

## Acoustic properties of Composite Coir Mats

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**Abstract:** In this paper we report the acoustic characterization of coir mats –a biofibremat of various weaving patterns. Being non-hazardous and fully eco friendly with fairly good sound absorption, coir mats are suitable material for acoustic applications for building and automobiles. The study reveals the potential use of coir mats for acoustic absorption purposes. Coir mats of three different weaving were selected for the study viz. Panama, Herringbone and Boucle weaving pattern. The experiment is performed on an impedance tube apparatus as per ASTM E 1050/ISO 10534-2. The effect of latex backing and thickness on absorption coefficient are also studied. The experimental analysis is made for the frequency range 100 Hz-6300 Hz. The results reveals that the mats shows good absorption coefficient at high frequencies and also the mats with latex backing and increased thickness improves the absorption of coir mats. Coating mats with fire resistant material makes it suitable for building acoustics and automobiles.

**Keywords:** coir mats, panama weave, Herringbone weave, Boucle weave, Absorption coefficient, NRC, boimats, biofibre

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### I. Introduction

Along with advances in technology, noise has become a serious environmental problem. Noise can cause general types of negative effects which include hearing loss, auditory health effect, individual behaviour, effect on sleep, communication interference and effect on domestic animals and wild life. Noise control is one of the major requirements to improve the living environment. There are several methods to decrease noise, one of which uses sound absorption materials. Sound Absorption coefficient (SAC) is defined as the fraction of randomly incident sound energy which is absorbed by the surface.

Currently, sound absorption materials commercially available for acoustic treatment consist of glass or mineral-fiber materials. However, when reviewing the issue of safety and health, these fibers when exposed to humans can interfere with human health mainly lungs and eyes. These issues explore an opportunity to look for alternative materials from organic fibers to be developed as sound absorption materials.

Organic fibers as basis for absorber materials have several benefits: renewable, non-abrasive, cheaper, abundant and less potential health risks and safety concerns during handling and processing. Agriculture waste of coconut fiber, rice husk and oil palm may be used as substitutes for wood based raw materials.

Several research were carried out to study the potential use of coir in replacing synthetic and mineral based fibers for sound absorption applications. It is reported that porous layer backing and perforated plate on coir fiber can improve noise absorption coefficient at low and high frequencies [1]. The absorption of coir fiber can be enhanced by compressing the material. Some studies examined the sound coefficient of coconut coir fiber for the purpose of substituting the conventionally used materials such as glasswool and rockwool [2]. They reported that the coconut coir fiber has high potential to be utilized as sound absorbing materials. Davern [3] reported that the porosity of the perforated plate and density of the porous material would significantly affect the acoustic impedance and sound absorption coefficient of the panel, and the frequency band near the resonance frequency achieve high acoustic absorption. Lee and Chen [4] found that the acoustic absorption of multilayer materials is better with a perforated plate backed with airspaces. Several researchers [5-6] have succeeded in developing particle composite boards using agricultural wastes.

Coir mats are extracted from a coconut byproduct and used to create natural aesthetically appealing doorway mats. Coir is a dyeable material that comes available in a wide array of fibre sizes and mat heights. Coir Mats are made on handlooms, power looms or frames and with or without brush. It is available in a range of colours, sizes and designs. The brushing qualities of coir doormats and their ability to keep the dirt away make the product a unique one. Mats are available in plain, natural and bleached, available with woven or stencilled designs and bevelled patterns for use in interior or exterior door fronts. These mats offer a host of benefits including durability, weather resistance and easy maintenance.

Coir Matting is primarily used as a floor furnishing material. It is widely used in exhibition and fairs as a temporary but neat and elegant floor coverings. Because of its sound deadening characteristics, it is being used

on a large scale for furnishing stairs, corridors, and auditorium and cinema halls. A wide range of attractive designs and colours as well as quality makes it a favourite item for interior decorators.

So far many research revealed the effectiveness of coir fiber in sound absorption, the use of coir mats as an acoustic material is rarely studied. This paper mainly aims at the study of acoustic absorption coefficient and various acoustic parameters of coir mats having different pattern of weaving.

## II. Test Material And Experimental Test Procedure

Coir mats of different weaving pattern are available. Mats with panama weaving, Herringbone weaving and Boucle weaving with and without latex backing are selected for the study. Sound absorption coefficient, Noise reduction coefficient (NRC), and the effect of thickness in absorption coefficient are also studied. The test procedure is done using impedance tube apparatus as per ASTM E 1050/ISO 10534-2 [7]

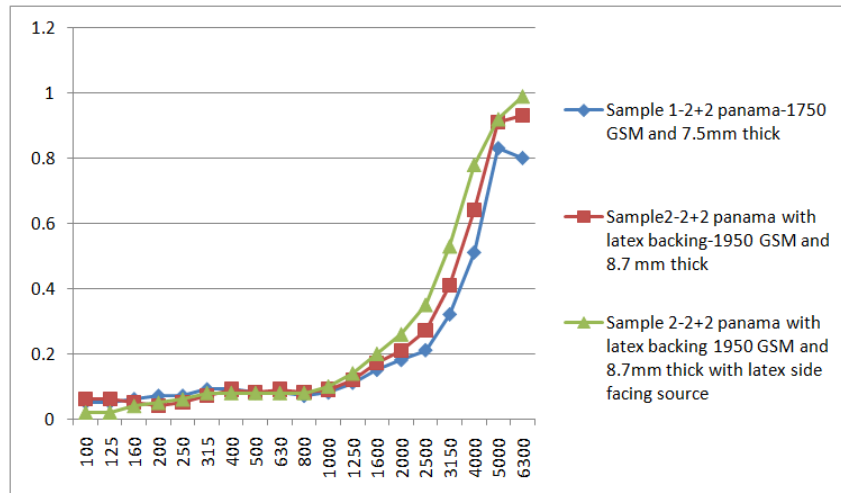
### Test Procedure

- The normal incidence sound absorption coefficient (NISAC) measurement was carried out on coir mat samples using impedance tube as per ISO 10534-2 / ASTM E- 1050.
- Multichannel data acquisition system PULSE, Type 3560D, B&K Denmark make
- Power Amplifier, Type 2716, B&K Denmark make
- 1/4" Microphones, G.R.A.S., Denmark make
- The samples were cut of 45 mm and 100 mm diameter using die cutter. The impedance tube of different diameters were used to evaluate the sound absorption from 100 Hz – 6300 Hz at one third octave frequency band.
- During testing the coir mat was facing the source side. Also measured the sound absorption facing latex side to see the effect of latex on sound absorption.
- The Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) is calculated for each sample. NRC is single number value, which is average of sound absorption coefficient at 250 Hz, 500 Hz, 1000 Hz and 2000 Hz.
- The sound absorption measurements were carried out at room temperature 26°C +/- 1°C and humidity 49 +/- 1%.

## III. Result And Discussion

Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient values of sample 1 and 2

Onethird octave frequency, Hz	Sample1-2+2 panama-1750 GSM and 7.5mm thick	Sample2-2+2 panama with latex backing-1950 GSM and 8.7 mm thick	Sample2-2+2 panama with latex backing 1950 GSM and 8.7mm thick with latex side facing source
100	0.05	0.06	0.02
125	0.05	0.06	0.02
160	0.06	0.05	0.04
200	0.07	0.04	0.05
250	0.07	0.05	0.06
315	0.09	0.07	0.08
400	0.09	0.09	0.08
500	0.08	0.08	0.08
630	0.08	0.09	0.08
800	0.07	0.08	0.08
1000	0.08	0.09	0.10
1250	0.11	0.12	0.14
1600	0.15	0.17	0.20
2000	0.18	0.21	0.26
2500	0.21	0.27	0.35
3150	0.32	0.41	0.53
4000	0.51	0.64	0.78
5000	0.83	0.91	0.92
6300	0.80	0.93	0.99
<b>NRC</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>



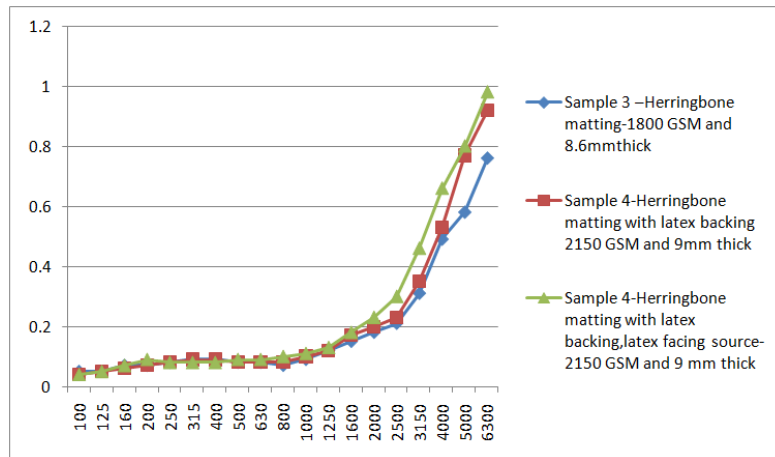
X-axis-Frequency in Hertz

Y-axis-Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient

Sound absorption coefficient of Samples I&II for frequencies 100 Hz-6300 Hz is measured. Samples I and II show less sound absorption upto to 2000 Hz.This is due to low sample thickness(8-10mm) and low flow resistivity.Above 2000 Hz the sound absorption increases.The NRC values of the samples are 0.10,0.11,0.12 respectively.This shows that the NRC increases when the latex side faces the source.

Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient values of sample 3 and 4

One third octave frequency,Hz	Sample3 –Herringbone matting-1800 GSM and 8.6mmthick	Sample4-Herringbone matting with latex backing 2150 GSM and 9mm thick	Sample4-Herringbone matting with latex backing,latex facing source-2150 GSM and 9 mm thick
100	0.05	0.04	0.04
125	0.05	0.05	0.05
160	0.07	0.06	0.07
200	0.07	0.07	0.09
250	0.08	0.08	0.08
315	0.09	0.09	0.08
400	0.09	0.09	0.08
500	0.08	0.08	0.09
630	0.08	0.08	0.09
800	0.07	0.08	0.10
1000	0.09	0.10	0.11
1250	0.12	0.12	0.13
1600	0.15	0.17	0.18
2000	0.18	0.20	0.23
2500	0.21	0.23	0.30
3150	0.31	0.35	0.46
4000	0.49	0.53	0.66
5000	0.58	0.77	0.80
6300	0.76	0.92	0.98
<b>NRC</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.13</b>

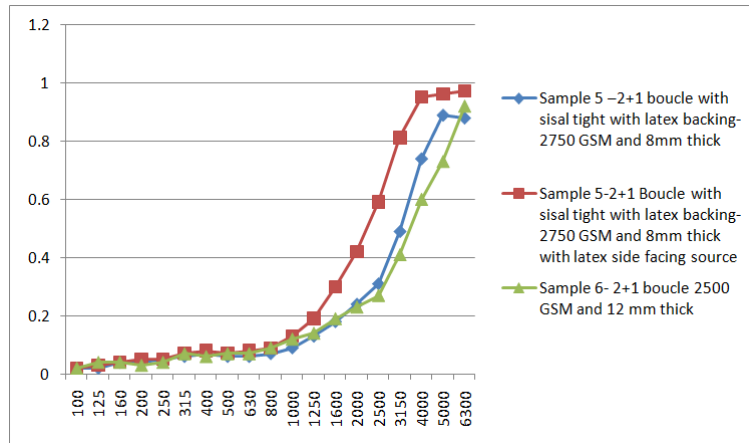


X-axis-Frequency in Hertz  
 Y-axis-Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient

The results shows that samples 3&4 shows that absorption coefficient increases above 2000 Hz and the latex backing improves the SAC and it is further increased when latex side faces the source.NRC values are 0.10,0.11,0.13 respectively.NRC of the mat when latex side facing the source good result than others.

Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient values of sample 5 and 6

One third octave frequency,Hz	Sample 5 -2+1 boucle with sisal tight with latex backing-2750 GSM and 8mm thick	Sample 5-2+1 Boucle with sisal tight with latex backing-2750 GSM and 8mm thick with latex side facing source	Sample 6- 2+1 boucle 2500 GSM and 12 mm thick
100	0.02	0.02	0.02
125	0.02	0.03	0.04
160	0.04	0.04	0.04
200	0.04	0.05	0.03
250	0.05	0.05	0.04
315	0.06	0.07	0.07
400	0.07	0.08	0.06
500	0.06	0.07	0.07
630	0.06	0.08	0.07
800	0.07	0.09	0.09
1000	0.09	0.13	0.12
1250	0.13	0.19	0.14
1600	0.18	0.30	0.19
2000	0.24	0.42	0.23
2500	0.31	0.59	0.27
3150	0.49	0.81	0.41
4000	0.74	0.95	0.60
5000	0.89	0.96	0.73
6300	0.88	0.97	0.92
<b>NRC</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.12</b>

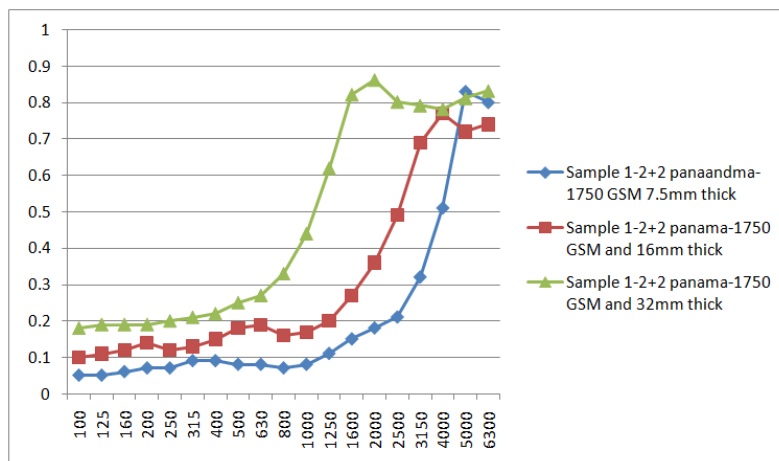


X-axis-Frequency in Hertz  
Y-axis-Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient

The SAC of Boucle weaved mat is better at high frequencies. The sample shows good absorption when latex side faces the source. NRC of this sample is appreciable.

SAC of sample-1 for different thickness-7.5mm, 16mm and 32mm.

One third octave frequency, Hz	Sample 1-2+2 panama-1750 GSM 7.5mm thick	Sample 1-2+2 panama-1750 GSM and 16mm thick	Sample 1-2+2 panama-1750 GSM and 32mm thick
100	0.05	0.10	0.18
125	0.05	0.11	0.19
160	0.06	0.12	0.19
200	0.07	0.14	0.19
250	0.07	0.12	0.20
315	0.09	0.13	0.21
400	0.09	0.15	0.22
500	0.08	0.18	0.25
630	0.08	0.19	0.27
800	0.07	0.16	0.33
1000	0.08	0.17	0.44
1250	0.11	0.20	0.62
1600	0.15	0.27	0.82
2000	0.18	0.36	0.86
2500	0.21	0.49	0.80
3150	0.32	0.69	0.79
4000	0.51	0.77	0.78
5000	0.83	0.72	0.81
6300	0.80	0.74	0.83
<b>NRC</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.44</b>



X-axis-Frequency in Hertz

Y-axis-Normal incidence sound absorption coefficient

When the thickness of the sample is increased, the absorption coefficient also increases.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Coir mats show high absorption above 2000 Hz. All the mats show good absorption when they are given latex backing. SAC also shows good results when the latex side faces the source. NRC of the samples shows that Boucle weaved mat with sisal tight shows NRC of 0.17 when the latex side faces the source. For Panama weaved mat, as sample thickness is increased its SAC and NRC increase. Coir mats with latex backing and a suitable coating with fire-resistant material are suitable sound absorptive material for building acoustics and automobiles. The study of the modifications on surface features of coir mats to improve the NRC could be an extension to the current research.

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