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Technical Report

Ref Number **C/21379/R03**

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Project

**The Laboratory Determination of
The Random Incidence Sound
Absorption Coefficient of Various
Types of Material**

Prepared for

**Armacell GmbH
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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 coefficient of various types of absorbent material 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 Data Sheets 1 to 3.

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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Tester

For and on behalf of

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Contents

1.0 Summary

2.0 Details of Measurements

3.0 Description of Test

4.0 Results

Data Sheets **1 to 3**

Appendix 1: **Test Procedure**

Appendix 2: **Measurement Uncertainty**

2.0 Details of Measurements

2.1 Location

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

2.2 Test Dates

6 September 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
TOA	Graphic Equalizer Power Amplifier	E-1231 DPA-800

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

Mark Swift	Armacell UK Ltd
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3.0 Description of Test

3.1 Description of Sample

Various thicknesses of material were tested, see section 4.0 for details.

Sampling plan: Correct quantities of sample supplied

Sample condition: New

Details supplied by: Armacell GmbH

Sample installed by: Armacell UK Ltd

3.2 Sample Delivery date

2 September 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 and Appendix 2.

4.0 Results

The results of the measurements and subsequent analysis are given in Data Sheets 1 to 3, summarised below.

Results relate only to the items tested.

SRL Test No.	Description in Brief	α_w
8	AF Armaflex 10mm thick	0.10(H)
9	AF Armaflex 25mm thick	0.30(M)
10	AF Armaflex 32mm thick	0.45(M)

End of Text

Data Sheet 1

The Laboratory Measurement of Random Incidence Sound Absorption to BS EN ISO 354:2003

Client: **Armaceil GmbH**

Test Date: 06/09/2010

Empty Room: Temperature: 18.5 °C Humidity: 60 %RH Pressure: 1008 mbar

Room with Sample: Temperature: 19.0 °C Humidity: 58 %RH Pressure: 1008 mbar

Sample

Description: **AF Armaflex 10mm thick**

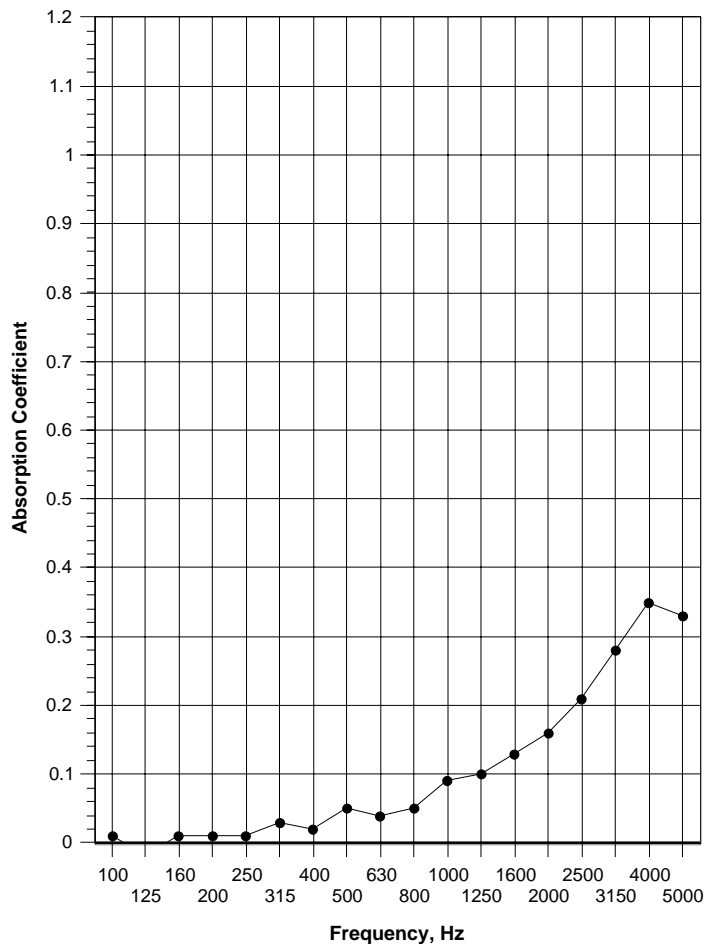
Mounting Method: A

Sample Area: 12.12 m²

Chamber Volume: 300 m³

Sound Absorption Coefficient

Test 8				
Freq Hz	T1 sec	T2 sec	Absorp Coeff	Practical Absorp Coeff #
50*	4.90	5.05	-0.02	
63*	4.88	4.95	-0.01	n/a
80*	6.07	6.16	-0.01	
100	7.44	7.25	0.01	
125	7.83	8.10	-0.02	0.00
160	7.21	7.04	0.01	
200	7.66	7.57	0.01	
250	7.89	7.74	0.01	0.00
315	8.07	7.60	0.03	
400	7.35	7.09	0.02	
500	5.77	5.39	0.05	0.05
630	5.22	4.92	0.04	
800	5.74	5.34	0.05	
1000	6.45	5.59	0.09	0.10
1250	6.23	5.39	0.10	
1600	5.66	4.76	0.13	
2000	5.10	4.20	0.16	0.15
2500	4.54	3.66	0.21	
3150	3.79	2.98	0.28	
4000	3.13	2.44	0.35	0.30
5000	2.54	2.09	0.33	
6300*	1.81	1.64	0.21	
8000*	1.36	1.28	0.16	n/a
10000*	0.97	0.97	-0.04	
α_w 0.10(H)				
Not Classified				
Calculated to EN ISO 11654:1997				
NRC 0.10				
Calculated to ASTM C 423-01				
* Denotes frequencies outside the range covered by BS EN ISO 354:2003				
T1, empty room reverberation time				
T2, room reverberation time with sample				



Practical absorption coefficient, BS EN ISO 11654:1997

v3.1

Data Sheet 2

The Laboratory Measurement of Random Incidence Sound Absorption to BS EN ISO 354:2003

Client: **Armaceil GmbH**

Test Date: 06/09/2010

Empty Room: Temperature: 18.5 °C Humidity: 60 %RH Pressure: 1008 mbar

Room with Sample: Temperature: 19.0 °C Humidity: 58 %RH Pressure: 1008 mbar

Sample

Description: **AF Armaflex 25mm thick**

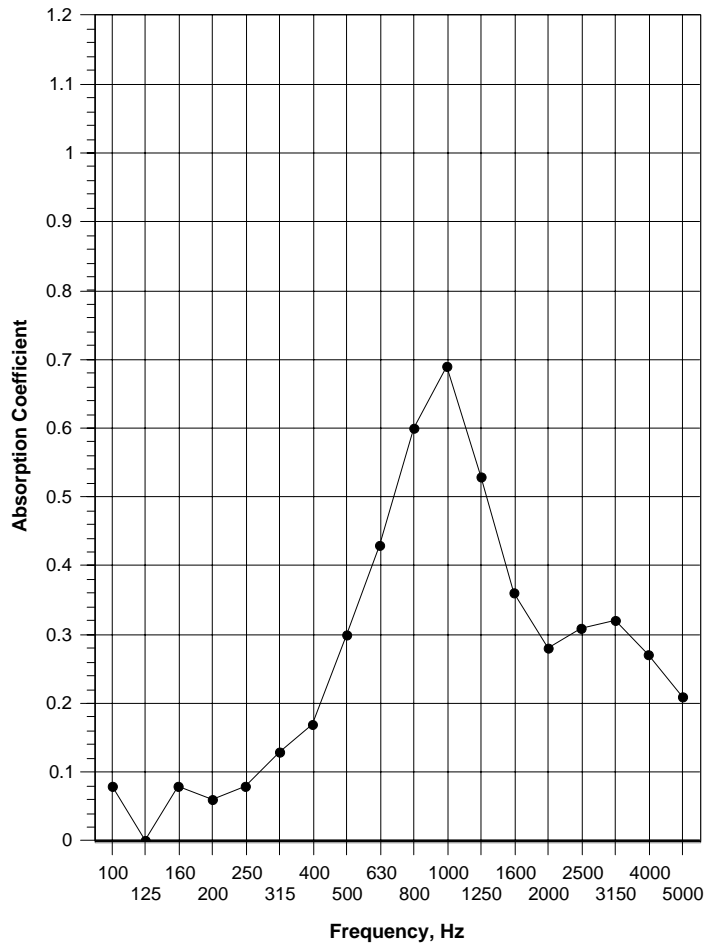
Mounting Method: A

Sample Area: 12.23 m²

Chamber Volume: 300 m³

Sound Absorption Coefficient

Test 9				
Freq Hz	T1 sec	T2 sec	Absorp Coeff	Practical Absorp Coeff #
50*	4.90	4.94	-0.01	
63*	4.88	5.48	-0.09	n/a
80*	6.07	5.69	0.04	
100	7.44	6.46	0.08	
125	7.83	7.77	0.00	0.05
160	7.21	6.28	0.08	
200	7.66	6.84	0.06	
250	7.89	6.82	0.08	0.10
315	8.07	6.35	0.13	
400	7.35	5.56	0.17	
500	5.77	4.00	0.30	0.30
630	5.22	3.34	0.43	
800	5.74	3.07	0.60	
1000	6.45	3.03	0.69	0.60
1250	6.23	3.39	0.53	
1600	5.66	3.72	0.36	
2000	5.10	3.74	0.28	0.30
2500	4.54	3.35	0.31	
3150	3.79	2.88	0.32	
4000	3.13	2.57	0.27	0.25
5000	2.54	2.22	0.21	
6300*	1.81	1.67	0.17	
8000*	1.36	1.25	0.23	n/a
10000*	0.97	0.91	0.23	
α_w 0.30(M)				
Class D				
Calculated to EN ISO 11654:1997				
NRC 0.35				
Calculated to ASTM C 423-01				
* Denotes frequencies outside the range covered by BS EN ISO 354:2003				
T1, empty room reverberation time				
T2, room reverberation time with sample				



Practical absorption coefficient, BS EN ISO 11654:1997

v3.1

Data Sheet 3

The Laboratory Measurement of Random Incidence Sound Absorption to BS EN ISO 354:2003

Client: **Armacell GmbH**

Test Date: 06/09/2010

Empty Room: Temperature: 18.5 °C Humidity: 60 %RH Pressure: 1008 mbar

Room with Sample: Temperature: 18.7 °C Humidity: 62 %RH Pressure: 1005 mbar

Sample

Description: **AF Armaflex 32mm thick**

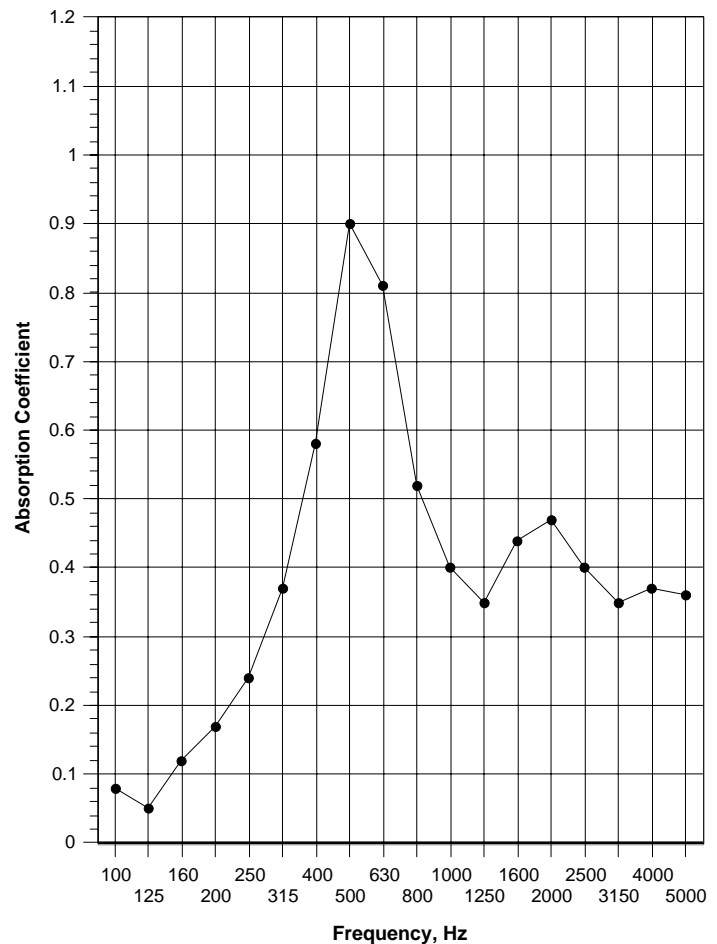
Mounting Method: **A**

Sample Area: 12.76 m²

Chamber Volume: 300 m³

Sound Absorption Coefficient

Test 10				
Freq Hz	T1 sec	T2 sec	Absorp Coeff	Practical Absorp Coeff #
50*	4.90	4.73	0.03	
63*	4.88	4.84	0.01	n/a
80*	6.07	5.92	0.02	
100	7.44	6.41	0.08	
125	7.83	7.14	0.05	0.10
160	7.21	5.88	0.12	
200	7.66	5.67	0.17	
250	7.89	5.26	0.24	0.25
315	8.07	4.51	0.37	
400	7.35	3.47	0.58	
500	5.77	2.44	0.90	0.75
630	5.22	2.47	0.81	
800	5.74	3.22	0.52	
1000	6.45	3.82	0.40	0.40
1250	6.23	3.96	0.35	
1600	5.66	3.41	0.44	
2000	5.10	3.12	0.47	0.45
2500	4.54	3.09	0.40	
3150	3.79	2.82	0.35	
4000	3.13	2.43	0.37	0.35
5000	2.54	2.08	0.36	
6300*	1.81	1.58	0.35	
8000*	1.36	1.22	0.40	n/a
10000*	0.97	0.91	0.37	
α_w			0.45(M)	
Class D				
Calculated to EN ISO 11654:1997				
NRC			0.50	
Calculated to ASTM C 423-01				
* Denotes frequencies outside the range covered by BS EN ISO 354:2003				
T1, empty room reverberation time				
T2, room reverberation time with sample				



Practical absorption coefficient, BS EN ISO 11654:1997

v3.1

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 room is rectangular and has a volume of 300 cubic metres and a total surface area of 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:

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

where

- a_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:

$$A_T = 55.3V\left(\frac{1}{c_2T_2} - \frac{1}{c_1T_1}\right) - 4V(m_2 - m_1)$$

where

- V is the volume of the empty reverberation room (m^3)
- c_1 is the speed of sound in the empty room (m/sec)
- T_1 is the reverberation time in the empty room (sec)
- m_1 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.

c_2, T_2 and m_2 have the same meanings as c_1, T_1 and m_1 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:-

$$U_A = \sqrt{\left(\frac{uA_1}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{uA_2}{100}\right)^2}$$

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_{a_s} , is estimated using the following formulae:-

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

where	U_{a_s}	is the expanded uncertainty for sound absorption coefficients, $K=2$, 95%
	a_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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Laboratory and Site Testing
Fire
BREEAM
Air Tightness

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