# Vibration



### **Ground-Borne Vibration Impact Criteria for General Assessment**

	Ground-Borne Vibration Impact Levels (VdB re 1 micro inch/sec)			Ground-Borne Noise Impact Levels (dB re 20 micro Pascals)		
Land Use Category	Frequent Events <sup>1</sup>	Occasional Events <sup>2</sup>	Infrequent Events <sup>3</sup>	Frequent Events <sup>1</sup>	Occasional Events <sup>2</sup>	Infrequent Events <sup>3</sup>
Category 1: Buildings where vibration would interfere with interior operations.	65 VdB <sup>4,5</sup>	65 VdB <sup>4,5</sup>	65 VdB <sup>4,5</sup>	N/A <sup>4,5</sup>	N/A <sup>4,5</sup>	N/A <sup>4,5</sup>
Category 2: Residences and buildings where people normally sleep.	72 VdB	75 VdB	80 VdB	35 dBA	38 dBA	43 dBA
Category 3: Institutional land uses with primarily daytime use.	75 VdB	78 VdB	83 VdB	40 dBA	43 dBA	48 dBA

Source: FTA, "Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment" (May 2006) (FTA-VA-90-1103-06), page 8-3. Notes: 1 "Frequent Events" is defines as more than 70 vibration events per day. Most rapid transit projects fall into this category. 2 "Occasional Events" is defines as between 30 and 70 vibration events of the same source per day. Most commuter trunk lines have this many operations.

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Infrequent Events is defined as fewer than 30 vibration events or dark source per day. Noist commuter frunk links has, his criterion limit is based on levels that are acceptable for most moderately sensitive equipment such as optical microscopes. Vi bration-sensitive equipment is generally not sensitive to ground-borne noise.

#### **Generalized Ground Surface Vibration Curves**



tion to define the acceptable vibration levels. Ensuring lower vibration levels in a building often requires special design of HVAC systems and stiffened floors

## **Propagation of Ground-Borne Vibration into Buildings**

