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# **Rehearsal Room Acoustics**

## **Ensemble conditions**

Restrictions on V-T combinations related to ensemble size

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# Key features related to A, V, T, and r

Reverberation Time (Sabine)	$T = 0.16 * V/A$	[s]
Absorption (Sabine)	$A = 0.16 * V/T$	[m <sup>2</sup> Sa]
Direct Sound Level	$Gd = 100/r^2$	[dB]
Reverb Level 1 (Barron)	$Gr = 10 * \lg(31200 * T/V) - 0.176 * r/T$	[dB]
Reverb Level 2 (Barron)	$Gr = 37 - 10 * \lg(A) - 0.176 * r/T$	[dB]
Reverberation Distance (classical)	$RD = (A/16\pi)^{0.5}$	[m]
Direct-to-Reverberant Balance	$DR = Gd - Gr$	[dB]

Note! Absorption Area **A** alone controls Reverb Level and Reverb Distance



# Gade (2012)

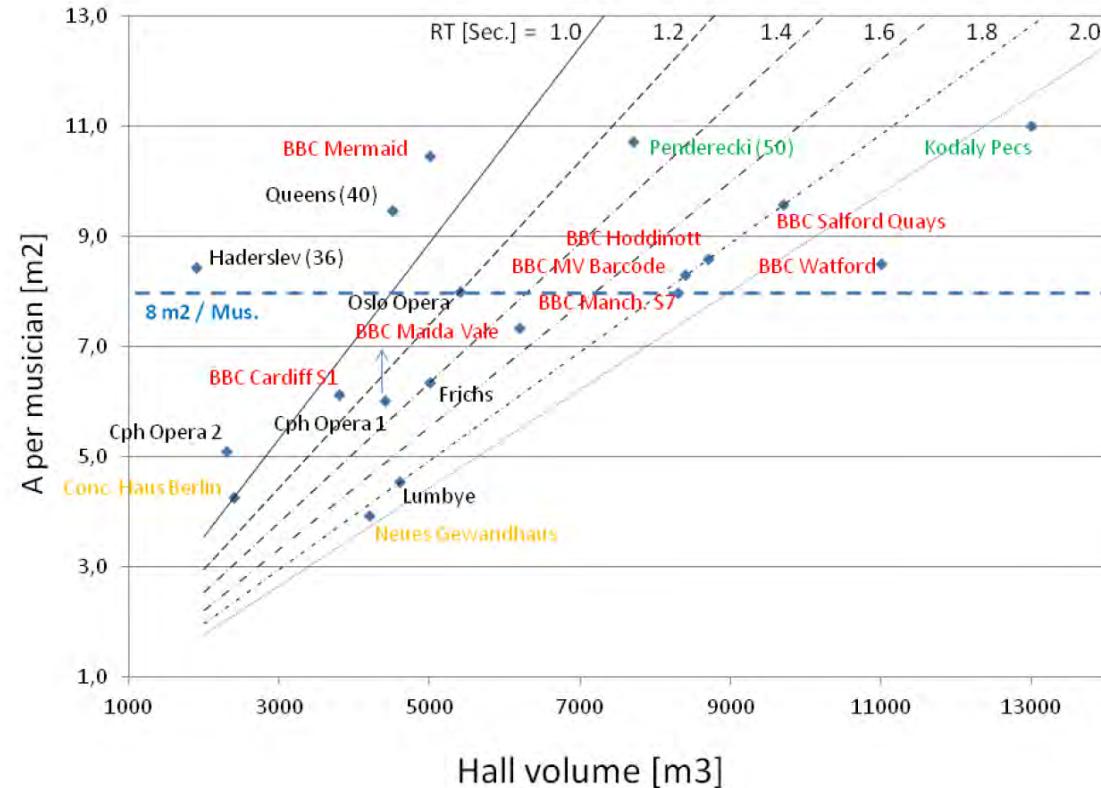
Absorption area A in  
ensembles with N musicians

Suggestion  $A > N \cdot 8 \text{ m}^2/\text{Sa}$

Equivalent:  $V/N > 50 \cdot T$

Purpose: Control of Sound  
Exposure Levels

What other implications?





# Implication (1) of $A > N*8 \Leftrightarrow V/N > 50*T$

Reverb sound level     $Gr < 28dB - 10*\lg(N)$

< 16 dB    for 16 musicians

< 14 dB    for 25 musicians

< 12 dB    for 40 musicians

< 10 dB    for 63 musicians

< 8 dB    for 100 musicians



## Implication (2) of $A > N*8 \Leftrightarrow V/N > 50*T$

If an ensemble of  $N$  musicians occupy the floor surface  $S=1.5*N$ , then

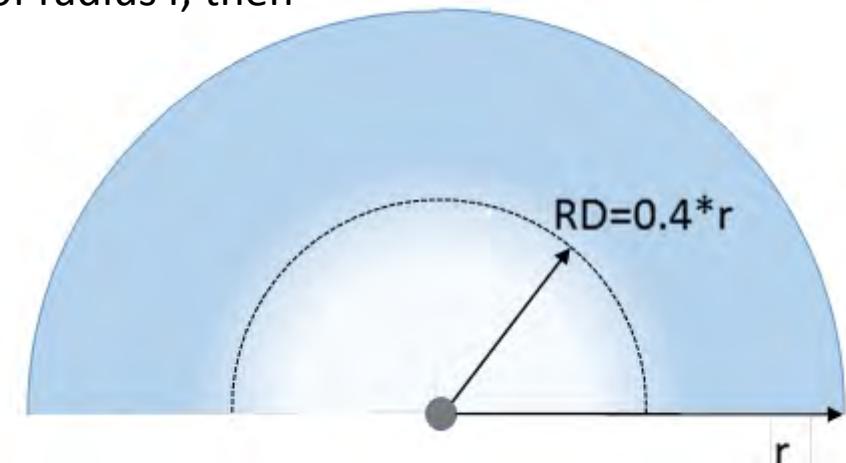
Reverberation distance       $RD > 2.3*S^{0.5}$

If the ensemble is seated within a semi-circle of radius  $r$ , then

$$RD > 0.4 * r$$

At the dashed semi-circle with radius  $RD$ ,

Direct-to-Reverb Balance is  $D-R=0$  dB





# Acoustical Transparency, e.g. at conductor's ears

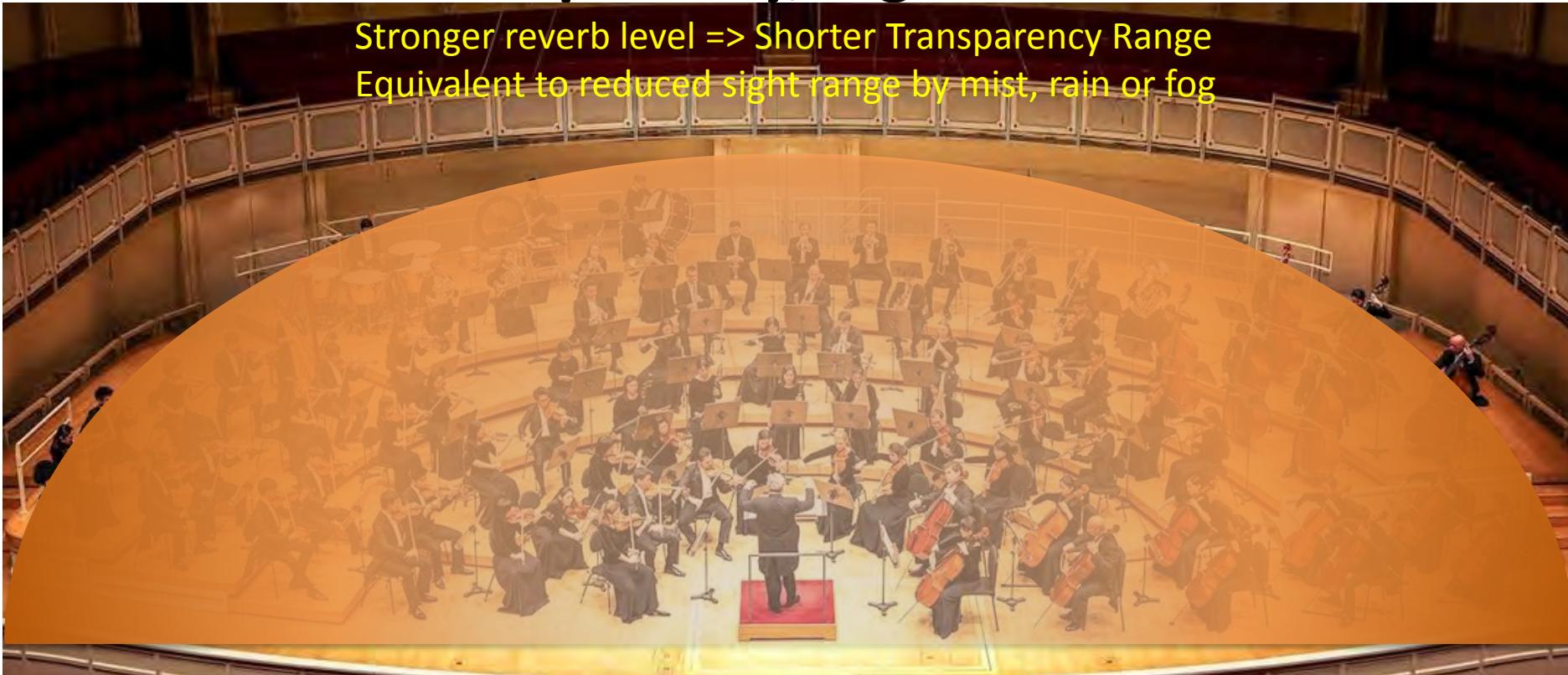




# Acoustical Transparency, e.g. at conductor's ears

Stronger reverb level => Shorter Transparency Range

Equivalent to reduced sight range by mist, rain or fog





# Complex sound image perception by mapping



External sources



Internal representation in brain

Discerning between sources depends on

- Direct Sound
- Sufficient D-R balance
- Binaural Hearing (Jeffres model)



# Acoustical Transparency

**Definition:** Degree to which direct sound can be heard in the presence of reverb sound

**Suggested metric** is the Direct-to-Reverberant sound level  $D-R = G_d - G_r$ , the receiver being an ear position, and the source in the position of a musical instrument

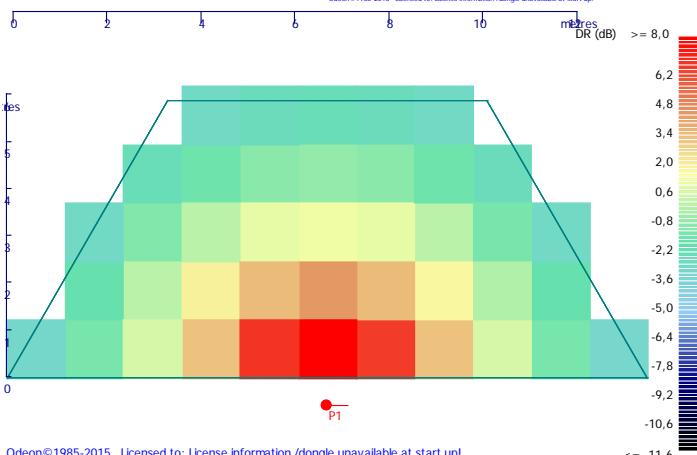
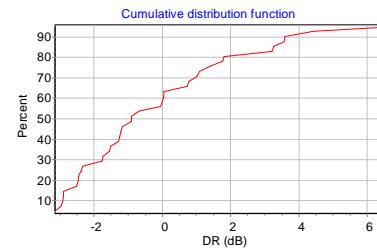
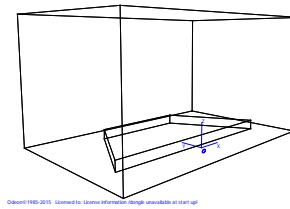
**Suggested criterion** for ensembles is  $D-R$  (average) = 0dB from musicians to conductor

Simulation experiments has shown that this average is a good estimate even for the average inter-orchestral  $D-R$

A case study in Bergen 2012 concluded that a symphony orchestra  
- judging 8 venues, simulated *average(D-R)* varied between +3dB and -6dB  
- their preference peaked where *average(D-R) ≈ 0dB*  
(Skålevik, IOA, Hamburg, 2018 [http://www.akutek.info/Papers/MS\\_Hamburg\\_IOA\\_2018.pdf](http://www.akutek.info/Papers/MS_Hamburg_IOA_2018.pdf))



# Acoustical Transparency, ensemble simulations



Ensemble D-R, N=40

Simulations in Odeon 14, demanding D-R(avr) = 0dB

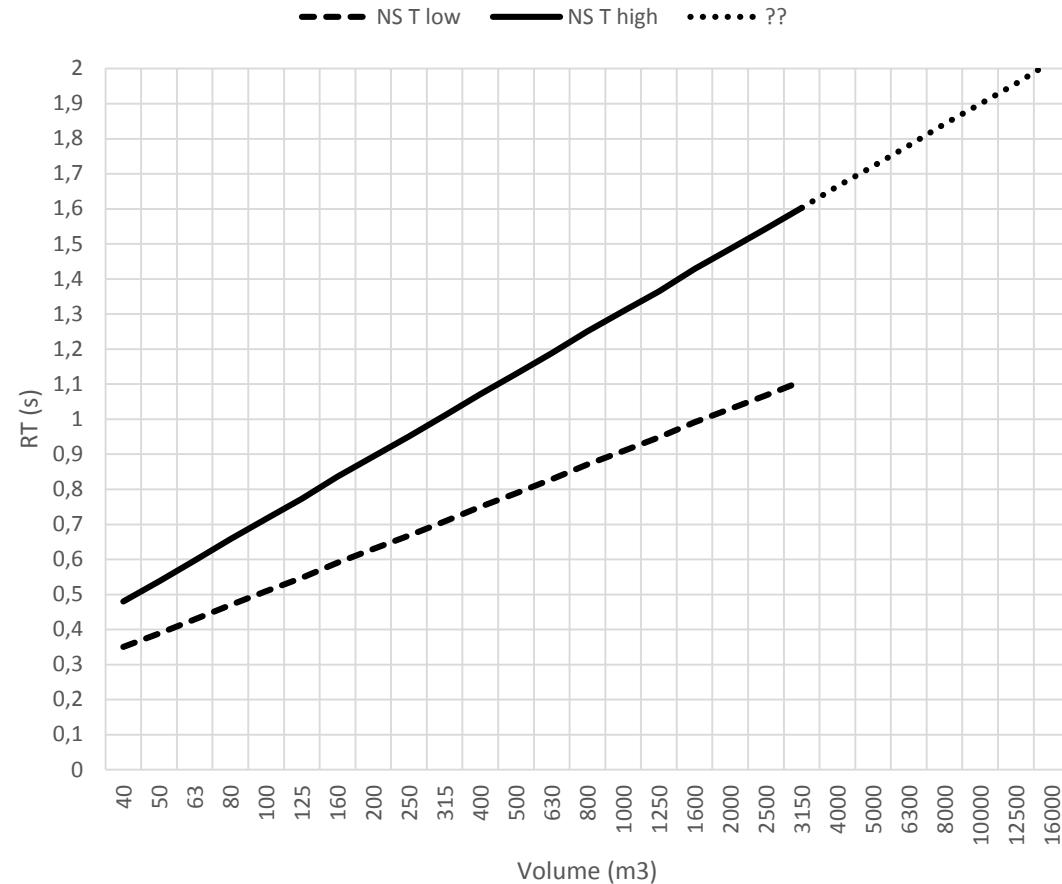
N	16	25	40	63	100
V	494	877	1625	2986	5607
T low(NS)	0,79	0,89	0,99	1,1	1,2
T high(NS)	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,6	1,8
T	0,54	0,66	0,81	1,0	1,2
T occ	0,44	0,53	0,66	0,81	0,99
Gr empty	15	13	12	10	7
Gr occ	11	10	8	6	4
D-R empty	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
D-R occ	0	0	0	0	0
DR occ	3,1	3,8	4,7	6,9	8,7
A/N empt	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>



# NS-8178

Limits for T related to  
Volume,

For un-reinforced music





# NS-8178

Limits for T related to  
Volume,  
Un-reinforced music

Selected examples  
Symphony Orchestras



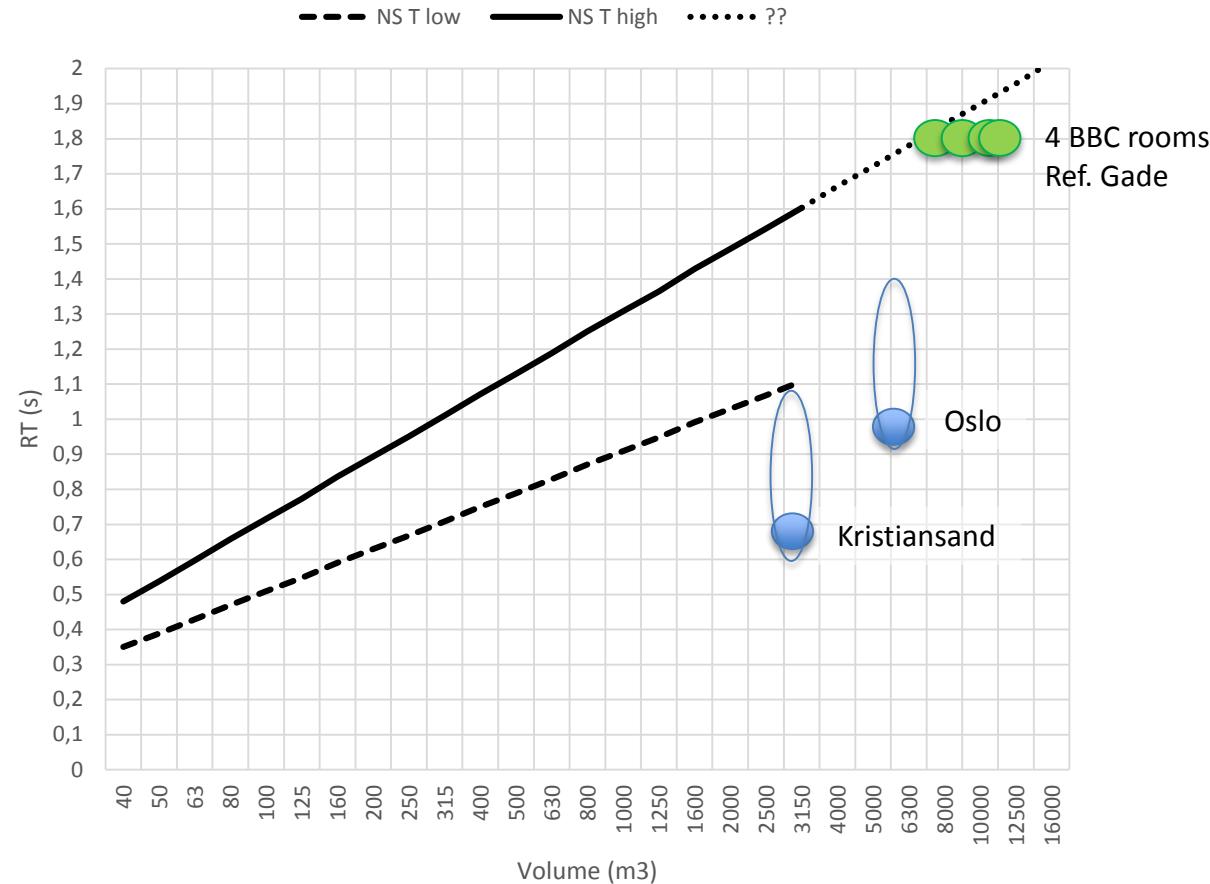
= variable range



= preferred by musicians



= musicians satisfied





# Summary

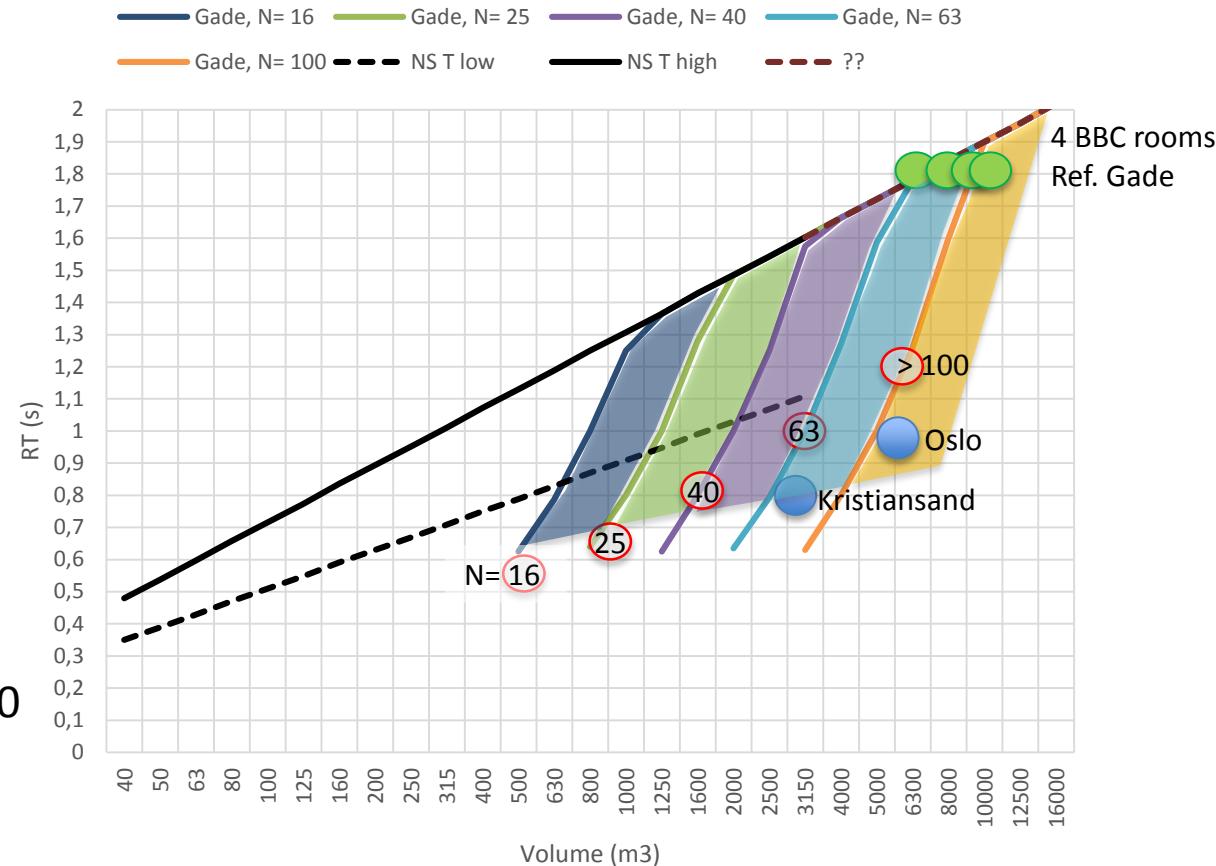
NS8178 T limits,  
Un-reinforced music

Gade's 8m<sup>2</sup>Sa per  
musician

● Gade's BBC examples

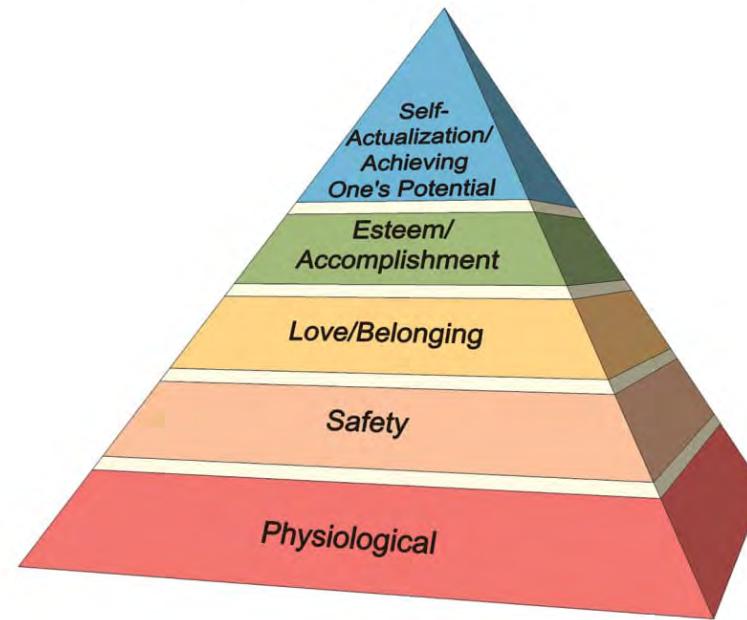
○ D-R=0dB cases with  
ensembles N=16 to N=100

● = preferred by musicians



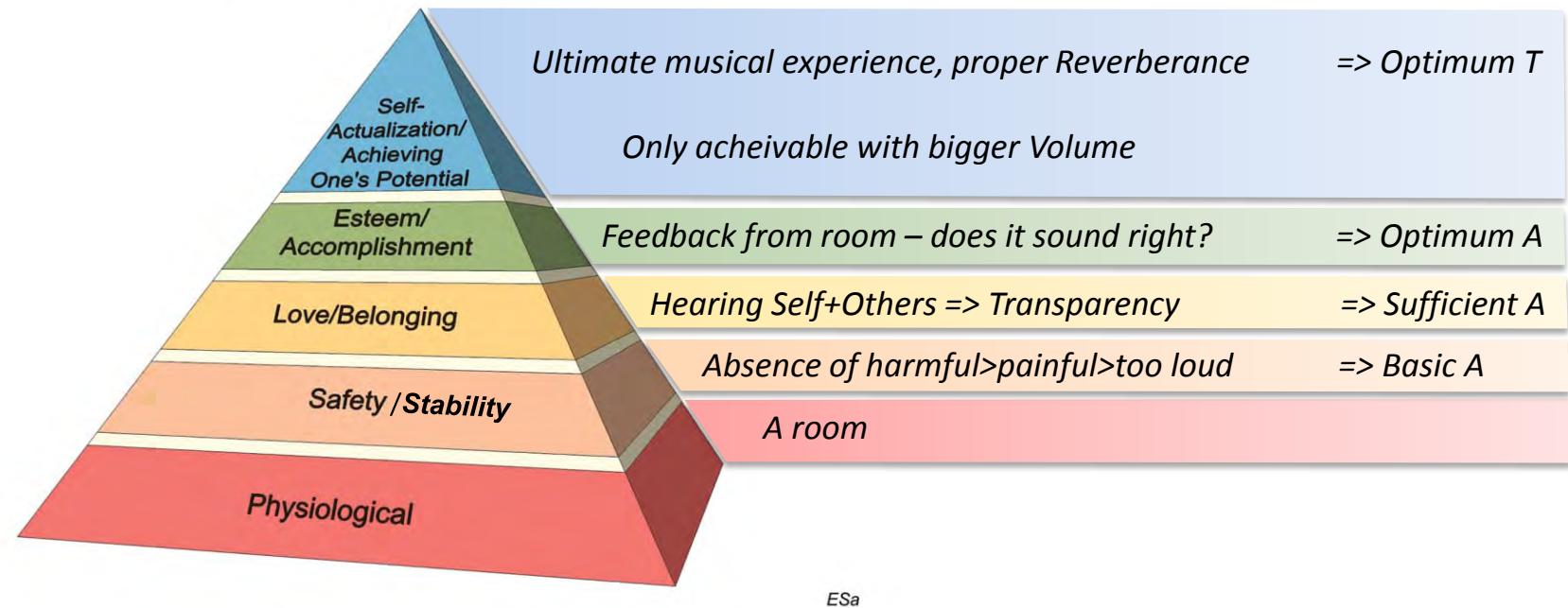


# Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



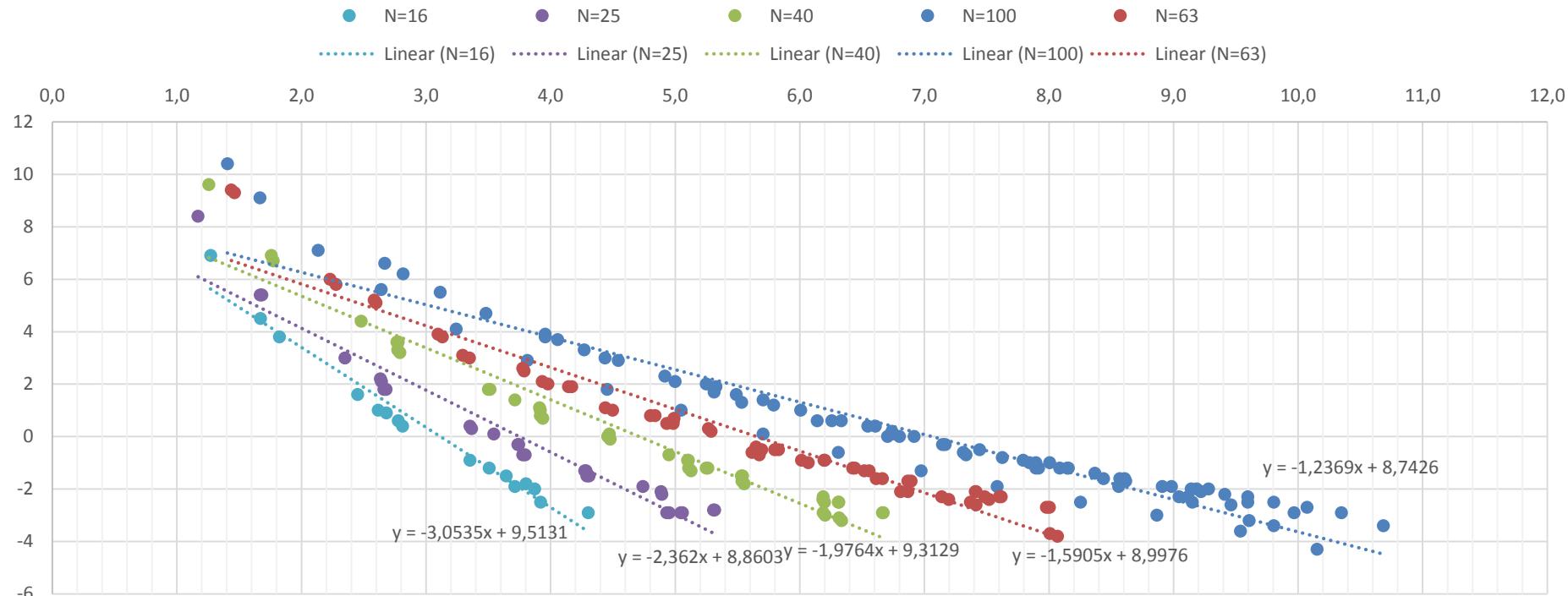


# Musician's Hierarchy of Acoustical Needs





# Simulations of D-R as function of distance $r$





# Conclusions

Ensemble rehearsal rooms has special demands for combinations of N, V and T

Acoustical needs seems to be ordered in a Hierarchy

– A, or equivalent,  $V/T$  is a more basic need than  $T$  in itself

– In some cases where  $V/T$  is adequate, musicians are happy with «too low»  $T$

Acoustical transparency requires  $\text{average}(D-R) \approx 0 \text{ dB}$

Suggested criteria  $V/N \approx 50*T$ , in symphony orchestra,  $1.5\text{m}^2$  floor per musician

This is equivalent to  $A/N \approx 8\text{m}^2\text{Sa}$  and would provide

– Transparency,  $AT = \text{average}(D-R) \approx 0 \text{ dB}$

– Loudness and sound exposure management

In further work, «good» and «bad» cases should be added to the V-T-diagram



# Thank you for your attention

Related papers:

[Sound exposure and the hearing of musicians](#) by Dance and Dymock

[The influence of Room Acoustic Aspects on the Noise Exposure of Symphonic Orchestra Musicians](#) by Wenmaekers and Hak

[A Model for the prediction of Sound Levels within a Symphonic Orchestra based on measured Sound Strength](#) by Wenmaekers and Hak

[Noise exposure of musicians: The own instrument's sound compared to the sound from others](#) (paper) ([presentation](#)) by Wenmaekers and Hak

[Rehearsal room acoustics for the orchestra musician](#), by M Skålevik

[Consistency in music room acoustics](#) (paper) ([presentation](#)) by M Skålevik

[Level balance between Self, Others and Reverb, noise exposure and mutual hearing in orchestra musicians](#) (paper) ([presentation](#)) by M Skålevik

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