



ACENTECH

**ACOUSTICS
CONSIDERATIONS IN
THE INTEGRATED
DESIGN BUILDING**

October 2, 2017





Learning Objectives

1. Understand the basics of acoustics
2. Understand how to categorize different acoustical issues faced on architectural projects by using UMA IDB as an example.
3. Understand how to upgrade demising constructions to reduce sound and impact transmission
4. Understand how to select acoustical finishes to improve the acoustics within a room



Who am I?



Rose Mary Su
Senior Consultant, Architectural
Acoustics

Acoustician for the design and
construction of UMA Design
Building



Our Role on a Project

Architect

MEP

Structural

Civil /
Landscape

Lighting

Acoustics

Audiovisual
/ IT/
Security

Construction Team



A Quick Outline

- Introduction to Sound / Acoustics
- Architectural Acoustics is four things:

Room
Acoustics

Background
Noise

Sound
Isolation

Amplification

- Applies to all gathering spaces, including theaters, conference rooms, classrooms, etc.



A Quick Outline

S/N

Noise

Signal

Background
Noise

Sound
Isolation

Room
Acoustics

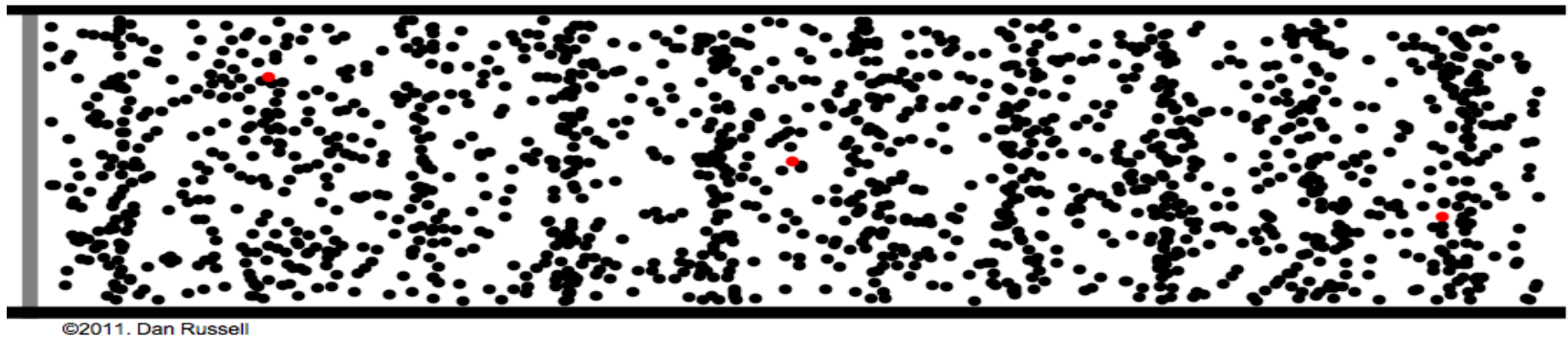
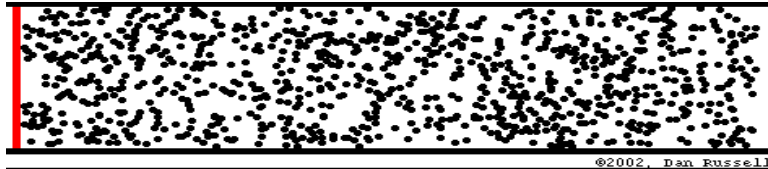
Amplification





0. Introduction to Sound

Sound is **vibration** through an **elastic medium**.





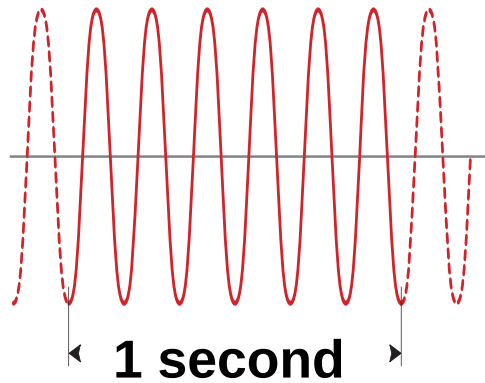
A Few Properties of Sound

- Amplitude
- Frequency
- Propagation
- Speed
- Diffraction and other wave-behavior

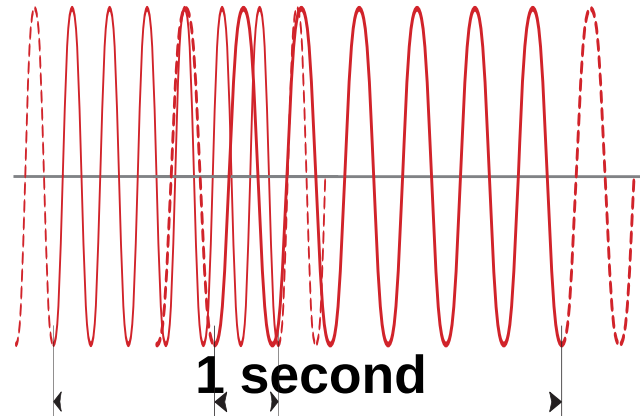


Frequency

High Frequency
("Hissy")

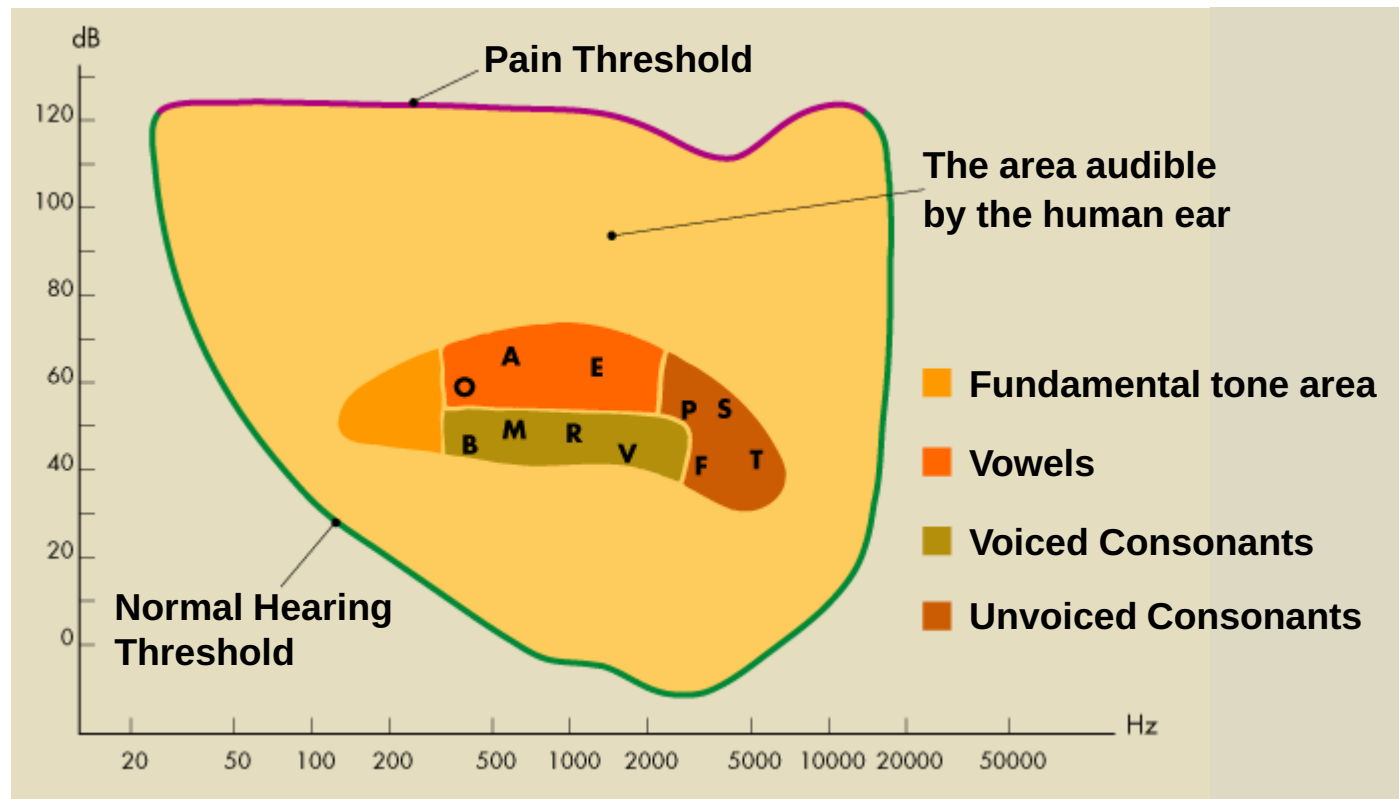


Low Frequency
("Boomy")



$$\text{Frequency (Hz)} = \frac{\text{cycles}}{\text{second}}$$

Normal Hearing



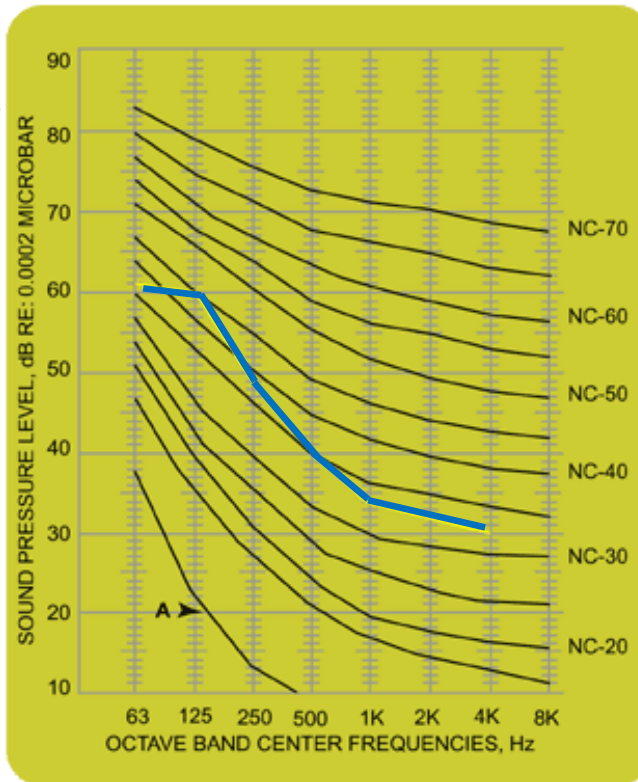
1. Background Noise

Background
Noise



Background Noise Goals

Background
Noise



TYPICAL PROJECT NOISE GOALS

Pro Recording Studios:	Threshold
Concert Halls:	Threshold
Professional Theaters:	NC-15-20
High School Auditoria:	NC-20-25
High-end Board Rooms:	NC-25
Classrooms:	NC-30
Typical Offices:	NC-35-40
Lobbies:	NC-45



Background Sound – HVAC Systems

Background
Noise

Noise Generators

High Airflow Velocities

Fan Noise

Vibrating Equipment

Noise Control Solutions

Large Ducts

Quiet Machines &
Sound Attenuators

Vibration Isolation



Around Campus

The Integrated Science and Life Science buildings are generally noisier than the Design and Visual Arts buildings due to the air ventilation system



Design Building - Photo: Esto Photography

Background
Noise



Science Building – Photo: Warren Jagger Photography

Within the Design Building

- Different spaces have different design goals
- The Wood Shop has more tolerance for higher background sound levels than the Seminar Rooms

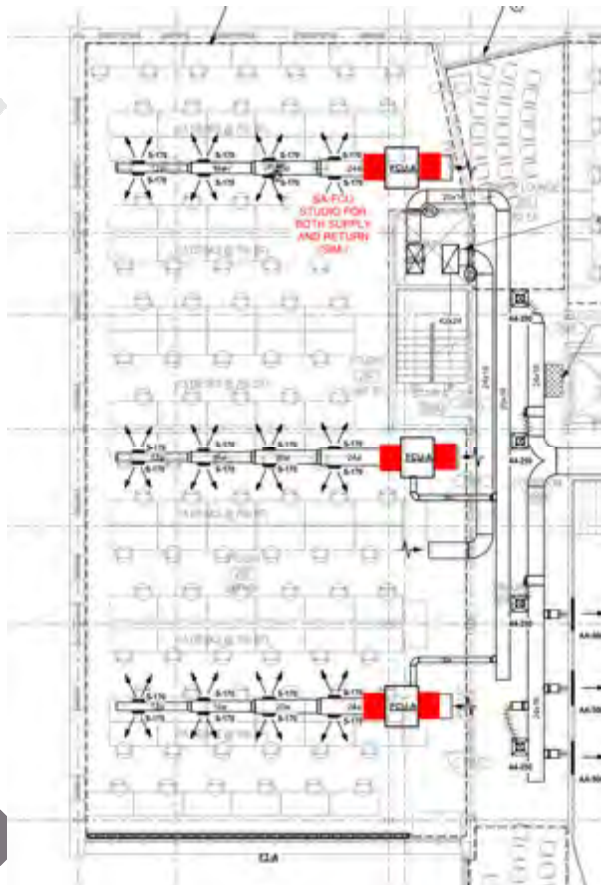


Alex Schreyer Photography



Predicting HVAC Noise

Background Noise



File Edit View Tools Help

Group Floor Tag1 Tag2

Model: D35FHZW

Qty: 1

Product Image: HW Heat Coil ChW Cooling Coil

Calculation Method: ARI Certified

Col LAT (Dry Bulb)

HP: 12 EWT: 45 °F LWB: 52.2 °F ACV: 343.1 lpm

Coil F: 1200 cfm F Flow: 12.6 gpm LWT: 51.1 °F Py: 3.50 lpm

EDB: 75 °F Pmax: 4 TH: 38.2 mbh AFD: 0.4 in. wg

EWB: 63 °F LDB: 52.5 °F SH: 28.6 mbh FCV: 8.5 lpm

SELECTIONS:

Max NC: Fan Curve

NC Chart

Sound Attenuation

Ceiling Type: Mineral Fiber

Octave Band	2	3	4	5	6	7	NC @ Oct. B.
Radiated	18	19	20	26	31	36	
Discharge	29	30	41	51	52	39	

Sound Power Level: Fan Only

Radiated	73	65	58	56	49	45	39 @ 2
Discharge	68	66	65	64	61	59	54 @ 3

You can adjust liner options at this point, if necessary. Program will apply the appropriate correction factors.

Cancel Add





Controlling HVAC Noise

Background
Noise



Price HVAC



Vibration Isolation of HVAC Equipment

From the project specification:

3. Pumps:

a. Base Mounted Pumps:

- 1) Base: Concrete housekeeping pad.
- 2) Isolator Type: None, anchor to structure.

concrete inertia base with
0.75" min. static deflection
spring isolators



Kinetics Noise Control



Embelton

Vibration Isolation Short-circuits

Background
Noise





Community Noise

Background
Noise



Cooling Towers



Cooling Towers with Noise Barrier Enclosure at Lederle



Community Noise

- Sometimes equipment can appear noisy but is actually not so
- Analysis of data ahead of time is critical in predicting noise to the community
- UMass Life Science Building

Background
Noise



Strobic Air – High Plume Fan

Construction Noise and Vibration

Background
Noise

- Our design analyses often tackle ***steady-state*** noise and vibration sources
- Sometimes we also have to tackle ***transient*** noise and vibration sources





New England Conservatory

Background
Noise





UMass Life Science Building

Background
Noise

Residents Nearby



Electron Microscope

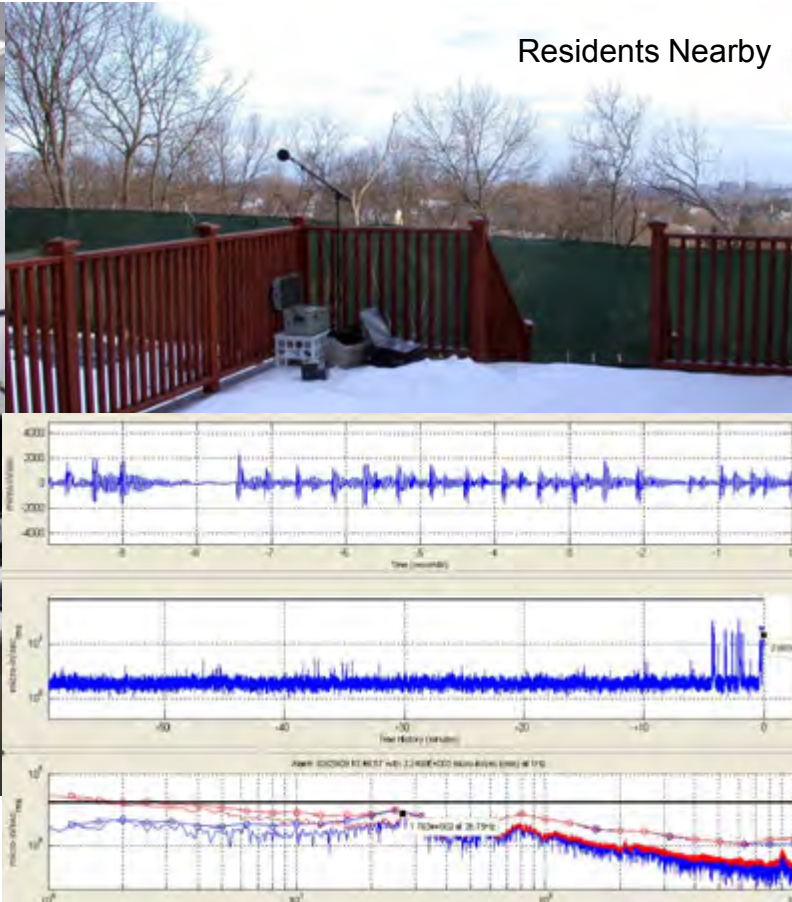


Photo: Wilson Architects



2. Sound Isolation

- Outdoor-to-outdoor
 - Rooftop Equipment Barrier
 - Outdoor music venues
- Outdoor-to-indoor
 - Envelope construction
 - Curtainwall design
 - Fenestration
- Indoor-to-indoor





Sound Isolation

Sound
Isolation

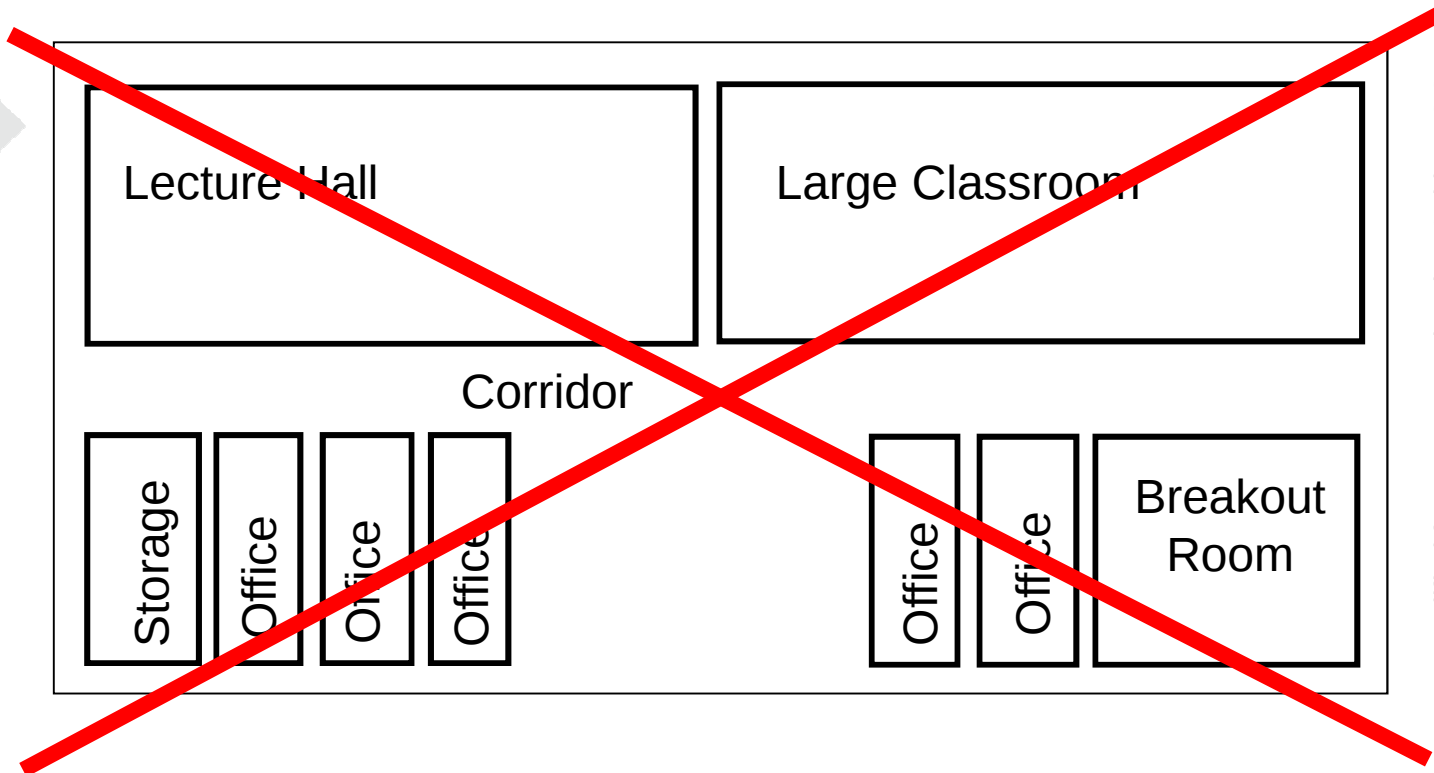


Boston University Practice Rooms



Sound Isolation: Space Planning

Sound
Isolation



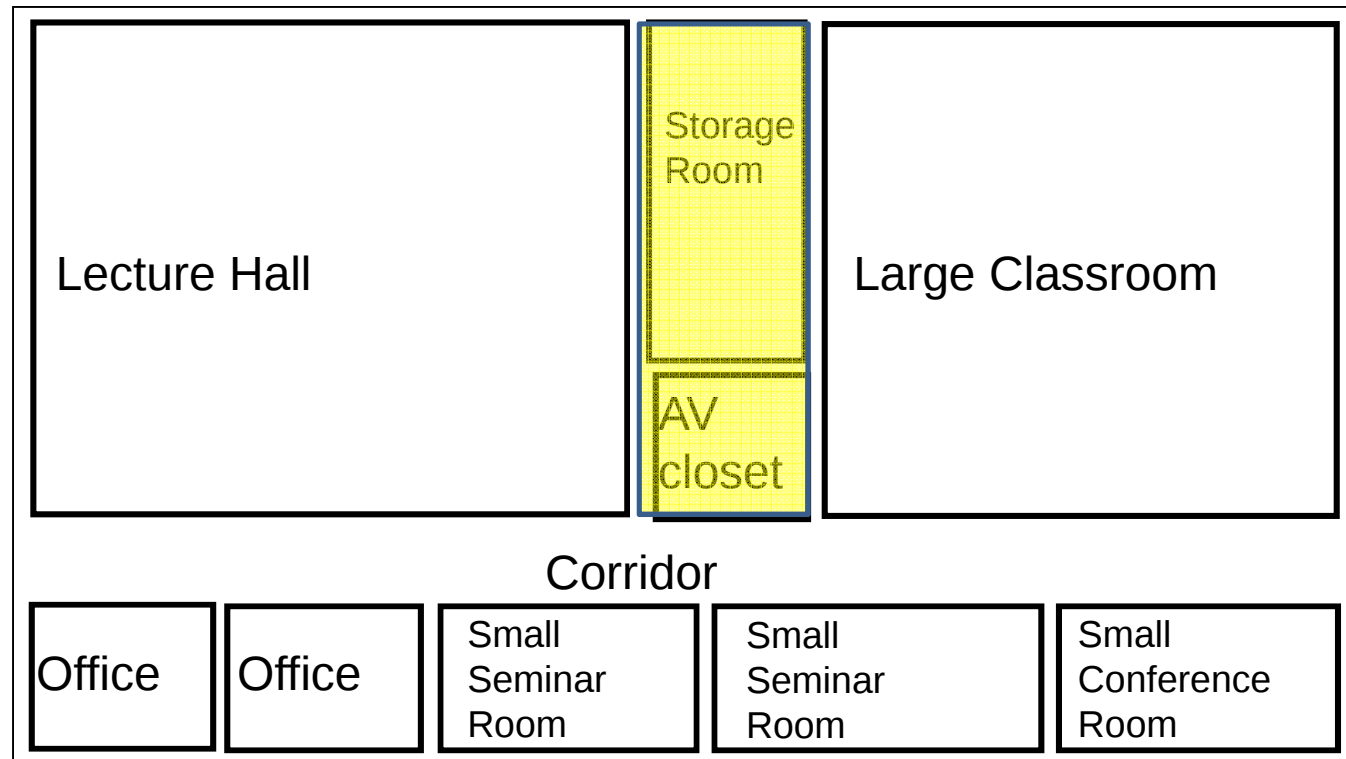
Modified from Wenger Planning Guide v. 2.2





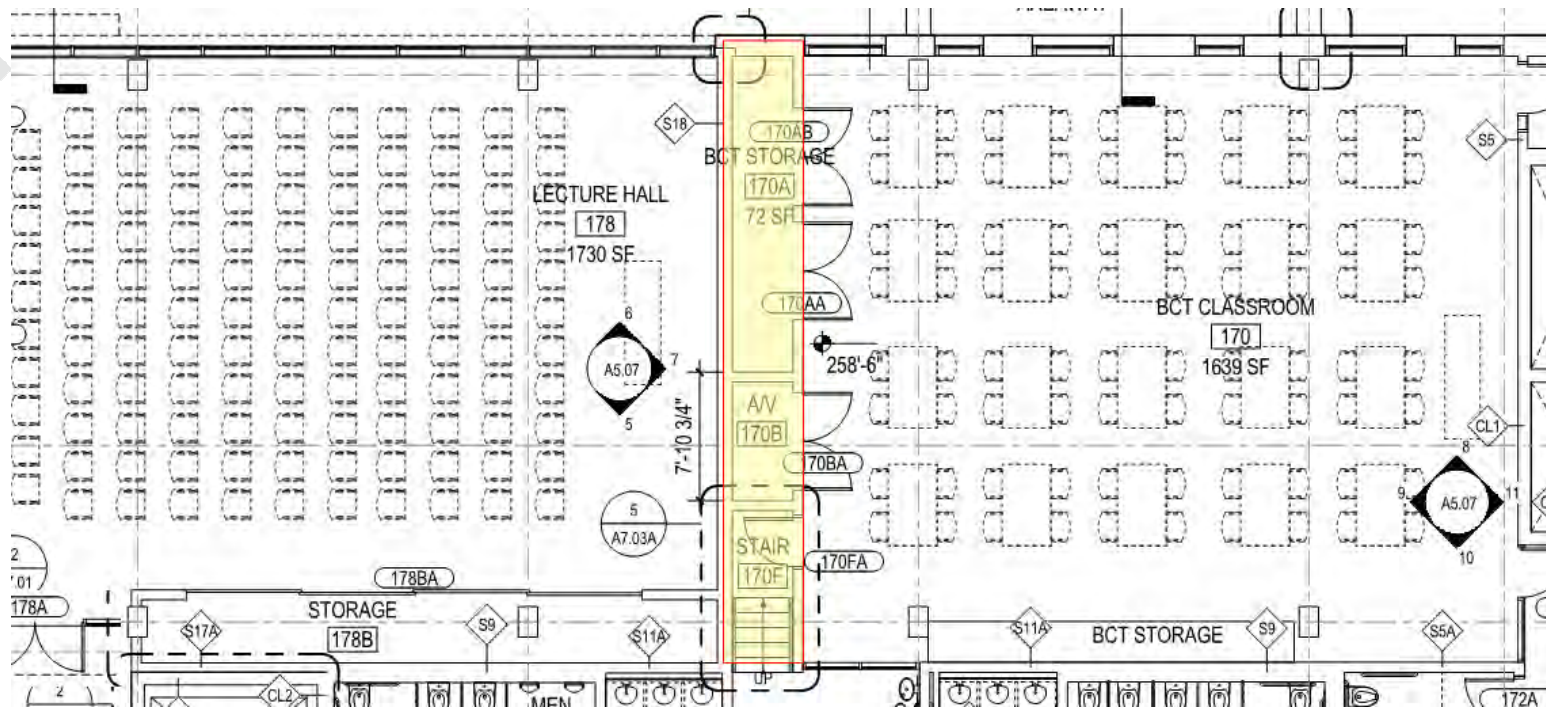

Space Planning

Sound
Isolation



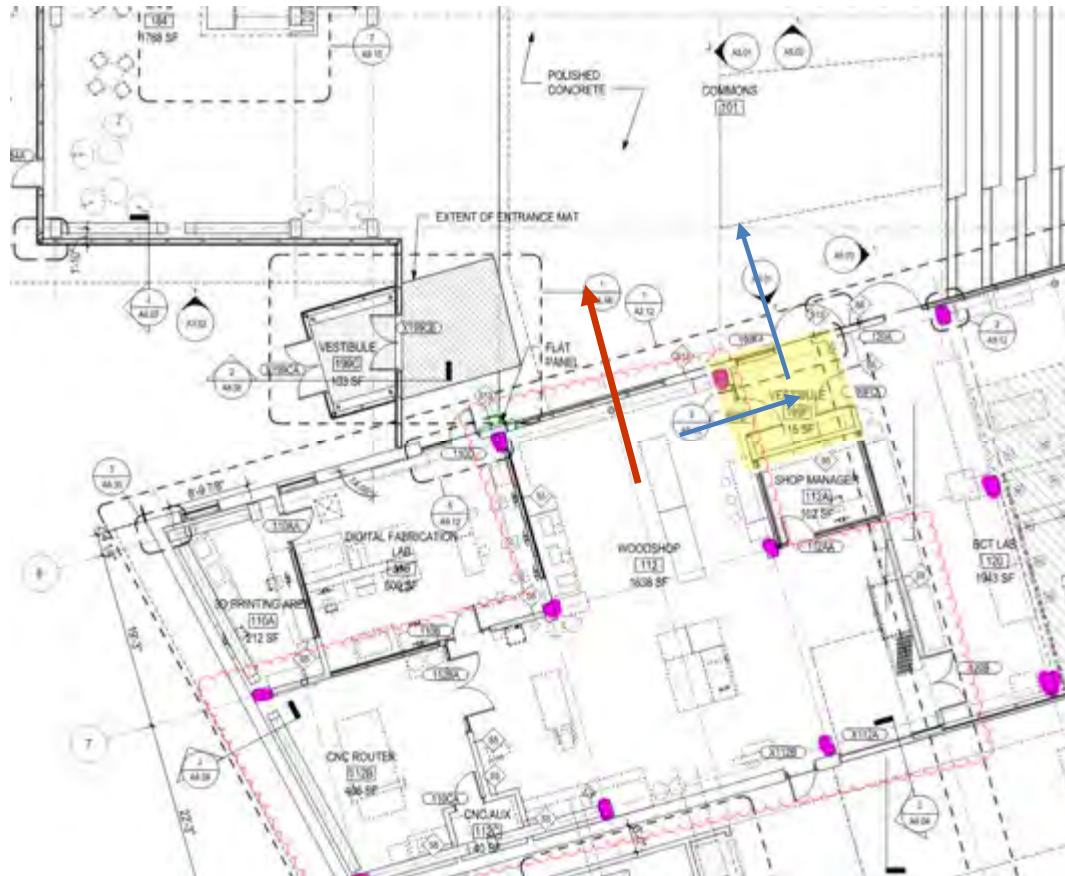
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Woodshop Planning

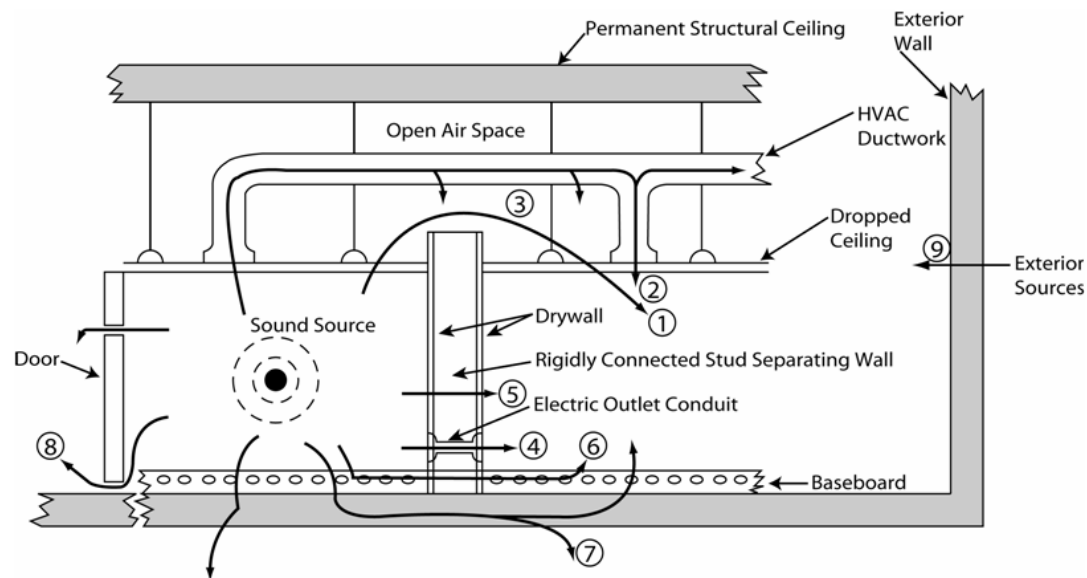
Sound
Isolation



Sound Isolation – Flanking Paths

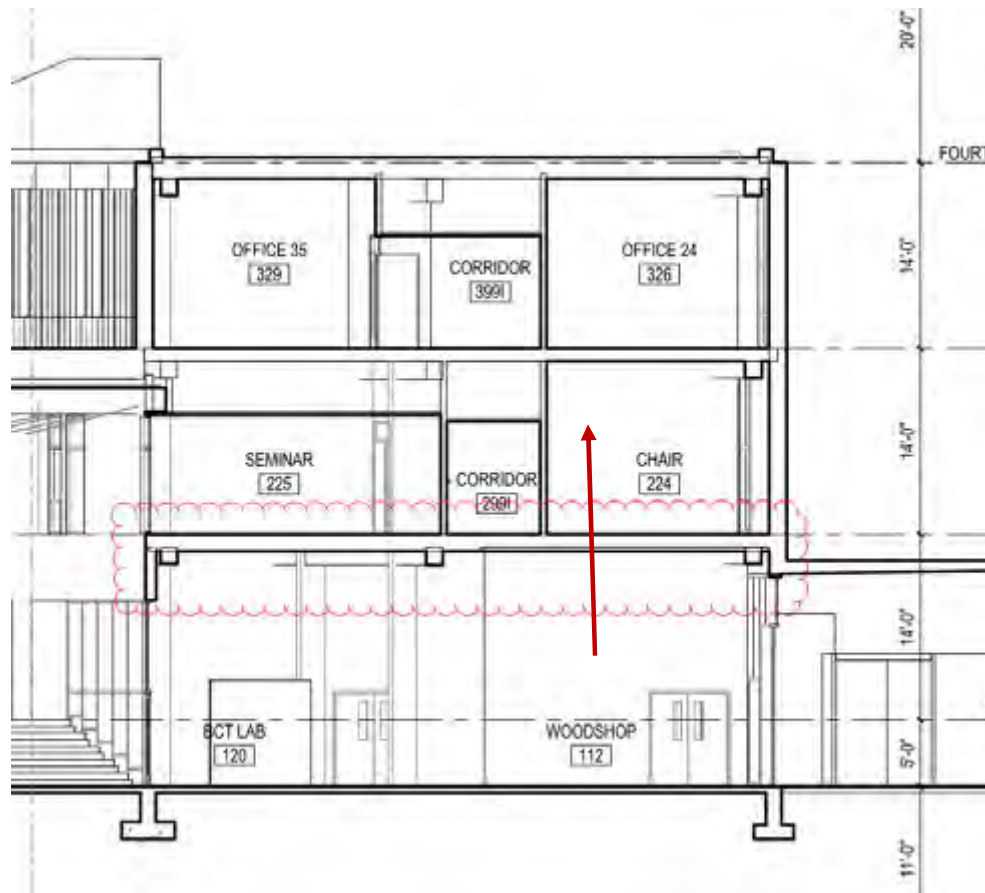
“I’ve got a great wall. Why can I hear noise from the other side so clearly?”

Sound can also be transmitted via solid medium rather than air, called structure-borne noise



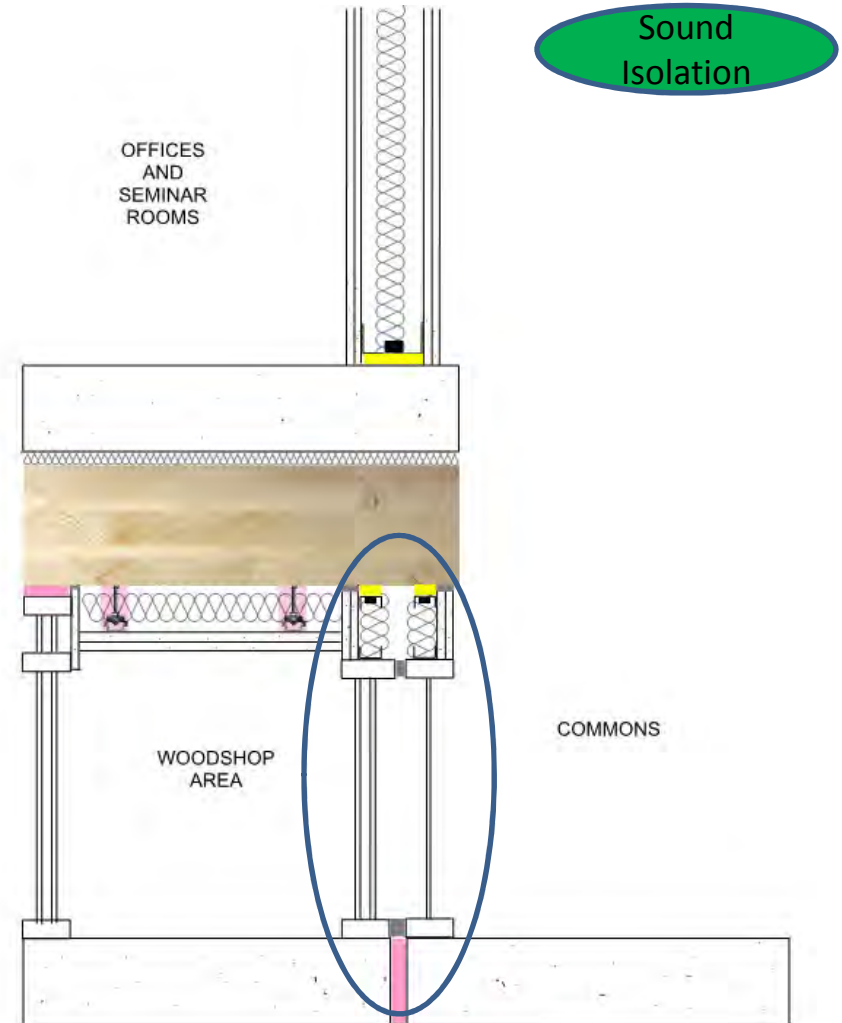
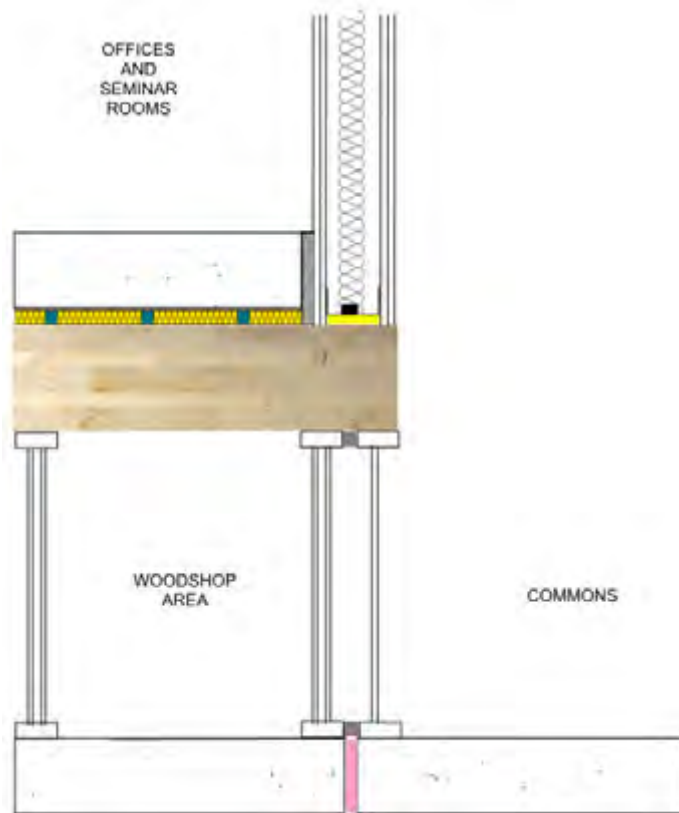
Woodshop Planning at IDB

Sound
Isolation





Details with CLT

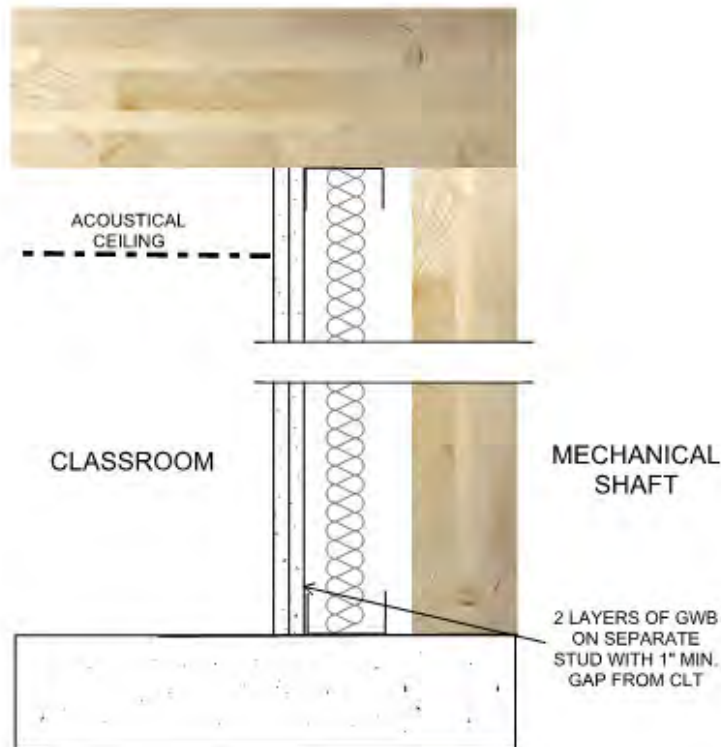


Sound Isolation



Working with CLT – Airborne Noise

Sound
Isolation





What does not block sound?

Sound
Isolation



Design Building - Photo: Alex Schreyer



3. Room Acoustics & Amplification

Room
Acoustics

Amplification



Design Building - Photo: Alex Schreyer



Outdoors Versus Indoors

Room
Acoustics

Amplification



Wallace Clement Sabine Discovered a Formula for Reverberation Time



$$\text{Reverberation Time} \approx \frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Absorption}}$$

- Sabine used organ pipes and a stop watch to measure the decay of the sound
- He found the body of an average person decreased RT by about as much as six seat cushions.

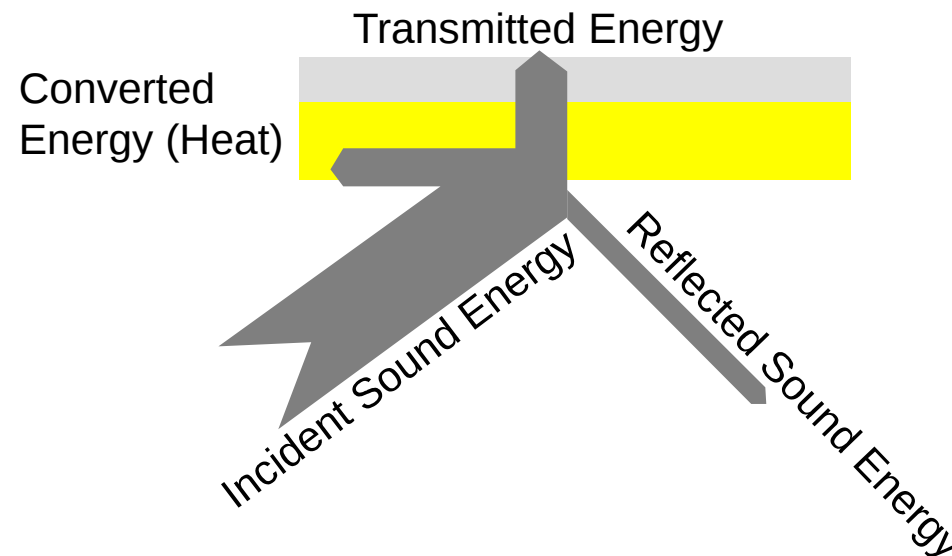
Natatorium – 6 Second RT



- 6 second RT without treatment
- 1.7 second RT with an absorptive ceiling

What is Sound Absorption?

- The ratio between energy not reflected and incident energy for a sound wave hitting a surface
- Turning sound energy into heat



Coefficient of Absorption

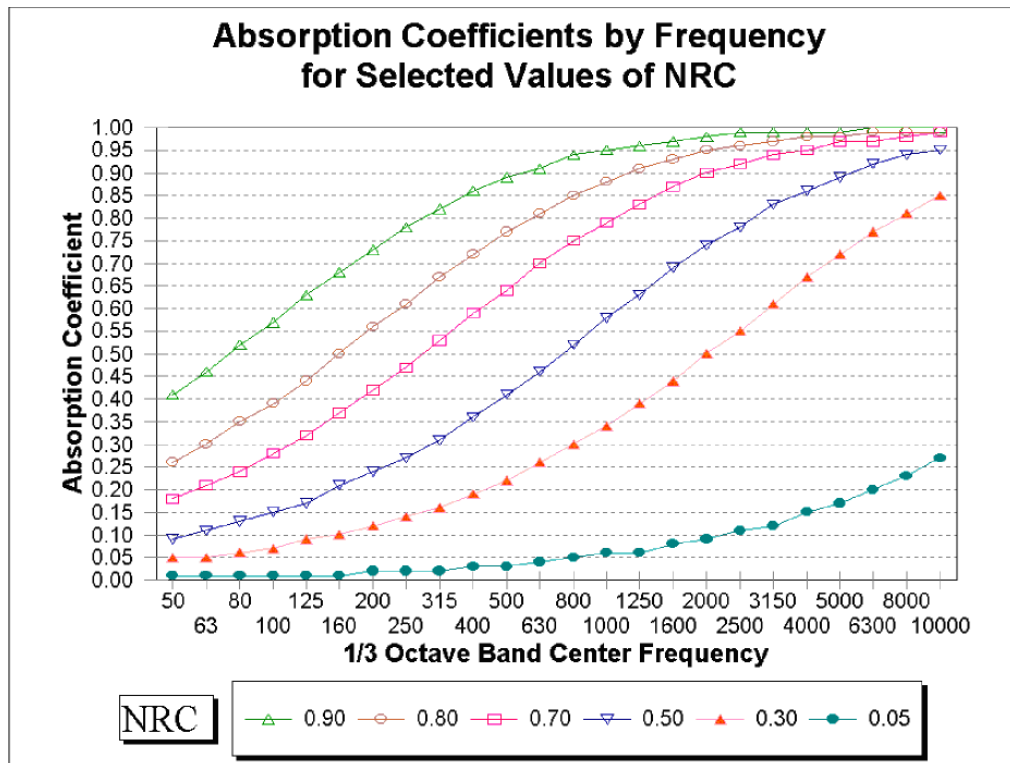


Material	Coefficient of Absorption
Brick, concrete block, glass	0.05
Carpet combined pile and foam	0.30
Heavy velour	0.55
Glass wool (fiberglass)	0.95



Absorption Versus Frequency

Room
Acoustics





Sound Absorption in IDB

- Spray-applied cellulose behind the slatted wood
- Wood-fiber cement panels with absorption backing
- Acoustical panel ceilings
- Fabric-wrapped wall panels



Design Building - Photo: ESTO



What is NOT sound absorptive in IDB

- Wood
- Concrete
- Gypsum Wallboard
- Glass



Design Building - Photo: ESTO





A Negotiation with Design

Form vs. Function

Room
Acoustics



ACOUSTICS 101

Design Building - Photo: ESTO

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 ACENTECH



Using SketchUp → Acoustics Modeling

Extremely useful for complex geometry

Room
Acoustics

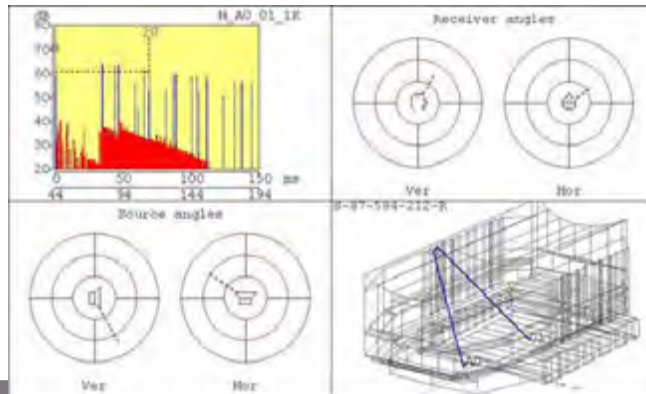
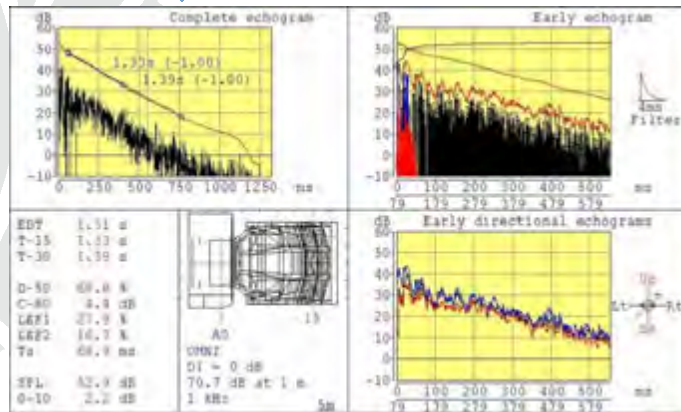
Amplification





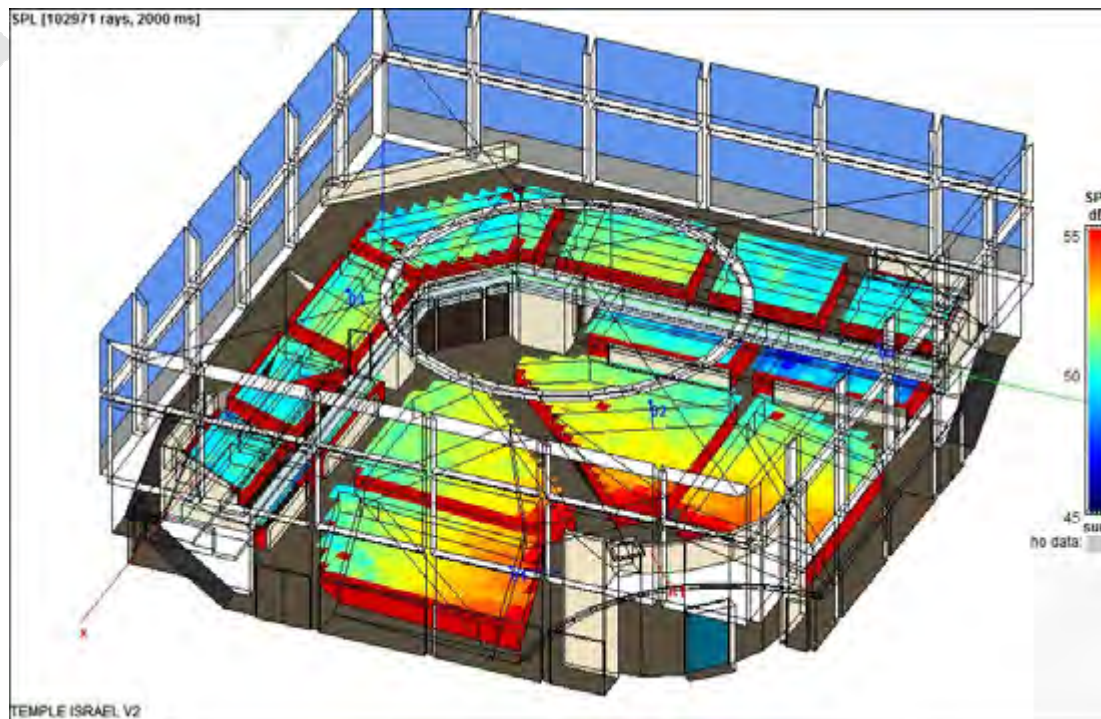
Acoustics Modeling

Room
Acoustics



Modeling for Speech Reinforcement Systems

Amplification



Auralization



Listening to the space before it is built

Room
Acoustics

Amplification

Sound
Isolation

Background
Noise



Imagination is the limit!

- Explore different room geometry
- Explore various interior finishes
- Introduce noise into the model
- Add sound systems into the space
- Explore various architectural constructions

Room
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Questions?

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