

Numerical and experimental investigation of sound propagation in porous media for aeronautics

Philippe MARCHNER, Frank SIMON, Rémi RONCEN, ONERA-DMPE, 31400 Toulouse, FRANCE.
Fabien CHEVILLOTTE, MATELYS, 69120 Vaulx-en-Velin, FRANCE.
philippe.marchner@etu.utc.fr

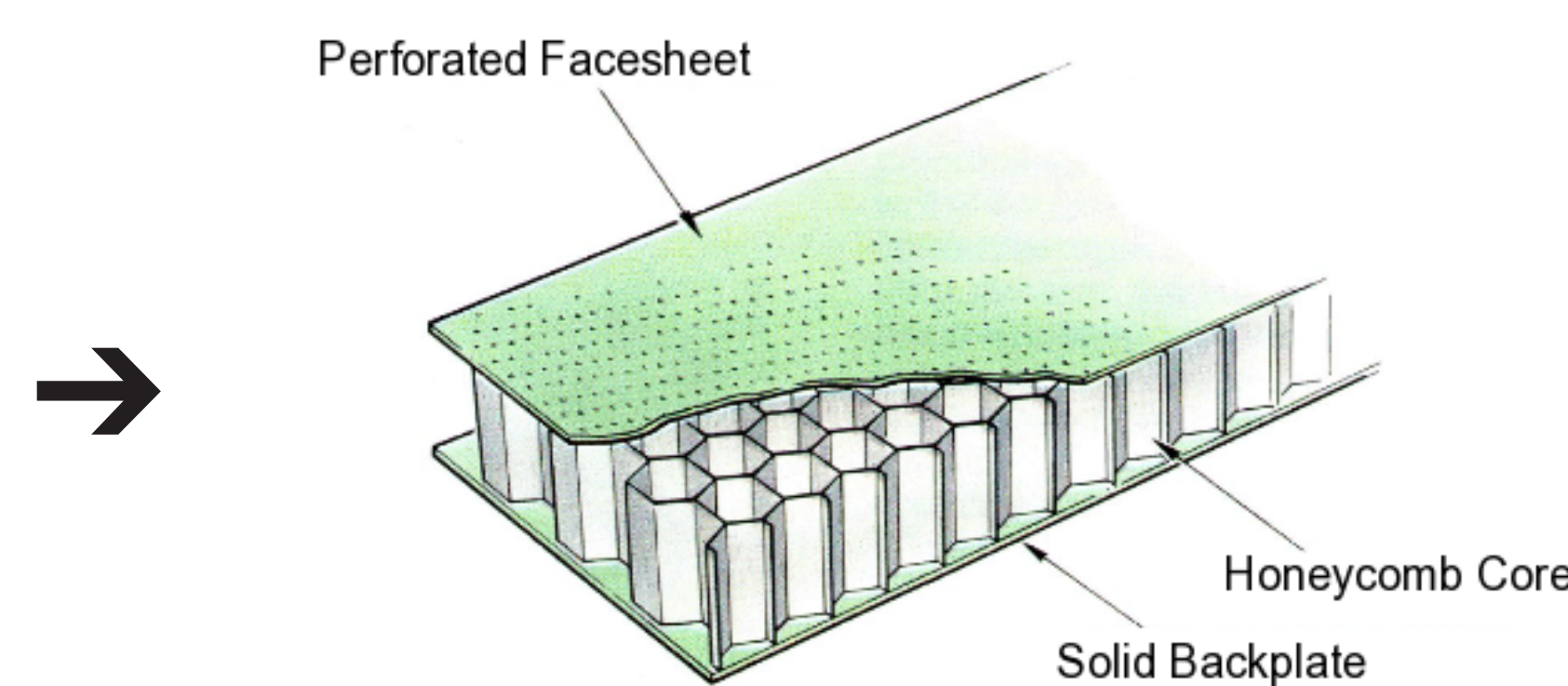
Context of the internship

Commercial aircraft.



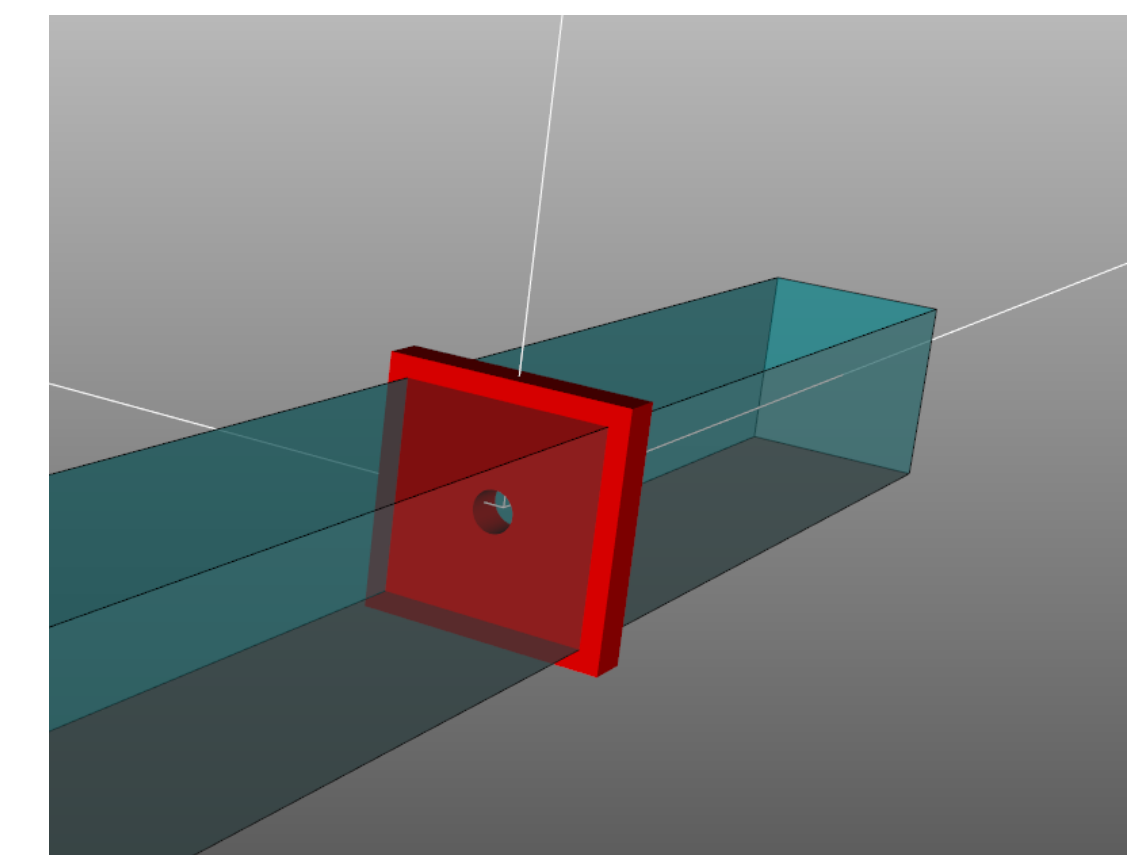
- Understanding the **sound damping system** of a turbofan.

Acoustic liner: micro perforated panel.



- Acoustic response at high sound pressure level under normal incidence.

Single perforation: (r, L_{cav}, ϕ, d) .



- Studying the **micro-structure**.

Model

- 5 parameters porous media description: $(\sigma, \phi, \alpha_\infty, \Lambda, N)$.
- Acoustic surface impedance:

$$Z(\omega) = \frac{p(\omega)}{\mathbf{v}(\omega) \cdot \mathbf{n}_S} = R(\omega) + j\chi(\omega).$$

- Nonlinearity** \Rightarrow resistance increase & reactance decrease.

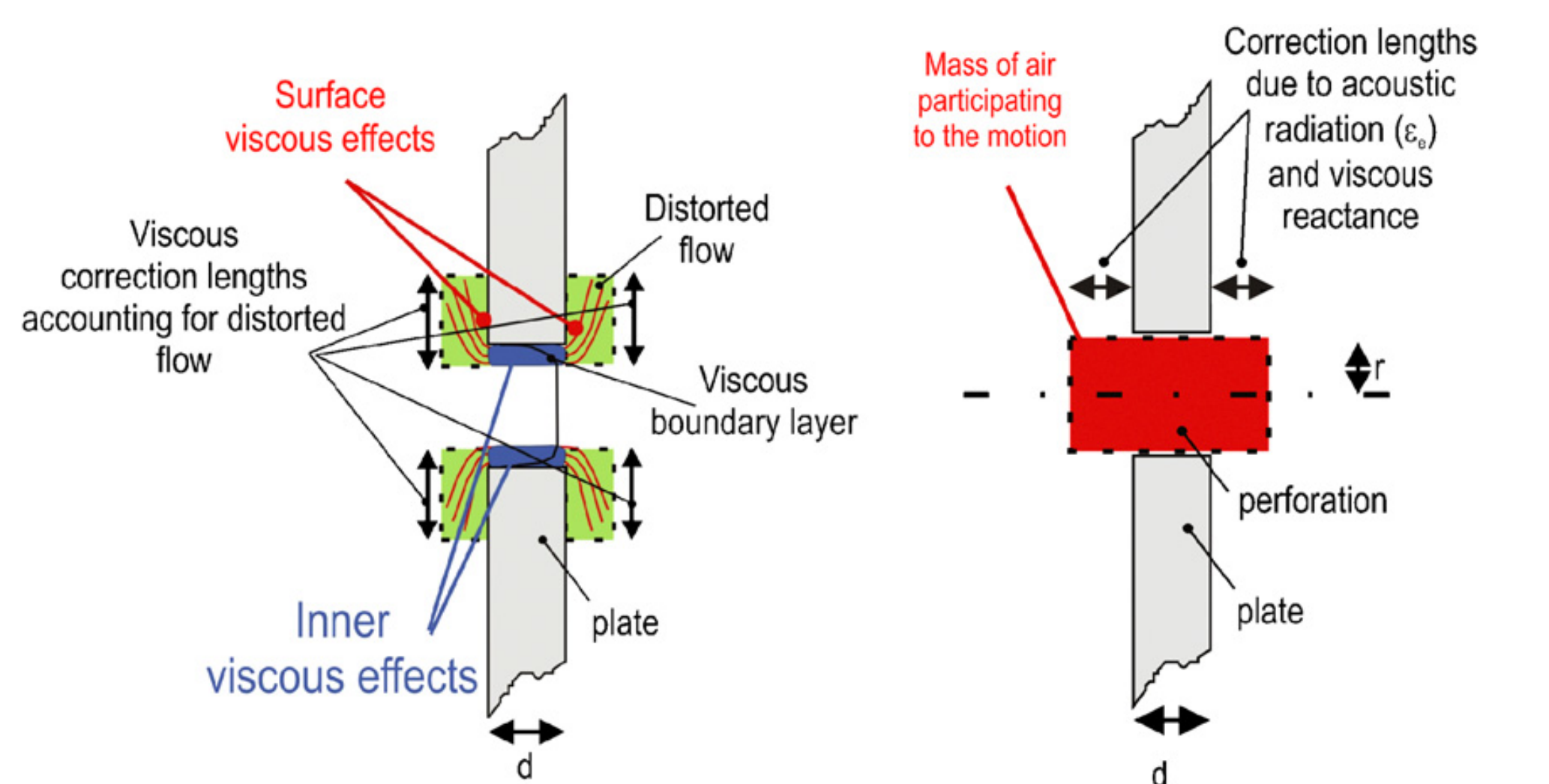


Fig. 1 – Physical phenomena involved in a perforated plate¹.

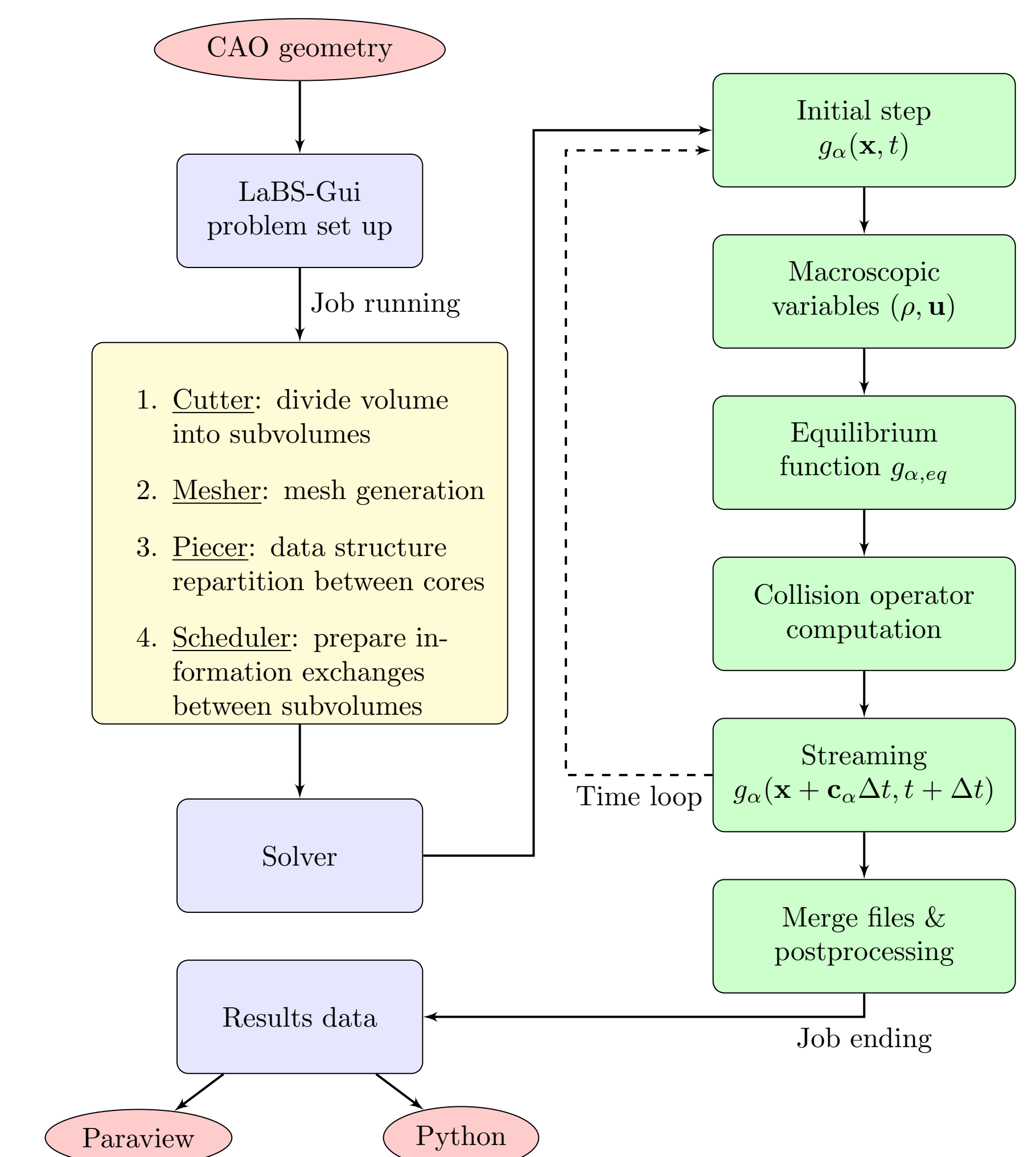
A Lattice Boltzmann Method: ProLB

- Statistical mechanics.
- Mesoscopic particle description.
- Particle probability distribution $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}, t)$.
- Macroscopic variables \Rightarrow first moments of $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{c}, t)$.

Boltzmann equation

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + c_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}}_{\text{streaming}} = - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tau} (f - f_{eq})}_{\text{collision}}$$

- Valid for low mach numbers.
- Multi-scale expansion \Rightarrow Navier-Stokes equations.



Numerical & experimental results

Harmonic excitation

- Computations: 110dB to 170dB / 1600, 2500 & 4000 Hz.

Radius r	Cavity length L_{cav}	Porosity ϕ	Width d
0.15 mm	20 mm	5%	0.8 mm

- Vortex shedding** absorption mechanism.

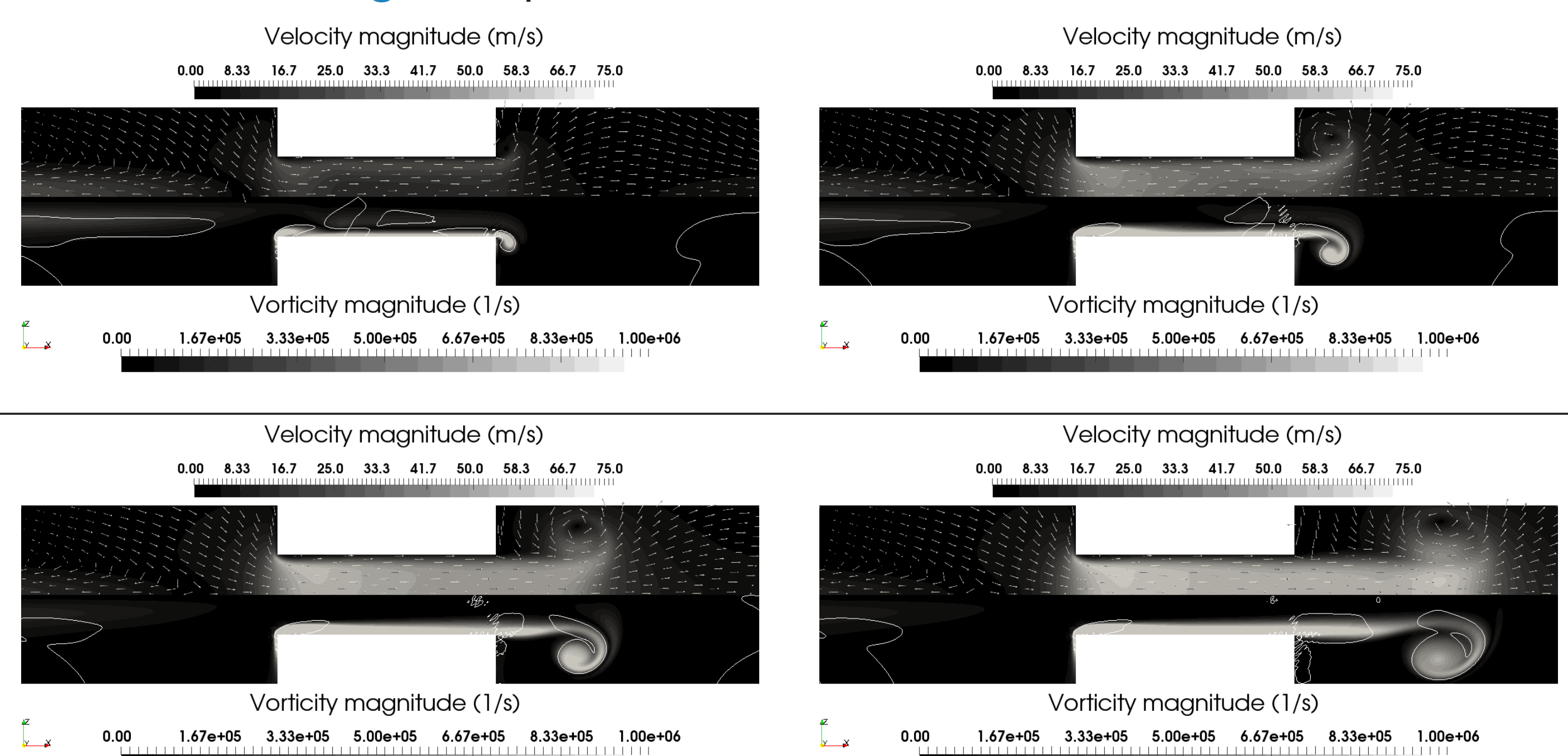


Fig. 2 – Time evolution of velocity and vorticity fields at 160 dB and 4000 Hz. Arrows: flow direction. Contours: Q-criterion. $\Delta t = 1/20 T$.

Broadband excitation

- Excitation by a linear chirp signal.

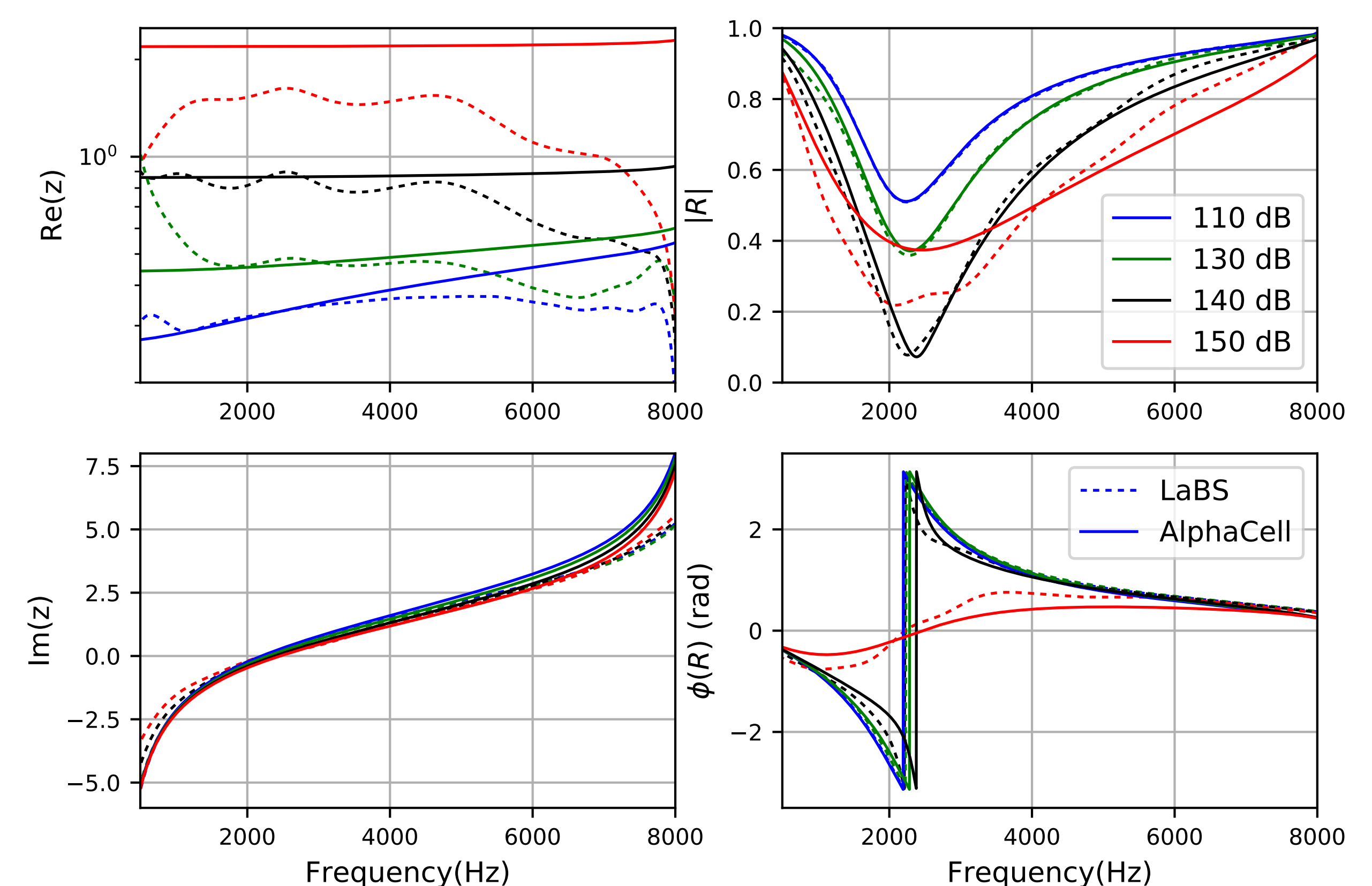


Fig. 3 – Acoustic properties of the perforated panel for different sound pressure levels. AlphaCell model and ProLB comparison.

- Measurements in an impedance tube \Rightarrow good agreement.

[1] N. Atalla, F. Sgard, "Modeling of perforated plates and screens using rigid frame porous models", *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 2007.

[2] T.H Melling, "The acoustic impedance of perforates at medium and high sound pressure levels", *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 1973.

[3] J-M. Roche, "Simulation numérique de l'absorption acoustique de matériaux résonants en présence d'écoulement", *PhD*, 2011.

[4] P. Sagaut, "Méthodes LBM. Introduction et exemples d'application", *Lecture notes*, CERFACS, 2016.