PRODUCT DATA

Sound Intensity Probe Kit Type 3599

including Sound Intensity Microphone Pair Type 4197 and Dual Preamplifier Type 2683

Type 3599 is a two-microphone probe kit for measuring sound intensity. Specially designed for use with Brüel & Kjær's range of sound intensity analyzers, the probe set includes Remote Control Unit ZH-0632 and ½" Sound Intensity Microphone Pair Type 4197 enabling 1/3-octave centre frequency measurements between 20 Hz and 6.3 kHz. The upper 1/3octave centre frequency to 10 kHz can be extended using pressure correction.

Used with ½" Microphone Pair Type 4197, the probe complies with IEC 1043 class 1. These ½" microphones feature patented phase-corrector units making precision low-frequency phase matching a practical possibility, leading to increased measurement range and accuracy



Uses and Features

Uses

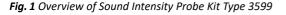
- Sound intensity measurements using two-microphone technique, in accordance with IEC 1043 class 1
- Sound power measurements in accordance with ISO 9614 1, ISO 9614 2, ECMA-160 and ANSI S12.12
- Sound intensity mapping

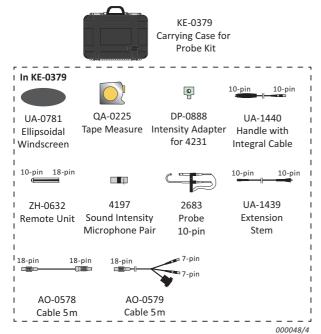
Features

- Microphone pair matched for phase and amplitude response
- Individual calibration data
- 1/3-octave centre frequency ranges:
- 20 Hz to 10 kHz with corrections
- 50 Hz to 6.3 kHz according to IEC 1043 Class I
- Minimal shadow and diffraction effects
- Well-defined acoustical microphone separation
- Remote control unit that works together with the complete range of Brüel & Kjær front ends



Introduction





The measurement of sound intensity (sound power per unit area) is increasingly being used as a routine technique in a wide range of noise investigations. The method permits the determination of sound power from direct measurement of sound intensity, even in situations where pressure-based measurements would be impossible. Since the method does not require special acoustic environments such as reverberation and anechoic chambers, significant savings can also be made.

To measure sound intensity accurately using a two-microphone technique, you need a reliable sound intensity probe set containing a matched microphone pair to obtain information on both the instantaneous pressure and pressure gradient in the sound field. The microphones are separated by a fixed distance in the sound field, and the microphone signals are fed to a sound intensity processor which calculates the sound intensity. The sound intensity is calculated from the time average of the sound pressure multiplied by the particle

Probe Description

The sound intensity probe is constructed on a face-to-face design. It comprises a robust frame which holds the microphone preamplifiers and matched microphones in a face-to-face configuration. The distance between microphones is defined by solid, plastic spacers, held in place by threaded studs on the microphone grids. Sound is constrained to act on each microphone through a narrow slit between the spacer and the microphone grid. This gives well-defined acoustic separation of the microphones and minimises shadow and reflection effects.

Fig. 2 The Sound Intensity Probe Kit comprising the remote control unit, intensity probe, microphones, cables and accessories, within a carrying case. Sound Calibrator Type 4231 (not included in the Kit) can also be stored in the case



velocity (calculated from the measured pressure gradient). Such a system measures the component of the sound intensity along the probe axis and also indicates the direction of energy flow.

Two sound intensity probe sets are available from Brüel & Kjær:

- Type 3599 for use with Brüel & Kjær data acquisition units such as LAN-XI Type 3160-A-042. For information on the LAN-XI data acquisition family, see its product data
- Type 3564 for use with Hand-held Sound Intensity System with Type 2270-S. For information on the system, see its product data

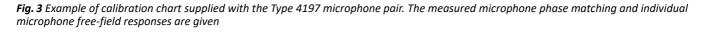
Dual Preamplifier Type 2683 with Microphone Pair Type 4197, Extension Stem UA-1439 and Handle with Integral Cable UA-1440 can also be used with other intensity systems, for example, NEXUS Conditioning Amplifier Type 2691. The characteristics of Sound Intensity Probe Kit Type 3599 and Sound Intensity Microphone Pair Type 4197 are described in this product data.

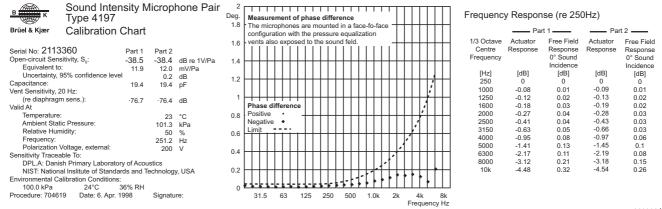
The probe is strong but lightweight and can be connected directly to the remote control unit or a simple handle. To minimise the acoustical disturbance, an extension stem may be used between the handle/remote control unit and the probe. The probe kit is supplied in a carrying case containing a microphone pair, windscreen (ellipsoidal) and accessories. The case has pockets for the remote control unit handle, Sound Calibrator Type 4231 and other small accessories.

Sound Intensity Microphone Pairs

Phase matching of $\frac{1}{2}$ " Microphone Pair Type 4197 is better than 0.05° between 20 and 250 Hz, and is better than f/5000 degrees at higher frequencies, where f is the frequency. Such phase matching is possible as a result of the integral microphone

phase-corrector units (patented) that are fitted to the Type 4197 microphones. The normalised microphone frequency responses differ by less than 0.2 dB up to 1 kHz and by less than 0.4 dB up to 7.1 kHz.





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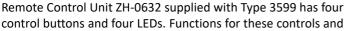
Type 4197 is supplied with 8.5 mm, 12 mm and 50 mm spacers. Calibration data provided (Fig. 3) include phase matching up to a 1/3-octave centre frequency of 6.3 kHz, microphone sensitivities at 250 Hz, actuator responses and individual free-field frequency responses valid for the microphones mounted on a $\frac{1}{2}$ preamplifier.

Brüel & Kjær can also supply a ¼" Microphone Pair Type 4178, which consists of a pair of ¼" microphones, phase-matched to better than 0.2° from 20 Hz to 1 kHz and sensitivity matched to better than 1 dB. Type 4178 is supplied with 6 mm and 12 mm spacers, along with calibration charts giving the individually measured free-field frequency response for each microphone.

The Remote Control Unit

Fig. 4 The remote control unit used in conjunction with handle UA-1440





indicators are determined by the application software. Text for these controls and indicators are placed on removable labels. Three sets of labels are provided with the set. The reverse sides of two of these labels may be used to write alternative text.

LEDs

- Overload: Indicates any overload conditions when measuring, after which you should autorange again, using the remote control's *Input Autorange* button
- Start/Stop: Indicates that the respective functions have been activated
- Direction: Indicates the direction of the active function of the active display: red is positive; green is negative. If the active display shows data with direction, the direction of the value pointed out by the main cursor is shown by one of the two LEDs

The remote control unit is equipped with a detachable cable that carries both control and microphone signals. Two cables are delivered with the kit: one cable is for connecting to LAN-XI Type 3160-A-042 using two 7-pin LEMO and one 9-pin D-sub connectors; the other cable is used for connecting the remote unit to front ends with 18-pin LEMO input. This cable can also be used as an extension cable.

IEC 1043 Standard

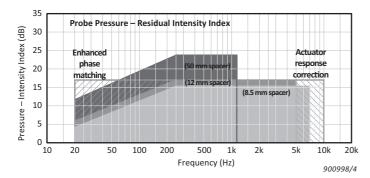
The IEC 1043 standard (Electroacoustics – Instruments for the measurement of intensity – measurement with pairs of pressure sensing microphones, 1993) distinguishes between probe, processor and instrument and classifies them according to the measurement accuracy achieved. There are two degrees of accuracy, class 1 and class 2. Type 3599 complies with IEC 1043 class 1, which has the most stringent tolerance requirements. Note however, that the IEC standard only specifies the frequency range from centre frequencies of 50 Hz to 6.3 kHz in 1/3- octave bands.

Frequency Range

The useful free-field frequency range according to IEC 1043 class 1 for Type 3599 using the various microphone and spacer combinations, is from 1/3-octave centre frequencies of 50 Hz to 6.3 kHz. However, using the actuator response correction described in an article by Prof. F. Jacobsen in Brüel & Kjær's Technical Review No. 1, 1996 (BV 0048), the frequency response can be extended to 10 kHz using just the 12 mm spacer. The actual frequency range in practice depends on the difference between the pressure and intensity levels, that is, the Pressure-Intensity Index, which is dependent on the nature of the sound field and the phase response deviation between the probe and processor channels.

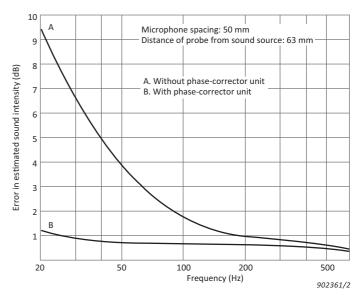
The overall frequency ranges are shown in Fig. 5 for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Microphone Pair Type 4197 with 8.5, 12 and 50 mm spacers. Note that the frequency range depends on the difference between the pressure level and the intensity level. In most field measurements, the sound intensity level is lower than the sound pressure level. The ability of a sound intensity instrument to measure intensity levels much lower than the pressure level depends on the probe and processor phase matching. The difference between pressure and intensity levels is called the Pressure-Intensity Index which is denoted by δ_{pl} and is normally a positive quantity.

Fig. 5 Specified frequency and Pressure-Residual Intensity Index ranges for the probe (Pressure-Residual Intensity Index = Pressure Level – Intensity Level (measured in a closed coupler)). Frequency axis is in 1/3-octave centre frequencies



Patented Microphone Phase-corrector Units

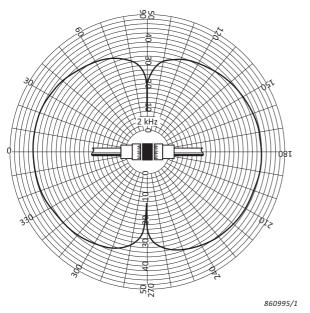
Fig. 6 The phase-corrector units fitted to Type 4197 suppress vent sensitivity and result in more accurate near-field measurements



The phase matching specified for the Type 4197 microphone pair is retained even in sound fields with very high pressurelevel gradients, such as those found close to point sources. This is a benefit of the patented phase-corrector units that are fitted to these microphones. Ordinary condenser microphones can have their phase responses altered if there is a difference between the pressure level at the pressure equalisation vent and that at the diaphragm. Type 4197 microphones are, however, essentially insensitive to sound at the vent and the accuracy of near-field measurements at low frequencies is consequently increased (Fig. 6).

Directional Characteristics

Fig. 7 Measured directional intensity characteristics for a probe set fitted with Type 4197 microphones and a 12 mm spacer at 2 kHz



Typical directional characteristics for a sound intensity probe are given in Fig. 7, which shows the measured intensity as a function of angle of incidence.

This figure-of-eight characteristic is due to the fact that a sound intensity system measures the component of the sound intensity along the probe axis, that is, $I_{meas} = Icos \theta$.

The minimum feature of the probe's characteristics can be used to help locate sound sources.

Calibration

Fig. 8 Sound Intensity Calibrator Type 4297 with a Sound Intensity Probe ready for calibration



Phase calibration of $\frac{1}{2}$ " Microphone Pair Type 4197 is done at Brüel & Kjær by subjecting the two microphones to the same sound signal in a pressure coupler. This individual phase calibration can be used to derive the actual Pressure-Residual Intensity Index for the microphone pair.

Complete calibration of sound intensity measurement systems containing a sound intensity probe set can be conveniently made using Sound Intensity Calibrator Type 4297. This permits simultaneous sensitivity adjustment of both channels of the processor and allows determination of the Pressure-Residual Intensity Index of the probe and processor combinations which employ microphone pairs with phase-corrector units, that is, Type 4197.

The advantage of Type 4297 is that the probe need not be dismantled to perform a calibration. Further details can be found in the separate Product Data for Type 4297 (BP 1877). Another possibility is Sound Intensity Calibrator Type 3541-A (BP 2325). If only amplitude (pressure) calibration is required, the two channels can be calibrated separately using Sound Calibrator Type 4231 with Coupler DP-0888.

Compliance with Standards

C € 🔊 O 🗵	The CE marking is the manufacturer's declaration that the product meets the requirements of the applicable EU directives RCM mark indicates compliance with applicable ACMA technical standards – that is, for telecommunications, radio communications, EMC and EME China RoHS mark indicates compliance with administrative measures on the control of pollution caused by electronic information products according to the Ministry of Information Industries of the People's Republic of China
6-6-6-	WEEE mark indicates compliance with the EU WEEE Directive
Safety	EN/IEC 61010-1 and ANSI/UL 61010-1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use
EMC Emission	EN/IEC 61000-6-3: Generic emission standard for residential, commercial and light industrial environments EN/IEC 61326: Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements CISPR 22: Radio disturbance characteristics of information technology equipment. Class B Limits Note: The above is only guaranteed using accessories listed in this document
EMC Immunity	EN/IEC 61000 - 6 - 1: Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light industrial environments EN/IEC 61000-6-2: Generic standard – Immunity for industrial environments EN/IEC 61326: Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements Note: The above is only guaranteed using accessories listed in this document
Temperature	IEC 60068-2-1 & IEC 60068-2-2: Environmental Testing. Cold and Dry Heat Operating Temperature: –10 to +50 °C (+14 to +122 °F) Storage Temperature: –25 to +70 °C (–13 to +158 °F)
Humidity	IEC 60068-2-3: Damp Heat: 90% RH (non-condensing at 40 °C (104 °F))

Specifications – Sound Intensity Probe Kit Type 3599

Matched Sound Intensity Microphone Pairs

SOUND INTENSITY FREE-FIELD FREQUENCY RANGES (1/3-octave Centre Frequencies) with ½" Microphones Type 4197 connected to Dual Preamplifier Type 2683 (IEC 1043 class 1)		
8.5 mm Spacer:	250 Hz to 6.3 kHz (δ <i>pl₀</i> > 15.3 dB) [*]	
12 mm Spacer:	250 Hz to 5.0 kHz (δ <i>pl₀</i> > 16.8 dB)	
50 mm Spacer:	20 Hz to 1.25 kHz (δ <i>pl₀</i> > 23 dB above 250 Hz)	

* Pressure-Residual Intensity Index

SOUND INTENSITY FREE-FIELD FREQUENCY RANGES with ¼" Microphones Type 4178	
6 mm Spacer:	Max. 10.0 kHz
12 mm Spacer:	Max. 5.0 kHz

DIMENSIONS	
Length of Extension Stem:	42 cm (16.5 in)
Width	43 mm (1.7 in)
WEIGHT	
Incl. Handle:	0.35 kg (0.77 lb)
With Case:	6.50 kg (14.3 lb)

Specifications – Sound Intensity Microphone Pair Type 4197

Diameter:		1⁄2″
Polarization Voltage (V):		200
Open-circuit Sensitivity:	mV/Pa	11.2*
	dB re 1 V/Pa	-39
Free-field Frequency Response	±1 dB	5 Hz to 12.5 kHz*
0° Incidence:	±2 dB	0.3 Hz to 20 kHz
Resonance Frequency:		34 kHz
Lower Limiting Frequency:	−3 dB	0.14 Hz
Vent Sensitivity re Diaphragm Sensitivity:	at 20 Hz	<-64 dB [*] (-18 dB/octave)
Polarized Cartridge Capacitance:	at 250 Hz	19.5 pF [*]
Cartridge Thermal Noise:		20.0 dB(A)
Upper Limit of Dynamic Range:	Distribution < 3%, 100 Hz	162 dB SPL
Temperature Coefficient:	-10 °C to +50 °C, 250 Hz	−0.002 dB/°C
Ambient Pressure Coefficient:	at 250 Hz	-0.007 dB/kPa
Humidity Coefficient:	100% RH	<0.1 dB
Vibration Sensitivity:	at 1 m/s ²	65.5 dB SPL
Magnetic Field Sensitivity:	50 Hz, 80 A/m	6 to 34 dB SPL
Thread for Preamplifier Mounting:		5.7 – 60 UNS
Included Accessories:		8.5 mm spacer UC-5349 12 mm spacer UC-5269 50 mm spacer UC-5270

* Individually calibrated

Microphone-matching Specifications

Phase Response Difference: (1/3-octave Centre Frequencies)	Absolute Value	<0.05°: 20 Hz to 250 Hz [*] < <u>f[Hz]°</u> : 250 Hz to 6.3 kHz [*]
Amplitude Response Difference:	Normalized at 200 Hz	<0.2 dB: 20 Hz to 1 kHz <0.4 dB: 20 Hz to 7.1 kHz
Sensitivity Difference:	at 250 Hz	<1 dB
Polarized Capacity Difference:		<1.0 pF

* Individually calibrated

NOTE: All values are typical at 25 °C (77 °F), unless measurement uncertainty is specified. All uncertainty values are specified at 2σ (that is, expanded uncertainty using a coverage factor of 2)

Phase Matching:		<0.015° at 50 Hz (20 pF mic. capacitance) f [kHz] × 0.06°: 250 Hz to 10 kHz
Electrical Noise re Microphone	¼″ 6.4 pF dummy	39.2 dB SPL(A)
Sensitivity [*]	½″ 19.5 pF dummy	19.4 dB SPL(A)
Innut Impodonco:	Ch. A	Typically >15 GΩ 1.1 pF
Input Impedance:	Ch. B	Typically >15 GΩ 0.4 pF
Attomustica	For ½" microphones	Ch. A = 0.6 dB; Ch. B = 0.3 dB
Attenuation:	For ¼" microphones	Ch. A = 1.7 dB; Ch. B = 0.7 dB
Other Specifications:		Refer to product data for Type 2670 (BP 1584)

* This corresponds to a total (microphone + preamplifier) noise floor of 39.3 dB SPL(A) and 22.7 dB SPL(A), respectively.

Ordering Information

Type 3599 Sound Intensity Probe Kit

includes the following in Carrying Case KE-0379:

- Type 4197: Microphone Pair including spacers:
- UC-5349: 8.5 mm spacer
- UC-5269: 12 mm spacer
- UC-5270: 50 mm spacer
- Type 2683: Dual Preamplifier
- ZH-0632: Remote Control Unit
- UA-1439: Extension Stem
- UA-1440: Handle with Integral Cable
- UA-0781: Ellipsoidal Windscreen
- DP-0888: Coupler
- QA-0224: Chalk
- QA-0225: Tape Measure
- AO-0578-D-050: Cable with 18 18-pin LEMO, 5 m (16.4 ft)
- AO-0579-D-050: Cable with 2 × 7-pin LEMO and D-sub, 5 m (16.4 ft)
- SC-2206/07: Text Label Set for Remote Handle Unit
- SC-2194/95: Text Label Set for Remote Handle Unit
- WA-0307: 6.4 pF Dummy Microphone

Optional Accessories

CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT Type 4228 Pistonphone Type 4231 Sound Calibrator Type 3541-A Sound Intensity Calibrator (includes Type 4228) Type 4297 Sound Intensity Calibrator SUPPORTED FRONT ENDS Type 3050-A-060 LAN-XI 6-ch. Input Module 51.2 kHz Type 3160-A-042 LAN-XI 4-ch. Input, 2-ch. Output Module, with Generator, 51.2 kHz UA-2104-031 LAN-XI Sound Intensity Front Panel, compatible with all the above front panels MICROPHONES Type 4178 1/4" Sound Intensity Microphone Pair (with 6 and 12 mm spacers) SPACERS

For ¼" Microphones Type 4178:		
UC-0196	6 mm Spacer	
UC-0195	12 mm Spacer	

EXTENSION CABLES

JP-1040 Branched Cable 0.2 m (10-pin LEMO to 2 × 7-pin LEMO)

Service Products

3599-CTF	Traceable calibration of Type 3599
MIC-PAIR-CAF	Accredited calibration of microphone pairs
ANA-LNXI-CAF	Accredited calibration of LAN-XI modules

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Brüel & Kjær Sound & Vibration Measurement A/S DK-2850 Nærum · Denmark · Telephone: +45 77 41 20 00 · Fax: +45 45 80 14 05 www.bksv.com · info@bksv.com Local representatives and service organizations worldwide

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