



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 2922:2019

01-oktober-2019

**Akustika - Merjenje zvoka plovil v zraku na kopenskih vodnih poteh in v
pristaniščih (ISO/DIS 2922:2019)**

Acoustics - Measurement of airborne sound emitted by vessels on inland waterways and
harbours (ISO/DIS 2922:2019)

Akustik - Messung des von Wasserfahrzeugen auf Binnengewässern und in Häfen
abgestrahlten Luftschalls (ISO/DIS 2922:2019)

Acoustique - Mesurage du bruit aérien émis par les bateaux de navigation intérieure et
portuaire (ISO/DIS 2922:2019)

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ICS:

03.220.40	Vodni transport	Transport by water
17.140.30	Emisija hrupa transportnih sredstev	Noise emitted by means of transport

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en

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Acoustics — Measurement of airborne sound emitted by vessels on inland waterways and harbours

Acoustique — Mesurage du bruit aérien émis par les bateaux de navigation intérieure et portuaire

ICS: 17.140.30

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Measurement quantities	3
5 Measuring equipment	3
5.1 Equipment specifications.....	3
5.2 Windscreen.....	3
5.3 Operational check/Calibration.....	4
5.4 Verification.....	4
6 Test site specifications and environmental conditions	4
6.1 Test conditions.....	4
6.2 Test site specifications.....	4
6.2.1 Moving vessels.....	4
6.2.2 Stationary vessels.....	5
6.3 Environmental conditions.....	5
6.4 Background noise.....	5
6.4.1 Acceptance tests.....	5
6.4.2 Monitoring tests.....	5
6.5 Measurements on stationary vessels.....	6
7 Test course and measurement of distance	6
8 Operating conditions	6
8.1 Distance from microphone.....	6
8.2 Loading condition.....	7
8.3 Main engines.....	7
8.4 Auxiliary engines.....	7
8.5 Doors and windows.....	7
8.6 Monitoring tests.....	7
9 Microphone position	7
10 Test procedure	8
10.1 Moving vessels.....	8
10.2 Stationary vessels.....	9
11 Measurement uncertainty	9
12 Test report	10
Bibliography	12

ISO/DIS 2922:2019(E)

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.
SIST EN ISO 2922:2021

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2922:2000), which has been technically revised.
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The important change to the previous edition was to affirm its application to vessels of all sizes. This third edition also includes a series of small changes such as: the specification of sound pressure level measurement response (slow), integration time for background noise (5 minutes), and the surf/weather limitation (Sea State 1) during the survey period. An equation to compute the sound pressure level at 25 m was also added.

Acoustics — Measurement of airborne sound emitted by vessels on inland waterways and harbours

1 Scope

This document specifies the conditions for obtaining reproducible and comparable measurement results of the airborne sound emitted by vessels of all kinds on inland waterways and in ports and harbours, except powered recreational craft as specified in the ISO 14509 series.^[2] This document is applicable to sea-going vessels, harbour vessels, dredgers, and all watercraft including non-displacement craft, used or capable of being used as a means of transport on water. There are no limitations to the application of this document with regard to speed and length of vessels.

All noise data obtained in accordance with this document are referred to a reference distance of 25 m.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 1996-2:2017, *Acoustics — Description, measurement and assessment of environmental noise — Part 2: Determination of sound pressure levels*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*

ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

IEC 60942:2017, *Electroacoustics — Sound calibrators*

IEC 61183, *Electroacoustics — Random-incidence and diffuse-field calibration of sound level meters*

IEC 61260-1, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters — Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61260-3, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band-filters — Part 3: Periodic tests*

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

IEC 61672-3, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 3: Periodic tests*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

acceptance test for vessels

acceptance test

measurement performed to prove that the sound emitted by the vessel, stationary or in motion, as delivered by the manufacturer, complies with noise specifications or prescribed limits

ISO/DIS 2922:2019(E)

3.2 monitoring test for vessels monitoring test

measurement performed in order to check that the sound emitted by the vessel, stationary or in motion, is still within prescribed limits and that no noticeable changes have occurred since the acceptance on initial delivery or after modification, as applicable

3.3 maximum AS-weighted sound pressure level for vessels maximum AS-weighted sound pressure level

L_{pASmax}

maximum sound pressure level achieved from measurement during the passage of the vessel under specified operating conditions measured with frequency weighting A and with time weighting Slow (S) according to IEC 61672-1

Note 1 to entry: Sound pressure level is expressed in decibels (dB).

3.4 A-weighted sound exposure

$E_{A,T}$

integral of the square of the sound pressure, p , over a stated time interval or event of duration T (starting at t_1 and ending at t_2)

$$E_{A,T} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_A^2(t) dt$$

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Note 1 to entry: Sound exposure is expressed in pascal-squared seconds ($\text{Pa}^2 \cdot \text{s}$).

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 25417:2007, 2.6, modified – Former Notes 2 to 4 deleted.]

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3.5 A-weighted sound exposure level

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$L_{E,A,T}$

ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the A-weighted sound exposure, $E_{A,T}$, to a reference value, E_0 , which is given by the product of the square of the reference sound pressure of $p_0 = 20 \mu\text{Pa}$ and the sound exposure reference duration of $T_0 = 1 \text{ s}$, ($E_0 = p_0^2 \times T_0 = 4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ Pa}^2 \cdot \text{s}$)

Note 1 to entry: Sound exposure level is expressed in decibels (dB).

Note 2 to entry: In symbols, the A-weighted sound exposure level, $L_{E,A,T}$, of a specified event (e.g. the passage of a vessel) with the duration $T = t_2 - t_1$, is related to a corresponding measurement of the time-averaged A-weighted sound pressure level, $L_{pAeq,T}$, by

$$L_{E,A,T} = 10 \lg \left\{ \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} p_A^2(t) dt}{p_0^2 T_0} \right\} \text{dB} = 10 \lg \left(\frac{E_{A,T}}{E_0} \right) \text{dB} = L_{pAeq,T} + 10 \lg \left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right) \text{dB}$$

where $p_A^2(t)$ is the squared, instantaneous, A-weighted sound pressure as a function of running time t .

Note 3 to entry: The A-weighted sound exposure level $L_{E,A,T}$ is arithmetically identical to the A-weighted single-event sound pressure level $L_{pA,1s}$ (reference duration $T_0 = 1 \text{ s}$) as, for example, defined in ISO 3744[1].

Note 4 to entry: The abbreviation "SEL" is sometimes used for the single-event sound pressure level, $L_{p,1s}$.

Note 5 to entry: In this document, the sound exposure level is to characterize the emission of the source and not the noise impact on people exposed to the sound.

3.6

background noise for vessels background noise

noise from all sources other than the craft under test

EXAMPLE Noise from waves splashing on the measuring craft or the shore, other craft or equipment, and wind effects.

4 Measurement quantities

4.1 Frequency weighting A shall be used for all measurements. The time weighting shall be set to Slow (S) for all measurements.

4.2 Care should be taken to avoid any influence on the result from unwanted sound signals, for example noise from wind on the microphone of the measuring equipment, electrical interference, or extraneous sound sources not under consideration.

4.3 The quantities to be determined at all microphone positions in acceptance and monitoring tests are the A-weighted sound exposure level, $L_{E,A,T}$, received from the operation of vessel and the maximum AS-weighted sound pressure level, L_{pASmax} , both expressed in decibels.

4.4 If, in addition to the sound exposure level, spectral analysis in acceptance tests or determination of some special acoustical characteristics of vessels is needed, the quantities to be measured are the unweighted or C-frequency weighted, octave-band or one-third-octave-band S-time weighted sound pressure levels in decibels at the time of maximum sound pressure, or the unweighted or C-frequency weighted, octave-band or one-third-octave-band sound exposure levels in decibels.

4.5 When measurements are made at some distance from the source, the levels observed may be considerably affected by the weather conditions. For example, the attenuation of sound due to air absorption is affected by the temperature and humidity of the air. In addition the refraction of sound waves due to wind and temperature gradients will affect the levels received at a particular position. It is recommended that measurements taken in extreme or atypical conditions be avoided. If possible, a value obtained under typical climatic conditions, and an indication of the range of values obtained under other climatic conditions, should be included in the test report.

4.6 For steady-state noise, as that from a stationary ship's engine, the quantity to be measured is the time-averaged A-weighted sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} .

5 Measuring equipment

5.1 Equipment specifications

The instruments for measuring sound pressure levels, including microphone(s) as well as cable(s), recording devices and other accessories, if used, shall meet the requirements for a class 1 instrument according to IEC 61672-1 for free field or random incidence application, as appropriate. Filters shall meet the requirements for a class 1 instrument according to IEC 61260-1.

A wind speed anemometer with a maximum permissible error of $\pm 10\%$ shall be used.

An engine speed tachometer with a maximum permissible error of ± 50 r/min shall be used.

5.2 Windscreen

A suitable windscreen shall be used to reduce the influence of wind on the reading. When it can be expected that the wind-induced signal will be within 10 dB of the average sound level induced by the