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Second edition
2022-01

Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption properties of road surfaces in situ —

Part 1: Extended surface method

Acoustique — Mesurage in situ des propriétés d'absorption acoustique des revêtements de chaussées —

Partie 1: Méthode de la surface étendue



Reference number
ISO 13472-1:2022(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).

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 of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13472-1:2002), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- Reference to IEC 60651 has been replaced with reference to IEC 61672-1;
- Reference to ISO 18233 has been added, in order to have a standardized description of MLS and ESS signals. Two references on ESS have been added to the Bibliography;
- Requirements of a precision $\pm 0,005$ m on the source-microphone distance has been released to $\pm 0,01$ m due to the correcting capability offered by the accurate alignment procedure in the new [Annex F](#);
- A procedure, taken from ISO 11819-2, to check the road surface dryness has been specified in [8.1](#);
- Specifications of the time window have been improved;
- Former [Annex D](#) on MLS signals has been deleted (replaced by a reference to ISO 18233);
- Former Annex G on correction of small time shifts has been replaced with the new [Annex F](#), specifying an accurate alignment procedure; [Annex F](#) is now normative.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13472 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.

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Introduction

This document describes a test method for measuring, in situ, the sound absorption coefficient of road surfaces as a function of frequency under normal incidence.

This method provides a means of evaluating the sound absorption characteristics of a road surface without damaging the surface. It is intended to be used during road construction, road maintenance and other traffic noise studies. It may also be used to qualify the absorption characteristics of road surfaces used for vehicle and tyre testing. However, the standard uncertainty is limited to 0,05.

This method is based on free-field propagation of the test signal from the source to the road surface and back to the receiver, and covers an area of approximately 3 m² and a frequency range, in one-third-octave bands, from 250 Hz to 4 kHz (see IEC 61260).

To complement this method, a spot method (see ISO 13472-2) is available. This method is based on the transmission of the test signal from the source to the road surface and back to the receiver inside a tube and covers an area of approximately 0,1 m² and a frequency range, in one-third-octave bands, from 315 Hz to 2 kHz.

Both methods should give the same results in the frequency range from 315 Hz to 2 kHz.

They are both applicable also to acoustic materials other than road surfaces.

The measurement results of this method are comparable with the results of impedance tube methods, performed on bore cores taken from the surface (e.g. ISO 10534-1 and ISO 10534-2).

The measurement results of this method are in general not comparable with the results of the reverberation room method (see ISO 354), because the method described in this document uses a directional sound field, while the reverberation room method assumes a diffuse sound field.

See [Annex E](#) for information about sound absorption coefficient under non-normal incidence.