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Thresholds for the perception of fore-and-aft, lateral and vertical vibration by seated persons

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Vibration experienced in transport and in buildings can yield discomfort or annoyance if the vibration exceeds the threshold for vibration perception. Knowledge of thresholds makes it possible to determine which frequencies and directions of low magnitude vibration give rise to perception. The effect vibration frequency (2 to 315 Hz) on absolute thresholds for the perception of whole-body vibration has been determined experimentally with 12 seated persons for each of the three axes of excitation (fore-and-aft, lateral and vertical). The frequency-dependence of the thresholds differed between the three axes. At frequencies, greater than 10 Hz, sensitivity was greatest for vertical vibration. At frequencies less than 3.15 Hz, sensitivity was greatest to fore-and-aft vibration. In all three axes, the acceleration threshold contours at frequencies greater than 80 Hz were U-shaped, suggesting the same psychophysical channel mediated high frequency thresholds for fore-and-aft, lateral and vertical vibration. It is shown that the frequency-dependence of absolute thresholds for the perception of whole-body vibration are not consistent with the frequency weightings used in current standards.

Keywords: perception thresholds, whole-body vibration

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