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Noise

Session 5aNSa: Urban Noise and Modeling

5aNSa3. Modeling urban noise exposure and contribution of noise reflection against façades of buildings: Does correction matter?

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European noise directives advise to apply corrections when measuring and modelling noise levels close to a building in the aim of excluding the contribution of noise reflection against the façade. The advised -3 dB correction is still subject to discussion. In order to investigate the needed correction for a household exposure studies, a high definition noise model was used to estimate noise levels at 10,394 inhabitable buildings. Three buffers were used to sample area surrounding façades of buildings. The surfaces were defined between the following distances: i) 0 and 2m, ii) 0 and 6m, iii) 2 and 6m. No differences between the distribution structures were observed. Mean noise levels do not differ significantly between the buffers methods (respectively i) 49.6 ± 6.7 dB, ii) 49.7 ± 6.7 dB, iii) 49.8 ± 6.7 dB ; $p < 0.01$). Same observation can be made for maximum noise levels (respectively i) 52.0 ± 7.2 dB, ii) 52.5 ± 7.2 dB, iii) 52.4 ± 7.2 dB ; $p < 0.01$). These results show no or light differences between indices computed by the three sampling methods. They are in favour of no or at least a low correction value to deal with the contribution of noise reflection against the façade of a building.

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INTRODUCTION

Sampling at the most exposed façade is advised by European Union Noise Directive (END) as a standardized method to assess environmental noise exposure to a building's inhabitants (European Commission, 2002). Due to reflection against the building's walls, END also advises a -3dB correction to be applied to noise exposure assessed using this technique (International Standards Organization, 2000). Exclusion of reflected sound contribution keeps only incident environmental sound. Nowadays, studies are mainly based on exposure models (Babisch *et al.*, 2005; de Kluizenaar *et al.*, 2007; Murphy *et al.*, 2009; Selander *et al.*, 2009), and it is unknown whether corrections are needed when using modeled noise levels in exposure assessment. Moreover, authors don't always use the facade which is the most exposed (Beelen *et al.*, 2009; Bodin *et al.*, 2009; Pujol *et al.*, 2012a), depending on the legislation in their country or the purpose of their research. Few studies exist based on the impact of the sampled facade on the noise exposure (Licitra *et al.*, 2010). The objectives of this paper are to investigate the need for the -3dB advised correction with noise models, and to quantify the impact of the chosen facade on assessed noise exposure. Concerning the recommended correction, our hypothesis is that, if it is needed due to sound reflection, then noise levels computed on the first two meters from the building's wall should be superior to those computed on a higher distance.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Noise Modelling

Daily equivalent continuous A weighted sound level (L_{Aeq24H}) was calculated in the French medium-sized city of Besançon, using the noise model computed in accordance with the END by Pujol *et al.* (Pujol *et al.*, 2012b; Pujol *et al.*, 2010). Topographic, road and building data from the French National Geographical Institute database (Bdtopo2006), and meteorological data from the French National Meteorological Service were integrated in the noise modeling software MITHRA-SIG© (V2), developed by a company called Geomod and the French scientific and technical center for building (CSTB). Four sources of noise were included: road traffic, railway traffic, pedestrian traffic and water fountains. The model was validated using a noise measurement campaign conducted in front of 44 dwellings (Pujol *et al.*, 2012a). In order to study multi-exposure to noise and air pollutants, a noise map displaying noise exposure at 2 meters above ground, has been built from this model. This noise map has been introduced as a $4m^2$ ($2m \times 2m$) raster grid in ESRI arcGIS (V9.3.1) software with each pixel giving a noise level rounded to the nearest decibel unit. A mask based on the building layer has been created to avoid sampling on the site of a building. The 10,394 residential buildings, located at least 400m inside the city border to limit the boundary effect, have been chosen as a basis for noise exposure assessment.

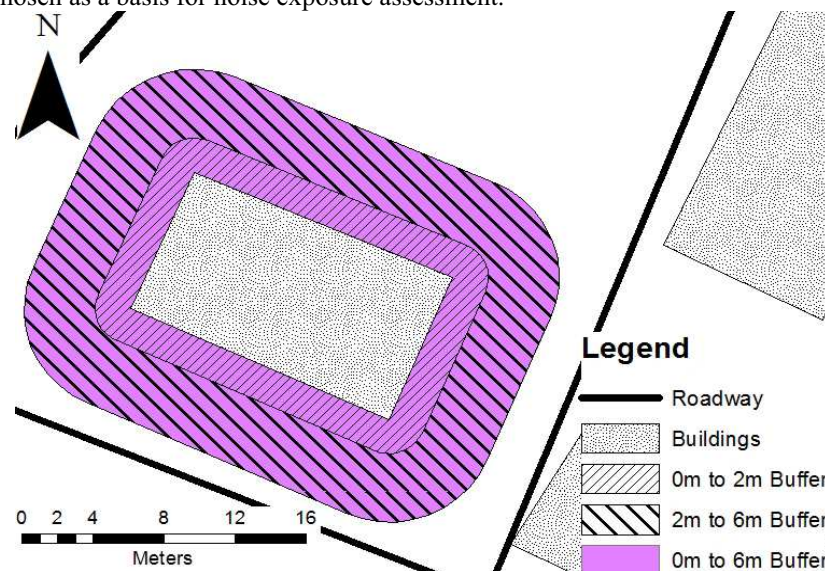


FIGURE 1. Example of the three buffer sampling methods

Distance-to-Wall Sampling

Three buffers surrounding the facade have been defined for each building, with the following distance from the building's wall: 0m to 2m, 0m to 6m and 2m to 6m (Figure 1). The “0m to 2m” buffer is composed of the first ring of pixels in contact with the building's facade. The “0m to 6m” buffer samples noise exposure on a larger surface while the “2m to 6m” buffer corresponds to the same surface minus the first ring of pixels.

Façade Approach

For each distance-to-wall buffer, the average and the maximum noise levels have been calculated and assigned to the corresponding building. Average noise levels are computed from noise levels obtained for each pixel under the buffers while maximum noise levels are computed from the single pixel giving the maximum noise level. These average and maximum values are respectively the basis for our two facade approaches: the “Facade average” and the “Most exposed facade”.

Statistical Analysis

A first analysis was conducted to test for equivalence between the different buffers. A two-one sided t-test (TOST) for paired series was used (Berger and Hsu, 1996). Three TOST were performed: 0m to 2m vs 2m to 6m, 0m to 2m vs 0m to 6m and 2m to 6m vs 0m to 6m. According to this multiple test design, the Bonferroni adjustment to the Type I error probabilities was applied. Equivalence 99% confidence intervals were also calculated and compared to the equivalence zone of $[-1 \text{ dB}; +1 \text{ dB}]$. Secondly, facade approaches were compared using Wilcoxon signed-rank test. All tests were performed using R statistics 2.13.1. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

RESULTS

Mean computed noise levels are of 50 dB with a range value of 46 dB for all three distance-to-wall buffers of the “facade average” approach. For the “Most exposed facade”, mean noise levels are of 52 dB with a range value of 48 dB (Table).

Distance to Wall Sampling

The three distance-to-wall buffers sampling means are equivalent for the “Facade average” approach (Figure 2, and Table). All 99% confidence intervals are between -1 dB and 1 dB (Figure 3). Comparison between buffers indicates few variations in the affected noise levels: 95% of the buildings show a difference lower than 1dB for “0m to 6m”-“0m to 2m”, lower than 1.4dB for “2m to 6m”-“0m to 2m”, and lower than 0.8dB for “0m to 6m”-“2m to 6m”.

Similar results are obtained with the “Most exposed facade” approach (Figure 2, Figure 3 and Table). Considering the “0m to 6m”-“0m to 2m” and the “2m to 6m”-“0m to 2m” comparisons, 95% of the buildings show a difference lower than 2dB while this difference is lower than 1dB for “0m to 6m”-“2m to 6m”.

TABLE. Noise levels (dB) computed on the surface of all three buffers, grouped by facade approach. SD= Standard deviation

	Façade average			Most exposed façade			Façade average - Most exposed façade		
	0m to 2m	0m to 6m	2m to 6m	0m to 2m	0m to 6m	2m to 6m	0m to 2m	0m to 6m	2m to 6m
Mean (SD)	49.6 (6.7)	49.7 (6.7)	49.8 (6.7)	52.0 (7.2)	52.5 (7.2)	52.4 (7.2)	2.3 (1.4)	2.7 (1.5)	2.5 (1.4)
Min - Max	25 - 71	25 - 71	25 - 71	26 - 74	26 - 74	26 - 74	0 - 16	0 - 20	0 - 14
1 st Quartile	45	45	45	47	48	48	1	2	2
Median	49	49	50	52	52	52	2	2	2
3 rd Quartile	54	54	54	56	57	57	3	3	3

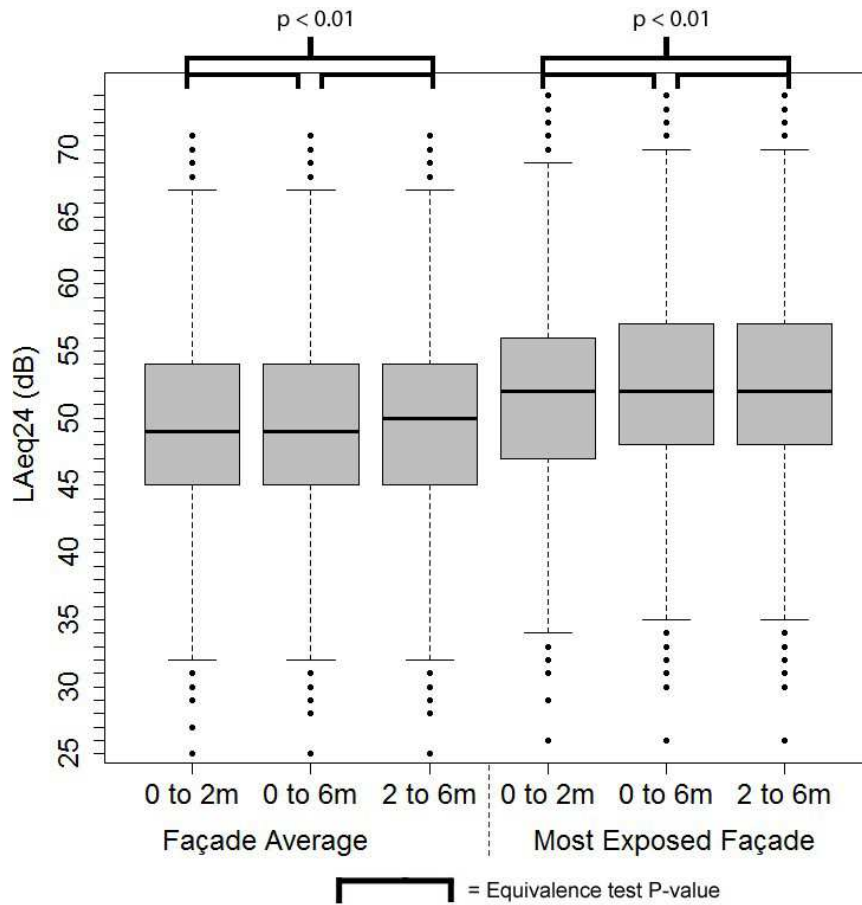


FIGURE 2. Boxplots of the noise levels structure evaluated for each sampling methods and each façade approach (n= 10 394)

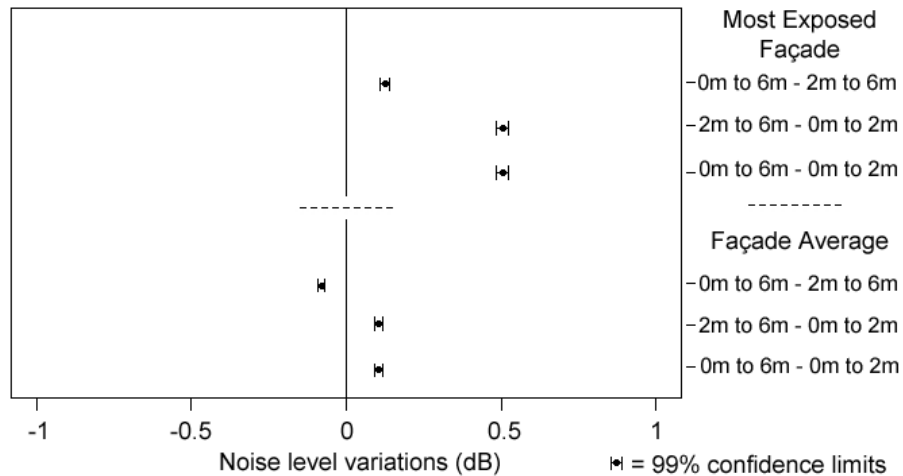


FIGURE 3. Plots of the 99% confidence interval for the noise levels differences between buffers (n=10 394).

Facade Approach

Noise values obtained using the "Most exposed façade" are significantly higher than those obtained with the "Façade average", whatever the buffer size : on average +2.5 dB ($p < 0.01$, Figure 2 and Table). For 95% of the buildings, the differences between the two facade approaches are less than +6 dB for all buffers (Figure 4).

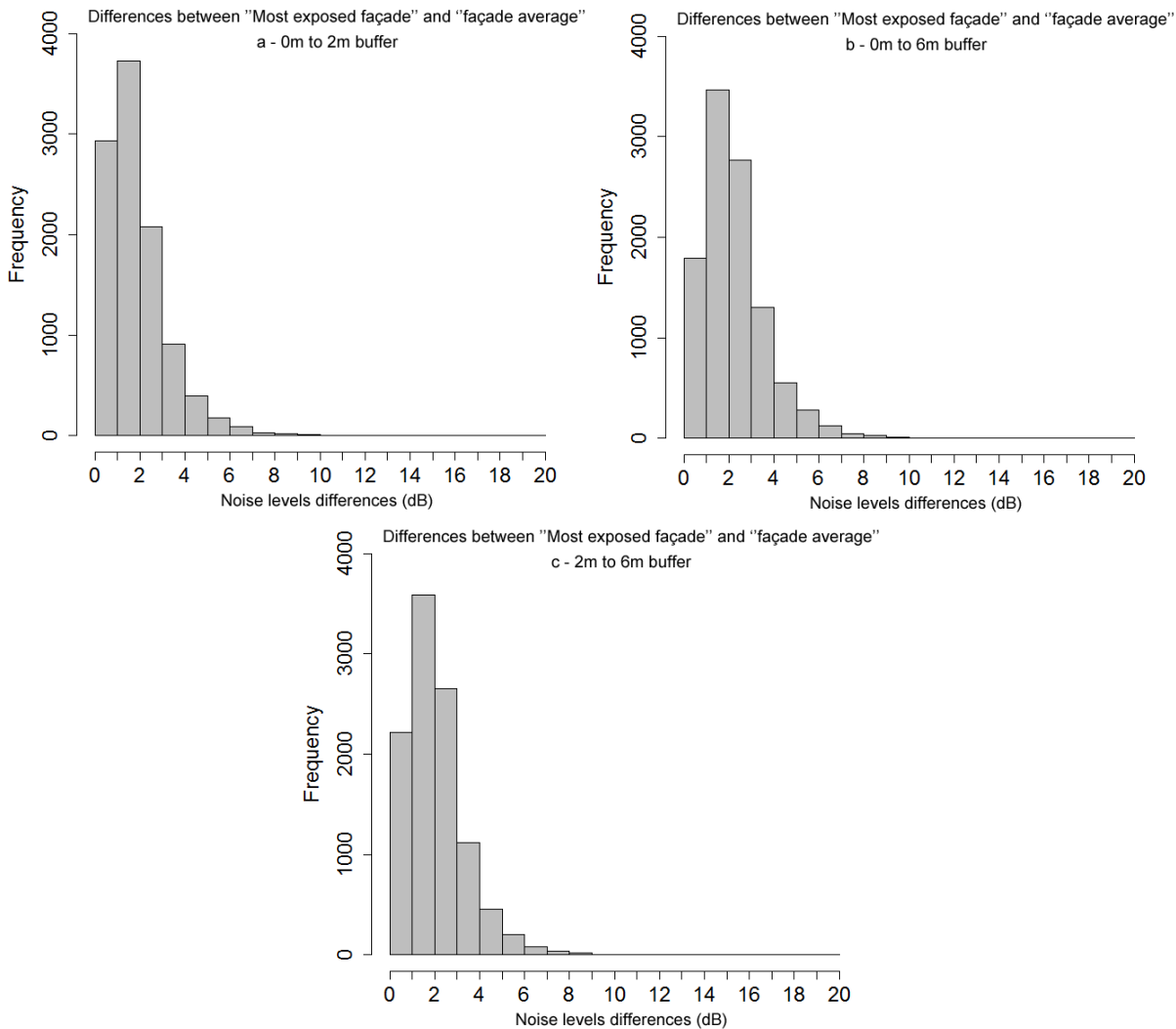


FIGURE 4. a, b & c: Distributions of the noise levels differences between the façade approaches, for each buffers (n=10 394).

DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate no difference between noise levels obtained from the three distance-to-wall buffers sampling, both for the “Facade average” approach and for the “Most exposed façade” approach. Noise levels observed using the “Most exposed façade” are significantly higher than those obtained using the “Facade average” approach. These results were obtained from a noise model computed in accordance with European Noise Directives and official guidelines (CERTU, 2006; European Commission, 2002; WG-AEN, 2006). To match French pollution map creation rules, noise levels were calculated at 2 meters above ground instead of the 4m advised by END for strategic noise maps (European Commission, 2002). This difference constitutes a limit to the study, as the noise map cannot fully be considered as a strategic noise map.

To our knowledge, while the need for correction during field sampling has already been proved (Memoli *et al.*, 2008), this study is the first to investigate the need for correction when using a noise model to assess exposure at a building facade. END and the International Standards Organization recommend two corrections when field measuring at the facade of a building: a -6dB correction is to be applied when the measurement is made directly at the surface of the wall (International Standards Organization, 2006), and a -3dB when sampling is at 2 ± 0.5 m from the façade (International Standards Organization, 2000). Considering these recommendations, the 0m to 2m buffer appears to be the best area to investigate the need for correction as noise level should be significantly higher, from +6dB to +3dB. The results show that this area and a larger zone, where wall-reflected sound could be considered as negligible, are equivalent. END recommendations are however made for punctual measurements while methods

used in this study are surface based. Consequently, correcting for wall reflection does not seem to be needed when using a 2m grid model to assess noise exposure, but should be considered when field measuring at one point of a building's facade.

Differences between the facade average and the most exposed facade have already been observed (Licitra *et al.*, 2010) with similar values. The END recommendation of using the most exposed facade has been made to maximize exposure assessed at the population scale and take the cautious approach in the interest of risk management. The use of the most exposed facade as a reference for household exposure studies can lead to misclassification of human exposure. A better alternative, when such information is available, appears to be the use of the subject dwelling's facade as a basis for noise exposure assessment.

CONCLUSION

For both approaches, the similarity of the noise levels obtained regardless of the distance to the facade seems to be in favour of no correction when using a noise model to assess noise exposure at a building facade. The choice of the facade used for exposure assessment alters the resulting noise level and selection should be made carefully in accordance with the aim of the study.

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