

SULIT



Second Semester Examination
2018/2019 Academic Session

June 2019

**EAP318 – Noise Pollution Control
(Kawalan Pencemaran Bunyi)**

Duration : 2 hours
(Masa : 2 jam)

Please check that this examination paper consists of **NINE (9)** pages of printed material including appendix before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **SEMBILAN (9)** muka surat yang bercetak termasuk lampiran sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

Instructions : This paper consists of **FIVE (5)** questions. Answer **FOUR (4)** questions.

Arahan : Kertas ini mengandungi **LIMA (5)** soalan. Jawab **EMPAT (4)** soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan.]

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1. (a). With the help of sketches, illustrate and differentiate the fundamental principle of (i) long wave and (ii) short wave and the practical control for both in the transmission line.

Dengan bantuan lakaran, gambarkan dan bezakan prinsip asas (i) gelombang panjang dan (ii) gelombang pendek dan kaedah kawalan praktikal keduanya di laluan penghantaran.

[8 marks/markah]

- (b). Given that a Sound Power Level from a recycling plant is 105 dB. Determine the Sound Intensity Level which will be heard by a person who stands 20 m away from the source.

Diberi bahawa Paras Kuasa Bunyi dari loji kitar semula adalah 105 dB. Tentukan Paras Keamatan Bunyi yang akan didengari oleh seseorang yang berada 20 m daripada sumber bunyi tersebut.

[9 marks/markah]

- (c). The following ideal noise levels in dB (A) were generated at the same time in a control room: 58, 65, 73, 80, 77. Using **Figure 1**, calculate the composite Sound Pressure Level (L_p) that will be heard. Comment the answer.

*Paras bunyi ideal berikut dalam dB (A) telah dijana serentak dalam bilik kawalan: 58, 65, 73, 80, 77. Menggunakan **Rajah 1**, nilaikan Paras Tekanan Bunyi (L_p) komposit yang bakal didengari. Komen jawapan yang diperoleh.*

[8 marks/markah]

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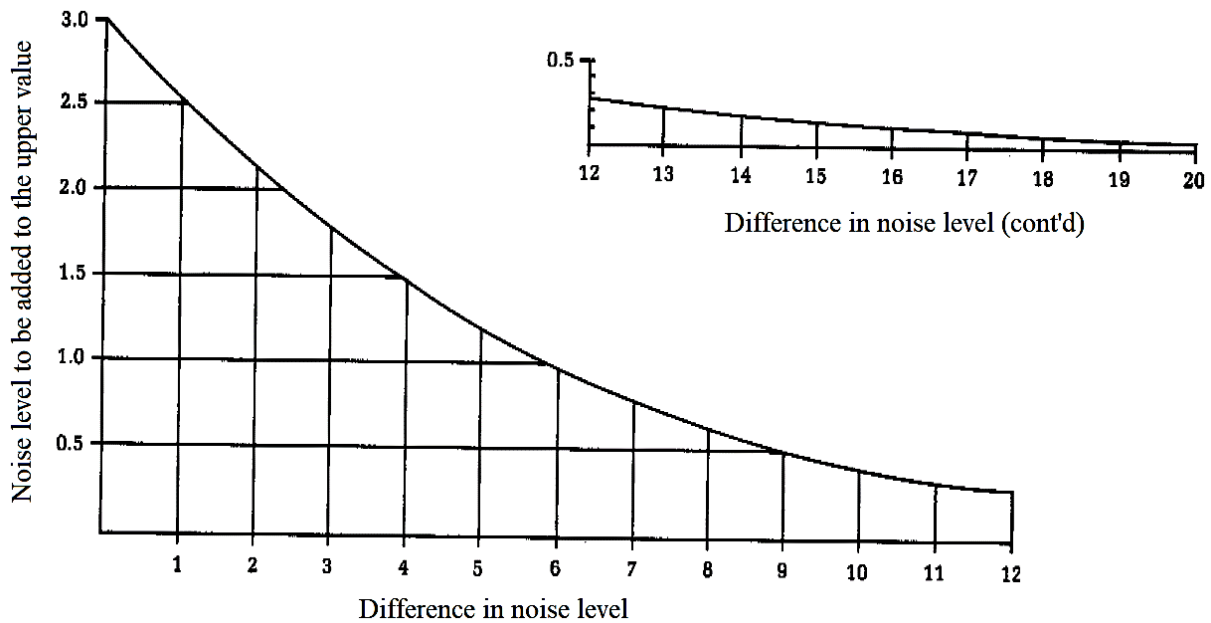


Figure 1: Noise level summation chart
Rajah 1: Carta rumusan paras bunyi

2. (a). In brief, describe and suggest the source and possible protection of any type of hearing loss.

Secara ringkas, terangkan dan cadangkan sumbernya dan kaedah perlindungan yang bersesuaian untuk sebarang bentuk kehilangan pendengaran.

[10 marks/markah]

- (b). There are **THREE (3)** most common types of noise analysis in environment. By giving an example of application for each type, differentiate between the three.

*Terdapat **TIGA (3)** jenis analisis biasa bunyi persekitaran. Dengan memberikan contoh aplikasi yang sesuai untuk setiap jenis, bezakan antara ketiganya.*

[15 marks/markah]

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3. (a). List **TWO (2)** sources of noise and discuss **TWO (2)** impacts of noise to the community.

*Senaraikan **DUA (2)** sumber bunyi bising dan bincangkan **DUA (2)** kesannya kepada komuniti.*

[8 marks/markah]

- (b). Define Daily Safe Noise Dose (D).

Definisikan Dos Harian Selamat Pencemaran Bunyi (D).

[5 marks/markah]

- (c). Mahmud works in a wood factory and he handles wooden cutting machine to produce furniture. Mahmud is exposed to the machinery noise level of 88 dB (A) from 8 am to 12 pm. He then enjoys his break at the rest area with noise level of 80 dB (A). After recess, Mahmud is assigned to handle plywood machine with noise level of 93 dB (A) for 5 hours. Calculate the daily safe noise dose received by Mahmud at the factory and suggest a conclusion including improvement of the daily safe noise dose result. Use **Table 1** as reference.

Mahmud bekerja di sebuah kilang kayu dan mengendalikan mesin pemotong kayu untuk menghasilkan perabut. Mahmud terdedah kepada bunyi bising mesin pemotong kayu tersebut dengan paras bunyi 88 dB(A) itu seawal beliau memulakan kerja pada pukul 8 pagi sehinggalah pukul 12 tengahari. Kemudian, Mahmud dapat beristirahat selama satu jam pada waktu tengahari di kawasan rehat yang paras bunyinya 80 dB (A). Selepas waktu rehat, Mahmud ditugaskan untuk mengendalikan mesin menghasilkan papan lapis yang paras bunyinya ialah 93 dB (A) untuk 5 jam. Kirakan dos harian bunyi selamat yang

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diterima oleh Mahmud di tempat kerjanya dan berikan kesimpulan beserta cadangan penambahbaikan terhadap keputusan dos harian bunyi selamat yang diperolehi. Gunakan **Jadual 1** sebagai rujukan.

Table 1 / Jadual 1

Noise Level dB(A) - slow*/ Paras bunyi dB(A) – perlahan*	Permissible daily exposure period/ Had masa pendedahan harian (Jam-minit)
85	16-0
86	13-56
87	12-8
88	10-34
89	9-11
90	8-0
91	6-58
92	6-4
93	5-17
94	4-36
95	4-0
96	3-29
97	3-2
98	2-50
99	2-15
100	2-0
101	1-44
102	1-31
103	1-19
104	1-9
105	1-0
106	0-52
107	0-46
108	0-40
109	0-34
110	0-30
111	0-26
112	0-23
113	0-20
114	0-17
115	0-15

[8 marks/markah]

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- (d). Name **TWO (2)** noise guidelines in Malaysia.

*Namakan **DUA (2)** garis panduan bunyi bising di Malaysia.*

[4 marks/markah]

4. (a). Calculate L_{dn} for the following noise level data measured in the daytime as follows (all in dB (A) unit).

Kira L_{dn} bagi data yang diukur pada siang hari seperti berikut (semua dalam unit dB (A)).

75, 73, 71, 74, 75, 77, 69, 66, 70, 71

[4 marks/markah]

- (b). A daily road traffic noise monitoring was carried out in front of a primary school in suburban area. The data of the noise levels are as follow:

Satu pemantauan bunyi trafik jalan telah dijalankan di hadapan sebuah sekolah rendah di kawasan pinggir bandar. Data paras bunyi adalah seperti berikut:

Duration (minutes) <i>Masa (minit)</i>	Sound Level dB (A) <i>Paras bunyi dB (A)</i>
15	75
30	73
45	71
60	74
75	75
90	77
105	69
120	66
135	70
150	71

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Calculate the values of L_{10} , L_{50} , and L_{90} . Comment the results.

Kirakan nilai L_{10} , L_{50} , and L_{90} . Komen keputusan yang diperolehi.

[15 marks/markah]

- (c). List and describe **THREE (3)** factors that influence outdoor propagation of sound.

*Senaraikan dan nyatakan **TIGA (3)** faktor yang mempengaruhi penyebaran bunyi di tempat terbuka.*

[6 marks/markah]

5. (a). You are an engineer for a construction of a 10 storey hospital project located 500 m from the nearest residential area. Discuss **FIVE (5)** possible noise control mechanisms and state the noise control principle of each mechanism that could be implemented during the sub-structure stage that involves heavy piling works and other earthwork activities.

*Anda adalah seorang jurutera untuk pembinaan sebuah projek hospital 10 tingkat yang terletak 500 m dari perumahan terdekat. Bincangkan **LIMA (5)** mekanisme kawalan bunyi bising dan nyatakan prinsip pengawalan bunyi untuk setiap mekanisme yang mungkin boleh dilaksanakan semasa peringkat sub-struktur yang melibatkan kerja-kerja cerucuk berat dan aktiviti kerja tanah yang lain.*

[15 marks/markah]

- (b). A wall with an area of 100 m² is made of concrete. Measurement indicated that the concrete wall is capable to reduce 50 dB noise level in the room. A wooden door must be installed at the wall for renovation purpose. Calculate the area of new door (the door capacity is 20 dB) to be installed at the wall so that the new noise reduction is 30 dB.

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Sebuah dinding mempunyai keluasan 100 m² diperbuat daripada konkrit. Pengukuran menunjukkan bahawa dinding konkrit tersebut mampu untuk mengurangkan 50 dB paras kebisingan di dalam bilik. Satu pintu kayu baru perlu dipasang pada dinding tersebut untuk tujuan pengubahsuaian. Hitung luas pintu baru (kapasiti pintu ialah 20 dB) yang diperlukan supaya pengurangan 30 dB dapat diperolehi oleh keseluruhan dinding.

[10 marks/markah]

APPENDIX/ LAMPIRAN

Useful formulae/Formula berguna:

1) $C = 20.05 T^{0.5}$

2) $I = w/s$

3) $L_I = 10 \log_{10} I/10^{-12}$

4) $L_p = 20 \log_{10} (P/P_0)$, $P_0 = 20 \mu\text{Pa}$

5) $L_w = 10 \log_{10} (w/10^{-12})$

6) $L_{eq} = 10 \log_{10} \sum t_i 10^{L_i/10}$

7) $L_{wp} = 10 \log_{10} 1/N \sum 10^{(L_j/10)}$

8) $L_{pp} = 20 \log_{10} 1/N \sum 10^{(L_j/20)}$

9) $T_L = 10 \log_{10} \left\{ \frac{s}{\tau_1 s_1 + \dots + \tau_2 s_2} \right\}$

10) $T_L = 10 \log_{10} 1/\tau$

11) $NNI = \text{Average Peak Noise Level} + 15 \log_{10} N - 80$

$$\text{Average Peak Noise Level} = 10 \log_{10} 1/N \sum 10^{\text{Peak noise level}/10} \text{ dB (A)}$$