

PRESENTS

# Early Design Criteria for Multipurpose Cultural Houses

by Anders Buen

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## **akuTEK navigation:**

[Home](#)

[Papers](#)

[Title Index](#)

[Stage Acoustics](#)

[Concert Hall Acoustics](#)

# Early design criteria for multipurpose cultural houses

A statistical study of measured hall data

Anders Buen, Brekke & Strand akustikk as

# Sources - Reference data

## Objective evaluation of chamber-music halls in Europe and Japan<sup>a)</sup>

Takayuki Hidaka<sup>b)</sup> and Noriko Nishihara  
*Takenaka R & D Institute, 1-5-1, Otsuka, Inzai, Chiba 270-1395, Japan*

(Received 27 December 2002; accepted for publication 26 January 2004)

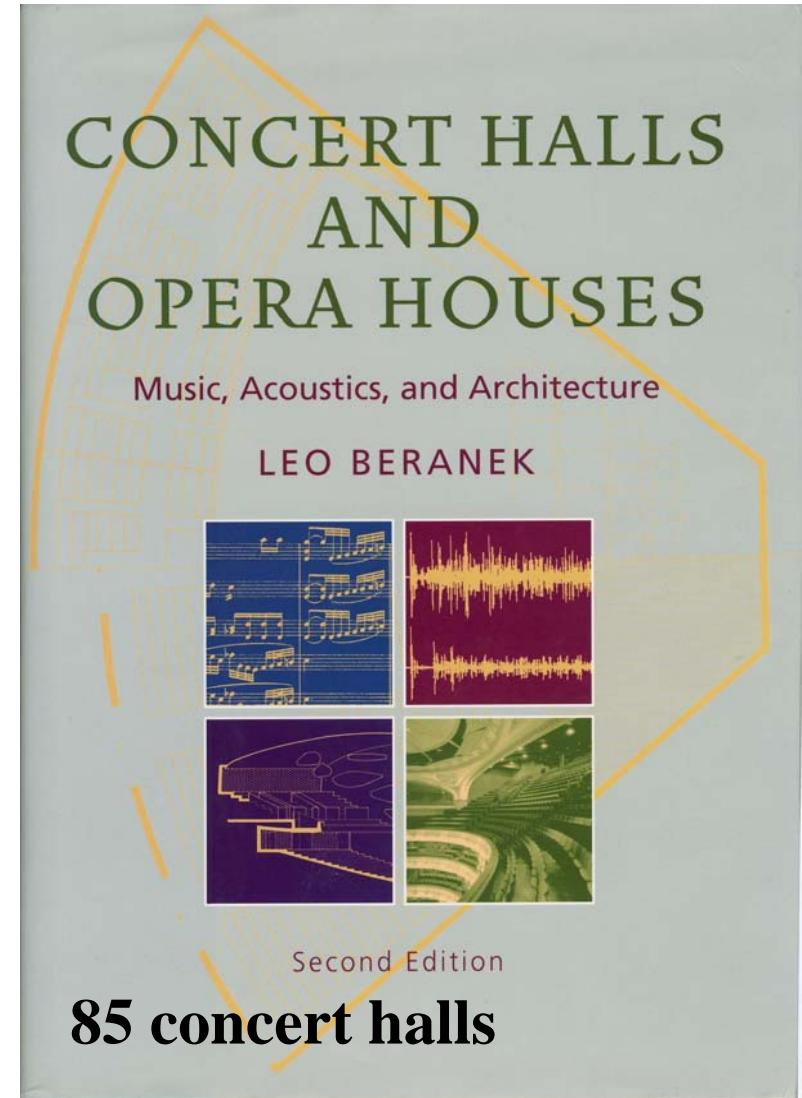
The room acoustical parameters reverberation time, RT; early decay time, EDT; clarity,  $C_{80}$ ; time gravity,  $T_g$ ; bass ratio, BR; strength, G; initial time delay gap, ITDG; interaural cross-correlation coefficient, IACC<sub>E</sub>, the where binaural quality index BQI equals [1-IACC<sub>E3</sub>]; and stage support, ST1 were measured in 18 major chamber-music halls in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Switzerland, and Japan, employing procedures in accordance with ISO 3382 (1997). In combination with the architectural data, the intrinsic objective parameters for the acoustics of chamber-music halls and their variation range were examined. The results of these studies reveal four pertinent orthogonal parameters: RT, G, ITDG, BQI. General design guidelines for a chamber-music hall are presented. © 2004 Acoustical Society of America.

[DOI: 10.1121/1.1760112]

PACS numbers: 43.55.Fw, 43.55.Gx, 43.55.Hy [MK]

Pages: 357–372

## 18 chamber music halls

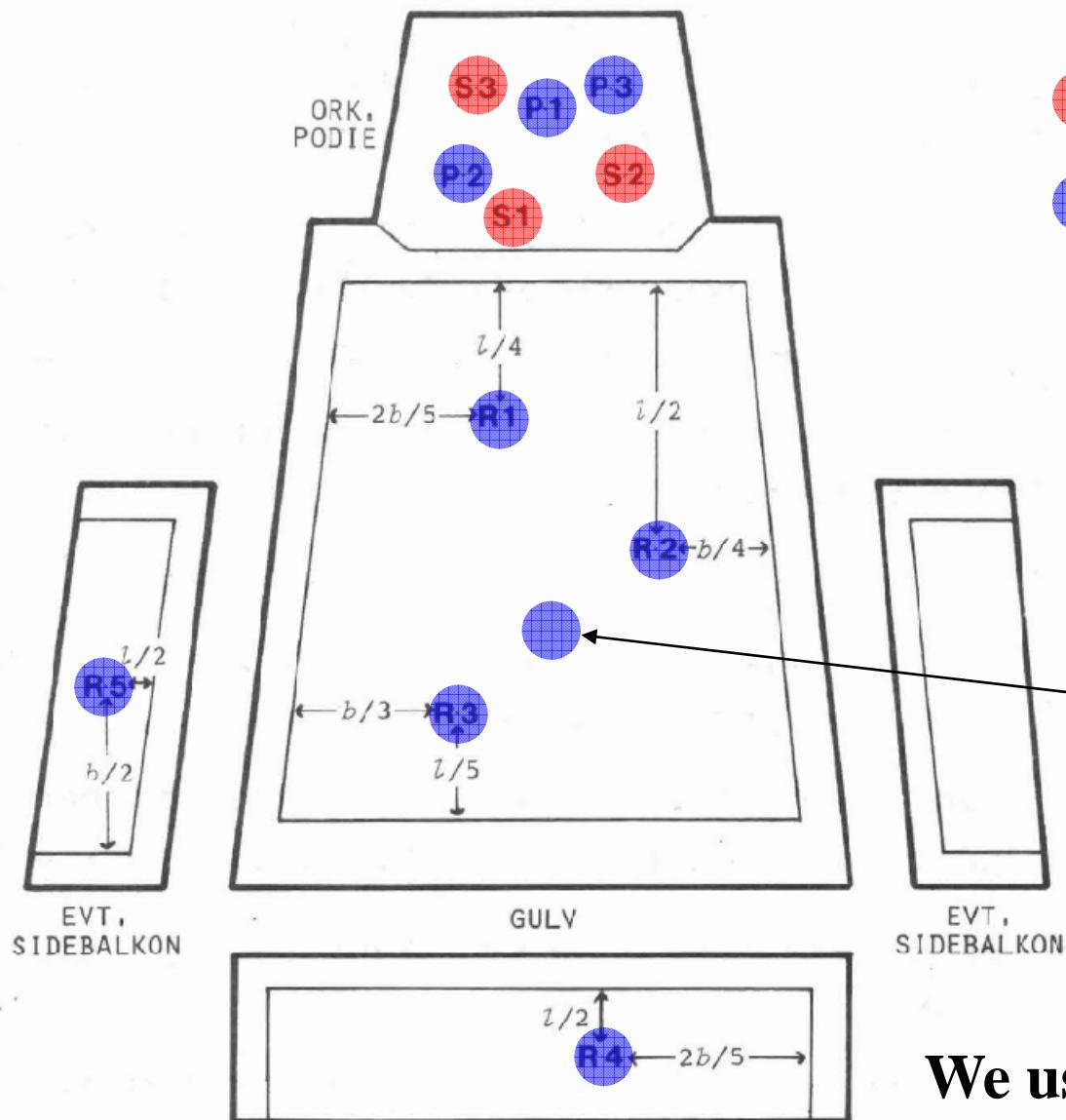


# Sources - recommendations

- NBI Handbook 20 "Room acoustic projecting"
- Recommendations from the Council for Musical Organizations in Norway (CMON)



# Measurement positions from A. C. Gade



- Sources (Loudspeaker)
- Receivers (Microphone)

A receiver also in the sound engineers position

We use hall averages in this study

# Measured halls

- 11 multipurpose
- 5 rehearsal- and concert halls
- 3 theatres incl a large "black box"
- = 19 halls - 34 data points



# Some definitions

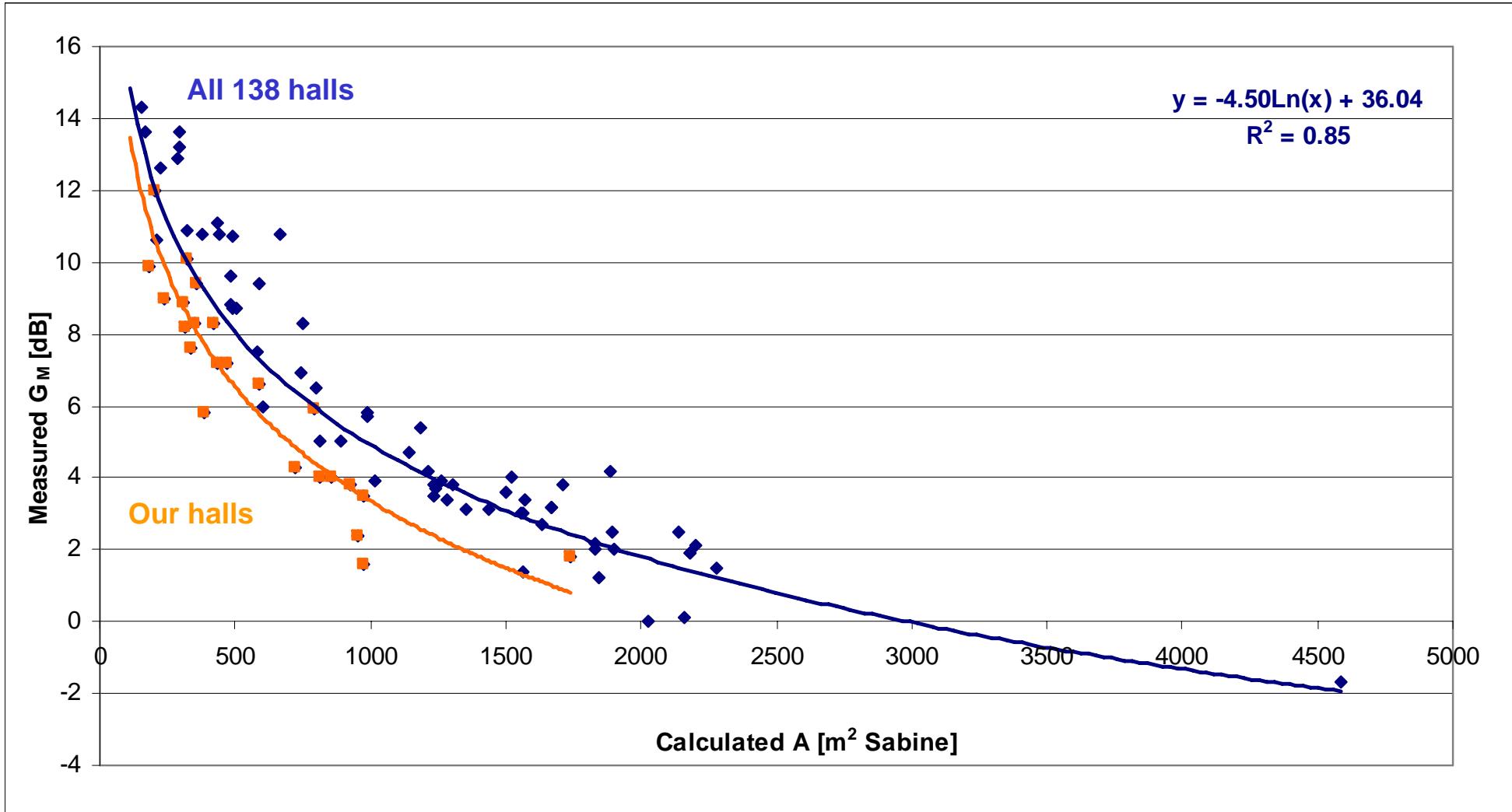
- $V$  = hall and scene volume [ $\text{m}^3$ ]
- $N$  = Number of seats
- $V/N$  = Volume per seat [ $\text{m}^3$ ]
- $RT_M$  = Mid frequency reverberation time [s]
- $G$  = Loudness, the measured sound pressure level in relation to the SPL<sub>free field</sub> at 10m [dB]
- $A_M$  = Calculated absorption area [ $\text{m}^2$  Sabine]

# Some hall data averages

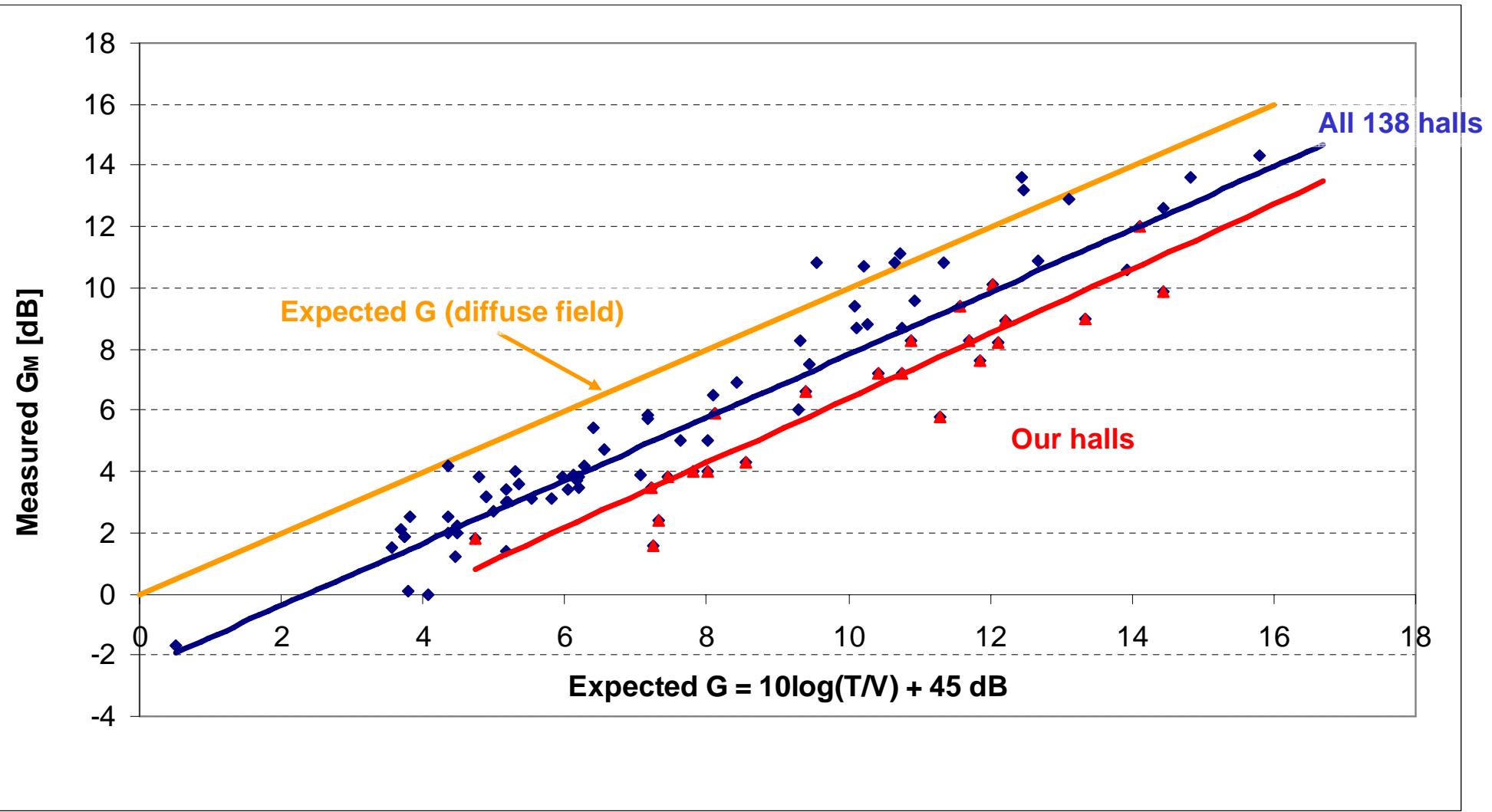
Type hall	$V [m^3]$	N	$V/N [m^3]$	$RT_M [s]$	$G_M [dB]$	$A_M [m^2$ Sabine]
Chamber	4100	530	8	1.8	11	400
“Our”	4900	360	14	1.4	7	600
Concert	20500	2200	10	2.2	4	1500

- Our halls are:
  - less reverberant, in spite of larger volumes per seat and
  - moderately loud

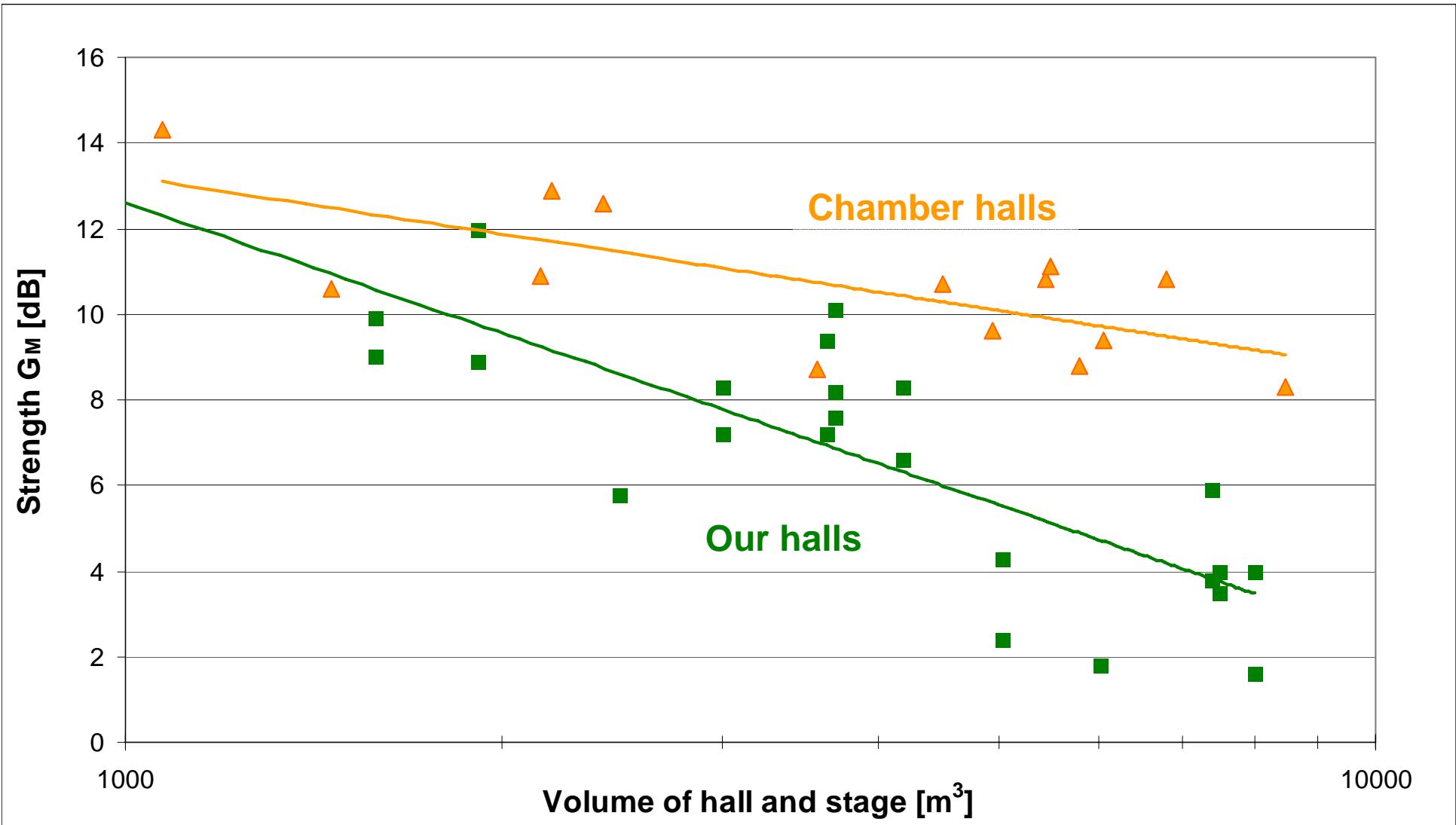
# Measured G versus absorption area, A



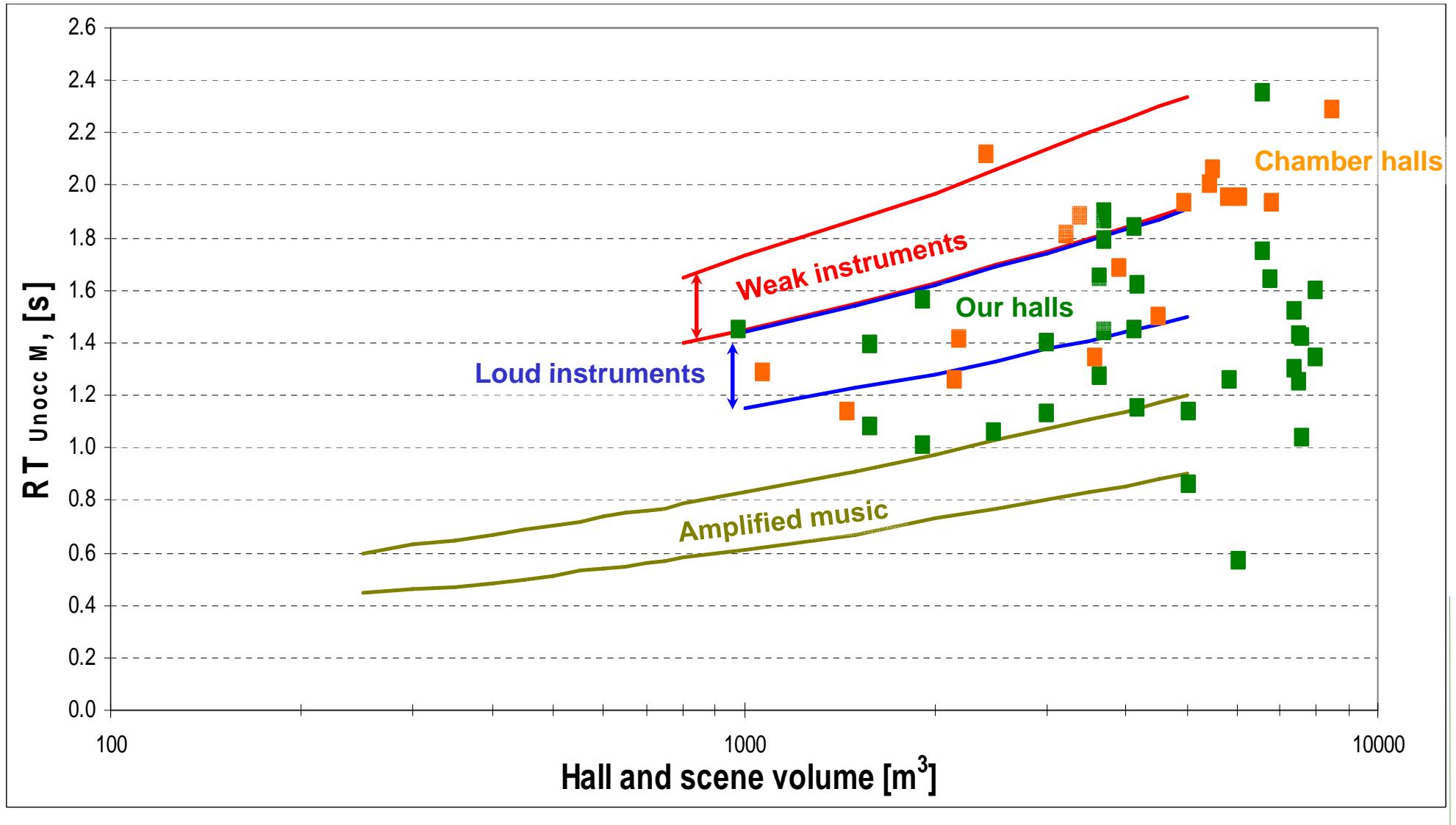
# Measured versus expected G



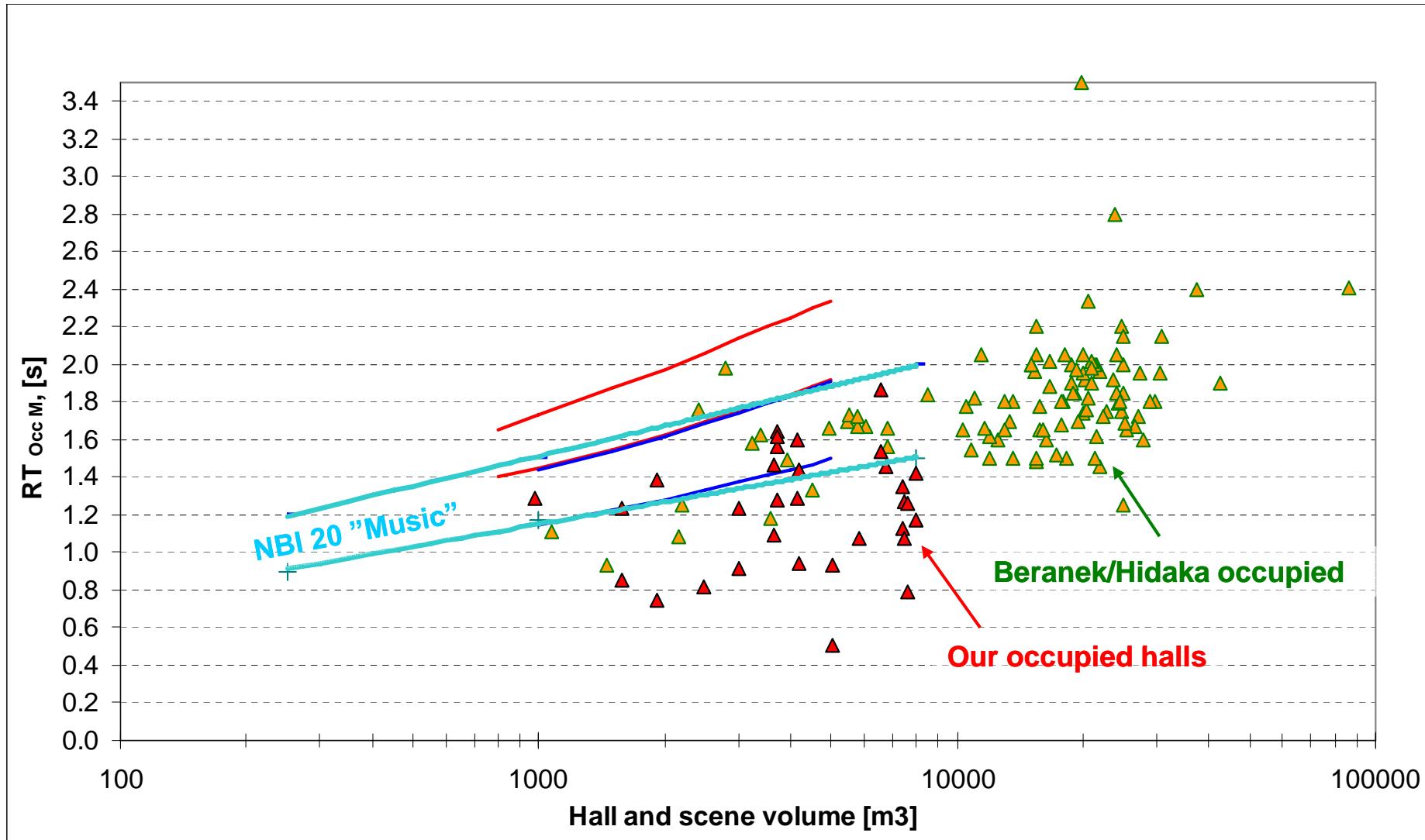
# Measured Strength G and volume



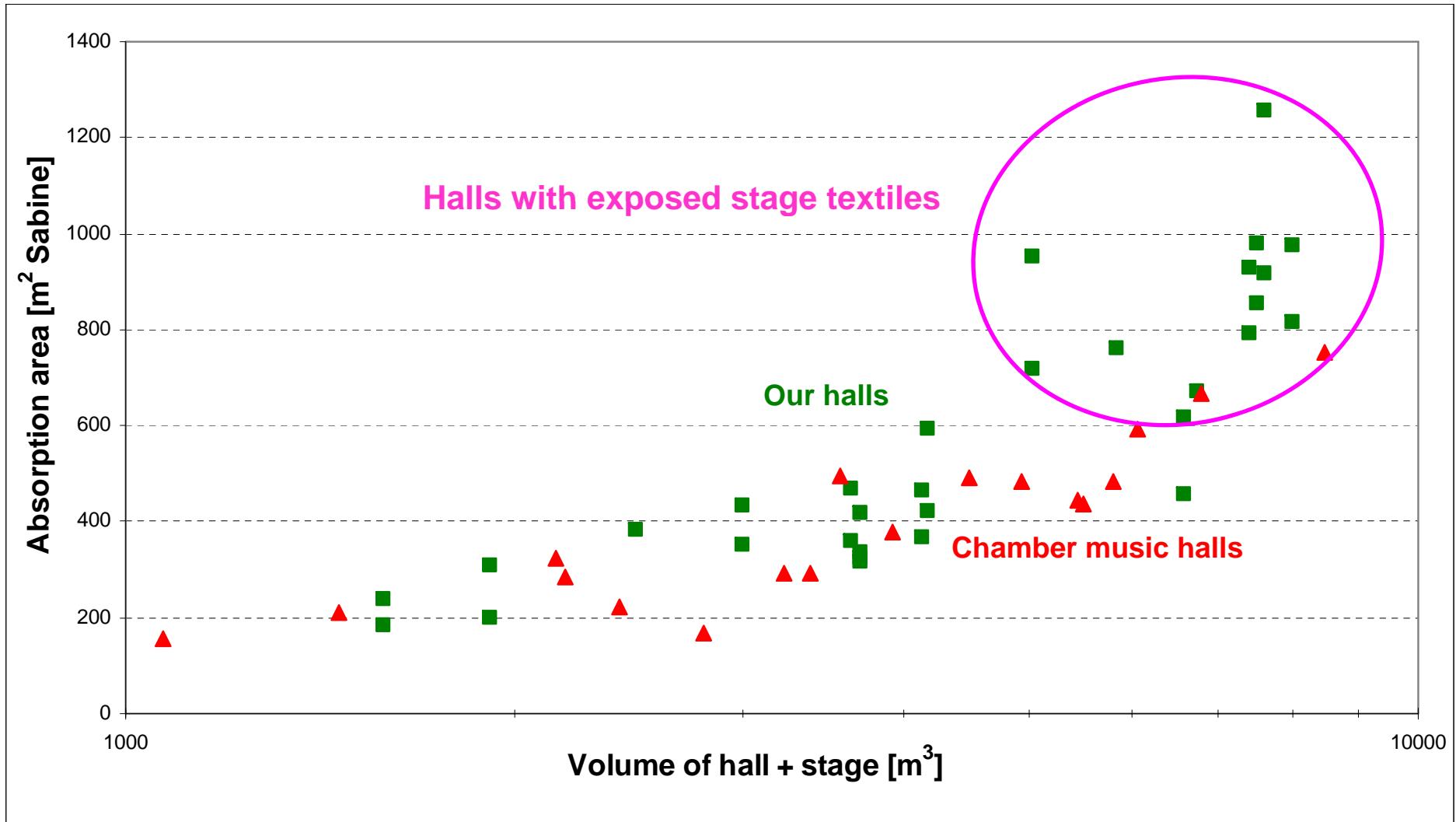
# Meas RT and CMONs (Musikkrådets) requirements



# NBI 20 and CMON (Musikkrådet) RT requirements



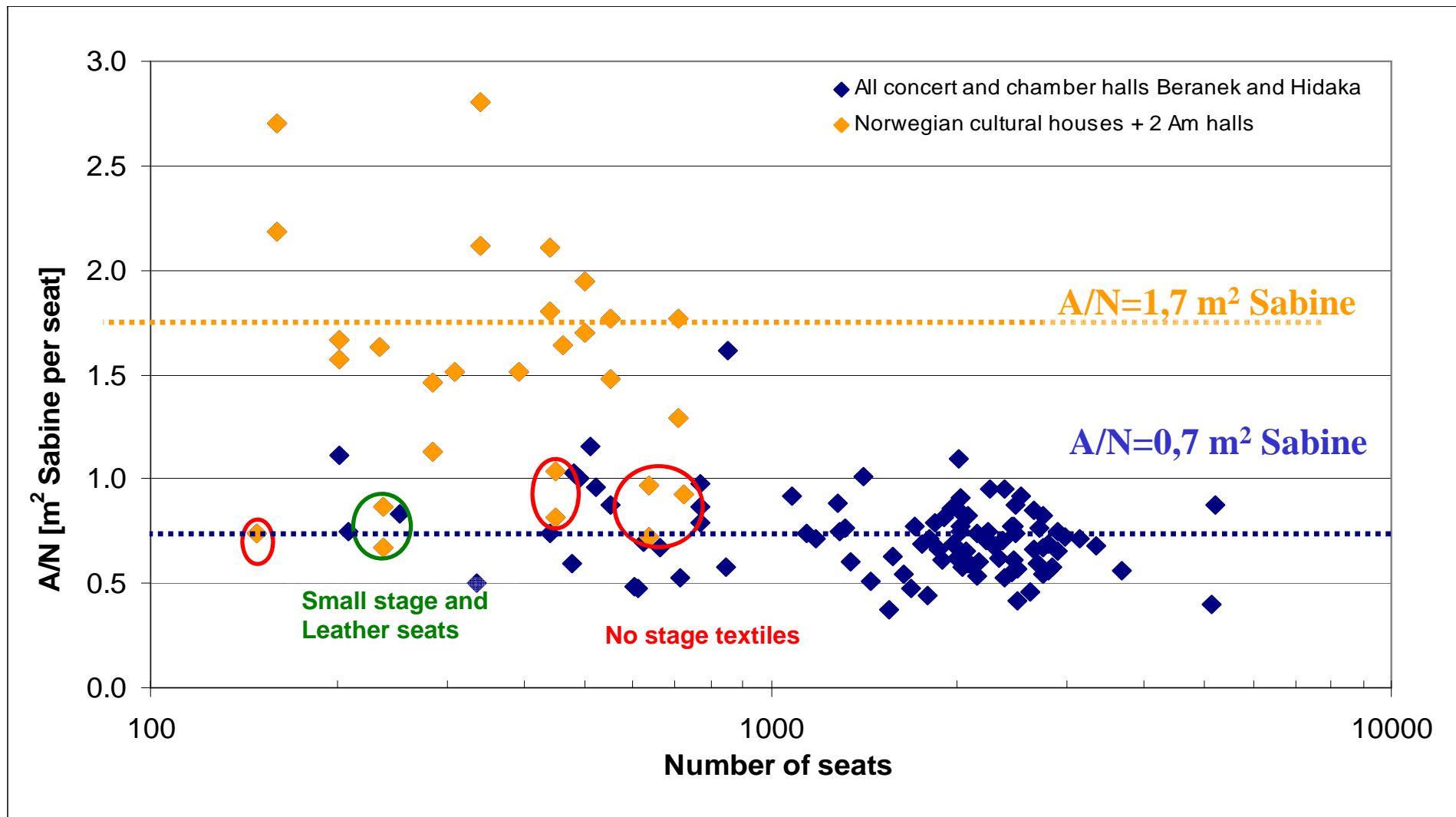
# How much variation can be achieved?



# How much variation can be achieved?

- Larger halls:  $A \approx 800m^2$
- 33% variation from 1,5s to 1 s:
  - Needed var abs:  $500m^2$  Sabine =  $1000m^2$  ( $\alpha = 0.5$ )
  - Available surfaces:  $< 700m^2$
- Our best results:  $250m^2$  and  $340m^2$  Sabine
- Achievable variation with stage textiles:
  - $\Delta RT = 0,2 - 0,3s$
  - $\Delta G = 1 - 2 dB$

# Unoccupied absorption per seat A/N



# Volume per seat requirement

## Halls with stage textiles:

$A/N = 1,7 \text{ m}^2 \text{ Sabine per seat}$

$RT \geq 1.6\text{s} \rightarrow V/N > 21\text{m}^3 \text{ per seat}$

Ceiling height:  $\geq 15 \text{ m}$



## Halls with no stage textiles:

$A/N = 0,7 \text{ m}^2 \text{ Sabine per seat}$

$RT \geq 2\text{s} \rightarrow V/N > 11\text{m}^3 \text{ per seat}$



# Conclusions

- The absorption in halls with stage textiles is about  $1\text{m}^2$  Sabine per seat larger than in halls without
- These halls are less loud at the same volume
- Variations in RT of about 0,2-0,3 s is achievable. If more is needed, the stage textiles will need to be removed
- We need investigations into how well the multipurpose halls are functioning acoustically