

Traffic Noise Basics

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Montana Department of Transportation



MDT Noise Policy

MDT will consider installing noise berms or walls to mitigate traffic noise IF:

- 7-dBA noise reduction can be achieved
- Affected landowners generally support mitigation
- Costs meet a Cost-Effective Index (CEI)
- Can be safely and reasonably built & maintained

Noise Basics

Noise is generally defined as unwanted sound.

- Perception influenced by:
 - Previous exposure to source
 - Frequency (pitch)
 - Duration
 - Impulsiveness
 - Attitude
 - Visibility



■ *Perception varies person to person.*

Perception of Sound Changes

- A 2- to 3-dBA change is generally the smallest perceivable change.
- A 5-dBA change is readily perceived
- A 10-dBA change is perceived as doubling or halving the sound level.

Highway Noise

■ Sources:

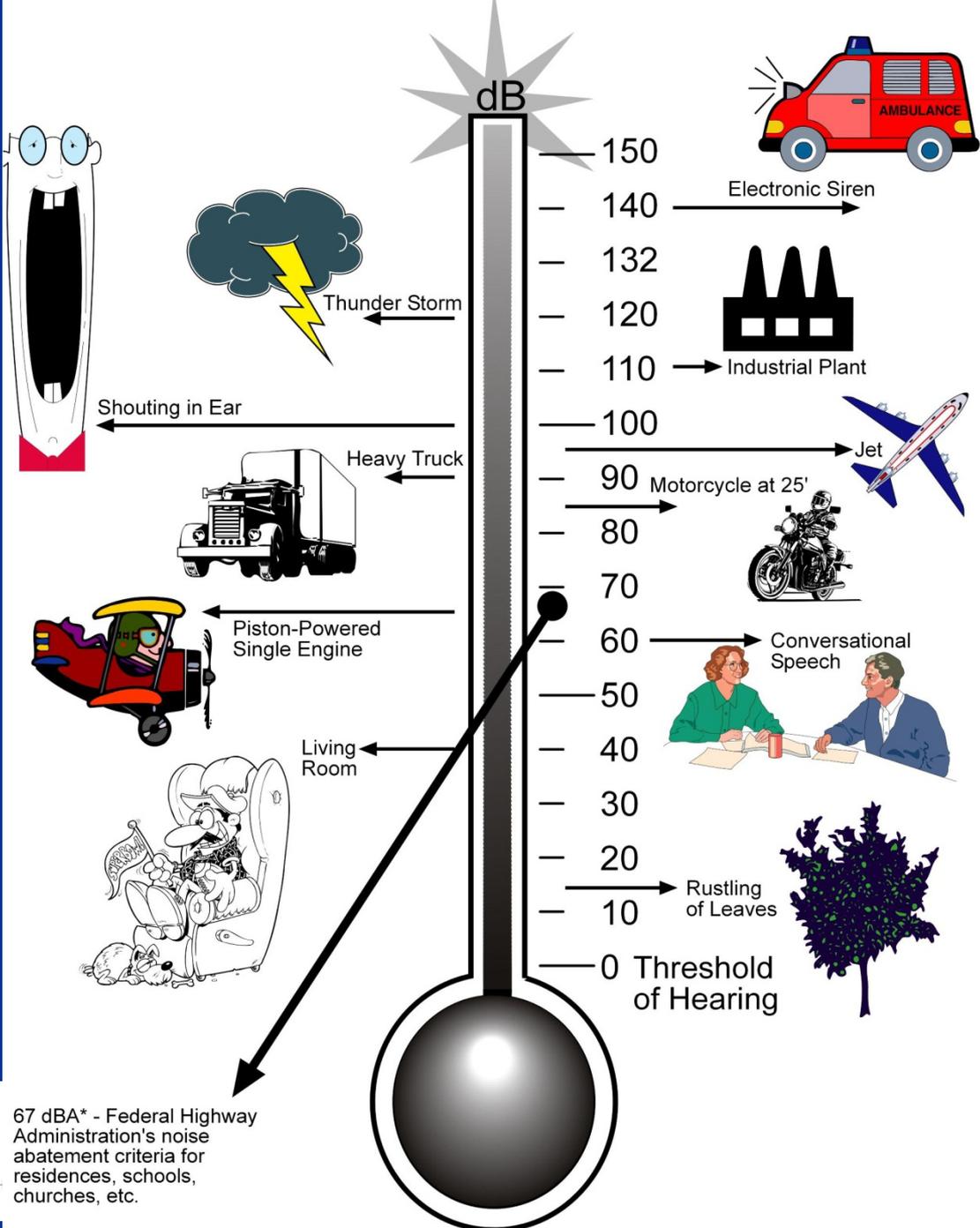
- Automobiles
- Buses
- Motorcycles
- Medium & Heavy Trucks



■ Subsources:

- Tire Noise
 - Important for autos
 - May be important for trucks
 - Tire-Pavement interaction
- Exhaust Noise
 - Important for trucks
 - Low-frequency “rumble”

Sound Level Comparisons



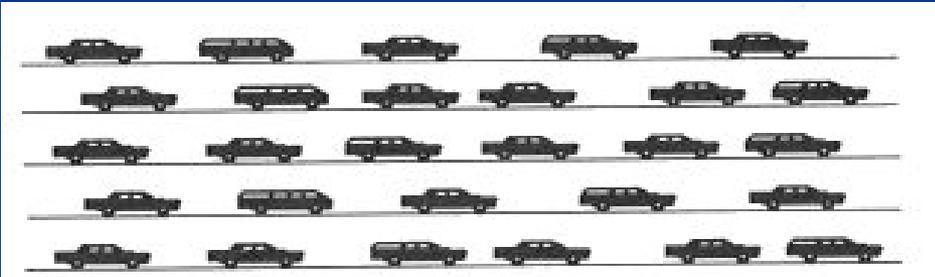
67 dBA* - Federal Highway Administration's noise abatement criteria for residences, schools, churches, etc.

Traffic Noise

- Depends on vehicle mix



One heavy truck at 55 mph sounds as loud as



28 cars at 55 mph

Traffic Noise

- Depends on vehicle speed
 - Tire/pavement noise dominates above 30 mph



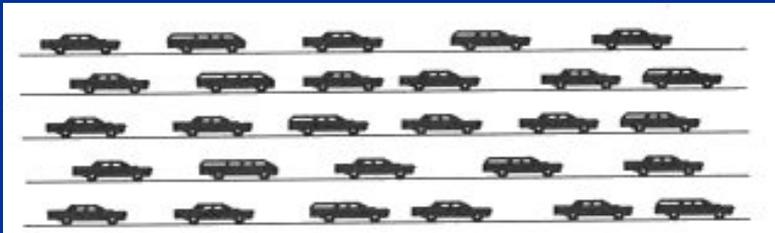
Traffic at 65 mph sounds 2x as loud as



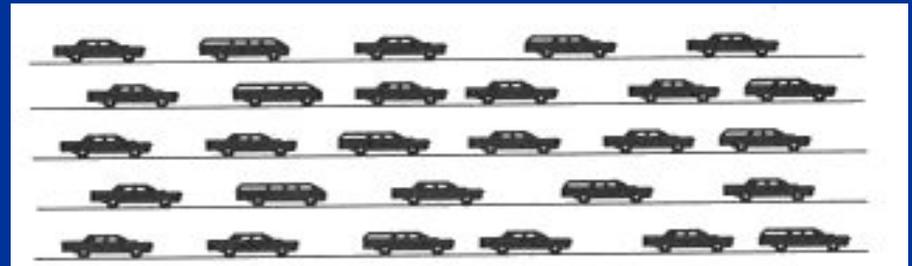
traffic at 30 mph

Traffic Noise

- Depends on amount of traffic
 - Double traffic volume = increase noise by 3 dBA



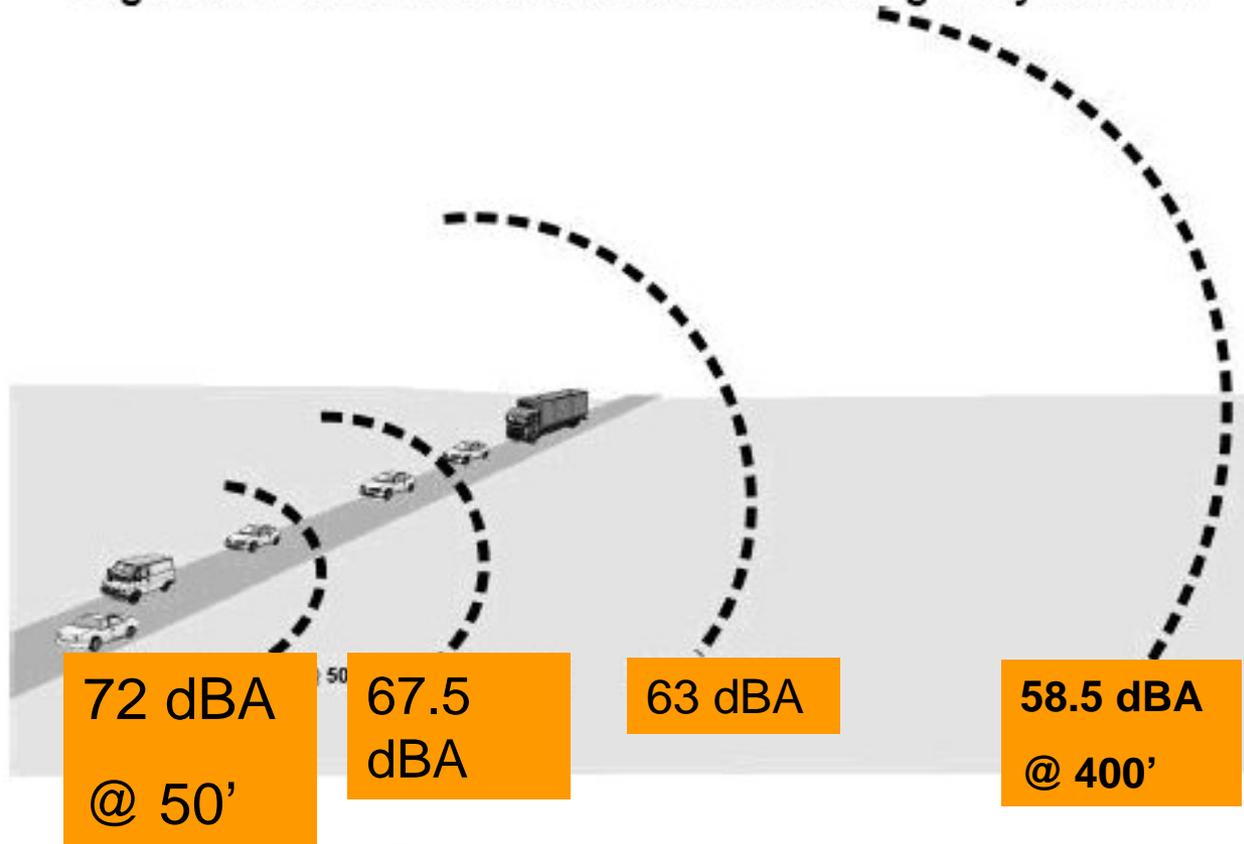
+



= +3 dBA

Traffic Noise: Travel Patterns

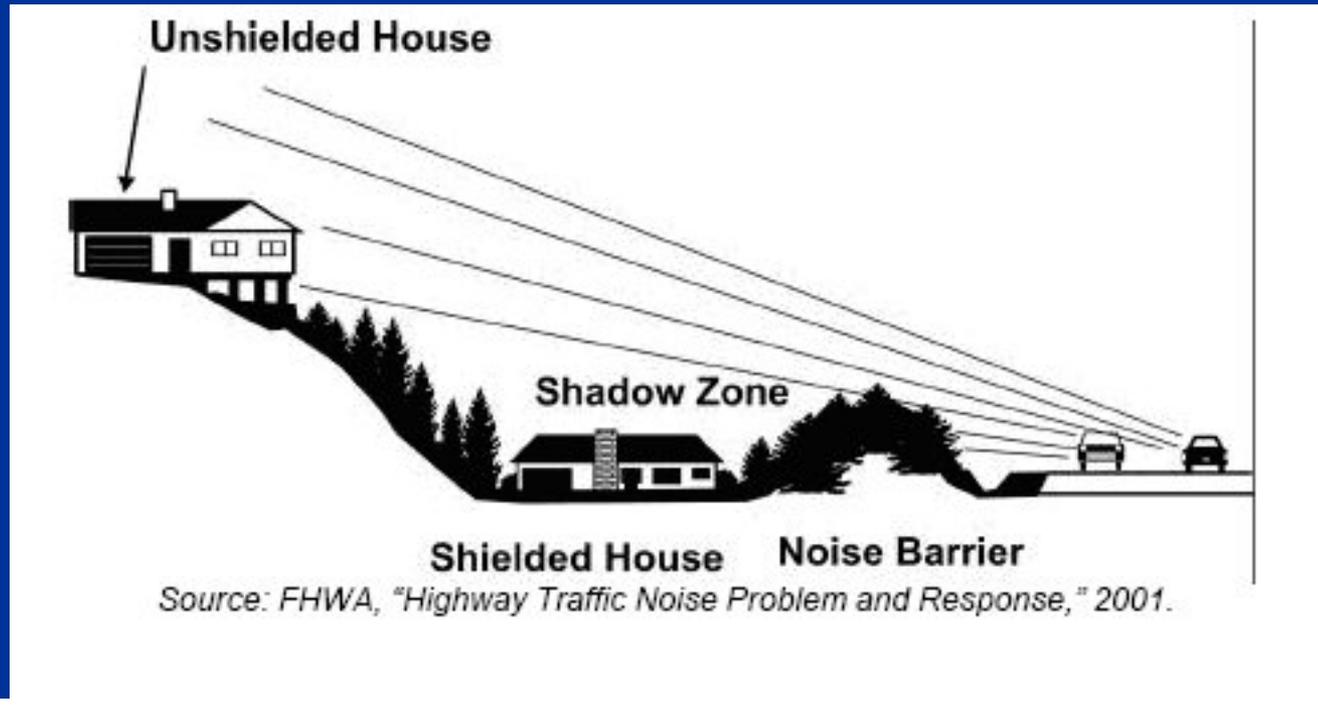
Figure 2-2 How Noise Radiates from a Highway Source



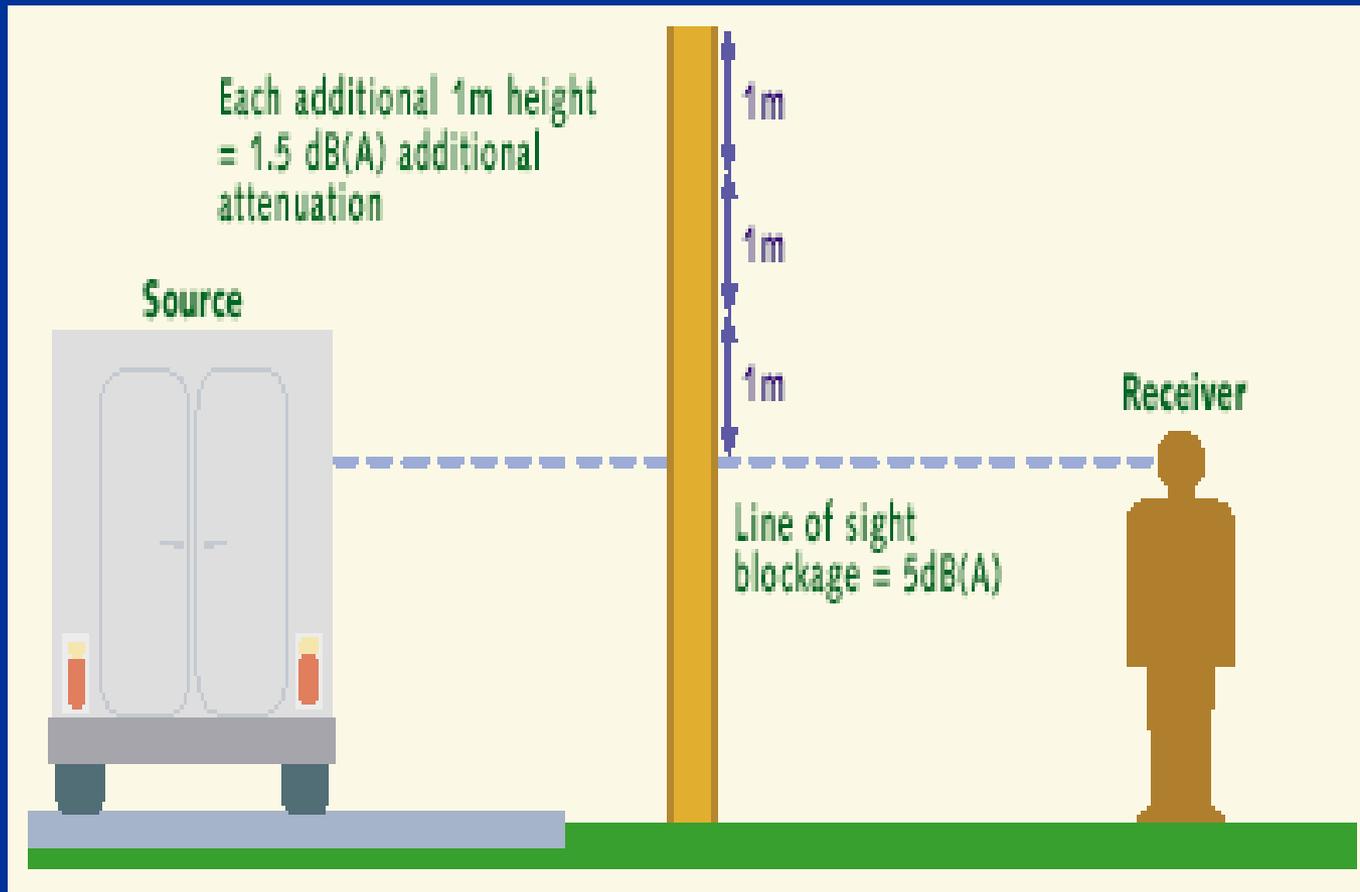
⁸ PENN DOT "Making Sound Decisions About Highway Noise Abatement", 2002

Noise Barriers

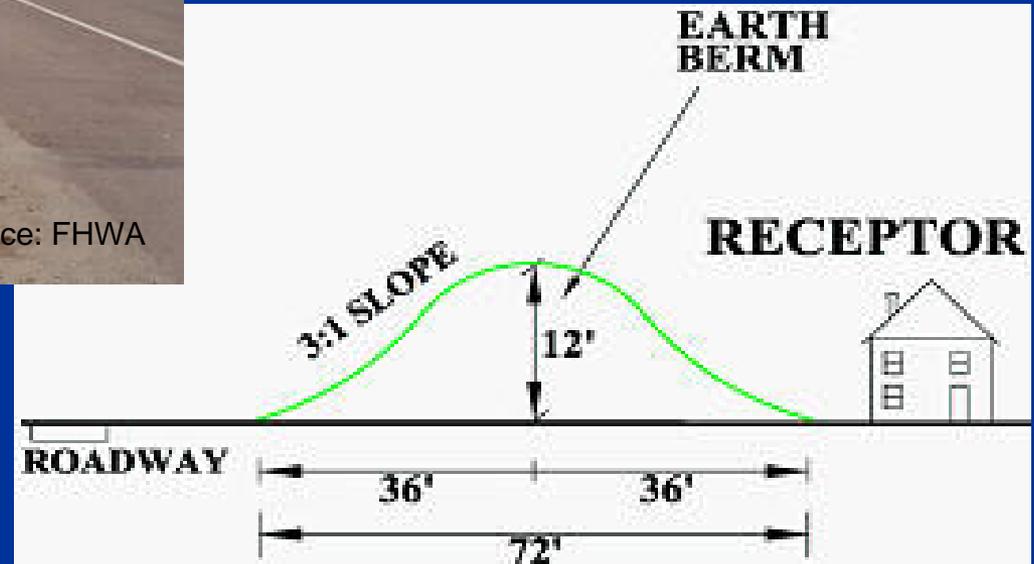
- Must block line of sight to vehicles on road
- Will REDUCE traffic noise, not ELIMINATE it



Mitigation - Barriers



Mitigation - Berms



Mitigation – Berm/wall

- Combination barrier:
wall on top of berm



Mitigation – Wall



Noise Barriers

- **REDUCE Noise, do not ELIMINATE Noise**
- Feasibility – safety, engineering factors, effectiveness of wall
- Reasonableness - overall benefits of abatement, public input.
- Mitigation cannot protect 2nd floor
- Decision to provide noise abatement made ONCE.

Downsides to Barriers

- Block view
- Sun may reflect heat (difficult growing conditions)
- May cause excessive shadowing or block breezes

More Information:

- Website:

<http://www.kalispellbypass.com/environmental.cfm>

- Additional Files on website showing sample Noise Walls and renderings (computer generated versions of the Bypass Noise Walls)

- MDT: website

http://www.mdt.mt.gov/business/contracting/environmental/air_noise.shtml