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基于ANSYS Fluent的 气动噪声解决方案

艾迪捷信息科技（上海）有限公司 (IDAJ-China)
技术部 唐连伟



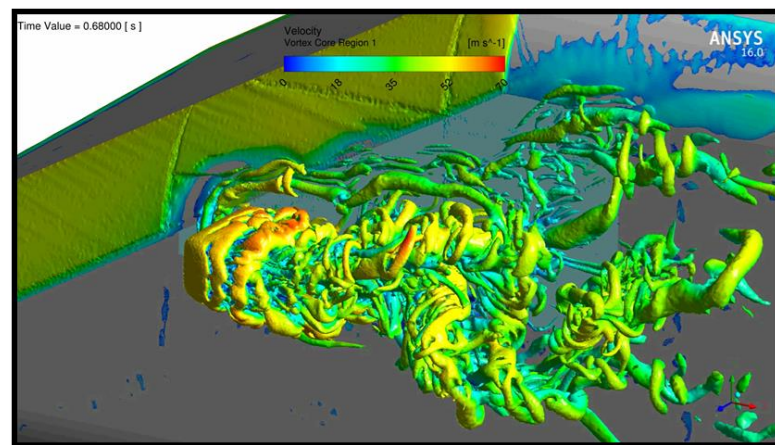
IDAJ-CHINA



IDAJ艾迪捷

提纲

- 声学CFD仿真概述
- 气动声学解决方案及案例
 - 近场噪声分析
 - 远场噪声分析
 - 噪声源
 - 特色方案：气动-振动-噪声整体解决方案
- 总结及感谢



提纲

■ 声学CFD仿真概述

■ 气动声学解决方案及案例

- 近场噪声分析

- 远场噪声分析

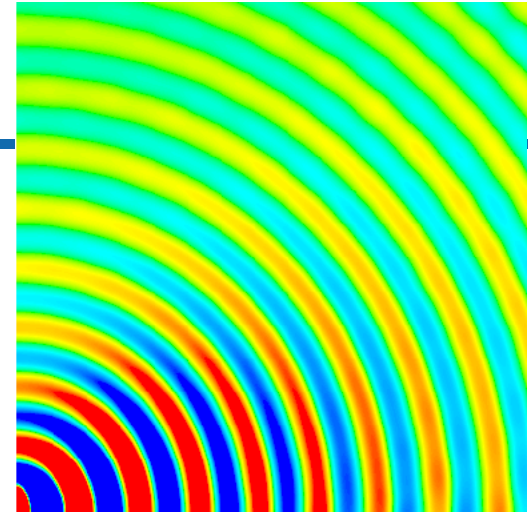
- 噪声源

- 特色方案：气动-振动-噪声整体解决方案

■ 总结及感谢

声学基础

- 声音 – 弹性介质(空气、液体或固体)中传播的压力脉动
- 压力脉动在空气中以音速传播 ($c = 343 \text{ m/s @ } 20^\circ\text{C}$)
- 声波可以反射、折射、衰减以及在介质中传播
- 介质的属性会影响声音的传播:
 - 状态方程决定音速
 - 介质的粘性决定衰减
 - 对于许多介质来说, 如空气和水, 关注频率范围的粘性衰减可以忽略



Frequency (Hz) & period (s):

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

• 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz

Wavelength (m):

$$\lambda = cT = \frac{c}{f}$$

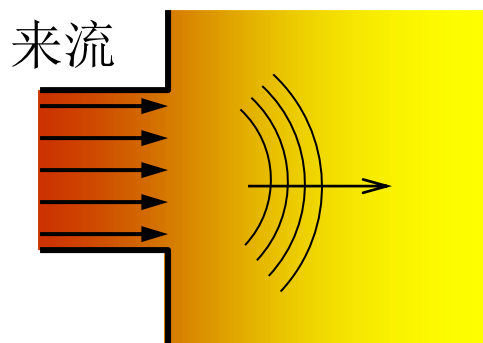
$$\text{SPL} = 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{\bar{p}}{p_{\text{ref}}} \right) = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{\bar{p}^2}{p_{\text{ref}}^2} \right)$$

RMS pressure

0 dB	$20 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ Pa}$	Hearing threshold 1kHz
94 dB	1 Pa	Calibration
120 dB	20 Pa	Pain threshold

气动噪声源的分类

单极子



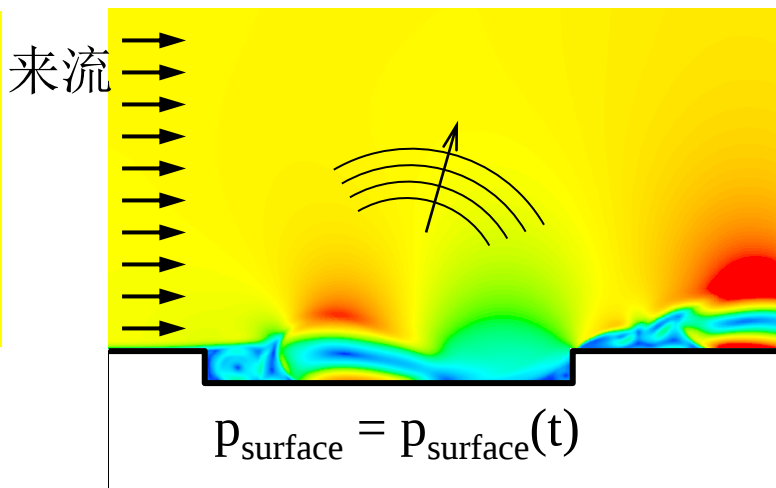
$$\dot{m} = \dot{m}(t)$$

非稳态质量流量

入射

噪声功率 $\sim U^3 M$

偶极子

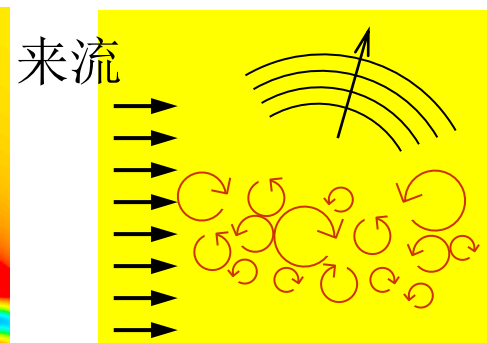


$$p_{\text{surface}} = p_{\text{surface}}(t)$$

非稳态外力

噪声功率 $\sim U^3 M^3$

四极子



$$\tau = \tau(t)$$

非稳态湍流剪切应力

噪声功率 $\sim U^3 M^5$

低雷诺数流动中单极子和偶极子声源占据主导
缩放使用于紧凑型声源, $\lambda \gg L$

我们可以从CFD中获得哪些信息

■ 声源信息

- 强度，来自于不同声源的贡献

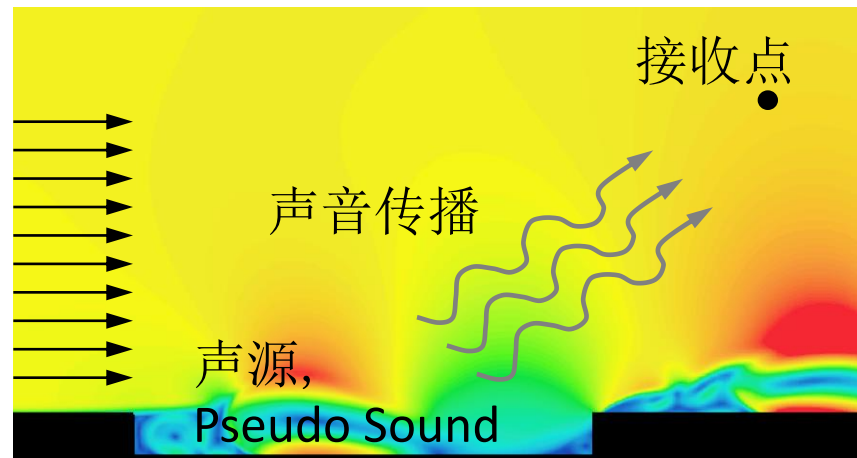
■ 传播

- 准确追踪声波的传递路径

■ 接收点

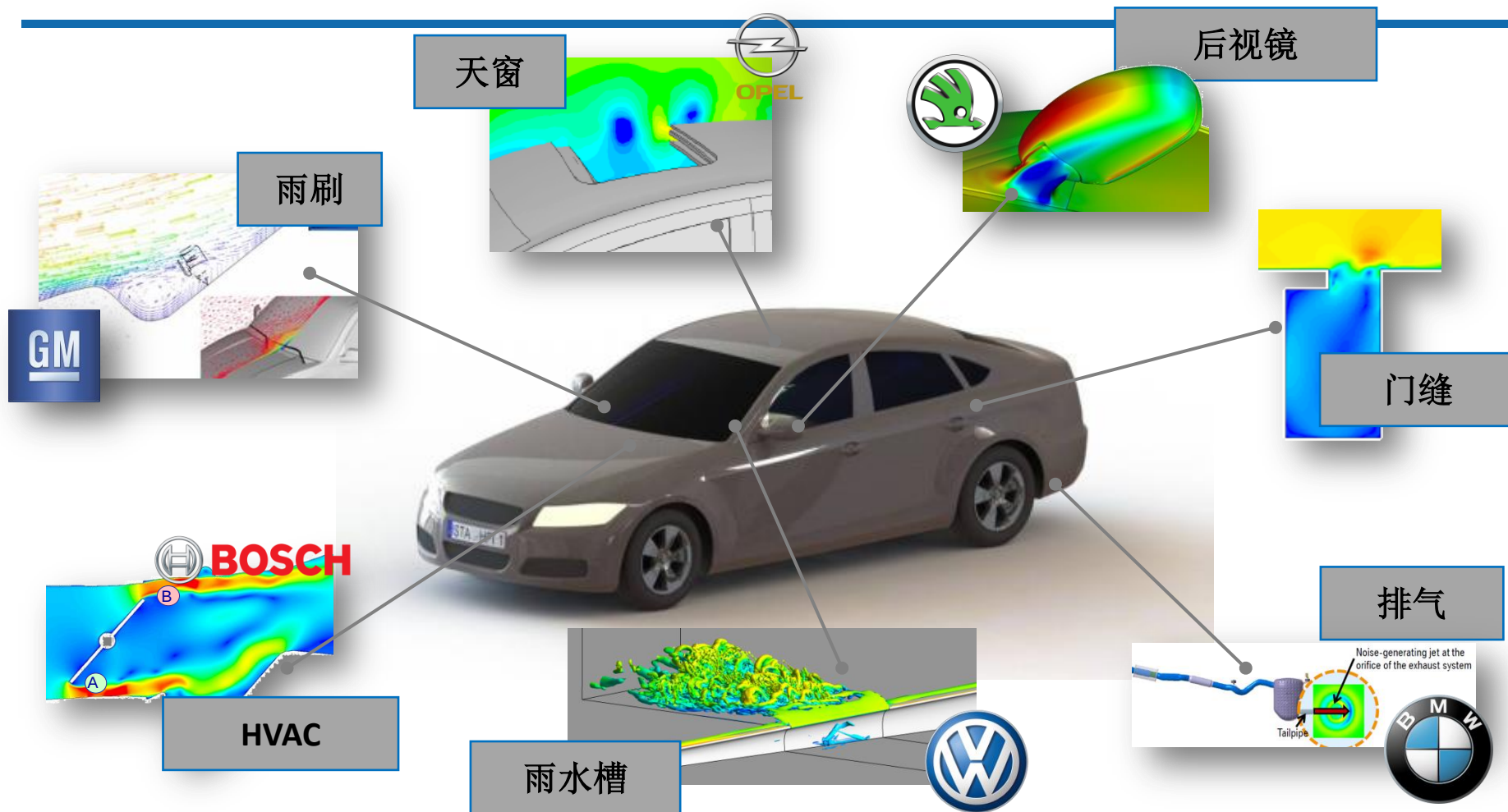
- 接收点信号
- 方向性
- 谱 (声调, 宽频)

■ 总声压级(OASPL)



伪噪声(Pseudo Sound): 压力脉动，同流动中的漩涡和不规则的湍流流动有关，在传播中不采用音速(声音对流分量)。

整车相关噪声分析领域



气动噪声仿真的难点

- 声波的量级同气动力学压力相比非常小
 - $SPL=80\text{ dB}$, $p_{rms}=0.2\text{Pa}$, $p_{atm}\sim 10^5\text{Pa}$
- 噪声辐射传播携带的能量只占主流的很小比例
 - 常规的非稳态计算并不能真正获得噪声的辐射传播而只是一种“伪噪声(pseudo sound)”
 - “波音747起飞时的噪声能量还不足以煮熟一个鸡蛋！”
- 气动噪声本质上是一个非稳态过程
- 需关注的噪声频率范围很大, $20\text{Hz} - 20,000\text{Hz}$
 - 流场求解的时间离散尺度需要比声波的时间离散尺度小
 - 对于小尺度涡的扑捉也需要有对应小尺寸的空间离散精度

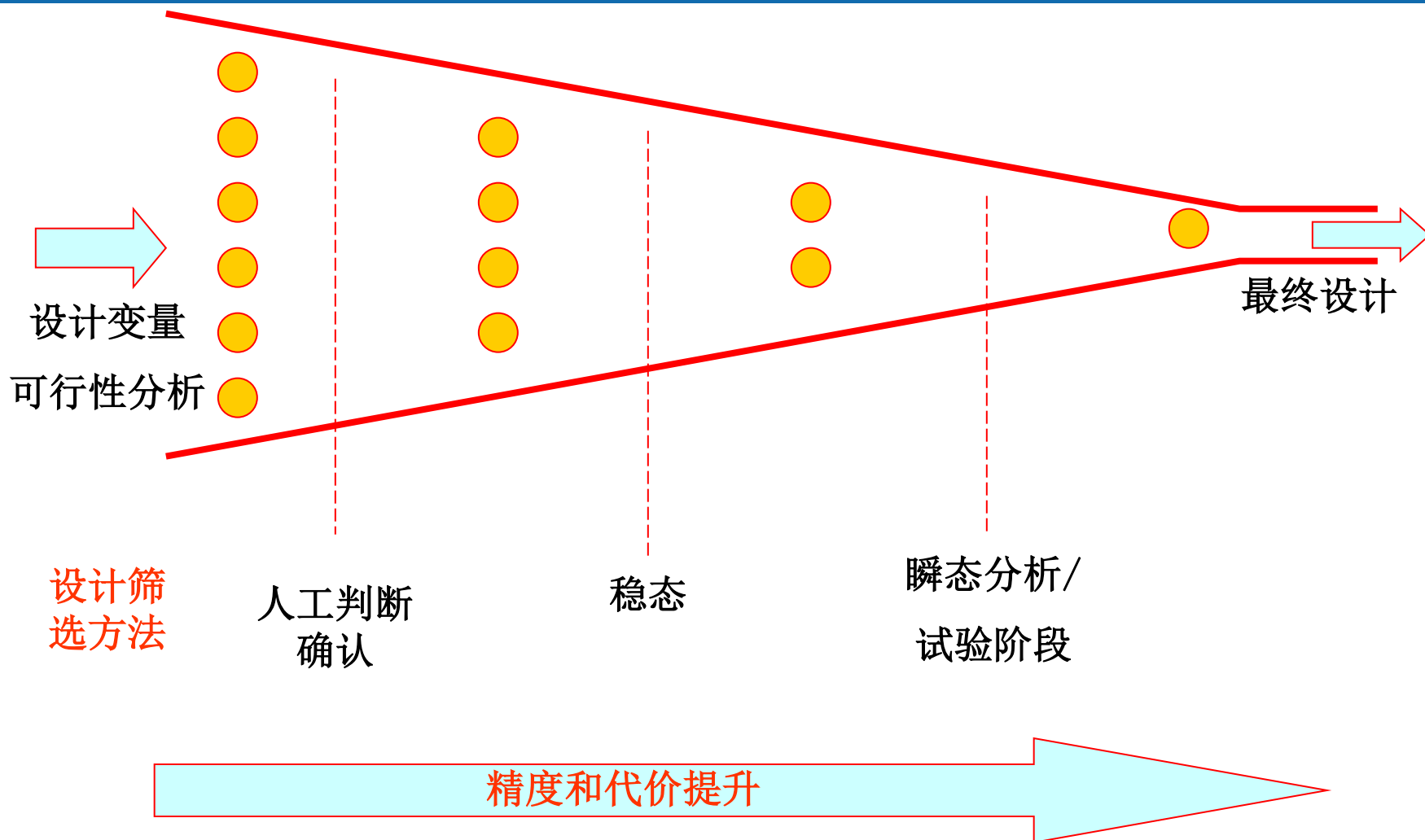
CFD气动噪声计算方法

1. 稳态基于RANS的噪声源模型
 - 采用经验关联式基于平均流场计算结果分析噪声的传播
2. 模态分析
 - 线性 Navier-Stokes-Equations
 - 共振频率和模态
3. Lowson/Gutin
 - 稳态，风扇噪声分析
4. 噪声类比模型 (FWH)
 - 采用CFD计算噪声源场
 - 采用分析解计算声源和接收点的传播
5. 噪声耦合计算
 - CFD计算结果中不追踪噪声声波的传递
 - 可处理外部的声音好散和反射
6. 直接计算 – 计算气动声学 (CAA)
 - 在CFD计算中包含求解 p_{acoustic} 脉动

精度不断提升

计算代价不断提升

稳态/瞬态分析的工程应用



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气动声学解决方案

CFD稳态/瞬态仿真

FFT 后处理

- ANSYS Fluent
- XFlow Post

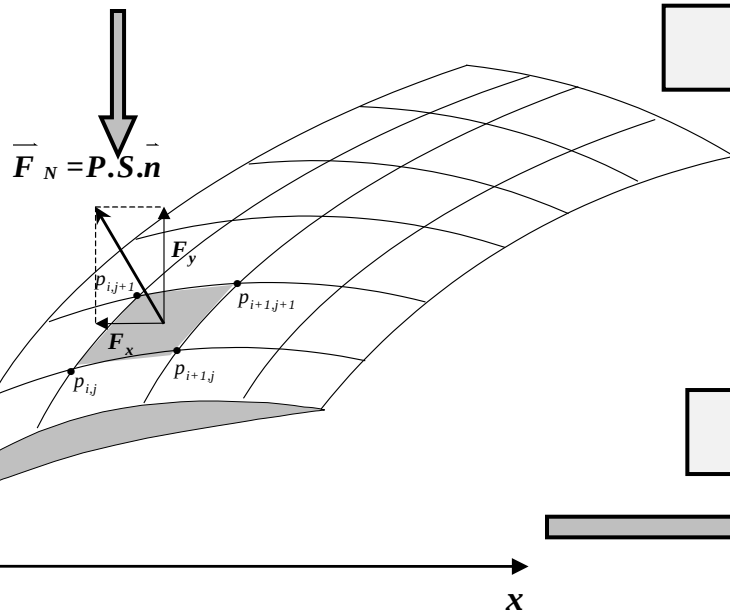
观测点的声压
级水平

近场

远场

- FW-H 方法
- 耦合第三方BEM/FEM 代码/提供接口

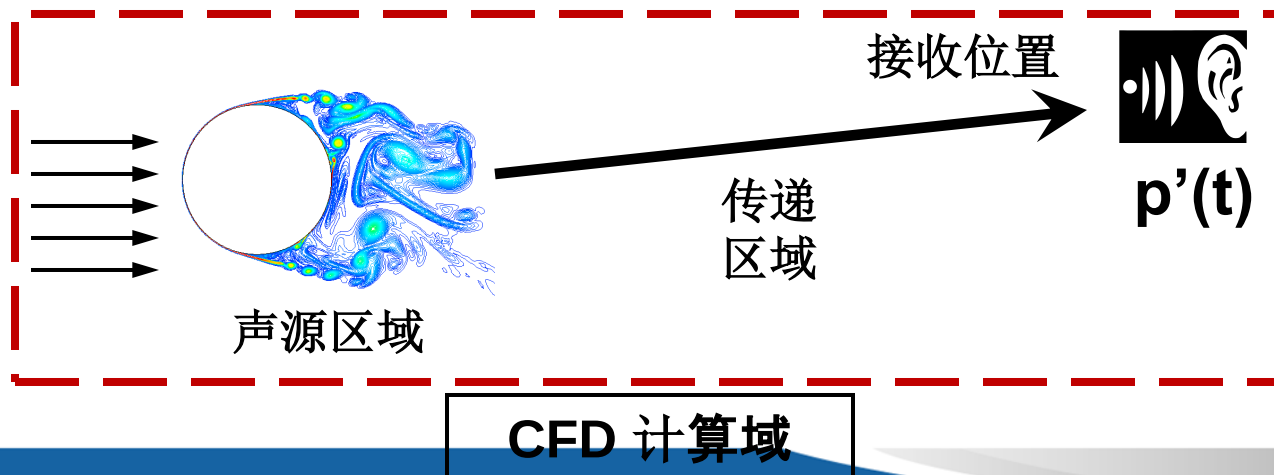
基于CFD预测气动噪声源



近场噪声计算方法 [1]

■ 计算气动声学 方法(CAA)

- 直接声学计算
- 接收器距离声源近(位于计算域内)
- 对于流场的求解使用高级湍流模型
- 通过CFD计算获得瞬态压力脉动(拟声)
- 使用FFT后处理工具 (ANSYS Fluent or CFD Post)



近场噪声计算方法 [2]

■ 计算气动声学方法 (CAA)

网格分辨率

1. 在声源附近区域

Grid Edge Length =
{Length Scale of Turbulence Eddies whose
Time Scale is [1/Max. Frequency] }/5

2. 在传播区域

Grid Edge Length =
{Shortest Sound Wave Length of Interest}/10

时间离散

Time Step Size =
[1/(max frequency)]/20

模型

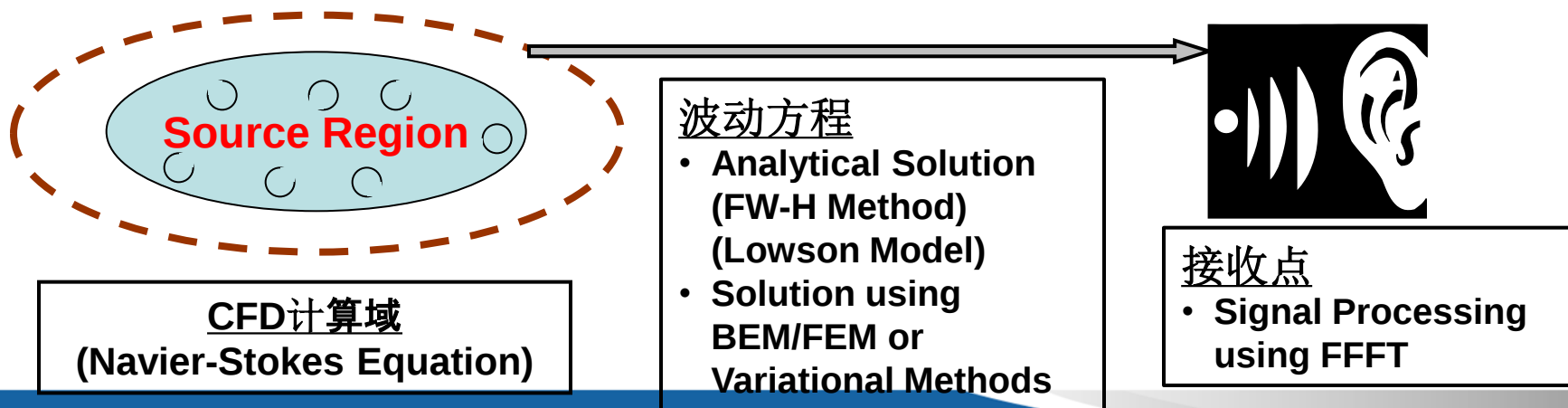
1. 稳态可压缩
2. 最好采用高级湍流模型如LES，但是并不是必须的
3. 瞬态计算物理时间（稳态初场）

Simulation Flow Time =
*[1/(min frequency)]*20*

远场噪声计算方法 [1]

■ 气动声学类比 (FW-H Method)

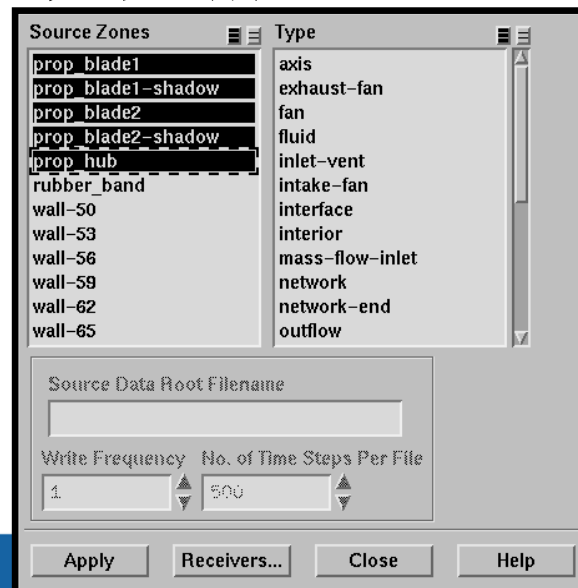
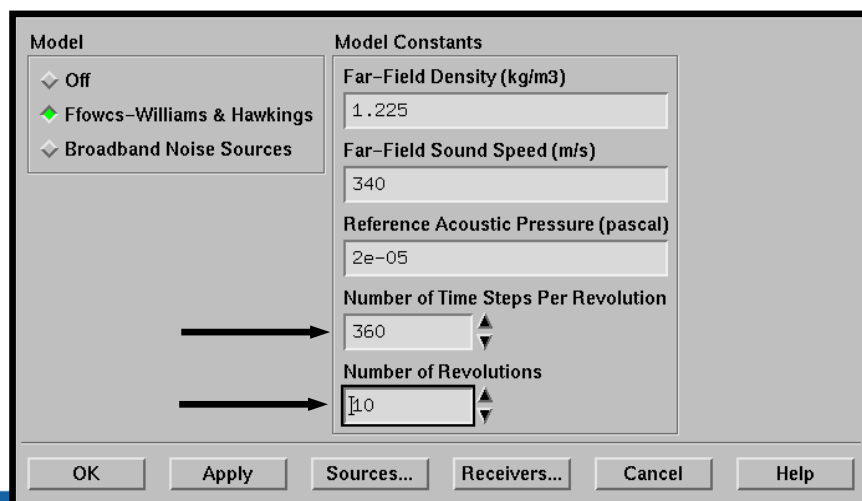
- 基于声学近似模拟: 对声音的产生和传播现象解耦
- 声音的产生: 由 Navier Stokes 方程描述
- 声音的传播: 由波动方程描述
- 采用两步法建模:
 - ✓ 第一步声音的产生由瞬态或者稳态CFD仿真
 - ✓ 接下来对声音传播过程建模 (分析解, BEM, FEM 或者变分法)



远场噪声计算方法 [2]

■ FW-H Method (Gutin Noise 模型)

- FW-H 用于稳态(RANS) SRF计算
- 计算风扇叶片作为噪声源面
 - ✓ 声源表面由Acoustics Model面板下的程序设置为转动
 - 设置每转的时间步数
 - 设置转数
- 采用FW-H案例的方法进行对接收点信号进行后处理。



远场噪声计算方法 [3]

■ FW-H Method

➤ 优势

✓ 更少的计算代价

- 可使用更小的计算域只需覆盖噪声源面积
- 针对远场问题的理想方法

➤ 限制

- ✓ 不能计算流场中声音的返回效应
- ✓ 不能计算反射
- ✓ 需要接收点和源之间为直线路径

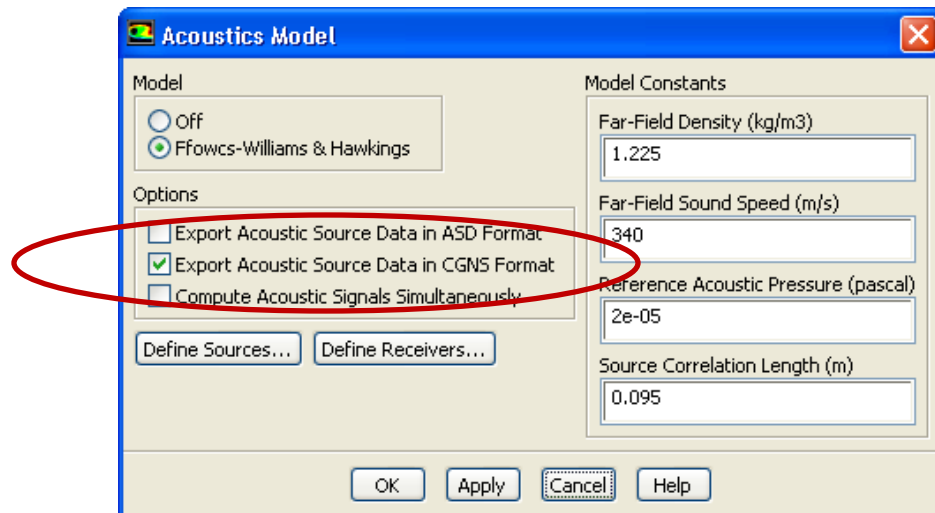
ANSYS Fluent 耦合第三方声学软件

■ ANSYS Fluent 可通第三方声学计算软件耦合

- LMS Virtual Lab Acoustics
- ACTRAN

■ 耦合过程基于文件交换

- Virtual.Lab Acoustics 可读取Fluent 标准噪声源文件，用于稳态/转动声源表面。
- Virtual.Lab Acoustics 需要CGNS格式文件。
- Virtual.Lab Acoustics 使用读取的偶极子和四极子（可选）信息进行BEM/FEM分析。
- ACTRAN 读取ANSYS FLUENT输出的“cdat”文件作为声源。



宽频噪声源模型[1]

■ 合理性

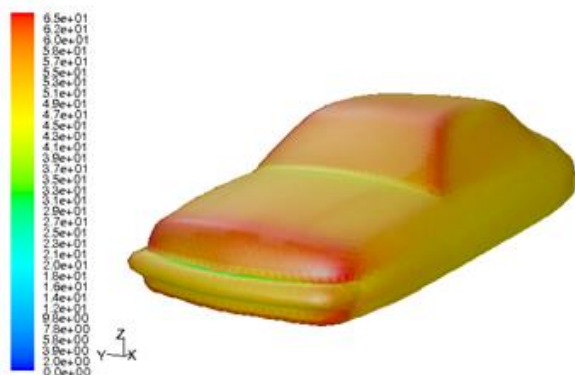
- 瞬态的计算(LES/DES)耗费大量时间
- 稳态计算结果存在一定量的有用信息：
 - » 平均速度；
 - » 平均压力；
 - » 湍流动能；
 - » 耗散率等

这些信息可以用于阐明宽频(湍流)噪声

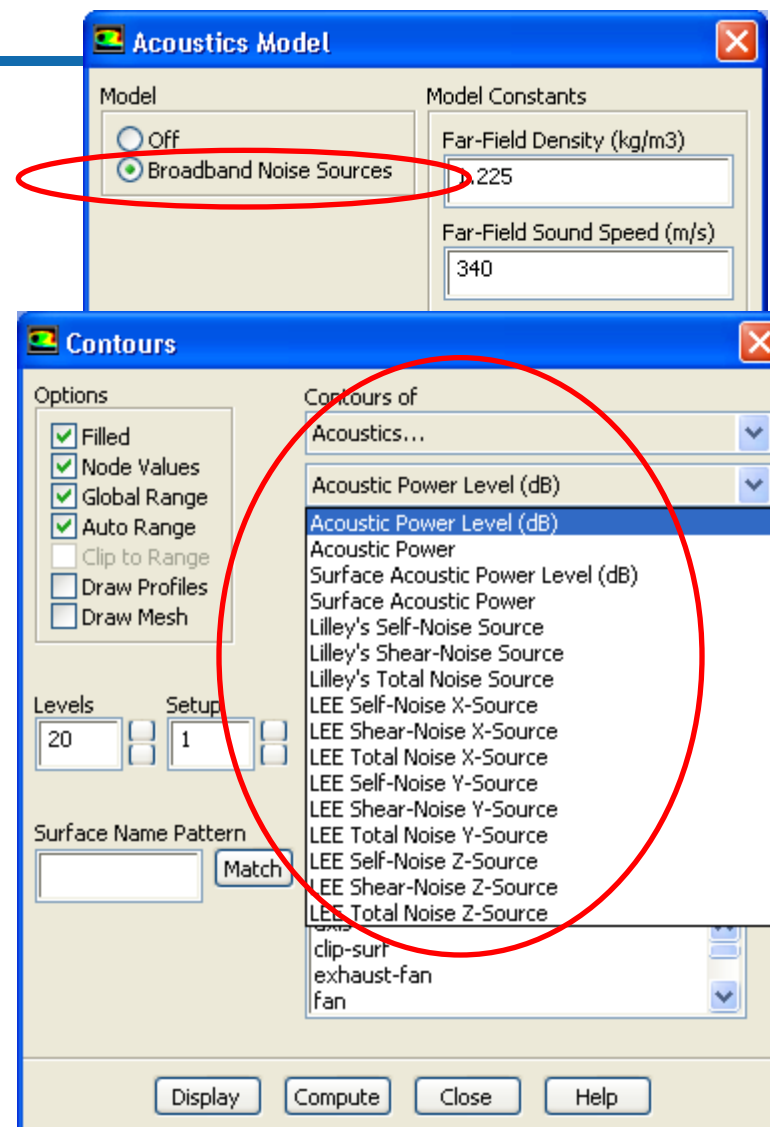
- 含有必要的近似
- 所以对于下述情况很有用：
 - » 筛选出设计中的“噪声点”
 - » 识别出最主要的噪声源

宽频噪声源模型[2]

- 宽频噪声源模型
- 声学方程中的噪声项
 - » Lilley's equation
 - » Linearized Euler equation (LEE)
- Proudman's 湍流噪声方程
- 湍流边界层噪声模型
- 射流噪声源模型 (Ribner, Goldstein)
- 上述模型用于稳态RANS计算结果



某三厢车表面噪声源强度分布

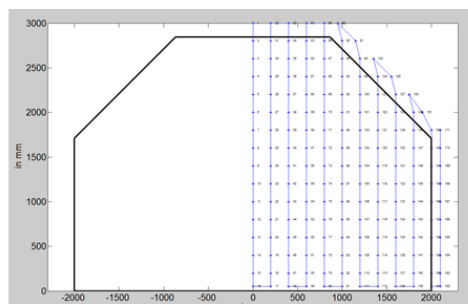


案例：SAE Body 风噪验证

入口边界条件:

ANSYS Measured profile

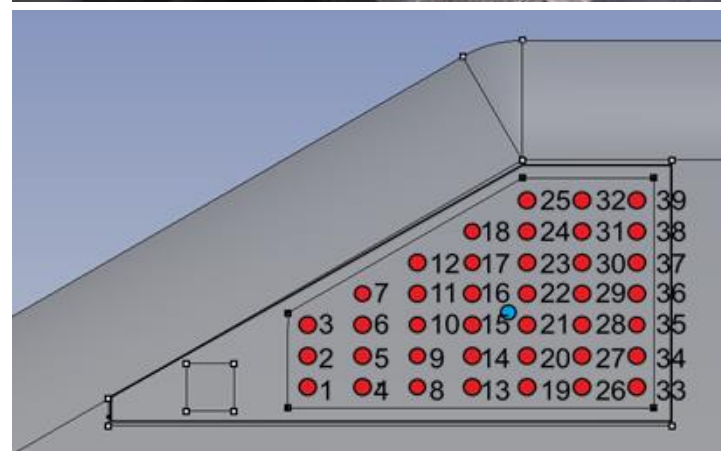
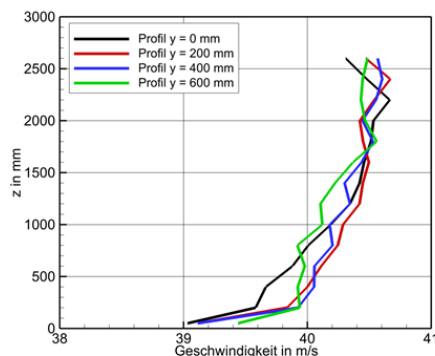
- Apply profile at $y = 0$ mm (black line)
- 0.19% turbulence intensity



((profile_offset point 14)

```
(y
-0.1398 0.0112 0.2112 0.4112 0.6112
0.8112 1.0112 1.2112 1.4112 1.6112
1.8112 2.0112 2.2112 2.4112 )
(u
39.03238 39.58235 39.66408 39.87961 40.00671
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40.5329 40.66509 40.4805 40.30855 )
```

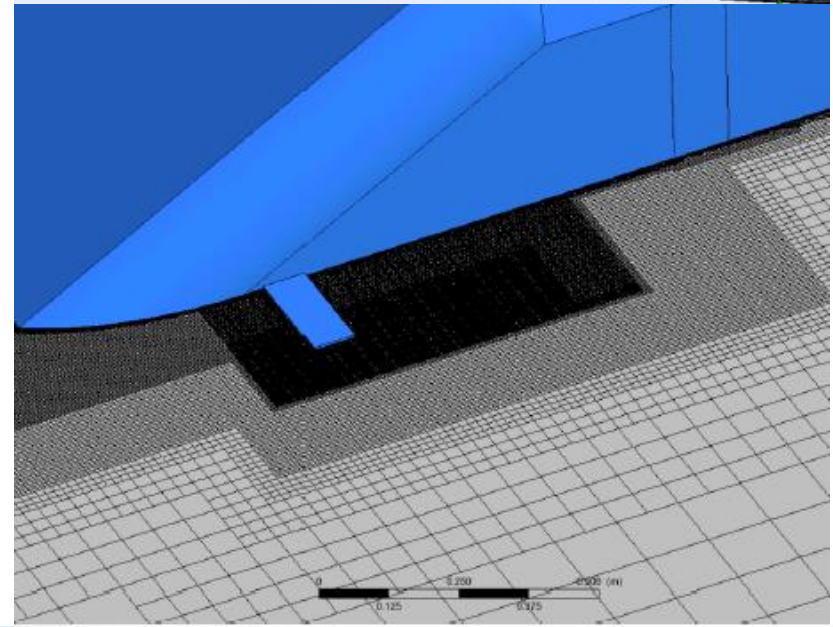
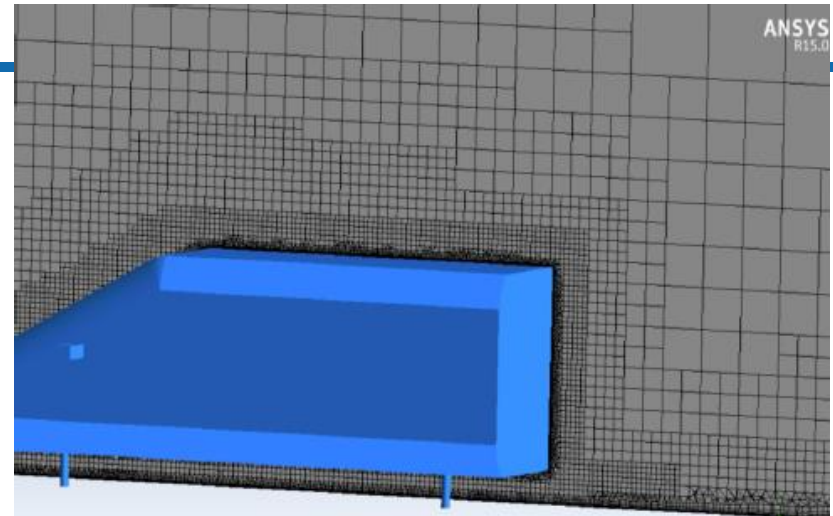
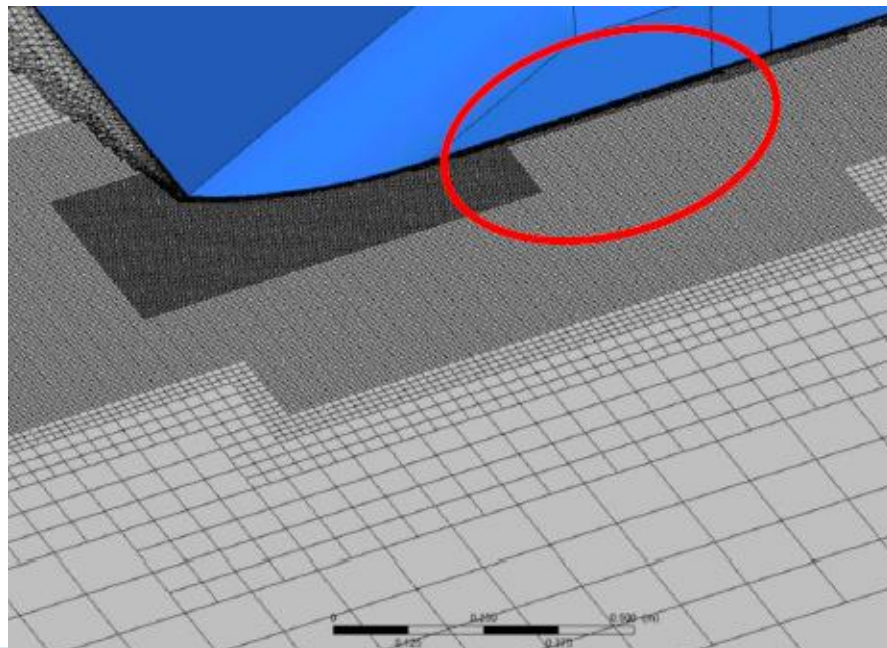
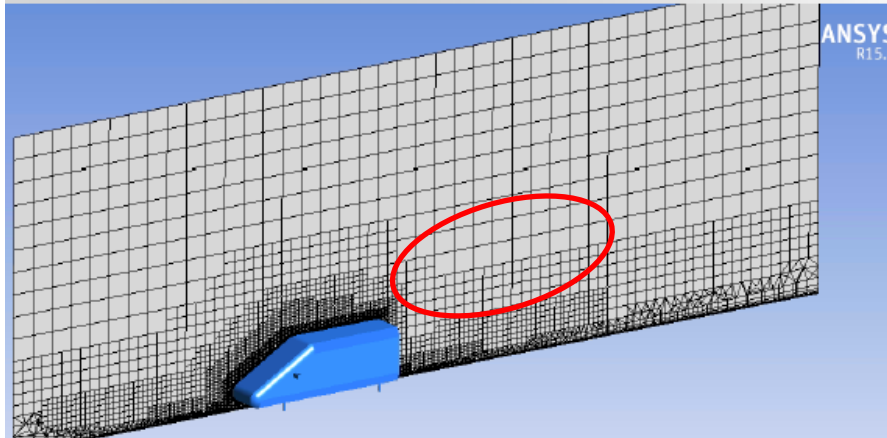
10 © 2014 ANSYS, Inc.



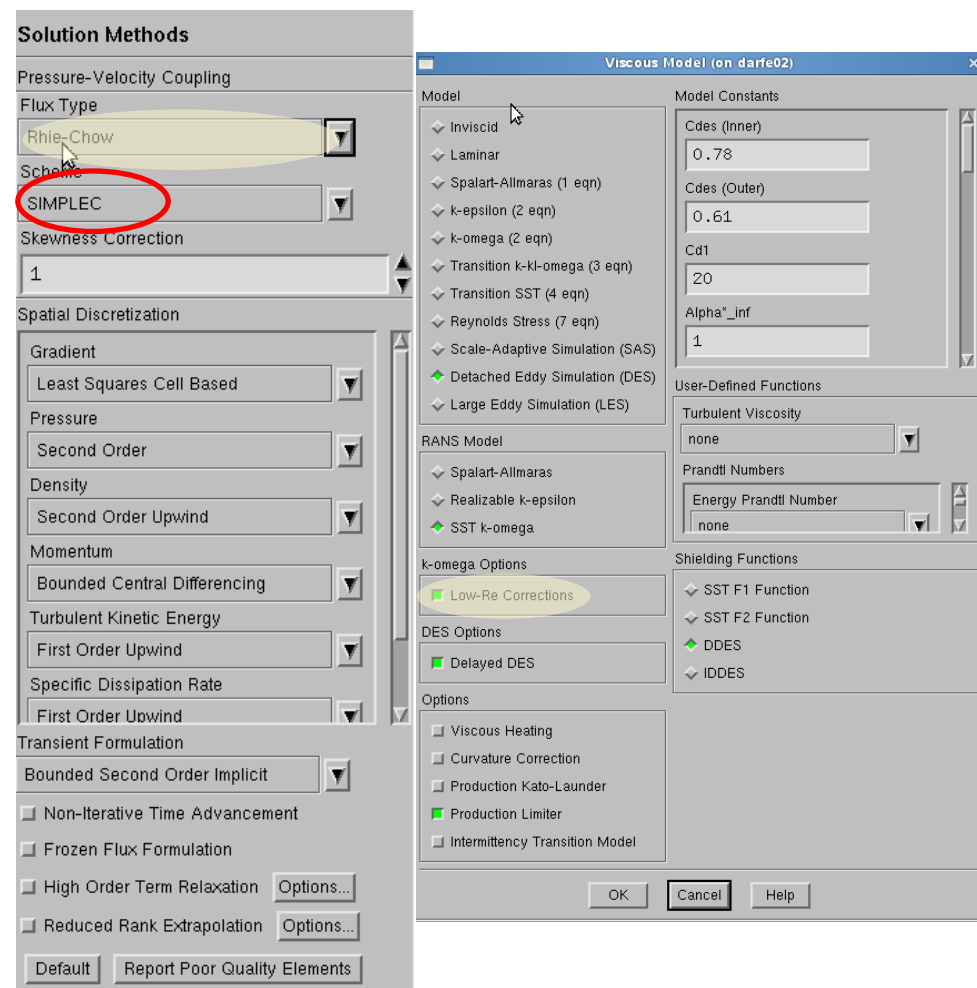
出口: Pressure outlet (无反射BC)
侧面/顶面/底面: Walls

- 39 测试点
- 采样频率: 44.1 kHz
- 采样时间 $T = 180s$

网格预览



DDES Solution



调试:

- 调试时间步长从 $1e-03s$ 到 $3e-05s$, 计算 $0.35s$ 物理时间

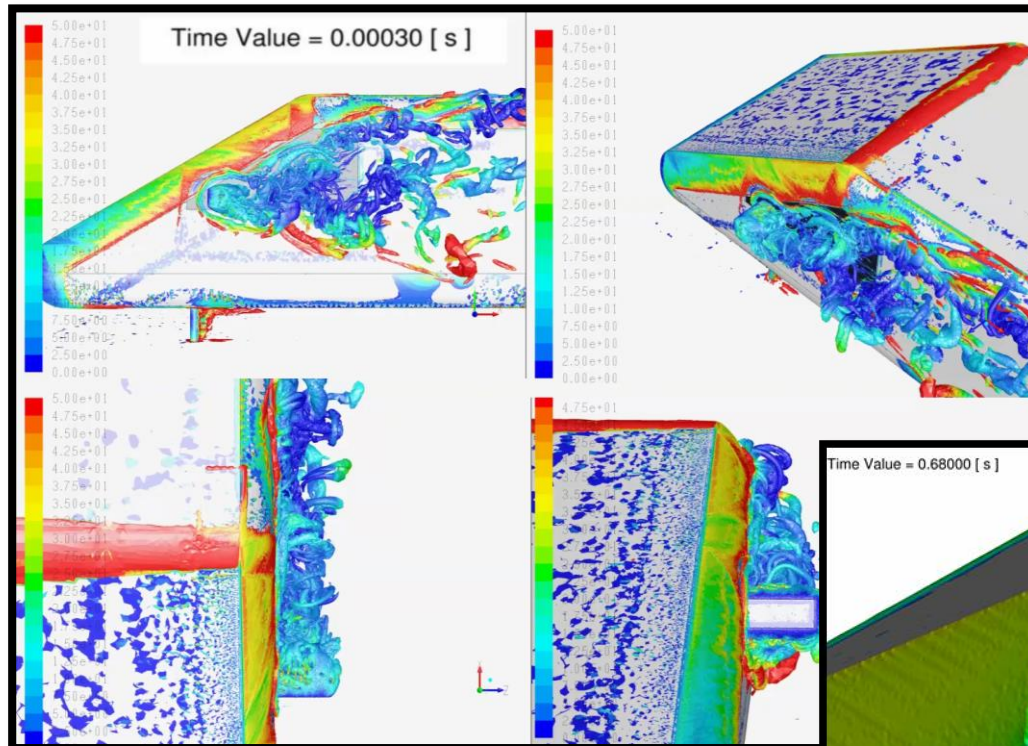
采样:

- 9200 time-steps
- $dt = 3e-05$
- 试算: 2-4-8 iter per time step
 - 采用替代收敛判据 (基于流场采用4-8 iter/time step)
- T 采样= $0.2634 s$
- Max freq. = $16.67 kHz$
- Min (freq.-res.)= $3.6 Hz$

计算信息:

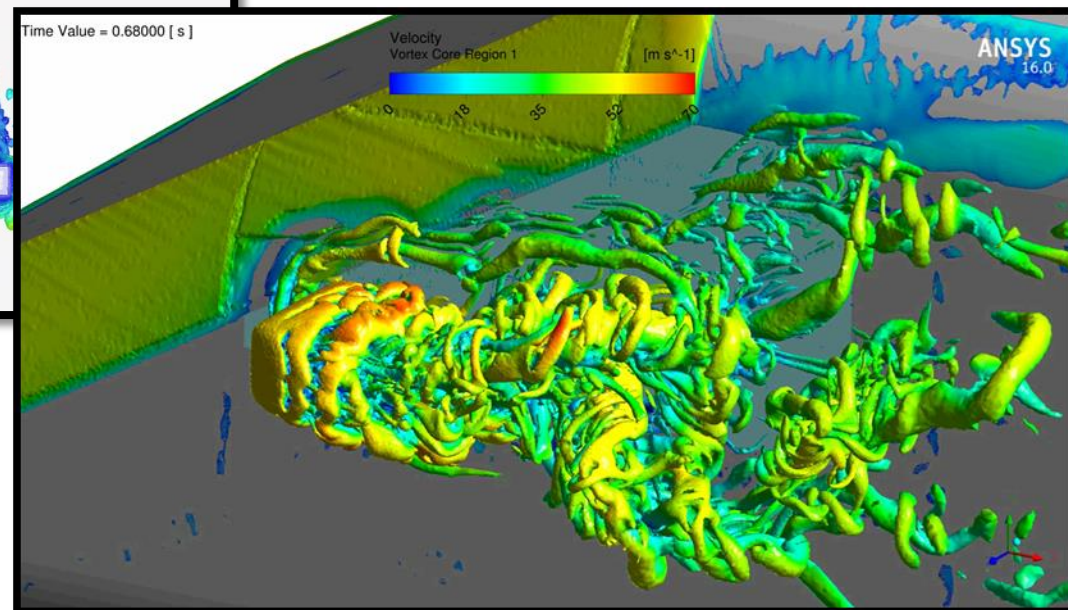
- ~263h 计算 9200时间步
- 168 cores (Intel Xeon 2.93 GHz, SLES 11 SP1, 2016 GB RAM available (~300 GB used))

计算结果: Iso-surface of Q-Criterion

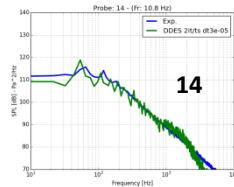
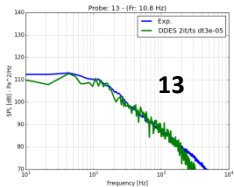
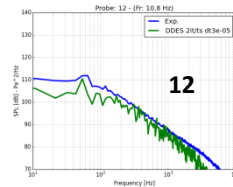
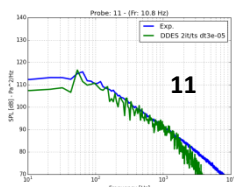
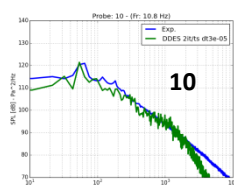
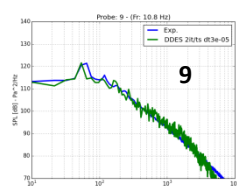
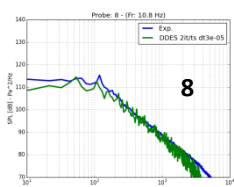
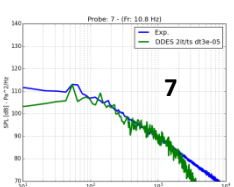
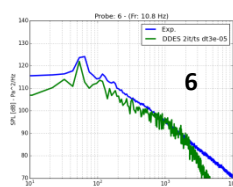
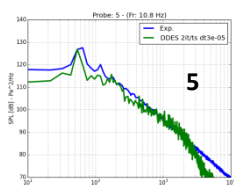
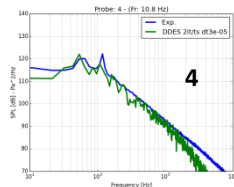
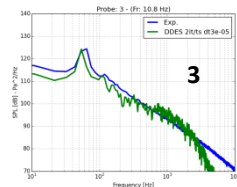
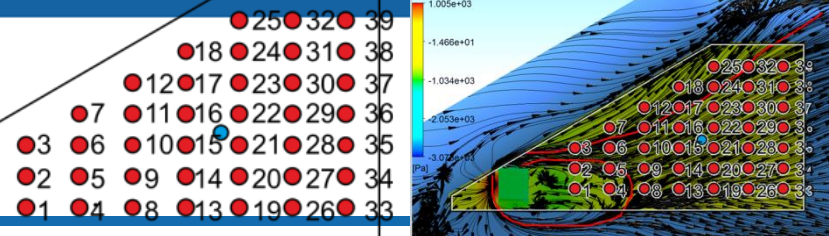


Iso-Q=50,000
colored by
viscosity-ratio

Iso-normalized-
Q=0.005
colored by
velocity

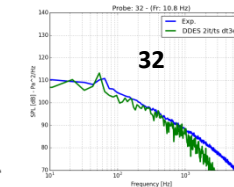
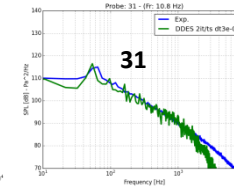
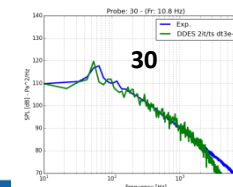
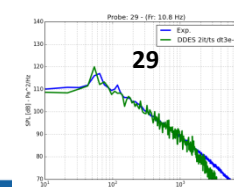
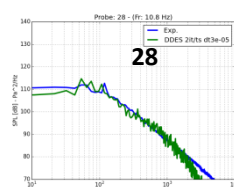
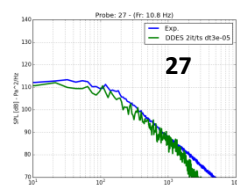
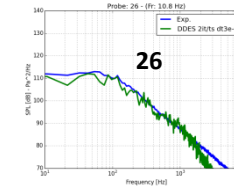
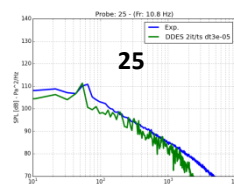
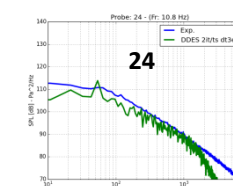
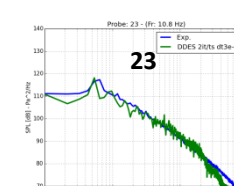
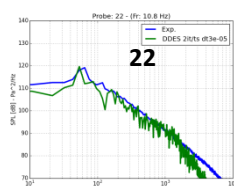
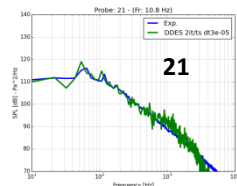
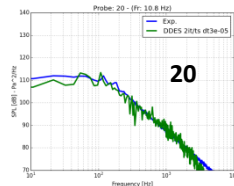
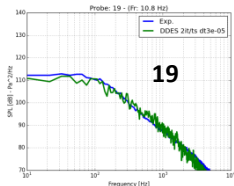
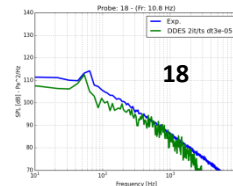
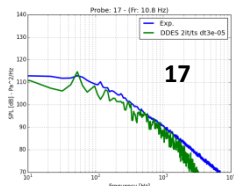
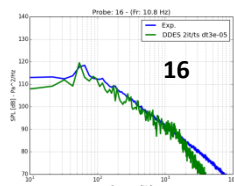
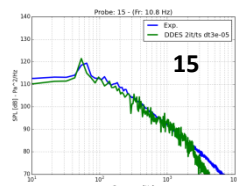


计算结果：谱线



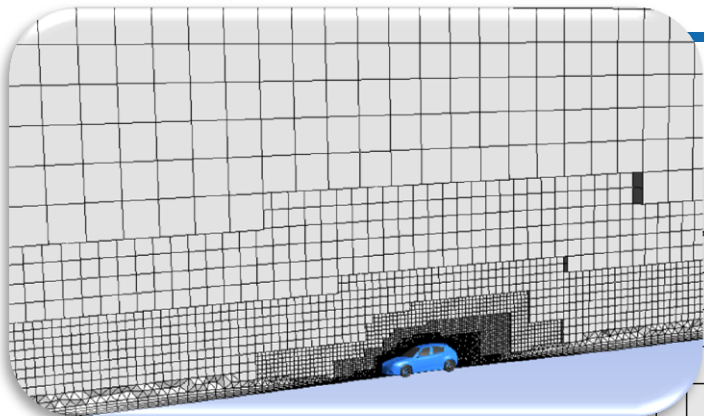
Freq. res= 10.8Hz
or T=0.0925s

Welch 平均周期
图, 50% 贴合

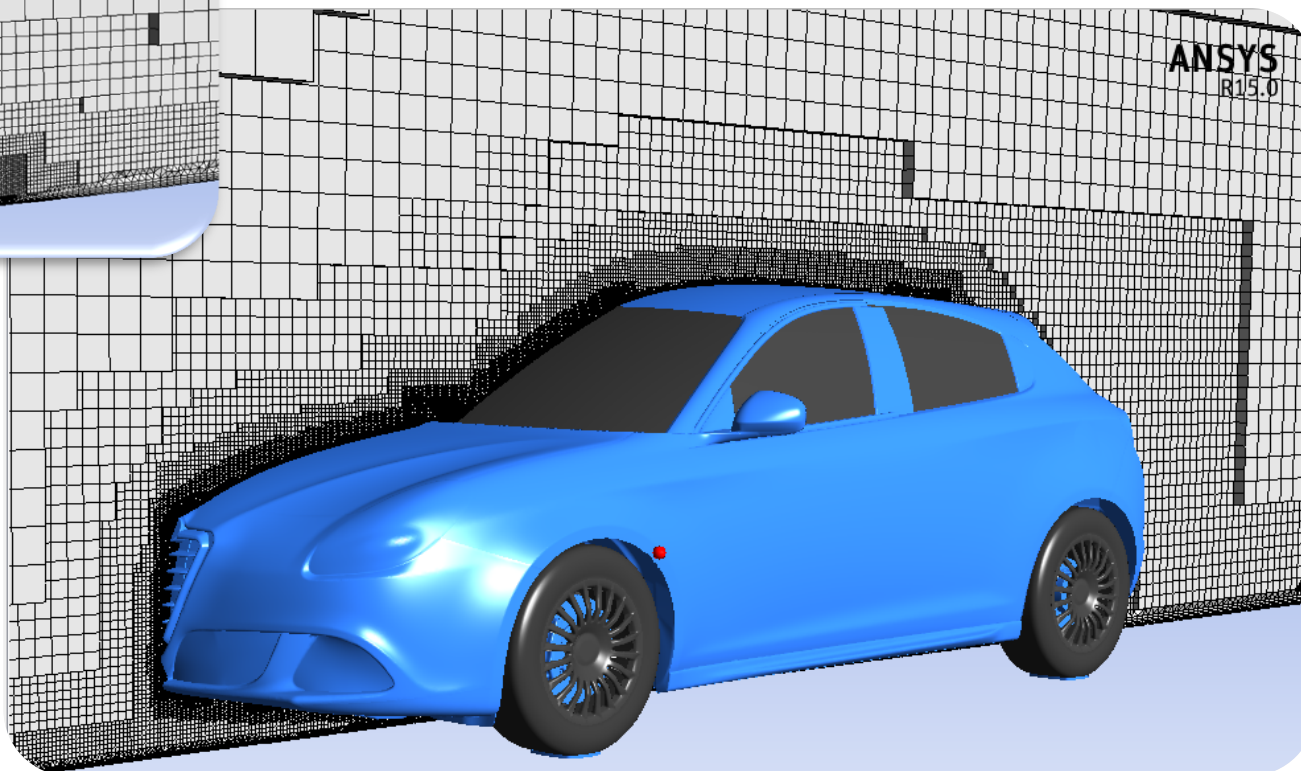




案例：Alfa Romeo Giulietta



- 6000万
Hexcore网格
- 15 层边界层网
格
- 识别 10^4 Hz



两种造型对比

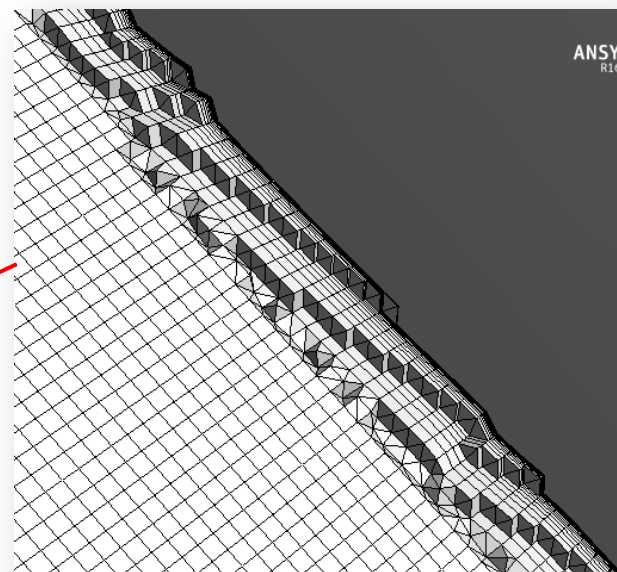
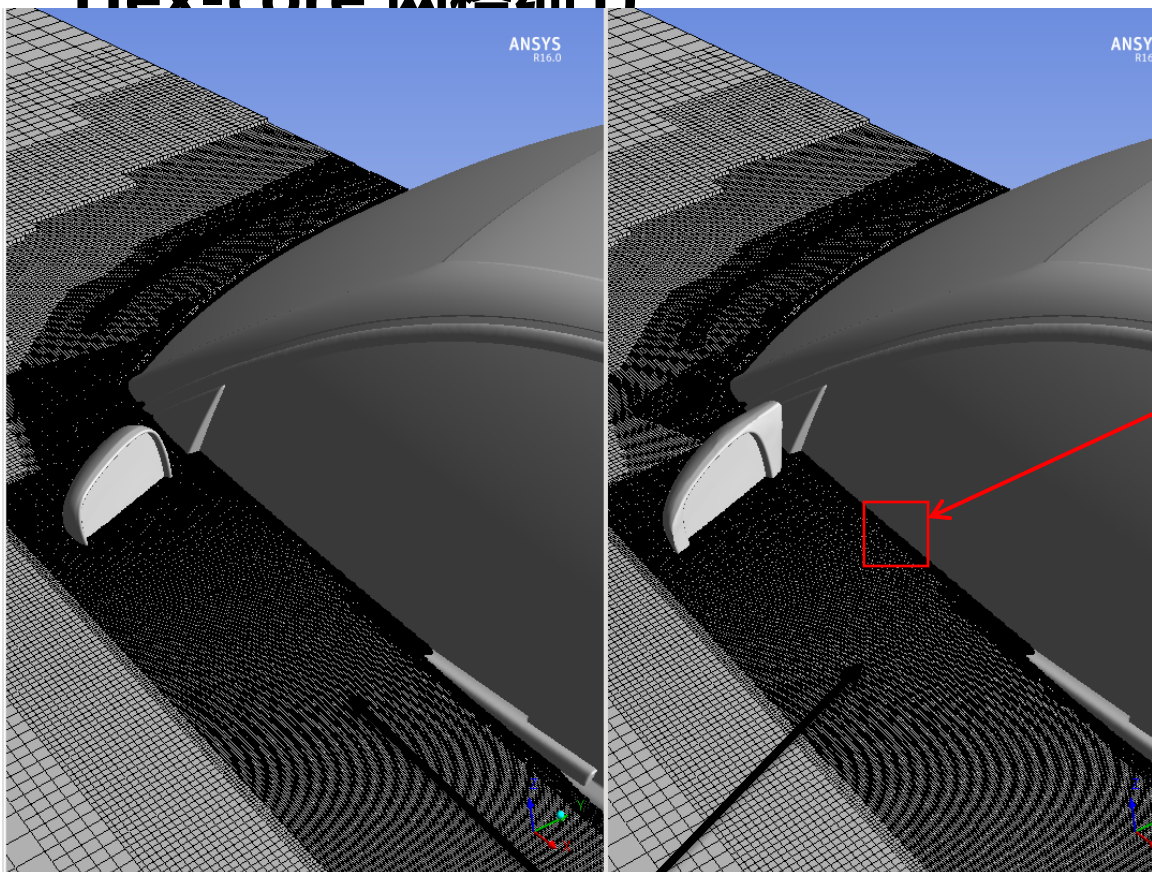
基础造型
(Base)



改进造型
(Mod. Mirror)

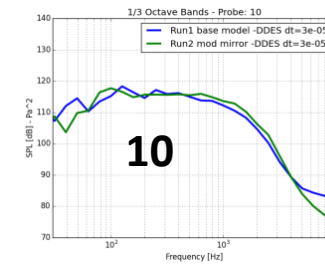
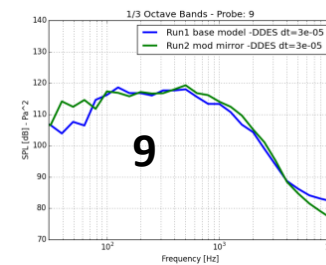
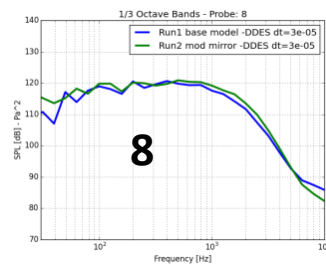
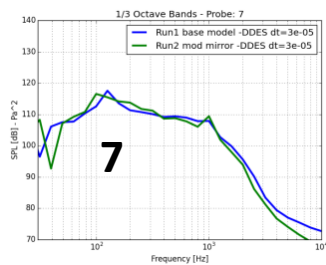
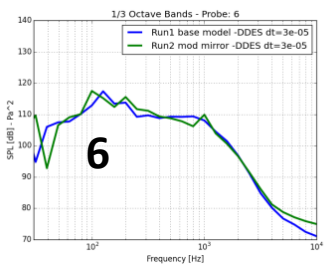
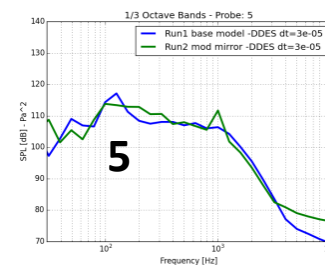
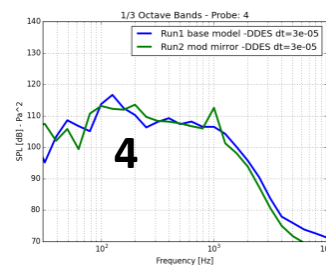
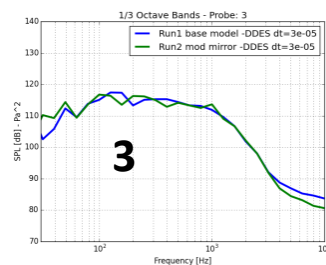
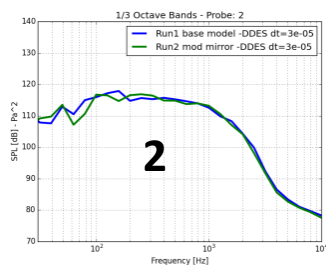
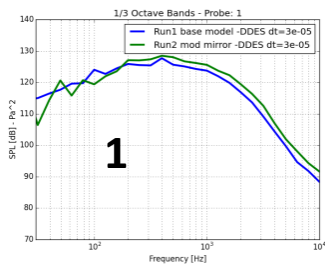
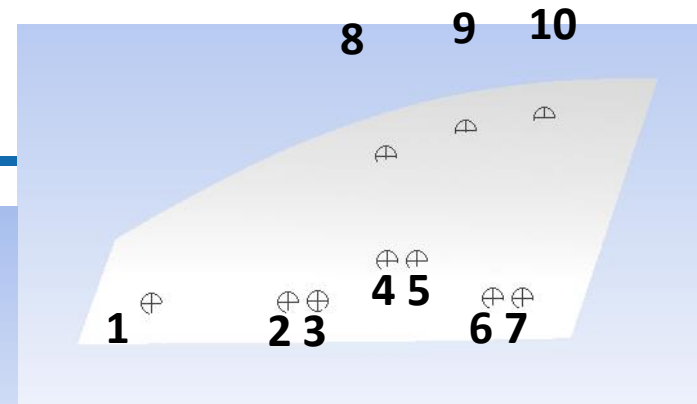
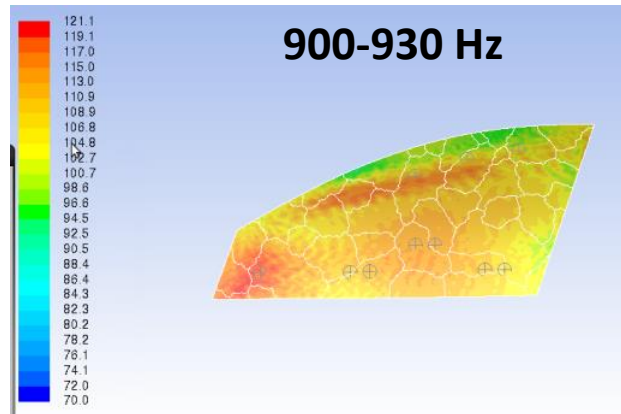


Hex-core 网格细节



后视镜后方尾流区域采用
2.2 mm固定尺寸网格, 同
时靠近玻璃附近的Hexcore
网格不采用尺寸过渡

基础模型 vs 改进造型



案例：现代汽车第二次公开考题 - HSM天窗

- 使用HSM模型的公开考题
- 盲测考题
- 考题结果由现代汽车收集并对比结果发表于 KSNVE-2012



NOISE CONTROL FOR QUALITY OF LIFE

Benchmark Study of Commercial CFD Solvers for Sunroof Buffeting in a Simplified Vehicle Model

Munhwan Cho¹, Chisung Oh², Hyoung Gun Kim³, Kang Duckg Ih⁴,
Ashok Khondge⁵, Fred Mendonça⁶, Jung Ill Kim⁷, Dong-Guk Lee⁸,
Stephane Cyr⁹, Young Nam Kim¹⁰, and David M. Holman¹¹

¹⁻⁴ Research & Department Division, Hyundai Motor Group
150, HyundaiYeongusoro, Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

⁵ ANSYS India, ⁶ CD-adapco, ⁷ Cedic Co., ⁸ ESI Korea,

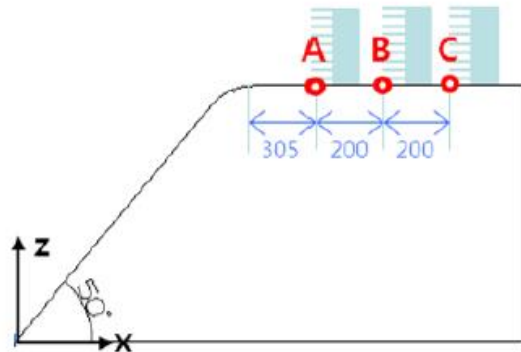
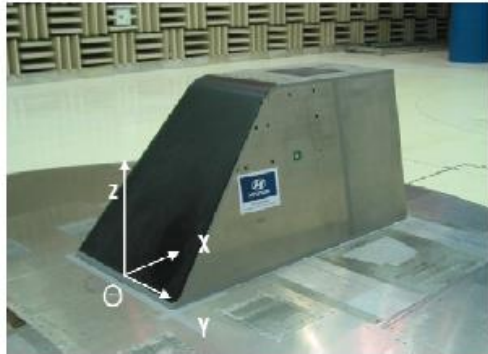
⁹ EXA GmbH, ¹⁰ Flow&Noise Inc, ¹¹ Next Limit Technologies

ABSTRACT

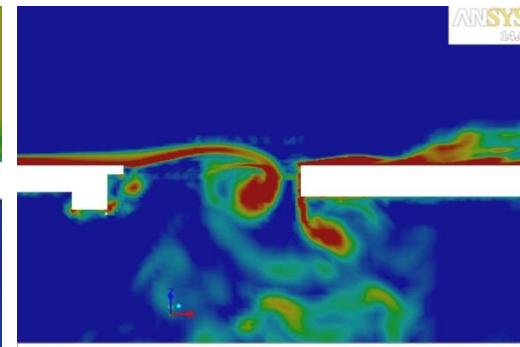
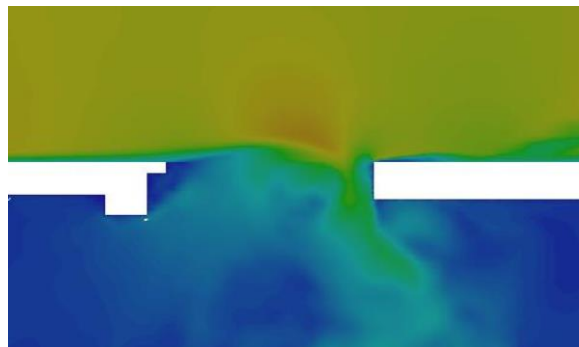
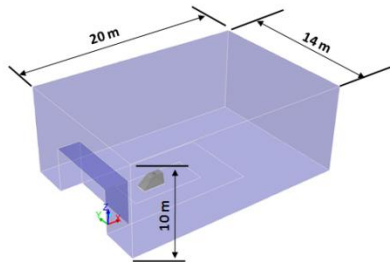
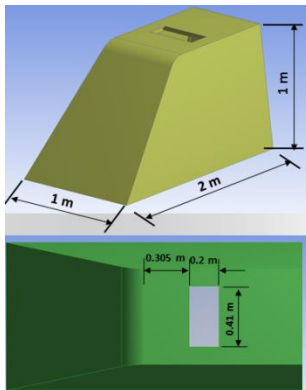
Benchmark study of several commercial CFD solvers is carried out on the simplified vehicle model under the buffeting behavior which contains a wedge-like shape with an upper rectangular opening area. Especially, several absorbing materials are attached on the interior wall in the model to consider the sound absorbing effect by the vehicle interior trims or seats. The experiments are conducted in two steps. The first step is to conduct the acoustic response test to consider the real world effect of the model by the sound absorption and

案例：现代汽车第二次公开考题 - HSM天窗

流动验证试验

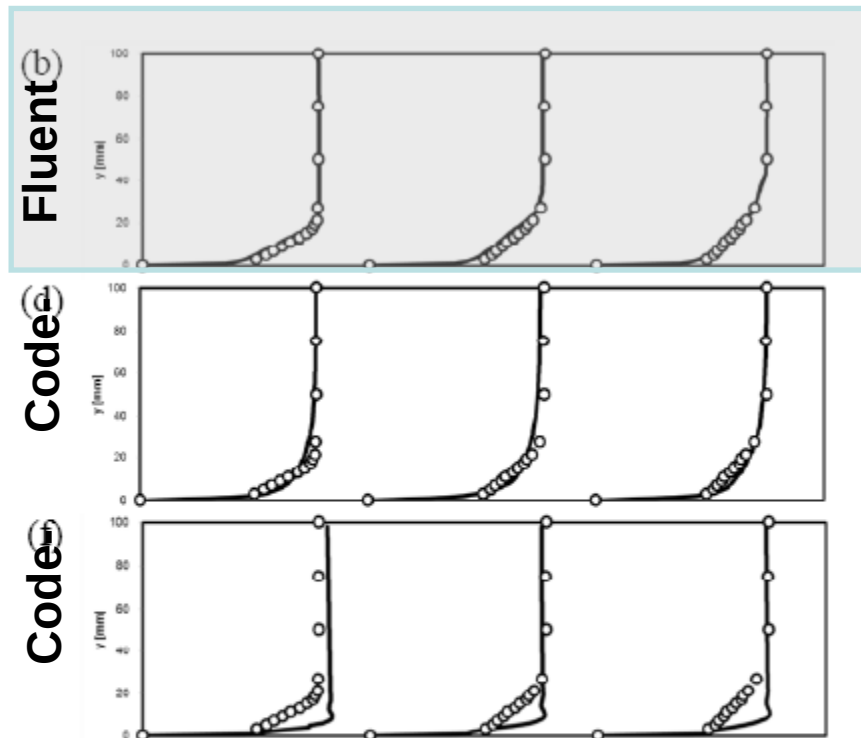
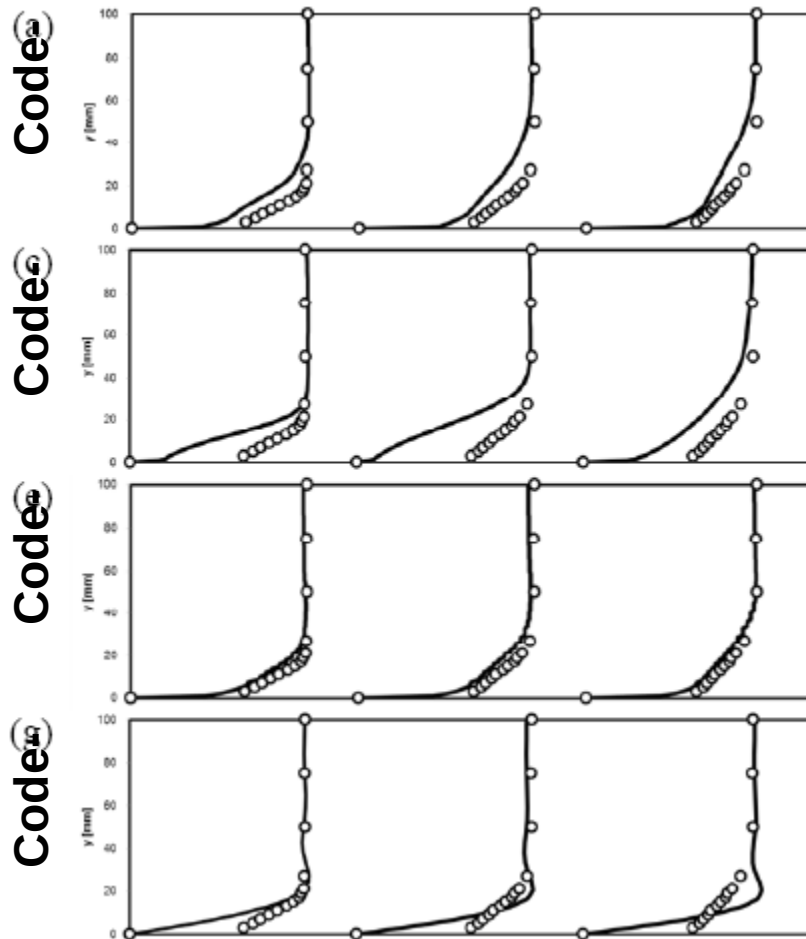


天窗风拍动试验



Ref : "Benchmark Study of Commercial CFD Solvers for Sunroof Buffeting in a Simplified Vehicle Model", *Internoise Conference*, 2013

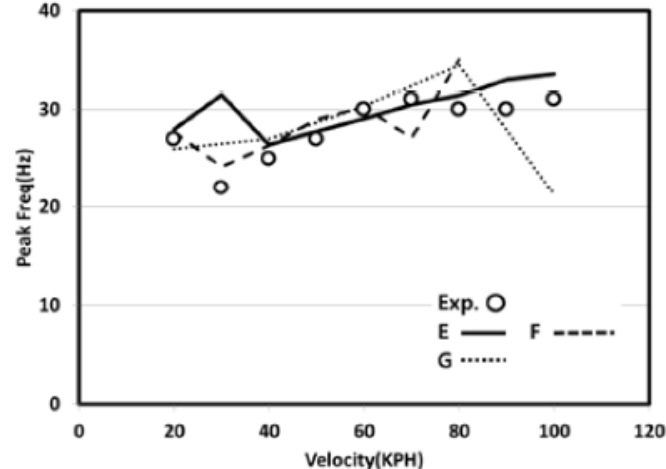
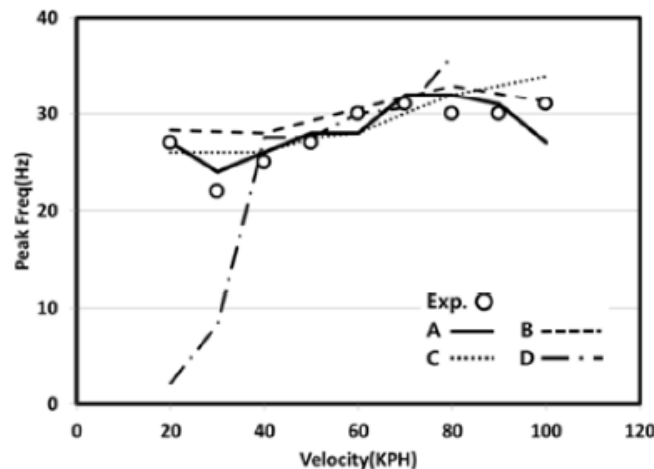
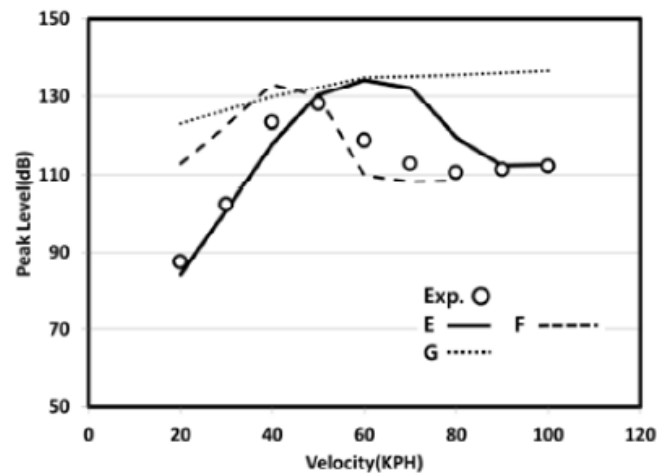
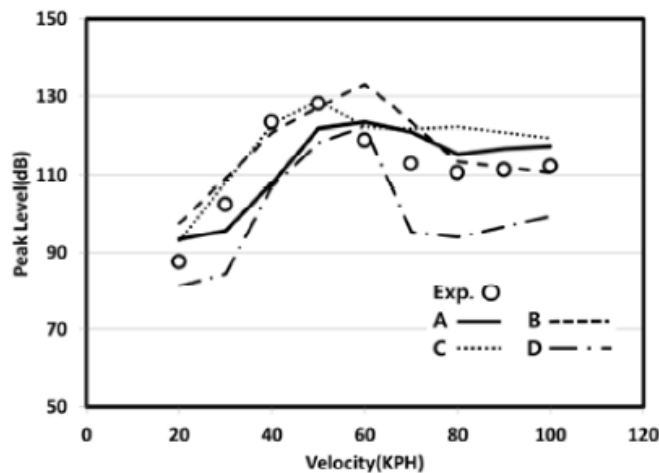
案例：现代汽车第二次公开考题 - HSM天窗



ANSYS Fluent最好的预测了三组不同位置下的速度轮廓线

案例：现代汽车第二次公开考题 - HSM天窗

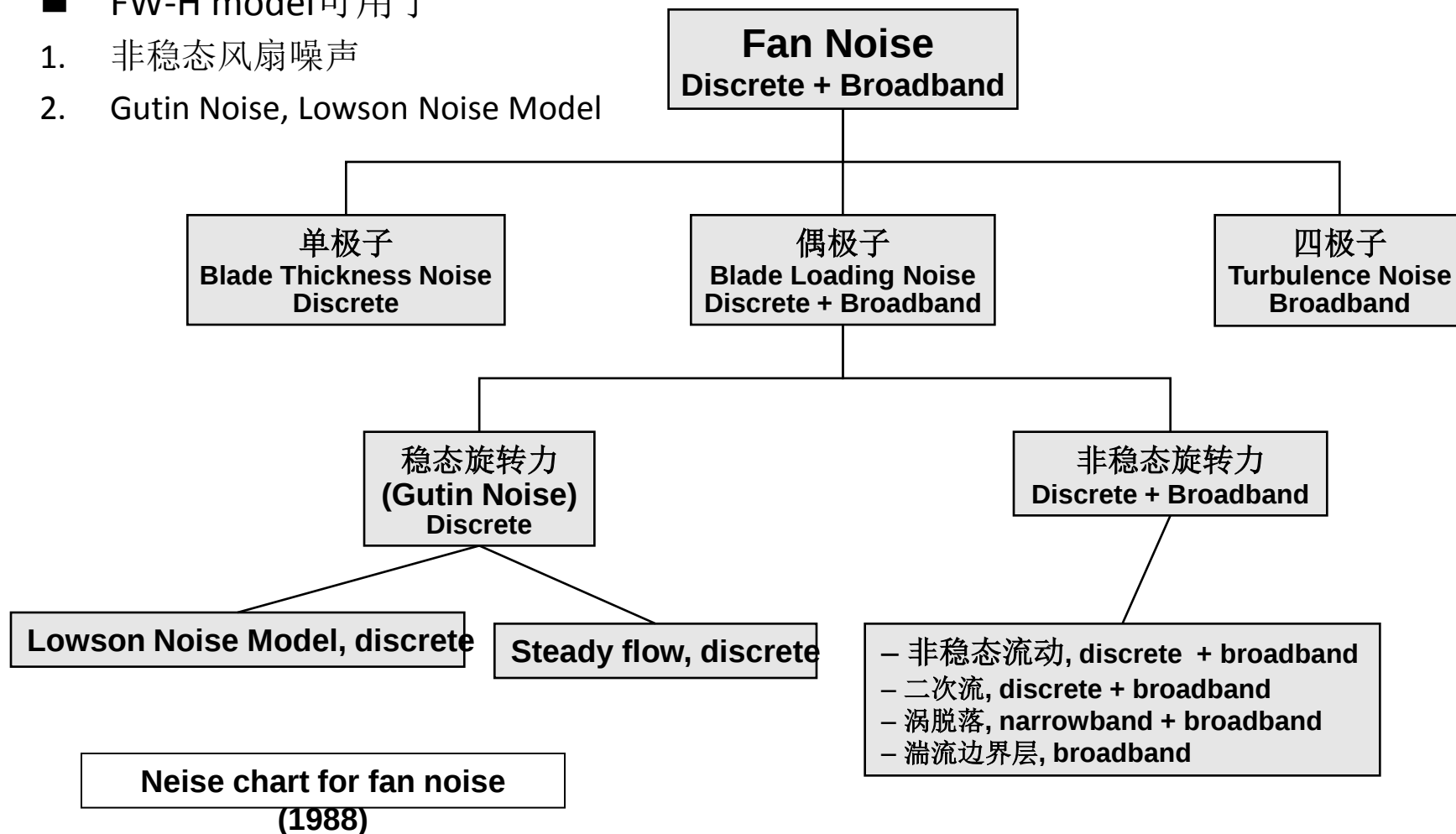
■ANSYS Fluent “Legend- B” 准确预测峰值和峰值频率



案例：FW-H 风扇噪声

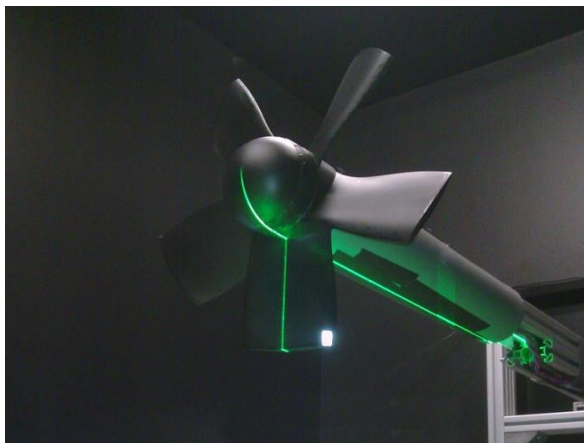
■ FW-H model可用于

1. 非稳态风扇噪声
2. Gutin Noise, Lowson Noise Model

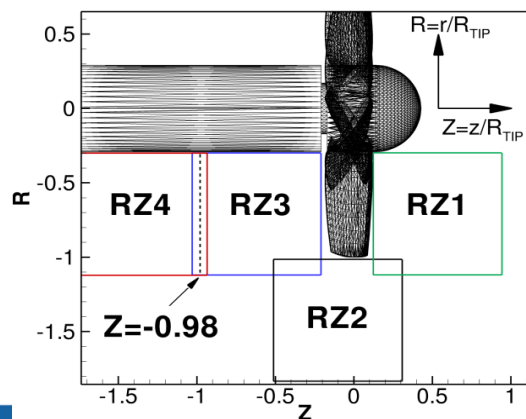


低速风扇噪声ANSYS-AIT

试验设施



采用PIV监测流动



在消音室内进行声学测量

低速风扇噪声ANSYS-AIT

混合体网格类型

空气域采用多面体网格

扇叶表面拉伸15-20层边界层单元

叶片表面 $y^+ \approx 1$

x^+ & z^+ 适合于 LES

2.5M, 5.2M 单元 (testing 10.2M)

空气动力学

RANS – Zonal ELES

Periodic Sliced Domain (1-Blade)

滑移网格模型

瞬态计算

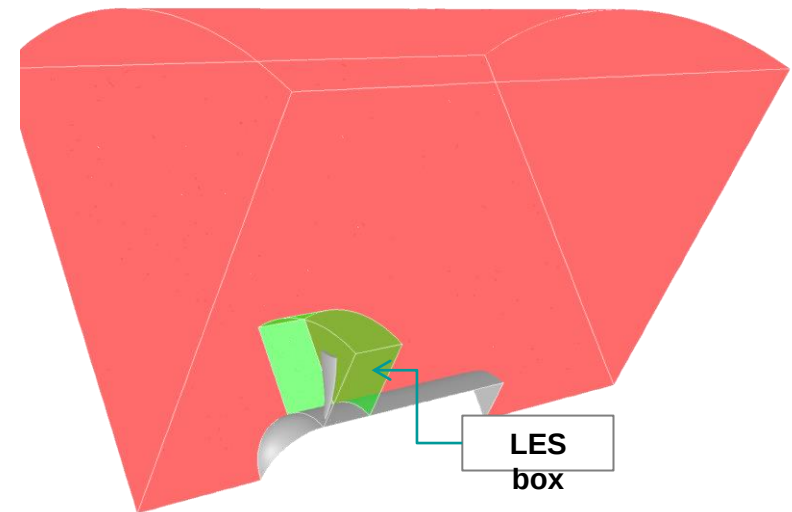
RANS区域采用k- ω SST 湍流模型

在LES子域采用WALE或者 WMLES

气动噪声

FWH Acoustic Analogy - Sampling @ 30 kHz, frequency resolution @ 10 Hz

at 10 kHz wave length = 3.4 cm, surface cell size ~ 1 mm $\rightarrow$ ~30 cells / λ



低速风扇噪声ANSYS-AIT

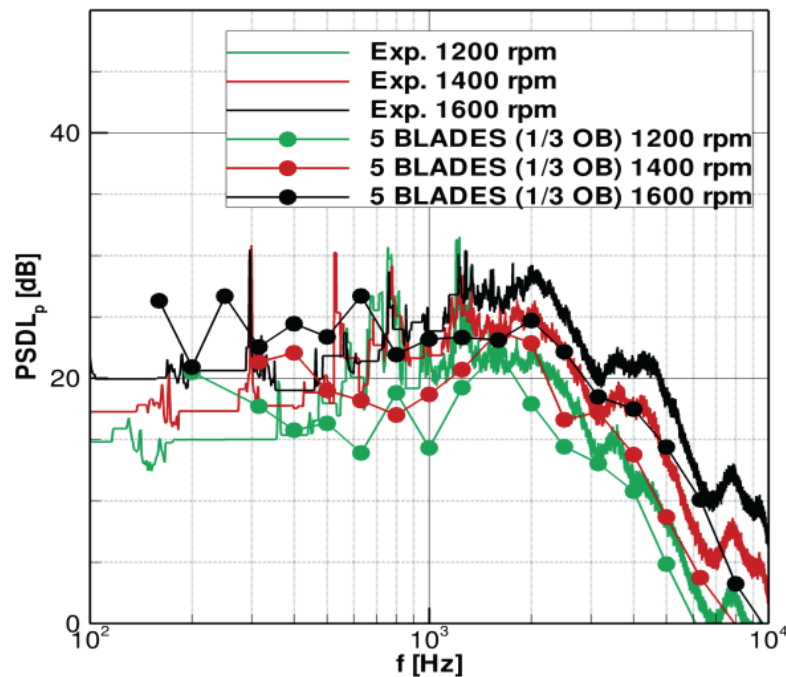


Figure 4: Comparison of experimental (narrowband) and numerical (1/3 octave band averaged) PSDL_p of the sound pressure at microphone location 1 for the three rotational speeds considered.

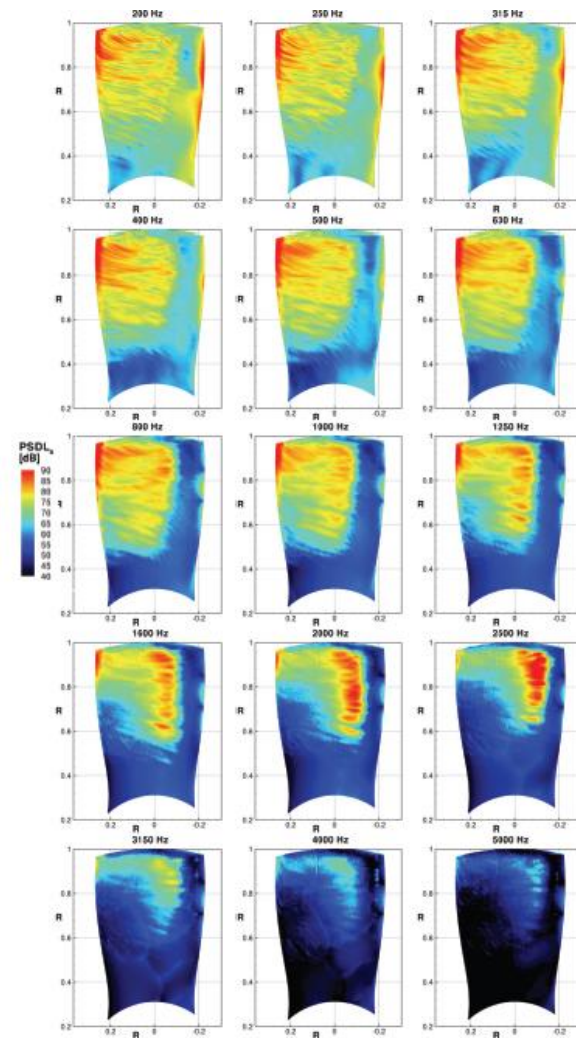


Figure 6: Contour plot of the 1/3 octave band averaged PSDLs on the suction side of the blade as seen from the fan intake at selected center frequencies.

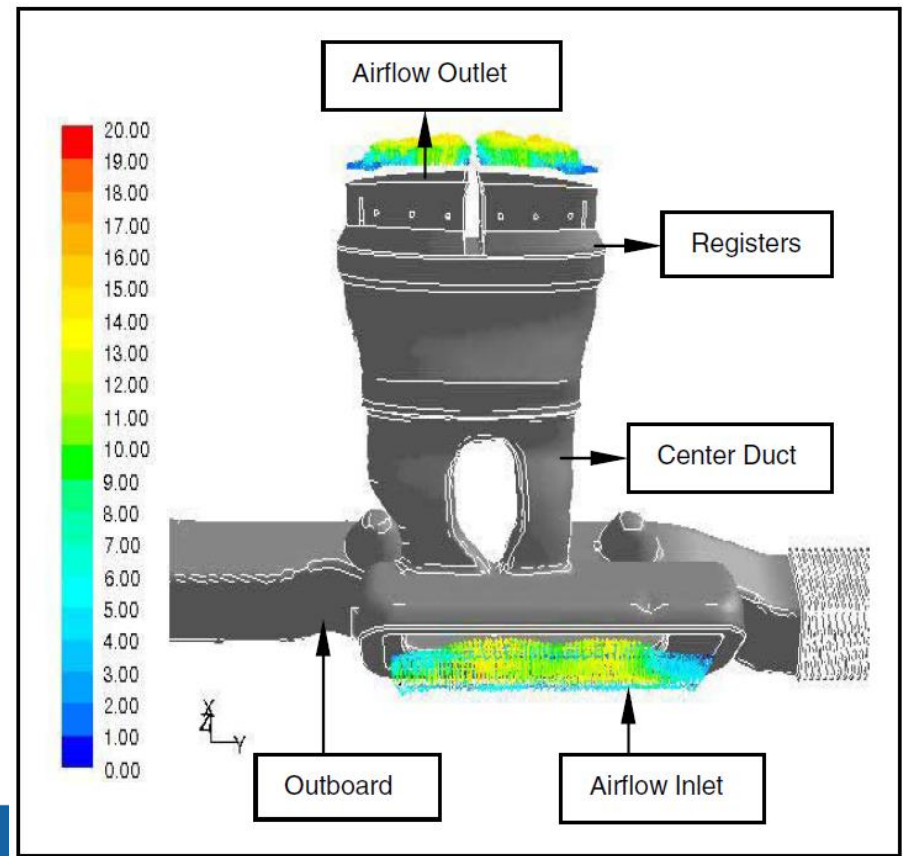
案例：宽频噪声源模型在HVAC风管减噪中的应用

Design Evaluation Example:

SAE Paper 2006-01-1192, O.M. Mohamud and P. Johnson

“Broadband Noise Source Models as Aeroacoustic Tools in Designing Low NVH HVAC Ducts”

SAE Paper from

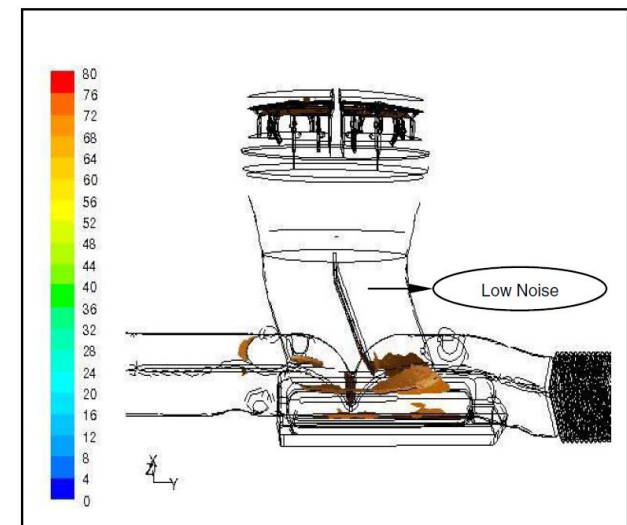
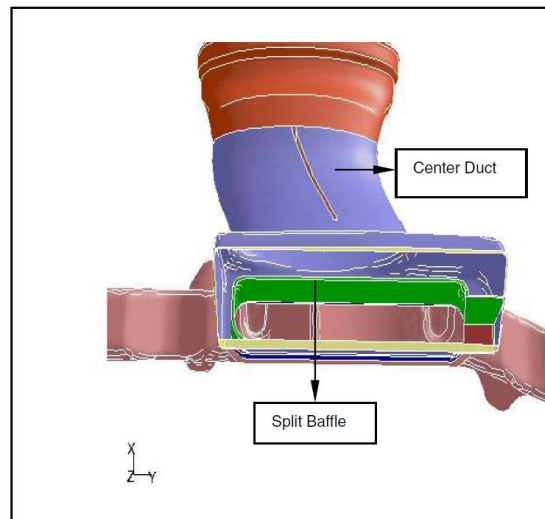
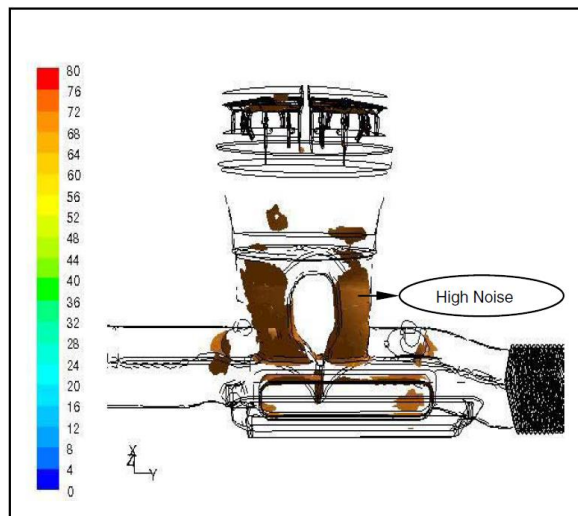


案例：宽频噪声源模型在HVAC风管减噪中的应用

Design Evaluation Example.... continued:

SAE Paper 2006-01-1192, O.M. Mohamud and P. Johnson

“Broadband Noise Source Models as Aeroacoustic Tools in Designing Low NVH HVAC Ducts”



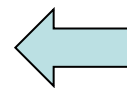
案例：宽频噪声源模型在HVAC风管减噪中的应用

Design Evaluation Example.... continued:

SAE Paper 2006-01-1192, O.M. Mohamud and P. Johnson

“Broadband Noise Source Models as Aeroacoustic Tools in Designing Low NVH HVAC Ducts”

Model	SAP Source (Watts)	SAP Level Source (dB)
Initial	4.34e-5	66.4
Redesign	17.32e-6	62.4
Change	60 %	-4.0

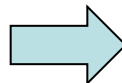


CFD 评估

SAE Paper from-



通过对物理原型和噪声测试的确认

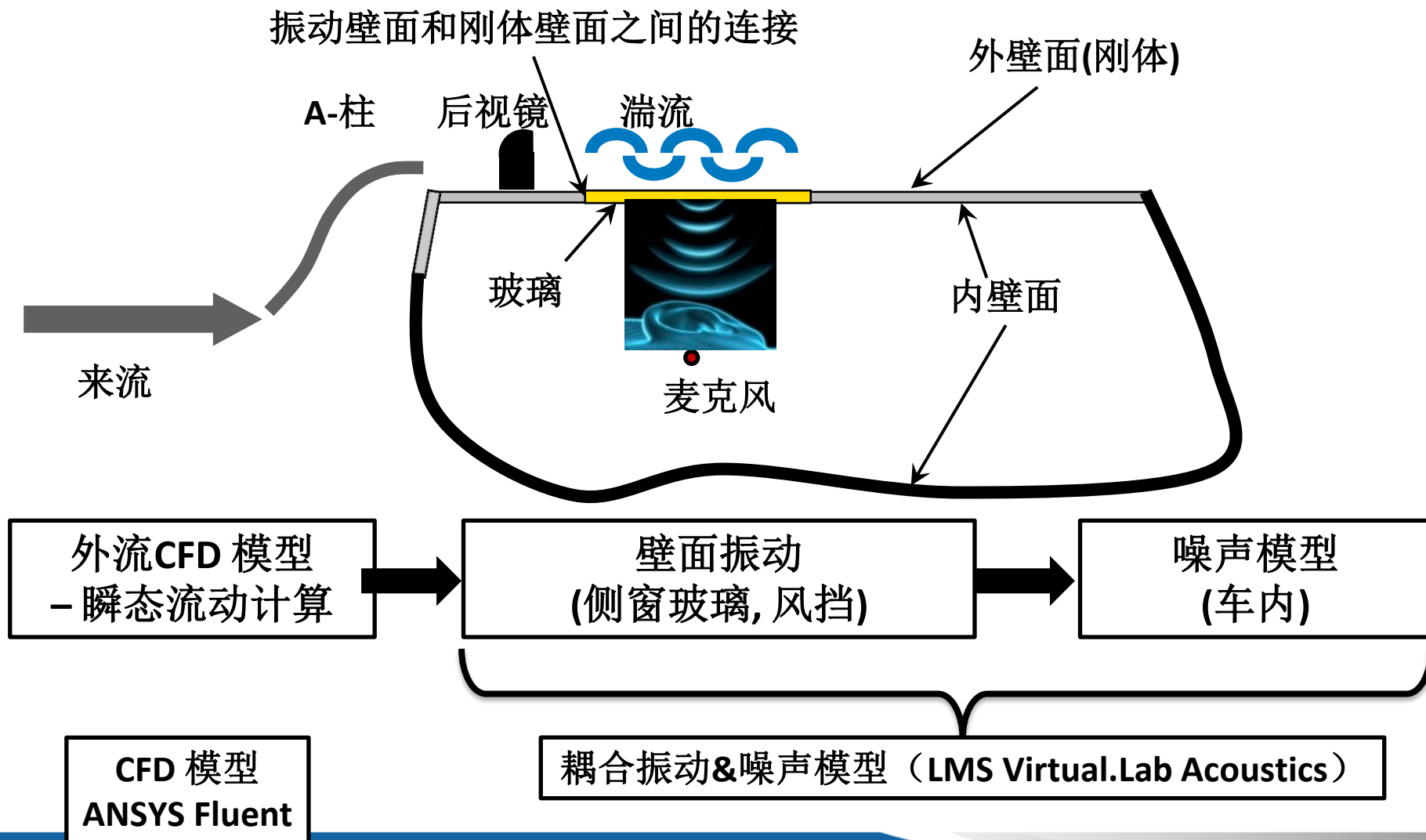


	Recirc. (dB)	Fresh (dB)
Initial	71.3	66.9
Redesign	66.4	62.5
Change	-4.9	-4.4

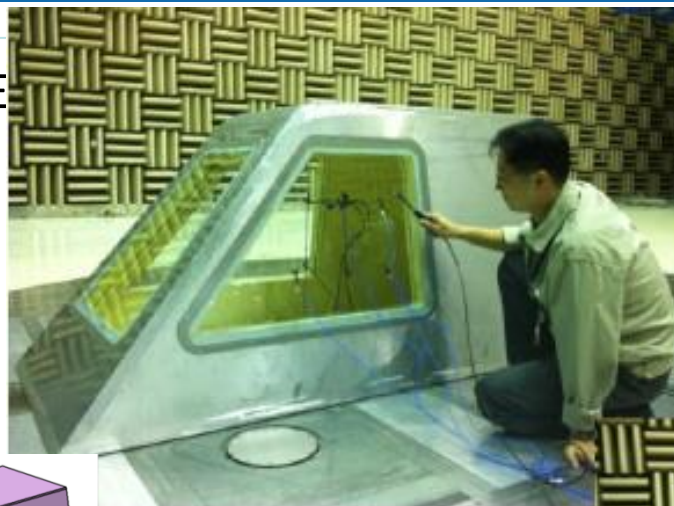
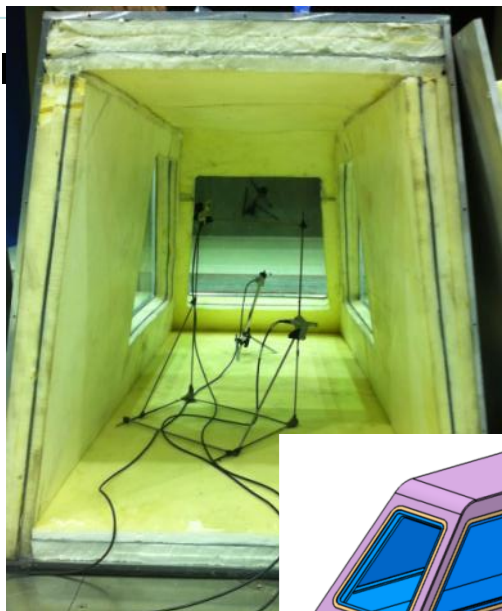
提纲

- 声学CFD仿真概述
- 气动声学解决方案及案例
 - 近场噪声分析
 - 远场噪声分析
 - 噪声源
 - 特色方案：气动-振动-噪声整体解决方案
- 总结
- 感谢

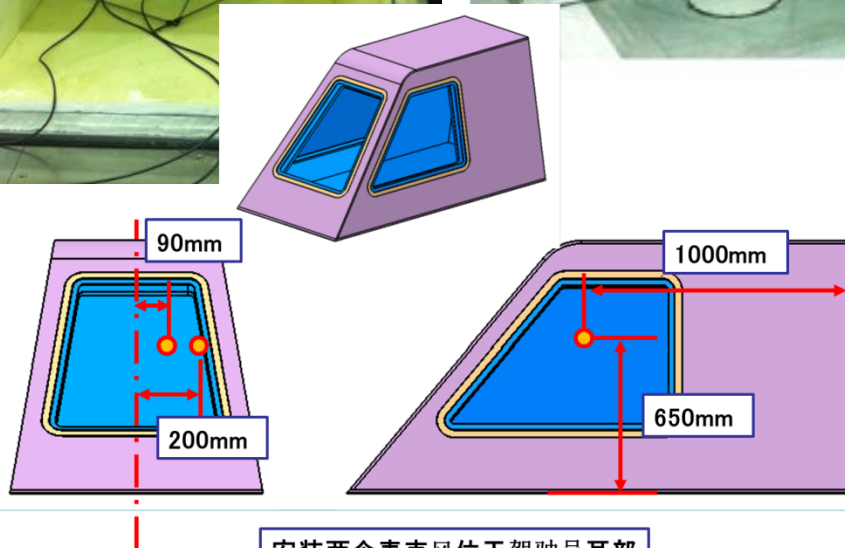
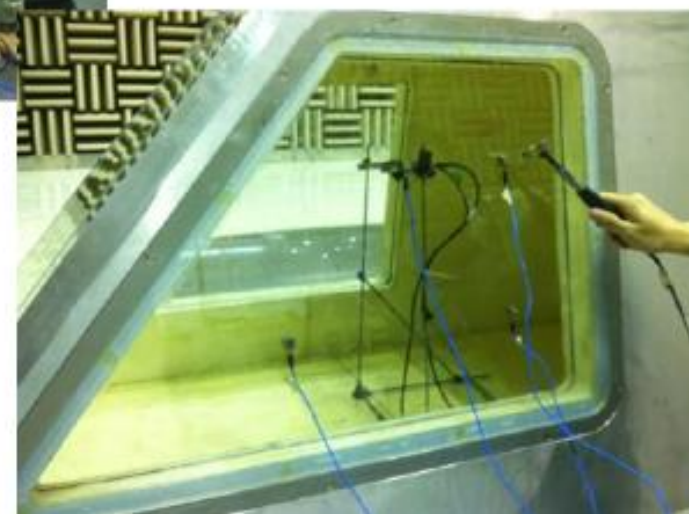
特色方案：气动 - 振动 - 噪声耦合分析



Hyundai 3rd Open Benchmark – 风噪及其在乘员舱内的传播



Open Benchmark
= 盲测

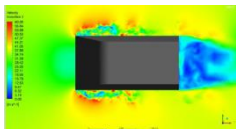


安装两个麦克风位于驾驶员耳部

参见：2013 KSNVE Conference at KyungJoo Koron Hotel, Korea

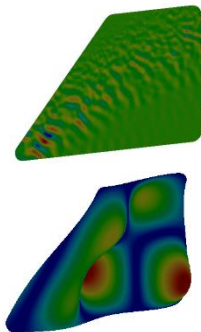
气动-振动-噪声 建模策略

气动
Flow



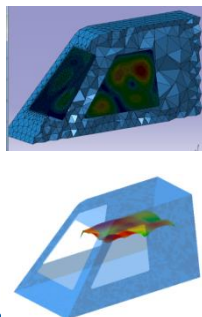
1. 采用可压缩流动模拟获得**非稳态湍流流动**
2. 结果包含气动力学和声学计算要素 → 直接输出作为结构压力载荷
3. 假设振动对流场没有影响 → 对流动-振动采用结构方法

振动
Vibration



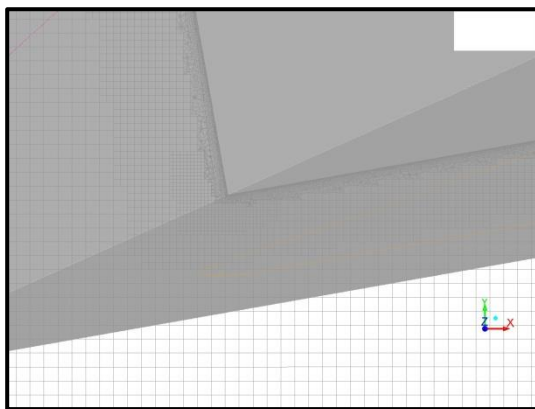
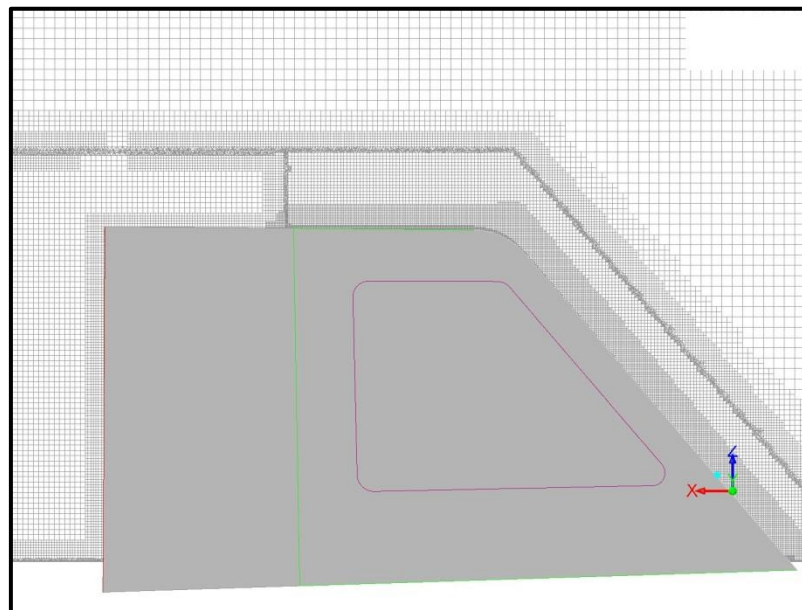
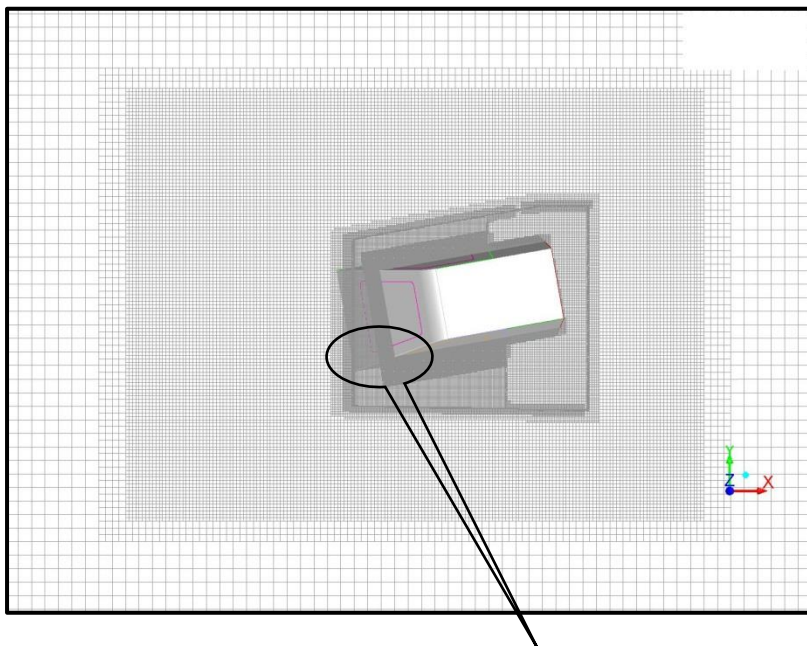
1. 通过结构有限元(FE)模型结算结构动力学
2. 引入模型假设 (采用均匀的模态阻尼)

噪声
Acoustics



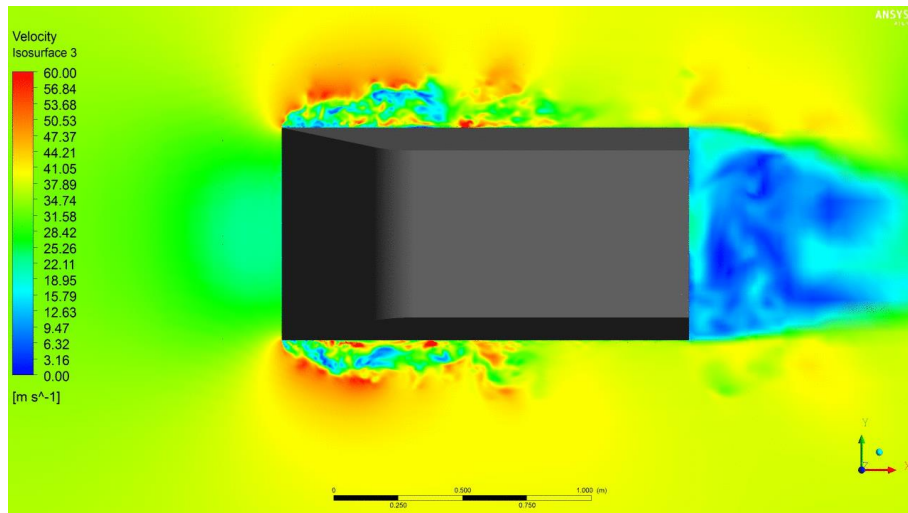
1. 窗户的振动作为噪声模型的边界条件
2. 假设振动独立于流动载荷 → 对振动-噪声采用弱耦合假设 (这对于关注的频率范围精度可以接受)
3. 噪声辐射传播计算采用FEM-AO求解器(adaptive order)

网格预览: 10度摆角

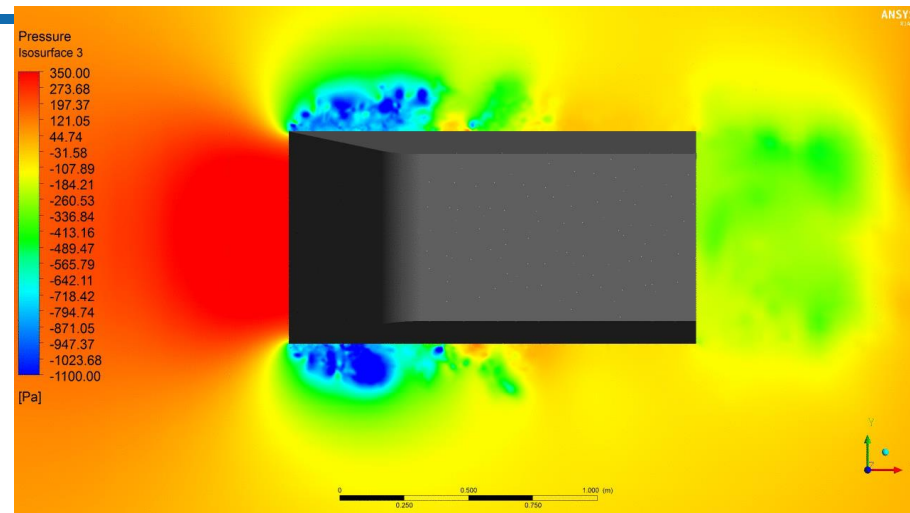


- 总网格数 = 5400万
- 边界层网格数 = 2500万

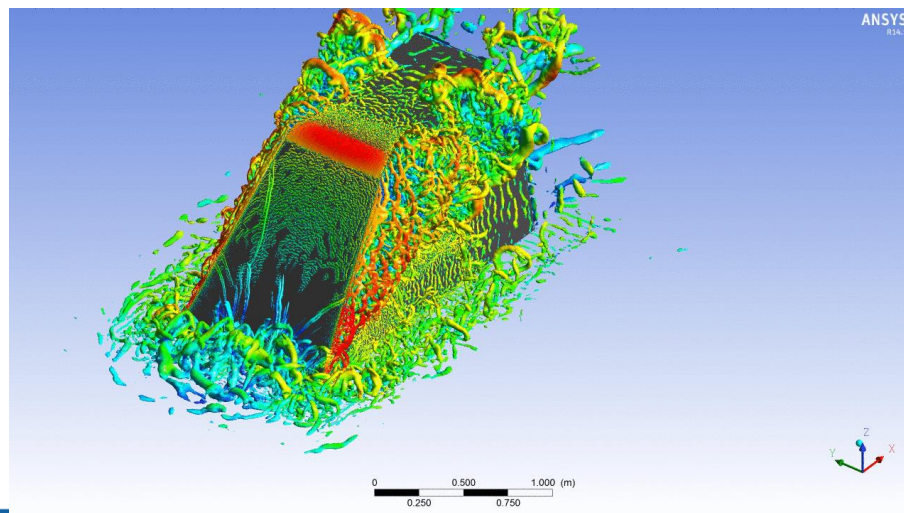
结果：瞬态流场@130kph, 0度摆角



速度云图 (z = 0.5 m)

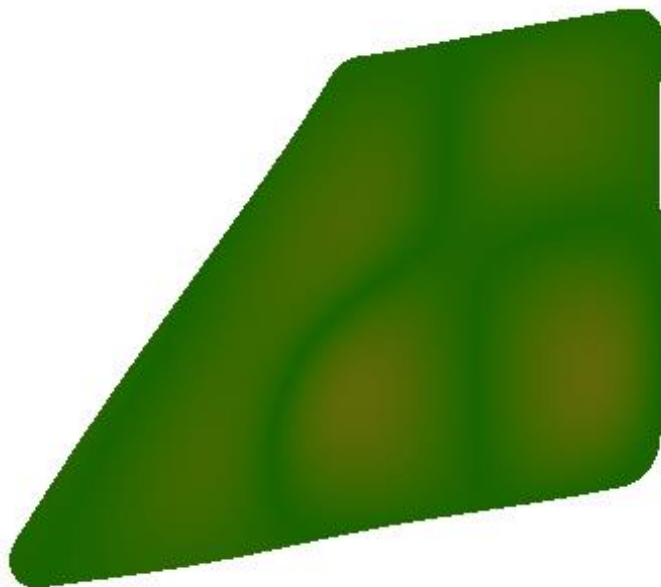


压力云图 (z = 0.5 m)

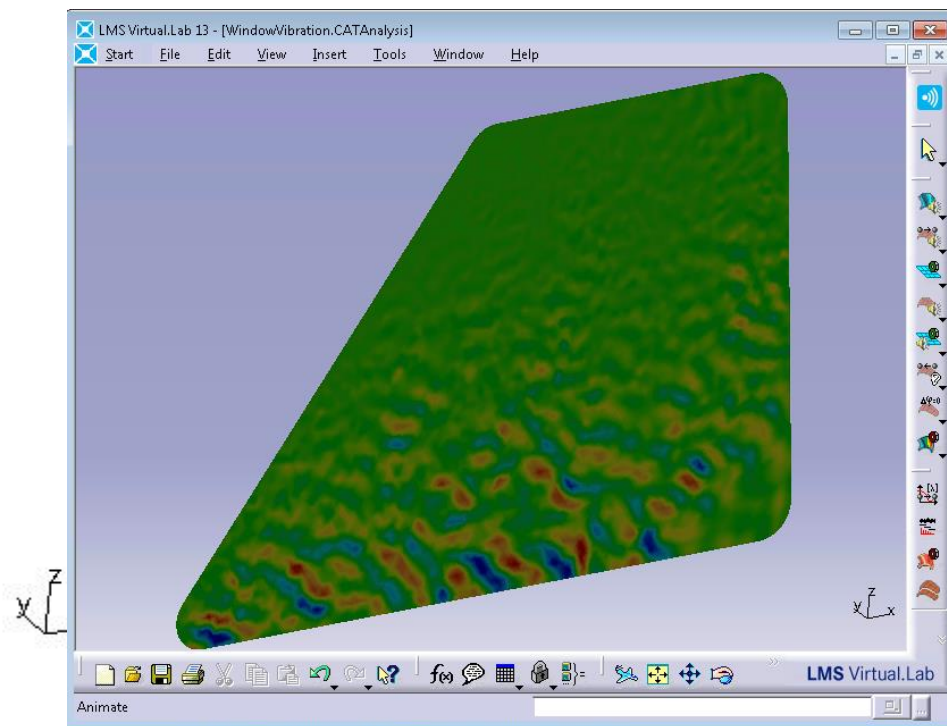


Q-Criterion等值面图 (颜色表示速度)

结果：

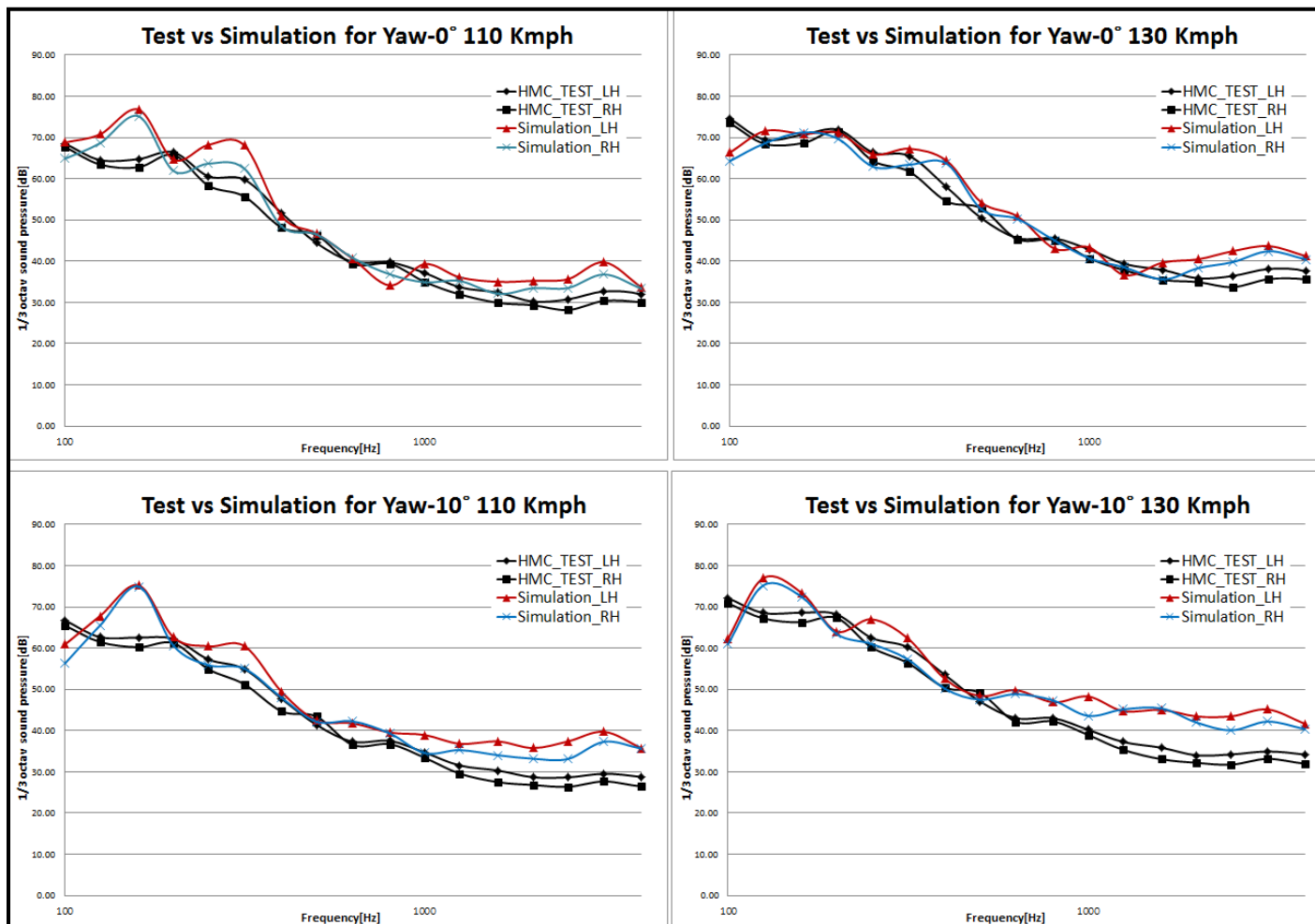


侧窗玻璃的振动状态



CFD压强负载@ 500 Hz

对所有负载测试数据的对比



计算资源:
- 2.8 天
- 198 核
- Intel Xeon
5680

气动 - 振动 - 噪声耦合分析

总结及感谢

■ 总结

- IDAJ-China基于ANSYS Fluent及ANSYS Workbench平台可提供灵活的气动噪声解决方案；
- 同时IDAJ-China结合自身多年在整车行业仿真的经验，可以对整车空气动力学、噪声、热管理等方面进行从稳态到瞬态不同工况下的精确的流动和传热仿真；并可以为您提供量身定制的仿真解决方案。

■ 感谢ANSYS中国提供技术资料和技术支持。



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感谢倾听！

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