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Technical Report

Ref Number **C/21387/R01a**

Date **06 April 2011**

Project

**The Laboratory Determination of
The Random Incidence sound
Absorption Coefficient of
VertiQ Panels**

Prepared for

**Rockfon
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By

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1.0 Summary

Tests have been done in SRL's Laboratory at Holbrook House, Sudbury, Suffolk, to determine the sound absorption of VertiQ panels in accordance with BS EN ISO 354:2003.

From these measurements the required results have been derived and are presented in both tabular and graphic form in Test Certificate 6510a.

The results are given in 1/3rd octave bands over the frequency range 50Hz to 10kHz, which is beyond that required by the test standard. Measurements outside the standard frequency range are not UKAS accredited.



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2.0 Details of Measurements

2.1 Location

Sound Research Laboratories
Holbrook House
Little Waldingfield
Sudbury
Suffolk
CO10 0TH

2.2 Test Dates

2 December 2010

2.3 Instrumentation and Apparatus Used

Make	Description	Type
E D I	Microphone Multiplexer Microphone Power Supply Unit	
Norwegian Electronics	Real Time Analyser	830
Brüel & Kjaer	12mm Condenser Microphones Windshields Pre Amplifiers Microphone Calibrator Omnipower Sound Source	4166 UA0237 2639, 2669C 4231 4296
Larson Davis	12mm Condenser Microphone	2560
Darton	Fortin Barometer	P411
Thermo Hygro	Temperature & Humidity Probe	
TOA	Graphic Equalizer	E-1231
QSC Audio	Power Amplifier	RMX 1450

2.4 References

BS EN ISO 11654:1997	Sound absorbers for use in buildings. Rating of sound absorption.
ATSM C423-01	Sound Absorption and sound Absorption Coefficients by the Reverberation Room Method
BS EN ISO 354:2003	Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room

2.5 Personnel Present

F Montalan	Rockfon
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3.0 Description of Test

3.1 Description of Sample

VertiQ 1200x1200x40mm panels laid directly onto floor of test room.

Relevant BCCA sampling form; BCI-533-1817 dated 30/11/2010.
(copy in Appendix 3)

Sampling plan: Enough for test only

Sample condition: New

Details supplied by: Rockfon

Sample installed by: Rockfon

3.2 Sample Delivery date

25 November 2010

3.3 Test Procedures

The sample was mounted/located and tested in accordance with the relevant standard. The method and procedure is described in Appendix 1. The measurement uncertainty is given in Appendix 2.



4.0 Results

The results of the measurements and subsequent analysis are given Test Certificate 6510a.

Results relate only to the items tested.

End of Text

Appendix 1

Test Procedure

Measurements of Random Incidence Sound Absorption Coefficients to BS EN ISO 354:2003 - TP14 (Plane Absorbers)

In the laboratory, random incidence sound absorption coefficients are determined from the rate of decay of a sound field in a reverberation room, with and without a test sample installed. The rate of decay is described by the time a sound field takes to decay by 60dB, known as the reverberation time.

The reverberation room is constructed from 215mm brick, which is internally plastered with a reinforced concrete roof and floor. The reverberation room is rectangular, measuring 8.3 metres long, 6.7 metres wide, 5.4 metres high. The volume is 300m³, the total surface area, 275m². From the ceiling hang 10 randomly positioned diffusers, each measuring 1.2m x 2.14m. The room is isolated from the surrounding structure by the use of resilient mountings and seals, ensuring good acoustic isolation.

Using at least two omnidirectional loudspeaker positions, broad band random noise is produced in the room using an electronic generator and power amplifier. When the amplification system is switched off, the decay of sound is filtered into one-third octave band widths and the reverberation times measured. This process is repeated for each of six microphone positions and the values arithmetically averaged to obtain a final value for each frequency.

The sample area should normally be between 10m² and 15.7m², this may be larger if it is suspected that the absorption properties will be low. The sample is laid on the floor of the reverberation room so that no part of it is closer than one metre from any edge of the boundaries. The procedure of measuring the reverberation times then repeated.

The sound absorption coefficients are calculated from the difference in decay rates for each frequency according to the formula:

$$\alpha_s = \frac{A_T}{S}$$

where

- α_s is the random incidence absorption coefficient
- A_T is the increase in equivalent sound absorption area of the test specimen (m²)
- S is the area covered by the test specimen (m²)

The equivalent absorption area of the test specimen is further defined as:

$$A_T = 55.3V \left(\frac{1}{c_2 T_2} - \frac{1}{c_1 T_1} \right) - 4V(m_2 - m_1)$$

where

- V is the volume of the empty reverberation room (m³)
- c₁ is the speed of sound in the empty room (m/sec)
- T₁ is the reverberation time in the empty room (sec)
- m₁ is the power attenuation coefficient calculated according to ISO 9613-1 using the climatic conditions that have been present in the empty rooms during the measurement.

c₂, T₂ and m₂ have the same meanings as c₁, T₁ and m₁ but with the test specimen in the room.

It is occasionally found that the absorption coefficient derived in this manner reaches a value greater than unity. This is impossible, by definition, and investigation has shown that this anomaly is due to diffraction of the impinging sound waves at the edges of the sample. In practical terms this is insignificant.

Appendix 2

Measurement Uncertainty BS EN ISO 354:2003 - TP14

1. Introduction

The estimated values of uncertainty are based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor of $K = 2$, which provides a level of confidence of approximately 95%.

Table 1: Uncertainty For Equivalent Absorption Area Measurement

Frequency, Hz	Expanded uncertainty K = 2, 95% % of A ₁ or A ₂
100	9.0
125	8.1
160	5.6
200	6.7
250	4.3
315	8.1
400	4.6
500	5.0
630	5.3
800	3.2
1000	3.5
1250	3.1
1600	2.8
2000	2.7
2500	2.2
3150	1.8
4000	1.6
5000	1.6

2. Estimation of Expanded Uncertainty For Sample Equivalent Sound Absorption Area

The expanded uncertainty, U_A, m^2 is estimated by using the following formulae:-

$$U_A = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_{A_1}}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{u_{A_2}}{100}\right)^2}$$

where

U_A is the expanded uncertainty for the sample equivalent sound absorption area, for $K = 2$, 95%, m^2

u is the estimated expanded uncertainty for the equivalent sound absorption area, taken from Table 1 above, $K = 2$, 95%, % of A_1 or A_2

A_1 is the equivalent sound absorption area of the empty room, m^2

A_2 is the equivalent sound absorption area of the room with the sample, m^2

3. Estimation of expanded Uncertainty For Sound Absorption Coefficients

The expanded uncertainty for sound absorption coefficients, U_{α_s} , is estimated using the following formulae:-

$$U_{\alpha_s} = \frac{\alpha_s U_A}{A}$$

where

U_{α_s} is the expanded uncertainty for sound absorption coefficients, $K=2$, 95%

α_s is the sound absorption coefficient

U_A is the expanded uncertainty for the sample equivalent sound absorption area, $K=2$, 95%, m^2

A is the sample equivalent sound absorption area, m^2

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