ANSI S12.17-1996

Reaffirmed by ANSI July 10, 2001

Reaffirmed by ANSI May 6, 2016

Reaffirmed by ANSI May 3, 2006

Reaffirmed by ANSI

ANSI S12.17-1996

June 28, 2011

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

IMPULSE SOUND PROPAGATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ASSESSMENT

Accredited Standards Committee S12, Noise

The American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI) is the national coordinator of voluntary standards development and the clearing house in the U.S. for information on national and international standards.

The Acoustical Society of America (ASA) is an organization of scientists and engineers formed in 1929 to increase and diffuse the knowledge of acoustics and to promote its practical applications.



ANSI S12.17-1996

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Impulse Sound Propagation for Environmental Noise Assesment

Secretariat
Acoustical Society of America

Approved 8 August 1996
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

ABSTRACT

This Standard describes engineering methods to calculate the propagation of high-energy impulsive sounds through the atmosphere for purposes of assessment of environmental noise. The methods yield estimates for the mean *C*-weighted sound exposure level of impulsive sound at distances between the source and receiver ranging from 1 to 30 km. Equations to estimate the standard deviation about the mean *C*-weighted sound exposure levels are provided. The methods apply for explosive masses between 50 g and 1000 kg.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS ON ACOUSTICS

The Acoustical Society of America (ASA) provides the Secretariat for Accredited Standards Committees S1 on Acoustics, S2 on Mechanical Vibration and Shock, S3 on Bioacoustics, and S12 on Noise. These committees have wide representation from the technical community (manufacturers, consumers, and general-interest representatives). The standards are published by the Acoustical Society of America through the American Institute of Physics as American National Standards after approval by their respective Standards Committees and the American National Standards Institute.

These standards are developed and published as a public service to provide standards useful to the public, industry, and consumers, and to Federal, State, and local governments.

Each of the Accredited Standards Committees [operating in accordance with procedures approved by American National Standards Institute (ANSI)] is responsible for developing, voting upon, and maintaining or revising its own standards. The ASA Standards Secretariat administers committee organization and activity and provides liaison between the Accredited Standards Committees and ANSI. After the standards have been produced and adopted by the Accredited Standards Committees, and approved as American National Standards by ANSI, the ASA Standards Secretariat arranges for their publication and distribution.

An American National Standard implies a consensus of those substantially concerned with its scope and provisions. Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered and that a concerted effort be made towards their resolution.

The use of an American National Standard is completely voluntary. Their existence does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he or she has approved the Standards or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standards.

NOTICE: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken periodically to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard.



Standards Secretariat Acoustical Society of America 120 Wall Street, 32nd Floor New York, New York 10005-3993

Telephone: 1 (212) 248-0373 Telefax: 1 (212) 248-0146

© 1996 by Acoustical Society of America. This standard may not be reproduced in whole or in part in any form for sale, promotion, or any commercial purpose, or any purpose not falling within the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1976, without prior written permission of the publisher. For permission, address a request to the Standards Secretariat of the Acoustical Society of America.

Contents

1	Scope	1			
2	Normative references	1			
3	Definitions	1			
4	Engineering methods				
5	Adjustments to general predictions of <i>C</i> -weighted sound exposure levels	2			
6	Other considerations	3			
Annexes					
Anne	ex A Explosive adjustment for the sounds of military weapons firing	2			
Anne	ex B Propagation over special surfaces	5			
Anne	ex C Bibliography	5			
Tables					
A .1	Weapon codes	4			
A.2	Parameters Y and B and directivity D for use in Equation (A1)	2			
A.3	Propellant masses for military weapon codes from Table A1	5			

Foreword

[This Foreword is not part of ANSI S12.17-1997 American National Standard Impulse Sound Propagation for Environmental Noise Assessment.]

This standard contains three informative annexes.

This standard was developed under the jurisdiction of Accredited Standards Committee S12, Noise, which has the following scope:

Standards, specifications, and terminology in the field of acoustic noise pertaining to methods of measurement, evaluation, and control; including biological safety, tolerance and comfort, and physical acoustics as related to environmental and occupational noise.

At the time this standard was submitted to Accredited Standards Committee S12 for approval, the membership was as follows:

D. L. Johnson, Chair

P. D. Schomer, Vice Chair

A. Brenig, Secretary

Acoustical Society of America	D. L. Johnson W. J. Galloway (<i>Alt.</i>)
Acoustical Systems, Inc.	R. Goodwin R. Seitz (<i>Alt.</i>)
Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute	S. Wang S. Sanders (<i>Alt.</i>)
Air Movement & Control Assoc., Inc.	M. Stevens W. E. Neitzel (Alt.)
ALCOA	S. I. Roth
American Academy of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Inc.	G. Gates
	L. A. Micheal (Alt.)
American College of Occupational Medicine	P. J. Brownson
	J. Sataloff (Alt.)
American Industrial Hygiene Association	L. H. Royster
American Otalanical Coniety	J. F. Meagher (<i>Alt.</i>) R. F. Naunton
American Otological Society American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, & Air-Conditioning	J. Pei
American Society of Heating, Reingeration, & Air-Conditioning	J. L. Heldenbrand (<i>Alt.</i>)
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association	J. D. Royster
American operating added and an american and american and an american and american and an american and american analysis and american and american and american analysis and american analysis and american and american and american and american analysis and american and american and american analysis and american and american and american analysis and american analysis and american	M. E. Thompson (<i>Alt.</i>)
Audio Engineering Society, Inc	M. R. Chial
	D. Queen Alt.)
Bruel and Kjaer Instruments, Inc.	L. J. Pace
	M. Alexander (Alt.)
Compressed Air and Gas Institute	J. H. Addington
	D. R. Bookshar (Alt.)
Council for Accreditation Occupational Hearing Conservation	W. Monk
	D. Driscoll (Alt.)
E-A-R Cabot Safety	E. H. Berger
Industrial Safety Equipment Association	D. K. Shipp
Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)	R. Lotz

	W. F. Hanrahan (Alt.)
Larson Davis Laboratories	R. J. Peppin
	R. Chanaud (Alt.)
National Council of Acoustical Consultants	J. Erdreich
	R. L. Richards (Alt.)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)	D. Rawlings
	E. LaBrush (Alt.)
National Hearing Conservation Association	J. Franks
	E. H. Berger (Alt.)
Power Tool Institute, Inc.	R. J. Callahan
	D. H. Montague (Alt.)
U. S. Air Force	R. McKinley
U. S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory	B. Mozo
U. S. Army Construction Engineering Laboratory (USA-CERL)	P. D. Schomer
	M. White (Alt.)
U. S. Army Human Engineering Laboratory	G. R. Price
	J. Kalb (Alt.)
U. S. Army Audiology & Speech Center	R. Danielson
U. S. Naval Surface Warfare Center	J. Niemiec
U. S. Navy Environmental Health Center	J. Page
	L. Marshall (Alt.)
U. S. Department of Transportation	A. G. Konheim

Individual Experts of Accredited Standards Committee S12, Noise, were:

P. K. Baade	R. M. Guernsey	P. D. Schomer
R. G. Bartheld	R. K. Hillquist	W. R. Thornton
R. W. Benson	D. L. Johnson	D. J. Vendittis
L. L. Beranek	W. W. Lang	H. E. von Gierke
E. H. Berger	L. F. Luttrell	I A MCII
S. H. P. Bly	G. C. Maling, Jr.	L. A. Wilber
K. M. Eldred	A. H. Marsh	G. E. Winzer
R. S. Gales	J. Pope	G. S. K. Wong
W. J. Galloway	L. H. Royster	R. W. Young

Working Group S12/WG22, Impulsive Sound Propagation for Environmental Noise Assessment, which assisted Accredited Standards Committee S12, Noise, in the development of this standard, had the following membership:

N. D. Lewis, *Chair*

G. R. Coonan R. Raspet J. W. Reed M. J. White

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcomed. Send suggestions for improvement to Accredited Standards Committee S12, Noise, in care of the ASA Standards Secretariat, 120 Wall Street, 32nd Floor, New York, NY 10005-3993, USA. Telephone: 1 (212) 248-0373; FAX: 1 (212) 248-0146.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

ANSI S12.17-1996

American National Standard

Impulse Sound Propagation for Environmental Noise Assessment

1 Scope

This standard describes engineering methods that may be used to calculate the C-weighted sound exposure level of blast or high-energy impulsive sounds at distances ranging from 1 to 30 km from the source. Sources of high-energy impulsive sounds include blasting at mines or quarries, guns, military weapons, and other explosive devices that utilize non-nuclear explosives with a total explosive mass between 50 g and 1000 kg. The engineering methods described in this Standard may be used in environmental assessments to supplement the information determined by application of the procedures in Part 4 of ANSI S12.9-1997. For explosive masses greater than 1000 kg, the procedures in ANSI S2.20-1983 (R 1989) should be used to estimate the peak sound pressure level at a receiver location.

2 Normative references

The following Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard. At the time of approval by the American National Standards Institute, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this American National Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the Standards listed below

- (1) ANSI S1.1-1994, Acoustical Terminology.
- (2) ANSI S2.20-1983 (R 1989), American National Standard Estimating Airblast Characteristics for Single Point Explosions in Air. With a Guide to Evaluation of Atmospheric Propagation and Effects
- (3) ANSI S12.9-1988 (R 1993): Part 1, American National Standard Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound—Part 1.

- (4) ANSI S12.9-1997: Part 4, American National Standard Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound—Part 4: Assessments Methods.
- (5) ISO 9613-2: 1995, Acoustics—Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors—Part 2: General Method of Calculation.

3 Definitions

Definitions for quantities used in this Standard are given in ANSI S1.1-1994 or S12.9-1988. Additional quantities are defined below.

3.1 Scaled distance

Parameter used by the mining industry and equal to the source-to-receiver distance divided by the cube root of the mass of the explosive material, $S=d/m^{1/3}$, with distance d in kilometers and explosive mass m in kilograms. Unit, kilometers per cube root of kilograms, $m/(kg)^{1/3}$. Unit symbol, S.

3.2 TNT equivalent

Parameter to relate the sound exposure from different types of explosives to that of an explosive of TNT. The TNT equivalent of an explosive is equal to the explosive mass in kilograms times its efficiency. Explosive efficiencies are listed in ANSI S2.20-1983 (R 1989).

4 Engineering methods

4.1 General method for calculating mean values of *C*-weighted sound exposure levels of high-energy impulsive sounds

The mean *C*-weighted sound exposure level, in decibels, at a receiver location caused by an impulsive sound at a known source location and with known explosive mass shall be calculated from the following expression:

$$L_{CF} = 102.3 - 31.7 \lg(d/1) + C,$$
 (1)

where

 L_{CE} =C-weighted sound exposure level in decibels relative to the reference sound exposure of (20 μ Pa)²s;