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**Report 201915 - 19-DB-12**

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**Update: October 23, 2019**

**On request of  
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**Following purchase order 20190517-1P signed on May the 17th of 2019.**

## Contents

<b>I</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>DB 12</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Static air-flow resistivity.....	3
1.2	Open porosity.....	4
1.3	Tortuosity, characteristic lengths and static thermal permeability.....	4
1.4	Elastic parameters.....	5
<b>II</b>	<b>Description of the characterization techniques</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Measuring the thickness of samples</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Estimating the elastic and damping parameters</b>	<b>6</b>

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# Part I

## Results

### 1 DB 12

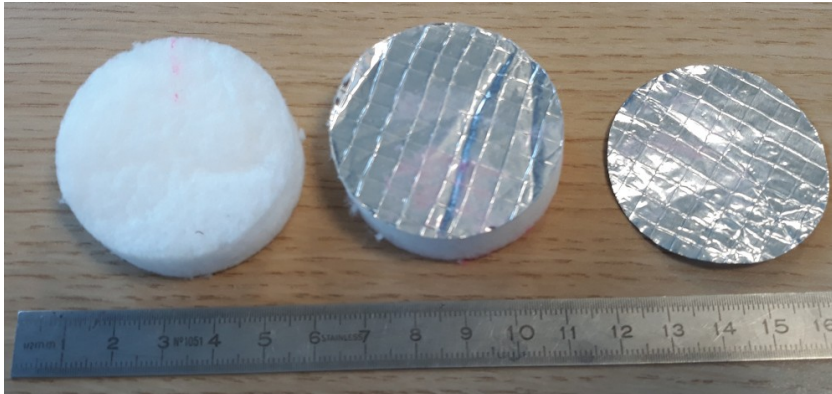


Figure 1: **DB 12** : Picture of material 12 composed by an aluminum facing screen on top of Melamine fibers. The mass density of the fibers is  $24 \pm 2 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$ . The thickness of the aluminum facing screen is around  $402 \pm 39 \text{ kg.m}^{-3}$  with a thickness around 0.3 mm (i.e. a surfacic mass density of  $122 \pm 13 \text{ kg.m}^{-2}$ ). **The characterization results below are related to the Melamine fibers only.**

#### 1.1 Static air-flow resistivity

The static air flow resistivity of the material has been estimated using the low asymptote approach as described in the appendix of ISO 9053-1:2018<sup>1</sup>.  $\delta\sigma$  represents the standard deviation of each estimation for a given sample.

Test	$\sigma$ ( $\delta\sigma$ )	Thickness
12 i a		
12 ii a		
12 iii a		
<b>Mean values</b> ( $\sigma_x$ )		
Units	N.s.m <sup>-4</sup>	mm

Table 1: **DB 12 - fibers only**: Estimation results for the static air flow resistivity. Values for each tested sample, mean value and standard deviation ( $\sigma_x$ ) over all samples.

The relative standard deviation of these static air-flow resistivities measurements is 6%.

<sup>1</sup>ISO 9053-1. Acoustics – determination of airflow resistance – part 1: Static air-flow method. *International Organization for Standardization*, 2018.

## 1.2 Open porosity

The value of the open porosity has been estimated using the low asymptote approach as described in Jaouen et al. 2018<sup>2</sup>.  $\delta\sigma$  represents the standard deviation of each estimation for a given sample.

<sup>2</sup>L. Jaouen, E. Gourdon, and M. Edwards. 6-parameter acoustical characterization of porous media using a classical impedance tube. In *Proc. of Euronoise 2018 (27-31 May, Hersonissos, Crete, Greece)*, 2018.

Test	$\varphi$ ( $\delta$ )
12 i a	
12 ii a	
12 iii a	
<b>Mean value</b> ( $\sigma_x$ )	
Unit	

Table 2: **DB 12 - fibers only**: Estimation results for the open porosity. Values for each test, mean value and standard deviation ( $\sigma_x$ ) over all tests.

One may note that the standard deviation over the measurements is equal to zero, however the precision of the method for such mean value is 2%.

## 1.3 Tortuosity, characteristic lengths and static thermal permeability

Estimations of the high frequency limit of the dynamic tortuosity, the characteristic viscous and thermal lengths and the static thermal permeability of the material have been realised from measured data of dynamic mass densities and compressibilities (see section ??).

Test	$\alpha_\infty$ ( $\delta$ )	$\Lambda$ ( $\delta$ )	$\Lambda'$ ( $\delta$ )	$k'_0$ ( $\delta$ )	Thickness
12 i a					
12 ii a					
12 iii a					
<b>Mean values</b> ( $\sigma_x$ )					
Units		$\mu\text{m}$	$\mu\text{m}$	$10^{-10}\text{m}^2$	mm

Table 3: **DB 12 - fibers only**: Estimation of the acoustic parameters of the Johnson-Champoux-Allard-Lafarge model. Values for each tested sample, mean value and standard deviation ( $\sigma_x$ ) over all samples.

### 1.3.1 Validation of the parameters

Fig. 2 compares the sound absorption coefficient as measured in the impedance tube and as computed using a Johnson-Champoux-Allard-Lafarge model (JCAL) according to the mean values of the parameters characterized above.

Measured data are represented as the dispersion envelope obtained over all characterized samples.

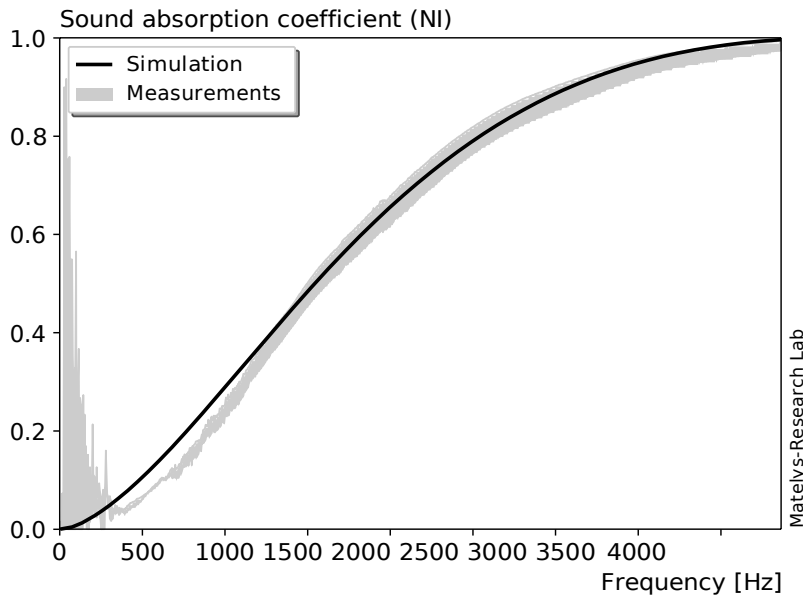


Figure 2: **DB 12 - fibers only** : sound absorption coefficient for plane waves under normal incidence (NI).  
 ■ : dispersion over measured samples,  
 — : simulation using the JCAL model,  
 Material backed with an impervious and rigid backing.  
 Temperature : 23°C  
 Ambient pressure: 101 400 Pa  
 Hygrometry: 42%

The deviation between measurements and simulation at low frequencies is due to a small gradient of properties of the fibers through the thickness (the fibers in contact with the aluminum facing screen have a slightly higher density than the mean mass density).

#### 1.4 Elastic parameters

The following table presents the elastic characterization results for samples of the fibers only under an uni-axial compression test (see section 3). The direction of the uni-axial compression is perpendicular to the fiber plan. Note that the Poisson’s ratio studied during these uni-axial compression tests was equal or so close to 0 that it was not possible to differentiate it from 0 with respect to the accuracy of the method.

Test	<b>E</b>	$\eta$	$\nu$	$\rho$
1				
2				
3				
<b>Mean values</b> ( $\sigma_x$ )				
Units	$\times 10^3 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$			$\text{kg.m}^{-3}$

Conditions:

Temperature: 24 °C                      Static stress ~ 245 Pa  
 Ambient Pressure: 101 450 Pa      Resonance freq. ~ 25 Hz  
 Hygrometry : 43%

Table 4: **DB 12 - fibers only** : elastic and damping parameters of the tested material assumed to be isotropic. Values for each tested sample, mean value and standard deviation ( $\sigma_x$ ) over all samples.

## Part II

# Description of the characterization techniques

## 2 Measuring the thickness of samples

The thicknesses of material samples are manually measured using an electronic calipers with a precision of 0.01 mm. for material samples which do not have a perfect flat surface, the thickness precision is 0.1 mm.

## 3 Estimating the elastic and damping parameters

The method used in this report is based on the study of the vibrations of a mass – spring system under an uni-axial compression test.

The measured Frequency Response Function (FRF) is defined as the ratio of the displacements of the top rigid mass to the base moving plate for a rectangular parallelepiped or cylindrical (with circular cross section) sample material (see Fig. 3). From a practical point of view, an accelerometer is used to determine the base plate displacement and a second one is used to determine the displacement of the top loading mass.

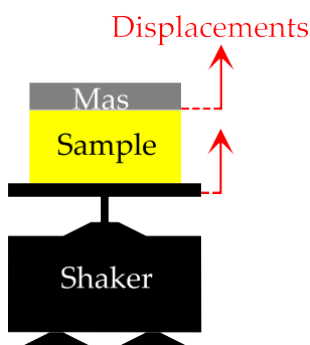


Figure 3: Scheme of the experimental setup used in the mass – spring resonance method.

This method can be used for the determination of the Young's modulus, the Poisson coefficient and the structural loss factor of an assumed isotropic material sample when the top loading mass is known. The analysis of the FRF in the vicinity of the resonance of the mass-spring system allows to determine the structural loss factor and the apparent Young's modulus. This latter modulus is linked to the actual Young's modulus of the material by a factor which depends on the shape of the sample and on the Poisson's ratio of the material. Thus, for a given shape factor<sup>3</sup>, this coefficient only depends on the Poisson's ratio of the material<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, by testing samples having different shape factors, the Poisson's ratio can be estimated. Finally, from this latter value, the actual Young's modulus of the material can be determined.

<sup>3</sup>The shape factor is defined as the ratio between the sample volume and its free lateral surfaces.

<sup>4</sup>C. Langlois, R. Panneton, and N. Atalla. Polynomial relations for quasi-static mechanical characterization of isotropic poroelastic materials. *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.*, 110:3032–3040, 2001.