF) and on the time of its pressing (see Table 2).

When the calibrator is OFF, pressing the button turns it on immediately. Range is automatically set to that one in which the calibrator was switched off. If the calibrator is not put on the microphone within 3-5 seconds from turning on, it will switch off automatically.

When the calibrator is ON, short pressing of the button (less than 3-5 sec.) will cause switching the range from 94 dB to 114 dB or the other way round. Button pressed longer (over 3-5 sec.) will switch the calibrator off, either when the device is put on the microphone or not.

Either when the SV 30A is ON or OFF pressing the button over 10 seconds and releasing it will cause full reset of the system. Normally this function is not necessary. It has been implemented in the case of inappropriate operation of the calibrator caused by external (EM radiation, subnormal atmospheric conditions, etc) or internal (inappropriate system reset as a result of battery replacement) factors.

The operation time of the calibrator with a microphone put inside its chamber is limited to 3-5 minutes. This functionality was added in order to save the battery, e.g. when the calibrator is accidentally left with the microphone inside.



Notice: Leaving the SA 30 reduction adapter in the chamber of the calibrator is equivalent with the state of the microphone being left inside. Hence, the calibrator will switch off automatically after 3-5 minutes from the moment the adapter is put inside the calibrator

Table 2. Functional description of the calibrator's button.

Calibrator turned OFF	
Button press	Function description
Short, less than 3 sec.	Turn on the device
Over 10 sec.	Full reset of the system

Calibrator turned ON	
Button press	Function description
Short, less than 3 sec.	Change the range of the device
Over 3-5 sec. and below 10 sec.	Turn off the device
Over 10 sec.	Full reset of the system

2.2.3. Range diodes

In normal mode of operation, the calibrator's diodes act as range indicators. In this mode diode of the chosen range is burning with continuous light, indicating that the device is ready for to start the calibration procedure (see Picture 4).

After the calibrator is put on the microphone, switched on or the range is changed, acoustic pressure inside the calibrator's chamber is adjusted to the desired level. During that process appropriate range diode blinks with a frequency of 2 Hz.



Notice: Calibration should not be performed until the range diode is burning with continuous light.



Picture 4. The top view of the SV 30A calibrator with one burning diode

The diodes blinking alternately indicate the low voltage of the battery. It is recommended to not use the SV 30A calibrator in this state as the generated level may differ from the declared values.



Notice: Replace the batteries, when diodes blink alternately.

2.3. Replacing the battery

The battery should be replaced as follows:



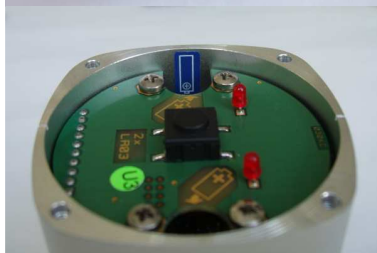
- a) remove the rubber cover on the button and diodes' side



b) holding the cover unscrew four fixing screws with your fingers



c) take off the cover and remove discharged batteries



d) put new batteries in place of the discharged ones with polarization as indicated on the printed board and calibrator's case



e) put on the cover so that the diodes fit the corresponding holes in it



f) holding the cover with one hand fasten the fixing screws



g) put on the rubber cover

3.SV 30A Datasheet

Output signal

Sound Pressure Level (SPL):	94 dB and 114 dB, with respect to 20 μ Pa in reference conditions
Accuracy:	IEC 60942: 2003 standard, Type 1
SPL Accuracy:	± 0.3 dB
Frequency accuracy:	± 0.02 %
Total Harmonic Distortions (THD):	< 0.25 % for 94 dB range and < 0.75 % for 114 dB range

Reference conditions

Temperature:	23 °C
Atmospheric pressure:	101.3 kPa
Humidity:	30-80 % RH
Effective microphone load volume:	250 mm ³ , microphone type: 4134, SN: 1591010

General data

Effective load volume sensitivity:	0.00027 dB / mm ³
Level stabilization time:	typical 7 sec., max. 10 sec.
Microphone dimensions:	½" and ¼" with reduction adapter SA 30
Storage temperature range:	-25 °C do + 70 °C
CE classification:	EMC: EN 50081-1, EN 50082-1 Safety: EN 61010-1: 2001

Working conditions

Temperature range:	from -10 °C to +50 °C
Atmospheric pressure range:	from 65 kPa to 108 kPa
Humidity range:	from 25 % to 90 % RH

Environmental conditions influence (typical)

Temperature coefficient:	$\pm 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ dB/°C
Pressure coefficient:	$\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ dB/hPa
Humidity coefficient:	$\pm 1.25 \cdot 10^{-3}$ dB/%

Power supply

Battery type:	two LR03 (IEC)/AAA (ANSI) alkaline batteries
Continuous operation time:	40 hours in 94 dB range and 30 hours in 114 dB range
Standby mode: approx.	2 years
Minimal working voltage:	2.1 V

Dimensions and weight

Weight:	305 g with batteries
Dimensions:	65 x 65 x 70 mm