SCAN**V**IBRA

Ship noise & vibration consultancy

TECHNICAL REPORT

Acoustic properties of deck coverings PU-D20 steel

Ulrik M. Rasmussen	
3 February 2012	
Danish Marine System	
12.004	
11.023	
	Ulrik M. Rasmussen 3 February 2012 Danish Marine System 12.004 11.023

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Definitions	3
3. Results	4
A. Deck covering: PU-D20 steel	5
B. Acoustic properties I	6
C. Acoustic properties II	7
Cktdqtpg'Uqwpf ())))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))) "

1. Introduction

An investigation has been performed to determine the acoustic properties of the noise reducing deck covering type PU-D20 steel system.

2. Definitions

Impact sound

The noise from impacts such as steps, walking etc overhead the receiving room is described by the normalized impact sound pressure level as follows:

 $L_n = L_i + 10 \log (A/10m^2) (dB)$

L_i: sound pressure re 10⁻⁹ Pa (dB) A: receiving room equivalent absorption area (m²)

Based on the L_n values and their frequency dependence, the single value weighted normalized impact sound pressure L_{nw} is determined based on the procedure in ISO 717/2.

Structureborne sound

The structureborne noise radiated from the deck into the receiving room above is described by the sound power as follows:

 $L_w = L_v + 10\log\sigma + 10\log(S/1m^2) - 34$ (dB)

 L_v :vibration velocity re 10^{-9} m/s (dB)10log σ :radiation index (dB)S:area of deck (m²)

The notation (*) is introduced for the bare steel reference deck. The notations (above/below) are introduced for top and bottom of the deck covering (relevant for floating floors).

Thus, the structureborne noise related acoustic properties are as follows:

$$\begin{split} & IL_v = L_{v,above} - L_v^* (dB) \\ & 10 log \sigma = L_w - L_{v,above} - 10 log (S/1m^2) + 34 (dB) \\ & IL_v: & \text{insertion loss velocity (dB)} \\ & 10 log \sigma: & \text{radiation index (dB), deck including covering} \\ & L_{v,above}: & \text{vibration velocity re 10}^{-9} \text{ m/s (dB), deck including covering,} \\ & \text{top of deck covering} \\ & L_v^*: & \text{vibration velocity re 10}^{-9} \text{ m/s (dB), bare steel reference deck} \\ & \text{S:} & \text{area of deck (m}^2) \end{split}$$

3. Results

The relevant results and data are shown in the attached diagrams. The acoustic properties refer to impact noise from steps or similar overhead the receiving rooms, and structureborne noise radiated from the deck into the receiving rooms above the deck.

A. Deck covering: PU-D20 steel



Reference deck: 6 mm steel, stiffened panel.

B. Acoustic properties I



Normalized impact sound Hz dB pressure level Ln 63 72.0 71.6 80 66.8 100 dB re 20 microPa 125 73.5 per 1/3-octave frequency band. 160 74.9 200 70.6 Ln is measured below the 79.6 250 test deck and serves to evaluate 315 78.4 77.4 reduction of noise from 400 activity overhead e.g. 500 80.5 630 82.7 walking. 85.4 800 1000 86.7 The weighted normalized value 1250 87.7 Lnw provides an overall single number for the frequency range 1600 86.9 100 Hz to 3.15 kHz. 2000 86.0 2500 85.6 3150 83.9 80.7 4000

76.6

Lnw:

ILV (dB) 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 -20 -30 63 80 1125 1125 1125 111 4000 frequency (Hz) 5000



13.3

15.1

Insertion loss ILv

dB mean velocity per 1/3-octave frequency band.

92 dB

The insertion loss refers to the top of the deck covering.

ILv serves to evaluate the reduction of the structureborne velocity level in the floor.

C. Acoustic properties II



Radiation index 10logSigma

dB

dB

-5.4

-7.4

-5.8

-4.4

-9.5

-9.0

-7.6

-5.8

-9.4

-10.0

-8.7 -4.6

-2.2

1.2

2.0

2.9

2.3

1.4

-0.9

-2.2

per 1/3-octave frequency band.

10log Sigma describes the radiated sound for given vibration velocity in the floor.

No 2: PU-D20 steel





$R = L_1 - L_2 + 10 \log (S/A) (dB)$

- L₁: sound pressure in source room (dB)
- L₂: sound pressure in receiving room (dB)
- S: area of dividing partition between the rooms / test specimen (m^2)
- A: receiving room equivalent absorption area (m^2)

Reference deck: 6 mm steel, stiffened panel.