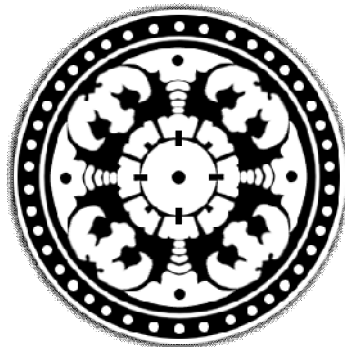


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**Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Engineering Perhotelan III – 2012
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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji dan syukur kami panjatkan kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena berkat rahmatNya acara Konferensi Engineering Perhotelan III (KNEP-III) bisa terselenggara dengan sukses pada tanggal 6-7 Juli 2012 di Bali. KNEP-III ini diselenggarakan oleh jurusan Teknik Mesin Universitas Udayana dalam rangkaian kegiatan BKFT ke 47 dan Dies Natalis ke 50 Universitas Udayana, didukung oleh Asosiasi Chief Engineering Perhotelan Bali (ACE Bali) dan Badan Kerjasama Teknik Mesin (BKSTM) seluruh Indonesia.

KNEP III – 2012 ini merupakan forum untuk mendiskusikan dan mengkomunikasikan hasil-hasil penelitian terkini engineering dalam konteks perhotelan; dan topik-topik pendukung lain dalam lingkup Teknik Mesin. Disamping itu untuk meningkatkan kerja sama dengan organisasi profesi engineering perhotelan. Hasil yang diharapkan adalah meningkatnya mutu riset-riset yang akan dilakukan, meningkatnya daya kompetisi untuk mendapatkan grant penelitian, hubungan yang baik inter akademisi dan antara akademisi dengan praktisi.

Konferensi ini mengangkat beberapa Grup topik yang meliputi:

1. **Engineering perhotelan (EP):** manajemen dan optimasi energi, manajemen air, AC dan Chiller, pompa, perpipaan, maintenance, elektrik, sistem pengamanan, boiler, building service, bangunan hemat energi, dll.
2. **Konversi energi (KE):** Perpindahan panas, mekanika fluida, termodinamika, sumber energi alternatif.
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Adapun jumlah artikel yang dipresentasikan dalam konferensi ini adalah sebanyak 59 makalah yang mencakup ke lima topik di atas.

Kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Keynote speaker, para akademisi, peneliti, praktisi dan professional di bidang perhotelan yang telah mengirimkan artikelnya, serta semua pihak yang meliputi panitia pengarah, panitia pelaksana, scientific committee dan sponsor yang telah terlibat dan membantu terselenggaranya kegiatan ini dengan sukses.

Denpasar, Bali 6 Juli 2012

Ir. NPG. Suardana, MT., Ph.D.
Ketua Panitia

DAFTAR ISI

Kata Pengantar	ii
Daftar Isi	iii
Makalah KNEP III - 2012	iii
Grup Engineering Perhotelan	
EP01	
Upaya pencegahan bahaya kebakaran pada fasilitas dan bangunan hotel - I Wayan Surata	1
EP02	
Kontrol bising pada pekerjaan bangunan hotel - Ida Bagus Budartha Sidemen	7
EP03	
Kaji eksperimental sistem pengkondisian udara menggunakan pemodelan ventilasi alamiah untuk pengkondisian udara pada ruangan perkantoran - M.H. Perwira Silalahi, Soeparno Djiwo, Wahyu Panji Asmoro	13
EP04	
Kajian studi banding dan kelayakan sistem chiller absorpsi untuk aplikasi pada sektor industri - Sarwono, Hariyotejo Pujowidodo, Himawan Sutriyanto	19
EP05	
Prediction of sound reduction by the wall - Toto Supriyono dan Bambang Ariantara	25
EP06	
Komputasi evaluasi kinerja menara pendingin dengan metode kurva karakteristik menggunakan <i>CTI Acceptance Test Code for cooling towers</i> - Bambang Ariantara	31
EP07	
Manajemen dan optimasi energi pada hotel - Retiptawan, Khanya, IGK Sukadana, IM Dwi Budiana P, DNK Putra Negara	37
EP08	
Pengaruh ukuran droplet air terhadap karakteristik counterflow diffusion flame dan proses pemadaman api - Mega Nur Sasongko	43
EP09	
Audit penggunaan energi pada hotel berbintang di Bali - Suryandika, Merta Astina, IGK Sukadana, IM Dwi Budiana P, DNK Putra Negara	49
Grup Konversi Energi	
KE01	
Variasi temperatur pemanasan <i>Zeolite</i> alam-NaOH untuk pemurnian biogas - Denny Widhiyanuriyawan dan Nurkholis Hamidi	55
KE02	
Fasilitas uji terowongan angin kecepatan rendah Indonesia (INDONESIAN LOW SPEED WIND TUNNEL) – Subagyo	63
KE03	
Analisis kinerja alat penukar kalor jenis <i>shell and tube</i> pendingin aliran air pada PLTA Jatiluhur - Yopi Handoyo dan Ahsan	69

KE04	Perancangan terowongan angin kecepatan rendah jenis terbuka - Fadilah Hasim dan Subagyo	79
KE05	Peningkatan efisiensi absorpsi radiasi matahari pada solar water heater dengan pelapisan warna hitam - NK. Caturwati, Yuswardi Y, Nino S	87
KE06	Analisa numerik aliran disekitar dua konfigurasi gedung tinggi – Subagyo	93
KE07	Pengaruh konsentrasi CO₂ sebagai <i>inhibitor</i> dalam refrigeran alternatif LPG terhadap unjuk kerja <i>air conditioner</i> - Nurkholis Hamidi, Nasrul Ilminafik, Purnami, Denny Widyanuriawan	101
KE08	Variasi temperatur generator terhadap performansi sistem absorpsi air-ammonia - Suarnadwipa, Hendra Wijaksana, Astika Yatha	105
KE09	Visualisasi laju penurunan volume biomassa yang dipengaruhi oleh temperature pirolisis - Widya Wijayanti	111
KE10	Studi aliran fluida di dalam model nosel stasioner dengan menggunakan simulasi CFD - Hery Sonawan, Abdurrachim H., Nathanael P. Tandian, Sigit Yuwono	117
KE11	Studi eksperimental pengaruh bilangan Reynolds pada keefektifan dan koefisien tekanan penukar panas berkak pipa eliptik susunan berseling - Budi Utomo Kukuh Widodo, Samsul Kamal, Suhanan, I Made Suardjaja	125
KE12	Unjuk kerja destilasi air energi surya - I Gusti Ketut Puja dan FA. Rusdi Sambada	131
KE13	Studi eksperimental pengaruh variasi bahan kering terhadap nilai kalor biogas kotoran sapi - I Putu Awing Wiratmana, I Gusti Ketut Sukadana dan I Gusti Ngurah Putu Tenaya	139
KE14	Pengaruh variasi rasio kompresi dan peningkatan nilai oktan terhadap unjuk kerja pada sepeda motor empat langkah - I Gusti Ngurah Putu Tenaya, Ketut Astawa, Kadek Agus Surawibawa	147
KE15	Simulasi sistem kontrol emisi gas buang menggunakan fuzzy logic control pada model mesin kendaraan bermotor - AAIA Sri Komaladewi, I Ketut Adi Atmika, Cok Istri Putri Kusuma	155
KE16	Kajian teknis destilator kontinyu penghasil bahan bakar alternatif berbahan dasar arak Bali - IGA Kade Suriadi dan IGK Sukadana	161
KE17	Analisa numerik sistem pengering daging energi surya - I Ketut Guna Arta	167
KE18	Kajian teknis dan ekonomis penambahan variable speed pada panel pompa sumur bor PDAM Kota Denpasar - Made Suarda dan I Putu Yasa	171

KE19		
Performansi reaktor <i>downdraft</i> dengan variasi campuran biomassa sekam padi dan serbuk kayu		179
	- I Nyoman Suprpta Winaya, Made Sucipta, I Wayan Slamet Ardana Sugiharta	
KE20		
Pengaruh air fuel ratio terhadap perilaku pembakaran premixed minyak kelapa		187
	- IKG Wirawan, ING Wardana, Rudy Soenoko, Slamet Wahyudi	
KE21		
Analisis performansi pemanas air kolektor surya tubular dengan pipa penyerap berbentuk anulus		191
	- G.N.A. Satria Prasetya D.Y., Made Sucipta, Ketut Astawa	
KE22		
Rancang bangun dan pengujian unjuk kerja alat penukar kalor tipe serpentine pada split air conditioner water heater		199
	- Nandy Putra, Wayan Nata Septiadi, Ichwan Nurhalim	
KE23		
Deteksi kebocoran pipa pada aliran dua fase plug menggunakan analisis fluktuasi beda tekanan		207
	- Budi Santoso, Indarto, Deendarlianto, Thomas S. Widodo	
KE24		
Analisis variasi bukaan saluran udara masuk pada karburator motor empat langkah berbahan bakar biogas		213
	- I Gede Hendra Gunawan dan IGB Wijaya Kusuma	
KE25		
Pengaruh kecepatan fluida terhadap pembentukan biogas pada biodigester <i>fluidized bed</i>		219
	- Dicky Satria Wirawan, I G. Jaya Gunaya, K. Widihiarta Regar, I N. Suprpta Winaya, I G.N. Putu Tenaya	
Grup Teknik dan Manajemen Manufaktur		
TMM01		
Identifikasi keluhan biomekanik dan kebutuhan operator proses packing di PT X		227
	- I Wayan Sukania, Lamto Widodo, Desica Natalia	
TMM02		
Mechanical design of vertical pressure vessel for air receiver using software Cokorda		233
	- Prapti Mahandari and Dani Kurniawan	
TMM03		
Pengaruh parameter proses bubut terhadap kebulatan produk tanpa tail stock		241
	- I Gede Putu Agus Suryawan, I Gusti Komang Dwijana , I Nengah Agus Wisnawa	
TMM04		
Implementasi lean manufacturing dan 5 S untuk meningkatkan kapasitas produksi		247
	- H. Harisupriyanto	
TMM05		
Kursi roda berkemampuan menanjak sebagai upaya pemenuhan permintaan konsumen untuk gedung bertingkat		251
	- I Made Londen Batan, Indah D.J & Andi G.H.	
TMM06		
Optimization of new C profile rubber gasket for water distribution		257
	- Fikrul Akbar Alamsyah, Arief Rahmawan, Moch. Agus Choiron	

TMM07		
Perancangan dan pembuatan <i>adjustable jig bor</i> untuk mesin milling konvensional - Yustinus Hendro Murdiyanto		261
TMM08		
The Effect of Deep of Cut and Workpiece Velocity On the Performance of Straight Surface Grinding - Dewa Ngakan Ketut Putra Negara		267
Grup Teknologi Pengujian dan Pengembangan Material		
TPPM01		
Metode pelapisan kembali alat sanitair dengan teknik elektroplating - Tjokorda Gde Tirta Nindhia, I Putu Widya Semara		273
TPPM02		
Pemanfaatan efek sinergistik inhibitor $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ dan sika ferrogard-901 untuk meningkatkan ketahanan baja tulangan terhadap korosi dalam lingkungan laut - I Kadek Astha Astrawan		277
TPPM03		
Kelayakan sifat mekanik dan akustik perunggu silikon sebagai bahan gamelan - I Ketut Gede Sugita		285
TPPM04		
Analisa pengaruh parameter tekanan dan waktu penekanan terhadap sifat mekanik dan cacat penyusutan dari produk injection molding berbahan polyethylene (PE) - Erwin, Slamet Wiyono, Sendi Dwi Oktaviandi		293
TPPM05		
Potensi serat ijuk (<i>arenga pinnata fiber</i>) sebagai penguat komposit polimer - IGN Nitya Santhiarsa, Pratikto, Achmad As'ad Sonief, Eko Marsyahyo		301
TPPM06		
Pengaruh post weld heat treatment terhadap sifat mekanis dan korosi sambungan las spiral saw pada pipa baja ASTM A252 - Ipick Setiawan dan Mochammad Noer Ilman		305
TPPM07		
Penentuan parameter produksi material rem ramah lingkungan untuk aplikasi kereta api menggunakan serat tandan kosong kelapa sawit sebagai penguat - Hilman Syaeful A, IGN Wiratmaja Pudja, Agus Triono		313
TPPM08		
Pemanfaatan silicon rubber untuk meningkatkan ketangguhan produk otomotif buatan lokal - Wayan Sujana, I Komang Astana Widi		321
TPPM09		
Penerapan teknologi las gesek (<i>friction welding</i>) dalam proses penyambungan dua buah pipa logam baja karbon rendah - Budi Luwar S., Nur Husodo, Sri Bangun S., Mahirul Mursid		327
TPPM10		
Dampak penambahan induksi magnet pada pengecoran sentrifugal terhadap densitas, cacat coran dan kekuatan impak aluminum paduan - Sugiarto, Yuda Kurniawan, Andang PS Ono		335
TPPM11		
Penerapan teknologi las gesek (<i>friction welding</i>) dalam rangka penyambungan dua buah logam baja karbon St41 pada produk back spring pin - Nur Husodo, Budi Luwar Sanyoto, Sri Bangun Setyawati Mahirul Mursid		343

TPPM12		
Perbandingan metode perlakuan ketahanan api komposit polimer berpenguat serat sisal - NPG	351	
Suardana, IP. Lokantara, IM. Gatot K, Merta Adi, Swandika		
TPPM13		
Pengukuran koefisien serapan suara pada komposit serat tapis kelapa - I Made Astika dan I	357	
Made Gatot Karohika		
TPPM14		
Kompaktibilitas komposit isotropik Al - [SiCw/Al₂(SO₄)₃] dengan variabel perbandingan	365	
komposisi berat - I Ketut Suarsana		
TPPM15		
Kekuatan tarik komposit poliester berpenguat serat tapis kelapa pada panjang serat dan	373	
temperatur uji yang berbeda - I Putu Lokantara, Ngakan Putu Gede Suardana, Nanda Edy Syah		
Putra Sipayung		
Grup Bidang Umum		
BU01		
Pengembangan media pembelajaran web dan pembelajaran aktif pada mata kuliah	381	
Matematika Rekayasa - I Dewa Made Krishna Muku dan I Made Gatot Karohika		
BU02		
Karakteristik koefisien perpindahan panas lokal dan pola aliran fluida melalui permukaan	385	
penghantar panas dengan susunan <i>rectangular fin</i> - Ainul Ghurri dan AA Adhi Suryawan		
Jadwal Lengkap KNEP III - 2012		viii

Prediction of sound reduction by the wall

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Abstract

This document explains prediction or estimation of sound reducing ability of several structure walls that would be use for an accommodation building or a container. There are eight groups (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H type) of composite wall under consider and each wall consist of outside lining (ecoboard or sheet metal steel), light steel frame, insulation and inside lining (polywood, ecoboard, pvc lining or gypsum). Unwanted noise can travel through a building as mechanical vibrations of the structure or as airborne sound. Structural vibrations (e.g. the sound of footsteps in a neighboring room) can be reduced by minimizing the rigid paths connecting the source of sound to the walls of the room. To reduce the transmission of airborne sound it is necessary to consider the sound transmitting properties of the partition walls, and the areas of windows and other openings. There is a general rule called the **mass law**, which predicts the approximate sound reduction in a panel of mass per unit area m kg/m² at frequency f Hz. This implies that doubling the mass per unit area of a partition increases the transmission loss by 6 dB; in practice between 4 and 5 dB is more realistic. A double leaf wall can provide much higher sound insulation for a given total mass, as long as the two partitions are well isolated. To meet the design criteria where the sound level pressure of source is 75 dBA and the sound level pressure in the receiver room is 40 dBA then the transmission loss of the wall required is 35 dBA. The walls type that can be selected to reduce the sound level pressure of source at 75 dBA to 40 dBA are wall A, B, C, D, G, or H type.

Kata kunci: Insulation, sound reduction, wall

1. Introduction

This document explains prediction or estimation of sound reducing ability of several structure walls that would be use for an accommodation building or a container. There are eight groups of composite wall under consider and each wall consist of outside lining (ecoboard or sheet metal steel), light steel frame, insulation and inside lining (polywood, ecoboard, pvc lining or gypsum).

2. Abbreviation and units

M	: Mass per unit area, kg/m ²
SRI	: Sound Reduction Index, dB
SPL	: Sound Pressure Level, dB
STC	: Sound Transmission Class
TL	: Transmission Loss, dB
f	: Frequency, Hz

3. Composite wall

Table 1 below shows the wall type under consider. Each wall consists of outer liner (ecoboard or steel), light steel frame, insulation and inner liner (polywood, ecoboard or gypsum). The insulation density that is taken into calculation is 16, 32, 48 and 80 kg/m³.

4. Noise reduction

Unwanted noise can travel through a building as mechanical vibrations of the structure or as airborne sound. Structural vibrations (e.g. the sound of footsteps in a neighboring room) can be reduced by minimizing the rigid paths connecting the source of sound to the walls of the room. To reduce the transmission of airborne sound it is necessary to consider the sound transmitting properties of the partition walls, and the areas of windows and other openings.

The sound reducing ability of a partition wall depends primarily on its mass per unit area. The **Sound Reduction Index SRI** or **Transmission Loss TL** of a partition measures the number of decibels lost when a sound of a given frequency is transmitted through the partition. The **Weighted Sound Reduction Index R_w** or **Sound Transmission Class STC** is a single number derived from transmission loss curves, giving a measure of the average sound reduction at mid frequencies.

Table 1. Wall structure

Material		Thickness [mm]	Density [kg/m ³]	Remark	
A	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm	Ecoboard	12	1000	
		Rockwool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Ecoboard	9	1000	
B	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm	Ecoboard	12	1000	
		Glasswool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Ecoboard	9	1000	
C	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm	Steel	2	7800	for container
		Rockwool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Ecoboard	9	1000	
D	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm	Steel	2	7800	for container
		Glasswool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Ecoboard	9	1000	
E	Steel 0.35mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Gypsum 12mm	Steel	0.35	7800	
		Glasswool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Gypsum	12	790	
F	Steel 0.35mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm	Steel	0.35	7800	
		Glasswool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Ecoboard	9	1000	
G	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Gypsum 12mm	Ecoboard	12	1000	
		Glasswool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Gypsum	12	790	
H	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Polywood 3.6mm, PVC lining 8mm	Ecoboard	12	1000	for container
		Glasswool	50	16, 32,48,80	
		Polywood	3.6	600	
		PVC Lining	9	1400	

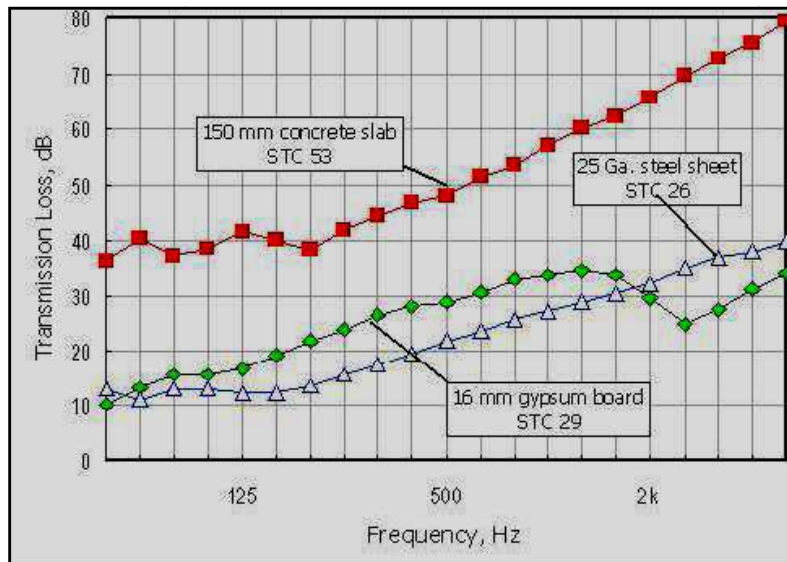


Figure 1. Transmission loss

There is a general rule called the **mass law**, which predicts the approximate sound reduction in a panel of mass per unit area m kg/m² at frequency f Hz:

$$SRI \approx 20 \log (f \times m) - 47.5 \text{ dB} \quad (1)$$

This implies that doubling the mass per unit area of a partition increases the transmission loss by 6 dB; in practice between 4 and 5 dB is more realistic. A double leaf wall can provide much higher sound insulation for a given total mass, as long as the two partitions are well isolated.

4.1 Noise rating curves

An alternative approach to evaluating the disturbing effect of background noise is through the use of Noise Rating (NR) curves, based on unweighted sound level measurements in octave frequency bands.

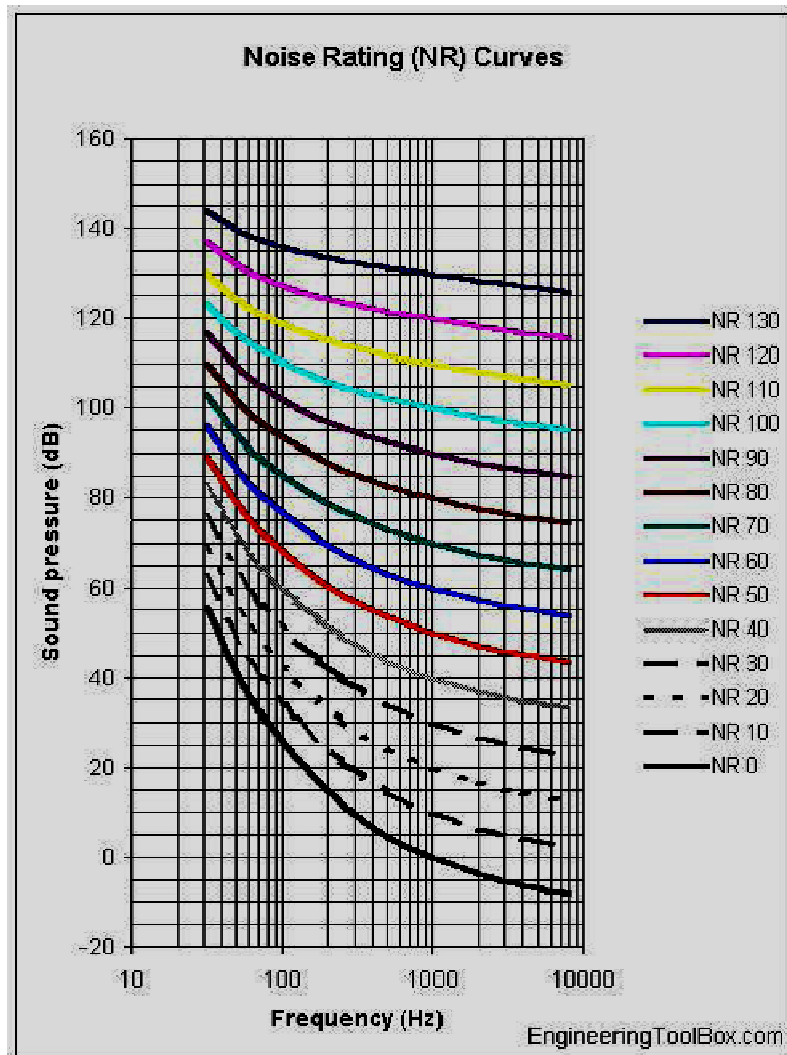


Figure 2. Noise Rating Curve

4.2 Noise Reduction by a Partition Wall

Noise can be isolated by a partition wall. The effectiveness depends on both the transmission loss of the wall and the acoustic properties of the receiving room. A noise source on one side of a partition wall produces a relatively high noise in a room on the other side of wall if there is only a small amount of absorption are present in the receiving room and source room. If larger amounts of absorption are present in the receiving room and source room, the sound level will be reduced.

The sound pressure level in a room with a receiver, separated by a partition wall from a room with a source a source, might be calculated from the following equation:

$$NR = TL - 10\log(S_w/A_r) \quad (2)$$

$$NR = Lp_s - Lp_r \quad (3)$$

Where NR = Noise reduction of partition wall, dB, TL = the transmission loss of partition wall, dB, S_w = the surface are of partition wall, m^2 , A_r = the room absorption of receiver room, m^2 sabins. Lp_s = the sound pressure level in the source, dB, Lp_r = the sound pressure level in the receiver room. For the complete NR expected, a similar analysis must be carried out for all the octave band center frequency. To obtain the dBA levels from the octave band data, the correction factors below must be applied:

Table 2. "A" weighting factor

Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Correction Factor	-26	-16	-9	-3	0	1	1	-1

4.3 Additional of Noise Levels

A frequent calculation in noise control engineering involves the addition of noise levels. The formula for calculating the total or combined effect of two or more sound pressure levels is

$$L_T = 10\log(\sum 10^{(L_i/10)}) \quad (4)$$

Where L_T = the total sound pressure level, dB or dBA, L_i = the individual sound pressure level, dB or dBA.

5. Transmission Loss Prediction

Table 3 below shows the result calculation of the Transmission Loss for the eight group of wall. It has been calculated using Mass Law formula (Eq. 1) where the frequency is the octave band center frequency from 63, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 and 8000 Hz and the mass per unit area is found from the density and thickness of material used for the wall structure.

A material for attenuating sound is designed to restrict the passage of an airborne acoustic disturbance from one side to the other. An attenuating material is nonporous, dense and relatively heavy; it usually has structural properties such as steel, lead, plywood, gypsum, wallboard, brick, concrete block and vinyl sheet loaded with lead.

It has been mentioned that the transmission loss of an attenuating material is increase with frequency. The following are the procedure to select the wall type wall to meet the design criteria:

- a. First determine approximately how much noise reduction is required. This can be obtained by:

$$NR = L_p - L_c$$

Where, NR = the noise reduction required, dB or dBA
L_p = the sound pressure level at the hearing zone, dB or dBA
L_c = the design criteria level, dB or dBA.

It is often necessary to measure the octave band spectrum and the overall A-level at the position of interest.

In this project, L_p = 75 dBA and L_c = 40 dBA thus NR = 35 dBA

- b. Determine the transmission loss of the partition wall required.

In this case, TL = NR = 35 dBA

- c. To estimate in what octave band the maximum noise reduction is required.

In this case, the octave band selected is 125 Hz.

- d. Select the wall type (A, B, D, E, F, G, or H) where the octave band is 125 Hz and the Transmission Loss is either equal or greater than 35 dBA.

6. Noise Control Criteria and Material Selection

In this project, the recommended design criteria for noise control inside building is 40 dBA, the octave band recommended design noise levels are given in Table 4.

Table 3. Prediction Transmission Loss, dB

WALL	Density	Frequency (Hz)								Material
		63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	
A	D-16	6	24	42	60	78	96	114	132	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-32	12	30	48	66	84	102	120	138	
	D-48	15	33	51	69	87	105	123	141	
	D-80	20	38	56	74	92	110	128	146	
B	D-16	6	24	42	60	78	96	114	132	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-32	12	30	48	66	84	102	120	138	
	D-48	15	33	51	69	87	105	123	141	
	D-80	20	38	56	74	92	110	128	146	
C	D-16	8	26	44	62	80	98	116	134	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-32	14	32	50	68	86	104	122	140	
	D-48	18	35	53	71	90	108	126	144	
	D-80	22	40	58	76	94	112	130	148	
D	D-16	8	26	44	62	80	98	116	134	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-32	14	32	50	68	86	104	122	140	
	D-48	18	35	53	71	90	108	126	144	
	D-80	22	40	58	76	94	112	130	148	
E	D-16	-7	11	29	47	65	83	101	120	Steel 0.35mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Gypsum 12mm
	D-32	-1	17	35	53	71	89	107	126	
	D-48	3	21	39	57	75	93	111	129	
	D-80	7	25	43	61	79	97	115	133	
F	D-16	-7	11	29	47	65	83	101	119	Steel 0.35mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-32	-1	17	35	53	71	89	107	125	
	D-48	2	20	38	56	74	92	111	129	
	D-80	7	25	43	61	79	97	115	133	
G	D-16	6	24	42	60	78	96	114	132	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Gypsum 12mm
	D-32	16	34	52	70	88	106	124	142	
	D-48	19	37	55	73	91	109	127	145	
	D-80	24	41	60	78	96	114	132	150	
H	D-16	6	29	53	78	102	126	150	174	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-32	12	35	60	84	108	132	156	180	
	D-48	15	39	63	87	111	135	159	183	
	D-80	20	43	67	92	116	140	164	188	

Table 4. Recommended design noise control

Octave Band Centre Frequency (Hz)	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Recommended, dB	35	40	37	35	35	35	35	35

Thus, the wall types that meet to the design criteria are:

WALL	Density	Frequency (Hz)								Material
		63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	
A	D-80	20	38	56	74	92	110	128	146	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
B	D-80	20	38	56	74	92	110	128	146	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
C	D-48	18	35	53	71	90	108	126	144	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-80	22	40	58	76	94	112	130	148	
D	D-48	18	35	53	71	90	108	126	144	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Glasswool 50mm, Ecoboard 9mm
	D-80	22	40	58	76	94	112	130	148	
G	D-48	19	37	55	73	91	109	127	145	Ecoboard 12mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Gypsum 12mm
	D-80	24	41	60	78	96	114	132	150	
H	D-32	12	35	60	84	108	132	156	180	Steel 2mm, Light steel, Insulation Rockwool or Glasswool 50mm, Polywood 3.6mm, PVC lining 8mm
	D-48	15	39	63	87	111	135	159	183	
	D-80	20	43	67	92	116	140	164	188	

7. Summary

- a. To meet the design criteria where the sound level pressure of source is 75 dBA and the sound level pressure in the receiver room is 40 dBA then the transmission loss of the wall required is 35 dBA.
- b. The walls type that can be selected to reduce the sound level pressure of source at 75 dBA to 40 dBA are wall A, B, C, D, G, or H.

References and standards

- [1] Kepmenkes RI No. 1405/MENKES/SK/XI/2002, **Kesehatan Lingkungan Kerja di Perkantoran dan Industri**.
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- [3] ASHRAE, **Application Handbook**, Chapter 46, Sound and Vibration Control, 1999.
- [4] BS8233, Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings, 1999.
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- [6] Baron, **Industrial Noise Control and Acoustic**, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, 2003.