

Practical examples of noise control techniques روح اله حاجی زاده

Slow repetitions give low frequencies, fast repetitions give high frequencies



Low frequency sound bends round obstacles and through openings



High frequency sound is highly directional and easy to reflect









Close to the source high frequency noise annoys more than low frequency noise

مدای با فرکانس پایین فن های صنعتی علت آزردگی در مناطق مسکونی است چرا؟





Sound sources should be sited away from reflecting surfaces









Changes in force, pressure, or speed, lead to noise

















Low mass and low fall heights give least sound











Structure-borne sound travels long distances





Vibration and stop/start shocks from an elevator can be heard Motor throughout a building. The sound is carried for large distances virtually unattenuated via the concrete slabs.





Structure-borne vibration needs large areas to convert it to airborne sound









Small vibrating objects radiate less noise than large







Vibrating machinery or parts of machinery should be mounted on a heavy foundation wherever possible



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Resonances amplify noise radiation but can be damped easily









Structure-borne sound via connections must be avoided





Panel absorbers are effective at low frequencies







Undisturbed flow gives rise to less exhaust noise

Jet noise can be reduced by an extra airstream

