



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise

LAX Community Noise Roundtable

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Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Overview

- Residences located near runways can experience high levels of low-frequency noise (LFN)
- LFN can induce “feelable” vibrations
- Standard sound insulation does not sufficiently reduce LFN



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies

- **HMMH Collected data on LFN and associated induced structural vibrations**
- **Measurements were made at MSP, SFO and BWI, listening tests were conducted in an aircraft noise simulator and laboratory studies were conducted**



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies - Aspects Examined

- **Measured sound, vibration, insulation efficacy and resident's judgments**
- **For each takeoff, determined:**
 - **Sound Level (A- and C- Weighted)**
 - **Induced Vibration Levels**
 - **Resident's "Rating" of sound**
- **Correlated Sound Levels with Vibration Levels and Resident Ratings**

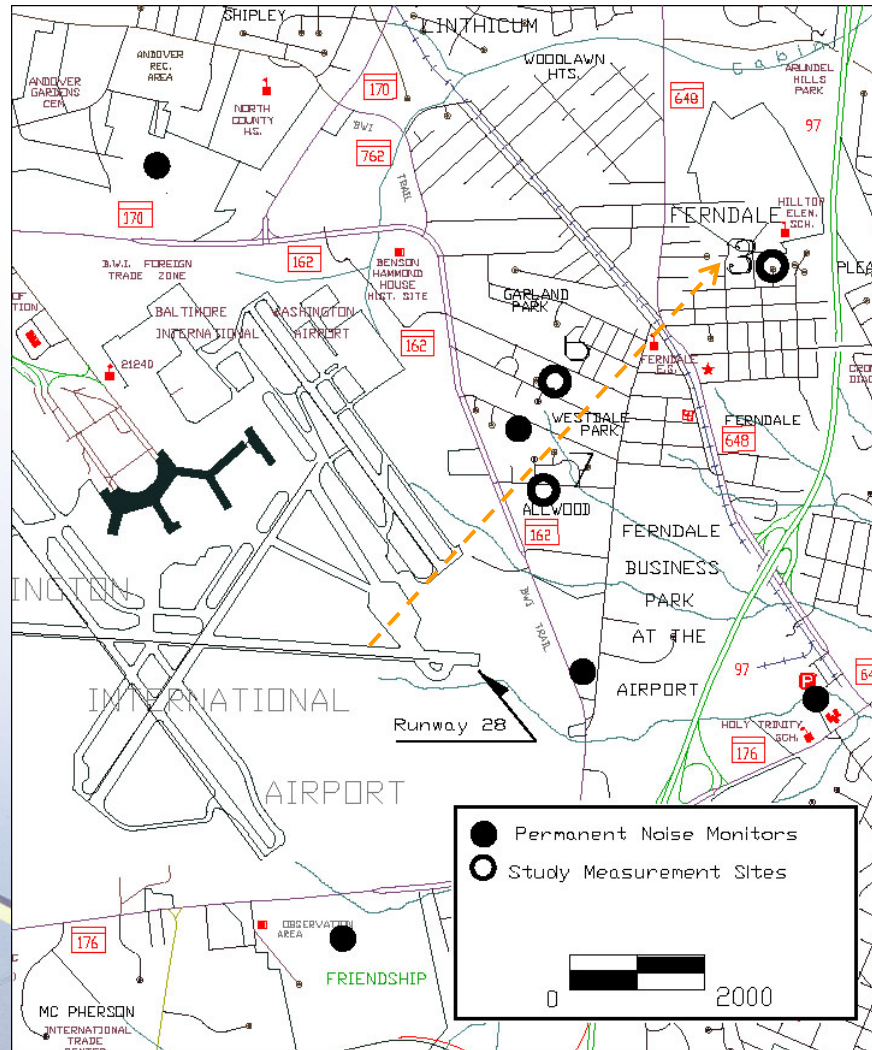


Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies - Measurement Locations

- **LFN levels may produce perceptible vibrations at considerable distances from the runway end**
 - **Only in limited directions due to the directional sound pattern produced by jet engines**
 - **Vibrations could occur 7,000 to 8,000 feet from the start-of-takeoff-roll**
 - **Well outside the 65 DNL (CNEL) contour**



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Study Measurement Locations – BWI Takeoffs



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies

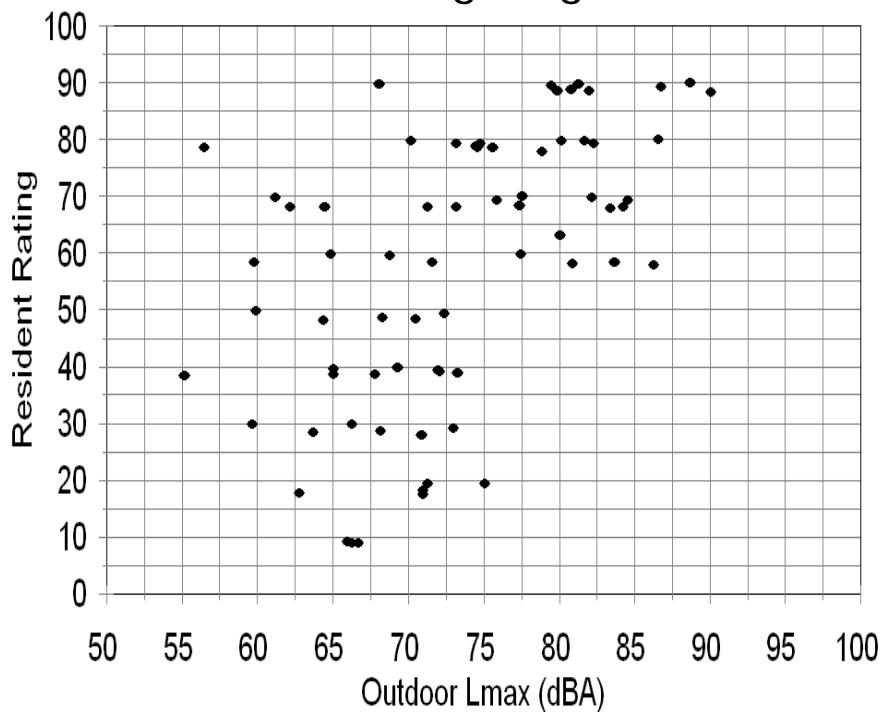
Principal Findings

- **Start-of-takeoff-roll, acceleration and thrust reversal generate high levels of LFN**
 - Aircraft ground operations
- **LFN below 200 Hz**
 - Human hearing range is from 20 Hz – 20,000 Hz
- **Low-frequency sounds propagate further and with less reduction due to their longer wavelength**
- **Standard A-weighting is unlikely to relate people's reactions to these low-frequency sounds**

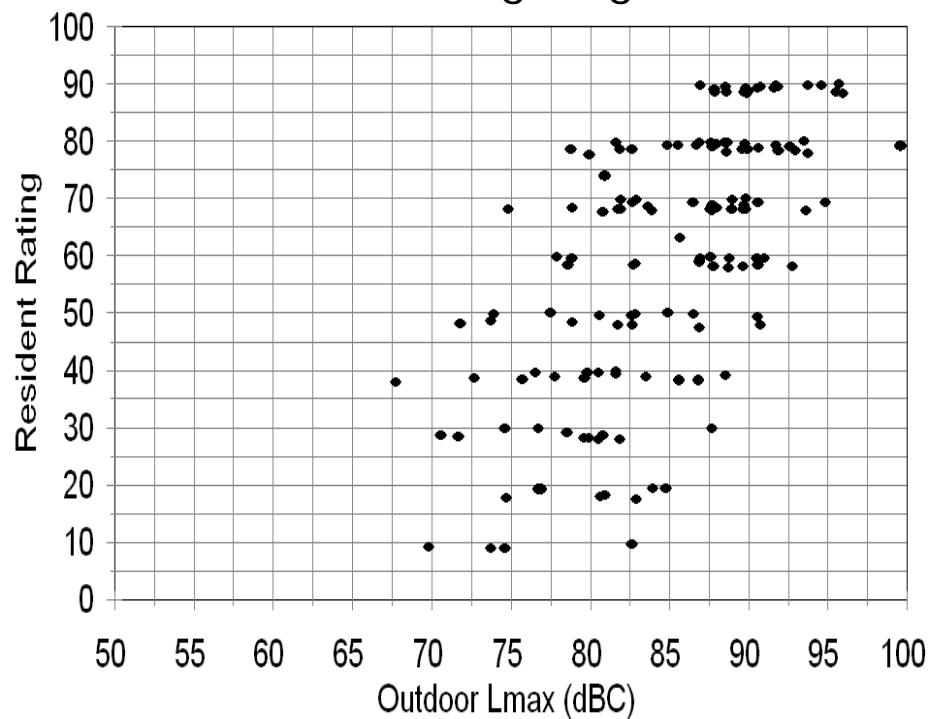


Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Study Results – Resident Ratings (BWI)

A-Weighting



C-Weighting

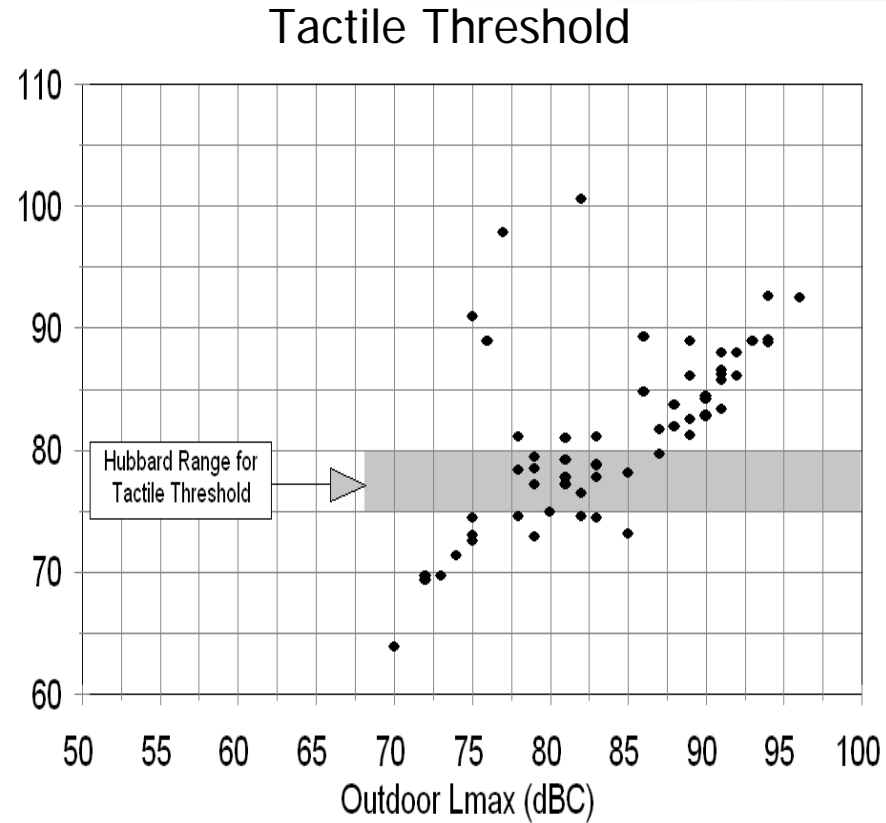
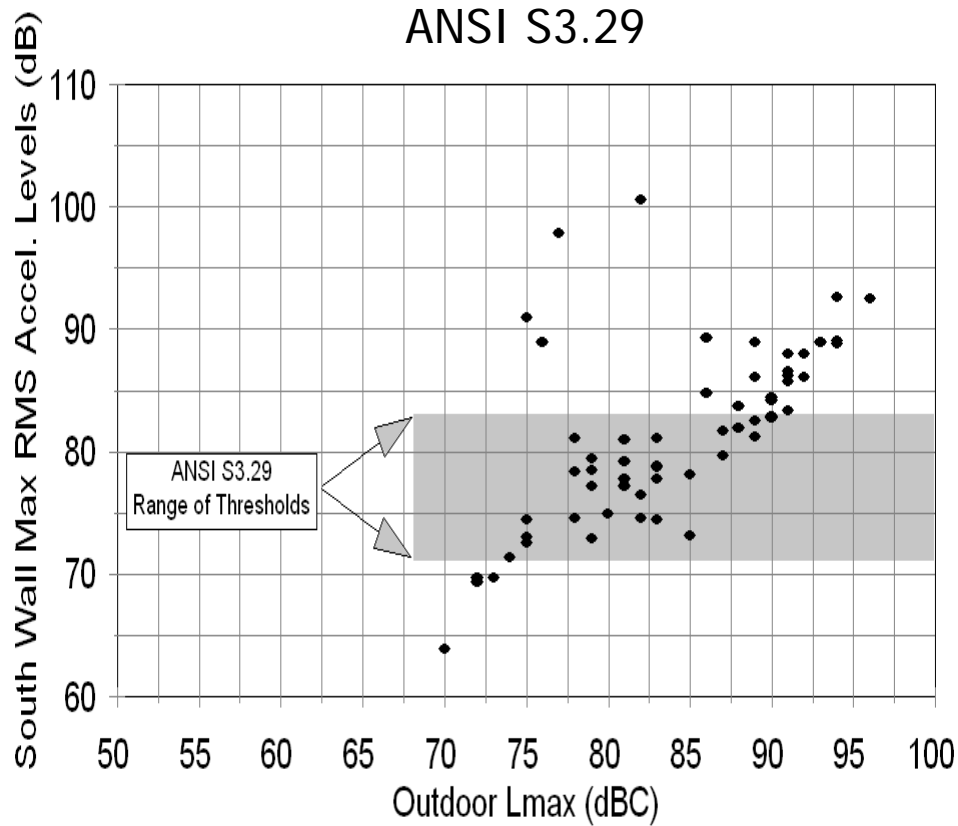


Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies - Principal Findings

- **Vibration/rattle due to LFN**
 - Hubbard exterior sound level criteria
- **C-Weighted Lmax correlated better with wall vibration and with resident ratings**
- **HMMH work for BWI and SFO suggest 75 dB to 85 dB maximum C-weighted levels result in perceptible window and wall vibrations**
- **C-Weighted levels preferable for estimating resulting vibration and annoyance potential**



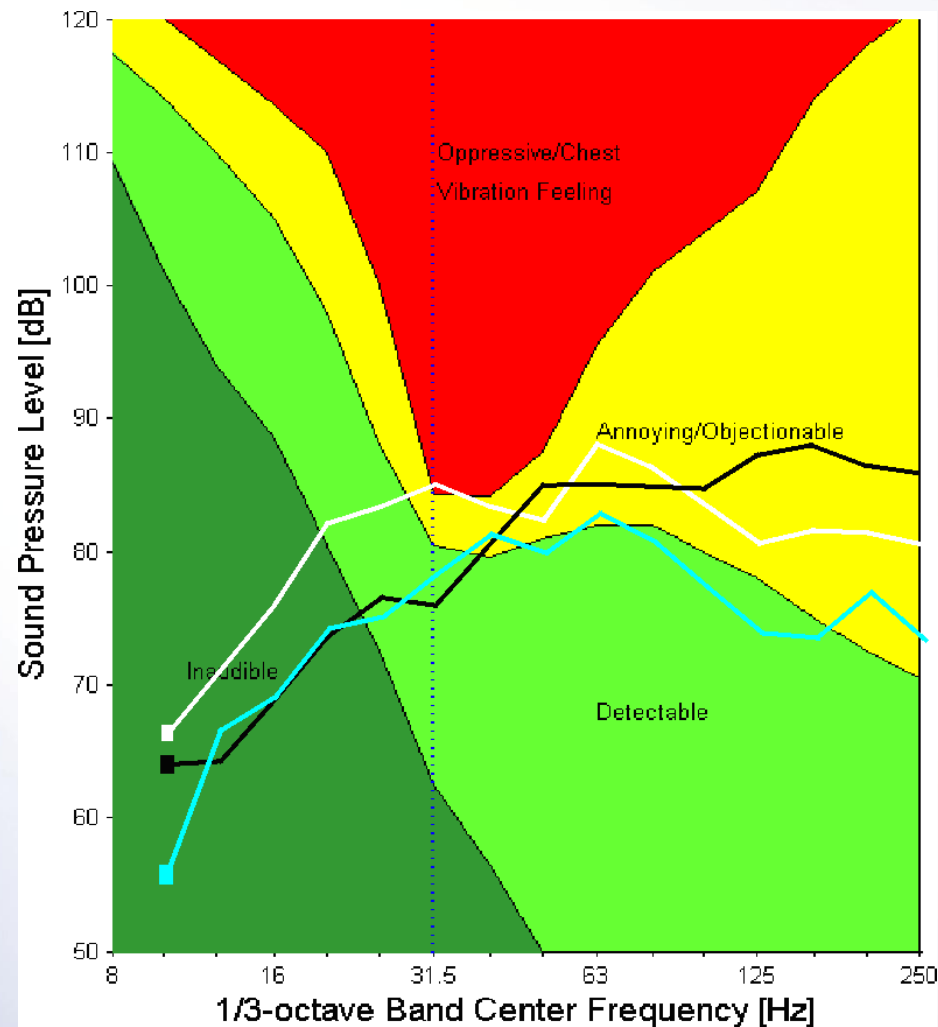
Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies Results – Vibration vs Maximum Sound Level



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies - Comparison with Human Judgments

- **Event 2 Indoors - Rating 90, Cmax = 82 dB**
- **Event 1 Indoors - Rating 80, Cmax = 83 dB**
- **Event 3 Indoors - Rating 30, Cmax = 76 dB**

(Tokita & Nakamura thresholds)



Conclusions From PARTNER LFN Study

- **Low-frequency sounds propagate further than high-frequency sounds and can annoy people far from the runway**
- **The Hubbard criteria work well for screening for vibration/rattle due to LFN**
- **A-Weighted and C-Weighted maximum noise levels work for predicting laboratory response at lower A-weighted noise levels (60 dB – 80 dB)**
- **For high levels use C-Weighted maximum levels or Tokita & Nakamura thresholds**



Low-Frequency Aircraft Noise Studies - Conclusions

- **C-Weighted maximums are most effective metric for screening for possible LFN problems**
- **Use C-Weighted maximum of 80 dB as screening threshold**
- **If possible, also measure associated A-Weighted maximum levels for additional screening information**
 - **C-Weighted minus A-Weighted indicates significance of LFN**

Low-Frequency Aircraft Takeoff Noise Study Conclusions

- **C-Weighted better correlated with induced vibrations and resident ratings than A-Weighted**
- **Perceptible wall vibrations likely to occur for C-Weighted Lmax exceeding 75 dB – 85 dB**
- **C-Weighted Lmax possible predictor of subjective judgments of takeoff noise**





Questions?

