2nd AIAA Sonic Boom Prediction Workshop

sBOOM Propagation for the Second AIAA Sonic Boom Prediction Workshop

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Outline

- Intro - codes, conventions and studies
  - Wind Convention
  - Mesh refinement
  - Accuracy requirements
- "Axibody" - Body of revolution
- "LM 1021" - Wind tunnel model of full configuration from 2014 boom workshop
- Summary

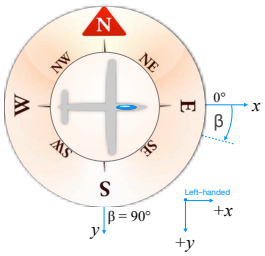
Introduction

- Propagation using sBOOM (v2.5)* for all cases
  - Augmented Burgers' eq.
  - Finite-difference with space-operator splitting
  - Most runs under 1 min on laptop
- Loudness metrics computed with LCASB†
- Applied current "best practices"
- Mesh refinement study done for both geometries using std. atm.
- Ran all required & optional cases

* Rallabhandi, S. "Advanced Sonic Boom Prediction Using the Augmented Burgers Equation" *J. of Aircraft* **48**:1245–1253, 2011.

† Shepard & Sullivan, "Loudness Code for Asymmetric Sonic Booms(LCASB)", NASA TP 3134, 1991

Wind Convention



- sBOOM uses left-handed coordinate system for wind
- β = heading,
  - β = 0° A/C pointed East
  - Clockwise = +β
- sBOOM wind tables are in meters vs m/s
- x and y inputs are wind components ("blows toward")

→ (x, y) = (1, 0) is tail wind if heading is East

↓ (x, y) = (0, 1) is tail wind if heading is South

↘ (x, y) = (1, 1) is tail wind if heading is South-East

Net result is that sign on y-component of wind in the workshop wind-specification needs to be flipped. $(Wx, Wy)_{\text{sBOOM}} = (Wx, -Wy)_{\text{workshop}}$

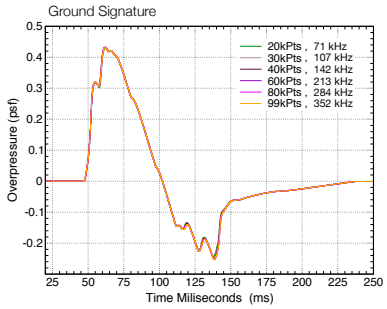
Mesh Convergence

Sensitivity of noise output to mesh refinement

- Propagation code is solving augmented Burgers' via finite difference
- Need to make sure we're getting mesh converged result
- Mesh convergence is case dependent
  - Do for each case, assume std atmosphere
- Dissipation due to truncation error directly impacts accuracy, resolution requirements are driven by need to minimize error in propagation
  - Initial signal typically has < 2 k pts
  - Propagation typically requires 20-50 kpts

Mesh Convergence

Sensitivity of noise output to refinement of the propagation mesh



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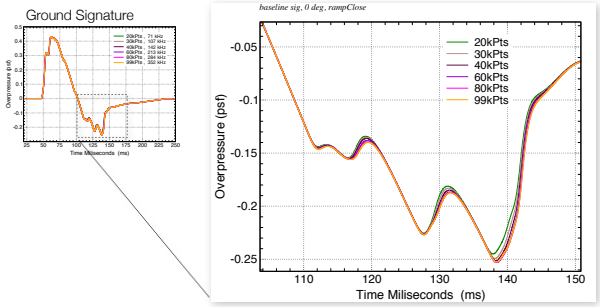
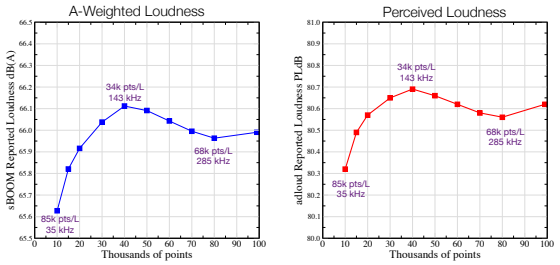


Mesh Convergence

Sensitivity of noise output to refinement of the propagation mesh

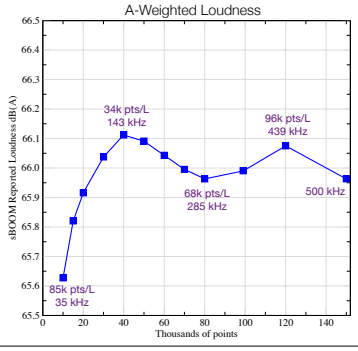


- Both dB(A) and PLdB show similar behavior
- Lower than 35 kHz, noise outputs drops quickly
- However, mesh convergence not convincing, even at higher frequencies

Mesh Convergence

Sensitivity of noise output to refinement of the propagation mesh

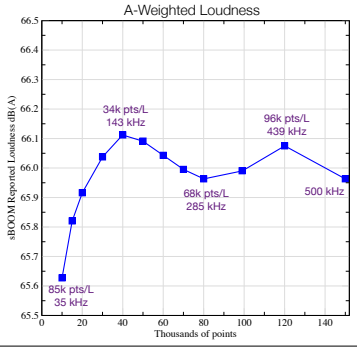
- Ran up to 500 kHZ
- Mesh convergence still not convincing
- At 500 kHZ, oversampling original signal by nearly 100:1
- Possibility of aliasing due to oversampling



Mesh Convergence

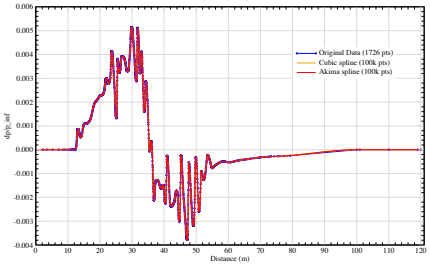
Sensitivity of noise output to refinement of the propagation mesh

- Slow mesh convergence not surprising
  - Signal is non-smooth, and integrated loudness outputs are very sensitive
  - Oversampling introduces higher frequencies which may effect loudness output



Mesh Convergence

Sensitivity of noise output to refinement of the propagation mesh



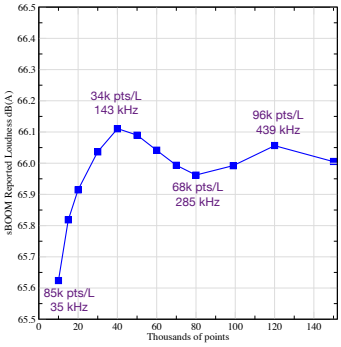
- Spline data at high resolution with Akima spline
- Pass high-resolution data from splined signal into sBOOM to avoid aliasing high-frequencies

Mesh Convergence

Spline data to avoid aliasing

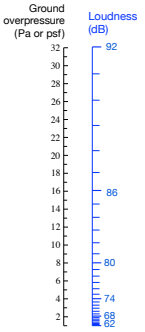
- Somewhat better mesh behavior at high frequencies, but...
- Mesh convergence still not really convincing
- Need to investigate more

- Used un-splined data sampled at 107 kHz (30 kpts) for runs



Caveats on Accuracy Requirements

Decibels are logarithmic units!



Double the loudness ⟶ ~10 dB more sensed loudness level (psycho acoustic)
Double the sound pressure level ⟶ 6 dB more measured sound pressure level)

Caveats on Accuracy Requirements

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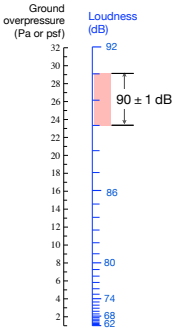

Double the loudness ⟶ ~10 dB more sensed loudness level (psycho acoustic)
Double the sound pressure level ⟶ 6 dB more measured sound pressure level)

- We propagate pressure signals to the ground
  → *Propagation error* has units of pressure
- *e.g.*
  - If error of ±2 Pa on a 90 dB signal is less than ± 1 dB
  - The same error on a 70 dB signal may be ± 6 dB
- Propagation accuracy requirements increase logarithmically as signals get quieter!
- Sampling frequency for a 90 dB signal is likely to be insufficient for a 70 dB signal

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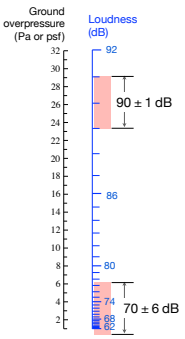

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- Sampling frequency for a 90 dB signal is likely to be insufficient for a 70 dB signal

Axibody

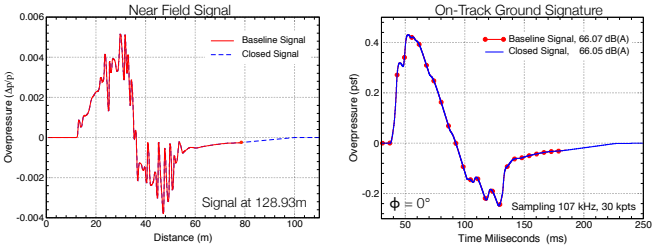
Shaped axisymmetric body of revolution

Conditions:
- M_∞ = 1.6
- Altitude = 15849.6 m (52 kft)
- *Lref* = 42.98m (141 ft)
- *r/L* = 3.0 at signal extraction
- Ground reflection factor = 1.9
- Heading East (β = 0°)

Cases:
- Required: Atm #3
- Optional #1: Std. Atm.
- Optional #2: Atm #4
- Optional #4: Std. Atm. with 70% humidity

Axibody

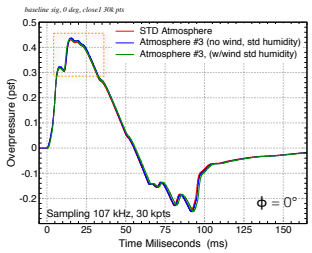
Close near field signal

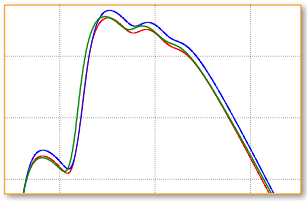


- Compared 2 different closures (both linear ramps) gave consistent results
- Closed signal using linear ramp to 0 at 100 m
- Ground signals & noise both virtually identical

Axibody

Ground signature – Atmosphere #3 vs Standard Atmosphere

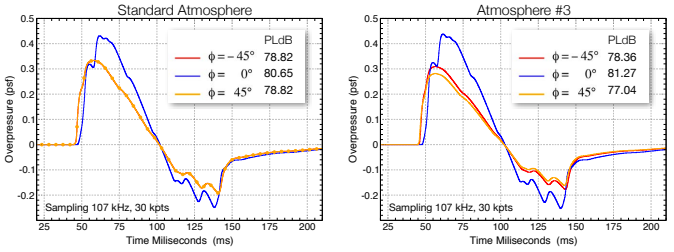




- Atmosphere 3 was required case
- ~0.6 PLdB louder than standard atmosphere

Axibody

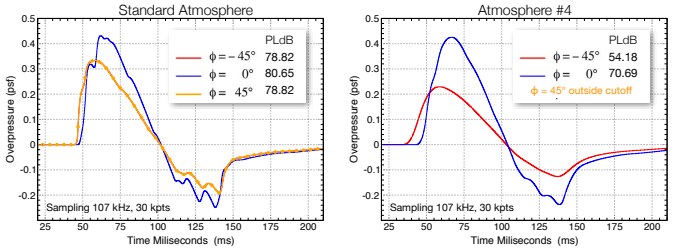
Ground signature – Standard Atm. vs Atmosphere 3, ϕ = {-45°, 0°, 45°}



Optional #1 | Required

Axibody

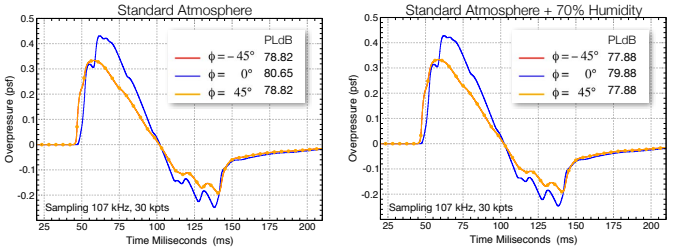
Ground signature – Standard Atm. vs Atmosphere 4, ϕ = {-45°, 0°, 45°}



Optional #1 | Optional #2

Axibody

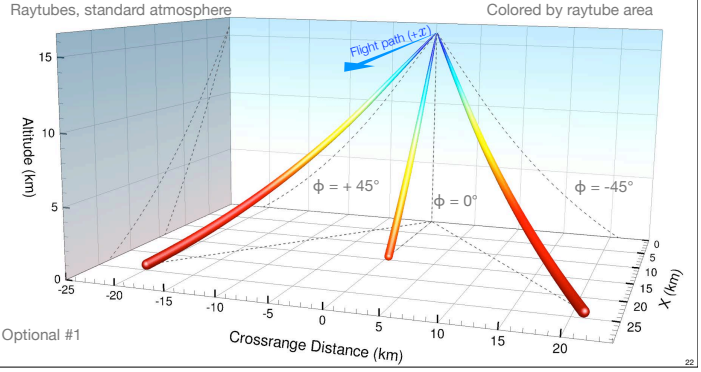
Ground signature – Standard Atm. vs Standard Atm. + 70% Relative Humidity



Optional #1 | Optional #3

Axibody

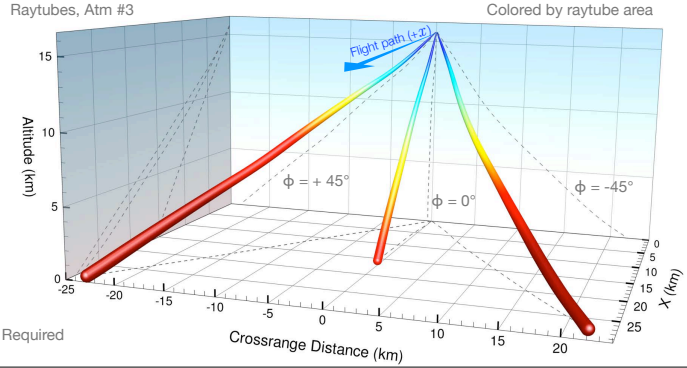
Raytubes, standard atmosphere — Colored by raytube area



Optional #1

Axibody

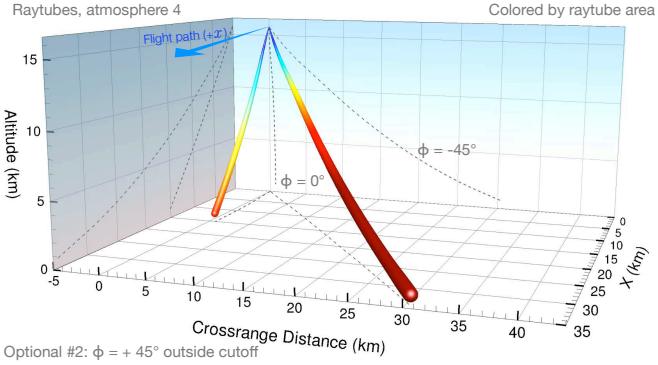
Raytubes, Atm #3 — Colored by raytube area



Required

Axibody

Raytubes, atmosphere 4 — Colored by raytube area

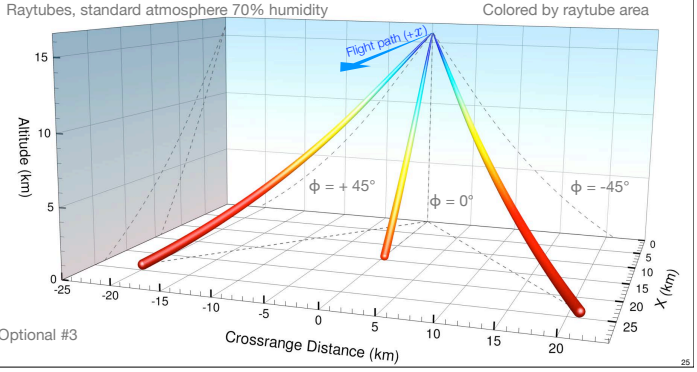


Optional #2: ϕ = + 45° outside cutoff

Axibody

Raytubes, standard atmosphere 70% humidity

Colored by raytube area



Optional #3

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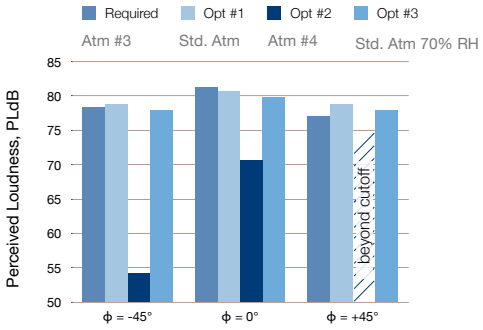
Axibody

Perceived loudness at ground level



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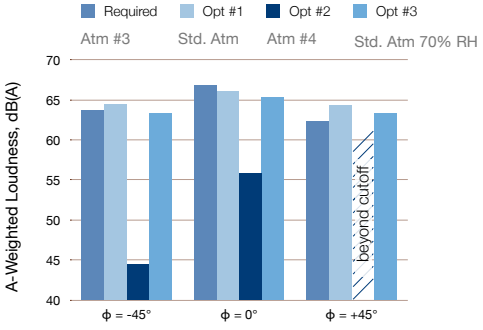
Axibody

dB(A): Optional Atmosphere profiles



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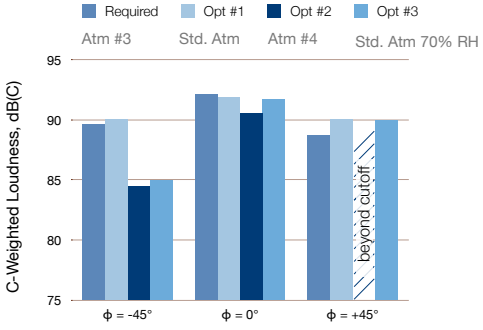
Axibody

dB(C): Optional Atmosphere profiles



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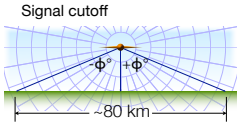
Axibody

Signal cutoff



	Atmosphere Profile	Cutoff (−ϕ°) (x, y) km	Cutoff (+ϕ°) (x, y) km	Track Width
Required	# 3	-50.28° (44.1, 39.3) km	53.08° (48.5, -46.1) km	85.4 km
Optional 1	Standard Atm	-50.38° (35.9, 34.5) km	53.38° (35.9, -34.5) km	69.0 km
Optional 2	# 4	-46.70° (44.9, 40.8) km	43.89° (35.9, -30.7) km	71.5 km
Optional 3	Standard + 70% humidity	-50.38° (35.9, 34.5) km	53.38° (35.9, -34.5) km	69.0 km

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LM 1021

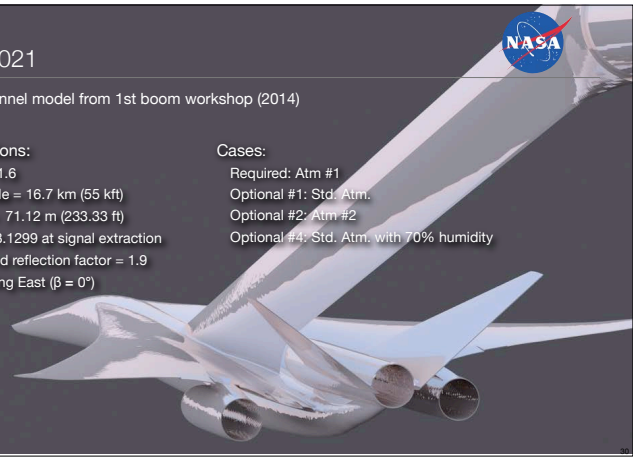
Wind tunnel model from 1st boom workshop (2014)

Conditions:

- M_∞ = 1.6
- Altitude = 16.7 km (55 kft)
- *Lref* = 71.12 m (233.33 ft)
- *r/L* = 3.1299 at signal extraction
- Ground reflection factor = 1.9
- Heading East (β = 0°)

Cases:

- Required: Atm #1
- Optional #1: Std. Atm.
- Optional #2: Atm #2
- Optional #4: Std. Atm. with 70% humidity



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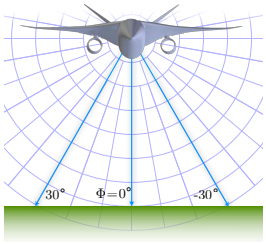
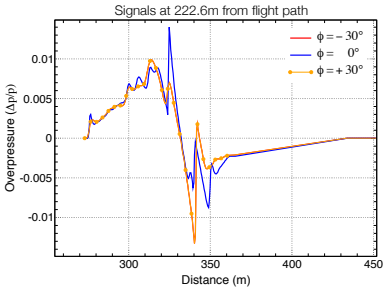
LM 1021

Near Field Signatures

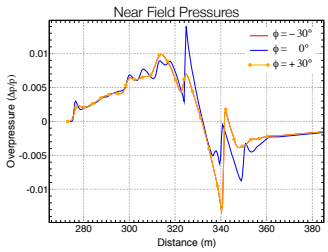


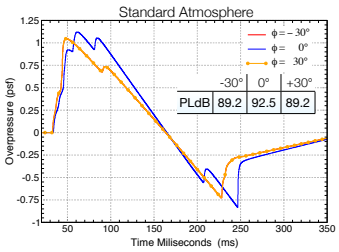


Signals closed with a linear ramp to 435 m

LM 1021

Ground signature: Standard Atmosphere, ϕ = {-30°, 0°, 30°}





Sampling Frequency = 75.6 kHz, 40 kpts

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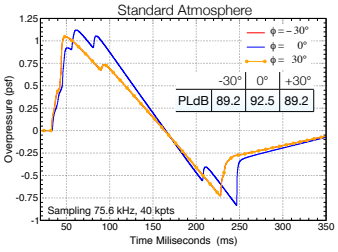
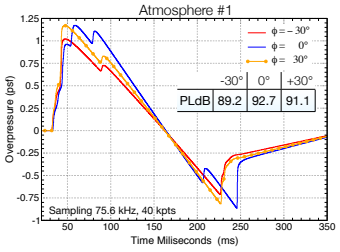
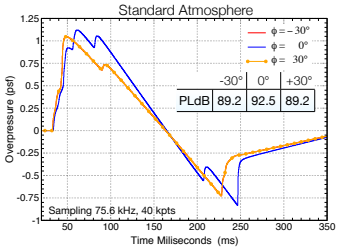
Ground signature – Atmosphere #1, , ϕ = {-30°, 0°, 30°}

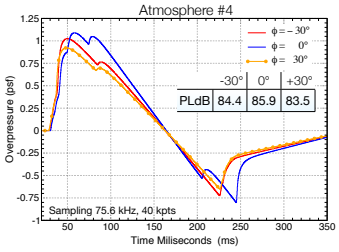




LM 1021

Ground signature – Optional #2, Atmosphere #4, , ϕ = {-30°, 0°, 30°}

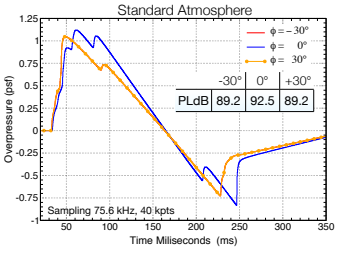


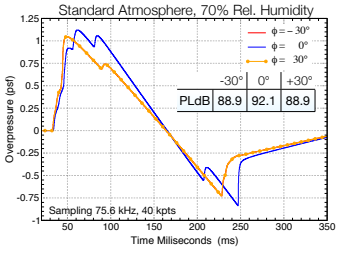


~5 dB quieter than Std. Atm. conditions

LM 1021

Ground signature – Optional #3, std/ atm. +70% relative humidity, ϕ = {-30°, 0°, 30°}



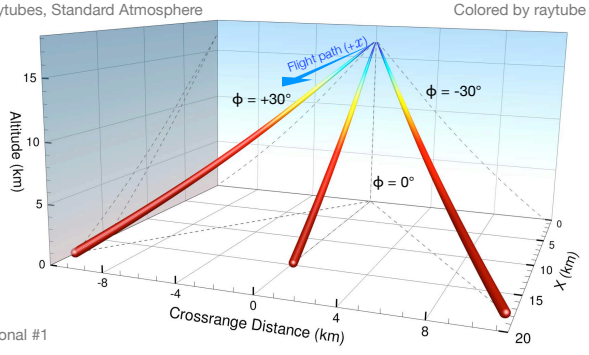


Slightly quieter (0.3-0.4 dB) than in std atmosphere

LM 1021

Raytubes, Standard Atmosphere

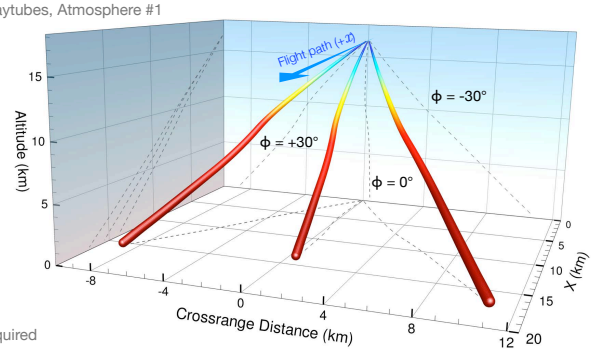
Colored by raytube area



Optional #1

LM 1021

Raytubes, Atmosphere #1



Required

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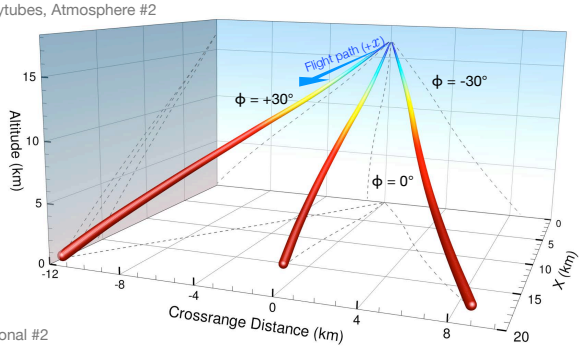
Raytubes, Atmosphere #2



Optional #2

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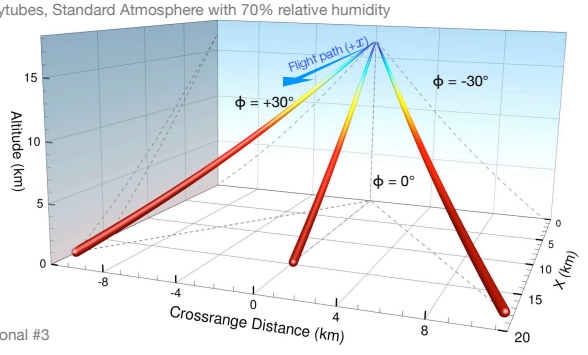
LM 1021

Raytubes, Standard Atmosphere with 70% relative humidity



Optional #3

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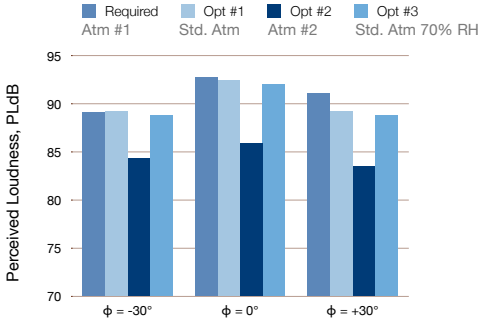
Perceived loudness at ground level



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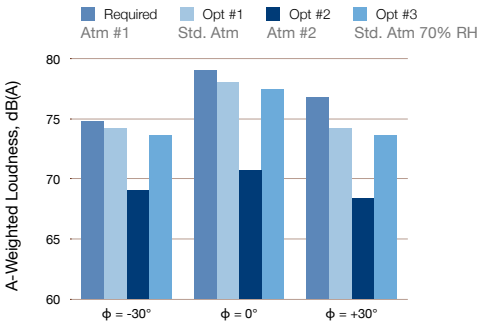
LM 1021

A-Weighted Loudness at ground level



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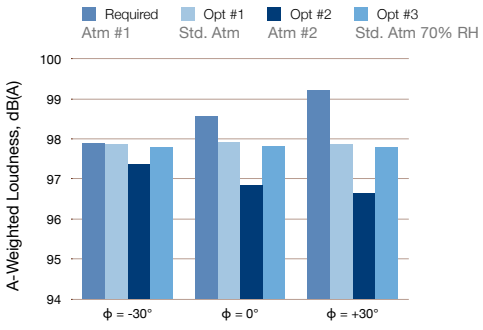
LM 1021

A-Weighted Loudness at ground level



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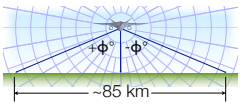
LM 1021

Signal cutoff



	Atmosphere Profile	Cutoff (−ϕ°) (x, y) km	Cutoff (+ϕ°) (x, y) km	Track Width
Required	# 1	-57° (40.0, 42.3) km	74° (39.4,-44.6) km	86.9 km
Optional 1	Standard Atm	-50.38° (37.0, 35.6) km	50.38° (37.0, -35.6) km	71.2 km
Optional 2	# 2	-64.65° (43.9, 41.7) km	59.35° (67.0, -69.7) km	111.4 km
Optional 3	Standard + 70% humidity	-50.38° (37.0, 35.6) km	50.38° (37.0, -35.6) km	71.2 km

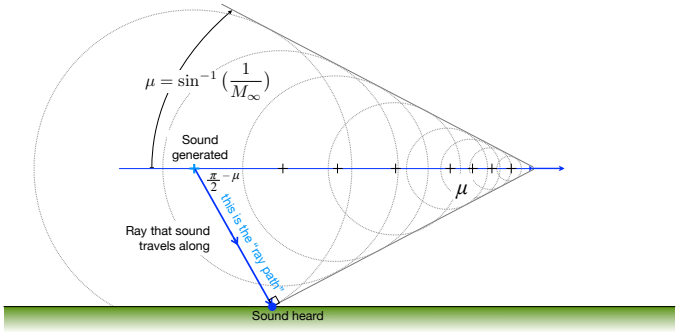
Summary

- Applied sBOOM and LCASB for all required and optional cases
- Showed difficulty in obtaining mesh-converged loudness metrics
  - Noted issues due to oversampling
  - Noted that resolution requirements increase as signals get quieter
- Open questions & Opportunities
  - Impact of step-size on mesh convergence?
  - Splining of the input
  - Consider higher-order discretization to control truncation error at lower sampling rates
  - Automatic output-based adaptation of sBOOM propagation mesh for loudness functional

Questions?

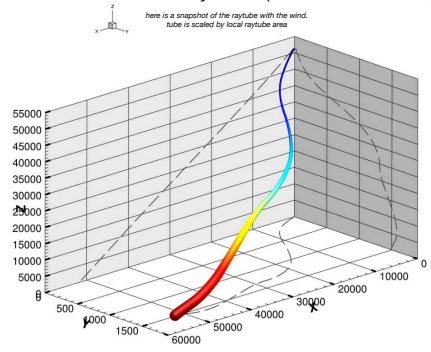
understanding the ray path

2017.08.11



Effect of wind on raytube (sBOOM coords)

2017.08.27



- "% sBOOM_2.5 -v -d" reports:

```
Ground intercept for Azimuth: 0.000000
- Propagation time: 68.010707 (s)
- X = 51811.993216 (ft)   Y= 1478.793091 (ft)
```