



RECENT ADVANCES IN COMPUTATIONAL AND STATISTICAL METHODS

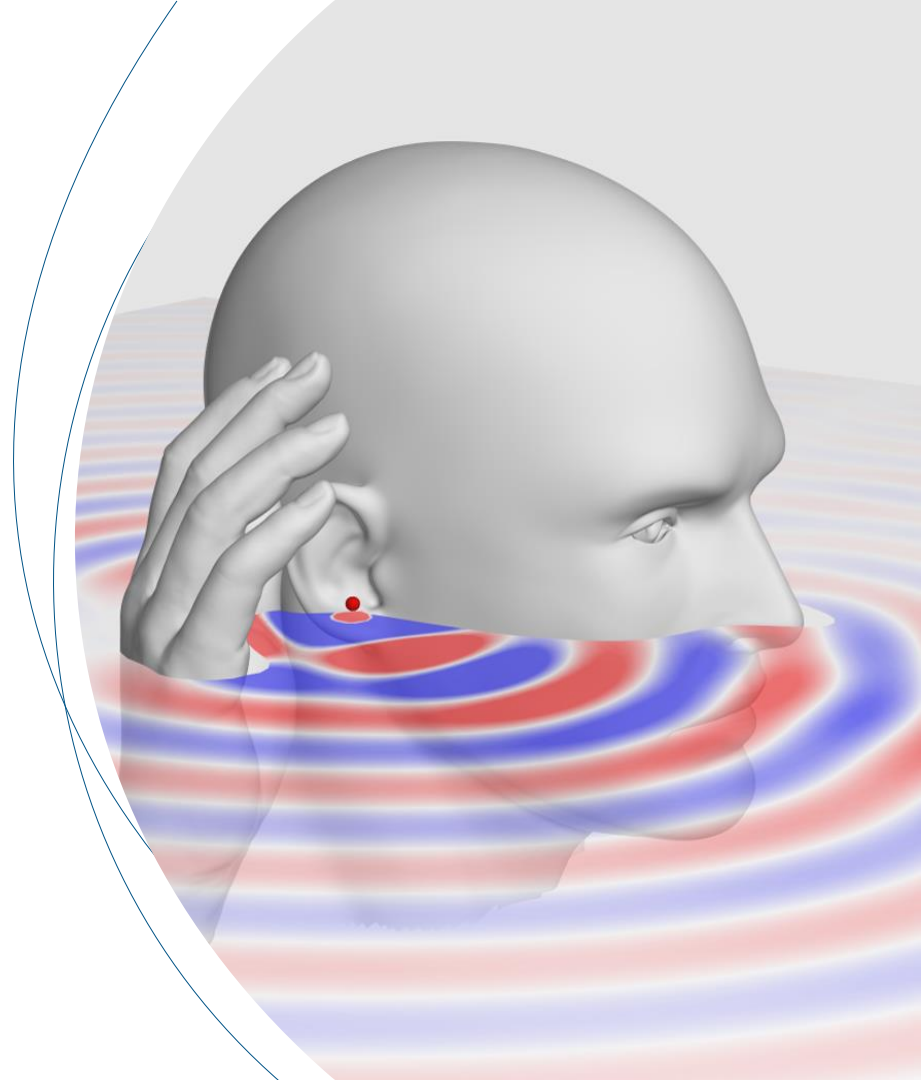
Rui Cao
Dassault SYSTEMES



3DEXPERIENCE®

Acknowledgements:

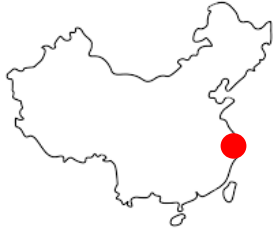
Vincent Cotoni, David Hawes, Julien Legault, Sascha Merz,
Phil Shorter, Pr. Robin Langley



Outline

- My Background
- wave6 and Dassault SYSTEMES
- Vibro-Acoustic Analysis Methods
- Recent application examples
 - Adjoint optimization of foams and fibers for pass-by noise
 - Efficient models of high frequency windnoise
 - Audio tuning and auralization
- Summary

Rui Cao : My background



Undergrad
Shanghai University



PhD
Purdue University

with Pr. Bolton



Senior NVH
Engineer

Acoustic insulation
and damping
material R&D and
commercialization



Senior Applied
Researcher

Tire noise and
vibration simulation,
test correlation and
virtual development



NVH Simulation
Manager

Battery Electric and Fuel-
cell Electric vehicle NVH
development. Cabin
interior noise, pass-by
noise, aeroacoustics

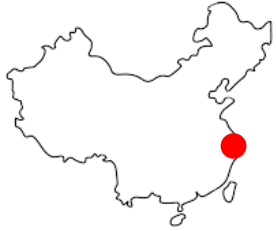


Senior Vibro-
Acoustic Expert

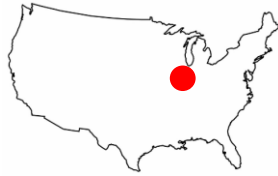
Working with clients
supporting wave6 vibro-
acoustic software

Rui Cao : My background

Simulation of poro-elastic materials for materials supplier



Undergrad
Shanghai University



PhD
Purdue University

Tire Noise with Pr. Bolton



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BRIDGESTONE

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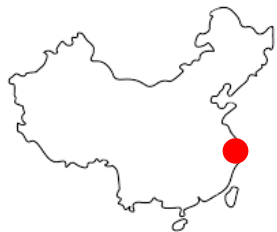


Senior Vibro-
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Simulation of Poro-Elastic materials for a zero emission vehicle OEM



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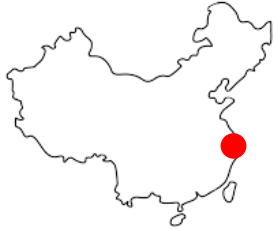
Senior Vibro-
Acoustic Expert

Working with clients
supporting wave6 vibro-
acoustic software

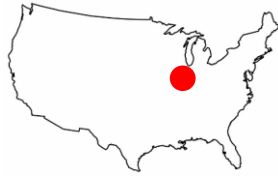
Extreme application
environment

Rui Cao : My background

Simulation software provider (including Poro-Elastic materials)



Undergrad
Shanghai University



PhD
Purdue University

Tire Noise with Pr. Bolton



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Acoustic insulation
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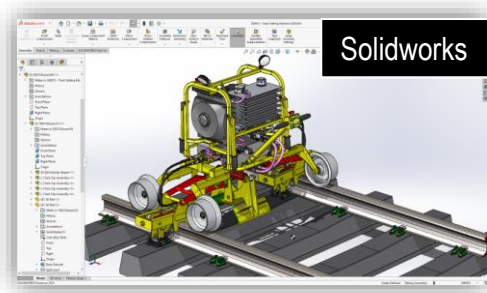
Working with clients
supporting wave6 vibro-
acoustic software



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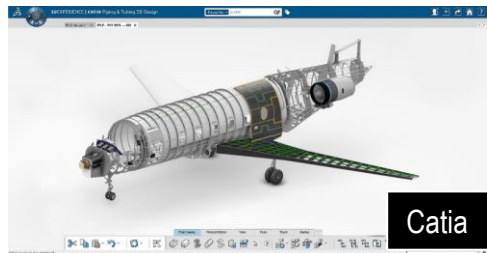
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What does Dassault SYSTEMES do?



Solidworks

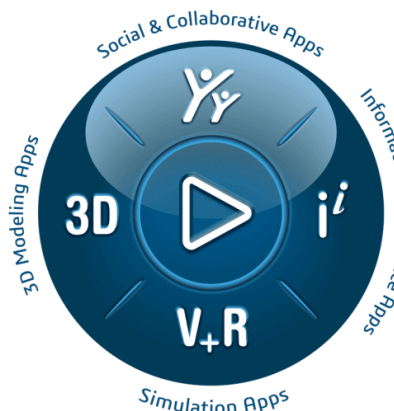
>6M users



Catia

World's leading solution for product design

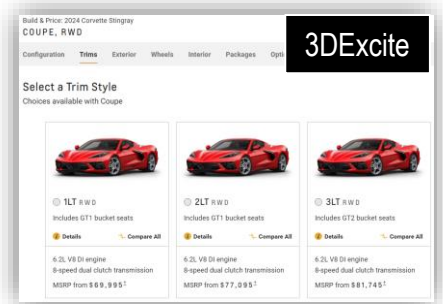
- SOLIDWORKS
- CATIA
- GEOVIA
- BIOVIA



- CENTRICPLM
- ENOVIA
- 3DEXCITE

- NETVIBES
- MEDIDATA

- SIMULIA
- DELMIA
- 3DVIA



3DEXcite

Rendering and visualization

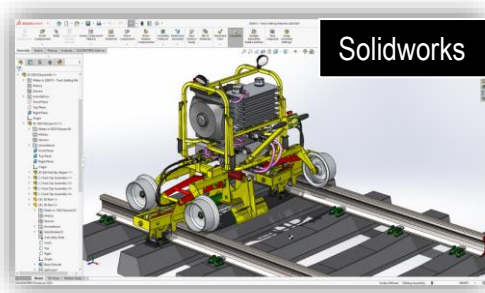


Medidata

30K clinical trials, 9M participants

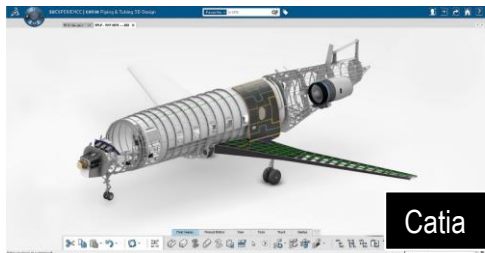
We write software that helps businesses manage their products, processes and information
 20K employees in 135 countries supporting 25M users from ~300K companies, ~\$6B revenues

What does Dassault SYSTEMES do?



Solidworks

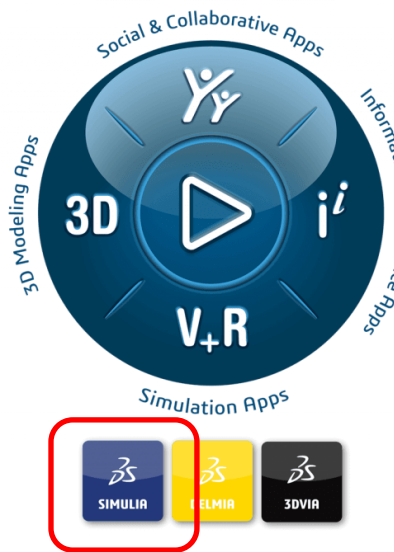
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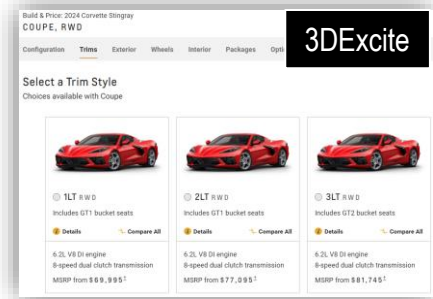
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- CENTRICPLM
- ENOVIA
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3DExcite

Rendering and visualization



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- SIMULIA
- ELMIRA
- 3DVIA

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Why SIMULIA for noise and vibration simulation?

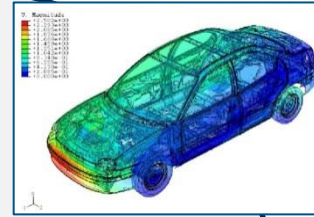
Motion : Simpack

accurate modeling of high frequency content of powertrain sources
(and ride and handling etc)



Structures : Abaqus

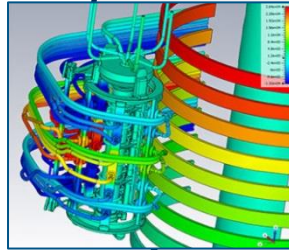
Explicit and Implicit Finite Elements
Best-in-class solvers and materials



SOURCES

Electromagnetics : CST

accurate modeling of emag sources in electric machines/vehicles
(and antenna design etc)

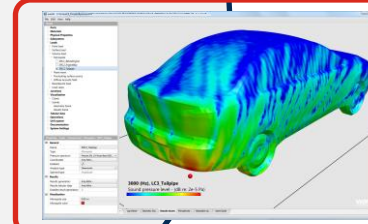


+

PATHS

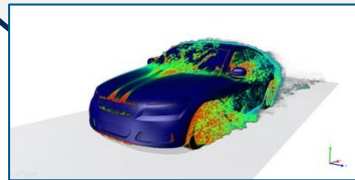
Vibro-Acoustics : wave6

vibro-acoustics and flow noise
full spectrum analysis methods



Fluids : PowerFLOW

unsteady Lattice Boltzmann CFD
accurate and fast modeling of aerodynamic sources in flow noise



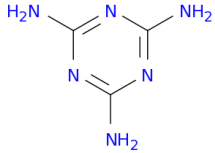
Optimization : Tosca, isight

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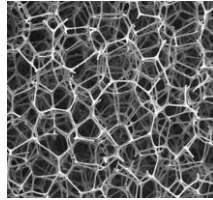
Poroelastic material modelling

Chemistry



<https://www.molinstincts.com/formula/MELAMINE-cfm-CT1001755411.h>

Microscopic

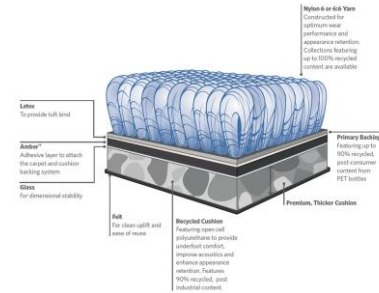


https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Melamine-foam-cell-micrograph-image-courtesy-of-BASF-BasotectV-R_fig1_350358357

Macroscopic

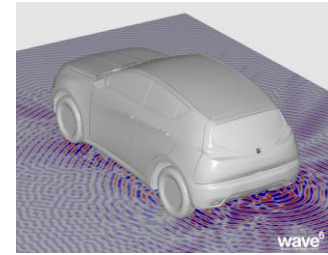
Properties: Materials > Foam > Melamine	
General	
Name *	Melamine
Type	FoamMaterial
Phase Properties	
Fluid material *	Air
Solid density	12 kg/m ³
Solid Young's modulus	3.0000e+05 Pa
Solid Poisson's ratio	0.4
Solid damping loss factor	0.1
Porous Properties	
Flow resistivity	7000 N m ⁻⁴ s
Porosity	0.99
Tortuosity	1.01
Viscous length	2.5000e-04 m
Thermal length	5.5000e-04 m

Layup



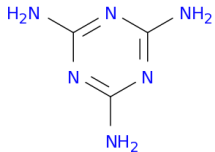
<https://www.milliken.com/en-gb/businesses/floor-covering/technical/cushion-backed>

System level



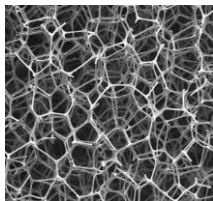
Poroelastic material modelling

Chemistry



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Microscopic

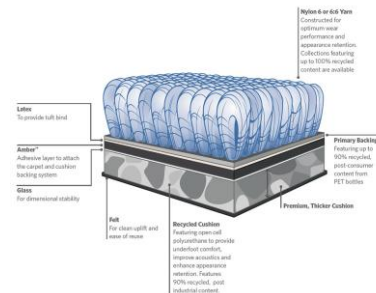


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Macroscopic

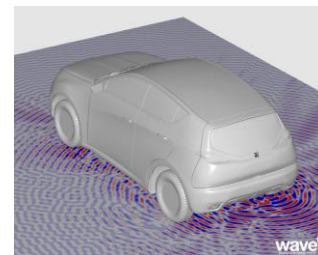
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Layup



<https://www.milliken.com/en-gb/businesses/floor-covering/technical/cushion-backed>

System level



This presentation

What type of systems do we want to model?



Interior noise



Exterior noise



Failure

Systems of interest are “large”



2.5m of fuselage :
5e5 structural
modes
1e7 acoustic
modes < 10 kHz



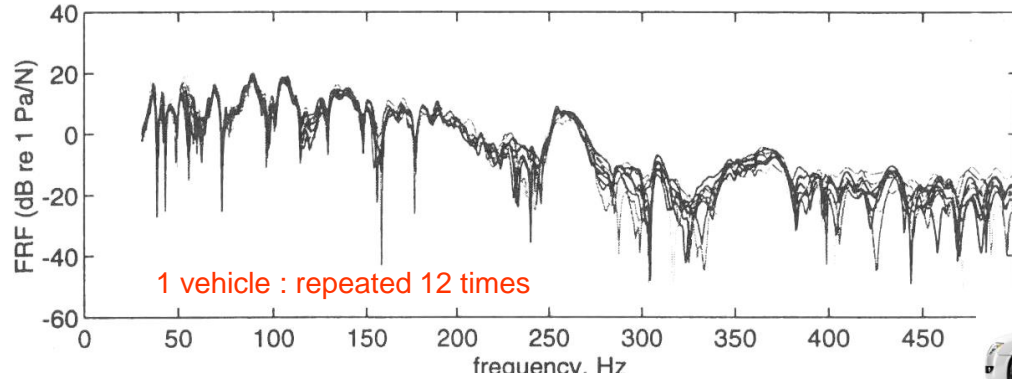
4e6 structural
modes
1e6 acoustic
modes
< 10 kHz



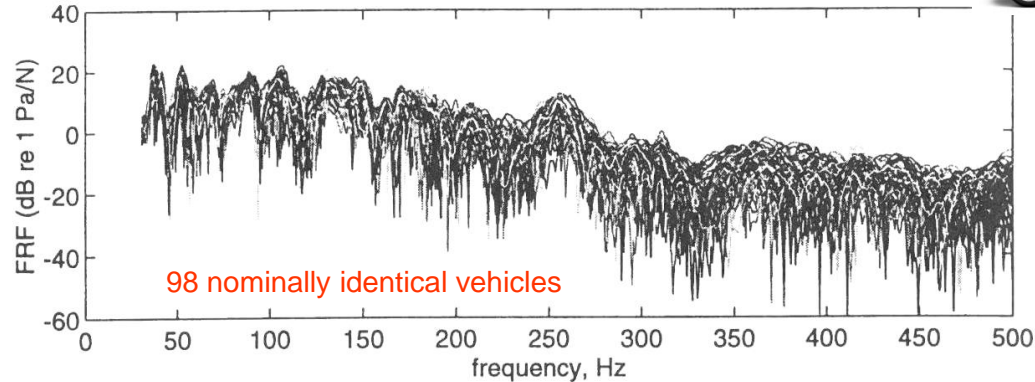
65 structural
modes
80 acoustic
modes
< 10 kHz

The systems we want to analyze typically have millions/billions of structural and acoustic modes across the audible frequency range

Systems of interest are “uncertain”



3e6 structural modes
1e6 acoustic modes
< 10 kHz



Systems of interest tend to exhibit significant variability in responses at higher frequencies due to short wavelength behavior

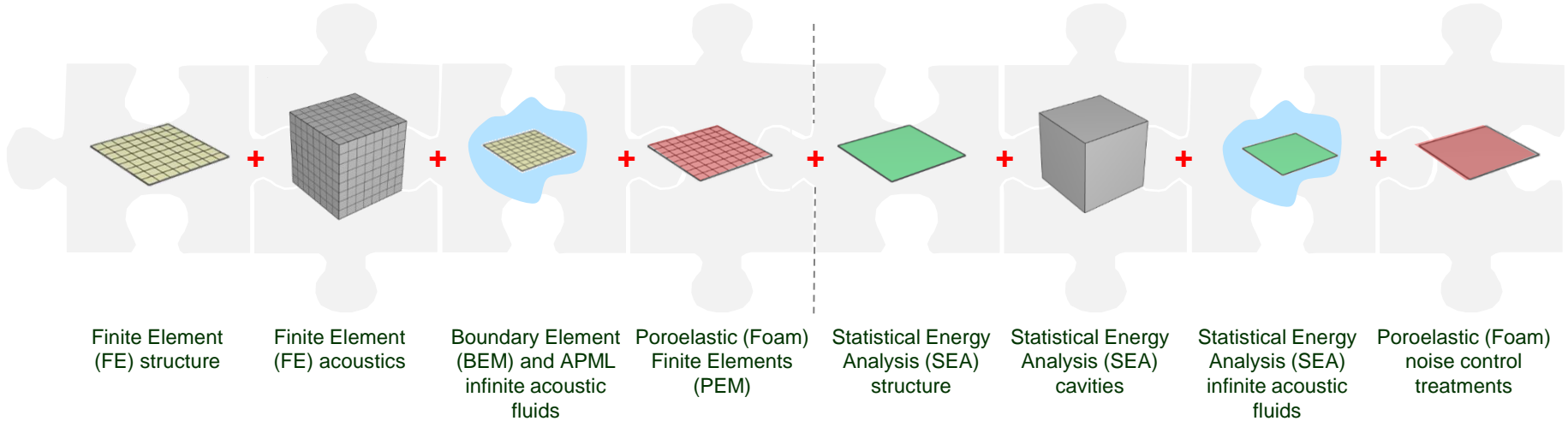
R. Bernhard “ The limits of predictability due to manufacturing and environmentally induced uncertainty”, Proc. of InterNOISE, 1996.

Vibro-Acoustic analysis methods

Low frequency
(deterministic)

Mid frequency
(mixed)

High frequency
(statistical)

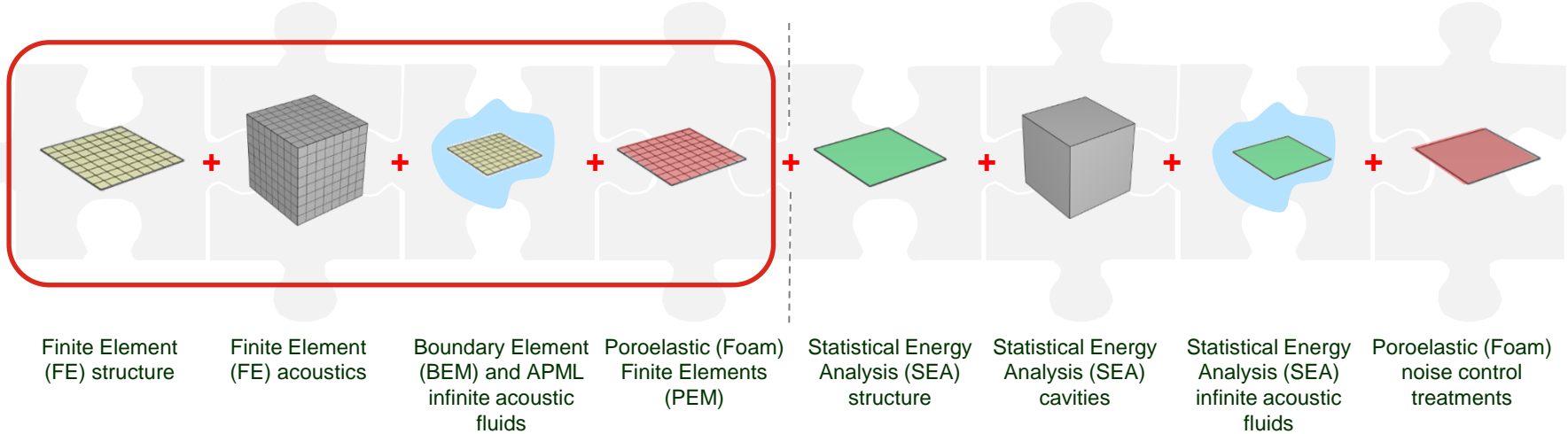


Vibro-Acoustic analysis methods

Low frequency
(deterministic)

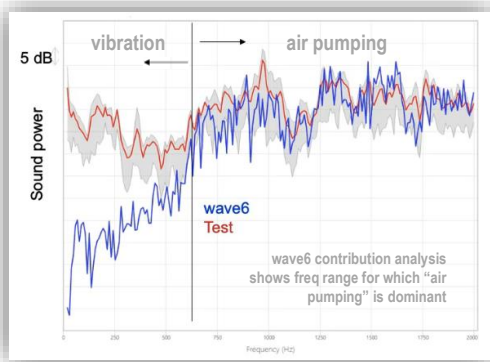
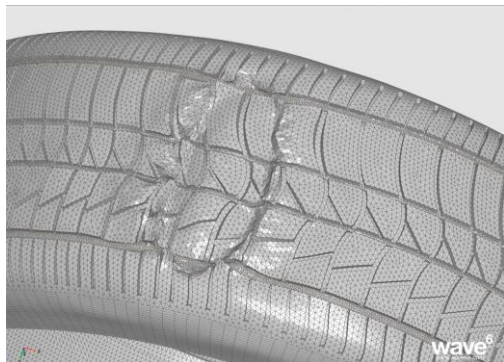
Mid frequency
(mixed)

High frequency
(statistical)

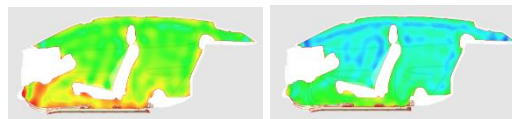
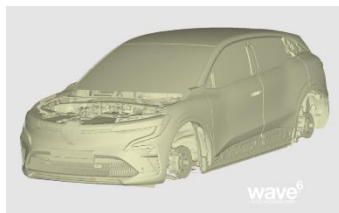


Examples of “low frequency” models

Treaded tire noise



Trimmed body interior noise



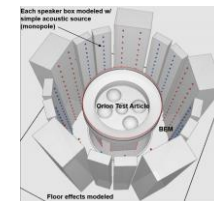
Air-Gap

Compressed foam

Acoustic testing of spacecraft



Orion test article



wave6 FE/BEM model



DFA test speaker stacks

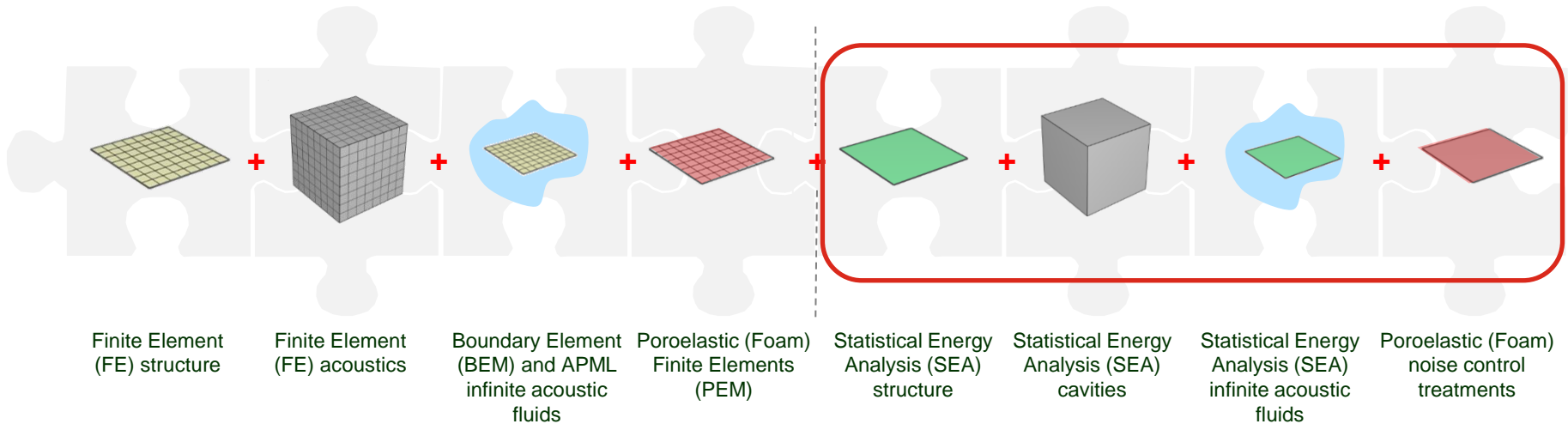
Image credit: NASA

Vibro-Acoustic analysis methods

Low frequency
(deterministic)

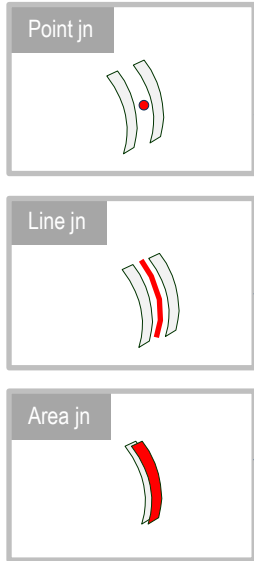
Mid frequency
(mixed)

High frequency
(statistical)



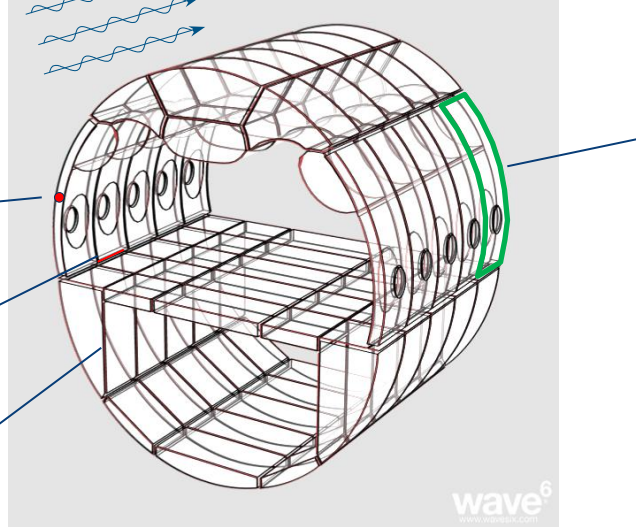
Examples of high frequency models : Statistical Energy Analysis (SEA)

“Junctions”
Transmit energy
(wave scattering)



“Loads”

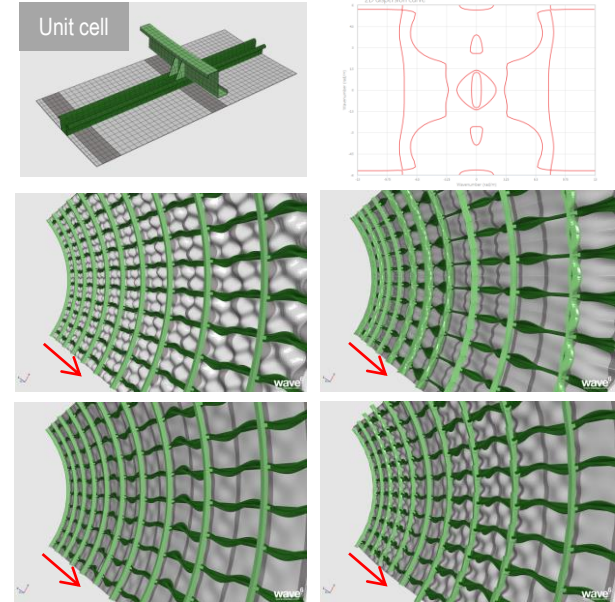
Inject energy (into subsystems)



In SEA a system is split into a set of coupled subsystems and “statistical wave mechanics methods” are used to describe the input, storage, transmission and dissipation of vibro-acoustic energy throughout the system

“Subsystems”

Store energy (in reverberant wavefields)



Dassault Systèmes geometry and models

We have developed new generalized wave based approaches to SEA using periodic structure theory

Outline

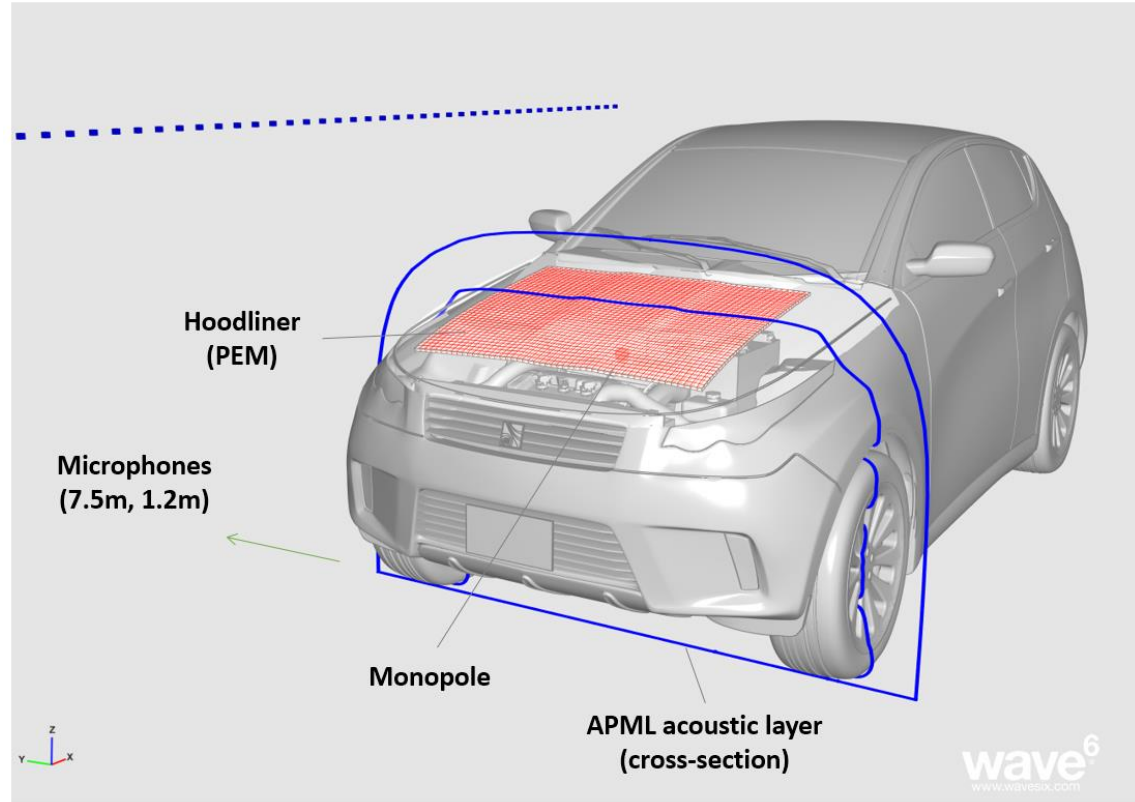
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“Topology” optimization of foams (volume PEM elements)

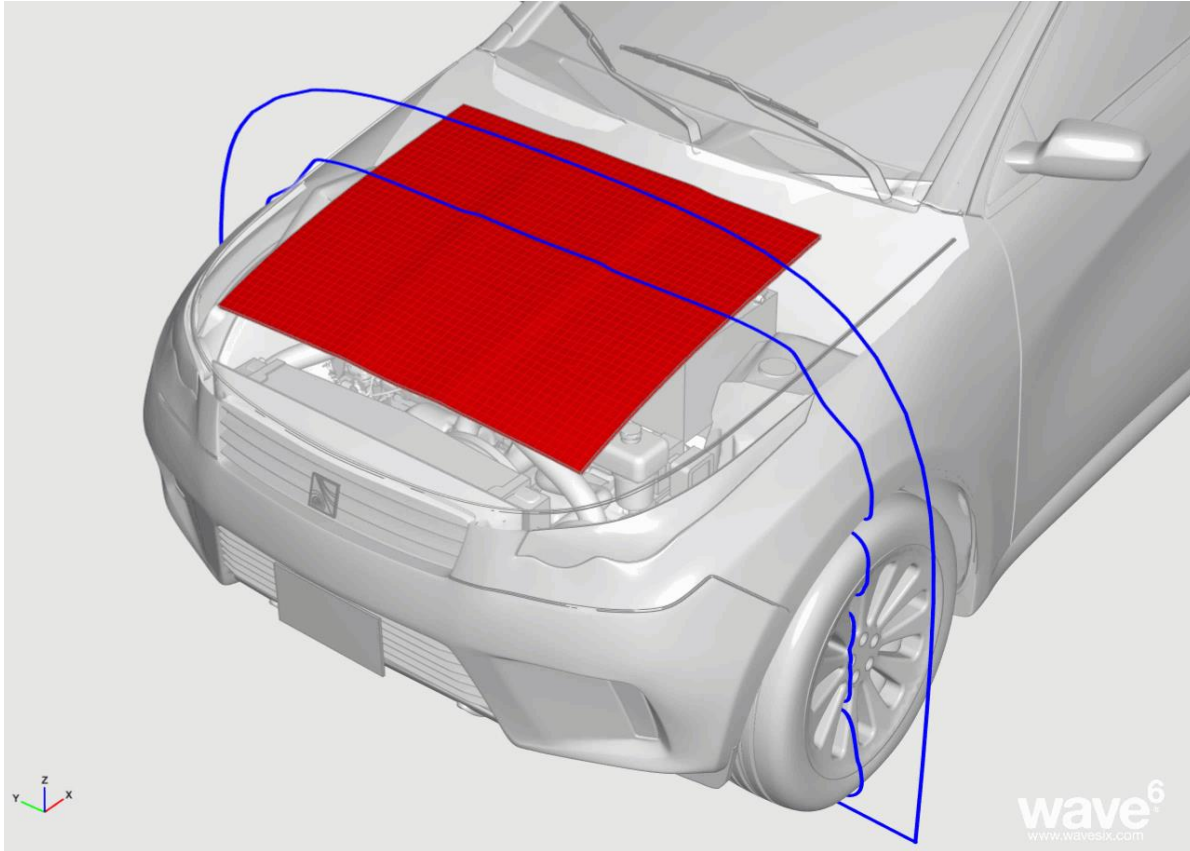
We have worked with clients to develop new methods for topology optimization of Poroelastic Finite Elements

Simplified Example : Monopole placed in underhood of vehicle, airborne paths to exterior

What is the optimal spatial distribution of foam for the hoodliner that reduces pass-by noise at 1kHz (subject to a constraint on the mass of the hoodliner)?



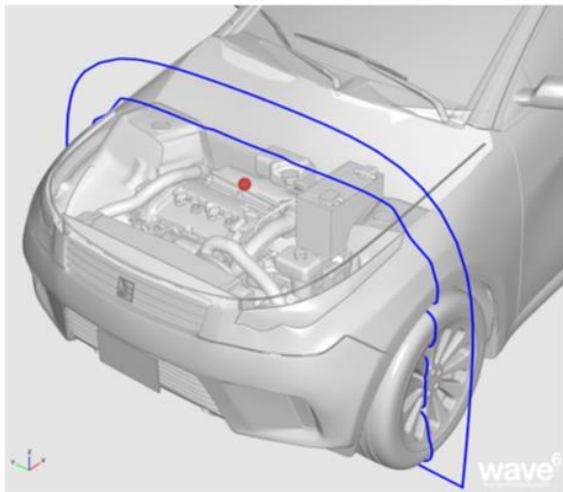
“Topology” optimization of foams (volume PEM elements)



Spatial
distribution of
foam at each
iteration of
optimization

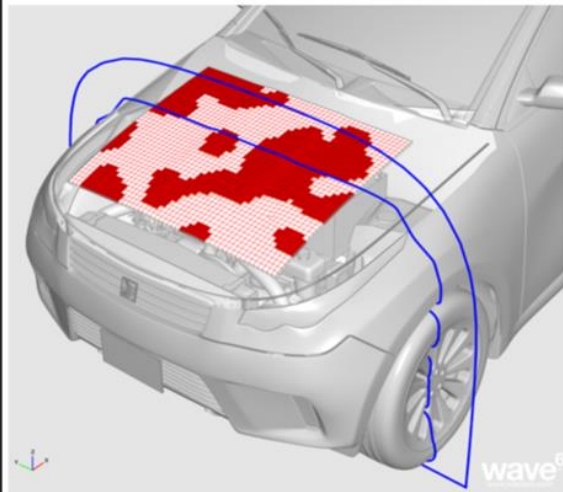
“Topology” optimization of foams (volume PEM elements)

No hoodliner



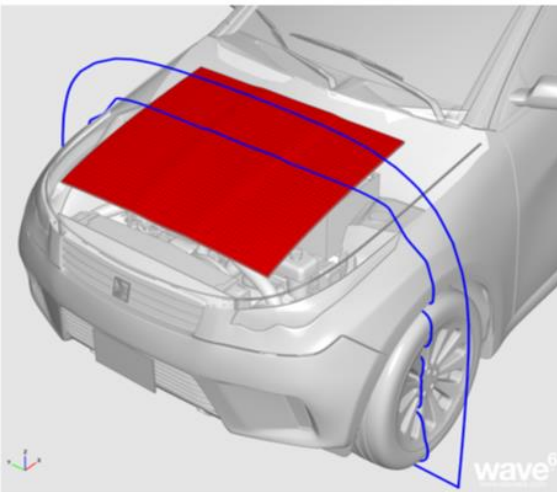
Mass = 0 kg
SPL = 75.8 dB

Optimized hoodliner



Mass = 0.05 kg
SPL = 71.1 dB
4.7 dB better than no headliner
1.7 dB better than uniform headliner

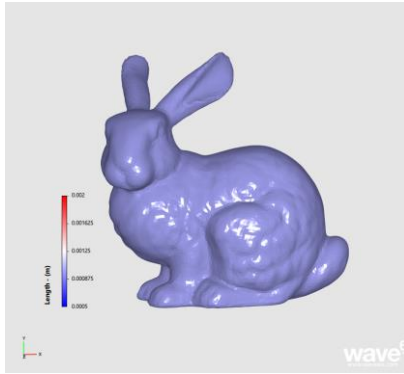
Uniform hoodliner



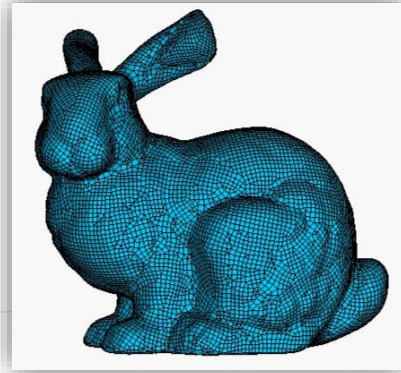
Mass = 0.1 kg
SPL = 72.8 dB

“Sizing” optimization to reduce sound radiation (or vibration)

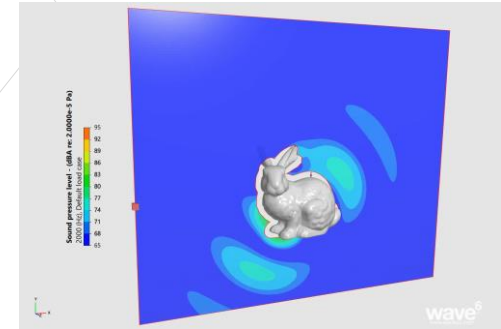
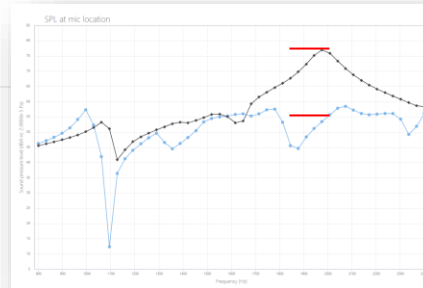
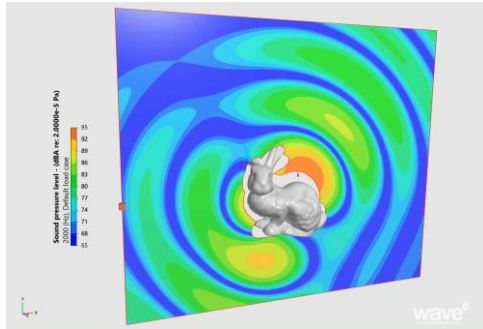
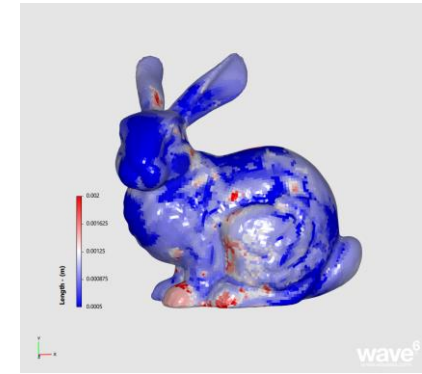
1mm thick steel



Sizing optimization (50 iterations)



Optimized shell thickness (same mass)

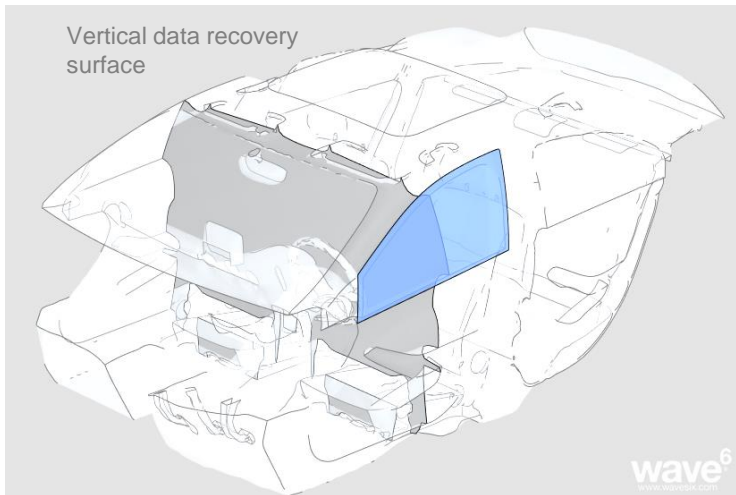


We have worked with clients to develop “acoustic specific” adjoint based sizing optimization (optimize thickness of sound package and shell structures for absorption, TL, acoustic radiation etc)

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New fast (SEA) methods for mid/high frequency trimmed body



We have developed new computationally efficient methods for accurately modeling the sound pressure level within a trimmed vehicle across a broad frequency range (due to various localized sources).

4kHz 1/3 OB

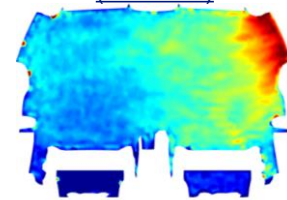
Pressure PSD
dB, re. 4e-10 Pa²/Hz
20dB scale



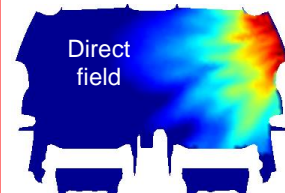
A. Traditional SEA



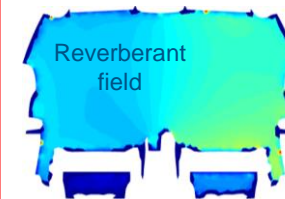
B. BEM model
(200Kdofs)



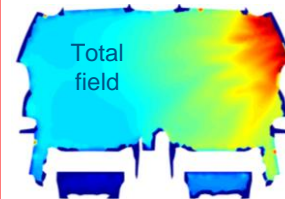
C. New SEA approach



+



=



~5 minute solve time

Side mirror interior windnoise : Daimler

Experiment

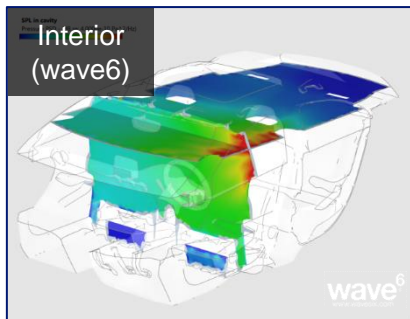
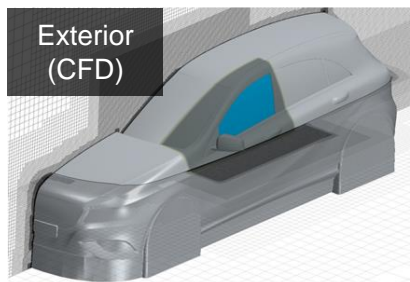


Figure 1: Mercedes-Benz A-class with blocked underbody flow and interior microphone array

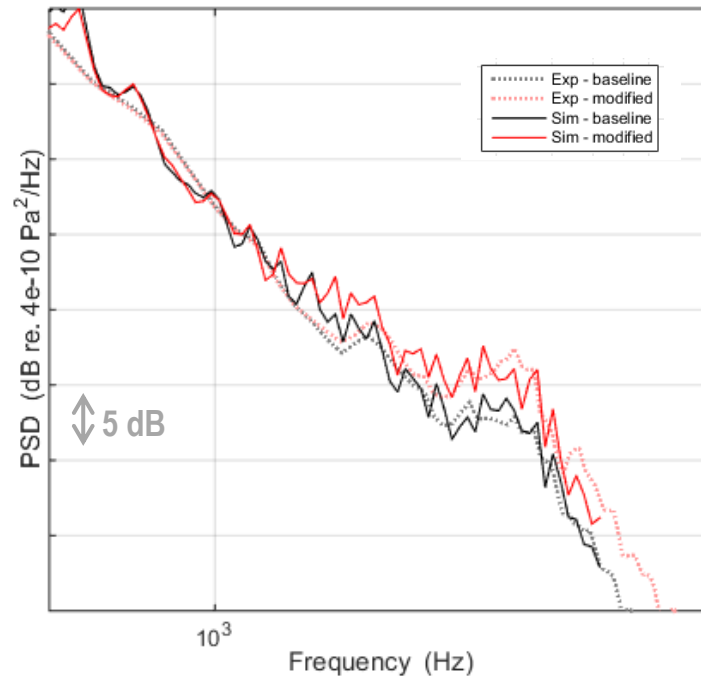


Figure 2: Side mirror modification (4 mm forward facing diffuser step)

Simulation



Drivers ear SPL (prediction vs. test)



Schell, A. and Cotoni, V., "Flow Induced Interior Noise Prediction of a Passenger Car," SAE Int. J. Passeng. Cars - Mech. Syst. 9(3):1053-1062, 2016

Outline

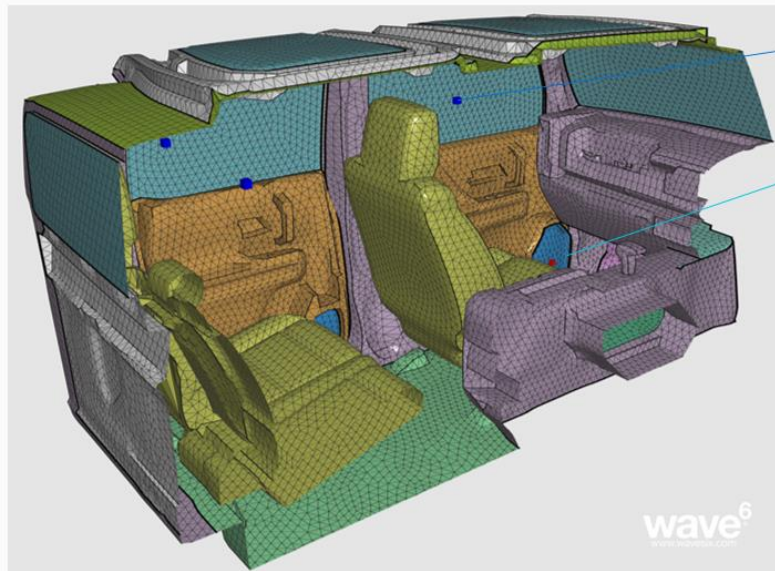
- My Background
- wave6 and Dassault SYSTEMES
- Vibro-Acoustic Analysis Methods
- Recent application examples
 - Adjoint optimization of foams and fibers for pass-by noise
 - Efficient models of high frequency windnoise
 - Audio tuning and auralization
- Summary

Audio tuning and auralization : GM

Objective : predict p/q transfer functions to 20 kHz



- Surfaces
 - Surfaces for cavity volume
 - Glass surface
 - Seats surface
 - Vinyl-Floor-Front surface
 - Vinyl-Floor-Rear surface
 - Speaker surface
 - Wetted cavity surface
 - Wetted FOD surface
 - Doors surface
 - Headliner-Cloth surface
 - Console-IP-Garnish surface
 - Upper footwell



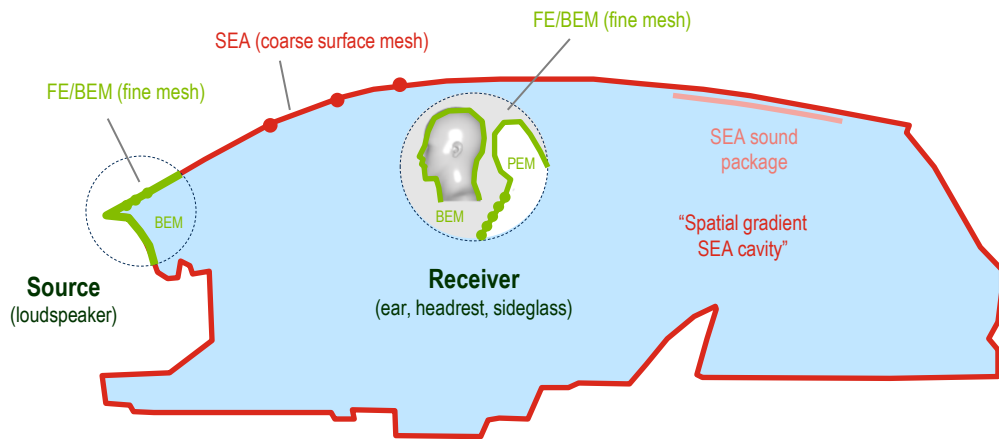
5 Mics (p)

4 Monopoles (q)

wave⁶

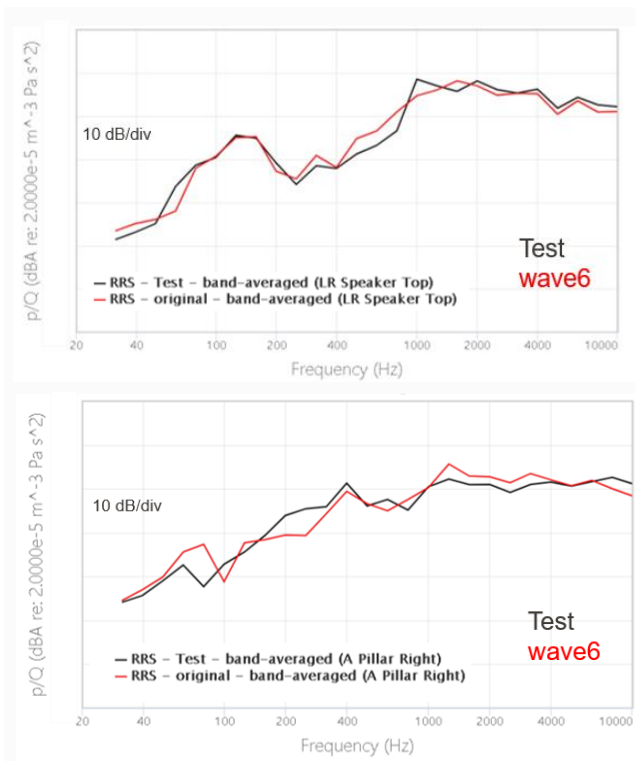
Cavity geometry + surface impedance/absorption

Audio tuning and auralization : GM



New computationally efficient methods that enable us to add small zones of "FE/BEM detail" in an SEA cavity model (that also accounts for cavity shape and sound package distribution). Have recently extended to transient applications

P. Shorter, R. Langley "Vibro-Acoustic Analysis of Complex Systems", JSV 288(3)
 P. Shorter, R. Langley "On the reciprocity relationship between direct field radiation and diffuse reverberant loading", JASA 117(85-95)



Q. Zhang et al "Full spectrum simulation of vehicle interior acoustic transfer function (ATF) using wave6". Simulia Users Conference 2023

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Summary

- Vibro-Acoustic systems typically contain millions of structural and acoustic modes across the audible frequency range
- Combination of deterministic and statistical methods needed to analyze systems across this frequency range
- We have worked with clients on various new methods:
 - Low frequency : new methods for tire noise, large fully coupled FE/BEM models, trimmed body models, adjoint optimization for vibro-acoustics etc
 - High frequency : new generalized wave based SEA methods
 - Mid frequency : combining deterministic and statistical methods for efficient full frequency models including for windnoise and audio tuning/auralization
- Please contact me for more information

