

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Acoustics — Measurement of noise emitted by passenger cars under conditions representative of urban driving

*Acoustique — Mesurage du bruit émis par les voitures particulières dans des
conditions représentatives de la conduite en ville*



Reference number
ISO 7188:1994(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 7188 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7188:1985), which has been technically revised.

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Acoustics — Measurement of noise emitted by passenger cars under conditions representative of urban driving

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for measuring the noise emitted by passenger cars (as defined in ISO 3833) in motion.

The method is based on statistical studies of the use of cars in urban driving. It is designed to meet the requirement of simplicity as far as that is consistent with reproducibility of results and realism in representing the operating conditions of the vehicle.

The specifications are intended to reproduce the noise level which is exceeded during only 5 % of the total driving time in urban traffic flow of irregular character which requires the use of intermediate gears. The noise level obtained is in good correlation with the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level (see ISO 1996-1), $L_{Aeq,T}$, emitted by the vehicle during urban driving.

Information is also given, in notes, for the assessment of the noise level which is exceeded during only 1 % of the total driving time.

The test method calls for an acoustical environment which can only be obtained in an extensive open space. Such conditions can usually be provided for:

- type approval measurements of vehicles,
- measurements at the manufacturing stage, and
- measurements at official testing stations.

It should be noted that spot checking of vehicles chosen at random can rarely be made in an ideal acoustical environment. If measurements have to be carried out on the road in an acoustical environment which does not fulfil the requirements stated in this International Standard, it should be recognized that the results obtained may deviate appreciably from those obtained under the specified conditions.

2 Normative references

The following International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards

ISO 1176:1990, *Road vehicles — Masses — Vocabulary and codes*.

ISO 1585:1992, *Road vehicles — Engine test code — Net power*.

ISO 1996-1:1982, *Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise — Part 1: Basic quantities and procedures*.

ISO 3833:1977, *Road vehicles — Types — Terms and definitions*.

ISO 10844:1994, *Acoustics — Specification of test tracks for the purpose of measuring noise emitted by road vehicles*.

IEC 651:1979, *Sound level meters*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 automatic downshift: A gear change to a lower gear (higher numerical ratio) which occurs outside the control of the driver.

3.2 external downshift: A gear change to a lower gear (higher numerical ratio) which can be initiated at

the will of the driver. An external downshift may be initiated, for example, by a change of pressure on the throttle pedal, or by a change in the position of the throttle pedal, thereby activating an external switch which effects the downshift.

4 General requirements

4.1 Principle

This International Standard is based on tests with vehicles in motion. Measurements are made in two driving modes, namely

- a) an acceleration test at full throttle from a specified road speed;
- b) a constant speed test at the same road speed.

In order to obtain a noise level characteristic of urban driving, the results of the two tests are combined in a specified manner.

The conditions used for these two tests bracket the urban driving conditions and it is to be understood that neither of them taken alone would be representative.

4.2 Interpretation of results

The results obtained by this method give an objective measure of the noise emitted under the specified conditions of test. However, it is necessary to consider the fact that the subjective appraisal of the annoyance of different classes of vehicle is not simply related to the indications of a sound level meter.

5 Instrumentation

5.1 Instrumentation for acoustical measurements

The sound level meter (or the equivalent measuring system) shall at least meet the requirements of a type 1 instrument in accordance with IEC 651.

The measurements shall be made using the frequency weighting "A" and the time weighting characteristic "F".

The calibration of the sound level meter shall be checked and adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions or with a standard sound source (for example, a pistonphone) at the beginning of the measurements and rechecked and recorded at the end of them. Any deviations shall be recorded in the test report. It is recommended that, if these deviations are greater than 1 dB, the test be considered invalid.

At intervals of not more than 2 years, the sound level meter shall be calibrated for compliance with IEC 651.

If a windscreen is used, it shall be of a type specified by the manufacturer as suitable for the particular microphone. It shall be ascertained from the manufacturer that the use of the windscreen does not affect the measured value of the A-weighted sound pressure level by more than 0,5 dB.

5.2 Instrumentation for speed measurements

The rotational speed of the engine and the road speed of the vehicle during the approach shall be measured to an accuracy of 3 % or better.

6 Acoustical environment, meteorological conditions and background noise

6.1 Test site

The test site shall be substantially level. The surface of the test track shall be dry and its texture such that it does not cause excessive tyre noise. The test track surface shall meet the requirements of ISO 10844.

The test site shall be such that when a small omnidirectional noise source is placed in its surface at point O in figure 1, deviations from hemispherical divergence shall not exceed ± 1 dB.

Dimension in metres

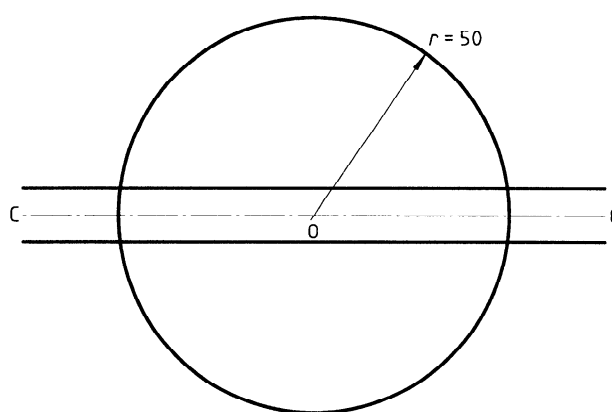


Figure 1 — Test site

This condition is deemed to be satisfied if the following requirements are met.

- a) Within a radius of 50 m around the centre of the track, the space shall be free of large reflecting objects, such as fences, rocks, bridges or buildings.

- b) The test track surface, to the extent required in ISO 10844, shall be free of any absorbing material such as powdery snow or ashes.
- c) In the vicinity of the microphone, there shall be no obstacle that could influence the acoustical field and no person shall come between the microphone and the noise source.
- d) The meter observer shall be positioned so as not to influence the meter reading.

6.2 Meteorological conditions

The measurements shall not be made in adverse weather conditions.

Measurements shall not be carried out if the wind is gusty.

It is recommended that measurements should not be carried out if the wind speed exceeds 5 m/s at microphone height.

6.3 Background noise

The background noise (including any wind noise) shall be at least 10 dB below that produced by the vehicle under test.

7 Test procedure

7.1 Microphone positions

The distance from the microphone positions to the reference line CC (see figure 2) on the test track shall be $7,5 \text{ m} \pm 0,1 \text{ m}$.

The microphone shall be located $1,2 \text{ m} \pm 0,05 \text{ m}$ above ground level. Unless otherwise indicated by the manufacturer of the sound level meter, its reference axis for free-field conditions (see IEC 651) shall be horizontal and directed perpendicularly towards the path of the vehicle (line CC).

7.2 Number of measurements

At least two measurements shall be made on each side of the vehicle.

7.3 Readings to be taken

The maximum sound pressure level indicated during each passage of the vehicle between the two lines AA and BB (see figure 2) shall be noted. If a sound peak obviously out of character with the general sound level is observed, the measurement shall be discarded.

The results shall be considered valid if the difference between two consecutive measurements made on the side of the vehicle which gives the higher sound pressure level does not exceed 2 dB.

Dimensions in metres

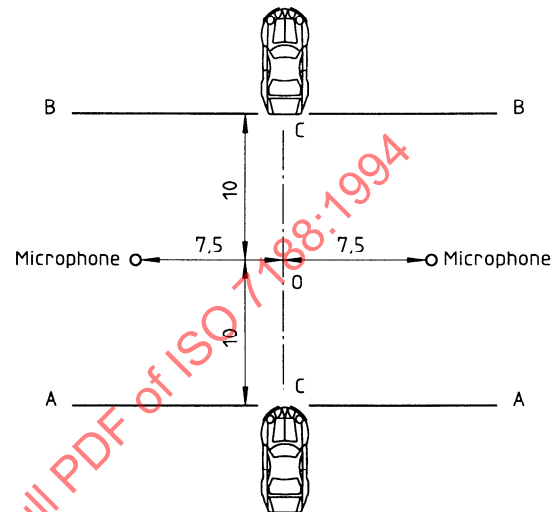


Figure 2 — Microphone positions for measurements

The highest value given by these measurements in each type of test shall constitute the result.

7.4 Conditions of the vehicle

Measurements shall be made on vehicles unladen except for the driver and, except in the case of non-separable vehicles, without trailer or semitrailer.

The tyres of the vehicle shall be of the type normally fitted by the manufacturer to the vehicle and shall be inflated to the pressure(s) recommended by the manufacturer for the vehicle in its unladen condition.

Before the measurements are started, the power train shall be set to the manufacturer's specification and brought to its normal operating temperatures. It shall be supplied with fuel, spark plugs, carburettor(s), etc., as recommended by the manufacturer.

7.5 Operating conditions

7.5.1 General conditions

The vehicle shall approach the line AA with the path of its centreline following as closely as possible the line CC as specified in 7.5.2.1 to 7.5.2.3, as appropriate.

During the acceleration test, when the front of the vehicle reaches the line AA, the throttle shall, as rapidly as possible, be opened as fully as possible to

ensure acceleration without external downshift occurring (for example, by kick-down, if any) and shall be held in this position until the rear of the vehicle reaches line BB; the throttle shall then be closed as rapidly as possible.

During the constant speed test, the throttle shall be held fixed in such a position as will maintain between AA and BB the constant speed specified in 7.5.2.

If the vehicle is fitted with more than two-wheel drive, it shall be tested in the drive which is intended for normal road use.

If the vehicle is fitted with an auxiliary manual transmission or a multigear axle, the position used for normal urban driving shall be used.

In all cases, the gear ratios for slow movements, parking or braking shall be excluded.

7.5.2 Special conditions

7.5.2.1 Manual transmission vehicles

For both the constant speed test and the acceleration test, the vehicle shall approach the line AA in second gear at a uniform vehicle speed calculated from the equation

$$v_{AA} = \frac{33 + 0,55v_s}{2}$$

where

v_{AA} is the vehicle entry speed, in kilometres per hour;

v_s is the vehicle speed, in kilometres per hour, in second gear at engine speed s , s being the speed at which the engine produces its net maximum power or the maximum rotational speed allowed by the governor (if any) at full-load conditions of the engine.

NOTE 1 For the assessment of the noise level which is exceeded during only 1 % of the total driving time, use the equation

$$v_{AA} = \frac{33 + 0,8v_s}{2}$$

7.5.2.2 Automatic transmission vehicles with discrete or continuous gear ratios

For both the constant speed test and the acceleration test, the vehicle shall approach the line AA at a uniform vehicle speed (not exceeding 50 km/h) calculated from the equation

$$v_{AA} = \frac{50 + 0,20v_m}{2}$$

where

v_{AA} is the vehicle entry speed, in kilometres per hour;

v_m is the maximum speed, in kilometres per hour, of the vehicle as specified by the manufacturer.

NOTE 2 For the assessment of the noise level which is exceeded during only 1 % of the total driving time, use the equation

$$v_{AA} = \frac{50 + 0,35v_m}{2}$$

(without 60 km/h being exceeded).

These tests shall be performed with the selector in the position corresponding to the condition for normal urban driving.

External downshift (for example, by kick-down) as well as automatic downshifting to the first ratio for gearboxes having more than two discrete ratios shall be excluded.

7.5.2.3 Vehicles without gearbox

For both the constant speed test and the acceleration test, the vehicle shall approach the line AA at a uniform vehicle speed calculated from the equation

$$v_{AA} = \frac{33 + 0,25v_m}{2}$$

where

v_{AA} is the vehicle entry speed, in kilometres per hour;

v_m is the maximum speed, in kilometres per hour, of the vehicle as specified by the manufacturer.

NOTE 3 For the assessment of the noise level which is exceeded during only 1 % of the total driving time, use the equation

$$v_{AA} = \frac{33 + 0,35v_m}{2}$$

8 Calculation of the characteristic sound pressure level of the vehicle

The characteristic sound pressure level L_R , in decibels, of a vehicle shall be calculated from the equation