

Analysis of Acoustic Response of Rooms

COMSOL Conference

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Background





Solutions

- Traditional
 - Reverberation time
 < 1s
 - Sound absorbing panels
 - Experience based
 - Non optimized

- Alternative
 - Acoustic distributor panels
 - Complex surface



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Objective

- Acoustic analysis
- Analyze room acoustic resonance
- Optimize acoustic energy distribution



Challenges



Acoustic panel geometries are complex with hundreds of surfaces



Challenges

- CAD work in SolidWorks prior to use in COMSOL
 - Repairing surface contours
 - Building solid panels from the surfaces
 - Removing features smaller than the shortest wavelengths of interest



Acoustic panels







Model set up

• Time-harmonic acoustic field in a lossless medium

V

$$\nabla \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p\right) - \frac{\omega^2}{\rho_0 c_s^2} p = 0$$

 Sound-hard boundaries for acoustic panel surfaces

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial n} = 0$$



Model set up

• Impedance BC for sound absorbing walls

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p\right) + \frac{i\omega}{Z} p = 0$$

• Normal acceleration BC for acoustic source

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla p\right) = a_n$$



Model set up

- Acoustic panels as individual domains, mesh sequentially
- Min 6 elements per wavelength to resolve the acoustic field
- Mesh > 10⁶ elements depending on the frequency, room size, and panels





Analysis



Analysis



REALIZING TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY

Analysis



Summary

- Predictive analysis of room acoustic response
- Predict distribution of acoustic energy
- Analyze influence of distribution panels
- Analyze effect of acoustic materials
- Identify room design for optimum acoustic response

