

# **A Presentation to StART**

## **Background Information on Airport Noise Monitoring Systems**

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October 2020

# History of Systems & Best Practices

- First systems developed in late 1960s and early 1970s
  - Seattle first system dates to early 1970s
  - Hydrophones were used as microphones
  - Seattle has updated systems about every 20 years corresponding to technology improvements
- International Standards & Best Practice Guidelines
  - IEC 61672 (Sound Level Meters and Microphones)
  - IEC 60942 (Sound Level Calibrators)
  - SAE ARP 4721 (Monitoring Noise in the Vicinity of Airports)
  - ISO 20906 (Unattended Noise Monitoring of Aircraft Sound In the Vicinity of Airports)

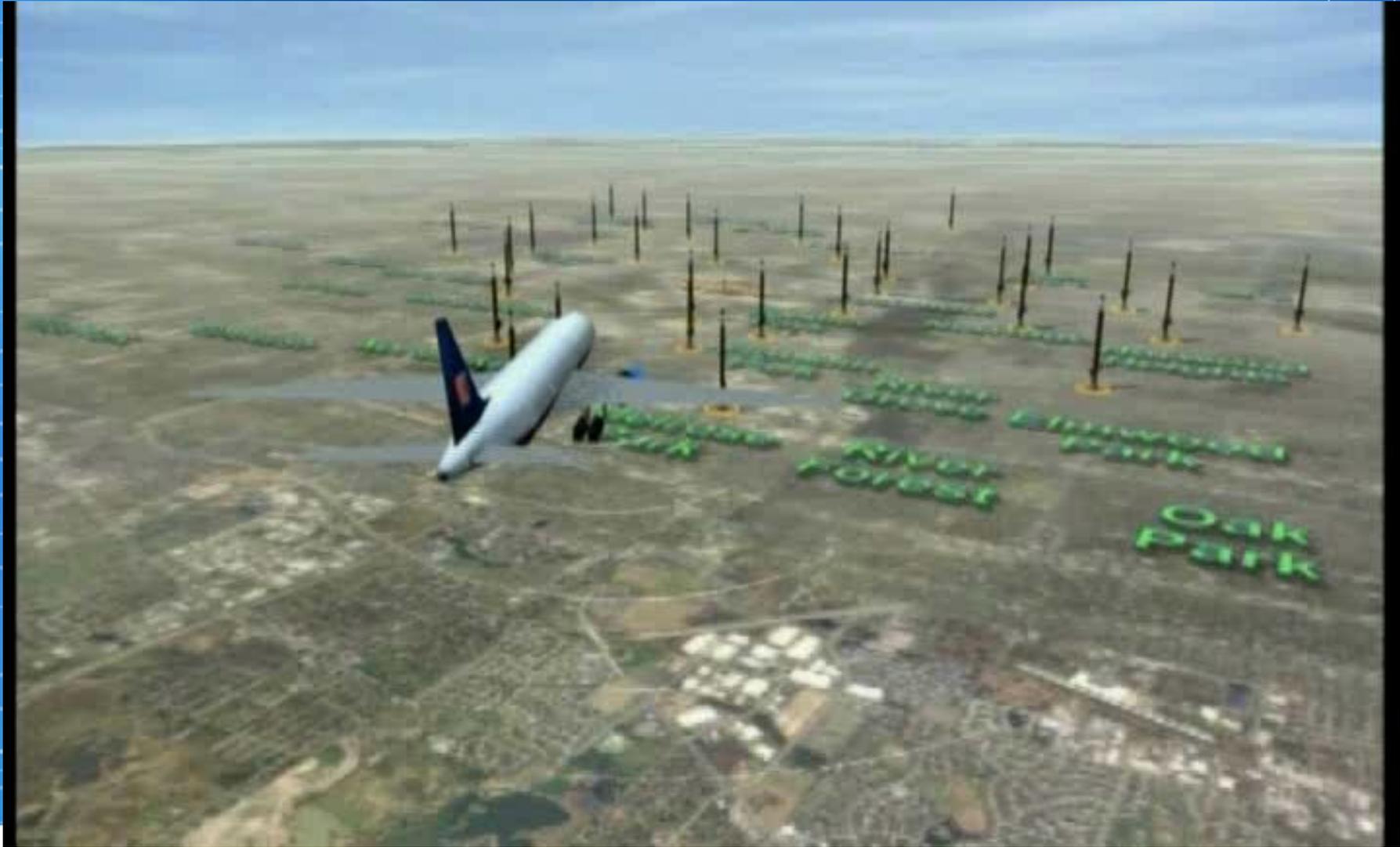
# Goals

- Monitor noise levels generated from aircraft operations
- Compare with noise policy guidelines
- Documentation for community/governmental groups
- Justify mitigation measures
- Minimize noise impact on nearby communities

# Use of the Data

- Link Noise Events to Specific Flights
- Validate Noise Modeling
- Flight Track Analysis
- Evaluate Noise Abatement Alternatives
- Respond to Community Complaints/Concerns
  - Includes processed raw data by request

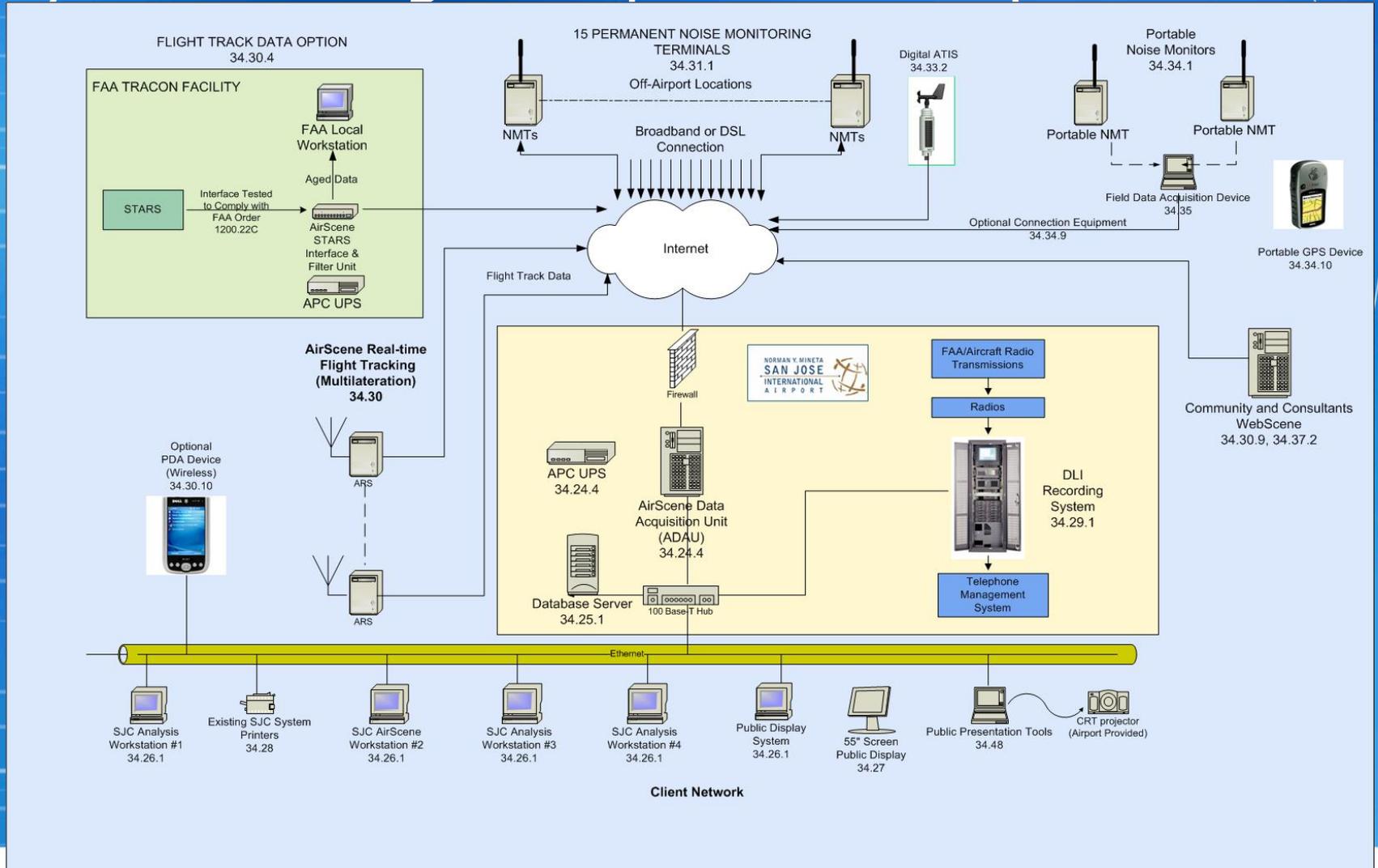
# Capture Flight Tracks and Overflight Noise



# Aircraft Noise Monitors



# System Design & Spec. Development



# Major System Components

- Analysis and Reporting Software
- Computer Systems
- Geographic Information System
- Remote Noise Monitors
- Portable Noise Monitors
- Flight Track Acquisition System (Radar Data)
- Complaint Logging System
- Meteorology Data Acquisition
- Air Traffic Control Radio Recorder

# NOISE MONITORING EQUIPMENT

- Directional Characteristics
- Microphone Height
- Time Averaging Characteristics
- Clock
- Resolution of Reported Noise Levels
- Threshold Sound Level
- Linear Operating Range
- Transmission of Data
- System Calibration
- Environmental Characteristics
- Back-up Electrical Power
- Remote Site Data Back-up
- Remote Monitoring Station Supplies and Maintenance
- Signal Output

# Site Selection - Technical Considerations

- Ambient Noise
- Reflective surfaces
- Shielding by terrain or structures
- Utilities (solar and cellular possible)
- Access
- Long Term Easement
- Electromagnetic Radiation
- Vandalism Potential

# Technical Reporting

12:01:34pm PST 1/19/04 -- San Francisco International Airport Noise Abatement Office

File Playback Tracks Tools Address Contours Map Help

### Flight Information

**Operation:** Arrival  
**Arrival Time:** 01/19/2004 12:  
**Airport:** SFO  
**Runway:** 28R  
**Airline:** DAL  
**Flight:** DAL2137

Java Applet Window

Property Lookup - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: [http://www.quantums.com/qmap/qmapAirAppletOnPage.shtml](#)

Zoom:

Applet com.quantums.app.qmap.qmapAirAppletOnPage.shtml

## Airline Fly Quiet Summary

San Francisco International Airport  
 Period: 4th Quarter 2001

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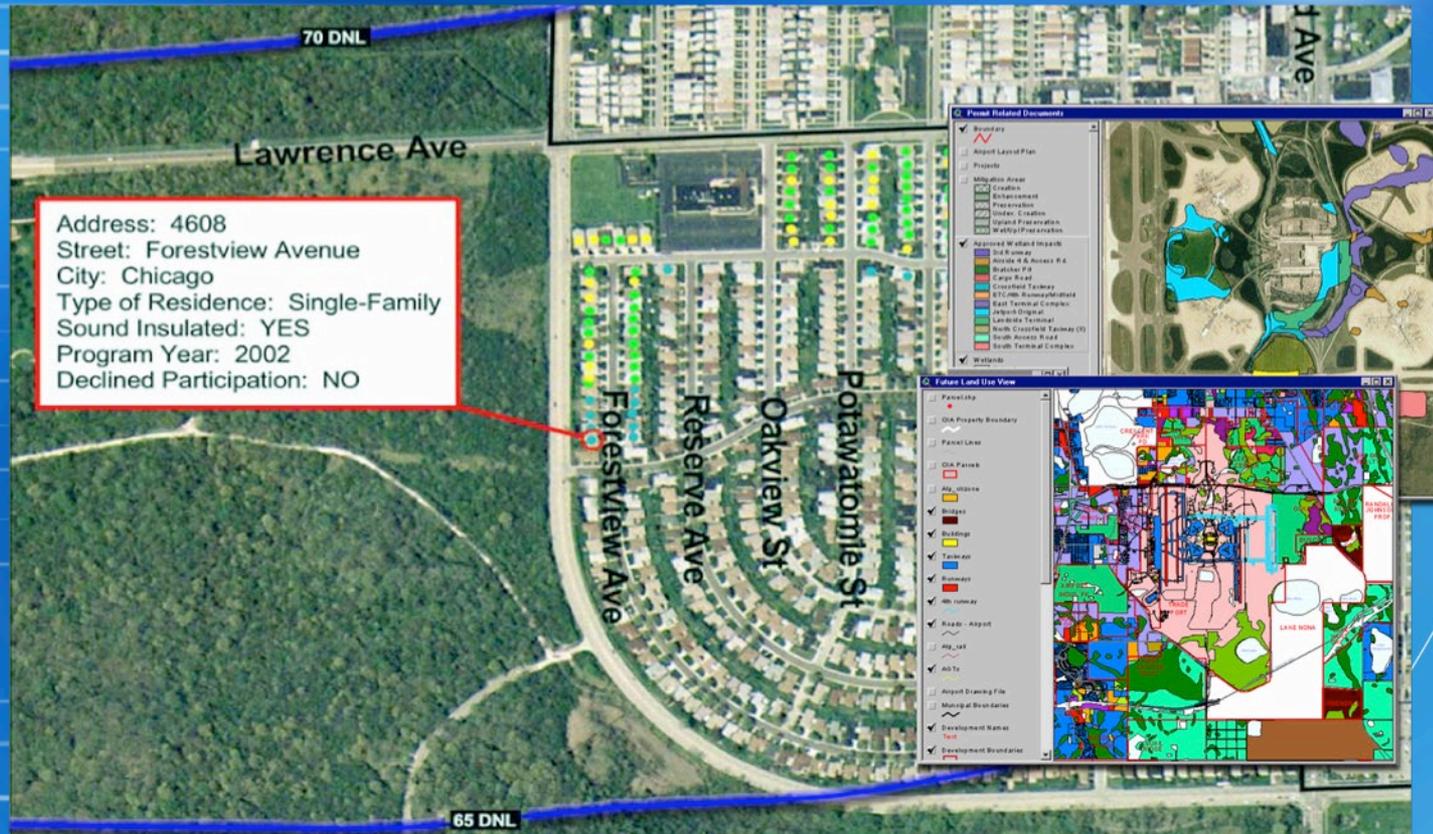
Airline	Average Daily Jet Operations	Fleet Quality Rating 34%	Noise Exceedance Rating 33%	Procedure Compliance Rating 33%	Airline Fly Quiet Rating
PAL	2.6	83	100	100	94
AMT	7.0	88	100	92	93
ANA	1.4	85	100	NA	92
TAI	1.7	83	100	94	92
AFL	0.7	84	100	91	91
ROK	9.5	93	100	81	91
UAL	298.4	86	100	87	91
ASA	38.9	79	100	94	91
USA	20.0	90	100	80	90
MEP	1.8	70	100	100	90
DHL	2.5	68	100	100	89
HAL	1.9	65	100	100	88
TWA	6.2	88	100	77	88
BAW	3.4	77	100	NA	88
NCA	0.8	77	100	NA	88
VIR	1.9	76	100	NA	88
DAL	37.7	85	100	79	88
CPA	2.3	84	100	80	88
CCA	1.4	75	100	NA	88
SKW	9.4	100	100	60	87
KAL	2.1	81	100	78	86
AAL	68.6	79	100	78	86
FDX	3.7	78	100	79	86

Source: SFO Noise Abatement Office



# ANMS Operation

- Noise Complaint Handling





# Noise Measurement vs Noise Modeling

- Historically easy to measure aircraft noise
  - Older noisier aircraft stood out from community noise
  - Newer quieter aircraft make measuring aircraft noise more difficult
    - “Signal to Noise Ratio”
  - Easier to measure aircraft noise near the airport, especially under the flight track
  - Farther from the airport it transitions to a point where the best estimate of aircraft noise may be using a computer aircraft noise model
    - “Virtual Noise Monitor”
    - The issue comes down to the inability to detect when an aircraft noise event and car, truck, motorcycle, bus, etc. occurs simultaneously.
    - Noise monitors don’t hear, they only measure sound level

Questions?