

International **Standard**

ISO 15619

Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Measurement method for exhaust silencers — Sound power level of exhaust noise and insertion loss using sound pressure and power loss ratiotps://standards.liteh.ai)

Moteurs alternatifs à combustion inter<mark>ne — Méthode de 1</mark> mesure pour silencieux d'échappement — Niveau de puissance acoustique du bruit à l'échappement et perte par insertion à partir de la pression acoustique et du rapport de perte de 19:2025 puissance//standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/a41db854-3d91-4449-8bda-c69bb955feb2/iso-15619-2025

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Con	Contents Pa					
Forew	ord		.			
Introd	luction	1	v			
1	Scone		1			
2	-	ative references				
3	Terms and definitions					
4		environment				
	4.1	General 4.1.1 Engineering method				
		4.1.2 Survey method				
	4.2	Criteria for background noise				
		4.2.1 Engineering method relative criteria	7			
		4.2.2 Absolute criteria				
		4.2.3 Statement of non-conformity with criteria				
	4.3	4.2.4 Survey method Criterion for acoustic adequacy of test environment				
	1.5	4.3.1 Engineering method				
		4.3.2 Survey method				
5	Instrumentation					
	5.1	General				
	5.2	Calibration				
	5.3	Use ilah Standards	10			
6	Installation and operation of noise source under test for laboratory measurement1					
	6.1	General ATTIMES ST2 MO2 MOS TEAM 211	10			
	6.2	Source location				
		6.2.1 Engineering method	10			
	6.3	Installation requirements				
		6.3.1 General 150 15610 2025				
		6.3.2 Straight transition pipe	; <u>19-202</u> 1 1			
		6.3.3 Bent transition pipe				
	6.4	6.3.4 Exhaust emission control systems and devices Operation condition				
_		•				
7	Measurement					
	7.1 7.2	General Measurement uncertainty				
	7.2	7.2.1 Engineering method				
		7.2.2 Survey method				
	7.3	Laboratory measurement				
		7.3.1 Microphone arrays				
	7.4	7.3.2 Determination of engine power Site measurement				
8	Calculation					
	8.1 8.2	General Calculation of sound power level of exhaust noise				
	0.2	8.2.1 Calculation of mean time-averaged sound pressure levels				
		8.2.2 Corrections for background noise				
		8.2.3 Corrections for environment	23			
		8.2.4 Calculation of surface time-averaged sound pressure levels				
	0.2	8.2.5 Calculation of sound power levels				
	8.3 8.4	Calculation of insertion loss				
	U.T	UNICUINCIOII VI DVIVCI 1033 I ULIV				

9	Information to be recorded				
	9.1	General	24		
	9.2	Description of the tested exhaust silencer and substitution pipe	24		
	9.3	Description of the engine on which the exhaust silencer is installed			
	9.4	Acoustic environment	24		
	9.5	Description of instrumentation	25		
	9.6	Description of instrumentationAcoustical data	25		
10	Test	report	25		
Annex	A (no	ormative) Qualification procedures for the acoustic environment	26		
Annex	Annex B (informative) Measurement procedure for pressure lossAnnex C (informative) Calculation of A-weighted sound power levels from frequency band levels				
Annex					
Annex	D (no	ormative) Sound power level under reference meteorological conditions	34		
Biblio	ibliography				

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ISO 15619:2025

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/a41db854-3d91-4449-8bda-c69bb955feb2/iso-15619-2025

Foreword

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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 document 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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, Internal Combustion Engines.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15619:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- added sources for terms and definitions cited in clause 3. 1-4449-8bda-c69bb955feb2/iso-15619-2025
- deleted <u>4.2.1.2</u> of the original document;
- described the use of the instrument in the $\frac{7.1}{1}$ as a separate subclause, $\frac{5.3}{1}$;
- removed duplicate descriptions mentioned in ISO 3046-1 and revised the text appropriately in <u>6.4</u> and <u>7.3.2</u>;
- moved 1.1 in the original document to 7.2;
- revised descriptions in A.3.3;
- bibliography supplement.

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 specifies methods for measuring the sound power level of exhaust noise and the insertion loss of exhaust silencers installed on reciprocating internal combustion engines and a method for measuring the power loss ratio of reciprocating internal combustion engines.

Sound power level of exhaust noise, insertion loss, and transmission loss are parameters to characterize the acoustic performance of exhaust silencers. Sound power levels of exhaust noise and insertion loss are important parameters to characterize the acoustic matching performance of exhaust silencers and reciprocating internal combustion engines. Transmission loss is the difference in sound power level of exhaust noise between the noise before and after transmitting through the exhaust silencer, which is the parameter to characterize the acoustic performance of the exhaust silencer itself and not relevant to the reciprocating internal combustion engine. Power loss ratio and pressure loss are parameters to characterize the aerodynamic performance of exhaust silencers. Power loss ratio is an important parameter to characterize the aerodynamic matching performance of exhaust silencers and reciprocating internal combustion engines, whereas resistance coefficient which is closely related to pressure loss is to characterize the aerodynamic performance of the exhaust silencer itself and is irrelevant with the reciprocating internal combustion engine on which the exhaust silencer is installed. The matching parameters of the sound power level of exhaust noise, the insertion loss, and the power loss ratio are used in this document as the measurement parameters.

For sound power level of exhaust noise, the measurement results at 90° direction and 45° direction can be different. The measurement results at 45° direction is slightly greater than the actual value, the measurement results at 90° direction is much closer to the actual results. For insertion loss, the measurement results at 90° direction and 45° direction may be different, but the measurement uncertainty at 90° direction is smaller than that at 45° direction. Measurement at 90° direction is used for the laboratory measurement (engineering method). The measurement at 90° or 45° direction is used for laboratory measurement (survey method). The measurement at 45° direction is used for site measurement.

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