

Innehåll

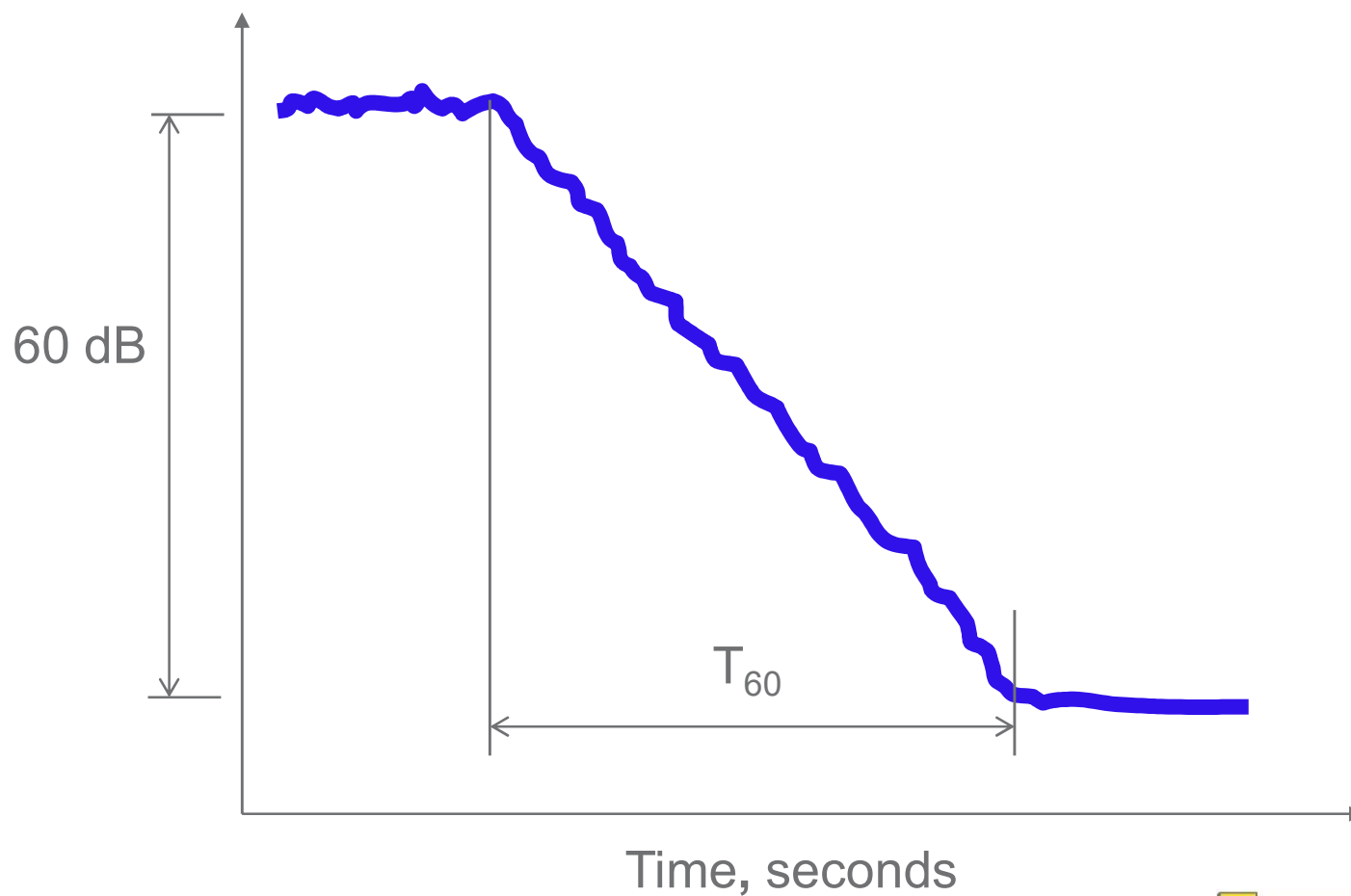
- Något om Ecophon
- Rumsakustik i praktiken
- Betydelsen av god akustik
- Rumsakustik och ljudabsorption
- Ljudspridning
- "Activity based acoustic design"
- Rumsakustiska mått
- Effekt av akustikreglering i klassrum
- Öppna kontorslandskap
- Beräkning av rumsakustiska mått

Fö 2020-05-13, 13-15
Öv 2020-05-14, 10-12

Fö 2020-05-18, 10-12
Öv 2020-05-18, 13-15

Definition: Reverberation time

Sound pressure level, dB



His formula

$$T = 0.16 \left(\frac{V}{A} \right) \quad \text{or} \quad A = 0.16 \left(\frac{V}{T} \right)$$

where

T=the reverberation time (s)

V=the room volume (m³)

A=the total equivalent absorption area (m² sabin)

The equivalent absorption area A for a surface with area S m² is equal to $\alpha \times S$ where α is the absorption coefficient for the surface

Acoustic design with Sabine formula

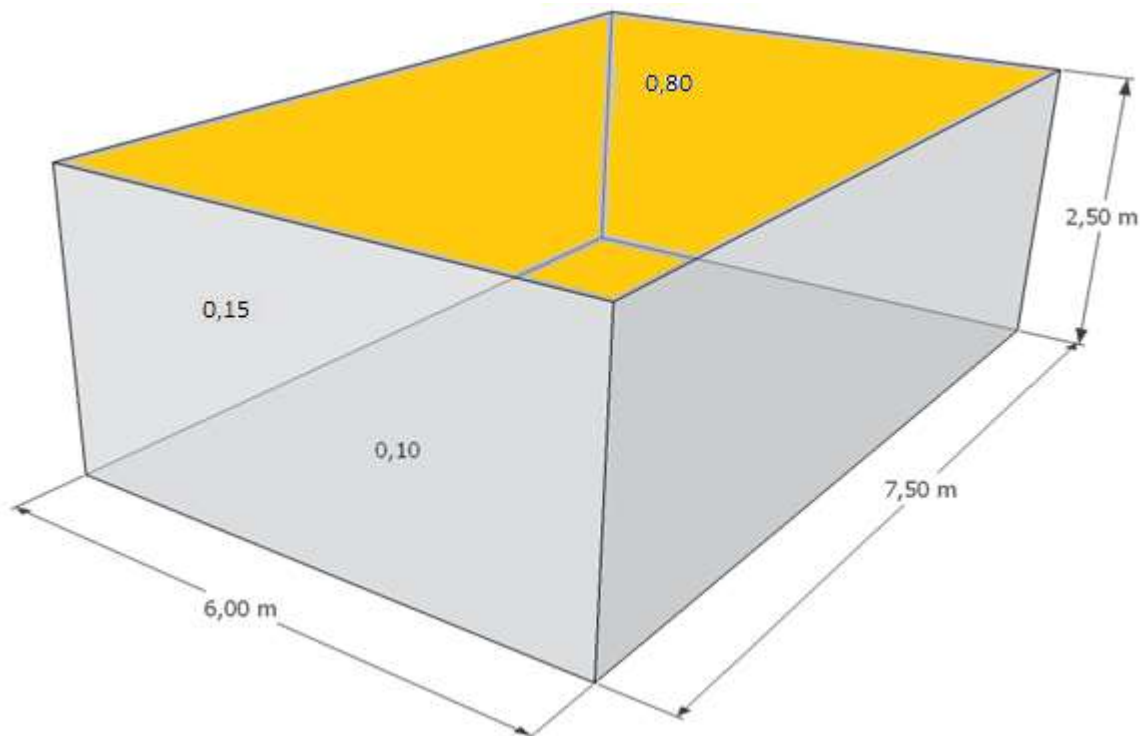
Example: The reverberation time in a room with a volume of 200 m³ is 2,5 s at 1000 Hz.

Target value for the reverberation time is 0,40 s at 1000 Hz

- ❑ $A(\text{before treatment}) = 0,161 \times V / T = 0,161 \times 200 / 2,5 = 12,9 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sabin}$
- ❑ $A(\text{needed to fulfil } 0,40 \text{ s}) = 0,161 \times V / T = 0,161 \times 200 / 0,40 = 80,5 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sabin}$
- ❑ $A(\text{ to be added to fulfil } 0,40 \text{ s}) = A(\text{needed}) - A(\text{before}) = 80,5 - 12,9 = 67,6 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sabin}$

If e.g. the absorption coefficient for a ceiling absorber is 0,90 at 1000 Hz we will need $S = A / \alpha = 67,6 / 0,90 = 75 \text{ m}^2$

Sabine formula: How it works in theory



Absorption coefficients (500 Hz):

Walls=0,15

Ceiling=0,80

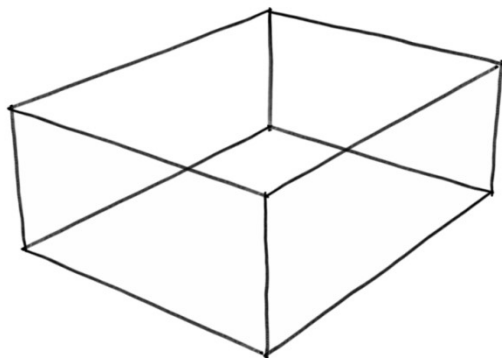
Floor=0,10

$$A = \sum \alpha_i \times S_i = 0,10 \times 6 \times 7,5 + 2 \times 0,15 \times 7,5 \times 2,5 + 2 \times 0,15 \times 6 \times 2,5 + 0,80 \times 6 \times 7,5 = 51 \text{ m}^2 \text{ sabin}$$

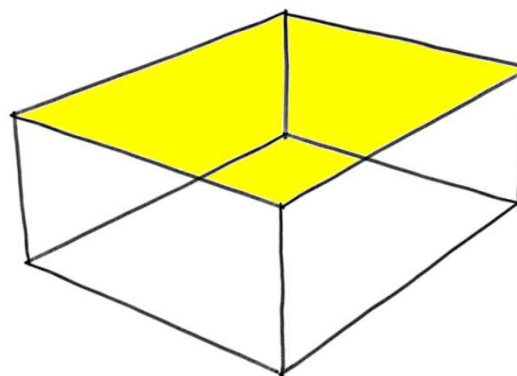
$$T_{60} = 0,161 \times (V/A) = 0,161 \times 112,5 / 51 \approx 0,36 \text{ s}$$

Room types

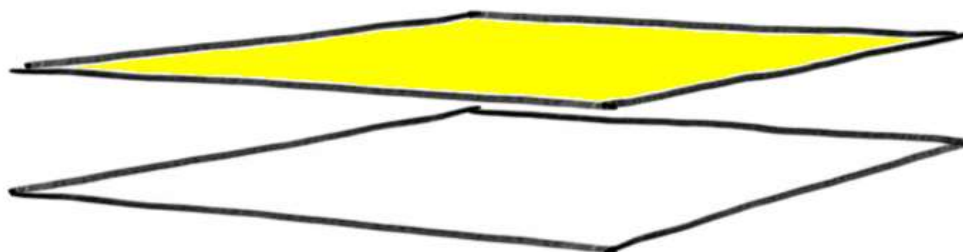
*Reverberant room
(Sabine room)*



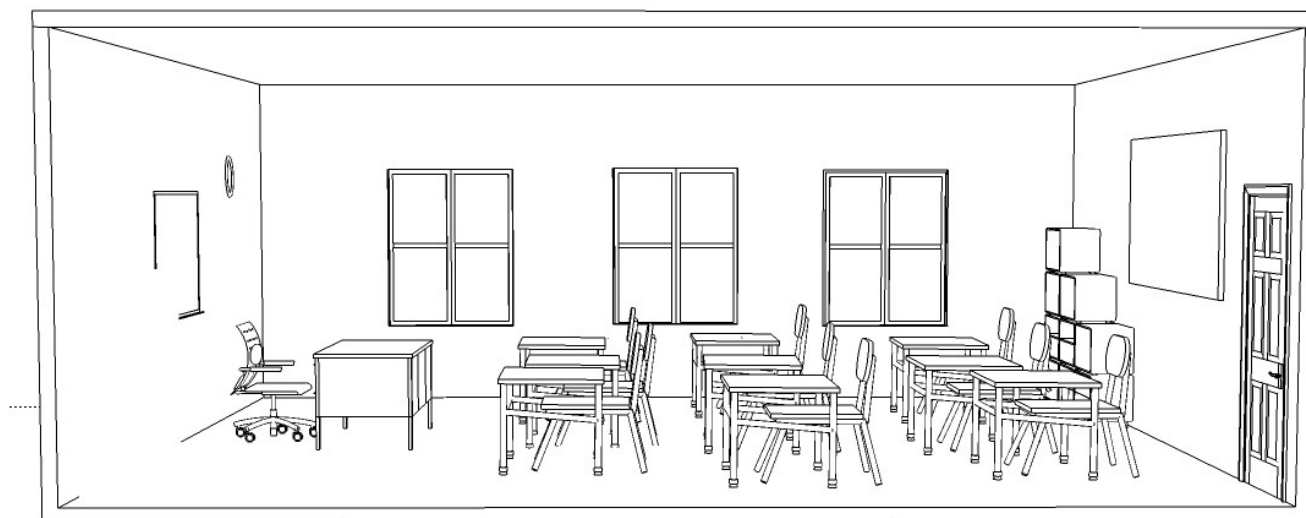
*Room with absorbent
ceiling*



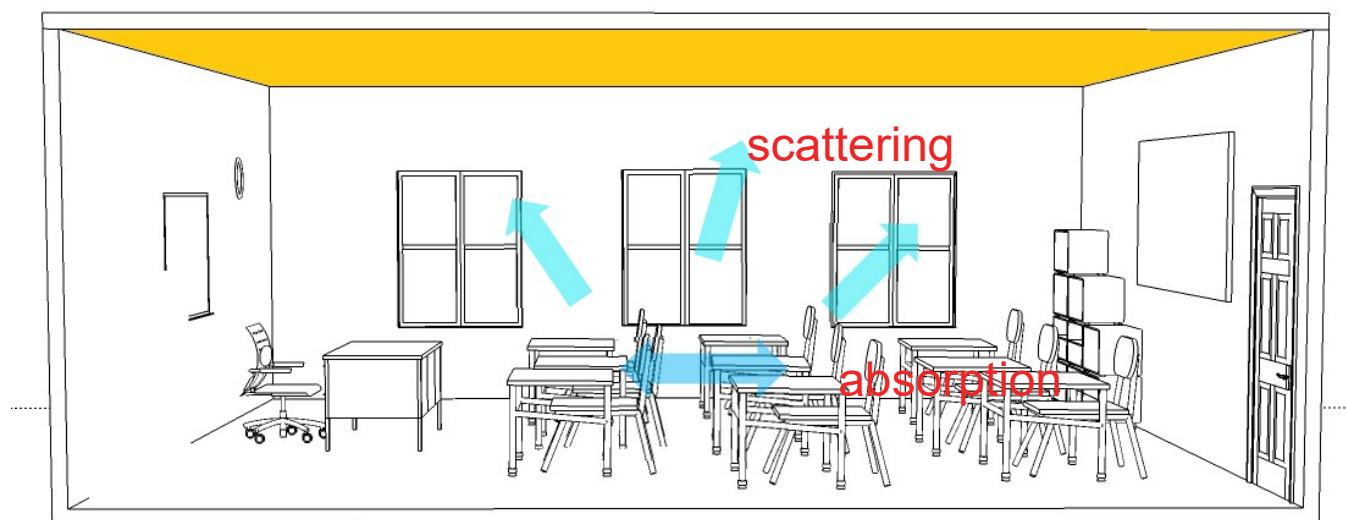
Open-plan spaces



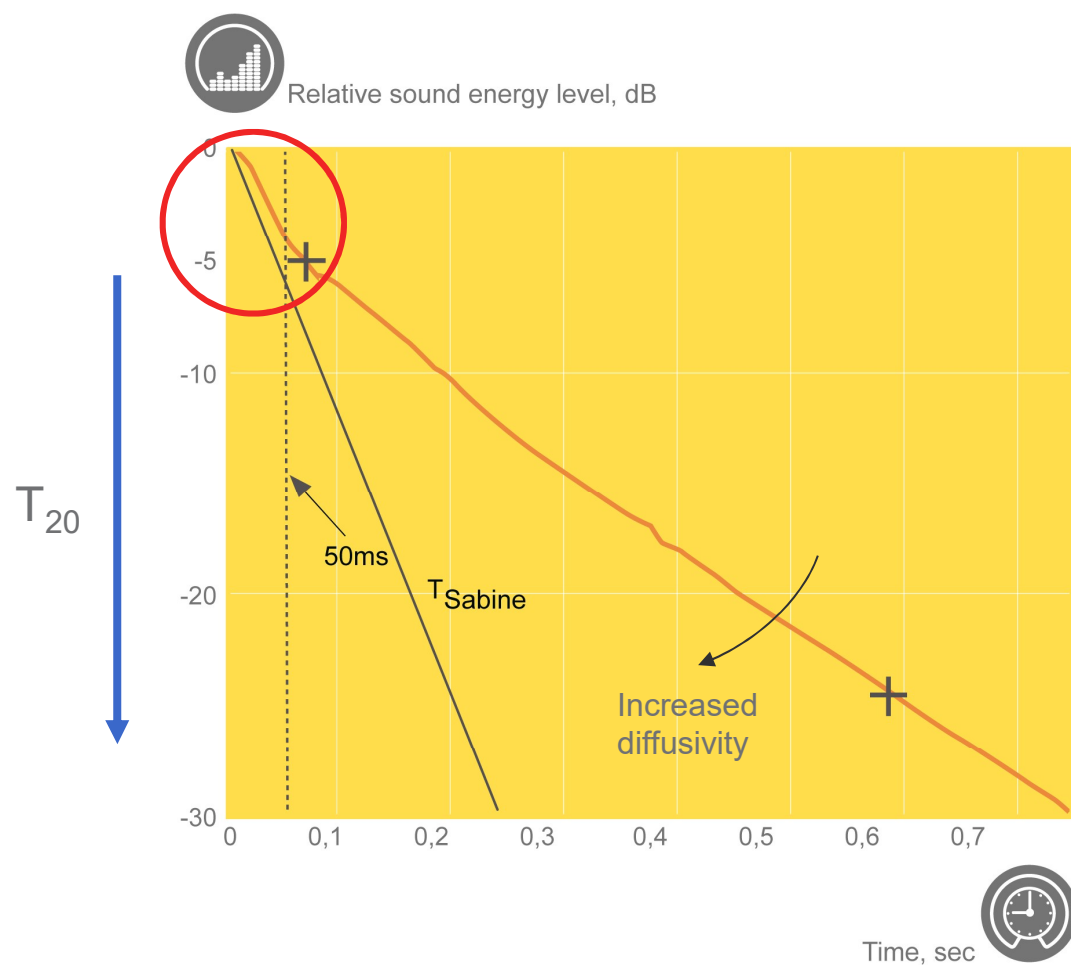
Typical classroom



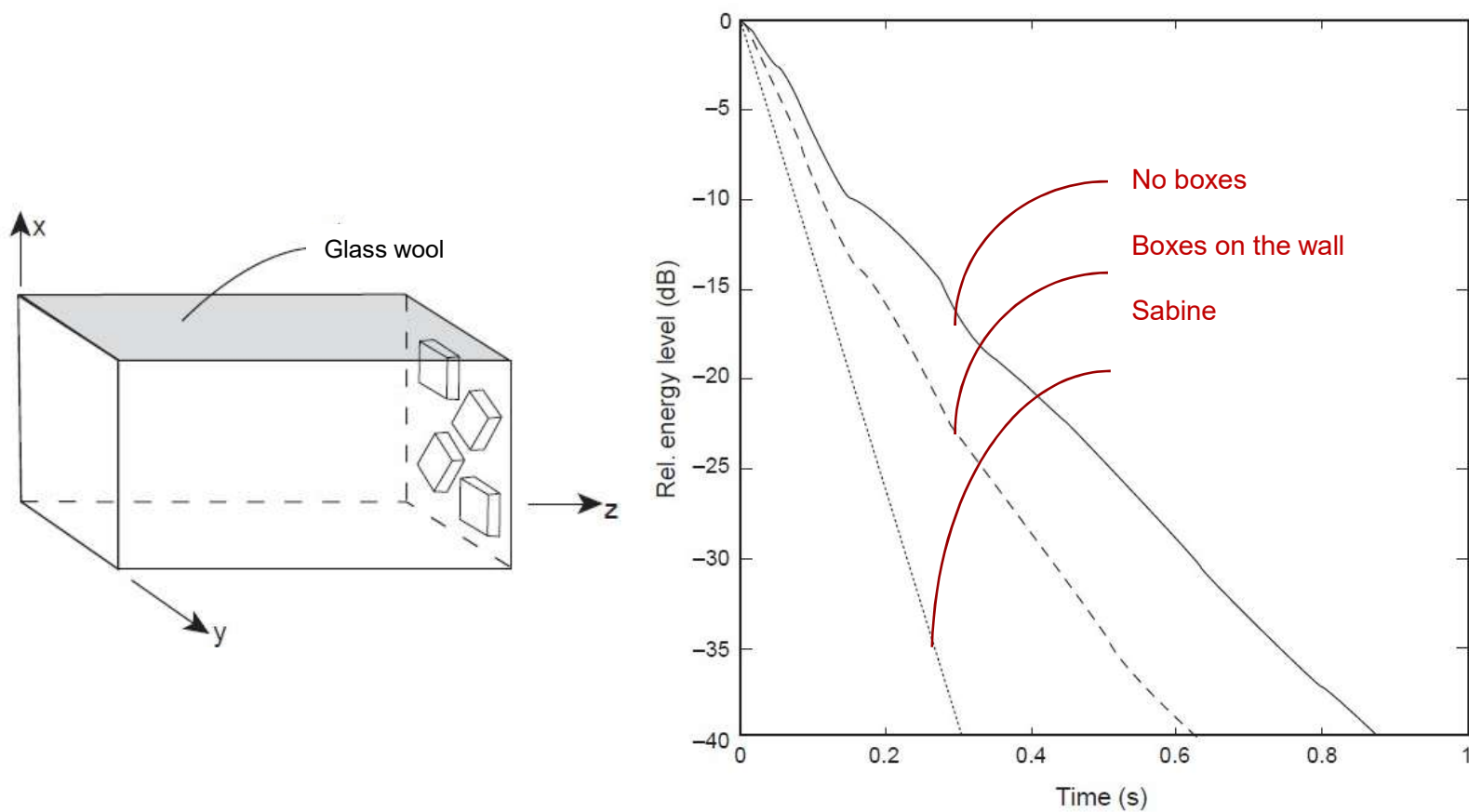
Effect of furniture



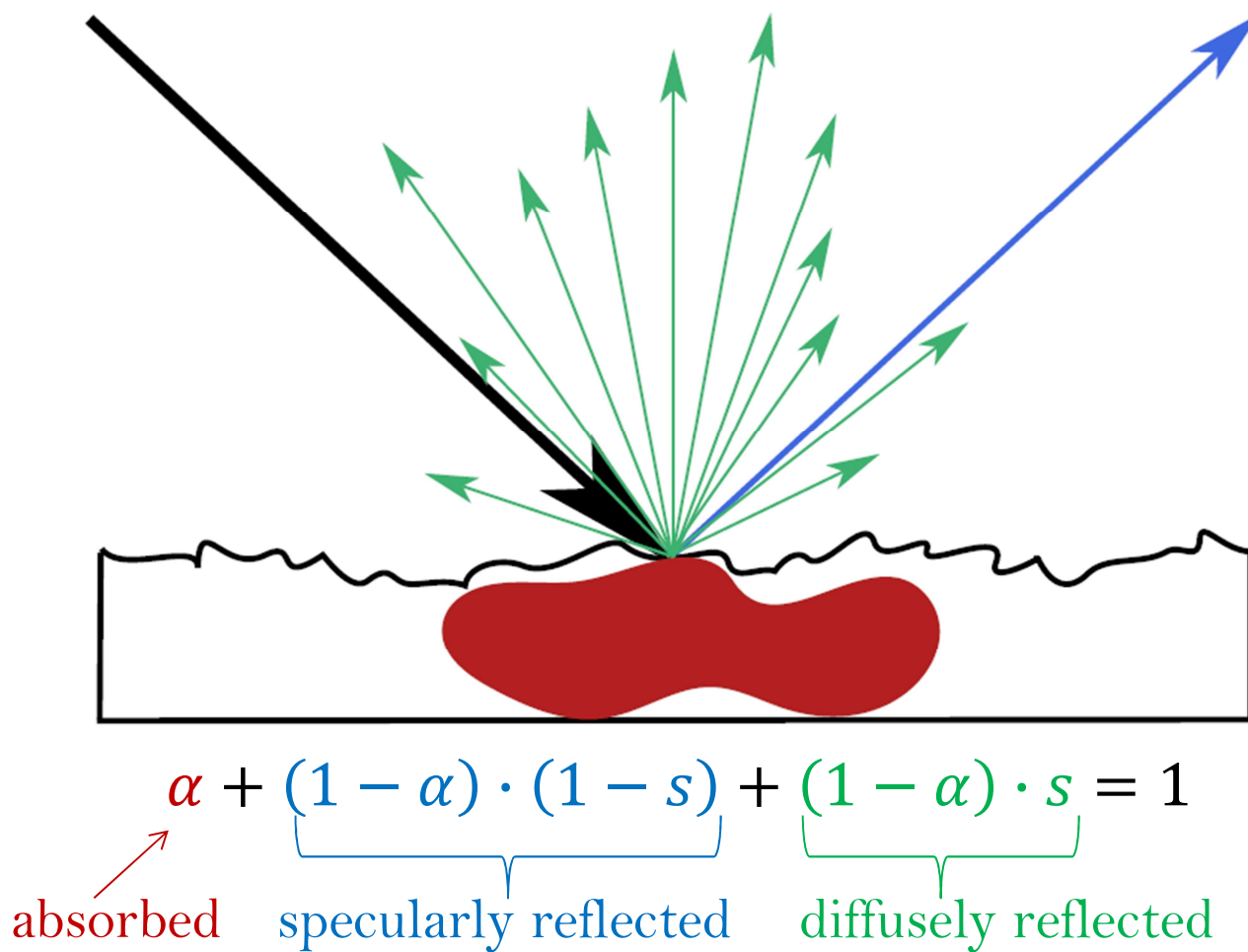
Reverberation decay in rooms with suspended absorbent ceiling



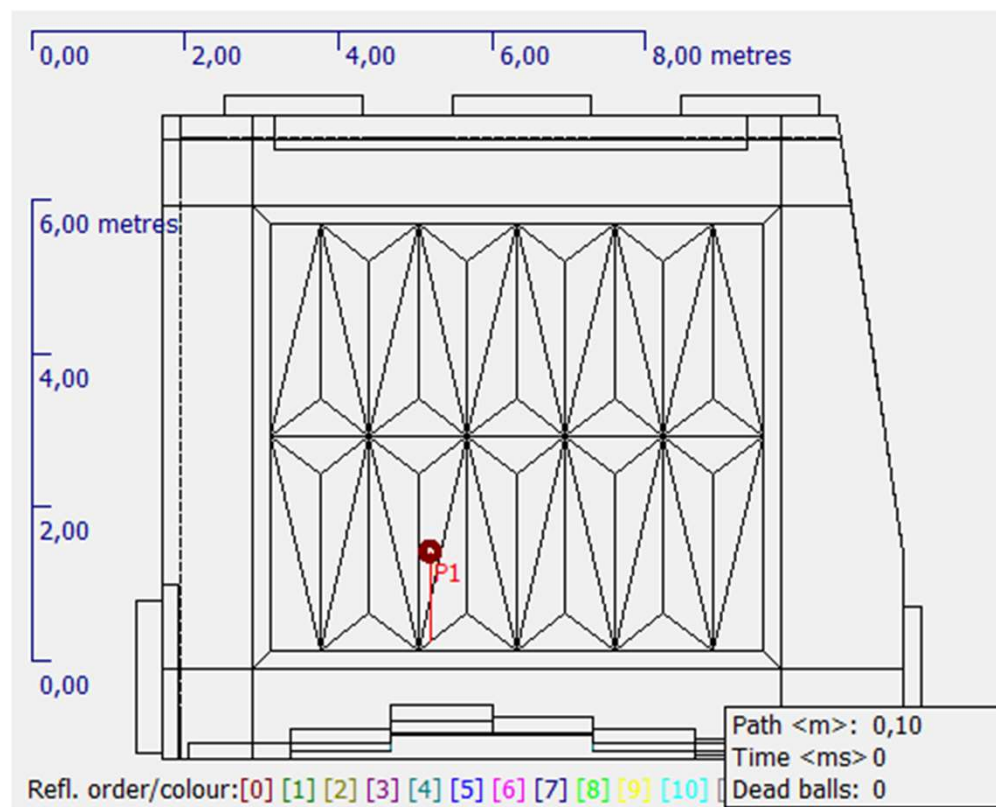
Scattering – why is it important?



Absorption and scattering



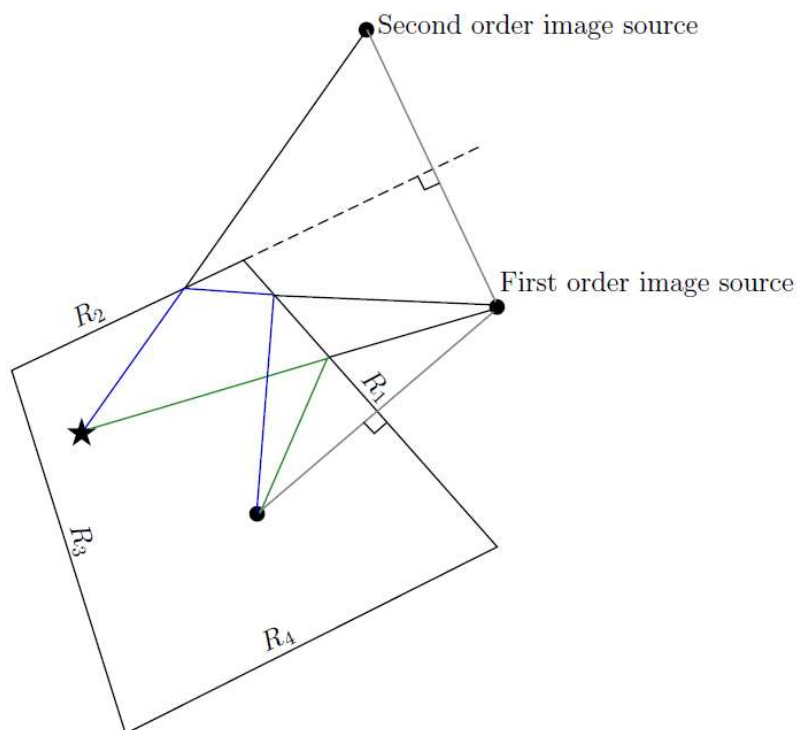
Simulation of sound fields



PARISM – simulation tool for ordinary rooms

Industrial PhD project together with DTU

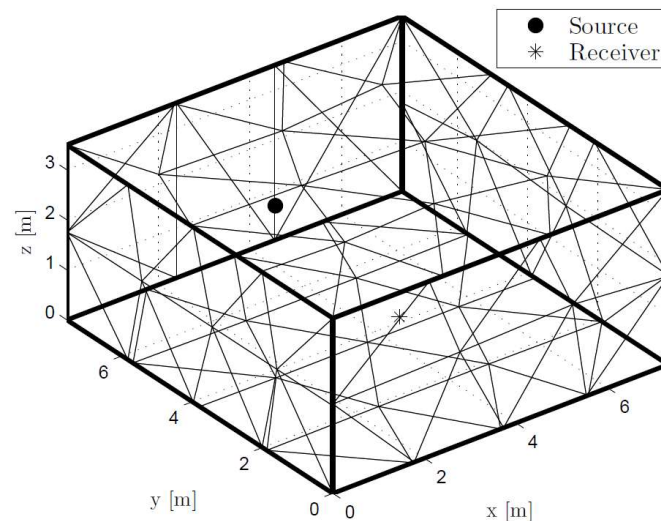
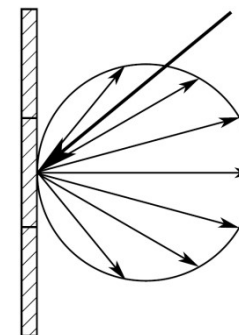
The image source method



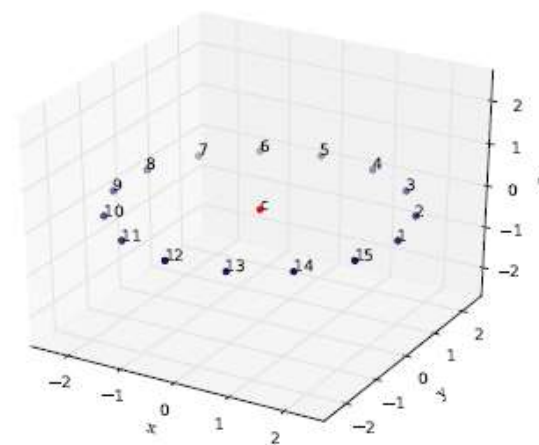
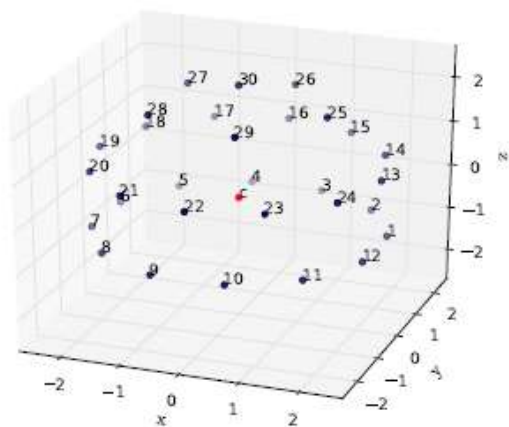
Acoustical radiosity

Lambert's law:

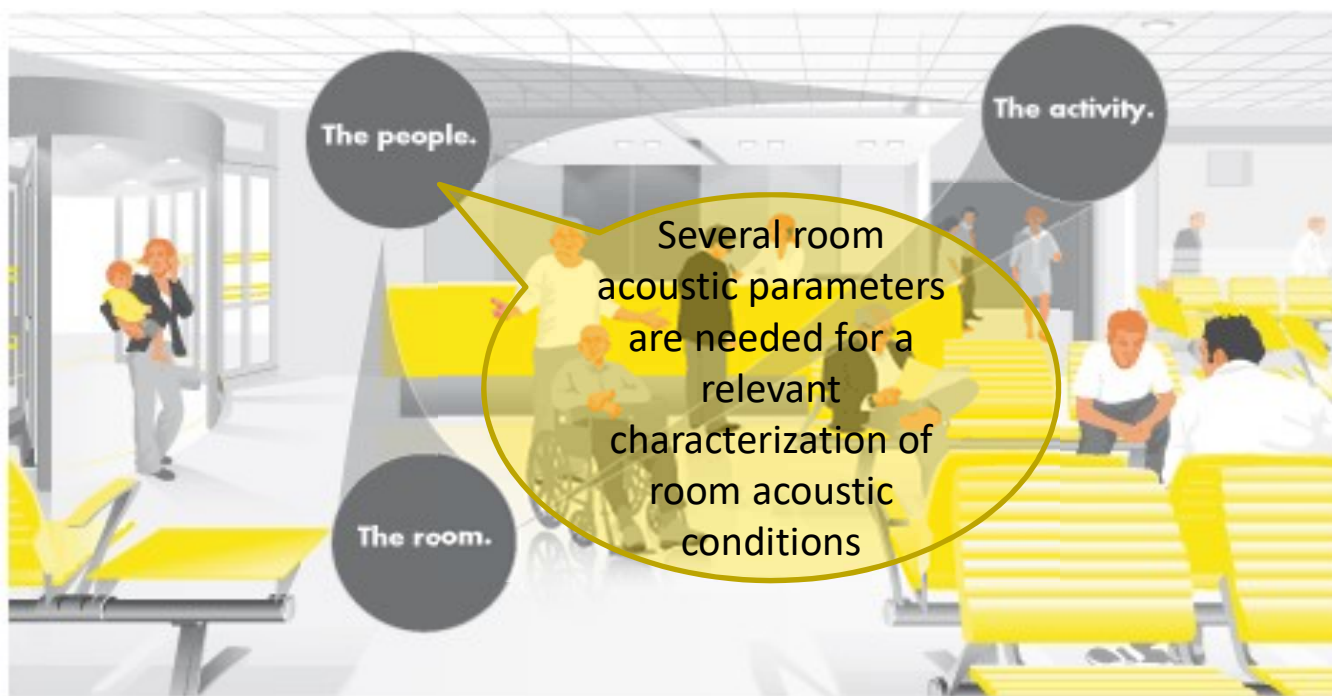
$$I(\theta) = I(0)\cos(\theta)$$



Auralisation with loudspeaker array using higher order ambisonics



Activity based acoustic design – a method to approach room acoustic design



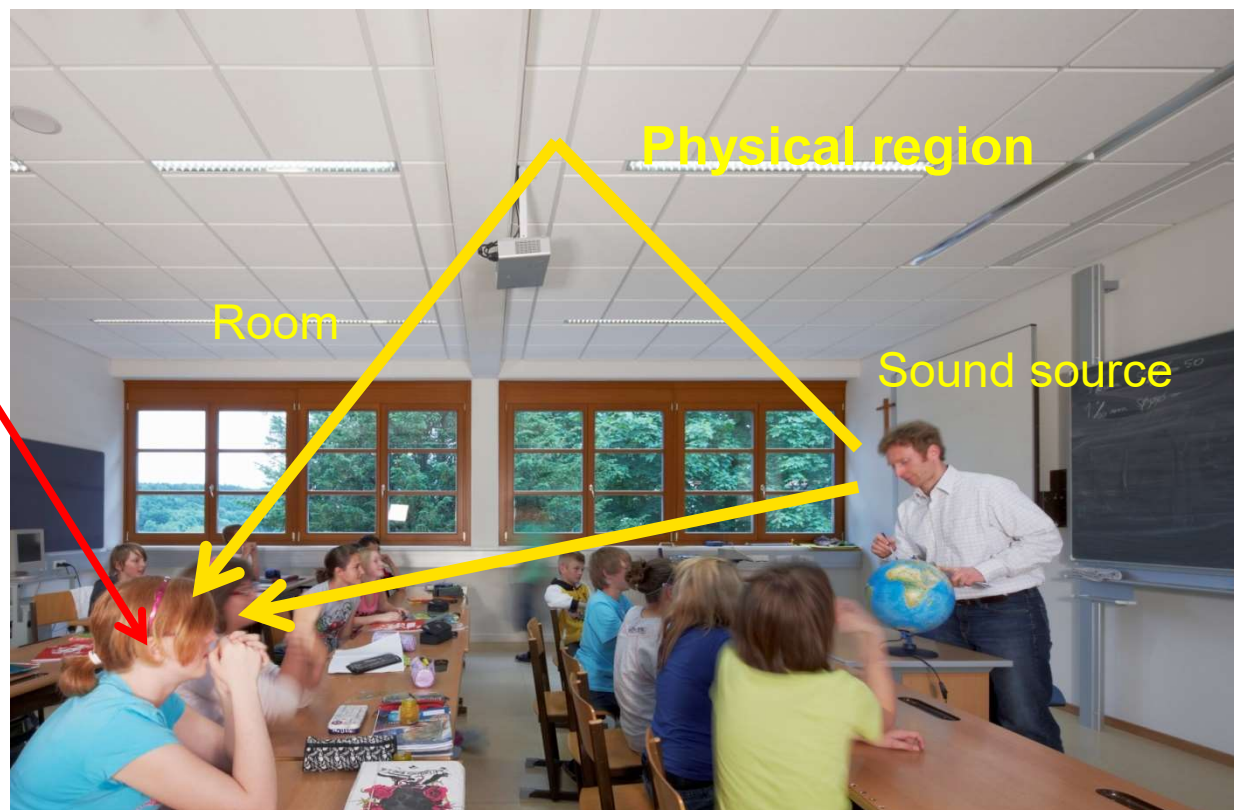
Assessment of sound in rooms

Physiological and psychological region

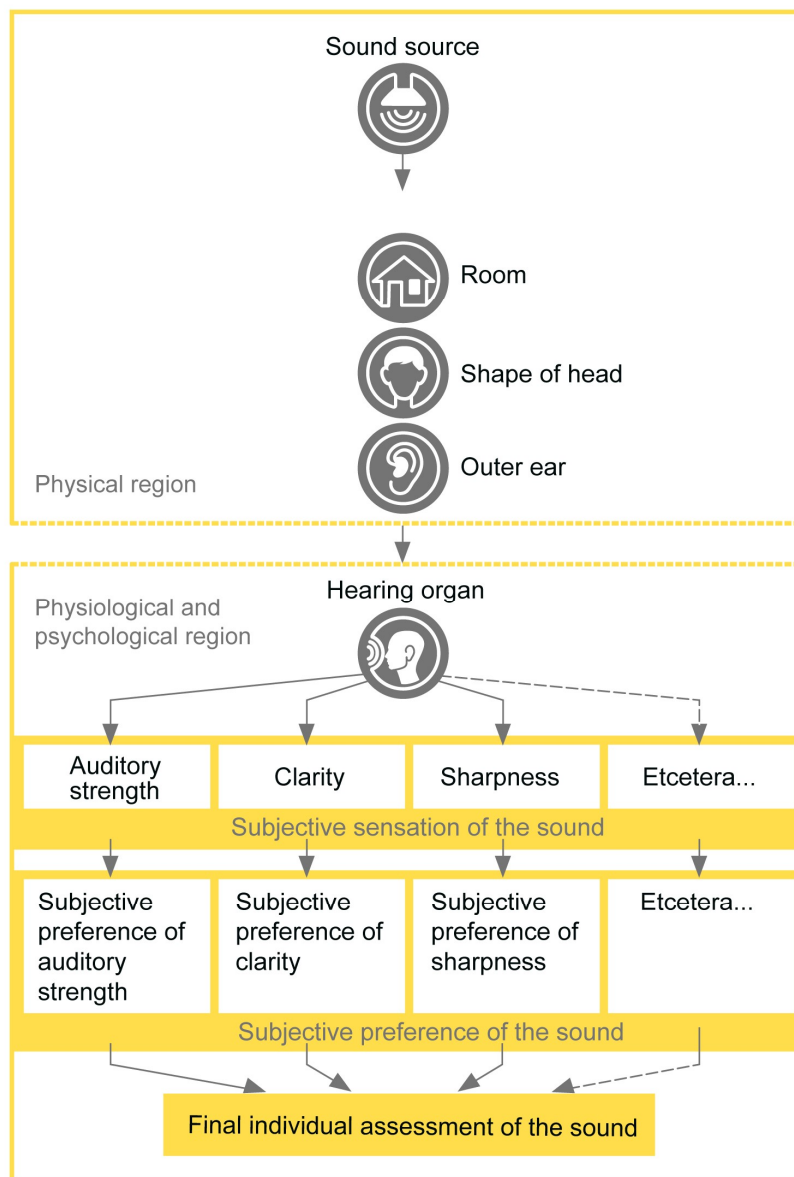
Sensation

- Sound strength
- Clarity
- Sharpness
- ...

Preference



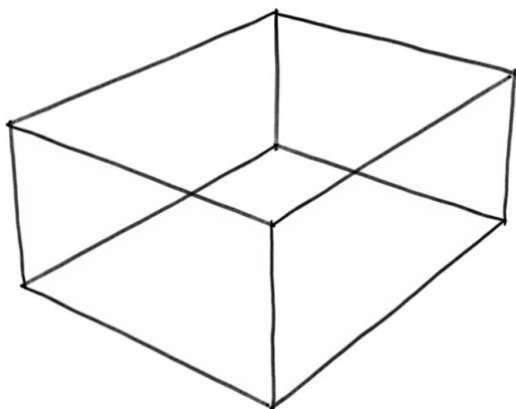
Assessment of sound in rooms



Room types

Reverberant room (Sabine room)

Reverberation time

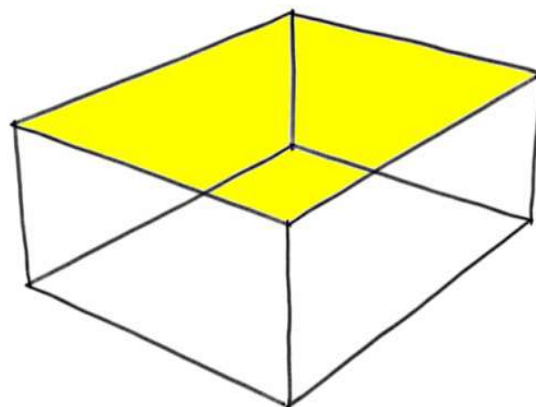


Room with absorbent ceiling

Speech clarity

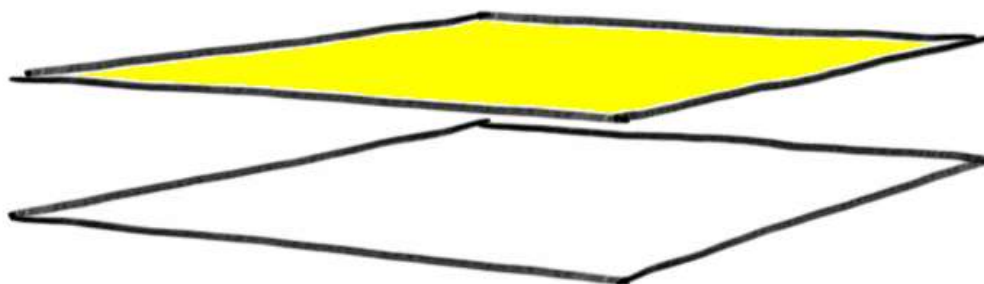
Sound strength

Reverberation time



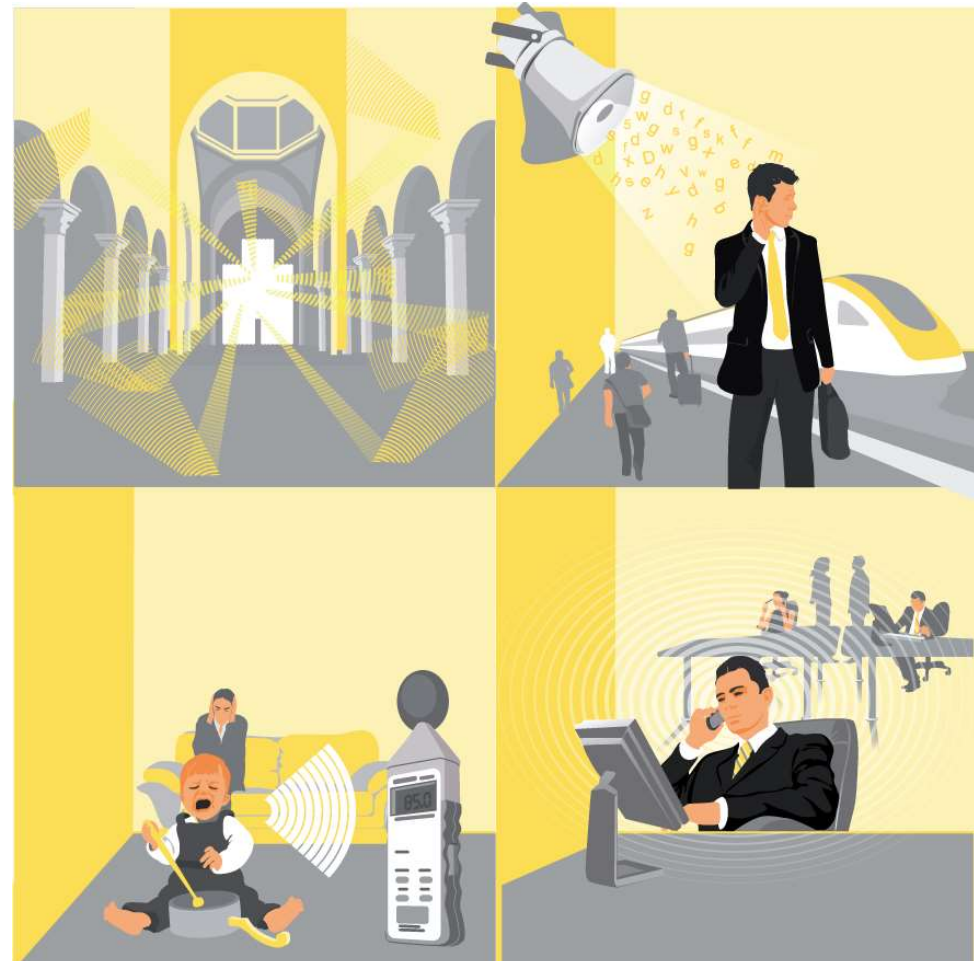
Open-plan spaces

Spatial decay



Room acoustic quality aspects

- Reverberation
- Speech clarity
- Auditory strength
- Spatial decay



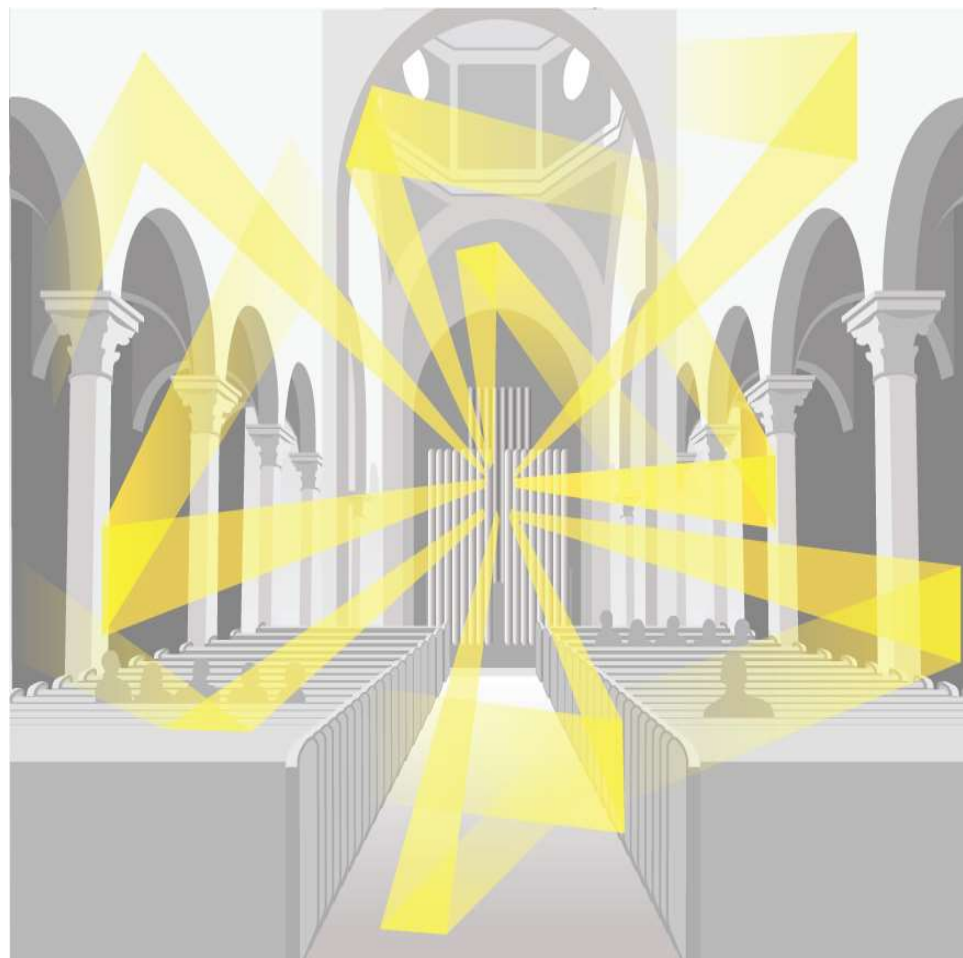
Efterklang

- Relaterar till hur snabbt ljudenergin försvinner i ett rum

Lång efterklang



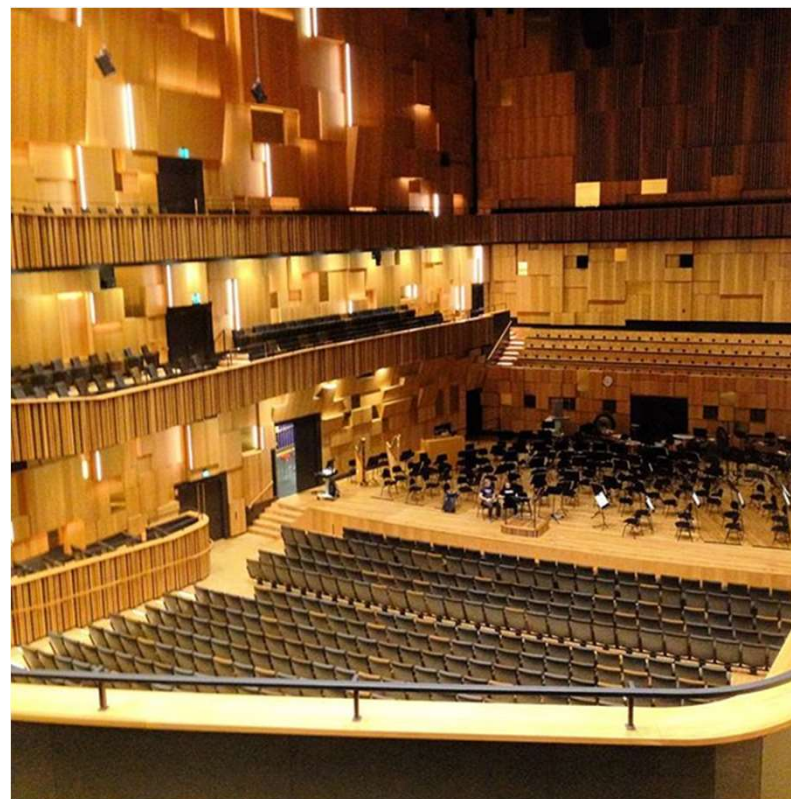
Kort efterklang



Parameters for performance spaces ISO 3382-1

Subjective quality	Objective measure
Clarity	Clarity index (C_{80})
Reverberance	Early decay time (EDT))
Intimacy	Sound strength (level)
Source broadening	Early lateral fraction and strength
Loudness	Sound strength and source-receiver distance

M. Barron, The development of concert hall design – A 111 year experience, Proceedings of the Institute of Acoustics, Vol. 28. Pt. 1. 2006



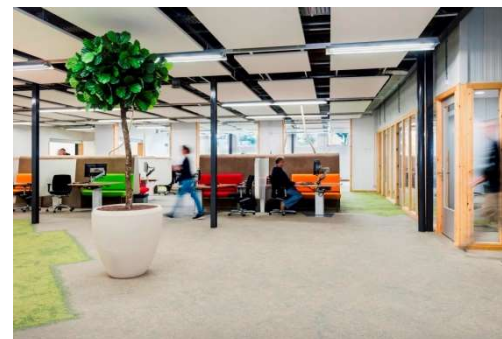
Ämnesområdet: Rumsakustik för arbetsmiljöer

ISO 3382-2: Reverberation time in ordinary rooms

ISO 3382-3: Open plan offices (T_{20} not included)



Schools



Offices



Hospitals

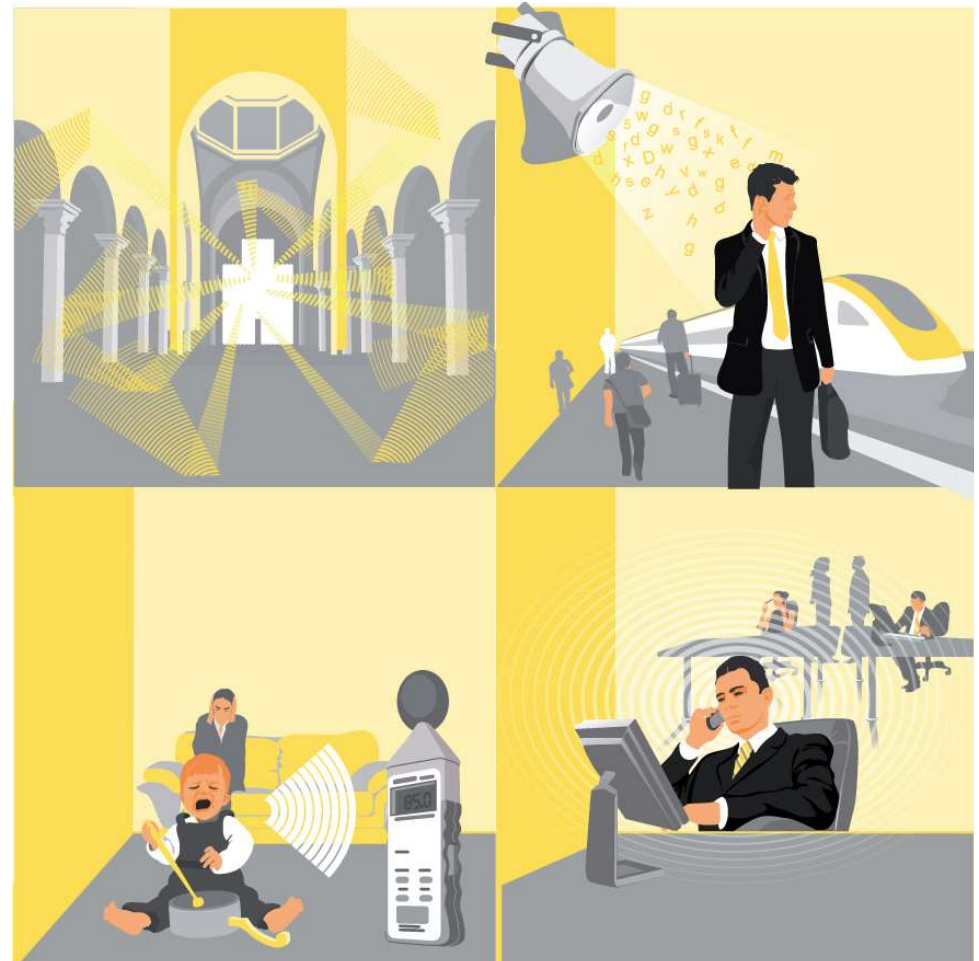
Room acoustic quality aspects and parameters

Ordinary rooms:

- Reverberation: T_{20} (s), ISO 3382-2
- Speech clarity: C_{50} (dB), ISO 3382-1
- Auditory strength: G (dB), ISO 3382-1

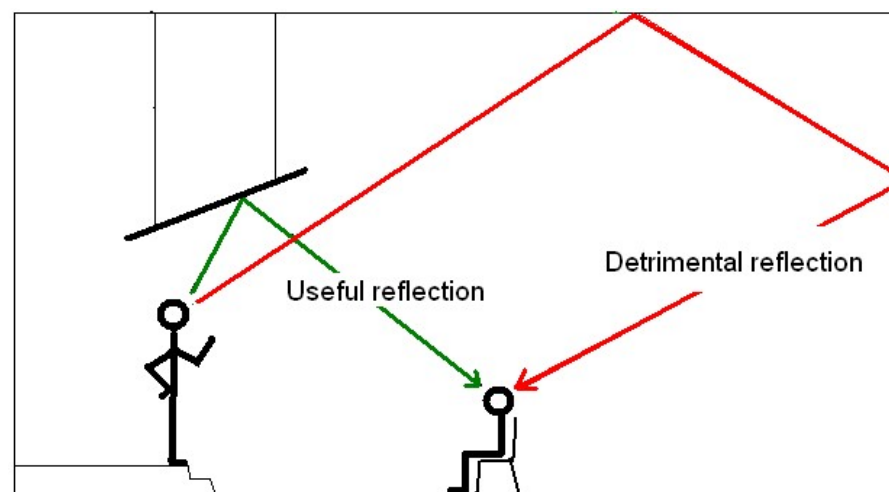
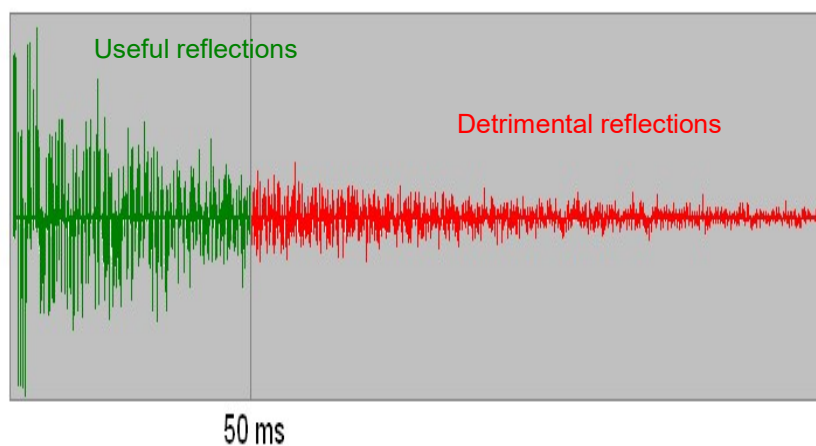
Open plan spaces:

- Spatial decay: according to ISO 3382-3



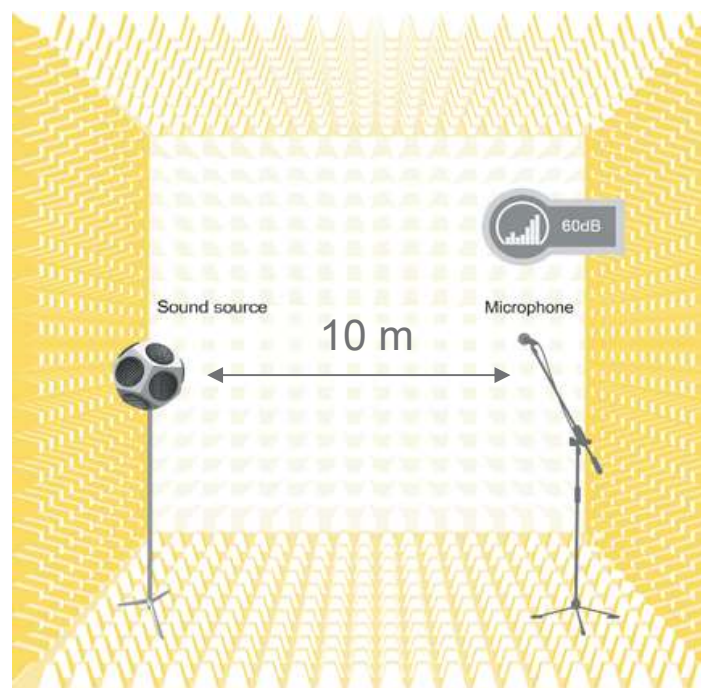
Definition of room acoustic measures: Speech Clarity C_{50} (dB)

$$C_{50} = 10 \times \log\left(\frac{\text{Energy}(0 - 50\text{ms})}{\text{Energy}(50 - \text{end})}\right), \text{ dB}$$



Room acoustic measures: Sound strength G (dB)

$$G = Lp_{Room} - Lp_{10m} = Lp - Lw + 31 \text{ dB} \quad (\text{omni-directional sound source})$$



$$G = 70 \text{ dB} - 60 \text{ dB} = 10 \text{ dB}$$

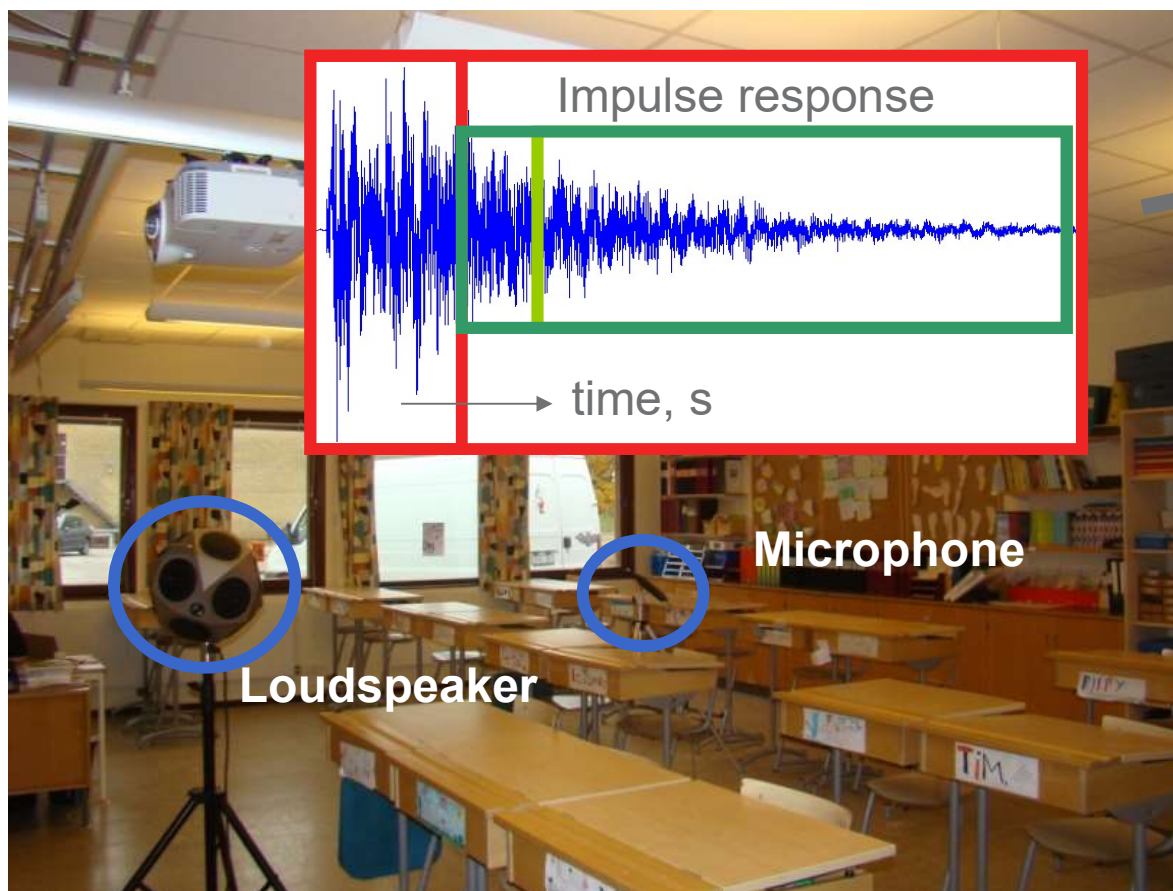
Calibrated Sound Power Source



Just noticeable difference of room acoustic quantities according to ISO 3382-1

Subjective listener aspect	Room acoustic quantity	Just noticeable difference
Subjective level of sound	Sound Strength G in dB	1 dB
Perceived reverberance	Reverberation time T_{20} in seconds	5%
Perceived clarity of sound	Speech Clarity C_{50} in dB	1 dB

Room acoustic measurements



Speed of sound
Strength, G

Small meeting rooms

Two similar rooms with different ceiling treatment.

Room 1: Ceiling absorber $\alpha_w = 1.0$

Room 2: Ceiling absorber $\alpha_w = 0.1$

Floor area = 12 m²

Height = 2.7 m



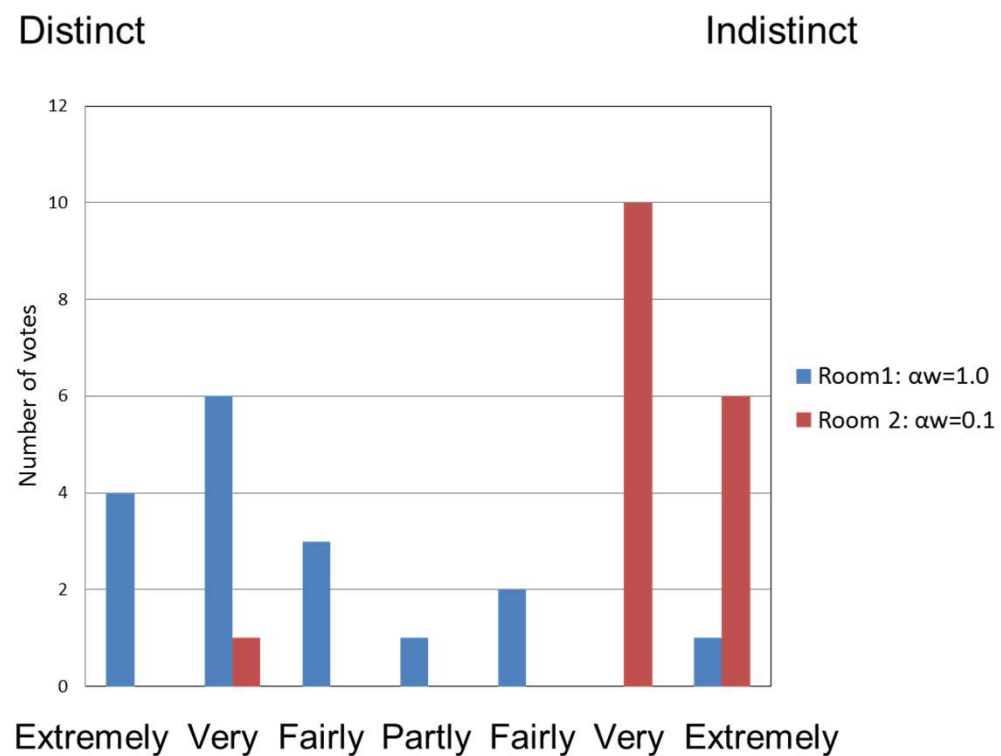
Semantic differential questionnaires

	Extremely	Very	Fairly	Partly	Fairly	Very	Extremely	
Distinct							X	Indistinct
Pleasant								Unpleasant
Dry								Reverberant
Best possible listening environment								Worst possible listening environment
Best possible speaking environment								Worst possible speaking environment

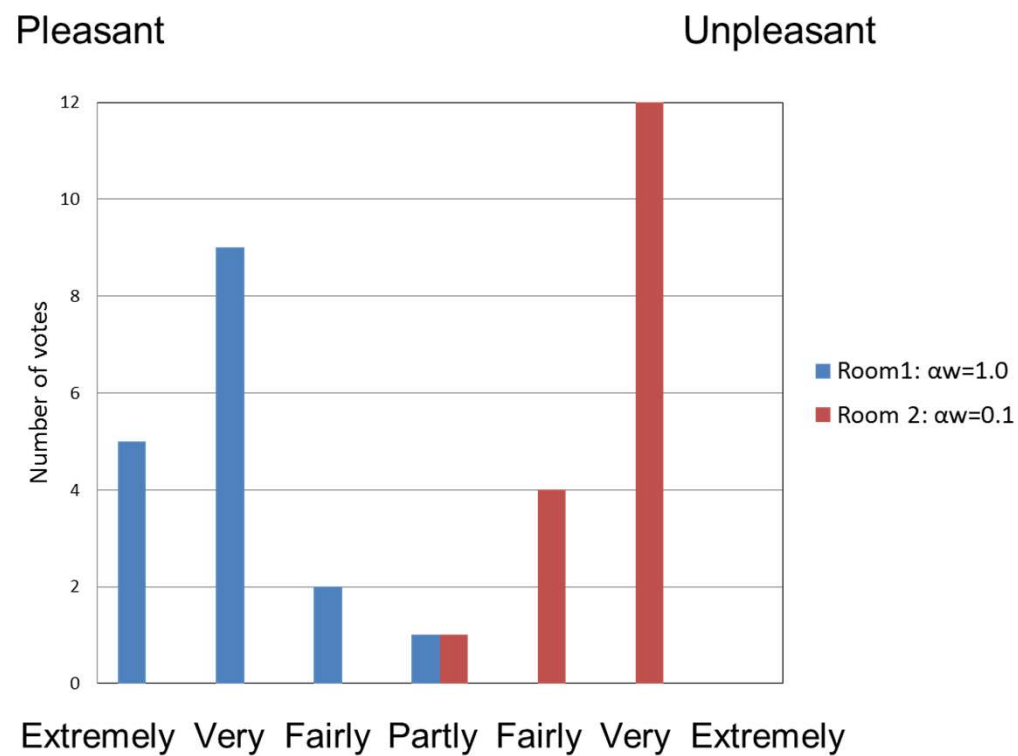
Semantic differential questionnaires

	Extremely	Very	Fairly	Partly	Fairly	Very	Extremely	
Distinct		X						Indistinct
Pleasant								Unpleasant
Dry								Reverberant
Best possible listening environment								Worst possible listening environment
Best possible speaking environment								Worst possible speaking environment

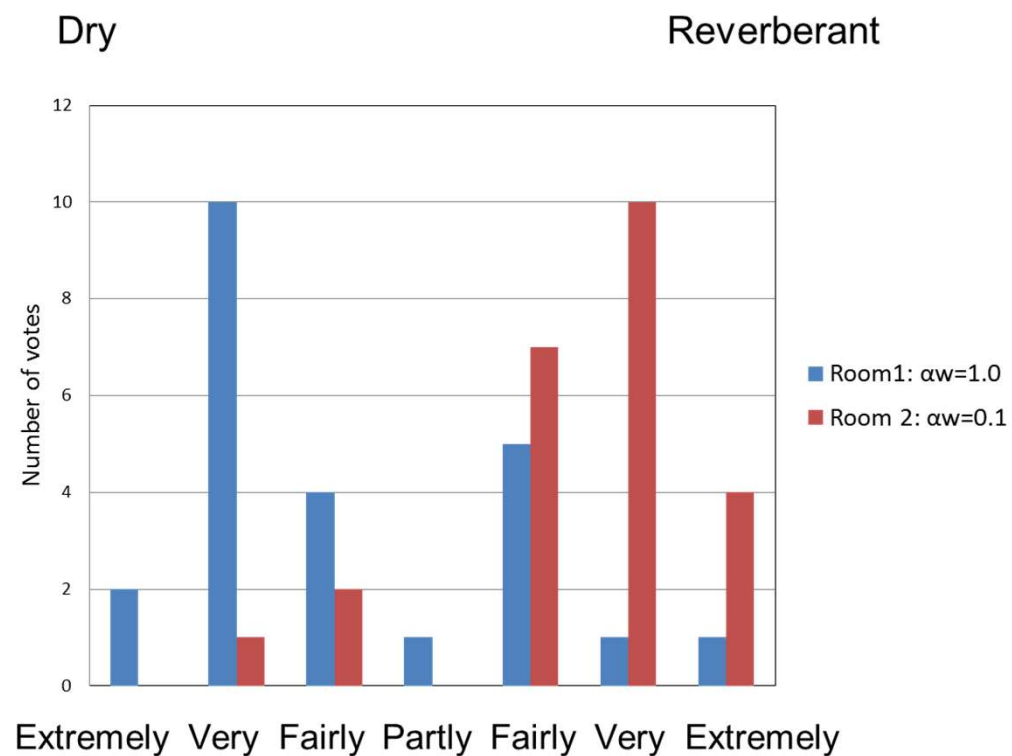
Listening test



Listening test



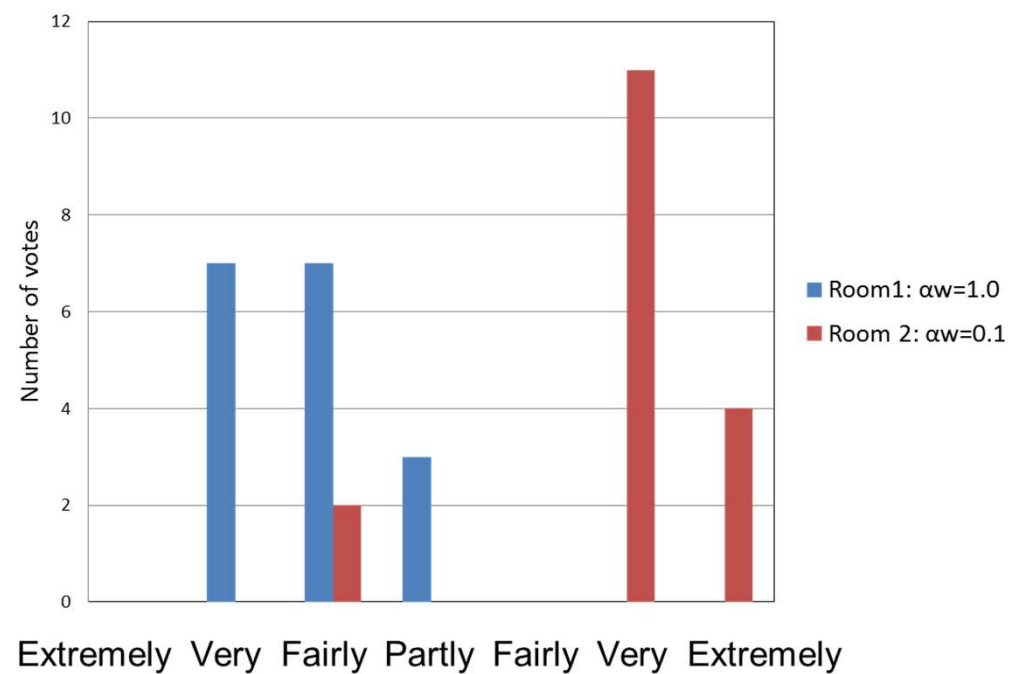
Listening test



Listening test

Best possible listening environment

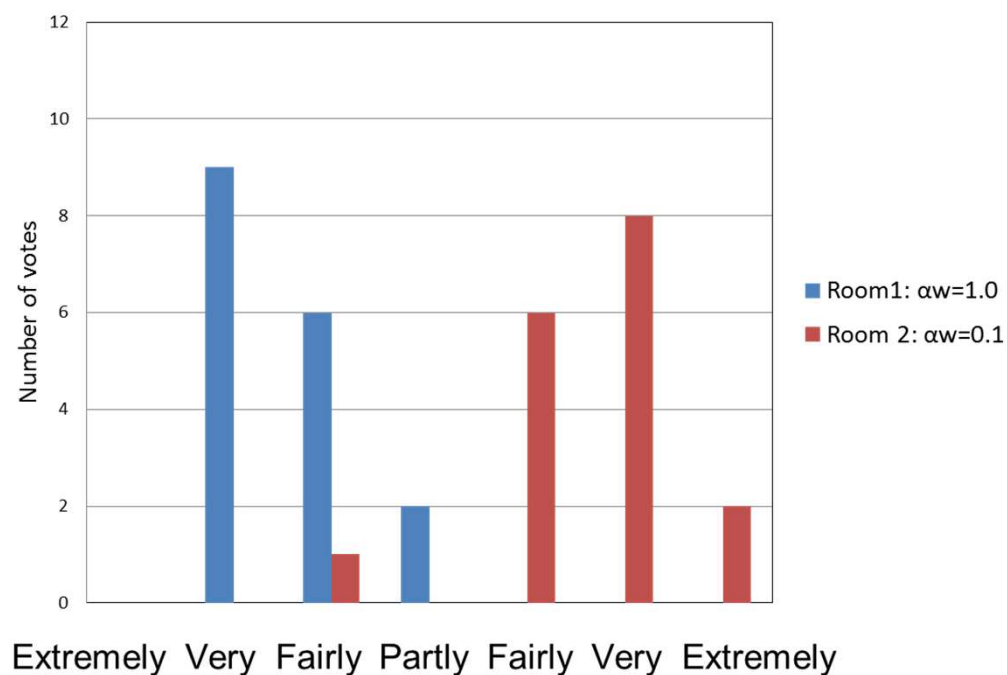
Worst possible listening environment



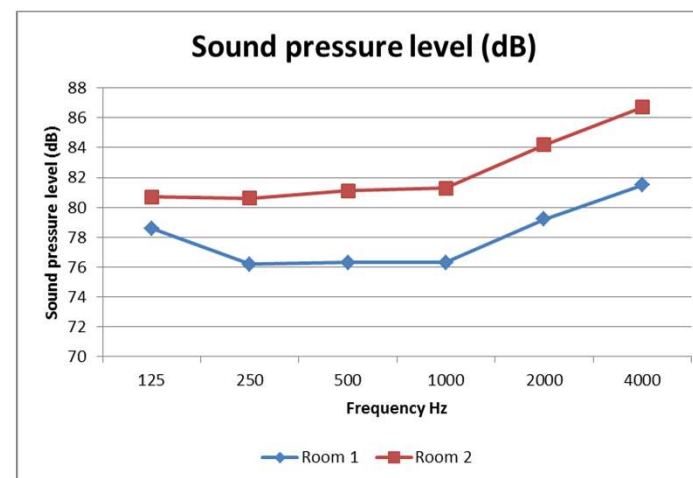
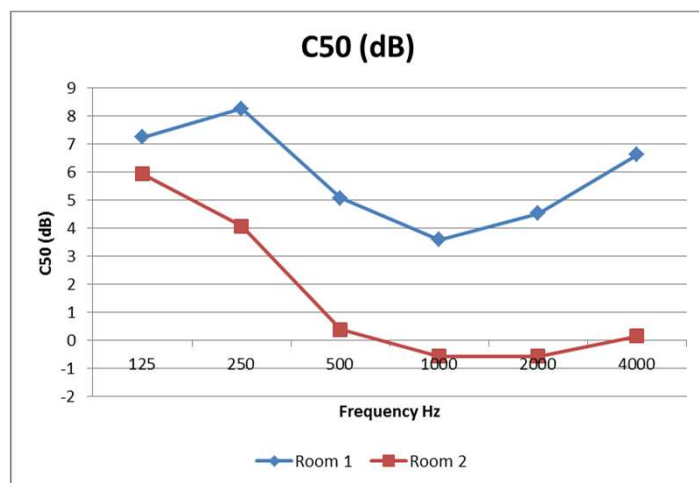
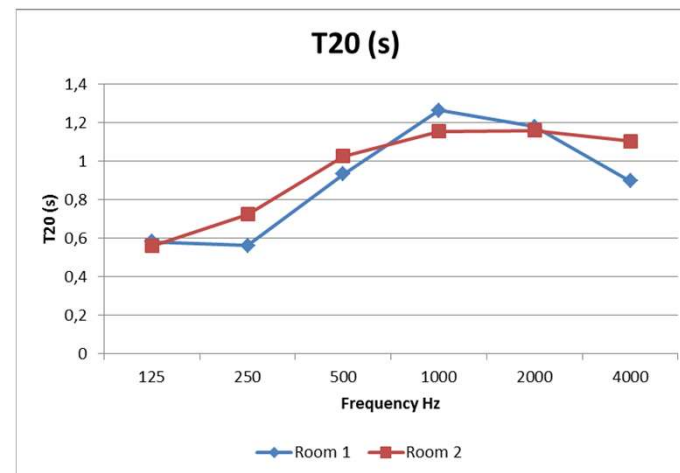
Listening test

Best possible speaking environment

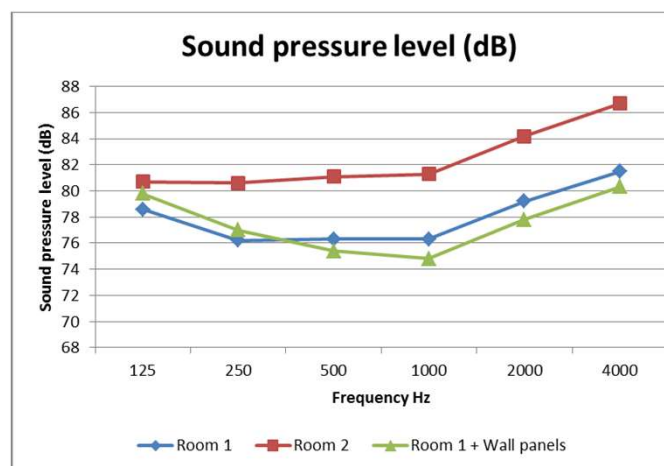
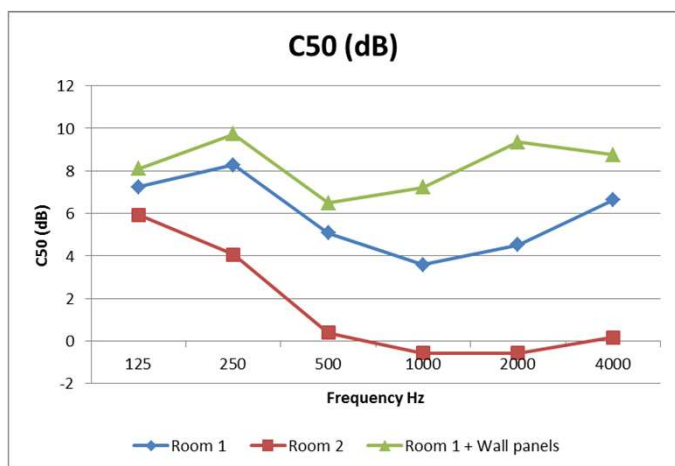
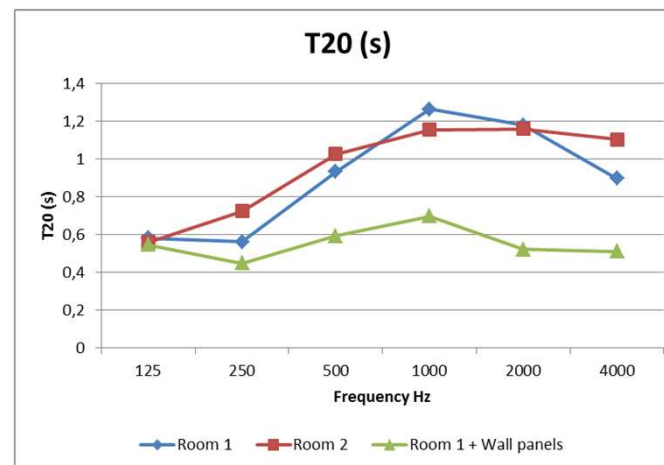
Worst possible speaking environment



Measurement results



Measurement results, with wall panels



Ecophon recommendation: Schools

Criteria	Parameter*	Target values
Speech clarity	C_{50} (dB)	6 – 8 dB
Sound strength	G (dB)	15 – 17 dB
Reverberation	T_{20} (s)	0,40 – 0,50 s

* Average 125 to 4000 Hz

The effect of different acoustical treatment



Volume= 150 m³, Floor area=55 m²,
ceiling height=2,70 m

- No ceiling treatment, no furniture
- Ceiling treatment, no furniture
- Ceiling treatment, furniture
- Wall panels
- Extra low frequency absorption

Classroom in different configurations



Without furniture and ceiling



Without furniture, with ceiling



With furniture and ceiling

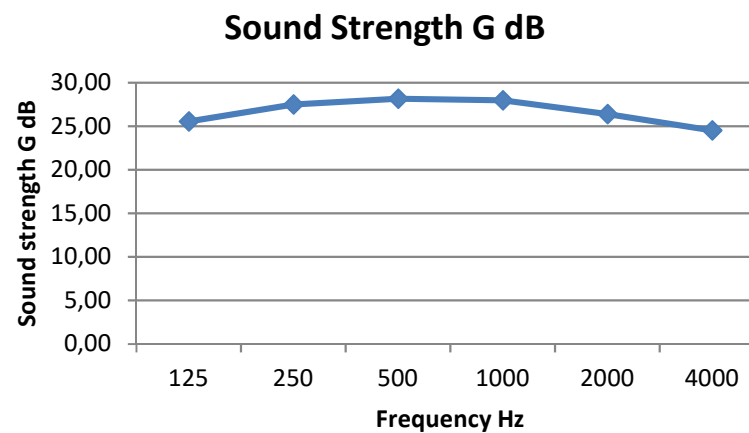
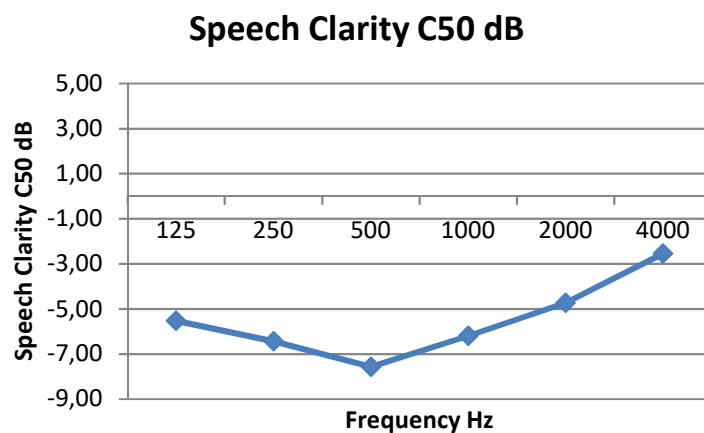
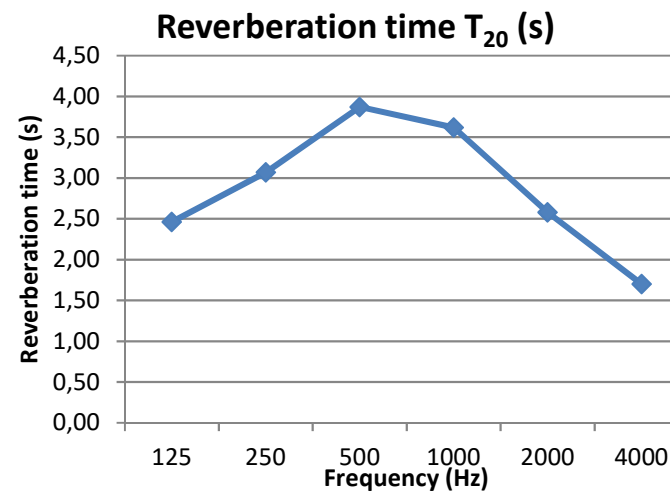


With furniture, ceiling and wall panels

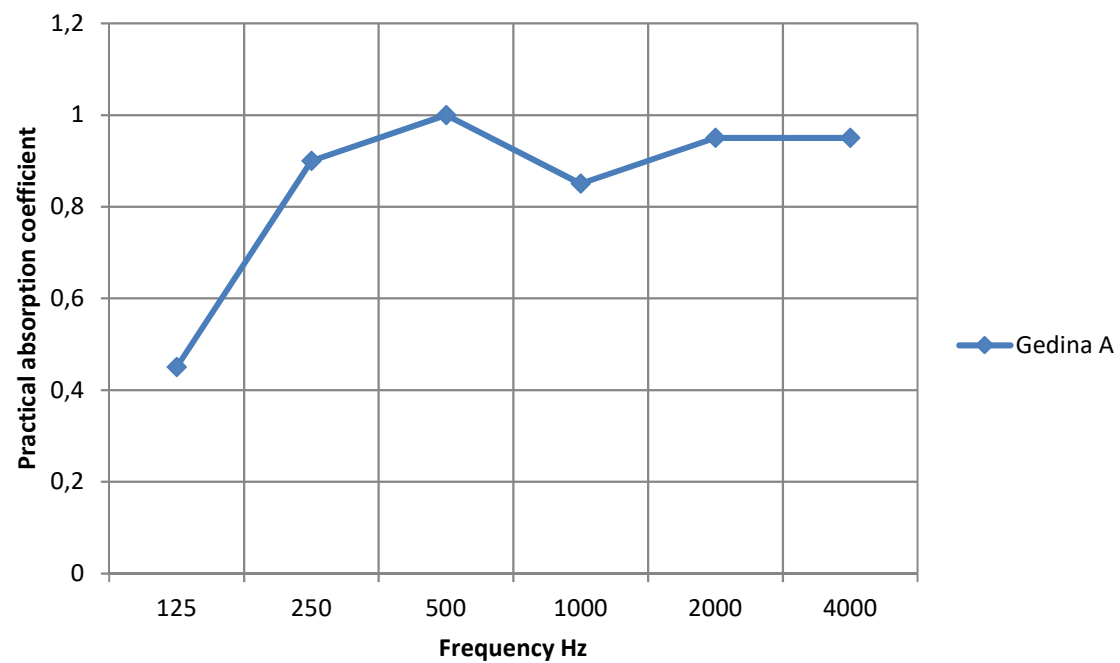
Without furniture and ceiling



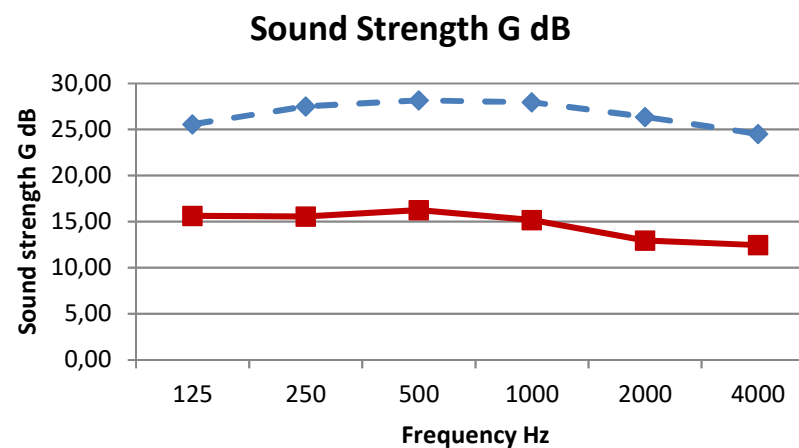
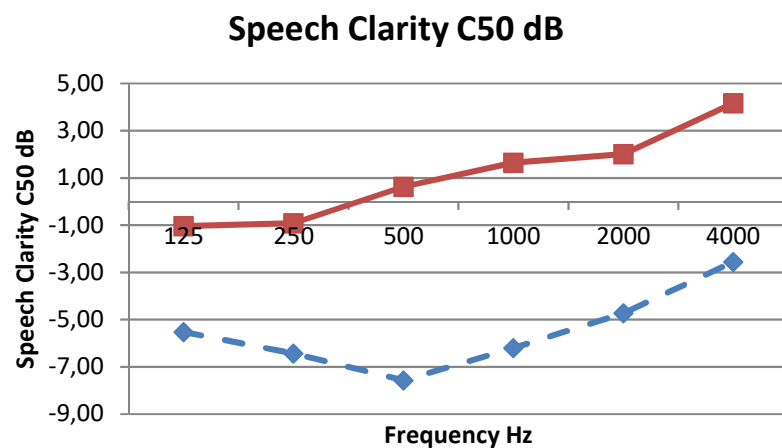
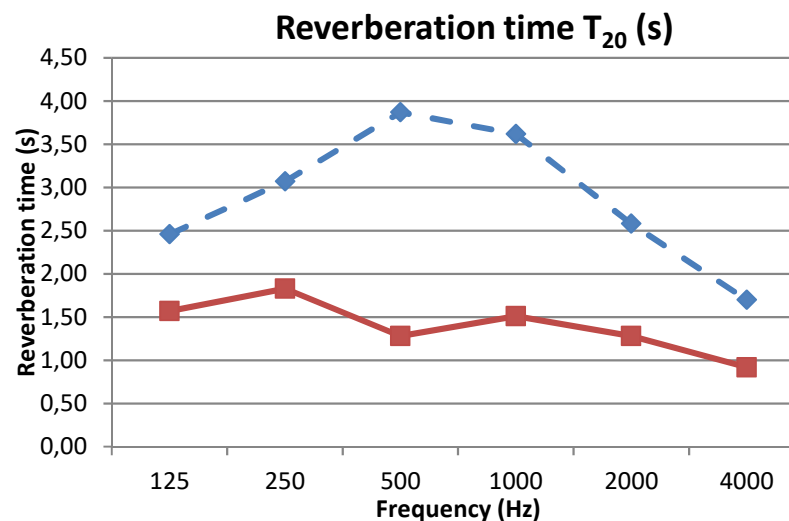
Average absorption coefficient of the room surfaces is 0,05



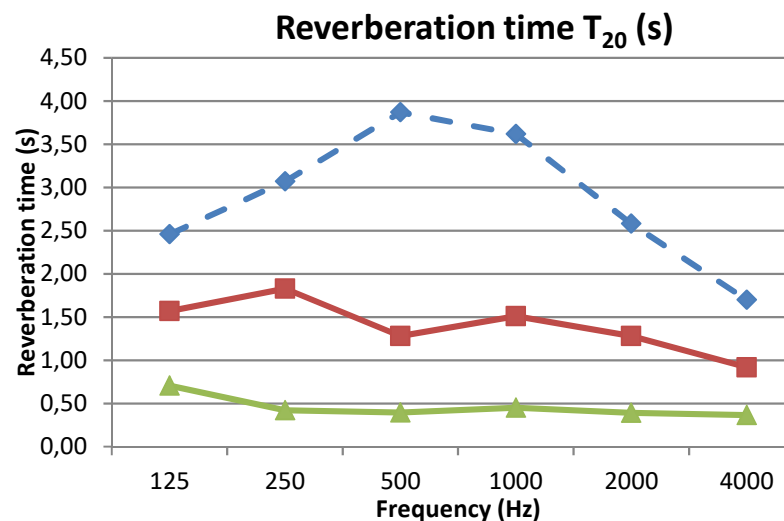
Practical absorption coefficient of Gedina A



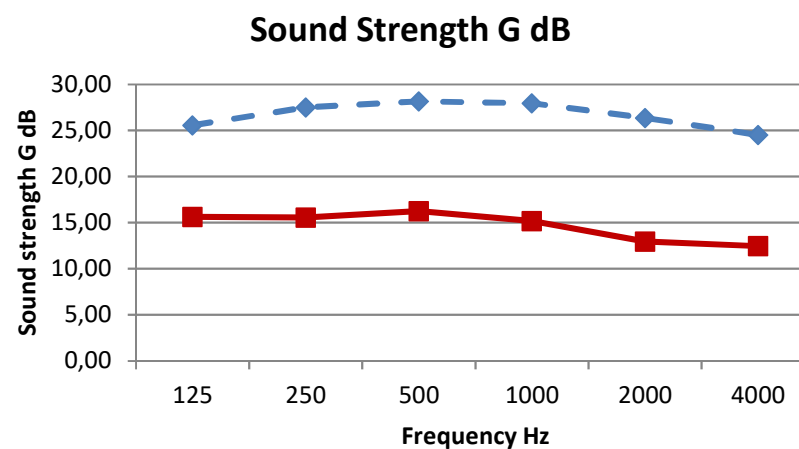
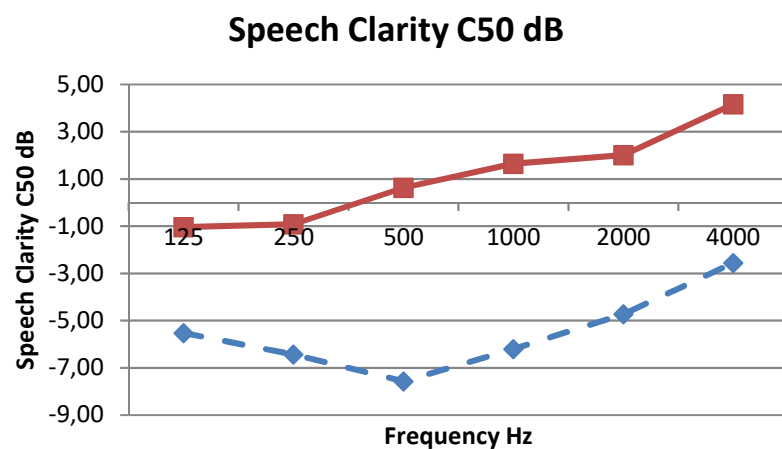
Without furniture with ceiling



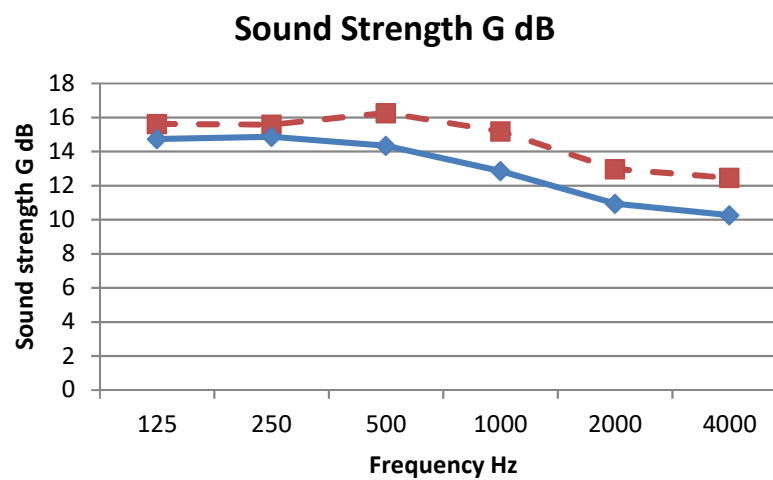
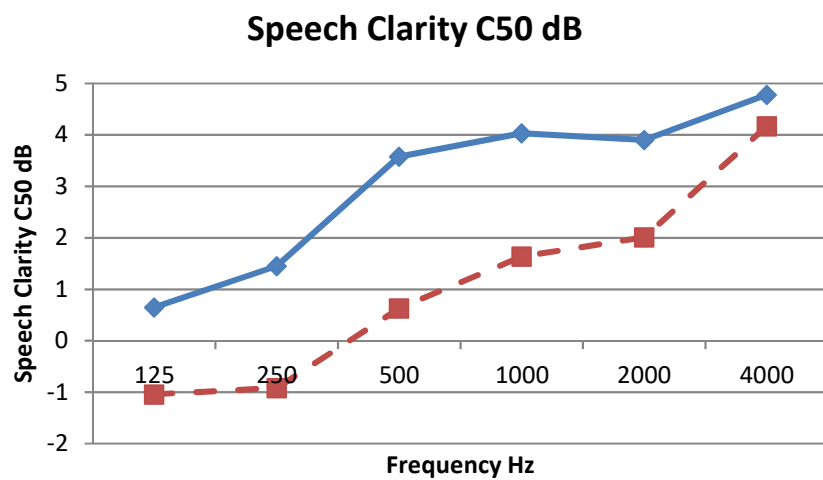
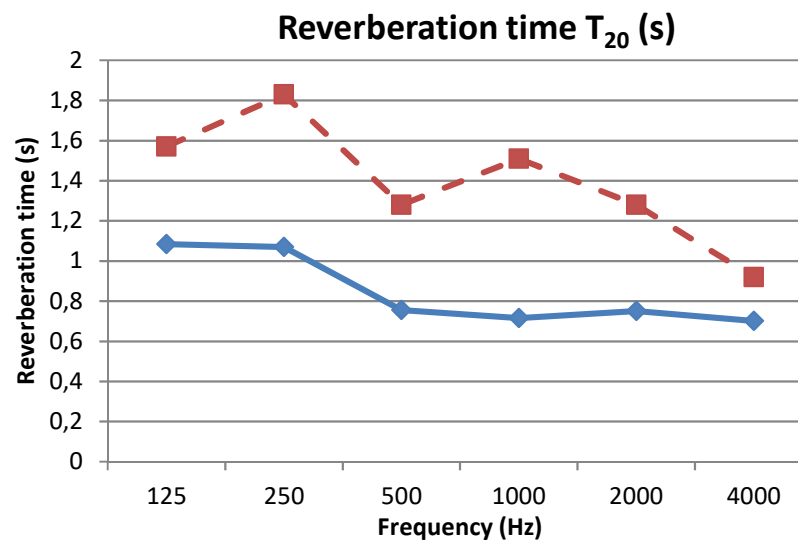
Without furniture with ceiling



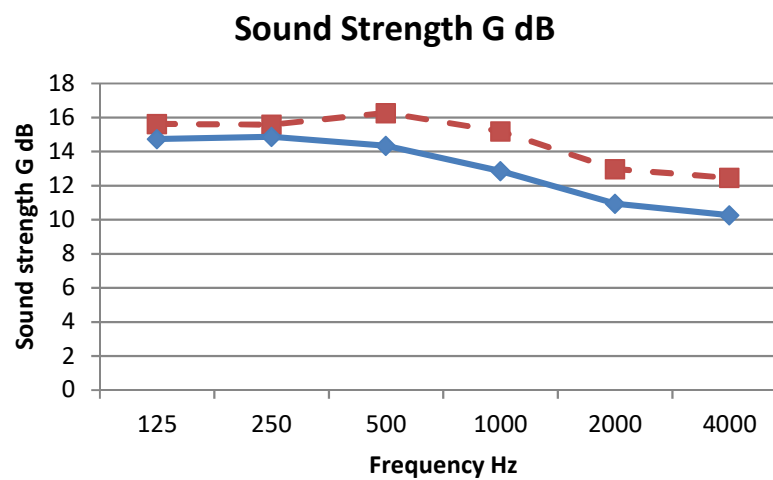
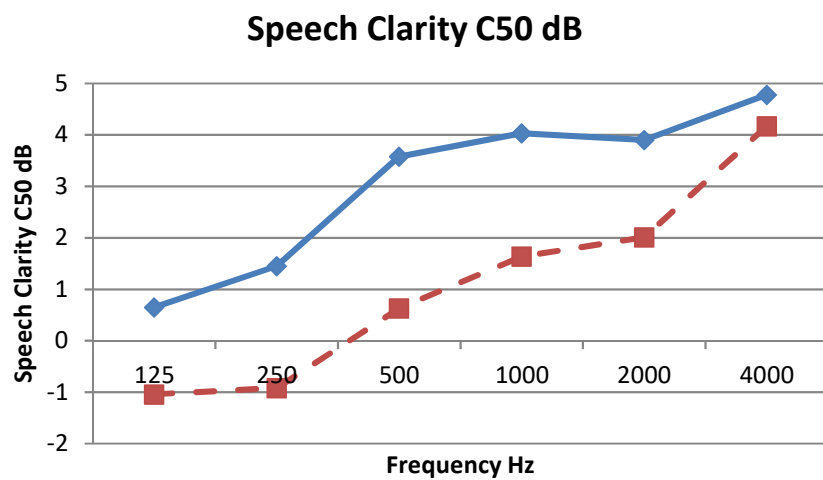
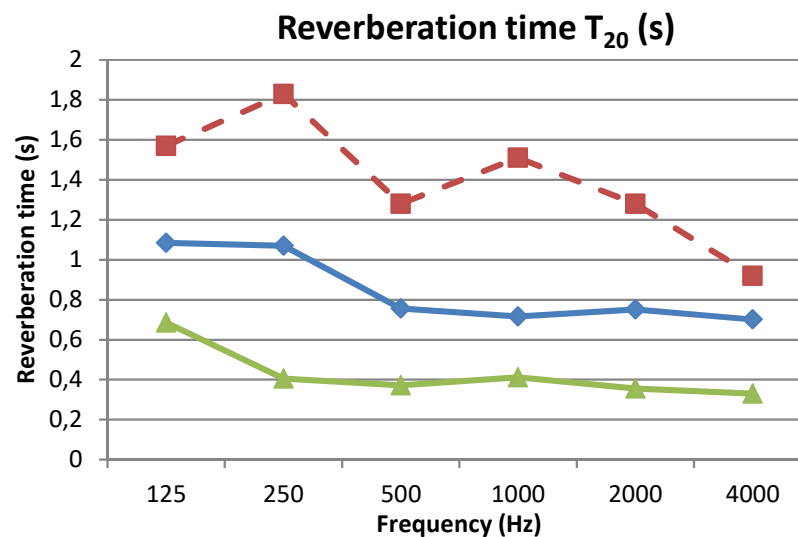
Calculation
according
Sabine
formula



With furniture and ceiling



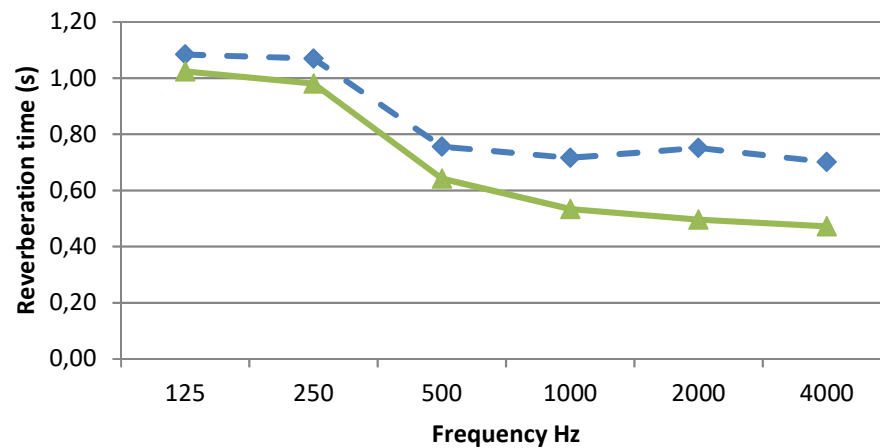
With furniture and ceiling



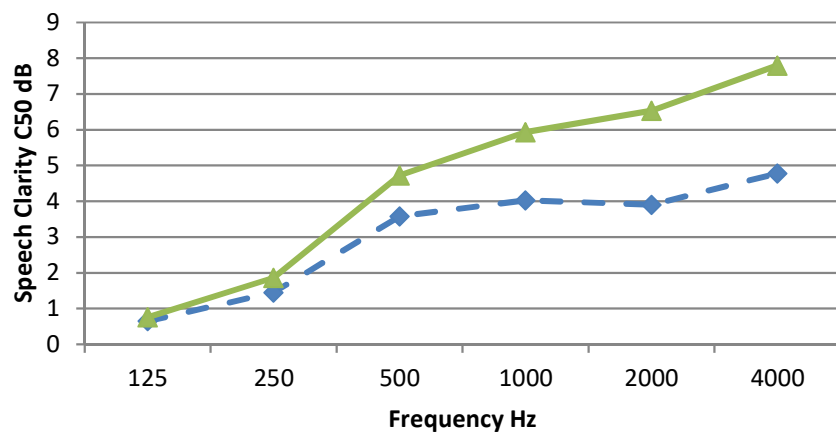
The effect of wall panels



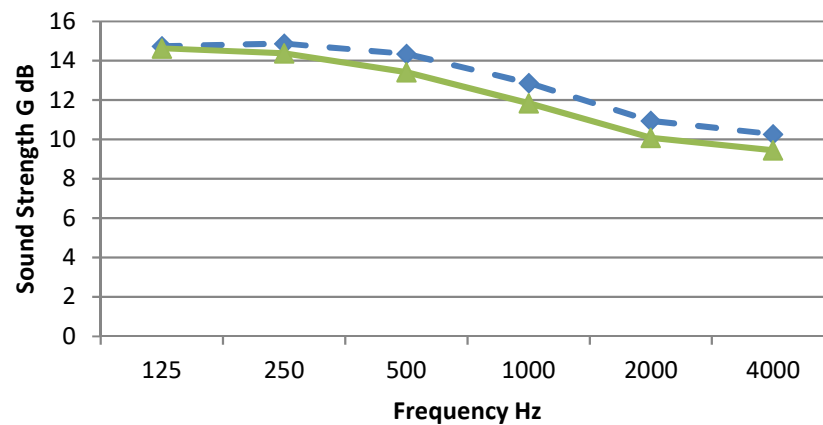
Reverberation time T_{20} (s)



Speech Clarity C50 dB



Sound Strength G dB

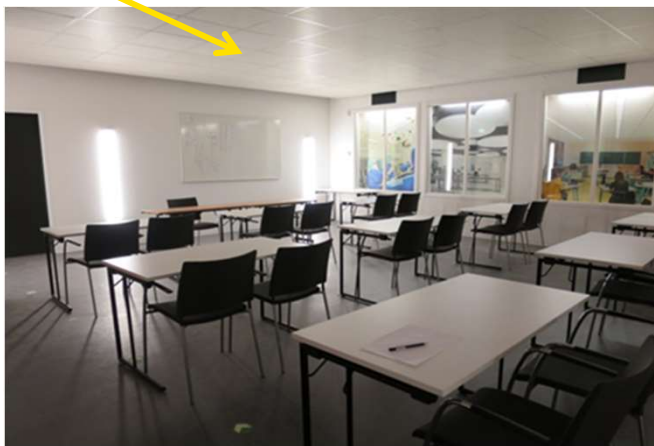


Ecophon Gedina A with Extra Bass

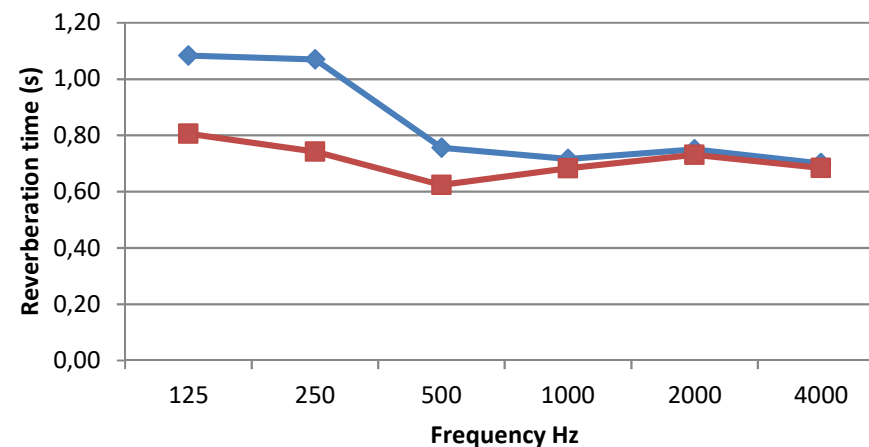


The effect of extra low frequency absorption

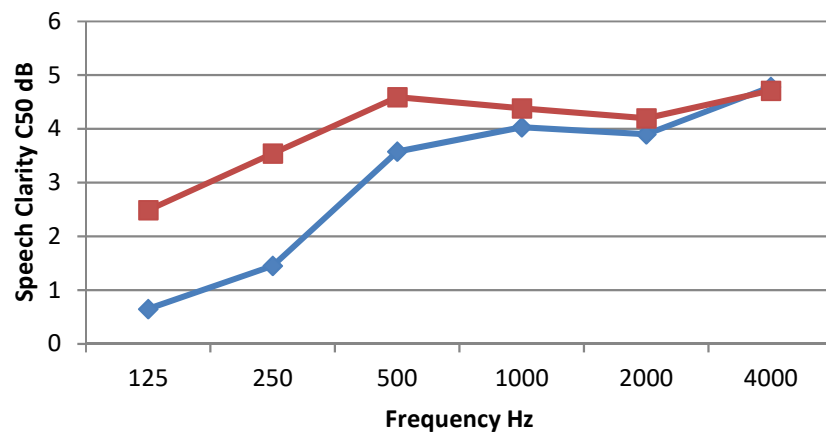
With 50% Ecophon Extra Bass



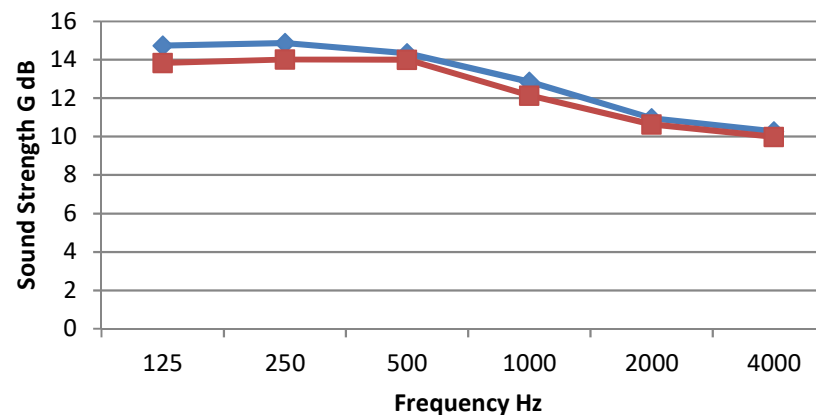
Reverberation time T_{20} (s)



Speech Clarity C50 dB

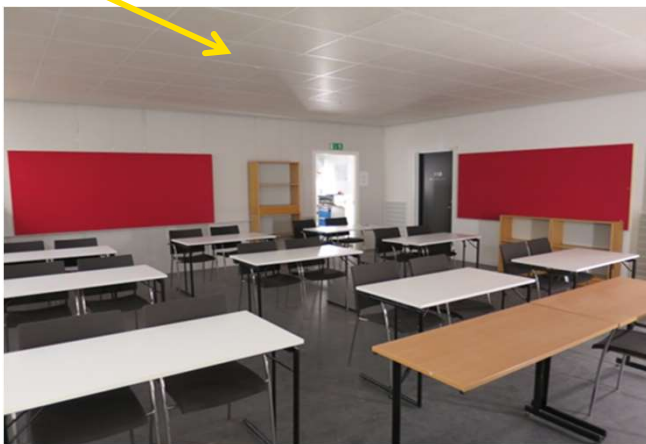


Sound Strength G dB

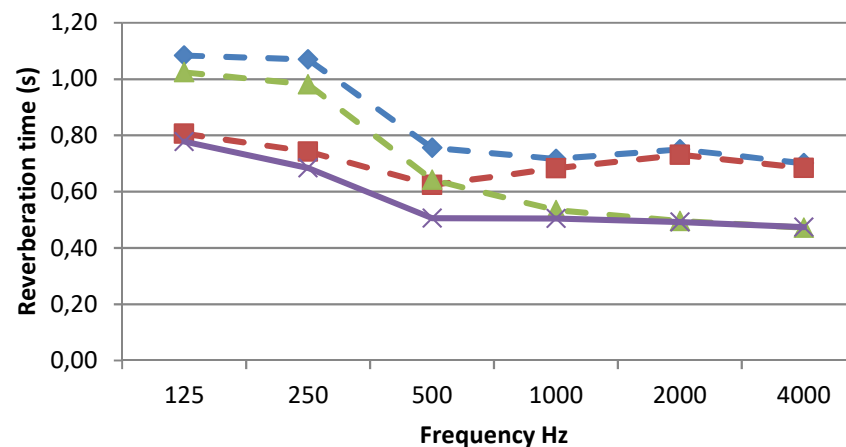


Wall panels and Ecophon Extra Bass

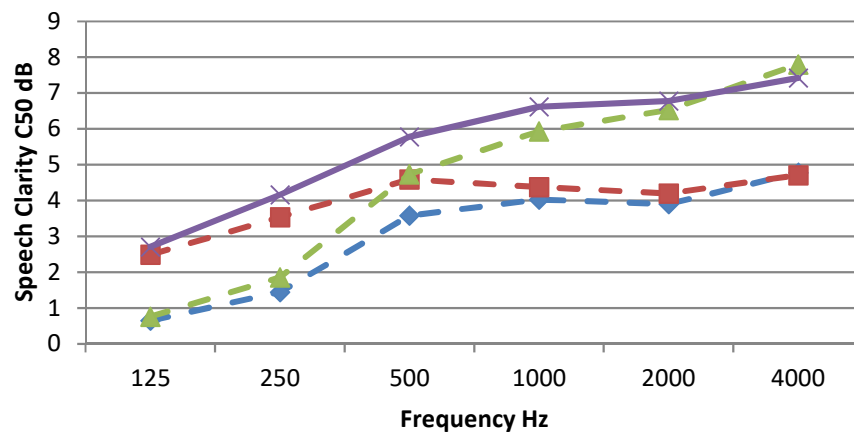
With 50% Ecophon Extra Bass



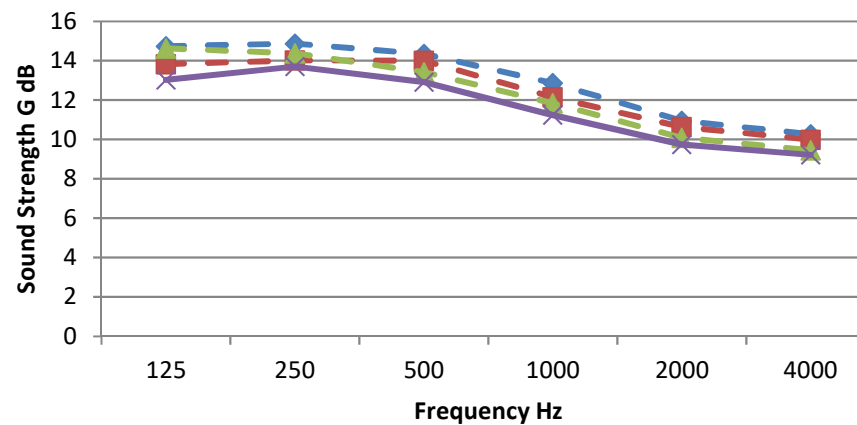
Reverberation time T_{20} (s)

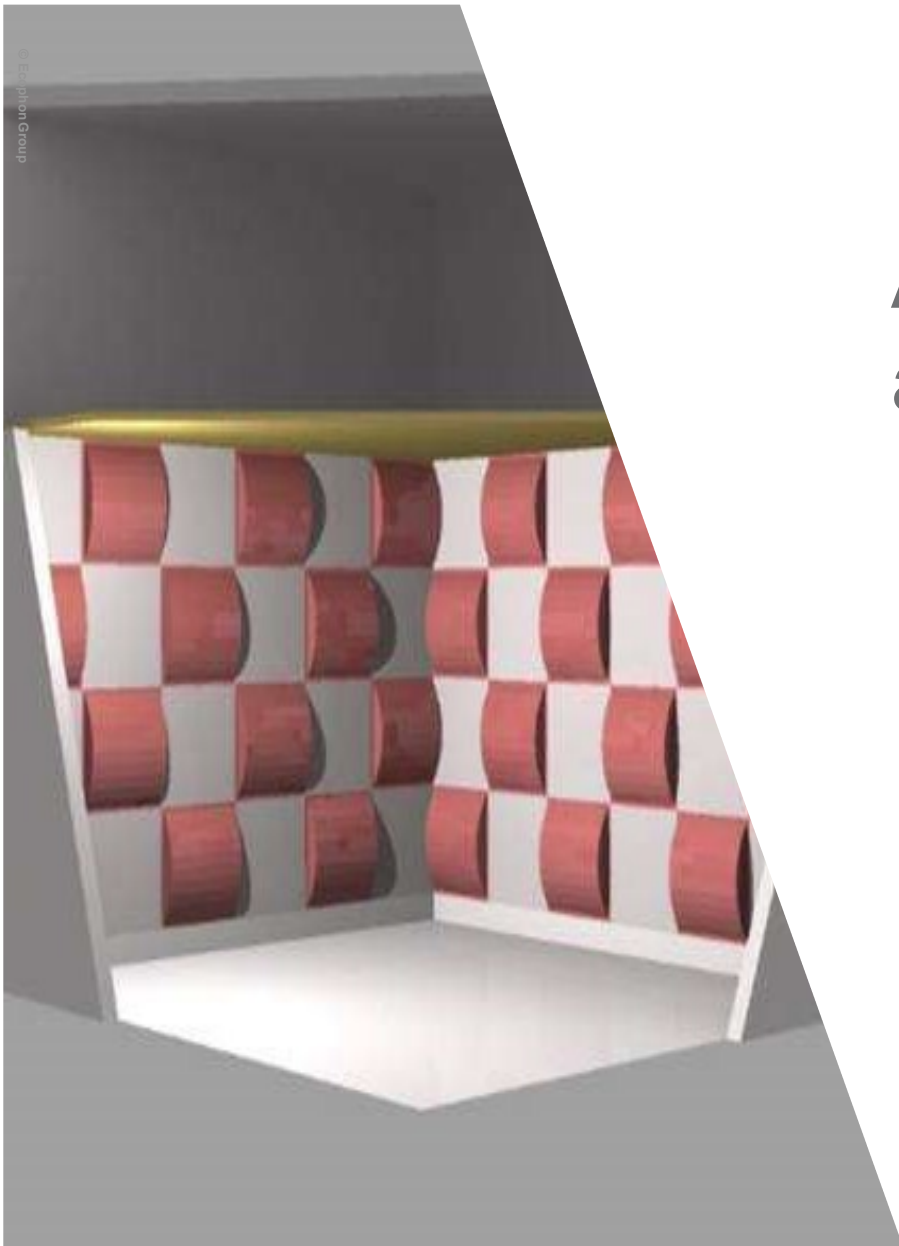


Speech Clarity C50 dB



Sound Strength G dB

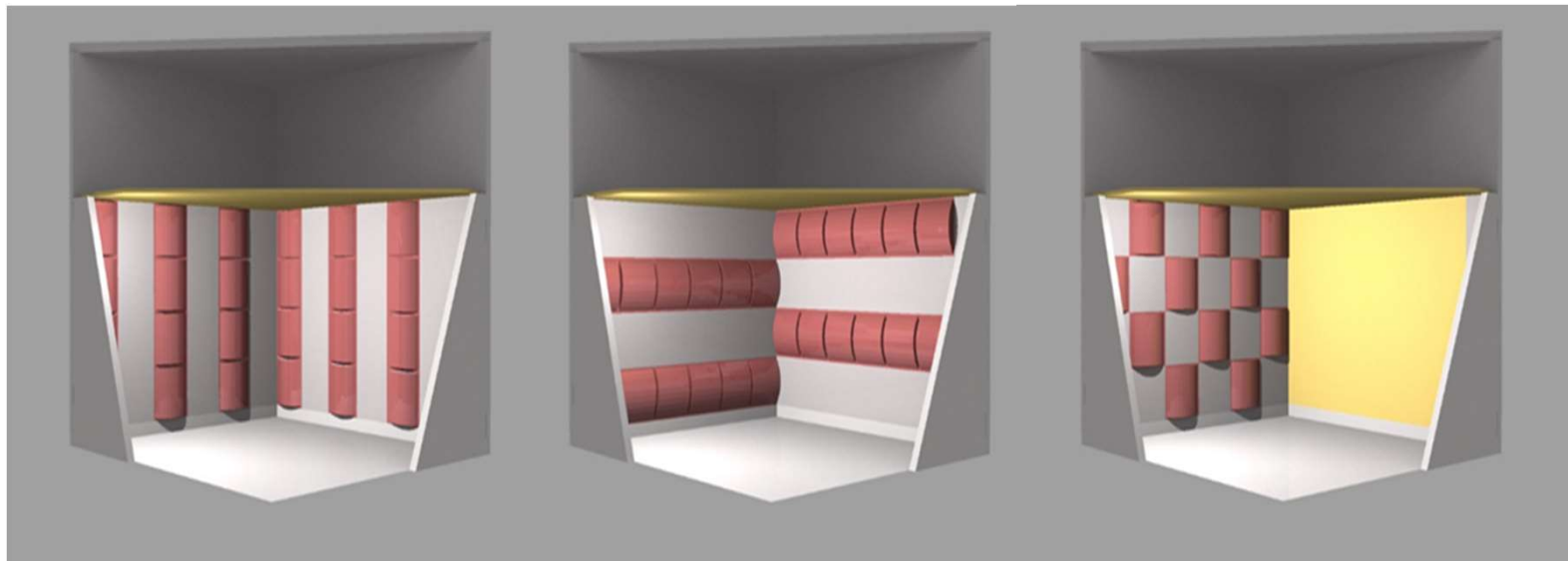




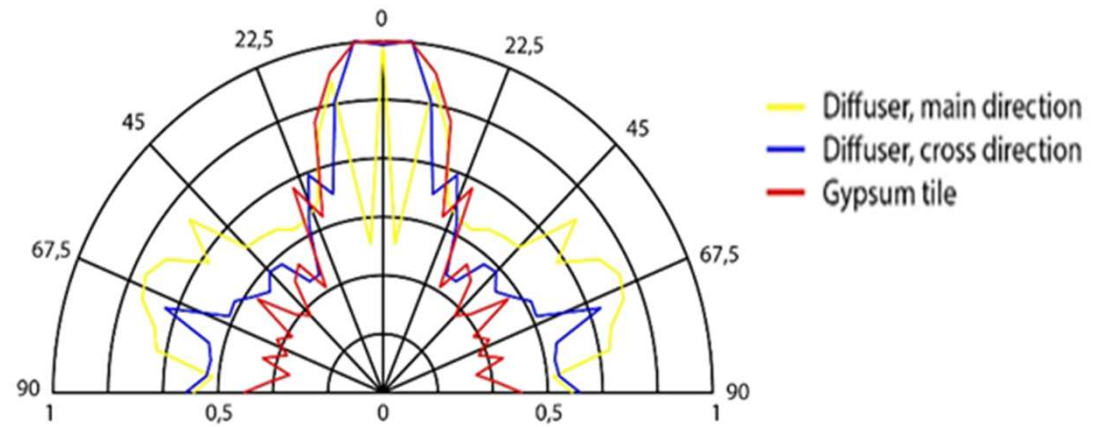
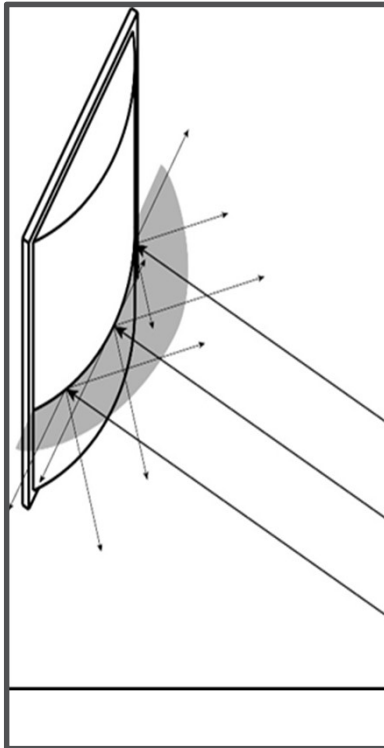
Acoustic design and architecture

Effects of directional diffusion in a room with absorbing ceiling

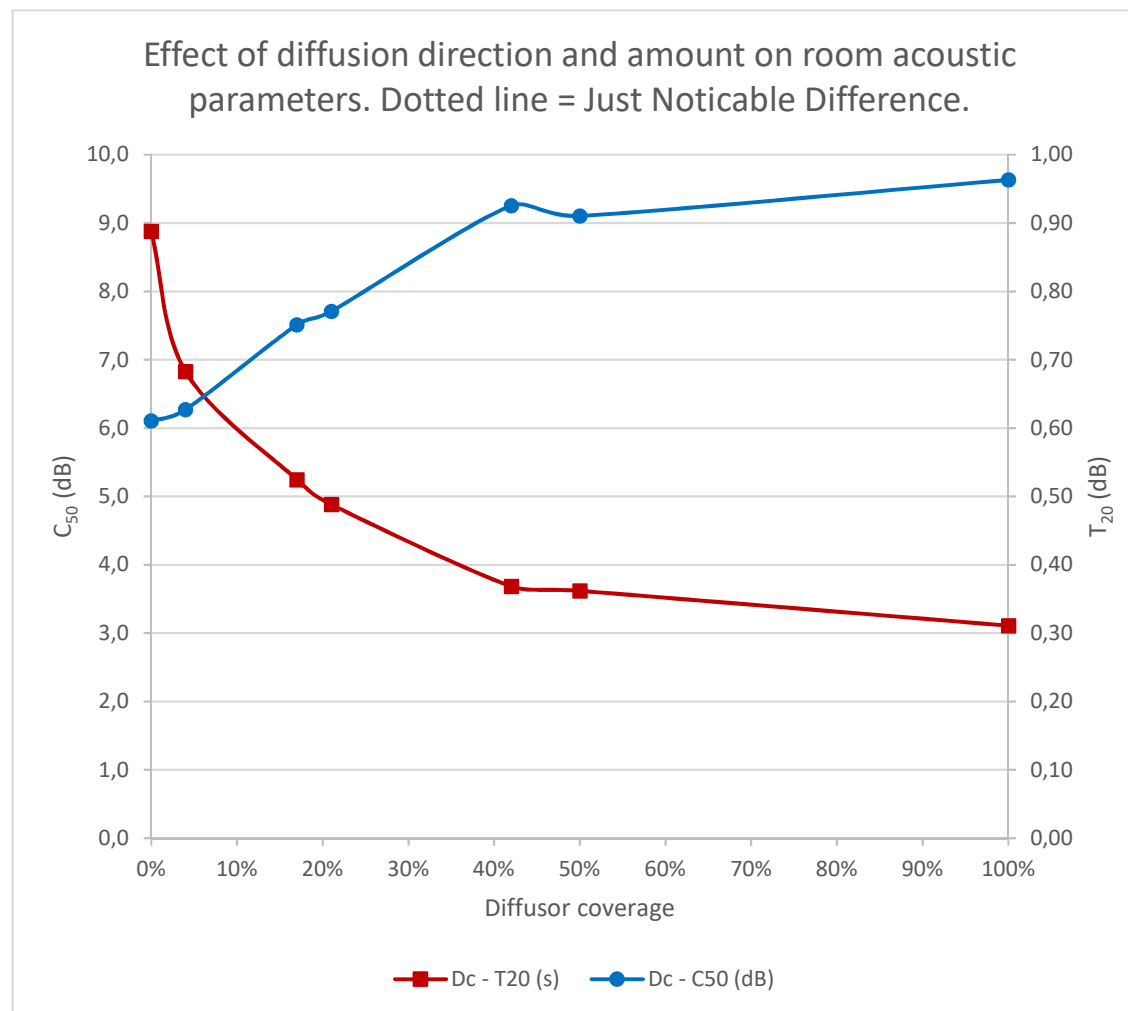
Internship: Tim Näsling 2017



40 different configurations



Diffusion at 4000 Hz



Ecophon Acoustic Calculator

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The calculator estimates the room acoustical parameters reverberation time T_{20} , Speech Clarity C_{50} , and Sound Strength G . The parameters are defined in ISO 3382 part 1 and 2.

The calculations are performed under both diffuse and non-diffuse sound field conditions. The reverberation time according to Sabine's formula, which assumes a diffuse sound field, is calculated for all cases. The Sabine calculation follows the procedure outlined in EN 12354-6.

The non-diffuse conditions typically appear in rooms where a suspended absorbent ceiling dominates the sound absorption in the room. The non-diffuse condition is checked by the calculator and if the requirements are fulfilled the room acoustic parameters T_{20} , C_{50} and G are calculated.

Ecophon recommendations of appropriate parameter values are given for all room types. The recommendations are based on our experience up until today.

Application area

Room type

Select application area

Select room type

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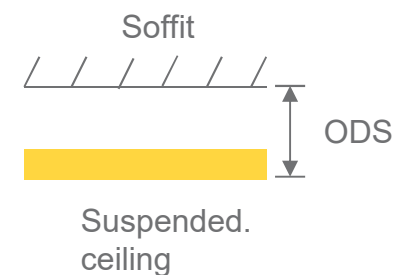
Next step

<http://www.ecophon.com/en/about-ecophon/e-tools/ecophon-acoustic-calculator/>

EAC example: Classroom with normal furnishing

Dimension: Height x Length x Width = 3,5 x 8 x 7 meter

Component	Input data	Ods (mm)	Area (m ²)	Amount
Suspended ceiling	Master Rigid + Extra Bass	800	-	
Walls	Gypsum with min-wool (2 layers)	-	-	
Doors (1.9 m ²) on wall 3	Door, wood		3.8	2
Windows (1.5 m) on wall 1	Window glass		3.0	2
Soffit	Concrete	-	-	
Floor	Linoleum or vinyl on concrete			



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The calculator estimates the room acoustical parameters reverberation time T_{20} , Speech Clarity C_{50} , and Sound Strength G . The parameters are defined in ISO 3382 part 1 and 2.

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Application area

Select application area

Select application area

Health care premises

Hotels and restaurants

Office

School

Room type

Select room type

Next step

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Application area

Office

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Next step

Room type

Select room type

Select room type

Canteen

Cellular office

Conference room

Corridor

Entrance

Open plan office

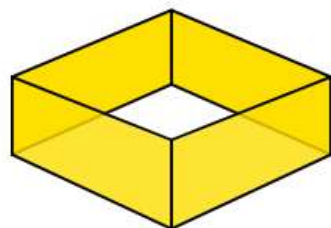
Reception

Ecophon Acoustic Calculator

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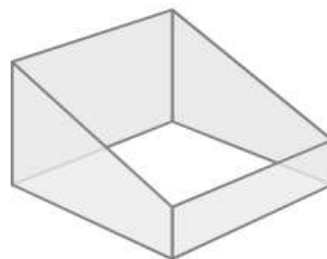
Room dimensions

Select room geometry



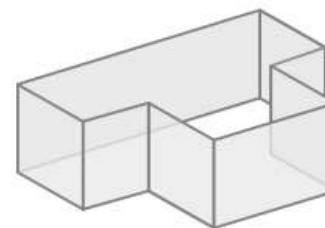
Rectangular

Rectangular room with horizontal soffit



Sloped

Rectangular room with a sloped soffit

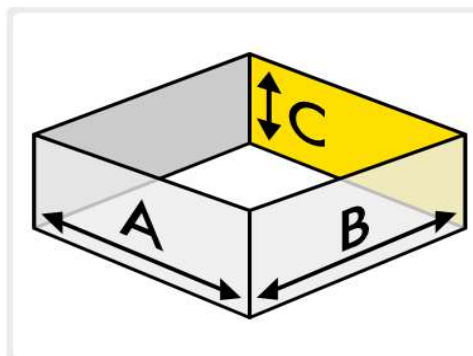


Irregular

Rooms with more than four walls

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Room dimensions (in meters)

A: Wall length (meters)

B: Wall width (meters)

C: Wall height (meters)

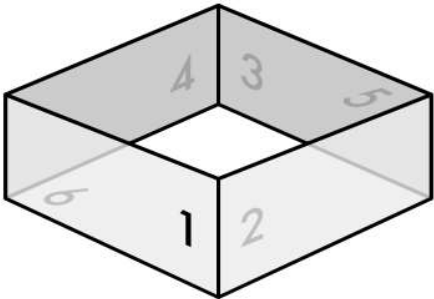
Dimensions

Volume	105.00 m ³
Wall area	72.00 m ²
Soffit area	35.00 m ²
Floor area	35.00 m ²

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Room surfaces

Wall 1	Edit
Wall 2	Edit
Wall 3	Edit
Wall 4	Edit
Soffit	Edit
Floor	Edit

Wall 1

21.00 m²

Wall surface

Select wall surface

Select wall surface

Brick, plain painted

Brick, unglazed

Concrete

Gypsum (1 layer) with min-wool

Gypsum (2 layers) with min-wool

Gypsum (2 layers) without min-wool

Wood, 25 mm with airspace

Number of doors on wall

0

Next wall

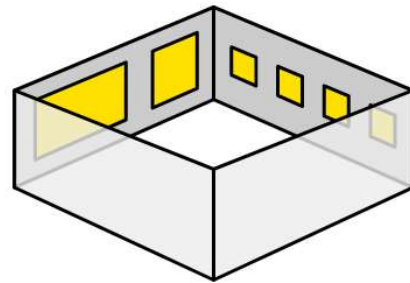
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Adding absorption

2. Wall panels

Wall 1 21.00 m²

Panel

Ecophon Akusto™ Wall C

Akusto Wall C Akutex FT 40 mm, 5C

Area (m²)

3

Wall 2 15.00 m²

Panel

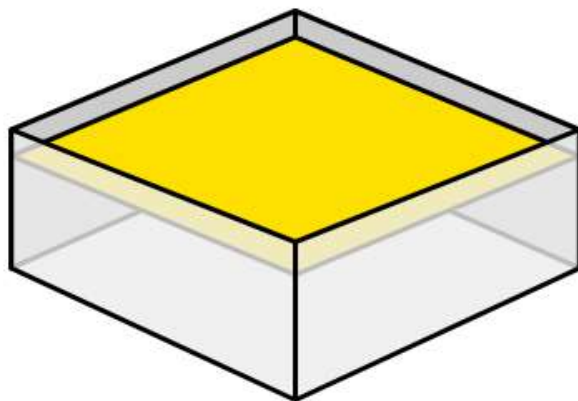
No wall panel

Select product

Wall 3 21.00 m²

Wall 4 15.00 m²

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Adding absorption

1. Suspended ceiling

1: Family

Select family



2: Product

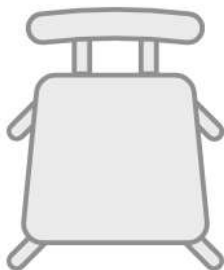
Select product



Ecophon Acoustic Calculator

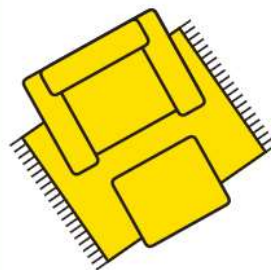
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Furnishing



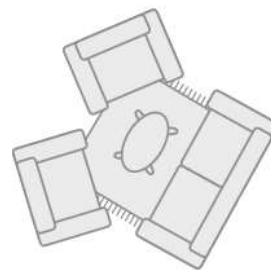
Sparse

A sparse room is characterized by a small amount of furniture or equipment and bare walls which are sound reflecting. A classroom, conference room or office mainly furnished with tables and non-upholstered chairs over the floor area and very few cupboards or shelves along the walls may be an example.



Normal

A normal furnished room means a room with furniture over the floor area and along the walls. A classroom, office or conference room with tables and chairs over the floor area and shelves and cupboards along the walls may be an example.



Dense

A dense furnished room is a room with a large amount of furniture and equipment and where some of the furniture's are upholstered like office chairs and sofas. A care room with beds in a hospital can be considered as a densely furnished room.

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Results and Ecophon recommendation

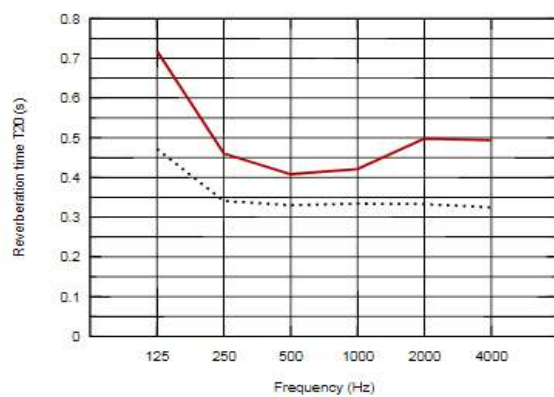
Reverberation time T_{20} (s)	Speech clarity C_{50} (dB)	Strength G (dB)
Sabine calculation 0.36	Sabine calculation 7.91	Sabine calculation 20.70
RAC calculation 0.50	RAC calculation 6.13	RAC calculation 19.42
Ecophon recommendation ≤ 0.6	Ecophon recommendation ≥ 6	Ecophon recommendation ≤ 17

Note: Average bonds over octave bands 125 to 4000Hz.

Ecophon recommendations are based on our experience up until today and might be subject to change in the future.

Room Acoustic Comfort (RAC) calculations for rooms with absorbing ceilings. This calculation will give a better correspondence to measurements than Sabine formula.

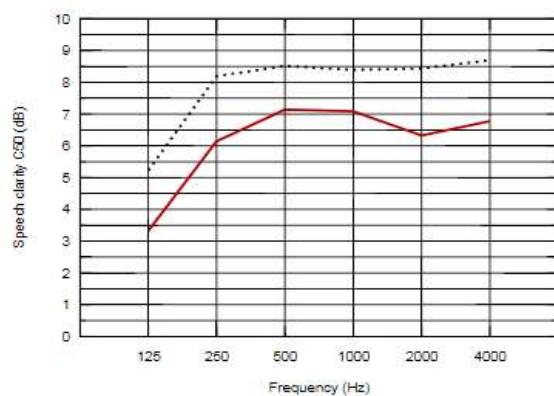
Reverberation time T_{20} (s)



... Sabine calculation
— RAC calculation

125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz
0.47	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32
0.72	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.50	0.49

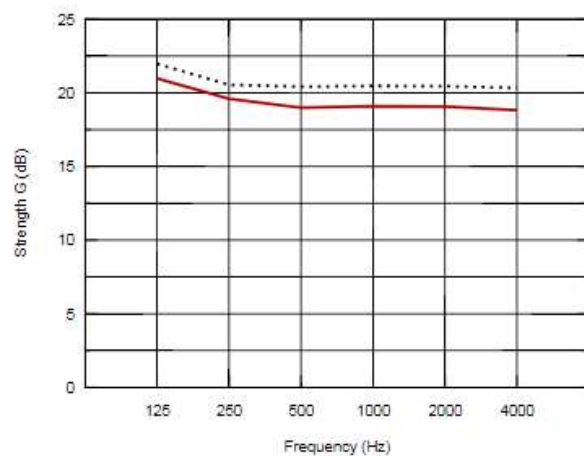
Speech clarity C_{50} (dB)



... Sabine calculation
— RAC calculation

125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz
5.22	8.19	8.51	8.39	8.43	8.70
3.32	6.15	7.14	7.08	6.33	6.78

Strength G (dB)



... Sabine calculation
— RAC calculation

125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz
21.96	20.55	20.41	20.46	20.45	20.34
20.98	19.59	18.99	19.09	19.06	18.83

[Back](#)[Download PDF](#)[Save calculation](#)[New calculation](#)

Purpose of RAC calculator

- Calculation of “true” T_{20} , C_{50} and G in rooms with ceiling treatment (non-diffuse conditions)
- Calculation of T_{20} with Sabine formula and C_{50} and G for diffuse sound field conditions.
- Guidance towards good solutions for sparsely furnished rooms.
- Promote the use of C_{50} and G



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Acoustic measurements in open-plan offices

ISO 3382-3

Content

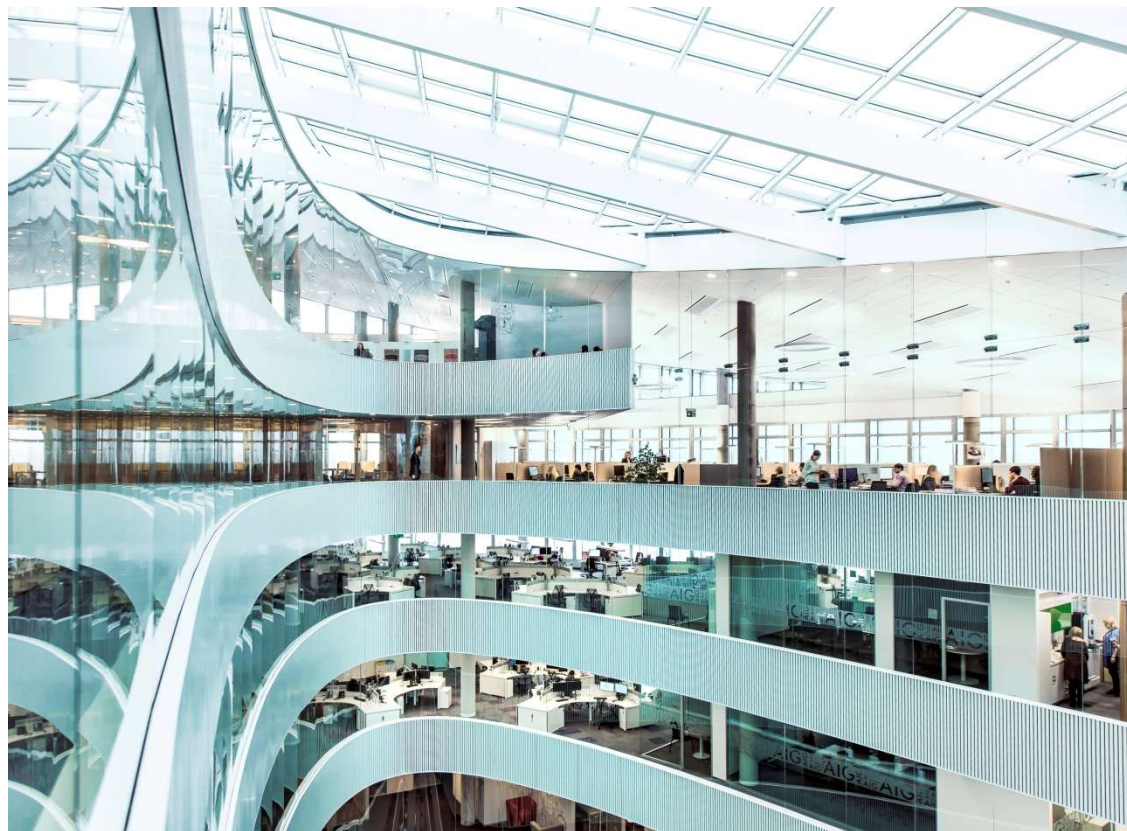
- ISO 3382-3
- Sound propagation in open-plan offices
- Room acoustic parameters for open-plan offices
- Radius of comfort
- The effect of ceilings, screens and wall panels in open-plan offices
- Conclusions

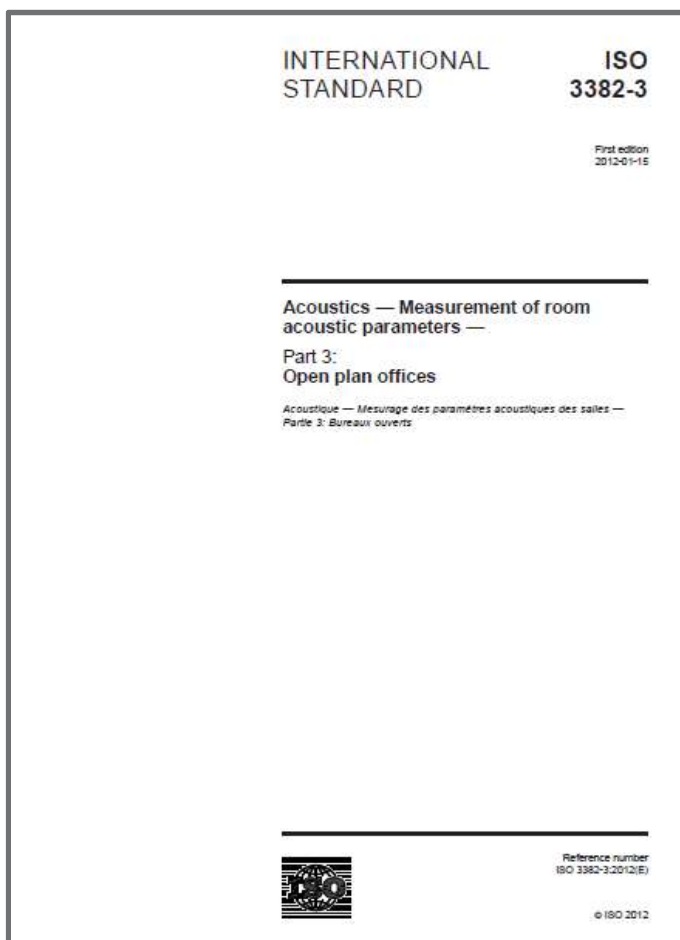
Acoustic measurements in open-plan offices

ISO 3382-3



Open-plan Offices

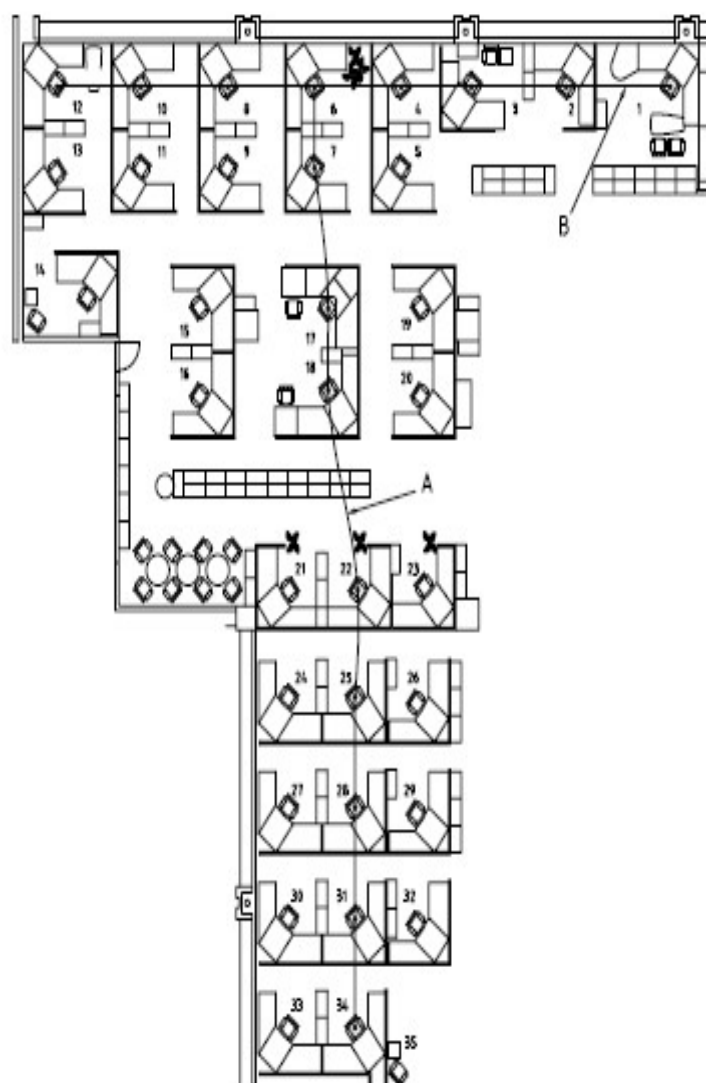




ISO 3382-3
Acoustics measurements in
open-plan offices.

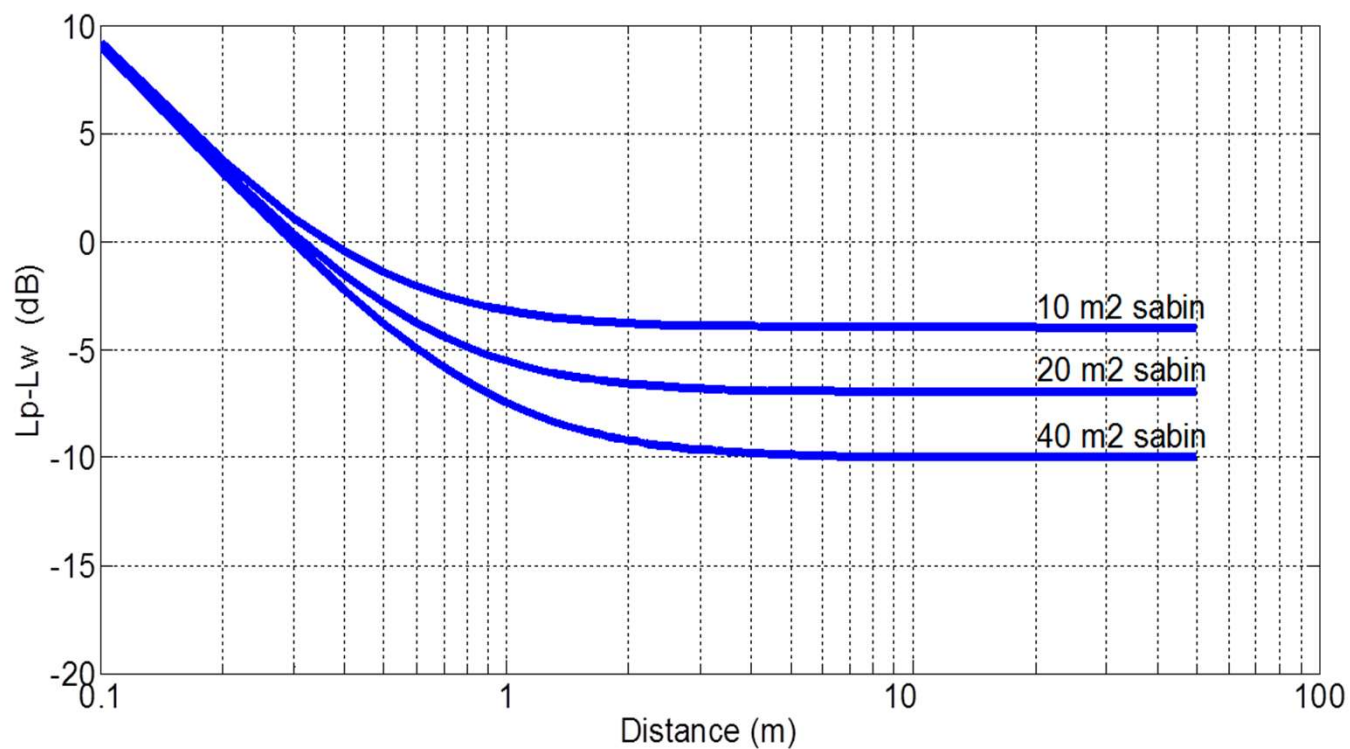
ISO 3382-1: Performance
spaces

ISO 3382-2: Reverberation
time in ordinary room

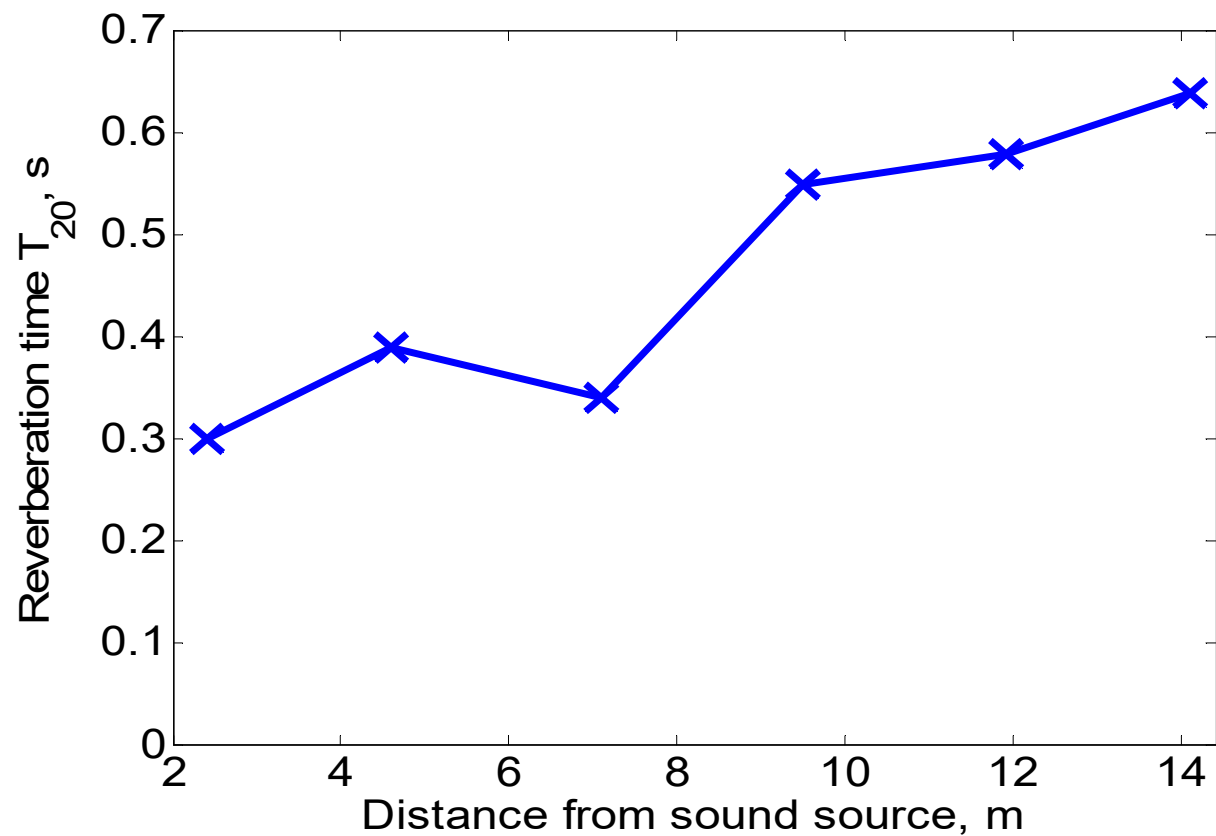


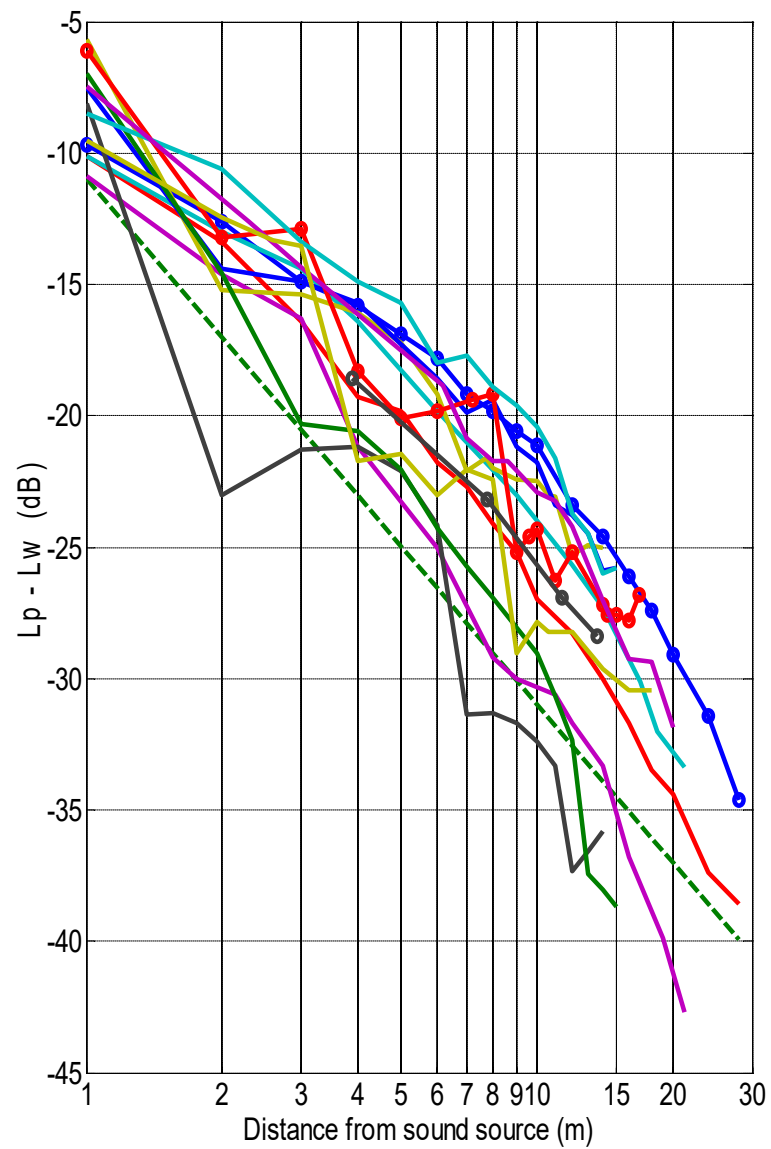
Sound propagation in reverberant rooms

$$L_p = L_W + 10 \cdot \log\left(\frac{1}{4\pi r^2} + \frac{4}{A_{eq}}\right)$$



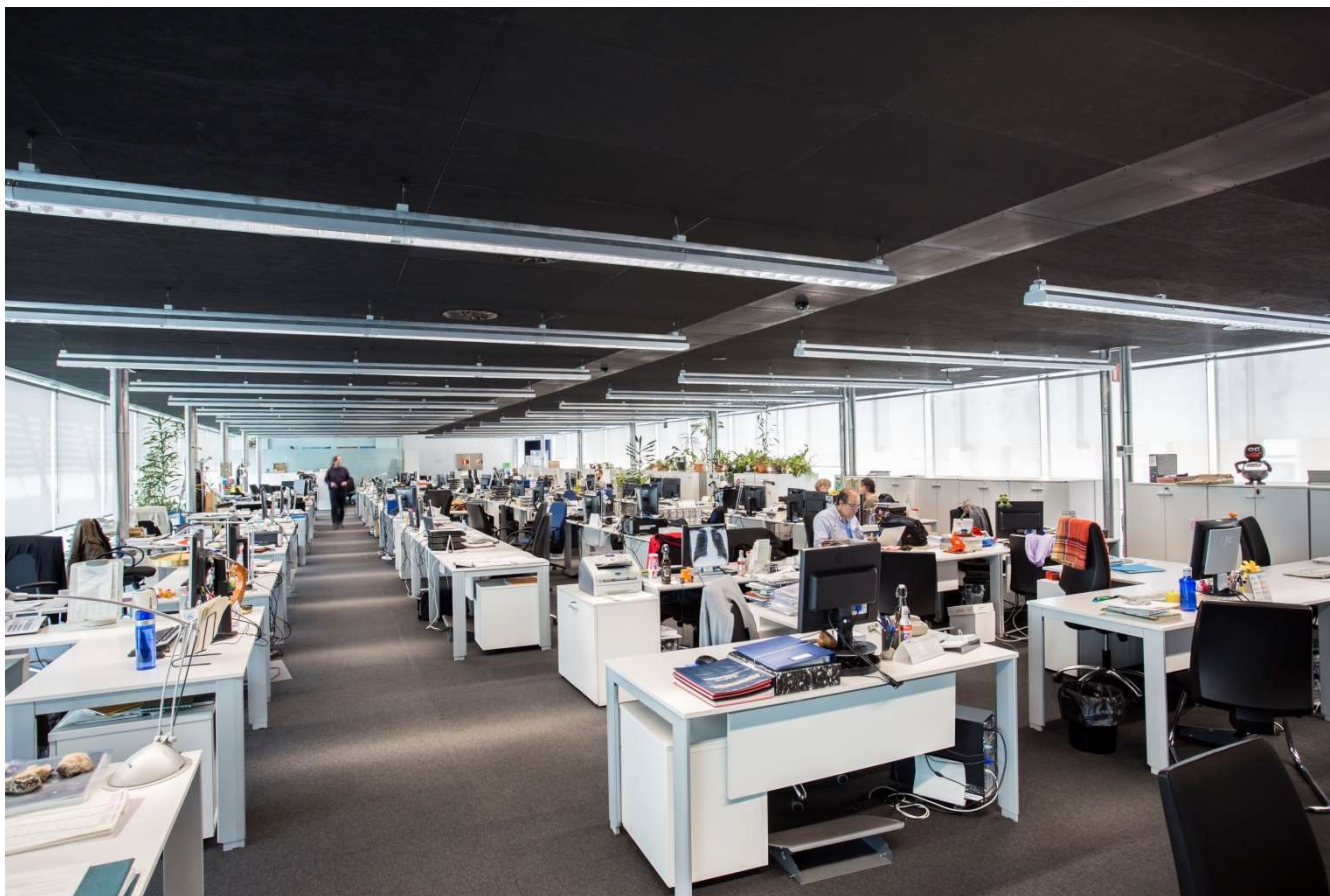
Reverberation time vs. distance



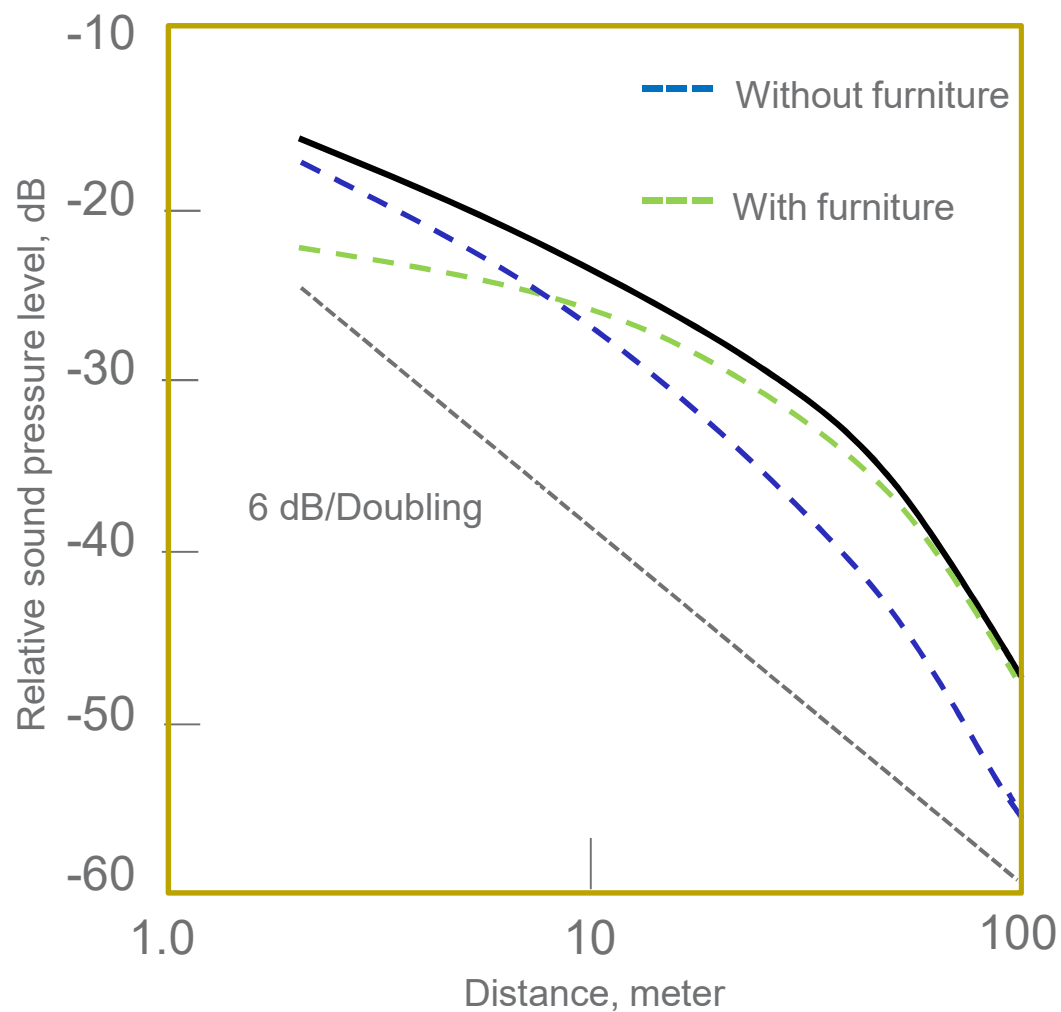


Sound propagation in open plan offices

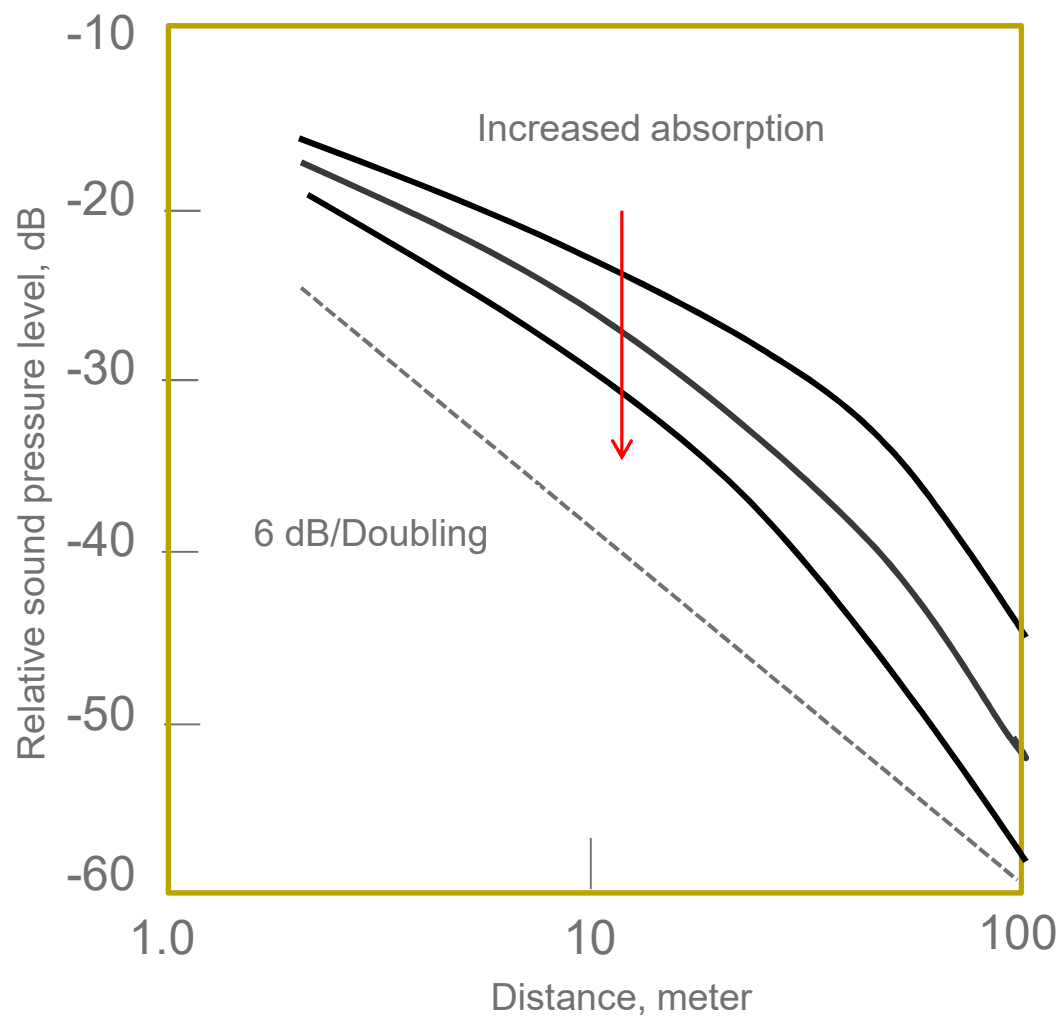
Sound propagation in an open plan office



Sound propagation in open plan spaces



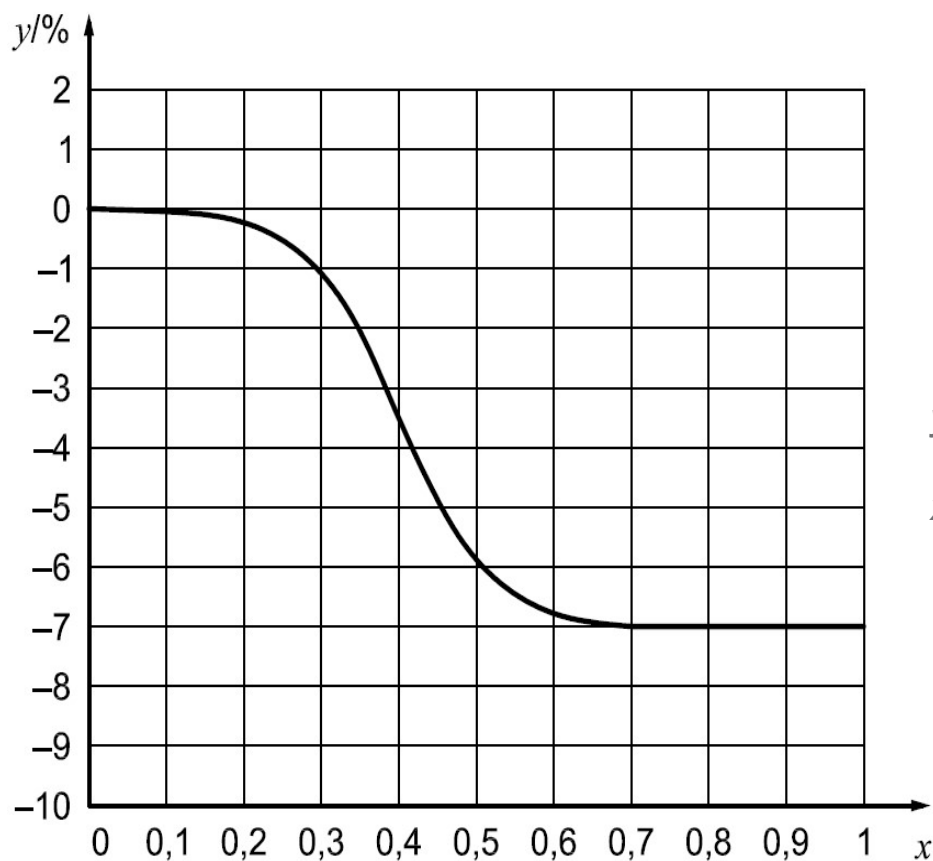
Sound propagation in open plan spaces



Room acoustic parameters for open-plan offices

- Spatial decay rate of A-weighted SPL of speech $D_{2,S}$
- A-weighted SPL of speech at 4 meter, $L_{p,A,S,4m}$
- Distraction distance, r_D (STI)
- Average A-weighted background noise level, $L_{p,A}$

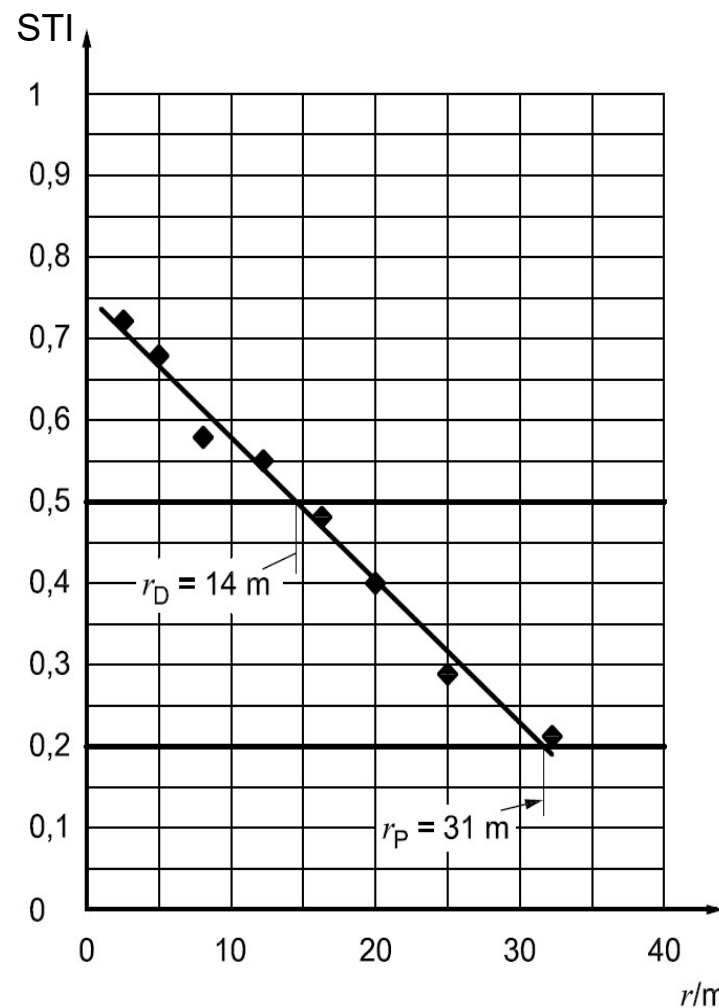
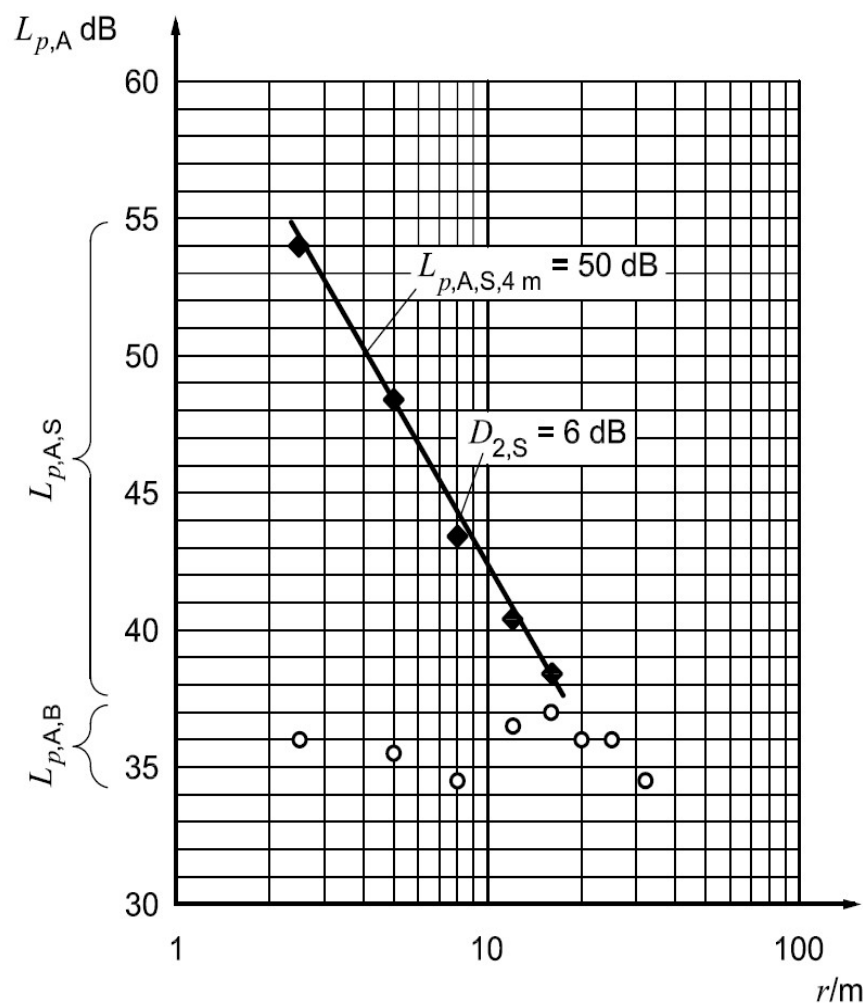
The effect of STI on the performance of cognitively demanding tasks



y minimum change in task performance

x speech transmission index

The determination of $D_{2,S}$, $L_{p,A,S,4m}$ and r_d



Evaluation of office acoustics:

Single value - Radius of comfort r_c (m)

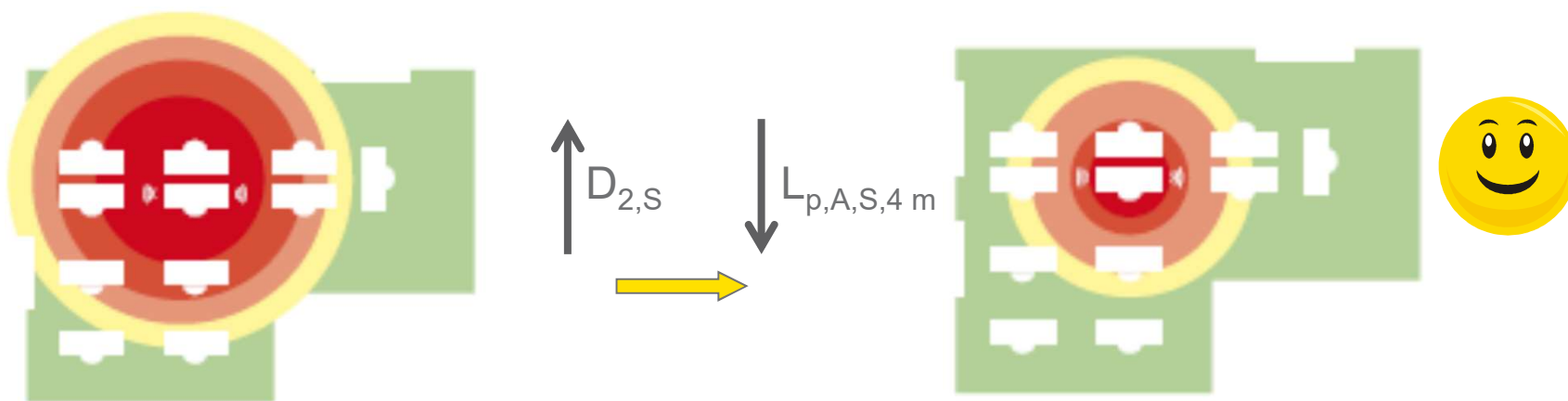
- Definition: the distance for a 10 dB decrease of normal “office” speech. Normal speech level in an office is about 58 dB(A) at 1 meter distance.
- r_c is calculated from parameters defined in the measurement standard for open-plan offices: ISO 3382-3.

$$r_c = 4 \cdot 10^{0.3(L_{p,A,S,4m}-48)/D_{2,S}}$$

Interpretation:

short radius of comfort (r_c) means increased privacy
and less disturbance between workplaces

Distance of comfort r_c



Master Thesis: Room Acoustic Design

Objectives

- Parametrical study of room acoustic parameters (stress test) of Ecophon Acoustic Calculator*
- Control of Ecophon recommendations and adjustments for large spaces

Method

- Setup of parametrical study concerning room dimensions and acoustical treatment
- Using the existing room acoustic calculator for calculations
- Validation with field measurements

Start date: Spring 2019

In collaboration with Ecophon

Supervisor: Emma Arvidsson, Erling Nilsson (Ecophon, LTH)

Examinator: Delphine Bard (LTH)

Contact: emma.arvidsson@ecophon.se

erling.nilsson@ecophon.se Erling Nilsson (Ecophon, LTH)

Master Thesis: Characterization of porous materials

Objectives

- Characterization of acoustical and mechanical properties of mineral wool

Method

- Measurements of porous materials in Kundt's tube.
- Analysis of material properties
- Simulations in the software AlphaCell.

Start date: Spring 2019

In collaboration with Ecophon

Supervisors: Emma Arvidsson, Erling Nilsson (Ecophon, LTH)

Examinator: Delphine Bard (LTH)

Contact: emma.arvidsson@ecophon.se

erling.nilsson@ecophon.se