Acoustic performance Layers



Axelight

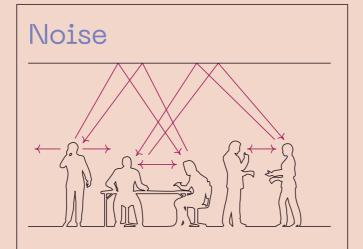
From noise to acoustic comfort, how to do it?

Noise is commonly identified as an unwanted and disturbing sound, for example buzzing (an incomprehensible and continuous hum) from a moving car, a drill, etc.

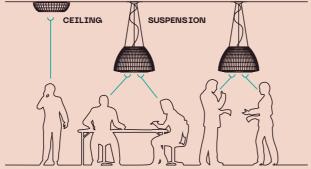
Acoustic comfort is the psychophysical condition of wellbeing a person finds themselves in when they are in an environment where noise is limited.

The measurement of **Reverberation Time (RT60)**, or the time required for sound to become imperceptible, allows the acoustic comfort to be measured in any given environment: the higher the reverberation time, the greater the perception of sound.

A setting with reflective materials (such as marble, cement, glass etc) and/or irregular geometric shapes will have high Reverberation Time and therefore tend to be noisy.







Introducing sound-absorbing objects into an environment (objects which can reduce the Reverberation Time), is the way in which acoustic comfort can be reached without making any structural changes to the space itself.

How can the efficiency of an object's sound absorbency be measured?

By measuring the Reverberation Time (RT60) of an enclosed environment both with and without soundabsorbing objects, then taking into account the difference, it is possible to calculate their efficiency.

In order to calculate the Reverberation Time (RT60), the Volume of the enclosed space (V) and the cumulative **Equivalent Sound Absorbing Area** (A) of all the surfaces and objects present in the environment must be known:

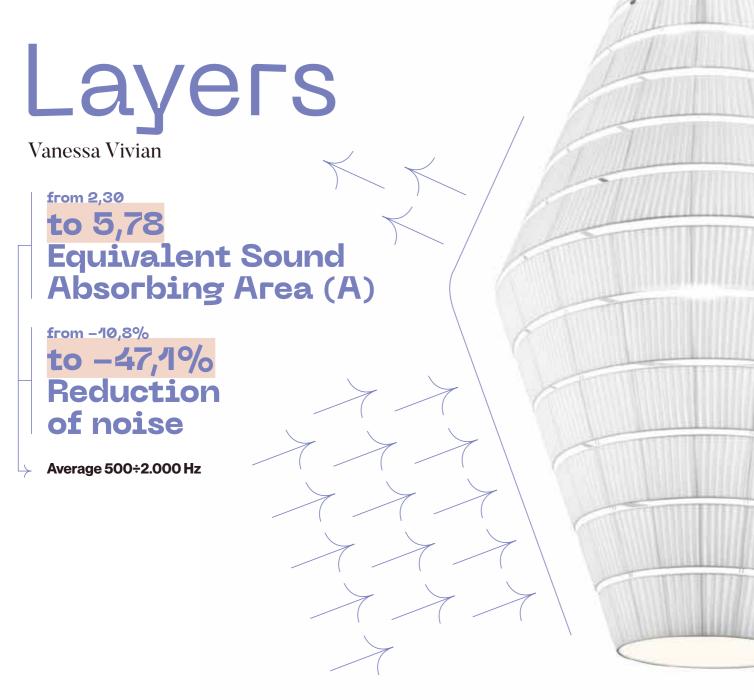
$RT60 = 0,161 \times (V/A)$

The Equivalent Sound Absorbing Area (A) of each single object (i.e. lamp) takes into account the overall soundabsorbing properties of the materials the object is made of, as well as its size and shape.

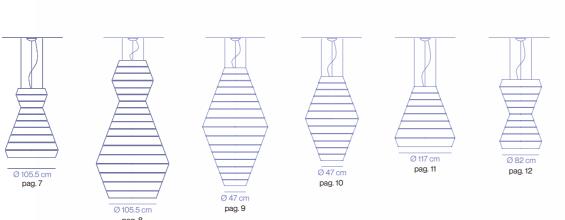


To identify the sound-absorbing properties of a single material (not the object in its entirety) it is possible to use the **Sound Absorption Coefficient (\alpha)** whose value can vary from 0, where all incident sound is reflected, to 1, where all incident sound is absorbed. Therefore, if the value of α equals 0,5,50% of the incident sound on the material's surface is absorbed.

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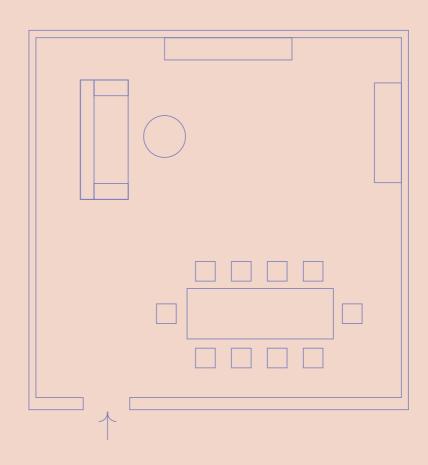


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Where we tested our products?

The environment used to measure the sound-absorbing properties the Axolight lamps is shown below:



Room data

 $L \rightarrow 7 \text{ m}$

 $\mathsf{w}\!\to 7~m$

 $H \rightarrow 6.1 \text{ m}$

→300 m³

The Reverberation Times of the room, with sounds of varying frequencies emitted from an audio source, were measured, first without acoustic lamps, then with 1, 2 or 3 lamps added at a time.

This is how the reduction of sound in the room was calculated.

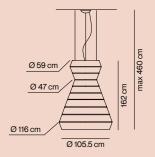
4 Axolight VV Acoustic performance



SPLAYA

Lighting performance per lamp

144 W / 17289 lm → per lamp



Acoustic performance

Before

Initial Reverberation Time (RT60) in s

\		WW .		MEDIUM		HIGH		AVERAGE	
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	500 HZ 1000 HZ 2000 HZ			8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
RT60	1,64	1,99	2,49	2,68	2,47	2,21	1,60	1,17	1,38

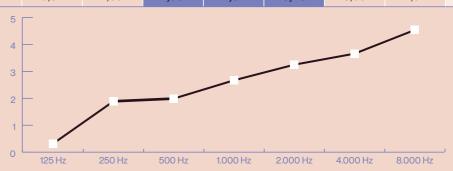
After

Reduction of Reverberation Time (RT60) in %

	01 11000	. 10 01 0111	011 12111	0 (0 0	, , , ,				
1 lamp	12,2%								
	-1,1%	-7,3%	-9,4%	-13,0%	-14,3%	-14,4%	-13,2%	-10,4%	-12,2%
2 lamps	-21,7%								
	-2,1%	-13,6%	-17,1%	-23,0%	-25,0%	-25,2%	-23,3%	-18,5%	-21,7%
3 lamps	-29,3%	6							
	-3,2%	-19,1%	-23,6%	-30,9%	-33,4%	-33,6%	-31,3%	-25,0%	-29,3%

Equivalent Sound Absorption Area (A) in m² per lamp

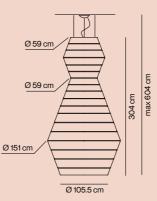
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
Α	0.32	1.89	1,99	2.67	3,25	3.66	4.54	2.62	2.64



SPLAYB

Lighting performance per lamp

 $240\,\mathrm{W}$ / $28815\,\mathrm{lm}$ \rightarrow per lamp



Acoustic performance



Initial Reverberation Time (RT60) in s

\	VVVV	WM ow		MEDIUM		HIGH		AVERAGE	
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	500 HZ 1000 HZ 2000 HZ			8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
RT60	1,64	1,99	2,49	2,68	2,47	2,21	1,60	1,17	1,38

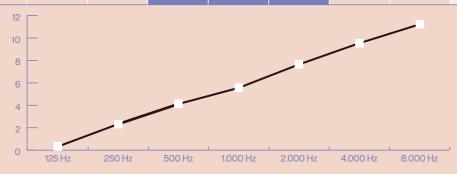
After

Reduction of Reverberation Time (RT60) in %

1 lamp	23,2%								
	-1,1%	-8,8%	-17,6%	-23,7%	-28,2%	-30,5%	-27,3%	-19,6%	-23,2%
_									
2 lamps	-37,4%								
	-2,2%	-16,2%	-29,9%	-38,3%	-44,0%	-46,8%	-42,9%	-31,5%	-37,4%
3 lamps	-47,1%								
	-3,3%	-22,5%	-39,1%	-48,2%	-54,1%	-56,9%	-52,9%	-39,6%	-47,1%

Equivalent Sound Absorption Area (A) in m² per lamp

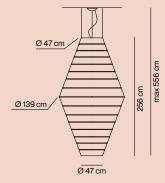
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
A	0,33	2,33	4,12	5,56	7,65	9,54	11,22	5,82	5,78



SPLAYC

Lighting performance per lamp

 $240\,\mathrm{W}$ / $28815\,\mathrm{lm}$ \rightarrow per lamp



Acoustic performance

Before

Initial Reverberation Time (RT60) in s

\		WW ow		MEDIUM		HIGH		AVERAGE	
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	500 HZ 1000 HZ 2000 HZ		4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
RT60	1,64	1,99	2,49	2,68	2,47	2,21	1,60	1,17	1,38

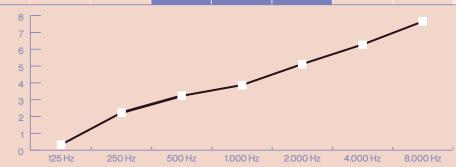
After

Reduction of Reverberation Time (RT60) in %

1 lamp	17,6%								
	-1,1%	-8,5%	-14,3%	-17,8%	-20,8%	-22,4%	-20,4%	-15,0%	-17,6%
2 lamps	-29,9%								
	-2,2%	-15,6%	-25,1%	-30,2%	-34,5%	-36,7%	-33,8%	-25,4%	-29,9%
3 lamps	-39,0%	6							
	-3,3%	-21,7%	-33,4%	-39,3%	-44,1%	-46,5%	-43,4%	-33,1%	-39,0%

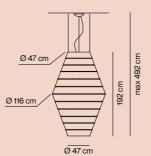
Equivalent Sound Absorption Area (A) in m² per lamp

FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
A	0,33	2,23	3,23	3,87	5,12	6,28	7,65	4,10	4,07



SPLAYD

 $\frac{\text{Lighting performance per lamp}}{144~W~/~17289~lm} \rightarrow \text{per lamp}$



Acoustic performance

Before

Initial Reverberation Time (RT60) in s

\	VVVV	WM ow		MEDIUM		HIGH		AVERAGE	
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	500 HZ 1000 HZ 2000 HZ			8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
RT60	1,64	1,99	2,49	2,68	2,47	2,21	1,60	1,17	1,38

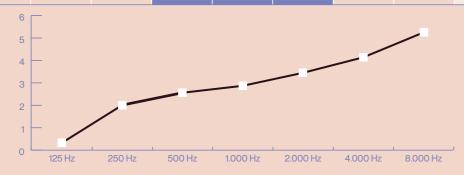
After

Reduction of Reverberation Time (RT60) in %

1 lamp	13,5%								
	-1,1%	-7,7%	-11,7%	-13,8%	-15,1%	-16,0%	-14,9%	-11,5%	-13,5%
2 lamps	-23,8%	5							
	-2,2%	-14,3%	-21,0%	-24,3%	-26,2%	-27,6%	-26,0%	-20,2%	-23,8%
3 lamps	-31,9%	•							
	-3,3%	-20,0%	-28,5%	-32,5%	-34,7%	-36,4%	-34,5%	-27,1%	-31,9%

Equivalent Sound Absorption Area (A) in m² per lamp

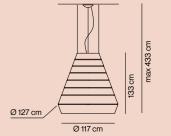
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
Α	0,33	2,01	2,56	2,87	3,45	4,14	5,25	2,94	2,96



SPLAYE

Lighting performance per lamp

 $144\,\mathrm{W}$ / $17289\,\mathrm{lm}$ ightarrow per lamp



Acoustic performance

Before

Initial Reverberation Time (RT60) in s

\		WW ow	WEDIUM		MEDIUM HIGH		AVERAGE		
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
RT60	1,64	1,99	2,49	2,68	2,47	2,21	1,60	1,17	1,38

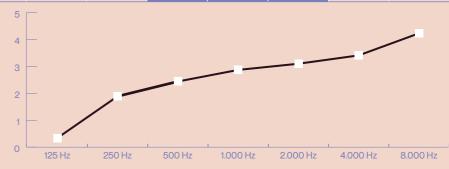
After

Reduction of Reverberation Time (RT60) in %

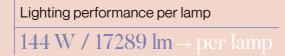
	01 11000	. 10 01 0122	011 12111	0 (0 0	, , , ,				
1 lamp	12,9%								
	-1,2%	-7,3%	-11,2%	-13,8%	-13,7%	-13,6%	-12,4%	-10,5%	-12,9%
2 lamps	-22,9%	6							
	-2,3%	-13,6%	-20,2%	-24,3%	-24,2%	-23,9%	-22,0%	-18,6%	-22,9%
3 lamps	-30,8%	•							
	-3,4%	-19,1%	-27,5%	-32,5%	-32,3%	-32,0%	-29,8%	-25,2%	-30,8%

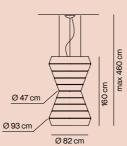
Equivalent Sound Absorption Area (A) in m² per lamp

FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
A	0,34	1,89	2,44	2,87	3,10	3,41	4,23	2,61	2,80



SPLAYF





Acoustic performance

Before

Initial Reverberation Time (RT60) in s

\	VVVV	WW pw	WEDIUM		MIEDIUM HIGH			AVERAGE	
FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
RT60	1,64	1,99	2,49	2,68	2,47	2,21	1,60	1,17	1,38

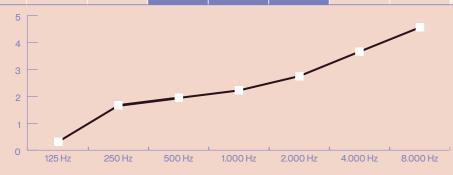
After

Reduction of Reverberation Time (RT60) in %

1 lamp	10,8%								
	-1,1%	-6,4%	-9,1%	-11,0%	-12,4%	-14,4%	-13,2%	-9,7%	-10,8%
2 lamps	-19,5%	•							
	-2,1%	-12,1%	-16,7%	-19,9%	-22,0%	-25,2%	-23,4%	-17,3%	-19,5%
3 lamps	-26,7%	•							
	-3,1%	-17,1%	-23,2%	-27,1%	-29,8%	-33,6%	-31,4%	-23,6%	-26,7%

Equivalent Sound Absorption Area (A) in m² per lamp

FREQUENCY	125 HZ	250 HZ	500 HZ	1000 HZ	2000 HZ	4000 HZ	8000 HZ	125-8000 HZ	500-2000 HZ
A	0,31	1,66	1,94	2,22	2,75	3,66	4,56	2,44	2,30



Note