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Acoustic Investigation Ceres

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1. Introduction

On behalf of the Port of Amsterdam, DGMR Industrie, Verkeer en Milieu B.V. has performed an acoustic investigation in the surroundings of Ceres Paragon Terminal on the industrial estate Westpoort in Amsterdam. Inhabitants of Westzaan and Zaandam have indicated that noise annoyance is experienced and as most likely cause the ships in the port of the Ceres Paragon Terminal have been indicated. The ships are moored at the dock of the Ceres Paragon Terminal. On the various ships a number of sound sources were found. These sources are well audible at the north side of the North Sea Channel.

Measurements are performed in the surroundings of the ships. In this report the results of the measurements and calculations are described. Furthermore noise mitigating measures and their effects are investigated.

Measurements were carried out in the months March, April, May and June 2007. The measurements have been made on the dike of the North Sea Channel (P1-13) and on the Ruigoordweg near Ceres Paragon Terminal.

Also emission measurements were carried out on board of two ships, the NYK Lyra and the NYK Pegasus, both moored at the dock of the Ceres Paragon Terminal.

In the past, DGMR has performed extensive investigations to the sound production of ships when they are in the harbour. These investigations are described in DGMR-report W.93.530.D of 6th February 1995 and W.97.0799.C of January 2003. From these previous investigations it appeared that for the largest category of ships (to which also the NYK Lyra and the NYK Pegasus belong to) an average sound power level is found of 110 dB(A).



2. Immision measurements

2.1 Introduction

As stated before, measurements were carried out in the months of March, April, May and June 2007. The measurements have been done on the bank of the North Sea Channel (P1-13), the Veldweg in Westzaan and on the Ruigoordweg near Ceres Paragon Terminal.

Table 1 Measurements

date	d/e/n	ship	location
9 March*	evening	OOL Shenzen	P1-13
12 March	night	NYK California Luna	P1-13
23 March*	day	HLC Francisco Express	P1-13
26 March	day	NYK Pegasus	P1-13
30 March**	day	HLC Bangkok Express	Ruigoordweg
25 April	day	NYK Lyra	P1-13
20 June	evening	NYK Lyra	P1-13
20 June	evening	NYK Lyra	Veldweg

^{*}Considering the influences of high wind speed, the data of various measurements should be interpreted with caution.

2.2 Measurement results

In the surroundings of the Ceres Paragon Terminal the measurements are carried out. These measurements are performed with a sound level meter B&K 2260 which is calibrated before the measurements. The measurements are performed on the following locations:

- location P1-13: on the bank on the other side of the North Sea Channel (P1-13), on a distance of approximately 500 m from the ship. The measurement height is 5 m above the bank;
- location Veldweg in Westzaan on approximately 1,2 km distance from the ship.

All the measurement heights are 5 m. Locations of the measurement points are given in figure 1. The measurements are performed with a standard windshield (diameter approximately 10 cm) mounted on the microphone. On 9, 23, and 30 March the wind reached an average speed of approximately 50 km/h. The results are shown in table 2.

^{**}The measurements on location "Ruigoordweg" did not meet the optimal meteoconditions. Therefore these results are not used in this investigation.



Table 2
Measurement results location P1-13 and Veldweg
in dB(A) per octave band [Hz]

	-								
date	type	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	total
9 March 2007*	L95	38.5	46.6	50.2	50.7	52.3	50.5	45.3	57.7
12 March 2007	L95	36.1	37.4	40.3	43.5	44.9	42.1	35.5	50.6
23 March 2007*	L95	31.7	39.9	43.6	45.0	46.1	45.6	40.2	52.8
26 March 2007	L95	33.6	40.8	47.2	49.8	51.3	48.7	41.7	56.7
25 April 2007	L95	29.4	37.5	41.2	46.5	49.0	46.2	41.0	53.0
20 June 2007	L95	26.4	37.9	42.3	49.0	51.1	48.0	43.3	56.2
20 June 2007 (Veldweg)	L95	22.1	25.6	22.0	37.7	34.8	33.4	27.9	41.4

In table 2 the octave bands of 4 kHz and 8 kHz are not shown because these are not relevant: the contribution to the total level is very small and arises moreover mainly as a consequence of wind rustling.

Since the ships produce a very constant noise, there has been made use of the so-called L_{A95} . That is the sound level which is exceeded 95% of the measuring time. By using the L_{A95} , the influence of the wind remains to a minimum, thus giving a better judgment of the sources that produce the continuous noise.

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^{*}Considering the influences of high wind speed, the data of various measurements should be interpreted with caution.



3. Emission measurements

3.1 Introduction

Emission measurements have been carried out on board of the NYK Lyra and the NYK Pegasus, in the dock of the Ceres Paragon Terminal. The ships are navigated forward into the dock. The backs of the ships are facing east. A number of sound sources were found which are well audible at the north side of the north sea channel. Measurements were carried out on the NYK Lyra on 25 April 2007 and on the NYK Pegasus on 29 May 2007. On board measurements were carried out on the normative noise sources. These sources are:

- the chimney of the exhaust and ventilation systems of the auxiliary engine at the back of the pilothouse of the ship;
- the ventilation system of the engine room at the back of the pilothouse of the ship.

3.2 NYK Lyra

3.2.1 Air vents

The air intake/outlet vents were found at the back of the pilothouse of the ship on a height of approximately 30 m above the water line.

In total there are six air vents with a total surface of 35 m². The total sound power level is determined at 114 dB (A), the spectrum is given in table 3.

Table 3

Total sound power level of the air vents in dB(A)

octave band [Hz]	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	total
[dB(A)]	81	95	103	106	109	107	104	95	87	114

3.2.2 Chimneys of the exhaust system

The chimneys of the motors were found at the top of pilot house of the ship on a height of approximately 45 m above the water line. In total there are seven chimneys present, six have a diameter of approximately 0.5 m for the power generator, and one chimney with a diameter of approximately 3 m is for the main engine. When the ship lies in the dock of the harbour one of the smaller chimneys is in use for the power management on the ship. This chimney is measured as a concentrated source. The sound power level of the chimney is determined at 110 dB(A), the spectrum is given in table 4.

Table 4
Total sound power level of the chimney in dB(A)

octave band [Hz]	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	total
[dB(A)]	64	77	99	105	106	103	99	92	82	110



3.2.3 Total sound power level of the Lyra

In table 5 the total sound power level of the emission measurements is given.

Table 5
Total sound power level of the NYK Lyra in dB(A)

octave band [Hz]	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	total
SPL measured	81	95	104	109	111	108	105	115

3.3 NYK Pegasus

3.3.1 Air vents

The air intake/outlet vents were found at the back of the pilothouse of the ship on a height of approximately 30 m above the water line. There are twelve air vents with a total surface of 48 m^2 . The total sound power level is determined at 120 dB (A), the spectrum in given in table 6.

Table 6
Total sound power level of the air vents in dB(A)

octave band [Hz]	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	total
[dB(A)]	79	91	109	113	115	114	108	100	88	120

3.3.2 Chimneys of the exhaust system

The chimneys of the motors were found at the top of the pilot house of the ship on a height of approximately 45 m above the water line. In total there are seven chimneys present, six have a diameter of approximately 0.5 m for the power generator, and one chimney with a diameter of approximately 3 m for the main engine. When the ship lies in the dock of the harbour one of the smaller chimneys is in use for the power management on the ship. This chimney is measured as a concentrated source. The sound power level of the chimney is determined at 110 dB(A), the spectrum is given in table 7.

Table 7
Total sound power level of the chimney in dB(A)

						•	•	•		
octave band [Hz]	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	total
[dB(A)]	89	94	100	100	102	91	84	73		106

3.3.3 Total sound power level of the NYK Peagsus

In table 8 the total sound power level of the emission measurements is given.

Table 8
The total sound power level of the NYK Pegasus in dB(A)

	•				-	•	-	
octave band [Hz]	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	total
SPL measured	89	96	110	113	115	114	108	120



4. Transmission

4.1 Introduction

Measurements were carried out with a B&K class 1 sound level meter. The tolerances of the measurement are within the values stated in section 2.5.1 of the Dutch "Handleiding Meten en Rekenen Industrielawaai" (Manual for measuring and calculations industrial noise).

4.2 Measurements on the ships (see chapter 3)

The ships are navigated forward into the dock. The backs of the ships are facing east. A number of sound sources were found which are well audible at the north side of the North Sea Channel.



Figure 2: view from location P1-13

In the figure it becomes clear that the screening effect of the container stacks on the air vents is minor.

4.3 Calculations

Calculations were carried out with Geonoise 5.31 and zone control model of BMD (City of Amsterdam) and Havenbedrijf Amsterdam (Port of Amsterdam). For each ship two calculations were carried out.

- with screening effect container stack,
- 2. without screening effect container stack.



4.4 Calculations compared with the measurements

In table 9 the results of the calculations are compared with the measurements at location P1-13.

Table 9 Calculations compared with the measurement

		Lyra	Pegasus
Sound Power Level (table 5 & 8)	dB(A), ref. 10 ⁻¹² W	115	120
results Geonoise with screening effect at P1-13	dB(A), ref. 20x10 ⁻⁶ Pa	47.2	49.3
results Geonoise without screening effect at P1-13	dB(A), ref. 20x10 ⁻⁶ Pa	49.5	53.7
measurement results (table 8)	dB(A), ref. 20x10 ⁻⁶ Pa	53	56.7
difference between calculations and measurements	dB	3-6	3-7

Because of the minor screening effect a difference of 3 dB needs to be explained:

measurement tolerance up to 1 dB;
 tolerance quantities up to 1 dB;
 calculation model up to 2 dB;
 remaining sound sources Ceres Terminal/ship up to 2 dB.

Therefore the conclusion is that the results of the measurements meet the values stated in the Dutch "Handleiding metern en rekenen Industrielawaai".



5. Sound pressure levels near Westzaan

Calculations have been carried out for the sound pressure levels near the houses at the Veldweg (Westzaan). Table 10 shows the actual sound pressure levels for the Lyra and the Pagasus.

Table 10
Sound pressure levels NYK Lyra and Pegasus near the Veldweg (dB(A), inclusive Cm)

		1/1 octave band frequencies in Hz								
	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	dB(A)		
NYK Lyra	11	25	24	30	32	27	19	36		
NYK Pegasus	18	24	29	35	37	33	22	40		

In the situation that these ships are also present in the night period (23.00h - 07.00h), a penalty of 10 dB must be applied. The total level caused by the ship is 50 dB(A) 'etmaalwaarde' (the Dutch twenty-four hours level).

6. Calculations of sound power levels of the ships

Table 11 shows the actual sound power levels (SPW) for the ships (vessels), calculated based on the measurements given in table 1 and 2.

Table 11 SPW's of the different ships

ship	SPW in dB(A)
OOL Shenzen *	120
NYK California Luna	113
HLC Fransisco Express *	115
NYK Pegasus	120
NYK Lyra	115



7. Noise mitigating measures

Leading for the prognoses is the situation during (off)loading of the ship, when two types of noise sources are active. These sources are:

- the chimney of the exhaust and ventilation systems of the auxiliary engine at the back of the pilothouse of the ship;
- the ventilation system of the engine room at the back of the pilothouse of the ship.

7.1 The chimney of the exhaust and ventilation systems of the auxiliary engine

From the outside it is not possible to see whether there are any existing exhaust system dampers already present. A resonance part is included in these dampers. Looking to the available space and a practical execution, one of the possibilities is placing mufflers in the existing exhaust system.

If they are already present, extra or different mufflers should be placed. Suggested is the QAN muffler from G&H (or equivalent).

7.1.1 Mufflers in the existing exhaust system

If possible the new or extra silencers should have a resonance part that is tuned to the frequency bands that are normative. Based on the sound power levels the exact frequencies may slightly vary for each ship individually. That is why each ship will require its own tuning.

7.1.2 Complications of adjusting the muffler system

Space must be found for placing the extra mufflers. For placing the extra noise mufflers on top of the chimney construction the possibilities are limited. Moreover both shipbuilders and users will find this extremely undesirable, amongst others because of the extra wind load. Therefore all the adjustments should preferably be made inside the ship, although space is limited and practical execution is not simple. Possibly plating in the side of the hull must be removed which has to be welded back later. Suggested reductions are given in table 12.

7.2 The ventilation system for the cargo space

Looking to the available space and a practical execution, there are two possibilities:

- low noise fans;
- extra noise reduction between fans and the air holes on the top deck.

7.2.1 Low noise fans

It is possible to replace the existing fans for new extra low noise fans. A reduction of 12 dB is suggested. For details and values it is necessary to consult a manufacturer of these extra low noise fans.

7.2.2 Extra noise muffler

Between the fans and the air holes on the top deck there is enough space for an extra noise silencer. In practice it can be realised by an absorptive parallel baffle or an acoustical silenced louvre. Both ways can bring reductions. In table 12 the suggested reductions are given.



7.3 Examples reductions

In the following table 11 a reduction of 12 dB is suggested, as an example, on the ventilation system (length of silencer 500 mm) and on the exhaust system.

Table 12 Example of noise reduction mufflers in the NYK Lyra and NYK Pegasus

	1/1 octave band frequencies in Hz							
	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	
QAN muffler in the exhaust (G+H)	-	12	30	50	50	50	50	
coulisse mufflers in the ventilation system	-	4	9	10	12	20	26	



8. Sound pressure levels at Veldweg

The calculated sound pressure levels at Veldweg (inhabitants of Westzaan) with and without measures for the NYK Lyra and the NYK Pegasus are reproduced in the tables 13 and 14.

Table 13

NYK Lyra, effects of noise mitigating measures inclusive Cm

Sound pressure levels at Veldweg in dB(A)

the Lyra		1/1 octave band frequencies in Hz						
	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	dB(A)
no treatment	11	25	24	30	32	27	19	36
with reduction in ventilation	11	21	19	27	28	22	12	32
with reduction in exhaust	11	24	23	28	30	26	18	34
with both reductions	11	20	14	18	18	6	-	24

Table 14

NYK Pegasus, effects of noise mitigating measures inclusive Cm

Sound pressure levels at Veldweg in dB(A)

the Pegasus		1/1 octave band frequencies in Hz						total	
	31	63	125	250	500	1k	2k	dB(A)	
no treatment	18	24	29	35	37	33	22	40	
with reduction in ventilation	18	22	22	26	27	15	-	31	
with reduction in exhaust	18	21	29	35	36	31	22	40	
with both reductions	18	17	20	25	24	13	-	29	

Near the village of Westzaan (approximately 1.300 m) the low frequencies are dominant. For the two example cases this implies that both sound sources have to be treated.



9. Conclusions

From underlying investigation, the following conclusions can be drawn.

The SPW's of the various ships amount to 113 dB(A) up to 120 dB(A). The emission measurements on the ships and immission measurements on the bank on the other side of the North Sea Channel (P1-13), correspond within the margins with each other.

Considering the low sound levels, the data of the measurements carried out at the location Veldweg should be interpreted with caution.

Noise mitigating measures

Mitigating measures have to be applied on both outlet and ventilation. It has to be checked whether this is possible on the vessels.

Exhaust system of the auxiliary engine(s)

The exact frequencies of the narrow band peaks may slightly vary for each ship, requiring separate tuning of the resonance part (if present) of the new extra dampers for each ship individually. The suggested damper is a QAN damper. This can cause problems, because of the size and weight of the damper.

The ventilation system of the cargo space

When the required reductions for the funnels of the auxiliary engines are realised, an improvement of approximately 11 dB can be achieved. In our opinion there are two possibilities: low noise fans or extra damping realised by absorptive parallel panels.

The Hague, 10th February 2010



Figure 1: locations



Figure 1: locations