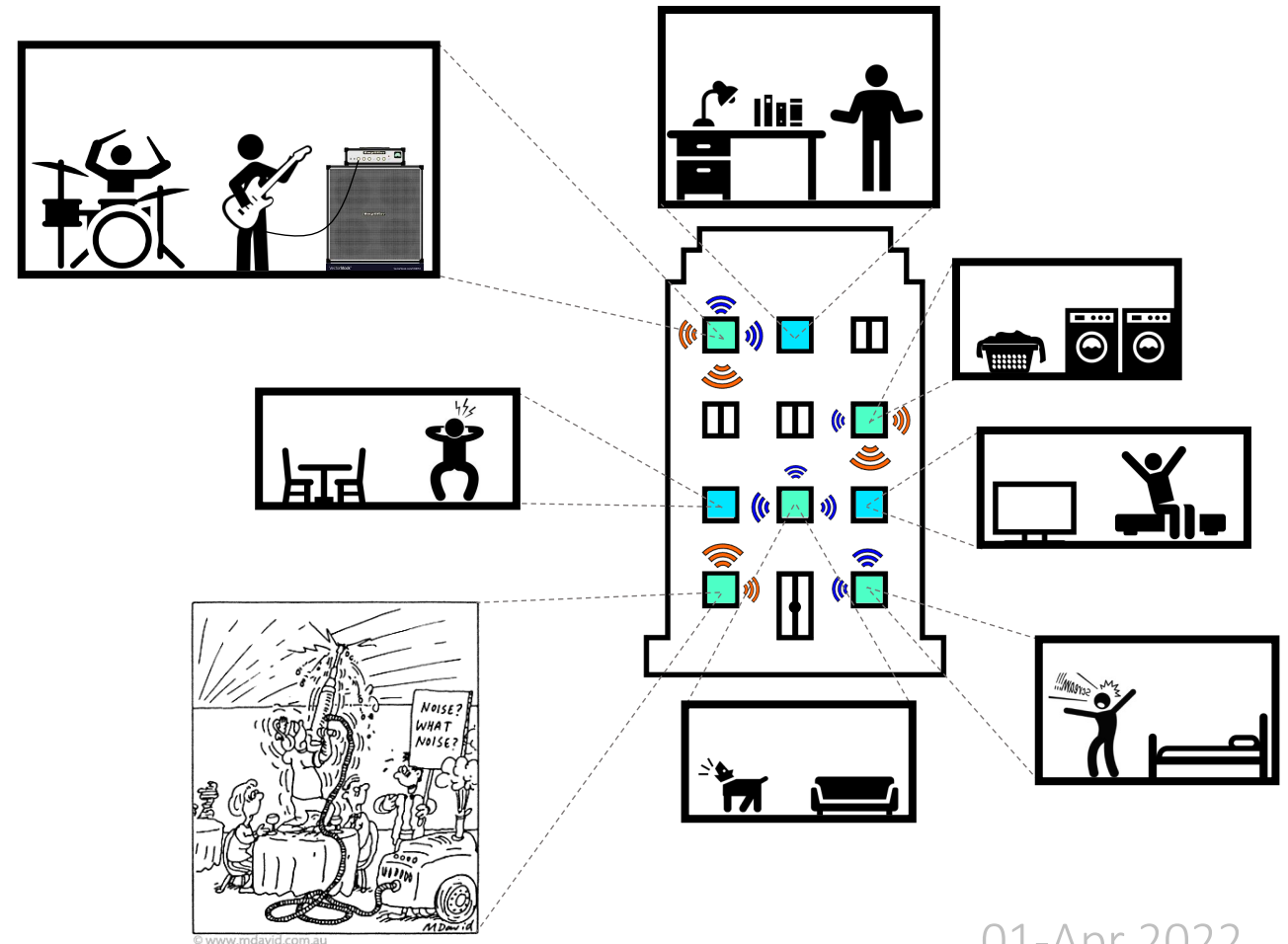


# Hand-in Assignment #3: Building Acoustics

## 7LS8M0: Architectural Acoustics

M.E. (Michalis) Terzakis

# Building Acoustic Group



# Assignments Instructions

- Report
  - No-need of including theoretical background or repeating the questions written in the guideline.
  - Include the plots in a high quality.
  - Answer the questions in a motivated way.
- Report structure (proposal)
  - Introduction (in-short): What is the purpose of the assignment.
  - Tasks: with a short description + answers.
  - Conclusion (in-short): Summary of the main remarks with respect to the purpose of the assignment.
  - References.
  - Appendix: MATLAB codes, including comments.

# Evaluation Criteria

Introduction to  
Tutorials

5

## Assignments Evaluation Criteria

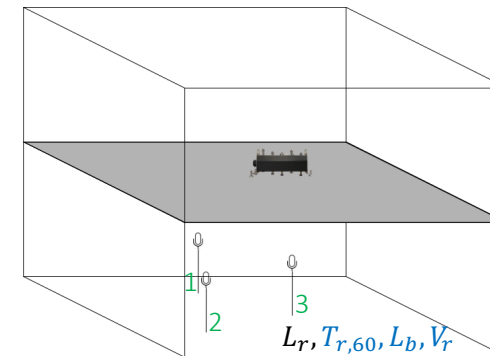
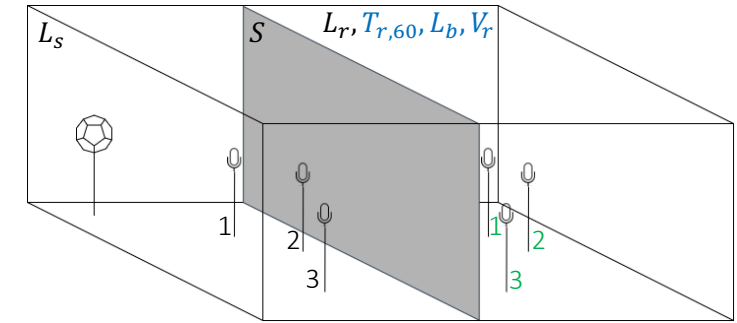
- MATLAB-based Assignments
  - Clear structure and language in the report.
  - High quality of references and correct citation.
  - Correct approach and results.
  - Clear and well illustrated figures, including all the information (i.e., title, axes labels, and legends).
  - Correct implementation in MATLAB.
  - Inclusion of explanation comments in MATLAB.
  - Correct interpretation of the results supported by literature.
- Concept Presentation Assignment
  - To be announced later.

## Tasks of the Assignment HA3

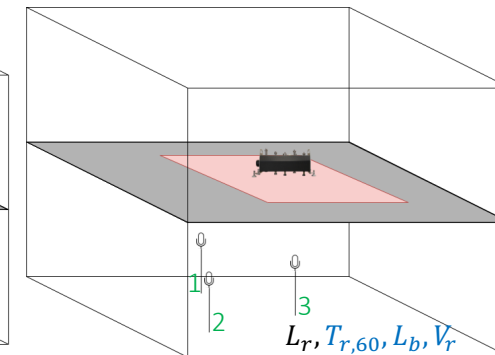
- Airborne Sound Insulation
  - Evaluation of the Measured Sound Reduction Index via a Single Quantity
- Impact Sound Insulation
  - Evaluation of the Measured Impact Sound Level via a Single Quantity

# Expression of the Measured Quantities

- Airborne Sound Insulation [ $R$ : Sound Reduction Index (dB)]
  - Airborne energy transmitted from one room to the other room.
  - $L_{s,m}$  (dB),  $L_{r,m}$  (dB),  $T_{r,60,m}$  ( $m^2$ ) per 1/3-octave frequency band and position  $m$ .
  - $R = L_s - L_r + 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{S}{A_r} \right)$ .
  - $L_s, L_r, A_r$ : Average Values per 1/3-octave frequency band.
  - $T_{r,60} = 0.161 \frac{V_r}{A_r} \rightarrow A_r = 0.161 \frac{V_r}{T_{r,60}}$ .
  - $L_{b,m} \rightarrow L_b$  (dB) per 1/3-octave frequency band and position  $m$ . [Measurements Quality]
- Structure-borne Sound Insulation [ $L_n$ : Impact Sound Level (dB)]
  - Structure-borne energy transmitted via uncovered and covered floor.
  - $L_{r,m}$  (dB),  $T_{r,60,m}$  ( $m^2$ ) per 1/3-octave frequency band and position  $m$ .
  - $L_n = L_r + 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{A_r}{A_0} \right)$ ,  $A_0 = 10m^2$ .
  - $L_r, A_r$ : Average Values per 1/3-octave frequency band.
  - $T_{r,60} = 0.161 \frac{V_r}{A_r} \rightarrow A_r = 0.161 \frac{V_r}{T_{r,60}}$ .
  - $L_{b,m} \rightarrow L_b$  (dB) per 1/3-octave frequency band and position  $m$ . [Measurements Quality]



Setup 1: Without Carpet



Setup 2: With Carpet

# Evaluation of the Measured Quantities via Reference Quantities

- Fitting of Reference Curves to Measured Curves

- Increment of the reference curve by 1dB

$$L_{fit,ref} = L_{ref} + 1dB \text{ or } L_{fit,ref} = L_{ref} + (-1dB)$$

- Fitting Criterion: The sum of unfavorable deviations should be as large as 32dB.

$$L_{diff} = \log_{10} \left( 10^{\sum (L_{fit,ref} - L_{meas})} \right), \forall f_c: L_{fit,ref} > L_{meas}$$

- Unfavorable Deviations:

$$L_{fit,ref} - L_{meas}, \forall f_c: L_{fit,ref} > L_{meas}$$

Associated to Annoyance

- Weighted Single-Quantity Index

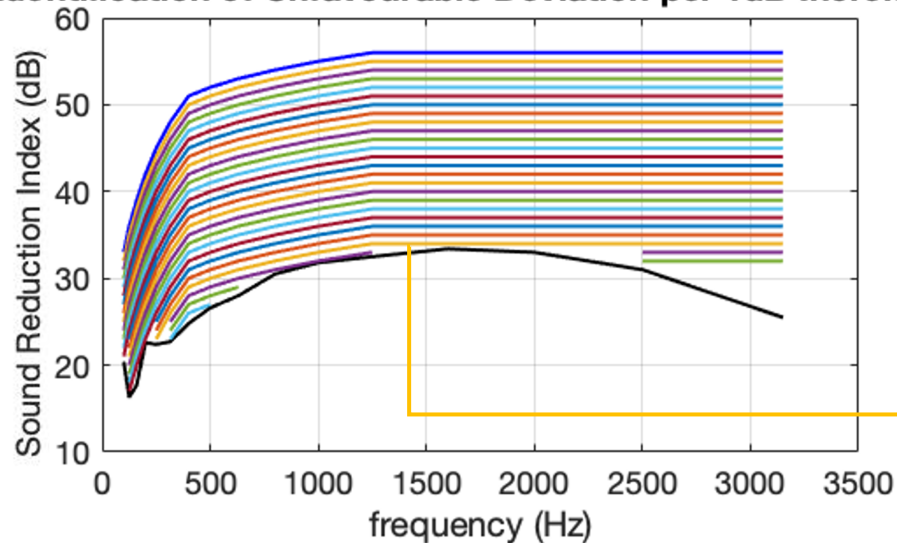
$$L'_{fit,ref} = L_{fit,ref} \text{ at } 500Hz$$

- For Airborne Sound Insulation:  $L_{ref} = R_{ref}$ ,  $L_{meas} = R$ , and  $L'_{fit,ref} = R'_w$ .
- For Impact Sound Insulation:  $L_{ref} = L_{n,ref}$ ,  $L_{meas} = L_n$ , and  $L'_{fit,ref} = L'_n$

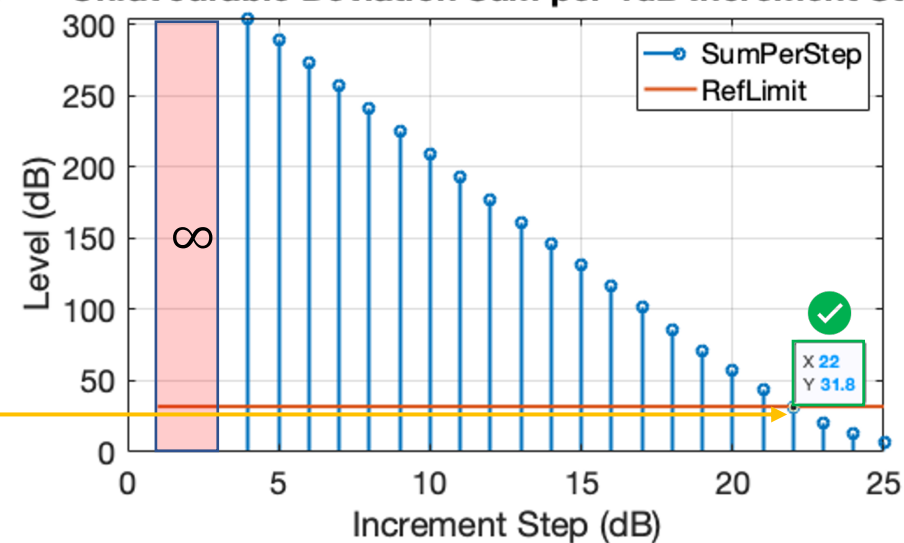
# Fitting Curve: Example

$$L_{fit,ref} = L_{ref} + (-22\text{dB})$$

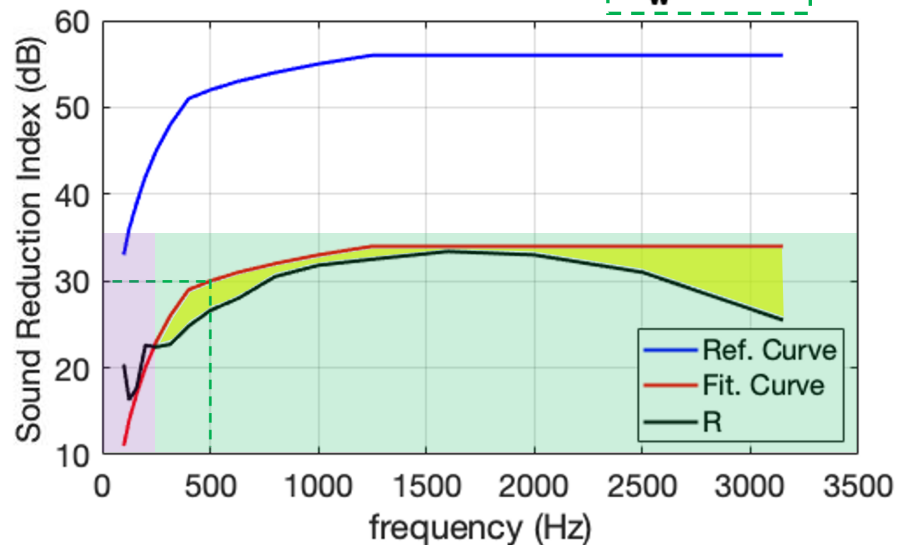
Identification of Unfavourable Deviation per 1dB Increment



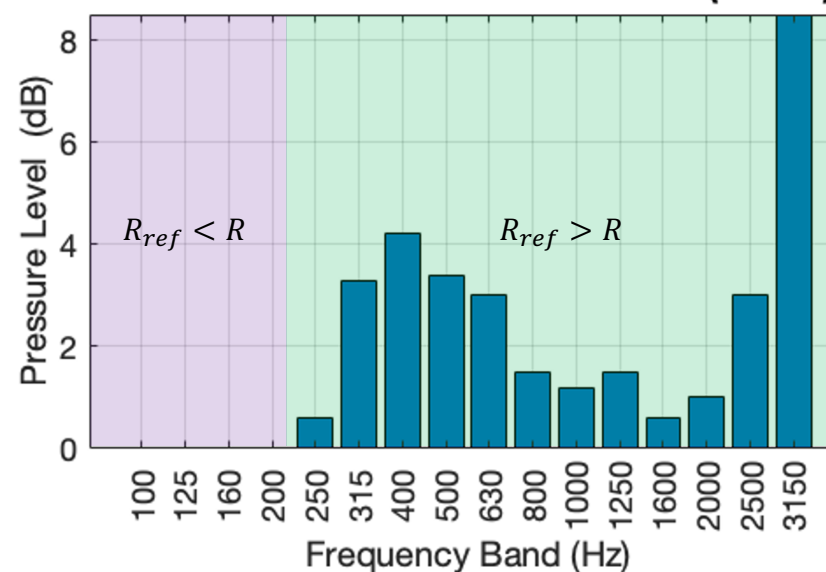
Unfavourable Deviation Sum per 1dB Increment Step



Sound Reduncion Indexes ( $R'_w = 30\text{dB}$ )



Unfavourable Deviation Sum: 31.8dB(<32dB)



$$\forall f_c: L_{fit,ref} > L_{meas}$$

# Annoyance: Weighted Single-Quantity Index

- Airborne-Sound Insulation (Dwellings - Parallel Rooms)
  - Speech: 30% ]
  - Music : 39% ]  $\longrightarrow 46\text{dB} \leq R'_w \leq 65\text{dB}$
- Impact Sound Insulation (Dwellings – Vertical Room)
  - Footfall Noise: 85%  $\longrightarrow 41\text{dB} \leq L'_{n,w} \leq 60\text{dB}$
- Case Studies:
  - How would you characterize the airborne and impact sound insulation between the measured rooms?
  - How would you characterize the influence of the carpet in the impact sound insulation?



# Final Remarks

- Read (very) very carefully the *guideline*.
- For questions [e-mail and/or StudyHub Hours on Fridays].
- HA3 deadline: 13-04-2022 @ 23:59.