出國報告(出國類別:開會)

出席「2012年國際噪音年會」案出國報告

服務機關: 行政院環境保護署

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派赴國家: 美國

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出席「2012年國際噪音年會」案

● 摘 要

近年來我國經濟快速成長,民眾對環境品質追求日益殷切,本署擴大管制範圍, 俾與世界各國接軌;國際噪音年會為年度噪音界最重要之會議,本年度年會於美國紐 約市舉辦,共計 1063 篇論文發表,1485 位人員完成註冊,68 家噪音廠商於現場展示 噪音檢測儀器設備,可謂噪音界年度最大之盛會。

為將我國噪音執行成果予國際各國周知,本署亦提出「陸上運輸系統場站及車廂室內音量測定研究」論文,將我國研究成果提供國際各國周知,提高我國能見度及國際參與度,並引起廣大迴響。

此外,並聆聽:音景、社區及低頻噪音、再生能源系統噪音、建築噪音與建築聲 學、噪音與健康及城市噪音等相關論文發表,可作為我國未來擬訂噪音相關法規及管 制策略之參考。

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附件一 論文摘要-2012 年「國際噪音年會」(Internoise 2012₃₈ Conference)年會發表之論文--

「陸上運輸系統場站及車廂室內音量測定研究」 -Research Project on "Program for Development of Indoor
Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages
of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China
(Taiwan)

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壹、目的

近年來我國經濟成長快速,國民所得提高,民眾逐漸體認到環境保護的重要性,而 對環境品質的追求亦日益殷切,企盼有一安寧的生活環境。本署近年積極研修相關噪音 管制法規,擴大噪音管制範圍,並積極了解世界各國有關噪音相關管制措施、法規及管 制現況,俾與世界各先進國家接軌,引進先進噪音管制技術及法規,以達成維護居家環 境安寧之目的。

國際噪音年會為世界主要國家均踴躍參加之年度會議,各國產、官、學界專家學者, 分別就有關噪音及振動之法規及管制等項目與層面,進行論文發表及討論;本(2012) 年度年會於美國紐約市舉辦,共有來自世界各國代表,共計 1063 篇論文發表,1485 位來 自世界各國之專家學者及與會人員完成註冊,更有 68 家噪音相關儀器廠商於現場展示最 新型之相關噪音檢測及監測儀器設備,可謂噪音界年度最大之盛會。

為將我國噪音執行成果提供國際各國周知,本年度國際噪音年會中,本署針對「**陸** 上運輸系統場站及車廂室內音量測定研究」,提出一份論文發表--Research project on "Program for Development of indoor Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China (Taiwan),以提高我國的能見度及國際參與度,並引起廣大迴響。

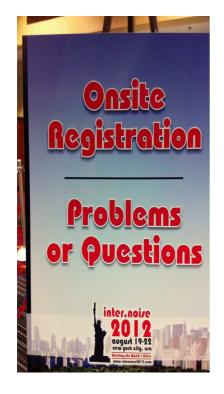
此外,並至各會場聆聽世界各國有關:音景、社區噪音、建築噪音與建築物聲學、 軌道系統噪音與振動、低頻噪音、振動與衝擊、再生能源系統噪音、噪音與健康及城市 噪音等相關論文發表,可作為我國未來擬訂噪音相關法規及管制策略之參考,並有效解 決噪音陳情問題,維護環境安寧。

貳、行程

活動日期	活動地點	活 動 內 容	
101年8月	啟程、搭機及抵達會議地點	東北 公关岡初 <i>约</i> 主	
18日(六)	美國紐約	臺北至美國紐約市	
101年8月	▲hn「2012 年間際場立任会	学园 切 <i>约</i> 主	
19日(日)	参加「2012年國際噪音年會」	美國紐約市	
101年8月	▲ hn 「2012 左屈厥県立左会	美国加 加宁	
20日(一)	参加「2012年國際噪音年會」	美國紐約市	
101年8月	△	美國纽 纳士	
21日(二)	参加「2012年國際噪音年會」	美國紐約市	
101年8月	△	美国纽 加士	
22日(三)	参加「2012年國際噪音年會」	美國紐約市	
101年8月	15和,由美國紅 約 古海區東北)	
23日(四)	返程,由美國紐約市返回臺北	返程、搭機	
101年8月	松光章小	护扣抵券事 业	
24日(五)	抵達臺北 	返程抵達臺北 	

參、過程:參加「2012年國際噪音年會」(Internoise 2012)

- 一、本年會為世界主要國家均踴躍參加之噪音盛會,各國專家學者,分別就有關噪音及振動之法規及管制等項目與層面,進行論文發表及討論;本(2012)年度噪音國際年會於美國紐約市舉辦,共有來自世界各國代表,共計1063篇論文於此年會發表。
- 二、針對「陸上運輸系統場站及車廂室內音量測定研究」,提出一份論文發表--Research project on "Program for Development of indoor Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China (Taiwan),將我國陸上運輸系統室內噪音之研究成果提供國際各國周知,提高了我國的能見度及國際參與度,並引起廣大 迴響;簡報內容及論文全文收錄於附件中。
- 三、聆聽相關論文發表,瞭解世界各國目前有關:音景(Soundscapes)、社區噪音(Community Noise)、軌道系統噪音與振動(Railway Noise and vibration)、低頻噪音、振動與衝擊(Low frequency noise、vibration and shock)、建築噪音與建築聲學(Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics)、再生能源系統噪音(Renewable Energy System Noise)、噪音與健康(Noise and Health)及城市噪音(City Noise)等之研究現況與管制方式,可作為我國未來擬訂噪音相關法規及管制策略之參考,提供相當有用之資訊。







2012年國際噪音年會大會會場

四、「2012年國際噪音年會」與本署相關之議題,包括:

序號	時間	編號	論題	論文
1	2012.08.20 (星期一) 10:40	511	Soundscape 音景	Representation of the acoustic contrast in urban context through noise mapping 透過噪音地圖反應城市環境中的 聲學影像
2	2012.08.20 (星期一) 13:40	304	Psychoacousti c Aspects in Noise Evaluation	Wind turbine noise perception, pathways and effects: A case study 風機噪音的感受、傳播途徑和影

				響:一個個案研究
3	2012.08.20 (星期一) 14:00	969	Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics	How quiet is quiet enough? 多靜才夠靜?
4	2012.08.20 (星期一) 15:40	177	City Noise	Building isolation for luxury condominium adjacent to New York City subway 鄰近紐約地鐵豪華公寓之隔音設 施研究
5	2012.08.20 (星期一) 16:00	783	City Noise	Quiet zones and traffic policy in Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹市之寧靜區劃定與交 通政策
6	2012.08.20 (星期一) 16:20	789	City Noise	Evaluation of quiet zones in Sweden 瑞典的安靜區域評估
7	2012.08.20 (星期一) 16:40	412	City Noise	An investigating on the indoor sound and vibration environment impacted by outdoor vehicle low-frequency noise 戶外車輛低頻噪音對室內聲學及振動環境之影響調查
8	2012.08.21	303	Noise and	Annoyance can represent a

	(星期二)		Health	serious degradation of health:
	8:00			wind turbine noise: A case study
				煩燥可以代表健康嚴重退化: 風機
				噪音個案研究
				Quiet areas definition and
	2012.08.21		Quiet Zones in	management in action plans:
9	(星期二)	1035	Cities	General overview
	8:20		CITIES	安靜的區域行動計劃的定義和管
				理:一般概觀
	2012.08.21		Architectural	An alternative image theory for
10	(星期二)	664	Noise /	indoor sound propagation
	8:40		Building	室內聲傳播之替代鏡像理論
	o · 40		Acoustics	至內貸得插之省代親隊埋調
				Quality of life- Why does the
	2012.08.21			soundscape approach provide the
11	(星期二)	952	Soundscape	correct measures?
	11:20			生活品質 - 音景觀方法何以能
				提供正確的測量值?
				Annoyance related to noise from
	2012.08.21		Community	wind turbines in subjective
12		769	Community / Environmental	assessment of people living in
12	(星期二) 13:20	709	Noise	their vicinity
	13 · 20			對於生活在風機附近的人之噪音
				主觀評價試驗

13	2012.08.21	925	Community / Environmental	Citizen participation in community noise management
13		923		
	14:00		Noise	全民參與社會噪音管理
14	2012.08.21 (星期二) 14:40	1096	Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics	On reducing low frequency impact sound transmission in wood framed construction 降低木框架建築內之低頻撞擊聲 傳播
15	2012.08.21 (星期二) 16:00	859	Soundscape	Indoor soundscape analysis of enclosed public and commercial spaces with soundwalk method 運用聲漫步方法分析封閉公共及 商業空間之室內音景
16	2012.08.21 (星期二) 16:20	959	Soundscape	Living soundscapes in housing 住宅之居家音景
17	2012.08.22 (星期三) 8:00	270	Low Frequeny Noise, Vibration and Shock	Low frequency noise from open window in a moving car and its effect on human beings 行駛中汽車開啟車窗所產生之低 頻噪音及其對人類的影響
18	2012.08.22 (星期三) 8:40	451	Consumer Product Noise	Quiet Mark: Giving consumers the choice to buy quiet 寧靜標章 - 提供消費者寧靜購

				物的選擇
19	2012.08.22 (星期三) 9:40	1432	Low Frequeny Noise, Vibration and Shock	What makes low-frequency noise annoying? 低頻噪音如何造成困擾?
20	10:20	976	Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics	Acoustic demands in a new building code in Iceland 冰島新建築規範的聲學要求
21	2012.08.22 (星期三) 10:40	191	Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics	The Portuguese policy for building acoustics assessment 葡萄牙建築聲學評估政策
22	2012.08.22 (星期三) 11:00	201	Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics	Research project on "Program for Development of indoor Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China (Taiwan) 陸上運輸系統場站及車廂室內音 量測定研究 (我國發表之論文)
23	2012.08.22	1507	Architectural	Strategies for measuring

	(星期三) 11:20		Noise / Building Acoustics	in-situ hospital noise 實地測量醫院噪音之策略
24	2012.08.22 (星期三) 11:40	1508	Architectural Noise / Building Acoustics	A rank order methodology to improve acoustical comfort for patients in existing facilities 改善現有醫療設施中病患聲學舒 適度之排序方法
25	2012.08.22 (星期三) 14:20	996	Noise and Health	A review of potential mechanisms in the genesis of long-term health effects due to noise-induced sleep disturbances 噪音引起之睡眠干擾對長期健康 影響之潛在機制探討
26	2012.08.22 (星期三) 14:40	662	Soundscape	Analysis on how to create a comfortable soundscape for commercial open space 如何為商業空間創造舒適的音景





2012 年國際噪音年會大會會場

會議內容

(一) 2012年8月20日(星期一)10:40 --透過噪音地圖反應城市環境中的聲學影像

(Representation of the acoustic contrast in urban context through noise mapping)(法國)

2002 年歐洲委員會第 49 期指示要求各國描繪出安靜區域特徵。一些指標被提出來例如聽覺水平(Lden)、地表面的面積、是否有自然環境的存在等等…,但這些指標卻未提到對聽覺感覺對照的描述,早期的文獻和研究早已提出此點指標。事實上,當要求人們形容安靜的環境時,人們多半用比較法來形容,例如「與林蔭大道來比的話,它是比較安靜的」。為了描繪噪音頻率圖的對比,使用圖像分析(邊緣檢測)在巴黎第 17 區地圖上進行測試和試驗導出的梯度。

這項研究顯示,聽覺水平在典型的邊緣檢測過濾後在掩蔽效應下有突然的變化,但 卻沒有顯示出預期的對比。不同的檢測過濾持續進行測試,且新的計算方法也驗證這種 特別的感覺。

根據什麼想強調的項目類別,可以分別進行最佳化的篩選處理。用不同的推估方法來計算,皆有不同的結果且產生明顯的對比。篩選範圍愈小愈能突出顯示的過渡區交界帶的聲音水準變化狀況,但大範圍篩選處理,較能相對合理的表現出實際的音量狀況。

可是這些差異會被人察覺嗎?因此有必要在未來針對篩選範圍及靈敏度與人的感受差異進行證實研究,以了解什麼是最佳規模的篩選器,可以看出人類認知的差異?

(二) 2012 年 8 月 20 日(星期一) 13:40--風機噪音的感受、傳播 途徑和影響:一個個 案研究

(Wind turbine noise perception, pathways and effects: A case study)(加拿大)

在加拿大安大略省的風力渦輪機的位址相當接近人類。風力渦輪機的噪音被認為是比其他同樣響亮的聲源聲音更加惱人。這煩惱可以促使大家關注對健康的影響。安大略省政府報告的結論指出,人們會被相當細微的百分比暴露影響。研究文件提到一些住

在風力渦輪機周圍的安大略省居民經歷生理和心理症狀,他們降低生活品質和生活條件被不利的社會、經濟影響,包括喪失該有的社會正義。有些案例顯示部分的居民因為上述影響而放棄自己的家園。而部分居民與風力開發業者進行金融方面的協商。安大略省的環保法庭認為證據指出,含專家證人的證詞,發現風力渦輪機如果放得太接近居民是會對人類造成傷害。學術期刊研究,案例報告,自由的資訊,和專家證據都提出支持噪音百分比經由間接的途徑是可能會導致嚴重的負面影響。

健康是每一個人的基本權利,其中包括生理、心理和社會福祉。而噪音已被認定是「不受歡迎」,因此噪音對人類健康的影響並不需要考慮是否大聲的問題。在這份文件提交的參考資料支持這樣的結論,噪音可透過間接途徑導致嚴重的負面影響。

(三) 2012年8月20日(星期一) 14:00--多靜才夠靜?

(How Quiet is Quiet Enough?)(美國)

安靜的背景噪音情況是表演空間不可或缺的特徵。然而,在全世界最受歡迎的表演空間中,背景噪音程度的差異卻相當大。這項研究做了一系列研究,試圖對低背景噪音在聆聽音樂的寧靜空間中的感知角色有更多的了解。該研究在兩個寧靜的音樂廳中進行了結構式聽覺練習,分別是波士頓的約旦堂(Jordan Hall)和紐約州特洛伊市的 EMPAC音樂廳。在這兩個音樂廳中,研究人員讓參與者專心聆聽現場及錄製的音樂(音樂廳內除參與者外,沒有其他人),研究人員則同時利用電子方式操縱背景噪音量。這項研究初步發現,在無人的音樂廳中聽音樂,即使是很低的背景噪音(甚至遠低於 NC-15),仍然會讓人明顯地感受到。該研究也提出在有觀眾的表演過程中所測得的最小噪音量。

透過這些試驗,作者和參與者們體驗了在各種控制狀況下聆聽音樂的過程中,低背景噪音的主觀性影響。研究人員體驗到,至少在某些情況下,非常接近聽覺門檻的背景音量,對音樂聆聽是有幫助的。但即使稍微升高一些背景噪音量,便會對音樂聆聽造成負面影響。在審慎控制的盲聽條件下,即使是遠低於 NC-15 和非常接近聽覺門檻的背景噪音,聽眾們仍可明顯地分辨出來。正如其他試驗所顯示的,在有觀眾的音樂表演中,最安靜時刻的音量可能是音樂廳無人時背景音量的幾分貝範圍內,顯示音樂廳中即使是非常低的背景噪音,仍會對音樂會的聆聽環境造成可測量的影響。雖然這項研究的試驗只是初步的,但這些試驗強烈暗示,降低表演廳中的背景音量,即使是降低很少的音量,對音樂會的聆聽環境仍具有真正的益處。

(四)2012年8月20日(星期一)15:40--鄰近紐約地鐵豪華公寓之隔音設施研究

(Building isolation for luxury condominium adjacent to New York City subway) (美國)

的地下呼嘯而過。由於建議中的開發案是非常高檔的,因此,地鐵所產生的振動會不會 傳入建築結構,進而在住宅內部產生地面傳送噪音,便成了非常值得關心的議題。該研 究在現場進行了詳盡的振動調查,記錄當前地鐵所產生的振動位準,並透過計算預估建 議開發建築內部可能產生之地面傳送噪音。預估的振動和地面傳送噪音被認為確實可能 對豪華住宅造成令人不快的影響,因此,在設計上必須採取若干措施,以降低預期中的 振動/地面傳送噪音程度。這是紐約市第一個利用全表面隔絕的建築物,也是在都市內 地鐵線行經之眾多開發案基地鄰近地帶實施全建築隔絕的一項突破。

一幢 15 層高級公寓建築在從地產角度看來令人嚮往的地點建造完成。然而,該開發基地處於甚具聲學挑戰性的地帶。這是紐約市第一個利用全表面隔絕的建築物,也是在都市內地鐵線行經之眾多開發案基地鄰近地帶實施全建築隔絕的一項突破。這種獨特的設計方法除了應用於住宅建築外,也可應用於規劃中鄰近繁忙鐵道線的其他開發案,包括高級辦公大樓、學校、或設有振動敏感儀器設備的醫療大樓。

(五)2012年8月20日(星期一)16:00—阿姆斯特丹市之寧靜區劃定與交通政策

(Quiet zones and traffic policy in Amsterdam)(荷蘭)

阿姆斯特丹市交通政策的兩大特色為:1.認為騎單車是一種重要的交通方式、2. 在主要交通網實施交通流量限制措施。該市制定此一政策的理由有幾個,譬如交通安全、改善交通流量、交通容納可能性(尤其是在具歷史意義的市中心區)、與過去比較相對較高的單車使用率、以及近數十年來道路交通帶來之噪音和空氣污染問題。此一政策不但為繁忙的都市道路留出空間,同時也讓噪音區以外的地區能夠保持相當的寧靜。而進一步改善措施為採用低噪音路面,如此可降低所有住宅的噪音暴露程度。

相較於其他歐洲城市,阿姆斯特丹是個相對較安靜的都市。1980 年頒佈的國家噪音管制法制定噪音限制,以避免居民遭受新建道路之過度噪音干擾。2006 年頒佈的地方噪音政策旨在為每一棟新住宅至少提供一個安靜的某側面。就阿姆斯特丹的交通噪音程度而言,該市是個相對較寧靜的都市,只有少部分居民的住宅兩側都暴露於高噪音中。因此,只有相對較少的民眾抱怨遭到道路交通噪音的嚴重干擾。摩托車和自行車的數量

雖然較少,但它們所帶來的噪音往往比其他道路交通噪音更為惱人。由於過去幾年來,摩托車的使用數量急速增加,因此這方面的噪音干擾可能還會上升。

1980 年的國家噪音政策已經達到降低新建道路噪音或新建築噪音暴露的效果,因為該政策規定從 1980 年起,噪音量必須符合噪音限度。此一規定已在大部分環道及其他新建幹道上發揮效果。然而,該政策對於較老舊的道路和建築物,卻未發揮相對的效果(尤其是在市區內),因為噪音減緩措施用在老舊道路和建築物上經常不切實際,且老舊設施經常可免於遵從噪音限度。然而,近來頒佈的地方噪音政策則可為住宅提供較寧靜的一個側面,以平衡較吵雜的另一側。此一政策延續了阿姆斯特丹的一個傳統傾向:許多舊住宅都有寧靜的一側。此一傳統可能是兩種現象的結果:其一該市戰前的住宅經常都建為封閉的城市街區,中央總有個庭院或花園,因此住宅靠中庭的一側可免於外界噪音的干擾。其二該市的道路網結構為一個較嘈雜的幹道格網搭配寧靜街道構成的支道格網。因此,沿著繁忙道路建造的戰後獨立住宅,經常另一側都鄰著安靜的街道。

(六) 2012 年 8 月 20 日(星期一) 16:20--瑞典的安靜區域評估

(Evaluation of quiet zones in Sweden)(荷蘭)

城市環境的特點是高交通負荷量,它持續不斷地在我們所處的城市增加著。當都市區發展的同時,人口受到道路交通噪音的影響也迅速增加。今日在都市區中道路交通的噪音已成為主要心理壓力的原因之一。有效降低噪音和寧靜區的概念廣泛的討論著,在城市地區可以形成持續發展的城市風氣。繼先前的Q-城市計畫(寧靜城市),CityHush與歐盟在第七期程序下共同創辦為期三年的研究計畫"聲學綠色道路車輛與城市"。此計畫的評價包含寧靜區域的概念。關於邊界條件、低噪音車輛所有權的比例和安靜區域的大小,都對歐洲幾個城市進行討論和分析。本文以測試瑞典斯德哥爾摩和哥德堡此兩地的方法和調查結果為代表。

結果顯示,在 Q-Zone(寧靜區域) 邊界地區的交通狀況將會影響區域內的音量大小。噪音地圖結果還包括不同數量的低噪音車輛對區域內的影響。部分結論已經作出共

同的建議,例如把重點放在降低總噪音量。藉由透過收取費用(當車輛需要進出 Q-Zone 時),或開發更安靜的車輛來達到降低交通噪音的目的。但此法將會造成 Q-Zone 或其周邊的交通大量擁塞,因此一開始在 Q-Zone(寧靜區域)的大小及區位與鄰近交通狀況的選擇上就十分重要。



2012年國際噪音年會大會會場

(七) 2012 年 8 月 20 日(星期一)16:40-戶外車輛低頻噪音對室內聲學及振動環境之影響調查

(An investigating on the indoor sound and vibration environment impacted by outdoor vehicle low-frequency noise)(中國大陸)

室內音環境經常受到穿透建築物外牆之直接戶外環境噪音和源自建築物結構之間接室內噪音及振動的影響。根據測量這兩類噪音源對設有活動窗建築物(面臨道路側)之室內道路交通噪音及振動之影響的結果顯示,普通窗戶都具有降低戶外噪音衝擊的效果,為建築物裝設活動式窗戶,是保護人們免於喧囂環境干擾的既簡單又常見的方法。然而,普通窗戶無法有效摒除源自低頻噪音的干擾,甚至窗戶關閉時,房內擺設品的振動情形還會升高。這是因為當窗戶關閉時,低頻噪音可能產生較大的共振。此一強度的環境振動,可能對屋內的人造成干擾。譬如,對環境振動特別敏感者(尤其是不易入睡者)的投訴案件可能增加。但源自環境振動的低頻噪音與背景環境中源自結構的振動之間的關聯性通常很有限。

根據該研究的結果,面臨都市中繁忙交通道路之建築物的窗戶設計,應同時考量噪音減降和低頻噪音引發的振動問題,未來更應將重點放在共振控制上,以改善面對繁忙道路之建築物的外牆設計,進而降低都市道路交通噪音所造成的不利影響。

(八) 2012 年 8 月 21 日(星期二)08:00--煩燥可以代表健康嚴重退化:風機噪音個案研究

(Annoyance can represent a serious degradation of health: wind turbine noise a case study)(加拿大)

煩惱經常使健康產生問題,而風力渦輪機噪音被認為是比其他同樣響亮的聲源更加惱人的煩惱。在安大略省政府的報告中提出有少許比例顯示那些暴露在外的風力渦輪機聲音十分惱人,且預估會加重對健康的影響。在加拿大安大略省的研究記錄提到風力發電影響一些人的生活其遇有生理和心理症狀,如生活品質、生活條件的降低,以及不利的社會和經濟影響。有些家庭已經放棄了他們的家園或試著與風能開發業者進行協商。而安省環境覆核審裁處從些許證據和專家證詞得到結論,如果將風力渦輪機放得太接近居民是會對人類造成傷害。學術期刊研究、案例報告、由的資訊和專家證據都提出支持此結論:煩燥可使健康嚴重退化。

噪音引起的煩燥是最常見且被低估的健康危害,煩燥對健康的影響不應該被漠視,因為它會對整體健康產生重大後果的傷害。個案研究和參考本文提出的結論,即支持長期處在不受歡迎的聲音(噪音)下,結果將引起健康的嚴重退化。而那些產生噪音的業者,因對此負起責任採用更有效且即積極的方式防止噪音對人們健康的影響。

(九) 2012 年 8 月 21 日(星期二)08: 20-安靜的區域行動計劃的定義和管理:一般概念 (Quiet areas definition and management in action plans: General overview) (荷蘭)

關於聲學心理學的一些研究顯示噪音也影響我們的社會的意義,尤其在重新發現

的都市地區的空間中,這區域的特色就是 「令人心情愉悅的地方」。

先進的歐盟成員國皆有立法規定保護或維護這樣的區域,該研究在此之前也詳細的針對各個國家現有的環境音量狀況進行了解,並對周遭的居民進行問卷調查及訪談以瞭解各項政策推動時大家的想法,確定是否有達成共識。之後並建立起相關的資料庫進行追蹤,資料庫內容包括:記載有利益相關者的問卷調查/對最終使用者(公民)的問卷調查/現階段執行狀況、相關問題及資料下載等。

END 指令提供歐洲國家定義 QUAs 區域。但儘管如此,這些定義仍不夠明確,難以在城市的環境中得到一個合適的評估方式和管理模式。QUADMAP 專案著重於關於在歐洲國家的安靜的地區的選擇,以克服 QUADMAP 專案重點缺乏共同的方法,在有關選擇、評估和管理安靜區在歐盟國家的做法,並作為主要目標已定義的獨特的策略。

(十) 2012 年 8 月 24 日(星期一)15:40-室内聲傳播之替代鏡像理論

(An alternative image theory for indoor sound propagation) (韓國)

該研究發展出一套適用於室內聲傳播之替代鏡像理論,這套方法可藉由局部反應表面之鏡像空間概念,預測一個封閉空間中的聲壓分佈。研究人員僅利用沿著邊界圍繞真實空間的幾個鏡像空間,便證明出一個反射聲場。該反射聲場已被詮釋為一種鏡像源分佈。相較於原來的鏡像理論,這種替代方法更適合用於模擬室內聲傳播的狀況,尤其是包含多次反射現象的情形。該研究按照對稱性將鏡像空間摺疊成為真實空間,得出最終結果。替代方法所得出之數值結果,被用來在一維空間中與亥姆霍茲方程(Helmholtzequation)的分析解答做比較。比較結果證實,兩種結果幾乎完全一致。研究人員還在三維空間中進行數值模擬,以證明替代方法的潛力。此一數值模擬代表源自高斯脈衝(Gaussian pulse)之寬頻聲波的傳播。

該研究提出一種可以模擬封閉空間之聲場的替代鏡像理論,研究人員已發展出這種可替代鏡像源概念的鏡像空間概念,因此可以藉由沿著邊界摺疊鏡像空間得出最終的解決方案。由於研究人員是利用替代方法來處理室內聲傳播問題(而非原來的方法),因

此,有可能以一種簡單的綜合方法,來解決室內聲傳播問題。如果能夠進一步提出足以 代表寬頻聲波反射作用的邊界條件,這種替代方法的能力及可靠性將可能更為提升。

(十一) 2012 年 8 月 21 日(星期二)11:20-生活品質 - 音景方法何以能提供正確的測量值?

(Quality of life - why does the soundscape approach provide the correct measures?)(德國)

音景概念被引進社區噪音及音品質領域已經約 15 年了,音景方法為促進民眾福祉、健康及生活品質之永續環境設計與規劃的艱難任務提供了必要知識。跨領域音景方法強調的是,個人及社會對聲環境的感知、體驗和理解。

此外,音景方法重視的是人們所關切的事務,並將暴露噪音的人們視為專家予以整合。在關於人們心中的專門知識方面,調整噪音污染或聲設計的過程,與跨領域數據之三角測量策略有關。此外,音景方法提供整合背景及主觀性變數的框架,以改善有關人們各自之專門知識的音景。該研究強調音景形成過程及其在 ISO/TC43/SC 1/WG 54 中的應用,以及有關音景和陸景觀之 COST network TD0804 在不同聲環境領域之執行與傳播,及其對生活品質的明確意義。

在關於人們心中的專門知識及生活品質方面,調整城市區域的過程與三角測量策略有關,並提供有關區域改變之解決方案的理論架構。換言之,當噪音研究與未知的社交世界有關時,以整體方式探討此一領域確有必要。在方法發展及噪音影響研究領域繼續從事科學努力,才能有效而持續地減少受噪音高度干擾的人數。提供進一步資訊之噪音線圖,有助於更深入了解噪音反應,以及可靠地發掘與感知有關的熱點。在噪音量僅略低於噪音限度的地方,心理聲學線圖特別值得關注,並可在確定噪音減降措施方面,提供額外的詮釋幫助。但唯有納入人們的專門知識,才可提供有意義的資訊。Soundwalks做為一個合適的探索城市區域工具,"借出本地專家的"耳朵和心智做為測量裝置,開啟一個三角測量數據資料域。這項技術讓我們可以對錄音紀錄的數量、價值及其分析賦予更多的意義,以了解聲音和噪音的意義,以及音景的感知。

(十二) 2012 年 8 月 21 日(星期二) 13:20—對於生活在風機附近的人之噪音主觀評價 試驗

(Annoyance related to noise from wind turbines in subjective assessment of people living in their vicinity)(波蘭)

該研究的目的是在評估人口密集地區風力渦輪機發出的噪音對人們造成的感覺和 煩惱為何,該研究小組成員包括 156 個年齡介於 15-82 歲的測試者,所有測試者均接受 問卷調查的面試以瞭解他們的生活、健康狀況和身心是否健康。此外,對使用 Golberg 健康問卷 GHQ-12 的受訪者進行評估目前的心理健康狀況。以特定區域對每一個受試者 測試風能的 A 權音量 (SPL) 的影響總和結果,結果顯示戶外風機的噪音在 A 權音量總 計達 30-48 分貝時會被注意到,而且分別有 60.3%和 32.1%的受訪者感到討厭。結果 顯示噪音在 35-40 分貝被發覺的佔了 54.2%,而噪音在 40-45 分貝被發現者卻增至 62.7 %。所以得出,較高的音質,使人們提高厭煩感(35-40 分貝佔 23.7%,40-45 分貝佔 37.3%),而從測試者的反應發現,一般而言風機和測試者對景觀的態度有產生預期的 困惱。

(十三) 2012年8月21日(星期二)14:00-全民參與社會噪音管理

(Citizen participation in community noise management)(波蘭)

環境噪音過大是一個重要的社會敏感問題,特別是在城市地區。就社會科學研究領域顯示,在聽覺參數和環境噪音指標的限定下,該程度的噪音滋擾和社會的反應完全不一致。歐盟會員在處理噪音的頻率和行動計劃主要是根據聽覺測量和數學模型,但同時有證據指出了全民參與社區管理會有不同的觀點和看法,這些看法對當地政府和全民都可帶來雙方很大的好處。然而,多數地方政府都不願意讓人民參與決策過程。該研究主要目標是討論社會各方面有關社區噪音的管理,並提出透過利用全民力量制定公眾諮詢和全民參與,以協助當地政府制定噪音相關優先事官、噪音控制等方面的管理。

(十四) 2012 年 8 月 21 日(星期二)10:00 降低木框架建築內之低頻撞擊聲傳播

(On reducing low frequency impact sound transmission in wood framed construction)(加拿大)

為了產生符合韓國嚴格規範要求之木框架建築的設計細節,研究人員發展出減降低頻撞擊聲傳播解決方案。該研究中提出這些設計細節,並介紹研究人員發展細節所採取的方法,包括直接撞擊聲隔絕之參數研究及後續的側向研究(flanking study)。直接聲隔絕研究的結果集中於覆面層和天花板設計,而側向研究則專注於側向對隔牆兩房之間和上下層房間之間之整體撞擊聲傳播的重要性,以及覆面層對直接和側向撞擊聲傳播之影響有何不同。

適當選擇覆面層及天花板細部,可改善大部分低頻撞擊隔絕效果。當然,要達到此一效果,還有許多工作得做。100mm 的混凝土覆面層可提供最大的改善 - 球撞擊可改善約 20 點,鍾撞擊改善 15 點,直接及側向聲隔絕皆然。70mm 混凝土地板加 50mm 沙土的覆面層,也可提供很大的直接聲隔絕改善 - 球撞擊和鍾撞擊均可改善約 15 點。這種履面層對鍾撞擊側向聲隔絕的改善效果更大,約可改善 25 點,原因為在單數評級 (SNR)捕捉的較高頻撞擊中,沙土可產生較高的阻尼。在研究人員所研究的三泡沫夾層,在低頻撞擊聲評級中,並未顯示明顯的差異。

藉由增加彈性墊條距離(resilient channel spacing),也可改善較多的低頻撞擊 聲隔絕。加裝兩層 12.5mm 防火石膏板,將墊條距離從 406 mm o.c.改為 610 mm o.c., 可增加約 5 點 SNR。在天花板加裝第三層石膏板,又可增加數點 SNR。這些改善都是透 過改變天花板附加層之共振頻率所帶來的。

採取這些措施後,便可符合韓國最嚴格的最低規範要求。值得注意的是,韓國規範要求其實是針對撞擊機(Bang Machine),研究人員則是利用一個小型汽車輪胎從85cm的高度落地(用於摸擬兒童走路及跑跳的第一個重型撞擊物)。

(十五)2012年8月21日(星期二)16:00運用聲漫步方法分析封閉公共及商業空間之室 內音景

(Indoor Soundscape Analysis of Enclosed Public and Commercial Spaces with Soundwalk Method)(加拿大)

室內音景設計是一種結合室外音景方法與建構結構、空間感知及用途/功能評估標準的設計方法,評估技術及結果可能因各個空間之類型、用途和功能而有所不同,然而資料收集則採用已知的音景方法。該研究的對象為封閉型公共及商業空間,這些空間已由使用者根據其用途予以分類。研究人員採用聲漫步方法(soundwalk method)來記錄各空間的音環境,研究人員首先提出各個封閉建築實體之建築學分解和分析,以及這些空間的功能及用途,然後分析各封密空間的聲環境。研究人員也評估了聲學及心理聲學參數,譬如當量聲壓位準、響度、粗度、銳度、音調和變化。研究人員檢討了不同聲環境之某些特性及參數結果,及其與封密空間之建築特徵、功能及用途的關係。個案場所的建築分析是以正式機構之特性、單位之關聯性和整體互補性為基礎。研究人員發現,活動之數量及類型和個案場所之面積,可能影響更高參數值的出現。

該研究運用常見的聲漫步方法,示範一種「室內音景設計方法」。研究人員首先評估商業空間的建築及功能特性,接著,研究人員對立體聲錄製的聲樣本進行事後分析,以顯示錄製聲環境的聲學特徵,進一步再分析包括統計方法與途徑,譬如主因素分析、群集分析、以及類型化需要用到的相互關聯性,以便為商業室內音景找出一種系統分析方法。報告中並納入個案空間的描述和記錄數值的比較,研究人員的討論認為,空間中的活動類型及擁擠程度是重要因素,應該納入室內音景設計考量。

(十六) 2012 年 8 月 21 日(星期二)16:20 住宅之居家音景

(Living soundscape in housing) (美國)

在住宅音舒適度調查中,研究人員發展出一種探索方法,來分析 200 多種未受居 民抱怨的音狀況。研究人員根據觀察、測量值和訪談,進行了這些居家音景的跨領域分 析。研究人員同時蒐集並分析代表性、感知和物理數據;結果發現,居民對於認識各種居家音情況之舒適性,表現得非常積極,但是當失去音舒適度時,人們才注意到它的存在。

音舒適度無法簡化到一個物體或建築空間之單純技術特性或物體在建築空間中的 安排,音舒適度涵蓋所有面向的情況,當然包含裝置設備,但也包含物品和居住者的所 在位置,音舒適度也在於居住者與住宅聲空間之直接或策略性互動狀態。

當居住者感受到音環境之構成、韻律和變化時,居住者會調適其環境中的活動和 採取行動以避免干擾,和對音環境做最好的利用。居住者的感知是自己舒適的保證,這 點與他的意向、注意力、直接行動和預先行動是不可分的。當這個複雜的音舒適度鏈發 生了意外狀況(譬如無法專心、不尋常事件、或裝置設備未能充分因應環境的改變),在 居住者防禦和衝突的過程中,煩擾感便會油然而生,音舒適度只有在失去時才會被感知 到!

(十七) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三)08:00 行駛中汽車開啟車窗所產生之低頻噪音及其 對人類的影響

(Low frequency noise from the open window in a moving car and its effect on human beings) (斯洛伐克共和國)

該研究之目的在於提出有關低頻噪音及行駛中小客車開啟車窗之氣流所產生低頻 聲之潛在健康影響的最新知識,研究人員分析這類噪音,並評估其對駕駛人舒適度的影響。研究人員測量了汽車行駛在一般公路及道路上時,不同情況的車內聲壓位準。首先,研究人員運用八音度頻帶分析估計噪音量及其對駕駛人舒適度的影響。接著,研究人員 利用 FFT 分析,分辨出音調性低頻噪音。最後,研究人員在另一輛在類似條件下行駛的 小客車內部,進行 1/3 八音度分析,再評估此一分析的結果,並與之前分析的結果相比 較。測量結果顯示(利用 FFT 及 CPB 分析),小客車高速行駛時開啟車窗,構成特定音調 性低頻噪音源,這類低頻噪音很惱人,因為其音量相對很高。研究人員從噪音對暴露者 之健康影響的角度,分析此一強大低頻噪音,也提供若干評估這類噪音的建議。 該研究所進行的試驗,甚至作者親身參與的試驗均顯示,低頻內容之能量強大聲振動的作用,無法利用 A-加權予以正確地評估。主要原因為這種濾材有助於降低聲振動作用在人類身上的能量嚴重性。強勁的能量暴露必須應用 C 或 Z 加權,因為這兩種加權的聲壓位準與痛苦門檻比較一致。試驗結果及分析顯示,研究人員所執行的試驗比較接近其他已開發國家所採用的評估方法。因此,研究人員得出一個結論:能量較低的低頻聲波,也可能造成立波的產生,進而放大人類的能量暴露。研究人員所提出的在受保護空間中的低頻聲波評估建議,應被視為對當前噪音評估知識的貢獻,以及對技術社群的刺激,因為這類型噪音的正確評估,有助於降低其對人類健康的危害,及其對人類舒適度的減損。

(十八) 2012年8月25日(星期二)13:40 寧靜標章 - 提供消費者寧靜購物的選擇

(Quiet MarkCTM - Giving consumers the choice to buy quiet) (英國)

工業革命以來,人們都理所當然地假設,噪音是我們必須為技術進步付出的代價。因此,人們對於家中所用的家電產品發出的明顯噪音,通常不會有任何質疑。然而,暴露於突如其來的響亮噪音或持續性低頻聲波振動,可能引起不同程度的生理及情緒反應,實際反應視音量大小、持續時間、音品質和環境而定 - 我們都很清楚自己喜歡哪些聲音或討厭哪些聲音。

寧靜標章(Quiet MarkCTM)是英國噪音削減協會(Noise Abatement Society)在消費者要求日增的驅動下,於 2012 年 1 月推出的一項國際認證授予計畫,用意在於鼓勵全世界公司在其日用機器和電器產品的設計中,發展噪音削減設計。這是一項由慈善機構領導搭配業界合作的方案,目的在改善我們的居家及工作聲環境,讓環境變得更有益健康和較少壓迫感,進而達到提高生產力、創造力和一般生活愉悅度的目標。

寧靜標章能在這麼短的時間內便成功建立起公信力,主要原因為噪音削減協會的 背書,和降低過度及非必要噪音的目標。英國和瑞士政府環境部門都已為這項計畫背 書,全世界的製造廠商也已了解到,取得寧靜標章對其低噪音產品的行銷潛力,因為寧 靜標章將他們與值得讚揚的改善聲環境運動產生關聯。

如果熱烈的反應能夠持續下去,肯定寧靜設計優越性的國際寧靜標章將會鼓勵全球廠商投資產品開發,同時提升消費者的寧靜產品意識,了解寧靜產品將有助於帶來一種健康且較少壓迫感的生活環境。

環境方面的益處將是過度及非必要機械來源噪音大幅降低,對所有人都是福音。 在我們日益繁忙和緊張的生活中,在家中或工作中找到一個寧靜的綠洲,已變得越來越必要。為了達到這個目標,寧靜標章將成為消費者選擇寧靜生活的一個很有幫助的指標。

(十九) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三)09:40 低頻噪音如何造成困擾? (What makes low-frequency noise annoying?)(德國)

遭受低頻噪音(LFN)困擾的人們,經常是住在寧靜區(無交通噪音)的居民,而干擾他們的噪音經常是接近或甚至遠低於規範及標準所設定之聽覺門檻的聲音。低頻噪音的另一個特徵是引起挫折、焦慮、神經質和失眠的直接心理衝擊,其原因之一可能是神經系統中涵蓋腦波頻率範圍之生理過程的刺激。研究人員進行了調查研究來支持此一假設,透過聽覺試驗評估不同的刺激因素,並利用聽覺模型加以分析。在兩種試驗中,研究人員發現集中於低頻範圍的刺激因素比較具關鍵性;在此情況下,聽覺模型顯示截然不同的神經纖維尖峰脈衝時間模式。在投訴者住家門口及屋內測量的結果,經常顯示低頻噪音的此一特徵,最近的一項研究是在實驗室環境中記錄投訴者在不同刺激因素下的腦波圖(EEGs)。

該研究討論的重點為,EEGs 以何種方式反映低頻噪音的直接心理衝擊。從 EEGs 中可以看出,被評估為不同困擾的不同種類刺激因素,會在腦內產生不同的反應。即使模擬的聽覺模型也支持此一假設:強烈集中於低頻範圍的聲音可能導致聽覺神經纖維的同步反應,進而造成負面的心理影響。進一步研究應該可以確定此一反應是否是無可避免的。因為根據生理過程,能夠深入了解為何有些人會受低頻噪音困擾而有些人卻不會,可能有助於減緩低頻噪音的問題。

(二十) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三)10:20 冰島新建築規範聲學要求

(Acoustic demands in a new building code in Iceland)(冰島)

2012年1月,冰島頒佈一套新建築規範。冰島建築規範中的音學要求,從1979年以來從未改變過。但現在冰島對住宅的最低音學要求,比過去任何時候都更嚴格些。現在的音學要求在 IST 45:2011分類標準中,被歸類為 C 類:「建築物之聲學條件 - 各類建築物之聲學分類」。C 類標準之上還有兩個更高的類別 - A 類和 B 類。該研究概述新的住宅音品質要求,並特別強調新建築規範中的改變。

新要求的實施是採取漸進式的,1998年首先實施新建築規範「建議事項」,業界也針對這些改變對傳統冰島建築實務造成的影響進行了討論。某些營造方法為了遵從C類要求而做了調整,有時為了遵從更高的B類要求,甚至採取全新的營造方法,目前有好幾項建築計畫都採用了新的建築規範。

新要求對新建住宅之設計會產生什麼影響?新規範是否已出現任何缺點?新要求對源自技術裝置和設備的噪音量採取更嚴格的標準,這是否意味著新住宅的設計必須做任何改變?傳統營造方法的改變是必要的,也是可解決的。這些改變的額外成本大約為0.9%。然而,許多建築承包商所採用的營造方法已經符合C類要求,就這些個案來說,成本不會有任何增加。若採行音品質更佳的另兩類要求,買方和使用者將可選擇擁有很好或絕佳音環境的建築物,而非只是「差強人意」而已。傳統營造方法也可根據B類要求做改變,如此改變的成本自然較高,額外增加的成本估計為約3.5%。

新的冰島分類標準將針對不同類型建築物內的聲品質實施許多新的要求,既然 C 類要求已成為新的規範,相信更多不同建築物的使用者會對建築物內的聲品質感到滿意。

(二十一) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三) 10:40 葡萄牙建築聲學評估政策

(The Portuguese policy for building acoustics assessment)(葡萄牙)

該研究介紹葡萄牙的住宅建築整體音學品質評估政策,葡萄牙政府根據該政策核

發住宅建物的使用執照及在城市市場中交易的許可。

葡萄牙此一政策的依據是國家建築音學規範所訂定的法律架構,國家建築音學規範規定每一棟新建的建築物都必須擬定音學計畫,範圍包括空傳及衝擊噪音之隔音,以及有關服務設備噪音及混響時間的規定。該研究是在建造工作已經完成,且所有服務設備均已安裝並開始運轉後,才藉由測試來進行的。為了避免測試隔間、服務設備、音量和表面之所有可能性,所有測試均採取簡化樣本。

簡言之,我們可以說,葡萄牙擁有很好且合乎時代需求的建築音學噪音立法,然 而就執行面而言,儘管往往造成地方主管機關(市政當局)或任何其他公部門核發住宅建 築許可延遲,但噪音控制是現實問題,建築物內聽覺舒適度之適當條件是個持續改善的 過程。事實上,所有層面都已經被凸顯出來了,住宅建築整體音學品質成為公民當前的 關切議題。

(二十二) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三)11:00 陸上運輸系統場站及車廂室內音量測定研究(我國進行論文發表)

(Research project on "Program for Development of indoor Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China (Taiwan))(我國)

為推動公共場所室內音量品質的提昇,要求管理單位以「自主管理」為導向,主動進行室內音量品質改善工作,行政院環境保護署於 2009 年至 2011 年間針對陸上運輸系統室內場站之大廳(等候區等)、聯絡道、月台及車廂等具代表性的地點進行實地現勘調查及量測,總計包括 38 座場站及 11 種不同列車車廂,採用均能音量 Lacq來進行室內音量之評估分析。根據實測結果顯示,本研究各場站大廳(候車區或聯絡道)之營運時段 Leq.lh 平均值約介於 56.5 dB(A) ~ 73.6 dB(A);在月台部份之 Leq.event 約介於 66.3 dB(A) ~ 82.6 dB(A);在本研究各路線各車種車廂之 Leq.event 約介於 70.9 dB(A) ~ 80.6 dB(A)。室內音量品質之改善需藉由消除反射音來達成,考量陸上運輸系統使用特性,建議天花

板及壁面先行設置防音設施,提供旅客一個發音及聽覺都清晰之室內場所,進而產生一個優良室內音環境之良性循環;此時管理單位可嘗試了解在兼顧旅客安全前提下,警示音量及頻帶可能改善之空間。



2012.08.22 我國代表進行簡報會場



美國 AMTRAK-ACELA 車内 QUIET CAR 標識

(二十三) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三)11:20 實地測量醫院噪音策略

(Strategies for measuring in-situ hospital noise)(美國)

醫院噪音是個持續存在的病患滿意度問題,許多現行準則都僅就預防性噪音控制措施提出指導原則,現有資訊中甚少有針對如何從事醫院噪音測量加以說明的。有鑑於目前並無一套醫院測量的標準或準則,ABD公司發展出一項綜合性噪音研究策略。該研究在既有醫院內進行了許多測量,目的在於提供多部門之綜合性噪音研究,和檢視諸多不同的潛在噪音變化因素,譬如一天中的時間和週末及上班日的狀況。

該研究的目的在於兼顧預算和效率的考量下評估噪音量,以便發展改善醫院整體「音學舒適度」的噪音減降選項。這項策略包括三個主要元素:醫院合作、同步寬頻噪音監控和噪音源測量。前述每一項元素均應受到同等的重視,以確保有效執行計畫,以利實際改善噪音情況,進而創造一個更加舒適的環境。另一方面,由於醫院噪音問題日益受到關切,該研究所發展出的噪音測量方法,可做為未來噪音測量之有效蒐集資料方法的準則。

(二十四)2012年8月22日(星期三)11:40改善現有醫療設施中病患聲學舒適度之排序 方法

(A rank order methodology to improve acoustical comfort for patients in existing facilities)(美國)

事實上,有效的噪音防制最適合在新醫院的設計階段就實施。近年來,由於調查 顯示病患滿意度不佳(如 Press Ganey 所做的調查),目前的研究方向多集中於如何降低 醫院噪音的技術,但受限於既有硬體、軟體設備的功能性等考量,以及其他法規面之要 求,致使在改善現有醫院中病患音學舒適度之可行性,面臨非常獨特的挑戰。

在該研究中,研究人員根據過去的噪音減降研究評估,以及醫院工作人員的意見, 提出一份依序排列的建議清單。噪音減降策略被分為四類:行政作業/行為、醫院設備 與維護、建材與裝飾、和醫院技術。研究過程中與醫院工作人員的密切合作,也為研究 人員提供寶貴的意見,因此研究人員在排序音學改進建議時,不只以音學益處為依據, 也同時考量作業可行性。

該研究提出在現有醫院中從事噪音研究的跨領域方法,綜合可能受噪音減降策略 影響之所有部門的意見,ABD 公司得以更有效地發掘出醫院內的特定干擾噪音源,進而 提出一套兼顧可行性的建議事項。藉由簡化目前的研究過程,並確實採用類以的合作技 術,未來的噪音減降研究可望以現有醫院可承擔的方式提供具可行性的建議,進而為醫 院病患提供不一樣的音學舒適度。

(二十五) 2012年8月22日(星期三)14:20噪音引起之睡眠干擾對長期健康影響之潛 在機制探討

(A review of potential mechanisms in the genesis of long-term health effects due to noise-induced sleep disturbances.) (瑞士)

近來流行病學和觀察研究的發現,噪音可能引發的長期健康影響(如心血管疾病和死亡)與夜間噪音暴露的關聯性遠高於白天噪音暴露的關聯性。此一發現引起學界懷疑,健康風險的升高很可能是生理和心理對夜間噪音事件的反應逐漸形成之長期苦惱所導致的。目前為止,尚無詳盡的因果模型可以明確解釋夜間噪音事件導致長期健康影響的發病機制。事實上,種種不同的因果機制可能都與常見的健康影響有關。

多年來的許多噪音影響研究顯示,噪音對許多不同的健康參數都會造成影響。已有證據證實,在不同的研究環境中(實地及實驗室),以不同類型的聲源進行試驗,即使在相對很低的噪音暴露下,噪音事件仍可能讓睡夢中的人醒來和引發自律反應。雖然夜間噪音事件為最大聲壓位準時,人們從睡眠中被吵醒的機率明顯增加,但「可容許」的噪音引起清醒次數究竟是多少,才不致於對健康造成負面後果?此一問題目前很難回答。因為對噪音的主要反應(如從睡眠中清醒)與長期健康影響之關聯性如何,甚至這些主要反應是否與長期影響有任何關係,目前都仍是個未知數。

由於額外清醒反應與長期後果發展之關聯的預測值尚未建立,非習慣性自律(皮層

下)反應越來越受到重視,為視為「候選」起因。這些反應甚至可能構成長期心血管影響最重要前兆。因此,短期內的研究方向將逐漸從噪音對睡眠的影響轉移到噪音對睡眠過程的影響。一般來說,皮層下反應的研究及量化(基本上為自律神經性(如心血管)喚醒,而非皮層性喚醒)將可能日益受到重視。

目前為止的研究顯示,未來的研究應該更著重於人們避免噪音的因應行為,而非 只是針對噪音和睡眠的研究。在某些情況下,人們因應噪音的能力,如選擇特定因應策 略(適宜或不適宜),和評估噪音的能力,可能都是改變噪音暴露與長期健康影響之間關 聯性的重要中介因素。在此一因果鏈中,其他可能的關聯性改變因素為睡眠深度和睡眠 穩定性之傳遺易感性(genetic predispositions),這也是睡眠研究人員剛起步的探索 領域。

(二十六) 2012 年 8 月 22 日(星期三)14:40 如何為商業空間創造舒適的音景之分析 (Analysis on how to create a comfortable soundscape for commercial open space) (中國大陸)

商業空間是現在城市的重要元素,因此這些區域的音景設計也成為一個值得探討的新課題。為了改善商業空間的音環境,建造過程中的優良動線設計是音景設計的初步方法。該研究在中國天津市兩處著名商業空間選擇 10 個具代表性的地點,透過實地測量和社會調查,對聲音狀況(包括音類型、迴響時間及音舒適度評估)和環境狀況(包括空間類型及建材)進行了研究。根據 10 個音樣本的信號分析和主觀評估實驗的結果,商業空間中的迴響時間越短,得到的舒適度評價越高。此外,商業空間音環境之主觀評估,也隨著雙耳互函數(IACC)的升高而增加。根據那些結果,該研究從動線設計和建築設計的角度,提出在商業空間創造舒適音景的方法。

從音學觀點看來,研究結果顯示,商業空間中的迴響時間越短,所得到的舒適度 評估越高。在商業空間中播放音樂很受好評,如此有助於提升環境舒適度評估。音景設 計中應將自然聲納入考量,譬如樹木和噴泉。商業空間之音環境主觀滿意度,隨著 IACC 的增加而升高,因為 IACC 增加有助於提高聲音之空間方向性印象。從動線設計的觀點 看來,最佳的空間率為< 1。由於建築材料與 1 和 IACC 相互關聯,因此該研究建議,在 商業空間中應採用反射係數較低的建材。

最後,在商業空間中,舒適度音評估也受到良好視覺因素的影響。為了改善環境 品質,除了傳統設計理論以外,還應該根據影響音環境的因素(如空間率和建材),進一 步考量動線規劃設計。

肆、心得與建議

一、心得

- (一)「國際噪音年會(internoise)」為全球各國有關噪音及振動領域之專家學者及官方代表就噪音振動議題進行交流的盛會,會議議題涵括所有與噪音振動有關之來源、對人體影響、法規、評估、控制及管制。本屆在美國紐約市舉辦,有來自世界各國代表共計 1063 篇論文在會議中發表,不亞於歷屆篇數,顯示各國出席來賓對於噪音及振動問題的重視。本次參與年度盛會,將我國陸上運輸系統室內噪音之研究成果提供國際各國周知,提高了我國的能見度及國際參與度。
- (二)本次大會的主題及專題演講,對於城市噪音源與曝露量之間的關係多所著墨,交通的發達導致城市環境污染日益嚴重,更對於孩童、年輕族群的傷害甚深,除可能影響學習與理解能力,亦對孩童的成長及健康有著長期性風險。多項可靠的證據顯示,城市中的孩童由於長期暴露在噪音環境中,閱讀及認知能力皆較差;道路及航空噪音亦使孩童煩惱增加,並產生血壓升高及過動症等情形。而這些證據正好成為外界環境噪音與學校環境規劃之指導方針,並提供建築物內部聲學環境與潛在干擾有關之設計資訊。我國長期以來對於噪音對健康之影響亟為重視,有感於噪音對學童學習能力影響甚深,早於民國69年及75年即針對學校附近噪音值及國小、國中生之聽力、智力進行相關測驗調查,而此次

會中各國所提出之新思維,將成為我國施政之重要參考與南鍼。

(三)近鄰噪音除了民眾本身需自我約束外,營建主管機關亦應於建築物施工規範中增訂基本要求規則,並針對室內裝修施工制定相關管理規範,以減輕隔鄰間衝擊音及有效管控室內裝修噪音之影響。紐約於 2007 年 7 月通過一項新制定的噪音標準,紐約市的環境保護部門(NYC DEP)組成建築噪音專家團隊,目的是為了在目前噪音管制方法中進行研究,建立有意義的噪音標準,包括設定承包商必須按照要求在這期間實施的"治療"的觀念,如不遵守規定將被處以罰款。新法規中還強調必須主動避免施工噪音,要求承建商展開噪音控制計畫,並通過建立設備噪音排放限值。此外,指導方針中更提供了減輕施工設備,如打樁機、電鑽之噪音方法。此噪音規範被世界各地的新聞媒體廣泛報導,屢次被引用在新書技術中,並曾多次獲得獨立的獎項,其中包括 2009 年 ACEC銀獎和 2010 年 NHCA 的 Safe-In-Sound 獎。此殊榮與相關法規值得我國看齊並可作為我國日後研修法令之重要參考。

二、建議

- (一)此次參與國際噪音年會,於會中發表了我國陸上運輸系統室內噪音之研究成果,提高了我國的能見度及國際參與度,建議未來仍應持續派員參加,以獲取各國新的噪音管制方向及新知。
- (二)近5年來噪音陳情案件數不斷成長,但噪音陳情案件稽查不合格率卻逐年下降的現象,顯示現行法規標準與民眾感受有實質上的落差,造成民眾不滿意,進而演變成多次陳情案件居高不下的情形。因此,為解決居高不下之噪音案件,除應檢討噪音管制標準值並適度加嚴外,並應加強各縣市環保人員處理多次陳情案件的能力,並針對多次陳情案件樣態及處理方式研擬有效的對策。
- (三)會議主題提及的 Quiet Zones in Cities,係近年來不斷提倡的議題,惟解

決噪音問題並非一朝一夕之事,除了政府應善盡監督管理之責外,建議加 強教育民眾針對噪音進行自主管理,使民眾理解噪音之定義並提昇環境品 質。

(四)為有效維護國人生活品質,建議未來本署將賡續參考世界各國噪音管制方式,進行噪音管制法規及方式之修訂,並列為中長期的施政目標,以維護環境安寧。

最後,以美國前總統約翰甘迺迪演講上所說的一段話作為結語----「We all inhabit this small planet,we all breathe the same air,we all cherish our children's future!!」,於現今氣候變遷,全球暖化議題日趨嚴重,環境問題愈趨複雜的情形下,不僅噪音污染,另包括空氣污染、水源污染及土壤污染等情形皆日益嚴重之情况下,人類唯有以資源共享的心胸,來看待並重視環境問題,才能將人類智慧與能力發揮至極限,共同為環境保護而努力,讓我們的下一代有更美好的前途!

五、附件

(一)附件一論文摘要

Research Project on "Program for Development of Indoor Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

In order to enhance the indoor noise quality at public places and encourage administrative units to proactively improve their indoor noise quality in an "autonomous administration" manner, between 2009 and 2011, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), Executive Yuan, commissioned field investigation and measurement of indoor noises of the land transportation systems in our country at representative locations such as station halls (or waiting rooms), access lanes, platforms and railway carriages. In total, indoor noises at 39 stations and 11 different kinds of railway carriages were measured (in L_{Aeq}), evaluated and analyzed. The measured results show that the $L_{eq(1h)}$ at station halls (waiting rooms or access lanes) during operating period is 56.5 ~ 73.6 dB(A), the $L_{eq(event)}$ at platforms is 66.3 ~ 82.6 dB(A), and the $L_{eq(event)}$ in carriages of various trains and routes is 70.9 ~ 80.6 dB(A). Improvement of indoor noise can only be achieved by eliminating reflection sound. Considering the characteristics of the land transportation system, we suggest that the rail operator install soundproofing ceilings and walls as the first step of providing passengers with an interior environment that allows them to speak and hear clearly so as to produce a virtuous circle of a good interior sound environment. At present, the rail operator might as well try to understand the possible room for improvement on warning volume and frequency band under the premise of ensuring the safety of passengers.



Research Project on "Program for Development of Indoor Noise Determination in Public Places (Stations and carriages of the Land Transportation System)" of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

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In order to enhance the indoor noise quality at public places and encourage administrative units to proactively improve their indoor noise quality in an "autonomous administration" manner, between 2009 and 2011, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), Executive Yuan, commissioned field investigation and measurement of indoor noises of the land transportation systems in our country at representative locations such as station halls (or waiting rooms), access lanes, platforms and railway carriages. In total, indoor noises at 39 stations and 11 different kinds of railway carriages were measured (in L_{Aeq}), evaluated and analyzed. The measured results show that the L_{eq.1h} at station halls (waiting rooms or access lanes) during operating period is 56.5 dB(A)~ 73.6 dB(A), the $L_{eq,event}$ at platforms is 66.3 dB(A)~ 82.6 dB(A), and the L_{eq,event} in carriages of various trains and routes is 70.9 dB(A)~ 80.6 dB(A). Improvement of indoor noise can only be achieved by eliminating reflection sound. Considering the characteristics of the land transportation system, we suggest that the rail operator install soundproofing ceilings and walls as the first step of providing passengers with an interior environment that allows them to speak and hear clearly so as to produce a virtuous circle of a good interior sound environment. At present, the rail operator might as well try to understand the possible room for improvement on warning volume and frequency band under the premise of ensuring the safety of passengers.

1. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH PURPOSE

Transportation is now no longer the only function of land transportation system (LTS) stations in Taiwan and overseas. Changes in living and transportation habits in recent years means they are now also used for reading, shopping, dining, leisure and other functions. To improve the comfort of

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LTS stations, the interior design must incorporate disabled access, automated ticketing systems, sanitation facilities and indoor landscaping. There are many factors involved in station comfort however including the indoor sound level but this is an issue that has attracted little attention in the past. There are many noise sources inside stations including alarms, machinery, trains, passengers and the public addressing (PA) system. Station interiors often make use of sound reflecting materials (such as tiling, metallic paneling and plaster board), leading to higher indoor sound levels and excessive RT60 that interfere with travelers' ability to hear the PA broadcasts and converse with each other. The resultant vicious cycle in the indoor sound environment may even impact on passenger safety.

The focus of this study is the indoor sound environment of LTS lobbies (waiting areas), passages, platforms and carriages in Taiwan. The study seeks to identify feasible improvements and spaces that can be used to push for an improvement to indoor sound quality in the public spaces of Taiwan. The custodians can then be asked to adopt a "self-management" approach to actively improving the indoor sound quality.

2. METHODS^[1,2,3]

The subjects of this study are medium- and high-volume LTS stations in Taiwan with indoor lobbies (waiting areas), passages, terminals and carriages. Actual sound level measurements and field surveys are conducted at these spaces. Apart from the two conditions noted above, the selection of stations also took into account the differences between urban and non-urban regions to try and realize an even distribution as much as possible. To take acoustic characteristics, passenger volume and background differences into account, we conducted multiple measurements of each LTS as well. Actual station measurements included 11 mass transit system stations, 5 high speed railway system stations, 10 railway system stations and 12 long distance bus stations. Actual carriage measurements were taken in 2 different types of high speed railway system carriages and 9 types of mass transit system carriages. Measurements were therefore taken from 38 stations and 11 different train carriages. All measurements were carried out between July and August using a CNS 7129-compliant Class I sound level meter fitted with a wind shield. During the measurement process, A frequency-weighting was used, while "Fast" (F) was used for time-weighing. The sound sensor was placed 1.5m off the ground and if there were any obstacles or reflective services within 1m of the measurement point then the sensor was moved at least 1m away.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION^[1,2,3]

For the actual measurements of this study, the 11 stations in the mass transit system included 11 lobbies (waitin'g areas), 2 passages, 11 platforms, 1 reverberation time site and 9 types of carriages. The 5 stations in the high speed railway system included 4 lobbies (waiting areas), 2 platforms, 1 reverberation time site and 2 types of carriages. The 10 stations of the railway system included 12 lobbies (waiting areas), 1 passage and 3 platforms. The 12 stations for long-distance coaches included 13 lobbies (waiting areas). A total of 390 site measurements were made with the results as detailed in Tables 1 ~ 9. The RT60 measurement results for the lobbies (including waiting areas and passages), platforms, carriages and stations are described below.

(1)Lobbies (including waiting areas or passages)

A. Operational status

LTS measurements showed that sound level changes remained even during operating hours $(06:00 \sim 01:00 \text{ of the following day})$. This indicated that under normal conditions there were no drastic changes in sound level during operating hours. The sound level during operating hours was also significantly higher than non-operating hours. (Fig. 1 shows the mass transit system as an example)

B. Spatial structure

In the mass transit system of Taiwan, the lobbies of some stations (waiting areas or passages) have a direct line of sight to the platform. From Fig. 2 it can be seen that indoor sound level during operating hours for B1, B2, B6 and B7 were higher than other stations with separate indoor spaces. In stations where the lobbies (waiting areas) have direct line of sight to the platforms, the two obviously influence each other. There were naturally

other reasons that may have also caused the indoor sound level of B1, B2, B6 and B7 to be higher than other stations including passenger volume, sound insulation doors and other factors.

C. Passenger Perception

According to the study "Field measurement and subjective evaluation of acoustical condition of railway station in and around Tokyo" published by Japanese researcher Hiroshi SATO et al., ^[4] in 2009, the sound level that passengers felt to be "barely acceptable" was 65dB(A). When compared to the measurements made in Taiwan, 53% of the measurement results in the station lobbies were lower than 65dB(A) (see Fig. 3).

(2)Platforms

According to a survey of passenger reactions in Taiwan, the most troubling noise source on a platform is the sound of the trains as they enter or leave the station. Measurements on the platforms of each stations showed that the $L_{eq,event}$ for the mass transit system ranged between 65.0dB(A) ~ 80.0dB(A), for the high speed railway system $L_{eq,event}$ ranged between 7.0dB(A) ~ 80.0dB(A), for the railway system $L_{eq,event}$ ranged between 72.0 dB(A) ~ 82.6dB(A). As all platforms for the long-distance coach system were outdoor spaces they were not incorporated into this study.

Fig. 4 showed that the sound level changes for platform D3 was significantly higher than other platforms. The reason for this was the geographic location of station D3. As its northbound track is an uphill slope, this meant the change in platform sound level was significantly higher than other platforms. Upon examination of the station structure, in B1, B2, B6 and B7 where the lobbies (waiting areas and passages) had direct line of sight to the platforms, the platform sound level was not significantly higher than other platforms. The result was therefore quite different to the indoor sound quality results for stations in Fig. 2. From this it is possible to see that during the relatively short time spent by trains entering or leaving the station, the mechanical noise produced makes a very large contribution to the average sound level of platforms. At the same time, this also means that by evaluating the average sound level when trains enter or leave the station avoids interference from passenger volume and station structure. The biggest source of noise pollution on the platform can therefore be objectively determined to be the sound when trains enter or leave the station.

As for platform doors, with the exception of B1, B2, B3, C8, C2 and C3, none of the system stations had any platform doors installed between the platform and tracks. In B1, B2, B3 and C8 the platform doors were fully enclosed while the C2 and C3 platform doors were semi-enclosed. Fig. 4 showed that platform doors did make a positive contribution to the sound environment on the platform. For B1, B2, B3 and C8 with fully enclosed platform doors, the L_{Aeq,event} was significantly lower than C2 and C3 with semi-enclosed platform doors by about 2.9dB(A). Both types were also smaller than other stations with no platform doors. The difference between those with no platform doors and those with fully-enclosed platform doors was approximately 4.3dB(A) and the difference between no platform doors and semi-enclosed platform doors was 1.4dB(A).

For the indoor sound level of station platforms, as the recommended $L_{Aeq,event}$ for high speed rail in the US, China and Taiwan are all 80dB(A), the platform measurements showed that the sound level fell below 80dB(A) 94% of the time.

(3) Mass transit system carriages

In this study, the evaluation of $L_{Aeq,event}$ inside the carriage was based on when the carriage was in motion (from door closing and train starting until train enters the station, stops and opens its doors).

A. Structure type

Fig. 5 shows a comparison of the $L_{Aeq,mean,event}$ inside the carriage for the underground section, elevated section and surface section of the mass transit system. The measurements showed that $L_{Aeq,event}$ for the underground section $> L_{Aeq,event}$ for elevated section $> L_{Aeq,event}$ for the surface section.

B. Running Speed

Fig. 6 showed the relationship between the running speed and sound level distribution inside the carriage for the underground, elevated and surface sections of the mass transit system. Linear regression analysis showed that the sound level inside the quality tended to increase as the running speed increased along underground, elevated and surface sections. The magnitude of increase in the underground section was also far higher than the elevated or surface sections.

C. Measurement location

According to the measurement results (as shown in Fig. 7 ~ 9), with the exception of line CBR (C13 and C14), on all other lines the $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the carriage coupling > $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the front of the carriage > $L_{Aeq,event}$ in the middle of the carriage. The difference between the point near the carriage coupling and the front of the carriage was 0.9dB(A) while the difference between the carriage coupling and middle of the carriage was 1.0dB(A); on the CBR line (C13 and C14) as the carriages are all independent of each other, the measured $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the front > measured $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the middle > measured $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the carriage coupling. The difference between the front and middle of the carriage was 1.7dB(A) while the difference between the front and the carriage coupling was 2.1dB(A)

(4) High speed railway system carriages

A. Running Speed

There are two different types of high speed railway service including express service and all-stops. Based on the measurement results (see Fig. 10), regardless of the service type the sound level inside the carriage tended to increase as the running speed increased.

B. Measurement location

Fig. 11 \sim 12 show a comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ at different measurement locations inside the high speed railway carriages depending on the type of service. Regardless of the service type, $L_{Aeq,event}$ under the bow collector $> L_{Aeq,event}$ near the carriage coupling $> L_{Aeq,event}$ in the middle of the carriage; for A7, the difference between under the bow collector and near the carriage coupling was 1.0dB(A); the difference between under the bow collector and middle of the carriage was 2.1dB(A); for A6, the difference between under the bow collector and near the carriage coupling was 2.5dB(A); the difference between under the bow collector and middle of the carriage was 6.1dB(A).

C. Passing through tunnels

Fig. 13 shows a comparison of $L_{\text{Aeq,event}}$ when the carriages of the high speed railway system passed through tunnels of different lengths. In the figure, the section bracketed by dotted lines shows a long tunnel with a length of over 600m. Measurements showed that when passing through the long tunnel, $L_{\text{Aeq,event}}$ of A7 > $L_{\text{Aeq,event}}$ of A6 with a difference of 2.8dB(A). This was reversed when passing through a short tunnel where the difference between A6 and A7 was 2.1dB(A).

(5)Station Lobby RT60

The measurements found that RT60 for mass transit system's B3 was 2.4 s and for high speed rail system's C4 was 2.3s. While these values would make for a good musical hall, if RT60 too long it may reduce the clarity of speech and hearing for an indoor LTS station. It may also amplify indoor sounds so this reverberation is not ideal.

(6)Comparison with measurements from relevant research overseas

Table 10 lists the measurements made by US and Japanese researchers in recent years as well as the measurements reported by a Shanghai journalist. The values were compared with the measurements from this study. In this study, the $L_{eq, mean, 1h}$ for the station lobbies (waiting areas and passages) ranged between $56.5dB(A) \sim 73.0dB(A)$, similar to the acoustic environment in Tokyo and its surrounding stations. For station platforms, in this study the $L_{eq,event}$ ranged between $65.0dB(A) \sim 82.6dB(A)$, slightly lower than the measurements from New York and Shanghai's subway system platforms. For the carriages, the $L_{eq,event}$ for the

various carriage types on each line ranged between 72.5dB(A) ~ 80.0dB(A). This was close the measurements for New York City's subway system carriages and slightly lower than the measurements for Shanghai's subway system carriages.

If the overseas research in Table 10 as well as the measurements from this study is compared to the maximum daily continuous exposure time in Taiwan and overseas as well as the indoor sound level, they may feel as if they are not yet a risk. When one actually walks through a LTS station however, many like to wear headphones to listen to music devices and pass the time while traveling. According to the study "Pilot Survey of Subway and Bus Stop Noise Levels" published by Robyn R. M. Gershon et al. [5] in 2006, headphone users often turn the volume up to $85 \text{dB}(A) \sim 90 \text{dB}(A)$ to block out surrounding noise. For normal people, this will result in greater impact on their hearing. For this reason, in a noisy environment where it is difficult to hear or make yourself heard, travelers will naturally raise their voice during conversations. The volume of the PA system is also increased to make it easier for passengers to hear as well. The result is a vicious cycle in the sound environment of the indoor station that impacts on indoor sound quality and passenger safety.

4. CONCLUSION^[1,2,3]

The following findings were made based on the measurements from this study:

- (1)In station lobbies (waiting areas etc.,) and passages, while the increase in traffic and operation of auxiliary equipment led to indoor sound levels being higher during operating hours than non-operating hours, the change in sound level remained relatively even.
- (2) Where spatial structure allowed for direct line of sight between the station lobby (waiting area) and platforms, the indoor sound level was always higher than other stations with separate indoor spaces by around 3.2dB(A). It is evident that structural designs of this type with direct line of sight meant the indoor sound level in the station lobby (waiting area) was always affected to some extent by the platform.
- (3)Under normal conditions, if the traffic density per hour per unit of space during operating hours was high, then the average $L_{Aeq,1h}$ during operating hours was also higher. In the long-distance coach system however most stations in southern Taiwan were located in areas that experience higher traffic flow. The design of the station structure generally used ordinary full-length glass windows that provided little insulation to outdoor sounds. This led to higher indoor sound levels making it difficult to establish the relationship between passenger volume and indoor sound levels.
- (4) This study found that during operating hours, the $L_{eq,mean,1h}$ for the station lobby (waiting areas and passages) ranged between $56.5dB(A) \sim 73.0dB(A)$. This was similar to the acoustic environment in Tokyo and its surrounding stations.
- (5)Platform doors did make a positive contribution to the sound environment on the platform. For B1, B2, B3 and C8 with fully enclosed platform doors, the L_{Aeq,event} was significantly lower than C2 and C3 with semi-enclosed platform doors by about 2.9dB(A). Both types were also smaller than other stations with no platform doors. The difference between those with no platform doors and those with fully-enclosed platform doors was approximately 4.3dB(A) and the difference between no platform doors and semi-enclosed platform doors was 1.4dB(A).
- (6)In this study, the $L_{eq,event}$ for station platforms during the operating hours ranged between $65.0dB(A) \sim 82.6dB(A)$. This was slightly lower than the measurements from New York City's and Shanghai's subway system platforms.
- (7) Mass transit system carriages
 - A. If carriage differences were discounted, measurements showed that when the train is running underground then reflections from the enclosed environment and airflow increased the sound level significantly compared to when the carriage is running in the open air. This resulted in average $L_{Aeq,event}$ for underground sections > average $L_{Aeq,event}$ for elevated sections > average $L_{Aeq,event}$ for surface sections. The difference between the

- underground and elevated sections was 2.6dB(A), between the underground and surface sections was 4.2dB(A) and between the elevated and surface sections was 1.6dB(A).
- B. As the running speed increased, this led to a corresponding increase in sound levels within the carriage. Linear regression analysis of the measurements showed that the same situation existed in underground, elevated and surface sections, with the magnitude of increase for underground sections being far higher than elevated or surface sections.
- C. For non-independent carriages, noise outside the carriage is carried inside through the coupling area. Though there is a motor running at the front of the carriage, its impact was lower than outside noise entering through the carriage coupling. As a result, $L_{\text{Aeq,event}}$ near the carriage coupling $> L_{\text{Aeq,event}}$ near front of carriage $> L_{\text{Aeq,event}}$ in the middle of the carriage. The difference between near the carriage coupling and near the front of carriage was 0.9 dB(A) while the difference between near the carriage coupling and middle of the carriage was 1.0 dB(A).
- D. Independent carriages have no carriage couplings so outside noise had less impact inside the carriage. As a result, $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the front o carriage > $L_{Aeq,event}$ in the middle of the carriage > $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the carriage coupling. The difference between near the front of carriage and middle of carriage was 1.7dB(A) while the difference between the front of the carriage and near the carriage coupling was 2.1dB(A).
- (8)In this study, the $L_{eq,event}$ of each carriage type on each route during operating hours ranged between 72.5dB(A) ~ 80.0dB(A). This was close to the carriage measurements from the New York City subway and slightly lower than the measurements for the Shanghai subway system carriages.
- (9) High speed railway system carriages
 - A. Regardless of the type of service, the sound level inside the carriages of the high speed railway system also showed a tendency to increase with running speed.
 - B. High speed rail features independent carriages separated by sound insulating automatic doors that block out outside noise. As a result, $L_{Aeq,event}$ under the bow collector > $L_{Aeq,event}$ near the carriage coupling > $L_{Aeq,event}$ in middle of carriage.
 - C. When passing through long tunnels at higher speeds, the sound level inside high speed carriages was slightly higher than low speed carriages.
- (10)Based on on-site investigation, many noise sources exist in the indoor acoustic environments of LTS stations, including:passenger conversations, passengers walking around in hard-soled footwear, luggage being dragged, air-conditioning equipment, escalators, ticket machines, televisions, retailers' refrigerators, small speakers, ticket gates, audio platform warnings, PA system, electrical rooms and trains entering/leaving the station.
- (11)Self-improvements for LTS stations and carriages can target noise sources and transmission paths. Specific recommendations are provided below:

A. Passengers

- (A)Affix "Quiet Please" or signs and posters reminding people to keep the noise down. The "Quiet Please" sign can be like No Smoking and Save Energy signs placed at prominent positions where passengers and the general public may gather. This should have a calming effect without interfering with the scenery inside the station. It will also highlight the business' support for environmental protection and energy-saving, boosting the corporate image o the business.
- (B)The ticker displays in the lobby, platforms and carriages can be used to promote quietness education.
- (C)During hours with higher passenger traffic, volunteers may conduct patrols holding "Quiet Please" signs. This will provide public education in a non-confrontational manner and avoid conflict with passengers.

B. Auxiliary equipment

(A)Regular maintenance and repairs should be carried out to the auxiliary equipment inside the station (electrical room, escalators, elevators, PA system, turnstiles and

ticket machines) as well as noise prevent hardware.

- (B)Improve the seal between the door and doorway of electrical rooms to reduce the penetration of electrical room noise.
- (C)Lay carpet in suitable areas where at either end of the escalator where the machinery is located to effectively reduce escalator noise.
- (D)When purchasing new auxiliary equipment, preference should be given to low-noise, low-vibration models. There should be proper separation of installation sites and sound- as well as vibration-proofing should be included during installation.

C. Indoor acoustic environment of stations and carriages

If the reverberation time is too long, this reduces the clarity of talking and hearing. It may also increase indoor sounds (from reflections) so the creation of indoor acoustic environments with a reverberation time between $1.0 \sim 1.5 \mathrm{s}$ is recommended. Improvements to reverberation time can be achieved by reducing reflective surfaces and eliminating reflected sounds. This approach will create an indoor acoustic environment with a reverberation time between $1.0 \sim 1.5 \mathrm{s}$ that provides passengers with an indoor venue where speech and hearing are both clear. A positive cycle that creates a good acoustic environment in indoor LTS stations can then be generated, improving indoor sound quality and passenger safety. At this point, LTS operators may also wish to study the possibility of improvements to audio warnings and bands without compromising on passenger safety.

- (A)To begin with, anti-noise devices can be fitted to the ceilings and walls to increase the noise absorption area. Provide full coverage if funding permits. If funding is limited, then begin with partial coverage and a jigsaw layout may be used for aesthetic considerations. In this way, interference from reflected noise can be eliminated. For the ceiling, perforated panels and hanging sound-absorption panels can be used. For the walls, perforated panels, sound-absorbing panels and suspended sound-absorbing objects can be used. The materials used in either case must take the sound frequencies into account.
- (B)If sound-absorbing objects are hung on the walls, the existing advertising signage on the walls may be replaced with tapestries printed with advertising instead and lit up by small lights at night. In this way, the tapestries will not only help with improving the acoustic environment but also generate economic value. It will save energy, reduce emissions and beautify the space as well.
- (C)Platform doors should be installed by system operators to control indoor noise on the platforms from the tracks. The platform doors will also improve safety by prevent foreign objects falling on to the tracks. The installation of platform doors that reach the ceiling are recommended. Sound-absorbing panels can also be installed between the door and the ceiling as well as the lower edge of the platform. The type of sound-absorbing material will depend on the frequencies targeted for improvement.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Table 1 Measurements from High Speed Railway System Station Lobbies (Waiting Areas) and Passages^[1,2,3]

Name Measured Date	Measured Date	00:00~24:00 Average L _{eq,1h}	Average L _{eq,1h} during Non-Operating	Average L _{eq,1h} during Operating	Traffic Volume	Traffic per Hour during Operating	Station Area	Onone	m L _{eq,1h} during ating Hours
ranic	Wedstred Bate	dB(A)	Hours dB(A)	Hours dB(A)	(Person Trips) Hours (Persons/h)	rs (m)	dB(A)	Time Interval	
A1	2009.07.01~02 (WED ~ THU)	63.5	54.1	64.6	33,350	1,853	9,500	66.1	18:00~19:00
A2	2009.07.01~02 (WED ~ THU)	61.1	49.6	62.2	13,100	728	4,933	63.6	21:00~22:00
A3	2009.07.06~07 (MON ~ TUE)	63.5	52.2	64.6	29,650	1,647	10,700	66.1	10:00~11:00
A4	2009.07.07~08 (TUE ~ WED)	60.8	52.8	61.8	12,900	717	4,800	65.5	21:00~22:00

Table 2 Measurements from Mass Transit System Station Lobbies (Waiting Areas) and Passages^[1,2,3]

Name	Name Measured Date	00:00~24:00 Date Average L _{eq,1h}	Average L _{eq,1h} during	Average $L_{eq,1h}$ during Operating	Traffic Volume	Traffic per Hour during Operating	Station Area	Maximum L _{eq,1h} during Operating Hours	
rune	Measured Bute	dB(A)	Non-Operating HoursdB(A)	HoursdB(A)	(Person Trips)	Hours (Persons/h)	(m^2)	dB(A)	Time Interval
B1 Passage R	2009.05.25~26 (MON ~ TUE)	55.5	38.9	56.5	9,334	491	-	59.4	23:00~24:00
B1	2009.05.26~27 (TUE ~ WED)	58.4	50.1	59.3	65,243	3,434	70,184	62.9	20:00~21:00
В2	2009.06.01~02 (MON ~ TUE)	61.9	54.6	62.7	18,109	953	805	64.9	17:00~18:00
В3	2009.06.02~03 (TUE ~ WED)	56.6	42.5	57.6	2,693	142	3,600	60.9	15:00~16:00
C1	2009.07.13~14 (MON ~ TUE)	67.3	56.0	68.2	42,022	2,212	1,602	70.8	07:00~08:00
C2	2009.07.14~15 (TUE ~ WED)	70.0	54.1	71.0	77,644	4,087	1,818	74.6	17:00~18:00
C6	2009.07.22~23 (WED ~ THU)	65.6	55.6	66.6	42,481	2,236	1,816	68.7	08:00~09:00
C7	2009.07.27~28 (MON ~ TUE)	65.8	53.8	66.7	39,415	2,074	1,680	68.9	17:00~18:00
C3	2009.07.15~16 (WED ~ THU)	63.8	55.0	64.7	115,042	6,055	5,637	66.5	18:00~19:00
C3 Passage R	2009.07.08~09 (WED ~ THU)	67.5	57.2	68.4	115,042	6,055	-	70.7	17:00~18:00
C4	2009.07.20~21 (MON ~ TUE)	64.4	54.8	65.4	26,906	1,416	1,414	67.5	18:00~19:00
C5	2009.07.21~22 (TUE ~ WED)	64.1	51.9	65.0	46,105	2,427	2,365	66.9	18:00~19:00
C8	2009.07.28~29 (TUE ~ WED)	60.3	52.5	61.2	4,852	255	990	64.2	19:00~20:00

Table 3 Measurements from Railway System Station Lobbies (Waiting Areas) and Passages^[1,2,3]

Name Measured Date	Measured Date		Non-Operating 10.	$Average\ L_{eq,lh}\ during$	Traffic Volume	Traffic per Hour during Operating Hours	Station Area (m ²)	Maximum L _{eq,1h} during Operating Hours	
		dB(A)	HoursdB(A)	Operating HoursdB(A)	(Person Trips)	(Persons/h)	,	dB(A)	Time Interval
D1 1F Lobby	2010.08.20~21 (FRI ~ SAT)	63.2	57.1	64.0	38,675	2,036	5,645	66.5	16:00~17:00
D1 Passage B1 (Weekday)	2010.07.16~17 (FRI ~ SAT)	61.7	50.7	62.7	39,563	2,082	1	64.7	19:00~20:00
D1 Passage B1 (Weekend)	2010.07.17~18 (SAT ~ SUN)	60.5	61.0	60.3	40,130	2,112	_	63.6	09:00~10:00
D2 1F Lobby	2010.07.19~20 (MON ~ TUE)	64.7	57.6	65.6	123,498	6,500	15,449	67.4	17:00~18:00
D2 Waiting Area B1	2010.07.19~20 (MON ~ TUE)	63.3	53.7	64.2	123,498	6,500	15,449	65.8	17:00~18:00
D3 1F Lobby	2010.07.20~21 (TUE ~ WED)	63.3	56.2	64.1	8,213	432	4,823	68.6	10:00~11:00
D4 2F Waiting Area	2010.07.23~24 (FRI ~ SAT)	70.9	62.0	71.8	15,966	840	266	73.7	14:00~15:00
D5 2F Lobby	2010.07.26~27 (MON ~ TUE)	68.3	57.2	69.2	9,981	525	883	72.8	15:00~16:00
D6 2F Lobby	2010.07.26~27 (MON ~ TUE)	57.2	48.3	58.1	2,613	138	1,977	64.2	16:00~17:00
D10 1F Lobby	2011.07.13~14 (WED ~ THU)	68.9	59.2	69.8	19,944	1,050	989	71.6	16:00~17:00
D10 2F Waiting Area	2011.07.13~14 (WED ~ THU)	66.7	55.9	67.6	19,944	1,050	989	70.0	16:00~17:00
D10 1F Lobby (SEP)	2011.09.21~22 (WED ~ THU)	68.2	59.3	69.1	15,357	808	989	70.8	17:00~18:00
D10 2F Waiting Area (SEP)	2011.09.21~22 (WED ~ THU)	65.3	53.9	66.3	15,357	808	989	67.8	13:00~14:00
D8 1F Lobby	2011.07.11~12 (MON ~ TUE)	63.4	54.1	64.3	2,694	142	541	68.0	16:00~17:00
D9 1F Lobby	2011.07.11~12 (MON ~ TUE)	66.3	50.2	67.3	7,156	377	445	70.6	16:00~17:00
D7 1F Lobby	2011.07.18~19 (MON ~ TUE)	65.3	55.9	66.2	5,685	299	980	68.4	13:00~14:00

Table 4 Measurements from Long Distance Coach System Station Lobbies (Waiting Areas) and Passages^[1,2,3]

Name	Measured Date	easured Date $00:00\sim24:00$ Average $L_{eq,1h}$		Average $L_{eq,1h}$ during Operating	Traffic Volume	Traffic per Hour during Operating	Station Area	Maximum L _{eq,1h} during Operating Hours	
Tvaine	nzousured Bute	dB(A)	HoursdB(A)	HoursdB(A)	(Person Trips)	Hours (Persons/h)	(m ²)	dB(A)	Time Interval
E1	2010.07.20~21 (TUE ~ WED)	67.2	56.9	68.1	783	41	805	69.9	19:00~20:00
E2 (1F Lobby)	2010.07.20~21 (TUE ~ WED)	68.3	58.1	69.2	30,549	1,608	1,493	72.3	14:00~15:00
E2 (4F Waiting Area (Weekday))	2010.07.23~24 (FRI ~ SAT)	72.9	69.0	73.6	48,357	2,545	910	74.7	09:00~10:00
E2 (4F Waiting Area (Weekend))	2010.07.24~25 (SAT ~ SUN)	71.5	66.6	72.3	32,746	1,723	910	73.8	08:00~09:00
E3 (Weekend)	2011.07.23~24 (SAT ~ SUN)	71.9	65.5	72.7	25,905	1,363	845	74.6	17:00~18:00
E3 (Weekdays)	2011.07.24~25 (SUN ~ MON)	71.0	64.1	71.8	24,479	1,288	845	74.0	20:00~21:00
E4	2010.07.28~29 (WED ~ THU)	68.8	62.0	69.6	6,800	358	243	72.6	17:00~18:00
E5	2010.07.28~29 (WED ~ THU)	69.4	61.0	70.3	1,493	79	371	75.0	09:00~10:00
E11	2011.07.14~15 (WED ~ THU)	68.0	60.4	68.9	395	21	272	72.5	16:00~17:00
E11	2011.07.15~16 (FRI ~ SAT)	69.9	62.3	70.8	594	31	272	73.7	18:00~19:00
E8	2011.07.14~15 (THU ~ FRI)	71.1	61.0	72.0	600	32	84	73.8	18:00~19:00
E12	2011.07.14~15 (THU ~ FRI)	65.5	64.6	65.7	68	4	60	66.7	17:00~18:00
E9	2011.07.21~22 (THU ~ FRI)	69.6	68.7	69.9	2,006	106	154	71.2	23:00~00:00
E10	2011.07.21~22 (THU ~ FRI)	70.6	64.5	71.4	221	12	120	72.5	15:00~16:00
E6	2011.07.09~10 (SAT ~ SUN)	64.7	52.9	65.7	285	15	244	70.7	19:00~20:00
E7	2011.07.19~20 (TUE ~ WED)	67.4	55.6	68.4	200	11	81	71.2	10:00~11:00

Table 5. Measurements from High Speed Railway System Station Platforms^[1,2,3]

Name	Measured Date	$\begin{array}{c} L_{eq,event} \\ dB(A) \end{array}$
A4 Northbound Platform	2009.07.07~08 (TUE ~ WED)	76.7
A5 Northbound Platform	2009.07.06~07 (MON ~ TUE)	66.3

Table 6. Measurements from Mass Transit System Station Platforms^[1,2,3]

Name	Measured Date	Unit:dB(A)
B1	2009.05.26~27 (TUE ~ WED)	67.0
B2	2009.06.01~02 (MON ~ TUE)	69.9
В3	2009.06.02~03 (TUE ~ WED)	71.6
C1	2009.07.13~14 (MON ~ TUE)	74.8
C2	2009.07.14~15 (TUE ~ WED)	73.1
C6	2009.07.22~23 (WED ~ THU)	72.8
C7	2009.07.27~28 (MON ~ TUE)	75.0
C3	2009.07.15~16 (WED ~ THU)	72.9
C4	2009.07.20~21 (MON ~ TUE)	76.4
C5	2009.07.21~22 (TUE ~ WED)	74.5
C8	2009.07.28~29 (TUE ~ WED)	72.1

Source: Compiled for this project.

Table 7. Measurements from Railway System Station Platforms^[1,2,3]

Name	Measured Date	Unit:dB(A)
D1 Northbound Platform	2010.07.16~17 (FRI ~ SAT)	72.0
D2 Northbound Platform	2010.07.19~20 (Mon ~ TUE)	73.1
D3 Northbound Platform	2010.07.21~22 (WED ~ THU)	82.6

Source: Compiled for this project.

Table 8. Measurements from High Speed Railway System Carriages^[1,2,3]

A5	E101	E102	E103	E104	E105	E106	E107
L _{eq,event} while in motiondB(A)	66.1	71.4	70.9	71.9	71.1	70.1	66.3
Average Speed km/h	_	_	209	226	230	225	139
Traffic Volume (Person trips)	35	37	63	76	53	49	30

A6	E101	E108	E109
$L_{\text{eq,event}} \text{ while in} \\ \text{motion} \\ \text{dB(A)}$	74.7	75.2	76.7
Average Speed km/h	_	235	256
Traffic Volume (Person trips)	51.0	60.0	46.0

Table 9. Measurements from Mass Transit System Carriages^[1,2,3]

Train Type	Time Interval	Average Speed during On-site Measurement	Average L _{eq,event} dB(A)	Average Traffic (Person Trips)	L _{max} dB(A)	L _{max} Interval
	Peak	42.4	75.7	68	96.9	CR27
C9	Off-Peak	41.8	77.2	42	99.7	CR27
	Escort	32.4	71.0	0	93.5	CR24
	Peak	42.5	74.2	68	93.6	CR27
C10	Off-Peak	40.8	75.3	42	96.1	CR27
	Escort	27.5	70.9	0	98.6	CR23
	Peak	43.6	77.9	77	95.1	CB3
C12	Off-Peak	43.7	80.3	28	99.8	CB1
	Escort	41.0	76.8	0	95.7	CB17
	Peak	43.7	78.7	69	95.3	CB1
C11	Off-Peak	43.9	79.6	25	99.0	CB1
	Escort	35.9	74.0	0	91.9	CB18
	Peak	43.0	77.1	23	92.8	CBR12
C13	Off-Peak	38.5	76.2	9	88.9	CBR22
	Backup	32.5	75.4	0	89.2	CBR11
C14	Peak	41.9	75.5	36	89.7	CBR4
C14	Escort	32.8	74.3	0	88.6	CBR9
C15	Peak	39.8	80.6	50	90.9	CY5
C13	Backup	27.8	77.1	0	87.7	CY1
	Peak	47.6	76.1	50	95.8	BR6
B4	Off-Peak	46.8	75.9	15	90.5	BR1
	Backup	59.5	76.1	0	90.7	BR10
	Peak	44.1	77.3	24	91.0	BG12
B5	Off-Peak	44.1	77.4	13	94.0	BG10
	Backup	52.1	76.6	0	88.4	BG8

Table 10. Measurement of Indoor Sound Levels from Foreign LTS Stations and Carriages Internet 1, Internet 2

	Lobbies (including waiting areas or passages)	Platforms	Carriages
Noise Level of New York City Subway System	_	$L_{eq,2 min}$ 79.5dB(A) ~ 83.9dB(A)	$\begin{array}{c} L_{eq,10\;min} \\ 72.5 dB(A) \sim 80.2 dB(A) \end{array}$
Acoustic Environment in Tokyo and its Surrounding Stations	$L_{eq,10 \text{ min}}$ $60dB(A) \sim 70dB(A)$	_	_
Transport Noise in Shanghai Subway System		60dB(A) ~ 86dB(A)	72dB(A) ~ 85dB(A)

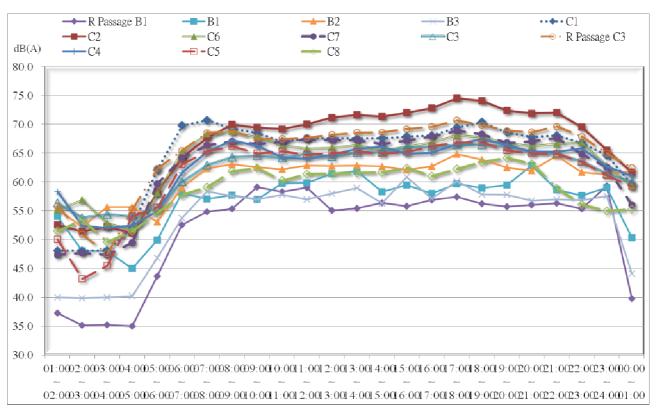


Figure 1 –easurements over time from mass transit system station lobbies (waiting areas) and passages^[1,2,3]

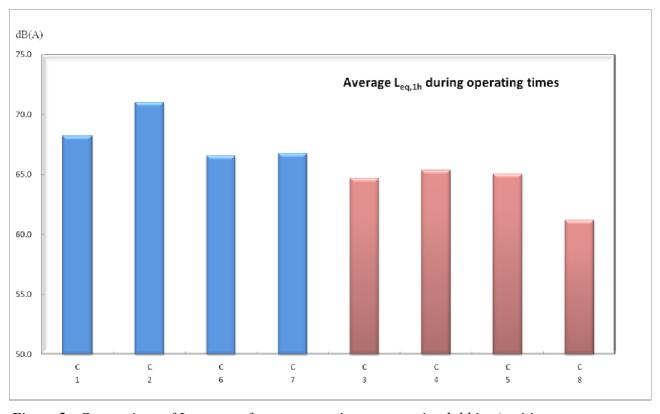


Figure 2 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,mean,1h}$ for mass transit system station lobbies (waiting areas or passages) and platforms with or without direct line of sight^[1,2,3]

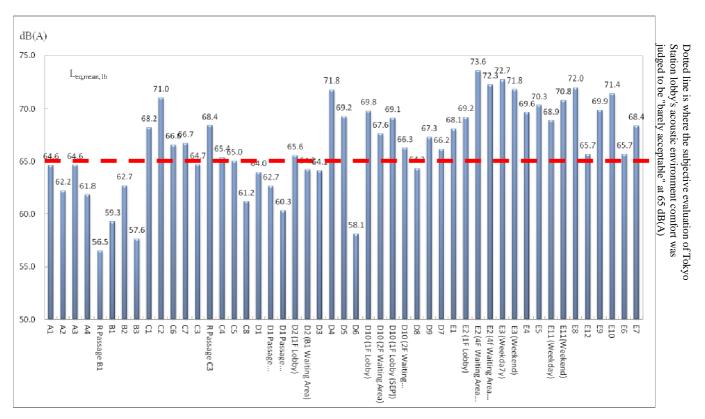


Figure 3 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,mean,1h}$ from each system's station lobbies (waiting areas) and passages during operating times^[1,2,3]

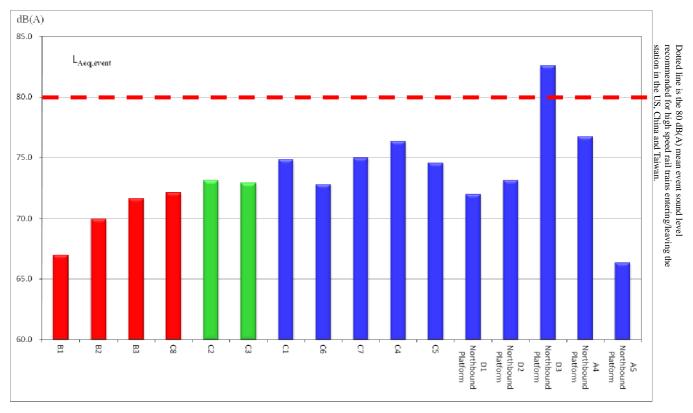


Figure 4 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ for mass transit system, high speed railway system and railway system station platforms [1,2,3]

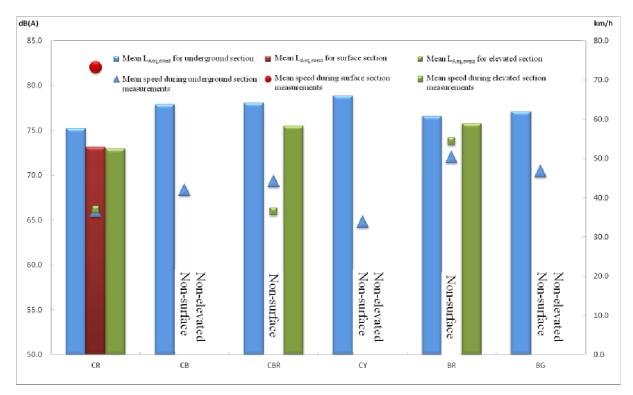


Figure 5 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,mean,event}$ for mass transit system carries in underground, elevated and surface sections [1,2,3]

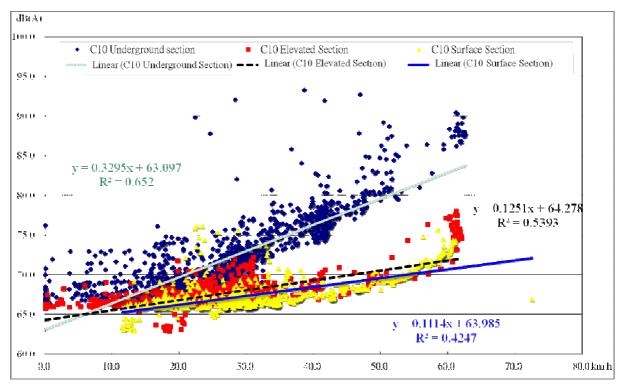


Figure 6 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ distribution inside the mass transit system carriage with running speed along underground, elevated or surface sections^[1,2,3]

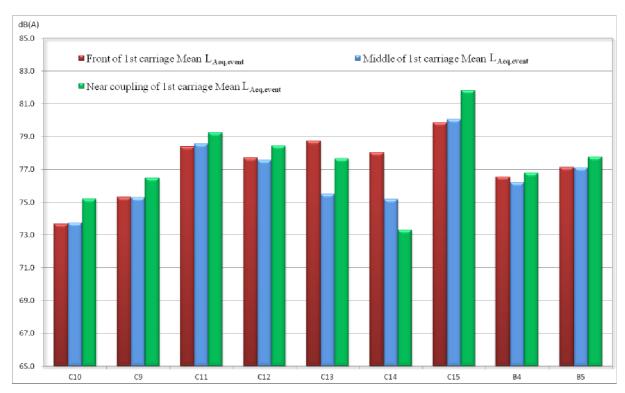


Figure 7 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ from different measurement locations in a mass transit system carriage during peak hours [1,2,3]

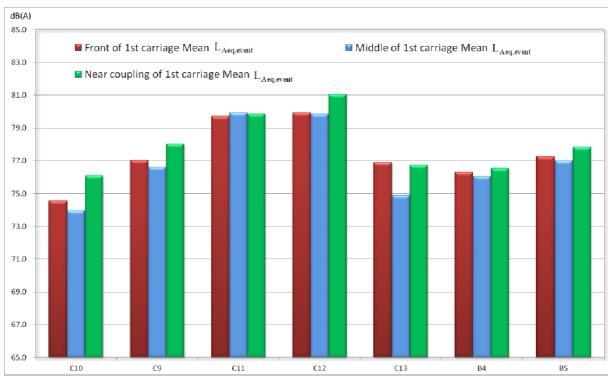


Figure 8 - Comparison of $L_{\text{Aeq. event}}$ from different measurement locations in a mass transit system carriage during off-peak hours [1, 2, 3]

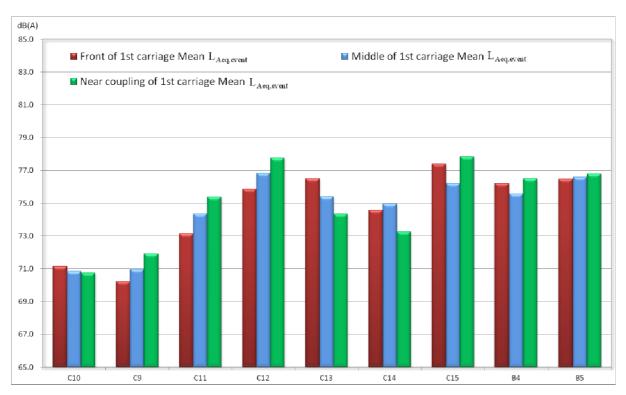


Figure 9 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ from different measurement locations in a mass transit system escort carriage (Backup carriage) during off-peak hours^[1,2,3]

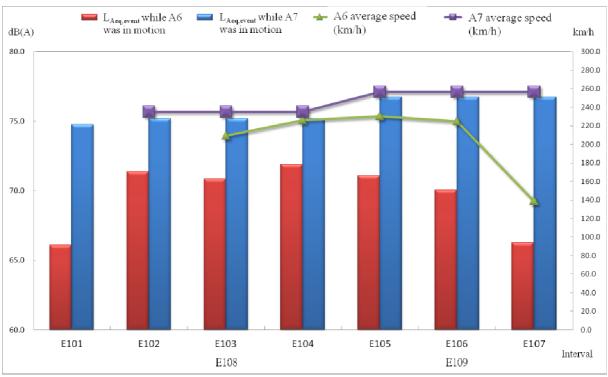


Figure 10 - Relationship between Lacque event and average speed depending on the type of high speed system carriage. [1,2,3]

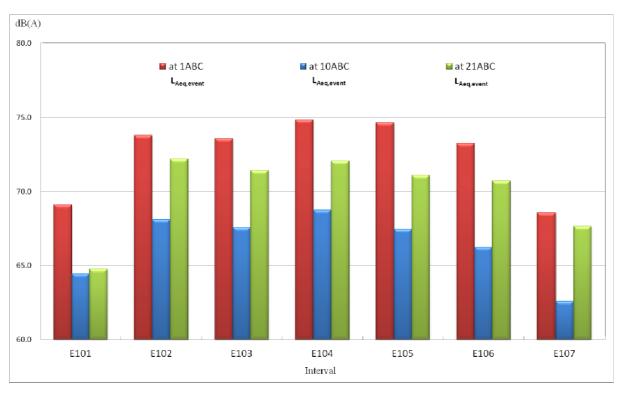


Figure 11– Comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ from different measurement locations in a high speed railway system all-stops carriage. [1,2,3]

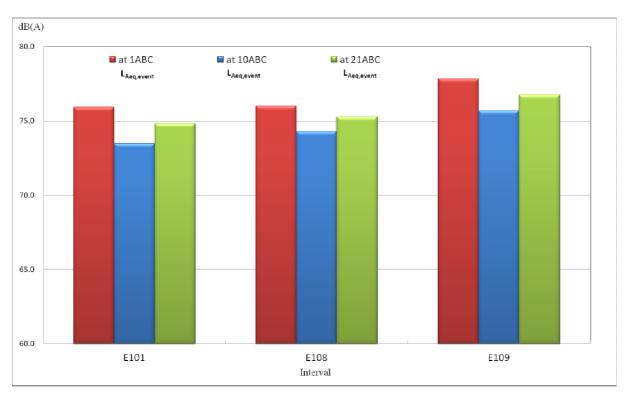


Figure 12 – Comparison of $L_{Aeq,event}$ from different measurement locations in a high speed railway system express carriage. [1,2,3]

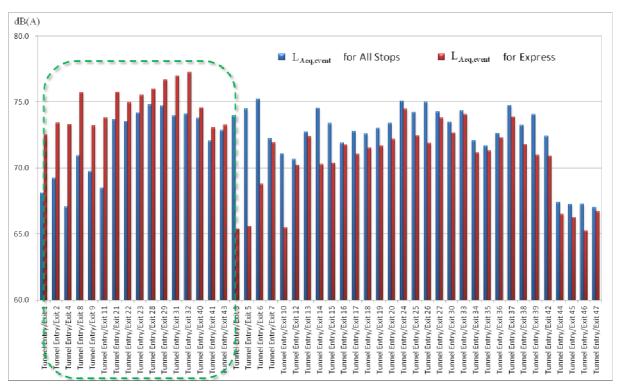


Figure 13 — Comparison of $L_{\text{Aeq, event}}$ when high speed railway system carriages are passing through tunnels of different lengths. [1, 2, 3]