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Acoustic characterization of porous materials with a rigid structure in the low frequency regime.

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ABSTRACT

An acoustic method is proposed for measuring the low frequencies parameters of porous materials having a rigid frame. The Biot equivalent fluid model is considered, in which the viscous losses are described by the static viscous permeability and an additional viscous parameter. The inertial interactions between fluid and structure are taken into account by the inertial factor. The thermal couplings are modeled using the thermal permeability and the thermal tortuosity. The proposed method is based on a solution of the direct and inverse problems for the propagation of transient audible frequency waves in a homogeneous isotropic slab of porous material having a rigid frame. The physical parameters are determined from the solution of the inverse problem using experimental reflected and transmitted waves by porous samples, in a wave guide (pipe). The minimization of the objective function, defined as the difference between experiment and theory, is done in the time domain. Tests are performed using industrial plastic foams. Experimental and theoretical data are in good agreement. Furthermore, the prospects are discussed.

1 INTRODUCTION

The acoustic characterization of porous materials saturated by air (Allard and Atalla, 2009) such as plastic foams, fibrous, or granular materials is of great interest for a wide range of industrial applications. These materials are frequently used in the automotive and aeronautics industries and in the building trade. Acoustic damping in air-saturated porous materials is described by the inertial, viscous, and thermal interactions between the fluid and the structure. Depending on the temporal component of the acoustic excitation (pulse duration), the relaxation times describing the fluid structure interactions are different. In the high frequency domain (Johnson *et al.*, 1987), the

inertial, viscous, and thermal interactions are modeled by causal integro-differential operators acting as fractional derivatives (Fellah and Depollier 2000) in the time domain. These interactions are taken into account, by the high approximation of the tortuosity for the inertial effects, and by the viscous characteristic length and thermal characteristic length for the viscous and thermal losses. In the low frequency domain, the inertial, viscous, and thermal interactions are described, respectively, by the inertial factor and the thermal tortuosity, the viscous and thermal permeability (Lafarge *et al* 1996, 1993). In addition to these parameters, the porosity is a key parameter playing an important role for all relaxation times. The determination of these parameters is crucial for the prediction of the sound damping in these materials.

2 EQUIVALENT FLUID MODEL

In the acoustics of porous materials, one distinguishes two situations according to whether the frame is moving or not. In the first case, the dynamics of the waves due to the coupling between the solid skeleton and the fluid is well described by the Biot theory (Biot 1956). In air-saturated porous media, the vibrations of the structure can be neglected when the excitation is not very important and the waves can be considered to propagate only in fluid. This case is described by the model of equivalent fluid which is a particular case of the Biot model, in which fluid-structure interactions are taken into account in two frequency response factors: dynamic tortuosity of the medium $\alpha(\omega)$ given by Johnson (Johnson *et al*, 1987) and revisited by Pride (Pride *et al*, 1993) and Lafarge (1993), the dynamic compressibility of the air in the porous material $\beta(\omega)$ given by Allard *et al* (1992) and Lafarge (1993). In the frequency domain, these factors multiply the fluid density and compressibility respectively and show the deviation from fluid behavior in free space as frequency changes. In the low frequency range, $\alpha(\omega)$ and $\beta(\omega)$ may be expanded in successive powers $(j\omega)^n$. Exact explicit expressions may be obtained for the coefficients, in terms of averages (of increasing order) of the velocity and temperature fields. At low frequencies, $\alpha(\omega)$ and $\beta(\omega)$ are given by:

$$\alpha(\omega) = -\frac{\eta\phi}{j\omega\rho k_0} + \alpha_0 + \frac{2\alpha_\infty^4 k_0^3 \rho}{\eta\Lambda^4 \phi^3 p^3} j\omega + \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\beta(\omega) = \gamma + \frac{(\gamma - 1)k_0' Pr \rho}{\eta\phi} j\omega - \frac{\alpha_0'(\gamma - 1)k_0'^2 Pr^2 \rho^2}{\eta^2 \phi^2} \omega^2 + \dots \quad (2)$$

In these equations, $j^2 = -1$, ϕ is the porosity, k_0 the static permeability, α_∞ the tortuosity, Λ the viscous characteristic length, p is a geometrical parameter introduced by Pride *et al* (1993) and revisited by Lafarge (1993), γ is the adiabatic constant, Pr the Prandtl number. k_0' is the thermal permeability equal to the inverse trapping constant of the solid frame (Lafarge *et al* 1996). α_0 represents the low-frequency approximation of the tortuosity given by Norris (1986) from homogenization theory. It should be noted that the third term written in Eq. 1: $\frac{2\alpha_\infty^4 k_0^3 \rho}{\eta\Lambda^4 \phi^3 p^3} j\omega$ does not result from the exact expansion of $\alpha(\omega)$ and $\beta(\omega)$, this would involve a new geometrical parameter which

has not been calculated and measured. This term results from using Pride *et al'* (1993) approximate model.

Rewrite the equation (1) so that the parameter α_1 will be introduced in the last term;

$$\alpha(\omega) = \frac{\eta\phi}{-j\omega\rho k_0} + \alpha_0 + \frac{k_0\rho\alpha_1}{\phi\eta}j\omega. \quad (3)$$

α_1 is dimensionless parameter and describes the viscous exchange between fluid and structure at low frequencies. We will try to measure experimentally this parameter using transmitted waves by a porous material.

3 DIRECT PROBLEM

The direct scattering problem is that of determining the scattered field (transmitted and reflected) as well as the internal field (incident), that arises when a known incident field impinges on the porous material with known physical properties. To compute the solution of the direct problem one need to know the reflection and transmission coefficients of the porous medium. Consider a homogeneous porous material that occupies the region $0 \leq x \leq L$.

The expression of the transmission coefficient for a wave propagating inside a porous material is given by

$$T(\omega) = \frac{2D}{2D \cosh(jqL) + (1 + D^2) \sinh(jqL)}, \quad (4)$$

with

$$q = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho_f}{K_a} \alpha(\omega) \beta(\omega)}, \quad D = \phi \sqrt{\frac{\beta(\omega)}{\alpha(\omega)}}. \quad (5)$$

The incident $p^i(t)$ and transmitted $p^t(t)$ fields are related in time domain by the transmission scattering operator:

$$p^t(x, t) = \int_0^t \tilde{T}(\tau) p^i \left(t - \tau - \frac{(x - L)}{c_0} \right) d\tau. \quad (6)$$

$\tilde{T}(t)$ is the temporal operator of transmission (inverse Fourier transform of $T(\omega)$). Using the theoretical expression of the transmission coefficient (4) and the experimental transmitted data, we will try to solve the inverse problem for the acoustic characterization of the porous material.

4 INVERSE PROBLEM

The inverse problem is to find the following parameters: viscous permeability k_0 , thermal permeability k'_0 , inertial factor α_0 , thermal tortuosity α'_0 and the

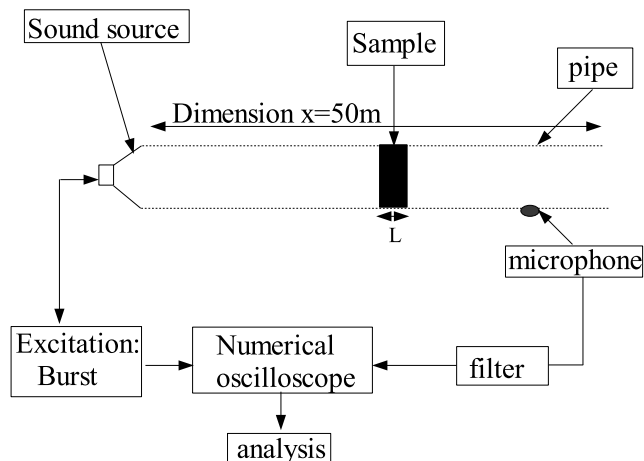


Figure 1. Experimental setup of acoustic measurements.

new viscous parameter α_1 which minimize numerically the discrepancy function $U(k_0, k'_0, \alpha_0, \alpha'_0, \alpha_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N} (p_{exp}^t(x, t_i) - p^t(x, t_i))^2$, wherein $p_{exp}^t(x, t_i)_{i=1,2,\dots,n}$ is the discrete set of values of the experimental transmitted signal and $p^t(x, t_i)_{i=1,2,\dots,n}$ the discrete set of values of the simulated transmitted signal predicted from Eq. (6). The inverse problem is solved numerically by the least-square method. For its iterative solution, we used the simplex search method (Nedler Mead *et al* (1998)) which does not require numerical or analytic gradients.

Experiments are performed in a guide (pipe), having a diameter of 5 cm. experimental set up is given in Fig. 1. A sound source Driver unit "Brand" constituted by loudspeaker Realistic 40-9000 is used. Bursts are provided by synthesized function generator Stanford Research Systems model DS345-30MHz. The signals are amplified and filtered using model SR 650-Dual channel filter, Stanford Research Systems. The signals (incident and transmitted) are measured using the same microphone (Bruel&Kjaer, 4190) in the same position in the tube. The incident signal is measured without porous sample, however, the transmitted signal is measured with the porous sample.

Consider a cylindrical sample of plastic foam M of diameter 5 cm, porosity $\phi = 0.95$ and thickness 5 cm. The viscous permeability k_0 of the porous sample is measured using standard methods (Stinson *et al* 1988) obtaining the value of $k_0 = (3 \pm 0.5)10^{-9}$. Fig. 2 shows the experimental incident signal (solid line) generated by the loudspeaker and its spectrum. After solving the inverse problem numerically for the viscous k_0 and thermal permeability k'_0 , the inertial factor α_0 , the thermal tortuosity α'_0 , and the new viscous parameter α_1 , we find the optimized values given in Table 1. We present in Figs. 3 the variation of the minimization function U with the inverted parameters. In Fig. 4, we show a comparison between an experimental transmitted

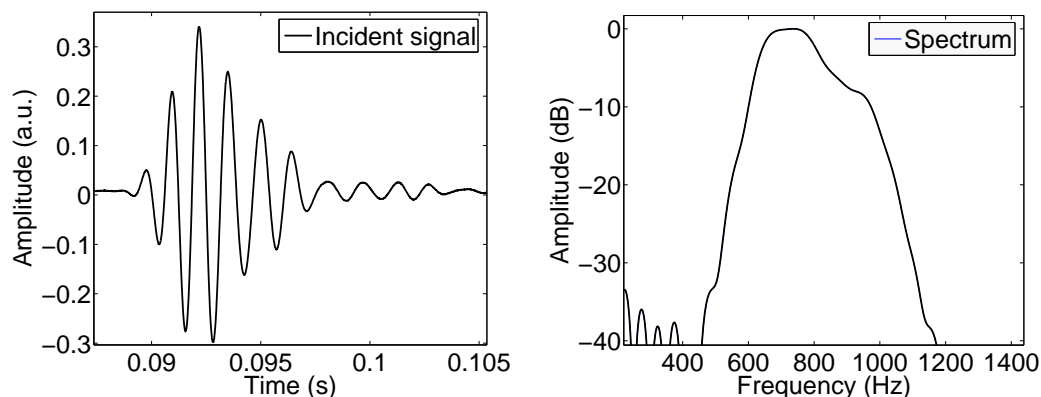


Figure 2. Incident experimental signal and its spectrum.

Table 1. Inverted parameters.

Material	k_0 (10^{-9}m)	α_0	k'_0 (10^{-9}m)	α'_0	α_1
Sample	2.89	3.36	8.67	1.03	0.25

signal and simulated transmitted signal for the optimized values of the physical parameters. The difference between the two curves is small with a slight temporal delay between the theoretical and experimental curves, probably due to the uncertainties of experimental measurements. This results leads us to conclude that the optimized values of physical parameters are correct. This study has been extended to other frequency bandwidths (1-3)kHz and has also given good results. The Biot’s vibrations which induced structural disturbance resulting from elasticity, prevent applying the method for the resistive porous materials having a low viscous permeability value.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, a complete characterization of porous materials with rigid structure has been given in the low frequency range. A new parameter describing the viscous exchange between fluid and structure was introduced. The inverse problem has allowed to the experimental estimation of the physical parameters describing the propagation in this domain of frequency (viscous and thermal permeability, inertial parameter, thermal tortuosity and the new viscous parameter). The reconstructed value of viscous permeability is in agreement with this obtained using classical methods. The proposed experimental method has the advantage of being simple, rapid, and efficient for estimating those parameters and further characterizing porous materials.

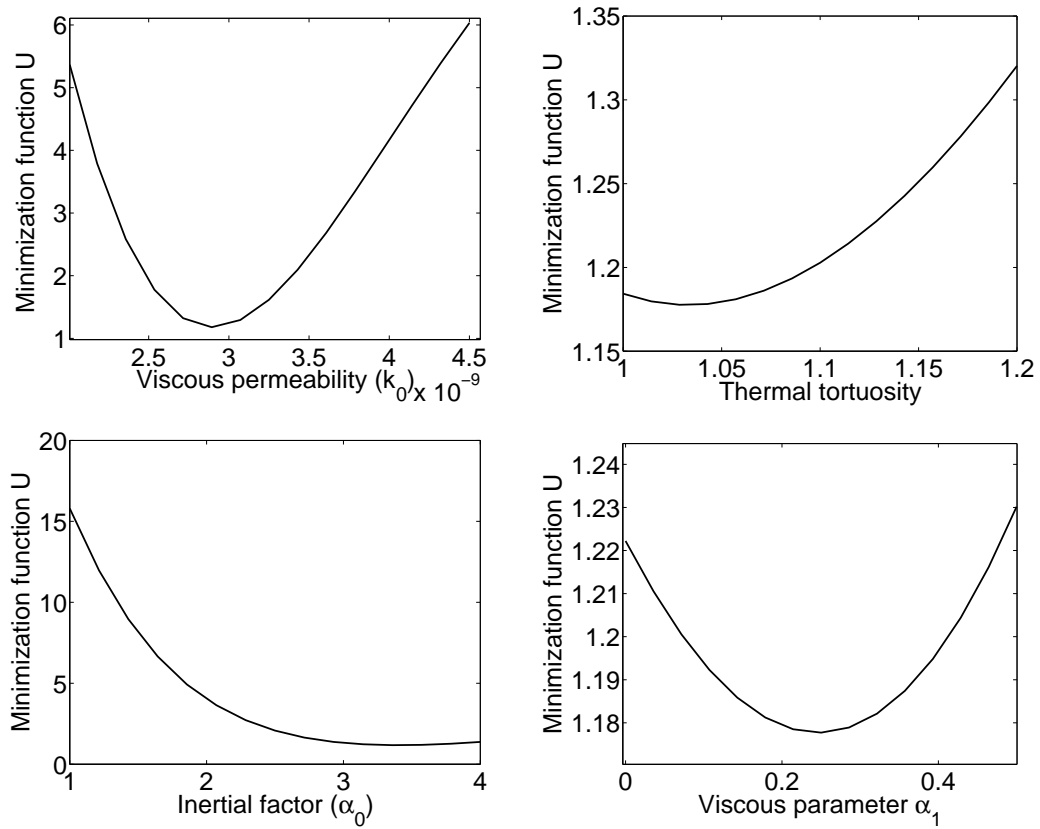


Figure 3. Minima of the inverse problem.

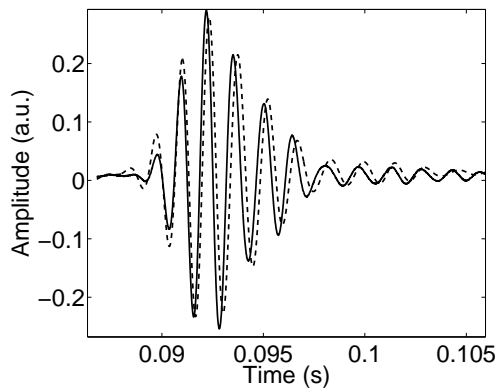


Figure 4. Comparison between the experimental transmitted signal (solid line) and the simulated transmitted signals (dashed line).

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