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Part 4: Personal computer

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Audio and audiovisual equipment – Digital audio parts – Basic measurement methods of audio characteristics –

Part 4: Personal computer

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

AUDIO AND AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT – DIGITAL AUDIO PARTS – BASIC MEASUREMENT METHODS OF AUDIO CHARACTERISTICS –

Part 4: Personal computer

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International Standard IEC 61606-4 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia equipment and systems.

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

CDV	Report on voting
100/952/CDV	100/1030/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.

IEC 61606 consists of the following parts under the general title *Audio and audiovisual equipment – Digital audio parts – Basic measurement methods of audio characteristics:*

Part 1: General

Part 2: Consumer use

Part 3: Professional use[1]

Part 4: Personal computer

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site 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- withdrawn;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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

1 Under consideration.

AUDIO AND AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT – DIGITAL AUDIO PARTS – BASIC MEASUREMENT METHODS OF AUDIO CHARACTERISTICS –

Part 4: Personal computer

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61606 specifies the basic measurement methods of a linear PCM signal for an audio part of personal computers (PCs) and applies to both desktop and portable computers. The common measuring conditions and methods are described in IEC 61606-1. Specific conditions and methods of measurement for PCs are given in this standard.

NOTE 1 The methods described are mostly based on sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz and bit length from 8 bit to 24 bit.

NOTE 2 This standard describes tests for equipment which has digital input with analogue output and analogue input with digital output. Digital input data are provided from an internal HDD or other memory media and output digital data are recorded to an internal HDD or main memories.

NOTE 3 The methods specified in this standard are not applicable to systems incorporating bit-rate reduced digital audio signals that have data loss or to 1-bit signals. This part does not apply to analogue input with analogue output and digital input with digital output as described in IEC 61606-1.

NOTE 4 When a CPU in a PC is overloaded by tasks other than those for audio input/output, the PC may fail to record/reproduce the whole audio data. This standard applies only to the measurement in which input/output data are recorded/reproduced without such missing data. The performance of a PC with missing audio data may be evaluated by the short-term distortion measurement although such evaluation is not within the scope of this standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60038, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60268-2, *Sound system equipment – Part 2: Explanation of general terms and calculation methods*

IEC 61606-1, *Audio and audiovisual equipment – Digital audio parts – Basic measurement methods of audio characteristics – Part 1: General*

IEC 61606-2, *Audio and audiovisual equipment – Digital audio parts – Basic measurement methods of audio characteristics – Part 2: Consumer use*

IEC 61672-1, *Electroacoustics – Sound level meters – Part 1: Specifications*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61606-1, as well as the following, apply.

3.1.1
personal computer
PC
personal computer which is designed to be used by one person at a time

NOTE 1 A PC does not include optional sound cards or any board or drive installed by the user after purchase.

NOTE 2 A PC may be used by more than one person when it is used with network computers.

3.1.2
standard input signal amplitude
input analogue signal amplitude which corresponds to the digital **full-scale level**:

– analogue input terminal: 2 V r.m.s.

– microphone terminal: 100 mV r.m.s.

3.1.3
standard output signal amplitude
output analogue signal amplitude which corresponds to the digital **full-scale level**:

– analogue output terminal: 2 V r.m.s.

NOTE If the **EUT** cannot output the amplitude of 2 V r.m.s., 1 V r.m.s. may be used for the measurement. In that case, measured data should be indicated with the measured voltage.

– headphone terminal: maximum output amplitude

3.1.4
normal measuring amplitude
analogue signal amplitude equal to 1/10 of the **standard input signal amplitude**

3.1.5
normal source impedance
impedance which is connected to the analogue input terminals of the **EUT**:

– analogue input terminal: 2,2 kΩ

– microphone terminal: 600 Ω

3.1.6
normal load impedance
load impedance which is connected to the output terminals of the **EUT**:

– load of analogue output terminal: 22 kΩ

– load of headphone terminal: 32 Ω

– load of speaker terminals: 8 Ω or equal to the impedance of internal speakers

3.1.7
factory setting
default setting of **EUT** as defined by the manufacturer

3.1.8
standard medium
internal storage medium which provides digital test data at the standard setting and should be a hard disk drive (HDD) working on the **EUT**

NOTE If the **EUT** is not equipped with a HDD, another memory medium which is used as a main memory may be used. In this case, it should be stated with the results.

3.1.9
recording medium
internal data storage medium on which audio playback data are recorded for the analogue-in/digital-out measurement and should be a hard disk drive (HDD)

NOTE If the **EUT** is not equipped with a HDD, another memory medium which is used as a main memory may be used.

3.1.10
working medium
internal storage medium from which digital test data are provided at the working setting

NOTE This medium should be a main data source when audio signal is played on the **EUT**, such as a compact disc (CD).

3.2 Abbreviated terms

EUT	equipment under test, which is a PC in this standard
AC	alternating current
r.m.s.	root-mean square
LPCM	linear pulse code modulation
LSB	least significant bit

3.3 Rated values

For a full explanation of these terms, see IEC 60268-2. The following are rated conditions for digital audio equipment which should be specified by the manufacturer:

- rated supply voltage;
- rated supply frequency;
- rated digital input **word length**;
- rated **sampling frequency**(ies).

4 Measuring conditions

4.1 Environmental conditions

The following environmental conditions with the indicated tolerances shall be used:

– air pressure: 96 kPa ± 10 kPa
– ambient temperature: 15 °C to 35 °C
– relative humidity: (60 ± 15) %

4.2 Power supplies

An a.c. power supply or a battery shall be used. If a battery is used, it should be stated with the results.

4.2.1 Supply voltage

Rated a.c. power supply voltage, as specified in IEC 60038, shall be used. The tolerance of the supply voltage should be ±10 % or less.

4.2.2 Frequency(ies)

AC power supply frequency(ies) specified by the manufacturer shall be used. The tolerance of the frequency should be +2 %, –4 % or less.

4.2.3 Noises at the power supply output

Noises at the power supply output should be less than the amplitude which affects the result of measurement.

4.2.4 Battery

Only the battery designed for the **EUT** or built in the **EUT** shall be used.

4.3 Test signal frequencies

The frequency of the test signal shall be selected from the values in Table 1. In catalogues and other documents, where precision is not required or implied in the description, it is permitted to use the nominal values shown in this table. Unless otherwise specified, the reference frequency for measurements shall be 997 Hz, which may be stated in non-critical contexts, as 1 kHz.

Table 1 – Frequencies used in the measurement

Dimensions in Hz

Nominal frequency	Actual frequency									
	f_s= 8 000	f_s= 11 025	f_s= 16 000	f_s= 22 050	f_s= 32 000	f_s= 44 100	f_s= 48 000	f_s= 88 200	f_s= 96 000	f_s= 192 000
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
63	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
125	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
250	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251
500	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499	499
1 000	997	997	997	997	997	997	997	997	997	997
2 000	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999	1 999
3 700	3 677	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 000	–	4 001	4 001	4 001	4 001	4 001	4 001	4 001	4 001	4 001
5 100	–	5059	5059	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7 400	–	–	7 351	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 000	–	–	–	7 993	7 993	7 993	7 993	7 993	7 993	7 993
10 000	–	–	–	–	10 007	10 007	10 007	10 007	10 007	10 007
10 100	–	–	–	10 141	–	–	–	–	–	–
12 500	–	–	–	–	12 503	12 503	12 503	–	–	–
14 700	–	–	–	–	14 717	14 717	14 717	–	–	–
16 000	–	–	–	–	–	16 001	16 001	16 001	16 001	16 001
18 000	–	–	–	–	–	17 987	17 987	–	–	–
20 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 997	19 997	19 997	19 997
20 300	–	–	–	–	–	20 269	–	–	–	–
22 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 079	–	–	–
30 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29 989	29 989	–
35 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34 981	34 981	–
40 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 429	40 429	40 429
44 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 159	–
50 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49 999
70 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70 001
80 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79 999
88 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88 301

If a sweep signal is used in the measurement, the sweep frequency range is from 16 Hz to $1/2 \times f_s$.

4.4 Standard setting

4.4.1 Standard input condition for the EUT

4.4.1.1 Analogue signal input condition

4.4.1.1.1 Microphone Input

Signal amplitude: **normal measuring amplitude**

Source impedance: **normal source impedance**

4.4.1.1.2 Analogue Input

Signal amplitude: **normal measuring amplitude**

Source impedance: **normal source impedance**

4.4.1.2 Digital signal Input condition

The test digital signal shall be recorded on the **standard medium**.

Input signal level: **normal measuring level**

4.4.2 Standard output condition for the EUT

4.4.2.1 Analogue output condition

4.4.2.1.1 Voltage output and headphone output condition

Signal amplitude: 1/10 of **standard output signal amplitude**

Load impedance: **normal load impedance**

4.4.2.1.2 Power output condition

Signal amplitude: 1/10 of **maximum output amplitude**

Load impedance: **normal load impedance**

4.4.2.2 Digital output condition

The digital signal that is obtained from an analogue input signal shall be recorded on the **recording medium**.

Output signal level: $-20\ dB_{FS}$

4.4.3 Hardware condition

4.4.3.1 Standard medium setting

To prepare the measurement, test signals shall be recorded on the **standard medium**. These recorded signals are used for an input test signal.

The signal format and accuracies are specified in 4.6.1 of IEC 61606-1.

4.4.3.2 Other hardware settings

All settings shall be set according to the **factory setting** except for the settings, such as hardware volume control, necessary for certain specific measurements.

4.4.4 Software condition

4.4.4.1 Audio playback and recording software

A **factory setting** software should be used for audio reproduction and recording.

4.4.4.2 Display setting

All settings shall be set according to the **factory setting**.

Contents displayed on the screen shall be limited to those which are necessary for the measurement, and other contents (for example, a background picture or video) should not be displayed.

4.4.4.3 Other software

It is not necessary to activate any other software except for **factory setting** software if this exists.

4.4.5 Setting of level controls

4.4.5.1 Analogue-in/digital-out case

4.4.5.1.1 Analogue level control

The analogue level control shall be adjusted so that an input analogue signal of 997 Hz and the **normal measuring amplitude** is converted into a digital output level of –20 $dB_{\mathbf{FS}}$. If the **EUT** is not equipped with an analogue level control, the measurement may be performed at the default gain.

4.4.5.1.2 Digital level control

Level controls provided in the digital domain shall be adjusted to 0 dB.

4.4.5.2 Digital-in/analogue-out case

4.4.5.2.1 Digital level control

Level controls provided in the digital domain shall be adjusted to 0 dB.

4.4.5.2.2 Analogue level control

The analogue level control shall be adjusted so that an input digital signal of 997 Hz and the **normal measuring level** is converted into the output of **normal measuring amplitude**. If the **EUT** is not equipped with any analogue level control, the measurement may be performed at the default gain.

4.5 Working setting

Digital test data shall be reproduced from the **working medium**.

NOTE This medium should be a main data source when audio signal is played on the **EUT** such as a CD drive.

4.5.1 Digital input condition

The test digital signal shall be recorded on the **working medium**.

4.5.2 Other conditions

Other conditions shall be the same as those for the standard setting.

4.6 Preconditioning

The equipment shall be operated under normal operating conditions for the preconditioning period specified by the manufacturer prior to any measurements being performed. This condition is intended to allow the equipment to be stabilized. If the manufacturer specifies no preconditioning period, a period of 5 min shall be assumed. Should operational requirements preclude preconditioning, the manufacturer shall state so.

Should power supply to the equipment be interrupted during the measurement, sufficient preconditioning time shall be allowed to obtain the stabilized state again.

5 Measuring instruments

5.1 Analogue signal generator

As specified in 4.6.1.1.1 of IEC 61606-1.

5.2 Analogue in-band level meter

As specified in 4.6.3.2 of IEC 61606-1.

5.3 Analogue low-pass filter

As specified in 4.6.2.1 of IEC 61606-1.

In the case where f_s is lower than 40 kHz, the **upper band-edge frequency** should be 20 kHz.

5.4 Analogue weighting filter

The weighing filter used shall have A-weighing characteristics with tolerances class 1 as specified for sound level measurements in IEC 61672-1.

5.5 Standard medium

Refer to 3.1.8

Memory capacity: enough size to store the source data

5.5.1 Data format for digital test signal

The digital test data recorded on to the **standard medium** for the measurement are calculated from the ideal sine waveform as follows.

Data format:	**LPCM**
Word length:	from 8 bit to 24 bit
Signal level:	**digital zero**, –60 dB_{FS}, –30 dB_{FS}, –20 dB_{FS}, or **full-scale level**
Signal offset:	less than 1/2 LSB
Signal level accuracy:	error less than 1/2 LSB
Sampling frequency (f_s)	from 8 kHz to 192 kHz, depending on f_s in Table 1
Test frequency:	range from 4 Hz to 0,46 f_s Hz, depending on test frequency in Table 1
Frequency accuracy:	error less than 1 Hz/f_s

5.6 Recording medium

Refer to 3.1.9.

Memory capacity: enough size to store the data to be measured.

5.7 Software for digital data evaluation

This software shall evaluate digital output data stored on the **recording medium** in the **EUT**. The software shall be installed in the **EUT**. When the recorded data on the **recording medium** is transmitted to an external instrument, the software for evaluation may be installed in the external instrument.

5.7.1 Narrow band-pass filter

5.7.1.1 Transmission characteristics

Stop band: attenuation: more than 60 dB at half and twice the measuring frequency.

5.7.1.2 Centre frequency of the filter

The centre frequencies of the narrow band-pass filter shall comply with the actual frequencies specified in 4.3 and used in the measurement (see Table 1).

5.7.1.3 Transmission distortion

The transmission distortion shall be less than the value which affects measurement values.

5.7.2 Digital weighting filter

The characteristics of weighing filter shall comply with A-weighing characteristics with tolerances class 1 as specified for sound level measurements in IEC 61672-1.

5.7.3 Level meter

A level meter shall be calibrated to indicate the r.m.s. signal level expressed in $dB_{\mathbf{FS}}$ and shall have the following characteristics:

frequency range: **in-band frequency range**

measuring range: **FS** to 1 LSB

accuracy: error not greater than 1 % of reading or 1/2 LSB

The r.m.s. signal level, V_{total}, shall be calculated from the digital data within the **in-band frequency range**. A method of calculation is shown in 4.6.1 of IEC 61606-2.

5.7.4 Digital distortion + noise (THD+N) meter

A digital distortion + noise (THD+N) meter shall have the capability equivalent to calculating the ratio of the total signal output to the noise and distortion components.

A measurement method is shown in 4.6.2 of IEC 61606-2.

5.8 Short-term distortion meter

5.8.1 Analogue-in/digital-out measurement

The short-term distortion meter calculates distortion and noise of digital input signal, consecutively every 50 ms for 15 s to produce 300 data.

The meter shall be equipped with the capability to measure distortion and noise with the same algorithm as defined in 4.6.2 of IEC 61606-2 except for the measurement time length. The second worse value of 300 calculated data, removing the worst, shall be adopted as the short-term distortion value of the measurement. This calculation may be made by software running on the **EUT**.

5.8.2 Digital-in/analogue-out measurement

The output analogue signal from **EUT** is fed into the short-term distortion meter and then converted to digital data.

The input analogue signal is converted to digital data and then recorded on a digital medium in the short-term distortion meter. The short-term distortion meter calculates distortion and noise in the same way as in the digital input case.

Input impedance:	**normal load impedance**
Maximum input amplitude:	greater than 4 V r.m.s.
Digital conversion accuracy:	Ssaller than 1/2 LSB of recording word length
Memory capacity:	larger than the volume required for a recording length of 15 s
Recording word length:	the same or longer **word length** of digital data into which the input analogue signal was converted.
Sampling frequency:	high enough to cover the **in-band frequency range**

5.9 Other instruments

The following instruments are defined in IEC 61606-1:

– digital waveform monitor

– analogue distortion meter

6 Methods of measurement (digital-in/analogue-out)

The methods of measurement described in the following subclauses apply to the equipment where the input signal is a digital audio signal and the output signal is an analogue signal. All the specifications described in IEC 61606-1, which correspond to this standard, are basically applied to these subclauses.

The following subclauses in this standard specify the details of measurement methods for audio parts in **PC**s.

When the **EUT** provides two or more channels, all channels should be measured in the same way. The **word length** and **sampling frequency** shall be stated in the expression of the results of the measurement.

6.1 Input/output characteristics

6.1.1 Maximum output amplitude

6.1.1.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 1.

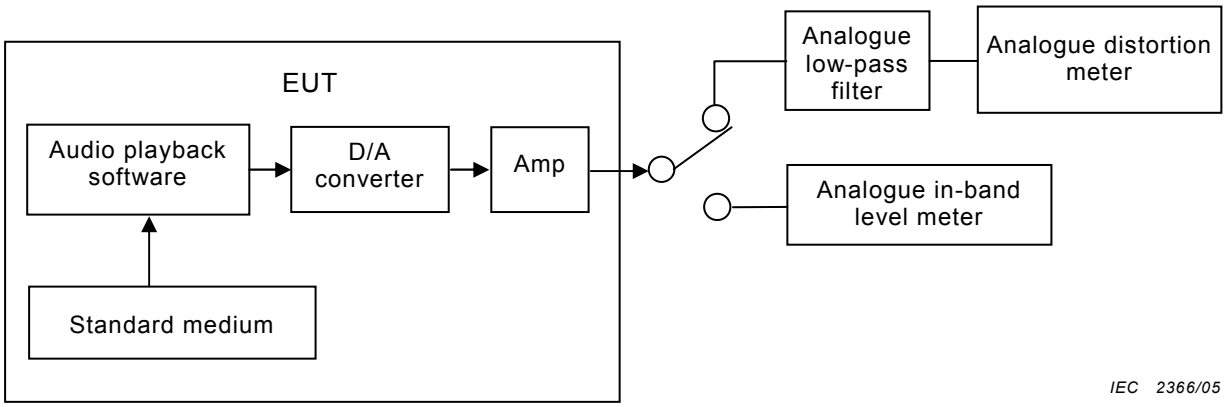


Figure 1 – Block diagram for maximum output amplitude measurement

6.1.1.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal level: **full-scale level**

6.1.1.3 Procedures

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Transfer the input digital signal data to the **standard medium**.

c) Playback the digital signal data from the **standard medium** by the audio playback software.

d) Adjust any analogue level controls and measure the maximum obtainable output amplitude for which the total distortion is less than 1 %.

In the case where no analogue level control is available, an available digital level control may be used.

6.1.1.4 Results of the measurement

The maximum output amplitude shall be expressed in V r.m.s.

6.1.2 Gain difference between channels

6.1.2.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 2.

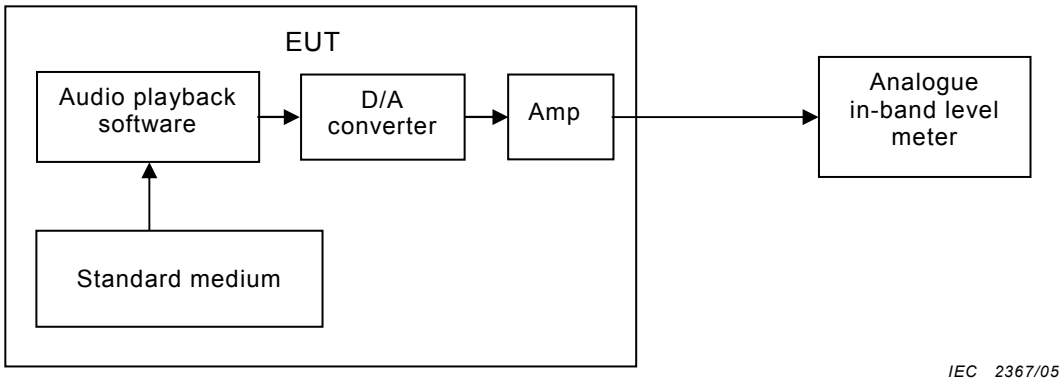


Figure 2 – Block diagram for gain difference between channels measurement

6.1.2.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal level: **normal measuring level** (–20 dB_{FS})

6.1.2.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Transfer the input signal data to the **standard medium**.

c) Adjust any analogue level control to the maximum position.

d) Output the signal from the **EUT** to all the channels to be measured, either simultaneously or in turn.

e) Measure the output amplitude of each channel.

f) Calculate the gain difference as the maximum difference in the measured output amplitude between any pair of two channels.

6.1.2.4 Results of the measurement

The gain difference shall be expressed in dB.

6.2 Frequency response

6.2.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 3.

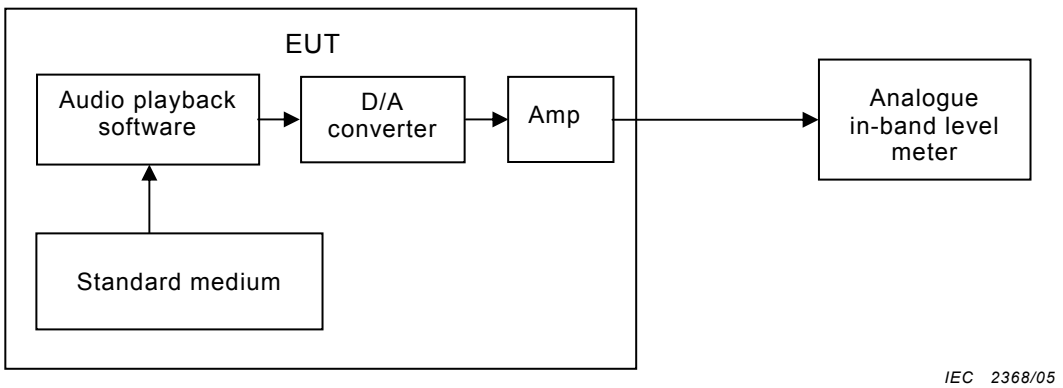


Figure 3 – Block diagram for frequency-response measurement

6.2.2 Input signal

a) Reference signal:

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal level: **normal measuring level** (–20 dB_{FS})

b) Test signal

Frequency: a) spot frequencies: see Table 1

b) sweep frequency: see note to Table 1

Signal level: **normal measuring level** (–20 dB_{FS})

6.2.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Transfer the reference signal and the test signal data to the **standard medium**.
c) Playback the digital signal data from the **standard medium**.
d) Measure the output signal with the analogue in-band level meter.
e) Repeat the same measurement as in c) and d) for each test frequency.

6.2.4 Results of the measurement

The ratio of the measured amplitude at each frequency to the measured amplitude of the reference frequency shall be expressed in dB.

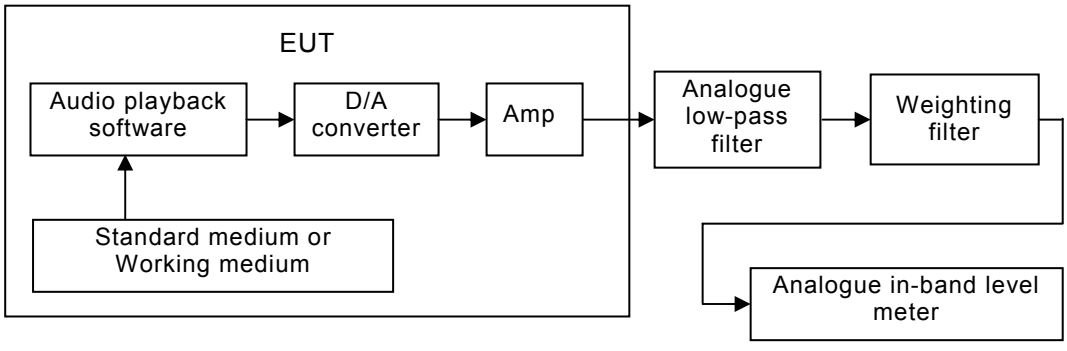
Data may be presented in a table or in a graphical form or as a tolerance in dB across a frequency range.

6.3 Noise characteristics

6.3.1 Signal-to-noise ratio

6.3.1.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 4.



NOTE **Standard medium** is used for standard condition. **Working medium** is used for working condition.

Figure 4 – Block diagram for signal-to-noise ratio measurement

6.3.1.2 Input signal

a) Signal *a*
   Frequency: 997 Hz
   Signal level: **full-scale level** (0 dB_{FS})
b) Signal *b* **digital zero**

6.3.1.3 Procedure

The measurement procedure under the standard condition is as follows.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Transfer the input signal data to the **standard medium**.
c) Playback the signal *a* from the **standard medium** by audio playback software.
d) Measure the output signal amplitude as *A* in V r.m.s.
e) Playback the signal *b* from the **standard medium** by audio playback software.
f) Measure the output signal amplitude as *B in* V r.m.s.
g) The signal-to-noise ratio *SN* in dB is obtained from the equation:

$$SN = 20 \lg(A/B).$$

The measurement procedure under the working condition is the same as the above procedure. The main difference is in the setting of the **EUT**. The setting of the working condition is specified in 4.5.

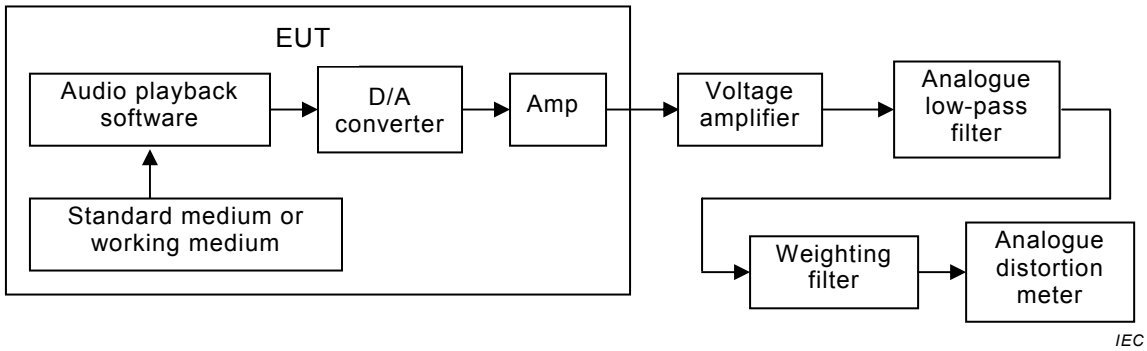
6.3.1.4 Results of the measurement

The signal-to-noise ratio shall be expressed in dB.

6.3.2 Dynamic range

6.3.2.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 5.



NOTE 1 If the analogue distortion meter has sufficient amplification for the measurement, the voltage amplifier may not be needed.

NOTE 2 **Standard medium** is used for standard condition. **Working medium** is used for working condition.

Figure 5 – Block diagram for dynamic range measurement

6.3.2.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal level: –60 dB_{FS} for a **word length** of more than 14 bits

–30 dB_{FS} for a **word length** of 14 bits or fewer

6.3.2.3 Procedure

6.3.2.3.1 For aword length of more than 14 bits

The measurement procedure under the standard condition is as follows.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Transfer the input signal data to the **standard medium**.
c) Playback the data from the **standard medium** by audio playback software.
d) Measure the noise and distortion *N* in %, using the distortion meter.
e) Repeat for each **sampling frequency**, if required.
f) The dynamic range *D* in dB is calculated from the following equation:

$$D = |20 \lg(N/100)| + 60.$$

The measurement procedure under the working condition is the same as the above procedure. The main difference is in the setting of the **EUT**. The setting of the working condition is specified in 4.5.

6.3.2.3.2 For a word length of 14 bits or fewer

When the **word length** of the equipment is 14 bits or fewer, a -30 dB_{FS} signal is used.

In the case where the **word length** is 14 bits or fewer, the dynamic range is defined as short word dynamic range D_{SH}.

The measurement procedure under the standard condition is as follows.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Transfer the input signal data to the **standard medium**.
c) Playback the data from the **standard medium** by audio playback software.
d) Measure the noise and distortion *N* in %, using the distortion meter.
e) Repeat the procedure for each **sampling frequency**, if required.
f) The short word dynamic range D_{SH} in dB is calculated from the following equation:

$$D_{SH} = |20 \lg(N/100)| + 30.$$

The measurement procedure under the working condition is the same as the above procedure. The main difference is in the setting of the **EUT**. The setting of the working condition is specified in 4.5.

6.3.2.4 Results of the measurement

When the **word length** is more than 14 bits, the dynamic range shall be expressed as *D* in dB.

When the **word length** is 14 bits or fewer, the short word dynamic range shall be expressed as D_{SH} in dB.

6.3.3 Channel separation

6.3.3.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 6.

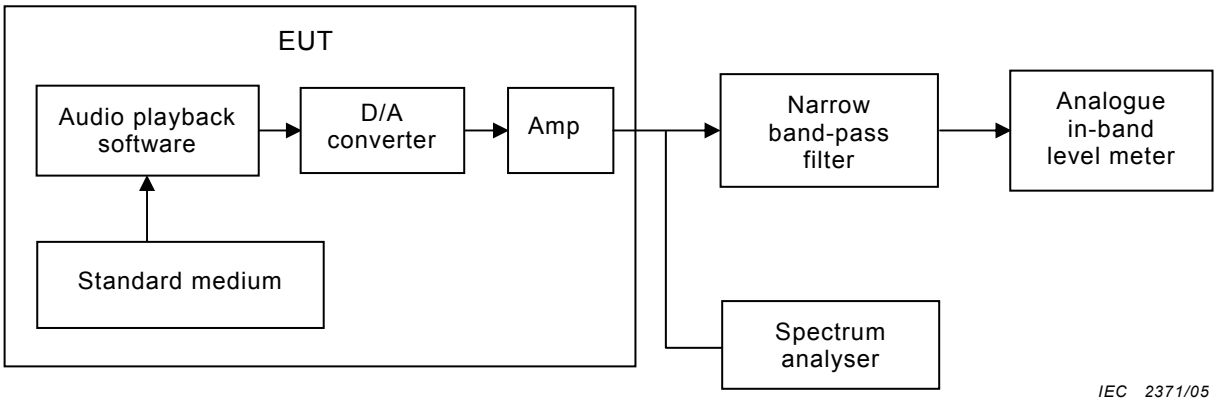


Figure 6 – Block diagram for channel separation measurement

6.3.3.2 Input signal

a) Signal *a*
   Frequency: 997 Hz
   Signal level: **full-scale level** (0 dB_{FS})
b) Signal *b* **digital zero**

6.3.3.3 Procedure

The measurement procedure under the standard condition is as follows.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Transfer the input signal data to the **standard medium**.
c) Playback the signal *a* from the **standard medium** to all channels which are bound in a single stereo source.
d) Adjust the balance control of the **EUT** so as to obtain equal output amplitude. If the output amplitude cannot be adjusted, correct the measured values by the amplitude difference.
e) Measure the amplitude of the output signal as *A* in V r.m.s.
f) Playback the signal *b* of the selected channel and the same signal *a* in the step c) on the other channel.
g) Measure the amplitude of the output signal of the selected channel generated by the leakage from unwanted channels as *B* in V r.m.s. Repeat the same measurement for other frequencies, if necessary.
h) Channel separation *S* is obtained from the equation: $S = |20 \lg(A/B)|$.
i) Change the selected channel and repeat the steps from f) to h).

The measurement procedure under the working condition is the same as the above procedure. The main difference is the setting of the **EUT**. The setting of the working condition is specified in 4.5.

6.3.3.4 Results of the measurement

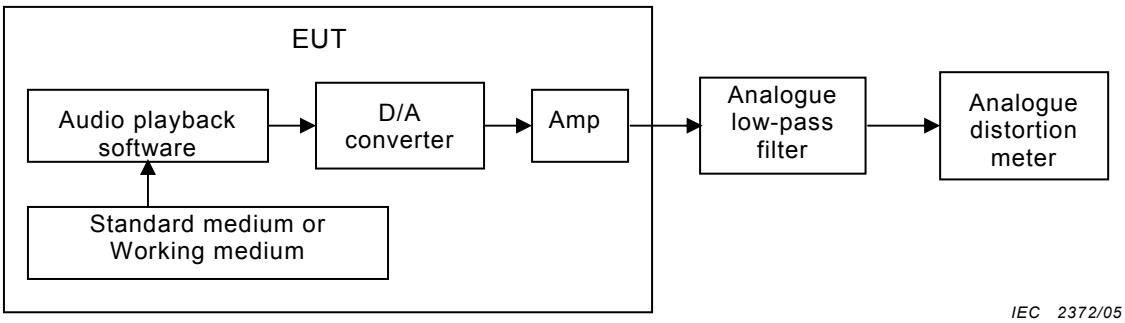
The worst value of channel separation *S* shall be expressed in dB.

6.4 Distortion characteristics

6.4.1 Distortion and noise

6.4.1.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 7.



NOTE **Standard medium** is used for standard condition. **Working medium** is used for working condition.

Figure 7 – Block diagram for distortion and noise measurement

6.4.1.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz and other frequencies in Table 1, if necessary

Signal level: **full-scale level** (0 dB_{FS})

6.4.1.3 Procedure

The measurement procedure under the standard condition is as follows.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Transfer the input signal data to the **standard medium**.

c) Playback the data from the **standard medium** by audio playback software.

Adjust the level control to obtain the level within 3 dB of the **full-scale level**.

d) Measure the distortion and the noise, using the distortion meter.

The measurement procedure under the working condition is the same as the above procedure. The main difference is the setting of the **EUT**. The setting of the working condition is specified in 4.5.

6.4.1.4 Results of the measurement

The distortion and the noise level shall be expressed in %.

6.4.2 Short-term distortion

6.4.2.1 Basic concept of measurement

This test measures the distortion and noise in a short term, expressed in %. The measurement method is the same as that of the distortion and noise defined in 6.4.1, except that the distortion and noise is repeatedly measured every 50 ms with a 50-ms time window. The input signal shall be 15 s long so that 300 measurement values would be obtained in total. The second worst value shall be adopted as the short-term distortion value, removing the worst out of 300 data.

6.4.2.2 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 8.

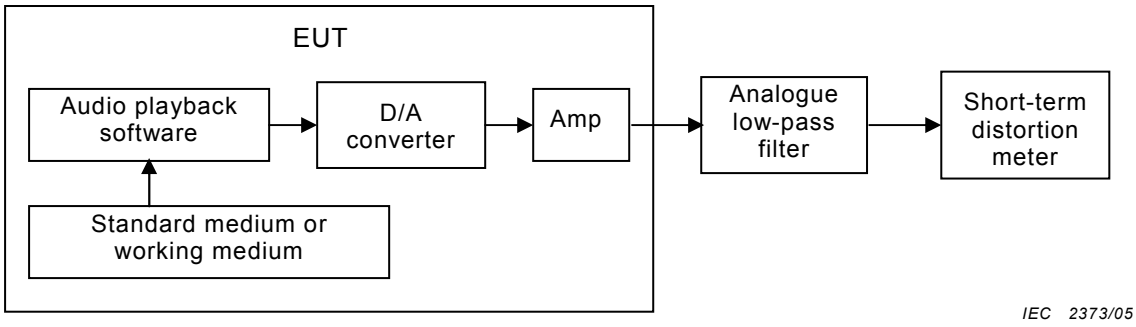


Figure 8 – Block diagram for short-term distortion measurement

6.4.2.3 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal level: **full-scale level** (0 dB_{FS})

6.4.2.4 Procedure

Measurement procedure under the standard condition is as follows.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Playback the input signal from the **standard medium**.
c) Input the output signal to the short-term distortion meter.
d) Read the calculated value of the short-term distortion meter.

The measurement procedure under the working condition is the same as the above procedure. The main difference is the setting of the **EUT**. The setting of the working condition is specified in 4.5.

6.4.2.5 Results of the measurement

The short-term distortion shall be expressed in %.

7 Methods of measurement (analogue-in/digital-out)

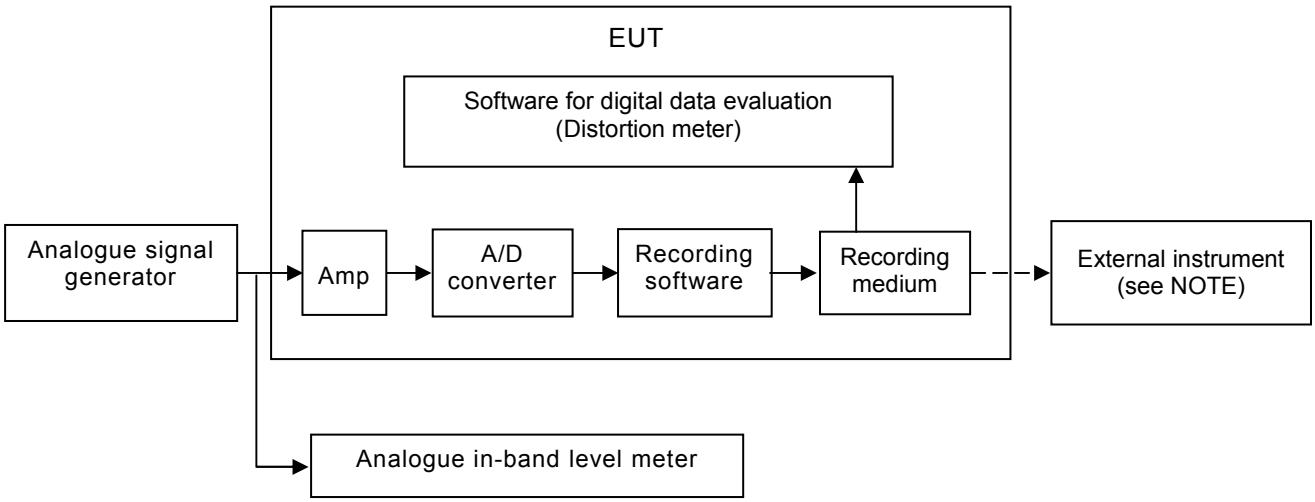
The methods of measurement described in the following subclauses apply to equipment where the input signal is an analogue signal and the output signal is a digital audio signal. All the specifications described in IEC 61606-1 are basically applicable to this clause. The following subclauses specify the details of measurement methods for audio parts in **PC**s.

7.1 Input/output characteristics

7.1.1 Maximum allowable input amplitude

7.1.1.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 9.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 9 – Block diagram for maximum allowable input amplitude measurement

7.1.1.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal amplitude: more than –10 dB from the **standard input signal amplitude**

7.1.1.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply the input signal to the **EUT** from –10 dB of the **standard input signal amplitude** to upper level in 1 dB steps.

c) Adjust the analogue level controller not to clip the output signal with **digital waveform monitor**.

d) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

e) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** using the software for digital data evaluation of the distortion meter.

f) Measure the input signal amplitude where further increase of the input signal level results in 1 % distortion due to clipping of the recorded data in the **EUT**.

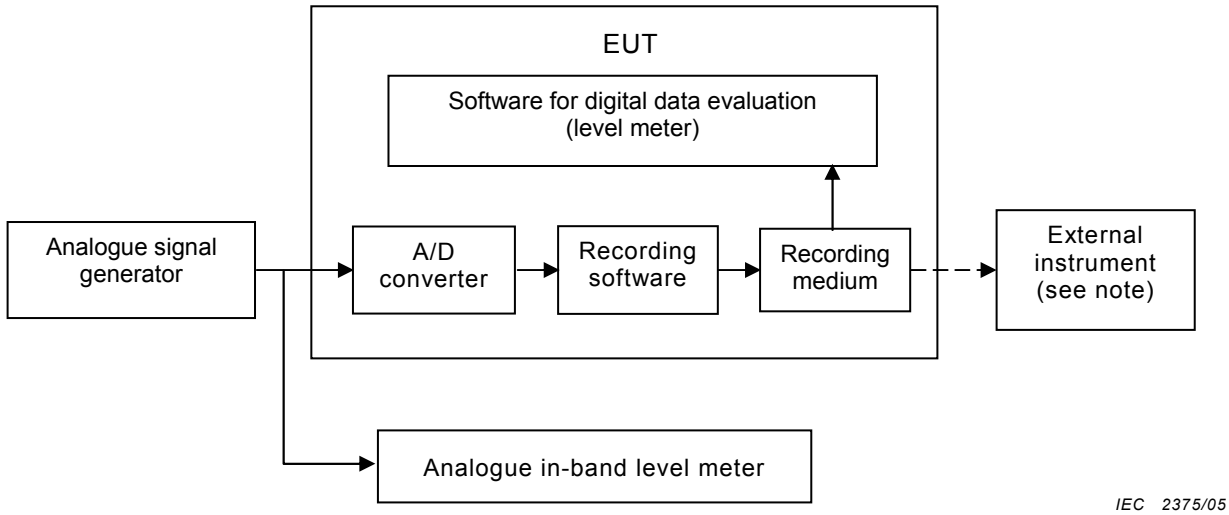
7.1.1.4 Results of the measurement

The maximum allowable input amplitude shall be expressed in volts r.m.s.

7.1.2 Gain difference between channel and tracking error

7.1.2.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 10.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 10 – Block diagram for gain difference between channel and tracking error measurement

7.1.2.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal amplitude: **normal measuring amplitude**

(microphone: 10 mV r.m.s., analogue input: 0,2 V r.m.s.)

7.1.2.3 Procedure

7.1.2.3.1 Gain difference between channel

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Set the level control to the position of the largest gain.
c) Apply the input signal to each channel of the **EUT**.
d) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.
e) Measure the output levels of all channels using the software of in-band level meter; then calculate the gain differences from the largest gain channel to the other channels. The maximum value of these calculated data is the gain difference.

7.1.2.3.2 Tracking error

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.
b) Set the level control to the position of the largest gain.
c) Apply the input signal to each channel of the **EUT**.
d) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

e) Measure the output signal level for each channel by decreasing the position of the level control using the software of in-band level meter.

f) Calculate the gain difference of each channel with reference to the channel having the largest gain.

g) The tracking error is the largest gain difference when the level controller is changed from 0 dB to a specified attenuation range, or 0 dB to –60 dB.

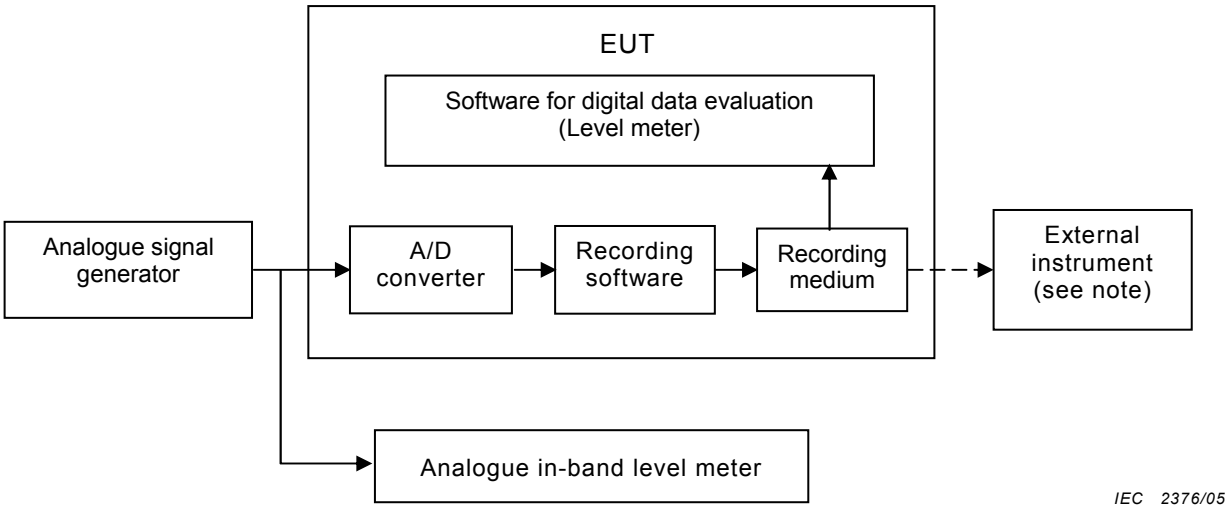
7.1.2.4 Results of the measurement

The maximum gain difference and the tracking error are expressed in dB.

7.2 Frequency response

7.2.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 11.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 11 – Block diagram for frequency response measurement

7.2.2 Input signal

Frequency: a) spot frequencies: see Table 1

b) sweep frequency: see NOTE to Table 1

Signal amplitude: **normal measuring amplitude**

(microphone: 10 mV r.m.s., analogue input: 0,2 V r.m.s.).

7.2.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply the input signal to the **EUT** at 997 Hz and at the other spot frequencies in turn.

c) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

d) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the recorded data using the software for digital data evaluation of in-band level meter.

e) Calculate the level differences in dB between the 997 Hz and other frequencies recorded data.

f) The frequency response may also be measured using a sweep signal generator.

7.2.4 Results of the measurement

The ratio of the reference signal to the test signal shall be expressed in dB.

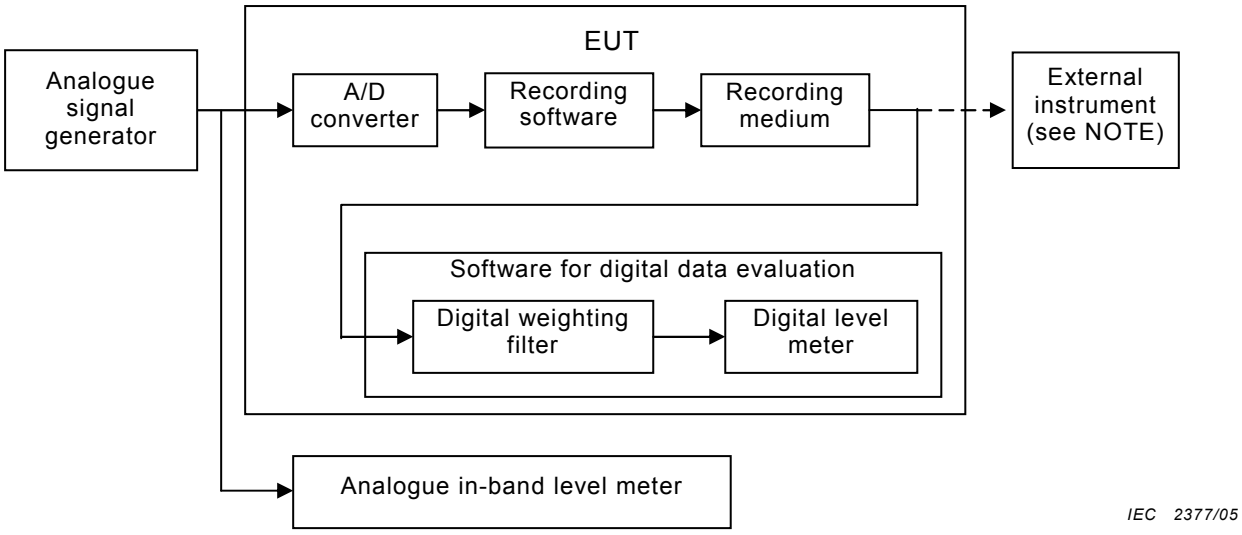
Data may be presented in a table or in a graphical form or as a tolerance in dB across a frequency range.

7.3 Noise characteristics

7.3.1 Signal-to-noise ratio

7.3.1.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 12.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 12 – Block diagram for signal-to-noise ratio measurement

7.3.1.2 Input signal

a) Reference signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal amplitude: **standard input signal amplitude**

b) Noise measuring condition

Terminate the analogue input terminals with the **normal source impedance**

7.3.1.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply the reference signal to the **EUT**.

c) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

d) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the signal level *A* dB_{FS} using the software for digital data evaluation of digital level meter.

e) Disconnect the analogue input signal, set the input terminals as in the Noise measuring condition, and record the converted data onto the **recording medium**.

f) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the signal level *B* dB_{FS} using the software for digital data evaluation of digital level meter.

g) Calculate the signal-to-noise ratio *SN* in dB from the following equation:

$$SN = A - B.$$

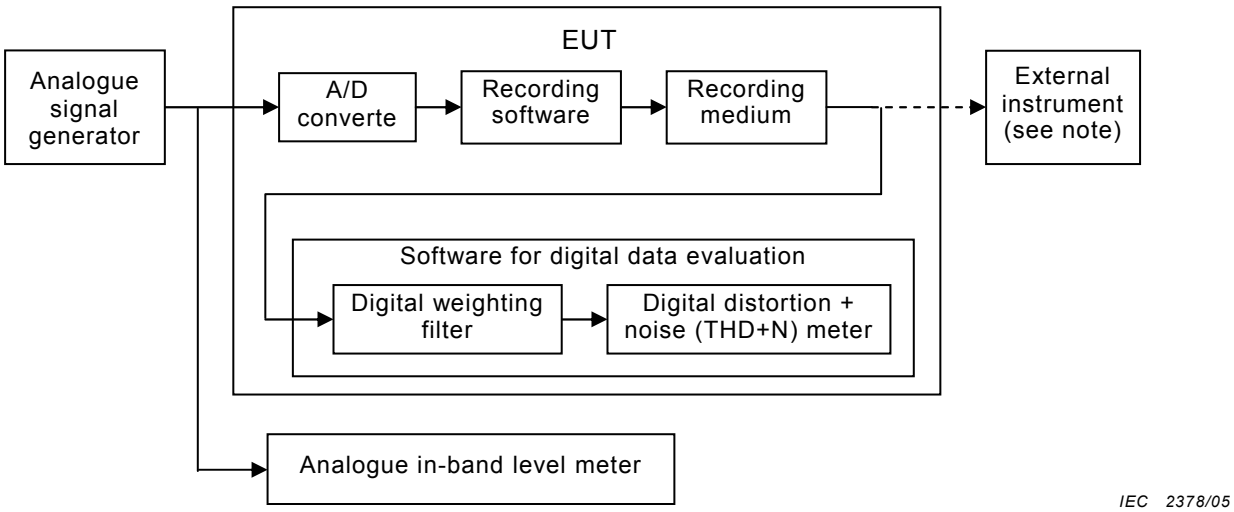
7.3.1.4 Results of the measurement

The signal-to-noise ratio shall be expressed in dB.

7.3.2 Dynamic range

7.3.2.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 13.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 13 – Block diagram for dynamic range measurement

7.3.2.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal amplitude:

for **word length** more than 14 bit, –60 dB from **standard input signal amplitude**

for **word length** of 14 bit or fewer, –30 dB from **standard input signal amplitude**

7.3.2.3 Procedure

7.3.2.3.1 For a word length more than 14 bits

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply an input signal to the **EUT**.

c) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

d) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the noise and distortion *N* in % using the software for digital data evaluation of the digital distortion + noise (THD+N) meter.

e) The dynamic range *D* dB is calculated from the equation:

$$D = |20 \lg(N/100)| + 60.$$

7.3.2.3.2 For a word length of 14 bits or fewer

When the **word length** of equipment is 14 bits or fewer, a –30 dB signal from **standard input signal amplitude** is used. When the **word length** is 14 bits or fewer, the dynamic range is defined as a short word dynamic range D_{SH}.

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply an input signal to the **EUT**.

c) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

d) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the noise and distortion N in % using the Software for digital data evaluation of the digital distortion + noise (THD+N) meter.

e) The dynamic range D_{SH} dB is calculated from the equation:

$$D_{SH.} = | 20 \lg(N/100)| + 30.$$

7.3.2.4 Results of the measurement

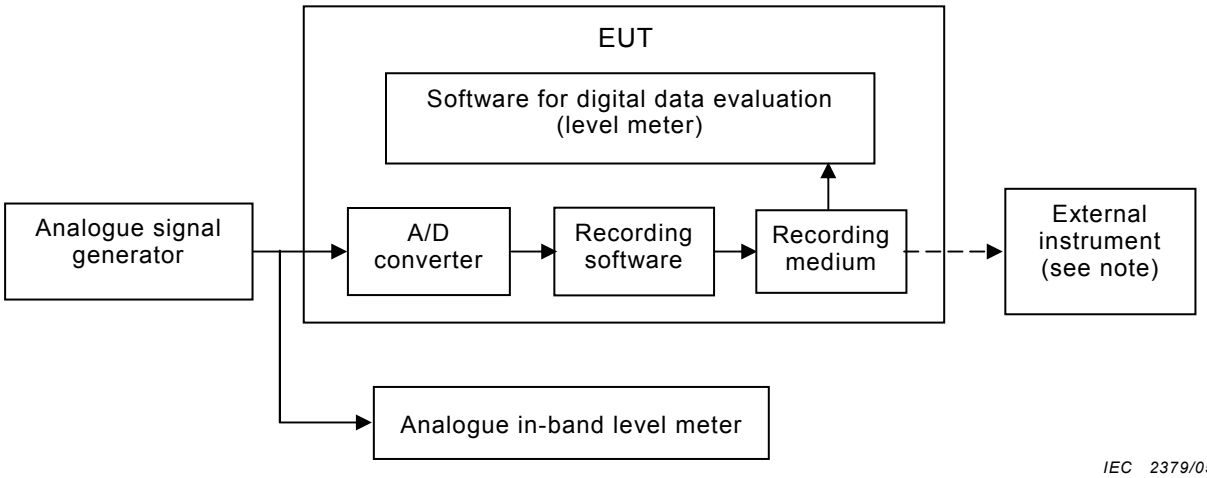
When the **word length** is more than 14 bits, the dynamic range shall be expressed as D in dB.

When the **word length** is 14 bits or fewer, the short word dynamic range shall be expressed as D_{SH} in dB.

7.3.3 Channel separation

7.3.3.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 14.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 14 – Block diagram for channel separation measurement

7.3.3.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz and other frequencies in Table 1, if necessary

Signal amplitude: within ±3 dB from the **standard input signal amplitude**

7.3.3.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply the input signal to the wanted channel of the **EUT**.

c) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

d) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the signal level of the wanted channel as $A\ dB_{FS}$ using the software for digital evaluation of digital level meter.

e) Terminate the input terminal of the wanted channel by the rated source input impedance.

f) Apply the input signal to another channel.

g) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

h) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the signal level of the wanted channel as $B\ dB_{FS}$ using the software for digital evaluation of digital level meter.

i) When the **EUT** is multi-channel equipment, apply the input signal to another input terminal and repeat the steps from c) to h).

j) Repeat the same measurement for other frequencies, if necessary.

k) Channel separation *CS* in dB is obtained from the equation:

$$CS = A - B.$$

7.3.3.4 Results of the measurement

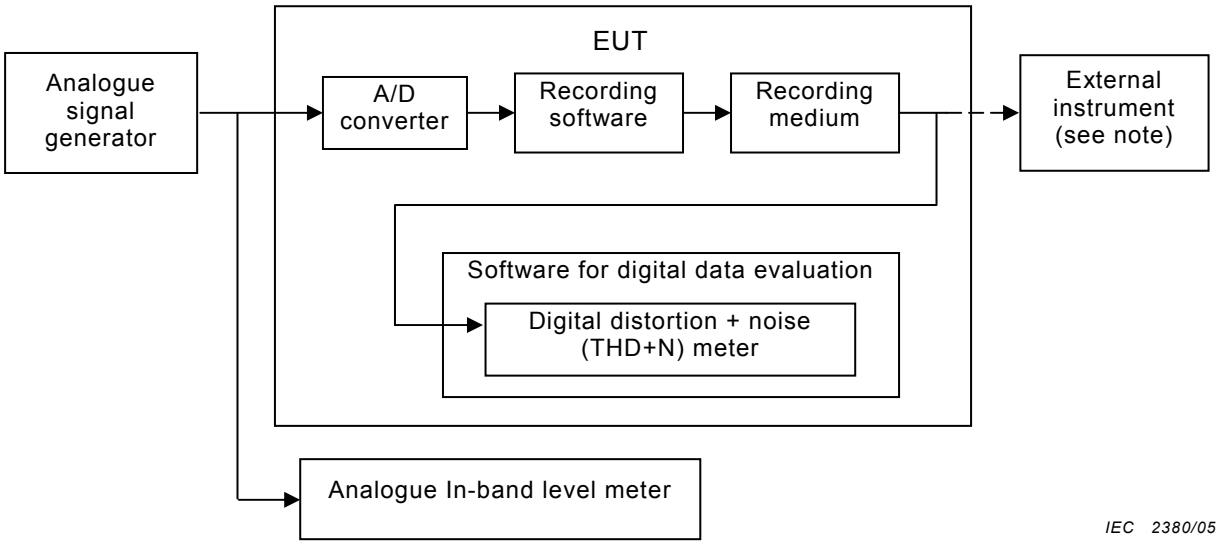
The worst value of the channel separation *CS* shall be expressed in dB.

7.4 Distortion characteristics

7.4.1 Distortion and noise

7.4.1.1 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 15.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 15 – Block diagram for distortion and noise measurement

7.4.1.2 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz and other frequencies in Table 1, if necessary

Signal amplitude: within ±3 dB from the **standard input signal amplitude**

7.4.1.3 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply an analogue input signal to the **EUT**.

c) Adjust the input signal level within ±3 dB from the **standard input signal amplitude** not to clip the output digital signal.

d) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

e) Read the recorded data from the **recording medium** and measure the distortion using the software for digital data evaluation of the digital distortion + noise (THD+N) meter.

Several values may be obtained when more than one input signal is recorded. Any of the values thus obtained may be used as the distortion and noise of the relevant **EUT**.

7.4.1.4 Results of the measurement

The distortion and noise shall be expressed in %.

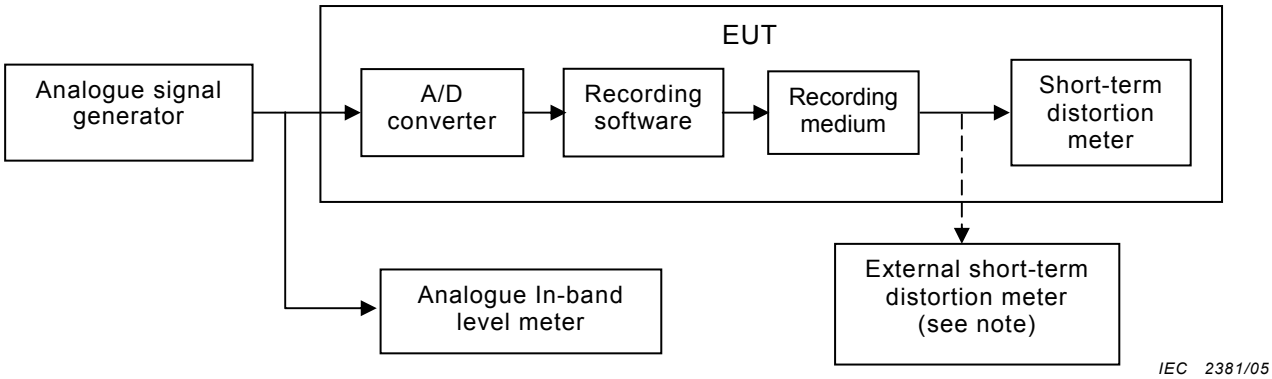
7.4.2 Short-term distortion

7.4.2.1 Basic concept of measurement

This test measures the distortion and noise in a short term, expressed in %. The measurement method is the same as that of the distortion and noise defined in 7.4.1, except that the distortion and noise is repeatedly measured every 50 ms with a 50 ms time window. The input signal shall be 15 s long so that 300 measurement values would be obtained in total. The second worst value shall be adopted as the short-term distortion value, removing the worst out of 300 data.

7.4.2.2 Method of measurement

Connect the **EUT** and the measuring equipment as shown in Figure 16.



NOTE External instrument: measurement system for analogue-in/digital-out, instead of software for digital data evaluation.

Figure 16 – Block diagram for short-term distortion measurement

7.4.2.3 Input signal

Frequency: 997 Hz

Signal amplitude: within ±3 dB from the **standard input signal amplitude**

7.4.2.4 Procedure

a) Set the **EUT** to the standard setting specified in 4.4.

b) Apply the input signal to the **EUT**.

c) Adjust the level control not to clip the output digital signal.

d) Record the converted data to the **recording medium**.

e) Transfer the recorded data to the short-term distortion meter and read the calculated value.

7.4.2.5 Results of the measurement

The short-term distortion shall be expressed in %.

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exactly ❑

Q6 If you ticked NOT AT ALL in Question 5 the reason is: *(tick all that apply)*

standard is out of date ❑
standard is incomplete ❑
standard is too academic ❑
standard is too superficial ❑
title is misleading ❑
I made the wrong choice ❑
other .....

Q7 Please assess the standard in the following categories, using the numbers:
(1) unacceptable,
(2) below average,
(3) average,
(4) above average,
(5) exceptional,
(6) not applicable

timeliness.....
quality of writing.....
technical contents.....
logic of arrangement of contents .....
tables, charts, graphs, figures.....
other .....

Q8 I read/use the: *(tick one)*

French text only ❑
English text only ❑
both English and French texts ❑

Q9 Please share any comment on any aspect of the IEC that you would like us to know:

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