The first step in this research was to determine the refermence energy mean emission level for each class of vehicle that uses the highway. Speed and peak pass-by noise level generated by 4 classes of vechicle data were measureed at a distance of 15 metres from the centerline of the traffic lane on Bhuttamontol Sai2, Bhuttamontol Sai5, and Wang noi roads. From

this study an equation of speed for each class of vehicle and

energy mean emission noise level were derived as follows:

 $\overline{\text{Loe}}$ = 44.5554.5 0.1196

 $\overline{\text{Loe}}_{6} = 50.0726.5^{0.1113}$

 $\overline{\text{Loe}}_{10} = 49.5222.5^{0.1232}$

 $\overline{\text{Loe}}_{10} = 0.1732.S + 72.0104$

energy mean emission levels in decibel from each class of vehicle

that have 4 wheels ,6 wheels ,10 wheels and more than 10 wheels

respectively and S is the speed of the vehicle; km/hr).

(where Loe loe, Loe and Loe are the reference

Transportation Noise Assessment from

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ABSTRACT

Date of Graduation 6 December B.E. 2536 (1993)

Thesis Title

Thesis Supervisory Committee

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Degree

Using the reference energy mean emission noise level from this study, the mathematic model of Federal Highway Administration was adapted to predict traffic noise from the 2^{nd} stage expreesway along Klong Prapa(the existing noise levels in this area were 73.6-77.3 dBA).

would be between 65.84-73.03 dBA with no noise barrier and 61.28-65.40 dBA with a noise barrier (that less than existing noise level by about 10 dBA).

The difference between outdoor and indoor noise from this study was significant. In the case of opened windows the average difference was between 1.58-5.82 dBA and for closed windows was between 5.35-10.26 dBA.