

EVERGREEN SOUND WALL 'GRANCIA' NEAR LUGANO, SWITZERLAND

ON THE EUROPEAN NORTH-SOUTH INTERSTATE: GOTTHARD PASS TO THE ITALIAN BORDER

For sound protection of a residential area just North of the city of Lugano, Switzerland, a sound wall was erected. The selection procedures involved various competitive systems, yet only the plantable and prefabricated concrete crib wall was accepted, because there was excellent experience with it some 30 miles, 45 kilometers, further north on the very same Interstate highway.

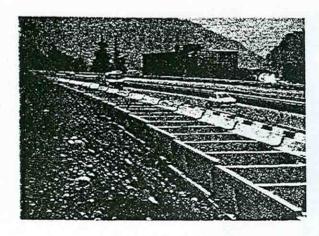
The sound wall is half a mile, 800 m long and 13 to 23 feet, 4 to 7 m, high and concrete panels of 6.5 feet, 2 m on top of it, thus a total height of 20 to 30 feet, 6 to 9 m, part of it covered by a earth fill material on the mountain side.

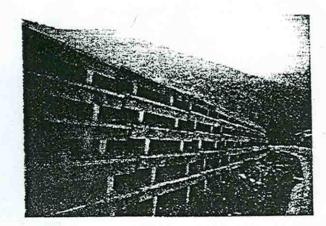
The individual stacks of Evergreen units are spaced 4 to 6 inches, 0.10 to 0.15 m apart instead of the usual 1/2 inch or 20 mm. This is to absorb rather large settlements expected from the continuous concrete slab foundation on soft subground with a modulus of deformation ME or E of only 1400 psi, 10 MN/m2, resulting in several inches of settlement.

The wall consists of 1400 precast Evergreen units, fabricated in a nearby factory. On special request some of the base units are of oversize width of 10.2 to 11.2 feet, 3.10 and 3.42 m, which had to be transported across the city of Lugano in the very early morning hours to avoid disrupting the city traffic.

The reason for the extra width was not structural requirement, yet the architectural design and the request for wide volume of earth fill to accumulate moisture for the plants to survive more easily the dry season.

Erection of the wall was completed a few months ago and the development of plants will be monitored closely.





TYPICAL SECTION

PRECAST SOUND ABSORBING EVERGREEN WALL FOR HAGAPARK, STOCKHOLM

FILL MATERIAL IN PRECAST UNITS TO BE ORDINARY BORROW, PROVIDED FRICTION ANGLE IS MIN. 32 DEGREES AND COMPACTION IS MIN. 90%, MAX 95% RELATIVE DENSITY AT MAX. +-2% OFF OPTIMUM WATER CONTENT - DO NOT OVERCOMPACT TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO UNITS, MAX 10 TO 15% FINES PASSING SIEVE NO 200, O.07 mm, IF FILL HAS 15 TO 25% FINES, THEN IT MUST BE BELOW 6 AND FRACTION BELOW 15 MICRONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 15%

FILL FRONT POCKETS OF TRAY WITH MIN 0.20 m PLANTABLE TOP SOIL, FILL AND GRADE AS WALL ERECTION GOES UP

ALL UNITS ERECTED ON MORTAR BEDS

NEW JERSEY SAFETY TRAFFIC BARRIER

ADD STIRRUP MIN TWO 14 mm BARS COVERED WITH CONCRETE WEDGE IN FRONT OF PIERS AND OF LOWEST EVERGREEN UNIT TO INCREASE SAFETY AGAINST SLIDING

PIERS AND FIRST EVERGREEN UNIT SHALL BE ADJUSTED USING ENGINEERS LEVEL,
SMALL HARDWOOD WEDGES, AND FAST SET MORTAR

SPACE BETWEEN PIERS TO BE FILLED WITH MIN. 0.30 m OF FREE DRAINING MATERIAL TO PREVENT WATER BACKUP

DRAINAGE INTERCEPTION CHANNEL ON BOTH SIDES OF WALL AS REQUESTED BY SITE ENGINEER ON SITE, DISCHARGE AS DIRECTED

150 mm DRAINAGE PIPE PVC OR APPROVED EQUAL WITH LONGITUDINAL GRADE MIN.0.5%

INDIVIDUAL FOUNDATIONS AT 2.50 m INTERVALS, WIDTH MIN. 0.60 m, USING B35
REINFORCED FOUNDATION CONCRETE, FOUNDATION ELEVATIONS SEE
ELEVATION DRAWING

FILL OF FROST SAFE MATERIAL IN LIFTS OF 0.30 m, WELL COMPACTED TO MIN 98%
PROCTOR DENSITY USING HEAVY MIN 5 TO VIBRATORY ROLLERS

FOUNDATION EXCAVATION MUST REACH FROST DEPTH AND OR WELL BEARING SUBSOIL OR ROCK. EXCAVATE DEEPER AS NEEDED AND AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR SOIL OR ROCK BENEATH FOUNDATION IS FRICTION FACTOR MIN. 0.70 OR FRICTION ANGLE MIN. 35 DEGREES, COHESION 0, DESIRABLE MIN 5 kN/m2, GAMMA MIN. 20 kN/m3

HAGAPARI.WPS 31.1.92 9206

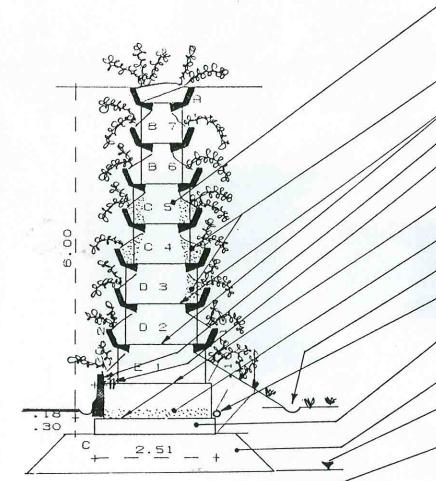
WHITE ARKITEKTER

HAGAPARKEN LINVÄVARTORPET FÖRSLÄG TIL EVERGREEN BULLERAVSKÄRMNING ETAPP 1 NOISE ABSORBING WALL NO 1 AND 2

DR FELIX P JAECKLIN DATE :30.1.1992
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS SCALE:1:50
GEISSBERGSTRASSE 46 CHECKED:PB FPD
CH-5400 ENNETBADEN REYISED:
SWITZERLAND Nr :9206-1



GEDLOGY FOUNDATIONS GEDTEXTILES CRIBVALLS



Conclusions

Conclusions for noise abatement walls base on the "Temporary Recommandation for Noise Abstement Walls slong Highways" (RLSW, Richtlinien für Lärmschutz an Strassen) as of April 9. 1974, new edition 1978.

Accordingly the typical coefficient for noise absorption is :

Accordingly the tested noise absorbing wall must be qualified to be fully absorbing.

Stuttgert, February 23rd, 1981 2 enclosures

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Projektmanager:

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(partial publication of this report is permitted only with written approval by the Departement for Physiks of Structures of this Institute)

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Schallabsorptionsgrad nach DIN 52212 (Ausgabe 1961)

unusterprüfung

Antragstetter: EYERGREEN GmbH. Stuttgart

Noise absorption coefficient accordding German Industrial Code DIN 52212(ed.1961)

Testing of sample : for EVERGREEN GmbH, Stuttgart

Type of sample

main area of concern o(=0.85-0.95

Concrete elements in a wooden frame 400mm = 1' 3/4" high filled with dry soil and plants.

Dimensions od sample tested: 4.78 x 1.6 x 0.74 m

= 15' B 1/4" x 5' 3" x 2' 5 1/8"

weight of element without earthfill :

about 620 kg/m2 = 127 psf

weigth of element including earthfill :

about 1462 kg/m2 = 300 psf

The EVERGREEN elements consists of concrete type B 35 equals standard strength of 35 MN \times m-2 = 4977 psi

The structure was put on the floor of the acustic hall for testing.

Hallraum V 164

1000 2000 4000 500 0.91 0.93 0.56 0.66 0.78 0.85

Bemerkungen:

. % relativer Luftfeuchtigkeit Im Halfraum

zur Erhöhung der Diffusität Im Halfraum eingehängte Platten:

9 Platten 0,9 m × 0,9 m 9 Platten 1.4 m x 1.4 m

ALA. 3. Str = 8 dB(A)

Die Lärnschutzwand gilt nach PLSH (1974) als vollabsorbierend.

according to RLSW

the wall is fully absorbing

1.0 0.8 0,6 0.4 0,2 1000 2000 4000 6300 Hz 100 125 250 Frequent frequency f O TCROENURGO

Milit Emplamastiner: FOR PAURITIES

Terzrauschen Terzliller

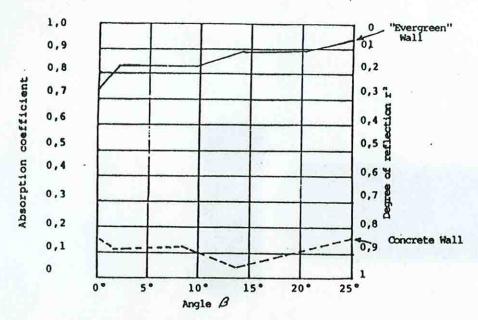
BAUPHYSIK, STUTTGART

Primer ont the GS 20/31

Sherper 23.2.1991

The arithmetical mean value of the absorption coefficient in the frequency range between 125 and 4000 Hz was used for the graph of the directional dependency of the absorption coefficient.

<u>Directional dependency of the degree of reflection for a concrete wall and an "Evergreen" noise-protection wall:</u>



The results of the measurements from the 13th November, 1979, on a rlat concrete wall are included as a comparison in the above graph. An additional comparison measurement on a grown earth wall yields no measurable reflections.

6. COMMENTS

As already mentioned in chapter 4 with noise-absorbing walls, detrimental reflection should be reduced. For the evaluation of the degree of reflection it is obvious that apart from the strength of the reflected wave the direction of the reflection is also significant. Ordinarily the absorption coefficient is applied instead of the degree of reflection.

The absorption coefficient ∞ can be determined using the formula $\infty = 1 - r^2$ from the measurements of reflection.

The West German guidelines for absorbing noise protection walls refer only to the "statistical" absorption coefficient for a diffused sound incidence, whereas the report over emissions protection for national highways relates the absorption coefficient only with sound reflection on the opposite road side. This means that for an absorption coefficient of e,g, 0.9 only 10% of the sound incident energy on the protection wall may reach the receiver as a reflected wave, 90% of the sound energy has to be partly absorbed and partly shifted in other directions

For the evaluation of absorbing noise protection walls in Switzerland usually the following limiting values are applied (see appendix 15)

		Absorption Coefficient			
		125-4000 Hz		500-2000 Hz	
Requirements for noise absorbing walls		15941)	ETH 25	ASF 1) 1974	ETH 2) 1976
		0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
Absorption values for the "Evergreen" noise protection wall	20°	0,92	0,92	0,95	0,95
	3-20 °	0,86	0,86	0,87	19:39
	0-2°	0,78	0,78	19.74	18/18

Swiss requirements not fulfilled

1) Report 1974 State Department for road construction and open

Swiss requirements fulfilled

channel facilities (AFS)

2) Lecture: noise abating, Prof. A. Lauber, 1976, ETH (Swiss)
Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich)

In the frequency range of 500-2000 Hz the requirements from ASF (State Department for Road Construction and open channel facilities) 1974 are met for angles of incidence, respectively for reflection, larger than

According to the lecture "street noise" at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, 1976, the requirement in the frequency range 500-2000 Hz for angles of incidence and reflection larger than 20° are met.

In West Germany the "guidelines" for noise-protection walls in the Federal Republic of Germany" are applied for the evaluation of the absorption. These guidelines distinguish between reflecting, partially absorbing and fully absorbing walls (see appendix 16).

The "Evergreen" noise-protection wall fulfills the requirements for partially absorbing walls for angles of incidence and reflection up to 10°; also for angles larger than 10° the requirements are fulfilled for fully absorbing walls.

Working group Section Road Traffic State Dept. for Air Transport

Signed: P. Graf

Department for Noise

Control

P. Graf

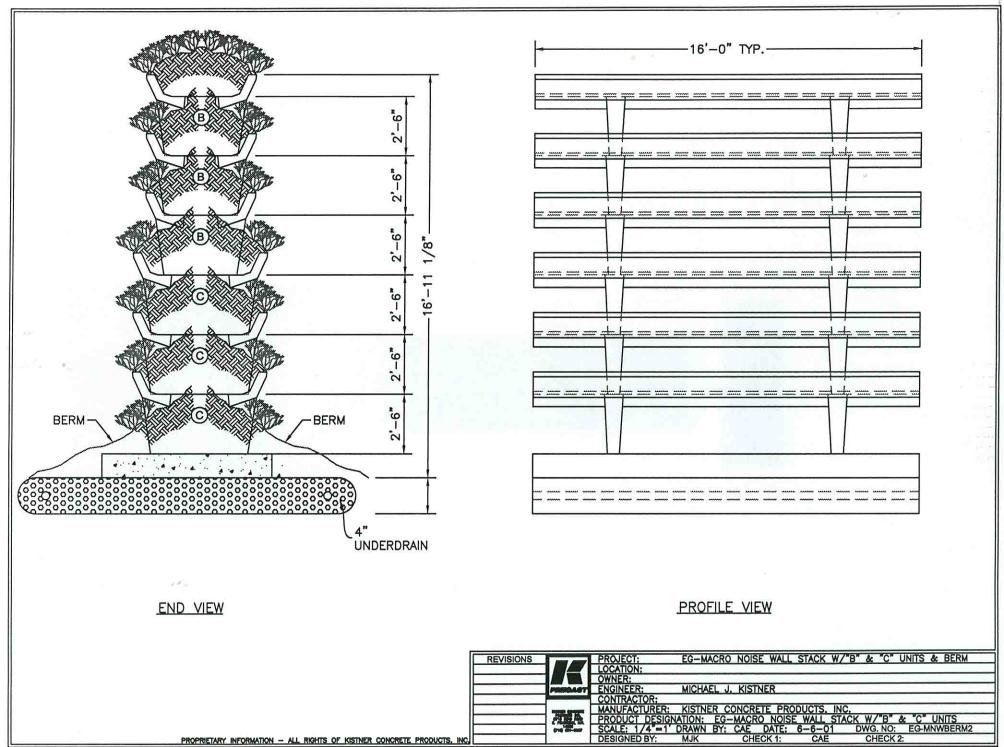
Signed: E. Schurter

E. Schurter

8058 Zurich, the 11 December 1979 WE/ik

W. Egli Member of the Working Group:

SITUATION

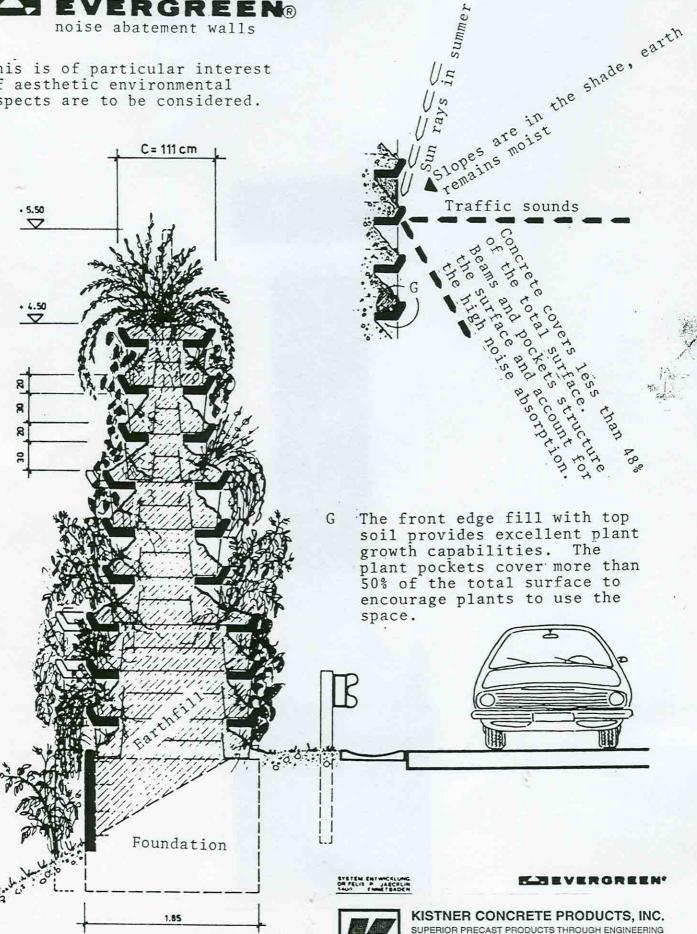


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noise abatement walls

This is of particular interest if aesthetic environmental aspects are to be considered.



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