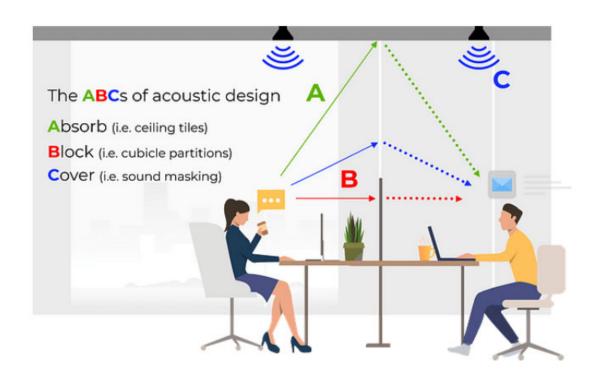
Absorb, Block Control of Acoustics

Dr. Paresh Shravage



ABC of Acoustics -

- Absorb: Minimize noise by absorbing it with the use of porous materials such as suspended ceiling clouds, acoustic lights, soft carpet, acoustical wall panels and fabric and draperies.
- Block: Manage noise via sound avoidance through smart space planning.
 Essentially blocking sound in select locations and/or separating noise-generation activities from more focused.
- Cover or Control: Mask noise with sound and increase sound privacy through sound-generation equipment (eg. sound masking).



Acoustics – Importance:

- Two conflicting Acoustic Market requirements
 - Sound Comfort -Wanted Sound
 - Sound (Noise) Reduction Unwanted Sound



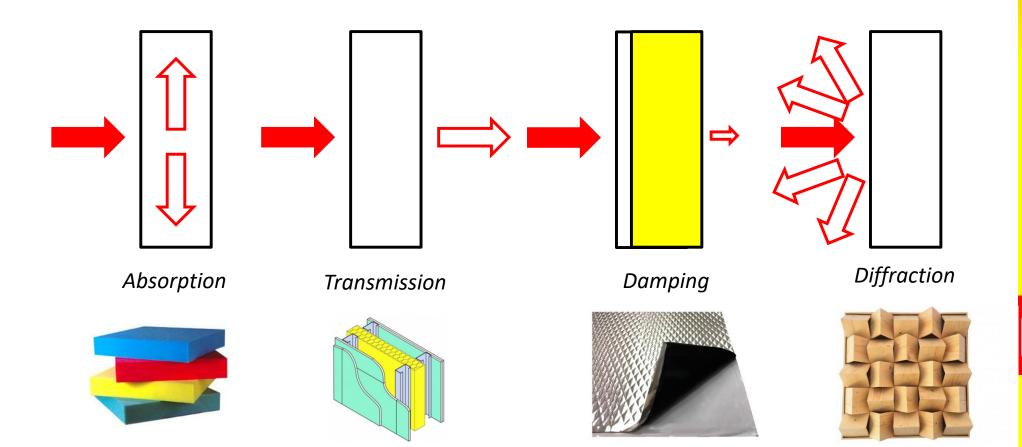


Sound Comfort

Noise Reduction

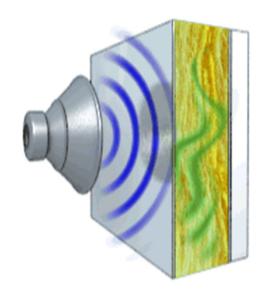
Acoustic Treatments:

- Sound Absorption Acoustic materials
- Sound Transmission (Insulation) Barrier materials
- Sound (Vibration) damping Rubber layers e.g. melt sheets, EVA
- Sound Diffraction Diffusers

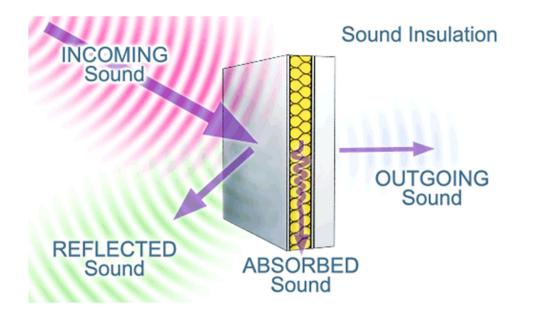


Acoustic Performance Criteria: Market Terms

- Sound Absorption Coefficient (NRC, SAA)
- Sound Transmission Loss (STC, Rw)



Sound Absorption



Sound Transmission Loss

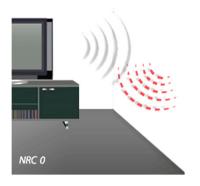
Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC):

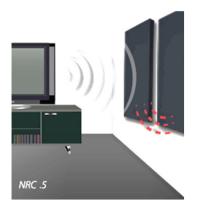
- It is scalar representation of noise absorbed by any material.
- The range is 0 to 1, '0' means complete reflection and '1' means complete absorption.
- This is a dimensionless quantity.

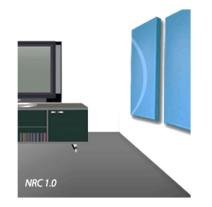
$$NRC = \frac{250 + 500 + 1000 + 2000}{4} [-]$$

Sound Absorption Average (SAA):

- It is single number rating calculated from sound absorption coefficients of a material for frequency range of 200 Hz 2500 Hz.
- The range is 0 to 1, '0' means complete reflection and '1' means complete absorption.
- This is a dimensionless quantity.
- Higher is better

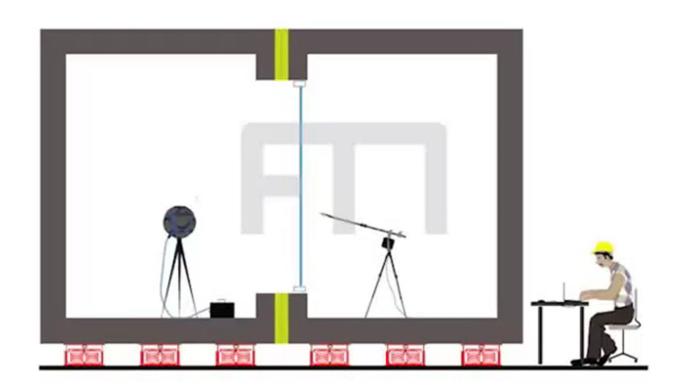




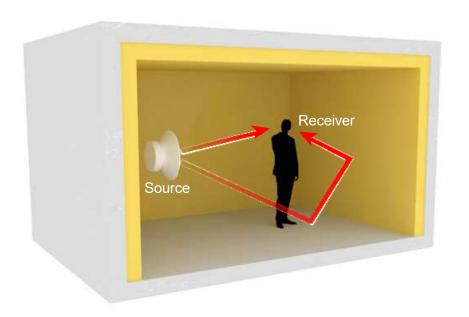


Sound Transmission Class (STC):

- It is again a single number rating calculated in accordance with Classification E413 using values of sound transmission loss.
- It provides an estimate of the performance of a partition/materials in a certain common sound insulation problems
- This is a dimensionless quantity.
- Higher is better

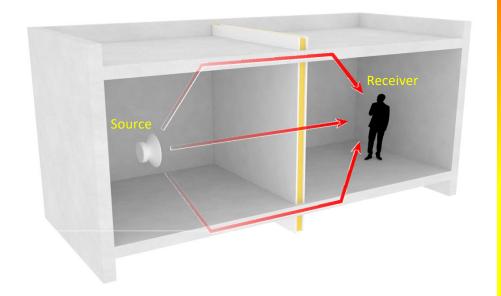


Sound Absorption and Insulation: Difference



Acoustical Absorption

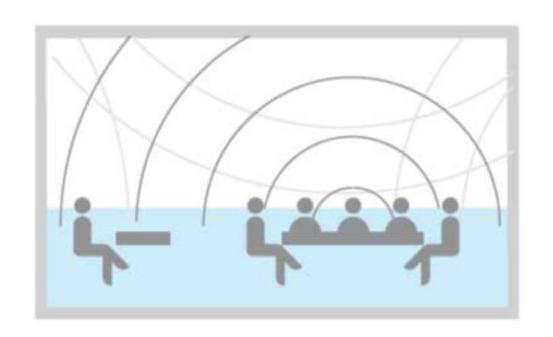
Source(s) and receiver(s) are in the same room



Acoustical insulation

Source(s) and receiver(s) are separated

Echo, Reverberation and Insulation – Material Selection:

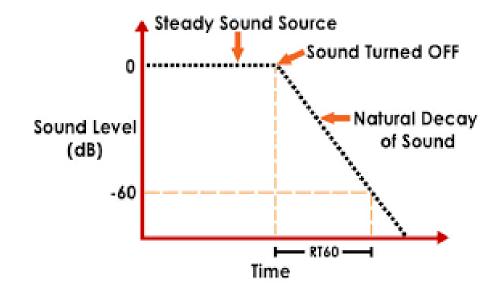


Echo or Reverberation
Only in Interior
Add – Sound Absorption



Reverberation Time -

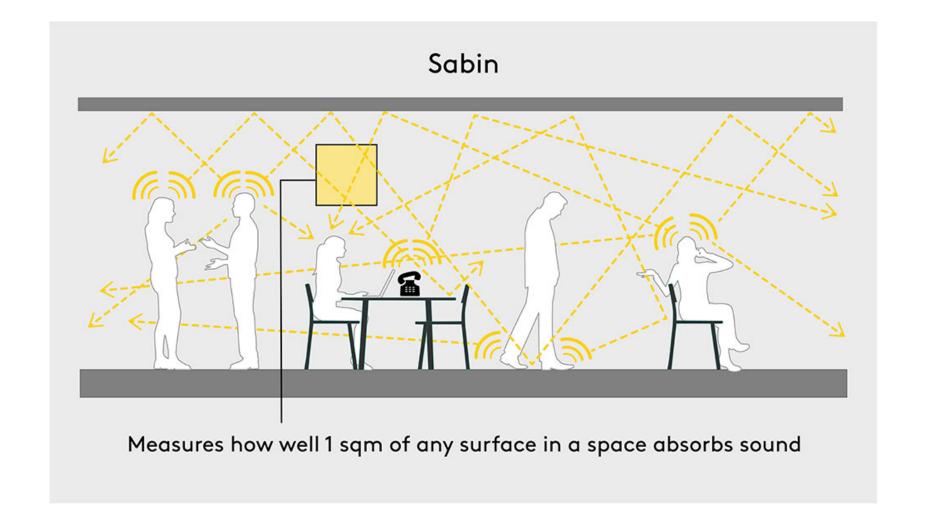
- Reverberation time is the time required for the sound to "fade away" or decay in a closed space.
- RT₆₀. The reverberation time is the time the sound pressure level takes to decrease by 60 dB, after a sound source is abruptly switched off



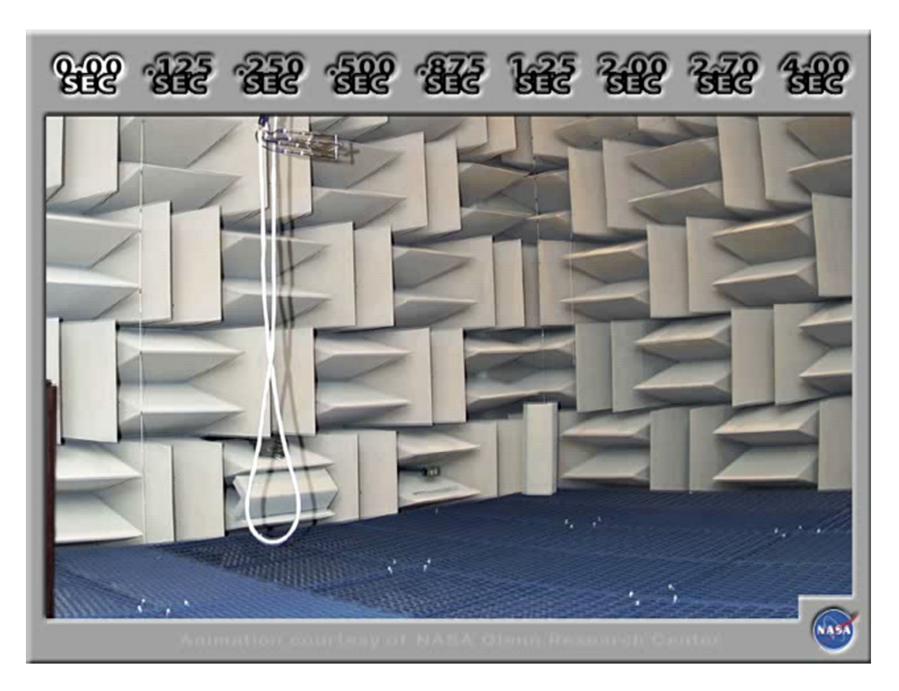
- ISO 3382-1:2009 Acoustics Measurement of room acoustic parameters Part 1: Performance spaces
- 2. ISO 3382-2:2008 Acoustics Measurement of room acoustic parameters Part 2: Reverberation time in ordinary rooms

Sabins-

- **Sabin** measures how well one square meter of any surface in a room is able to absorb sound reflections.
- When the NRC of a material is multiplied by the area of the material, the result is Sabins of absorption.



Effect of Reverberation Time -



Effect of STC -



Effect of Acoustic Lights in Open Spaces -



Thank you for being with us.



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