



CENTRE NATIONAL
DE LA RECHERCHE
SCIENTIFIQUE

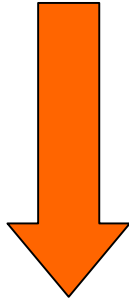


Increased damping in irregular resonators

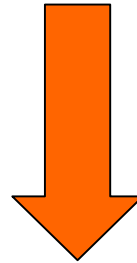
Bernard Sapoval
Mark Asch
Simon Félix
Marcel Filoche

SCOPE OF THE TALK

GEOMETRICAL IRREGULARITY

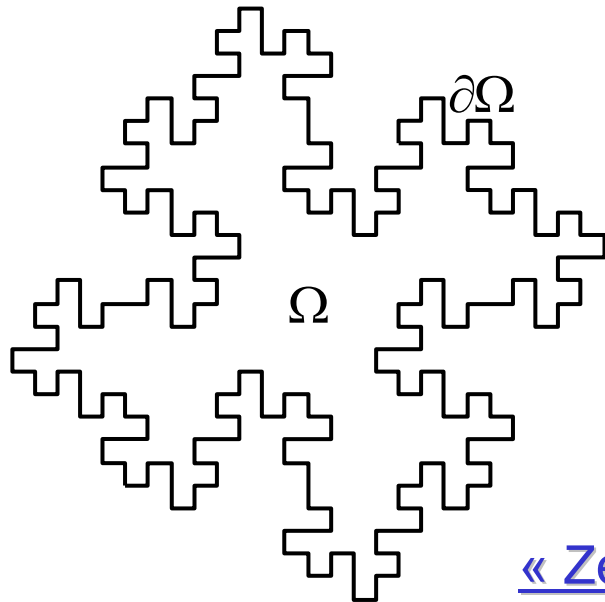


MODE LOCALIZATION



INCREASED LOSSES

Eigenmodes of a pre-fractal cavity



$$(\Delta + k^2)p = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\nabla} p = -jk\varepsilon p \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

(ε : reduced surface admittance)

« Zero-loss » eigenmodes: $\varepsilon \ll 1$

$$\Delta \psi_n = -k_n^2 \psi_n \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi_n = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

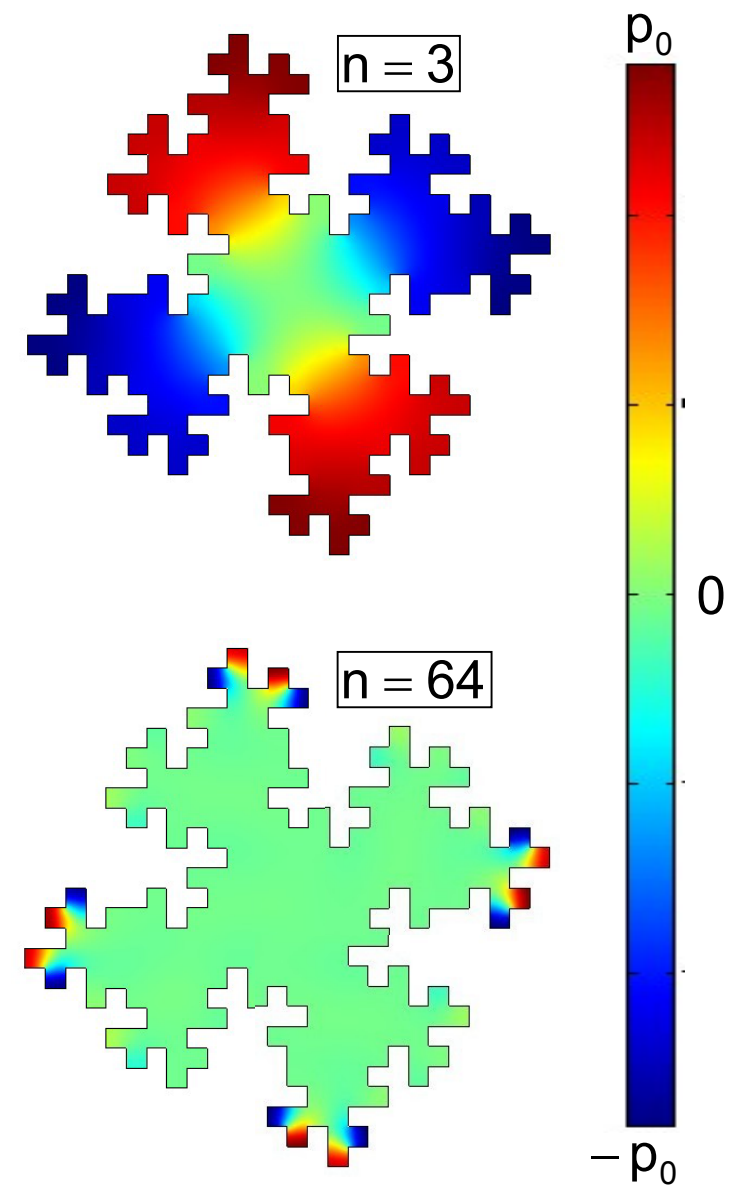
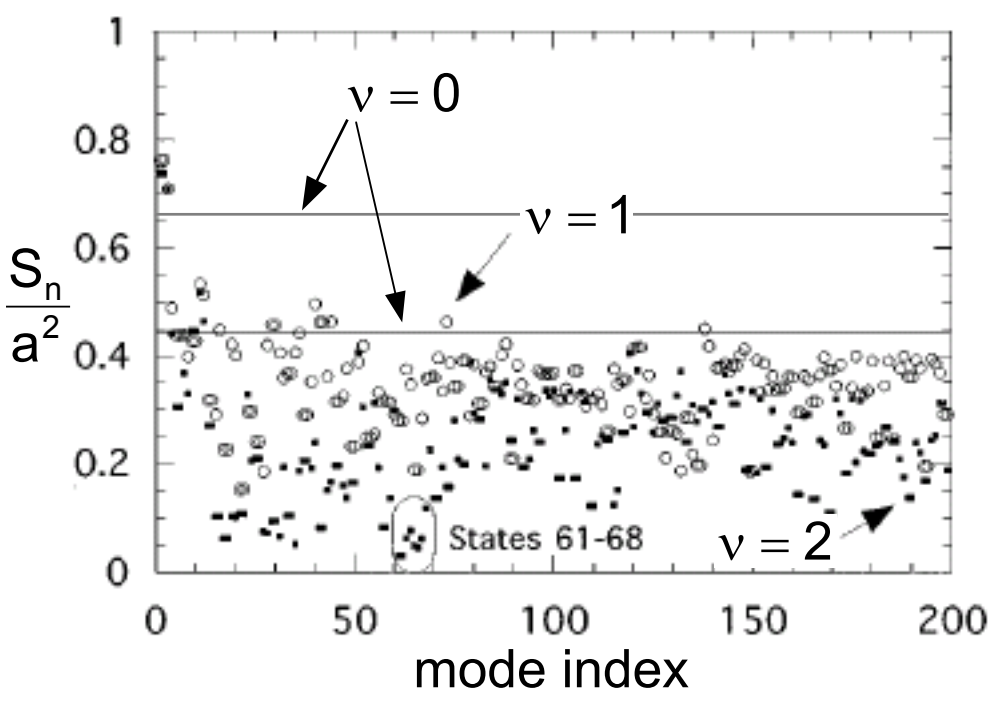
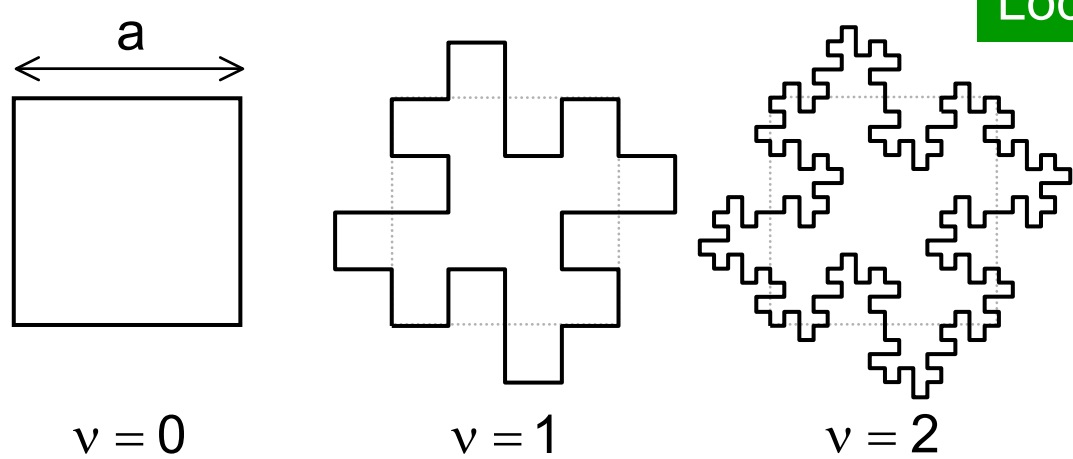
$$\text{modes normalized : } \int_{\Omega} |\psi_n|^2 dS = 1$$

Characterization of localization:

existence surface:

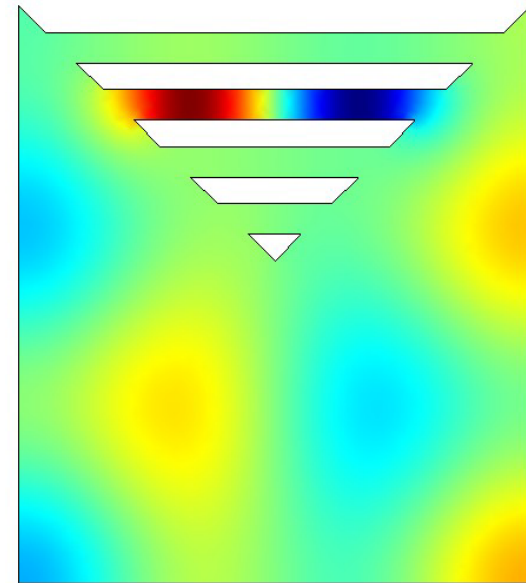
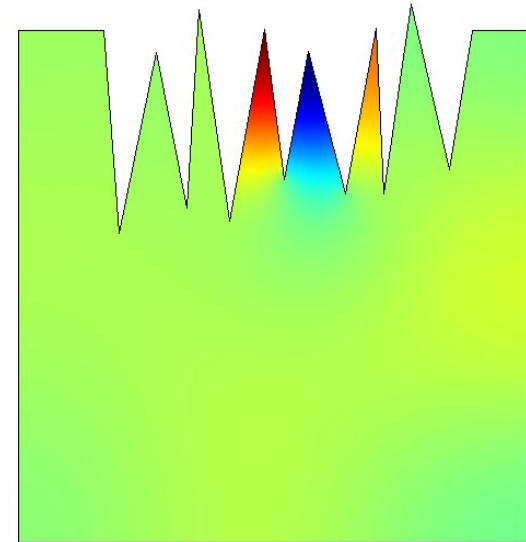
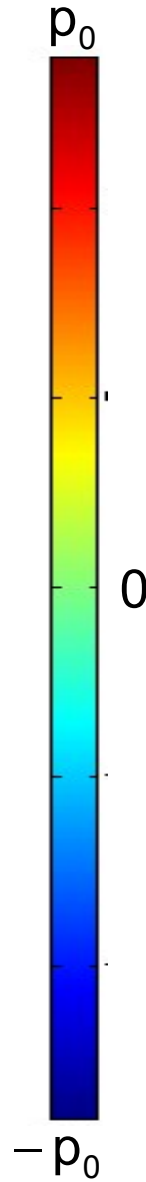
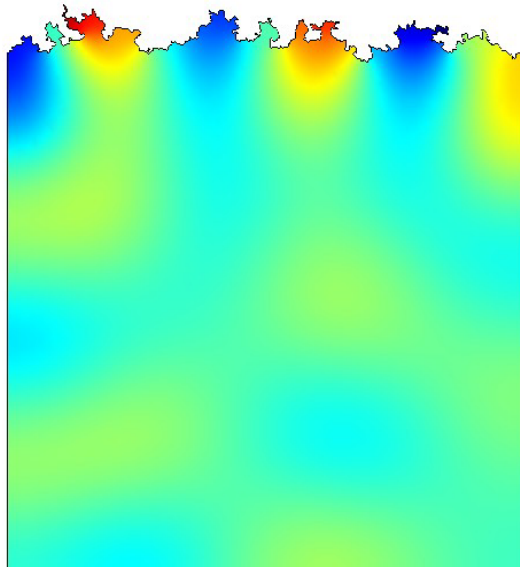
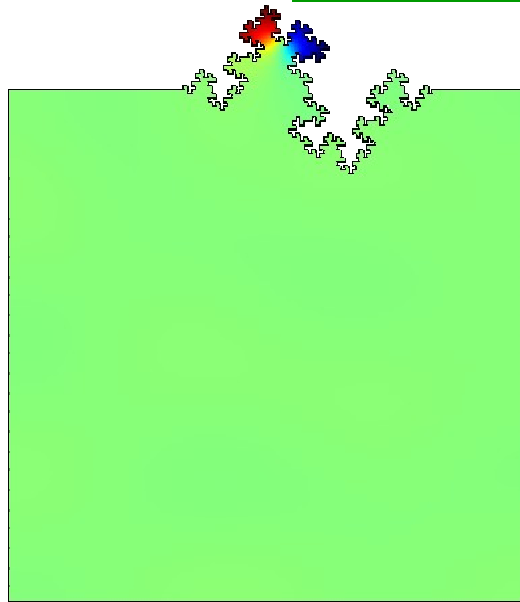
$$S_n = \frac{1}{\int_{\Omega} |\psi_n|^4 dS}$$

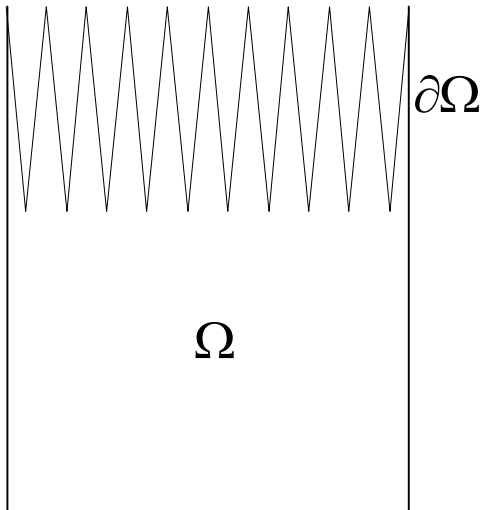
Localization in a pre-fractal cavity



[Sapoval *et al.*, J. Acoust. Soc. Am. **102**(5), 2014-2019 (1997).]

Any type of geometrical irregularity creates localization



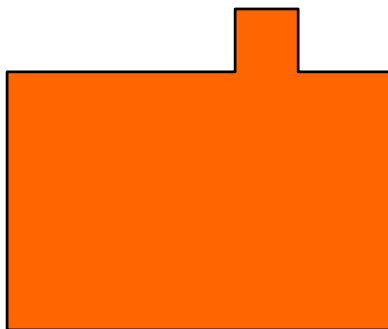


Under the assumption of weak losses ($\varepsilon \ll 1$):

$$Losses \propto \int_{\partial\Omega} |\psi_n|^2 dL \approx \frac{\text{existence}}{\text{existence}} \frac{\text{perimeter}}{\text{surface}}$$

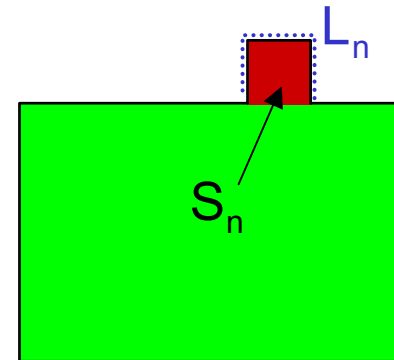
Localized modes exhibit larger losses

non localized mode



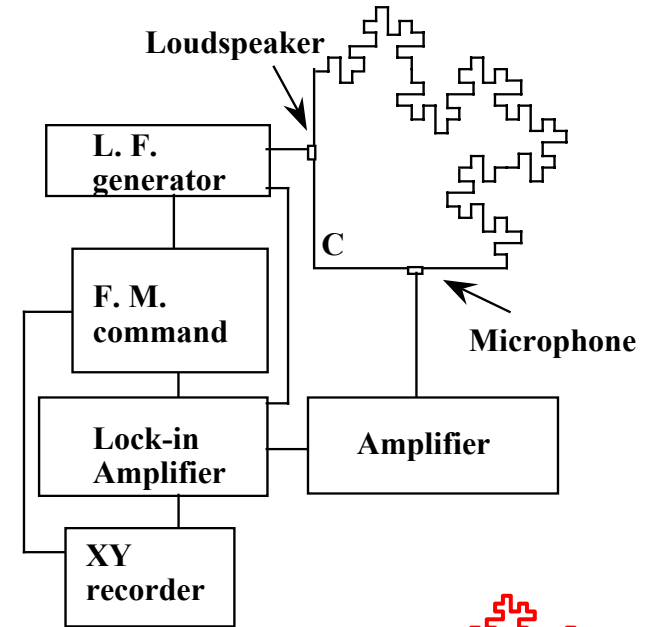
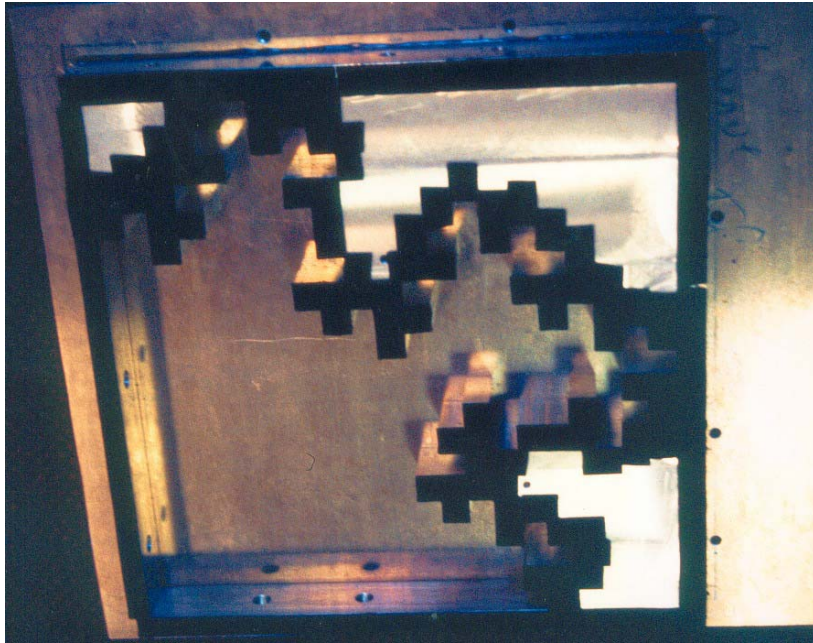
$$Losses \propto \frac{\text{cavity perimeter length}}{\text{cavity surface area}}$$

localized mode

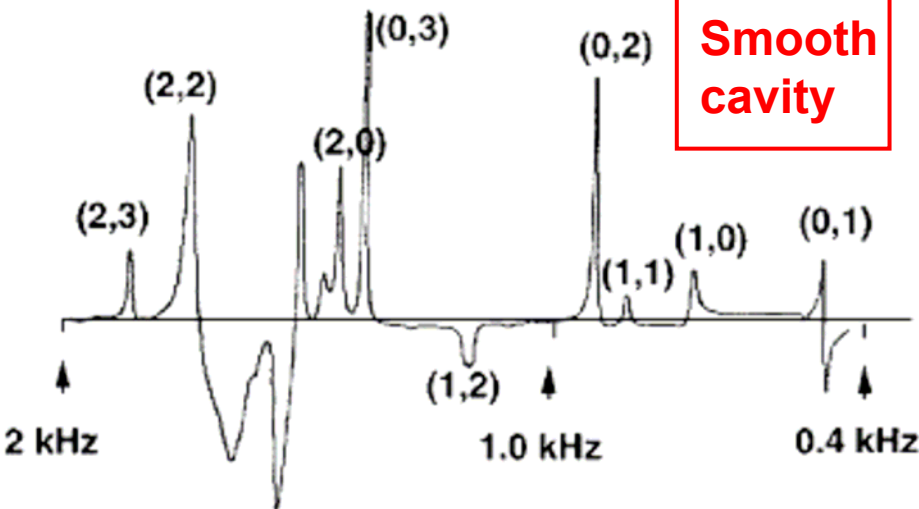


$$\psi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{S_n}} \Rightarrow Losses \propto \frac{L_n}{S_n}$$

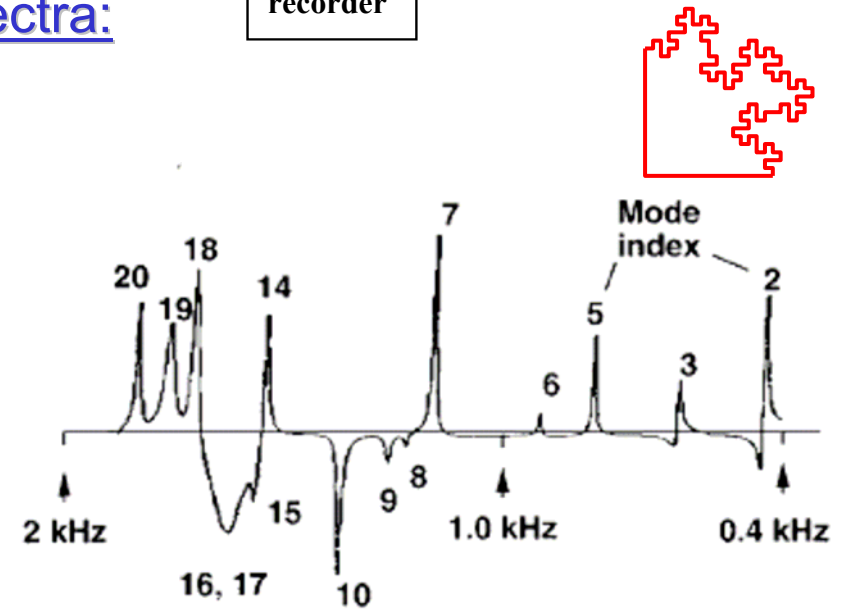
Experimental study



Transmission spectra:

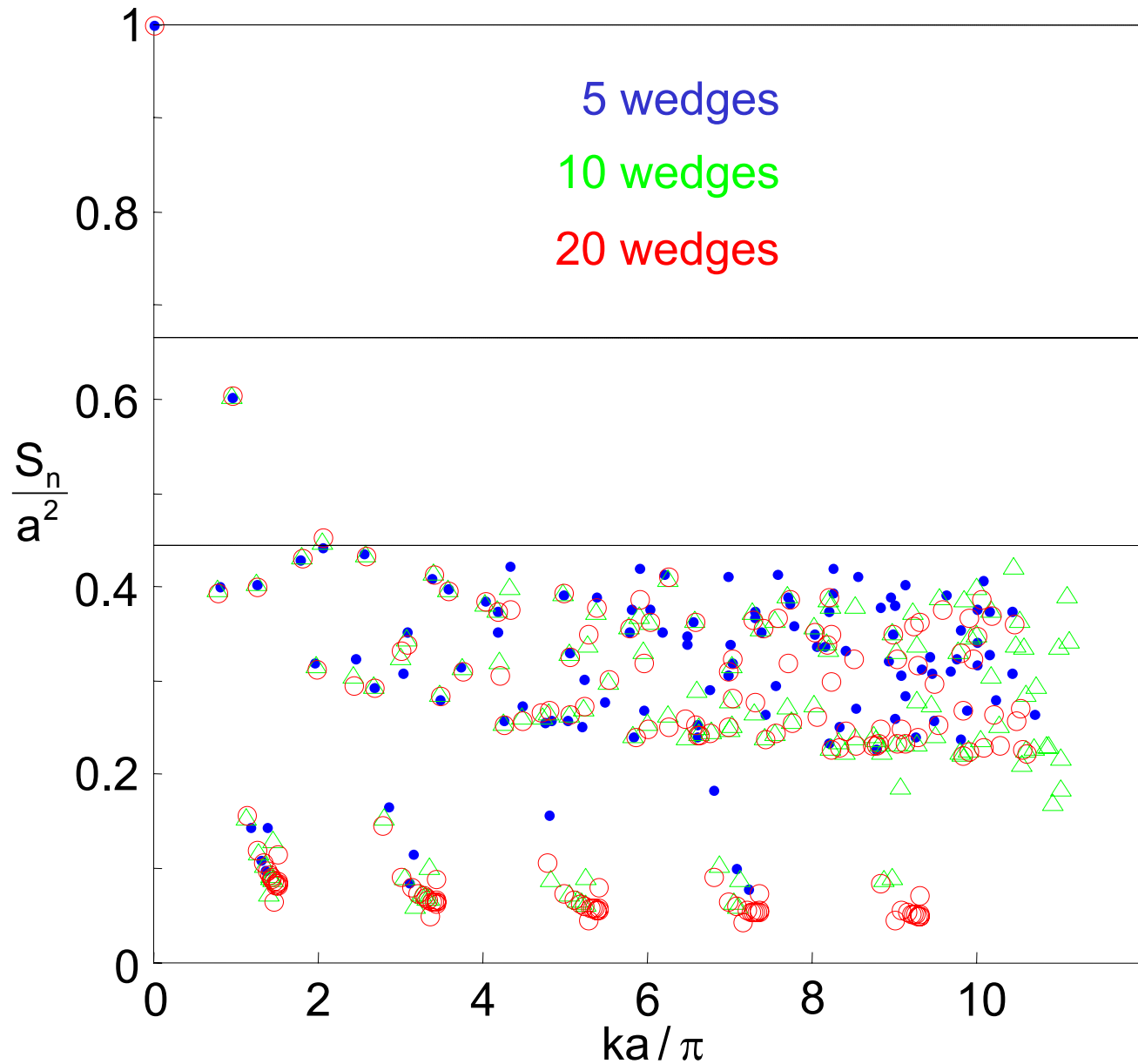
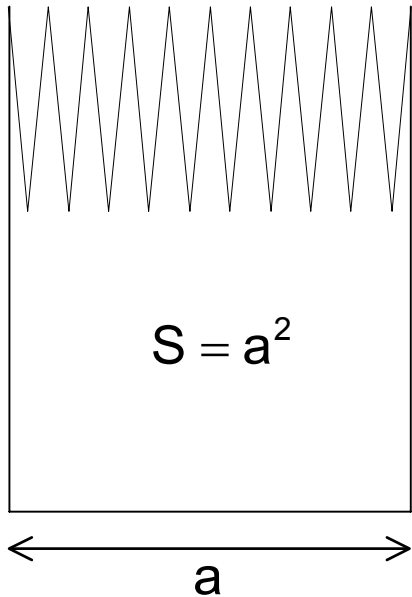


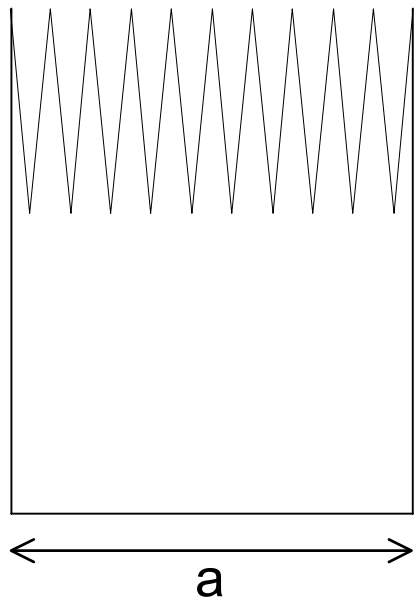
Smooth cavity



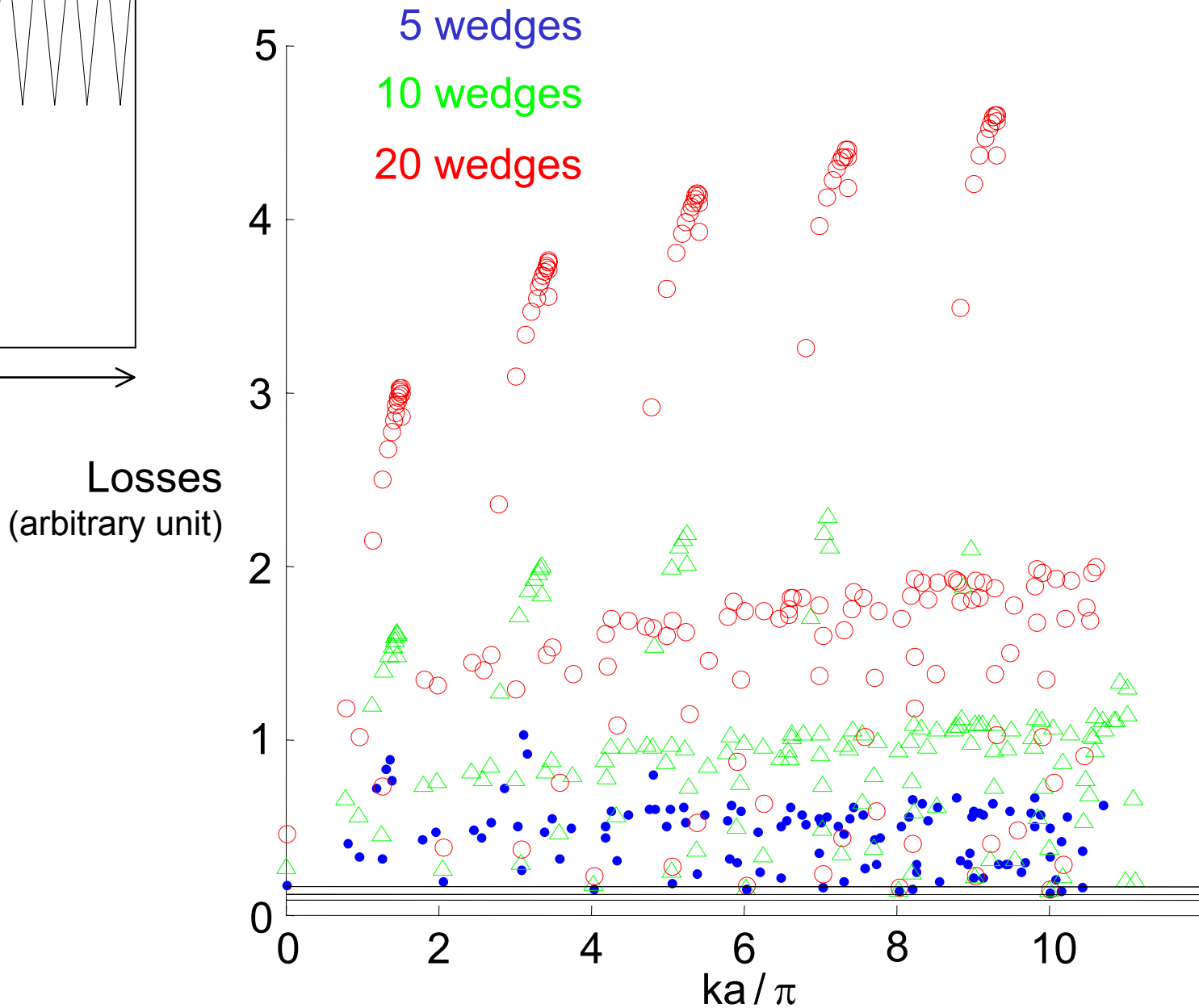
[Hébert *et al.*, J. Acoust. Soc. Am. **105**(3), 1567-1574 (1999).]

Localization in the cavity

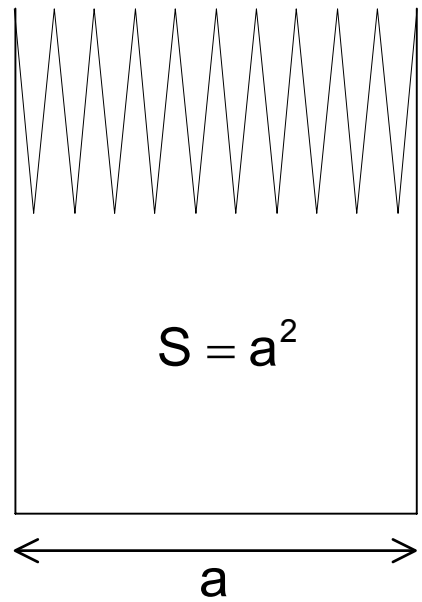




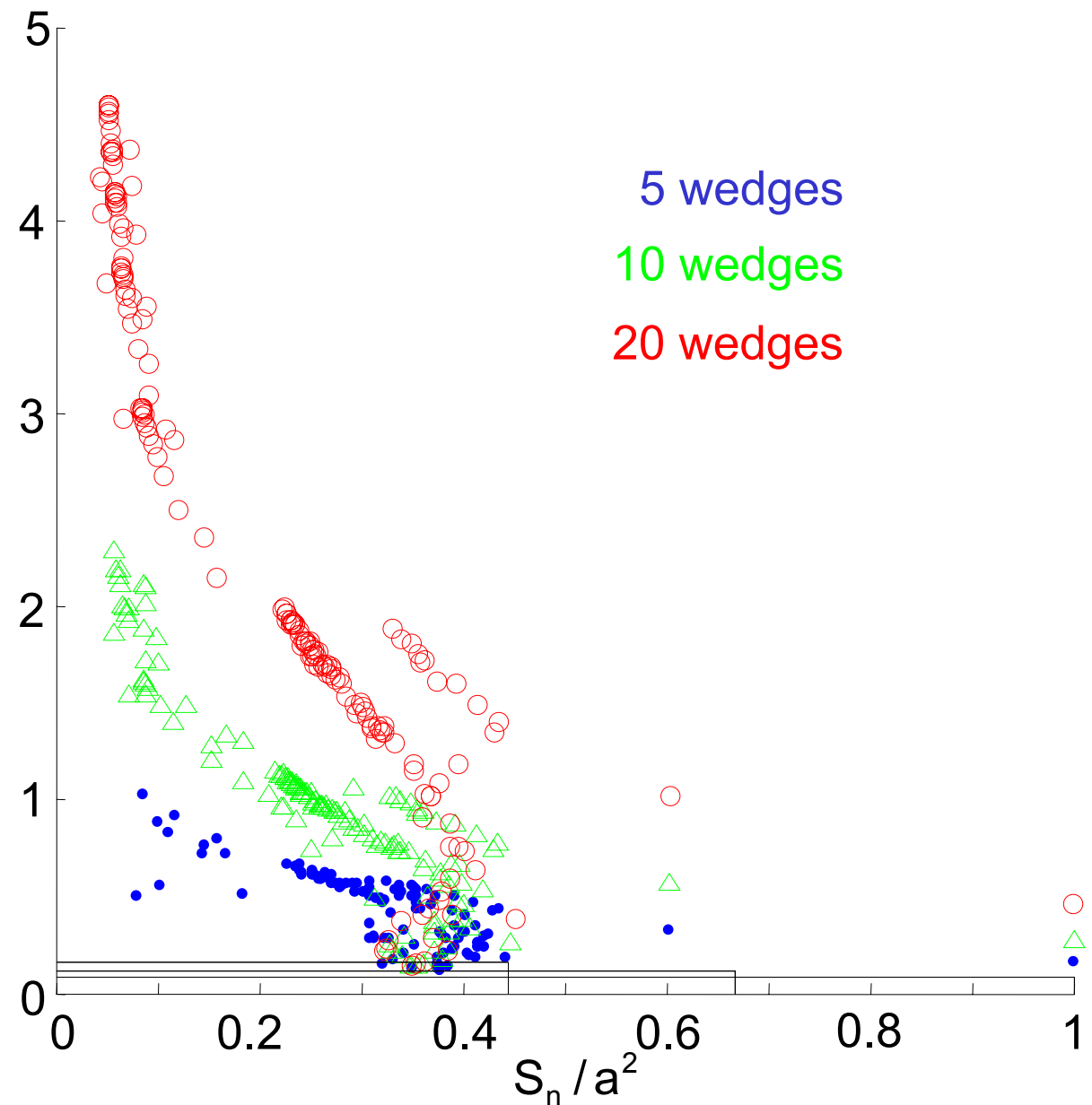
Losses in the cavity



Losses vs Localization



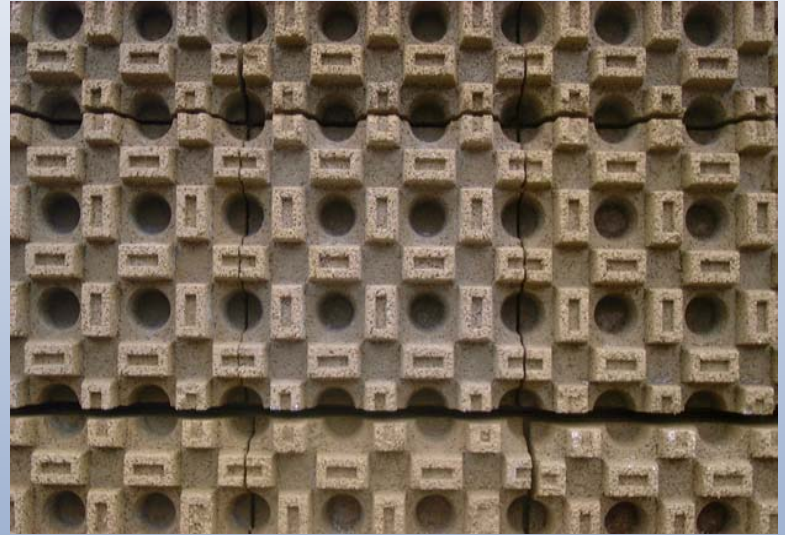
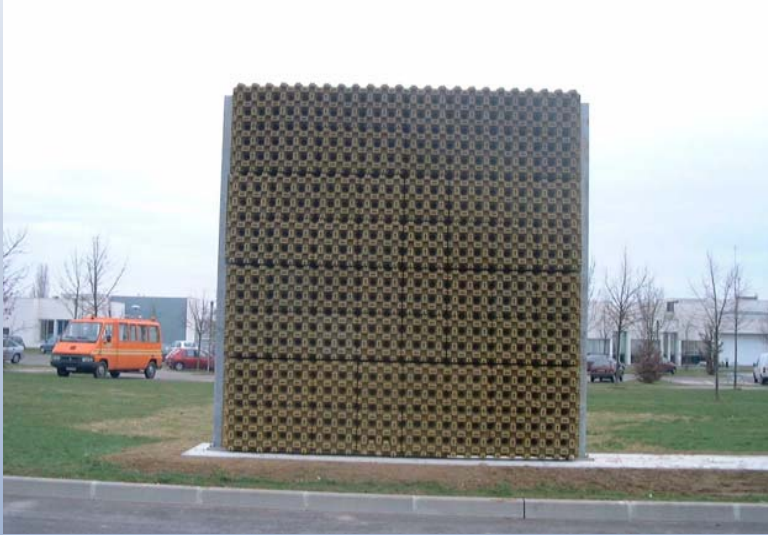
Losses
(arbitrary unit)





(pat.pend.)

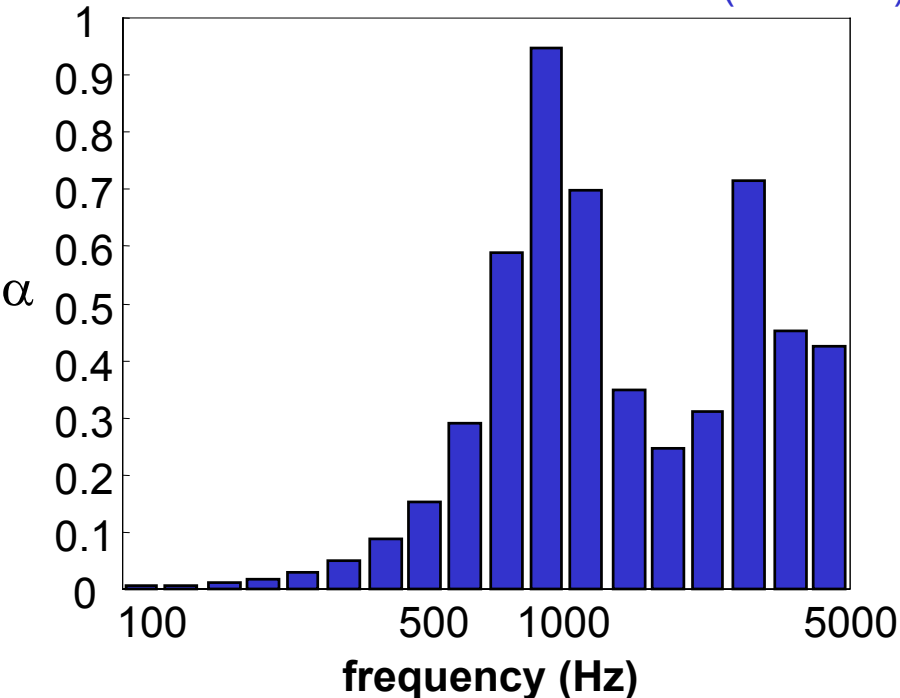
Irregular noise barrier: « Fractal wall »



Test on Sound Absorption Performance: Standard EN 1793

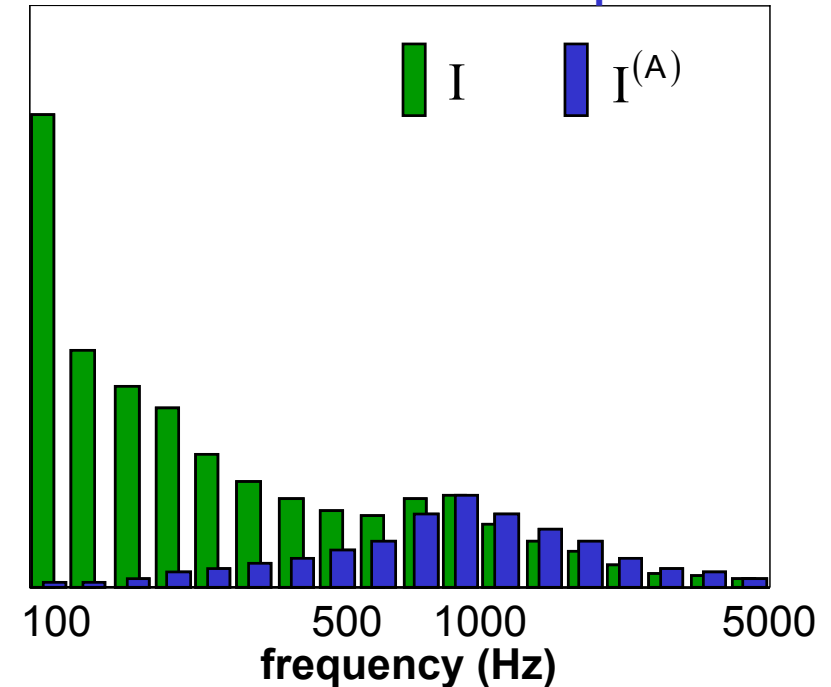
Absorption coefficient

measured in a reverberation room (ISO 354)



Traffic noise spectrum

& Normalized traffic noise spectrum



Single-number rating:

$$DL_{\alpha} = -10 \log_{10} \left(1 - \frac{\sum_i \alpha_i I_i^{(A)}}{\sum_i I_i^{(A)}} \right)$$

« Fractal wall »:

$$DL_{\alpha} = 17 \text{ dB(A)}$$

(best on the EU market: 11 dB(A))

Increased damping in irregular resonators

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