

San Francisco International Airport

Aircraft Noise Terminology

Noise 101 – Chapter 2

July 23, 2013

Definition of Noise

What is Noise?

- Noise is unwanted sound
- Noise is subjective
- We measure sound not noise
- Relate sound levels to percent annoyed and activity interference



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Sound Descriptors

Sound Pressure

The Decibel, dB

A-Weighted Decibel, dBA

Maximum A-weighted Sound Level, L_{max}

Single Event Noise Exposure Level, SENEL

Day-Night Average Sound Level, DNL

Community Noise Equivalent Level, CNEL



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Sound Pressure

- Is any pressure variation that the *human ear* can detect
- Consists of *very small variations* above and below atmospheric pressure
- Standard atmospheric variations associated with weather occur much slower and are *much larger* than sound pressure variations we hear

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The Decibel, dB

The decibel is a ratio of measured sound pressure to a reference sound pressure

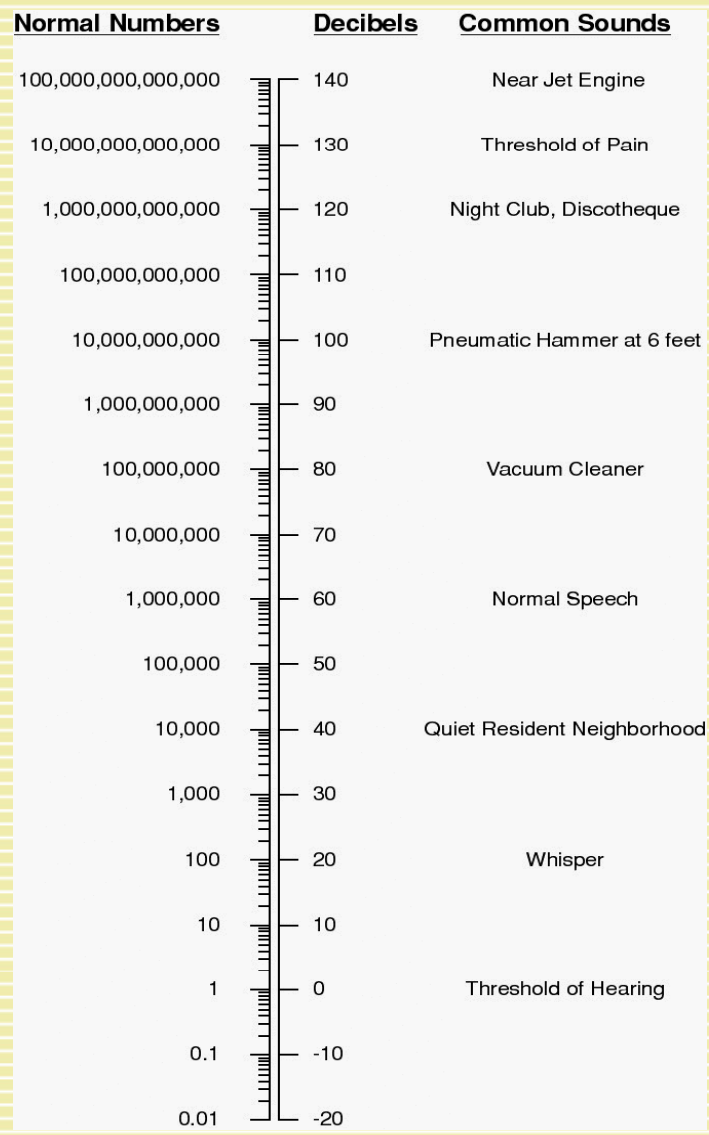
- A healthy human ear can detect sound amplitudes from **20 millionths of a Pascal** (20  Pa)
- The ear can tolerate sound pressures more than a **million times higher**
- The **decibel (dB) scale** is used to accommodate this very large range of pressures

The Decibel, dB

Important benchmarks:

- Threshold of hearing is 0 dB
- Normal speaking voice at 3 ft. 65 dB
- 1 million times 20  Pa is 120 dB
- Threshold of pain is about 130-140 dB

The Decibel Scale



The Decibel Scale

- The smallest change in sound pressure amplitude that can be detected in a laboratory is about 1 dB
- Outside of the lab a change of 3 dB is barely perceptible
 - A 3-dB increase requires *two times* the sound energy

The Decibel Scale

- A change of 6 dB is clearly perceptible
 - A 6-dB increase requires *four times* the sound energy
- A change of 10 dB is required before the sound subjectively appears to be twice as loud
 - A 10-dB increase requires *ten times* the sound energy

Decibel Addition

- $100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} =$
 103 dB
- $100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} =$
 106 dB
- $100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100$
 $\text{dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} + 100 \text{ dB} =$
 110 dB

Decibel Addition

Rule of Thumb Method

When adding two sound levels that

Differ by:

Add to the higher level

0 to 1 dB

3 dB

2 to 3 dB

2 dB

4 to 9 dB

1 dB

10 dB

0 dB



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A-Weighted Decibel, dBA

Frequency (Hz) is the number of pressure variations per second

- The frequency of a sound produces its distinctive tone
 - Rumble of distant **thunder is low frequency**
 - A **whistle is high frequency**
- Normal range of hearing for a healthy young person is 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz (or 20 kHz)
- Range of the lowest to highest piano note is 27.5 Hz to 4186 Hz

A-weighted Decibel, dBA

- The human auditory system is not equally sensitive to all frequencies
- To be a useful environmental analysis tool we need a way to measure sound the same way the ear hears it
- The **A-weighted sound level** achieves this goal
- The FAA has adopted the A-weighted sound level for environmental analyses



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Maximum A-weighted Sound Level, A_{max}

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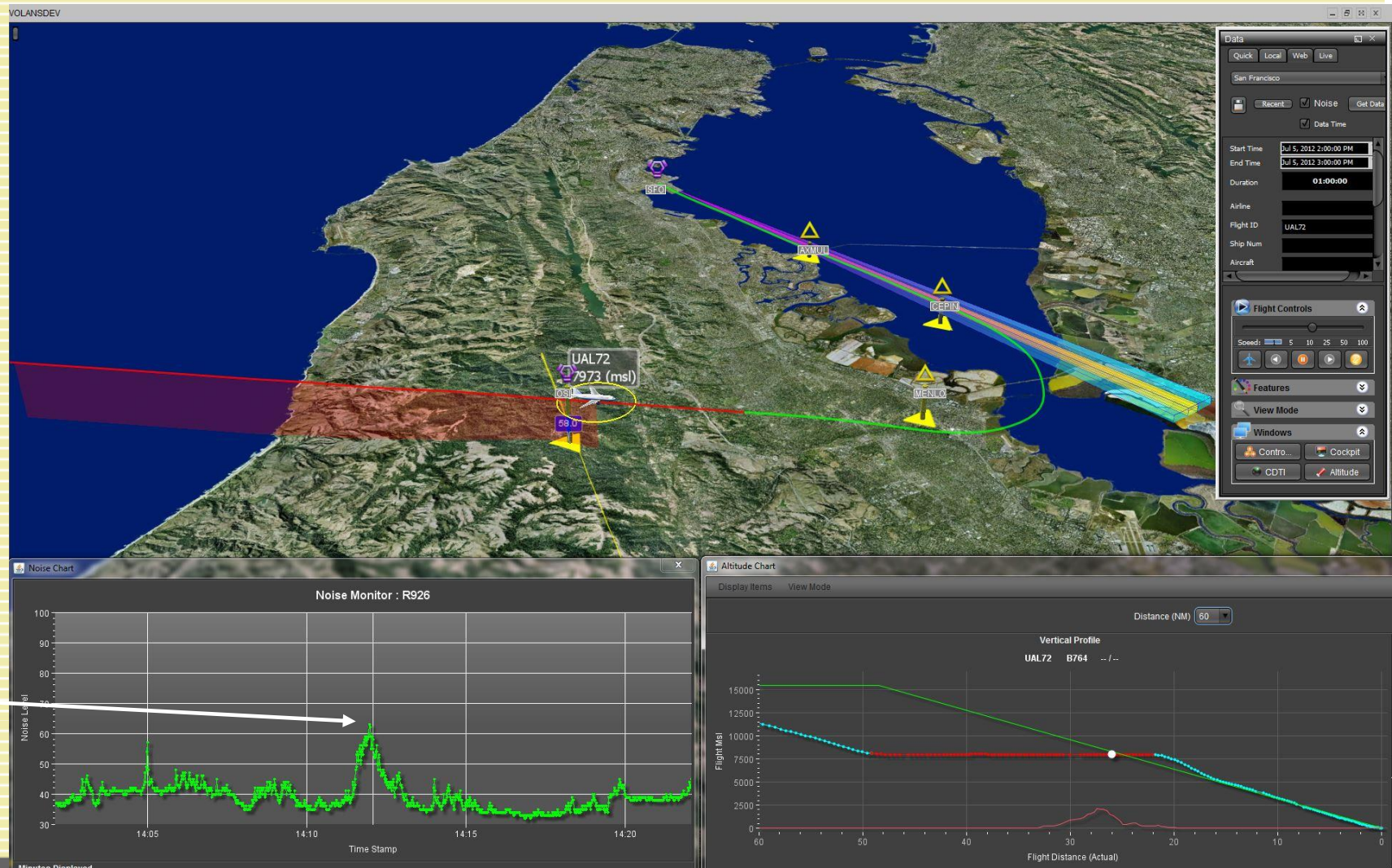
Day-Night Average Sound Level, DNL

Community Noise Equivalent Level, CNEL

Maximum A-weighted Sound Level (Amax)

- Because of the variation in level of a sound event, it is often convenient to describe the event by using its maximum sound level, abbreviated as Amax
- Amax accounts only for sound **amplitude**
- Two events may have the same maximum level, but very different sound exposure levels

A-weighted Sound Pressure Level Time History





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Sound Descriptors

Sound Pressure

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A-Weighted Decibel, dBA

Maximum A-weighted Sound Level, Amax

Single Event Noise Exposure Level, SENEL

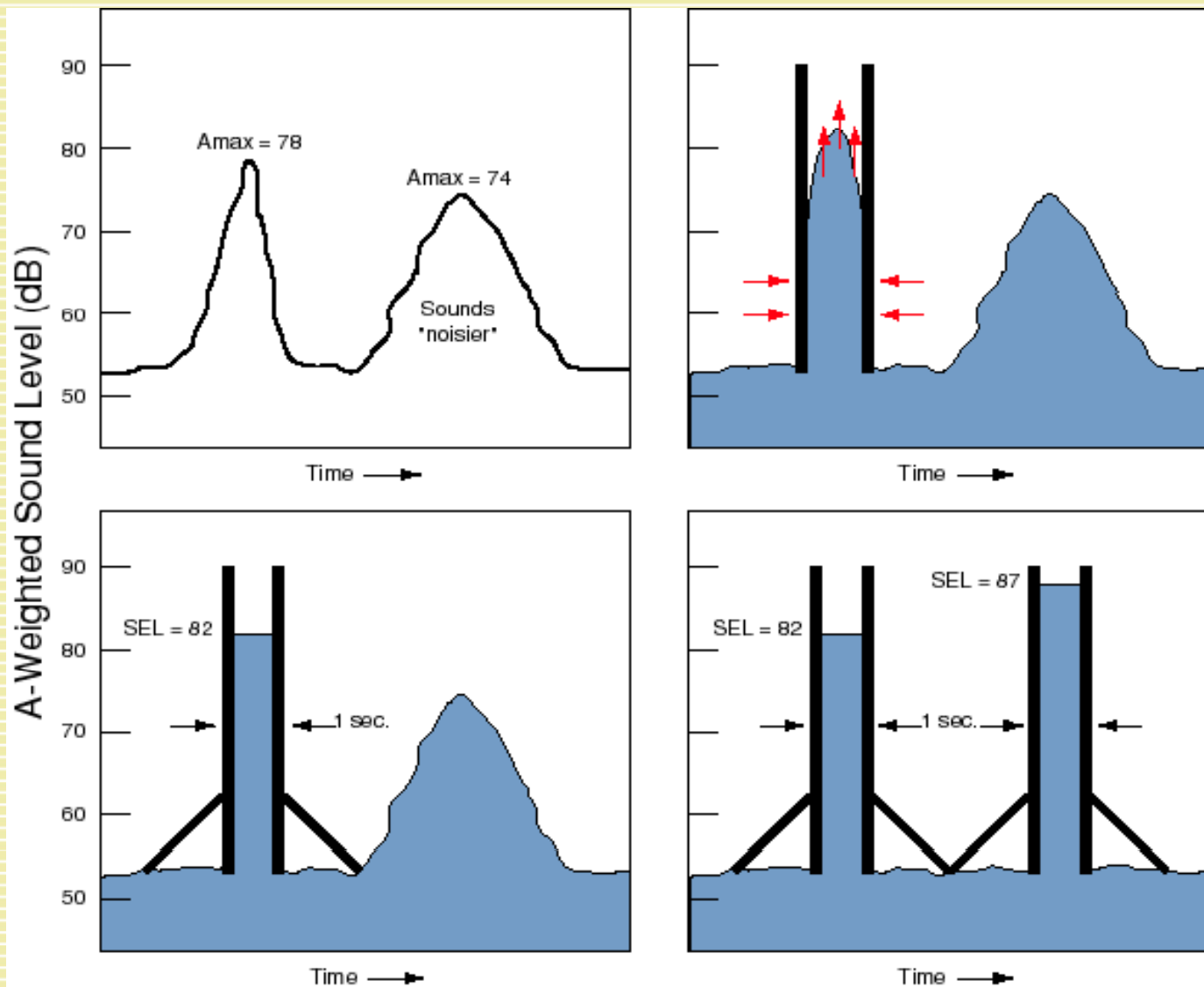
Day-Night Average Sound Level, DNL

Community Noise Equivalent Level, CNEL

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL)

- Describes the “noisiness” of a complete **noise event**
- Accounts for sound **amplitude**, and
- For the noise event **duration**
- Equivalent to Sound Exposure Level (SEL)

Sound Exposure Level (SEL)



Sound Descriptors

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Single Event Noise Exposure Level, SENEL

Day-Night Average Sound Level, DNL

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Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL)

- A way to describe the **noise dose** for a 24-hour period
- Accounts for noise **event “noisiness”** (SEL)
- Accounts for **number** of noise events
- Provides an additional **weighting factor** for nighttime (**10X**) operations
- Federal Aviation Regulation Standard
- Correlates well with community annoyance



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Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)

- Another way to describe the noise dose for a 24-hour period
- Accounts for noise event “noisiness” (SENEL)
- Accounts for number of noise events
- Provides an additional **weighting factor** for evening (**3X**) and nighttime (**10X**) operations
- California Airport Noise Regulation Standard
- Correlates well with community annoyance

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)

- DNL and CNEL are approximately equivalent
 - **65 dB CNEL incompatible with residential uses**
 - **These levels occur close to the airport**

Different DNL 65 Environments

Identical DNL Levels

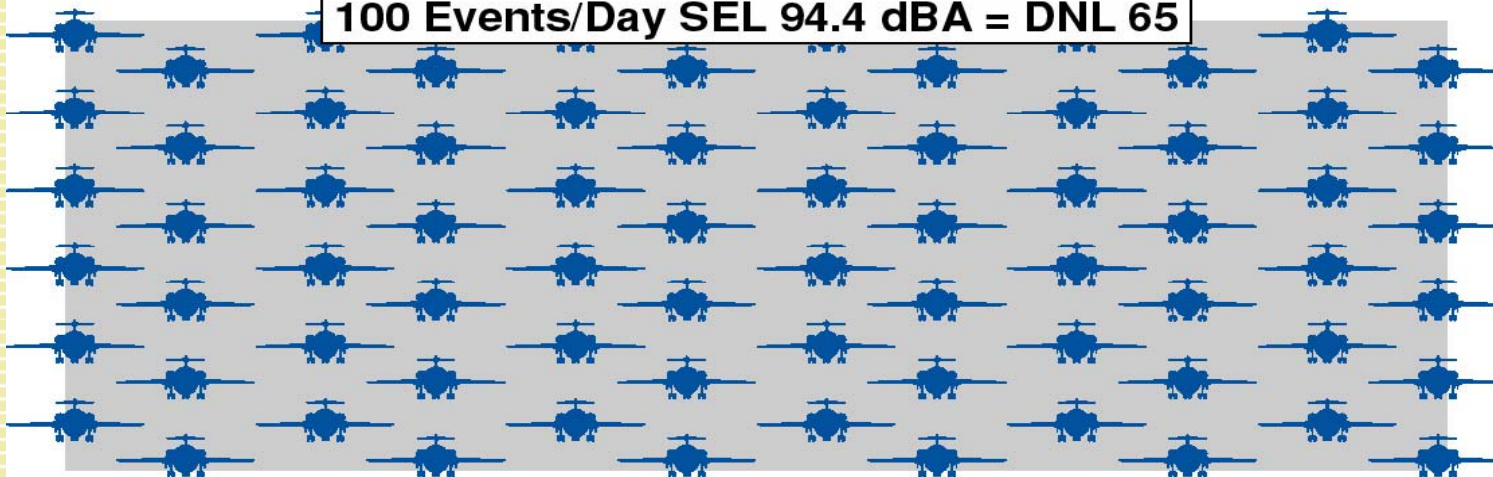
1 Event/Day SEL 114.4 dBA = DNL 65



10 Events/Day SEL 104.4 dBA = DNL 65



100 Events/Day SEL 94.4 dBA = DNL 65



Non-Aircraft Noise Environments

- Nature contributes to our noise exposure
 - **Wind in the trees, birds chirping, dogs barking, waves crashing, etc.**
- Human activity contributes to our noise exposure
 - **Cars, trucks, mowers, leaf blowers, schools, sirens, arterials, freeways, etc.**
- The more urban our environment, the greater our level of noise exposure

Non-Aircraft Noise Environments

- Qualitative descriptions of non-aircraft noise environments:

<u>DNL or CNEL, dB</u>	<u>Qualitative Description</u>
~ 46 – 51	Quiet Suburban
~ 52 – 57	Suburban
~ 58 – 63	Urban
~ 64 – 69	Noisy Urban
~ 70 – 75	Very Noise Urban
~ 76 – 81	Downtown City Noise

How do we quantify sound?

- Measurements
- Modeling

How do we quantify sound?

Measurements

- Measurements accurately tell us:
 - The sound levels at a specific site
 - For a specific time period
- Measurements are an historical record
- Measurements are not predictive, but can show *historical* trends

How do we quantify sound?

Measurements

- Two types of measurements:
 - Short-term (made with portable equipment)
 - Long-term (made with permanent monitors)

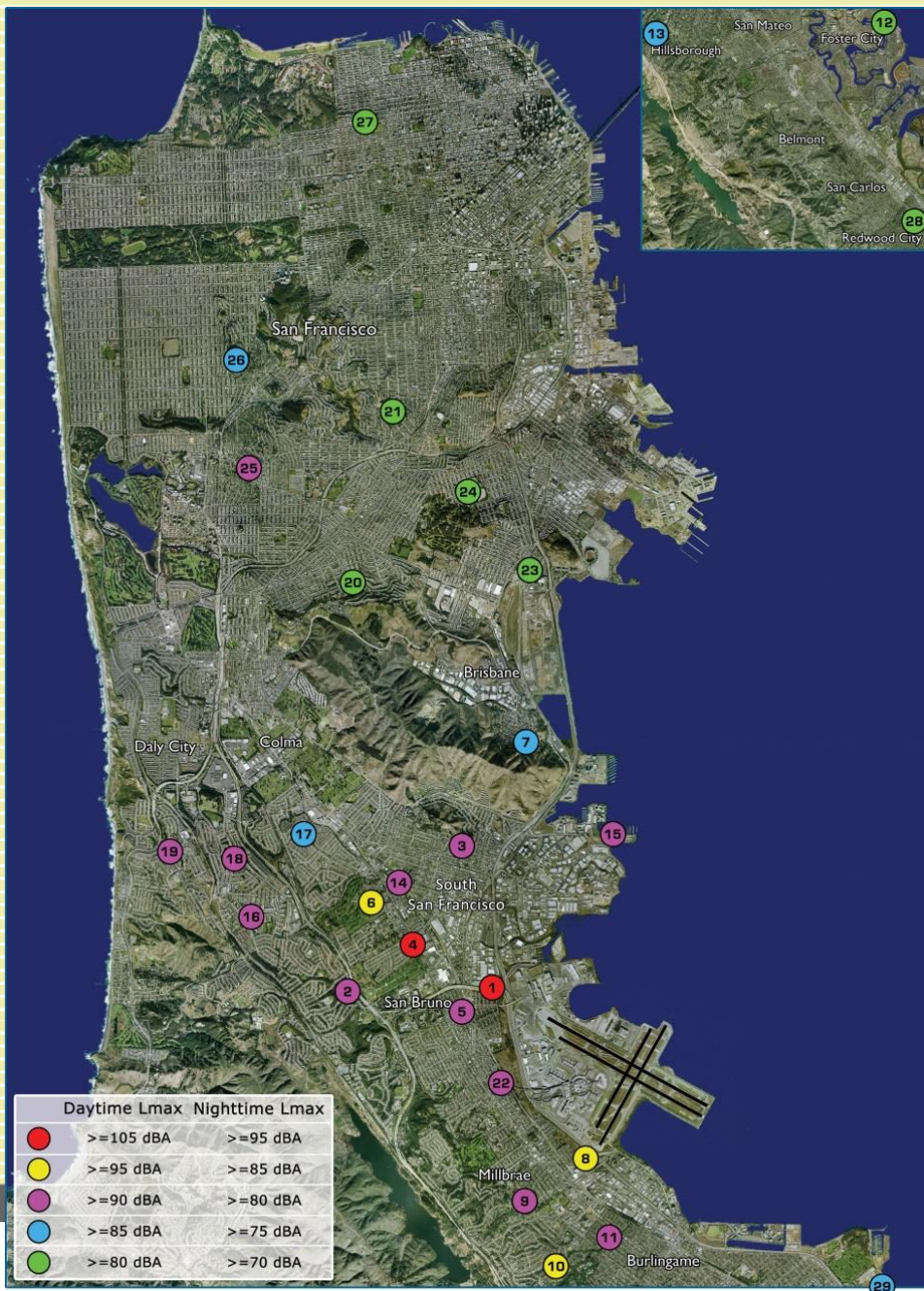
Measuring Sound – Portable Monitors



Measuring Sound – Permanent Monitors



Measuring Sound – Permanent Monitors



How do we quantify sound?

- Measurements
- Modeling

How do we quantify sound?

Modeling

- Modeling can accurately tell us sound levels:
 - Over a broad geographic area as well as at specific sites
 - For a specific time period
- Modeling can produce an historical record
- Modeling can be predictive by showing *expected* trends

CNEL Contours

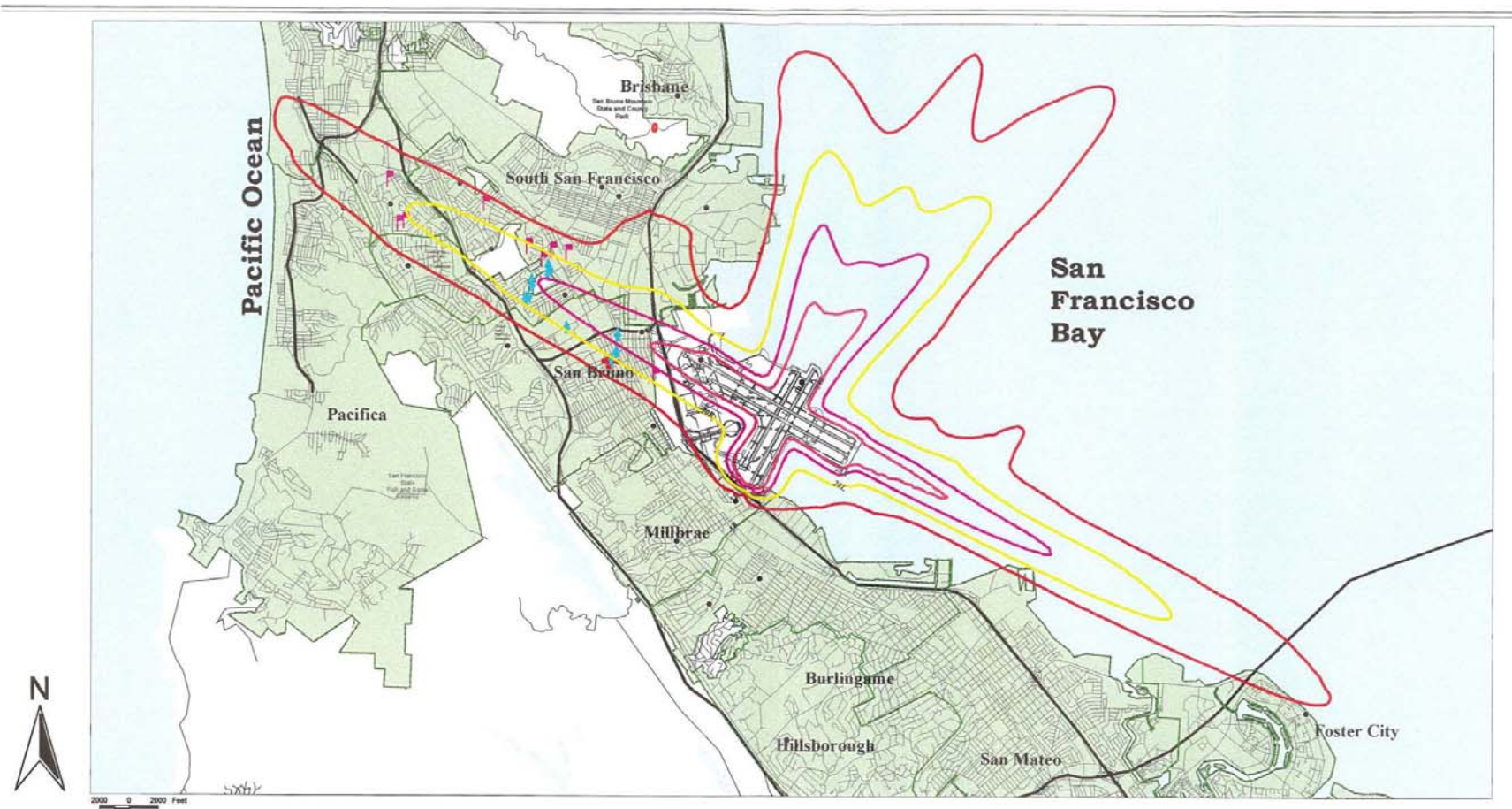


Figure 5 Existing Noise Exposure, 2001

- Noise Exposure
- 60 dB CNEL Noise Contour
- 65 dB CNEL Noise Contour
- 70 dB CNEL Noise Contour
- 75 dB CNEL Noise Contour
- Schools
- Churches
- Health Care Facility
- City Boundary Lines

2001 Noise Exposure Map

Signed _____
Dated _____

Far Part 150 Noise Exposure & Land Use Compatibility Program

Aircraft Noise Effects Near An Airport

- Source of annoyance
- Not a threat to hearing or structures
- Potential for speech interference
- Other potential health effects are being studied
 - **Learning in children**
 - **Sleep disturbance**

Aircraft Noise Effects Away From An Airport

- Source of annoyance
 - **More complaints come from outside of the 65 dB CNEL contours than from within**
- Identifying the responsible agency can be frustrating
- Change in level more important than the absolute level

Aircraft Noise Resources

- Airport/Community Roundtable
 - James Castaneda, (650) 821-3571
 - Website: WWW.SFOROUNDTABLE.ORG
- SFO Aircraft Noise Abatement Office
 - Bert Ganoung, (650) 821-5100
 - SFO Website: WWW.FLYQUIETSFO.COM
- N.O.I.S.E.
 - Annual conference
 - Website: WWW.AVIATIONNOISE.ORG
- Airport Noise Report
 - A weekly update on aviation noise issues
 - Editor@airportnoisereport.com
 - Anne Kohut, (703)-729-4867

Aircraft Noise Resources (cont.)

- UC Davis Air Quality and Noise Symposium
 - Donna Reid, 530-752-8374
 - Dvreid@ucdavis.edu
- Harris Miller Miller & Hanson Inc.
 - Website: WWW.HMMH.COM
 - Technical papers on aviation noise
 - Links to other airports
 - ereindel@hmmh.com
 - Gene Reindel, (916) 568-1116
- Federal Interagency Committee on Aircraft Noise (FICAN)
 - Website: WWW.FICAN.ORG
 - Maryellen Eagan, (781) 229-0707
- FAA Aviation Noise Ombudsman
 - Paul Dykeman, (202) 267-3577

Aircraft Noise Terminology

Summary

- Noise is unwanted sound
- Decibels do not add arithmetically
- Cumulative noise metrics (CNEL) correlate well with annoyance
- Sound levels can be measured and modeled
- Aircraft noise is not a threat to hearing or structures
- Resources are available to “get up to speed”



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Thank you!