Second edition
2018-04

Turbines and turbine sets — Measurement of emitted airborne noise — Engineering/survey method

Turbines et groupes de turbines — Mesurage du bruit aérien émis — Méthode d'expertise/de contrôle

Reference number
ISO 10494:2018(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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 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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 192, *Gas Turbines*, in collaboration with Technical Committee IEC/TC 5, *Steam Turbines*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10494:1993), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the measurement of airborne noise from steam turbines and steam turbine sets has been added;

— the content has been aligned with ISO 3744:2010 and ISO 3746:2010;

— the title has been updated.

Introduction

0.1 Background

Control of noise from machines or equipment requires effective exchange of acoustical information among the several parties concerned. These include the manufacturer, specifier, installer and user of the machine or equipment. This acoustical information is obtained from measurements.

These measurements are useful only if they are carried out under specified conditions to obtain defined acoustical quantities using standardized instruments.

The sound power level data determined according to this document is essentially independent of the environment in which the data are obtained. This is one of the reasons for using sound power level to characterize the sound emitted by various types of machine equipment.

Sound power level data are useful for the following:

a) calculating the approximate sound pressure level at a given distance from a machine operating in a specified environment;

b) comparing the noise radiated by machines of the same type and size;

c) comparing the noise radiated by machines of different types and sizes;

d) determining whether a machine complies with a specified upper limit of noise emission;

e) planning in order to determine the amount of transmission loss or noise control required under certain circumstances;

f) engineering work to assist in developing quiet machinery and equipment.

This document gives requirements for the measurement of the noise emission of turbines and turbine sets. It has been prepared in accordance with ISO 3740:2000 on the basis of ISO 3744:2010. Due to the special conditions concerning turbines and turbine sets, it is necessary to define different noise sources and to use measurement surfaces differing from those specified in ISO 3744:2010.

For some environmental conditions, it can be necessary to use the survey methods based on ISO 3746:2010 resulting in a lower grade of accuracy. Frequency information is still recorded and reported.

0.2 Aims

The methods defined in this document apply to the measurement of the noise emission of a turbine or turbine set under steady-state operating conditions. The results are expressed as sound pressure levels, and sound power levels in A-weighted and in octave bands.

The aim of this document is a grade 2 (engineering) result (see Table 1). When the correction for background noise exceeds the limit of 1.3 dB but is less than 3 dB and/or the correction for environment exceeds the limits of 4 dB but is less than 7 dB, then a grade 3 (survey) result is obtained (see Table 2).

Measurements made in conformity with this document should result in standard deviations which are equal to or less than those given in Table 3. The uncertainties in Table 3 depend not only on the accuracies with which sound pressure levels and measurement surface areas are determined, but also on the "near-field error" which increases for smaller measurement distances and lower frequencies (i.e. those below 250 Hz). The near-field error always leads to measured sound power levels which are higher than the real sound power levels.

NOTE 1 If the methods specified in this document are used to compare the sound power levels of similar machines that are omnidirectional and radiate broad-band noise, the uncertainty in this comparison tends to result in standard deviations which are less than those given in Table 3, provided that the measurements are performed in the same environment with the same shape of measurement surface.

NOTE 2 The standard deviations given in Table 3 reflect the cumulative effects of all causes of measurement uncertainty, excluding variations in the sound power levels from test to test which can be caused, for example, by changes in the mounting or operating conditions of the source. The reproducibility and repeatability of the test result can be considerably better (i.e. smaller standard deviations) than the uncertainties given in Table 3 would indicate.

Table 1 — International Standards specifying various methods for determining the sound power levels of machines and equipment

International Standard	Classification of method	Test environment	Volume of source	Character of noise	Sound power levels obtainable
Normative					
ISO 3744	Grade 2 (engineering)	Outdoors or in large rooms	No restrictions; limited only by available test environment	Any	A-weighted and in octave bands or one-third octave bands
ISO 3746	Grade 3 (survey)	No special test environment	No restrictions; limited only by available test environment	Any	A-weighted
Informative					
ISO 3741	Grade 1 (precision)	Reverberation room meeting specified requirements	Less than 2 % of test room volume	Steady, non-steady, fluctuating, isolated bursts of sound energy, broad-band, discrete frequency	A-weighted and in octave bands or one-third octave bands
ISO 3743-1	Grade 2 (engineering)	Hard-walled test room	Less than 2,5 % of test room volume	Steady, non-steady, fluctuating, isolated bursts of sound energy	A-weighted and in octave bands
ISO 3743-2	Grade 2 (engineering)	Special reverberation test room	Preferably less than 1 % of test room volume	Steady, non-steady, fluctuating, broad-band, narrow-band, discrete frequency	A-weighted and in octave bands
ISO 3745	Grade 1 (precision)	Anechoic- or hemi-anechoic room	Preferably less than 0,5 % of test room volume	Any	A-weighted and in one-third octave bands
ISO 3747	Grade 2 and 3 (engineering and survey)	No special test environment, but sufficiently reverberant; source under test non-movable	No restrictions; limited only by available test environment	Steady, non-steady, fluctuating, isolated bursts of sound energy, primarily broad-band	A-weighted and in octave bands
ISO 9614-1	Grade 1, 2 and 3 (precision, engineering and survey)	No special test environment	No restrictions[b]	Any, but stationary in time	A-weighted and in octave bands or one-third octave

[a] Method to determine the sound power of airborne noise caused by machinery surface vibration specifically.

[b] For measurements in anechoic or hemi-anechoic rooms limited by the size of the test room.

Table 1 *(continued)*

International Standard	Classification of method	Test environment	Volume of source	Character of noise	Sound power levels obtainable
ISO 9614-2	Grade 2 and 3 (engineering and survey)	No special test environment	No restrictions[b]	Any, but stationary in time	A-weighted and in octave bands or one-third octave bands
ISO 9614-3	Grade 1 (precision)	No special test environment	No restrictions[b]	Any, but stationary in time	A-weighted and in octave bands or one-third octave bands
ISO/TS 7849-1[a]	Grade 3 (survey)	No special test environment	No restrictions	Any	A-weighted
ISO/TS 7849-2[a]	Grade 2 (engineering)	No special test environment	No restrictions	Any	A-weighted and in octave bands or one-third octave bands

[a] Method to determine the sound power of airborne noise caused by machinery surface vibration specifically.

[b] For measurements in anechoic or hemi-anechoic rooms limited by the size of the test room.

Table 2 — Limits for correction

Grade of accuracy	Background noise correction dB	Environment correction dB
Grade 2	≤1,3	≤4
Grade 3	≤3	≤7
Special case[a]	>3	>7

[a] For higher values of background noise and/or environmental corrections, the real sound power level cannot be determined with acceptable uncertainty, but the results can be useful to estimate an upper limit of the noise emission of the turbine or the turbine set to be tested.

Table 3 — Uncertainty in determining sound power levels and sound pressure levels, expressed as the standard deviation

Grade of accuracy	Octave band centre frequency dB					A-weighted dB
	31,5 Hz to 63 Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz to 500 Hz	1 000 Hz to 4 000 Hz	8 000 Hz	
Grade 2	5	3	2	1,5	2,5	2
Grade 3						3

NOTE 1 Grade 3 uncertainty is related to stable conditions.

NOTE 2 The value of the standard deviation for air intake and gas exhaust outlet of gas turbines can be higher.