

LES PLÉNIÈRES 2009 DU LCPC

Sciences et techniques
du **Génie Civil**

JOURNÉES ACOUSTIQUE

BATZ-SUR-MER – 10 et 11 JUIN 2009

Limites et perspectives des modèles de propagation acoustique

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Section Acoustique Routière et Urbaine

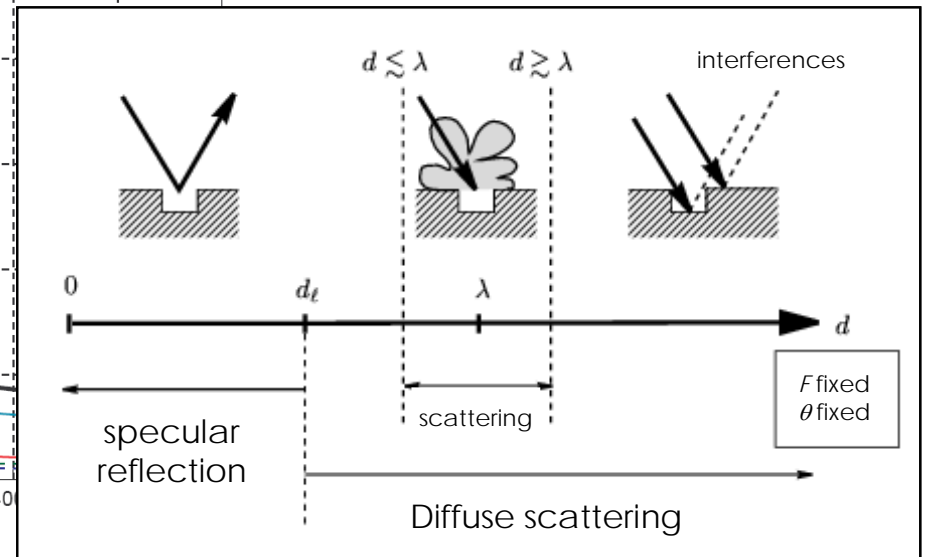
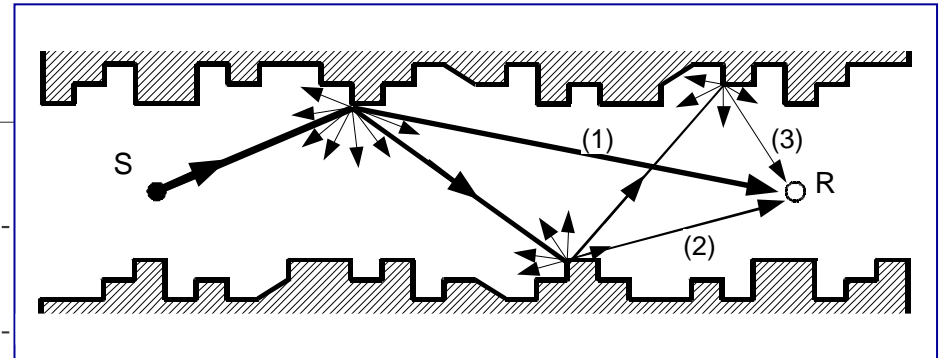
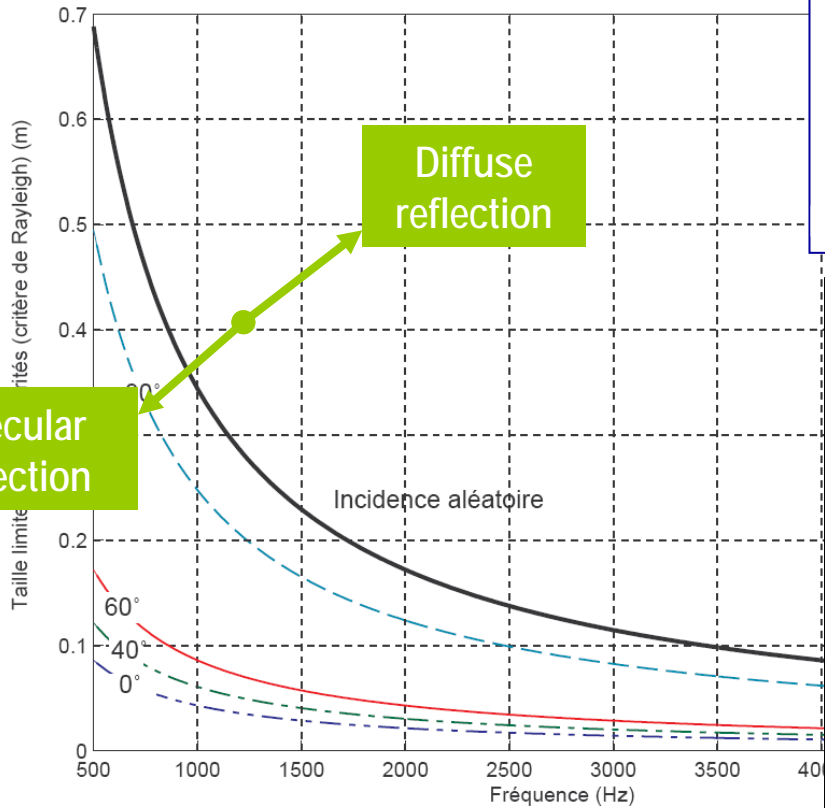
- Societal background:
 - **INSEE (2002)**: 54% of the french population is annoyed by noise
from: Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie (ADEME)
 - **IFEN (2007)**: money that is spent to reduce noise increase of 6.2% each year since 1990, of which the half is due to transportation noise
from: Commission des Comptes et de l'Économie de l'Environnement (CCEE)

- Regulation background:
 - **France: « Noise » law (Loi « Bruit ») n° 92-1444** (december 31, 1992) regulating sound emission and noise levels
 - **European directive 2002/49/CE** (June 25, 2002) on strategic noise mapping
 - **French method NMPB 2008 (NF S 31-133)** on the calculation of outdoor sound propagation

- Physical phenomena of sound propagation:
 - **Direct field** ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 - **Specular reflection** ★ ★ ★ ★
 - **Diffuse reflection** ★ could be, but not really done
 - **Scattering** ★ ★ ★ building edges
 - **Geometrical dispersion** ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 - **Atmospheric absorption** ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 - **Ground effect** ★ ★ homogeous ground or 1 discontinuity
 - **Meteorological** ★ celerity gradient for open field (not urban)

- Physical phenomena of sound propagation:
 - **Diffuse reflection** by building façades
 - **Diffusion** by fitting objects in streets
 - **Specific meteorological effects** in urban areas
 - **Interferential effects** in streets

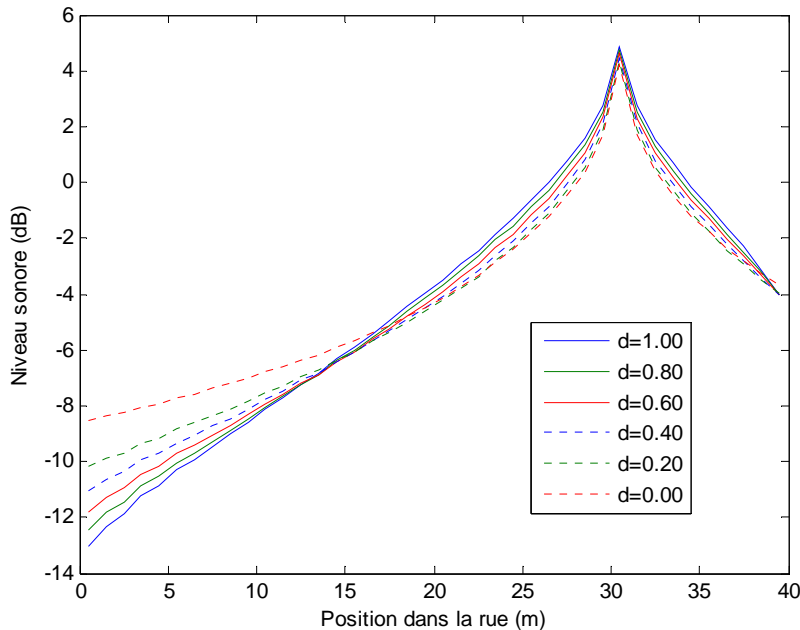
Diffuse reflection by building façades



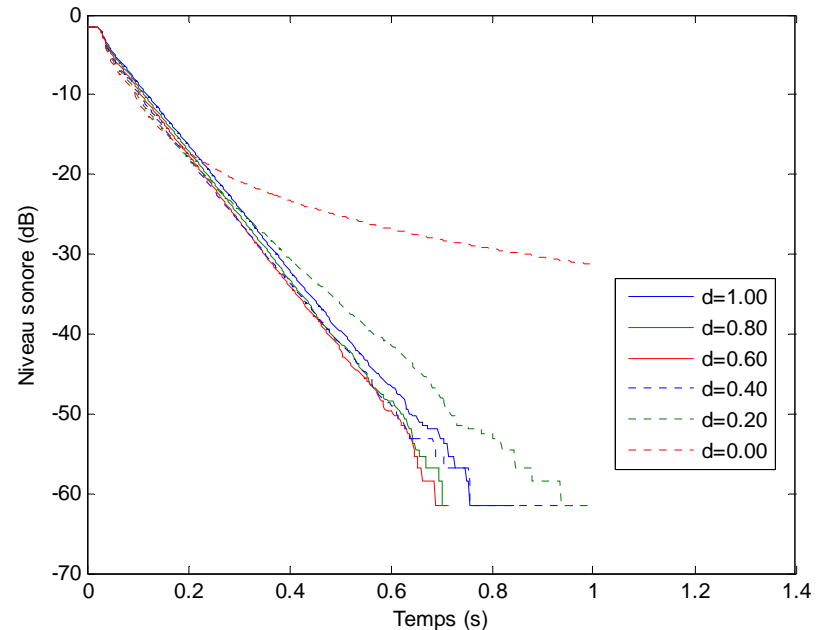
Sound propagation in a street (40m long x 8m width x 8m high)

with partially diffusely reflecting boundaries: from 100% (diffuse, $d=1$) to 0% (specular, $d=0$)

Sound attenuation dB=f(position in the street)



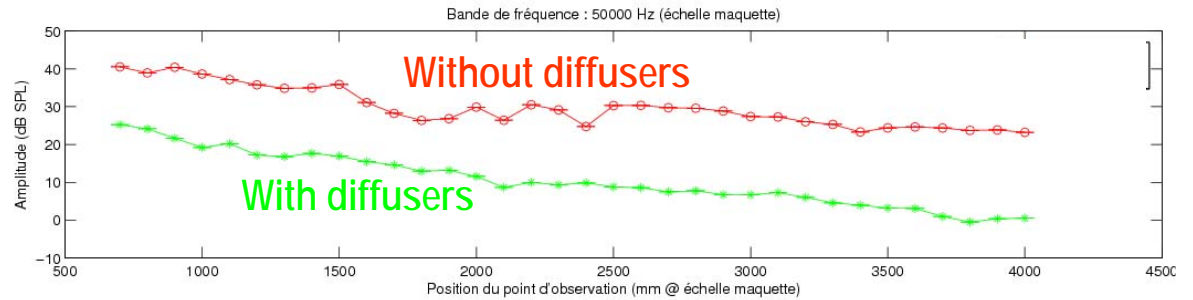
Sound decay dB=f(time)



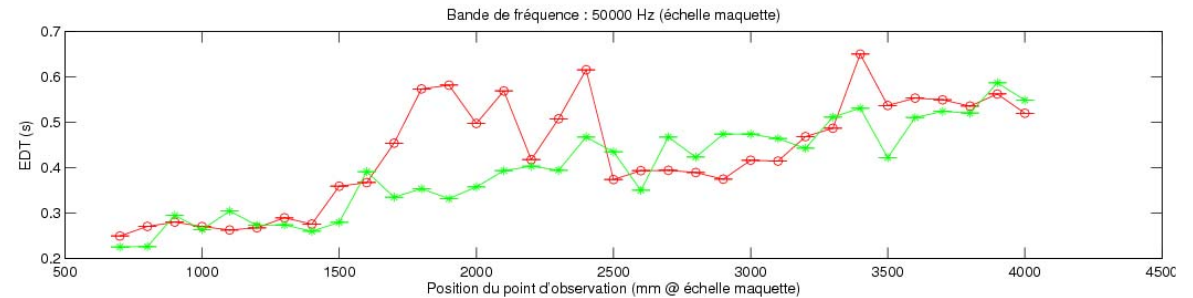
1/10 Scale model measurements (4m long x 0.4m width x 0.7m high)
with (30% of the façade area) and without acoustic diffusers (5000Hz FS)



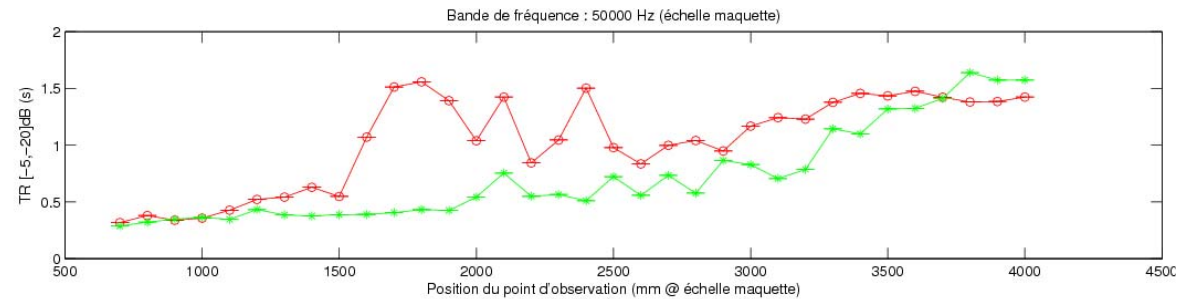
SL (dB)



EDT (s)



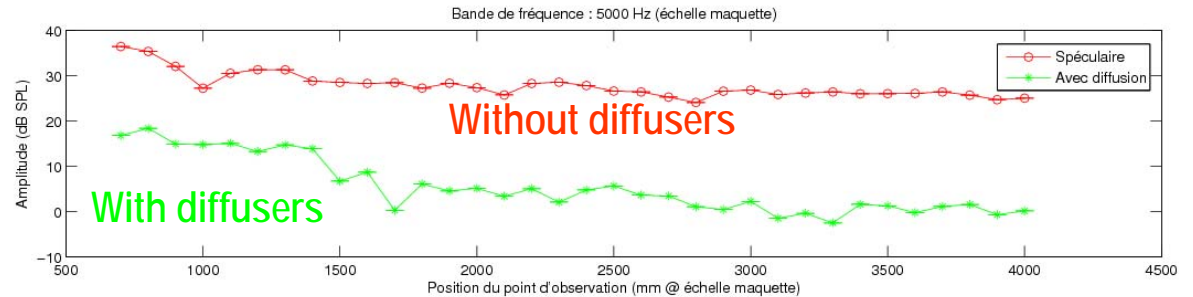
RT15 (s)



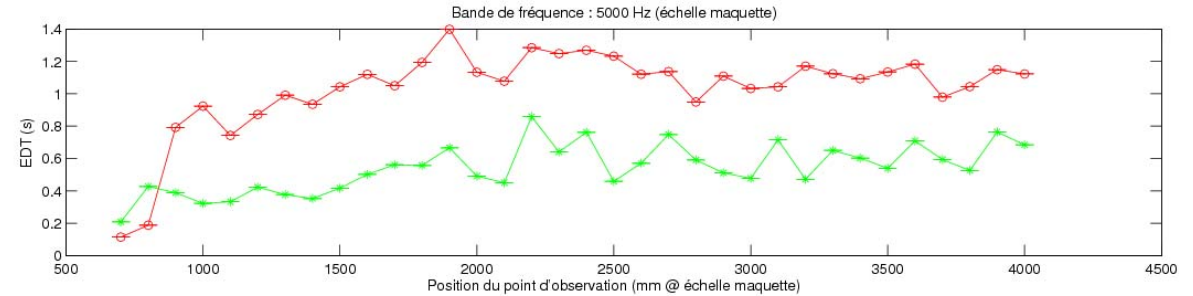
1/10 Scale model measurements (4m long x 0.4m width x 0.7m high)
with (30% of the façade area) and without acoustic diffusers (500Hz FS)



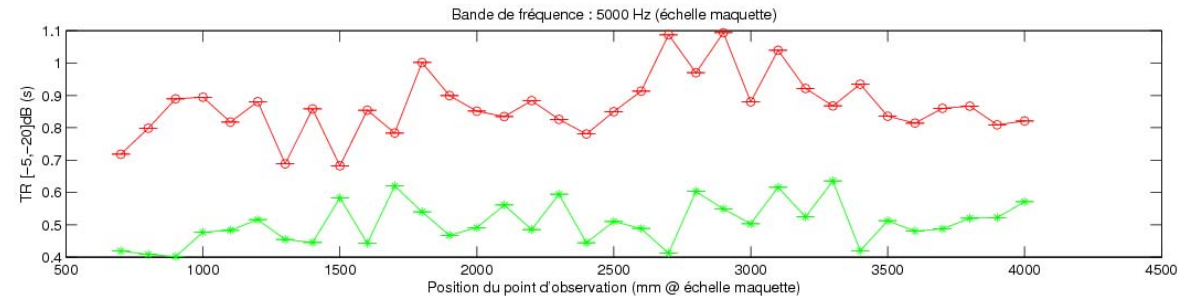
SL (dB)



EDT (s)



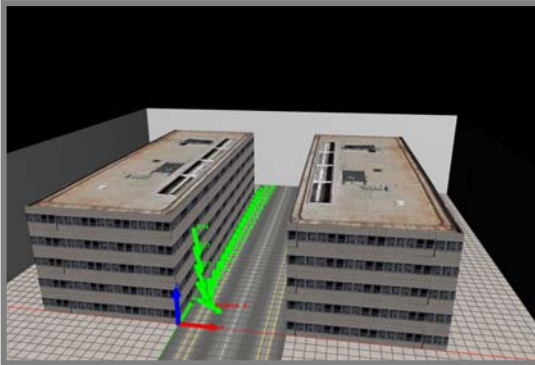
RT15 (s)



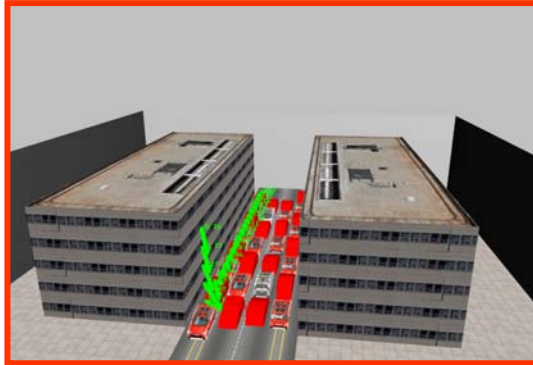
Diffusion by fitting objects in streets


Diffusion by fitting objects

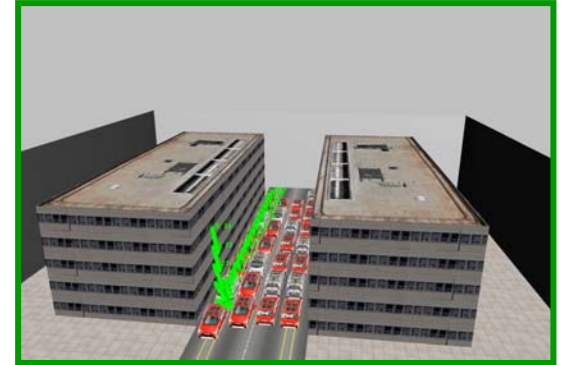
Empty street: reference



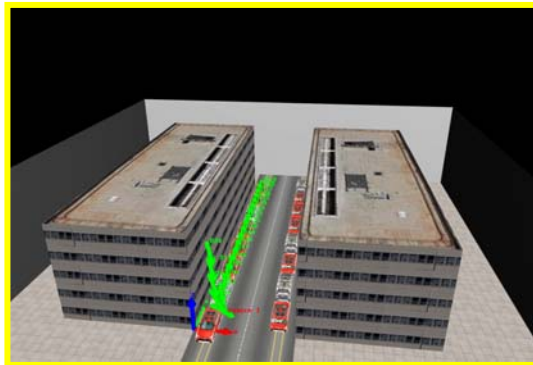
Fitting: 14 cars



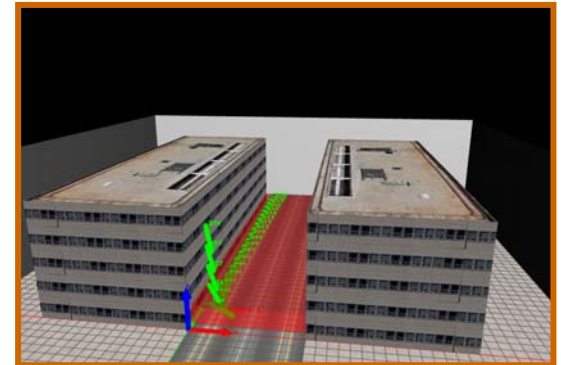
 Fitting: 30 cars



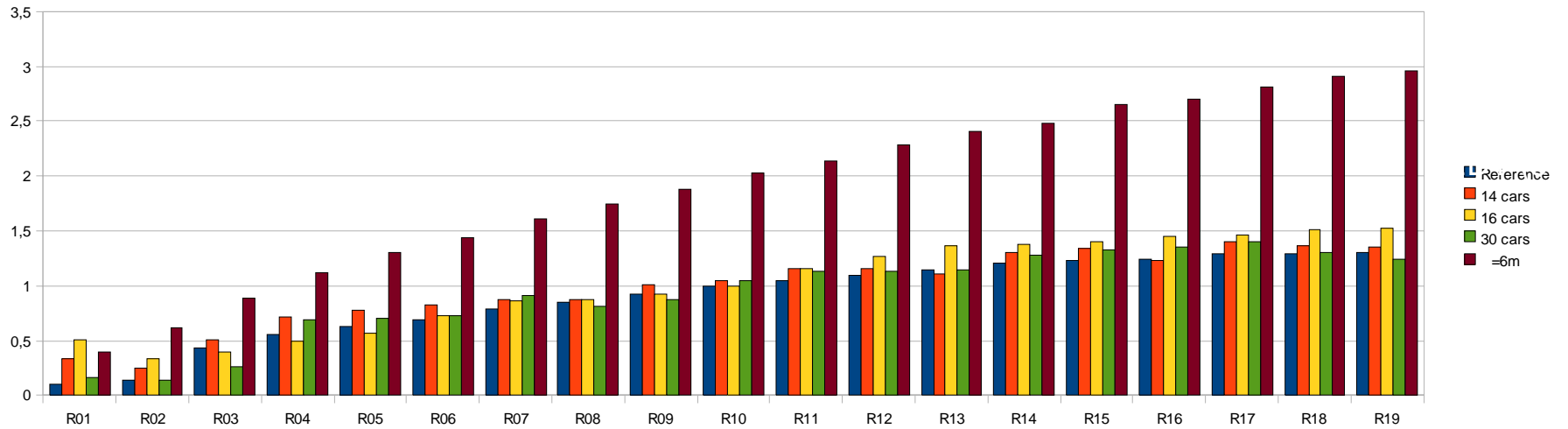
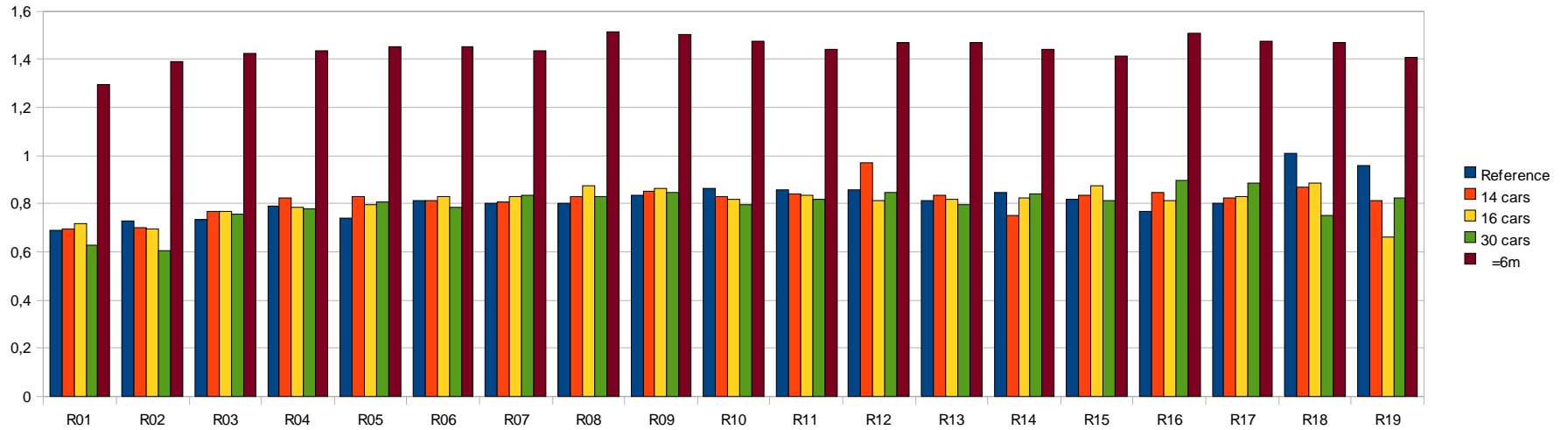
Fitting: 16 cars

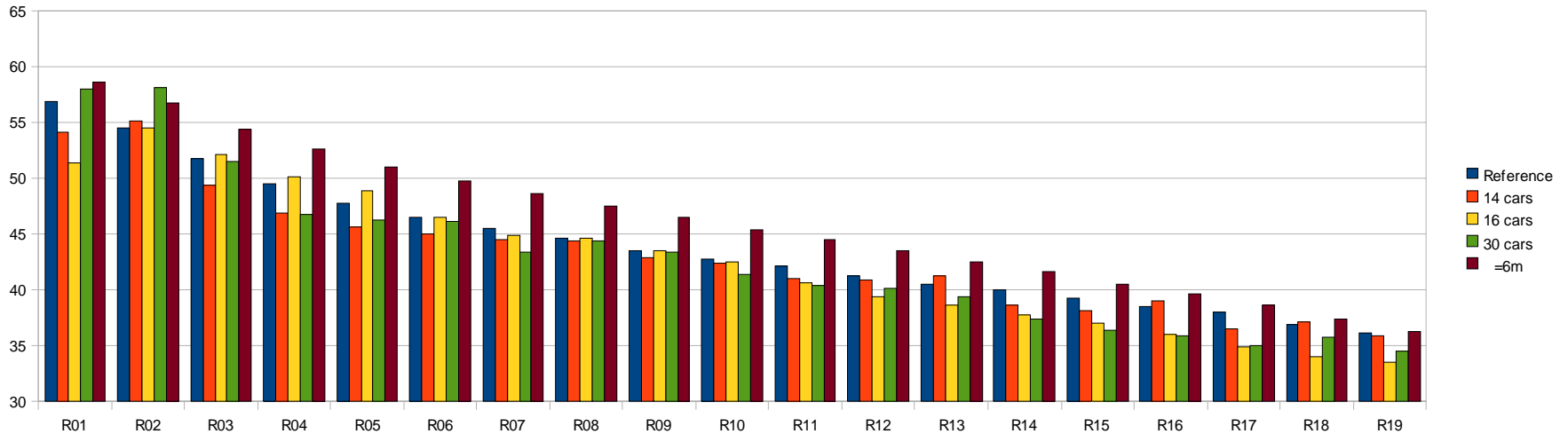


Statistical fitting ($\lambda=6m, \alpha=0$)



Diffusion by fitting objects





Conclusions:

- small effect for fitting objects with specular reflection (local effect?)
- important effect of statistical diffusion (increase of SL, RT, EDT)
- need more detailed studies (OPALHA project in progress)

Specific meteorological effects in urban areas

• Meteorological effect in streets?

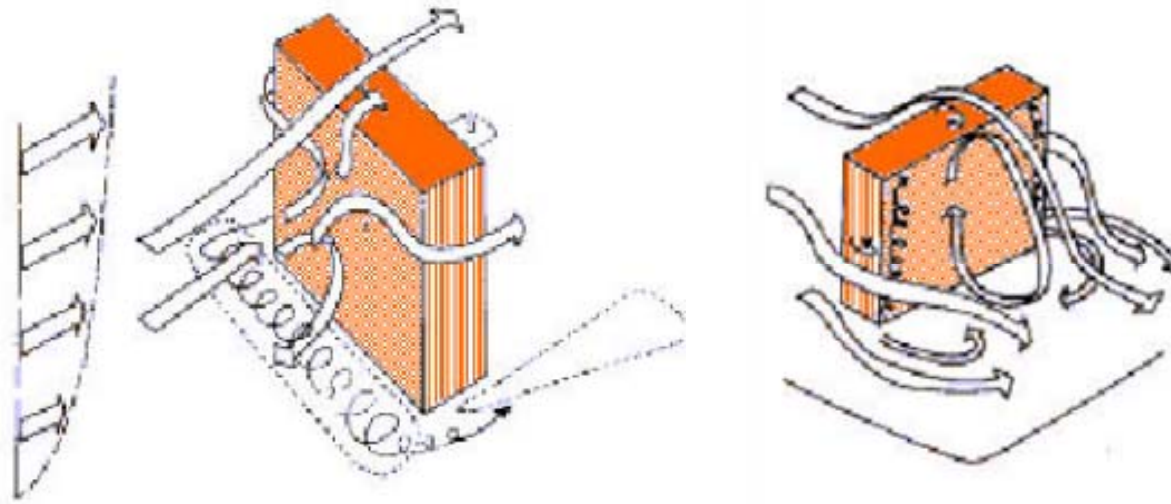
– Thermal effects:

- Heat turbulences
- Celerity gradient : vertical and transversal

– Aerodynamic effects:

- Wind: « canyon » effect
- Turbulences around buildings

Ögren and Forssén (2004)
Renterghem *et al.* (2004)
Heimann (2007)



Effects (in french) :

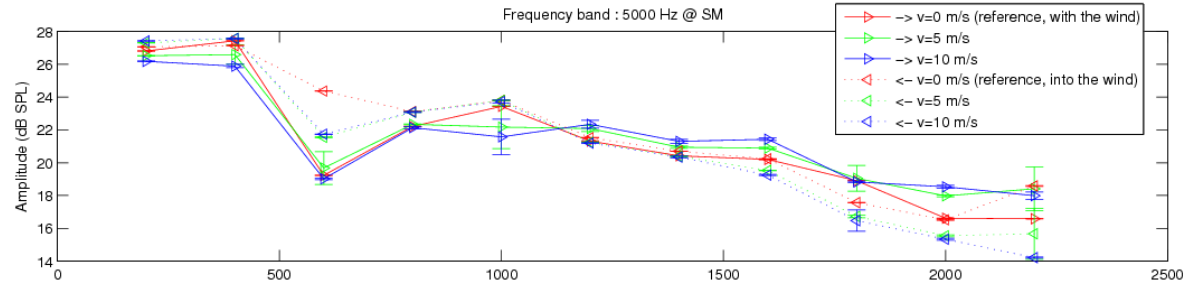
- de coin
- de tourbillon amont
- de sillage
- de rouleau aval
- de trou
- de barre
- de liaison
- Wise
- Venturi
- de canalisation
- de maille (ou de cour)

1/20 Scale model measurements (EM2PAU project)
(2.4m long x 0.35m width x 0.52m high)

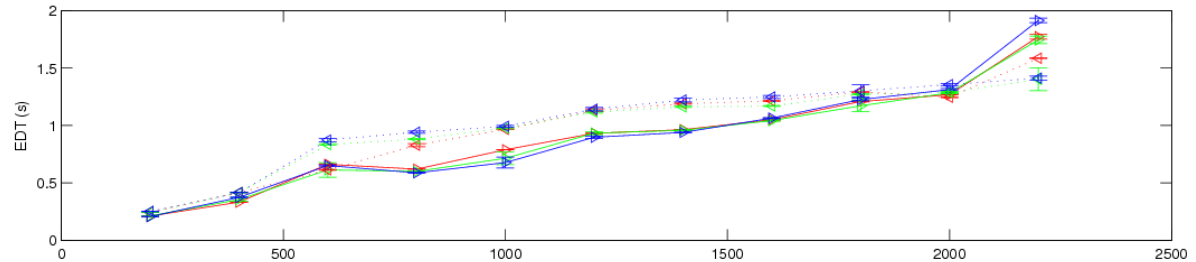
500Hz FS



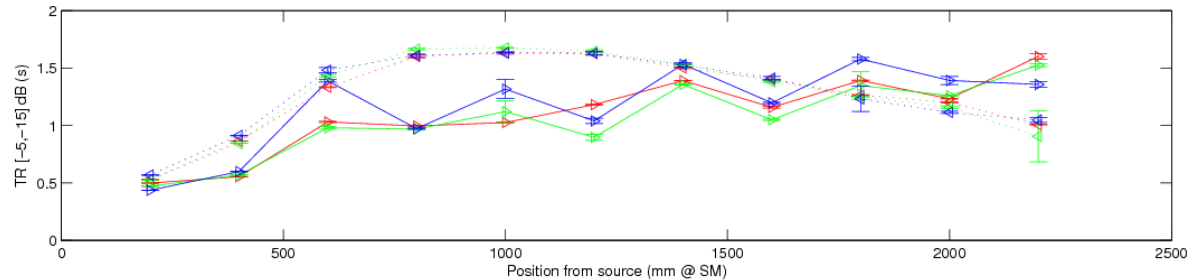
SL (dB)



EDT (s)



RT10 (s)

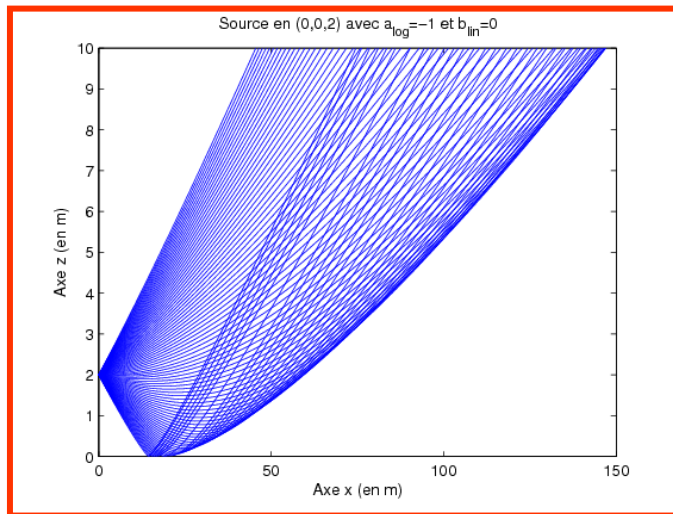


Measurements in a PIV.
Collaboration with the
LMF (ECN)

« Upward » configuration:

Celerity gradient log-lin

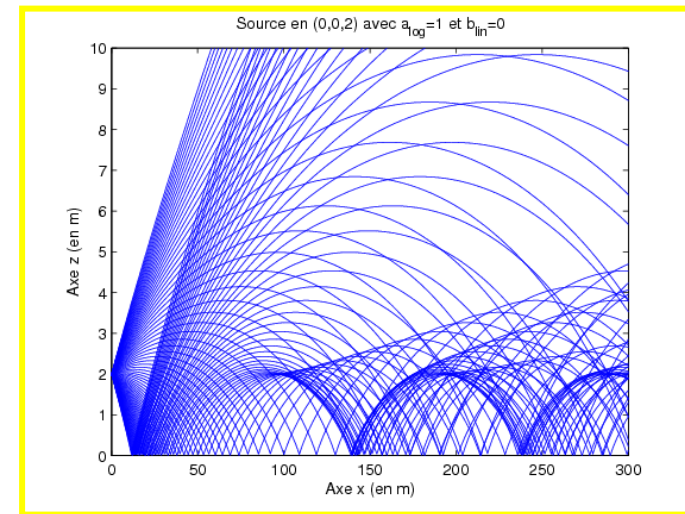
Particles path curved to the sky



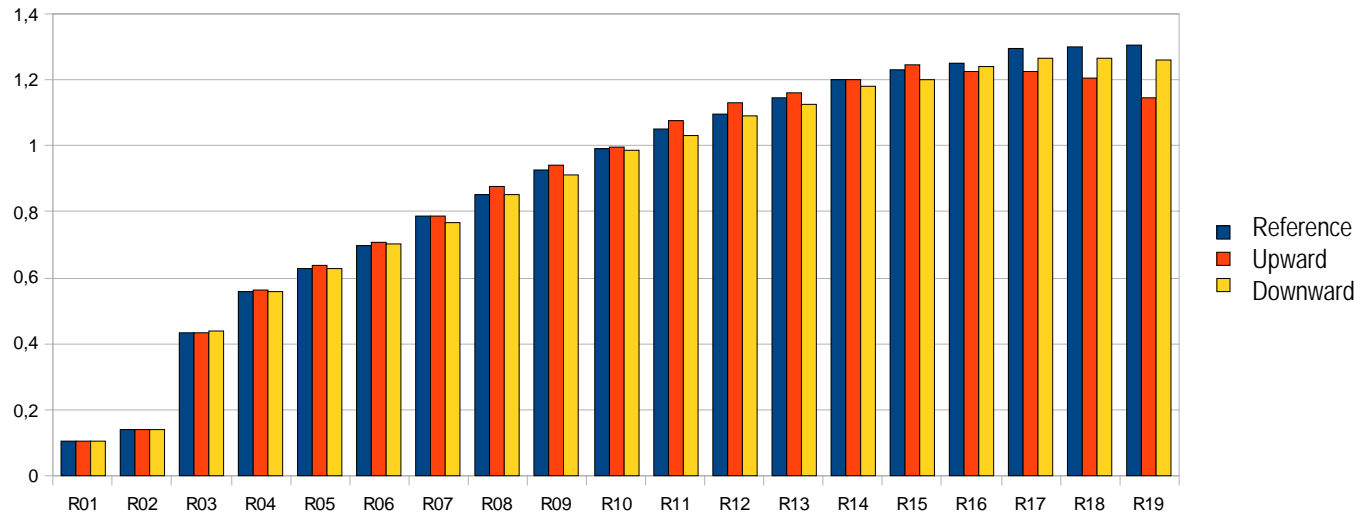
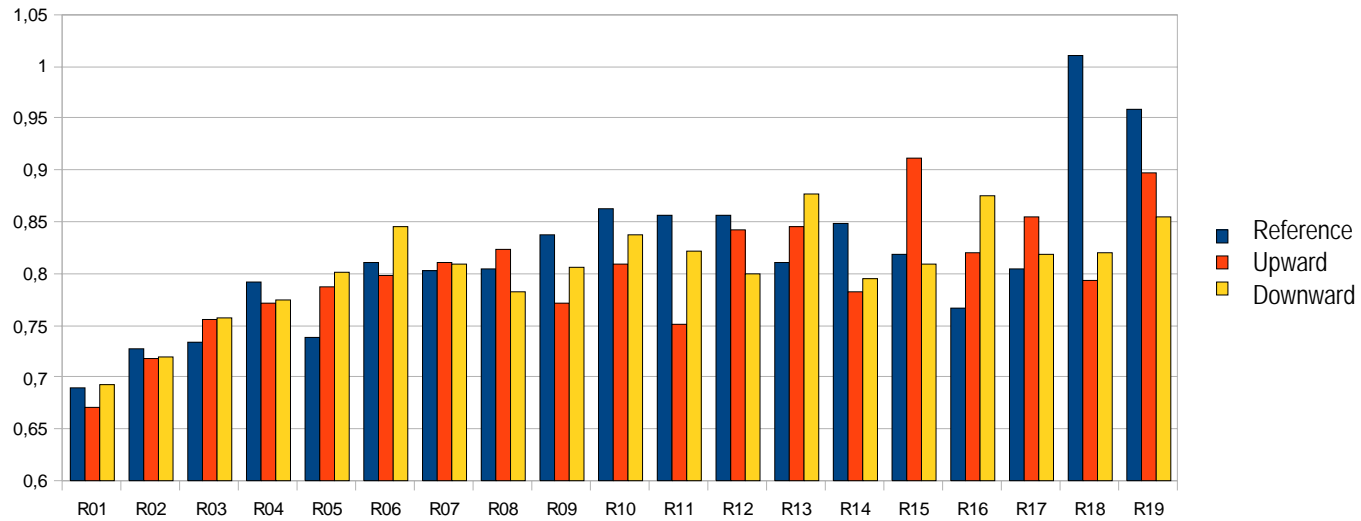
« Downward » configuration:

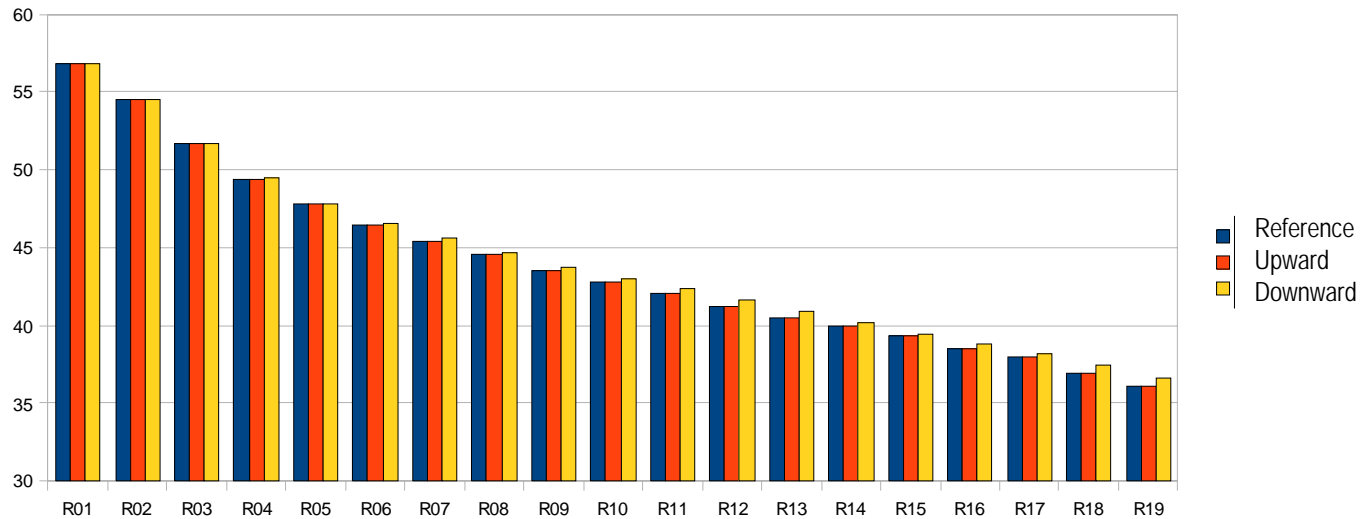
Celerity gradient log-lin

Particles path curved to the ground



Meteorological effects





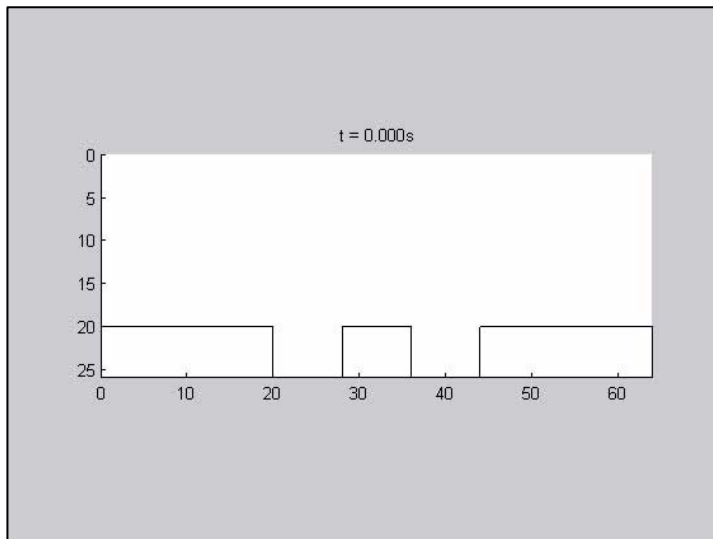
Conclusions:

- not visible on SL; small effect on RT (10%), but arbitrary hypothesis...
- need more experimental and numerical studies (EM2PAU project in progress)

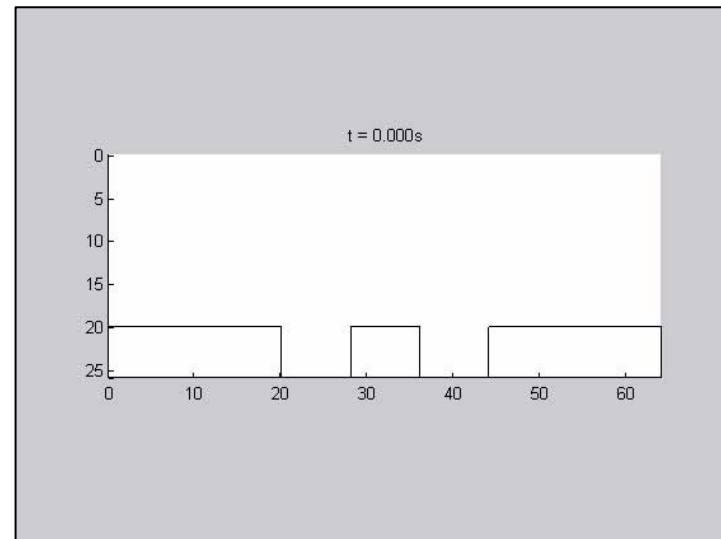
Interferential effects in street

- Effects of:
 - Roof impedance ★ never taken into account
 - Facade impedance ★ never taken into account

What is the real effect? Illustration (TLM simulation, 100Hz)



Façades with perfect reflection



Façades with porous material

- Physical phenomena of sound propagation:
 - **Diffuse reflection** by building façades
 - Numerical simulations: **real effect**
 - Measurements: **real effect**
 - **Diffusion** by fitting objects
 - Numerical simulations: **not pertinent** (OPALHA Project...)
 - Measurements: **OPALHA Project...**
 - **Meteorological effects**
 - Numerical simulations: **not pertinent** (arbitrary simulation)
 - Measurements: **not pertinent** (EM2PAU project...)
 - **Interferential effects** in streets
 - Numerical simulations: **pertinent** (VegDUD Project...)