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Acoustics as a factor of Ergonomics

Communication Behavior and Workload of Pupils and Teachers
in Highly Absorbent Classrooms



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Research project

Field Study performed by the
Institute of Interdisciplinary School Research
ISF
Bremen University

Dr. Gerhart Tiesler
Dr. Markus Oberdörster

Acoustic Ergonomics of Schools

2001 - 2006

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Research project



published by:
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Fb 1071

baua:
Bundesamt für Arbeitsschutz
und Arbeitsmedizin

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Research at ISF

Institute of Interdisciplinary School Research
ISF

Workload of Teachers
1998-2001

Noise in Educational Institutions
2001 – 2004

Acoustic Ergonomics
of Schools
2001 – 2006

The health and performance implications
of the school environment
2006 - 2008



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Who decides?



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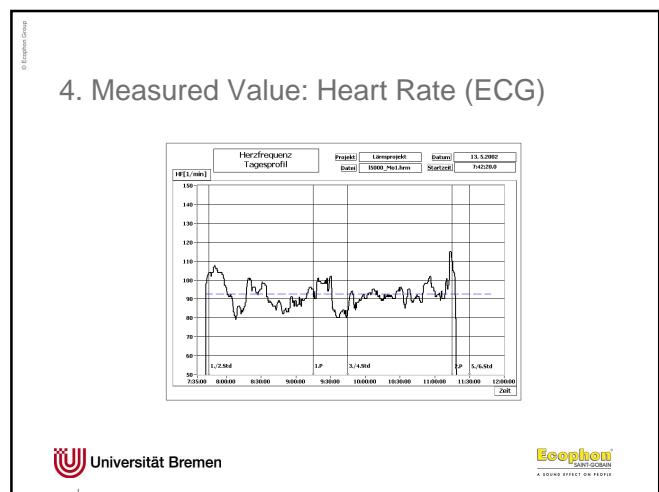
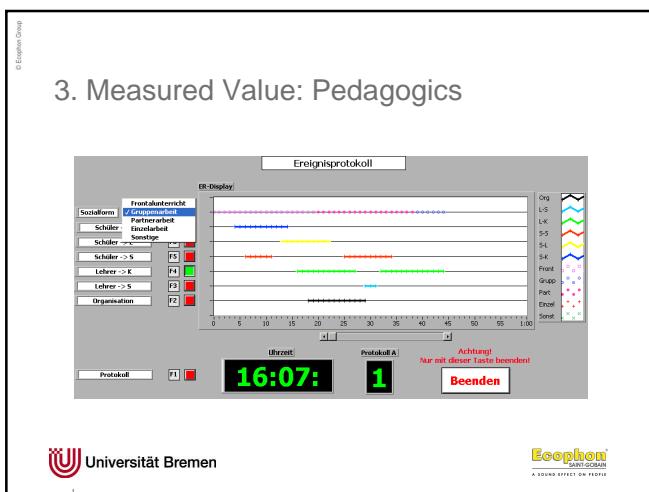
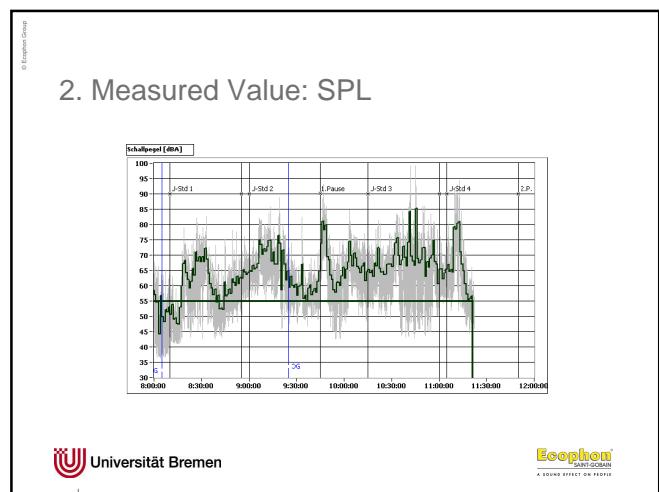
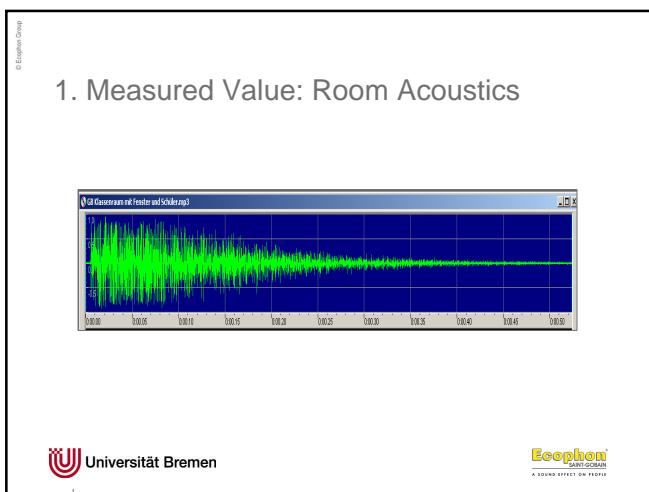
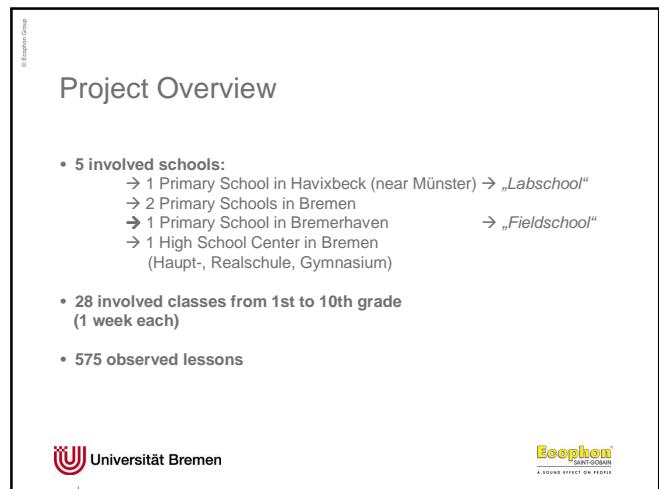
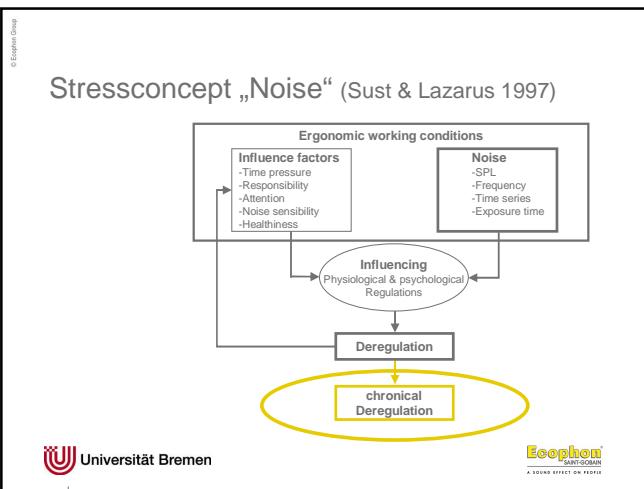
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Transdisciplinare Approach!



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Database

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„Modern“ Teaching ?!

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„Modern“ Teaching ?!

- Openness
- Independence
- Individualisation

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How to measure Teaching?

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How to measure Teaching?

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How to measure Teaching?

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a first surprise

The teacher is not the main sound source in class – neither during student-centred nor during direct teaching phases

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Results

1. Room Acoustics
2. SPL Analysis
3. Pedagogical Relevance
4. Workload & „Acoustic Ergonomics“

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1.) Room Acoustics

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1.) Room Acoustics

Variance of RT depending on occupation of classroom
Full filling of the classroom compared with empty room

delta RT[sec] = 0,052 - 0,249 * RT [sec]
 $r = 0,94$

Database:
all classrooms
Labschool and,
Fieldschool
© 2005

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1.) Room Acoustics

Variance of RT depending on occupation of classroom
Full filling of the classroom compared with half-filled room

Influence of occupation becomes negligible after the first approx. 10 pupils

Database:
all classrooms
Labschool and,
Fieldschool
© 2005

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Keyword: Diffusity

Soundwaves propagate equally
SPL is generated by direct and reflected sound

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Keyword: Diffusity

vertical soundwaves are absorbed by the ceiling

SPL is generated by direct and **reduced** reflected sound

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Keyword: Diffusity

vertical sound energy is reduced very quickly

horizontal sound energy remains much longer in the room !

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Sound field structure in partly diffuse rooms

Non-grazing sound field Grazing sound field

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Sound field structure in partly diffuse rooms

Π_{ng}

Π_{g}

E_{ng}

E_g

$\Pi_{ng,d}$

$\Pi_{g,d}$

$\Pi_{ng,g}$

Nilsson, E.: Decay Processes in Rooms with non-diffuse Sound Fields

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Influencing factors

Non-grazing sound field Grazing sound field

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Influencing factors

Non-grazing sound field Grazing sound field

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Influencing factors

Non-grazing sound field Grazing sound field

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Room Acoustics = T60?

Example:
classroom near Kassel
very low wall diffusion

1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0

125 Hz 250 Hz 500 Hz 1 kHz 2 kHz 4 kHz

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Room Acoustics = T60?

Example:
classroom near Kassel
"improved" wall diffusion

1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0

125 Hz 250 Hz 500 Hz 1 kHz 2 kHz 4 kHz

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short:

"Non-grazing sound field"

Angle of incidence ca. 10 - 90 °/ceiling
main influencing factor: ceiling

Determines Sound Pressure Level

"Grazing sound field"

Angle of incidence < 5 - 10 °/ceiling
main influencing factors: wall (& furniture)

Determines Reverberation Time

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2.) SPL Analysis

16:07

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2.) SPL Analysis

Original SPL recording [dB(A)] during a typical school morning

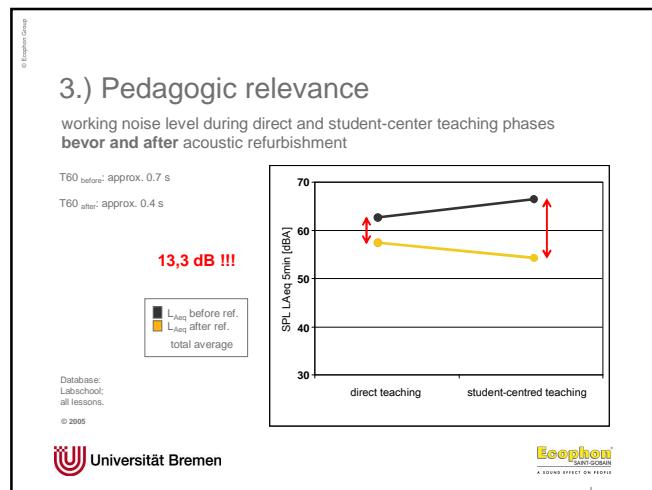
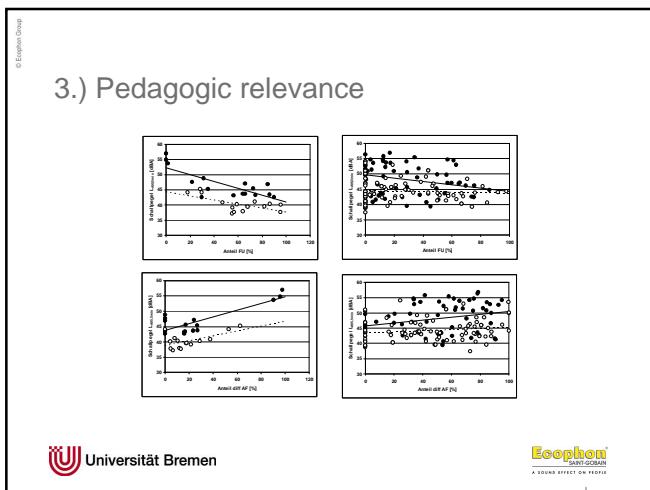
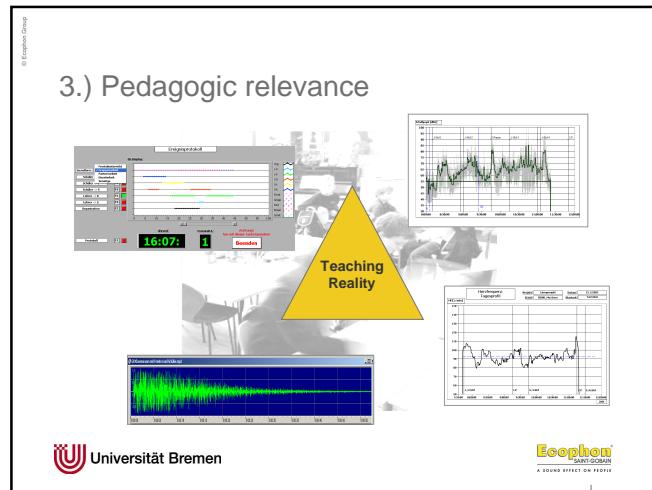
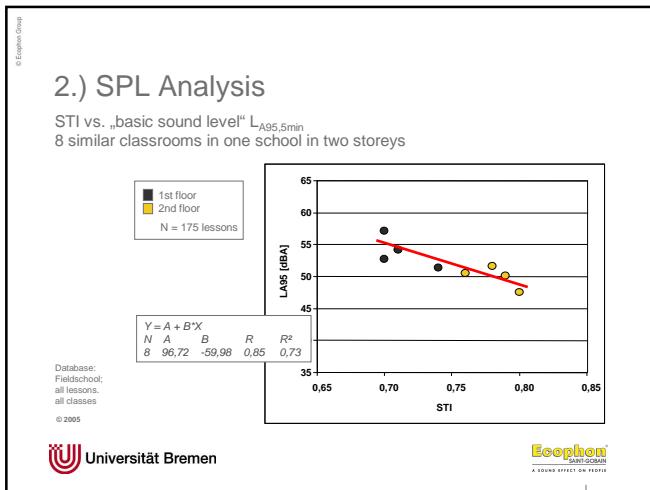
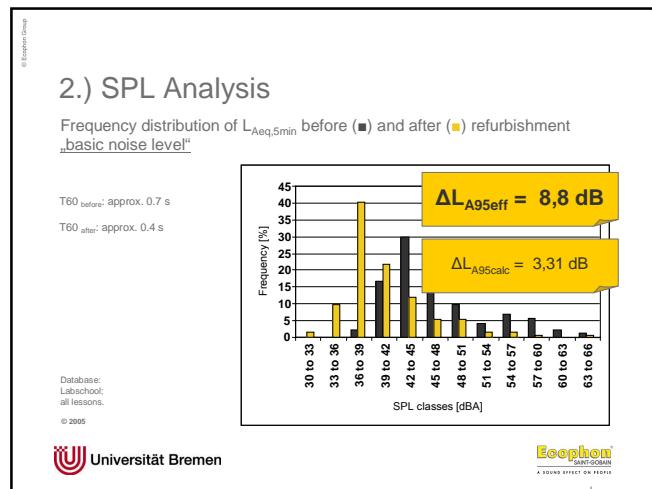
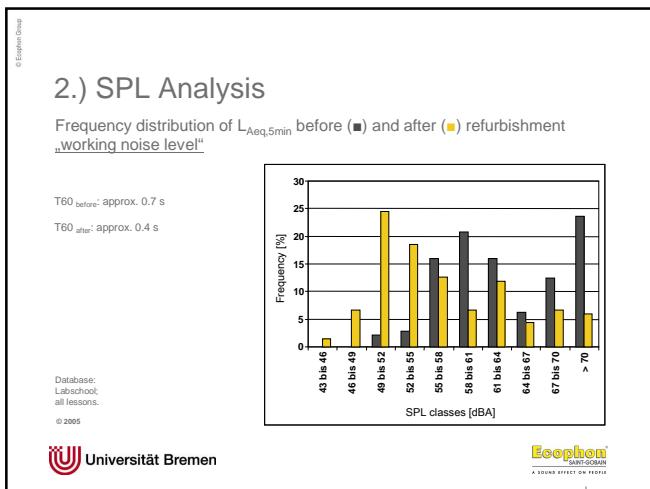
100
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30

08:00 08:20 08:40 09:00 09:20 09:40 10:00 10:20 10:40 11:00 11:20 11:40 12:00

1.: Math/
Ind. silent
work phase
2.: Language/
silent work
phase
3.: empty
classroom
4.: Language/
silent work
phase

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4.) Workload & „Acoustic Ergonomics“

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Noise as a factor of strain

ISF Study 1999 Report of questionnaire about workload of teachers
„concerning the students i am primarily stressed by...
[105] ... noise, made by students.“

Database: N = 1159
© 1999

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Workload Reaction

Example: SPL and HR_{5min} of a female teacher

Database:
Labschool;
all lessons;
of one school day.
© 2005

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Teachers Health

Single Case Example: Stress reaction of a female teacher; Tue 2nd lesson

Database:
Labschool;
2 lessons;
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Teachers Health

Basic activation under different acoustic conditions (Labschool)

Database:
Labschool;
12 lessons
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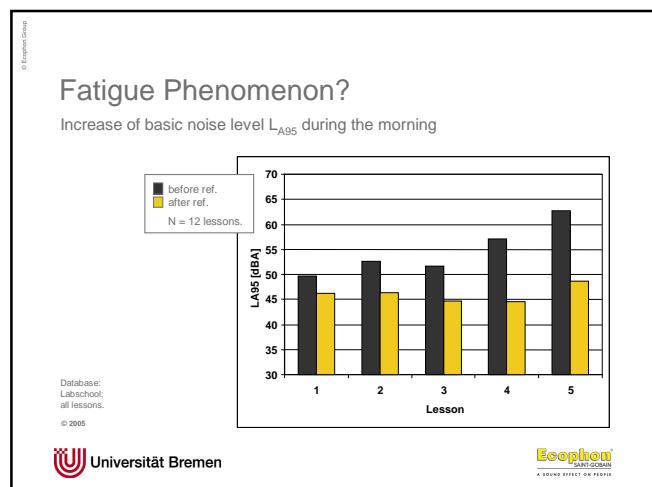
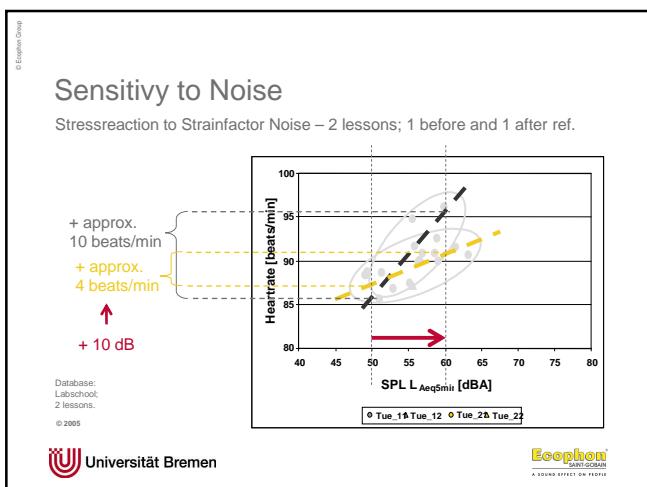
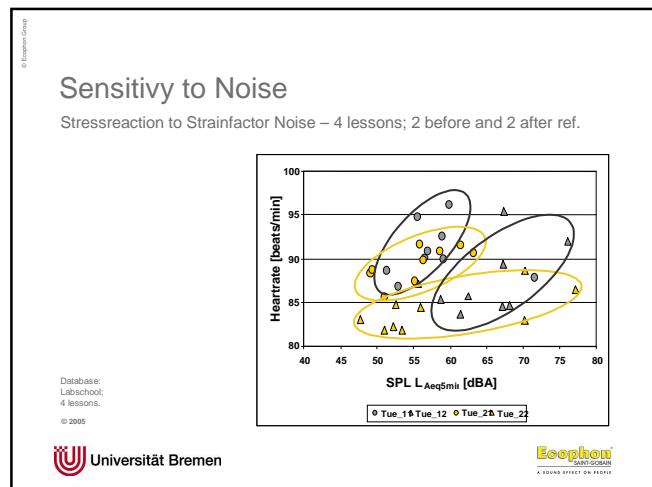
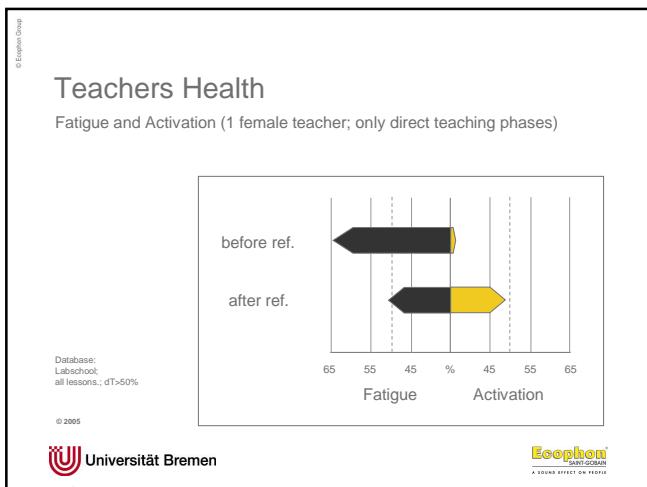
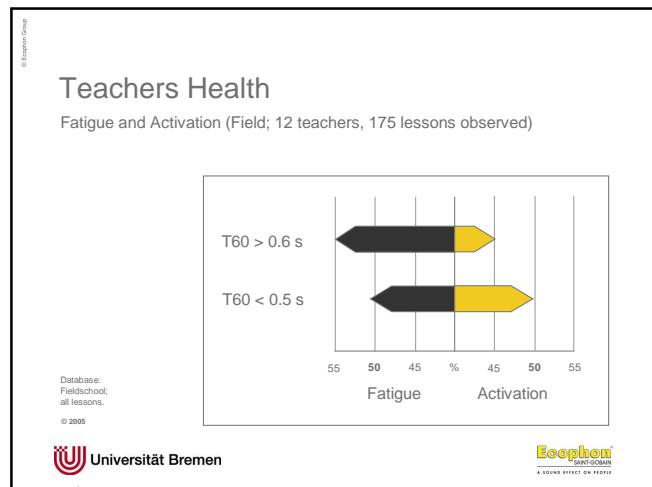
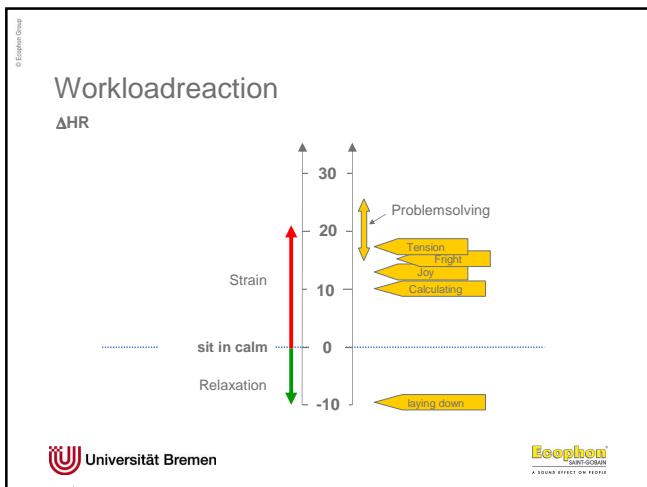
Teachers Health

Basic activation under different acoustic conditions (Fieldschool)

Database:
Fieldschool;
all lessons.
© 2005

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So, what happens:



- improved room acoustics
- ↓
- improved communication
- ↓
- reduced working SPL
- ↓
- reduced speech effort
- ↓
- lower stress
- ↓
- change of behaviour

So, what happens:



- improved room acoustics
- ↓
- improved communication
- ↓
- reduced working SPL
- ↓
- reduced speech effort
- ↓
- lower stress
- ↓
- behaviour

Good acoustics is a measurable ergonomic factor and contributes to better human working conditions in school environments!

Thanks for your attention!

