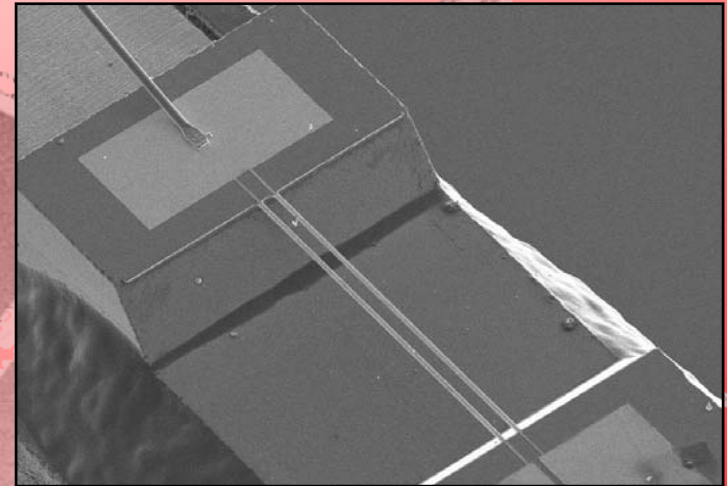
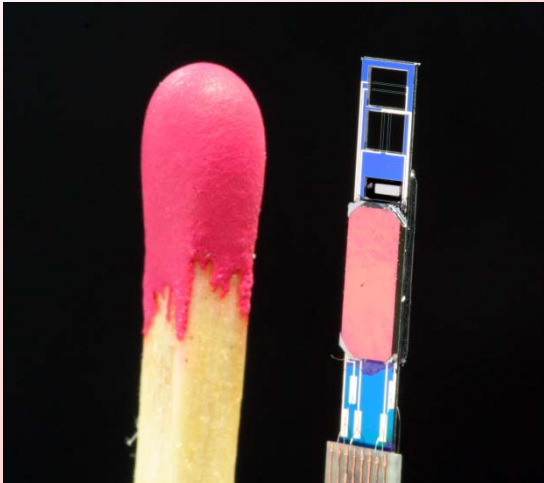


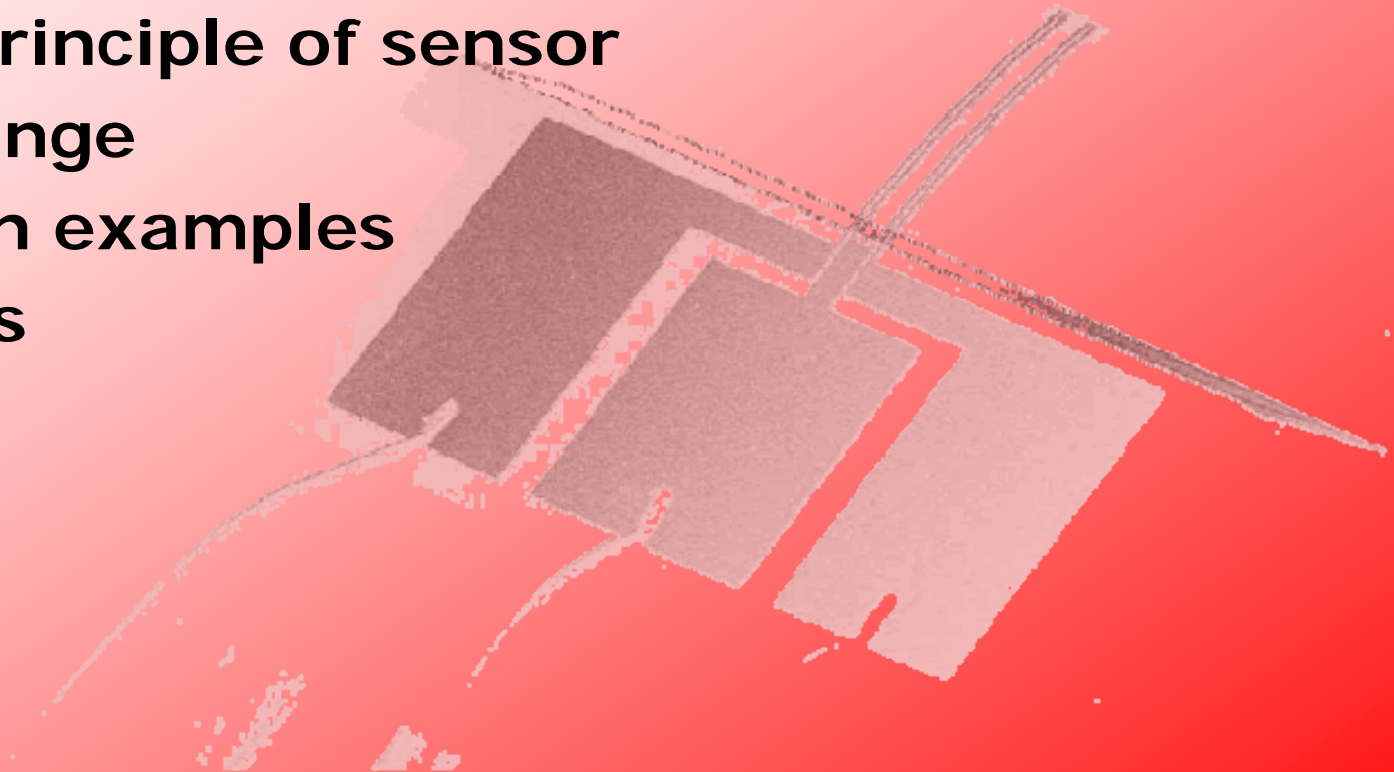
Fast and Broadbanded Car Interior Panel Noise Contribution Analysis



**Dr. Oliver Wolff, Open Technology Forum
at Testing Expo Europe 2008, Stuttgart, 6th – 8th May 2008**

Contents of presentation:

- ✓ **Company history**
- ✓ **Working principle of sensor**
- ✓ **Product range**
- ✓ **Application examples**
- ✓ **References**



- **Company history**
- Working principle of sensor
- Product range of Microflow
- Application examples
- References

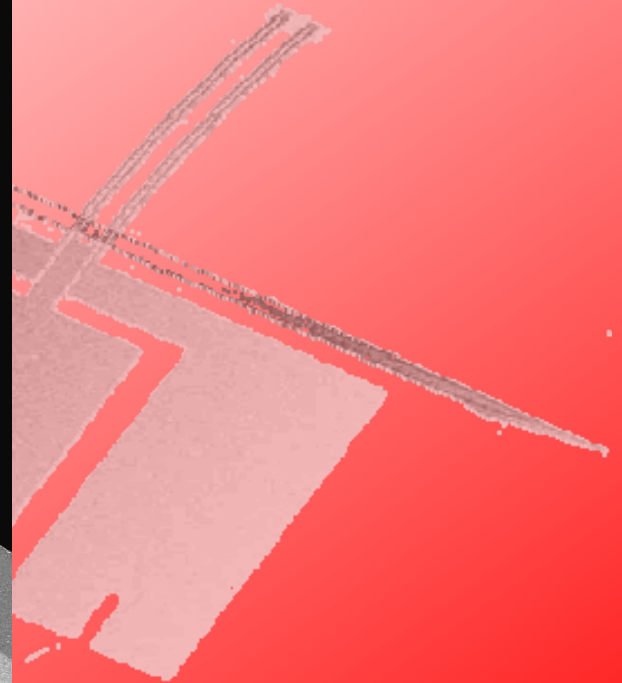
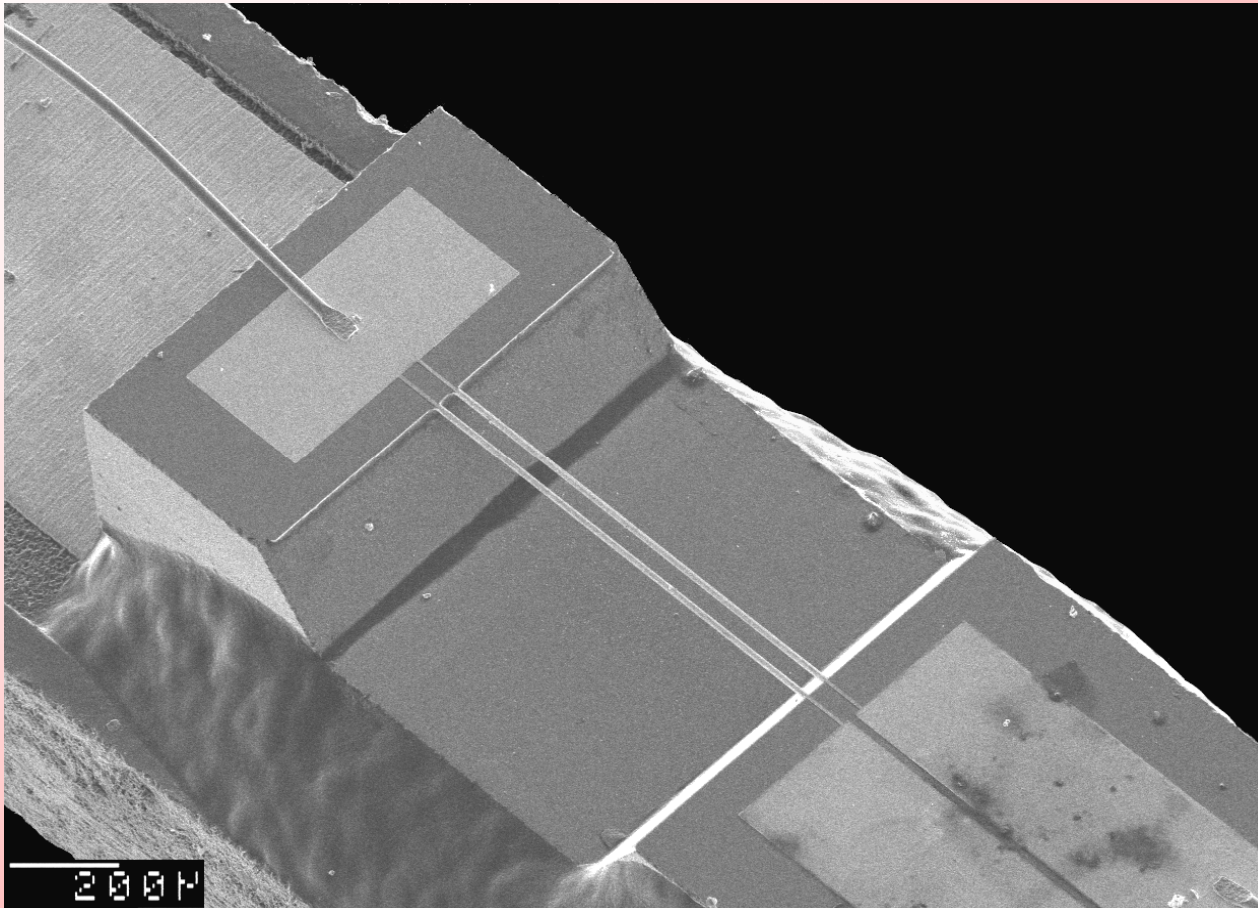


- 1994: Invention of the Microflown by Hans- Elias de Bree at University Twente
 - 1997: Ph.D. Hans-Elias de Bree
 - 1998: Founding Microflown Technologies B.V. (de Bree, Koers)
 - 2001: Industrializing product
 - 2003: Introduction broad banded Titan sensor element
 - 2004: First application scientifically proven / first arrays sold
 - 2005: Rapid growth in automotive industry
 - 2005: De Bree appointed Professor "Vehicle Acoustics" at HAN University, College of Automotive Engineering (100 testing engineers/year)
 - 2006: Strategic decision to penetrate the aerospace market
 - 2007: 12 FTE company + 4 Ph.D. students, > 1 Million Euro turnover
- Participating in two EU FP 7 engine acoustic related projects, Flocon led by DLR Engine Acoustics and Teeni led by Turbomeca
- Leading IGOR consortium for JTI Clean Sky Green Rotorcraft

- Company history
- **Working principle of sensor**
- Product range of Microflow
- Application examples
- References



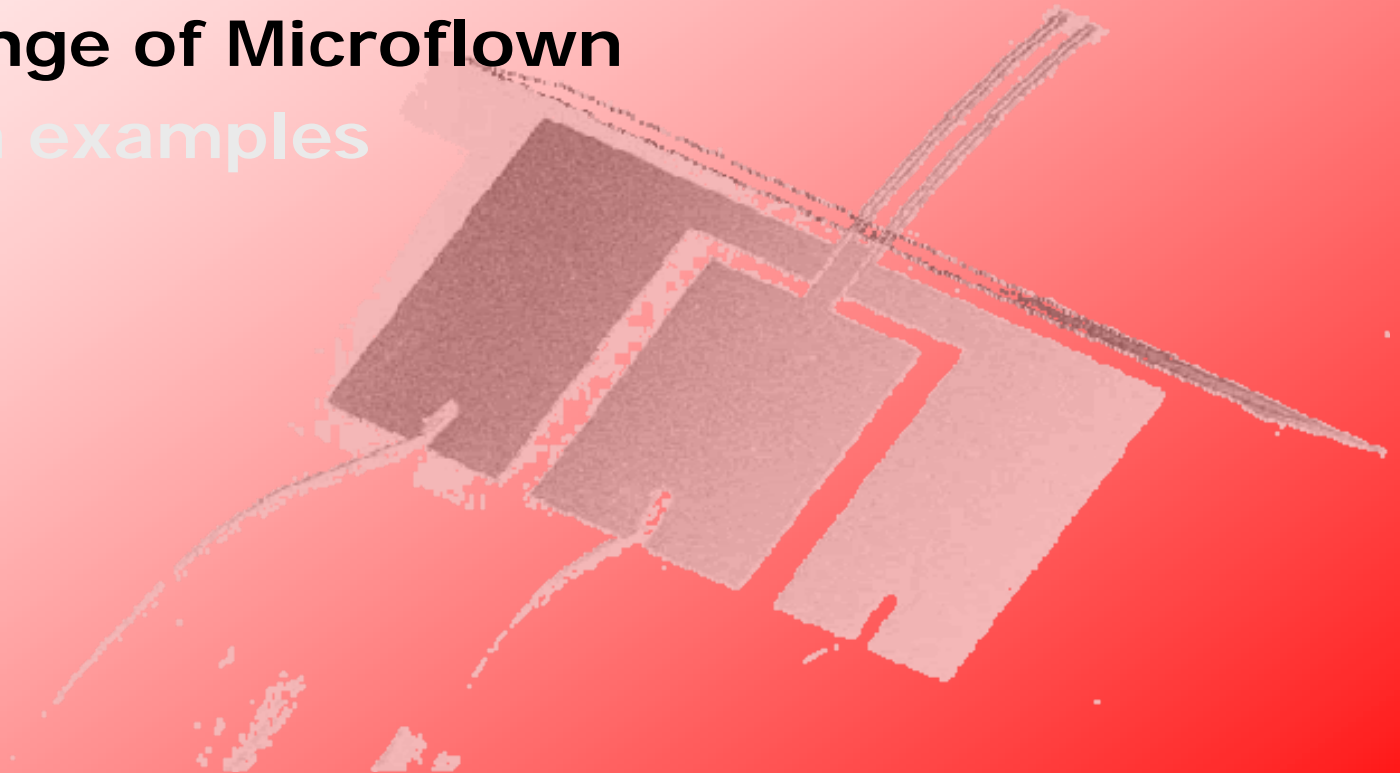
Microflow SEM picture: two heated wires

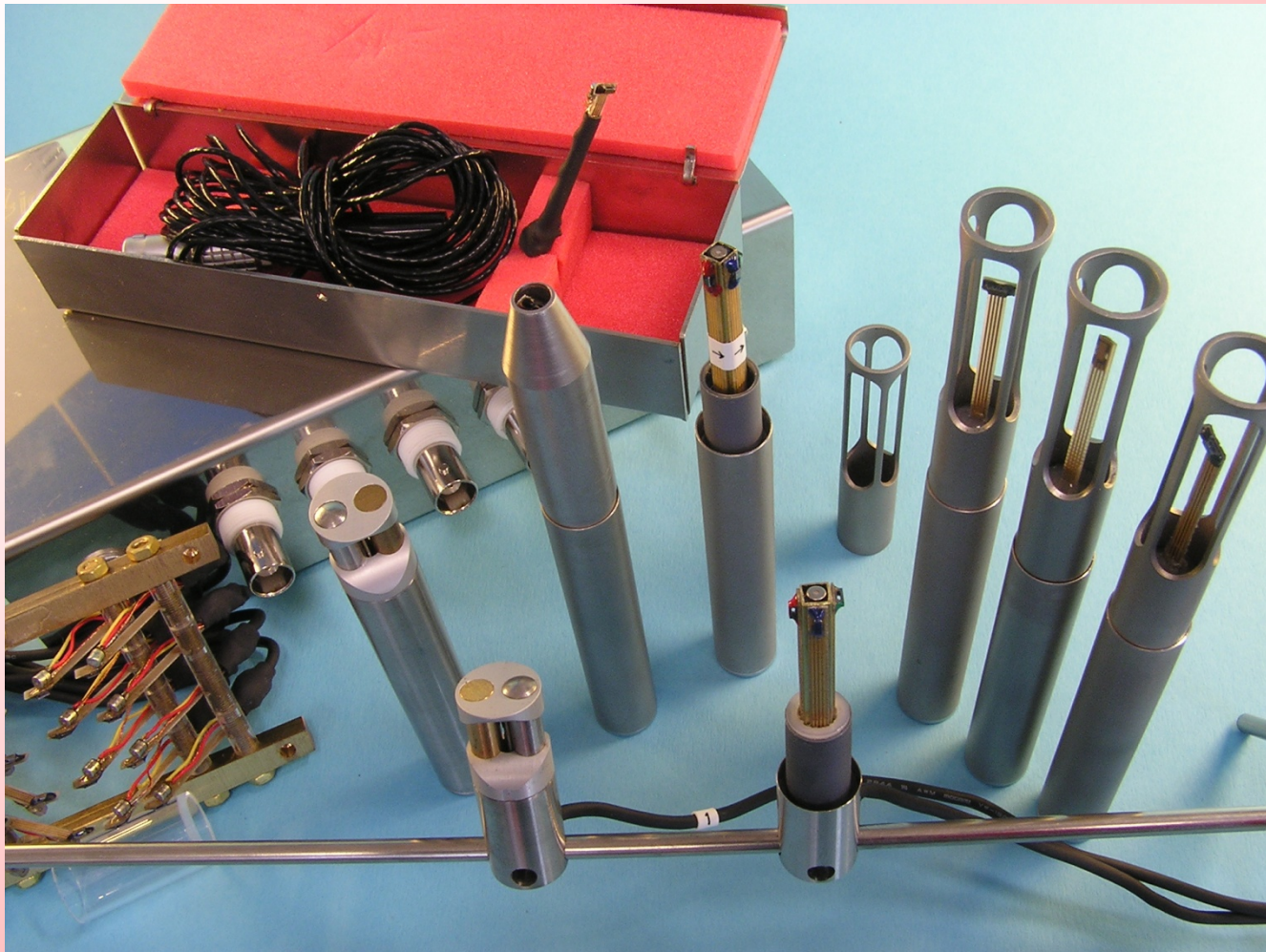


The MEMS based Microflow sensor is based upon:

- ✓ **a silicon material resisting 300 degrees Celsius "just" to carry two wires**
- ✓ **two extremely thin platinum wires heated about 200 Celsius above the ambient temperature to get enough sensitivity**
 - ✓ **temperature difference is scientifically proven to measure acoustic particle velocity**

- Company history
- Working principle of sensor
- **Product range of Microflow**
- Application examples
- References





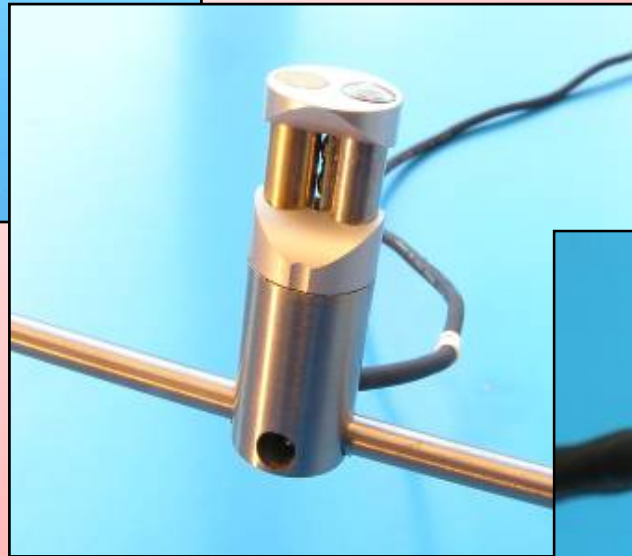
Scanning Probe



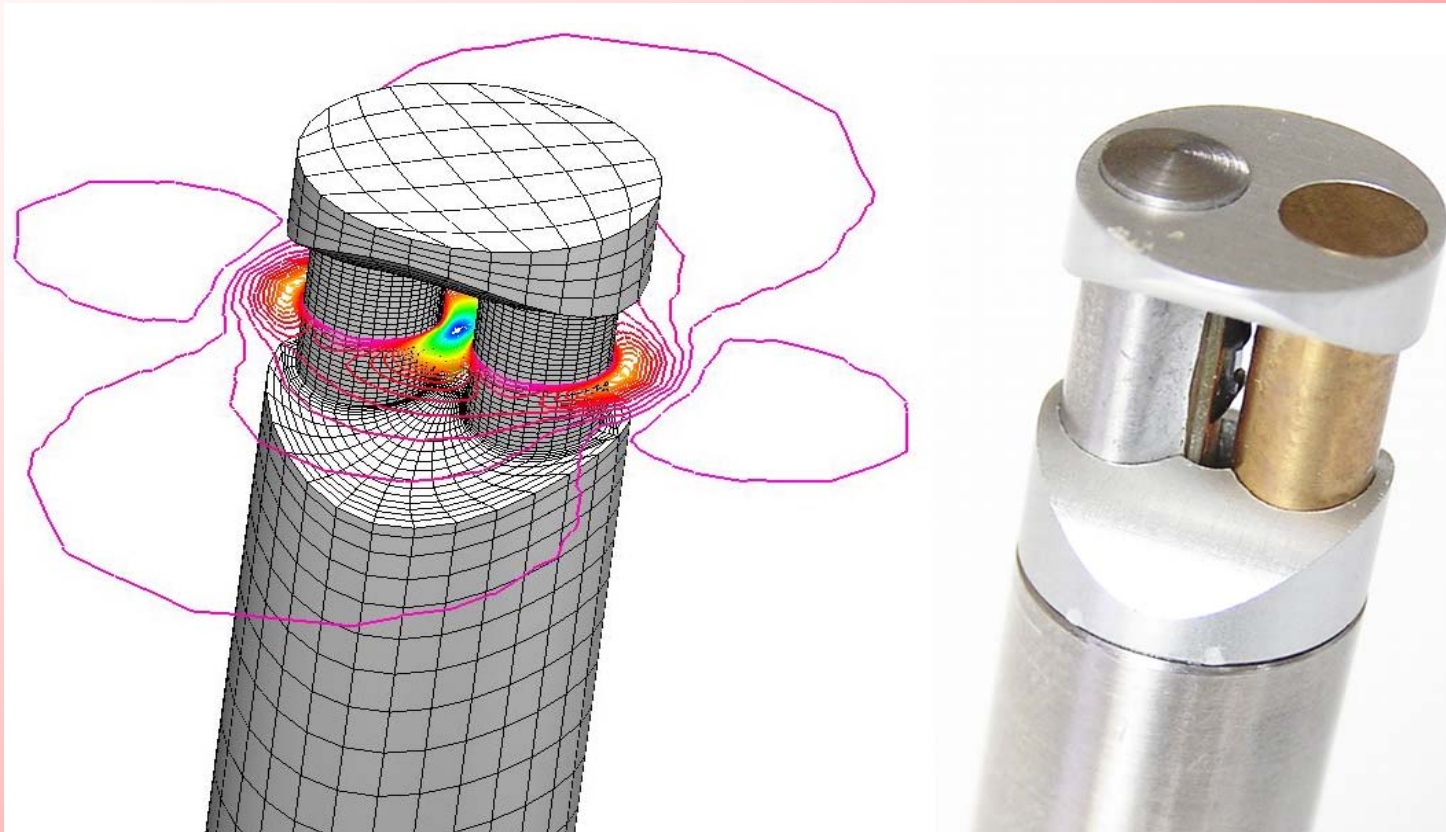
- 1D Velocity
- For small objects

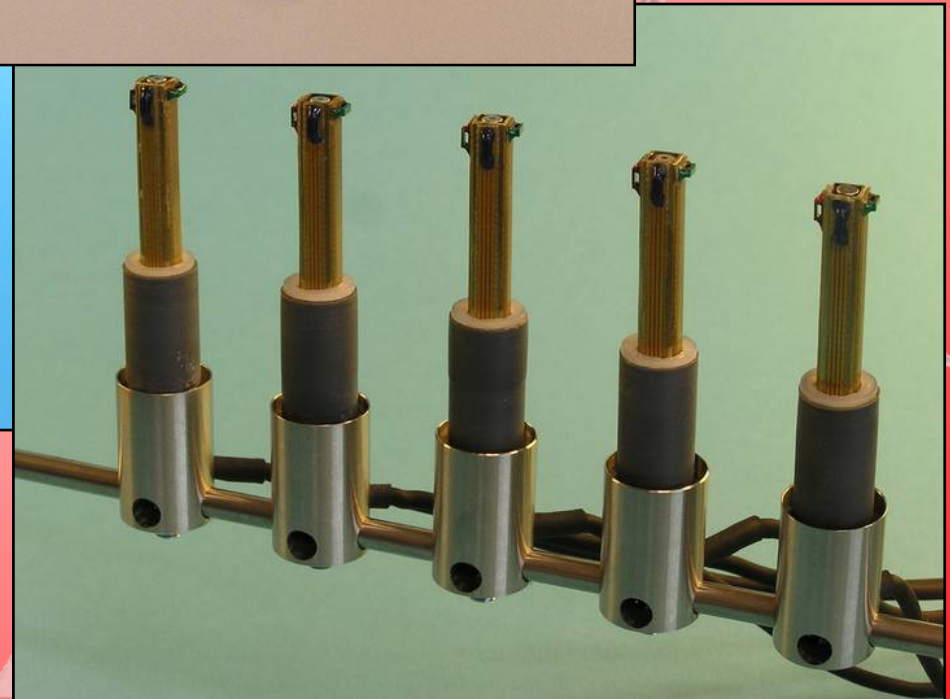
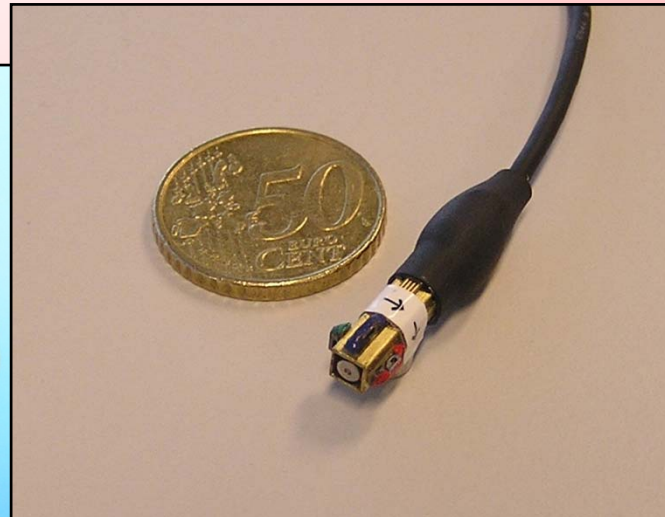
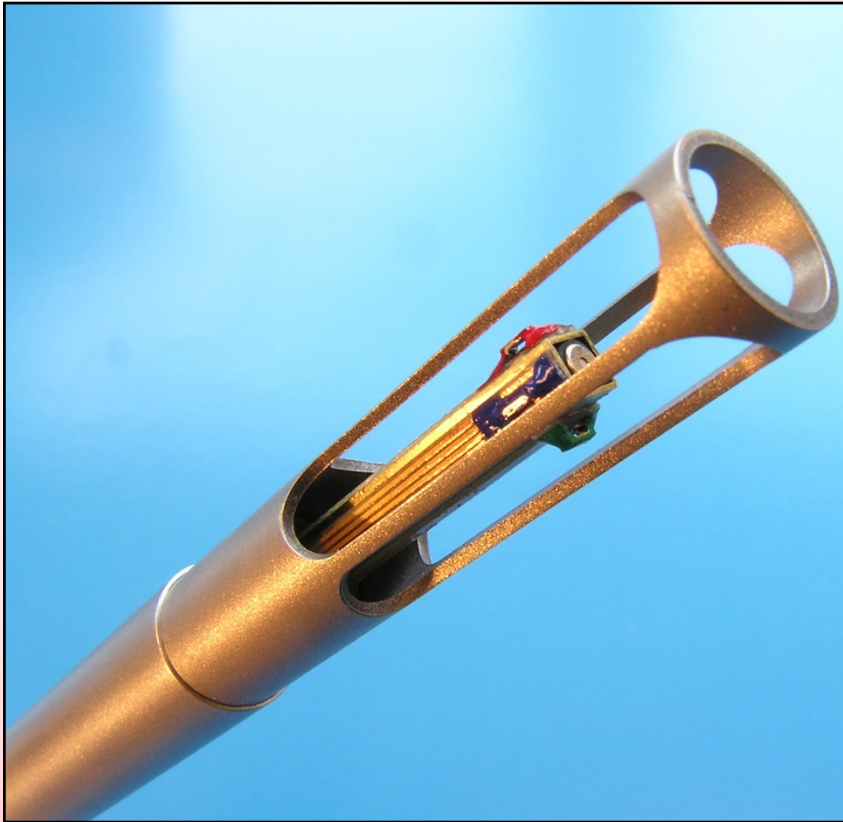
1 dimensional PU probes

- Particle Velocity
- Sound Pressure
- 1D sound intensity
- Impedance
- 1D sound energy



Package gain

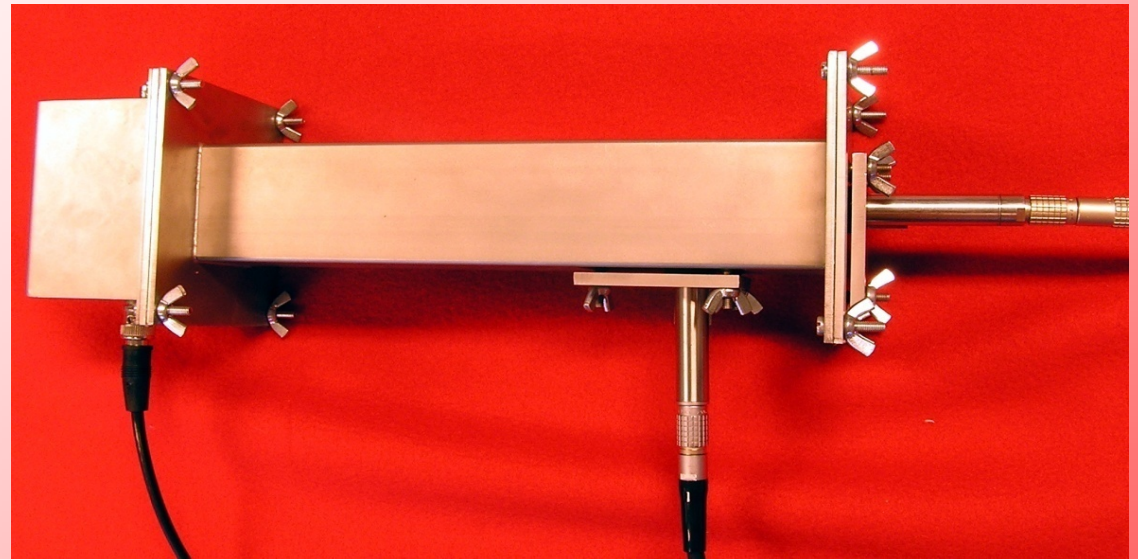




usp, usp match, usp mini

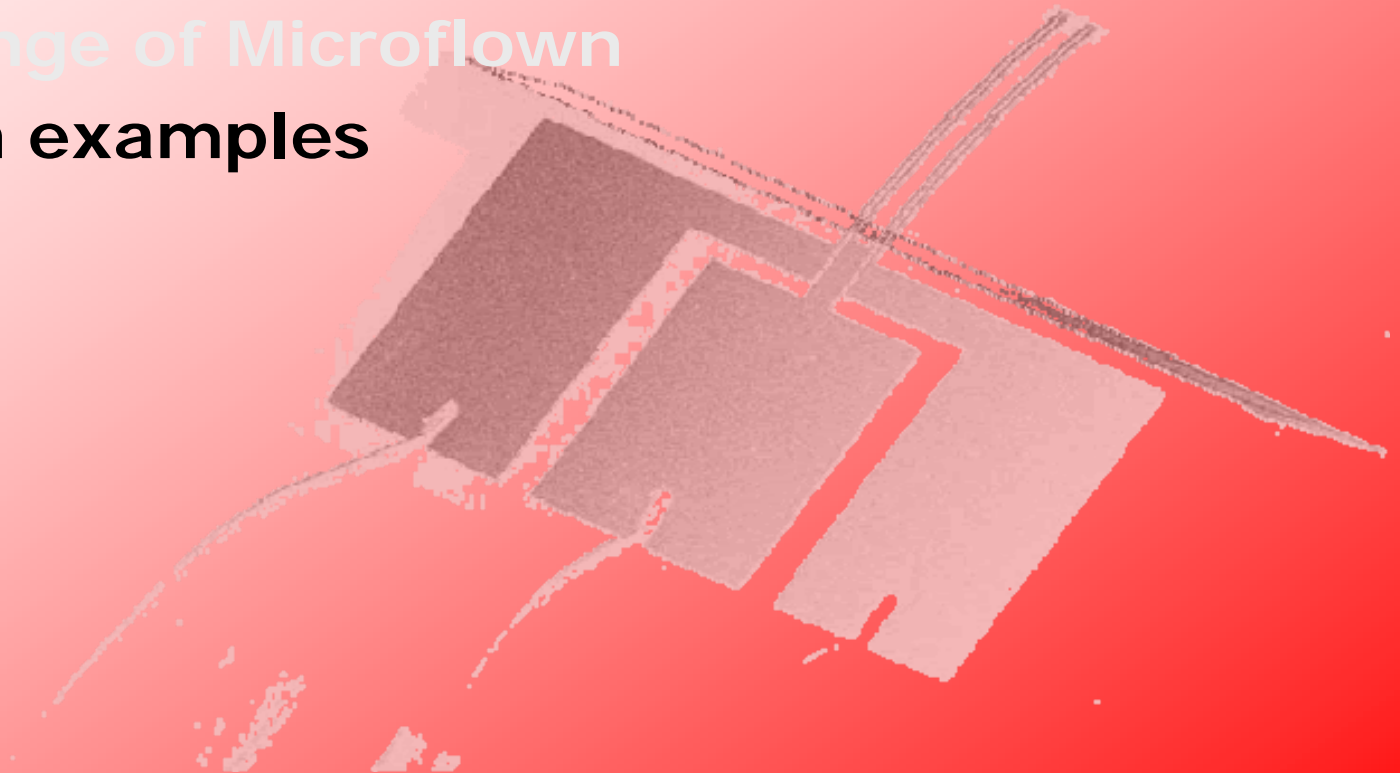
Calibrators

Sphere calibrator



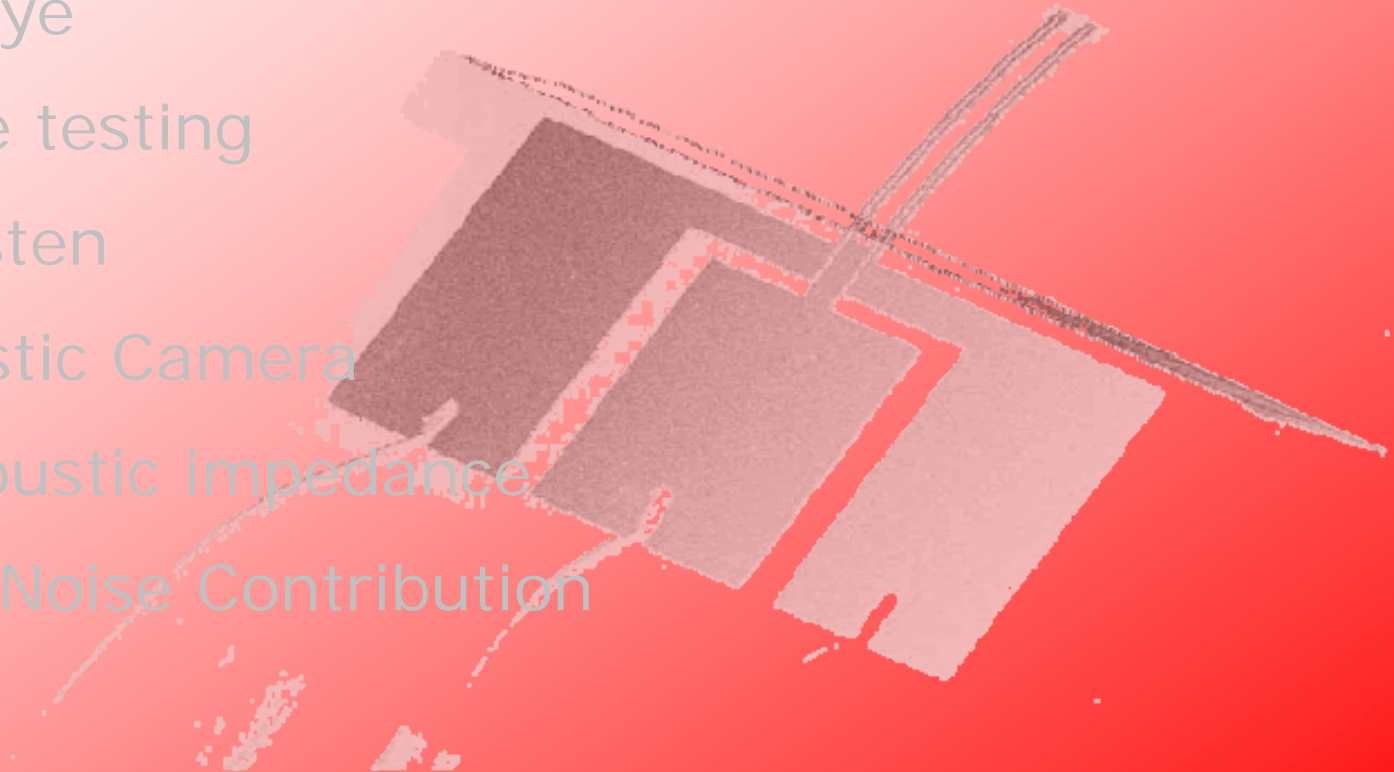
Short standing wave tube

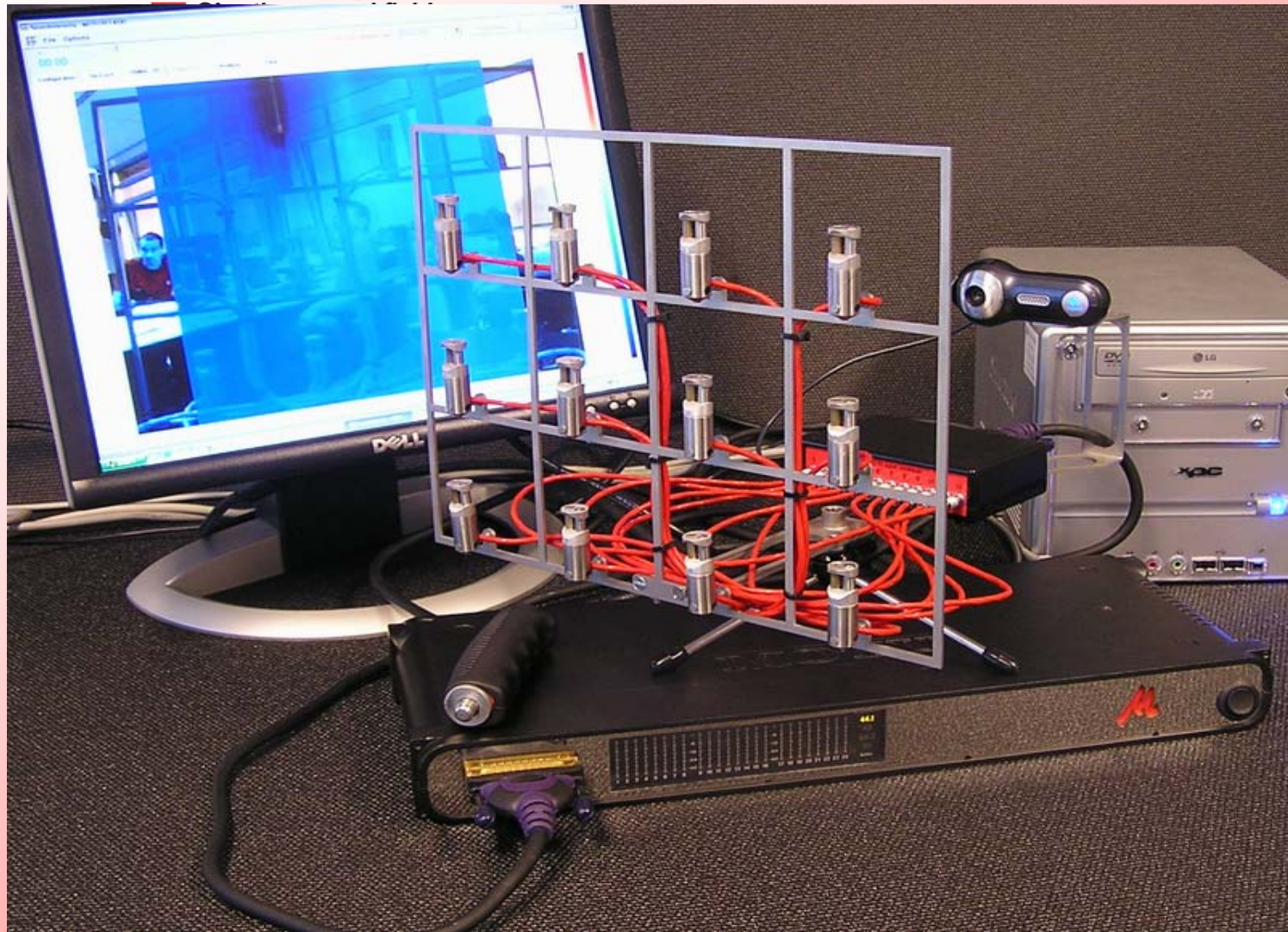
- Company history
- Working principle of sensor
- Product range of Microflow
- **Application examples**
- References



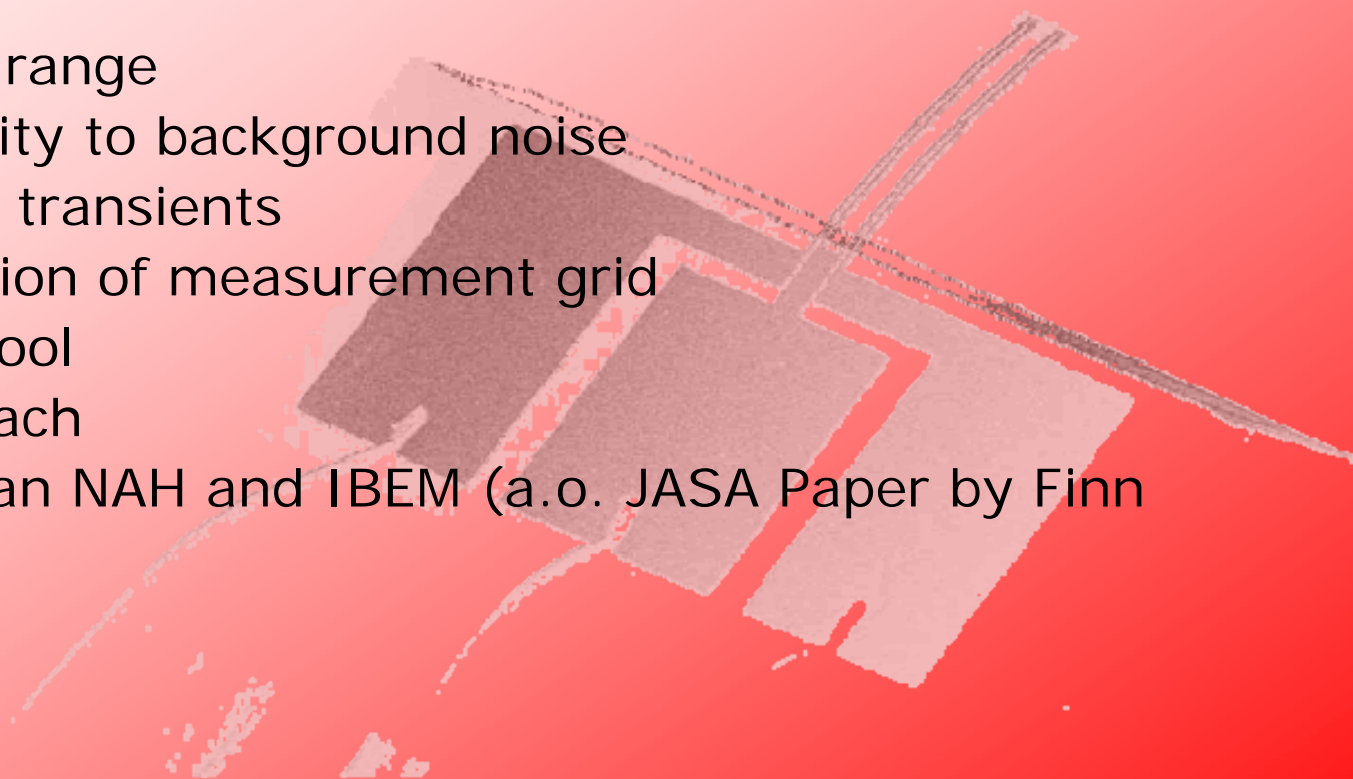
- 1) PU direct acoustic near field camera
- 2) 3-D Intensity Measurements
- 3) Acoustic Eye
- 4) End of line testing
- 5) Scan & Listen
- 6) Mini Acoustic Camera
- 7) In situ acoustic impedance
- 8) Car Panel Noise Contribution

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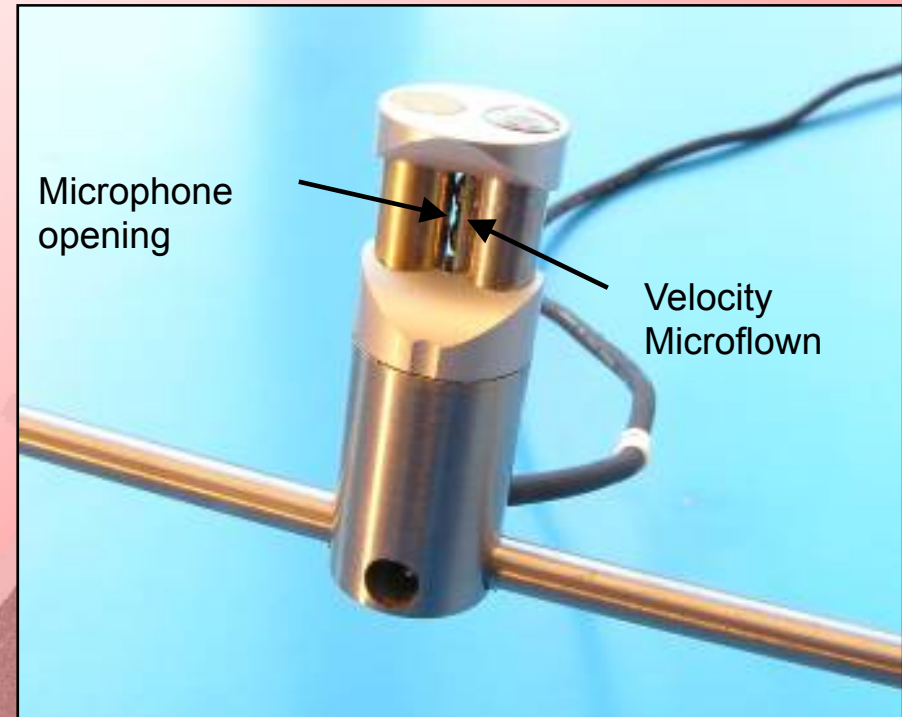
1. Acoustic camera

- Reliable acoustic particle velocity data
 - Real time visualization of all relevant acoustic data
 - One point methodology
 - Full bandwidth
 - Large dynamic range
 - Low susceptibility to background noise
 - Visualization of transients
 - Free configuration of measurement grid
 - Multi purpose tool
 - Intuitive approach
 - Much better than NAH and IBEM (a.o. JASA Paper by Finn Jacobsen)
- 

1. Acoustic camera

Each probe measures Sound Pressure and Particle velocity (and thus Intensity) in one spot

Velocity and Intensity are directly determined, without complex mathematics

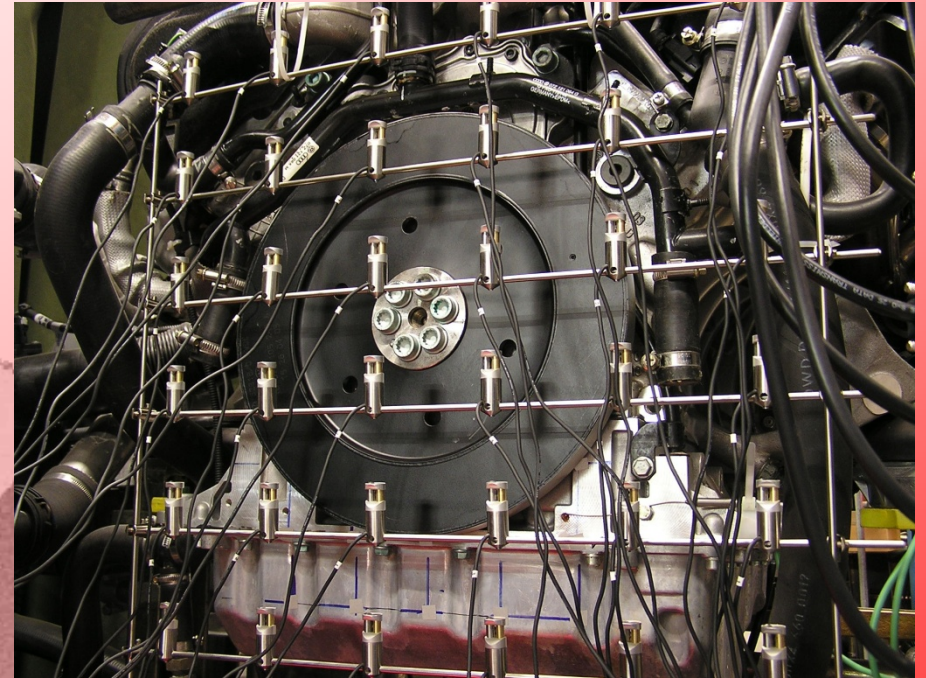


Mini PU probe

1. Acoustic camera

Sound radiation can be measured with just a single probe or with an array of probes

Spacing between probes will not result in frequency limitations. So any probe grid configuration can be defined



PU array with flexible grid

1. Acoustic camera

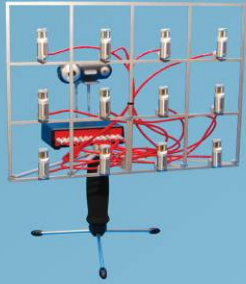
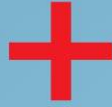




Measuring with a portable
setup inside the
Eurocopter EC 120



Data Acquisition



Acoustic Camera



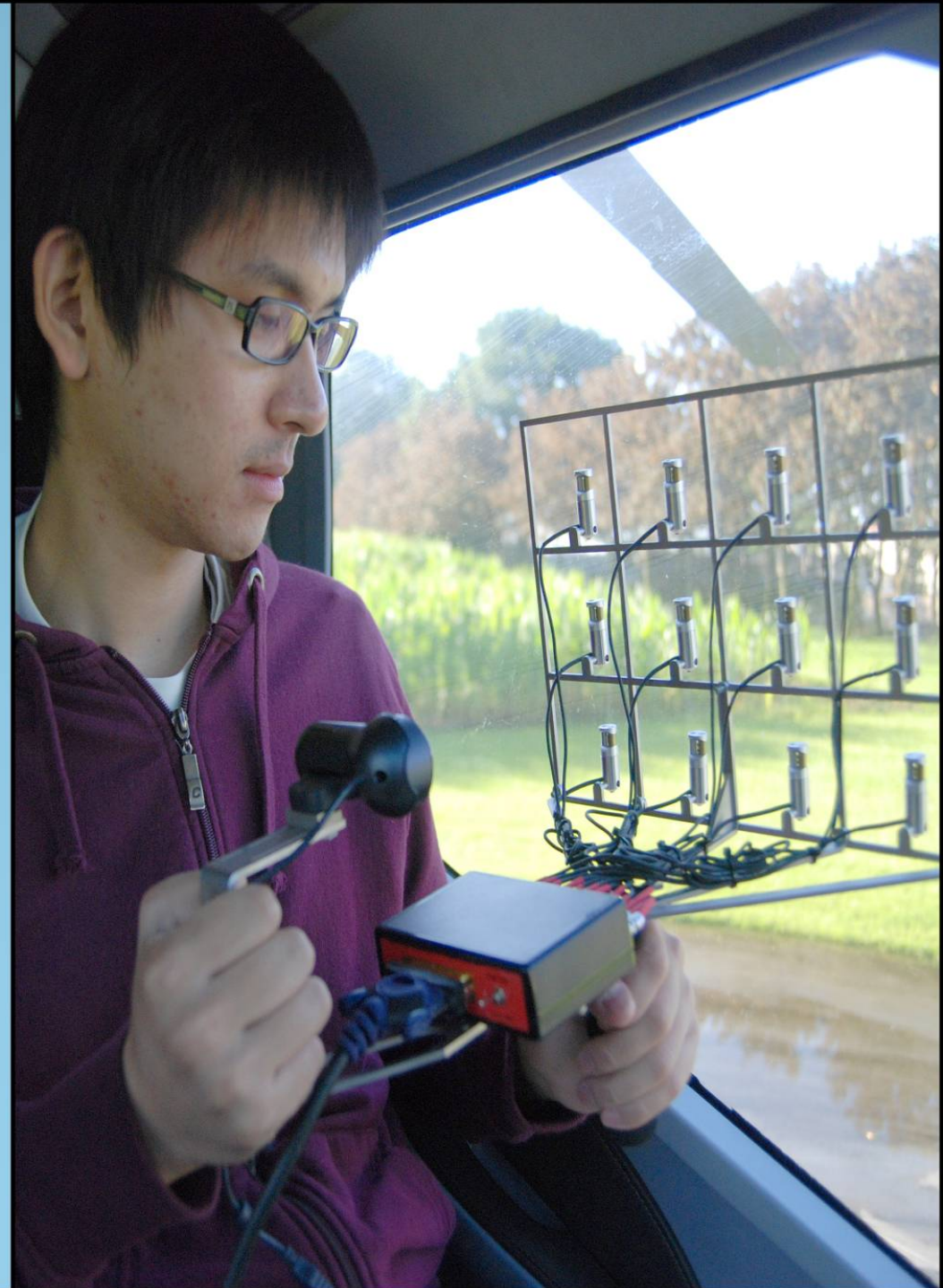
Notebook



Power supply



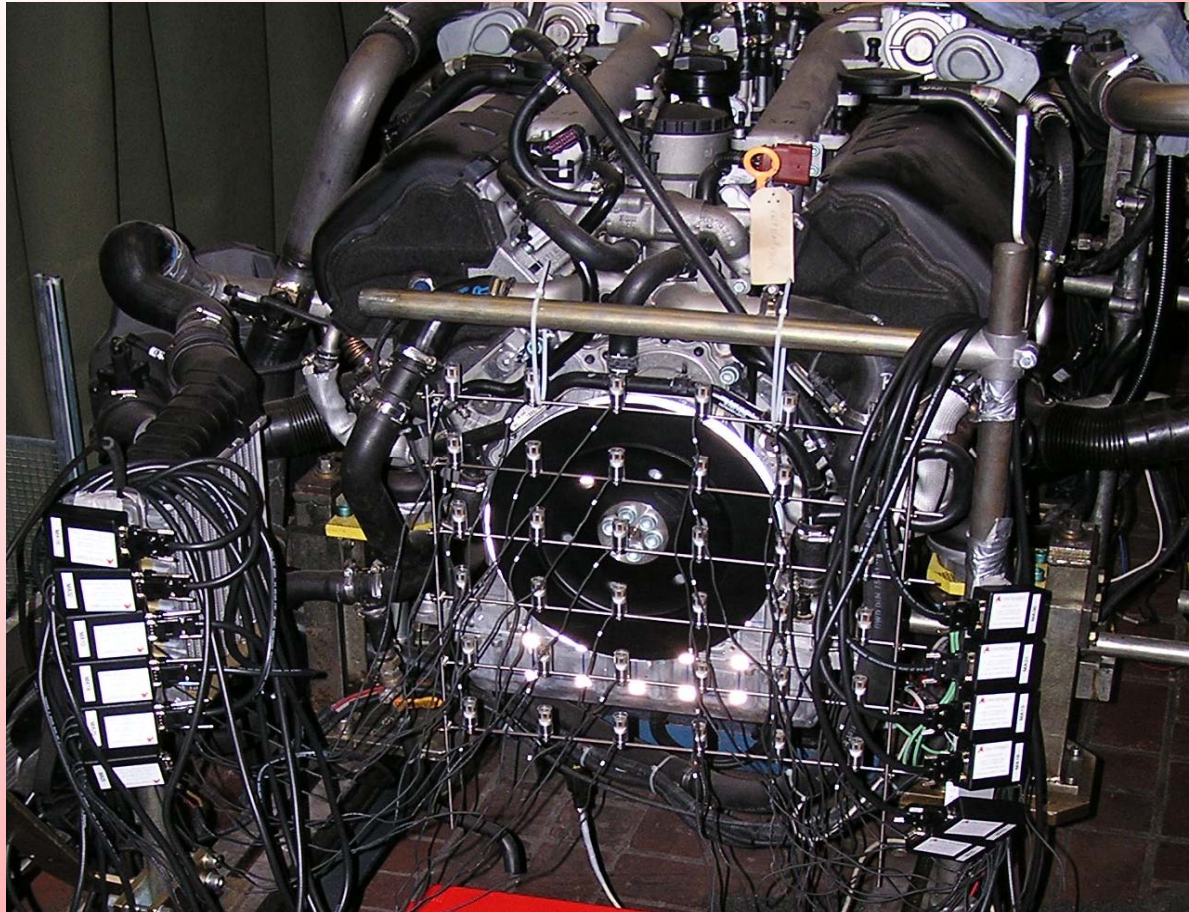
**Portable Solution
for Acoustic Camera**



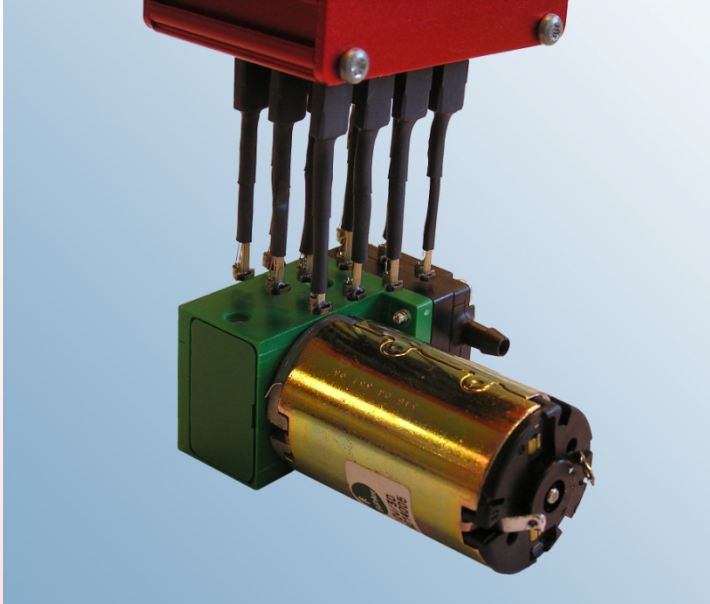
1. Acoustic camera



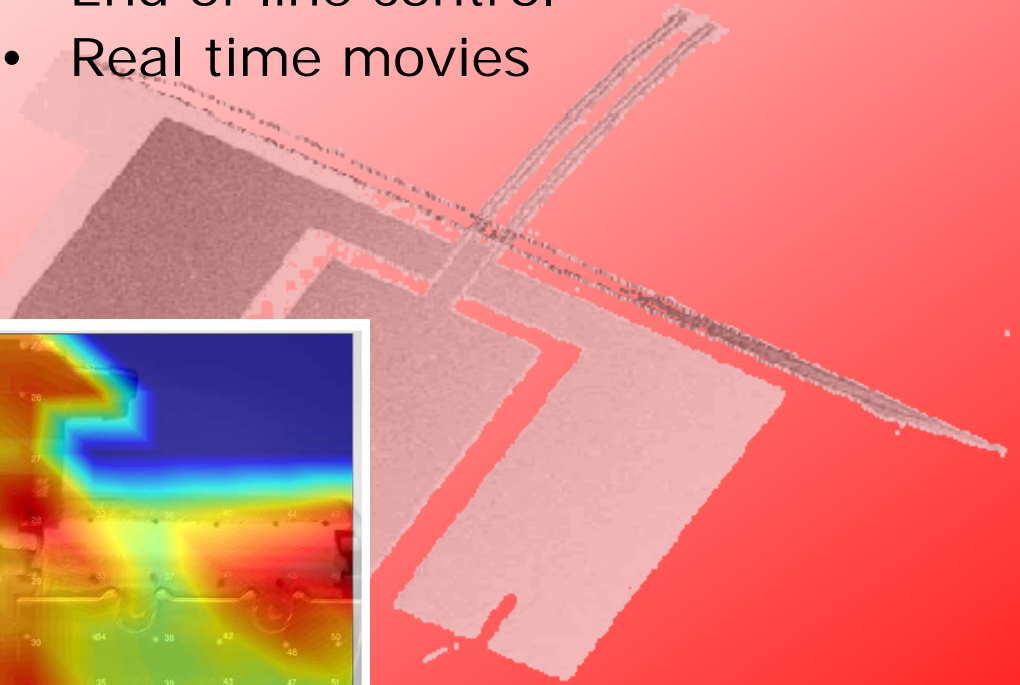
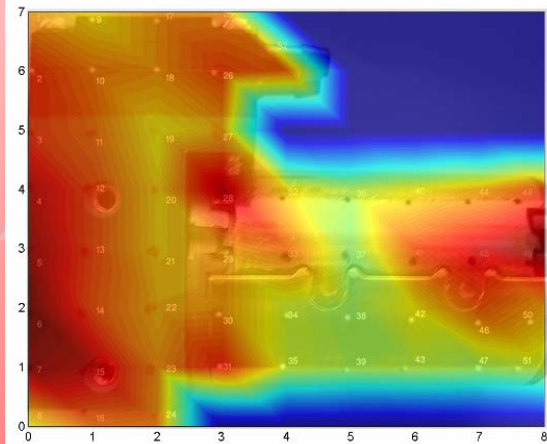
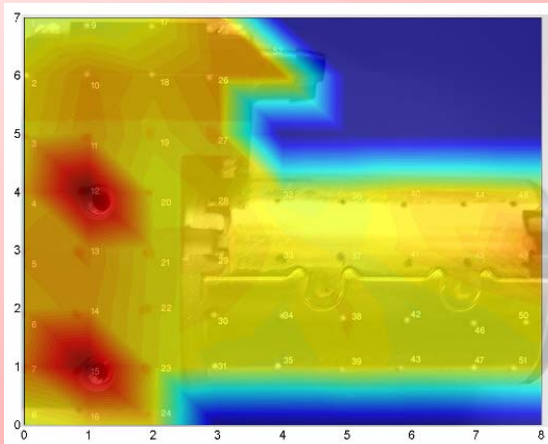
1. Acoustic camera



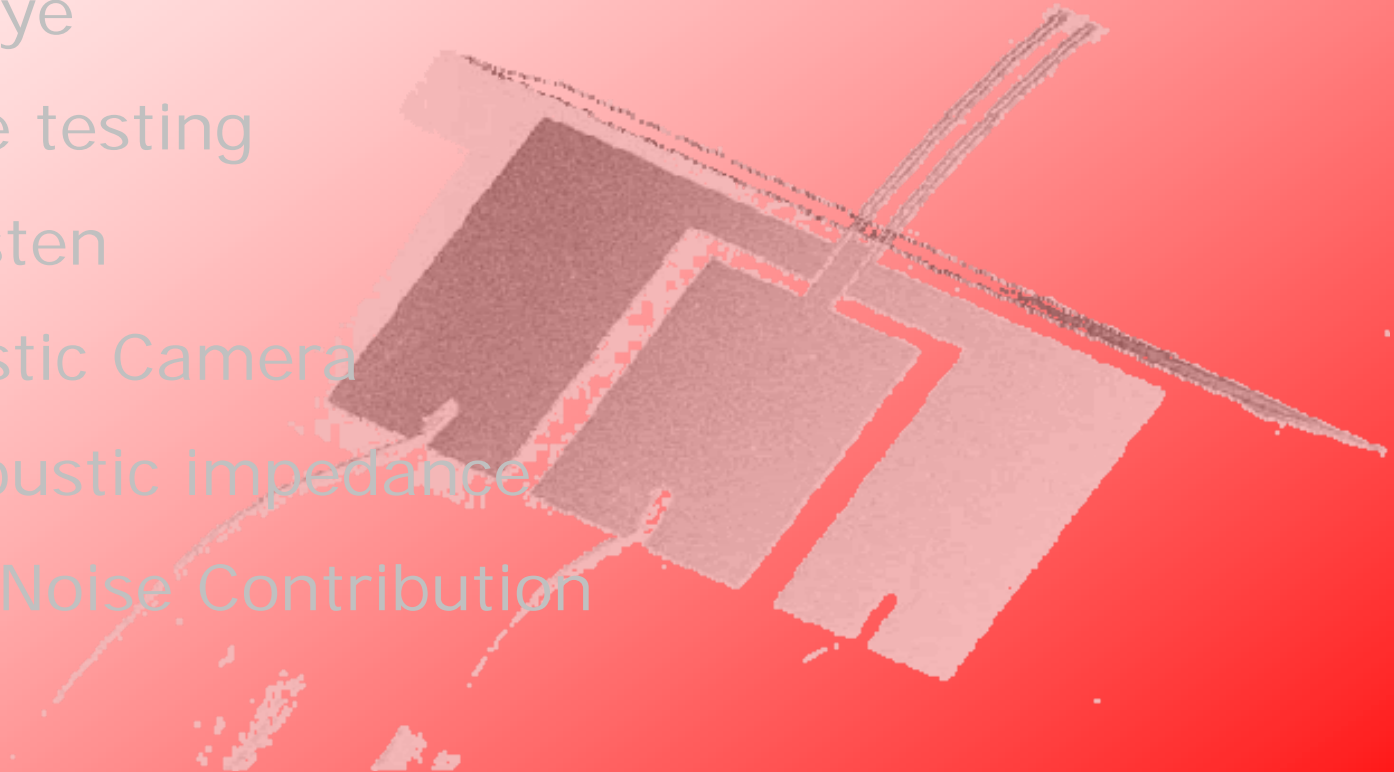
1. Acoustic camera



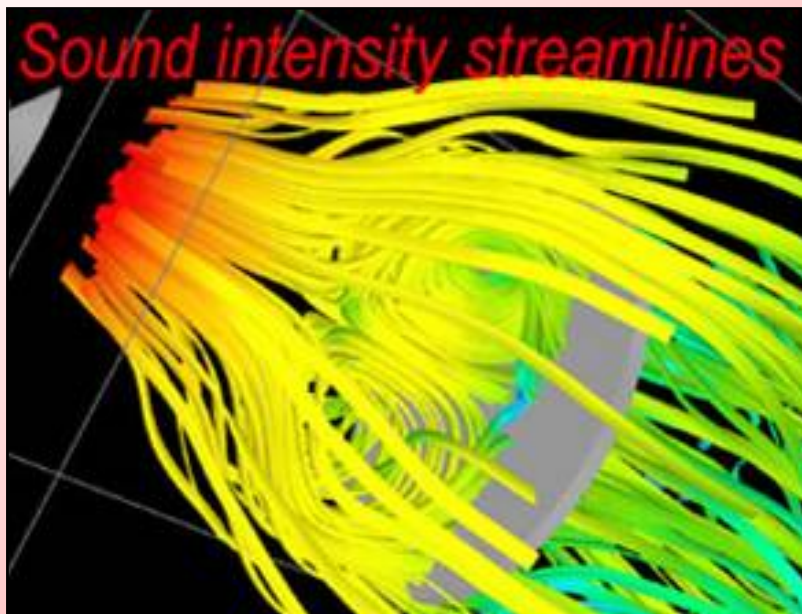
- 1cm x 1cm spacing
- Sound leak finding
- End of line control
- Real time movies



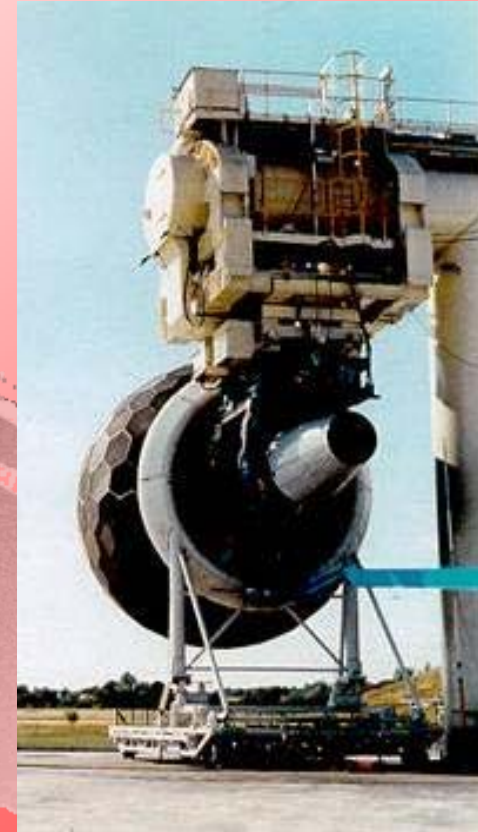
- 1) PU direct acoustic near field camera
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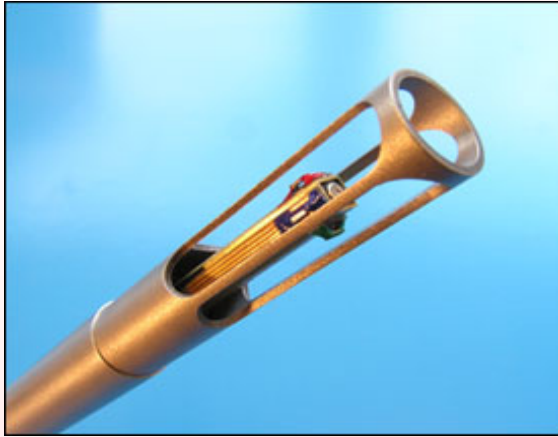
Moving arrays of 3 D USP probes can be used for mapping of 3 D sound intensity streamlines



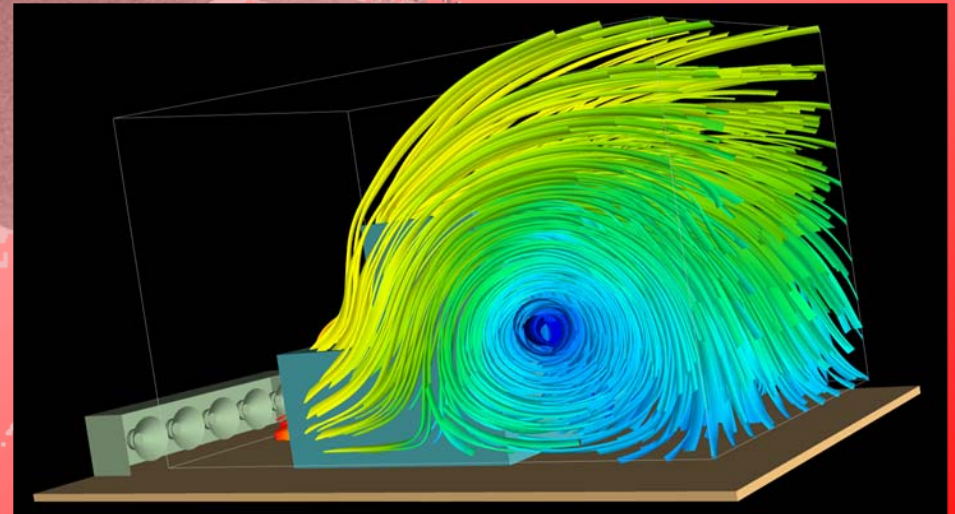
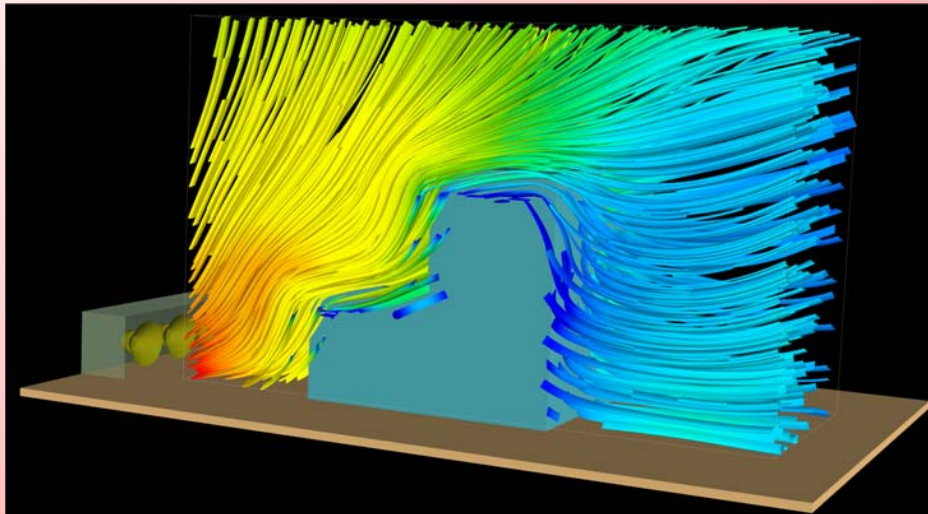
Courtesy: Univ. Stettin



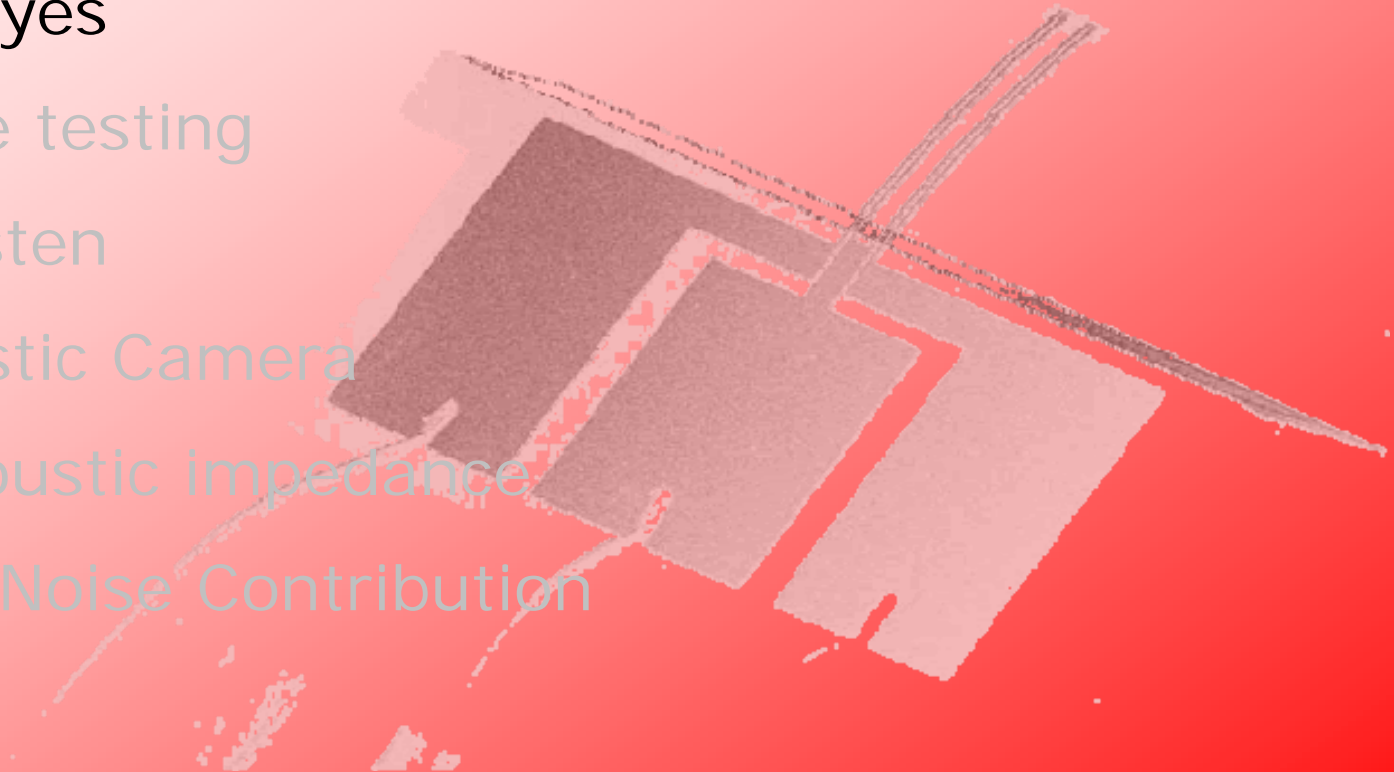
Courtesy: Rolls Royce



3D intensity probe

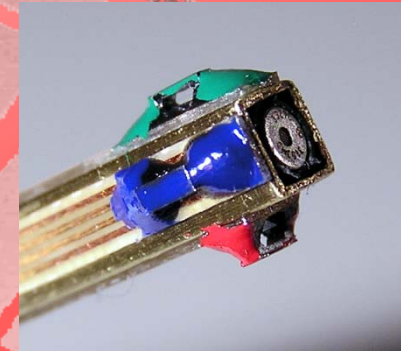


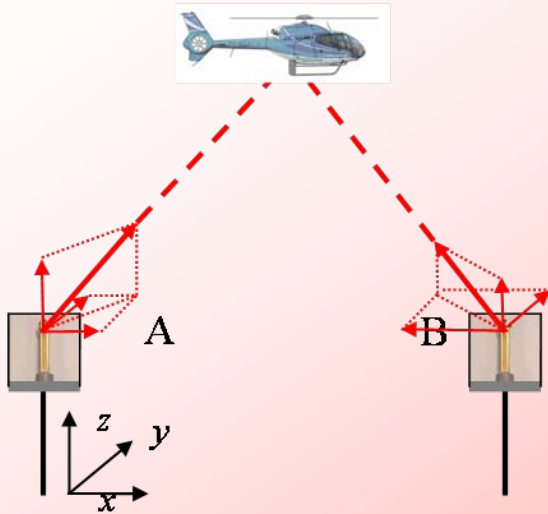
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Conventional Test

USP approach replacing large beamforming arrays, capturing simultaneously geometric position and acoustic data

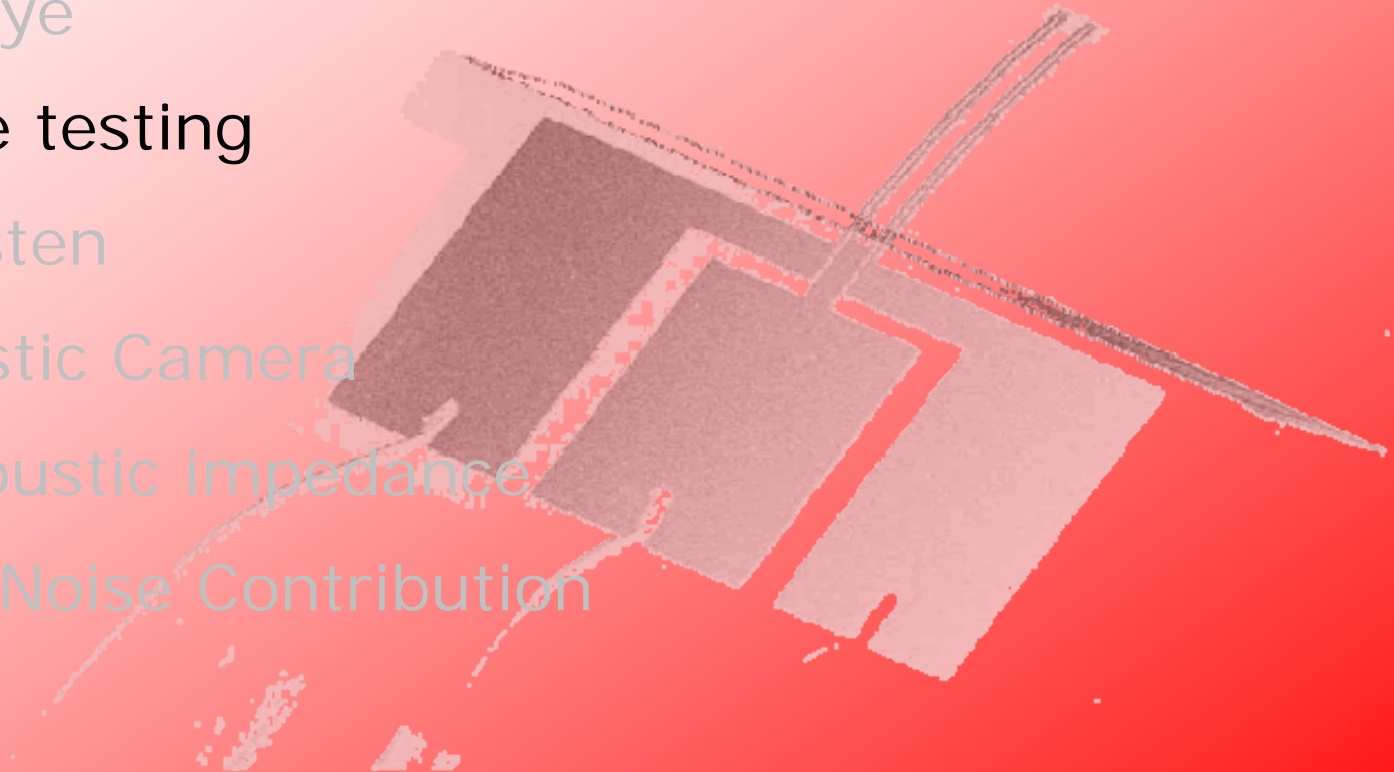




Proven and presented at European Rotorcraft Forum Kazan, September 2007

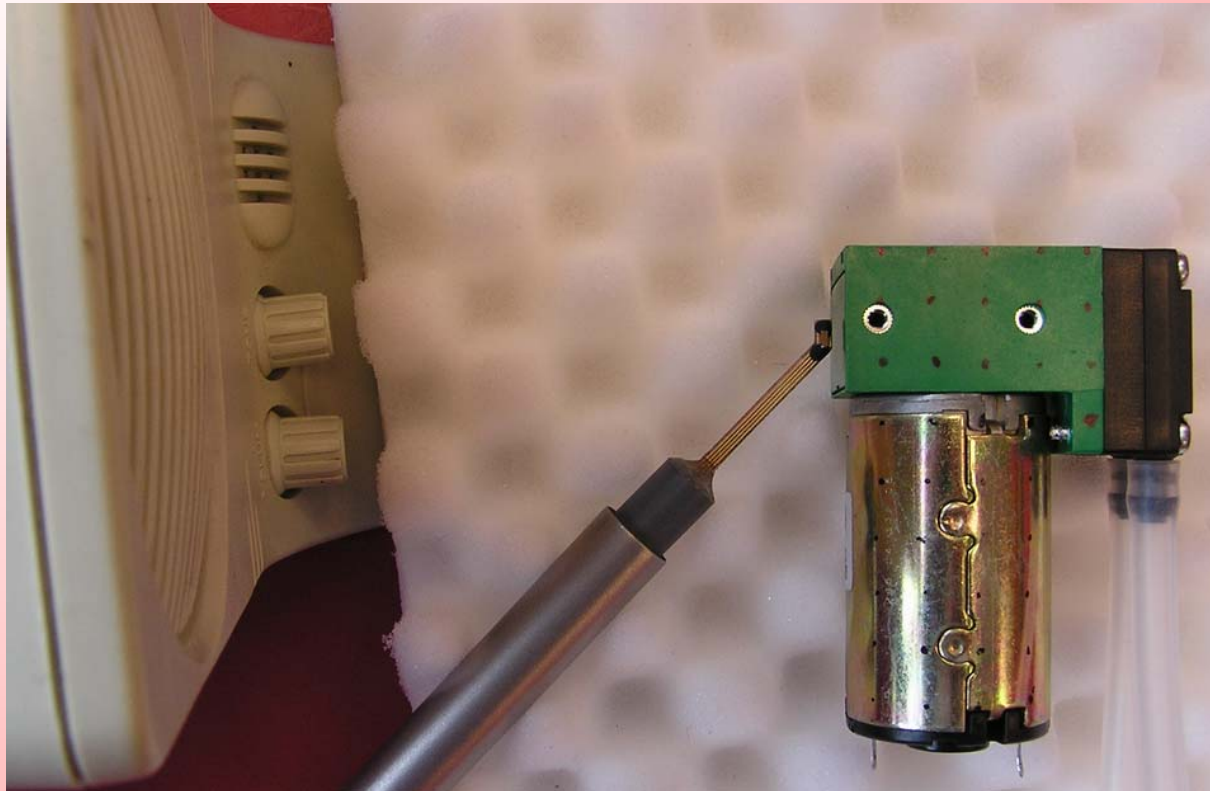


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End of line testing Motors & Gears

Acoustic check of products











End of line testing

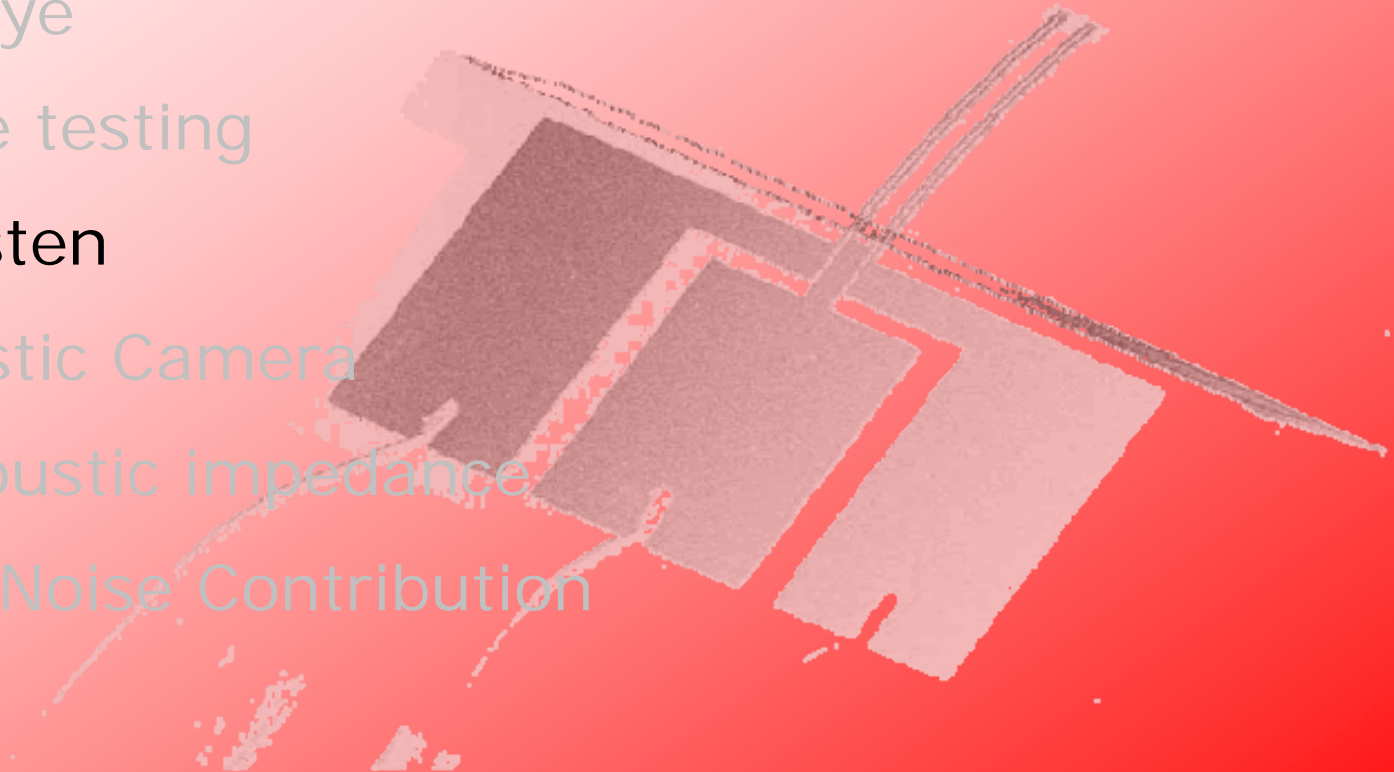
Motors & Gears

Audio example

Background noise reduction

		Good pump	Wrong Pump
No	Pressure		
background noise	Velocity		
	Pressure		
Background noise	Velocity		

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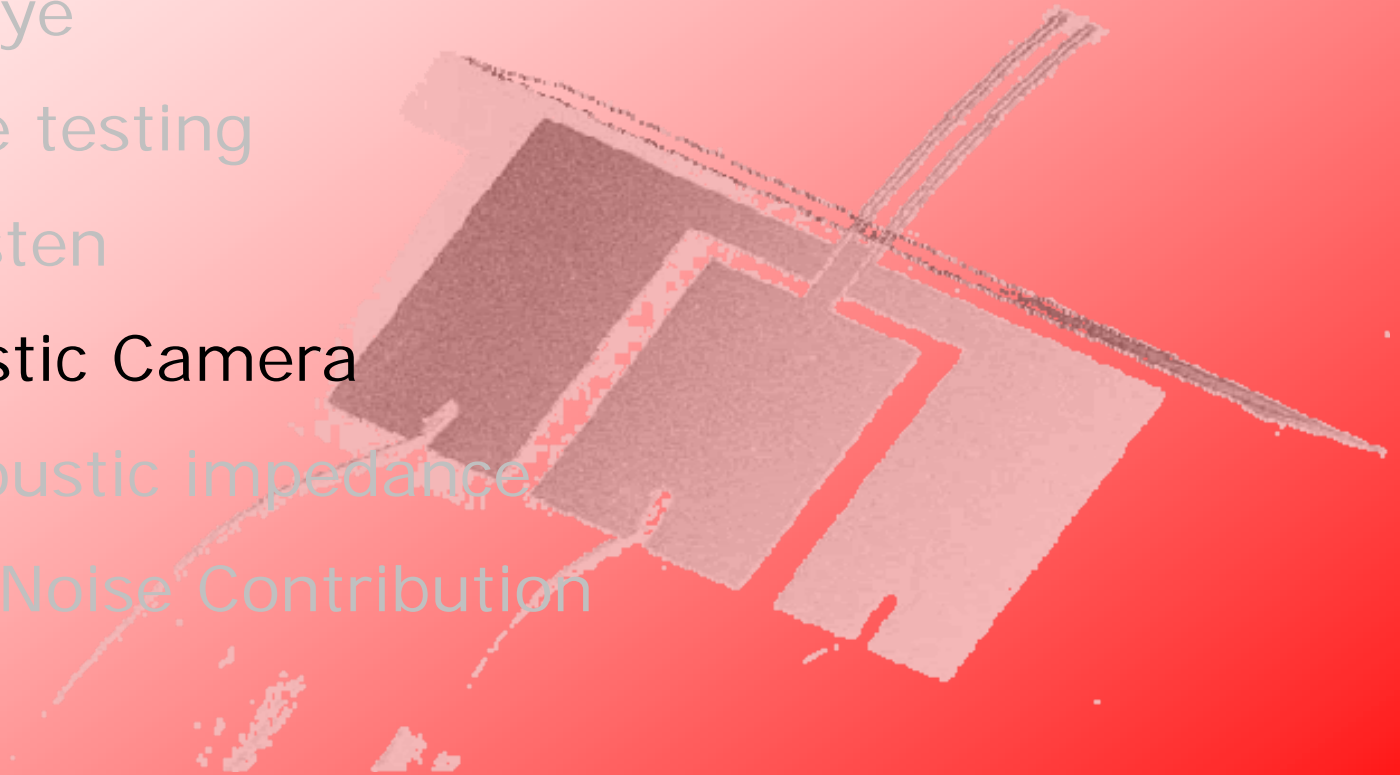


With the Scan and Listen device p and u can be heard directly

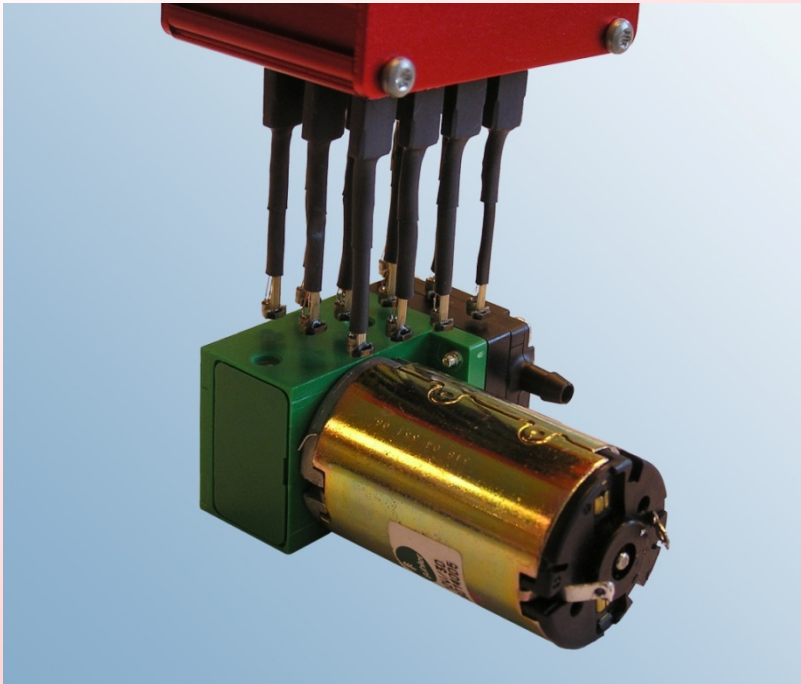
- Easy finding of modes
- Easy finding of sources
- Noise source finder
- Squeak & Rattle
- Portable
- Simple to use

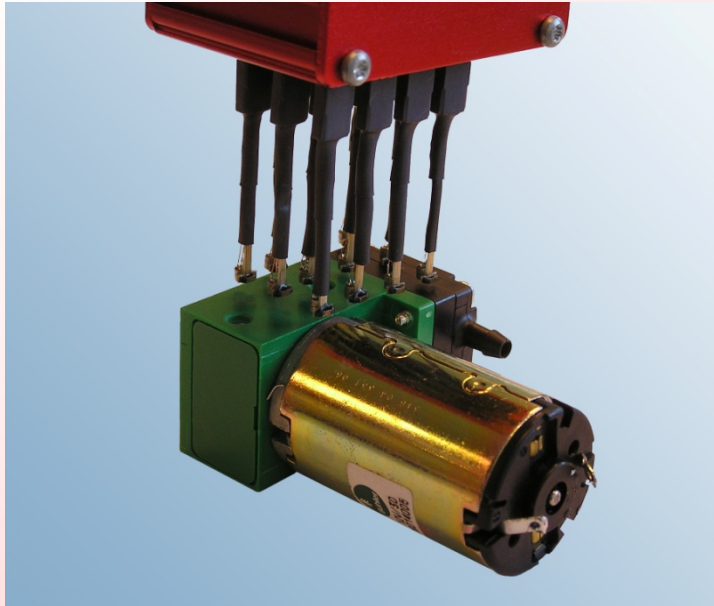


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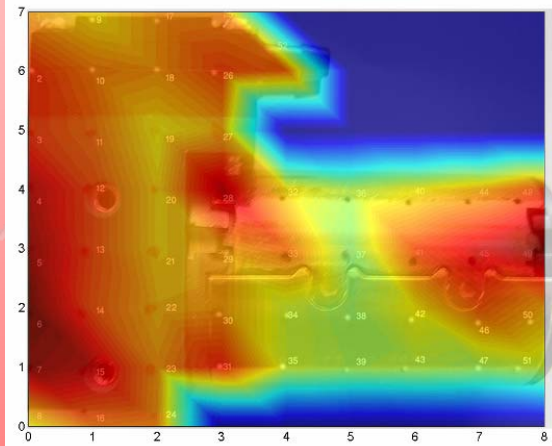
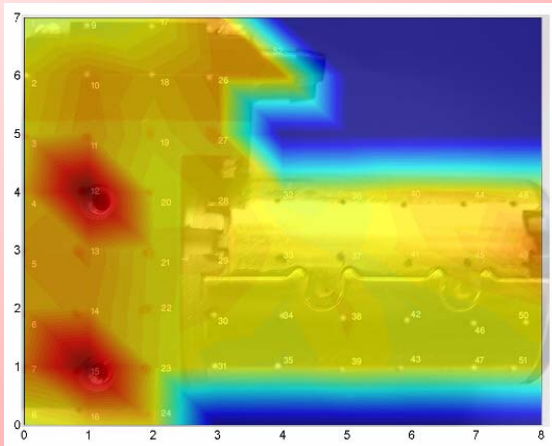


Miniature PU match Acoustic Camera



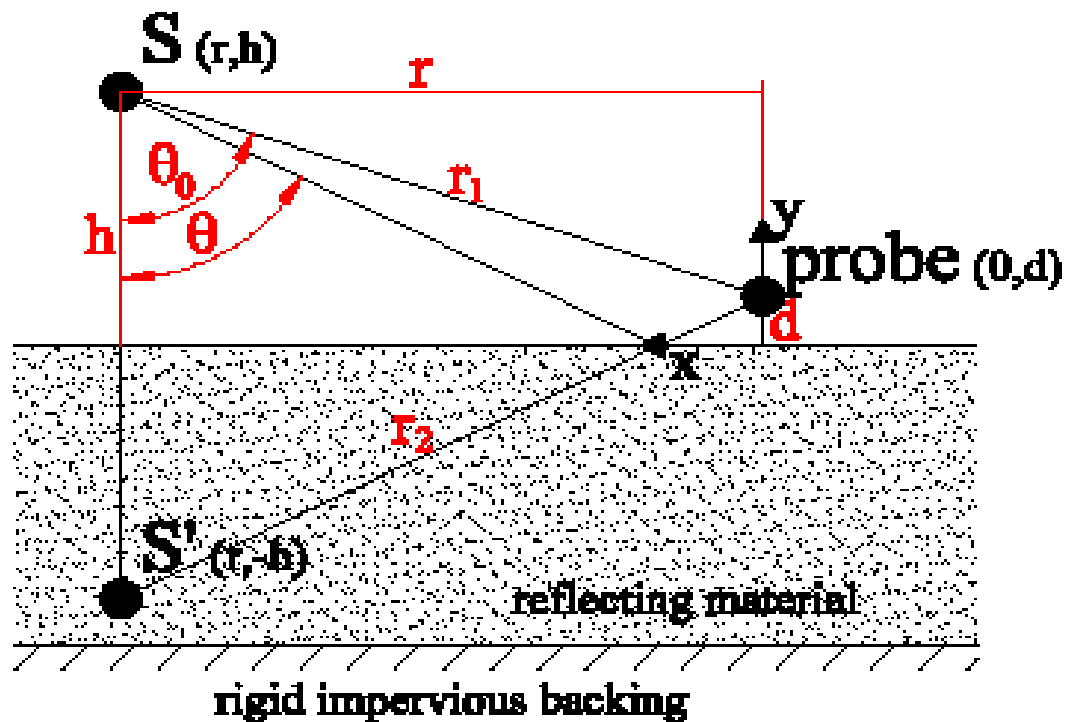


- 1cm x 1cm spacing
- Sound leak finding
- End of line control
- Real time movies



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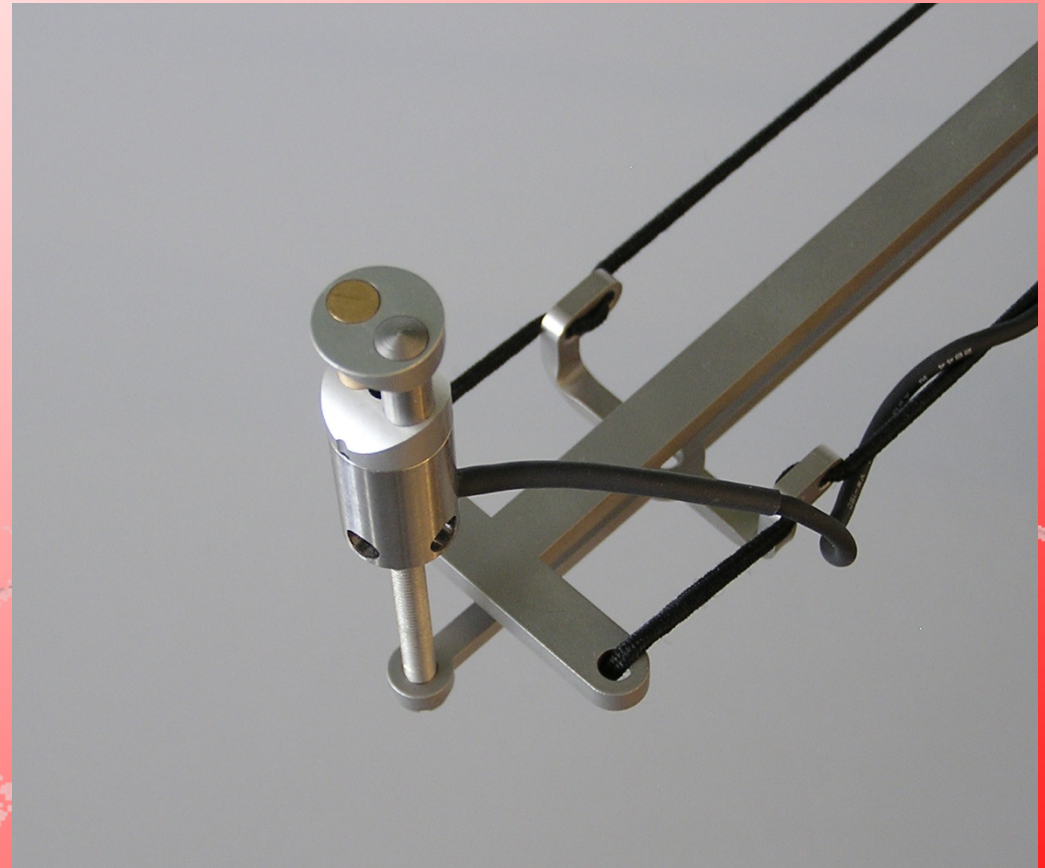
Principle



In situ acoustic impedance

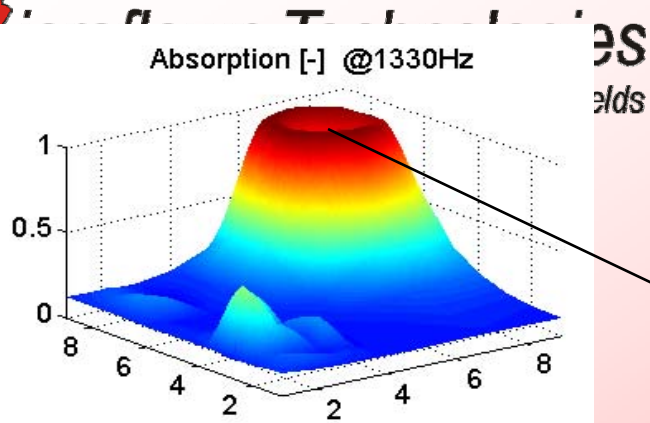


In situ acoustic impedance

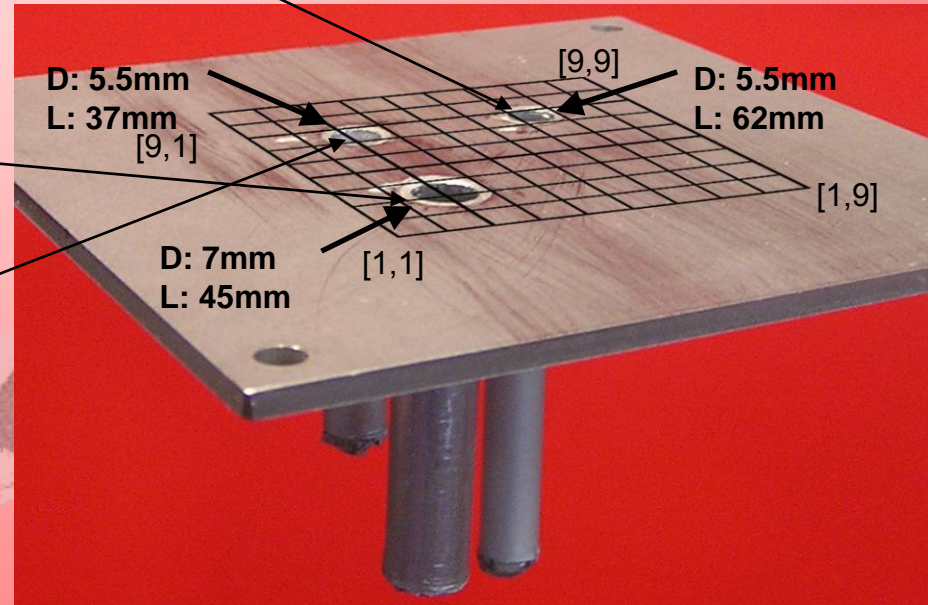
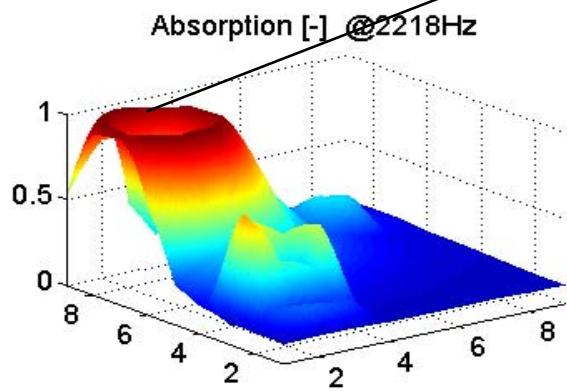
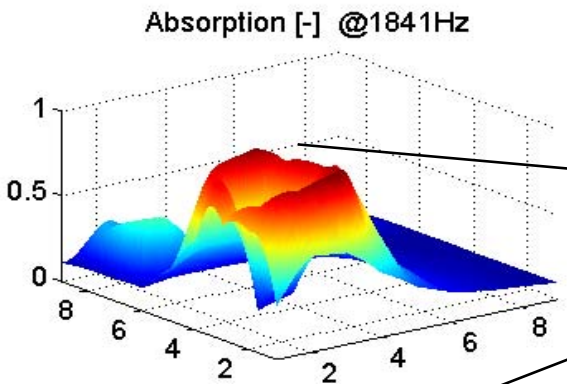


In situ acoustic impedance

High spatial resolution



Sample with three quarter lambda resonators

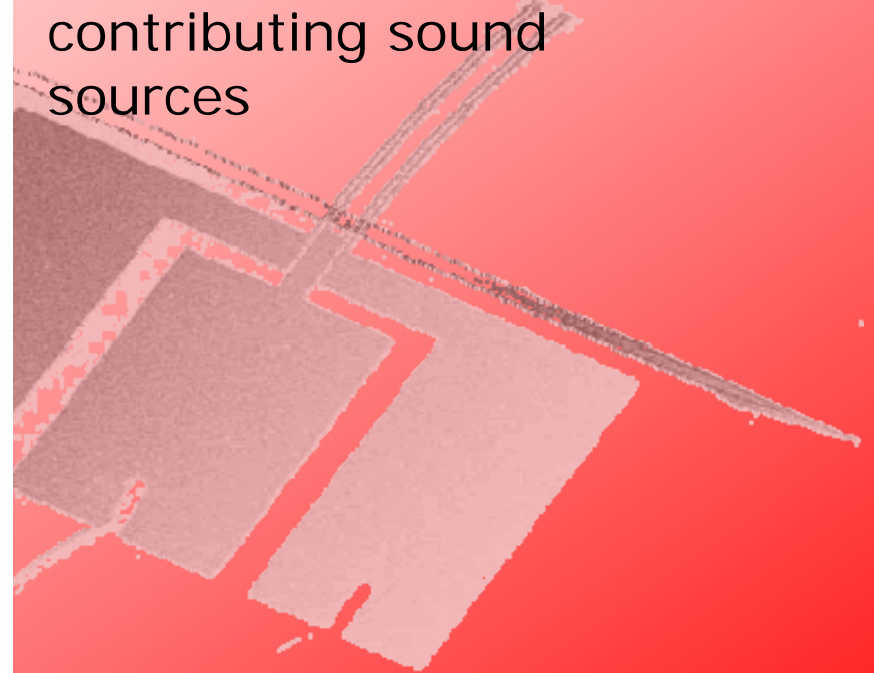
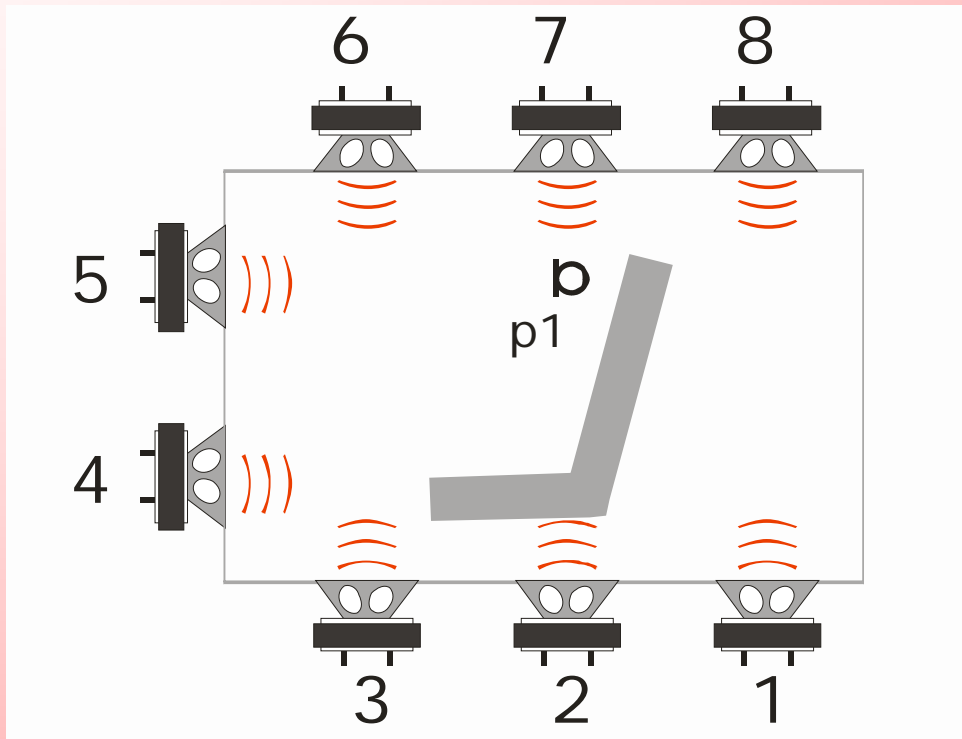


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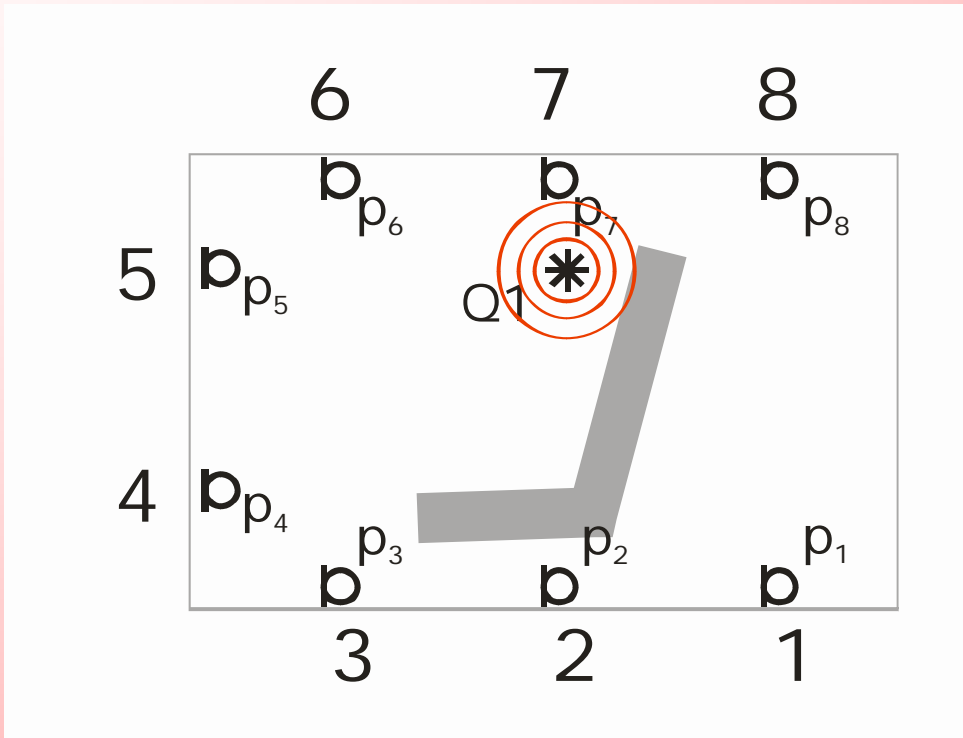
Car Panel Noise Contribution

Step one:

Measurement of all contributing sound sources



Reciprocity principle



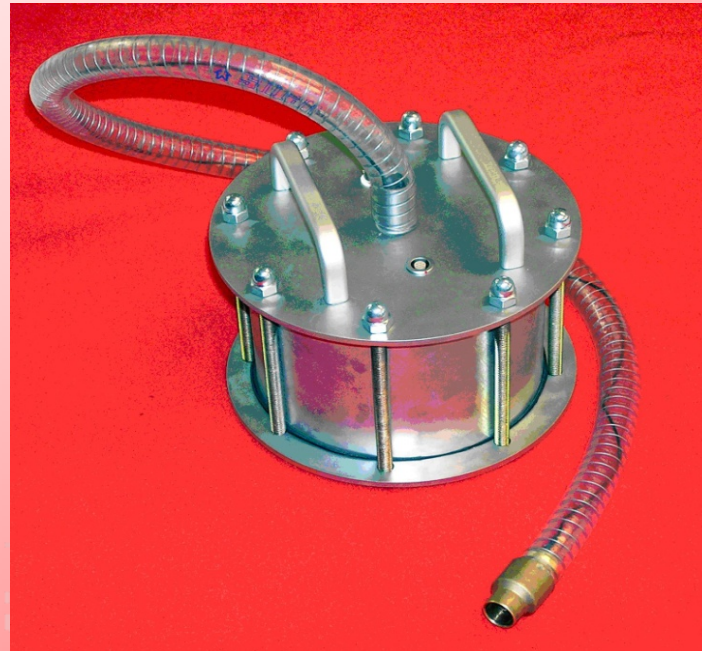
Step two:

Using a true volume velocity source to determine the transfer path to the panels, using the reciprocity principle

Omnidirectional sources

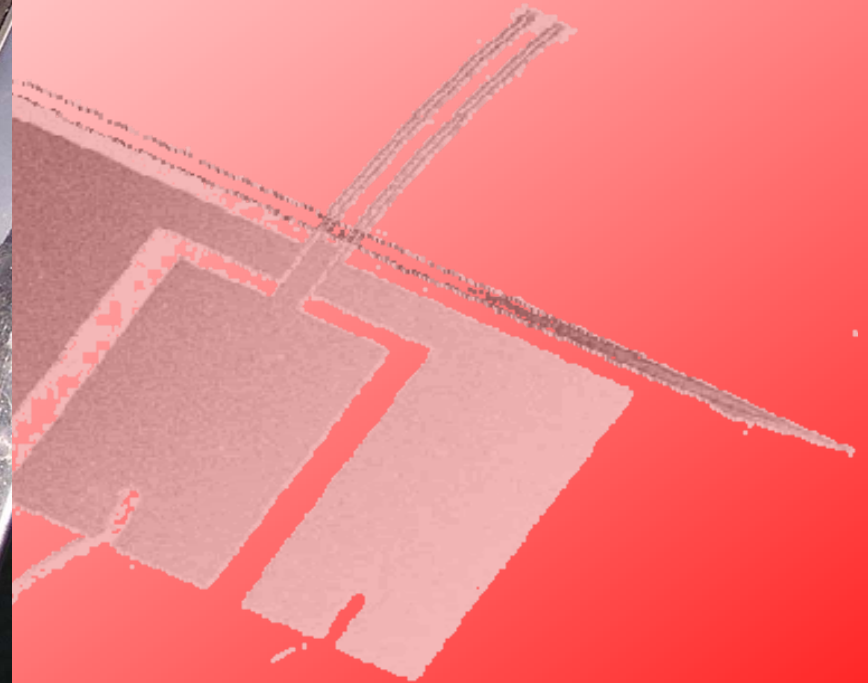


Low freq. source
30Hz-300Hz

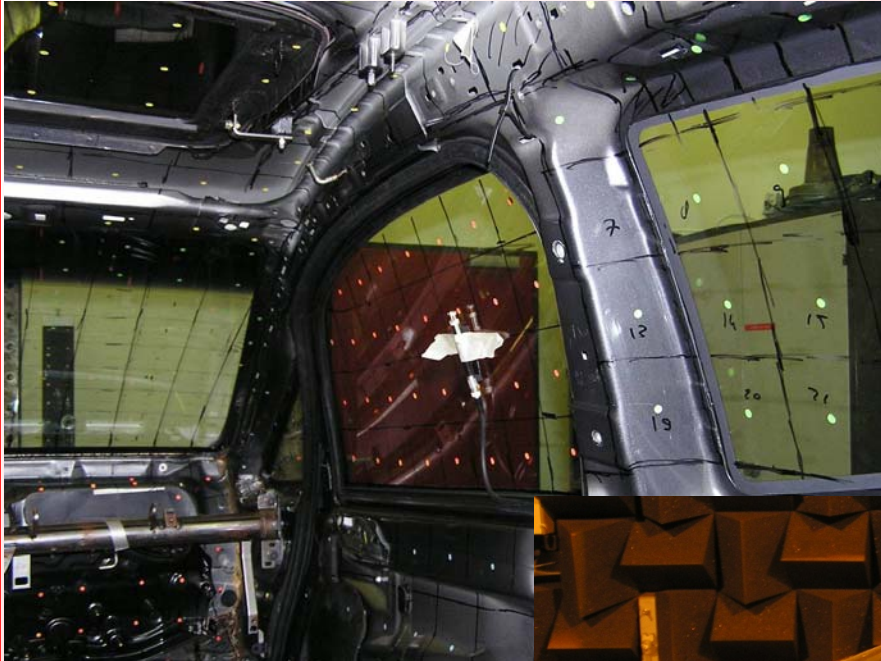


High freq. source
100Hz-6kHz

Head source: reciprocal counterpart of 'human hearing'

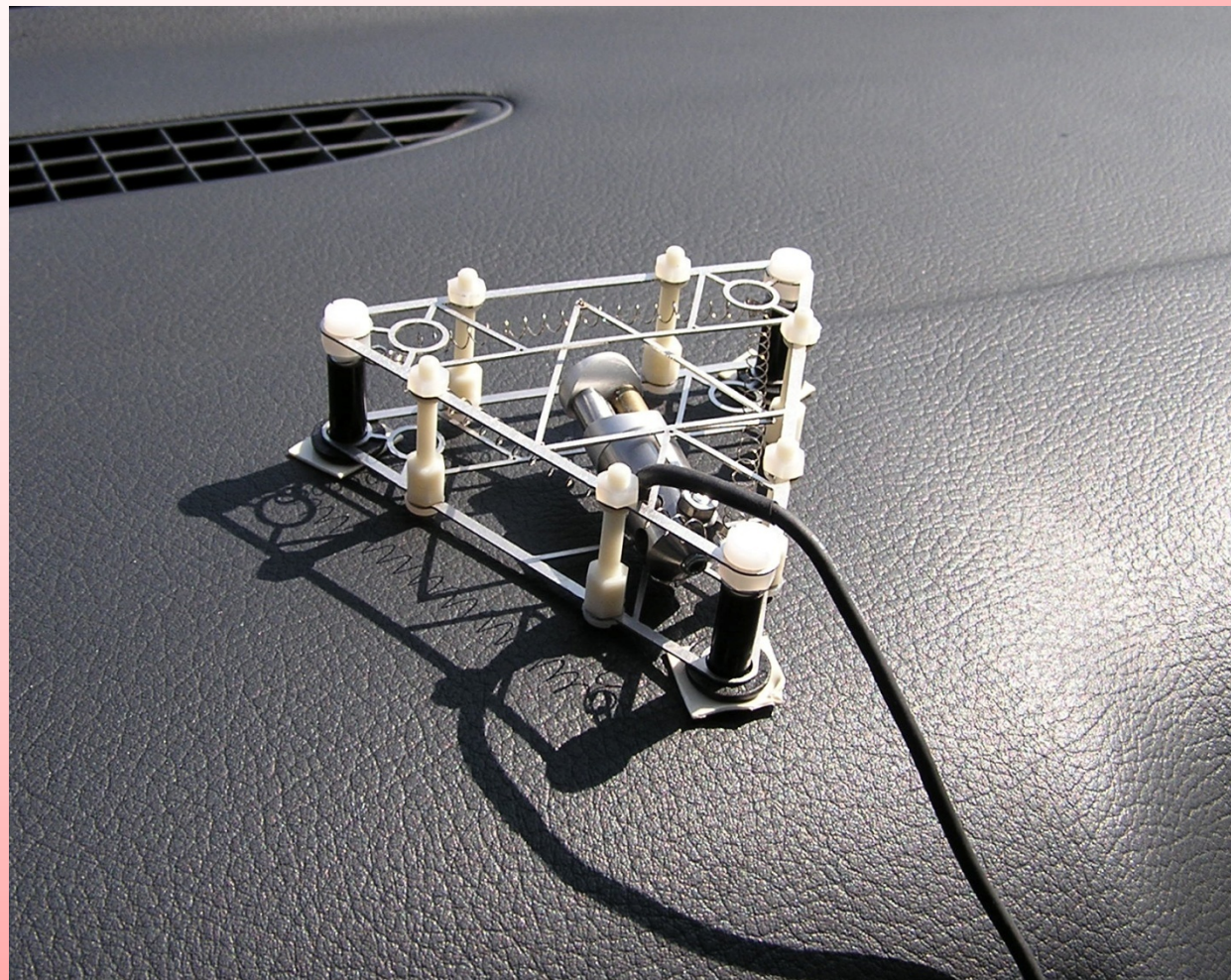


Car Panel Noise Contribution

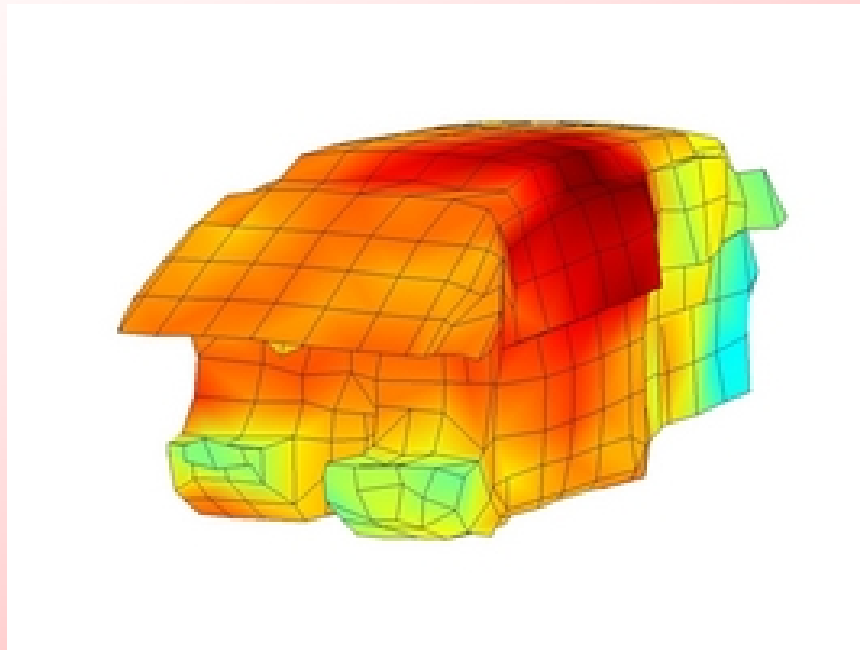


Measurements at PDE automotive

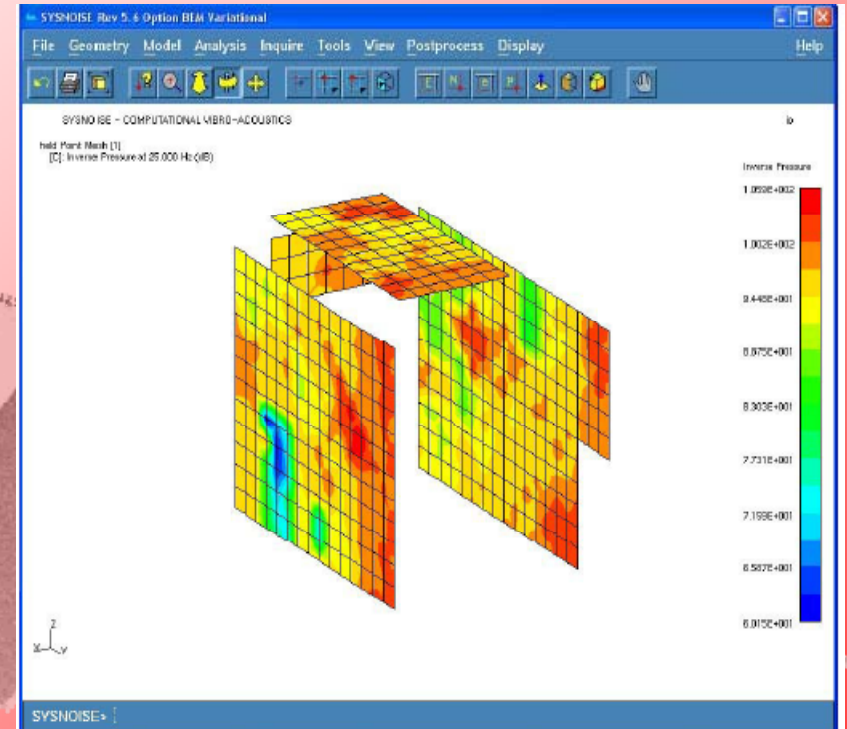




Car Panel Noise Contribution



(Peugeot / Faurecia)



(LMS / Eurocopter)

- Company history
- Working principle of sensor
- Product range of Microflow
- Application examples
- **References**



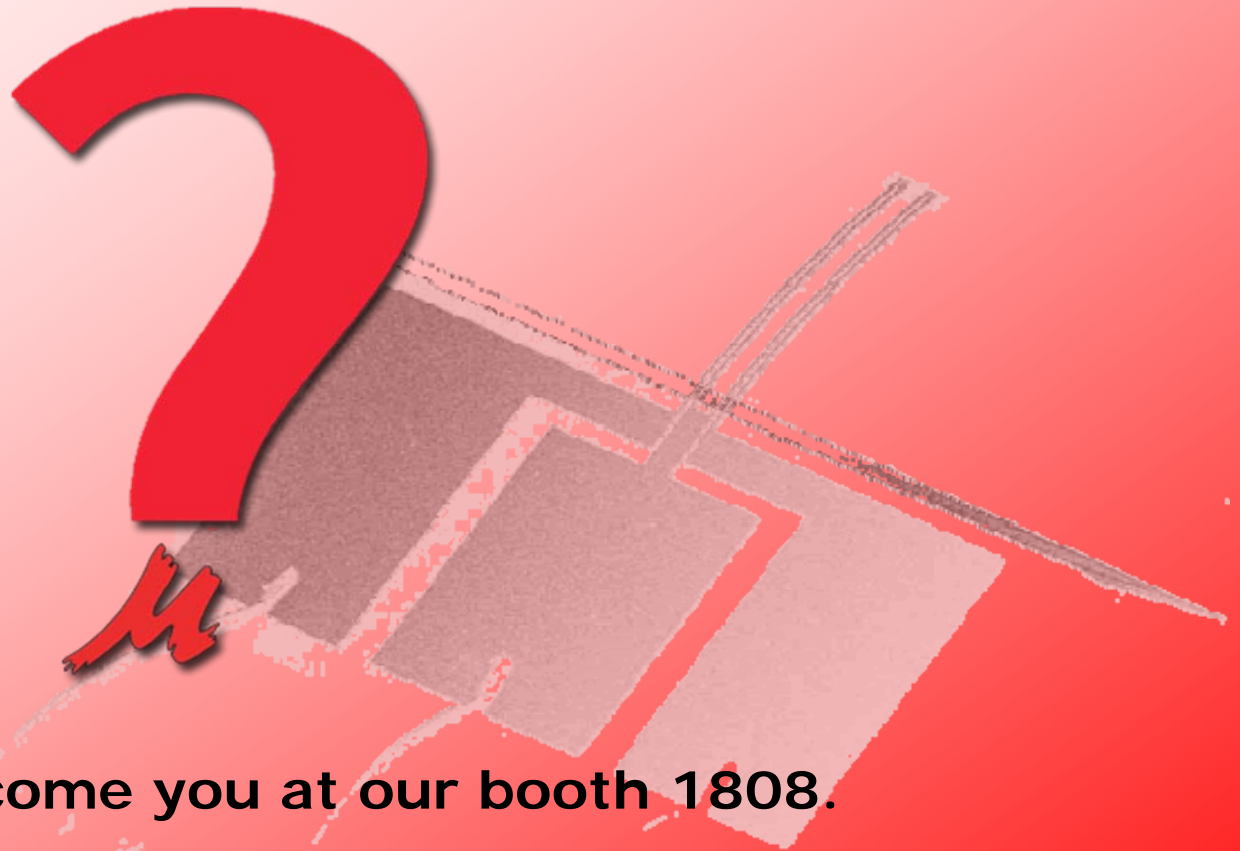
Automotive references:

Audi, BMW, DaimlerChrysler, Dong Feng, Faurecia, Ford, Honda, Hyundai, Isuzu, Mazda, Muller-BBM, PSA Peugeot Citroen, Samsung Renault, Rieter Automotive, Stankiewicz, Toyota, Volkswagen.

Aerospace references:

ADE Bangalore, Airbus France & Germany, DLR, Helmut Schmidt University, Univ. Compiegne, Univ. LeMans, Univ. Oldenburg, US Airforce

Are there any questions ?



We welcome you at our booth 1808.