



WIR. KÖNNEN. MEER.  
MARITIME RESEARCH

# EVALUATION OF RANGE STANDARDS FOR UNDERWATER RADIATED NOISE MEASUREMENTS IN BEAM ASPECT



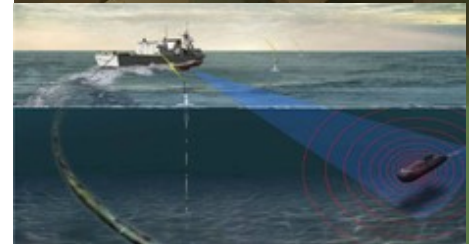
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BUNDESWEHR

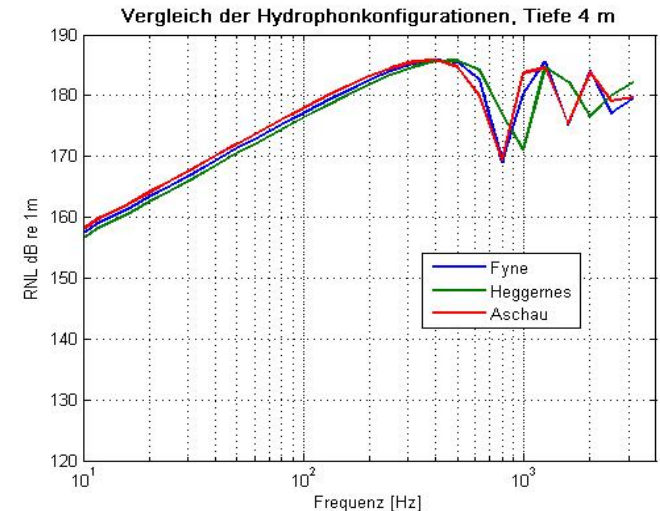
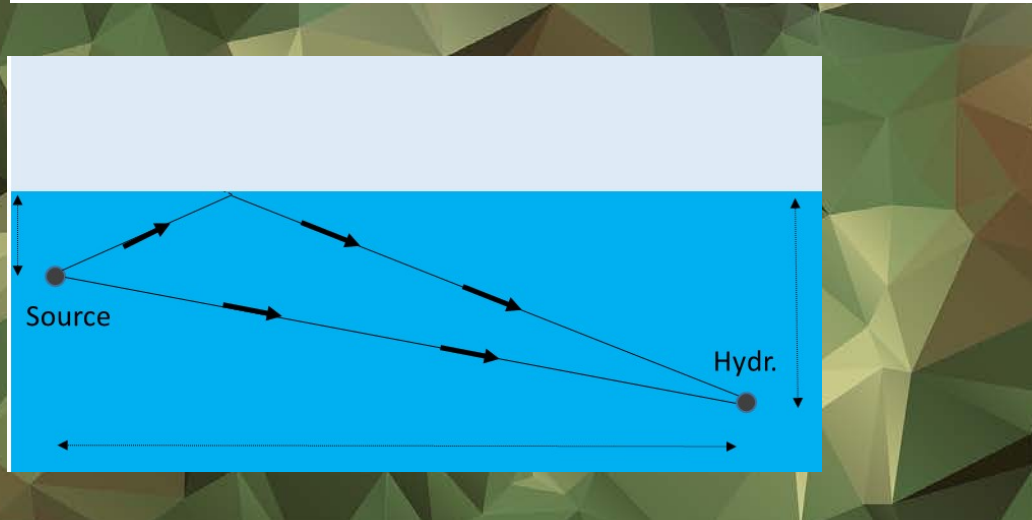
# Introduction

- Data evaluation and analyses of a measurement trial with a small vessel at Heggernes sound range using different standards:
  - The ISO 17208-1 (marine protection)
  - The STANAG 1136 (operational requirements)
- Both standards describe procedures for the determination of underwater Radiated Noise Levels.



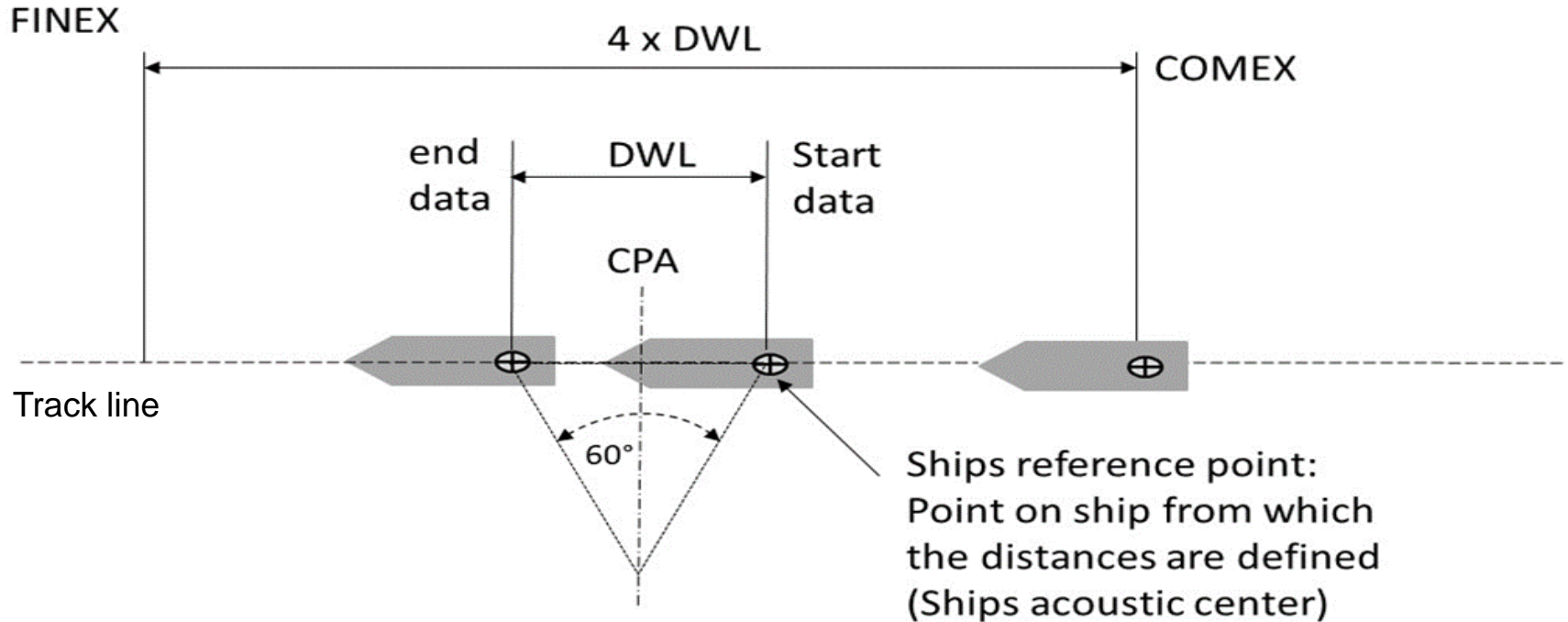
# Underwater Radiated Noise Level:

- Underwater Radiated Noise Level (RNL) is defined as the 1/3 Octave RMS Sound Pressure Level measured in the far field and normalized to a reference distance of 1 m by means of spherical propagation correction ( $20 \cdot \log(R/R_0)$ )
- The measured Radiated Noise Levels are influenced by Lloyd's mirror effect. It is caused by the pressure release surface reflection.



# Standards

## Procedure:



# Standards

## Specification:

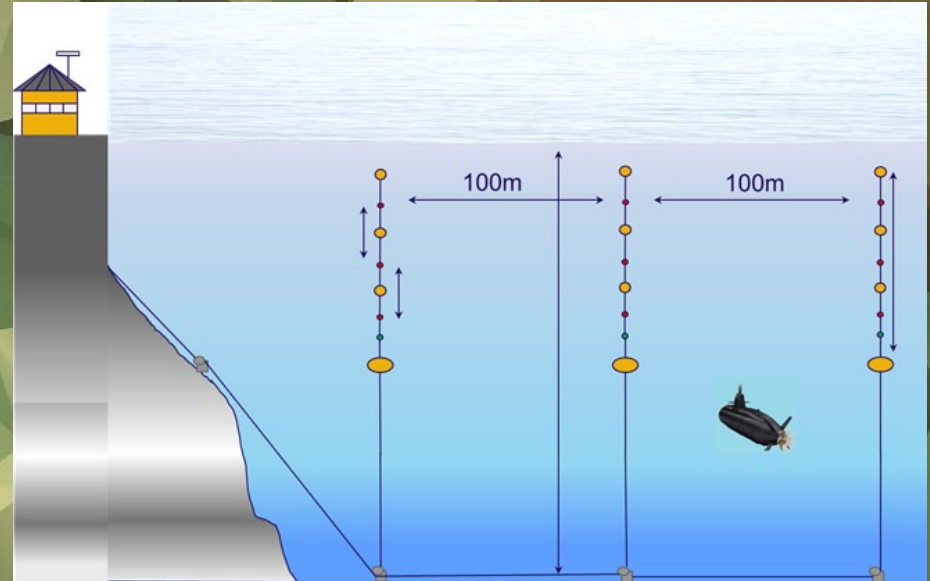
| Topic                                     | ISO 17208                                     | STANAG 1136                  | Heggernes                                     |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| Number of hydrophones                     | 3   | 1                            | 3x3   |
| Hydrophone depth                          | @ 15° = 27 m<br>@ 30° = 58 m<br>@ 45° = 100 m | Between<br>9 m - 36 m        | H-up = 30 m<br>H-mid = 62.5 m<br>H-low = 95 m |
| Data Window Angle<br>(Data Window Length) | ± 30°<br>(121 m)                              | ± 45°<br>(209 m)             | ± 15°<br>(56 m)                               |
| Distance correction at CPA                | Sea surface                                   | Nearest point on the<br>hull | Nearest point on the<br>hull                  |
| COMEX Commence exercise                   | 200 m before CPA                              |                              | 400 m before CPA                              |
| FINEX Finish exercise                     | 200 m behind CPA                              |                              | 200 m behind CPA                              |



# Sound Range

## Characteristics:

- Deepwater sound range (depth = 385 m)
- Situated in Herdla Fjord (width = 1200 m)
- Bottom fixed hydrophone lines (depth adjustable)
- Measure surface ships & submarines
- Low ambient noise level



## Runs:

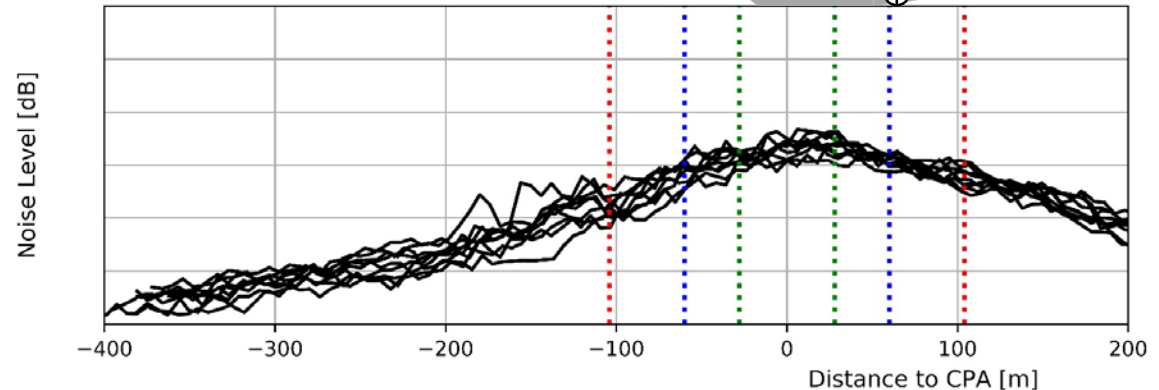
- [illegible]

WTD 71

# Measurement Trial

## Signal to noise ratio (100Hz-10kHz):

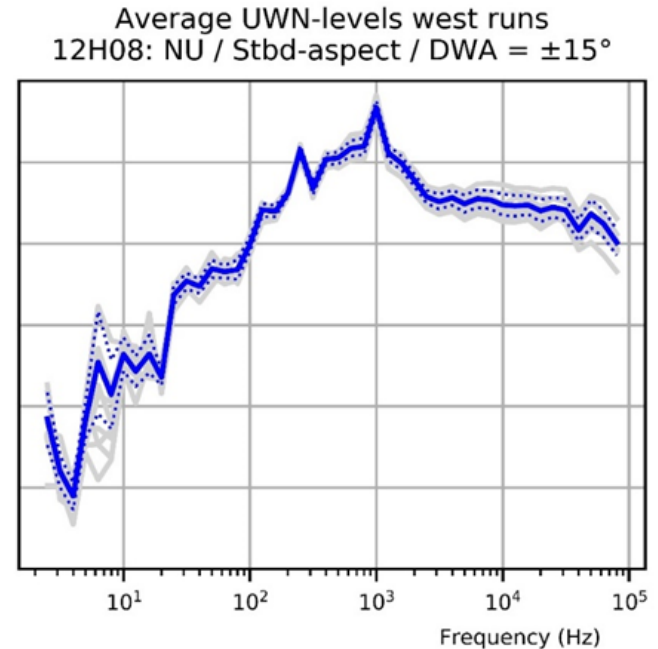
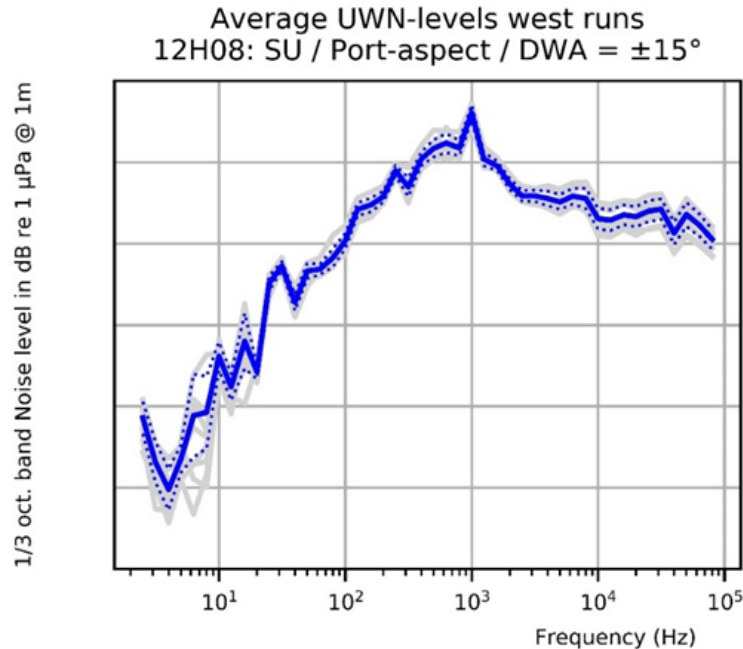
- Reproducible conditions and noise levels
- Maximum levels inside all DWL's
- Sufficient signal to noise ratio ( $> 10$  dB)





# Measurement Trial

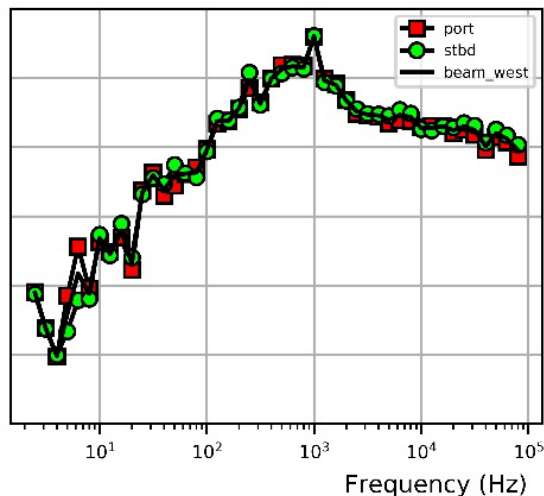
## Underwater Radiated Noise Levels



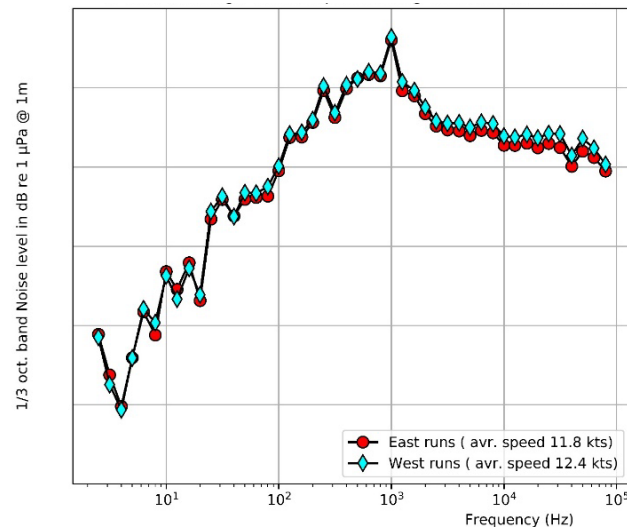
# Measurement Trial

## Effect of aspect angle and heading:

Port and Stbd aspect levels are almost equal

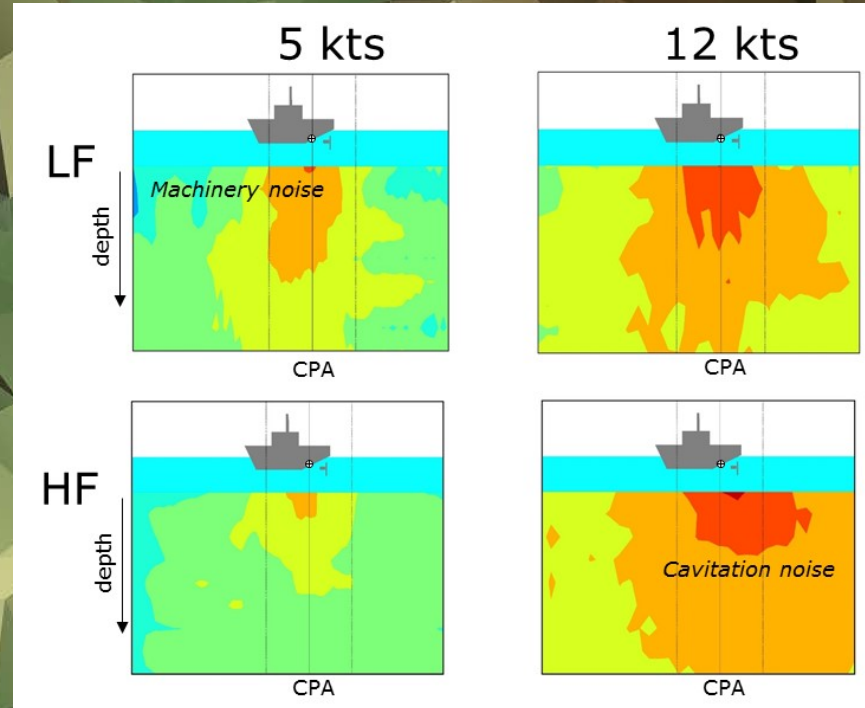
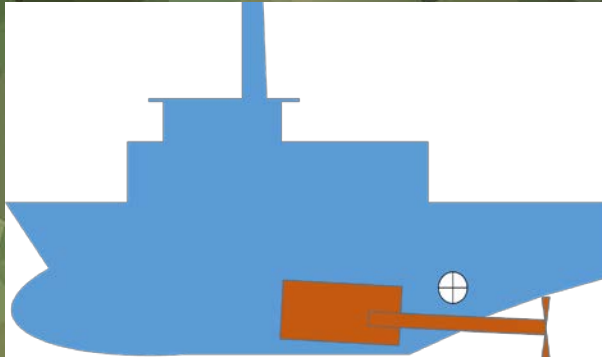


West runs are faster and produce more noise in the higher frequency bands



# Measurement Trial

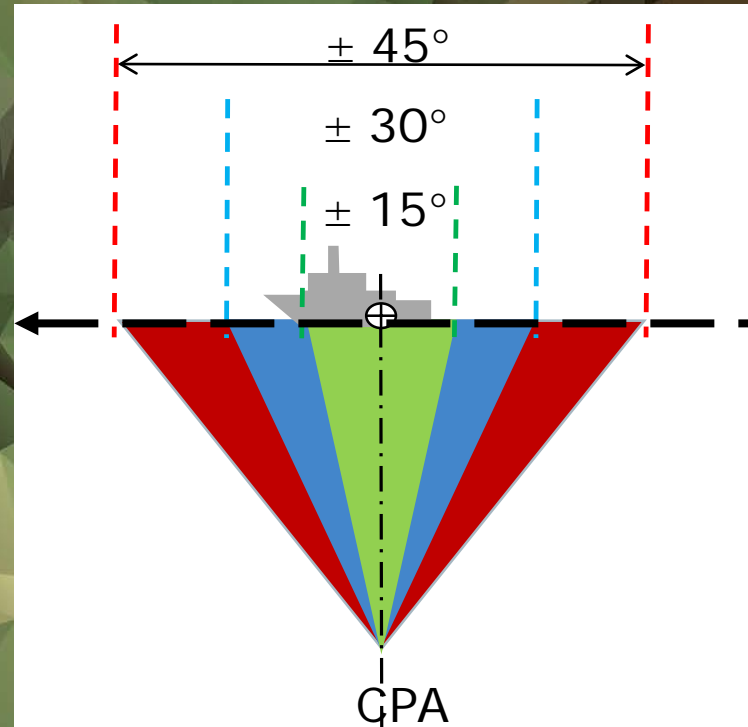
Acoustic reference position:



# Comparison of range standards

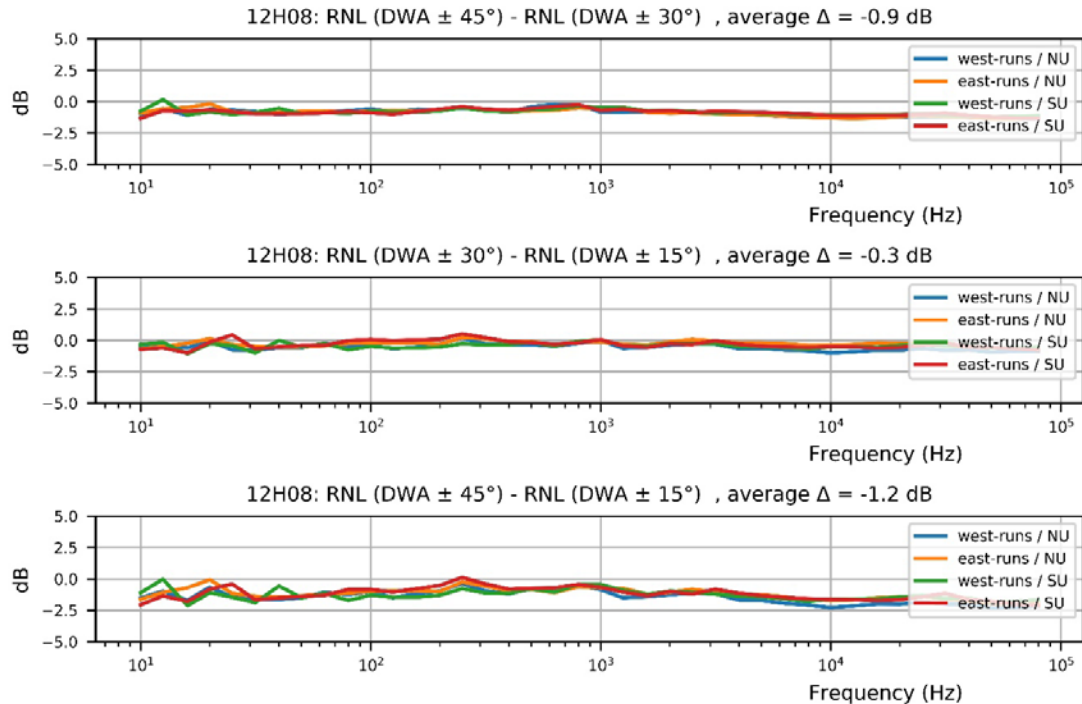
## Data Window Angle:

| Standard    | DWL (m) |
|-------------|---------|
| STANAG 1136 | 209     |
| ISO         | 121     |
| Heggernes   | 56      |



# Comparison of range standards

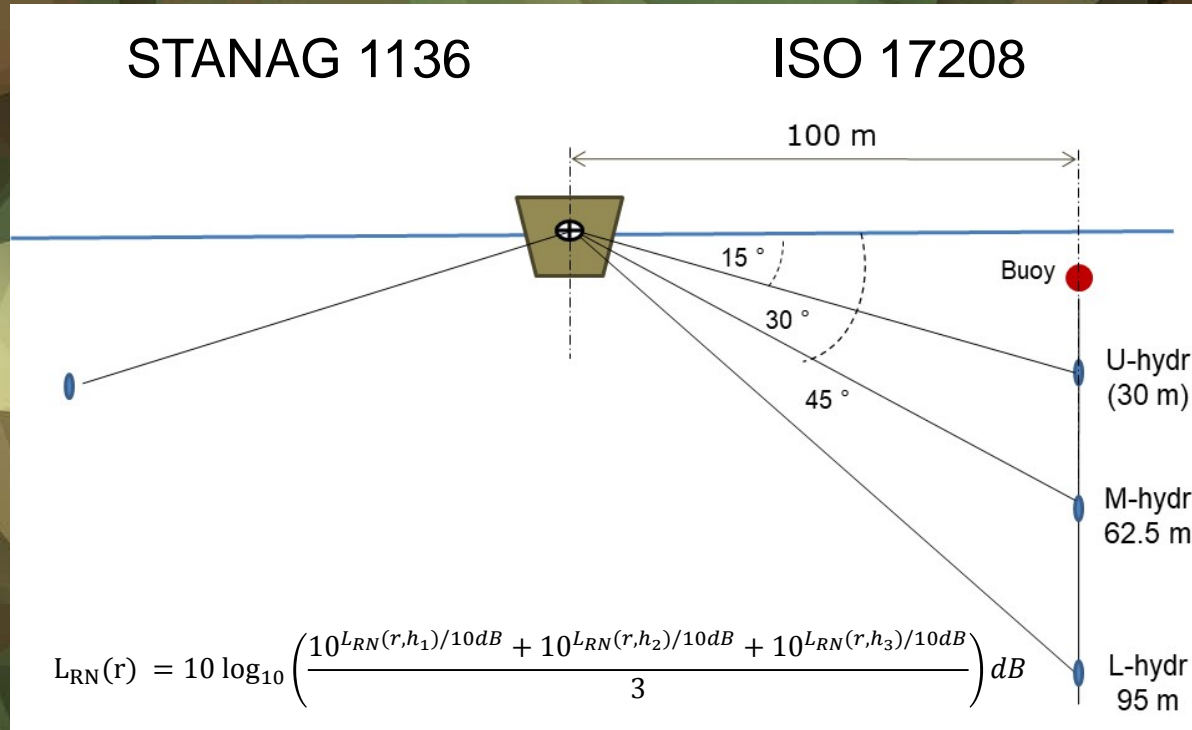
## Effect of Data Window Angle (DWA):





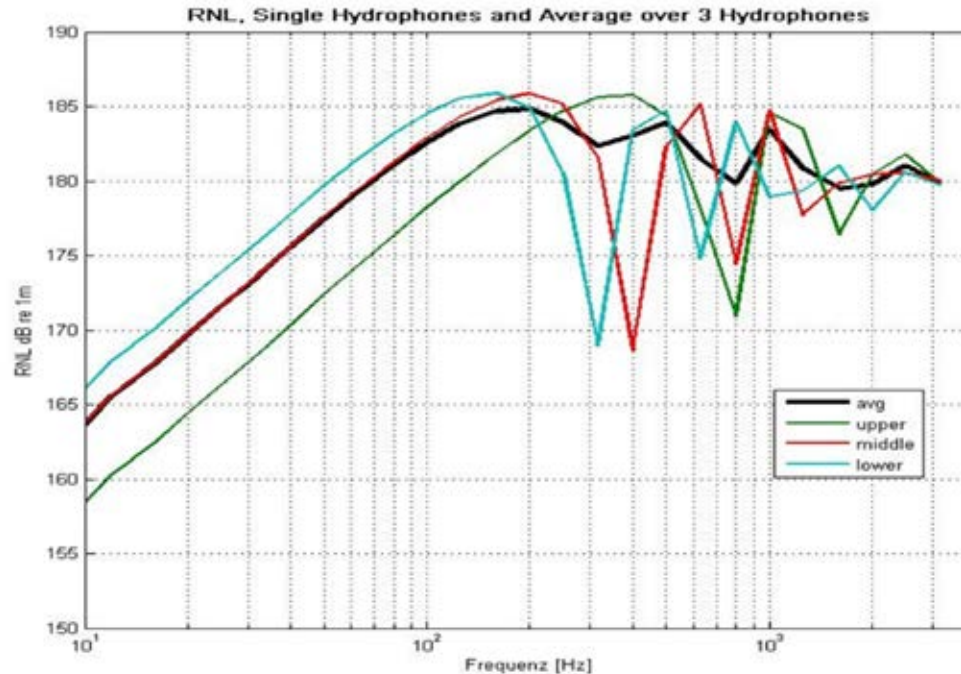
# Comparison of range standards

## Effect of Hydrophone layout:



# Comparison of range standards

## Effect of Hydrophone layout:



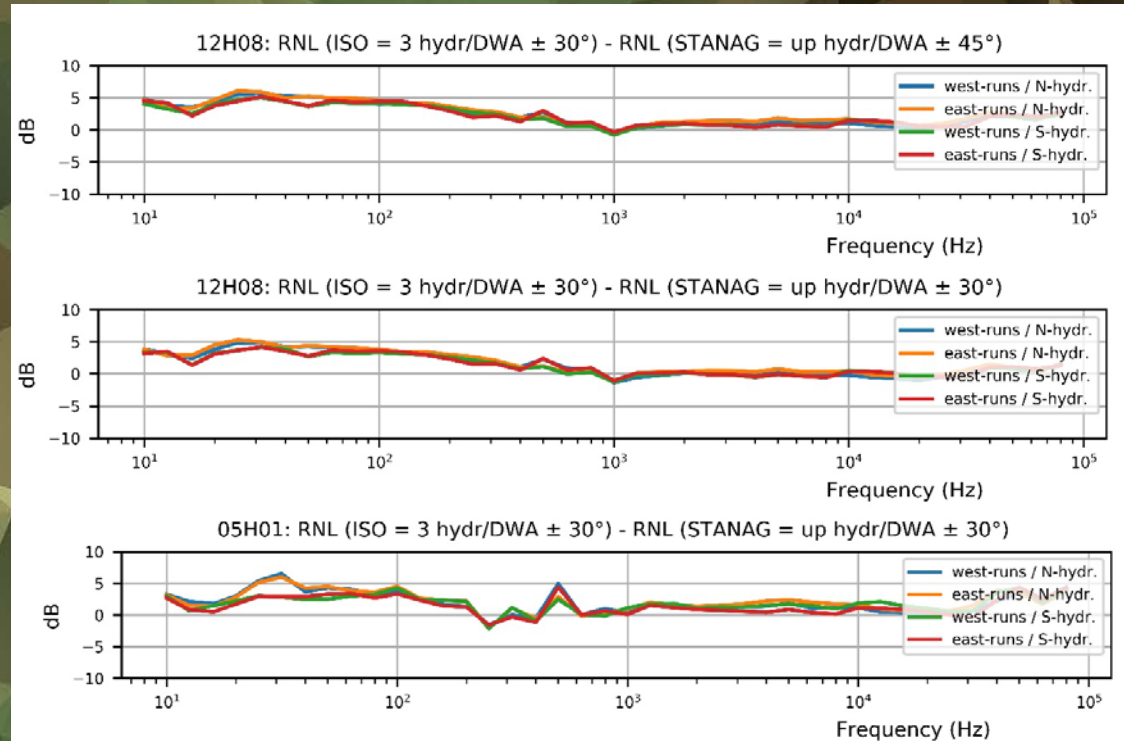
# Comparison of range standards

## Effect of Hydrophone layout:

ISO – STANAG  
for 12 kts

ISO – STANAG  
for 12 kts  
**Similar DWA**

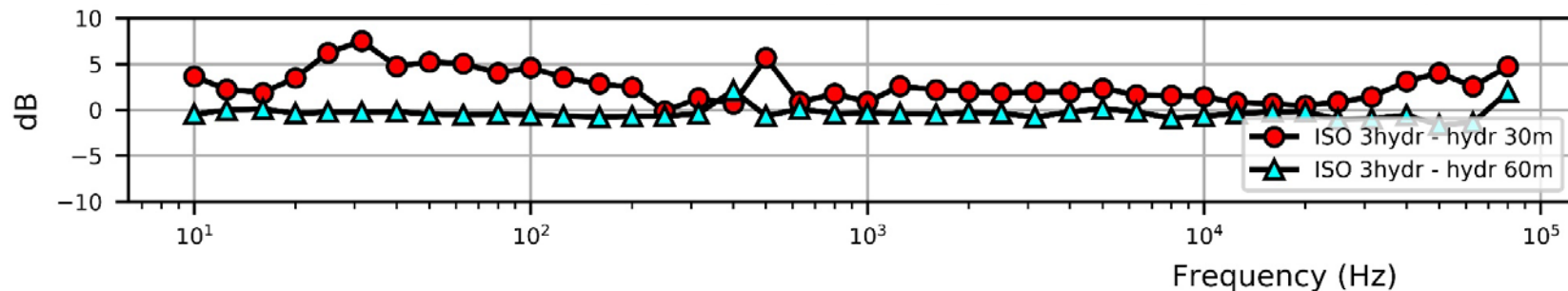
ISO – STANAG  
for 5 kts  
**Similar DWA**



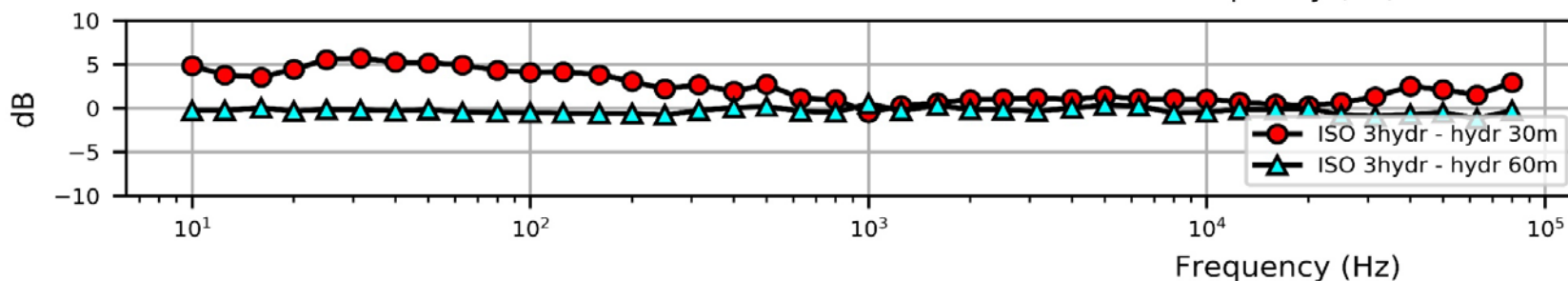
# Comparison of range standards

## Effect of Hydrophone layout:

Average over 3 hydrophones – Single hydrophone



5 kts



12 kts

# Conclusions

- The Heggernes sound range has a hydrophone layout which complies with the specification of ISO 17208-1.
- A large DWL in relation to the length of the ship as specified by STANAG can lead to an underestimation of Radiated Noise Levels.
- DWL should be related to the ship length, especially for small ships.
- The hydrophone layout specified by ISO is smoothing the Lloyd's mirror effect in a broad frequency range.
- Radiated noise levels measured with a single hydrophone at  $30^\circ$  are comparable with results of ISO using 3 hydrophones at different depths.