

SAE Barcelona Session Acústica para recintos deportivos (caso Mundial FIFA 2014)



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USA•EUROPE•LATIN•BRASIL•MEXICO•ASIA www.wsdg.com





LARGE SPACES

Large Spaces come in many different flavors...



KKL – Concert Hall



Maracanã Stadium



St Gallen Train Station



Olympics 2014 - Tenis Arena 01

Zurich Airport

IBC Church



Large spaces have some things in common:

- High Reverberation Times
- Architectural (and Structural) Conditions
- Long Distances
- Requirements
- Extensive Coordination

TABLE OF CONTENTS



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Analysis of Requirements / Design Criteria (10')
- 3. Design Development (20')
- 4. Systems Topology / Signal Management (20')
- 5. Electro-acoustical Simulations and Auralizations (15')
- 6. Conclusions / Discussion









INDEPENDÊNCIA STADIUM



1965...







Mineirão Stadium Installed Speaker!

Elton John, Paul McCartney, Beyoncé - 2013

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Maracanã Stadium

1950...

















RIO 2016 - AQUATIC









RIO 2016 – TENNIS ARENAS





RIO 2016 – COT ARENAS

Basketball

Judo

Wrestling





Designing sound systems for large spaces

Getting Started...



Analysis of Requirements:

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

COVERAGE (SPL DISTRIBUTION)

STI VALUES

project documentation

ZONING

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

REDUNDANCY

international standards

ADEQUATE ACOUSTICS



REQUIREMENTS - USE

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

KKL CONCERT HALL – LUCERN - SUIÇA

FIXED / RETRACTABLE INSTALLATION



SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS - USE



SWISS PARLIAMENT



ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRATION





ST. URSEN CHURCH – SOLOTHURN - SWITZERLAND

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRATION





ST. URSEN CHURCH – SOLOTHURN - SWITZERLAND

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRATION





REQUIREMENTS - USE



CUSTOM SOLUTIONS





REQUIREMENTS - USE



CUSTOM SOLUTIONS



CUSTOM DESIGNED BY WSDG AND MANUFACTURED BY THE LOUDSPEAKER COMPANY (SIZE, FREQ. RESPONSE, SPL, TECHNOLOGY)

REQUIREMENTS - USE



FIFA



$6.3 \rightarrow$ Communication with the public

Sound reinforcement and acoustics

Public address system

It is essential that stadium operators and authorities are capable of communicating with spectators inside and outside the stadium by means of a sufficiently powerful and reliable public address (PA) system. The PA system should be designed to meet the following minimum operational requirements:

- The PA control centre shall be located in a position where the operator has a clear view of the stadium spectator areas.
- The control centre shall have the ability to select audio signals from the PA announcer, stadium video control, outside broadcasters and local sources within the control centre.
- The PA system shall be capable of addressing messages exclusively to individual sectors within and adjacent to the stadium.
- The PA system shall be capable of having its volume level automatically increased in response to increased crowd noise to ensure intelligibility of voice messaging.
- The PA system shall have an override facility, which would permit the stadium operator or authorities with jurisdiction for the stadium to interrupt the sound system in the event of an emergency.
- The PA system shall provide an emergency alternative power supply to ensure the system remains operative without interruption in the event of a power failure for a minimum period of three hours.

To ensure that adequate speech intelligibility for public address and emergency messages is achieved in the stadium spectator areas, the PA system should be designed to meet the following performance requirements and standards:



- The system is to achieve STI values (measured using the STI-PA method or calculated from the impulse response) of not less than STI 0.55 in the fixed spectator seating areas.
- The system shall provide maximum continuous sound levels of not less than 100 dBA and peak sound levels of at least 105 dBA, with deviations in overall direct sound levels across the spectator seating not exceeding +/-3.5 dBA.
- Frequency response as measured in the seating areas shall be at least 120Hz to 5000Hz +/-3 dB.
- Documentation of performance is required.

Depending upon funding availability, stadium owners may wish to consider installing a "sound reinforcement system" as opposed to the more basic, and less expensive, public address system. A sound reinforcement system is more effective for relaying music and other entertainment and informational audio programmes. The system would have to meet the minimum speech intelligibility requirement and exceed the performance requirements for loudness, frequency response, and uniformity.

REQUIREMENTS - USE



OLYMPICS

RIO 2016 – PAVA PERFORMANCE TARGET

Tabela C11: Metas de Desempenho Preliminar de Áudio/Vídeo (PAVA

Espaço	Nível típico de funcionamento dB(A)	SPL Max.	STI	Freq. Respons e	RT60
Áreas de Arquibancada da Arena	85 ±3	103	0.45	100Hz -12kHz ±5dB ²	≤ 2.5
Concourses	85 ±3	95	0.45	160Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.5
Áreas de mídia	80 ±34	90	0.50	160Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Coletiva de Imprensa	80 ±34	90	0.50	160Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Zona Mista	80 ±3	90	0.50	160Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0
Escritório da Segurança	73 ±24	80	0.50	160Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	0.5
Recepção atletas	80 ±3	90	0.50	160Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0
Vestiários de Atletas	75 ±3	90	0.45	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB ³	≤ 1.5
Academia	80 ±3	95	0.50	100Hz - 12kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0
Sala de Chamada de atleta	73 ±2	85	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Sanitários	73 ±2	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.5
Júri e Recursos	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Centro de Fisioterapia	73 ±2	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0
Centro Médico de Atletas	73 ±2	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0
Centro médico do espectador	73 ±2	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0
Controle de Doping	73 ±2 ⁴	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Sala do Árbitro	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Sala de Reunião de árbitros	75 ±34	85	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Sala de Oficiais Técnicos	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 0.8
Gerenciamento da Competição	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz +5dB	≤ 0.8

REQUIREMENTS - USE



OLYMPICS

RIO 2016 – PAVA PERFORMANCE TARGET

Tabela C11: Metas de Desempenho Preliminar de Áudio/Vídeo (PAVA

Espaço	Nível típico de funcionamento	Nível máx. exigido	STI (média - 1 desvio	Resposta de Frequência	Tempo Reverber	de ação					
Áreas de Arquibancada da Arena	Tabela C11: Me	etas de Desemper	nho Preliminar	de Audio/Video (PA	WA .			_			
Concourses	Espaço			Nivel tini	iro de	Ni	ual máy	Ι.	cibàm) (T	Resposta de	
Áreas de mídia	Laboro			funcionar	mento	e	xigido		- 1 desvio	Frequência	
Coletiva de Imprensa				dB(A	0		dB(A)		padrão)		
Zona Mista	Áreas de A	rquibancada (da Arena	85 ±	3		103		0.45	100Hz -12kHz	
Escritório da Segurança										±5dB ²	
Recepcão atletas	Concourse	5		85 ±	3		95		0.45	160Hz - 12kHz	
				±5dB							
Vestiários de Atletas	75 ±3	90	0.45	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB ³	≤ 1.5						
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Sanitários	73 ±2	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ≤ 1 +5dB		i					
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Centro médico do espectador	73 ±2	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz ±5dB	≤ 1.0)	(Fee	2		mo A	
Controle de Doping	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz +5dB	≤ 0.8	6	X	1		0	
Sala do Árbitro	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz +5dB	≤ 0.8	6		P			Ē.
Sala de Reunião de árbitros	75 ±34	85	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz +5dB	≤ 0.8	1		ľ			
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Gerenciamento da Competição	73 ±24	80	0.50	250Hz - 6kHz	≤ 0.8	1			1		14



REQUIREMENTS - USE



STI VALUES Speech intelligibility depends directly on:

- Background noise level,
- Reverberation time;
- Size of the room

For typical paging applications, STI values should not be lower than 0,5 (equivalent to % ALcons = 12%)

$$ALcons = 10^{\frac{1-STI}{0.46}}$$
$$STI = 1 - 0.46 \cdot \log (ALcons)$$



$$\%ALcons = \frac{200r^2 T_{60}^2 (1+n)}{VQM} + K$$

Other issues...

- Distance from Source;
- Directivity
- Distortion

r = Distance from the nearest loudspeaker

T60 = RT (averaged over 1 and 2 kHz)

- V = Volume of the room
- Q = Directivity of the nearest source
- M = Acoustic modifier for reverberant power = 1 is a conservative
- assumption
- (1 + n) = Total number of equal sources
- K = Listener factor \approx 2 % for a good listener.

REQUIREMENTS - USE



STI VALUES

Bad news:

Large spaces often have:

- High RT60
- Long Distances
- Limitations for acoustical treatments

Good news:

Simulation tools - results can be predicted with great accuracy

better input (level of detail) => better output

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

REQUIREMENTS +

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

MODELING

RESULTS

SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY ← EQUIPMENT SELECTION





DESIGN DEVELOPMENT





DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



TENNIS COURT 2

OPTION A

SIMULATION MODEL / GEOMETRY



Three Dimensional Computermodel of stadium (CATT-Acoustic) As used for room- and electro-acoustical studies and design.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



TENNIS COURT 2

MAIN SYSTEM – LINE SOUCRE





DESIGN DEVELOPMENT







DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



SPLdi

2k no data:

SPLdir

dB

У

У

dB



32 of 130



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

TENNIS COURT 2

SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY (STI) SIMULATION WITH AUDIENCE PRESENT





Averange STI of 0.71, Mean-Std = 0.68. No seats in the simulated area are lower than STI 0.5

Background Noise: 90dB(A) SPL on Audience: 100dB(A)

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



TENNIS COURT 2





DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



TENNIS COURT 2

OPTION B

5x clusters with 2 speakers 7x 1 speaker



Clusters at lighting poles

Speakers at Roof Structure

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



TENNIS COURT 2

OPTION B








SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL (SPL) SIMULATION WITH AUDIENCE PRESENT









Uniform coverage with deviation of 1.5dB. Average SPL of 106dB(C)



D/R relation is positive for the most part: More direct sound at the listeners.



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



TENNIS COURT 2 OPTION B





DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



ARCHITECTURAL PLANS







DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

MODELING

SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS





Three Dimensional Computermodel of stadium (CATT-Acoustic) as used for room- and electroacoustical studies and design.





ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

MODELING

SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY

EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS A few options...

- Point Source
- Distributed System (100V)
- Digitally Steered Line Source
- Line Array
 - Example...









DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



Up (+z) **ARCHITECTURAL PLANS** SUGGESTED SOUND REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM Lt (+y) MODELING Bk (-x). SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY Fr (+x Line Array EQUIPMENT SELECTION Arrays: RESULTS Estimated weight 4 Line Array Clusters 420kg + Point Source Downfill Size 4.25m x 0.8m x 1m (HxWxD) **VIDEO SCREEN** SPL handling **Driver Configuration** Cost: ???? Coverage MAIN ARRAY DOWNFILL Speaker selection – interactive process!

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



ARCHITECTURAL PLANS MODELING SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS



Version A

SPL simulation using line array sources with additional downfills for the VIP areas.

The maximum SPL that can be achieved is 107dB(A) with a standard deviation of +/-1dB $\,$













ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

MODELING

SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY

EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS



REVISED SOUND REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM



Point Sources distributed at the roof



Fill speakers under balcony.





ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

MODELING

SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY

EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS



REVISED SOUND REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM



Point Sources distributed at the roof

Fill speakers under balcony.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



ARCHITECTURAL PLANS MODELING SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS





Version B

SPL simulation using point sources with additional under balcony fills.

The maximum SPL that can be achieved is 107dB(A) with a standard deviation of +/-1dB

ATTENTION: Only partially simulated due to the simulation time needed with this huge number of souces – statistics are slightly distorted due to that fact.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



ARCHITECTURAL PLANS MODELING SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS







ATTENTION: Only partially simulated due to the simulation time needed with this huge number of souces – statistics are slightly distorted due to that fact.







GOOD ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE AND ZONING CRITERIA FULLFILLED!

X,# = Amplifier, Output



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS MODELING SYSTEM / TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT SELECTION RESULTS

GOOD ACOUSTICAL PERFORMANCE AND ZONING CRITERIA FULLFILLED! DOUBLE CHECK THE SUBJECTIVE PERFORMANCE USING AURALIZATION...









DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

AURALIZATION EXAMPLE - AQUATIC







Point Source

 PLAY
 STOP





REVERBERATION



Aquatic Center



RT₆₀ Simulation

Tabela C11: Metas de Desempenho Preliminar de Audio/Video (PAVA

Espaço	Nivel típico de funcionamento dB(A)	Nível máx. exigido dB(A)	STI (média - 1 desvio padrão)	Resposta de Frequência	Tempo de Reverberação T _{er} (s) ¹
Áreas de Arquibancada da Arena	85 ±3	103	0.45	100Hz -12kHz ±5dB ²	≤ 2.5
-					

With the assumed (untreated) materialisation for the roof and an audience occupation of 100%, the RT_{60} times are mostly below the 2.5s threshold specified by the required standards.

Only at 125Hz and 250Hz the reverberation time is higher.

Adding mid-high frequency absorbers at the ceiling would bring down the reverberation time and increase Intelligibility.

Verify \$ related!

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



REVERBERATION



Stadia with occupied audience	Simulated Reverberation Time RT60 in octave bands [s]								
Stadium	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	16k	
TEN01, Center Court	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,4	0,8	0,3	
TEN02, Court 1 (5000)	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	0,7	0,3	
TEN03, Court 2 (3000)	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,6	0,4	
Maracanã Stadium	4,8	4,6	4,3	3,8	3,0	1,9	0,9	0,3	
Mineirão - no treatment	6,8	5,7	4,4	3,6	3,1	1,3	1,0	0,4	
Mineirão - absorptive	6,5	5,1	3,6	3,1	2,5	1,2	1,0	0,4	



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT





DESIGN DEVELOPMENT







DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURAL / STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS









DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

STI VALUES RIO 2016 – TENNIS 01







STI

8.0

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

Averange STI of 0.63. Mean – Std = 0.6 No seats in the simulated area are lower than STI 0.5

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

STI VALUES RIO 2016 – TENNIS 01







DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

STI VALUES **RIO 2016 – TENNIS 01**

D/R DIRECT / REVERBERANT





2 3 4

5 6 7 dB

D/R is positive, specialy at the ranks. More direct sound reaches the listening positions compared to the reflected sound in the Arena.

0

1

-2 -1

-3

-4

% Histogram (all layers)

8.0

6.0

4.0

2.0

0.0

-6 -5

D/R dB

1k



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT















TOPOLOGY

AFTER ELECTROACOUSTICS HAS BEEN DEFINED...

START INTERACTION WITH ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM...AND OTHER DISCIPLINES

- AMP ROOMS
- DISTRIBUTION PATH
- TECHNICAL ROOMS
- CONTROL ROOM

TOPOLOGY





TOPOLOGY



MARACANÃ ROOF PLAN



TOPOLOGY





TOPOLOGY





TOPOLOGY





TOPOLOGY



MARACANÃ ACOUSTICAL REQUIREMENTS



3







PROGRAM SOURCES:

















SIGNAL MANAGEMENT






SIGNAL MANAGEMENT







REQUIREMENTS - USE



REDUNDANCY

MARACANÃ – BLOCK DIAGRAM



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REQUIREMENTS - USE

REDUNDANCY

RIO 2016 Tennis and Aquatic Arenas







REDE DE ÁUDI Q-LAN

REDE DE AUDIO Q-LAN (PACKUP)



REGULATIONS



SECURITY

VOICE ALARM

COMPLIANCE TO REGULATIONS !

- EN 60849
- EN 54
- NFPA 72

- AMPLIFIER SUPERVISION
- LOAD MONITORING
- AUDIO NETWORK STATUS
- FAULT REPORTING







SYSTEM CONFIGURATION NEEDS COORDINATION WITH SECURITY PROCEDURES!

REGULATIONS

WSDG WAITERS-STORYX DESIGN GROUP

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SECURITY

- AMPLIFIER SUPERVISION
- LOAD MONITORING
- AUDIO NETWORK STATUS
- FAULT REPORTING











REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

MARACANÃ STADIUM

SIMULATION STUDIES

POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY

REQUIREMENTS - USE





MARACANÃ STADIUM SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS (SPL)

Measured SPL Levels at football game: Inside Stadium in Audience Area

94dB(A) 110dB(C)

The Speech intelligibility (STI) will not suffer if the SPL of the sound system is 6dB higher than the ambience noise.

Required SPL for Soundsystem in Audience Area 105dB(A) 119dB(C)

WSDC WALTERS-STORYK DESIGN OF

REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

MARACANÃ STADIUM

SIMULATION STUDIES

POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY





REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM A – DEVELOPMENT

PA System mounted at the catwalk position consisting of point sources.



Three Clusters consisting of four speakers each:

- 1. Lower Ranks
- 2. Middle Ranks left
- 3. Middle Ranks right
- 4. Upper Ranks

Cluster one and two are closer together than cluster two and three in order to determine the coverage and therefore the necessary distance between clusters horizontally.



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM A – CLUSTER DESIGN





Each Cluster:

2x Long Throw (lower and upper ranks)

2x Short Throw (middle left and right ranks)



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM A – SIMULATION RESULTS



The SPL coverage along the ranks is quite equal, somewhat better for the left arrangement of clusters (closer together). In the right arrangement, the level-drop between the clusters is too big (4dB).

The simulated total SPL on the audience area is around 110dB(A).



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM A – DEVELOPMENT



The STI Simulations show that the coverage of the left arrangement (cluster closer together) is better than with the right arrangement (clusters further appart) \rightarrow less light blue areas (STI between 0.45 and 0.6).

As soon as the full system is active (all speakers, including field speakers), the absolute STI values will be lower than simulated here, using only three clusters.



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM A - DEVELOPMENT

STI - Speech Intelligibility Simulations - Detailed



The STI Simulations show that the coverage of the left arrangement (cluster closer together) is better than with the right arrangement (clusters further appart) \rightarrow less light blue areas (STI between 0.45 and 0.6).

As soon as the full system is active (all speakers, including field speakers), the absolute STI values will be lower than simulated here, using only three clusters.

REQUIREMENTS - USE



SYSTEM B – DEVELOPMENT

Line Array Solution – Mounted towards the outer rim of the roof



Two Main Clusters of Line Arrays

- 1. Lower and Middle Ranks
- 2. Upper Ranks

The Clusters on the left side are closer together horizontally than the ones on the right side in order to determine the correct horizontal distance needed for optimal coverage





REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM B – DEVELOPMENT

Line Array Solution – Mounted towards the outer rim of the roof



Main Cluster for lower and middle ranks – consisting of 12 Boxes each, covering 90° vertically. Delay Cluster for upper ranks consisting of 8 Boxes each, covering 80° vertically.

This cluster can be replaced by a standard point source instead of a line array source.



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM B – DEVELOPMENT

Line Array Solution – Mounted towards the outer rim of the roof



This cluster can be replaced by a standard point source instead of a line array source.



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM B – DEVELOPMENT



The SPL coverage of the main system along the lower and middle ranks is quite equal (B0-B2). The left arrangement with closer spaced Clusters performs better than the right one.

The Delay Systems ("D0-D4" in the graph above) are not optimal for the task – the SPL distribution is to narrow, especially in the right arrangement with more horizontal space between the clusters

The simulated total SPL on the audience area is around 107dB(A).



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM B – DEVELOPMENT



Very good coverage of the lower and middle ranks by the main system (B0-B2) – even the right arrangement with clusters further apart (horizontally) performes excellent.

The delay configuration does not perform equally well, too many blue areas where the STI lies between 0.45 and 0.6.

As soon as the full system is active (all speakers, including field speakers), the absolute STI values will be lower than simulated here, using only three clusters.



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SYSTEM B – DEVELOPMENT



Very good coverage of the lower and middle ranks by the main system (B0-B2) – even the right arrangement with clusters further apart (horizontally) performs excellent.

The delay configuration does not perform equally well, a different system will have to be defined.

As soon as the full system is active (all speakers, including field speakers), the absolute STI values will be lower than simulated here, using only three clusters.

REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS



SUMMARY

System A, the point source approach, performs well in terms of SPL distribution and Speech intelligibility. The clusters should be mounted in the configuration where they are closer together horizontally in order to cover the audience area evenly.

The downsides of System A are the localisation of the sources for the lower ranks (sources are behind audience) as well as the somewhat less concentrated direct sound energy on the audience area.

System B, the line source approach, performes very good in terms of Speech Intelligibility and direct sound energy on the audience area. The main clusters could be mounted in the configuration, where they are further apart from each other horizontally.

The downsides of System B are the delay lines (should be changed, possibly into point sources) and the maximum SPL on the audience area \rightarrow choosing a more powerful main system would be an option here.



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS

SUMMARY

System A, the point source approach, performs well in terms of SPL distribution and Speech intelligibility. The clusters should be mounted in the configuration where they are closer together horizontally in order to cover the audience area evenly.

The downsides of System A are the localisation of the sources for the lower ranks (sources are behind audience) as well as the somewhat less concentrated direct sound energy on the audience area.











REQUIREMENTS - USE

ARCHITECTURAL / STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS





REQUIREMENTS - USE

WSDC, WALTERS-STORYK DESIGN GROUP

STI SIMULATIONS

MINEIRÃO STADIUM

SIMULATION STUDIES



REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS MINEIRÃO STADIUM

SIMULATION STUDIES - POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY





REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS MINEIRÃO STADIUM

SIMULATION STUDIES - POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY





REQUIREMENTS - USE





REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS MINEIRÃO STADIUM

SIMULATION STUDIES - POINT SOURCE x



Due to the very wide vertical opening angle (90°), the line-source attribute does not apply anymore. The Array acts as a point source, the sound distribution on the audience plane is insufficient. More speakers would be needed in the array in order to achieve better coverage.

There will be a mechanical issue due to the large size and weight of the speaker cluster.

We recommend using distributed systems, with opening angles suitable to the situation.

REQUIREMENTS - USE



SIMULATION STUDIES - POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY

SUGGESTED SYSTEM OPTION A



Point Source - 90°x50°

SUGGESTED SYSTEM OPTION B



Point Source - 70°x70°







REQUIREMENTS - USE



SUGGESTED SYSTEM OPTION A



2x Point Source – $90^{\circ}x50^{\circ}$



OPTION B

2x Point Source - 90°x40°

SUGGESTED SYSTEM







REQUIREMENTS - USE







REQUIREMENTS - USE



SUGGESTED SYSTEM OPTION



4x Point Source

SUGGESTED SYSTEM



4x Point Source (long throw)









REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS MINEIRÃO STADIUM SIMULATION STUDIES - POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY



Mean SPL dB(A) Standard Deviation 119dB +/- 2.5dB



SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL DISTRIBUTION (without field speakers)

WALTERS-STORYK DESIGN GROUP

REQUIREMENTS - USE

STI SIMULATIONS MINEIRÃO STADIUM SIMULATION STUDIES - POINT SOURCE x LINE ARRAY



Field Area - not active



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SYSTEMS

REQUIREMENTS - USE







REQUIREMENTS - USE



MINEIRÃO STADIUM - FIFA 2014



COMPORTAMENTO DO SOM REFLEXÃO



MINEIRÃO - FIFA 2014




REQUIREMENTS - USE

MINEIRÃO STADIUM – FIFA 2014 EXISTING CONDITIONS PRIOR TO RENOVATION



REQUIREMENTS - USE















REQUIREMENTS - USE



MINEIRÃO STADIUM – FIFA 2014





REQUIREMENTS - USE

MINEIRÃO STADIUM – FIFA 2014



SPECULAR ECHOGRAM W/O ACOUSTICAL TREATMENTS AT THE UPPER RING





REQUIREMENTS - USE



MINEIRÃO – FIFA 2014

STI PREDICTIONS

WITHOUT ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT				WITH ACOU
Mean	0.57	(FAIR)		Mean
Min.	0.46	(POOR)		Min
Max.	0.66	(GOOD)		Max

	WITH AC	WITH ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT							
	Mean	0.61	(GOOD)						
	Min	0.52	(FAIR)						
	Max	0.67	(GOOD)						
l									



STI INSUFICIENT



Stadia with occupied audience		Simulated Reverberation Time RT60 in octave bands [s]						
Stadium	125	250	500	1k	2k	4k	8k	16k
TEN01, Center Court	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,4	0,8	0,3
TEN02, Court 1 (5000)	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	0,7	0,3
TEN03, Court 2 (3000)	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,6	0,4
Maracanã Stadium	4,8	4,6	4,3	3,8	3,0	1,9	0,9	0,3
Mineirão - no treatment	6,8	5,7	4,4	3,6	3,1	1,3	1,0	0,4
Mineirão - absorptive	6,5	5,1	3,6	3,1	2,5	1,2	1,0	0,4

COMPORTAMENTO DO SOM REFLEXÃO







ABSORPTION CURVE



REQUIREMENTS - USE



ZONING



REQUIREMENTS - USE





REQUIREMENTS - USE



ZONING



REQUIREMENTS - USE

ZONING

RIO 2016 - TENNIS 01

- PAGING
- EVACUATION PLAN

TABELA DE ALTO FALANTES DAS ÁREAS INTERNAS E FOH - NÍVEL 00								
NÍVEL	ZONEAMENTO	TIPO	POTÊNCIA	QTI				
Nivel 00	FRONT OF HOUSE	Externa	10/20/30W (100V); 5/10/15W (70V)	60				
Nivel 00	ATLETAS / VESTIÁRIOS ATLETAS / JUÍZES OFICIAIS	Forro	5/10/15W (100V); 2.5/5/7.5 (70V)	94				
Nivel 00	CIRCULAÇÃO / CONCESSÕES / ESCADAS / FAMÍLIA OLÍMPICA	Forro	5/10/15W (100V); 2.5/5/7.5 (70V)	11				
Nivel 00	GERAIS	Forro	5/10/15W (100V); 2.5/5/7.5 (70V)	12				
Nivel 00	MÍDIA - PRESS / TV / BROADCASTING	Forro	5/10/15W (100V); 2.5/5/7.5 (70V)	1				
Nivel 00	RESULTADOS / PLACAR / CONTROLES / C.C.R.	Forro	5/10/15W (100V); 2.5/5/7.5 (70V)	5				
Nivel 00	CIRCULAÇÃO / CONCESSÕES / ESCADAS / FAMÍLIA OLÍMPICA	Parede	10/20/30W (100V) ; 5/10/15W (70V)	5				
			,	20				

(320)

(310)









REQUIREMENTS - USE

SIMULATIONS X FIELD TESTS

THUN ARENA - SWITZERLAND



REQUIREMENTS - USE

SIMULATIONS X FIELD TESTS









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REQUIREMENTS - USE

WEATHER CONDITIONS

THUN ARENA -SWITZERLAND











THUN ARENA -SWITZERLAND

PREDICTION x FIELD MEASUREMENTS



REQUIREMENTS - USE



MARACANÃ STADIUM

PREDICTION x FIELD MEASUREMENTS



- P1 ON AXIS WITH THE CLUSTER
- P2 EQUIDISTANT FROM CLUSTERS
- CONTROL ROOM
- CLUSTERS

WSDG WALTERS-STORYK DESIGN GROUP

REQUIREMENTS - USE

MARACANÃ STADIUM

PREDICTION x FIELD MEASUREMENTS



With processing activated (EV/Bosch settings) there is a degradation of the STI (P1: -0.04, P2: -0.015).

REQUIREMENTS - USE

MARACANÃ STADIUM

PREDICTION x FIELD MEASUREMENTS



Position 1 (on axis, processing on), only one cluster active (Blue, STI = 0.73)* x. All Clusters Active (Red, STI = 0.54).

*Our CATT-Acoustic simulations result in STI de 0.75 in similar conditions (one active cluster, no audience, on axis).







CASE STUDY – TRAIN STATION

Comparison of various sound reinforcement systems

Completely performed as virtual prototyping (no physical installation required!)





CASE STUDY – TRAIN STATION



SYSTEM 1

Broadband direct radiation loudspeaker installed on each roof truss / column

Click on Icon to play the audio example



CASE STUDY – TRAIN STATION



SYSTEM 2



CASE STUDY – TRAIN STATION



SYSTEM 3



CONCLUSIONS



- THE GREAT MAJORITY OF LARGE SPACES, INCLUDING SPORTS ARENAS, STADIUMS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC SPACES, AIRPORTS, TRAIN STATIONS, DEMAND HIGH LEVELS OF INTELLIGIBILITY AMONGST OTHERS.
- THE PROPER USE OF SIMULATION TOOLS HAS BECOME CRITICAL FOR SOUND SYSTEMS DESIGN.
- THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE SYSTEMS WILL SUCCEED WITH THE APROPRIATE COLABORATION, COORDINATION AND DETAILED PLANING THOUGHOUT THE PROCESS.
- A GOOD SYSTEM IS A TUNED SYSTEM!
- WE ARE NOT THE MOST IMPORTANT PLAYERS IN THE GAME AND THE SYSTEMS ARE USUALLY TAKEN FOR GRANTED. BUT IF THINGS GO WRONG WE WILL BE THE FIRST ONES PEOPLE SHOULD AND WOULD LISTEN TO...BUT ONLY IF THEY CAN HEAR US!





GRACIAS! THANK YOU!



Sergio Molho

Marc Viadiu



www.wsdg.com