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Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering/survey methods for use *in situ* in a reverberant environment

Acoustique — Détermination des niveaux de puissance acoustique et des niveaux d'énergie acoustique émis par les sources de bruit à partir de la pression acoustique — Méthode d'expertise et de contrôle pour une utilisation in situ en environnement réverbérant



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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.

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.

ISO 3747 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, Acoustics, Subcommittee SC 1, Noise.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3747:2000), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of the series ISO 3741^[2] to ISO 3747, which specify various methods for determining the sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources including machinery, equipment and their sub-assemblies. The selection of one of the methods from the series for use in a particular application depends on the purpose of the test to determine the sound power level or sound energy level and on the facilities available. General guidelines to assist in the selection are provided in ISO 3740^[1]. ISO 3740^[1] to ISO 3747 give only general principles regarding the operating and mounting conditions of the machinery or equipment for the purposes of the test. It is important that test codes be established for individual kinds of noise source, in order to give detailed requirements for mounting, loading, and operating conditions under which the sound power levels or sound energy levels are to be obtained.

The method given in this International Standard is based on a comparison of the sound pressure levels in octave frequency bands of a noise source under test with those of a calibrated reference sound source; A-weighted sound power levels or sound energy levels may be calculated from the octave-band levels. The method is applied where the noise source is found *in situ* and as such is suitable for larger pieces of stationary equipment which, due to their manner of operation or installation, cannot readily be moved.

The method specified in this International Standard permits the determination of the sound power level and the sound energy level in octave bands from which the A-weighted value is calculated.

This International Standard describes a method giving results of either ISO 12001:1996, accuracy grade 2 (engineering grade) or ISO 12001:1996, accuracy grade 3 (survey grade), depending on the extent to which the requirements concerning the test environment are met. For applications where greater accuracy is required, reference can be made to ISO 3741^[2], ISO 3744^[5] or an appropriate part of ISO 9614^{[17]-[19]}. If the relevant criteria for the measurement environment specified in this International Standard are not met, it might be possible to refer to another standard from this series, or to an appropriate part of ISO 9614^{[17]-[19]}.