Motorcycle Noise Emission

- Motorcycles have the highest technical potential of noise emission (figure 1),
- Motorcycles do not contribute significantly to the Leq in agglomerations and even on rural roads (figures 2, 3 and 4), but their annoyance potential at the boundaries of urban locations is high. This annoyance is not only related to the use of illegal exhaust systems but also to single events with high accelerations and high engine speeds that can lead to noise levels of up to 90 dB(A) even for a non modified motorcycle (figures 5, 6 and 7).
- The measurement method of the new ISO 362 standard for cars and motorcycles is Leq based. This is adequate for cars but not for motorcycles.
- First investigations show that the acceleration values of ISO 362 new are in line with practical use (figure 8) but that the engine speeds during the tests are significantly lower than the engine speeds used in real traffic (figure 9).
- ECE R40 (exhaust emission measurement procedure) is currently been updated (by WMTC, a subgroup of GRPE). The already agreed gearshift prescriptions result in higher engine speeds during the driving cycles than those of the new ISO 362 standard (figure 9).
- For an amendment of ECE R41 a measurement method that better reflects the most annoying conditions in real traffic would be more adequate. One possible solution is the adaptation of the ISO 362 new method for N2 and N3 vehicles to motorcycles. That means target engine speeds that must be reached at the end of the test track (BB’) during an acceleration test. The target engine speed should be a function of power to mass ratio. An appropriate gear ratio should be chosen so that the resulting vehicle speed at a given position falls into the range between 30 and 60 km/h.
The technical noise emission potential

![Graph showing technical noise emission potential for different vehicle types and load conditions.](image)

- Car, 110 kW, no load
- Car, 110 kW, full load
- Heavy duty vehicle, 290 kW, no load
- Heavy duty vehicle, 290 kW, full load
- Motorcycle, 72 kW, no load
- Motorcycle, 72 kW, full load

Figure 1
The contribution of motorcycles to Leq

Figure 2

- Fleet share
- Propulsion noise
- Rolling noise
- Total noise

Percentage of vehicles/noise emission energy

- Residential 30 km/h

7:00 to 19:00
The contribution of motorcycles to Leq

Figure 3

percentage of vehicles/noise emission energy

fleet share  propulsion noise  rolling noise  total noise

urban main 50 km/h

7:00 to 19:00

- motorcycles
- scooters
- trailer trucks
- rigid trucks
- light duty vehicles
- cars
The contribution of motorcycles to Leq

Figure 4

- Fleet share
- Propulsion noise
- Rolling noise
- Total noise

- Motorcycles
- Trailer trucks
- Rigid trucks
- Light duty vehicles
- Cars

Percentage of vehicles/noise emission energy

Rural 100 km/h

7:00 to 19:00
Time history of in-use driving behaviour data

Figure 5

- Vehicle speed
- Gear*10
- Noise level at 7.5 m distance
- Normalized engine speed

<table>
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<th>time in s</th>
<th>vehicle speed in km/h</th>
<th>gear*10</th>
<th>noise level at 7.5 m distance</th>
<th>norm. engine speed</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Time history of in-use driving behaviour data

Figure 6

- vehicle speed
- gear*10
- noise level at 7,5 m distance
- norm. engine speed

RWTÜV Fahrzeug GmbH, Institute for Vehicle Technology
Peak acceleration as function of vehicle speed

Figure 7

- Vehicle 1, 57 kW
- Vehicle 2, 72 kW
- Vehicle 3, 25 kW
Average urban acceleration and $a_{\text{urban}}$ ISO 362

![Graph showing the relationship between power to mass ratio in kW/t and acceleration $a$ in m/s² with two curves: one for $a_{\text{urban}}$ ISO 362 and another for $a_{\text{wot}}$ ref ISO 362. The graph includes data points for average urban acceleration from <20 km/h up to 50 to 60 km/h.]

Figure 8
In-use engine speeds and ISO 362 test speeds

- Exponentiell ($n_{\text{norm\_upshift\_WMTC}}$)
- Exponentiell ($n_{\text{rel, acc from <50 km/h up to 70 to 100 km/h}}$)
- Exponentiell ($n_{\text{rel, acc from <20 km/h up to 50 to 60 km/h}}$)

\[ y = 0.5753e^{-0.0019x} \quad R^2 = 0.6249 \]
\[ y = 0.6184e^{-0.0024x} \quad R^2 = 0.7479 \]
\[ y = 0.7711e^{-0.0015x} \quad R^2 = 0.6249 \]

Figure 9
Motorcycles

The end