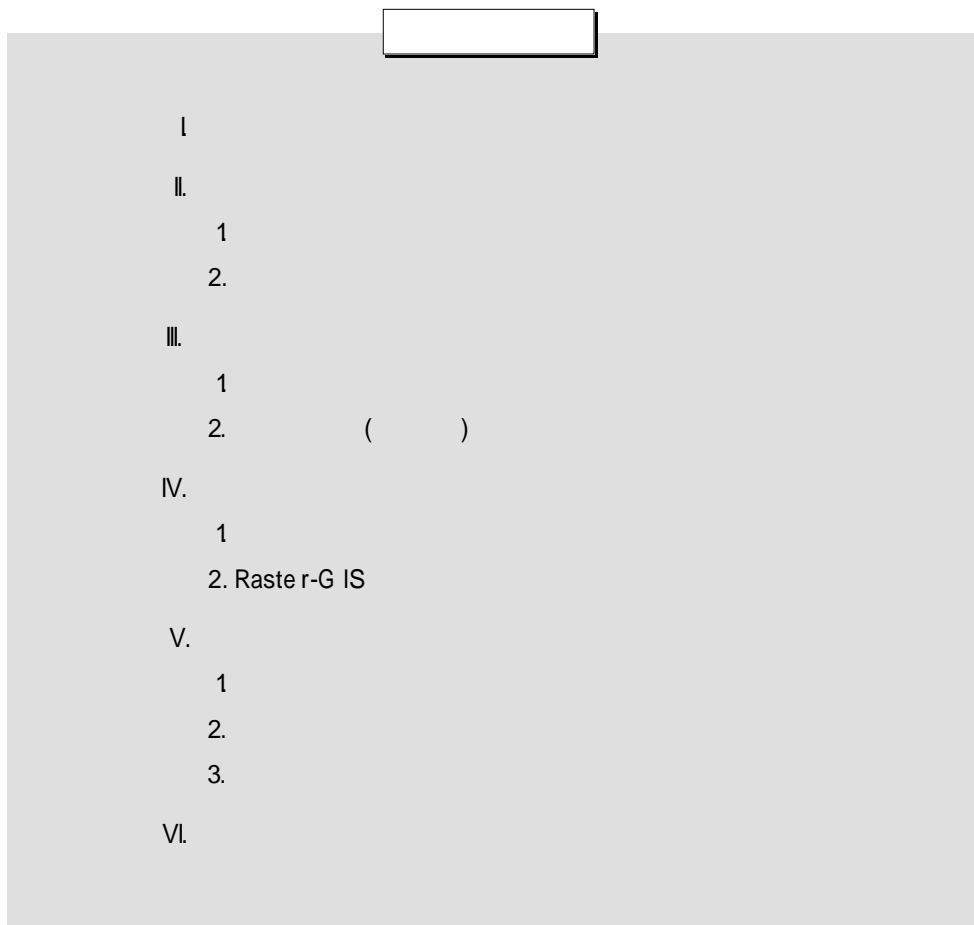


A Study on Road Traffic Noise Immission Calculation for Sustainable Urban Form



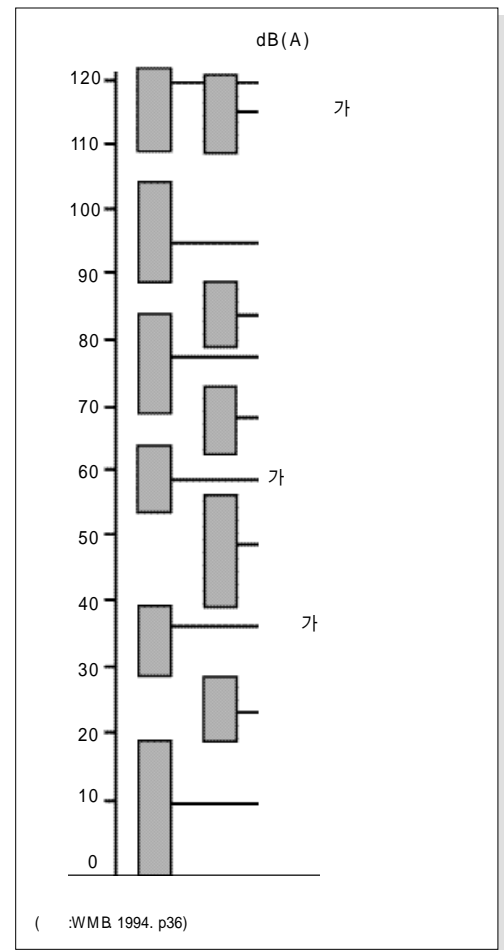
* 가 1998 (Dortmund) (Fakultät Raumplanung)
(Umweltverträgliche raumliche Stadtentwicklung für Kwangju in Südkorea)

1. 2 hertz() ,
가 0.00002pascal
200pascal
140dB()
dB(A) . <
2-1>

가 60 dB(A)

1)

가 . 가



< 2-1>

(Transmission) (Emission)
(Immission) 2)
(< 2-2>).

1)

가

가

2)

(Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz)

(Emission)

(Immission)

(Transmission)

가 . - -

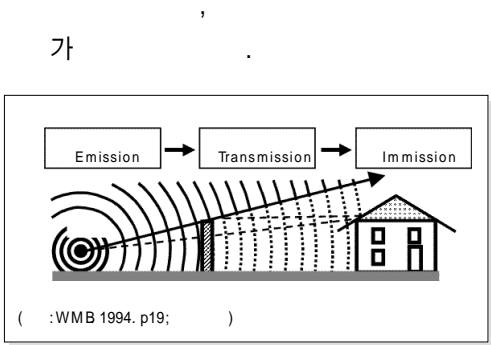
2.

가

가

가

(Lee, Seungil. 1993. pp51-56).



< 2-2> - -

I .

1.

(Jansen. 1991.

p9)

가 .

가

가

가 ,

(WMB. 1994. pp15-20). ,
가

가

가

가 nung) 가
(Vermeiden ; avoidance) ³⁾(< 3-1>)

(Lee, Seungil. 1993; . 2000).

RLS-90(Richtlinie für den Larmschutz
an Straßen)

RLS-90

. < 3-1>

< 3-1>

가
(Breheny1992; LT et
al. 1998).

가

가

2. ()

	(6:00 ~ 22:00)	(22:00 ~ 6:00)
' , '	57 dB(A)	47 dB(A)
	59 dB(A)	49 dB(A)
' , '	64 dB(A)	54 dB(A)
	69 dB(A)	59 dB(A)

: -16. . 1990.

(Bundesimmissions-
schutzgesetz) §7a

RLS-90

- -

: (i)

(L_{mEi} , dB(A))

(M , /h)

(P , %)

(D_{vi} , dB(A))

(< -1>

).

: (j)

(Verkehrslarmschutzverord

(L_i)

(D_i , m)

(s)

3) (Beurteilungspegel)
(Mittelungspegel)

가

$(D_s (< -3> \quad), dB(A))$ RLS-90
 $(D_s, dB$
 $(A))$ $(< -2> \quad)$.
 $(DB, dB(A))^4)$
 $(D_{refl}, dB(A))$ $(D_z,$
 $dB(A))^5)$ $(< -4> < 4-$
 $2> \quad)$.
 $:$
 (j) (i)
 $(< -$
 $5> \quad)$ (GIS)
 $(Altenhoff and Lee.$
 GIS

1993; ESRI. 1988).

RLS-90

$$L_{mEi} = 37.3 + 0 \cdot \lg[M(1 + 0.082p)] + D_{i< -1>}$$

$$L_j = L_{mEi} + D_i + D_s + D_b \quad < -2>$$

$$D_s = 11.2 - 20 \cdot \lg(s) - 0.005 \quad < -3> \quad M$$

$$D_b = D_{ref} - D_z \quad < -4>$$

$$L_{tj} = 10 \cdot \lg \quad 10^{(0.1)} \quad < -5>$$

$$L_{rStr} = L_{tj} + K_i \quad < -6> \quad 1.$$

4)

. RLS-90

5)

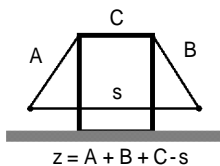
. RLS-90

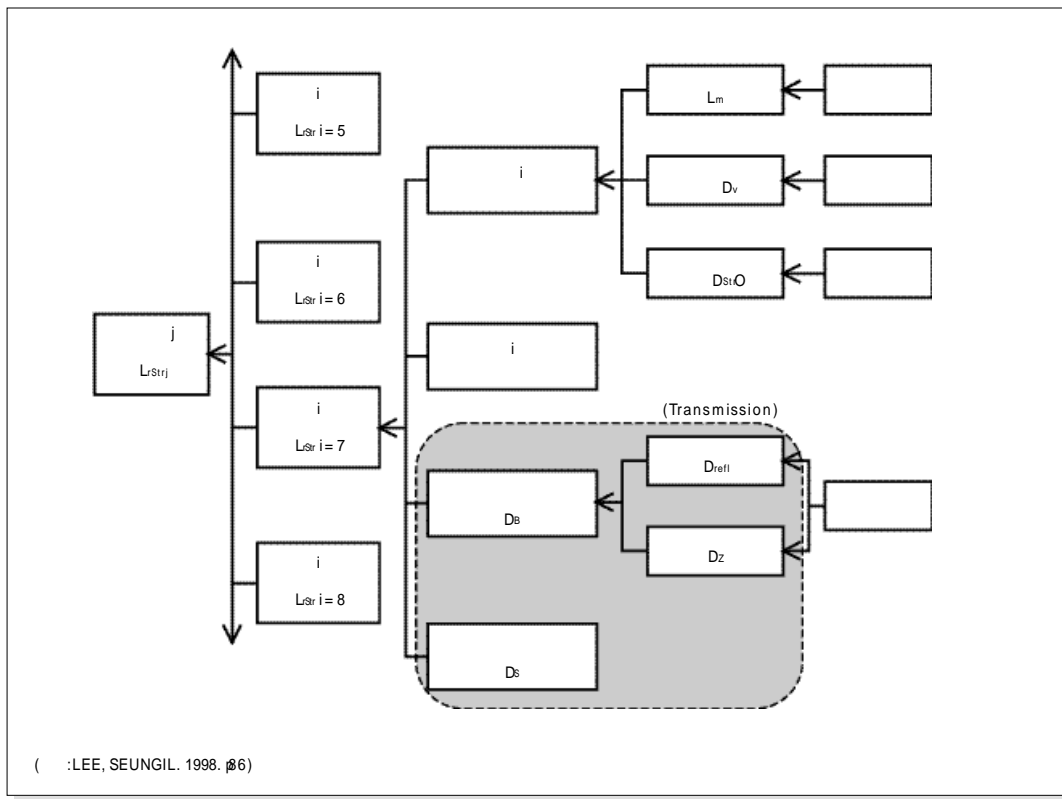
(Kw)

((1) (2)).

$$D_z = 10 \cdot \lg(3 + 80 \cdot z \cdot Kw)$$

$$Kw = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2000} \sqrt{\frac{A \cdot B \cdot s}{2 \cdot z}}\right)$$





< 3-1>

가

6).

가 (< 3-1>

).

가

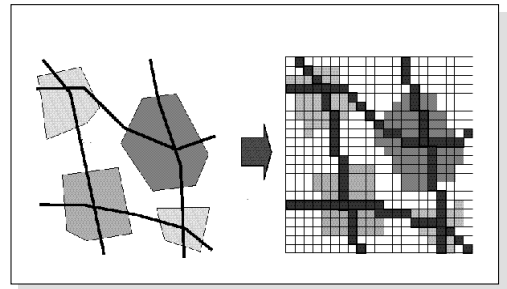
(Wegener and Spiekermann. 1996; Wegener and Fürst. 1999; . 2000)

(< -1>).

가 .

가

(
(. 2000).
가
RasterGIS



< 4-1>

2. Raster-GIS 7)

(diffusion)

5>)가

(< 3-1> < -

< 4-1>

		()	
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Raste- GIS

(raster; grid; cell)

Raste- GIS

(rasterization) (< 4-1>).

8)

7) ESRI ARC/INFO Fortran

8) 가

9) (Wegener 1999; . 2000. pp26-27).
가가가

가

가

- -

(IRPUD)

가

IRPUD-Model

IRPUD-Model

가

IRPUD-Model

IRPUD-Model

(. 2000. p32).

가 .

가

(< -4>) 가 .

가

< 4-1>

9)

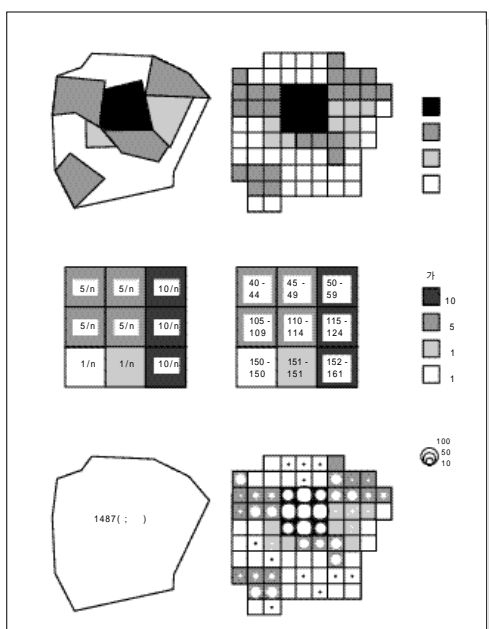
가

(random function)

. < 4-2>

- - (< 3-
1>).

가



< 4-2>

:Wegener and Spiekermann. 1996. p9.

< 4-2>

	200 dE 300 dG 100 dB	3.2 dB(A)	50 dB(A)
	100 dE < 200 150 dG < 300 50 dB < 100	1.6 dB(A)	25 dB(A)
	50 dE < 100 60 dG < 150 20 dB < 50	1.0 dB(A)	10 dB(A)
	dE < 50 dG < 60 dB < 20 -	0 dB(A)	0 dB(A)

: dE = /ha()

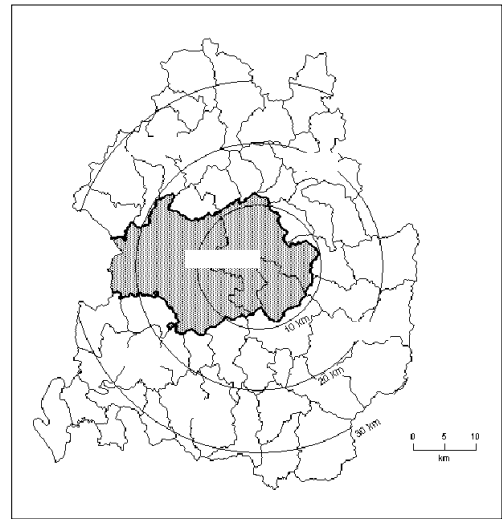
dG = /ha()

dB = (+)/ha()

: Lee, Seungil. 1998. p88.

, < 4-2¹⁰⁾

가



< 5-1>

(1990)

가

(< 5-1>).

가

V.

1.

(. 2000. p28).

가 가 가

가 가

1990 ¹¹⁾

30km

(‘)

가

10)

(Lee, Seungil. 1998. pp87-88).

11)

1990
()

(1995)
2000

2011

가 가

가

(. 2000. p28). 가 ,
 , ,
 ,
 ,
 가 , 2 2
 가가
 가
 (. 2000)
 (Compact city)
 (Decentralized concentration, Breheny. 1992)
 가 가 (< 5-1>).
 2011 ,
 1990 70% 가
 가 170% ,
 60% 가 ,
 가 330% .
 가
 ,
 , ()
 .

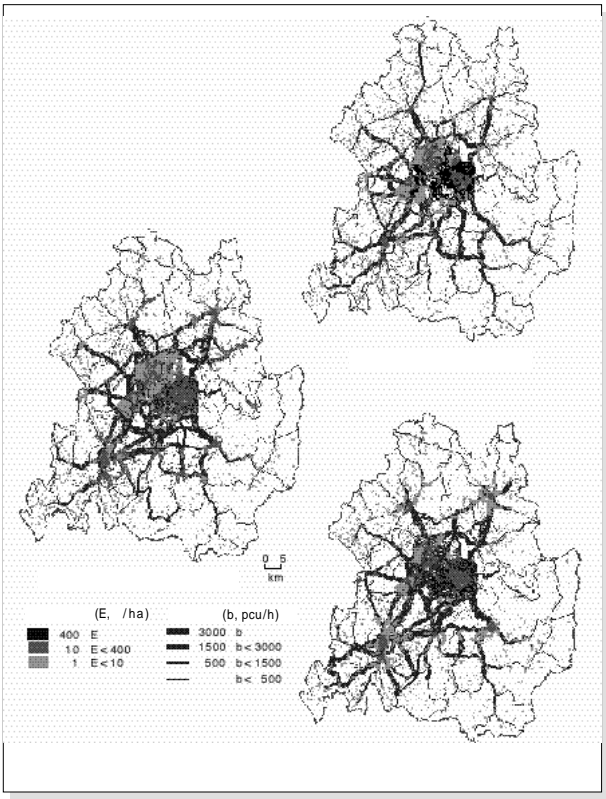
2. .

< 5-1>

	(1990)							
()	1,139	381	1,595	977	2,170	402	1,595	977
()	336,245	20,181	851,515	102,185	924,492	29,210	767,585	186,16
()	89,051	3,271	145,103	3,703	145,103	3,703	116,823	31,983
()	2,810	266	12,126	1,070	12,126	1,070	9,221	3,975
	, 3		, 2		, 1		, 5	
	2		5		(3)	

: 2011 ; 2 ; 3 ; .

가
,
,
3
,
(3
2
3)
,



< 5-2>

3 (. 2000.
pp29-30). < 5-2>
(6:00-10:00
am)

(< 4-1>)

가

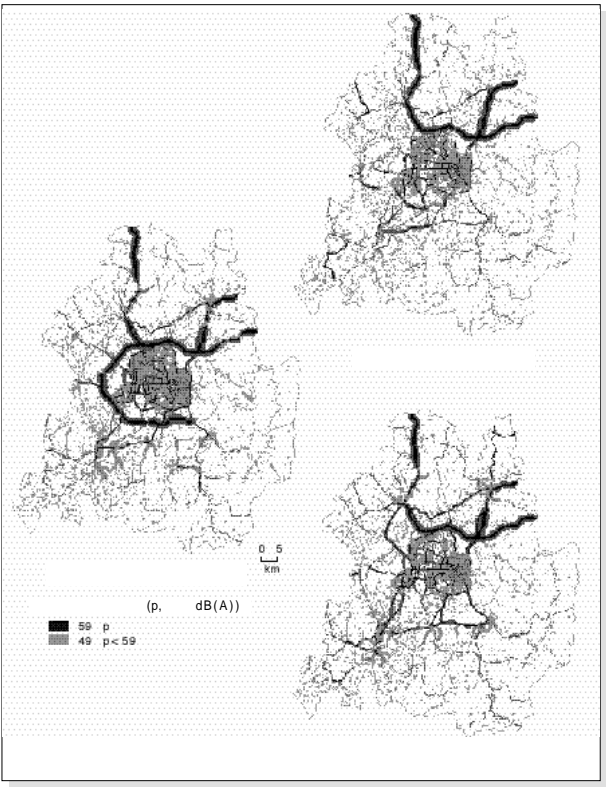
< 5-2> ()

()	768,915	470,855	689,224
(km)	14,494,46	69,064,653	12,681,192

(< 5-2>), 가
가

가

3.



< 5-3>

150 x 150m¹²⁾

(< 4-1>)

(< 5-3>)

< 5-3>

(6:00 22:00)		(22:00 6:00)	
57 dB(A)	0%	47 dB(A)	0%
58 59 dB(A)	35%	48 49 dB(A)	20%
60 64 dB(A)	45%	50 54 dB(A)	30%
65 69 dB(A)	65%	55 59 dB(A)	40%
70 dB(A)	80%	60 dB(A)	45%

: VDI()

59 dB(A)(< 3-1>)

: VDI() 3722 Blatt 1. 1988.

12)

가 30 x 40km 가
가 150 x 150m

(< 4-2>)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가



가

. 2000. “

” 「 」 35 6 : pp21-33. :

. 2000. “

” 「 」 30 :

pp69-80. :

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(RLS-90)

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ABSTRACT

A Study on Road Traffic Noise Immission Calculation for Sustainable Urban Form

Seungil Lee

Road traffic noise results in a great deal of environmental and economic losses. As such, it has become one of the most important issues in urban and transport planning.

In advanced countries, the efforts to reduce the noise impacts from road traffic have been practically realized in their planning systems. For an instance, Germany, one of the most faithful countries to put environmental matters in practice, has already introduced a legislation that the noise immission after completion of every major urban road improvement project has to be assessed to prepare proper noise abatement measures. The german federal immission protection act specifies calculation methods to compute noise immission based on information about road alignment, adjacent buildings and their spatial relationships. The results are to be compared with threshold values to determine whether or not noise abatement measures need to be taken.

In fact, the noise calculation methods are indispensable for the reduction of road traffic noise, because the expected noise immission from planned roads can not be measured. From this reason, sustainable urban forms which could mitigate environmental problems including road traffic noise through reducing car traffic could be only investigated in case of using the methods.

In this study, a road traffic noise calculation model was developed as an environmental assessment model for the evaluation of sustainable urban forms. This model using Raster-GIS was applied for the region of Kwangju, the selected study area, in order to evaluate alternative sustainable urban forms resulting in minimum road traffic noise immission. Lastly, the model used for this study and the results of the scenario simulations using the model combined with a transport simulation model are presented.

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: WMB.