

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Scales and sizes for plotting frequency characteristics and polar diagrams**

**Échelles et dimensions des graphiques pour le tracé des courbes de réponse en fréquence et des diagrammes polaires**





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**SCALES AND SIZES FOR PLOTTING FREQUENCY  
CHARACTERISTICS AND POLAR DIAGRAMS**

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International Standard IEC 60263 has been prepared by IEC technical committee TC 29: Electroacoustics.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 1982. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) the scope is expanded to include electronic files (e.g., PDF), scientific publications, graphs in other standards, and screen displays in programs and apps;
- b) a Terms and Definitions clause has been added;
- c) aspect ratios of 20 dB/decade, and 0,5, 1, 1,25, and 2,5 decades/decade have been added;
- d) ranges of 60 dB or 30 dB are specified for polar plots of absolute level; a 30 dB range is specified for polar plots of relative level;
- e) as most graphs are now computer generated, tolerances and sizes have been removed;
- f) all informative figures have been updated with contemporary examples;

- g) an informative annex with information about linear y-axis vs. logarithmic frequency has been added.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
29/1038/CDV	29/1060/RVC

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

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

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## INTRODUCTION

Historically, on analogue level recorders, 1 dB was represented by 1 mm, 2 mm or 5 mm, corresponding to level ranges of 50 dB, 25 dB and 10 dB, respectively. One of these three level ranges was equal in length to 1 decade on the logarithmic frequency scale of the paper used for the plot, limiting the available aspect ratios. With the advent of computer-generated graphics, plots can now be of any size that is legible or enlarged on a display as necessary.

A plot of the data may only represent a graphical summary that is convenient for communicating via a report or other publication where one does not wish to list out the entire data set. This further emphasizes the importance of the visual representation.

Therefore, in order to gain an accurate impression from a graph in which a response is plotted as level (in decibels) or as an amplitude or percentage on a logarithmic y-axis versus frequency on a logarithmic scale, it remains important that the aspect ratio be standardized. Otherwise, a spectrum or response curve can be made to appear unduly flat or unduly steep by compression or expansion of one of the axes.

The subject of interest is usually a frequency response or output spectrum that results from the application of an input spectrum to a device such as a microphone, amplifier, hearing aid, headphone, or loudspeaker, or alternatively, level differences for the response of these devices compared to a reference response. Analogous characteristics may be measured and plotted for the mechanical vibration of structures. Similarly, an insertion gain or transmission loss may be plotted. For cascaded systems, the contribution of each sub-system to the overall result is more readily understood if each characteristic is plotted to a standard aspect ratio.

For displaying frequency spectra and response characteristics, different ranges are often needed. A range of 10 dB may suffice for the response of a standard measurement microphone, but a range of more than 60 dB may be required for a filter or loudspeaker. Although these requirements illustrate the need for different aspect ratios, the number of standard aspect ratios should be kept to a minimum to facilitate comparisons.

Graphs for publication may be reduced or enlarged to fit the printed page. Likewise, graphs may appear on the display of a computer screen or mobile app. Therefore, the use of a standard aspect ratio makes it feasible to compare graphs from different sources or to view the same data displayed on different sized displays.