

# Smart Cities: Reducing Noise Pollution with an Adaptive Barrier

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#### Abstract

To confront the long-term impacts of noise pollution on health, this paper explores the development of a wall employing reflection and absorption properties emphasized by the structure and material to attenuate sound. Through changing the curvature of the wall panels, the absorption and reflection properties of the various panel shapes were discovered. Of the tested curvatures, data was compiled and analyzed to determine the optimal curve. This technology will be incorporated to improve the mental and physical well-being of urban inhabitants.

# Future Improvements and Implementation

- More experimentation to determine scalability and convexity
  - Test additional curvatures
  - Test additional shapes
  - Test additional panels
  - Smaller increments for above
  - Use a larger sheet of EPDM
  - Test larger panels
  - Additional trial runs
- Test a sound source moving at a constant speed to simulate cars in motion
- Test sound intensity in real-world environment
- Test sound intensity with open panels

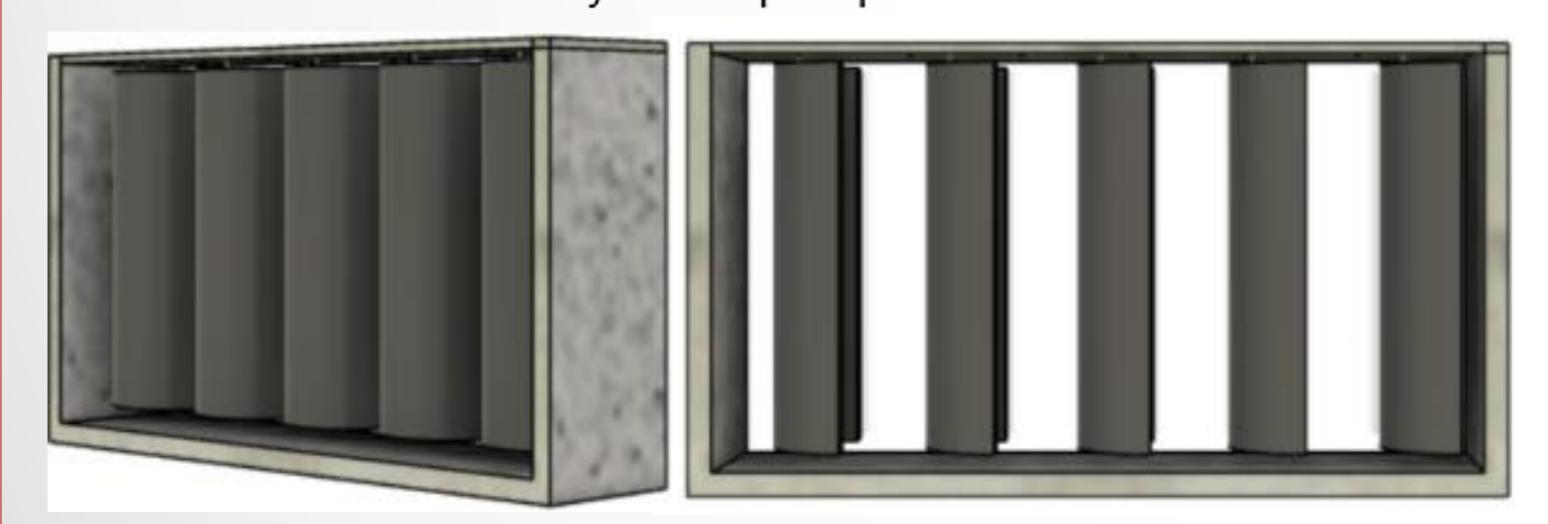


Fig. 1. Diagonal Profile of Barrier Model

Fig. 2. Front View of Barrier Model with Panels Open

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### **Materials and Methods** Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) Rubber Soundproofing/Absorption **Ideal Material** Qualities for an Outdoor UV Thermal Barrier Stability Resistance Fig. 3 Diagram of EPDM Characteristics Procedure Setup Sound Receiver Calibrate Sound Source with Sound Receivers (for each 4.0 in trial run) **EPDM** 0.375 in. thick 1.5 in. Record data for ten Sound seconds (Data 9.75 in. Source Collection Rate: 10 measurements/sec.) Adjust output Sound Receiver frequency of Sound Source for next trial run (5 intervals were used from 500-1300 Fig. 4. Diagram of Experimental Setup Adjust curvature of EPDM (4 orientations tested + control) Import and Analyze Link to Full Research Paper Data in a Spreadsheet [Will be published in IEEE (10,000+ data points **Xplore Digital Library from MIT** used) Undergraduate Research

Fig. 5. Diagram of Experimental

Procedure

Conference (URTC) and

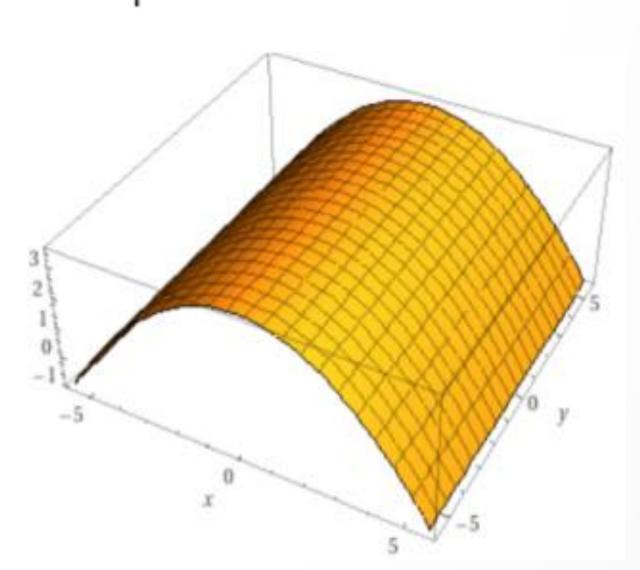
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Conclusion

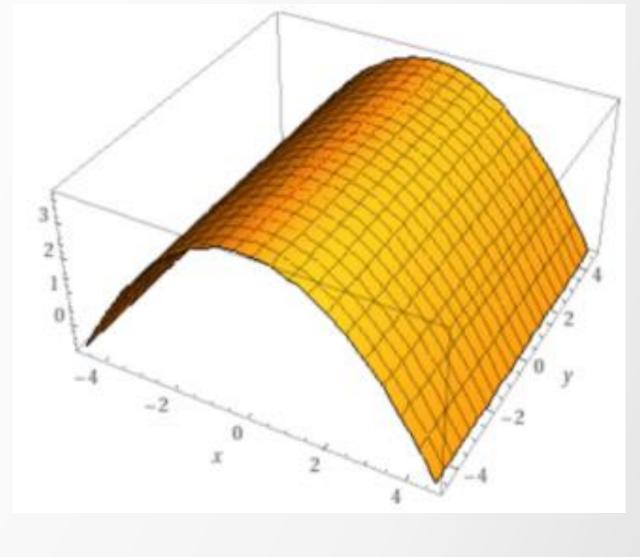
A – Small Curve B – Medium Curve C – Large Curve D – Flat

- Relationship between curvature/convexity of a panel and their ability to reduce noise was discovered
- Small and medium curves were optimal for mitigating sound
- Estimated five-fold noise reduction for pedestrians with implemented wall



Intensity Recorded

Fig. 8. 3D Graph of Small Curve Tested



Reduction from Control

Fig. 9. 3D Graph of Medium Curve Tested

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