

Acoustical Design for the A/E/C Industry

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Lisa Cherney

Education Manager, AMCA International **Session Moderator**

- Joined AMCA in February 2019
- Responsible for development of AMCA's education programs; staff liaison for the Education & Training Subcommittee
- Projects include webinars, online education modules, presentations at trade shows, AMCA Speakers Network and other duties as assigned.



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- There will be Q&A at the end of the session.
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 - You must be present for the entire session and complete a postsession online evaluation. Partial credit cannot be given for anyone who arrives late, leaves early or does not complete the evaluation.
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Jeff Boldt, PE, FASHRAE, LEED® AP, HBDP

Managing Principal, IMEG Corp.

- Member ASHRAE SSPC-90.1; Chair Mechanical Subcommittee; Chair Hydronic & Elevator Work Groups
- Former member ASHRAE SSPC-189.1; Chair Acoustics Discussion Group
- Author: Advanced Energy Design Guide for Large Hospitals and AEDG for Small Healthcare Facilities
- Chair SGPC-36 Advanced Control Sequences
- Member SSPC-215 Operating System Duct Leakage
- Holds a BS in Mechanical Engineering from UW-Madison, and Studied Acoustics & Vibration Control at Heriot-Watt University



Search for "ASHRAE Seminar Recordings" or "Jeff Boldt Nerd"

Engineering nerd watches 1,772 hours of ASHRAE ...



www.youtube.com/watch?v=woWi792Vw6l ▼ Jan 20, 2014 - Uploaded by KJWW

In a fantastic display of nerdiness, Jeff Boldt, Director of

Acoustical Design for the A/E/C Industry

Purpose and Learning Objectives

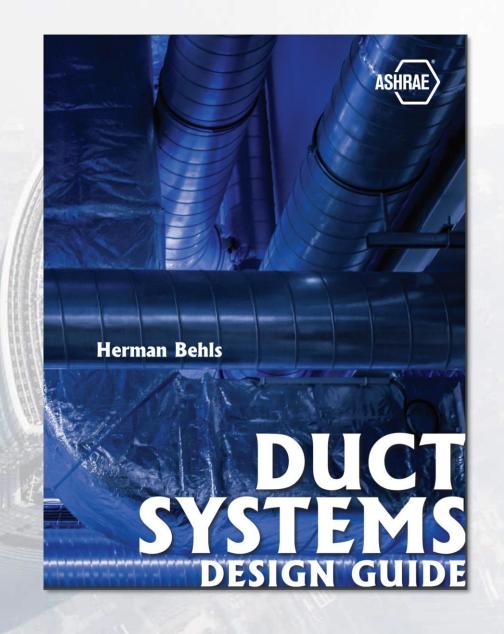
The purpose of this presentation is to cover basic terms related to acoustic design in the A/E/C industry and explain how such design has become fundamental.

At the end of this presentation you will be able to:

- 1. Outline ways to minimize indoor and outdoor noise.
- 2. Explain properties of human hearing.
- 3. Identify whether sound values are in sound power or sound pressure.
- 4. Describe both envelope and HVAC noise control measures.

References

- ASHRAE Duct Systems Design Guide
 - Updated acoustics chapter, which contains more information than we have time for today
 - Excellent info about other aspects of duct design
- ASHRAE HVAC Applications Handbook
 - Chapter 49 Noise and Vibration Control
- SMACNA Duct Design Guide
- Several AMCA Standards & Guides
 - My firm specifies AMCA certified air and performance for fans

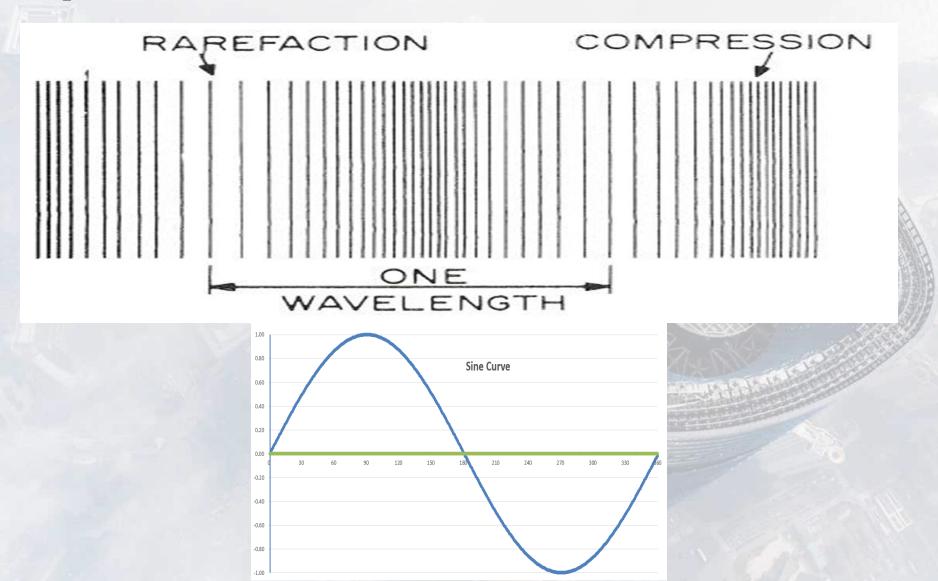




Acoustic Fundamentals

- Noise = Unwanted Sound
 - Too Loud
 - Pure Tones
 - Unwanted or illegal information
 - Wrong time door slamming at 3am
 - Unpleasant dripping faucet
 - Unpleasant connotation mosquito

Compression - Rarefraction



Frequency

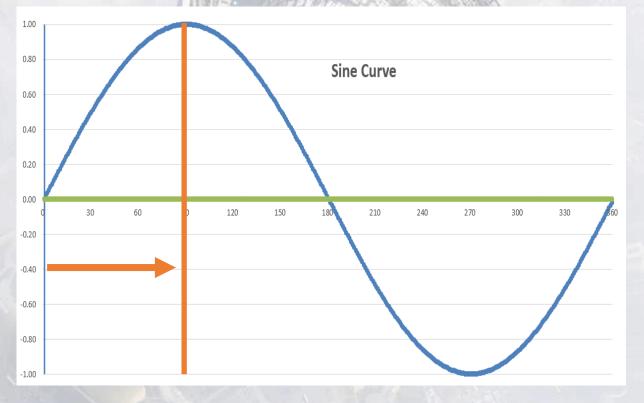
- Audible Range ~ 16 Hz 20 kHz (20,000 Hz)
- Audible Length ~ 68 ft 5/8"
- 1,000 Hz ~ 1.1 feet
- Speech ~ 500 5,000 Hz
 - 2 to 0.2 feet
- Middle C = 262 Hz
- Grand Piano 28 4,186 Hz

Octave Bands

Band No.	-	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Center Frequency (Hz)	16	31.5	63	125	250	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	8,000
Wavelength of Center Frequency (feet)	71.4	36.3	18.3	9.1	4.6	2.3	1.1	6.9"	3.4"	1.7"
	11.2	22.4	45	90	180	355	710	1,400	2,800	5,600
Range (Hz)	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	22.4	45	90	180	355	710	1400	2,800	5,600	11,200

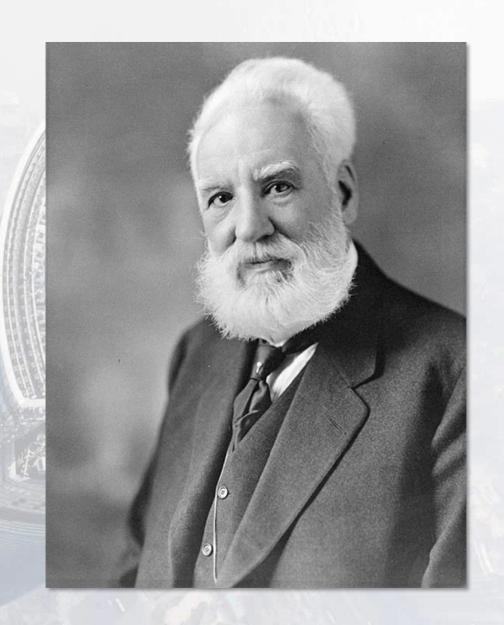
Rule of Thumb:

- Absorptive media should be >1/4 wavelength deep if mounted to a solid surface
- Suspended Ceilings



Decibels

- Used to handle large ranges
- Decibel is a <u>ratio</u>, not a quantity
- Alexander Graham Bell
- dB or dBA (weighted or not)!
 - dB = total noise level
 - dBA = human perception of volume



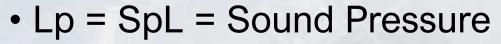
Volume Range

- Humans hear volume over huge ranges:
 - 140 dB (120 starts pain region)
 - Accuracy of ~ +/- 3 dB
 - Imagine a scale that weighs small ants (1 milligram) and the largest (110,000 ton) aircraft carriers. The dB helps us comprehend this range.
 - Cry in your cubicle 🕸 😥



Sound Power & Pressure

- Lw = SwL = Sound Power = energy
 - This is the total sound emitted by a source
 - Analogy to lighting = Lumens
 - I digress: Speaker efficiency depends on box volume and whether it is a ported speaker, at least in low frequencies. Dispersion depends on tweeter size (smaller = better).



- This is the pressure your ears feel
- 0 dB is audible (barely, if you are young)
- Negative numbers are inaudible, but exist
- Analogy to lighting = Foot Candles



Image Courtesy of Klipsch



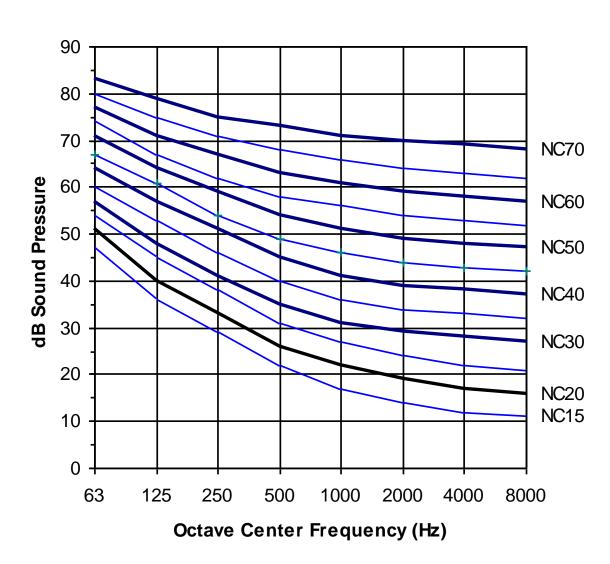
Image courtesy of IMEG Corp.

Weighting

- dB(A) aka dBA is the most common one-number acoustic value
 - dBA resembles 40 phon curve
 - OSHA uses dBA
- dB(B) is for louder sounds
 - Resembles the 80 Phon contour
 - Never used
- dB(C) is for even louder sounds
 - dBC is nearly unweighted
 - · C and "flat" are often the same on meters
- Ear is more linear at louder sound levels

NC Curves

- Intended to measure annoyance
- Worst case determines rating

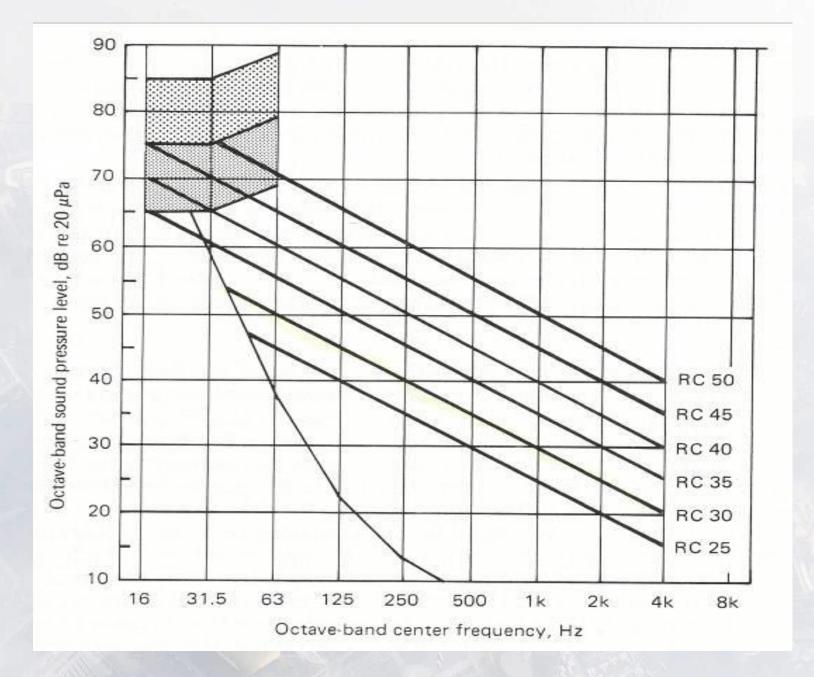


Noise Criteria (NC) Curves

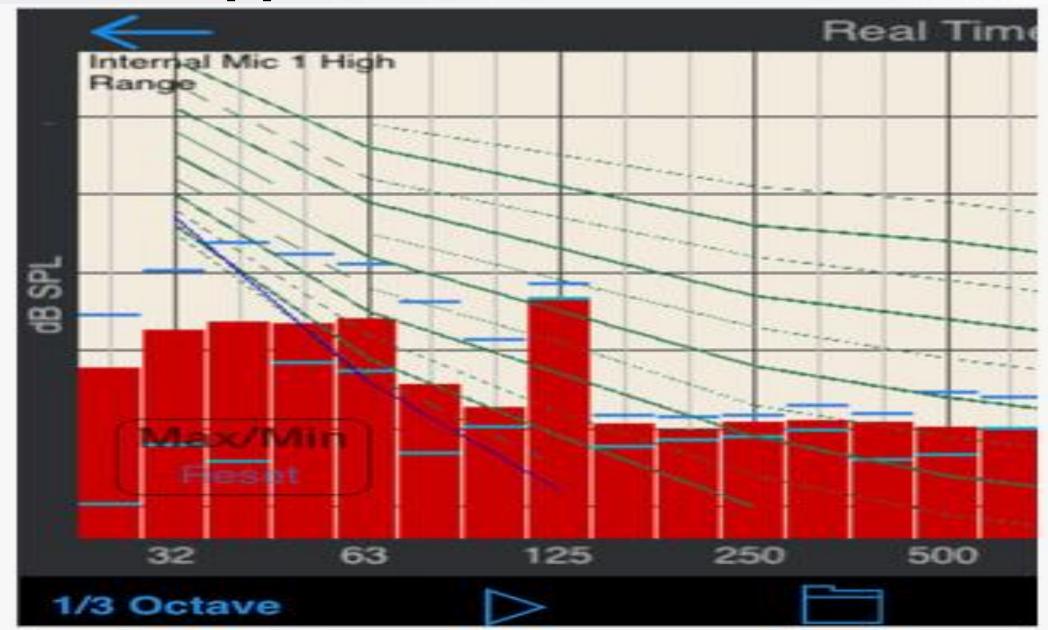
RC (Room Criteria)

- Developed by ASHRAE
- Not as common as dBA or NC
- Gives information about character of sound
 - RC-35R = Rumble
 - RC-35H = Hiss

RC Curves

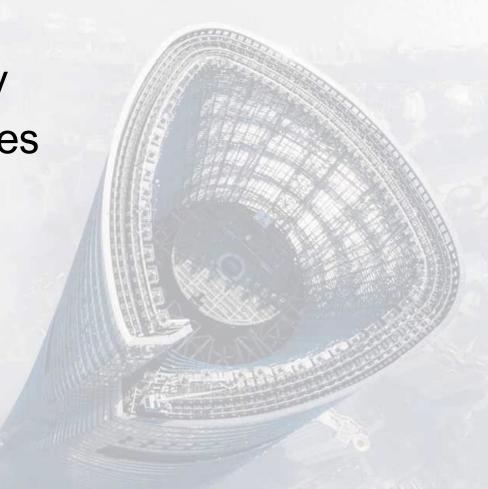


Phone Apps

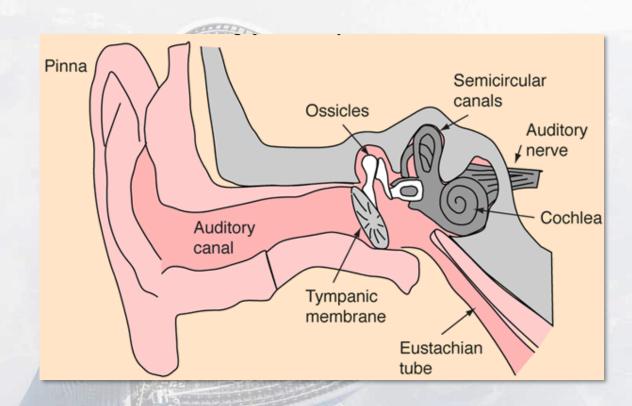




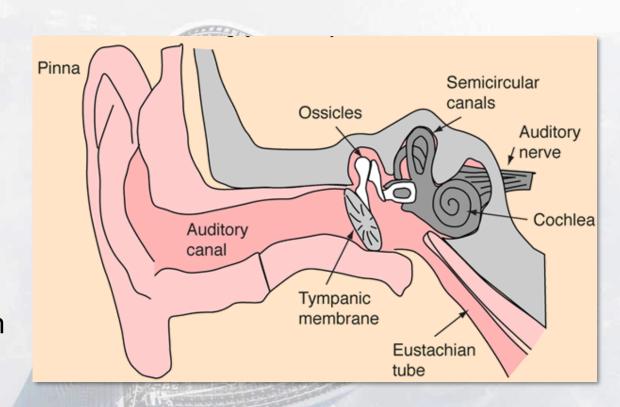
- Octave = double frequency
- Preferred center frequencies
 - 31.5 Hz
 - 63 Hz
 - 125 Hz
 - 250 Hz
 - 500 Hz
 - 1K, 2K, 4K, 8K
 - 16K



- Hearing loss is either:
 - Conductivity mechanical failure
 - All can be repaired
 - Sensory-Neuro electrical failure
 - Sensory-Neuro is more common
 - Sensory-Neuro is irreparable



- Hearing loss is either:
 - Conductivity mechanical failure
 - All can be repaired
 - Sensory-Neuro electrical failure
 - Sensory-Neuro is more common
 - Sensory-Neuro is irreparable
 - IMO this clearly demonstrates the superiority of mechanical engineers



- As we age, men lose hearing faster than women
- Especially in high frequencies
- Most speech information is in high frequencies (consonants)
- Women have higher frequency voices
 - Does this mean that most of the useful information is from women?



Honey, I can barely hear you. And all I do hear sounds like Charlie Brown's teacher.

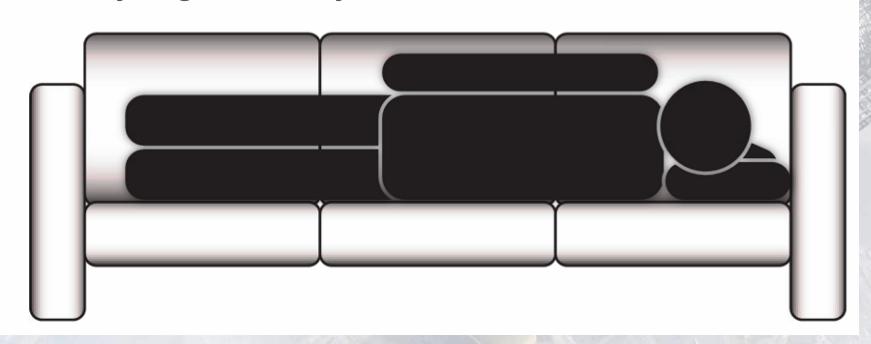
- Hyperacusis = poor ability to accommodate large volume ranges
 - Affects noise design for restaurants with the elderly & young
- Sense of direction (localization) is mostly from phase and directional effects







- Sense of direction (localization) is mostly from phase and directional effects
 - Concert hall design key design factor
 - Vertical symmetry Dolby
 - I don't yet grok Dolby Atmos

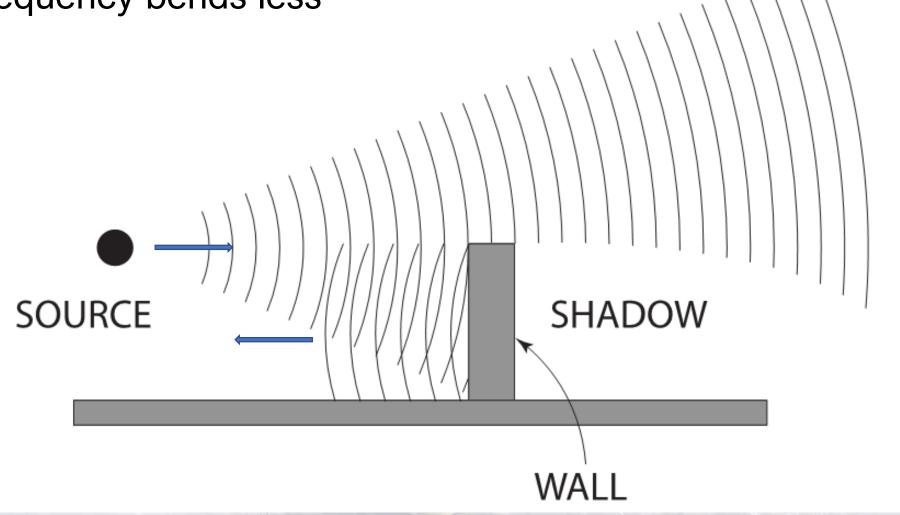




Outdoor Shadowing

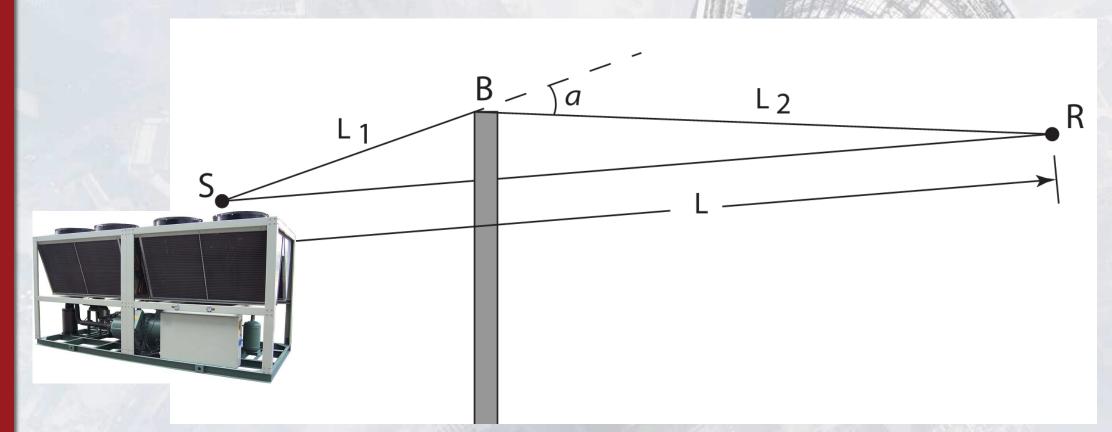
Low frequency bends more





Outdoor Barrier Effect

- Barriers Be close, be high
 - Noise reduction depends on extra distance divided by wavelength
 - Goal. Set unit close to the barrier!
 - Interstates



Illinois Title 35 Emergency Generator





Reverberation Time (RT60)

- Important in larger auditoriums, classrooms
- Decay rate measured in seconds (RT60)
- Excess reflection reduces speech intelligibility (echo)
- Cited by LEED and ANSI 12.60 for <u>fundamentals</u>
- Longer = good for organ not speech
- Shorter = higher speech intelligibility

Flanking Paths and Gaps

- Door undercuts are #1 problem
 - 1% leak is a 20-30 dB leak, (4-8 times louder)
 - Gasketing doors is cheap
- STC-20 door in STC60 wall = STC 25; common mechanical room problem!
- Even small leaks are very bad, especially for quiet rooms
- A STC-60 wall with 1% gaps is really ~STC-30
- Back-to-back receptacles
- Hospital headwalls



Glass STC

- Thicker is better
- More panes increase STC in General
- Large gaps increase STC
 - Best = 2"
- Laminated glass increases STC (like a car windshield)
- Two different pane thicknesses are better than two identical
- Acoustic glass can be exterior or interior

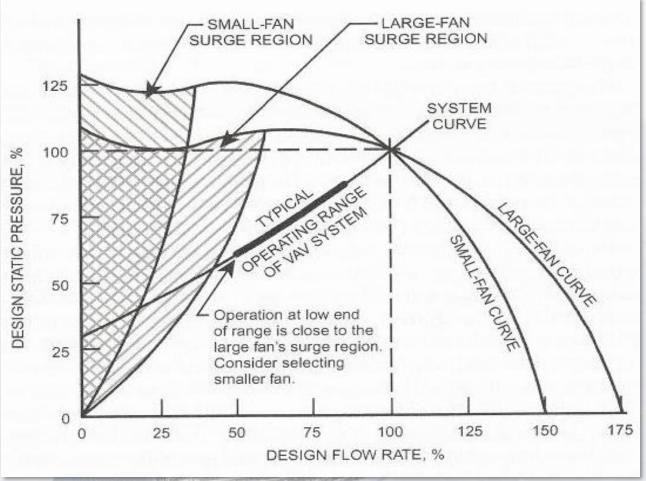




Fan Surge

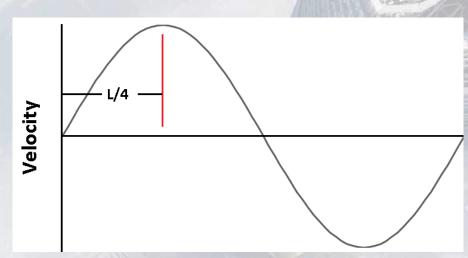
- Big Fan
- 70,000 CFM
- Iowa Public TV

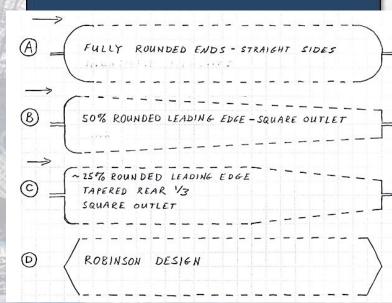




Dissipative Absorption

- Dissipative Absorption
 - Friction converts noise to heat
 - Typically, fibrous materials
 - Should be ~1/4 wavelength deep or held away from rigid surfaces
 - May need covering for:
 - Cleanliness
 - Durability
 - Vapor barrier





Reactive Absorption

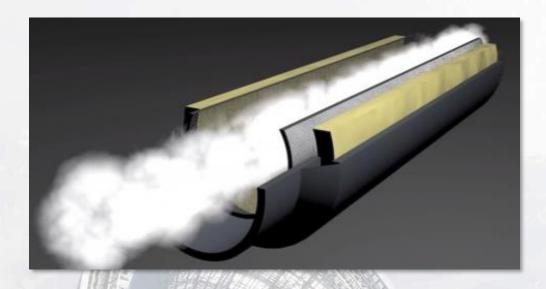
- Reactive Absorption
 - Tuned frequencies
 - Very narrow band if not dampened
 - Best for narrow frequencies
 - Vehicle mufflers
 - Perforated panels small holes
 - Can't equal absorptive performance
 - Gypsum board Transformers



Reactive Absorption

Mufflers





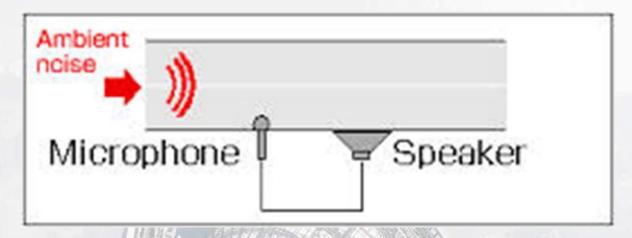
Dissipative ("packed") muffler

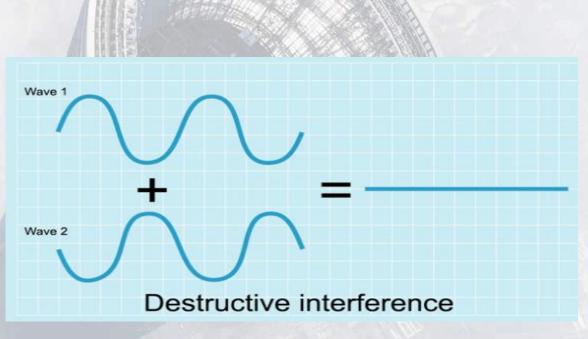


Reactive muffler

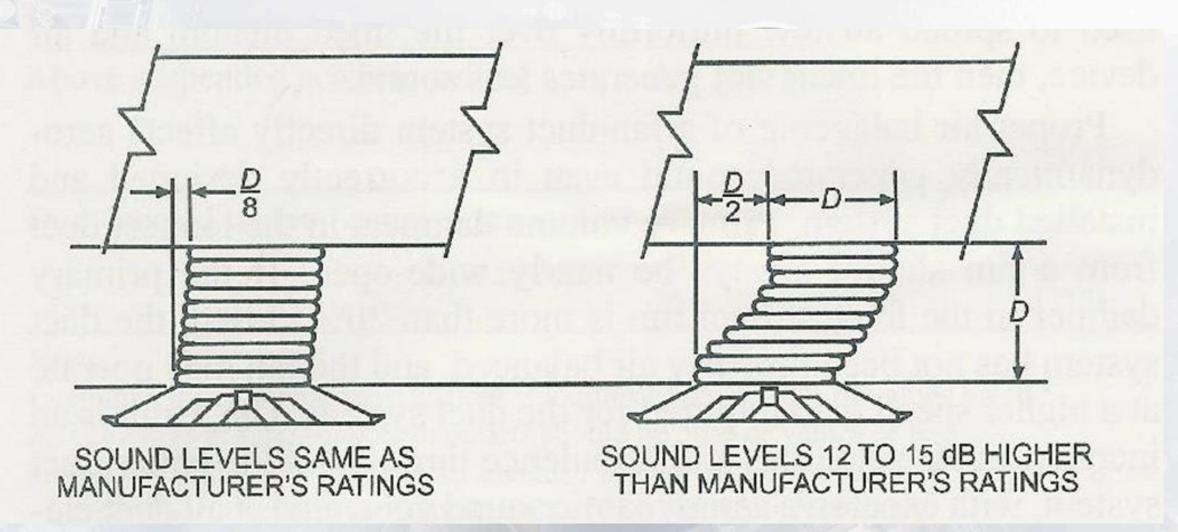
Active Absorption

- Active
 - Measure and counter noise
 - Needs to be a controlled situation
 - Digisonix was the last manufacturer I know of
 - Works best at low frequencies
 - Absorptive silencers were cheaper, except maybe at very low frequencies

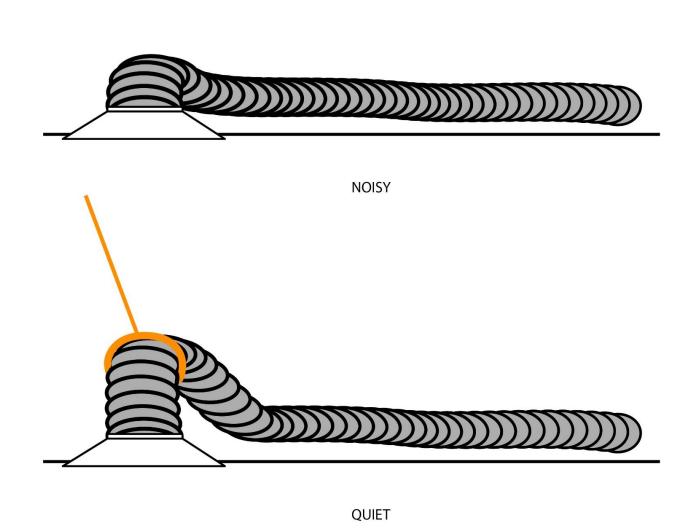




Alignment of Flex Duct



Be a Hero!

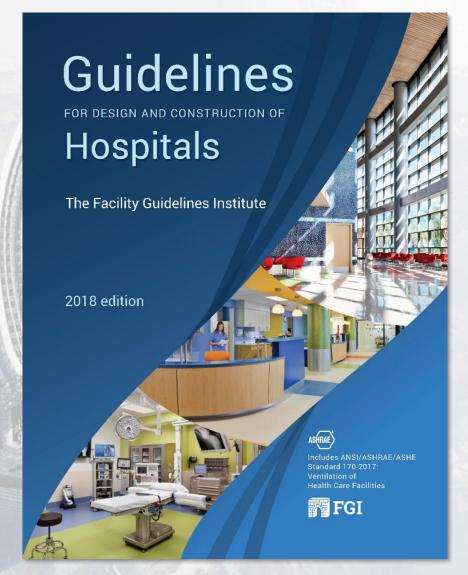


Healthcare

FGI & HCAHPS – Why Do I Care?

FGI – Facility Guidelines Institute

- Too long to cover in detail
 - Code in some states (e.g., lowa)
 - Always good advice for patient satisfaction
 - Strict about acoustics
 - Acoustical categories
 - Site Exterior Noise Difficult in cities
 - Speech Privacy HIPPA
 - Room Sound Absorption (NRC)
 - Room Noise Levels (NC, HVAC, ambient)
 - Isolation Between Rooms (STC)
 - Vibration (floor moving-structural)
 - Now 3 volumes



Laws

OSHA for employees

- 80 dBA = have a plan!
- 85 dBA for 8 hours limit
- 90 dBA-4 hours, 95 for 2, 100 for 1, 105 for 30 minutes, etc.

Illinois Title 35

- By octaves, not dBA need special meter
- Measured at property line
- Varies with land use combinations
- Very restrictive ~ 35 dBA equivalent for Class A land at night

State or local noise ordinances

- Madison = 65 dBA to residential
- Carmel = 70 dBA for 20 minutes, Leq-A

Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems

 Quarterly standardized assessment, by adult inpatients, of their perception of total quality of care



- Compare Hospitals http://www.medicare.gov/hospitalcompare
 - Patients may go elsewhere
 - Reimbursement varies based on HCAHPS scores

Facility Testing

- Rooms where patients sleep
 - Affects HCAHPS
- ORs minimize mistakes
- Teaching rooms
- Site survey







Resources

- AMCA International: www.amca.org
- AMCA Online Educational Module Basics of Acoustics: https://www.amca.org/educate/#online-education-portal (Available on AMCA Learning Platform; registration & fee required)
- Related AMCA Webinar Recordings: www.amca.org/webinar (Available for free)
 - > Impact of Duct Fitting Selection; March 21, 2021
 - > Understanding and Reducing Air System Noise; February 10, 2021
 - > Environmental Noise Due to Fans and Equipment; September 30, 2020
 - > AND MANY MORE TOPICS!

Q&A

Survey QR Code:



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Attendees will receive an email at the address provided on your 2022 AHR Expo registration, listing the total credit hours awarded and a link to a printable certificate of completion.

If you have any questions, please contact Lisa Cherney, Education Manager, at AMCA International (Icherney@amca.org).

If you are interested in a presentation for your firm, please Email me.

If you want a lot of acoustics, I can train for >4 hours!



Jeff.g.boldt@imegcorp.com

