

# Architectural Acoustics

## Excercises week 7

### Room Acoustics

27-03-2020

#### Question 1

The dimensions of a small room are:  $L = 7$  m,  $W = 6$  m,  $H = 3$  m

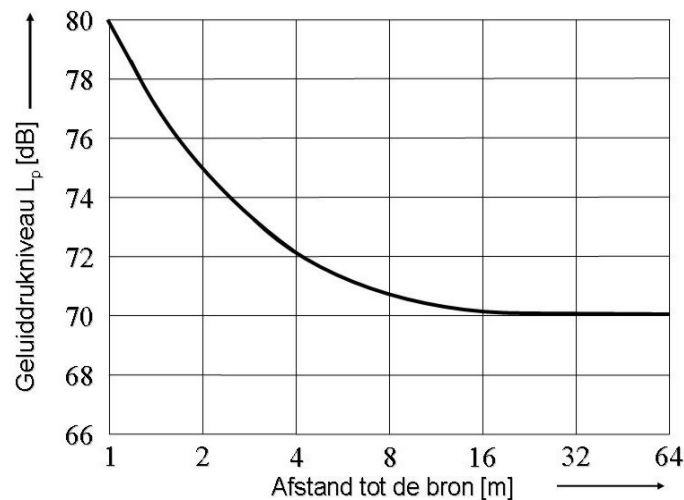
- a) What is the Schroeder frequency?
- b) What is the lowest axial eigenfrequency?
- c) What is the lowest tangential eigenfrequency?
- d) What is the lowest oblique eigenfrequency?

#### Question 2

- a) Describe the difference between 'near field' and 'far field'.
- b) Describe the difference between 'diffuse field' and 'direct field'.
- c) What is the definition of reverberation time in terms of level [dB] and time [s]?
- d) What is the difference between  $T_{20}$  and  $T_{30}$ ?

#### Question 3

The graph below shows the result of a sound pressure level measurement in a hall using a small omnidirectional sound source ( $Q = 1$ ).

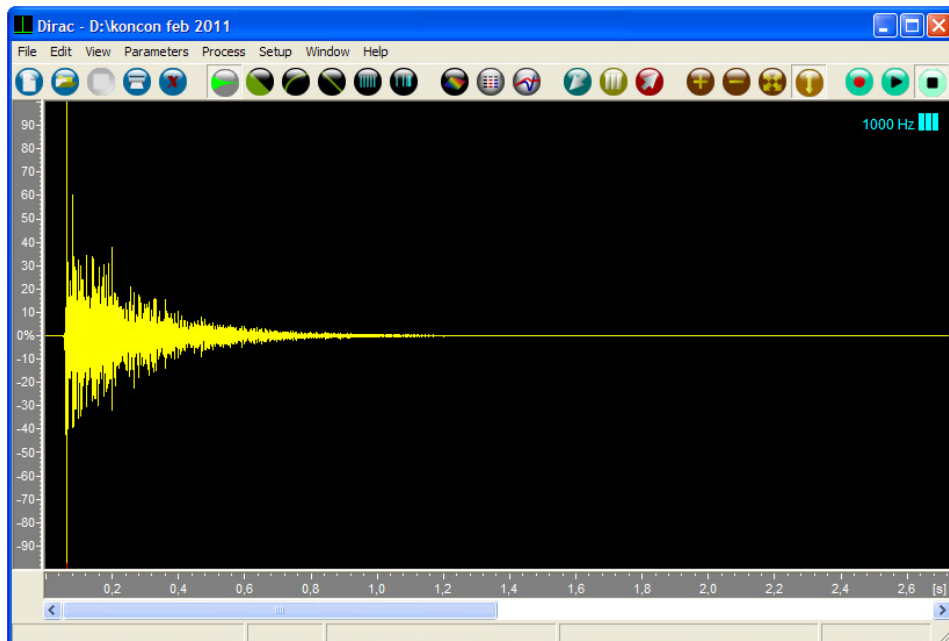


Translation: *Geluidsdrukkniveau* = Sound Pressure Level  
*Afstand tot de bron* = Sound-Receiver-distance

- a) What is the diffuse field sound pressure level ( $L_{p_{diff}}$ )?
- b) What is the sound power level of the sound source ( $L_w$ )?
- c) What is the critical distance ( $r_k$ )?
- d) Draw (in the same graph) the sound pressure level line for the same sound source in a free field (for instance: anechoic room: room with 100% sound absorption)

#### Question 4

The picture below shows the result of one acoustical measurement. It is the 1kHz octave band sound pressure graph  $p(t)$ .

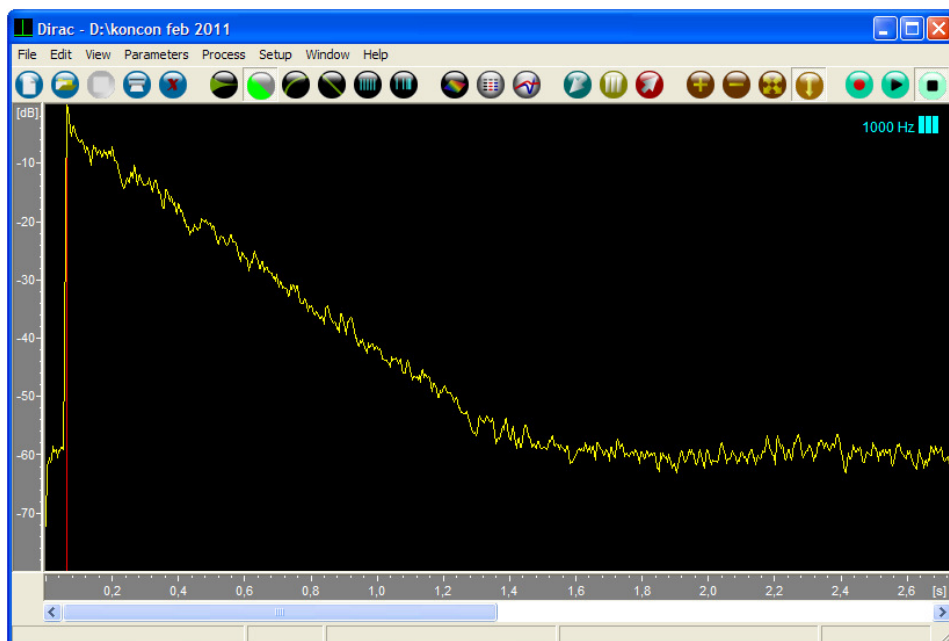


Screen dump: sound pressure graph.

- a) How is this sound pressure graph called?
- b) How can you obtain this graph?
- c) Mention an example of a typical room acoustical parameter to assess music transfer and a typical parameter to assess speech transfer?

#### Question 5

The picture below is derived from the pressure graph (see Question 4). It is called the Energy-Time-Curve (ETC).



Screen dump: Energy-Time-Curve

- a) How can you derive this graph from a pressure graph?
- b) What is the first peak in the graph (at position of the red line)?
- c) What is the decay range in dB of this measurement?
- d) How can you increase the decay range of an ETC?
- e) What is the reverberation time (no definition; a value please)? Explain/discuss!

### Question 6

Which statement is not correct? The Q-factor of a (loud)speaker box

- 1 is equal to  $10^{\frac{q}{10}}$  and can have a value less than 1
- 2 depends on the listening direction
- 3 can have a value less than 1 and depends on frequency
- 4 is expressed in dB