



TEST REPORT No : 1772-2103

DATE OF ISSUE : 6 January 2016

Page 1 of 11

**BS EN ISO 354:2003**  
**ACOUSTICS – MEASUREMENT OF SOUND ABSORPTION IN A**  
**REVERBERATION ROOM**

**CLIENT:** GIK Acoustics Europe  
Unit A  
Perseverance Mills  
Giles Street  
Wibsey  
BD6 3HS

**JOB NUMBER:** ACOUS/01772

**MANUFACTURER:** Client

**MODEL:** “Alpha 6A” Panel

**TYPE:** Type A Mounting

**DATE RECEIVED:** 6 May 2014

**DATE OF TEST:** 2 December 2015

Signed:.....

C Lomax

Quality Manager

Approved:.....

D J M<sup>c</sup>Caul

Technical Manager



## **1** **TEST SAMPLES**

### **1.1** **Description of Test Samples**

**Test Reference:** 1772-2103

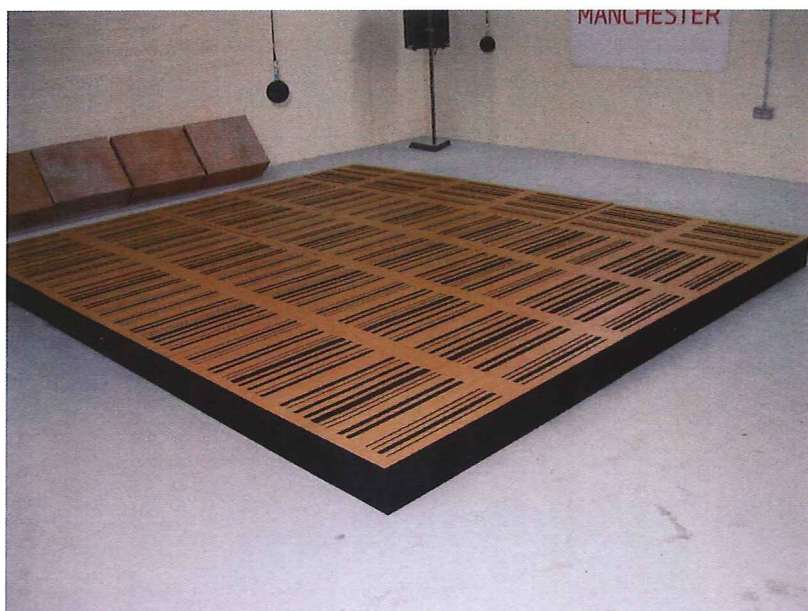
**Sample Reference:** “Alpha 6A” Panel

**Sample Description:** Acoustic panels. A single sample was selected at random and measured to be; 1208 mm long x 598 mm wide x 155.7 mm deep, the weight of this unit was measured to be 11.5 kg. Each panel consisted of an 18 mm plywood frame containing a Rockwool core. The face, back and edges of the panel were covered with cloth. The front of each panel was faced with a perforated sheet of 3 mm thick MDF. Fifteen panels (of the sixteen supplied) were arranged by the client in the centre of the floor of the reverberation room to create a single sample of area 10.83 m<sup>2</sup>. The area was measured in three sections due to the irregular outline of the sample. (See section 4.0 Results for details)

At the client’s request, the additional frequencies 50 Hz, 63 Hz, 80 Hz, 6.3 kHz, 8 kHz and 10 kHz were measured.

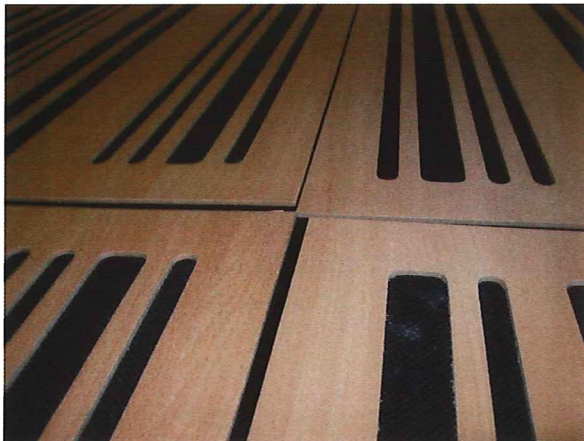
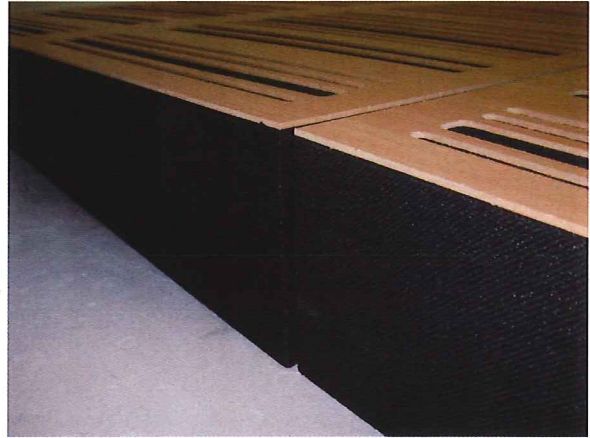
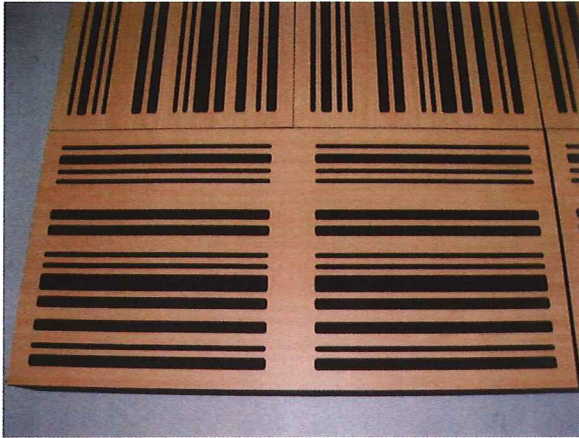
Tabulated data for these additional frequencies can be found in Appendix A.

### **1.2** **Photographs**





## 1.2 Photographs





## **2 DESCRIPTION OF TEST PROCEDURE**

### **2.1 Description of Test Facility**

The tests were carried out in the large reverberation room at the University of Salford. The room has been designed with hard surfaces and non-parallel walls to give long empty room reverberation times with uniform decays. It has the shape of a truncated wedge. In addition 11 plywood panels, each panel 1.22m × 2.44m, were hung in the room to improve the diffusivity of the sound field. The test sample was placed in the centre of the floor. The excitation signal comprised wide band random noise played into the room via a loudspeaker system mounted in a cabinet facing a corner. The sound was monitored at each of 6 microphone positions. The room is 7.4m long × ~6.6m wide × 4.5m high with a volume of 220m<sup>3</sup> and a total surface area of 224m<sup>2</sup>. The volume of the room permits a maximum sample size of 12.79m<sup>2</sup> to be tested, in accordance with Clause 6.2.1.1 in BS EN ISO 354: 2003, "Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room".

### **2.2 Test Procedure**

The procedure followed that detailed in BS EN ISO 354. Measurements were made on the rate of decay of sound in the test chamber with and without the sample in place. The frequency range from 100Hz to 5000Hz<sup>1</sup> was covered in one-third octave bands. An average reverberation time was taken from five decays at each of six microphone positions for each of two loudspeaker positions (i.e. 60 decays per third octave band). The decays were produced by exciting the room with amplified wide band random noise and stopping the excitation once the chamber became saturated. The time taken for the sound to decay by 20dB is measured and tripled to give the reverberation time. In practice this was determined by sampling the decaying sound field on a one-third octave band frequency analyser and storing the spectrum in a computer every 32 milliseconds. The reverberation time was obtained from the arithmetically averaged decays at each frequency. The measurements with and without the sample in the room were carried out consecutively to avoid significant changes in relative humidity and temperature that influence air absorption at higher frequencies.

---

<sup>1</sup> At the client's request, the measured frequency response was 50 Hz – 10,000Hz





## 2.3 Calculation

The random incidence sound absorption coefficients were determined from the measured data by means of the equations below:

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

Where

$\alpha_s$  is the absorption coefficient of the sample

$S$  is the area covered by the test specimen ( $\text{m}^2$ )

$A_T$  is the equivalent sound absorption area of the test specimen ( $\text{m}^2$ )

$$A_T = A_2 - A_1 = 55.3V \left( \frac{1}{c_2 T_2} - \frac{1}{c_1 T_1} \right) - 4V(m_2 - m_1)$$

$A_1$  is the equivalent sound absorption area of the empty reverberation room ( $\text{m}^2$ ).

$A_2$  is the equivalent sound absorption area of the room reverberation containing the test specimen ( $\text{m}^2$ ).

$V$  is the volume, in cubic metres, of the empty reverberation room:

$c_1$  is the propagation speed of sound at air temperature  $t_1$ ;

$c_2$  is the propagation speed of sound at air temperature  $t_2$ ;

$T_1$  is the mean reverberation times of the empty reverberation room in each frequency band (sec).

$T_2$  is the mean reverberation times of the reverberation room containing the test specimen in each frequency band (sec)

$m_1$  is the power attenuation, in reciprocal metres, using the climatic conditions that have been presented in the empty reverberation room.

$m_2$  is the power attenuation, in reciprocal metres, using the climatic conditions that have been presented in the reverberation room containing the test specimen.

The single-number rating,  $\alpha_w$ , has been calculated in accordance with BS EN ISO 11654:1997.

(No correction is applied for the absorption of the surface covered by the test sample)



### **3      EQUIPMENT**

	<b>Departmental Record No</b>
Norwegian Electronics 1/3 octave band real time analyser type 850 with in-built random noise generator	RTA3-07 to 12
Quad 510 power amplifier	PA7
2 of broadband loudspeakers (receiving room)	LS3-LS4
4 x Brüel & Kjær random incidence condenser microphone type 4166 in the receiving room	M8, M9 M18, M19
2 x G.R.A.S. random incidence condenser microphones type 40AP in the receiving room	M20, M31
Environmental sensor data logger, hygrometers and barometer	HL1, HG1, HG2, BM1
Toshiba TECRA R850 119 laptop computer and related peripheral equipment (network switch, printer, monitor etc.)	RTA3-00
Yamaha GQ1031BII graphic equalizer	GEQ1



## **4 RESULTS**

The random incidence sound absorption coefficients are given in the table(s) overleaf.

Reverberant room volume	220 m <sup>2</sup>		
	3612 × 600 mm +		
Sample size*	3606 × 1202 mm +		
	3604 × 1202 mm = 10.83 m <sup>2</sup>		
Sample thickness	155.7 mm		
Atm. pressure	100.2 kPa		
	Sample out	Sample in	
Temperature [°C ± 0.3]	19.52	19.39	
Rel. humidity [% ± 3.0]	46.01	47.94	

\* The area was measured in three sections due to the irregular outline of the sample.

The results here presented relate only to the items tested and described in this report.



**BS EN ISO 354:2003**  
**Acoustics - Measurement of absorption in a reverberation room**

**Client:** **GIK Acoustics Europe**  
 Unit A, Perseverance Mills, Giles Street, Wibsey  
 BD6 3HS

**Product Identification:** Alpha 6A Panel

**Description of Sample:** Acoustic Panel  
*The area was measured in three sections due to the irregular outline of the sample. (See section 4.0 Results for details)*

**Room Volume:** 220 m<sup>3</sup>      **Location:** Acoustic Transmission Suite  
**Sample Size:** 10.83 m<sup>2</sup>      **Test Room Large reverberation Room**  
**Sample Thickness:** 156 mm      **Condition:** Clean

<b>Sample Out</b>		<b>Sample In</b>	
Relative Humidity	19.5 °C	Relative Humidity	19.4 °C
Relative Humidity	46.0 %	Relative Humidity	47.9 %
Static Pressure	100.2 kPa	Static Pressure	100.2 kPa

**Random Incidence Sound Absorption Coefficient**

Frequency [Hz]	$T_1$ [s]	$T_2$ [s]	$\alpha_S$
100	4.10	2.30	0.63
125	3.86	1.78	1.00
160	3.52	1.60	1.13
200	3.51	1.52	1.23
250	3.70	1.61	1.15
315	3.99	1.68	1.14
400	4.18	1.77	1.07
500	4.42	1.81	1.07
630	4.47	1.86	1.02
800	4.38	1.89	0.99
1000	4.28	1.90	0.96
1250	4.04	1.88	0.93
1600	3.82	1.90	0.88
2000	3.53	1.87	0.82
2500	3.14	1.79	0.79
3150	2.74	1.68	0.77
4000	2.24	1.51	0.72
5000	1.71	1.26	0.71

**Test reference: 1772-2103**

Date: 02 December 2015

University of Salford, School of Computing Science & Engineering





**BS EN ISO 354:2003**  
**Acoustics - Measurement of absorption in a reverberation room**

**Client:** **GIK Acoustics Europe**  
 Unit A, Perseverance Mills, Giles Street, Wibsey  
 BD6 3HS

**Product Identification:** Alpha 6A Panel

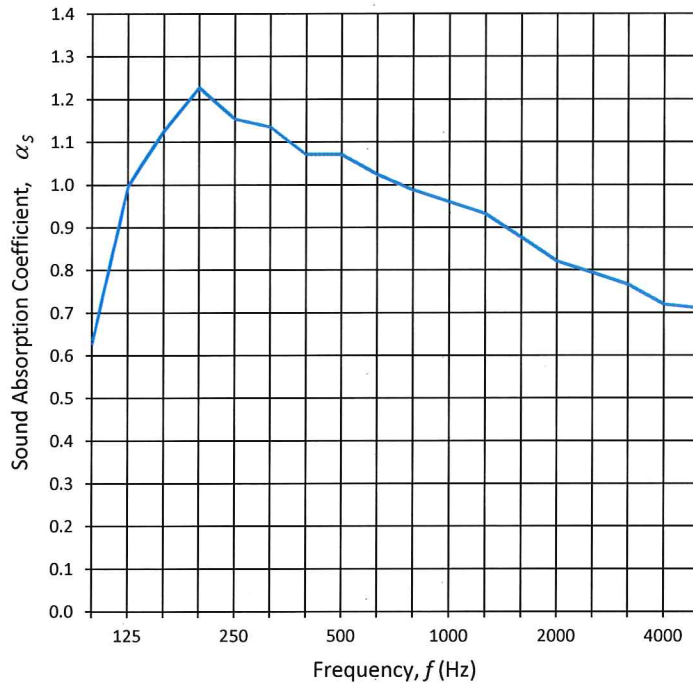
**Description of Sample:** Acoustic Panel  
*The area was measured in three sections due to the irregular outline of the sample. (See section 4.0 Results for details)*

Room Volume: 220 m<sup>3</sup>      Location: Acoustic Transmission Suite  
 Sample Size: 10.83 m<sup>2</sup>      Test Room Large reverberation Room  
 Sample Thickness: 156 mm      Condition: Clean

<b>Sample Out</b>		<b>Sample In</b>	
Temperature	19.5 °C	Temperature	19.4 °C
Relative Humidity	46.0 %	Relative Humidity	47.9 %
Static Pressure	100.2 kPa	Static Pressure	100.2 kPa

**Random Incidence Sound Absorption Coefficient**

Frequency [Hz]	$\alpha_s$
100	0.63
125	1.00
160	1.13
200	1.23
250	1.15
315	1.14
400	1.07
500	1.07
630	1.02
800	0.99
1000	0.96
1250	0.93
1600	0.88
2000	0.82
2500	0.79
3150	0.77
4000	0.72
5000	0.71



Signed:

**Test reference: 1772-2103**

Date: 02 December 2015

University of Salford, School of Computing Science & Engineering



**BS EN ISO 11654:1997**  
**Acoustics - Sound absorbers for use in buildings**

**Client:** **GIK Acoustics Europe**  
 Unit A, Perseverance Mills, Giles Street, Wibsey  
 BD6 3HS

**Product Identification:** Alpha 6A Panel

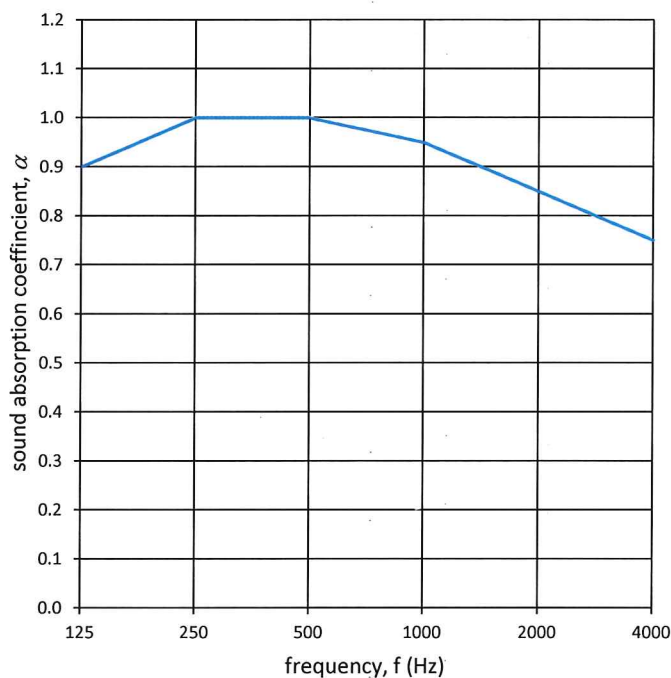
**Description of Sample:** Acoustic Panel  
*The area was measured in three sections due to the irregular outline of the sample. (See section 4.0 Results for details)*

Room Volume: 220 m<sup>3</sup>      Location: Acoustic Transmission Suite  
 Sample Size: 10.83 m<sup>2</sup>      Test Room Large reverberation Room  
 Sample Thickness: 156 mm      Condition: Clean

<b>Sample Out</b>		<b>Sample In</b>	
Temperature	19.5 °C	Temperature	19.4 °C
Relative Humidity	46.0 %	Relative Humidity	47.9 %
Static Pressure	100.2 kPa	Static Pressure	100.2 kPa

**Random Incidence Sound Absorption Coefficient**

Frequency [Hz]	$\alpha_{pi}$
125	0.90
250	1.00
500	1.00
1000	0.95
2000	0.85
4000	0.75



**$\alpha_w = 0.90$  (L)**

**Classification: A**

Signed: *S. M. Farber*

If a shape indicator is given, it is strongly recommended to use this single-number rating in combination with the complete absorption coefficient curve that can be obtained on request.

**Test reference: 1772-2103**

**Date: 02 December 2015**

University of Salford, School of Computing Science & Engineering



**APPENDIX A**

At the client's request, the following additional frequencies were measured.

Frequency [Hz]	$A_T$	$T_1$ [s]	$T_2$ [s]
50	2.10	9.72	6.25
63	3.30	6.11	3.88
80	6.20	4.79	2.61
6,300	7.20	1.47	1.15
8,000	8.00	1.10	0.90
10,000	5.80	0.76	0.69

