



Acoustic testing at wind tunnel facilities of German-Dutch Wind Tunnels (DNW)

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German-Dutch Wind Tunnels

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- ❑ DNW organization
 - Sites & facilities
- ❑ DNW Large Low speed Facility LLF
 - Initial design
 - Acoustic upgrade
- ❑ Measurement techniques & capabilities
 - Acoustic measurement techniques
 - Examples of acoustic test capabilities at LLF
- ❑ Conclusions



DNW sites and principle organization structure

Dutch Government



German-Dutch Wind Tunnels

German Government

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Amsterdam | The Netherlands |
| 2. Marknesse | The Netherlands |
| 3. Braunschweig | Germany |
| 4. Göttingen | Germany |
| 5. Köln | Germany |

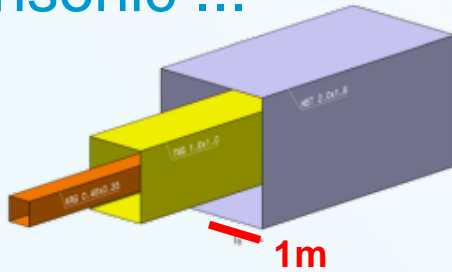


German-Dutch Wind Tunnels

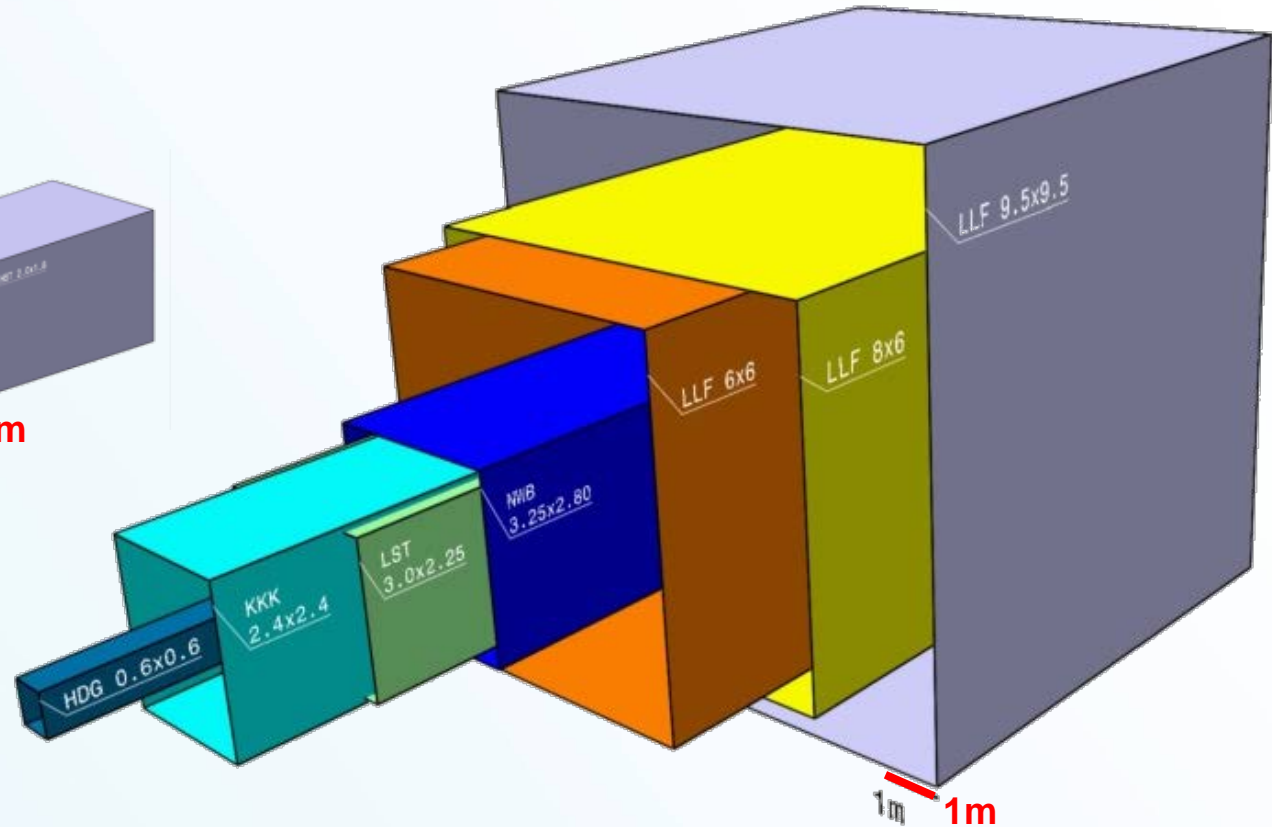
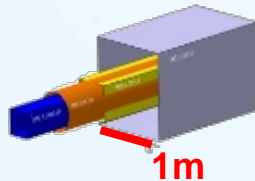
DNW wind tunnel facilities

subsonic, ...

transonic ...



... and supersonic wind tunnels



- ❑ 2 Test facilities for industrial customers: LLF & HST
- ❑ **2 Test facilities for aeroacoustics: LLF & NWB**
- ❑ 1 Facility for non-aeronautical tests: LST
- ❑ 6 Facilities for R&D wind tunnel tests: NWB, KKK, TWG, HDG, KRG, RWG





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❑ Conclusions

DNW-LLF original background noise (BGN) level design target (1979)



Early 70ties initial background noise design point based on Fokker F-28



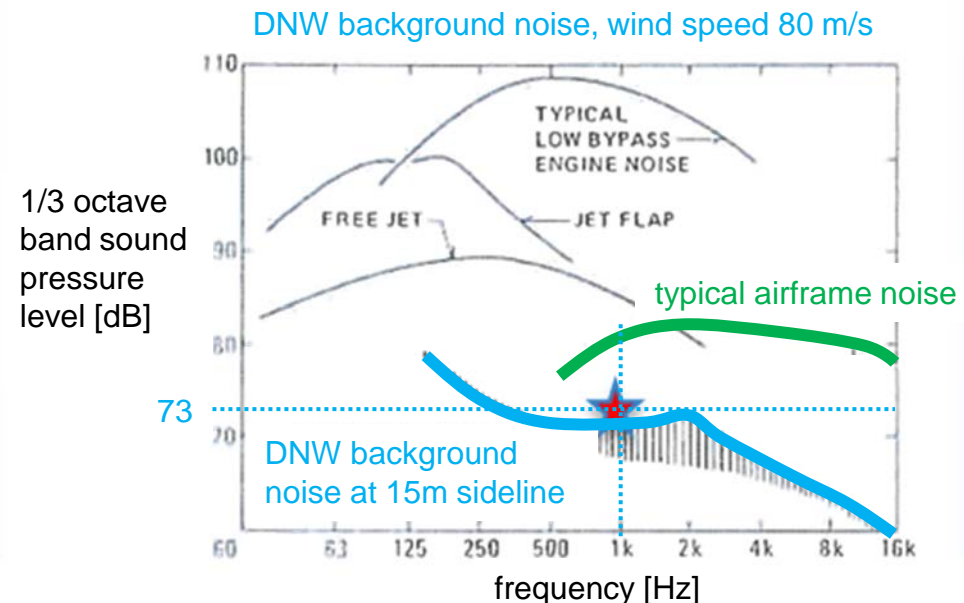
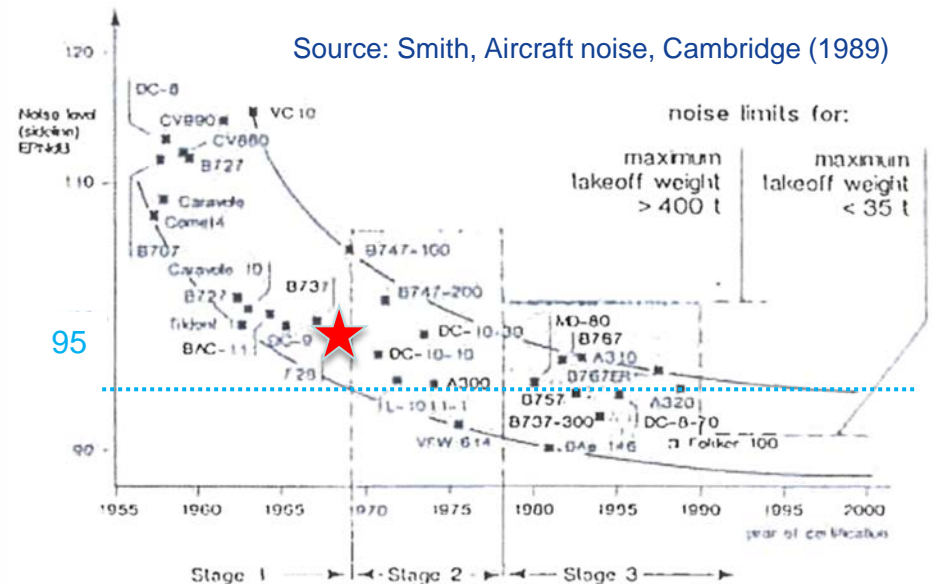
Aim for **95 EPNdB** to account for future more stringent A/C noise requirements



DNW-LLF design phase target set to **73 dB** out-of-flow (1/3 octave band @ 1 kHz, 80 m/s, 15 m tunnel side line)



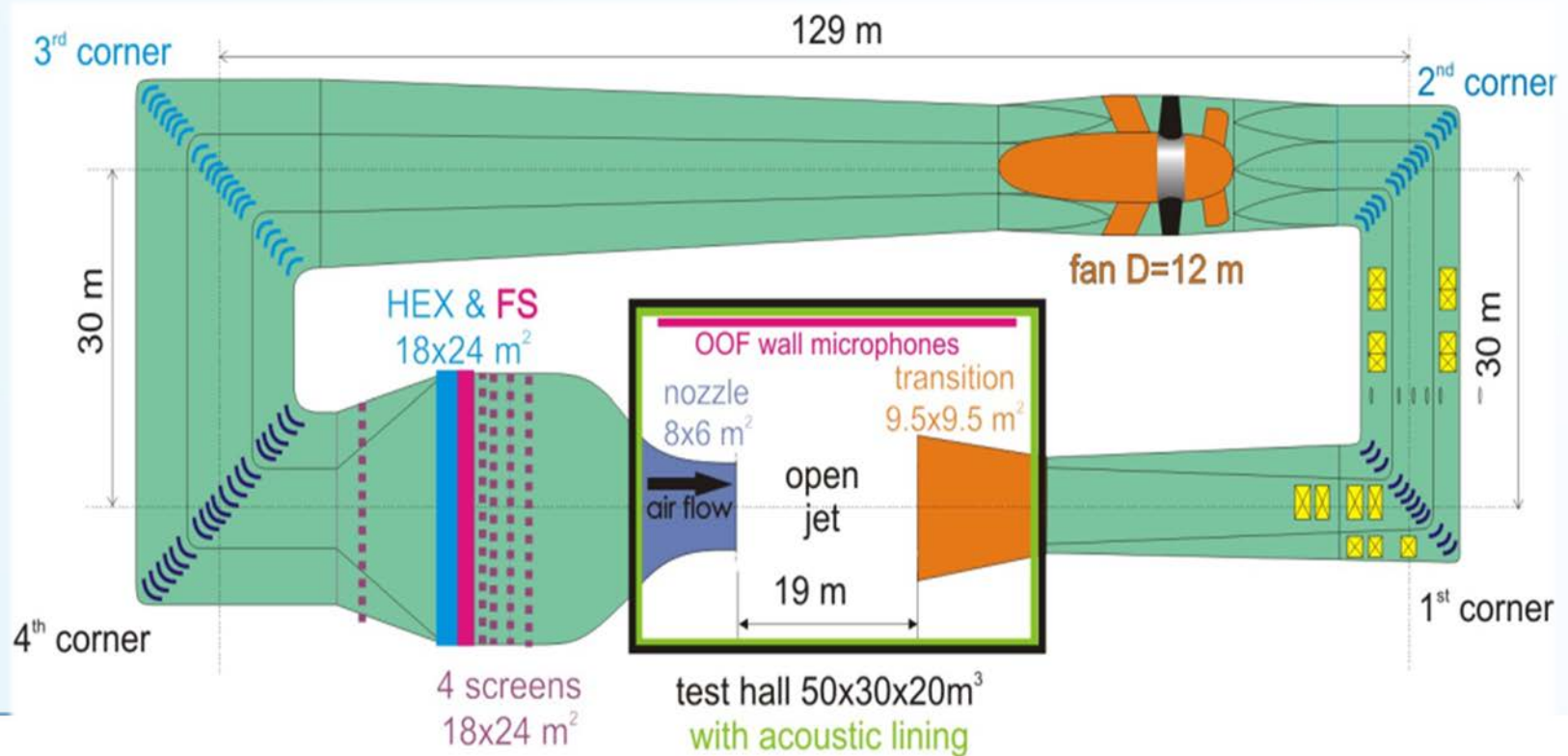
Realized BGN in 1980: **70 dB** (1/3 octave band @ 1 kHz, 78 m/s, 15 m tunnel side line)



Acoustic upgrades of LLF

After 30 Years of operation reduction of background noise:

- ❑ 2010: Modifications of Nozzle and Transition
 - ❑ Successful reduction of several (mainly tonal) noise sources
- ❑ 2010: Investigation of potential noise reduction by fan modifications
- ❑ 2011: Major upgrade by acoustic lining of turning corners 2 & 3
 - ❑ Successful broadband noise reduction up to 6 dB



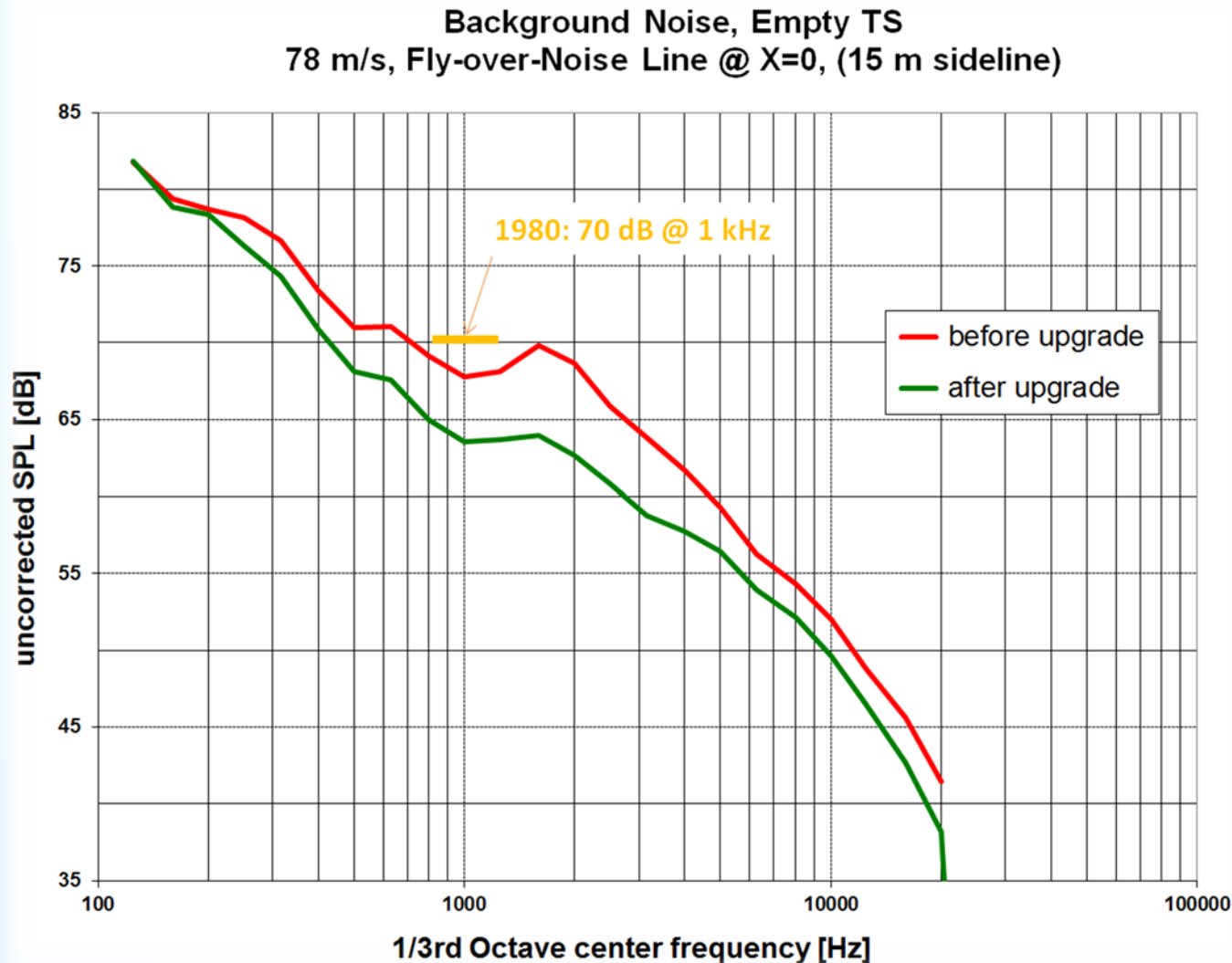
Acoustic upgrade turning vanes

Impressions from construction work in the 3rd corner upstream side



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Acoustic upgrade turning vanes: lower BGN



some serious investments and 11 weeks of downtime required to lower the BGN by a few dB

But that is normal in aeroacoustics ...

....the last dBs cost the most!

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Acoustic measurement techniques at DNW

Single Microphones

- ~80x ½" free-field condenser microphones (B&K and GRAS) (LLF & NWB)
 - for use inflow and/or out-of-flow
- ~160x free-field (pre-polarized type) microphones
 - for use at out-of-flow measurement positions for monitoring tasks

Phased Microphone Arrays

- 4x out-of-flow phased microphone arrays (LLF & NWB)
 - For application in open test sections
 - aperture **4m*4m** and **3m*3m**, 140 pre-polarized microphones each (total ~560)
- 2x inflow phased microphone wall arrays
 - for application in closed test sections
 - aperture **1m*1m**, 144 pre-polarized microphones each (total 288)

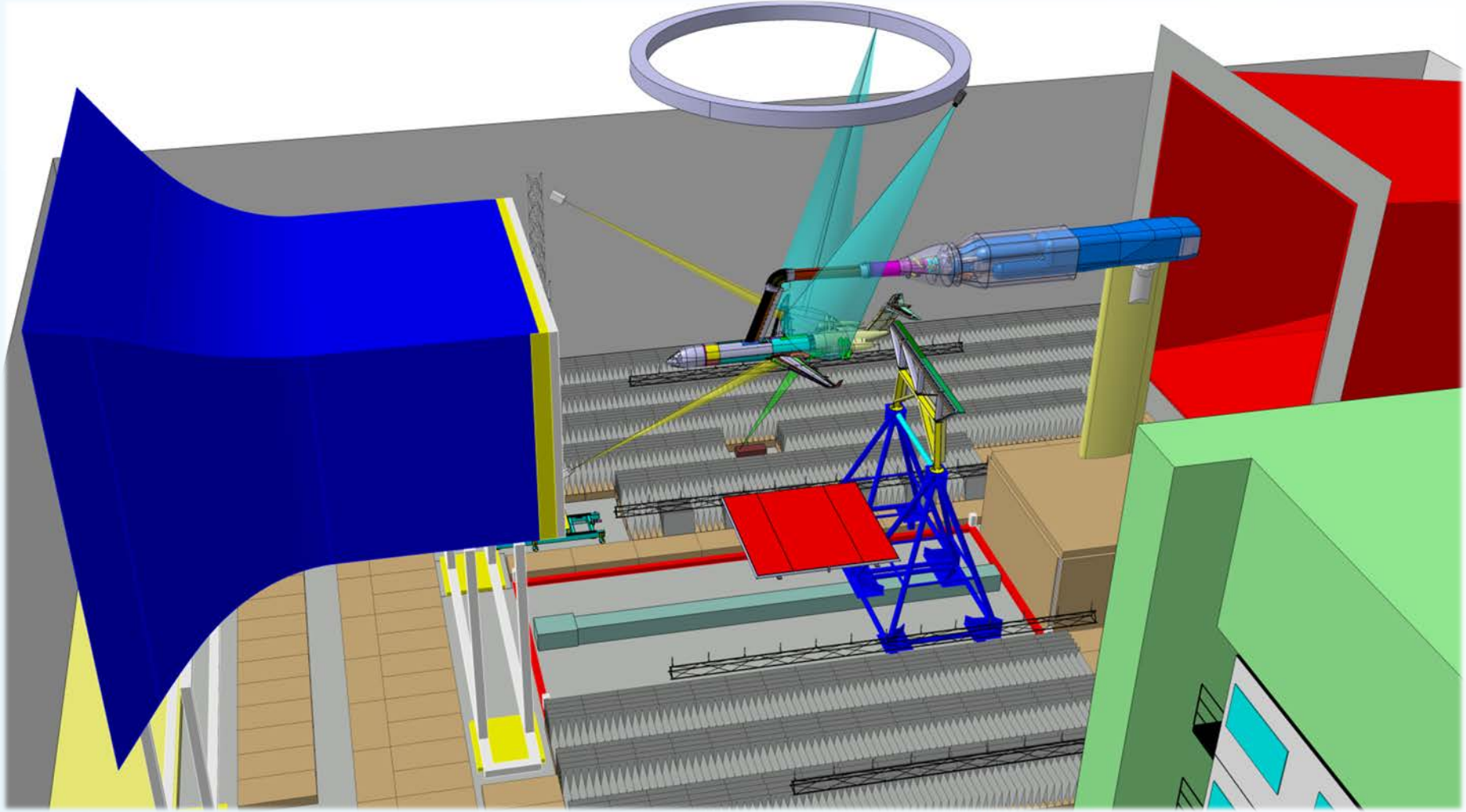
Data Acquisition Systems

- 9x GBM Viper 16bit data acquisition systems (LLF & NWB)
 - 48 channels each (total **432**)
- 3x GBM Viper 24 bit data acquisition systems
 - 64 channels each (total **192**)



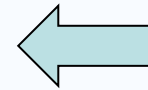
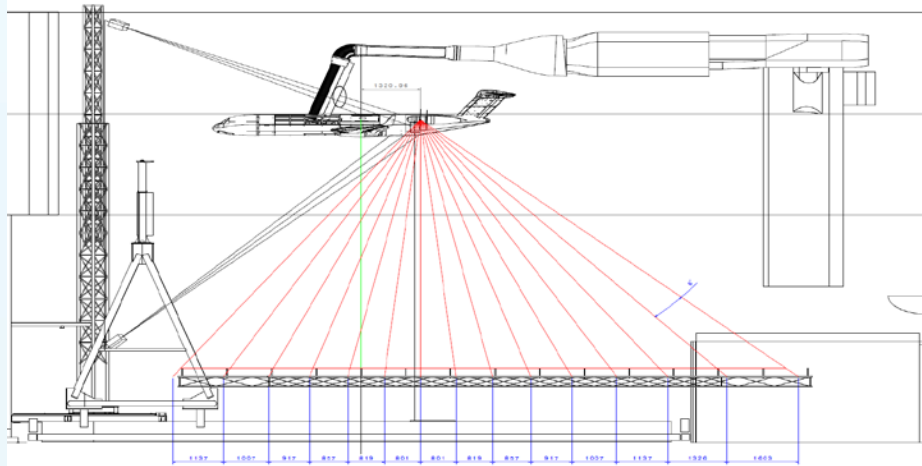
Typical aircraft-engine noise setup in OTS

Open Rotor engine; CAD pre-test design



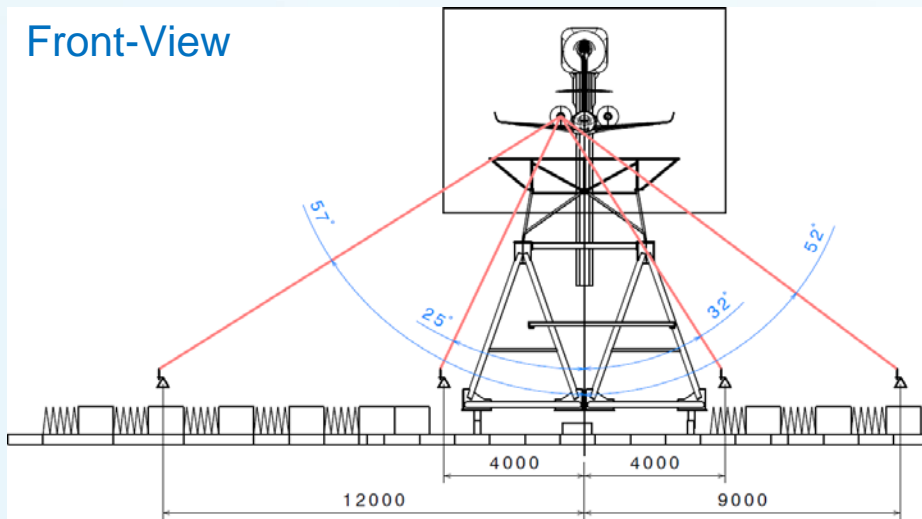
Typical aircraft-engine noise setup in OTS CAD: layout for microphone observer lines

Side-View

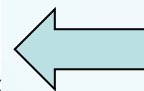
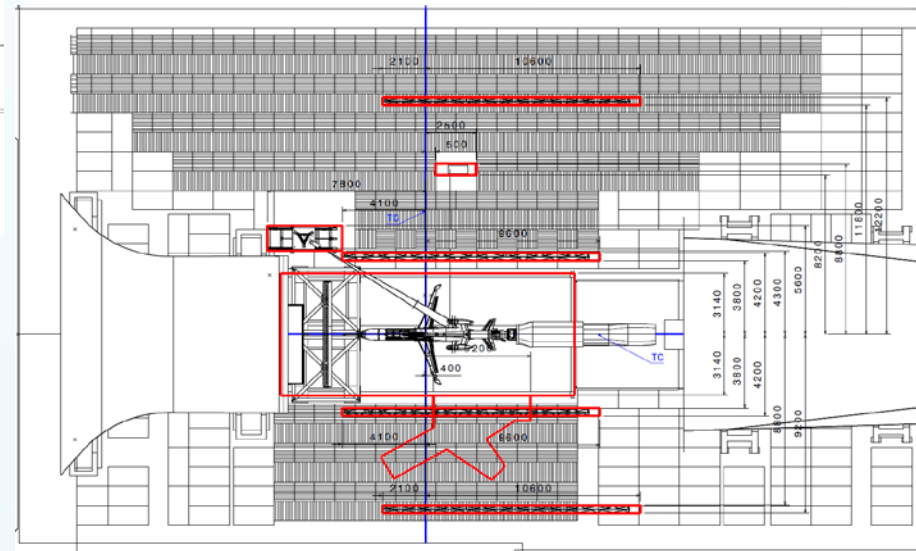


Fly-over noise observer line

Front-View



Top-View



Side-line noise observer lines

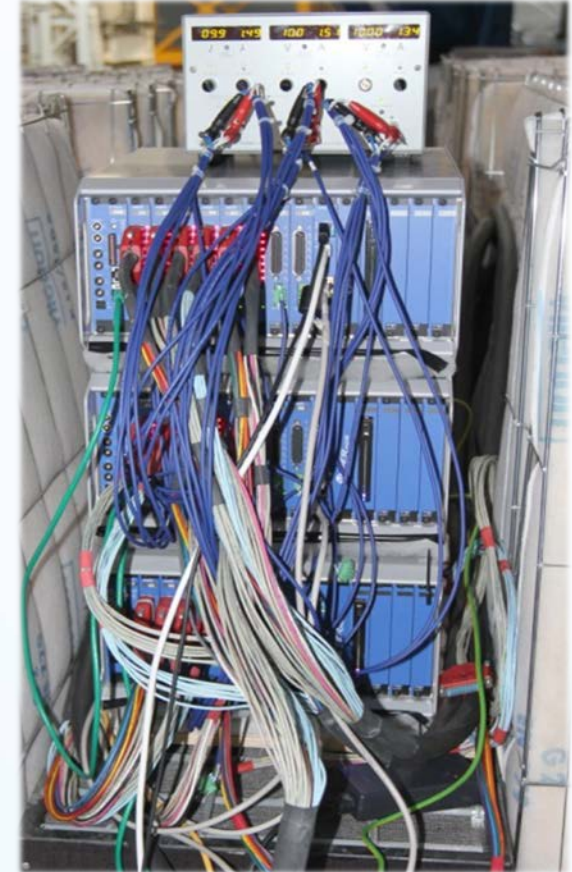


Typical aircraft noise testing at DNW acoustic data acquisition systems

6x 16bit Viper systems
(288 channels)



3x 24bit Viper systems
(192 channels)



Typical setup of acoustic measurement channels

- ~10-60 channels for traversing inflow microphones
- 140-288 channels for phased microphone arrays
- ~10-60 channels for out-of-flow microphone lines
- ~10-100 channels for out-of-flow monitor microphones
- ~10-100 channels for unsteady pressure sensors in model

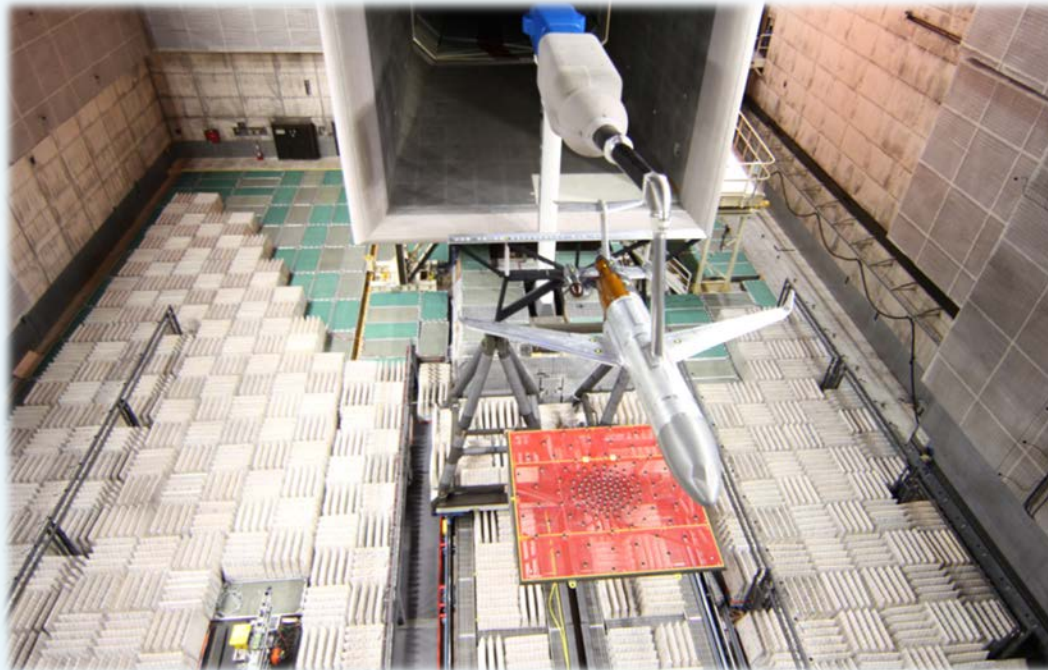


Typical aircraft noise testing in OTS

From preparation....



...to testing

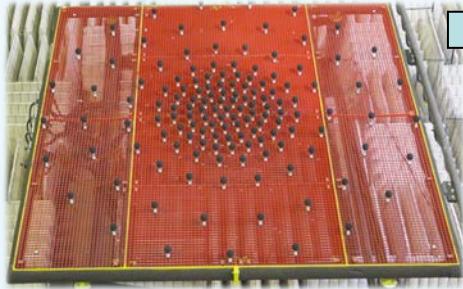


Typical aircraft-engine noise testing in OTS realized test-setup

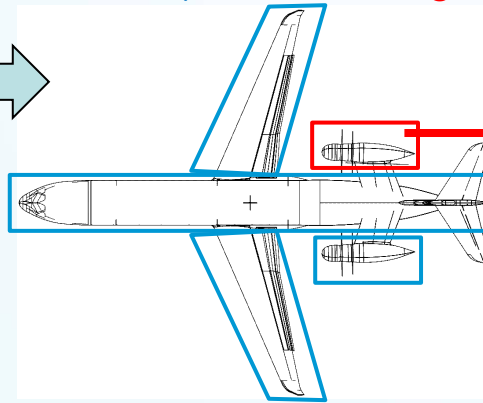


Phased microphone technique at DNW

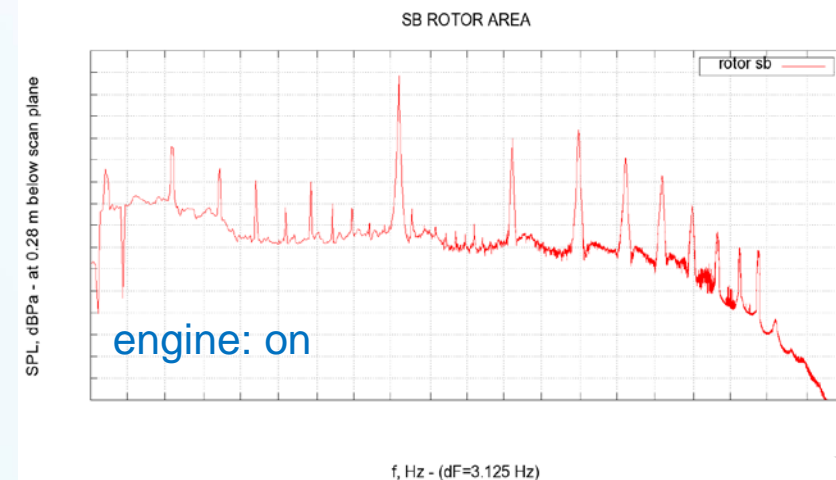
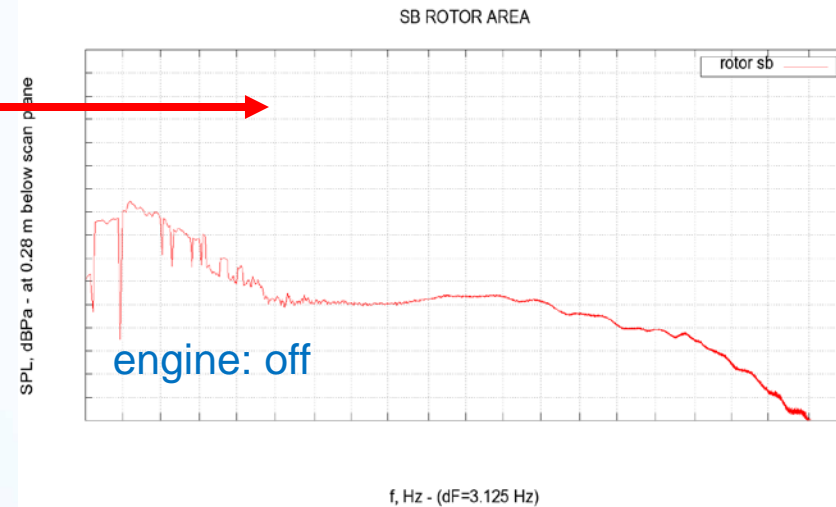
Array measurement



Scan areas (starboard engine)



Integrated spectra for specific areas



Noise source maps for complete model



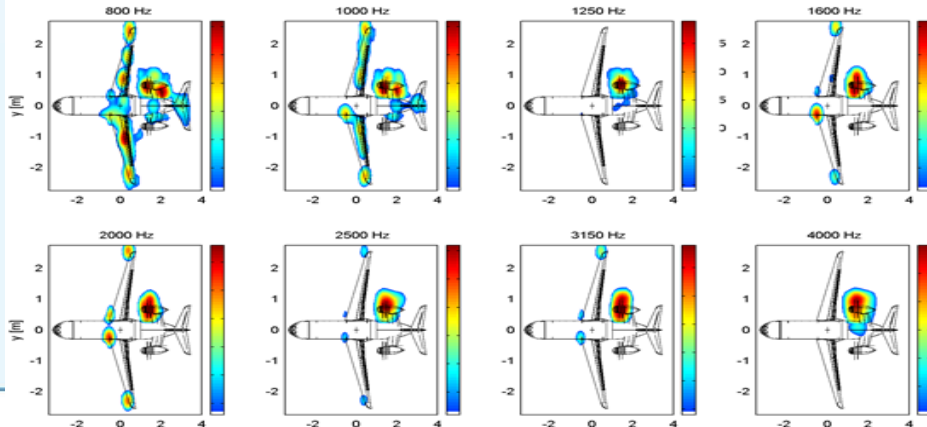
TA161457-161541 - Z08 / ARRAY



DNW-RUN : 057
 DNW-POL : 0142
 DNW-DPN : 02945

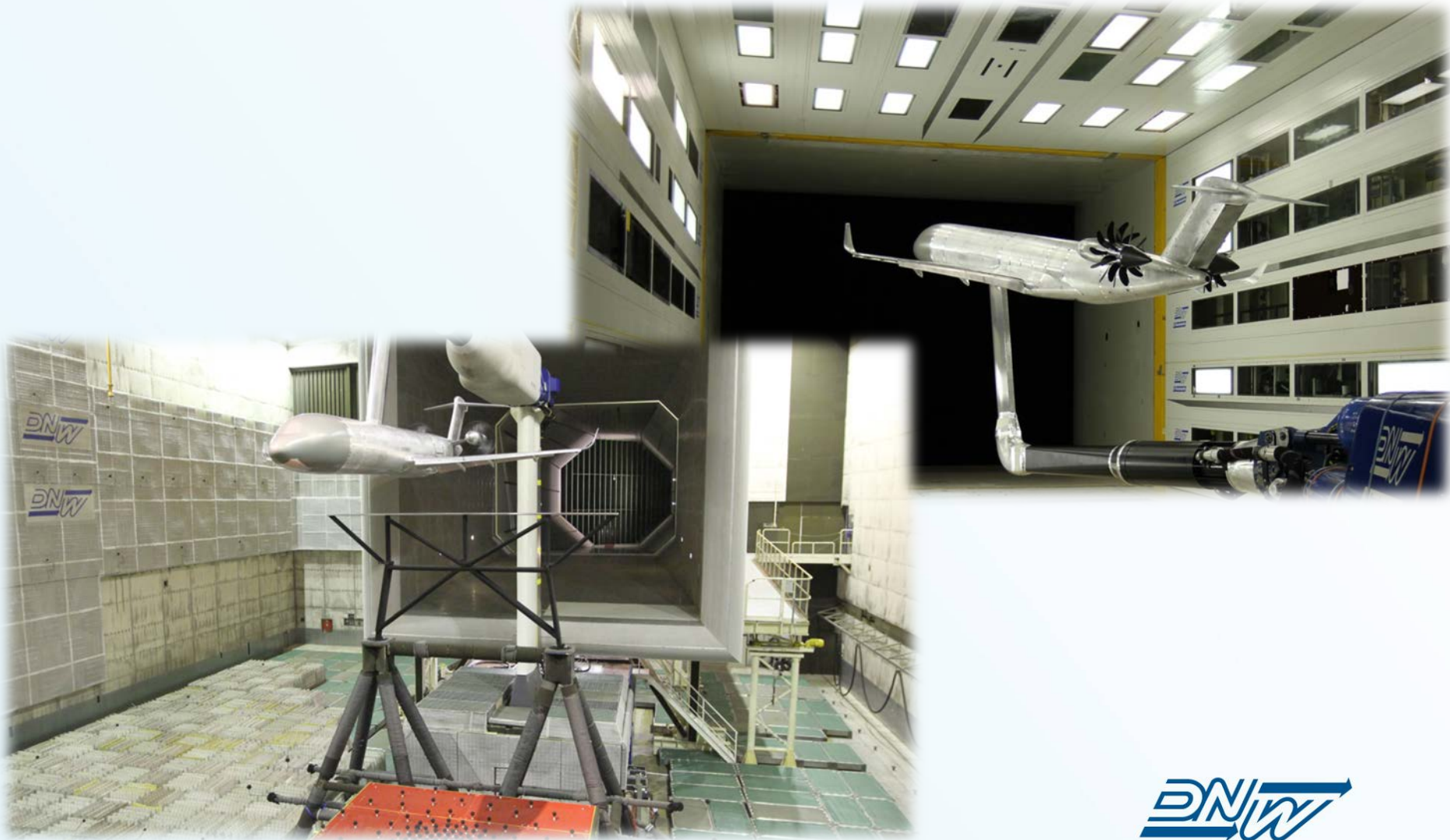
TRAVERSE-X (m) : 4.000
 SCAN AREA : Full Z08 Overview
 PROCESSING : A-CSC.20kHz-32k
 Final : CSC-POWINT

VELOCITY (m/s) : 62.4
 MA (-) : 0.180
 ALPHA (deg) : 7.8
 X-ROTOR (m) : 1.089
 Z-ROTOR (m) : -0.125
 RPM.SF (rpm) :
 RPM.PF (rpm) :
 CONFIG :

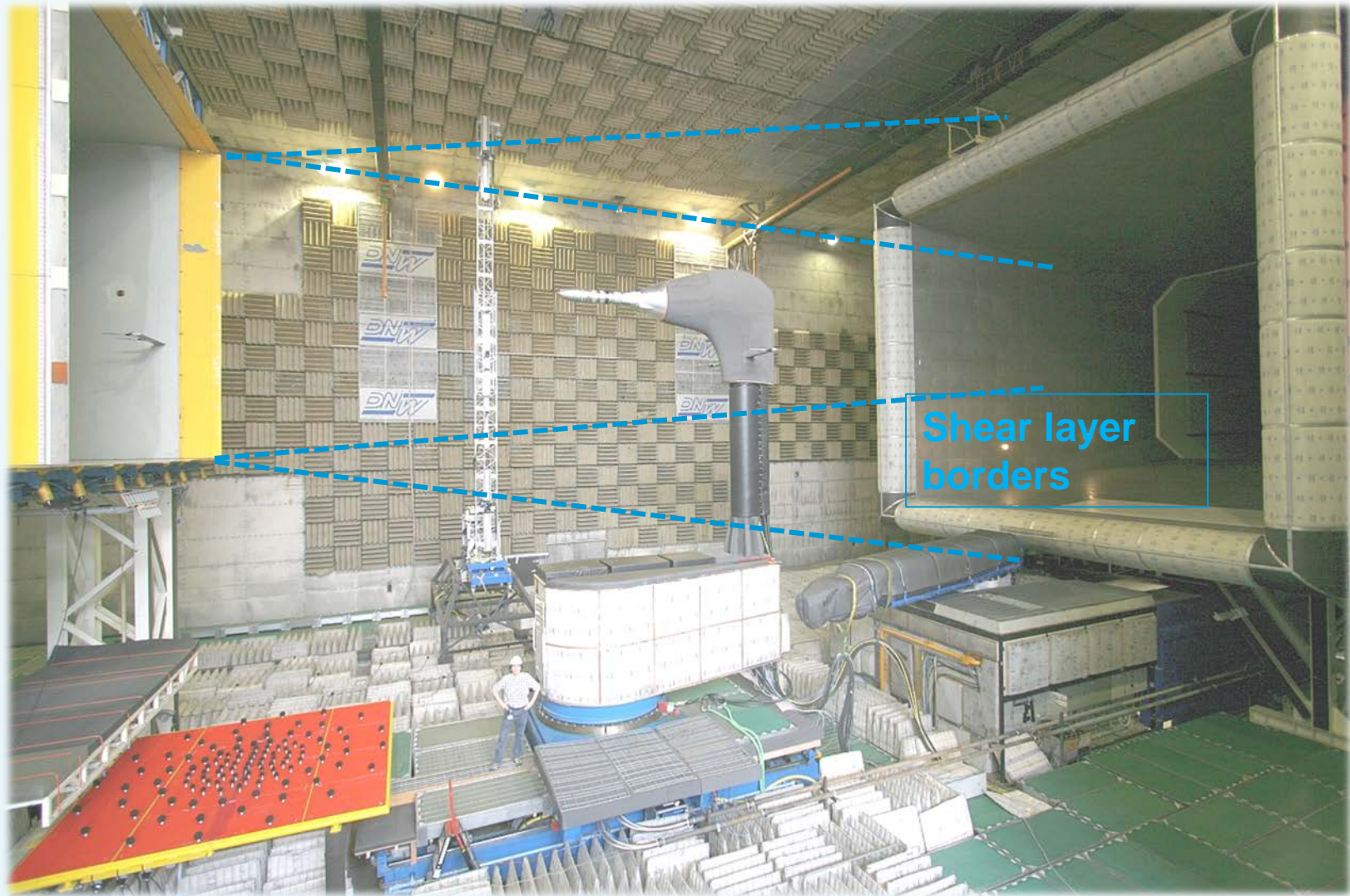


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Counter Rotating Open Rotor (CROR) Engine Integration: noise and performance



Acoustics on Isolated CROR Engine (CleanSky)



Acoustics on Isolated CROR Engine (CleanSky)



Acoustics with Isolated Engine (CleanSky)

Reference setup as base for installed test with source shielding



Acoustics with Installed Engine (CleanSky)

Comparison setup to evaluate effect of different noise shielding techniques

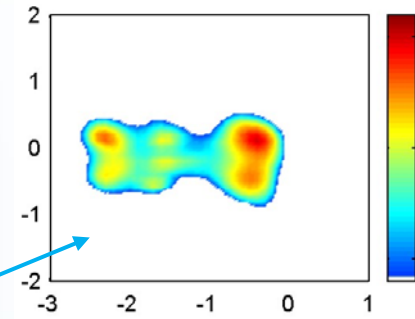
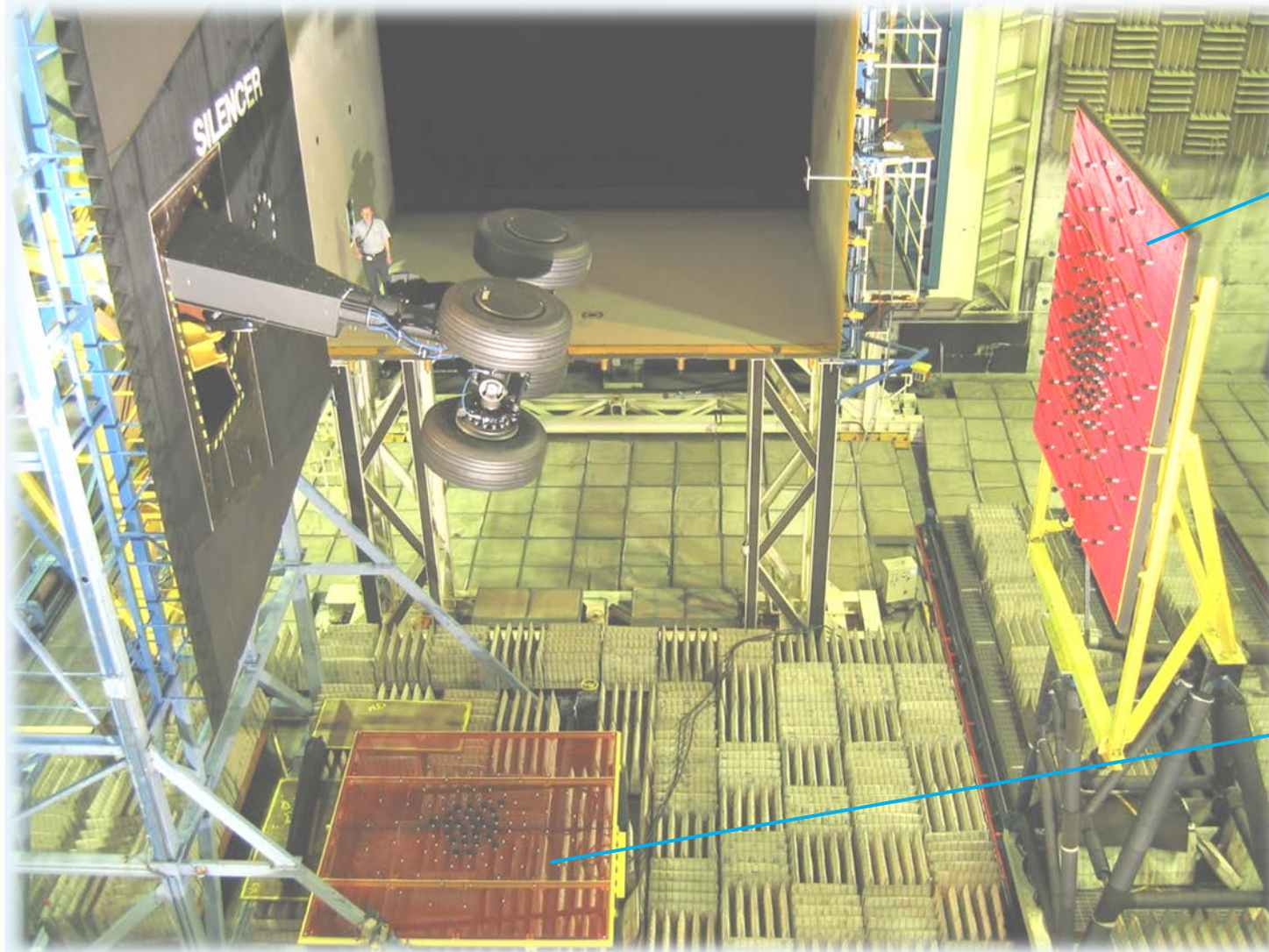


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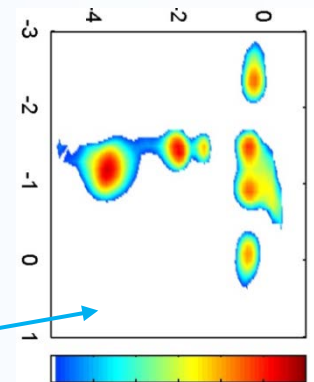
Airframe Noise measured with Wall arrays



Acoustics on Full-Scale A340 Landing Gear (EU)



Fly-over-line-view
array



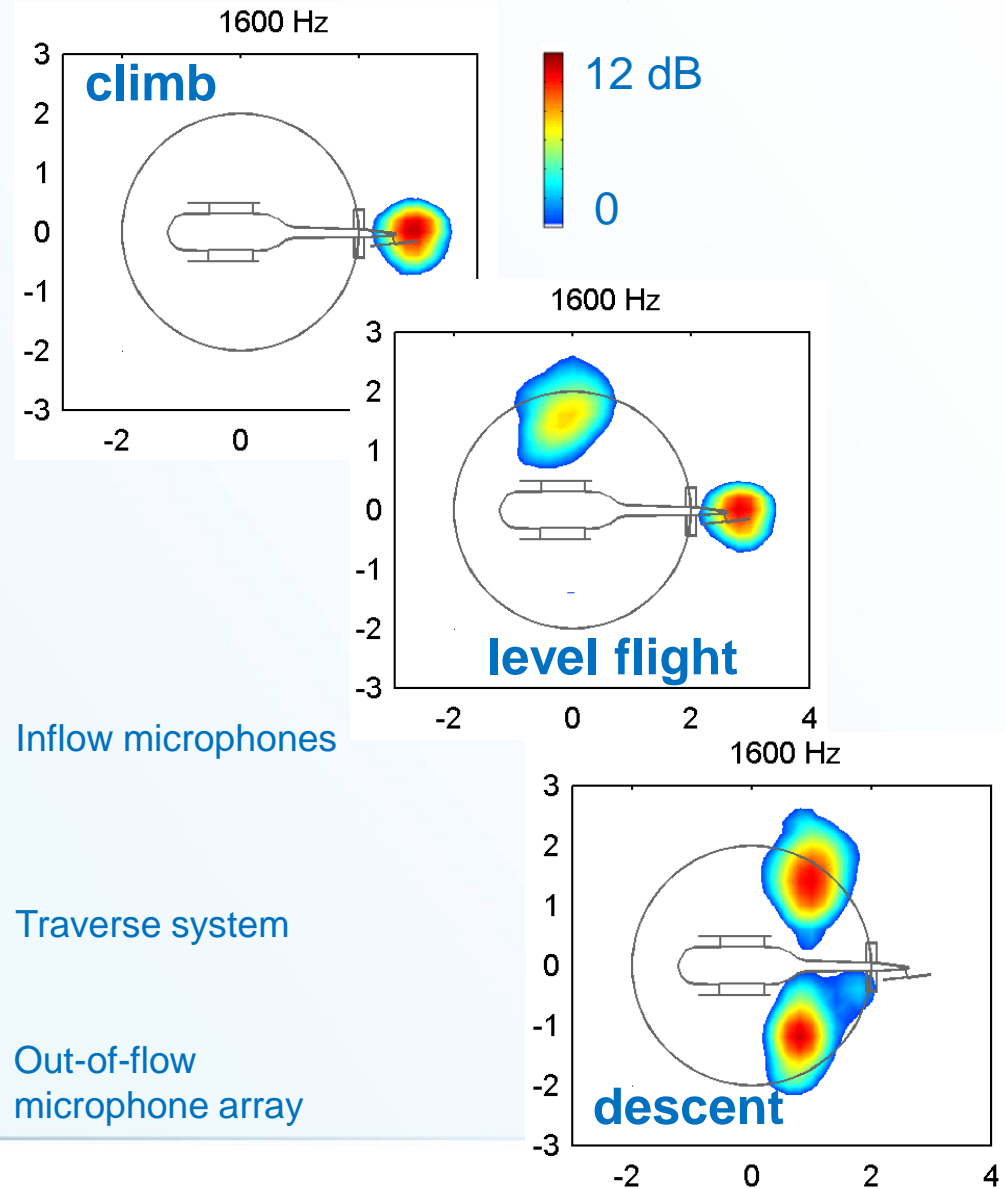
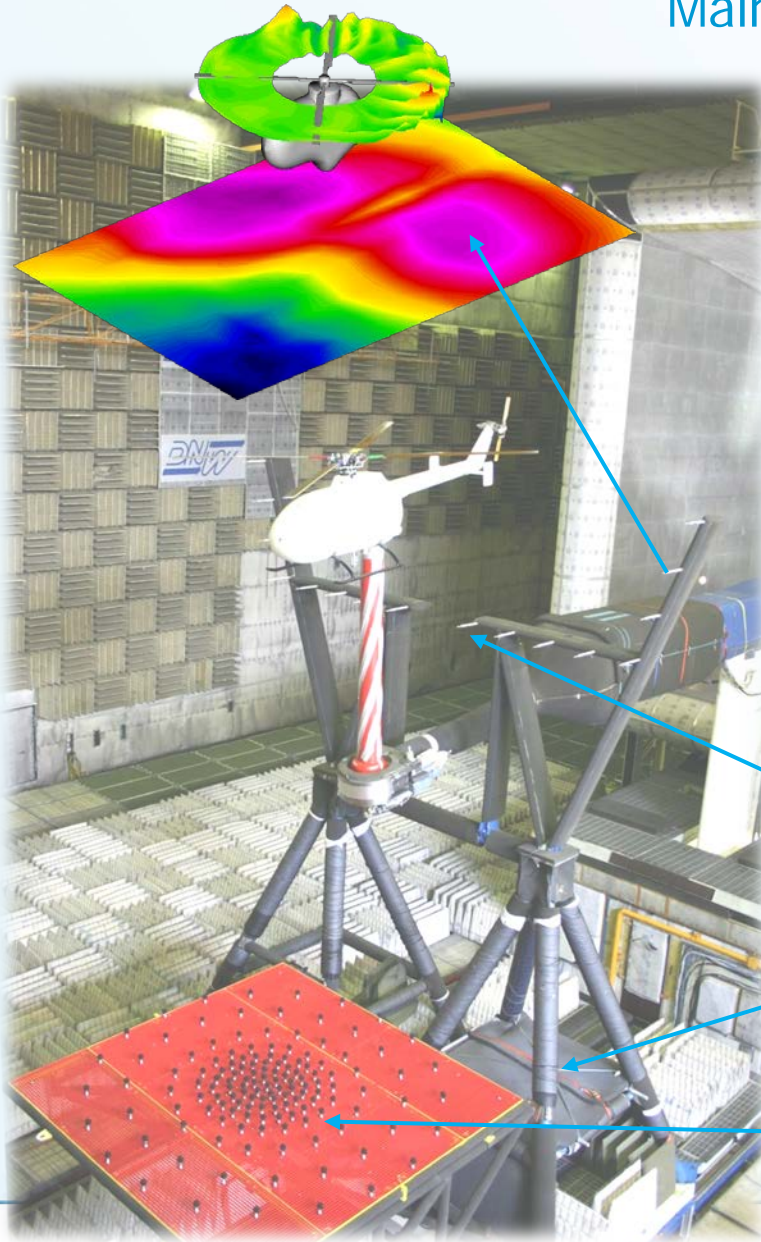
Sideline-view
array



Acoustics on 1:4 Scale Helicopter (R&D)

Main & Tail Rotor

Array source plots



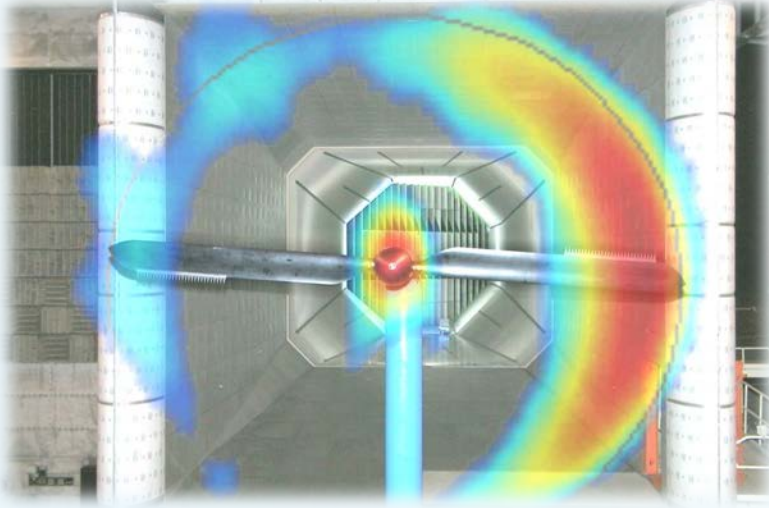
Inflow microphones

Traverse system

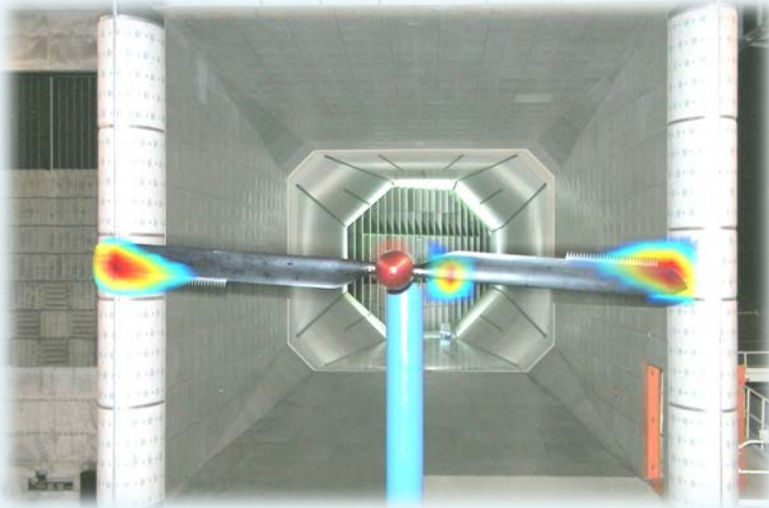
Out-of-flow
microphone array

Acoustics on Scaled Wind Turbines (Industry)

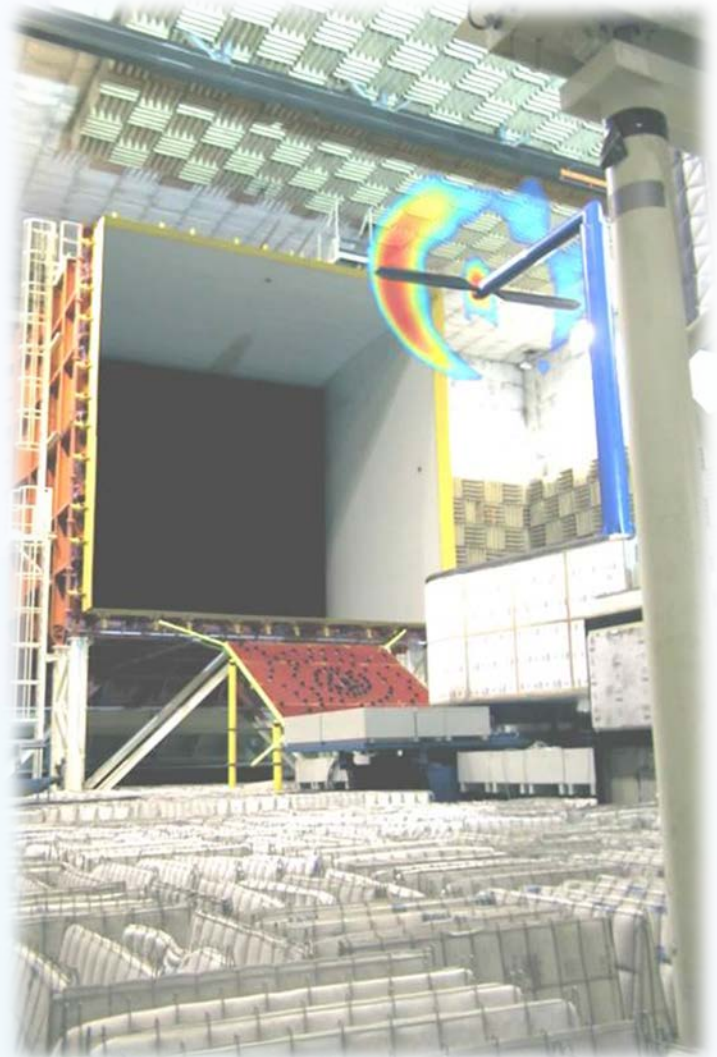
Noise sources identification in rotor plane



Noise sources identification for individual rotor blades



noise



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Conclusions

- ❑ DNW facilities (especially LLF and NWB) are used extensively for aero acoustic testing by European and non-EU research and industries
- ❑ Versatile acoustic technologies as part of wind tunnel infrastructure, with focus on aircraft airframe and engine noise
- ❑ Engine noise and engine integration is the main focus of wind tunnel research for the near future



Time for questions ...?

