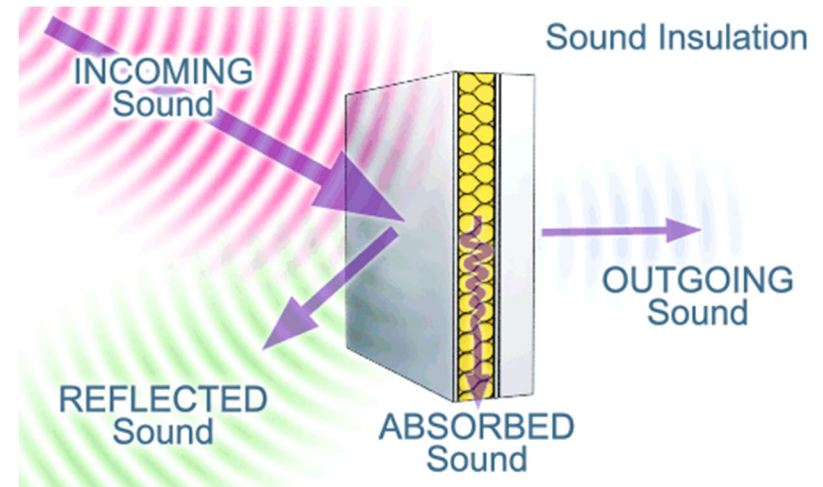


Sound Transmission Loss (STL)-

- It is defined as the ratio of sound power incident on a partition to the sound power transmitted through the partition.

$$\tau = \frac{\text{Sound Power Transmitted}}{\text{Sound Power Incident}}$$

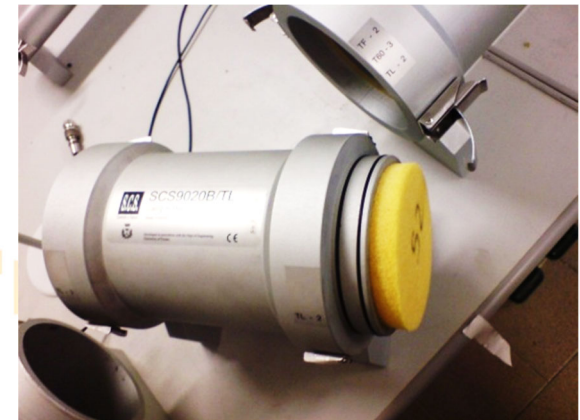
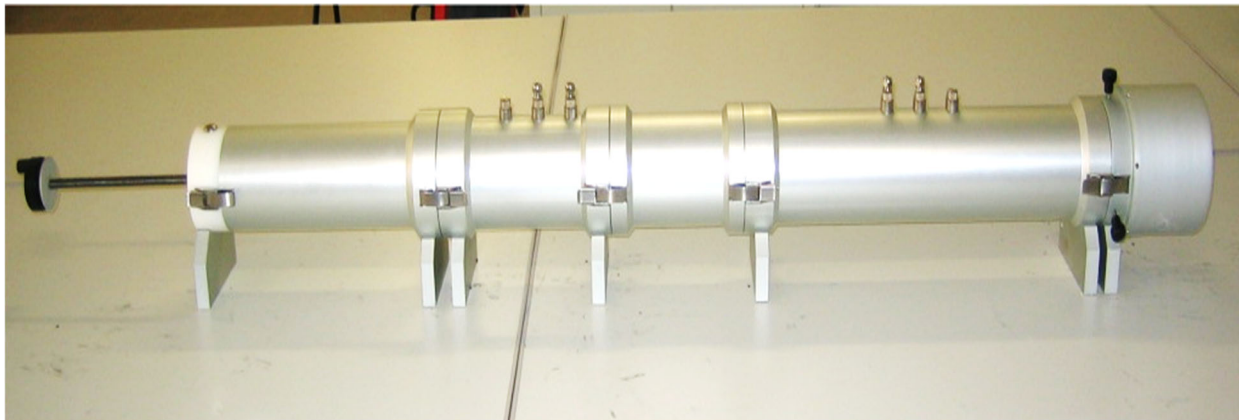
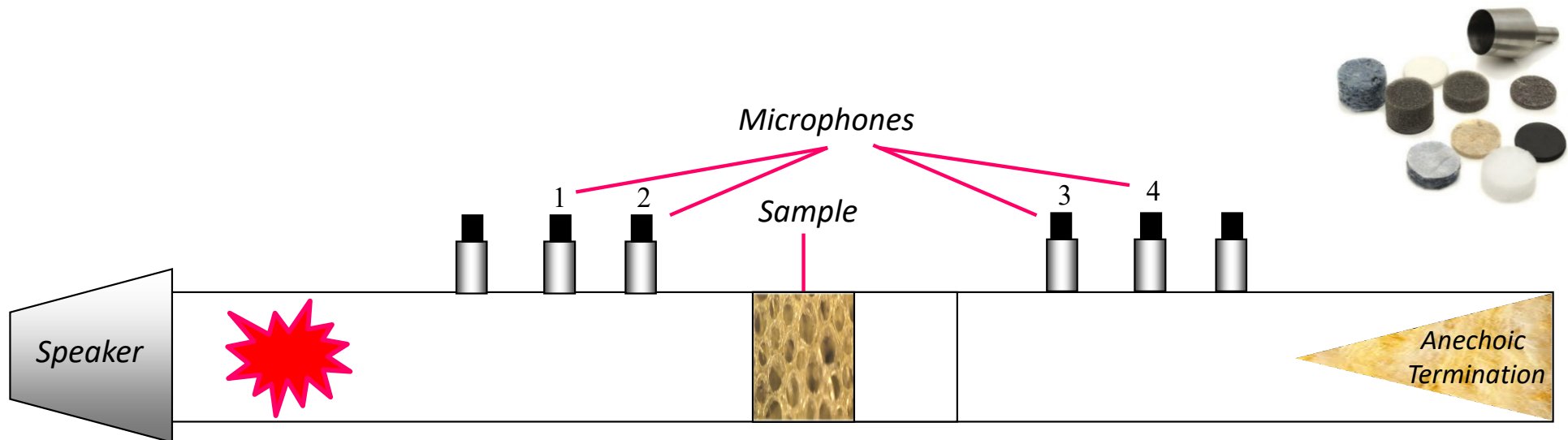
$$STL = 10 \log \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \quad [dB]$$



- Normal incidence sound transmission loss -Two Microphone Tube
- Random incidence sound transmission loss -Reverberation Suite

Normal Incidence STL Measurement -

- Sample Size – 45 mm diameter sample.
- Lost cost and time saving test



Random Incidence STL Measurement-

- Two adjacent reverberation rooms are arranged with an opening between them in which the test partition is installed as per ASTM E90.
- Sound Transmission loss is related to Noise reduction as

$$TL = NR + 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{S}{A} \right)$$

S - Area of the sample

A - Room constant of the receiving room

- Noise Reduction is simply the difference between sound pressure levels on opposite sides of a wall

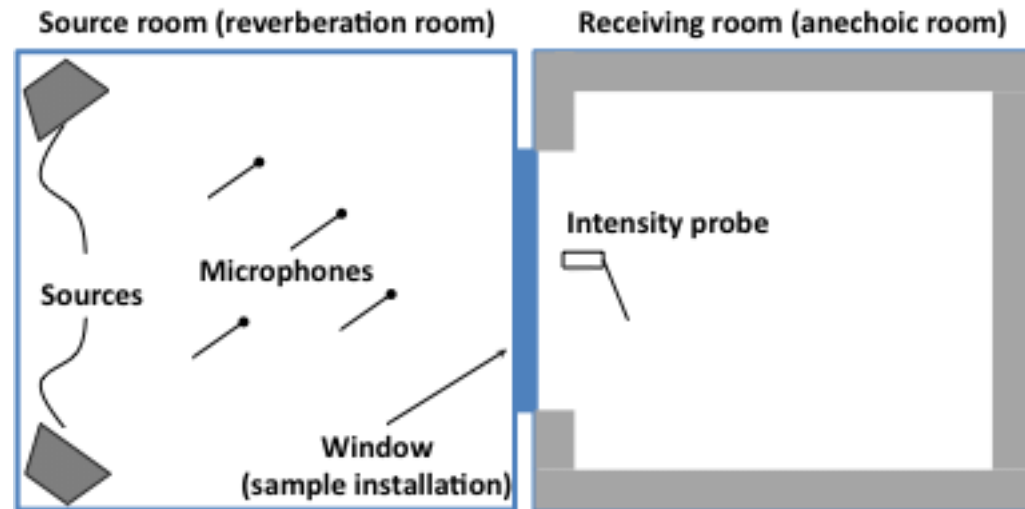
SPL_1 – Sound Pressure Level in the Room 1

SPL_2 – Sound Pressure Level in the Room 2

$$NR = SPL_1 - SPL_2$$

Random Incidence STL Measurement-

- Requires large size sample
- High cost, but results are near to real application



Source room (RCs)



Receiving room (RCI)



Thank You!



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Silence through Science

An ISO 9001: 2015 Company

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