Where:

 $k_{ab}$  = absorption constant

 $A_s$  = absorption of scattered sample, m<sup>2</sup> or <u>Sabins</u>

 $A_m$  = absorption of mono sample, m<sup>2</sup> or <u>Sabins</u>

 $S_S$  = area of scattered sample, ft<sup>2</sup> or m<sup>2</sup>

 $S_m$  = area of mono sample, ft<sup>2</sup> or m<sup>2</sup>

 $P_s$  = perimeter of scattered sample, ft or m

 $P_m$  = perimeter of mono sample, ft or m

(f) = frequency of interest in prediction

Formula for using the Absorption Constant

$$A_{x(f)} = k_{ab(f)} * S_x + ((\frac{A_{x(f)}}{P_m}) - k_{ab(f)} * \frac{S_m}{P_m}) * P_x$$

Where:

 $k_{ab}$  = absorption constant

 $A_x$  = absorption of surface being predicted, m<sup>2</sup> or Sabins

 $A_s$  = absorption of scattered sample, m<sup>2</sup> or Sabins

 $S_x$  = area of surface being predicted, ft or m

 $S_m$  = area of mono sample, ft<sup>2</sup> or m<sup>2</sup>

 $P_x$  = perimeter of surface being predicted, ft or m

 $P_{S}$  = perimeter of scattered sample, ft or m

 $P_2$  = perimeter of mono sample, ft or m

(f) = frequency of interest in prediction

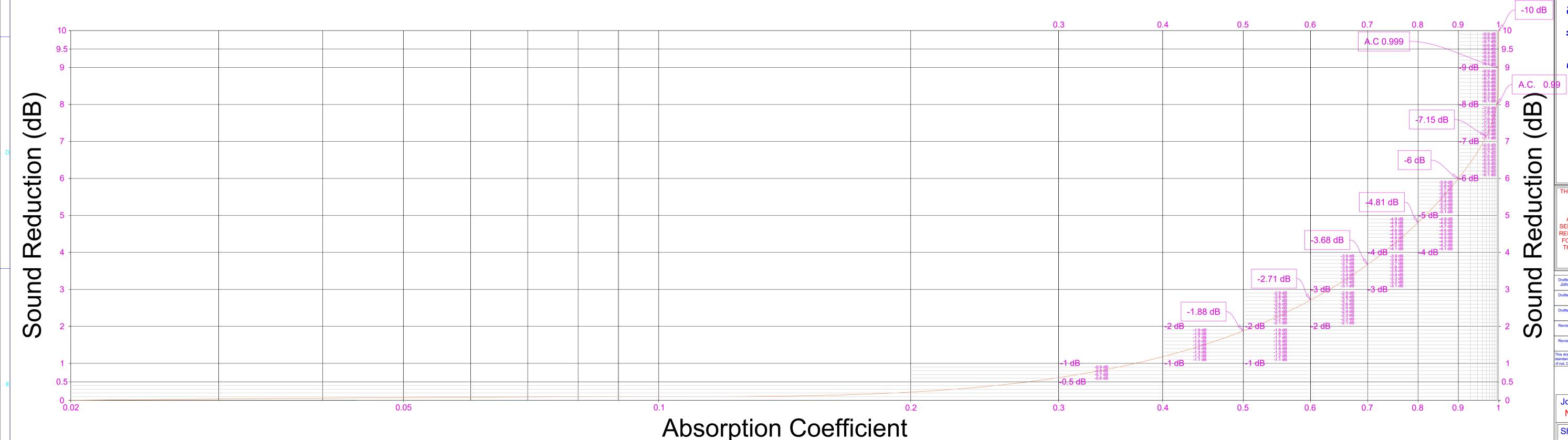
The following is presented as educational. This is based on the latest research in the field of acoustics.

A common misunderstand of absorption coefficients is that they are a percentage. This is false. It was never devised as a percentage but rather a multiplier in a formula; coefficient - a numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the variable in an algebraic expression.

The absorption coefficient of 1.0 equals the attenuation of 10 dB at the frequency tested. For example:

0.1 = -0.1 dB

Absorption Consta and what it means



chis drawing is to be printed on andard A1 paper: 594 mm X 841 mm N/A

CHART VIEW

Job No : Project Da
N/A 01/07/202

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