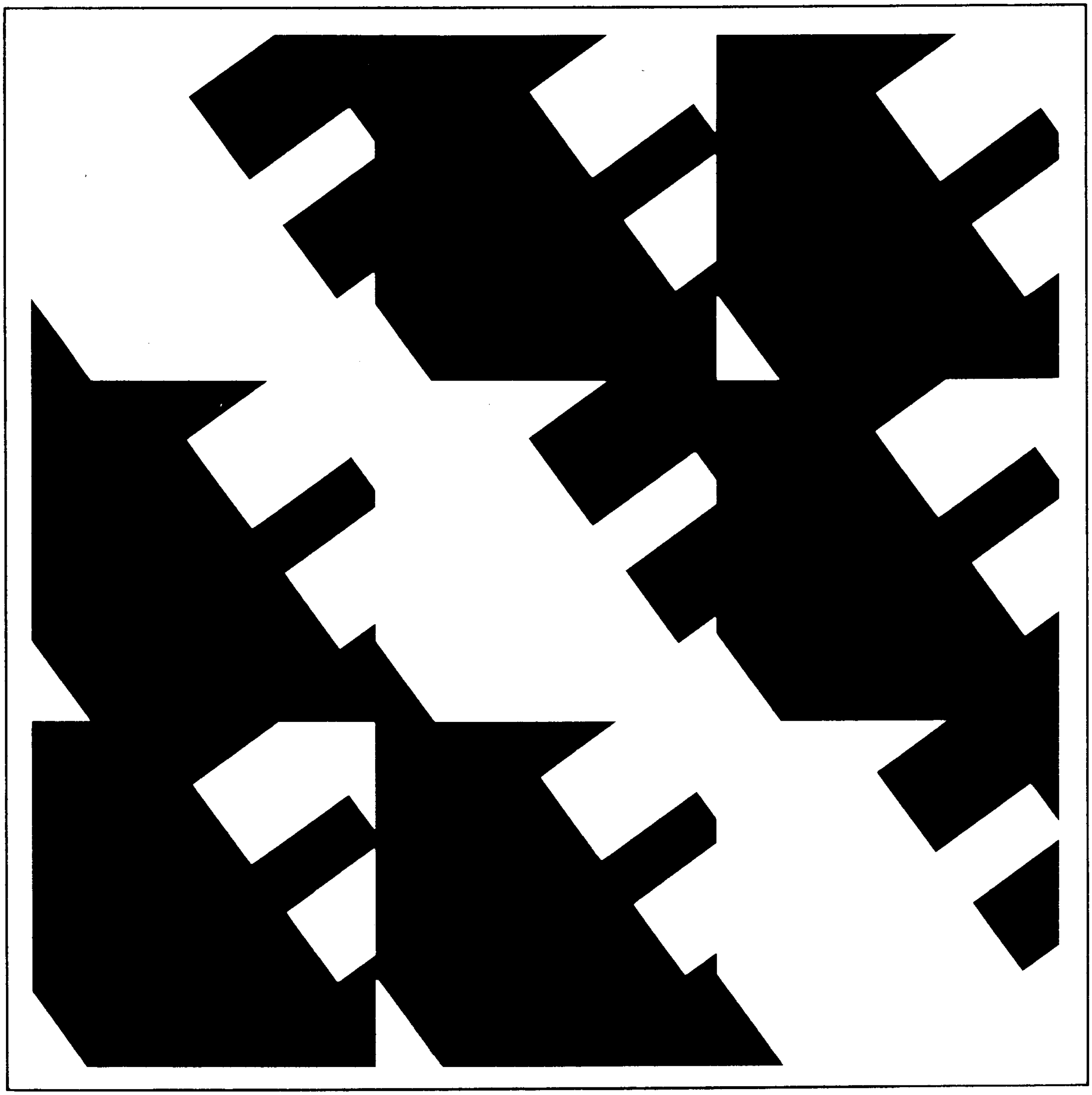
AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

ANSI/IEEE Std 656-1985

IEEE Standard for the Measurement of Audible Noise from Overhead Transmission Lines

ANSI/IEEE Std 656-1985



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An American National Standard

IEEE Standard for the Measurement of Audible Noise from Overhead Transmission Lines

Sponsor

Transmission and Distribution Committee of the IEEE Power Engineering Society

Approved March 21, 1985

IEEE Standards Board

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American National Standards Institute

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc
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Foreword

(This Foreword is not a part of ANSI/IEEE Std 656-1985, IEEE Standard for the Measurement of Audible Noise from Overhead Transmission Lines.)

This standard is a result of several years of effort by the Audible Noise Working Group and the Corona and Field Effects Subcommittee of the Transmission and Distribution Committee of the IEEE Power Engineering Society. It is a direct outgrowth of a report entitled Measurement of Audible Noise from Transmission Lines, prepared by a task force of the subcommittee and published in IEEE Committee Report, Measurement of Audible Noise from Transmission Lines, *IEEE Transactions on Power Apparatus and Systems*, March 1981, vol PAS-100, No 3, pp 1440-1452.[1] This report is recommended as a tutorial for this standard.

The purpose of this standard is to standardize the measurement of audible noise to allow comparison of similar measurements.

Suggestions for improvement will be welcomed. They should be sent to

Secretary
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At the time this standard was approved, the Audible Noise Working Group had the following membership:

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[1] IEEE documents are available from IEEE Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854.

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Contents

An American National Standard
IEEE Standard for the Measurement of Audible Noise from Overhead Transmission Lines

1. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this standard is to establish uniform procedures for the measurement of audible noise from overhead transmission lines, using instrumentation that conforms to ANSI S1.4-1983 [2][2], ANSI S1.11-1966 (R 1976) [3], ANSI/ASC S1.6-1984 [4], ANSI/SAE J184a-1979 [7], and IEC 651-1979 [8]. A uniform procedure is a prerequisite to valid evaluation and comparisons of the audible noise performance of various overhead power transmission lines. The standard covers manual and automatic audible noise measurements from overhead power transmission lines.

2. Definitions

The following definitions are used in this standard. For additional definitions, see ANSI/IEEE Std 100-1984 [5], ANSI/IEEE Std 539-1979 [6], and ANSI S1.1-1960 (R 1976) [1].

day-night sound level L_{dn}. The day-night sound level L_{dn} rating of a noise is intended to improve upon the L_{eq} rating (see energy-equivalent sound level, L_{eq}) by adding a compensation to nighttime noise intrusion, because people are more sensitive to such nocturnal intrusions. By definition, an upward adjustment of 10 dB(A) is applied to all sounds occurring between 10 pm and 7 am. (Local regulations, not based upon L_{dn}, may utilize other nighttime adjustments.)

The L_{dn} can be computed from weighted daytime L_d and nighttime L_n values as follows:

$$L_{dn} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{1}{24} \left[15 \text{ antilog } \frac{L_d}{10} + 9 \text{ antilog} \left(\frac{L_n + 10}{10} \right) \right] \text{dB} \qquad \text{(Eq 1)}$$

where

L_d = L_{eq} for the 15 daytime hours

L_n = L_{eq} for the 9 nighttime hours

energy-equivalent sound level L_{eq}. The equivalent sound level L_{eq} is the energy average of the level (usually A-weighted) of a varying sound over a specified period of time. The term *equivalent* signifies that the average of the fluctuating sound would have the same sound-energy level as a steady sound having the same level. The term *energy* is used because the sound amplitude is averaged on an rms-pressure-squared basis, and pressure-squared is proportional to energy.

Mathematically, the equivalent sound level is defined as:

$$L_{eq} = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{(t_2 - t_1)} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{p^2 (t)}{p^2_{ref}} dt \right] \text{dB} \qquad \text{(Eq 2)}$$

where

$p(t)$ = the time varying A-weighted sound level

p_{ref} = the reference pressure, 20 μPa

$(t_2 - t_1)$ = the time period of interest

[2] Numbers in brackets correspond to those of the references in Section 3 of this standard.

If the cumulative probability distribution of a noise is known, then the L_{eq} can be estimated by:

$$L_{eq} = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{100} \sum_{o}^{n} (P_x - P_{x-1}) \text{ antilog } \frac{L_x}{10} \right] \text{dB} \qquad \text{(Eq 3)}$$

where

L_x = highest noise level in each step

P_x, P_{x-1} are selected adjacent steps along the probability scale expressed in percent probability.

free-field microphone. A microphone which has been designed to have a flat frequency response for sound waves propagating from a direction perpendicular to the plane of the diaphragm of the microphone.

frequency spectrum. A table or graph showing the amplitudes of the frequency components contained in a sound is called the frequency spectrum of that sound. (Spectrum analyzers normally use filters of specified bandwidth to obtain an amplitude measure. See octave band, one-third octave band definition.)

insertion loss. In the context of this standard, the insertion loss of a component (for example, a microphone windscreen) is the difference in decibels between the sound-pressure level measured before the insertion of the component and the sound-pressure level measured after the insertion of the component, provided that the source of the sound and all other conditions remain unchanged. The effect of the added component on the frequency response of a sound-measurement system should be considered and recorded.

octave band, one-third octave band. Many sounds, including audible noise from a transmission line, are broad band, having components which are continuously distributed over a range of frequencies. The spectrum of such a sound can be approximated in terms of a series of octave band or one-third octave band sound-pressure levels.

A band is designated by its center frequency, f_o, which is the geometric mean of the upper and lower frequencies of the band. An octave band extends from a lower frequency ($f_o/\sqrt{2}$) to twice the lower frequency ($\sqrt{2}\, f_o$). A one-third octave band extends from a lower frequency ($f_o/\sqrt[6]{2}$) to $\sqrt[3]{2}$ times the lower frequency ($\sqrt[6]{2}\, f_o$).

The octave (one-third octave) band sound-pressure level is the integrated sound-pressure level of all spectral components in the specified octave or one-third octave band. For example, see ANSI/ASC S1.6-1984 [4].

random-incidence microphone. A microphone which has been designed to have a flat frequency response in a diffuse sound field where sound waves are arriving equally from all directions.

statistical descriptors (exceedance levels, L-levels). Many sounds have sound-pressure levels that are not constant in time and cannot, without qualification, be adequately characterized by a single value of sound level. One method for dealing with fluctuating or intermittent sounds is to examine the sound level statistically as a function of time.

Statistical descriptors are often applied to A-weighted sound levels, and are called exceedance levels or L-levels. For example, the L_{10} is the A-weighted sound level exceeded for 10% of the time over a specified time period. The other 90% of the time, the sound level is less than the L_{10}. Similarly, the L_{50} is the sound level exceeded 50% of the time; the L_{90} is the sound level exceeded 90% of the time, etc.

weighted sound level. Weighting adjusts the spectrum of a measured sound-pressure level to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing. In standardized sound measuring instruments, this is implemented with selectable A-, B-, and C-weighting networks as discussed in ANSI S1.4-1983 [2]. The term *weighting* or *weighted* is used because some frequencies are given more or less importance, or weight, than other frequencies. The weighting functions employed in the A-, B-, and C-weighting networks correspond approximately to the response of the human ear to low, medium, and high sound levels, respectively.

The most commonly used noise rating scale is the A-weighted sound level, expressed in decibels as dB(A). (The word *pressure* is omitted when describing weighted sound levels.) A-weighting has commonly been used and is recommended for transmission-line sound measurements.

3. References

[1] ANSI S1.1-1960 (R 1976), American National Standard Acoustical Terminology (Including Mechanical Shock and Vibration).[3]

[3] ANSI documents are available from the Sales Department, American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

[2] ANSI S1.4-1983, American National Standard Specification for Sound-Level Meters.

[3] ANSI S1.11-1966 (R 1976), American National Standard Specifications for Octave, Half-Octave, and Third-Octave Band Filter Sets.

[4] ANSI/ASC S1.6-1984, American National Standard Preferred Frequencies and Band Numbers for Acoustical Measurements.

[5] ANSI/IEEE Std 100-1984, IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms.

[6] ANSI/IEEE Std 539-1979, IEEE Standard Definitions of Terms Relating to Overhead-Power-Line Corona and Radio Noise.

[7] ANSI/SAE J184a-1979, Society of Automotive Engineers Qualifying a Sound Data Acquisition System.

[8] IEC 651-1979, Sound Level Meters SC29C.

4. Instruments

A sound-measurement system consists of a sound transducer, an amplifier, filters, a detector, and an indicating device. Such systems may be manually operated for short-term measurements or designed to automatically record repeated measurements on a long-term basis.

4.1 Sound-Level Meters. The basic sound-measurement system is the sound-level meter. The standard sound-level meter contains a microphone, weighting networks, an rms detector and a sensitive voltmeter or digital display that shows the weighted electrical signal from the microphone. It may also have various response times. It is calibrated to a standard reference sound-pressure level 20 μPa .

The characteristics of sound-level meters are covered by several current standards. For transmission-line noise measurements, a precision sound-level meter as specified by ANSI S1.4-1983 [2] shall be used.

4.2 Microphones. Of the various types of microphones available, ceramic, electret or air-condenser microphones, suitably protected for outdoor use, are recommended for transmission-line audible noise measurements. They shall have a frequency response from 20 Hz to 15 kHz $\pm$ 3 dB, and be capable of measuring sound levels down to 30 dB(A). Microphones with a diameter of 1.25 cm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in) are preferred for all measurements. However, where the sensitivity of the 1.25 cm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in) microphones is not sufficient a 2.5 cm (1 in) microphone may be used. For measurements at distances less than 15 m (50 ft) laterally from the nearest conductor, or for frequency spectrum measurements above 12 kHz, 1.25 cm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in) microphones are recommended.

Whenever microphones are separated from the sound-level meter by cables that would affect the frequency response of the measurement system, a microphone preamplifier or equivalent shall be used.

4.3 Microphone Protective Devices. To minimize wind-generated noise, a windscreen shall be placed over the microphone. A windscreen will also afford a certain degree of protection from rain. The insertion loss of the windscreen shall not exceed $\pm$ 2 dB over the frequency range of the microphone. For short-term measurements in light rain, no additional weather protection is necessary.

For long-term unattended operation of any type of microphone, an all-weather protection system shall be used. The effect of the protection system on the directivity pattern of the microphone, on its frequency response, and on the local noise level shall be evaluated and recorded.

4.4 Frequency Analyzers. When a frequency analysis is performed, data shall be obtained from 31.5 Hz to 8 kHz inclusive and extending to 16 kHz if system response permits, with instrumentation conforming to ANSI S1.11-1966 (R 1976) [3], and in frequency bands conforming to ANSI/ASC S1.6-1984 [4]. For all but the pure tone components of ac transmission-line audible noise, octave-band measurements give sufficient detail of the frequency spectrum, and are recommended. For pure tones, measurements shall be made with one-third octave band or narrower bandwidth filters.

4.5 Recorders. Chart recorders and magnetic tape recorders can be used for the short-term and the long-term monitoring of audible noise. If chart recorders are used, chart span and speed shall be sufficient to display the full range of levels of interest.

When a magnetic tape recorder is used to record sounds for later analysis, it shall have a response which is flat within ± 3 dB over the frequency range from 20 Hz to 15 kHz. For a frequency-spectrum analysis, both the recorder and the spectrum-analyzer instrumentation shall have a response which is flat within ± 1 dB over the frequency range of interest. The electronic noise level of the recorder shall be at least 10 dB below the lowest acoustical signal level in each frequency band to be analyzed.

4.6 Community-Noise Analyzers. Community-noise analyzers digitally process the output of a sound-level meter (which may be built into the analyzer) in order to determine L-levels, L_{eq}, L_{dn}, or other noise measures over a prescribed period of time. Such instruments can operate unattended for periods of several days, sampling, storing, or analyzing the sound level observed at intervals as brief as $\frac{1}{8}$ s. With suitable precautions, such analyzers may be used for transmission-line audible noise measurements in conformance with ANSI/SAE J184a-1979 [7].

5. Measurement Procedures

The audible-noise properties of the line are noise may be performed on either a short-term or long-term basis. Long-term automatic recordings of noise levels and associated meteorological data require more sophisticated instrumentation and elaborate techniques.

The audible noise properties of the line are described by the frequency spectrum of the noise at defined locations, and the variation of the level of noise with time and meteorological conditions at these locations. To obtain a good statistical measure of the variability of the noise, it is generally necessary to resort to some form of long-term automatic recording system.

5.1 Short-Term Manual Surveys. Short-term measurements are useful for locating problem areas and for attended surveys under specific conditions.

5.1.1 Microphone Location. The recommended location for the microphone is 1.5 m (5 ft) above ground and 15 m (50 ft) measured horizontally from an outside phase conductor of an ac transmission line or from the positive pole of a dc transmission line, in a direction perpendicular to the line, at midspan. The location shall be chosen to be representative of the general locality, or to obtain information applicable to a specific problem. Discrete frequency components (pure tones), particularly the 100 Hz or 120 Hz *hum* of ac line noise, can vary as much as 20 dB for small lateral displacements of microphone position. Maximum and minimum values shall be reported together with statements concerning their position relative to the standard microphone location. These locations will change with weather conditions. Where possible, locations should be chosen where the surrounding terrain is reasonably flat and free of large obstacles or vertical reflecting surfaces.

To obtain a lateral profile, noise measurements are taken at several distances perpendicular to a line. Recommended locations are at the centerline, between the centerline and an outside phase (positive pole for the case of a dc line), under the outside phase (positive pole for the case of a dc line), and 15 m, 30 m, 45 m, and 60 m (50 ft, 100 ft, 150 ft, and 200 ft) measured horizontally from the outside phase (positive pole) at midspan. For all measurements, the microphone shall be positioned 1.5 m (5 ft) above ground.

A level area between line-support structures of essentially equal elevation should be selected for the measurements. If such an area is not readily available, measurements may be made on a span along which the ground slopes uniformly from one structure to the other, with the recommended measurement locations being perpendicular to the line at the point of minimum conductor-to-ground clearance. Where possible, locations should be chosen where the surrounding terrain is reasonably flat and free of large obstacles or vertical reflecting surfaces.

Under certain circumstances, such as complaint investigations or regulatory-compliance checks, it may be necessary to make noise measurements at other than the recommended locations. Reporting of noise measurements shall include sufficient information to describe the microphone location and surrounding environment relative to the line.

5.1.2 Microphone Orientation. The orientation of the microphone that will provide a response closest to that of an ideal microphone in the sound field produced by a transmission line will depend on the type of microphone and on the relative positions of each phase of the line. Experience has shown that little loss in accuracy occurs if the microphones are oriented as follows:

(1) A free-field microphone shall be directed at the nearest point on the center phase conductor of an ac line, or the nearest point on the positive pole of a dc line as in Fig 1.

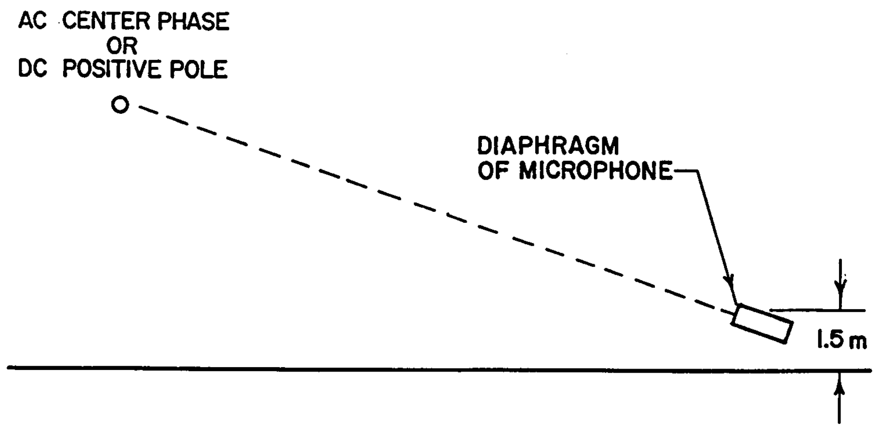

Fig 1
Free-Field Microphone Orientation

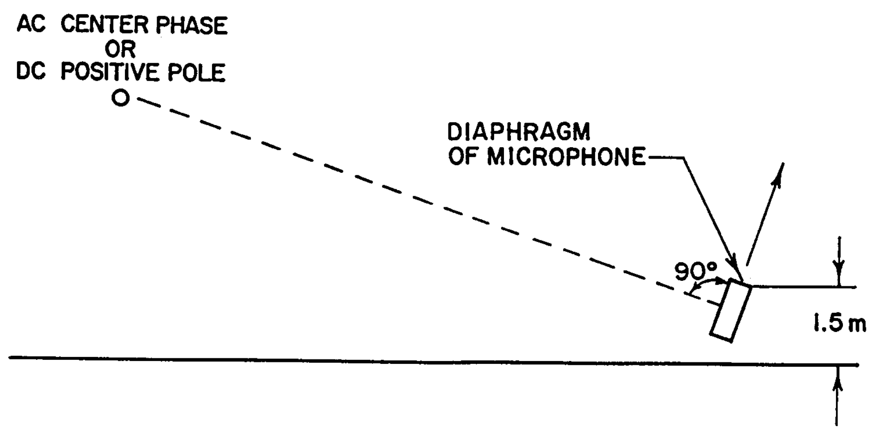

Fig 2
Pressure Microphone Orientation

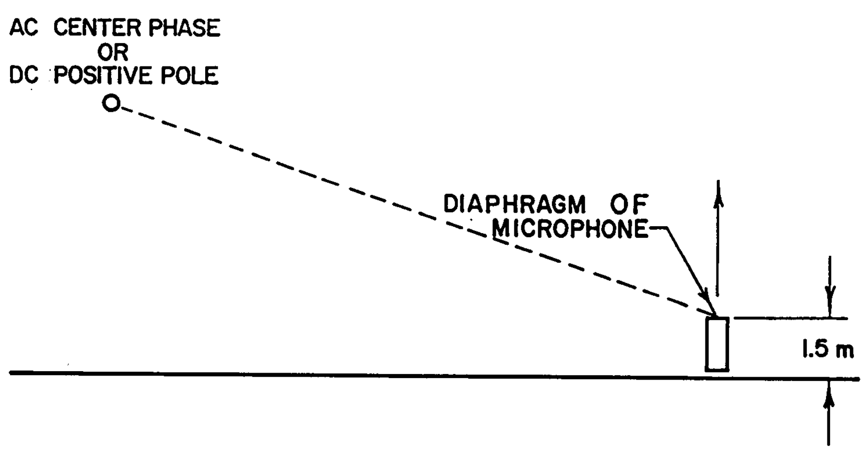

Fig 3
Random-Incidence Microphone Orientation

(2) A pressure microphone shall be oriented with its axis in a plane perpendicular to the imaginary line from the microphone to the center phase (or positive pole), and a plane parallel to the line as in Fig 2.

(3) A random-incidence microphone shall be oriented vertically as shown in Fig 3.

The use of a random-incidence microphone is preferred because its vertical orientation facilitates protection of the microphone from the weather.

5.1.3 Position of Operator with Respect to Microphone. The microphone shall be separated from the sound-level meter and operator by at least 3 m (10 ft). If a microphone/meter combination must be hand-held at the measurement location, the operator shall hold the microphone with an outstretched arm. In either case, the operator shall not place himself between the microphone and the transmission line, or on the far side of the microphone from the line.

5.1.4 Recommended Measurements. For each measurement location, the minimum data that shall be recorded are the A-weighted sound level and the unweighted levels in the 125 Hz, 1000 Hz, and 8000 Hz octave bands. If weather conditions are stable, additional measurements, such as a full complement of octave-band levels, may be taken for a more complete characterization of the noise. Alternatively, a short tape recording may be made for later spectral analysis.

In checking for compliance with specific regulations which limit pure tones, measurements shall be made according to the requirements of the particular regulation. This may involve one-third or even one-tenth octave bands.

Noise measurements shall be taken under a variety of weather conditions. For ac transmission-line noise, measurements under foul weather conditions normally give higher noise levels than those during fair weather, and measurements should be taken at least under conditions of drizzle and light rain. If possible, it is desirable to take measurements during periods of different rain intensity and also during periods of fog and snow.

For dc transmission-line noise, fair weather conditions give higher noise levels than foul weather conditions. Measurements of dc line noise shall be taken on several different occasions to cover as wide a range of humidity conditions as possible.

It is essential to measure transmission-line noise without interference from local ambient noise. Typical ambient noise sources include vehicular traffic, wind, and heavy rainfall. At certain periods of the year or day, insect, bird, or frog ambient noise may be present. The human ear (aided if necessary by headphones connected to the sound-level meter output) and a critical look at the measured frequency spectrum for abnormalities are the primary means of judging when the measured levels represent transmission-line audible noise rather than a combination of line and local ambient noises.

The minimum meteorological information to be recorded during short-term manual measurements shall consist of precipitation rate and windspeed, supplemented with qualitative observations by the personnel conducting the measurements. For dc transmission-line noise measurements, relative humidity also shall be recorded. Where the conductor surface has been modified by collected dust, salt deposits, icing or hoarfrost, the conductor surface condition shall be described.

5.1.5 Calibration of Instruments. The measuring system shall be calibrated with a portable acoustical calibrating device prior to and immediately after each series of measurements. Any change in calibration greater than $\pm$ 0.5 dB during the measurement period shall be reported along with the noise measurements.

5.2 Long-Term Automatic Measurements. Long-term measurements are useful for characterizing the audible-noise statistics at a location for a variety of conditions and for checking regulatory compliance.

5.2.1 Microphone Location and Orientation. The microphone shall be located and oriented as specified in 5.1.1 and 5.1.2. If a weather shelter is used, its effect on the sound field shall be measured and reported.

5.2.2 Recommended Measurements. For measurements of ac transmission-line noise, the minimum data that shall be reported are the A-weighted sound level, precipitation rate, windspeed, temperature, and relative humidity. It is also desirable to include audio recordings of the 8 kHz or 16 kHz octave-band sound-pressure level because this can aid in determining when the measured noise should be attributable to the line rather than to ambient noise. Radio Interference (RI) measurements as well as the use of an additional remote microphone (60 m from outside phase) are also useful for this purpose.

If possible, all octave-band sound-pressure levels from 31.5 Hz to 16 kHz, should be measured.

For audible noise from dc transmission lines, minimum requirements are those for ac lines except that a high-frequency octave-band, 8 kHz or 16 kHz, shall be included. As is the case for ac noise, it is desirable to record all octave-band sound-pressure levels from 31.5 Hz to 16 kHz.

Data shall be collected over a sufficiently long period of time to encompass a wide variety of weather conditions. Typically, a period of several months is required, and a 1 yr period is recommended.

5.2.3 Calibration of Instuments. The instrumentation shall be calibrated periodically and checked for proper functioning. The interval between such checks will depend on known instrument stability, but checks with an acoustic calibrator shall be performed at least once every two weeks. At least once every two months the frequency response and internal noise of the electrical system shall be measured using a dummy microphone and a pure-tone signal generator or confirmed using a white or pink noise source.

Windscreens and weather protectors shall be inspected at each site visit. Their condition should be noted and they shall be replaced if their performance is altered. A spare microphone and preamplifier should be available, and microphones should be exchanged at six month intervals for laboratory calibration.

6. Measurement Precautions

6.1 Weather Protection of System. When an all-weather measurement system is used, occasional inspection shall be done to check the condition of moisture protection elements. For short-term measurements, a polyurethane windscreen for the microphone may afford sufficient protection from rain, but should be squeezed out periodically or replaced with a dry windscreen. The measuring instrumentation shall have adequate protection from precipitation or condensation. For long-term measurements, adequate protection from all weather conditions and from animal or bird intrusions shall be provided for the entire system.

6.2 Ambient-Noise Intrusions. Care shall be exercised in the choice of a measuring location to avoid as much as possible disturbances from ambient noises. This is particularly important for long-term automatic operation. The measurement location should be sufficiently far from major sources of noise (highways, airports, industrial areas, etc) that the ambient noise is generally at least 10 dB below the transmission-line noise to be measured. Locations shall be avoided where wind-rustled foliage or grass or where splashing of rain drops could create significant levels of noise. Personnel making manual measurements often can detect aurally any ambient noises intruding on the transmission-line noise, and measurements should not be made during these periods.

Very low-frequency noise produced by wind passing over the microphone, even when a windscreen is used, can be significant and is difficult to detect. Tests in the presence of high winds but in the absence of other noise sources can be undertaken to determine the contribution of such wind-produced noise. In the absence of this type of information, measurements shall not be taken or shall be disregarded if the wind speed exceeds 5 m/s (11 mi/h).

6.3 Alternating Electric and Magnetic Fields. Microphones, connecting cables and associated instruments need to be electrically shielded when used near ac transmission lines to avoid errors due to coupling from 50 Hz or 60 Hz fields. The inherent electronic noise level of the system measured in place using a dummy microphone shall be used to verify the absence of such coupling to the system. Care shall be taken that protrusions near the microphone, such as anti-bird spikes, weather shelters, or wire cages used for electric field shielding do not produce localized sources of corona and thus provide nearby noise sources.

6.4 Measurements Near DC Transmission Lines. In the presence of low humidity, certain insulating elements of the microphone system, such as a polyurethane windscreen, may have a large surface resistance. Ions resulting from corona on a dc line can deposit on these surfaces, building up voltages which may be sufficient to result in small sparks between grounded and insulating surfaces, or even between different regions of the insulating surfaces. Grounded enclosing grids can be used to prevent this, but the surest remedy is to make such surfaces conductive by applying a thin semiconductive coating. Such coatings are commercially available in the form of sprays for eliminating static from clothing. (These sprays shall not affect electrical connectors.)

7. Supporting Data

7.1 General Information. Certain information relating to the transmission-line noise measuring location and the measuring instruments shall be given whenever transmission-line audible noise data are reported. The specific measurement location, the line geometry, and construction of closest supporting structures shall be described, preferably by means of a dimensioned sketch. The description shall include the number, diameter and spacing of conductors in each phase (or pole) bundle, the location of each bundle with respect to a specified reference point (for example, a point on the ground at the center of the line), the diameters and locations of shield wires, the line voltage, and if possible, the line current when the noise measurements were made, and the line-voltage phasing. Comments on altitude, ground contour and environmental factors such as ground cover and noise absorbing, reflecting or generating features shall be recorded.

The measurement system shall be described by stating the type, manufacturer and model number of the system (or its component parts if assembled from a number of separate instruments). The microphone type (free-field, pressure, random-incidence) and its orientation shall be specified. A description of any form of microphone protection (weather shields, windscreens, shelters, etc) shall be included. If any noncommercially available device is used, it shall be fully described with respect to its function, mode of operation, and compliance with relevant standards. Each set of data shall show all instrument settings, the date and time period when the data was obtained and the name of the person making the measurements.

7.2 Meteorological Information. Meterological information is needed, first to correlate transmission-line effects with audible-noise level, and second to evaluate other possible effects on the sound-measuring system. Observations such as *light rain*, *hazy sky*, *gusty winds*, *foggy*, *cold* are useful, but it is preferable to quantify weather conditions with actual measurements of precipitation rate, wind velocity and direction, temperature and humidity.

7.3 Short-Term Manual Measurements. The information required under 7.1 and 7.2 shall be accompanied by qualitative observations made by the measuring personnel where appropriate. These might include, for example, an interpretation of the sound of the noise (crackling, frying, hum, etc), any unusual conductor-surface condition, or conductor vibration. If the reported data represent the average of a number of measurements, then the number of measurements, the time interval, and the range of the sound levels shall be given. A sample data sheet is shown in Form A.

7.4 Long-Term Automatic Measurements. The information required under 7.1 shall be obtained. In addition, the measured data shall be separated according to weather condition (for example, rain, fog, snow, fair weather, and for noise from dc lines, relative humidity). The means of categorizing the weather conditions shall be described.

The total period of measurement, including time of year, shall be specified together with any auxiliary information that might be appropriate. The data should be analyzed statistically.

8. Data Presentation

Data shall be fully described and presented in a complete and consistent form to allow comparison and include the applicable supporting data from Section 7.

8.1 Short-Term Manual Measurement Data. As a minimum, data collected from short-term manual measurements shall be reported at least in terms of A-weighted sound levels and frequency spectra, with complete supporting data. Example frequency spectra and lateral profiles are shown in Figs 4 and 5.

8.2 Long-Term Measurement Data. Statistical data from long-term measurements shall be reported in a graphic form. This shall be cumulative amplitude-distribution curves of, at least, A-weighted sound level, and octave-band sound-pressure level, for each category of weather conditions with complete supporting data. Examples of cumulative amplitude distributions for A-weighted and for 8 kHz octave band data are shown in Fig 6. An example of plots of frequency spectrum exceedance levels of transmission-line noise is shown in Fig 7.

Form A
Audible-Noise Data Sheet

Line Identification ______________ Microphone (Make and Model) ______________ Date ______________ Recorder◊ ______________

Line Location* ______________ Microphone Height° ______________ Sheet Number ______________ Line Height▫ ______________

Instrument (Make and Model) y ______________ Line Voltage at Time of Test ______________ kV Wind Cover (Make and Model) ______________ Rain Cover♦ ______________

Altitude ______________ m (or ft) MSL Sound Level Calibrator ______________

Lateral Distance X	Weather					Conductor				Time Start	SPL - dB Above 20 μPa													Time Finish	RI• dB (1μV/m)	
				Wind		Cond Condit	Sound Descr		Movement		Weighting		Octave Band Analysis - CF in Hz													
	W	T	H	V	D	S	LS	R	Disp & Freq		A	Lin	31.5	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	16k	Lin		dB	Freq
Ambient▲																										

Weather Conditions (W)

1.0 Fog
1.1 Light
1.2 Medium
1.3 Heavy

2.0 Rain
2.1 Light
2.2 Medium
2.3 Heavy
2.4 Drizzle

3.0 Snow
3.1 Light
3.2 Medium
3.3 Heavy
3.4 Flurries

4.0 Fair (Dry Conductors)

Temperature (T) - C (or F)
Relative Humidity (H) - %
Wind Velocity (V) - m/s (or mi/h)
Wind Direction (D) - Angle Normal to Line

Conductor Surface Conditions (S)

5.1 Dry
5.2 Wet
5.3 Ice Glaze
5.4 Snow
5.5 Sleet

Description of Line Sound (LS) (A-Steady, B-Occasional)

6.1 Crackling or Bacon Frying
6.2 Low Frequency Sound
6.3 High Frequency Sound
6.4 Modulated Sound (Varying in Amplitude)
6.5 Other (Describe)

Noise Rating (R)

7.1 Of No Concern
7.2 Acceptable
7.3 Barely Acceptable
7.4 Unacceptable
7.5 Intolerable

(Observer's Interpretation)

Conductor Movement

Corona Vibration

8.1 Center Phase Only
8.2 All 3 Phases (Describe Displacement (Meter) and Frequency (Hz)

9.1 Aeolian Mech Vibration (Due to 5-15 mph Wind)

10.1 Galloping Movement

Low Frequency, High Amplitude (Describe Displacement and Frequency)

Notes:

* Sufficient to relocate measurement position later, specify units used
◊ Name, not initials
▫ Lowest phase at measuring location - m(or ft)
° Microphone height above ground - m(or ft)
 Note HH for hand held or TM for tripod mounted
 Microphone to be oriented as indicated in Sec 4.1.2
♦ Describe, if used
X Lateral distance from outermost phase - m(or ft)
▲ Ambient (dBA) to be measured far enough away from the line so that the line noise cannot be heard, specify distance
• Radio noise at or near 1 MHz 50 ft laterally from outermost phase dB above 1 μV/m or 0.5 MHz (specify)
y Record all switch settings

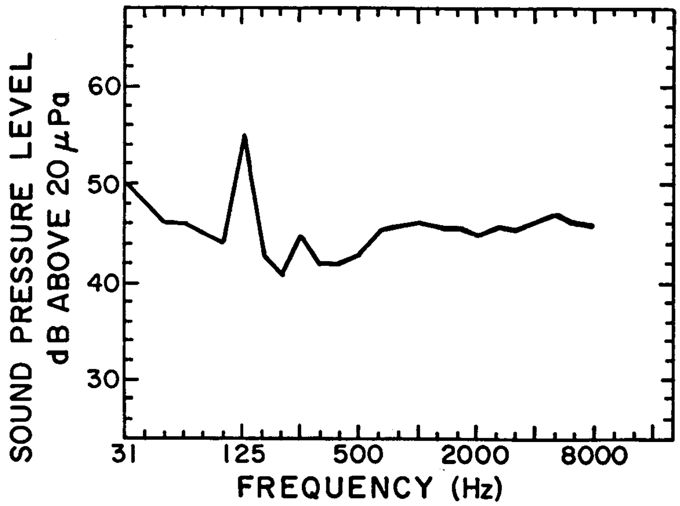

Fig 4
Example of Frequency Spectrum of AC Transmission-Line Audible Noise in Rain

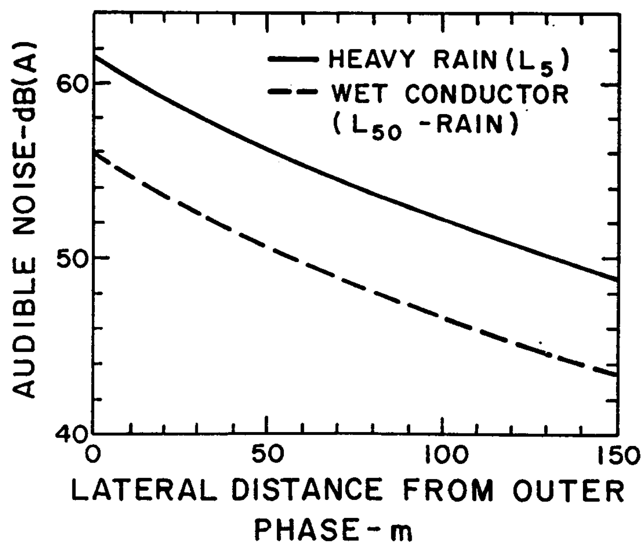

Fig 5
Example of Audible-Noise Lateral Profile

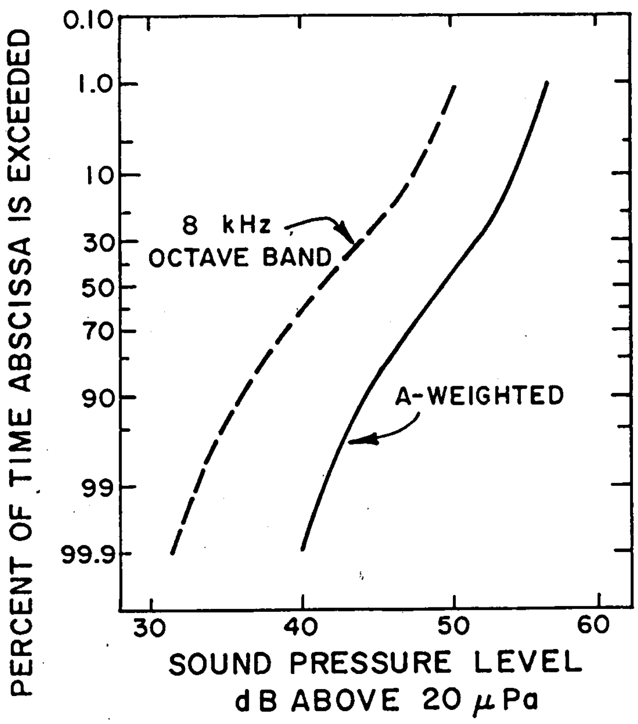

Fig 6
Example of Cumulative Distribution Curves of Transmission-Line Noise Data

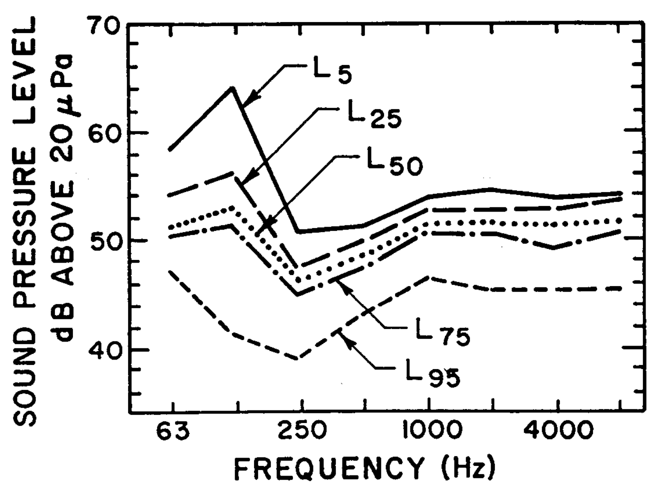

Fig 7
Example of Plots of Frequency-Spectrum Exceedance Levels of Transmission-Line Noise