Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for small movable sources in reverberant fields - Part 1: Comparison method for a hard-walled test room

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
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NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 3743-1:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 3743-1:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 3743-1:2010 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 3743-1:2010.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.11.2010 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.11.2010 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 01.10.2010.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 01.10.2010.
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English Version

Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Engineering methods for small movable sources in reverberant fields - Part 1: Comparison method for a hard-walled test room (ISO 3743-1:2010)

Acoustique - Détermination des niveaux de puissance et d'énergie acoustiques émis par les sources de bruit à partir de la pression acoustique - Méthodes d'expertise en champ réverbéré applicables aux petites sources transportables - Partie 1: Méthode par comparaison en salle d'essai à parois dures (ISO 3743-1:2010)

Akustik - Bestimmung der Schallleistungs- und Schallenergiepegel von Geräuschquellen aus Schalldruckmessungen - Verfahren der Genauigkeitsklasse 2 für kleine, transportable Quellen in Hallfeldern - Teil 1: Vergleichsverfahren in einem Prüfraum mit schallharten Wänden (ISO 3743-1:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 August 2010.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 3743-1:2010 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 3743-1:2010 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 April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

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 3743-1:2009.

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 EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3743-1:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 3743-1:2010 without any modification.

Annex ZA
(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 one 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 products falling within the scope of this standard.

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Introduction

This part of ISO 3743 is an element of the series ISO 3740[1] to ISO 3747[7], which specify various methods for determining the sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources including machinery, equipment and their sub-assemblies. The selection of one of the methods from the series for use in a particular application depends on the purpose of the test to determine the sound power level or sound energy level and on the facilities available. General guidelines to assist in the selection are provided in ISO 3740[1]. ISO 3740[1] to ISO 3747[7] give only general principles regarding the operating and mounting conditions of the machinery or equipment for the purposes of the test. It is important that test codes be established for individual kinds of noise source, in order to give detailed requirements for mounting, loading, and operating conditions under which the sound power levels or sound energy levels are to be obtained.

The method given in this part of ISO 3743 is based on a comparison of the sound pressure levels in octave frequency bands of a noise source under test with those of a calibrated reference sound source; A-weighted sound power levels or sound energy levels may be calculated from the octave-band levels. The method is applied in a hard-walled test room with prescribed acoustical characteristics, where it can be used for small items of portable equipment. Such a room allows either the sound power levels or the sound energy levels of the noise source under test to be determined, depending on the character of the noise emitted by the source. However, this kind of test room is not suitable for larger pieces of stationary equipment which, due to their manner of operation or installation, cannot readily be moved. The application of the method for use where the equipment or machinery is found *in situ* is described in ISO 3747[7].

The methods specified in this part of ISO 3743 permit the determination of the sound power level and the sound energy level in frequency bands and/or with frequency A-weighting applied.

This part of ISO 3743 describes a method of accuracy grade 2 (engineering grade) as defined in ISO 12001. For applications where greater accuracy is required, reference can be made to ISO 3741[2] or an appropriate part of ISO 9614[15][17]. If the relevant criteria for the measurement environment specified in this part of ISO 3743 are not met, it might be possible to refer to another standard from this series, or to an appropriate part of ISO 9614[15][17].

Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for small movable sources in reverberant fields

Part 1:
Comparison method for a hard-walled test room

1 Scope

1.1 General

This part of ISO 3743 specifies methods for determining the sound power level or sound energy level of a noise source by comparing measured sound pressure levels emitted by this source (machinery or equipment) mounted in a hard-walled test room, the characteristics of which are specified, with those from a calibrated reference sound source. The sound power level (or, in the case of noise bursts or transient noise emission, the sound energy level) produced by the noise source, in frequency bands of width one octave, is calculated using those measurements. The sound power level or sound energy level with A-weighting applied is calculated using the octave-band levels.

1.2 Types of noise and noise sources

The method specified in this part of ISO 3743 is suitable for all types of noise (steady, non-steady, fluctuating, isolated bursts of sound energy, etc.) defined in ISO 12001.

The noise source under test may be a device, machine, component or sub-assembly. The maximum size of the source depends upon the size of the room used for the acoustical measurements (see 4.2).

1.3 Test environment

The test environment that is applicable for measurements made in accordance with this part of ISO 3743 is a hard-walled test room with prescribed acoustical characteristics.

1.4 Measurement uncertainty

Information is given on the uncertainty of the sound power levels and sound energy levels determined in accordance with this part of ISO 3743, for measurements made in frequency octave bands and for A-weighted frequency calculations performed on them. The uncertainty conforms to ISO 12001:1996, accuracy grade 2 (engineering grade).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5725 (all parts), *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results*

ISO 6926, *Acoustics — Requirements for the performance and calibration of reference sound sources for the determination of sound power levels*

ISO 12001:1996, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Rules for the drafting and presentation of a noise test code*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, *Uncertainty in measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

IEC 60942:2003, *Electroacoustics — Sound calibrators*

IEC 61260:1995, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters*

IEC 61672-1:2002, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
sound pressure
p
difference between instantaneous pressure and static pressure

NOTE 1 Adapted from ISO 80000-8:2007[19], 8-9.2.

NOTE 2 Sound pressure is expressed in pascals.

3.2
sound pressure level
L_p
ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the square of the sound pressure, p, to the square of a reference value, p_0, expressed in decibels

$$L_p = 10 \lg \frac{p^2}{p_0^2} \text{ dB} \quad (1)$$

where the reference value, p_0, is 20 μPa

[ISO/TR 25417:2007[18], 2.2]

NOTE 1 If specific frequency and time weightings as specified in IEC 61672-1 and/or specific frequency bands are applied, this is indicated by appropriate subscripts; e.g. $L_{p\text{A}}$ denotes the A-weighted sound pressure level.

NOTE 2 This definition is technically in accordance with ISO 80000-8:2007[19], 8-22.

3.3
time-averaged sound pressure level
$L_{p,T}$
ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the time average of the square of the sound pressure, p, during a stated time interval of duration, T (starting at t_1 and ending at t_2), to the square of a reference value, p_0, expressed in decibels

