

Tillbridge Solar

PEI Report Volume II Appendix 13-2: Acoustics Terminology April 2023

tillbridgesolar.com

Appendix 13-2: Acoustics Terminology*INSERT APPENDIX NUMBER AND TITLE HERE* Preliminary Environmental Information Repo
Volume II: Appendices

Prepared for:	
Tillbridge Solar Ltd	
Prepared by:	
AECOM Limited	

© 2023 AECOM Limited. All Rights Reserved.

This document has been prepared by AECOM Limited ("AECOM") for sole use of our client (the "Client") in accordance with generally accepted consultancy principles, the budget for fees and the terms of reference agreed between AECOM and the Client. Any information provided by third parties and referred to herein has not been checked or verified by AECOM, unless otherwise expressly stated in the document. No third party may rely upon this document without the prior and express written agreement of AECOM.

Prepared for: Tillbridge Solar Ltd AECOM

Appendix 13-2: Acoustics Terminology*INSERT APPENDIX NUMBER AND TITLE HERE* Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume II: Appendices

Table of Contents

1.	Acoustics Terminology	. 1
Tab	les	
Tabl	e 1: Acoustic Terminology	. 1
	e 2: Sound Pressure Level in dB LpA for Common Situations	

Prepared for: Tillbridge Solar Ltd AECOM

1. Acoustics Terminology

1.1.1 Acoustic terminology used in the noise and vibration assessment are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Acoustic Terminology

Term	Description
Noise	Unwanted or unexpected sound.
Frequency (Hz)	The number of cycles per second (i.e., the number of vibrations that occur in one second); subjectively this is perceived as pitch.
Frequency Spectrum	The relative frequency contributions that make up a noise.
"A" Weighting (dB(A))	The human ear does not respond uniformly across the audible frequency range. The "A" weighting is commonly used to simulate the frequency response of the ear.
Decibel (dB)	The decibel is a logarithmic ratio of two values of a variable. The range of audible sound pressures is approximately 2 x 10-5 Pa to 200 Pa. Using decibel notation presents this range in a more manageable form, 0 dB to 140 dB.
Sound Pressure Level (Lp)	Equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the root mean squared (RMS) sound pressure to the reference sound pressure. In air the reference sound pressure is 2 x 10-5Pa.
	Mathematically: Sound Pressure Level (dB) =20 log10 $\{p(t) / P0\}$ Where P0 = 2 x 10-5 Pa
Ambient Noise Level, LAeq,T	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level of the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time that is usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Background Noise Level LA90,T	The A-weighted sound pressure level of the residual noise at the assessment position that is exceeded for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using the fast time weighting, F, and quoted to the nearest whole number.
Reference Time Interval, Tr	The specified interval over which an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is determined.
Specific Noise Level, LAeq,Tr	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level at the assessment position produced by the specific noise source over a given reference time interval.

Term	Description
Rating Level, LAr,Tr	The specific noise level plus any adjustment for any characteristic features of the noise.
Level LA10,T	The A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 10% of a given time interval, T, measured using the fast time weighting, F.
Noise	Unwanted or unexpected sound.
Frequency (Hz)	The number of cycles per second (i.e., the number of vibrations that occur in one second); subjectively this is perceived as pitch.
Frequency Spectrum	The relative frequency contributions that make up a noise.

1.1.2 Between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound, there is a ten million to one ratio in sound pressure (measured in pascals, Pa). Because of this wide range, a noise level scale based on logarithms is used in noise measurement called the decibel (dB) scale. Audibility of sound covers a range of approximately 0 to 140 dB, examples for which are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Sound Pressure Level in dB LpA for Common Situations

Typical Noise Level, dB LpA	Example
0	Threshold of hearing
30	Rural area at night, still air
40	Public library
	Refrigerator humming at 2 m
50	Quiet office, no machinery
	Boiling kettle at 0.5 m
60	Normal conversation
70	Telephone ringing at 2 m
	Vacuum cleaner at 3 m
80	General factory noise level
90	Heavy goods vehicle from pavement
	Powered lawnmower, operator's ear
100	Pneumatic drill at 5 m
120	Discotheque – 1 m in front of loudspeaker

