

# **Representative aircraft L<sub>max</sub> data**

This Appendix provides representative  $L_{max}$  data as a function of aircraft height above ground, together with information on how the data have been generated and its uncertainty. These tables were produced by the Environmental Research & Consultancy Department of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).

# **Calculation Process**

Data is derived from the UK civil Aircraft Noise Contour model, "ANCON" version 2. This has been used since 1995 to calculate noise contours at the designated London airports. Every summer the ANCON model is validated with hundreds of thousands of measurements obtained from around Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted airports. The calculation process requires that noise levels are generated for locations beneath an aircraft flight track. Since each type of aircraft reaches a certain height at different distances after take-off (and likewise before landing prior to intercepting the standard 3° glide path), The CAA Environmental Research & Consultancy Department (ERCD) identified the unique distance from start-of-take-off roll and to touchdown, for each ANCON aircraft type category at 500ft intervals. These locations were then used to determine the corresponding mean  $L_{max}$  levels for departure and arrival operations for each ANCON type. Tables 2 & 3 below provide combined tables of representative  $L_{max}$  levels.

# Aircraft groupings

In order to simplify the data, it has been grouped in logical categories of aircraft size. Data has then been linearly averaged across different specific types and across the airports to provide an overall average  $L_{max}$  value for each altitude and operating mode. The specific groupings chosen are listed in Table 1.

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Aircraft Grouping	Specific ANCON Types
50-70 seat turboprop	ATR-42, ATR-72, DHC Dash-8-100/200/300/400
50 seat regional jet	Bombardier CRJ, Embraer 135/145
70-90 seat regional jet	Bombardier CRJ700/900, Embraer 170/175/190/195
125-180 seat single-aisle 2-eng jet	Airbus A318/319/320/321, Boeing 737-600/700/800/900
250 seat twin-aisle 2-eng jet	Airbus A330, Boeing 767-300/400
300-350 seat twin-aisle jet	Airbus A340-200/300/500/600, Boeing 777-200/300/ER
400 seat 4-eng jet	Boeing 747-400
500 seat 4-eng jet	Airbus A380

# Table 1: Aircraft groupings and their respective ANCON types

Using the groupings listed in Table 1, Tables 2 and 3 below provide representative  $L_{max}$  data for arrivals and departures respectively.



# Table 2: Arrivals L<sub>max</sub> levels by aircraft grouping

			70.00	125-180				
		FO east	70-90	seat	250 ooot	200.250		
	Turbo-	50 seat	seat	single- aisle 2-	250 seat	300-350 seat twin-	400 seat	500 seat
Height (ft)	prop	regional jet	regional jet	eng jet	twin-aisle 2-eng jet	aisle jet	400 Seat 4-eng jet	4-eng jet
neight (it)	рюр	jei	Jei	engjet	2-engjet	aisiejet	4-eng jet	4-eng jet
1000-2000	79-70	73-63	77-67	77-69	84-74	83-73	86-77	85-78
2000-3000	70-66	63-56	67-61	69-64	74-68	73-67	77-71	78-72
3000-4000	66-64	56-55	61-57	64-61	68-64	67-63	71-67	72-68
4000-5000	64-62		57-56	61-59	64-60	63-60	67-64	68-65
5000-6000	62-61		56-55	59-57	60-58	60-57	64-61	65-62
6000-7000	61-59			57-56	58-56	57-56	61-59	62-60
7000-8000	59-57			56-55	56-55	56-56	59-57	60-58
8000-9000	57-57					56-55	57-56	58-56
9000-10000	57-56						56-56	56-55
10000-11000	56-55						56-55	
11000-12000								

### Table 3: Departure L<sub>max</sub> levels by aircraft grouping

				100 100	<b>.</b> .	3		
				125-180				
		F0 1	70.00	seat	050	000 050		
	Tariha	50 seat	70-90 seat	single-	250 seat	300-350	100	F00
	Turbo-	regional	regional	aisle 2-	twin-aisle	seat twin-	400 seat	500 seat
Height (ft)	prop	jet	jet	eng jet	2-eng jet	aisle jet	4-eng jet	4-eng jet
1000-2000	78-71	78-70	85-75	85-75	92-83	90-81	92-84	91-84
2000-3000	71-67	70-65	75-68	75-70	83-77	81-75	84-79	84-80
3000-4000	67-64	65-60	68-64	70-66	77-73	75-71	79-75	80-76
4000-5000	64-62	60-57	64-61	66-63	73-69	71-67	75-72	76-73
5000-6000	62-60	57-55	61-58	63-60	69-66	67-64	72-69	73-71
6000-7000	60-58		58-56	60-59	66-64	64-62	69-67	71-68
7000-8000	58-56		56-56	59-58	64-61	62-60	67-64	68-66
8000-9000	56-56		56-55	58-57	61-59	60-58	64-62	66-65
9000-10000	56-55			57-56	59-58	58-57	62-60	65-63
10000-11000				56-56	58-57	57-56	60-60	63-62
11000-12000				56-56	57-56	56-55	60-59	62-60
12000-13000				56-55	56-56		59-58	60-59
13000-14000					56-55		58-58	59-58
14000-15000							58-57	58-55
15000-16000							57-57	
16000-17000							57-57	
17000-18000							57-56	
18000-19000							56-55	
19000-20000								

#### Footnote: Table 2 & 3 Data uncertainty

Data reported are average dBA maximum noise levels, representative of operations in the vicinity of major UK airports. Approximately 68 per cent of individual measured values will typically lie within  $\pm 2.5$ dB of the average value, although at higher altitudes, this value may increase up to 5dB. However, because large samples of data are obtained, the confidence interval about the mean will be significantly smaller, e.g. less than 1dB.



# Table of Equivalence

The  $L_{max}$  values may be compared to the table below for everyday equivalents. Additional overflight videos are provided on the webpage <u>www.londonairspaceconsultation.co.uk</u> to help stakeholders understand what aircraft at various altitudes may look and sound like.

Noise	Noise level (dBA)			
Chainsaw, 1m distance	110			
Disco, 1m from speaker	100			
Diesel truck pass-by, 10m away	90			
Kerbside of busy road, 5m away	80			
Vacuum cleaner, distance 1m	70			
Conversational speech, 1m	60			
Quiet office	50			
Room in quiet, suburban area	40			
Quiet library	30			