

Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane (ISO 3746:1995, including Cor 1:1995)

ICS 17.140.01

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 3746:2009. It is identical to ISO 3746:1995, including corrigendum 1:1995. It supersedes BS EN ISO 3746:1996 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EH/1/4, Machinery noise.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane (ISO 3746:1995, including Cor 1:1995)

Acoustique - Détermination des niveaux de puissance acoustique émis par les sources de bruit à partir de la pression acoustique - Méthode de contrôle employant une surface de mesure enveloppante au-dessus d'un plan réfléchissant (ISO 3746:1995, Cor 1:1995 inclus)

Akustik - Bestimmung der Schalleistungspegel von Geräuschquellen aus Schalldruckmessungen - Hüllflächenverfahren der Genauigkeitsklasse 3 über einer reflektierenden Ebene (ISO 3746:1995, einschließlich Cor 1:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 July 2009.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 3746:1995, including Cor 1:1995 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 “Acoustics” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 3746:2009 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 211 “Acoustics” the secretariat of which is held by DS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 3746:1995.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EC Directives.

For relationship with EC Directives, see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3746:1995, including Cor 1:1995 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 3746:2009 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 98/37/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 98/37/EC, amended by 98/79/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING - Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

Annex ZB
(informative)

**Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential
Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC**

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 3746 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3746:1979), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes D and E are for information only.

Introduction

0.1 This International Standard is one of the ISO 3740 series, which specifies various methods for determining the sound power levels of machines, equipment and their sub-assemblies. When selecting one of the methods of the ISO 3740 series, it is necessary to select the most appropriate for the conditions and purposes of the noise test. General guidelines to assist in the selection are provided in ISO 3740. The ISO 3740 series gives only general principles regarding the operating and mounting conditions of the machine or equipment under test. Reference should be made to the test code for a specific type of machine or equipment, if available, for specifications on mounting and operating conditions.

0.2 This International Standard specifies a method for measuring the sound pressure levels on a measurement surface enveloping the source and for calculating the sound power level produced by the source. The enveloping surface method can be used for any of three grades of accuracy (see table 0.1), and is used in this International Standard for grade 3 accuracy.

The use of this International Standard requires certain qualification criteria to be fulfilled as described in table 0.1. If the relevant qualification criteria cannot be met, it might be possible to use ISO 3747 or ISO 9614.

Noise test codes for specific families of machines or equipment should be based without any contradiction on the requirements of one or more of the basic documents of the ISO 3740 or ISO 9614 series.

If measurements are made in typical machine rooms, where sources are normally installed, corrections may be required to account for background noise or undesired reflections.

The methods specified in this International Standard permit the determination of sound power level as an A-weighted value directly from the A-weighted sound pressure level measurements.

0.3 In this International Standard, the computation of sound power level from sound pressure level measurements is based on the premise that the sound power output of the source is directly proportional to the mean-square sound pressure averaged in time and space.

Table 0.1 — Overview of International Standards for determination of sound power levels of noise sources using enveloping surface methods over a reflecting plane and giving different grades of accuracy

Parameter	ISO 3745 Precision method Grade 1	ISO 3744 Engineering method Grade 2	ISO 3746 Survey method Grade 3
Test environment	Hemi-anechoic room	Outdoors or indoors	Outdoors or indoors
Criterion for suitability of test environment ¹⁾	$K_2 \leq 0,5$ dB	$K_2 \leq 2$ dB	$K_2 \leq 7$ dB
Volume of sound source	Preferably less than 0,5 % of test room volume	No restriction: limited only by available test environment	No restriction: limited only by available test environment
Character of noise	Any (broad-band, narrow-band, discrete-frequency, steady, non-steady, impulsive)		
Limitation for background noise ¹⁾	$\Delta L \geq 10$ dB (if possible, exceeding 15 dB) $K_1 \leq 0,4$ dB	$\Delta L \geq 6$ dB (if possible, exceeding 15 dB) $K_1 \leq 1,3$ dB	$\Delta L \geq 3$ dB $K_1 \leq 3$ dB
Number of measurement points	≥ 10	≥ 9 ²⁾	≥ 4 ²⁾
Instrumentation: a) Sound level meter at least complying with b) Integrating sound level meter at least complying with c) Frequency band filter set at least complying with	a) type 1 as specified in IEC 651 b) type 1 as specified in IEC 804 c) class 1 as specified in IEC 1260	a) type 1 as specified in IEC 651 b) type 1 as specified in IEC 804 c) class 1 as specified in IEC 1260	a) type 2 as specified in IEC 651 b) type 2 as specified in IEC 804 —
Precision of method for determining L_{WA} expressed as standard deviation of reproducibility	$\sigma_R \leq 1$ dB	$\sigma_R \leq 1,5$ dB	$\sigma_R \leq 3$ dB (if $K_2 < 5$ dB) $\sigma_R \leq 4$ dB (if $5 \text{ dB} \leq K_2 \leq 7$ dB) If discrete tones are predominant, the value of σ_R is 1 dB greater
1) The values of K_1 and K_2 given shall be met in each frequency band within the frequency range of interest for determining the sound power spectrum. For determining A-weighted sound power levels, the same criteria apply to K_{1A} and K_{2A}. 2) Under given circumstances, it is permissible to use a reduced number of microphone positions.			

Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane

1 Scope

1.1 General

This International Standard specifies a method for measuring the sound pressure levels on a measurement surface enveloping the source in order to calculate the sound power level produced by the noise source. It gives requirements for the test environment and instrumentation as well as techniques for obtaining the surface sound pressure level from which the sound power level of the source is calculated, leading to results which have a grade 3 accuracy.

It is important that specific noise test codes for various types of equipment be established and used in accordance with this International Standard. For each type of equipment, such noise test codes will give detailed requirements on mounting, loading and operating conditions for the equipment under test as well as a selection of the measurement surface and the microphone array as specified in this International Standard.

NOTE 1 The noise test code for a particular type of equipment should give detailed information on the particular surface that is selected, as the use of differently shaped measurement surfaces may yield differing estimates of the sound power level of a source.

1.2 Types of noise and noise sources

The method specified in this International Standard is suitable for measurements of all types of noise.

NOTE 2 A classification of different types of noise (steady, non-steady, quasi-steady, impulsive, etc.) is given in ISO 12001.

This International Standard is applicable to noise sources of any type and size (e.g. device, machine, component, sub-assembly).

NOTE 3 Measurements according to this International Standard may be impracticable for very tall or very long sources such as chimneys, ducts, conveyors and multi-source industrial plants.

1.3 Test environment

The test environment that is applicable for measurements made in accordance with this International Standard may be located indoors or outdoors, with one or more reflecting planes present, meeting specified requirements.

1.4 Measurement uncertainty

For sources which radiate steady broad-band noise, determinations made in accordance with this International Standard result, with few exceptions, in standard deviations of reproducibility of the A-weighted sound power level equal to or less than 3 dB (if K_{2A} determined in accordance with annex A is lower than 5 dB) or 4 dB (if K_{2A} is within the range of 5 dB to 7 dB). For discrete-tone sources, the standard deviation of reproducibility is normally 1 dB greater (see table 1).

A single value of the sound power level of a noise source determined in accordance with the procedures given in this International Standard is likely to differ from the true value by an amount within the range of the measurement uncertainty. The uncertainty in determinations of the sound power level arises from several factors which affect the results, some associ-

ated with environmental conditions at the test site and others with experimental techniques.

If a particular noise source were to be transported to each of a number of different test sites, and if, at each test site, the sound power level of that source were to be determined in accordance with this International Standard, the results would show a scatter. The standard deviation of the measured levels could be calculated (see examples in ISO 7574-4:1985, annex B). With few exceptions, these standard deviations would not exceed those listed in table 1. The values given in table 1 are standard deviations of reproducibility, σ_R , are defined in ISO 7574-1. The values of table 1 take into account the cumulative effects of measurement uncertainty in applying the procedures of this International Standard, but exclude variations in the sound power output caused by changes in operating conditions (e.g. rotational speed, line voltage) or mounting conditions.

The measurement uncertainty depends on the standard deviation of reproducibility tabulated in table 1 and on the degree of confidence that is desired. As examples, for a normal distribution of sound power levels, there is a 90 % confidence that the expected value of the sound power level of a source lies within the range $\pm 1,656\sigma_R$ of the measured value and a 95 % confidence that it lies within the range $\pm 1,96\sigma_R$ of the measured value. For further examples, reference should be made to the ISO 7574 series and ISO 9296.

Table 1 — Estimated upper values of the standard deviations of reproducibility of A-weighted sound power levels determined in accordance with this International Standard

Application	Highest standard deviation of reproducibility, σ_R dB
For a source which emits noise with a relatively "flat" spectrum over the frequency range of interest	3
For a source which emits noise that contains predominant discrete tones	4

NOTES

4 If K_{2A} is greater than or equal to 5 dB, σ_R may be 1 dB greater than the values given in table 1.

5 A noise test code for a particular family of sound sources may have lower values of the standard deviation of reproducibility (see note 8).

6 The standard deviations listed in table 1 are associated with the test conditions and procedures defined in this International Standard and not with the noise source itself. They arise in part from variations between test sites, changes in atmospheric conditions if outdoors, the geometry of the test room or outdoor environment, the acoustical properties of the reflecting plane, absorption at the test room boundaries if indoors, background noise, and the type and calibration of instrumentation. They are also due to variations in experimental techniques, including the size and shape of the measurement surface, number and location of microphone positions, sound source location, integration times, and determination of environmental corrections, if any. The standard deviations are also affected by errors associated with measurements taken in the near field of the source; such errors depend upon the nature of the sound source, but generally increase for smaller measurement distances and lower frequencies (below 250 Hz).

7 If measurements are made at several test sites, the results of sound power determinations on a given source may be in better agreement than would be implied by the standard deviations of table 1.

8 For a particular family of sound sources, a similar size with similar sound power spectra and similar operating conditions, the standard deviations of reproducibility may be smaller than the values given in table 1. Hence, a noise test code for a particular type of machinery or equipment making reference to this International Standard may state standard deviations smaller than those listed in table 1, if substantiation is available from the result of suitable inter-laboratory tests.

9 The standard deviations of reproducibility, as tabulated in table 1, include the uncertainty associated with repeated measurements on the same noise under the same conditions (standard deviation of repeatability, see ISO 7574-1). This uncertainty is usually much smaller than the uncertainty associated with variability from one test site to another. However, if it is difficult to maintain stable operating or mounting conditions for a particular source, the standard deviation of repeatability may not be small compared with the values given in table 1. In such cases, the fact that it was difficult to obtain repeatable sound power level data on the source should be recorded and stated in the test report.

10 The procedures of this International Standard and the standard deviations given in table 1 are applicable to measurements on an individual machine. Characterization of the sound power levels of batches of machines of the same family or type involves the use of random sampling techniques in which confidence intervals are specified, and the results are expressed in terms of statistical upper limits. In applying these techniques, the total standard deviation must be known or estimated, including the standard deviation of production, as defined in ISO 7574-1, which is a measure of the variation in sound power output between individual machines within the batch. Statistical methods for the