



Sound absorption coefficient measurement of Gabriel Runner and Event Screen materials

Report number: 10.3008

Date: 25th June 2009

Project number: 10.150301

Client: Gabriel A/S
Hjulmagervej 55
DK-9100 Aalborg
Danmark

Attn.: Bente Ellingsøe Attemann

Prepared by: Fabrice Ducret

Reviewed by: Christopher Maxon

Tel +45 3531 1000

Fax +45 3531 1001

Email ods@lr-ods.com

Web www.lr-ods.com

Visit Titangade 15

City 2200 Copenhagen N

Country Denmark





CONTENTS

CONTENTS..... 2

1 INTRODUCTION 3

2 EXPERIMENTAL DESCRIPTION 3

3 RESULTS 4

4 CONCLUSIONS 5

REFERENCES 6



1 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Gabriel A/S, Lloyd's Register ODS (LR-ODS) performed on 24th June 2010 a sound absorption coefficient measurement in the reverberation room 005 of the building 355 at the technical university of Denmark (DTU). Two materials were tested: Runner and Event screen. The measurement was performed according to the ISO standard ISO-354:2003 "Acoustics-Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room".

2 EXPERIMENTAL DESCRIPTION

The material was mounted on a wooden frame with a height of 55 mm (type E-55). 2 plane absorbers for each type of material were constructed and laid on the floor of the DTU reverberation room as shown in Figure 1. The frame was sealed to the floor and to the material with duct tape. The plane absorbers were placed in the middle of the room on the floor

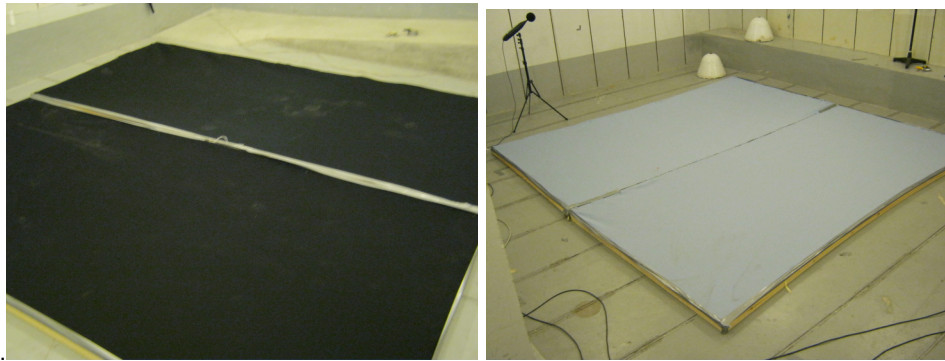


Figure 1: Plane absorbers (Runner-left, Event Screen-right) in the DTU reverberation room

The measurement and data recording were carried out with a Brüel & Kjær 2260 Investigator number 2001781/2020998 calibrated by the Danish accreditation and metrology fund Danak on 23-03-2009 certification number C0902642. The sound level meter was first calibrated with a Brüel & Kjær 4231 sound pressure calibrator.

The source of excitation was provided with a Brüel & Kjær 4224 loudspeaker driven by the 2260 investigator. The interrupted noise method and pink noise excitation signal were employed

A total of 6 measurement positions for each configuration (3 microphone positions * 2 loudspeaker positions) were recorded. 4 decays were averaged at each position. 3 configurations were tested. Empty room, Runner material plane absorbers and Event Screen plane absorbers. For each configuration a spatially averaged reverberation time in third-octave band was obtained.

The absorption coefficient for the two materials were further derived from these sets of measurement data.



3 RESULTS

The results presented in graphic and tabular forms are shown in Figure 2 for the Event Screen material and in Figure 3 for the Runner material.

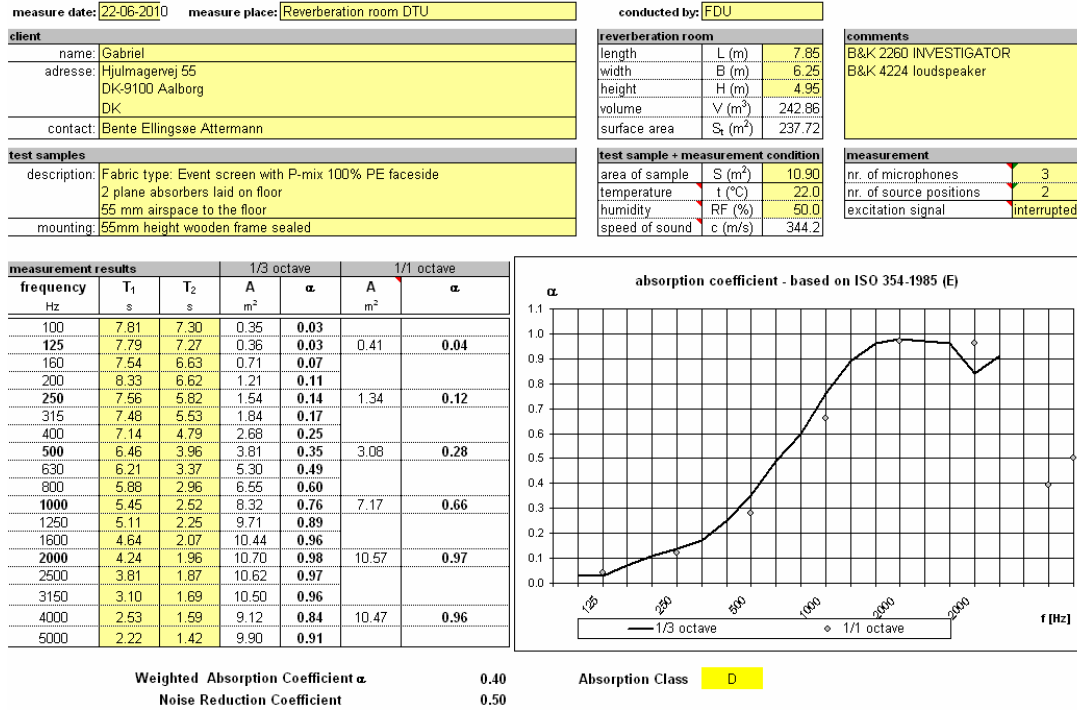


Figure 2: Event Screen absorption coefficient results

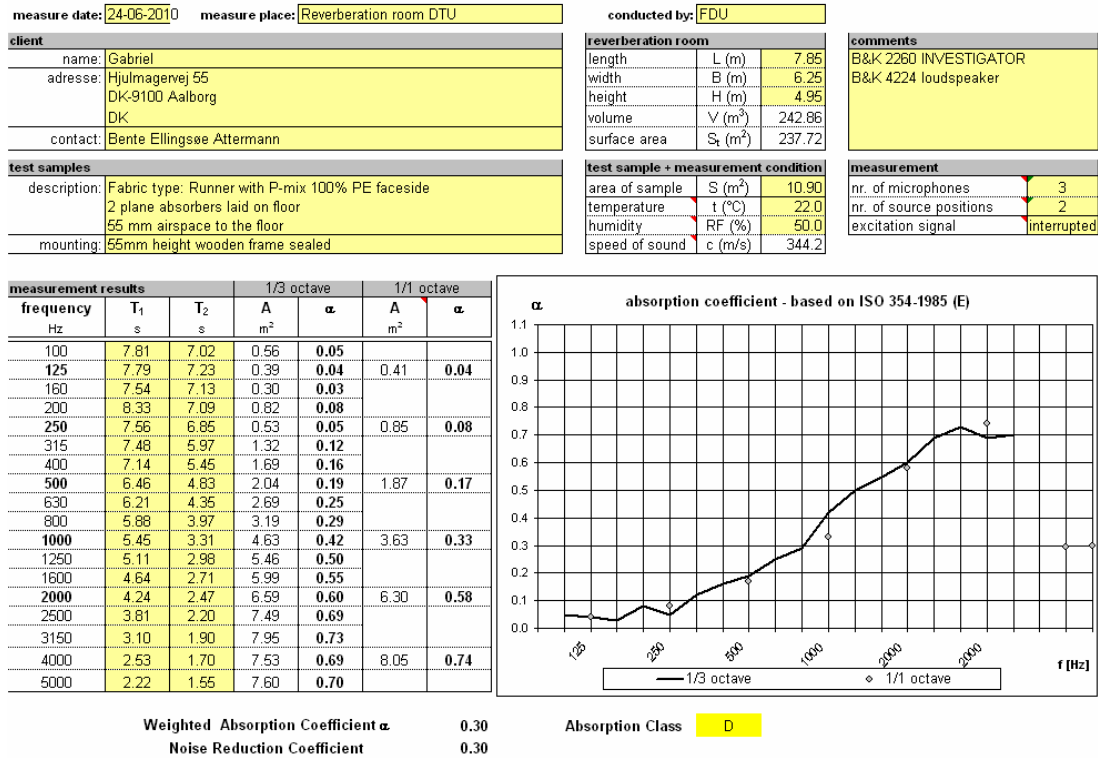


Figure 3: Runner absorption coefficient results



4 CONCLUSIONS

At the request of Gabriel A/S, Lloyd's Register ODS (LR-ODS) performed on 24th June 2010 a sound absorption coefficient measurement in the reverberation room 005 of the building 355 at the technical university of Denmark (DTU). Two materials were tested: Runner and Event screen. The measurement was performed according to the ISO standard ISO-354:2003 "Acoustics-Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room". The absorption class for the materials is of type D. The weighted sound absorption coefficient α_w is 0.4 for the Event Screen material and 0.3 for the Runner material.

As it can be seen on Figure 4, the Event Screen material performs better at high frequencies than the Runner in terms of sound absorption.

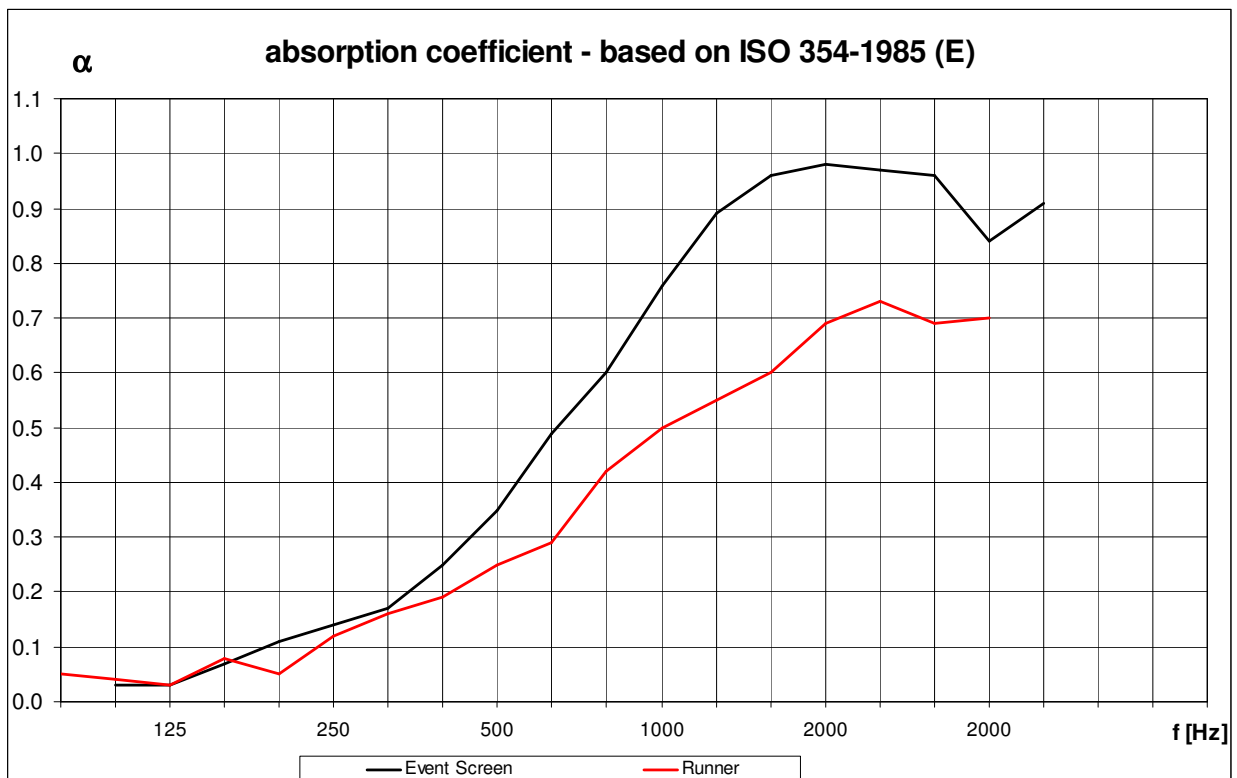


Figure 4: Comparison between Runner and Event Screen absorption coefficient results



REFERENCES

1/ "*Acoustics-measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room*" - ISO 354:2003 European standard.