

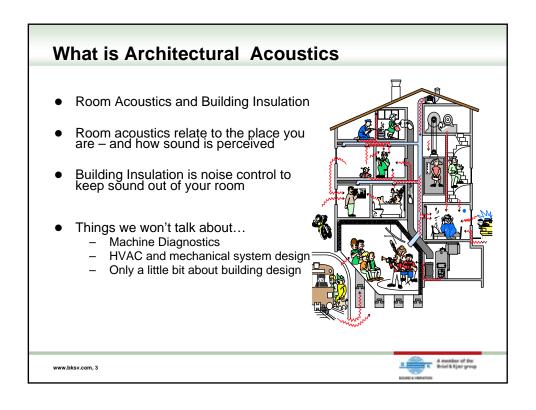
Building & Architectural Acoustics

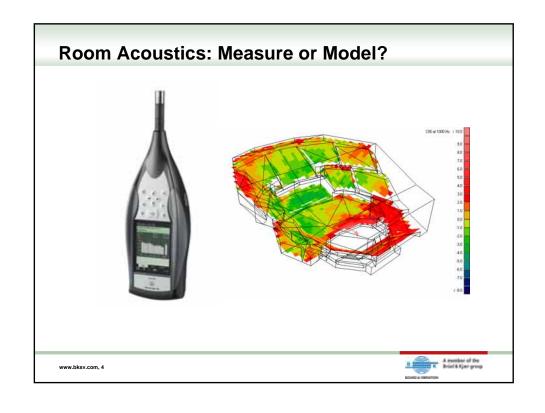
Outline Programme

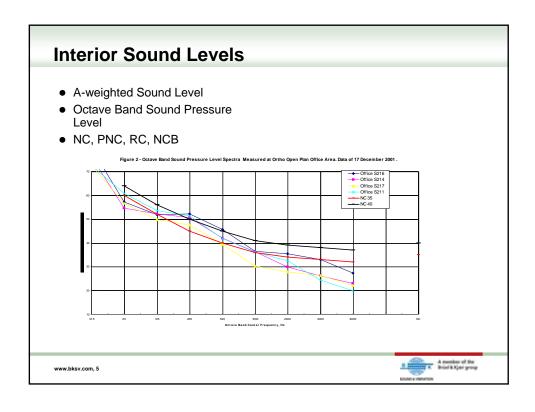
- Room Acoustics
 - Interior Sound Levels
 - Reverberation
 - Speech Intelligibility
 - Impulse Response Testing
 - Auralization
 - Modeling
- Isolation between Spaces
 - Transmission Loss of Building Components
 - Impact Isolation of floors and Ceilings



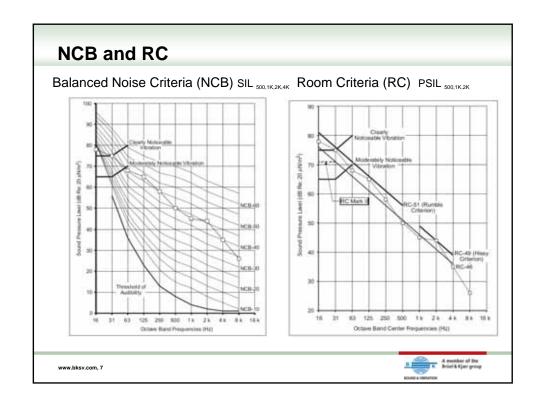


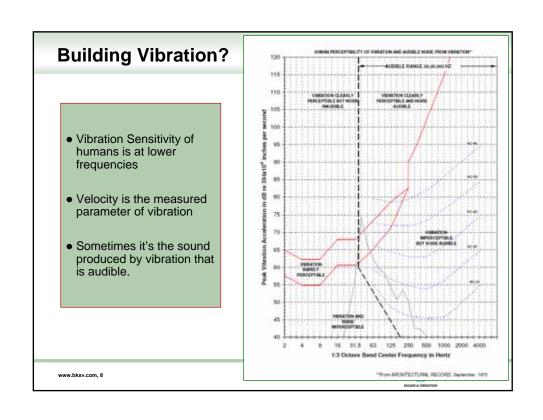




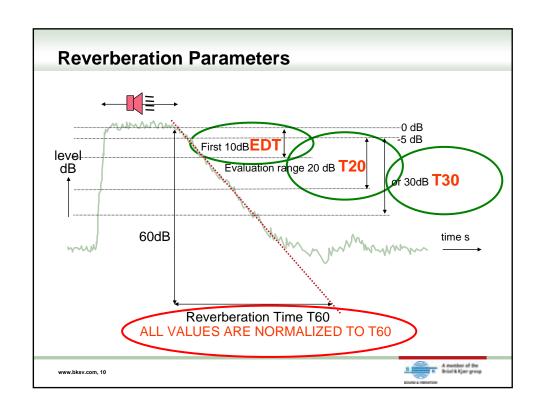


	Type of Room - Occupancy	Noise Criterion - NC -	Noise Rating - NR	db(A
Very quiet	Concert and opera halls, recording studios, theaters, etc.	10 - 20	20	25 - 3
	Private bedrooms, live theaters, television and radio studios, conference and lecture rooms, cathedrals and large churches, libraries, etc.	20 - 25	25	25 - 3
	Private living rooms, board rooms, conference and lecture rooms, hotel bedrooms	30 - 40	30	30 - 3
Quiet	Public rooms in hotels, small offices classrooms, courtrooms	30 - 40	35	40 - 4
Moderate noisy	Drawing offices, toilets, bathrooms, reception areas, lobbies, corridors, department stores, etc.	35 - 45	40	45 - 5
Noisy	Kitchens in hospitals and hotels, laundry rooms, computer rooms, canteens, supermarkets, office landscape, etc.	40 - 50	45	45 - 5









Reverberation Time and Absorption

$$T = 0.161 \frac{V}{A}$$

 $m{T}$ is Reverberation Time

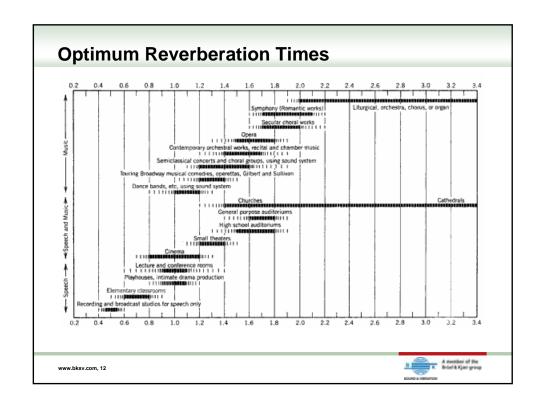
- Sound decay in seconds to 1/1000 level (-60dB)

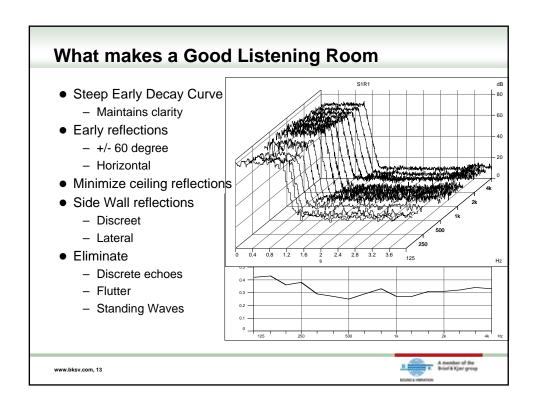
 $oldsymbol{V}$ is the Volume of the Room (m^3)

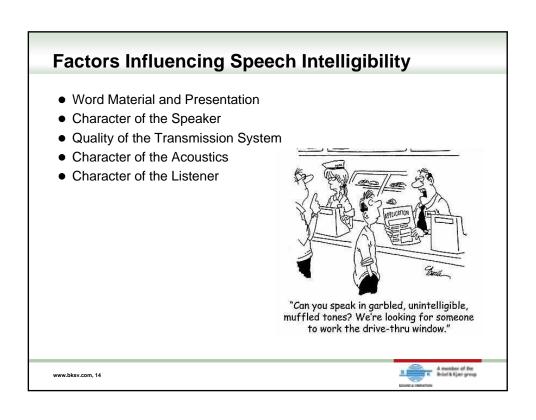
 $m{A}$ is the Total Absorption Area $\it (m^2)$

Wallace Clement Sabine (June 13, 1868 - January 10, 1919)







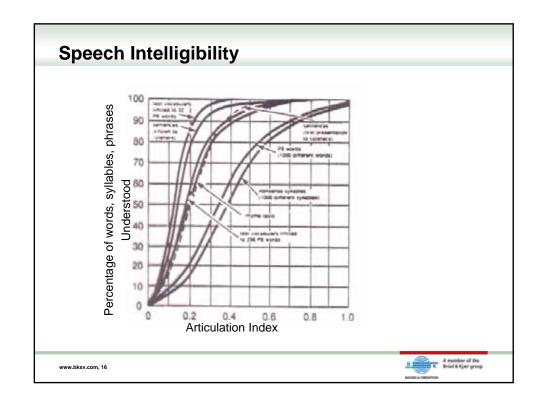


Speech Intelligibility Measures

- Articulation Index
- Speech Interference Level (SIL,PSIL,SIL3)
- Direct to Reverb ration (Weighted C50/C35)
- Speech Intelligibility Index
- Speech Transmission Index (STI)
- Rapid Speech Transmission Index (RASTI)
- %ALCONS

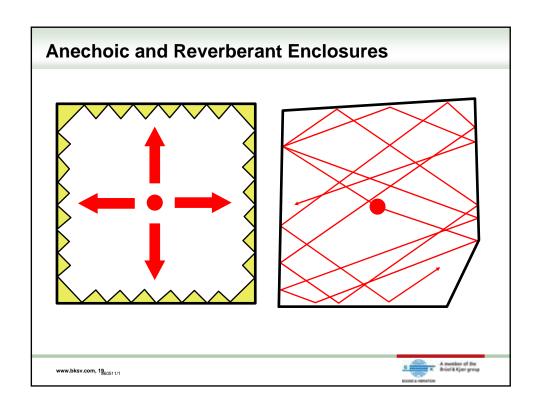
(All consider signal to noise effects, some include reverberation, none explicitly include distortion in transmission system)





Let's try a simple measurement with a 2250





Typical reverberation times

at 500Hz in seconds

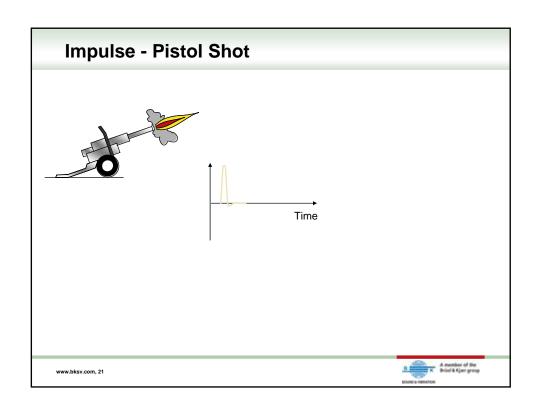
	Minimum	Maximum	
Speech	0.4	1.0	
Music (Average)	1.0	1.6	
Churches (Average)	1.2	1.6	
Organ music	1.5	2.4	

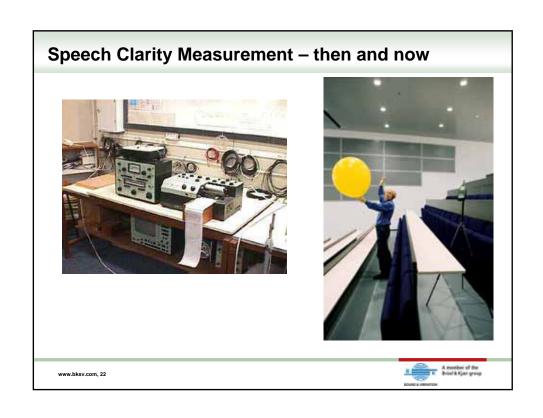


Speech Intelligibility poor in reverberant environment



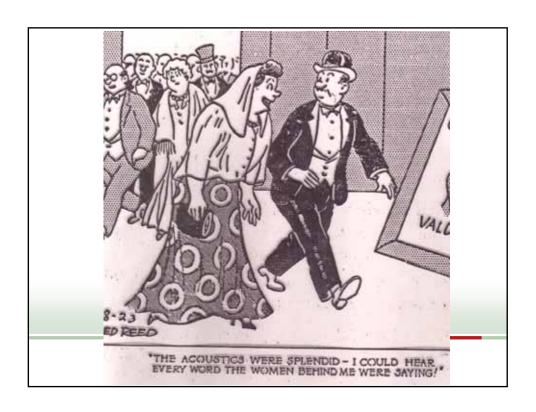
Suitable environment

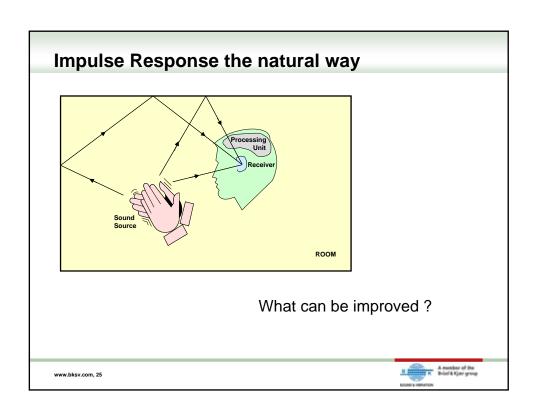


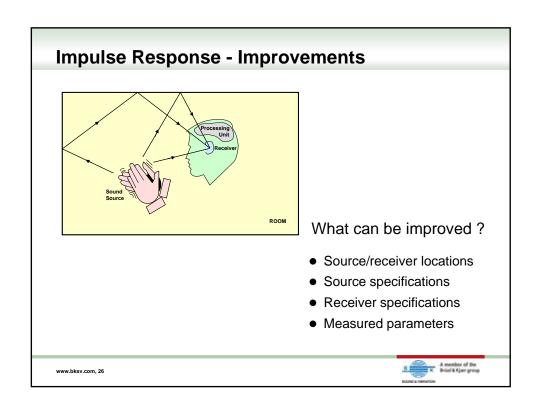


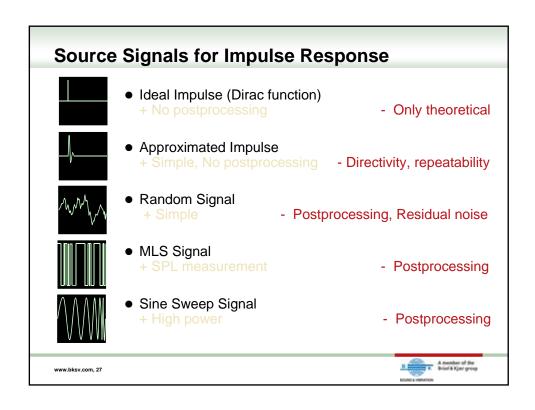
Let's try a simple measurement with a 2250 And a balloon

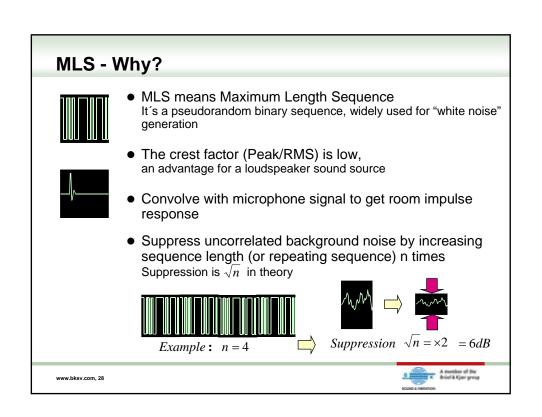










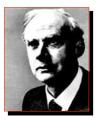


What is DIRAC?

- Dual Input Room Acoustics Calculator
- PC software
- Single or dual channel measurements
- Calculates room acoustical parameters
- Follows ISO 3382 and IEC 60268-16



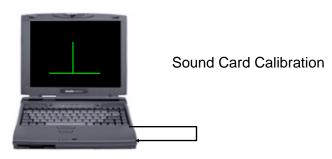
Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac (1902-1984)
The singular delta function was invented
by Dirac, and is used in many different
areas of mathematics, physics and
acoustics.



A member of the Brisel & Kjarr group

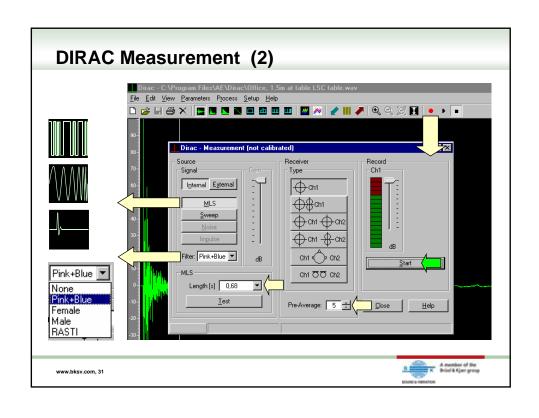
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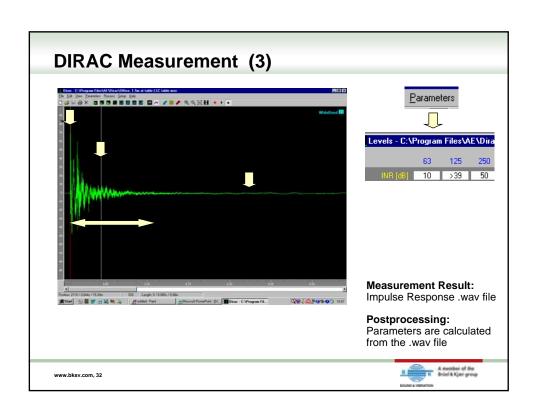
DIRAC Measurement (1)



- Connect Line Out to Line In
- Start automatic calibration
- Sound card control and specifications are tested and improved
- Save calibration data for use in measurements
- Measure loop-back response ("Dirac" impulse)







Room Acoustic Standards

- Room Parameters ISO 3382
 EDT, T20, T30, C80, D50, Ts, LF, LFC, IACC, G
- Stage Parameters Gade STearly, STlate, STtotal
- Speech ISO 60268-16 STI, STIPA, STImale, STIfemale, STITEL, RASTI, ALC



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Room Acoustic Parameters - Value examples

Recommended values for symphonic music in concert halls

Reverberation Time T30 1,7 - 2,3 s
 Clarity C80 -1 to -3 dB
 Strength G > 3 dB
 Early Support STearly > -13 dB
 Total Support STtotal > -12 dB

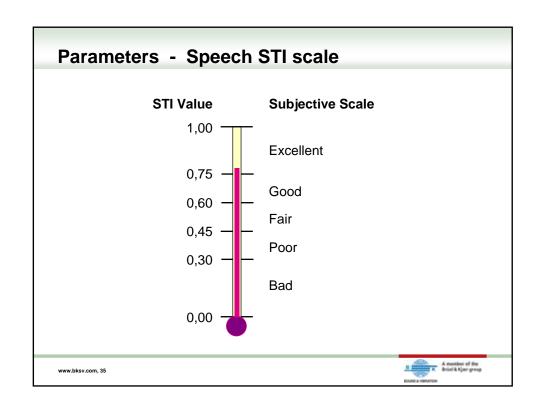
Limit values for dwellings, public spaces and workspaces

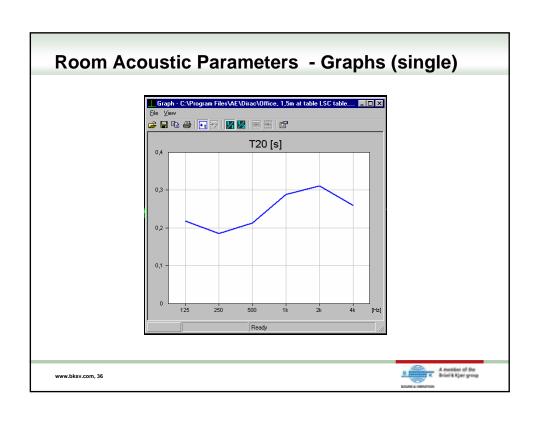
• Reverberation Time T30 See building regulations

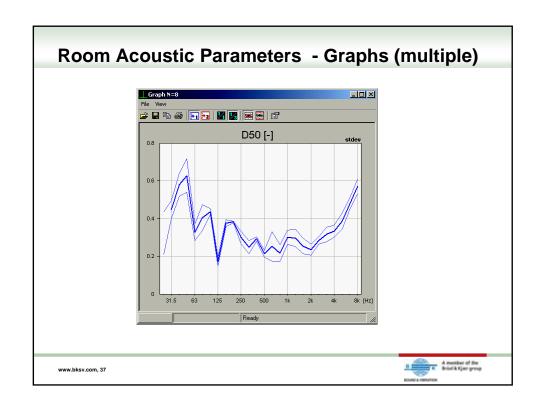
• Speech Intelligibility RASTI See contract

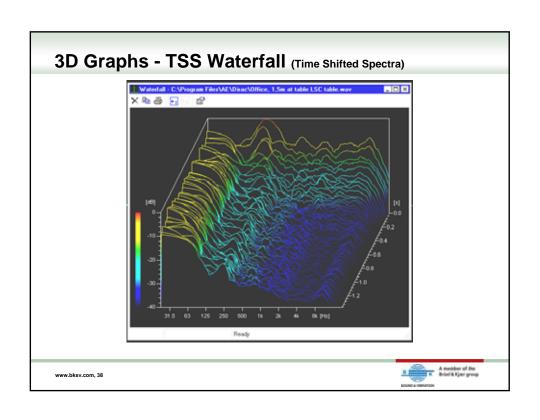
The values are from the ODEON user manual section 7

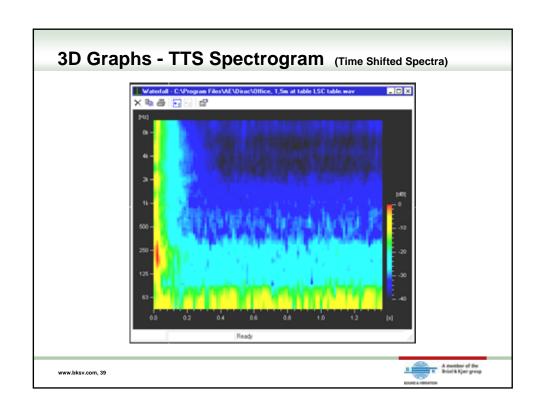


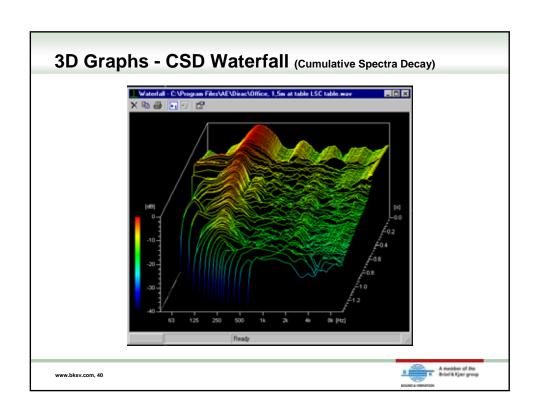


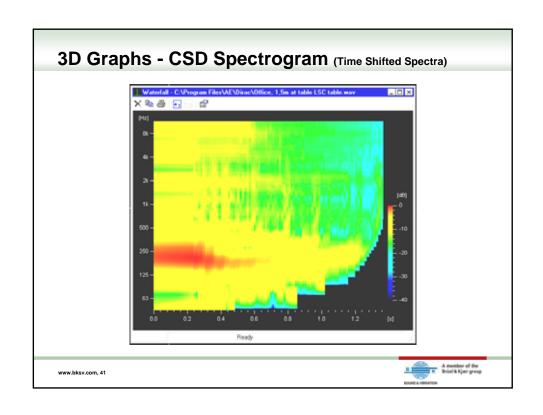


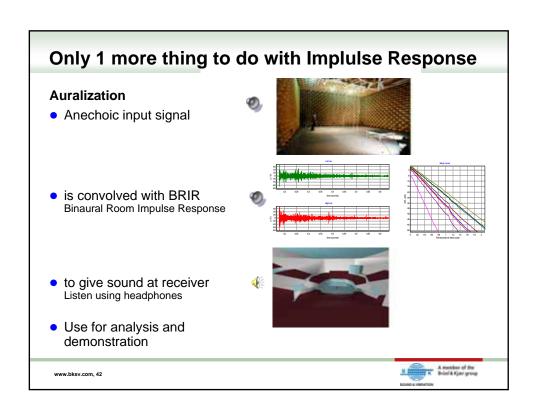


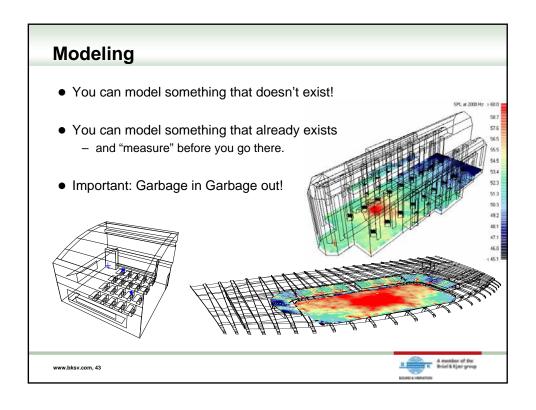


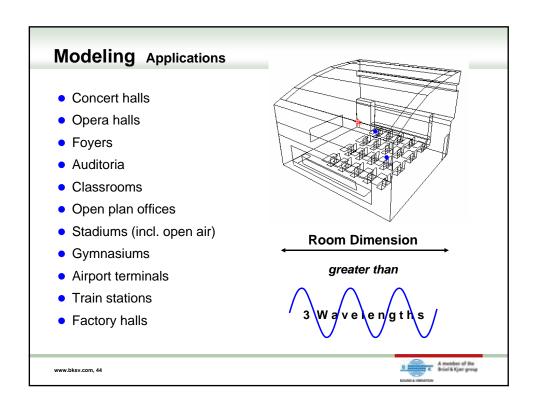


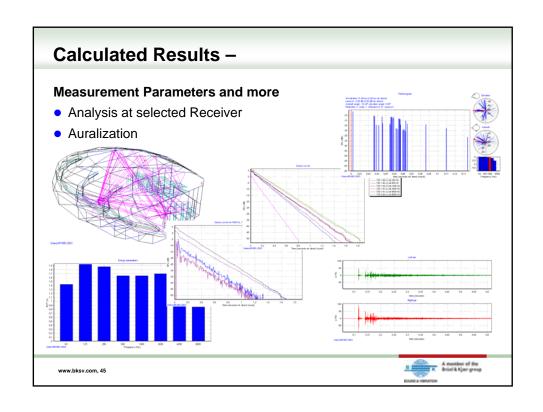


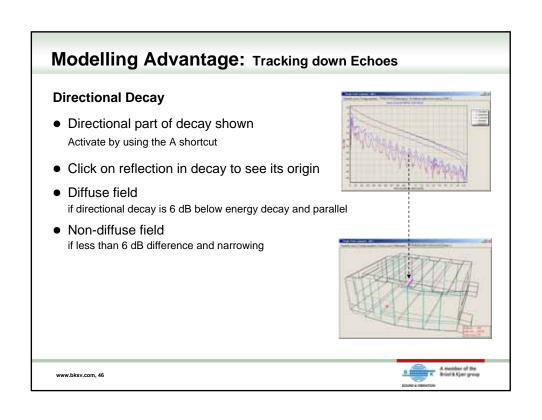


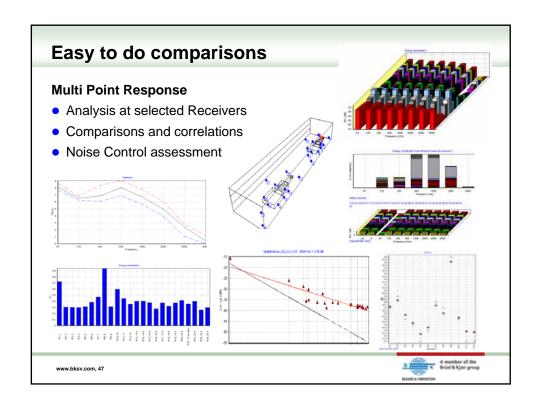


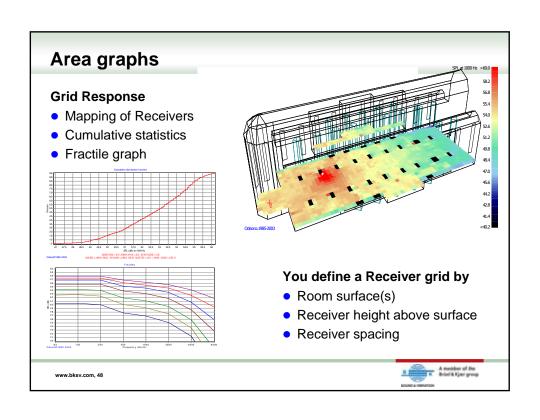


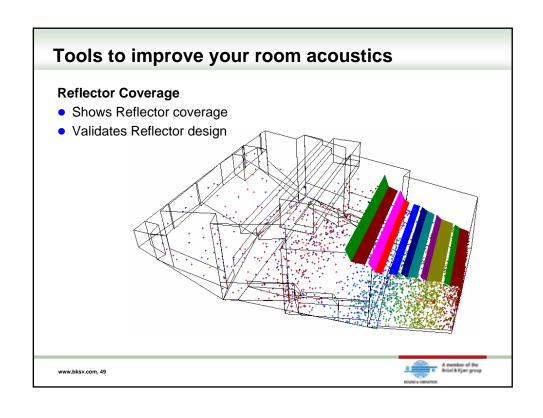


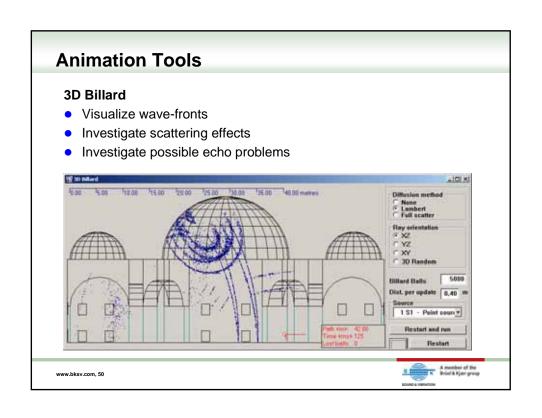


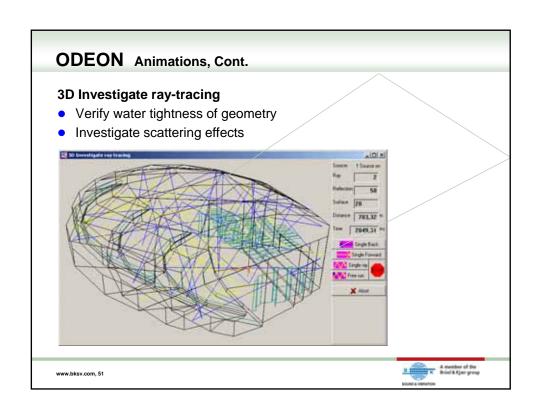


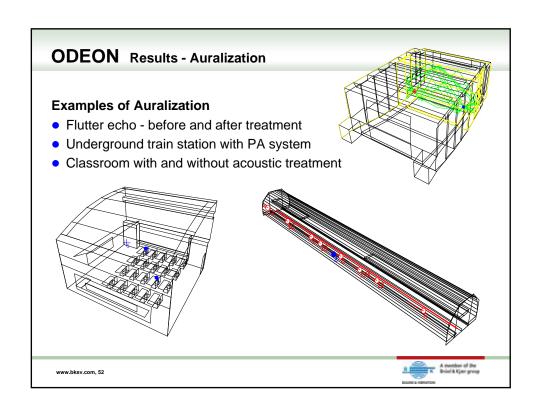


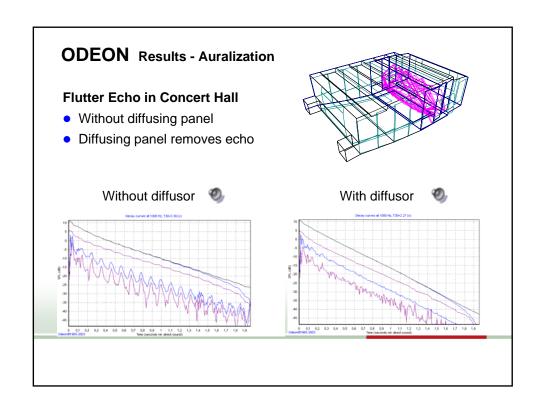


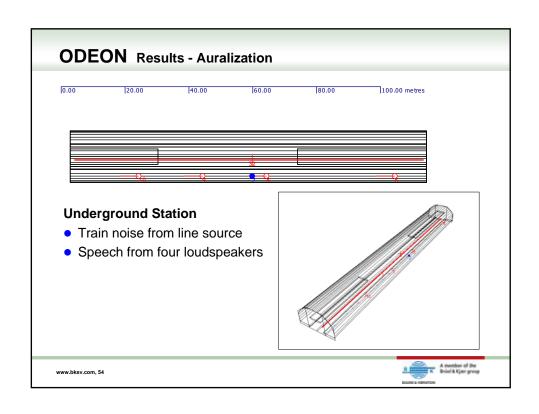


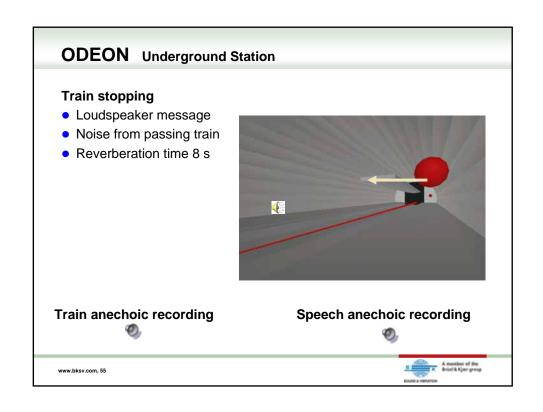


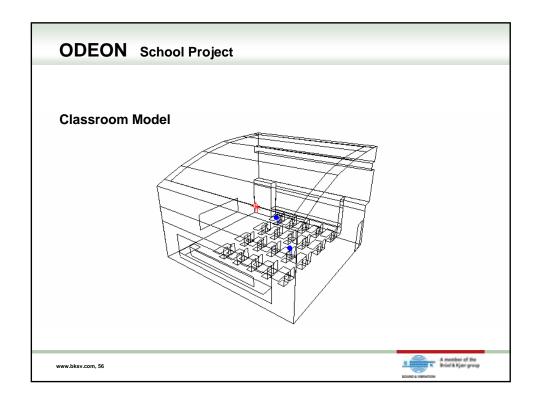






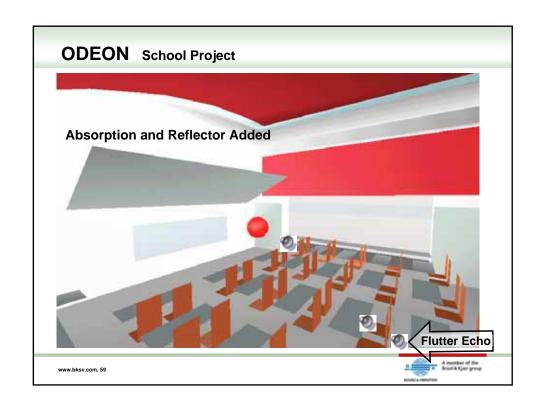


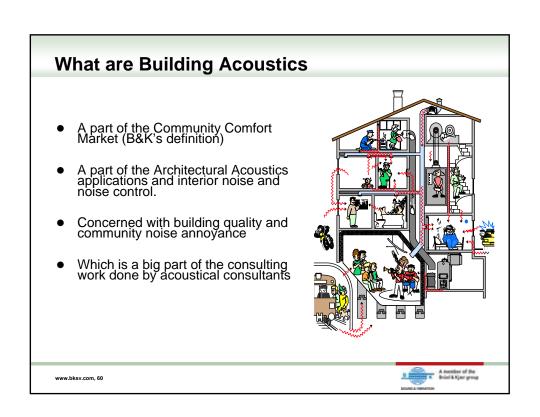


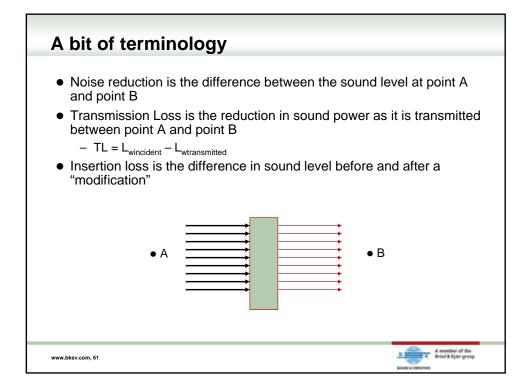


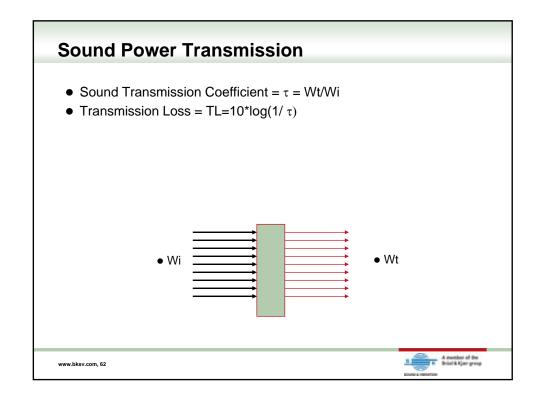








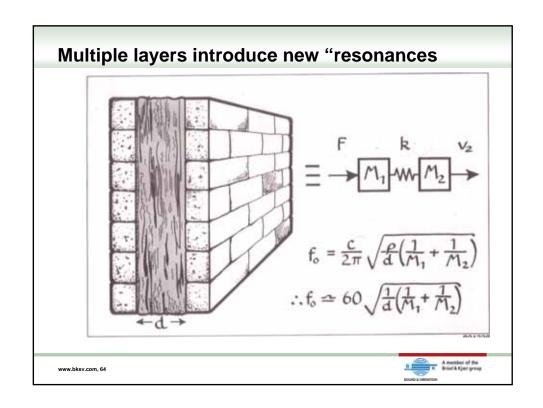


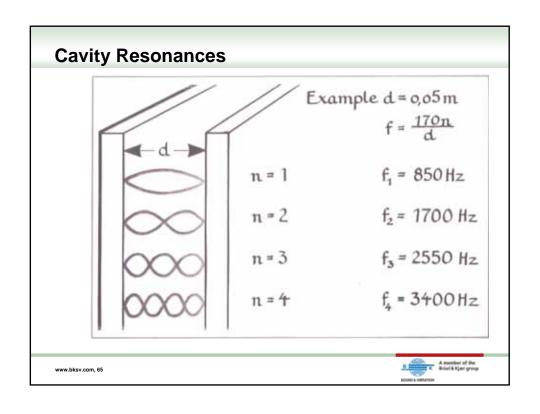


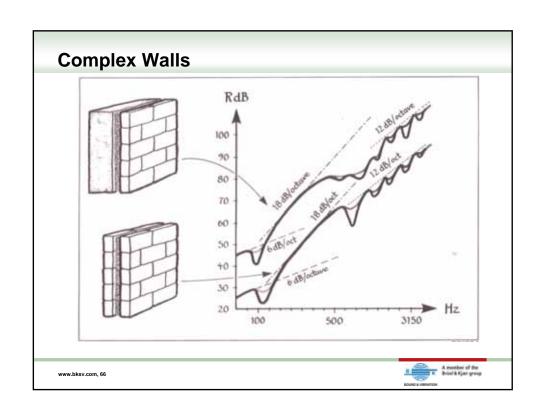
Multiple Layer Walls increase Transmission Loss

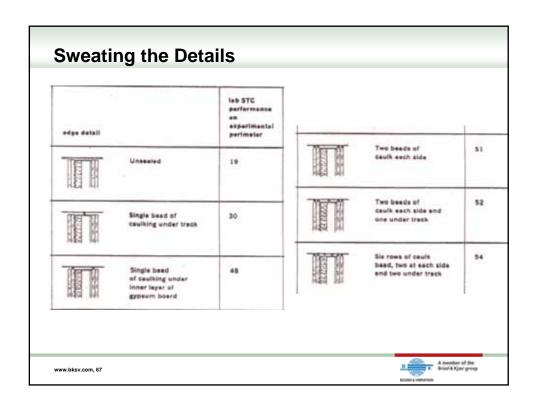
- TL~20log(f)+20log(M) − 47
- TL~20*log(Md)+34 (at 500 Hz)
- At 500 Hz
 - Solid with M=10kg/sq.m.
 - » 27 dB
 - Two layers together
 - » 34 dB
 - Two layers and separate by 10 cm
 - » 40 dB











Standard Ratings of Isolation • STC- Standard Transmission Class www.bksv.com, 68

Isolation Between Spaces

- Regulations
 - Unified Building Code STC 45
- Use Driven
 - Speech Isolation

STC	Hearing Quality
25	Normal speech understood
30	Normal speech heard/ Loud speech understood
35	Loud speech heard
42	Loud speech audible
45	Loud speech not audible
50	Stereo just heard

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Isolation Between Spaces (cont.)

- NC Goal (or hearing protection) for other than speech isolation
 - » Lp(in source room) –NC=NR
 - » NR=TL+10log(Sw/A)
- Select wall construction meeting TL goal from literature
 - » Get manufacturer test data
 - » Don't try to calculate yourself
 - » Add 5 dB for safety factor
 - » Remember STC is for speech!!! What are you isolating??



Building Acoustic Measurement Tasks...

Tasks

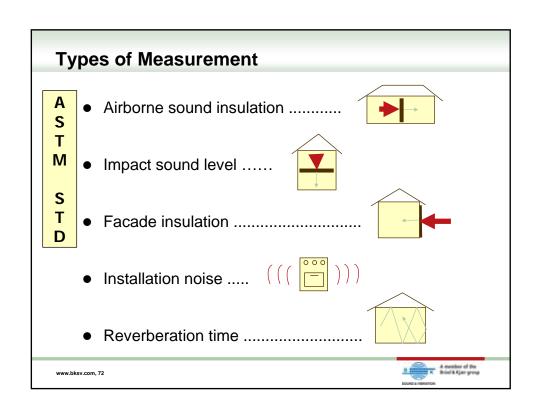
There are three kinds of BA measurement (Tasks), depending on the purpose:

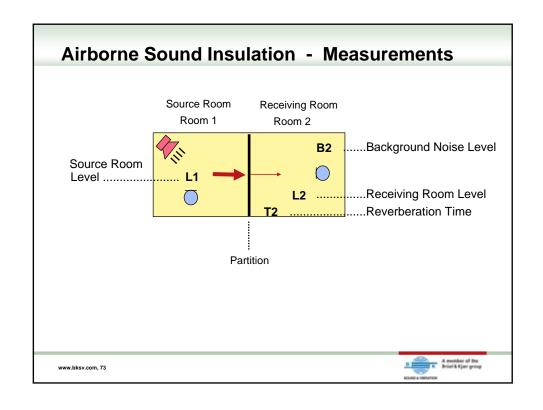
- Airborne sound insulation is the sound insulation from one room (the source room) to another (the
 receiving room).
 - It is calculated from the Leq spectrum for the average source room level L1, average receiving room level L2, receiving room background noise level B2 and average reverberation time T2.
- Façade sound insulation is airborne sound insulation with the "source room" being the space outside a building, and the receiving room being inside the building
- Impact Sound Level is the sound level in the receiving room from a standardized tapping machine
 in the source room.

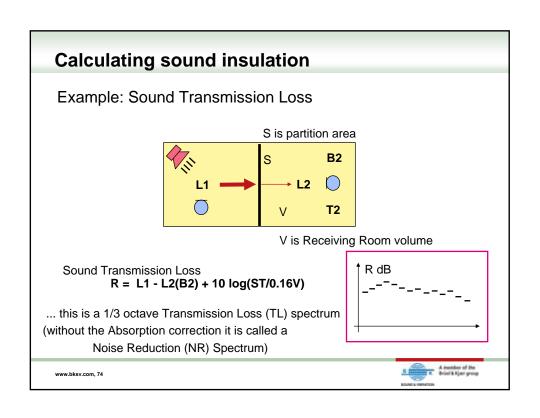
Sound insulation refers to a specific part of a building, e.g. a wall, floor or window. *Partition* is the common term used in all tasks. For each task, a result spectrum and single-number result is calculated and reported. The report format must follow international and national standards.

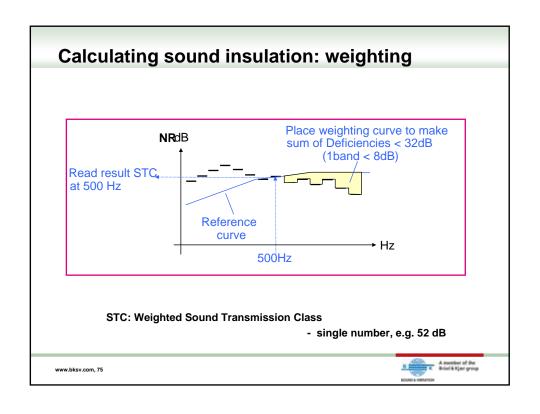
But also... troubleshooting noise problems (FFT – sound and vibration), assessing noise levels relative to the purpose of the room (Noise Criteria, EDT, Speech Intelligibility, etc.) and occasionally using sound-intensity to identify leaks and noise sources.

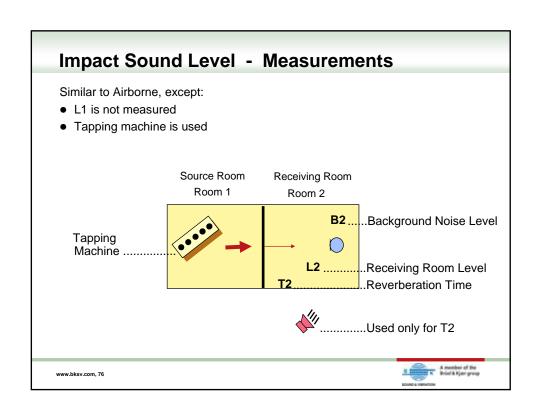












Instrument Requirements



Measure

- 1/3 and 1/1 octave bands (depending on standard)
- level and reverberation time spectra
- Calculation and display of......

• Pink and white noise generator

- Average of positions
- Sound reduction spectra (R', DnT, <u>NR</u>, <u>FTL</u>....)
- Weighted indices (R'w, DnTw, <u>NIC</u>, <u>FSTC</u>,.....)
- Reverberation Time and Decay Curves
-according to the following standards
 - ISO, SS, DIN, ÖNORM, BS, Sia, UNI, NF, UNE, NEN, ASTM



Building Acoustics Software BZ7204

The 2260 Investigator has it all



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