Noise monitoring report

January - June 2020
Executive summary

This noise monitoring report is drafted for the period January - June 2020. This report consists of three parts: introduction to this report, general statistics related to the operations at Dublin Airport, and noise monitoring statistics per noise terminal. This executive summary briefly lists numbers related to the noise performance of Dublin Airport, these can be found in Table 1 and Table 2. In Table 1 the number of events from noise monitoring terminals (NMTs) which are directly overflown are listed. These events are correlated aircraft noise events, they are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT. Table 2 shows in summary the average measured noise levels for the first half year period of 2020 for all operational NMTs. As one may expect, NMTs frequently overflown (NMTs 1, 2, and 20) measure higher noise levels which are attributed to aircraft, in comparison to the other NMTs.

Table 1: Correlated aircraft noise events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NMT</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Departures</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Arrivals Runway 10, Departures Runway 28</td>
<td>1 955</td>
<td>18 304</td>
<td>20 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arrivals Runway 28, Departures Runway 10</td>
<td>21 048</td>
<td>1 594</td>
<td>22 642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Arrivals Runway 16, Departures Runway 34</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Arrivals Runway 34, Departures Runway 16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Arrivals Runway 28, Departures Runway 10</td>
<td>19 793</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>20 610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Average measured noise levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NMT</th>
<th>Daytime noise level, $L_{Aeq,16h}$(dB)</th>
<th>Nighttime noise level, $L_{N,10h}$(dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>59.9</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

This half yearly report, commissioned by Dublin Airport, presents a summary of the noise performance near Dublin Airport, for the period from January 1st to June 30th 2020.

To monitor aircraft noise levels and flight tracks near Dublin Airport, a Noise and Flight Track Monitoring System (NFTMS) is in place. This system, by Envirosuite, is composed of a series of Noise Monitoring Terminals (NMTs) which are installed in the area around the airport. In total, seven NMTs are in place:

- Bay Lane  (NMT 1 : monitoring runway 28 departures and runway 10 arrivals);
- St. Doolaghs  (NMT 2 : monitoring runway 10 departures and runway 28 arrivals);
- Bishopswood  (NMT 3 : monitoring local area);
- Feltrim  (NMT 4 : monitoring local area);
- Balcultry  (NMT 5 : monitoring runway 34 departures and runway 16 arrivals);
- Artane  (NMT 6 : monitoring runway 16 departures and runway 34 arrivals);
- Coast Road  (NMT 20 : monitoring runway 10 departures and runway 28 arrivals);

This report presents the results of the measurements in the period from the start of January to the end of June 2020 for all NMT locations. The NMT locations are shown in Figure 2. General statistics of flight operations of Dublin Airport in the first half of 2020 are provided in the General Statistics section. Results specific to the measurements obtained at the various monitoring stations are presented in the Noise Monitoring Statistics section.

General Statistics

Traffic

In the first half of 2020, Dublin Airport handled a total of 52,434 flights and 5.4 million passengers. This is a decrease of 55% in traffic and a decrease of 65% in passenger numbers compared to the same period in 2019. Note that the number of movements includes both departures and arrivals. Figure 3 gives an hourly distribution of the movements for the first six months of 2020, compared to the hourly distribution of the same period in 2019.

Dublin Airport hosts a wide variety of aircraft, ranging from turboprop aircraft such as the ATR and Dash-8 to wide body jets like the Boeing 777. However, the majority of movements were performed using medium sized jets, with the Boeing 737 and Airbus A320 series aircraft accounting for more than 67% of the total. Figure 4 provides a more detailed overview of aircraft types. The aircraft types are divided into the categories: A/B and C/D. Table 3 on the next page list typical aircraft types belonging to these categories.
Dublin Airport experienced similar levels of traffic during January and February in 2020 as it had in 2019. However, at the end of February, the Republic of Ireland had its first reported COVID-19 case. In the following weeks, there was a decrease in traffic: March 2020 had 70% the amount of traffic compared to 2019 at Dublin Airport. During April, May, and June, the levels of traffic dropped to approximately 10% compared to 2019.

Reduction in aircraft traffic due to COVID-19

Dublin Airport experienced similar levels of traffic during January and February in 2020 as it had in 2019. However, at the end of February, the Republic of Ireland had its first reported COVID-19 case. In the following weeks, there was a decrease in traffic. March 2020 had 70% the amount of traffic compared to 2019 at Dublin Airport. During April, May, and June, the levels of traffic dropped to approximately 10% compared to 2019.

Runway use and weather

Figure 3 shows that Runway 28, the runway for aircraft landing and departing in the westerly direction, handled 88% of all movements in the period January to June 2020 versus 72% in 2019. Runway 10, the runway for aircraft landing and departing in the easterly direction, was used for only 9% of the movements in the period January to June 2020 versus 26% in 2019. The remaining percentage of the movements in 2020 and 2019 took place on the cross runway 16/34.

Overflying height analysis

The measured sound levels depend on the height at which the NMT is overflown. Generally, higher overflying altitudes result in lower recorded sound levels. For NMT’s, which are directly overflown, the average overflying height is shown in Table 4 below for the first half of 2019 and 2020. In which A and D stands for arrivals and departures respectively.

Table 3: Aircraft type classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft category</th>
<th>Aircraft type:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/B</td>
<td>Propellor aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turboprop aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whisperjets (aircraft like BAe-146 and Avro-Jet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mostly small general aviation aircraft powered by piston engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/D</td>
<td>Airbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bombardier Canadair Regional Jet (CRJ) - Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business jets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Embraer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Track adherence

There are four environmental corridors at Dublin airport, one for every runway direction. For both the first half of 2019 and 2020, 99.5% of category C/D aircraft stayed within these corridors. Category A/B aircraft may operate outside these.

Figure 4: Aircraft type distribution January - June, 2019 vs. 2020

Figure 5: Runway usage, January - June 2019 vs. 2020

Table 4: Average overflying height

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft type</th>
<th>Height [ft]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NMT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6: Overflying height analysis, January - June 2019 vs. 2020

The measured sound levels depend on the height at which the NMT is overflown. Generally, higher overflying altitudes result in lower recorded sound levels. For NMT’s, which are directly overflown, the average overflying height is shown in Table 4 below for the first half of 2019 and 2020. In which A and D stands for arrivals and departures respectively.
Noise Monitoring Statistics

Reading guide

The noise values presented in this report are values based on measurements, these values will differ from noise contours produced by computer modelling and are not directly comparable. Noise contours produced by computer modelling are typically based on an average summer or annual day and include all aircraft movements rather than just those which produce a correlated noise event.

The measured noise values are obtained from Noise Monitoring Terminals (NMTs). An upgraded Noise and Flight Track Monitoring System (NFTMS) with all new NMTs, provided by Envirosuite, has been commissioned by daa as of 2017 to monitor the noise performance of Dublin Airport. Further upgrades to the system are being considered.

These NMTs are set to record continuously and to trigger a noise event when two conditions are met. The first condition is the threshold level. The threshold level needs to be exceeded before recording is initiated. The threshold levels are continuously adjusted by Envirosuite to ensure maximum correlation between noise and individual operations. The second condition is the length of the recorded noise event. The recorded noise event should last for at least 10 seconds. Due to its proximity to agricultural, roads, and/or urban areas, NMTs can be triggered not just by aviation noise. It is for this reason the system is designed to correlate a noise event with an aircraft departing or landing. Similarly, the system can detect when the noise originates from a weather event, such as thunder or other stormy conditions.

Noise measurements are classified in three categories: aircraft, community, and weather. The community category, or normal human activity, includes all noise events that are not categorised as aircraft or weather. Therefore, when total noise is mentioned, this includes all three noise categories.

Noise levels calculation methodology

The noise monitoring system logs, per correlated aircraft event, the duration and measures the noise level of the event, which is later converted to $L_{Aeq,1h}$. This is the sound level, in decibels, equivalent to the total A-weighted sound energy of one hour. Average noise levels, for a reference duration, are derived from $L_{Aeq,1h}$. The four noise levels are used in this report are:

- **$L_{Aeq,16h}$**: average daytime noise levels. The $L_{Aeq,16h}$ is determined by averaging the aircraft noise levels per month between 07:00 and 23:00, hence 16 hour;
- **$L_{Aeq,8h}$**: average nighttime noise levels. The $L_{Aeq,8h}$ is determined by averaging the aircraft noise levels per month between 23:00 and 07:00, hence 8 hour equivalent;
- **$L_{Aeq,h}$**: average hourly noise levels. Same methodology applies for $L_{Aeq,h}$ compared to $L_{Aeq,16h}$ and $L_{Aeq,8h}$, instead an average is taken per hour over a half year period instead of per month;
- **$L_{A,MAX}$**: $L_{A,MAX}$ indicates the maximum recorded noise level per correlated aircraft-noise event, while the average noise levels indicates the average noise levels for a reference duration;
- **$L_{A,MAX}$ distribution**: This distribution is determined by determining the number of occurrences per 3 dB bracket, since every 3 dB increase is doubling in sound level.
NMT 1: Bay Lane

Noise Monitoring Terminal 1 (‘Bay Lane’) is located west of Dublin Airport, see Figure 6 below, under the extended runway centerline of runway 28. Its purpose is to monitor runway 28 departures and runway 10 arrivals. The resulting data for NMT 1 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 7. 20,376 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (65.4%). These noise events include both correlated and uncorrelated aircraft noise events. Correlated aircraft noise events are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT, while uncorrelated aircraft noise events are not.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 1: Bay Lane is presented in Figure 8.
Noise Levels

Figure 9 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 1 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window.

This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 1 as shown in Figure 11.

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window. Figure 10 presents these results monthly.

Figure 12 shows the L\text{A}\text{max} distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 1.
NMT 2: St. Doolaghs

Noise Monitoring Terminal 2 (‘St. Doolaghs’) is located east of Dublin Airport, see Figure 13 below, under the extended runway centerline of runway 10. Its purpose is to monitor runway 10 departures and runway 28 arrivals. The resulting data for NMT 2 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 2: St. Doolaghs is presented in Figure 15.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 14, 22,778 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (80.7%). These noise events include both correlated and uncorrelated aircraft noise events. Correlated aircraft noise events are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT, while uncorrelated aircraft noise events are not.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 2: St. Doolaghs is presented in Figure 15.

Figure 13: Noise Monitoring Terminal St. Doolaghs Location

Figure 14: NMT 2 Noise Event Types

Figure 15: Operational status of NMT 2, January - June 2020
Noise Levels

Figure 16 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 2 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window. This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Figure 16: Averaged daytime noise levels for NMT 2, January - June 2020

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window. Figure 17 presents these results monthly.

Figure 17: Averaged nighttime noise levels for NMT 2, January - June 2020

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 2 as shown in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Averaged hourly noise levels for NMT 2, January - June 2020

Figure 19 shows the $L_{A,\text{max}}$ distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 2.

Figure 19: $L_{A,\text{max}}$ levels distribution for NMT 2, January - June 2020
NMT 3: Bishopswood

Noise Monitoring Terminal 3 (‘Bishopswood’) is located west of Dublin Airport and north of flightpath for runway 10/28, see Figure 20 below. Its purpose is to monitor aircraft noise levels in the local area. The resulting data for NMT 3 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 3: Bishopswood is presented in Figure 22.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 21. 8,622 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (36.7%). These noise events include both correlated and uncorrelated aircraft noise events. Correlated aircraft noise events are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT, while uncorrelated aircraft noise events are not.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 3: Bishopswood is presented in Figure 22.
Noise Levels

Figure 23 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 3 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window.

This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Figure 24 presents these results monthly.

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window.

Figure 25 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 3 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window.

This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Figure 26 shows the $L_{A,\text{max}}$ distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 3.

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 3 as shown in Figure 25.
NMT 4: Feltrim

Noise Monitoring Terminal 4 (Feltrim) is located east of Dublin Airport and north of the flight path of runway 10/28, see Figure 27 below, and monitors the local area. The resulting data for NMT 4 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 28. 2,660 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (15.2%). These noise events include only uncorrelated aircraft noise events, since NMT 4 is not directly overflown.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 4: Feltrim is presented in Figure 29.
Noise Levels

Figure 30 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 4 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window. This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window. Figure 31 presents these results monthly.

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 4 as shown in Figure 32.

Figure 33 shows the L\text{A,max} distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 4.
NMT 5: Balcultry

Noise Monitoring Terminal 5 (‘Balcultry’) is located northwest of Dublin Airport, see Figure 34 below, under the extended runway centerline of runway 34. Its purpose is to monitor runway 34 departures and runway 16 arrivals. The resulting data for NMT 5 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 35. 940 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (9.8%). These noise events include both correlated and uncorrelated aircraft noise events. Correlated aircraft noise events are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT, while uncorrelated aircraft noise events are not.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 5: Balcultry is presented in Figure 36.

Figure 34: Noise Monitoring Terminal Balcultry Location

Figure 35: NMT 5 Noise Event Types

Figure 36: Operational status of NMT 5, January - June 2020
Noise Levels

Figure 37 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 5 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window.

This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window. Figure 38 presents these results monthly.

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 5 as shown in Figure 39.

Figure 39: Averaged hourly noise levels for NMT 5, January - June 2020

Figure 40 shows the $L_{A_{max}}$ distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 5.

Figure 40: $L_{A_{max}}$ levels distribution for NMT 5, January - June 2020
NMT 6: Artane

Noise Monitoring Terminal 6 (‘Artane’) is located southeast of Dublin Airport on the roof a school building, see Figure 41 below, under the extended runway centerline of runway 16. Its purpose is to monitor runway 16 departures and runway 34 arrivals. The resulting data for NMT 6 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 42. 450 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (1.3%). These noise events include both correlated and uncorrelated aircraft noise events. Correlated aircraft noise events are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT, while uncorrelated aircraft noise events are not.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 6: Artane is presented in Figure 43.
Noise Levels

Figure 44 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 6 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window.

This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window.

Figure 45 presents these results monthly.

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 6 as shown in Figure 46.

Figure 47 shows the L{sub}\text{A\text{max}} distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 6.
NMT 20: Coast Road

Noise Monitoring Terminal 20 (‘Coast Road’) is located east of Dublin Airport, see Figure 48 below, under the extended runway centerline of runway 10. Its purpose is to monitor runway 10 departures and runway 28 arrivals. The resulting data for NMT 20 measurements in the period from January 1st up to and including June 30th 2020 are presented in this section.

Noise Events

The results are presented in Figure 49. 20,698 registered noise events were attributable to aircraft noise (69.4%). These noise events include both correlated and uncorrelated aircraft noise events. Correlated aircraft noise events are coupled with a specific arriving or departing aircraft overflying the NMT, while uncorrelated aircraft noise events are not.

NMT Operational Status

To ensure that Noise Monitoring Terminals keep working within specific limits, internal calibration checks are completed every 6 hours. During this period, some of the NMTs are out of operation for maintenance purposes and do not record noise events. The operational status of NMT 20: Coast Road is presented in Figure 50.
Noise Levels

Figure 51 presents the average noise levels measured at NMT 20 during daytime periods, which are defined to be from 07:00 in the morning to 22:59 in the evening. Recorded noise levels during these time segments are therefore averaged over a 16-hour window. This procedure is followed both for all noise events, and for those events that were correlated to aircraft movements. The results shown are presented monthly.

Noise levels during the night are determined using a similar method. The night period is defined as a period between 23:00 in the evening to 06:59 in the morning. Noise levels are therefore averaged over an 8-hour window. Figure 52 presents these results monthly.

Figure 53: Averaged hourly noise levels for NMT 20, January - June 2020

Figure 54: L_A,MAX levels distribution for NMT 20, January - June 2020

The hourly noise distribution at NMT 20 as shown in Figure 53.

Figure 54 shows the L_A,MAX distribution, for aircraft noise, for the first half year of 2020 for NMT 20.
Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$L_{Aeq}$</td>
<td>A-weighted, equivalent noise level, averaged per hour over a half year period.</td>
<td>[dB]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_{Aeq, 8 \text{ h}}$</td>
<td>A-weighted, equivalent noise level, averaged over eight hours per month between 23:00 and 07:00 (nighttime), hence 8 hour equivalent.</td>
<td>[dB]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_{Aeq, 16 \text{ h}}$</td>
<td>A-weighted, equivalent noise level, averaged over 16 hours per month between 07:00 and 23:00 (daytime), hence 16 hour equivalent.</td>
<td>[dB]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_{\text{A,MAX}}$</td>
<td>A-weighted, maximum recorded noise level per correlated aircraft-noise event, instead of indicating the average noise levels for a reference duration.</td>
<td>[dB]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Report inquiries

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This report is drafted by To70 Aviation Consultants on behalf of Dublin Airport.