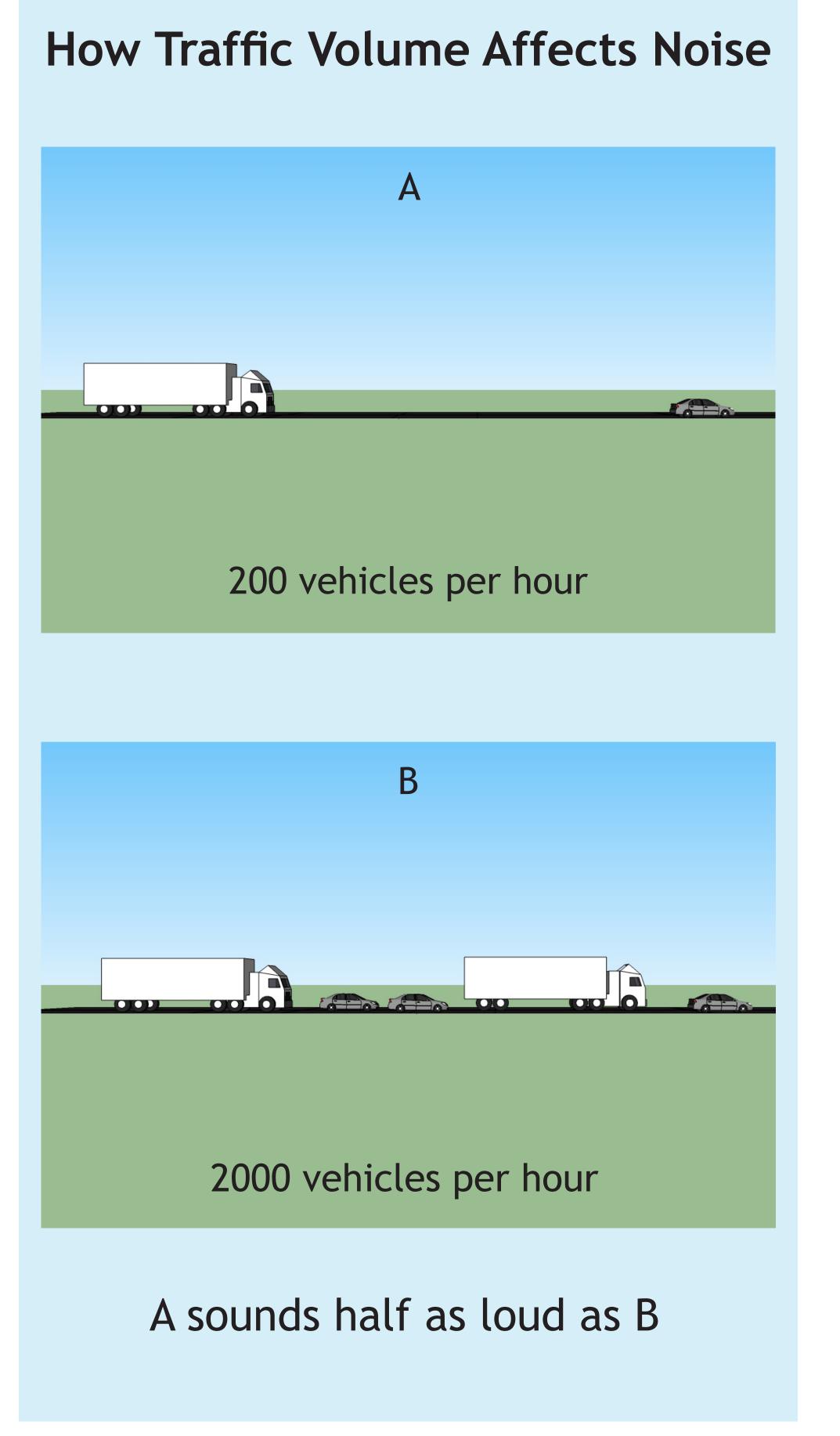
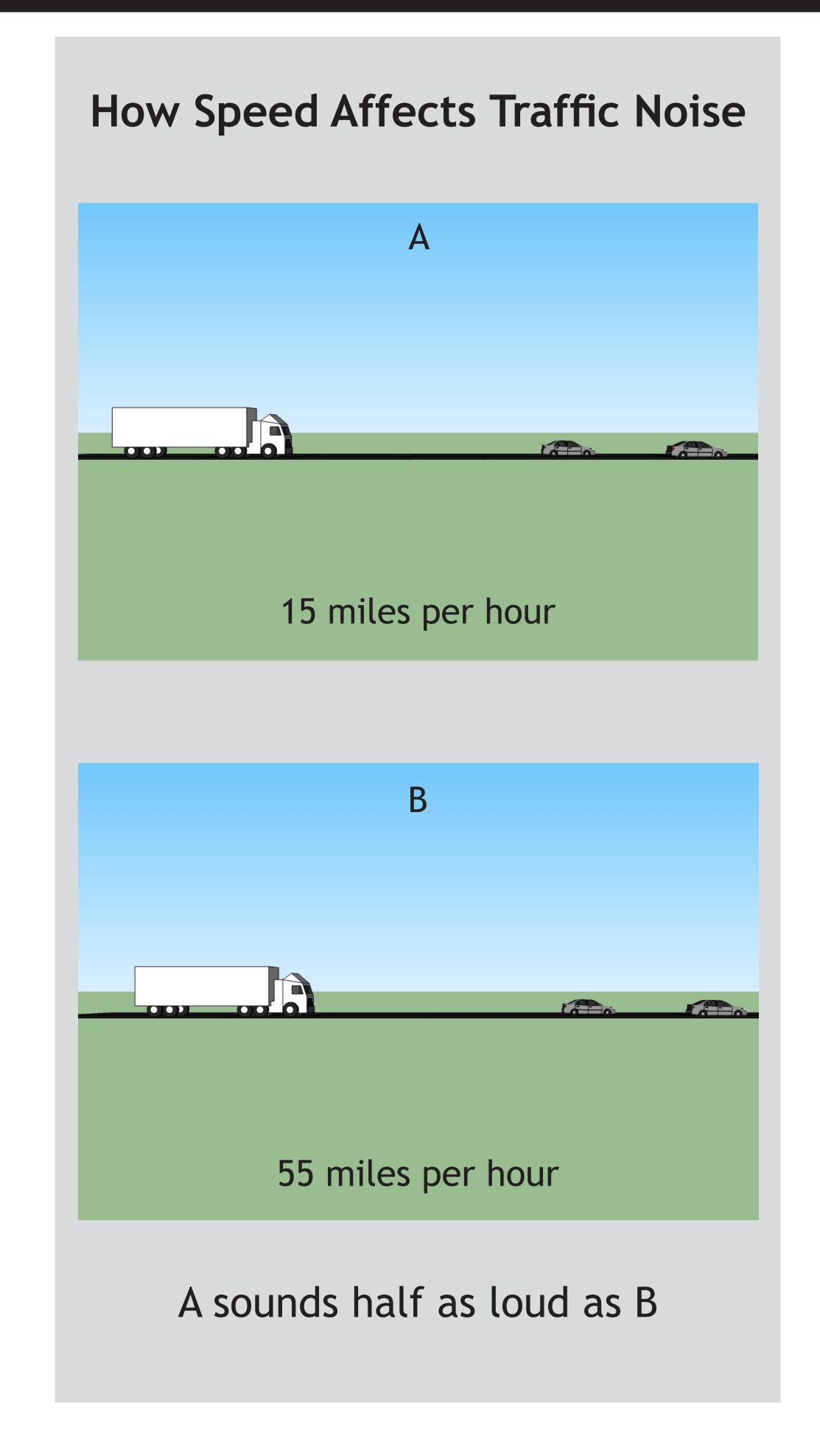
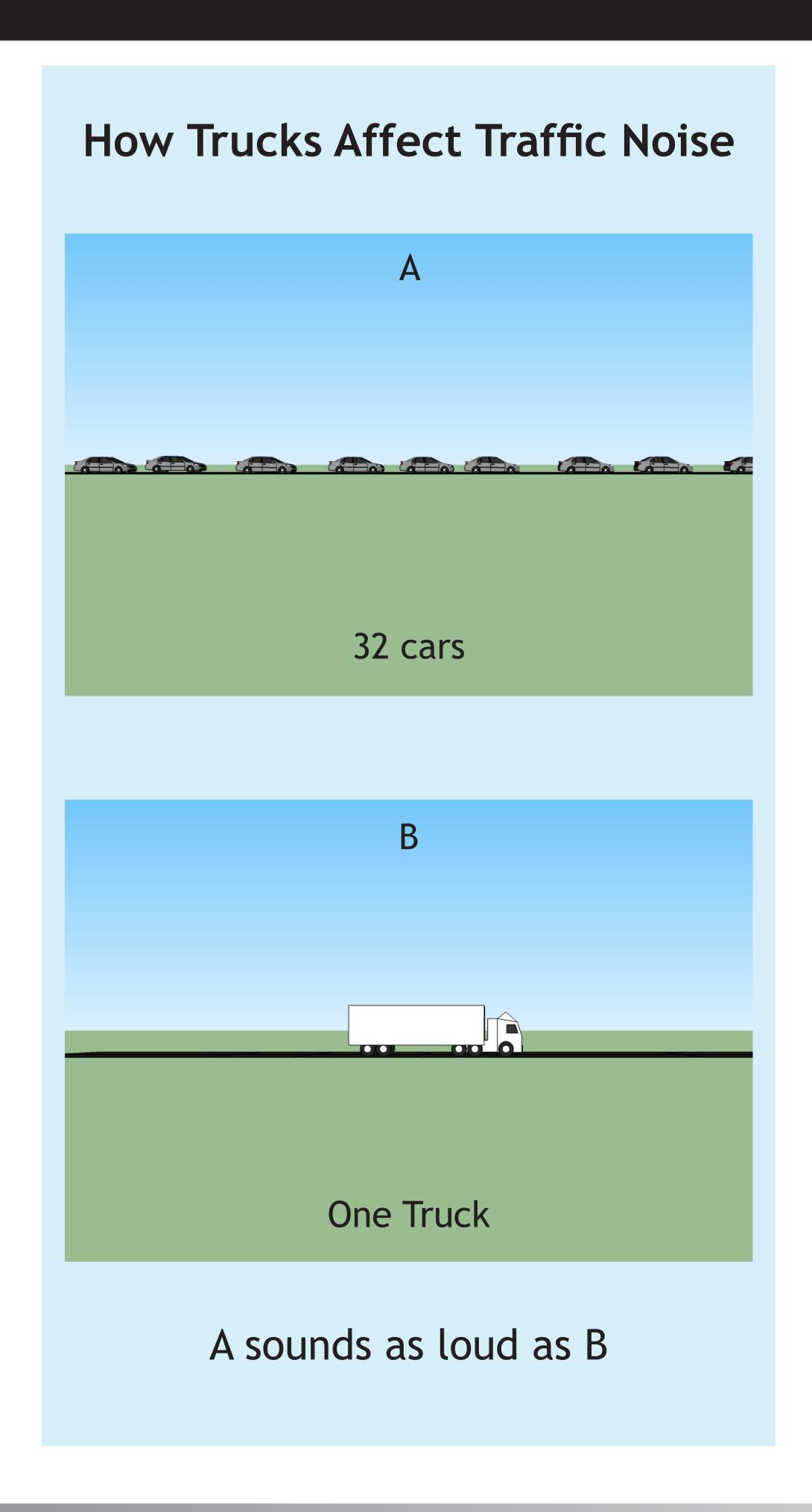


# Science of Noise

#### Causes of Traffic Noise



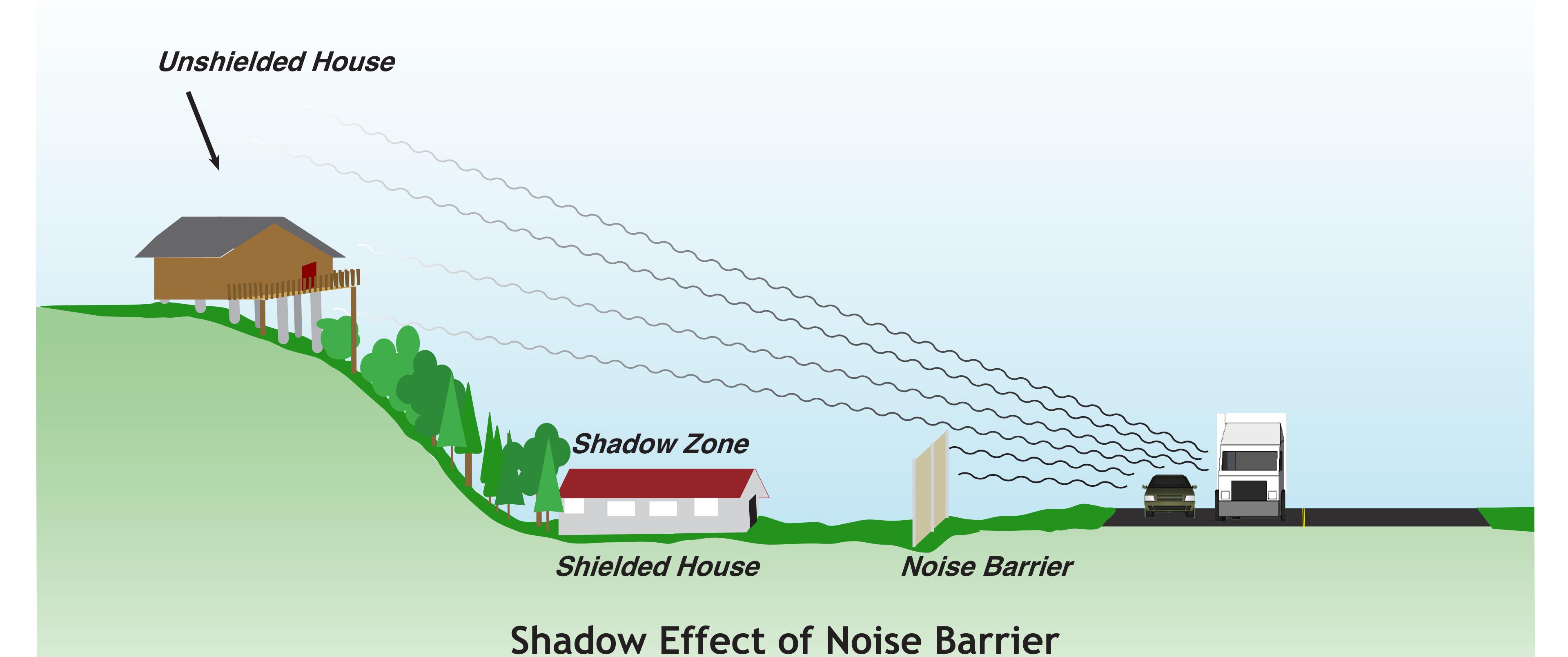




Source: VHB, based on an illustration in FHWA's Highway Noise Introduction brochure.



### Noise Barrier Effect



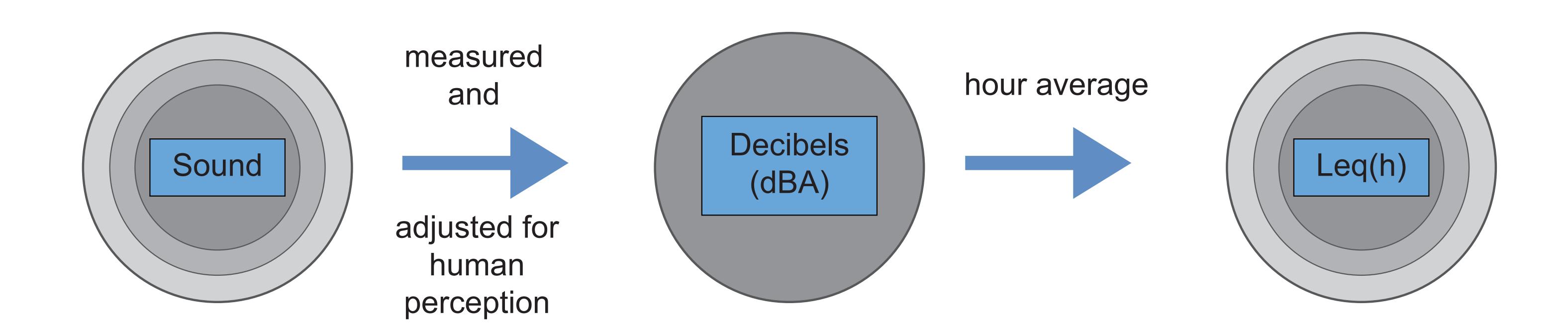
The lower house is protected by the barrier, but the upper one is not.

Source: VHB, based on Highway Traffic Noise Analysis And Abatement Policy And Guidance, U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Environment and Planning, Noise and Air Quality Branch, Washington, D.C. June 1995



#### Sound and Noise

- Sound, created when an object moves air, is comprised of a spectrum of frequencies.
- Sound is quantified by a meter which measures units called decibels (dB).
- Humans are sensitive to certain frequencies and insensitive to others.
- Decibels adjusted for an average person's hearing are called "A-weighted levels" (dBA).
- Leq(h) is the constant, average sound level, over a one hour period used in the U.S. as the preferred highway noise metric.





## Relative Noise

	NOISE PERCEPTION
SOUND LEVEL CHANGE	RELATIVE LOUDNESS CHANGE
+30 dBA	_ 8 TIMES AS LOUD
+20 dBA	4 TIMES AS LOUD
+10 dBA	_ TWICE AS LOUD
+5 dBA	_ READILY PERCEPTIBLE INCREASE
+3 dBA	BARELY PERCEPTIBLE INCREASE
0 dBA	REFERENCE
-3 dBA	BARELY PERCEPTIBLE DECREASE
-5 dBA	_ READILY PERCEPTIBLE DECREASE
-10 dBA	_ HALF AS LOUD
-20 dBA	_ 1/4 AS LOUD
-30 dBA	1/8 AS LOUD

Source: VHB, based on Highway Traffic Noise Analysis And Abatement Policy And Guidance, U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Environment and Planning, Noise and Air Quality Branch, Washington, D.C. June 1995

