SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 26101-2:2023

01-marec-2023

Akustika - Preskusne metode za kvalifikacijo akustičnega okolja - 2. del: Določanje popravkov zaradi okolja (ISO/DIS 26101-2:2023)

Acoustics - Test methods for the qualification of the acoustic environment - Part 2: Determination of the environmental correction (ISO/DIS 26101-2:2023)

Akustik - Prüfverfahren zur Qualifizierung der akustischen Umgebung - Teil 2: Bestimmung der Umgebungskorrektur (ISO/DIS 26101-2:2023)

Acoustique - Méthodes d’essai pour la qualification de l'environnement acoustique - Partie 2: Détermination de la correction d’environnement (ISO/DIS 26101-2:2023)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 26101-2**

ICS:

17.140.01	Akustična merjenja in blaženje hrupa na splošno	Acoustic measurements and noise abatement in general

oSIST prEN ISO 26101-2:2023 **en,fr,de**

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 26101-2

ISO/TC **43**/SC **1**

Secretariat: **DIN**

Voting begins on:
2023-01-06

Voting terminates on:
2023-03-31

Acoustics — Test methods for the qualification of the acoustic environment —

Part 2:
Determination of the environmental correction

ICS: 17.140.01

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

Reference number
ISO/DIS 26101-2:2023(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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).

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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ISO 26101-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, Acoustics, Subcommittee SC 1, Noise.

A list of all parts in the ISO 26101 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document is one of the series ISO 26101, which specify various methods for qualifying the acoustic environment. The methods specified in this document permit the qualification of an acoustic environment that approximates to an acoustic free field near one or more reflecting planes. In other words, an acoustic environment in which the effect of reflected sound on sound pressure level measurements is sufficiently small, so that it can be corrected for with the so-called environmental correction K_2. K_2 can be needed to determine the sound power level, see e.g. ISO 3744 or ISO 3746,[2] or the emission sound pressure level, see e.g. ISO 11201,[5] ISO 11202[6] and ISO 11204[7].

It is expected that the qualification procedures outlined in this document will be referred to by other International Standards and industry test codes. In such cases, these documents making reference to this document may specify qualification criteria based on the environmental correction K_2 determined according to this document.

Acoustics — Test methods for the qualification of the acoustic environment —

Part 2: Determination of the environmental correction

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for qualifying an environment that approximates to an acoustic free field near one or more reflecting planes. The goal of the qualification is to determine the environmental correction K_2, which is used to correct for reflected sound when determining the sound power level or sound energy level of a noise source from sound pressure levels measured on a surface enveloping the noise source (machinery or equipment) in such an environment. In addition, the environmental correction K_2 is used as an input parameter for the determination of the local environmental correction K_3 which is used to determine the emission sound pressure level in an environment that approximates to an acoustic free field near one or more reflecting planes.

In practice, the K_2 value determined will be a function of both the reflected sound from the test environment and the shape and size of the measurement surface used for the K_2 determination. For the purposes of this document and the documents that refer to it, the differences between K_2 values determined with different measurement surfaces are assumed to be included in the stated measurement uncertainty for the test method.

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/DIS 3744:—[1)], *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*

ISO 3745:2012, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Precision methods for anechoic rooms and hemi-anechoic rooms*

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

ISO 26101-1, *Acoustics — Test methods for the qualification of the acoustic environment — Part 1: Qualification of free-field environments*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3744 and the following apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of the ballot: ISO/DIS 3744:2022

3.1
reverberation time
T
⟨room acoustic parameters⟩ duration required for the space-averaged sound energy density in an enclosure to decrease by 60 dB after the source emission has stopped

Note 1 to entry: The reverberation time is expressed in seconds.

Note 2 to entry: T may be evaluated based on a smaller dynamic range than 60 dB and extrapolated to a decay time of 60 dB.

It shall then be labelled accordingly. Thus, if T is derived from the time at which the decay curve first reaches 5 dB and 25 dB below the initial level, it shall be labelled T_{20}. If decay values of 5 dB to 35 dB below the initial level are used, it shall be labelled T_{30}.

[SOURCE: ISO 3382-2:2008,[1] 3.5]

3.2
measurement surface
hypothetical surface of area, S, on which the microphone positions are located at which the sound pressure levels are measured, enveloping the noise source under test and terminating on the reflecting plane(s) on which the source is located

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 3744: —, 3.13]

3.3
environmental correction
K_2
correction applied to the mean (energy average) sound pressure levels over all the microphone positions on the measurement surface, to account for the influence of reflected or absorbed sound

Note 1 to entry: Environmental correction is expressed in decibels.

Note 2 to entry: The environmental correction is frequency dependent; the correction in the case of a frequency band is denoted K_2f, where f denotes the relevant mid-band frequency, and that in the case of overall A-weighting is denoted K_2A, which is determined from A-weighted sound pressure level measurements.

Note 3 to entry: In general, the environmental correction depends on the area of the measurement surface and usually K_2 increases with S.

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 3744:—, 3.16, modified "[...], determined as described in Annex A or in ISO/DIS 26101-2:—[4]" and "Note 4 to entry" have been omitted.]

3.4
sound absorption coefficient
α
at a given frequency and for specified conditions, the relative fraction of sound power incident upon a surface which is not reflected

[SOURCE: ISO 3741:2010, 3.9]

3.5
equivalent absorption area
A
product of the area and sound absorption coefficient of a surface

Note 1 to entry: A hypothetical surface area with a sound absorption coefficient of 1,0 that would have the same total sound absorption as the test environment that is being qualified.

[SOURCE: ISO 3741:2010, 3.10, modified term "sound" has been omitted]

4 Qualification procedures for the acoustic environment

4.1 General

Environmental influences shall be evaluated by selecting one of four qualification procedures (see 4.2 to 4.5) used to determine the magnitude of the environmental correction K_2. These qualification procedures shall be used to determine if any undesired environmental influences are present and to qualify a given measurement surface for an actual noise source under test in accordance with this document. Information on the uncertainty of the environmental correction can be found in Annex A.

4.2 Absolute comparison test

The absolute comparison test, see Clause 5, is carried out with a reference sound source (RSS) and may be used outdoors and indoors. This is the preferred procedure for qualifying a test environment according to ISO/DIS 3744:—, particularly if data in frequency bands are required, and if the noise source under test can be removed from the test site. However, it may also be used, if the noise source under test cannot be removed from the test site (see 5.2). This method is expected to yield the most accurate results in typical industrial environments[8].

4.3 Methods based on room absorption

The methods based on room absorption, see Clause 6, require the determination of the equivalent absorption area, A, of the test room and can be less accurate than the absolute comparison test in typical industrial environments. These tests are based on the assumption that the room has approximately a cubic shape, is substantially empty, and that sound is absorbed at the room boundaries only. Three methods are described in which A is calculated either from measurements of reverberation time (see 6.2), from measurements of sound pressure levels from the noise source under test using a secondary measurement surface (see 6.3) or from measurements on a reference sound source (see 6.4).

4.4 Inverse-square-law qualification of parallelepiped and cylindrical measurement surfaces

This third qualification procedure (see Clause 7) may be used to qualify hemi-anechoic test rooms for parallelepiped or cylindrical measurement surfaces up to a maximum volume (qualification with the goal $K_2 = 0$). It is the preferred method to qualify a hemi-anechoic room and represents the most accurate method. To qualify an anechoic or a hemi-anechoic chamber for hemi-spherical measurement surfaces refer to ISO 26101-1 and ISO 3745.

NOTE In hemi-anechoic rooms, the other qualification procedures can yield unreliable results.

4.5 Approximate method based on an estimation of the equivalent absorption area A

This method (see Clause 8) is based on an estimation of the equivalent absorption area A of the test room and is considered to be the least accurate method.

Figure 1 is a flowchart which provides guidance for the selection of a method to determine the environmental correction K_2. The method described in Clause 5 may be used indoors and outdoors, while the methods described in Clauses 6 and 8 may be used indoors only. As indicated in Figure 1, the inverse-square law method according to Clause 7 may be used in hemi-anechoic chambers only.

NOTE In some industrial buildings, which are of low height and have reflecting surfaces, the sound propagation can be distorted. In these conditions, the qualification procedures according to Clause 6 and Clause 8 might not be applicable.