

Acoustic Testing Laboratory
College of Science & Technology
The University of Salford Salford, Greater Manchester
M5 4WT, United Kingdom

T: +44 (0) 161 295 4615 F: +44 (0) 161 295 4456 E: d.j.mccaul@salford.ac.uk

TEST REPORT No: 1772-2104

Page 1 of 10

DATE OF ISSUE: 6 January 2016

BS EN ISO 354:2003

ACOUSTICS – MEASUREMENT OF SOUND ABSORPTION IN A REVERBERATION ROOM

Equivalent Sound Absorption Area

CLIENT:

GIK Acoustics Europe

Unit A

Perseverance Mills

Giles Street

Wibsey

BD63HS

JOB NUMBER:

ACOUS/01772

MANUFACTURER:

Client

MODEL:

"Alpha 6A" Panel

TYPE:

Non-standard, corner mounted panels

DATE RECEIVED:

6 May 2014

DATE OF TEST:

2 December 2015

Signed:

Annrowed.

C Lomax

D J M^cCaul

Quality Manager

Technical Manager



<u>1</u> <u>TEST SAMPLES</u>

1.1 Description of Test Samples

Test Reference:

1772-2104

Sample Reference:

"Alpha 6A" Panel

Sample Description: Acoustic panels. Each with dimensions of; 1205 mm long x 598 mm wide x 155.7 mm deep (average), with a measured weight of 11.5 kg. Each panel consisted of an 18 mm plywood frame containing a Rockwool core. The face, back and edges of the panel were covered with cloth. The front of each panel was faced with a perforated sheet of 3 mm thick MDF. Ten panels (of the fifteen supplied) were arranged at random, by the client, at the corners of the floor and wall of the reverberation room.

At the client's request, the additional frequencies 50 Hz, 63 Hz, 80 Hz, 6.3 kHz, 8 kHz and 10 kHz were measured.

Tabulated data for these additional frequencies can be found in Appendix A.

1.2 Photographs







1.2 Photographs











<u>DESCRIPTION OF TEST PROCEDURE</u>

2.1 Description of Test Facility

The tests were carried out in the large reverberation room at the University of Salford. The room has been designed with hard surfaces and non-parallel walls to give long empty room reverberation times with uniform decays. It has the shape of a truncated wedge. In addition 11 plywood panels, each panel 1.22m × 2.44m, were hung in the room to improve the diffusivity of the sound field. The test sample was placed in the centre of the floor. The excitation signal comprised wide band random noise played into the room via a loudspeaker system mounted in a cabinet facing a corner. The sound was monitored at each of 6 microphone positions. The room is 7.4m long × ~6.6m wide × 4.5m high with a volume of 220m³ and a total surface area of 224m². The volume of the room permits a maximum sample size of 12.79m² to be tested, in accordance with Clause 6.2.1.1 in BS EN ISO 354: 2003, "Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room".

2.2 Test Procedure

The procedure followed that detailed in BS EN ISO 354. Measurements were made on the rate of decay of sound in the test chamber with and without the sample in place. The frequency range from 100Hz to 5000Hz¹ was covered in one-third octave bands. An average reverberation time was taken from five decays at each of six microphone positions for each of two loudspeaker positions (i.e. 60 decays per third octave band). The decays were produced by exciting the room with amplified wide band random noise and stopping the excitation once the chamber became saturated. The time taken for the sound to decay by 20dB is measured and tripled to give the reverberation time. In practice this was determined by sampling the decaying sound field on a one-third octave band frequency analyser and storing the spectrum in a computer every 32 milliseconds. The reverberation time was obtained from the arithmetically averaged decays at each frequency. The measurements with and without the sample in the room were carried out consecutively to avoid significant changes in relative humidity and temperature that influence air absorption at higher frequencies.

¹ At the client's request, the measured frequency response was 50 Hz – 10,000Hz

2.3 Calculation

At the request of the client, the equivalent sound absorption area, A_T of the test specimen were determined from the measured data by means of the equations below:

 $A_{\rm T}$ is the equivalent sound absorption area of the test specimen (m²)

$$A_T = A_2 - A_1 = 55.3V \left(\frac{1}{c_2 T_2} - \frac{1}{c_1 T_1}\right) - 4V(m_2 - m_1)$$

Where:

 A_1 is the equivalent sound absorption area of the empty reverberation room (m²).

 A_2 is the equivalent sound absorption area of the room reverberation containing the test specimen (m²).

V is the volume, in cubic metres, of the empty reverberation room:

 c_1 is the propagation speed of sound at air temperature t_1 :

 c_2 is the propagation speed of sound at air temperature t_2 ;

 T_1 is the mean reverberation times of the empty reverberation room in each frequency band (sec).

 T_2 is the mean reverberation times of the reverberation room containing the test specimen in each frequency band (sec)

 m_1 is the power attenuation, in reciprocal metres, using the climatic conditions that have been presented in the empty reverberation room.

 m_2 is the power attenuation, in reciprocal metres, using the climatic conditions that have been presented in the reverberation room containing the test specimen.

(No correction is applied for the absorption of the surface covered by the test sample)



<u>3</u> <u>EQUIPMENT</u>

| | Departmental Record No |
|---|---------------------------|
| Norwegian Electronics 1/3 octave band real time analyser type 850 with in-built random noise generator | RTA3-07 to 12 |
| Quad 510 power amplifier | PA7 |
| 2 of broadband loudspeakers (receiving room) | LS3-LS4 |
| 4 x Brüel & Kjær random incidence condenser microphone type 4166 in the receiving room | M8, M9 M18, M19 |
| 2 x G.R.A.S. random incidence condenser microphones type 40AP in the receiving room | M20, M31 |
| Environmental sensor data logger, hygrometers and barometer | HL1, HG1, HG2, BM1 |
| Toshiba TECRA R850 119 laptop computer and related peripheral equipment (network switch, printer, monitor etc.) | RTA3-00 |
| Yamaha GQ1031BII graphic equalizer | GEQ1 |



4 RESULTS

The equivalent sound absorption area is given in the table(s) overleaf.

| Reverberant room volume | 220 m^2 | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Number of Samples | 10 | |
| Sample dimensions | 1205 x 598 x 155.7 | 7 (ave.) mm |
| Atm. pressure | 100.2 kPa | |
| | Sample out | Sample in |
| Temperature [°C \pm 0.3] | 19.52 | 19.51 |
| Rel. humidity [$\% \pm 3.0$] | 46.01 | 48.18 |

The results here presented relate only to the items tested and described in this report.

BS EN ISO 354:2003

Acoustics - Measurement of absorption in a reverberation room

Client:

GIK Acoustics Europe

Unit A, Perseverance Mills, Giles Street, Wibsey

BD6 3HS

Product Identification:

Alpha 6A Panel

Description of Sample:

Acoustic Panel

Please note that the surface area of the sample is outside the required

range specified, as defined in BS EN ISO 354:2003.

Room Volume:

220 m³

Location: Acoustic Transmission Suite

No. of Samples:

10.00

Test Room Large reverberation Room

Condition: Clean

Sample Out

Sample In

Temperature

19.5 °C

Temperature

19.5 °C

Relative Humidity Static Pressure 46.0 % 100.2 kPa Relative Humidity Static Pressure 48.2 % 100.2 kPa

Random Incidence Equivalent Absorption Area

| Frequency | T_{1} | T_2 | A_T | |
|-----------|---------|-------|------------|--|
| [Hz] | [s] | [s] | ΔT | |
| 100 | 4.10 | 1.54 | 14.40 | |
| 125 | 3.86 | 1.42 | 15.80 | |
| 160 | 3.52 | 1.31 | 17.10 | |
| 200 | 3.51 | 1.45 | 14.40 | |
| 250 | 3.70 | 1.59 | 12.80 | |
| 315 | 3.99 | 1.57 | 13.80 | |
| 400 | 4.18 | 1.68 | 12.70 | |
| 500 | 4.42 | 1.80 | 11.70 | |
| 630 | 4.47 | 1.89 | 10.80 | |
| 800 | 4.38 | 2.01 | 9.60 | |
| 1000 | 4.28 | 2.04 | 9.10 | |
| 1250 | 4.04 | 2.09 | 8.20 | |
| 1600 | 3.82 | 2.06 | 8.00 | |
| 2000 | 3.53 | 2.02 | 7.50 | |
| 2500 | 3.14 | 1.94 | 7.00 | |
| 3150 | 2.74 | 1.81 | 6.80 | |
| 4000 | 2.24 | 1.59 | 6.70 | |
| 5000 | 1.71 | 1.33 | 6.30 | |

Test reference: 1772-2104

Date: 02 December 2015

University of Salford, School of Computing Science & Engineering

BS EN ISO 354:2003

Acoustics - Measurement of absorption in a reverberation room

Client:

GIK Acoustics Europe

Unit A, Perseverance Mills, Giles Street, Wibsey

BD6 3HS

Product Identification:

Alpha 6A Panel

Description of Sample:

Acoustic Panel

Please note that the surface area of the sample is outside the required

range specified, as defined in BS EN ISO 354:2003.

Room Volume:

220 m³

Location: Acoustic Transmission Suite

No. of Samples:

10.00

Test Room Large reverberation Room

Condition: Clean

Sample Out Temperature Sample In

19.5 °C 46.0 % Temperature
Relative Humidity

19.5 °C 48.2 %

Relative Humidity Static Pressure

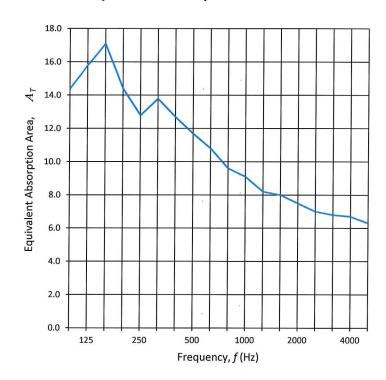
100.2 kPa

Static Pressure

100.2 kPa

Random Incidence Equivalent Absorption Area

| Frequency | A_T |
|-----------|-------|
| [Hz] | 217 |
| 100 | 14.40 |
| 125 | 15.80 |
| 160 | 17.10 |
| 200 | 14.40 |
| 250 | 12.80 |
| 315 | 13.80 |
| 400 | 12.70 |
| 500 | 11.70 |
| 630 | 10.80 |
| 800 | 9.60 |
| 1000 | 9.10 |
| 1250 | 8.20 |
| 1600 | 8.00 |
| 2000 | 7.50 |
| 2500 | 7.00 |
| 3150 | 6.80 |
| 4000 | 6.70 |
| 5000 | 6.30 |



Signed:

Test reference: 1772-2104

Date: 02 December 2015

University of Salford, School of Computing Science & Engineering

Report No 1772-2104

6 January 2016

APPENDIX A

At the client's request, the following additional frequencies were measured.

| Frequency | $A_{ m T}$ | T_1 | T_2 |
|-----------|------------------|-------|-------|
| [Hz] | A_{T} | [s] | [s] |
| 50 | 2.00 | 9.72 | 6.35 |
| 63 | 4.80 | 6.11 | 3.35 |
| 80 | 5.60 | 4.79 | 2.73 |
| | | | |
| 6,300 | 6.60 | 1.47 | 1.18 |
| 8,000 | 6.90 | 1.10 | 0.93 |
| 10,000 | 6.90 | 0.76 | 0.68 |

