



Technical Report C/24074/T01

Project

The Laboratory Measurement of Sound Absorption of Panels

Prepared for

Ocee Design

By

Allen Smalls

Published

14 August 2018





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Date: 14/08/2018

Quality Assurance		
Project Title	The Laboratory Measurement of Sound Absorption of Panels	
Client	Ocee Design	
Client Address	Design House Caswell Road Brackmills Industrial Estate Northampton NN4 7PW	
Author	Allen Smalls	
Checker	Richard Critchlow	
Report Number	C/24074/T01	





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Summary

Tests have been done in SRL's Laboratory at Holbrook House, Sudbury, Suffolk, to determine the sound absorption of 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 Data Sheets I to 4.

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.

R.AS

Richard Critchlow Approved Signatory

Allen Smalls Quality Manager For and on behalf of SRL Technical Services Limited Tel: 01787 247595 Email: asmalls@srltsl.com



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Details of Measurements 1.0

1.1 Location

Sound Research Laboratories

Holbrook House

Little Waldingfield

Sudbury

Suffolk

COI0 0TF

1.2 **Test Date**

29/06/2018

1.3 Tester

Allen Smalls of SRL Technical Services Limited

1.4 Instrumentation and Apparatus Used

Make	Description	Туре
EDI	Microphone Multiplexer Microphone Power Supply Unit	
Norwegian Electronics	Real Time Analyser	830
Brüel & Kjaer	Windshields	UA0237
	Pre Amplifiers	2669C
	Microphone Calibrator	4231

1.5



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	Omnipower Sound Source	4296
Larson Davis	12mm Condenser Microphone	2560, 377A60
Oregon Scientific	Temperature & Humidity & Probe	THGR810
ΤΟΑ	Graphic Equalizer	E-1231
QSC Audio	Power Amplifier	RMX 1450
G.R.A.S	Pre Amplifier	26AK
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



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2.0 Description of Test

2.1 Description of Sample

Various panels tested, see section 3 and Data Sheets for more information.

Sampling plan:	Enough for test only
Sample condition:	New
Details supplied by:	Ocee
Sample installed by:	SRL & Ocee

2.2 Sample Delivery date

28/06/2018

2.3 Test Procedures

The sample was mounted/located and tested in accordance with the relevant standard. The method and procedure is described in Appendix A. The measurement uncertainty is given in Appendix B. The mounting method used is described in Appendix C.





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3.0 Results

The results of the measurements and subsequent analysis are given in Data Sheets 1 to 4 and summarised below.

Results relate only to the items tested.

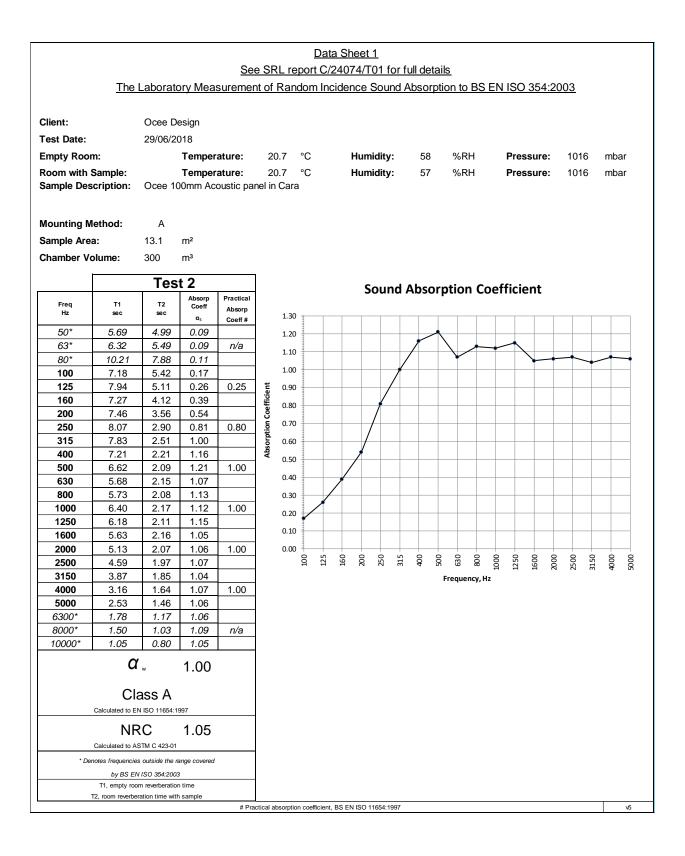
SRL Test No.	Description in Brief	0.w
2	Ocee 100mm Acoustic panel in Cara	1.00
3	Ocee 65mm Acoustic panel in Kvadrat	1.00
4	Ocee 65mm Acoustic panel in Cara	1.00
5	Ocee 100mm Acoustic panel in Blazer Lite	1.00



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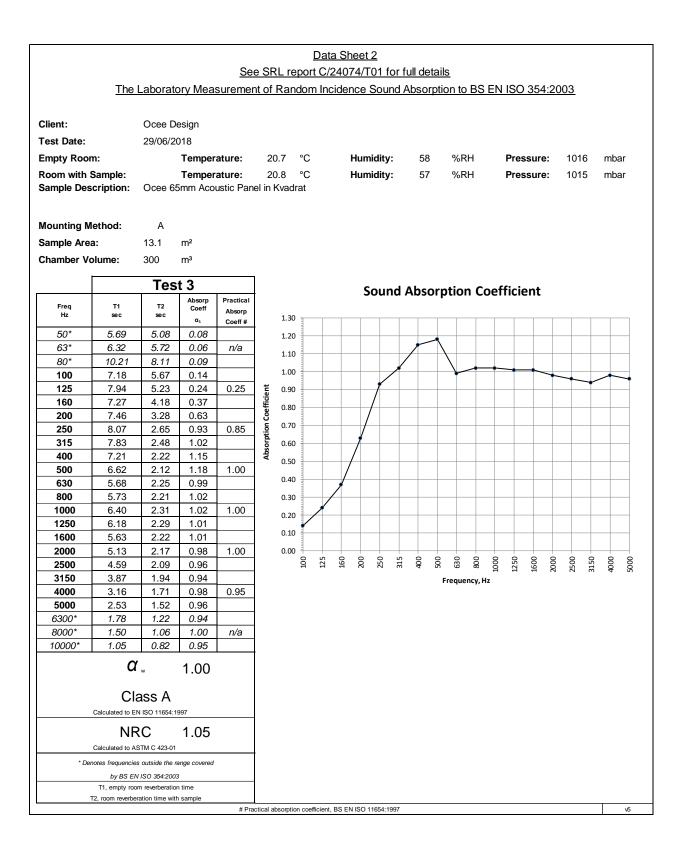
Date: 14/08/2018





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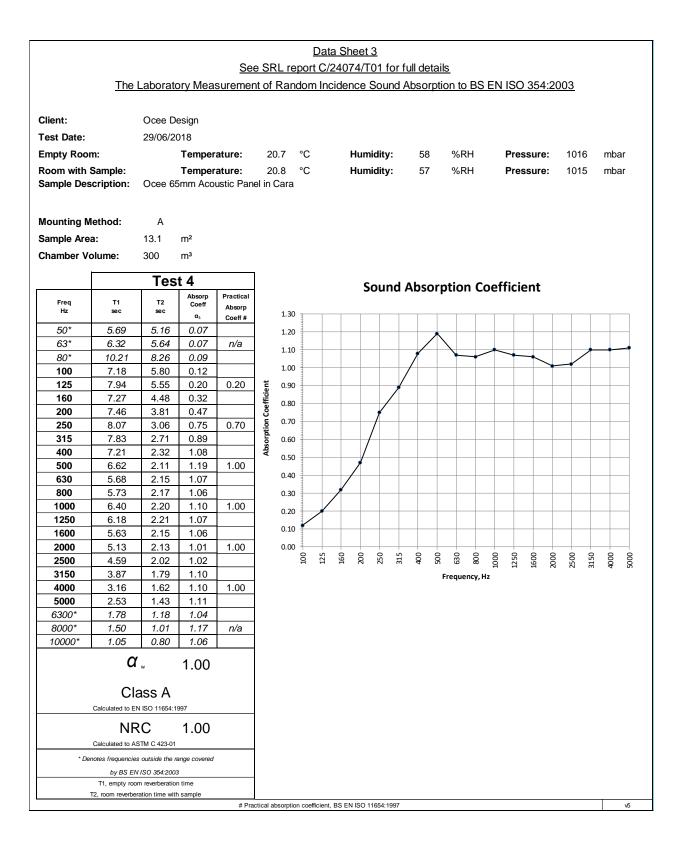




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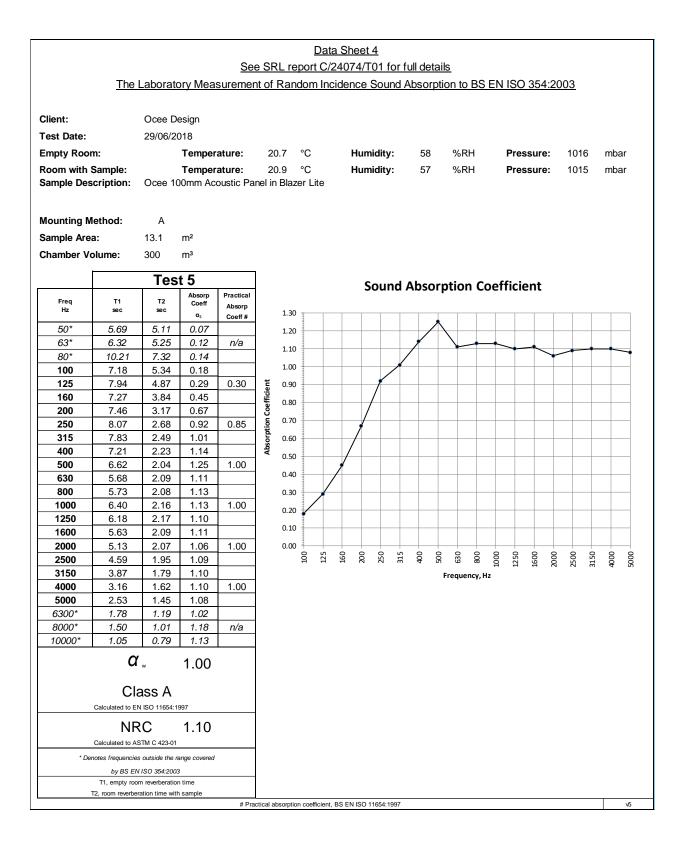




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Appendix A - Test Procedure

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 and 5.4 metres high. The volume is 300m³, the total surface area, 275m². From the ceiling hang 10 randomly positioned diffusers, with a total surface area (for one side) of 20m². 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, which has an area between $10m^2$ and $15.7m^2$, is then laid over a pre-assembled laboratory test rig positioned 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 test rig provides a space beneath the sample, the depth of which can be varied to simulate specific requirements such as the void above a suspended ceiling system. 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} \quad 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)





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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)
- T_1 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 room 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.





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Appendix B - Measurement Uncertainty

BS EN ISO 354:2003 - TP14

I. 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%.

Function and Life	Expanded uncertainty
Frequency, Hz	K = 2, 95% % of A ₁ or A ₂
100	
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

Table I: Uncertainty For Equivalent Absorption Area Measurement

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

The expanded uncertainty, U_A ,m² is estimated by using the following formulae:-



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$$U_{A} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{uA_{1}}{100}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{uA_{2}}{100}\right)^{2}}$$

where

- $U_{\text{A}}~$ 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 I above, K = 2, 95%, % of A_1 or A_2
- A₁ is the equivalent sound absorption area of the empty room, m²
- 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, m²





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Appendix C – Mounting Method

Descriptions of Test Specimen Mountings for Sound Absorption Tests

BS EN ISO 354:2003 describes various test specimen mountings. The methods of mounting used for these tests are briefly described as follows:

Type A Mounting

Test specimen placed directly against a room surface. The specimen may be held in place with adhesive or mechanical fasteners providing there is no resulting air space between the specimen and room surface.



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Sudbury Consultancy

Holbrook House Little Waldingfield Sudbury Suffolk CO10 0TF Tel: +44 (0)1787 247595

Birmingham Consultancy

Cornwall Buildings 45 Newhall Street Birmingham B3 3QR Tel: +44 (0)121 270 6680

Manchester Consultancy

Suite 1.9, Canada House Chepstow Street Manchester MI 5FW Tel: +44 (0)161 929 5585

South Africa Consultancy

102 Heritage House 20 Dreyer Street Claremont Cape Town 7708 South Africa Tel: +27 (0)21 205 9201

London Consultancy

Citypoint, 12th Floor I Ropemaker Street London EC2Y 9HT Tel: +44 (0)207 251 3585

Laboratory

Holbrook House The Street Sudbury Suffolk CO10 0TF Tel: +44 (0)1787 247595

Website: www.srltsl.com e-mail: srl@srltsl.com

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Registered Name and Address:

SRL Technical Services Limited Holbrook House Little Waldingfield Sudbury Suffolk CO10 0TF

Registered Number: 907694 England

