



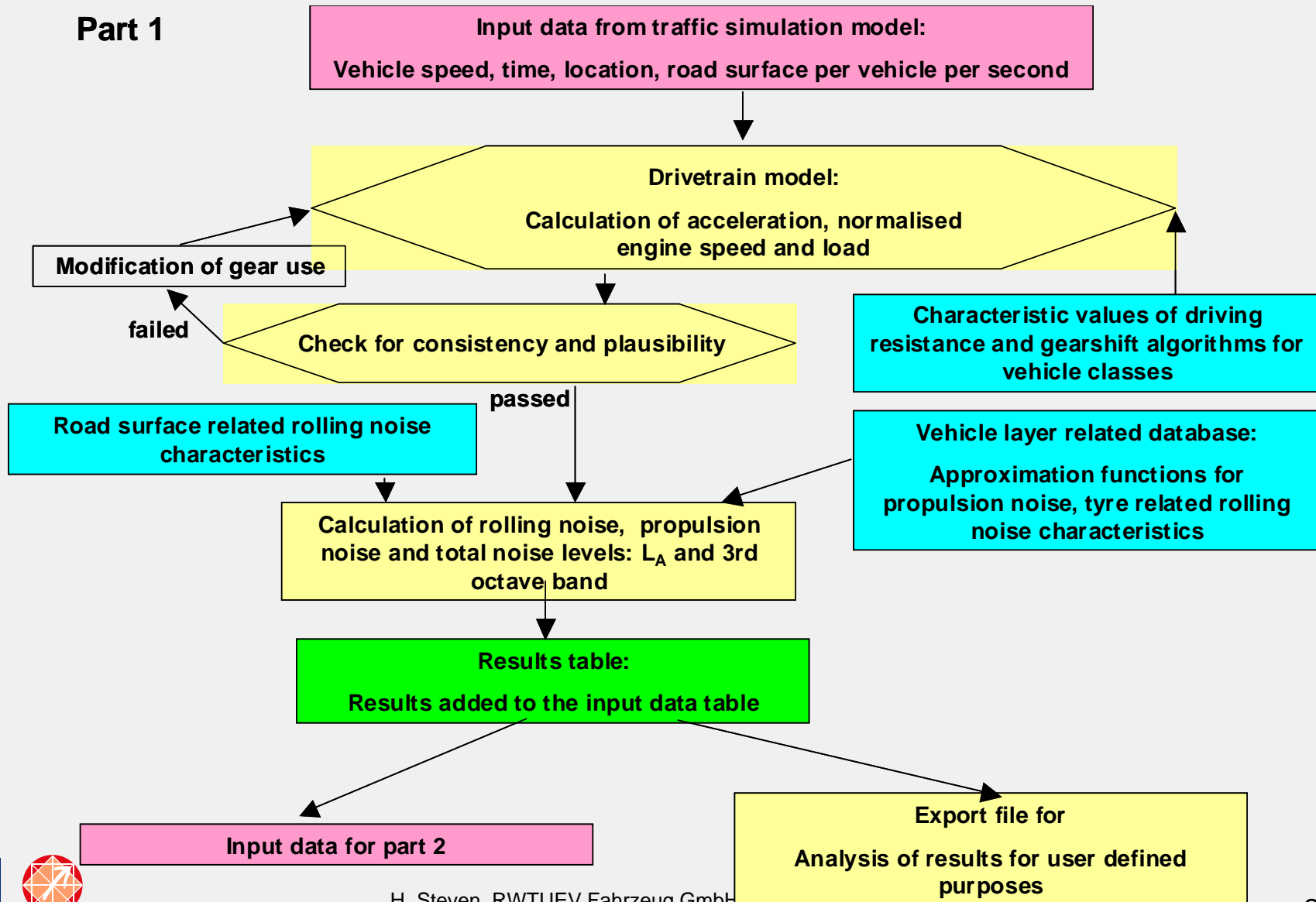
Overview:

- **The general design of the model,**
- **The drivetrain model,**
- **Modelling of tyre/road noise,**
- **Modelling of propulsion noise,**
- **Calibration measurements.**



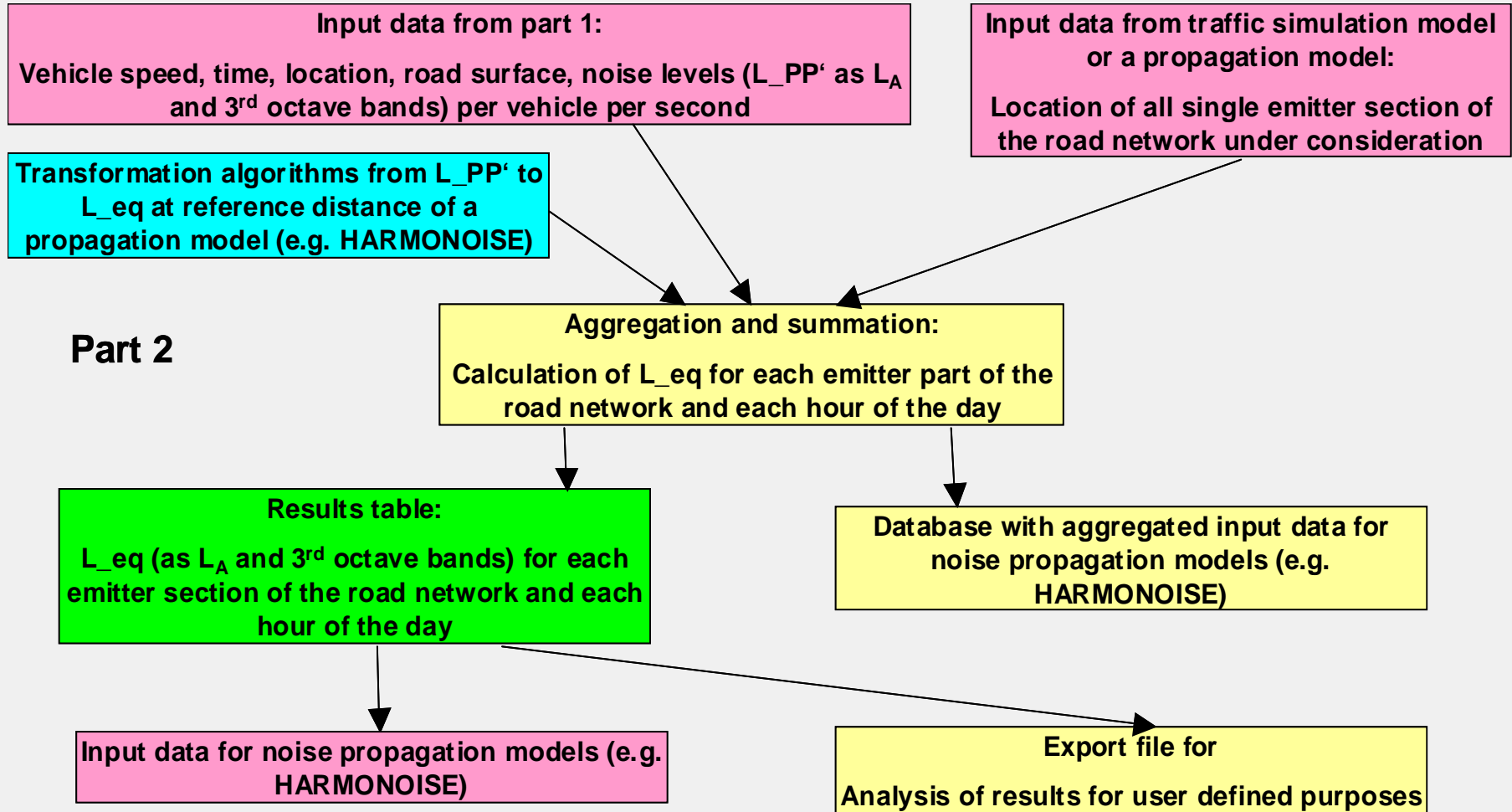
WP 40, The general design of the model

Part 1



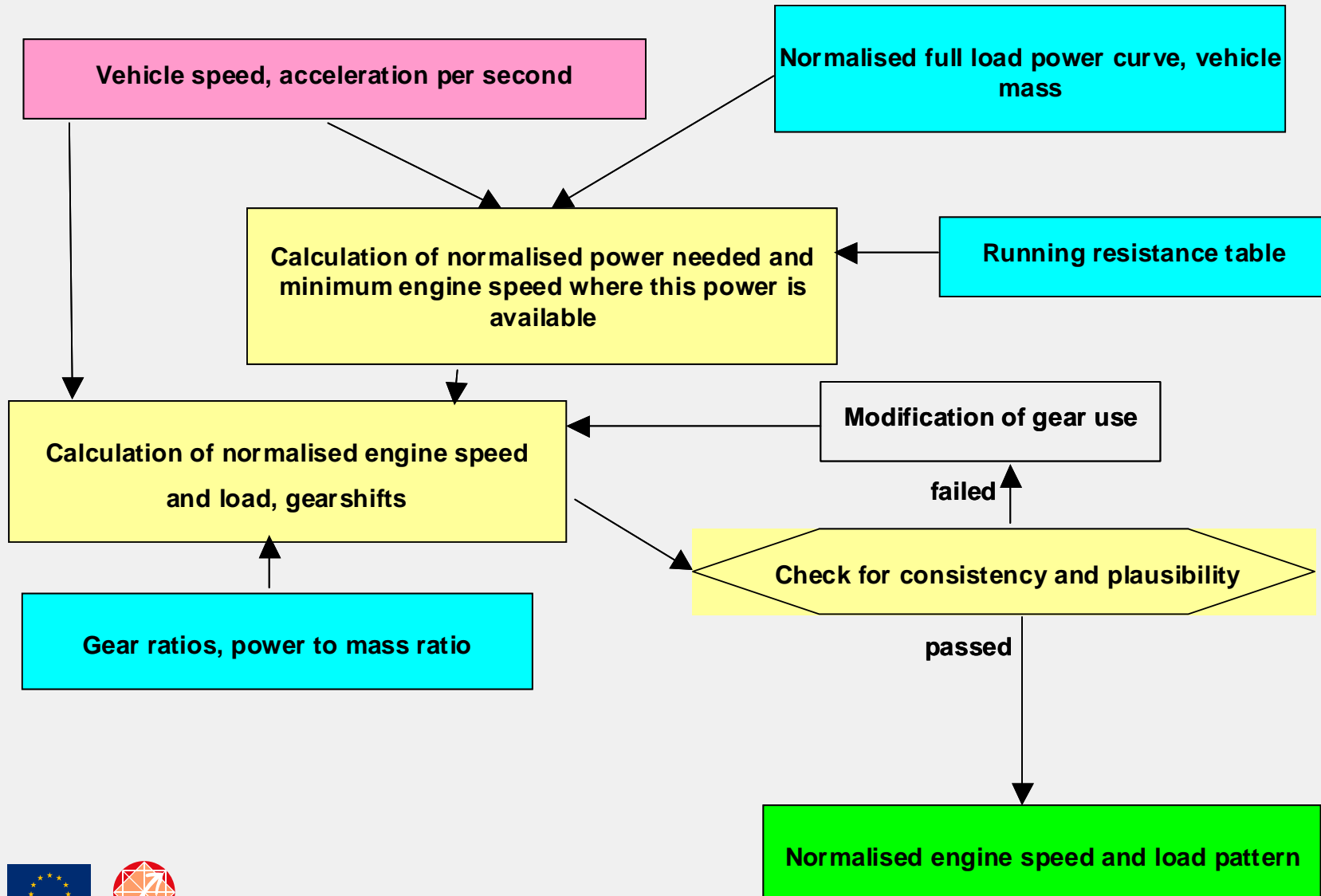


WP 40, The general design of the model



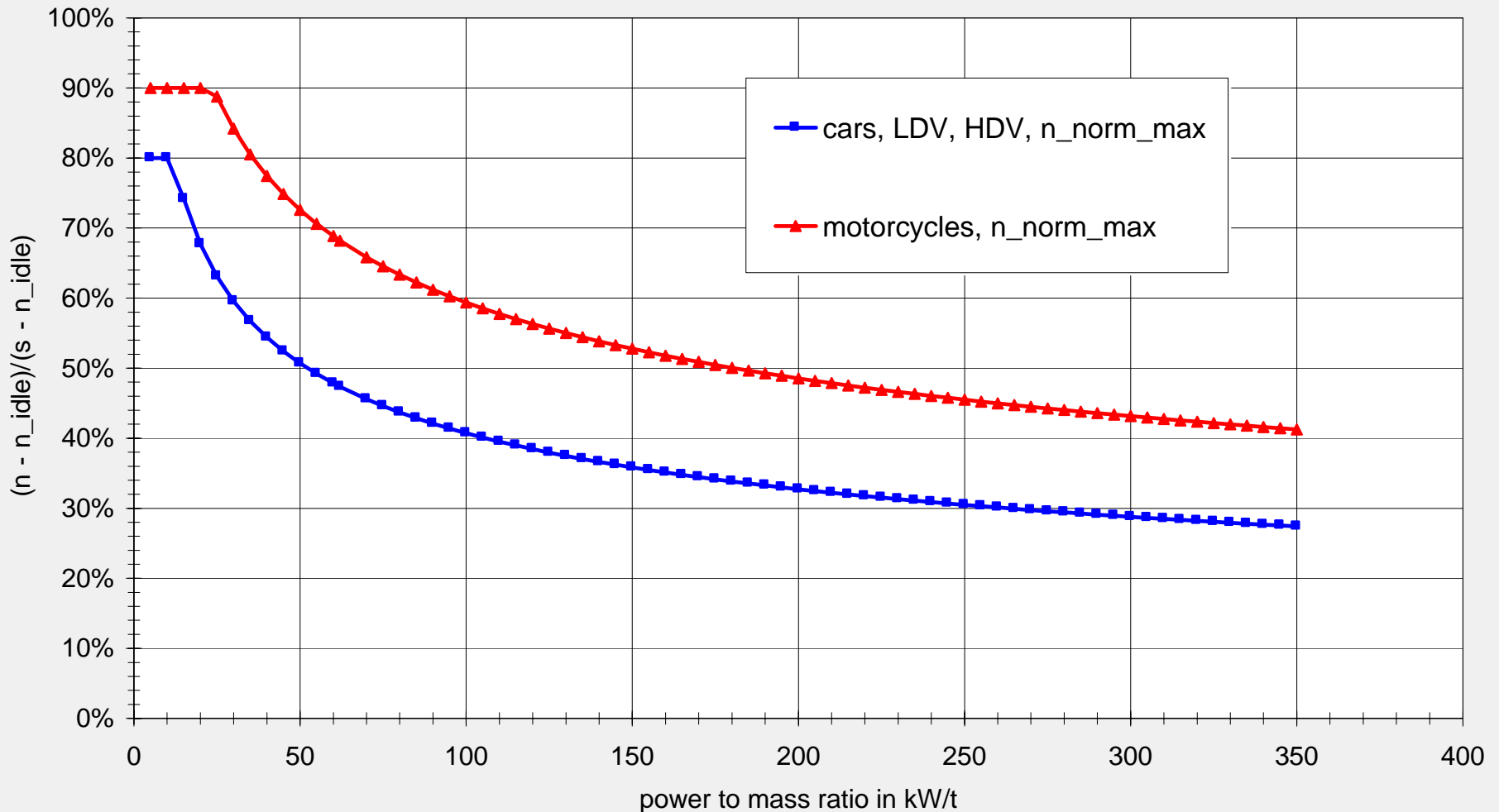


WP 40, the drivetrain model



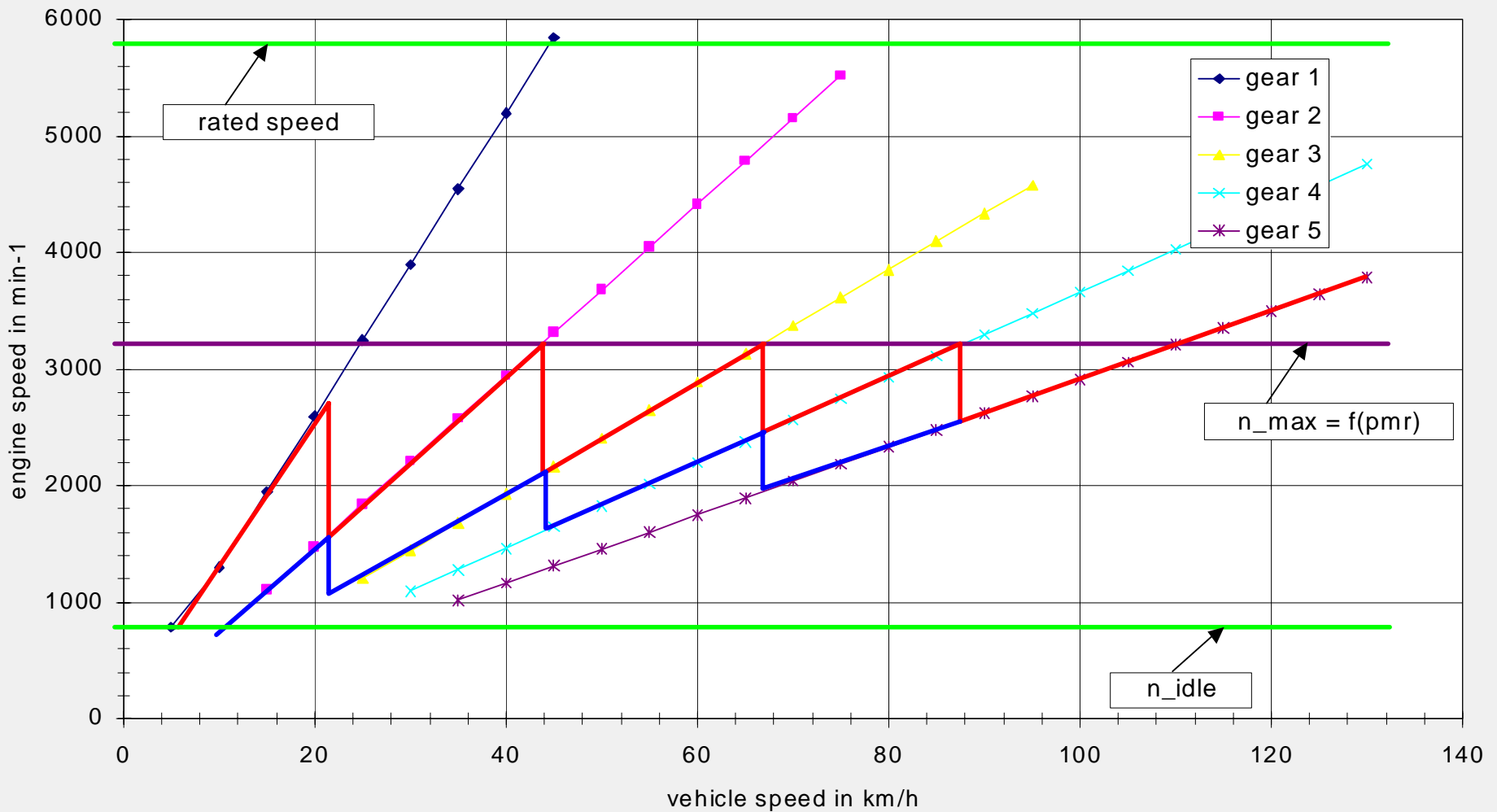


WP 40, the drivetrain model, upshift speeds for cars, LDV and motorcycles



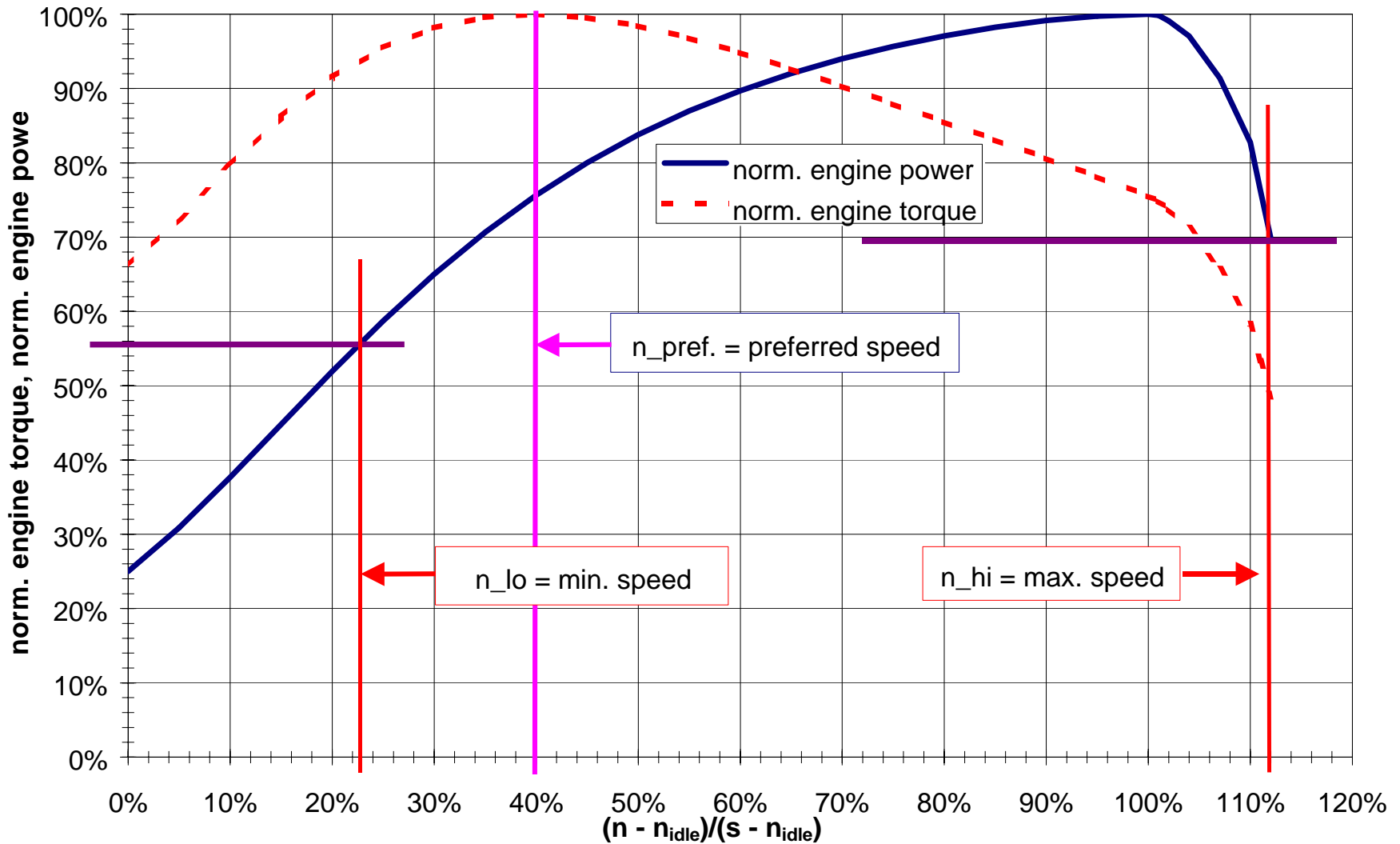


WP 40, the drivetrain model, upshift speeds for cars, LDV and motorcycles





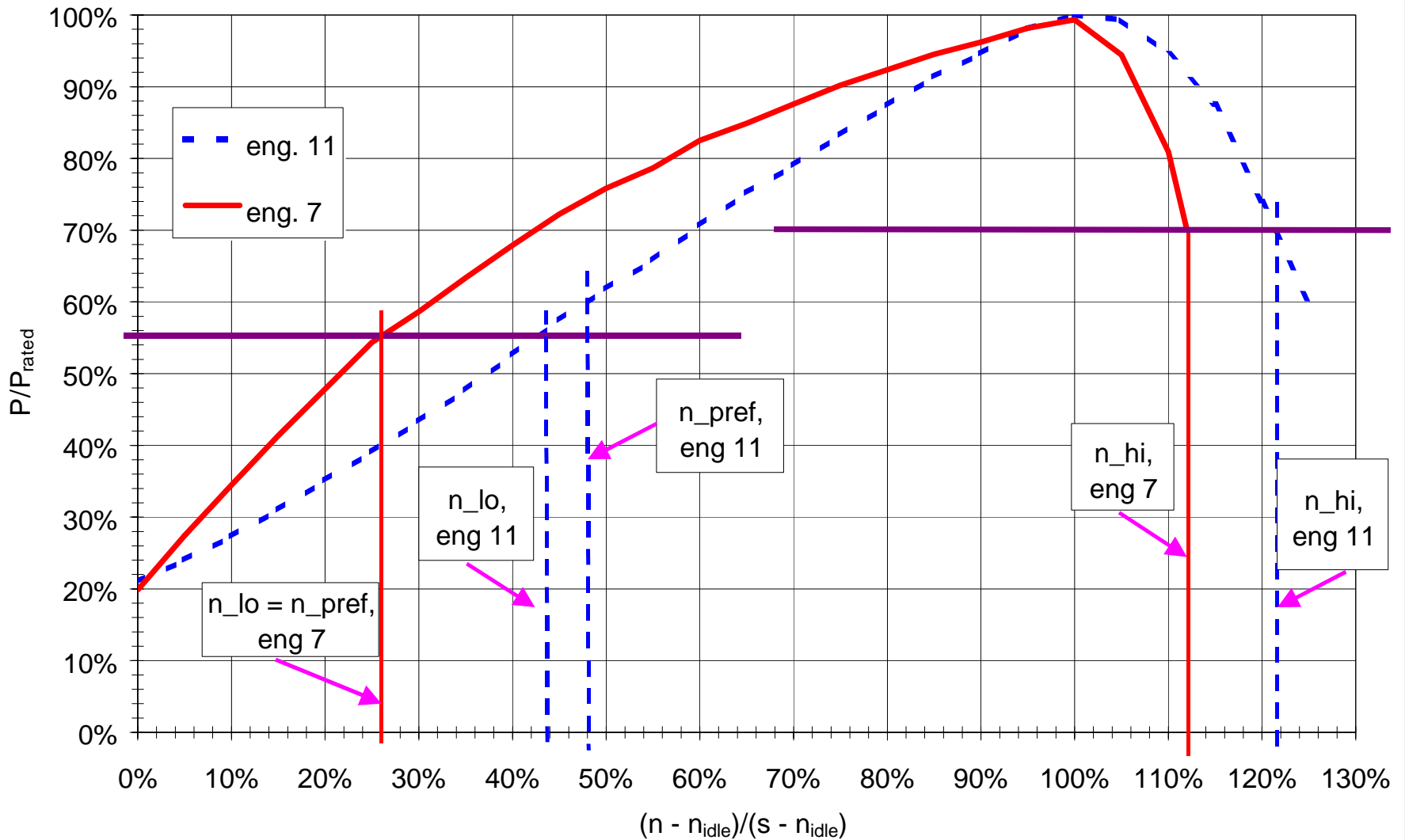
WP 40, the drivetrain model, shiftspeeds for HDV





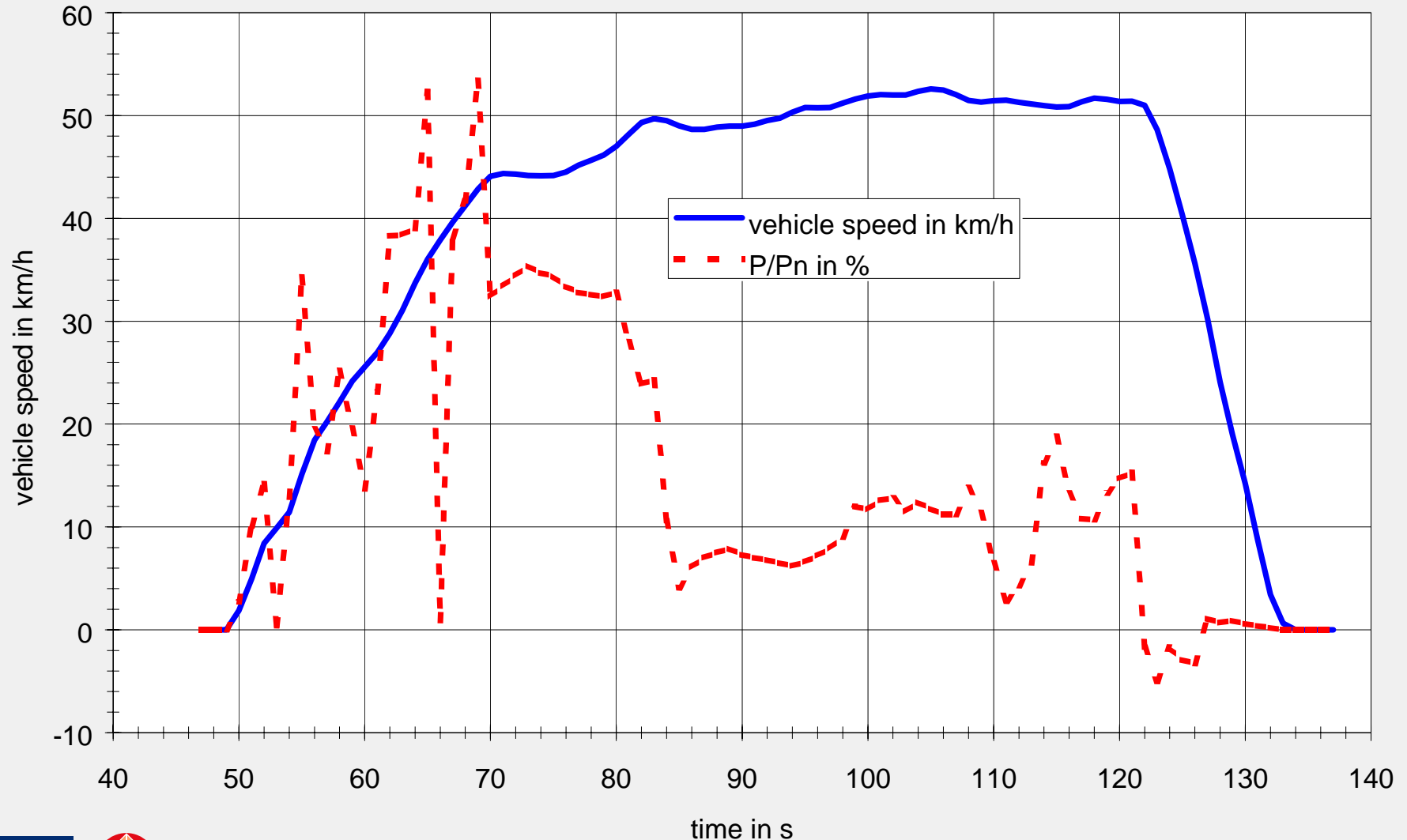
17.11.2004, Brussels

Status Report, WP 40, the drivetrain model, shiftspeeds for HDV



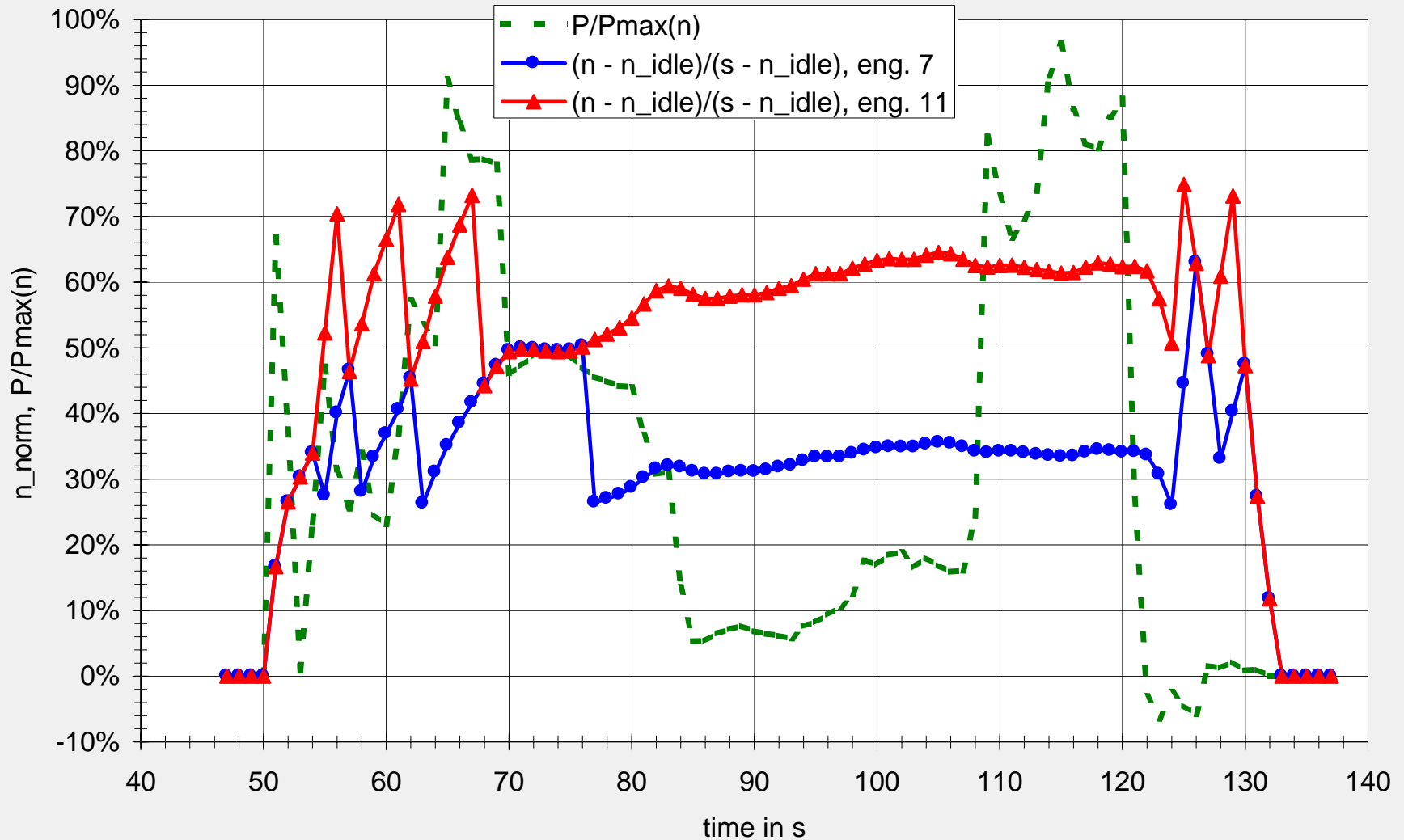


Status Report, WP 40, the drivetrain model, shiftspeeds for HDV



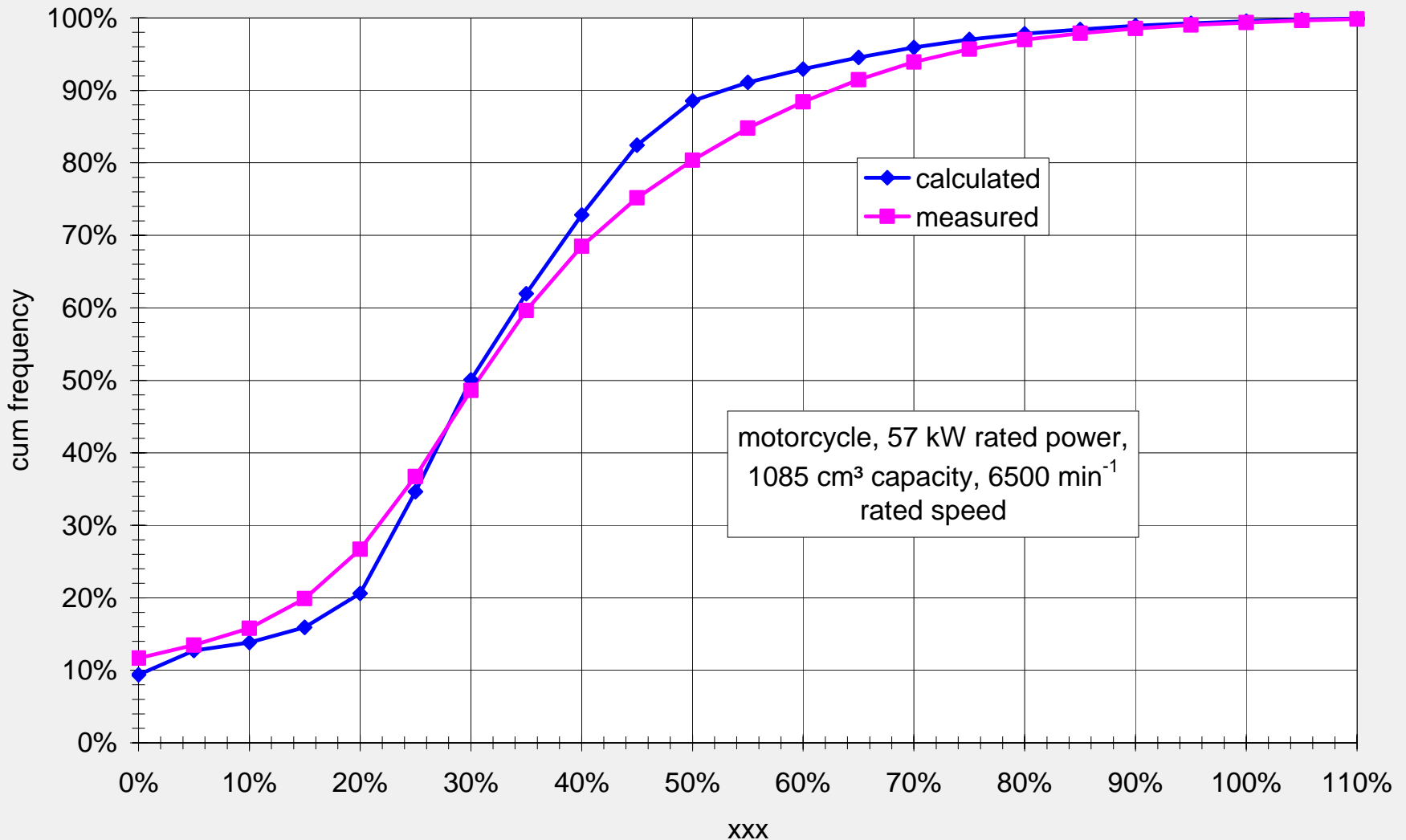


WP 40, the drivetrain model, shiftspeeds for HDV



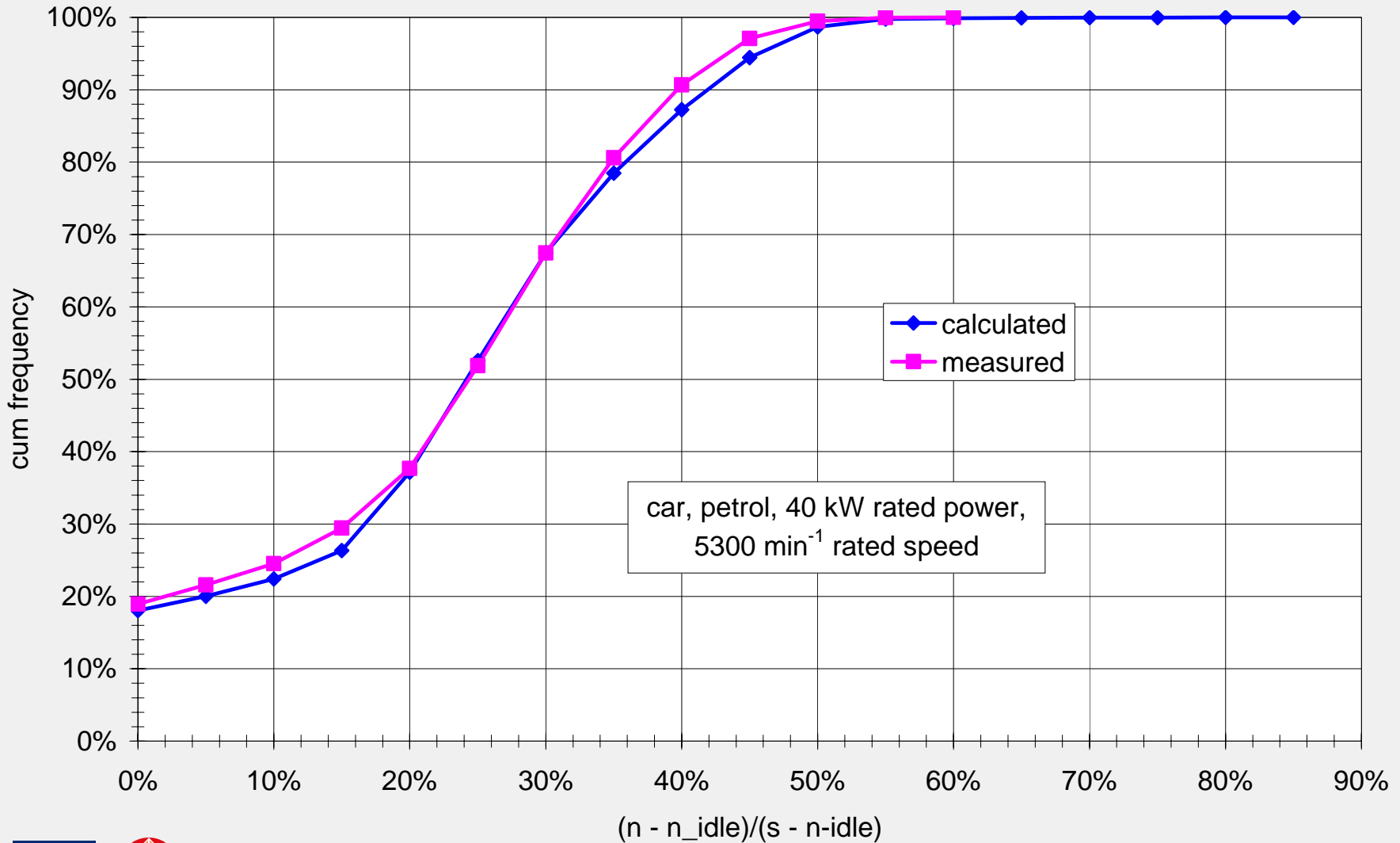


WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work



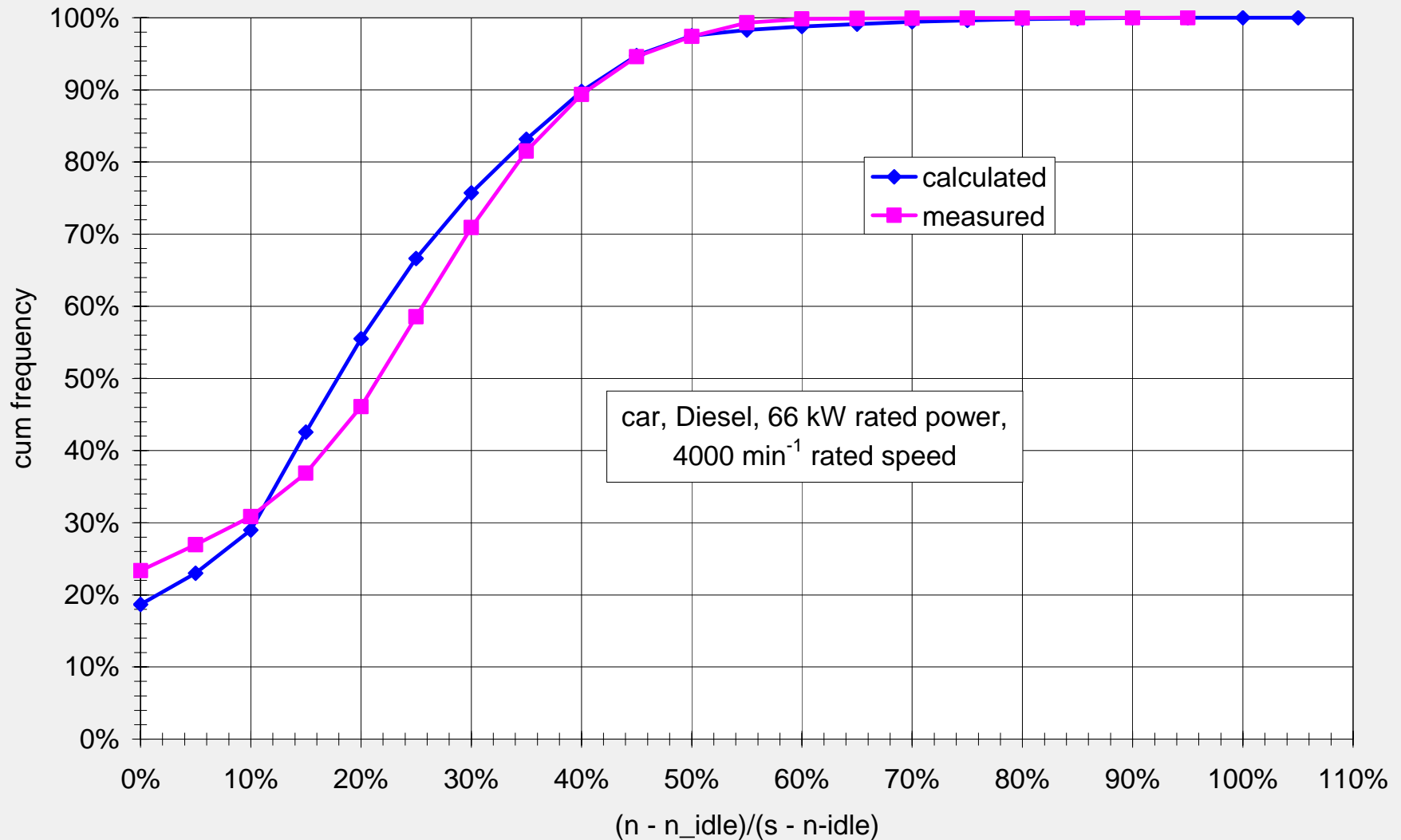


WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work



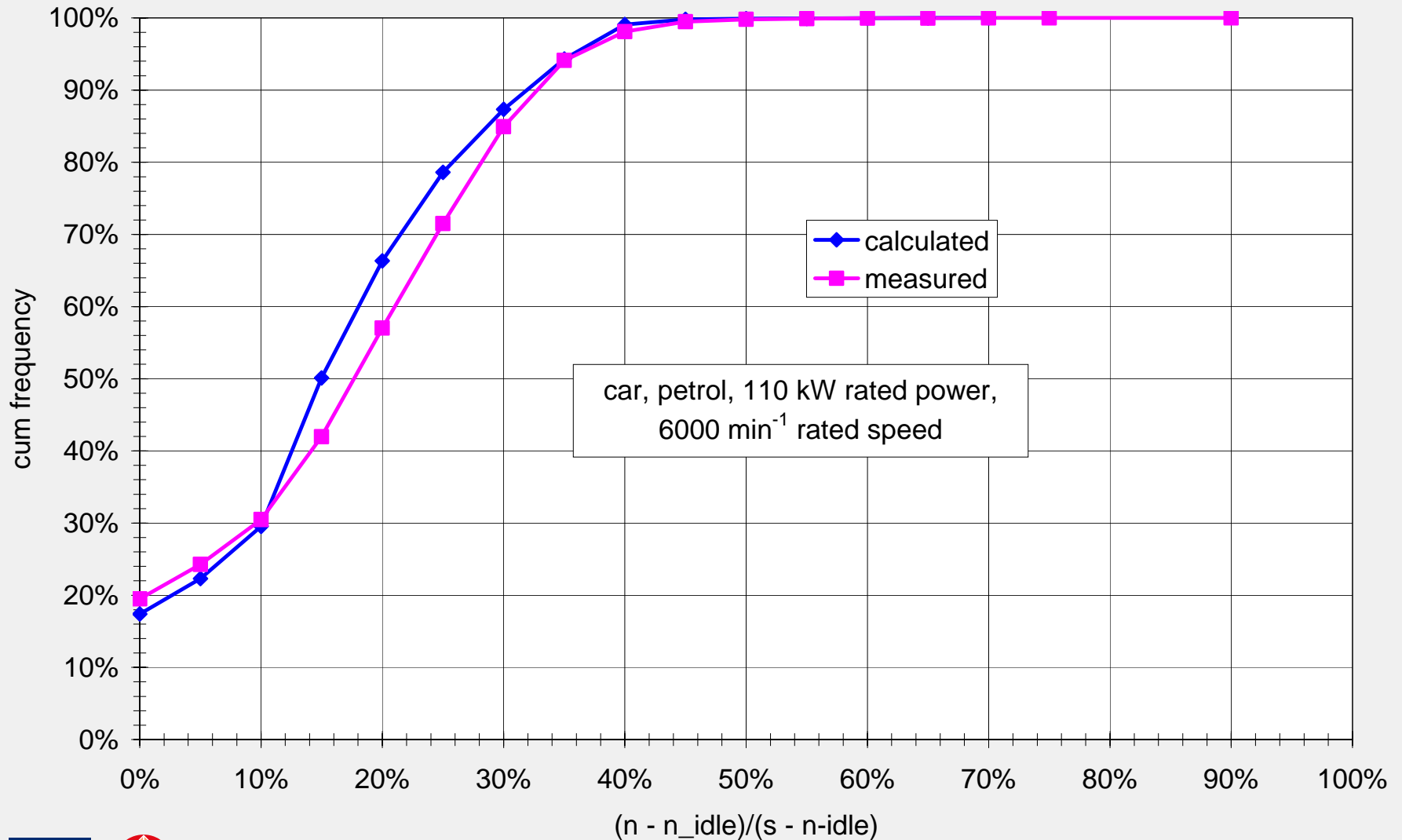


WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work



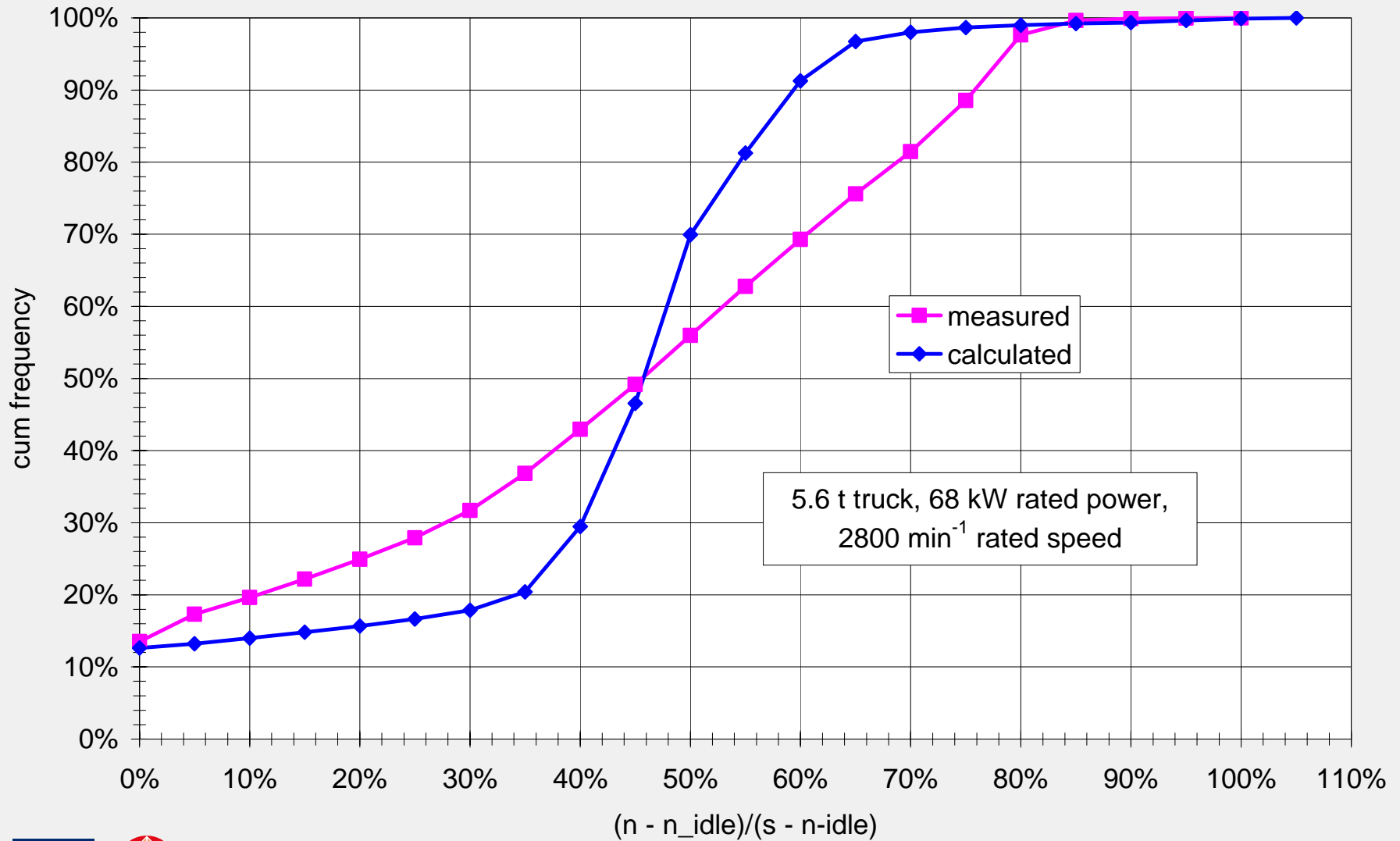


WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work



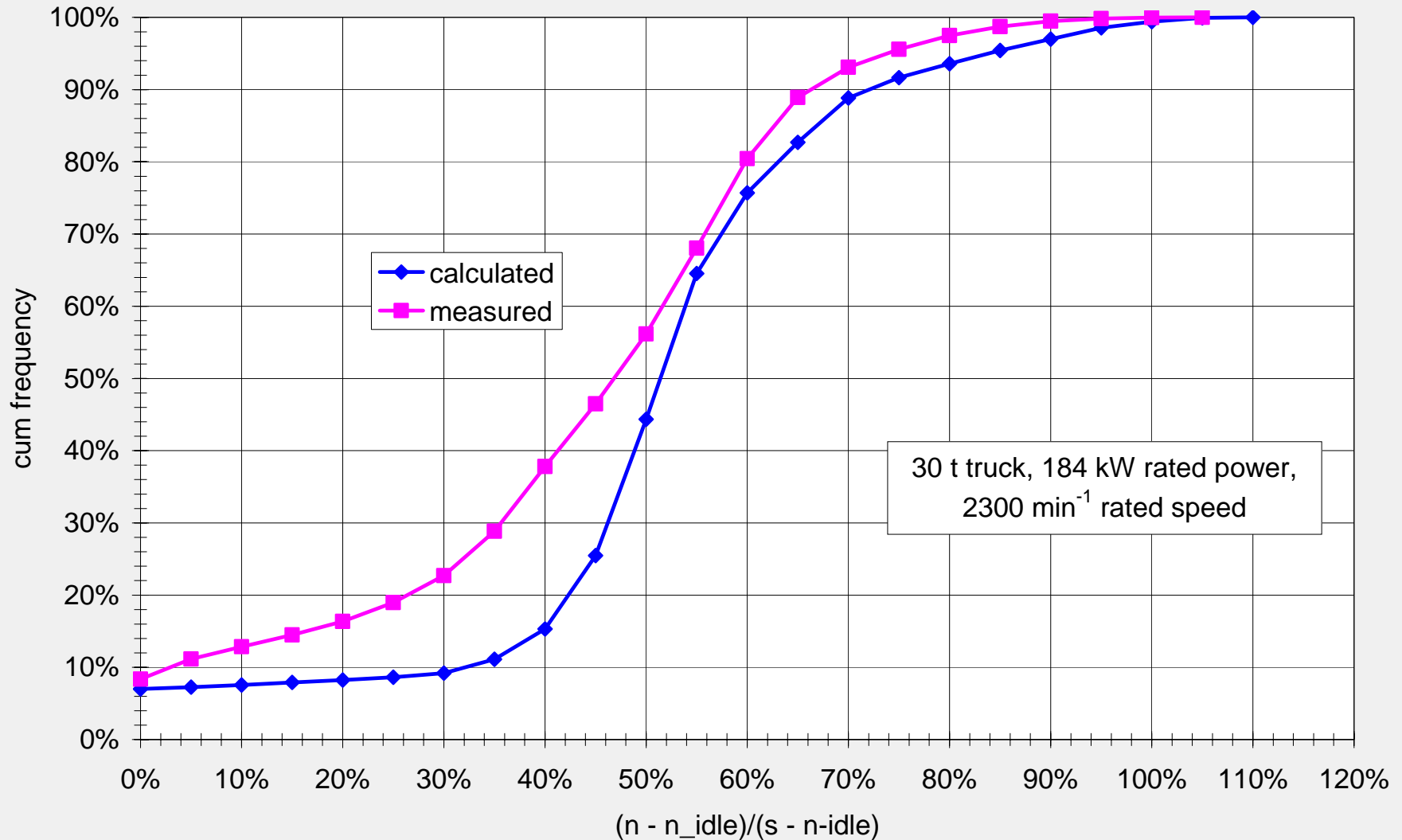


WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work



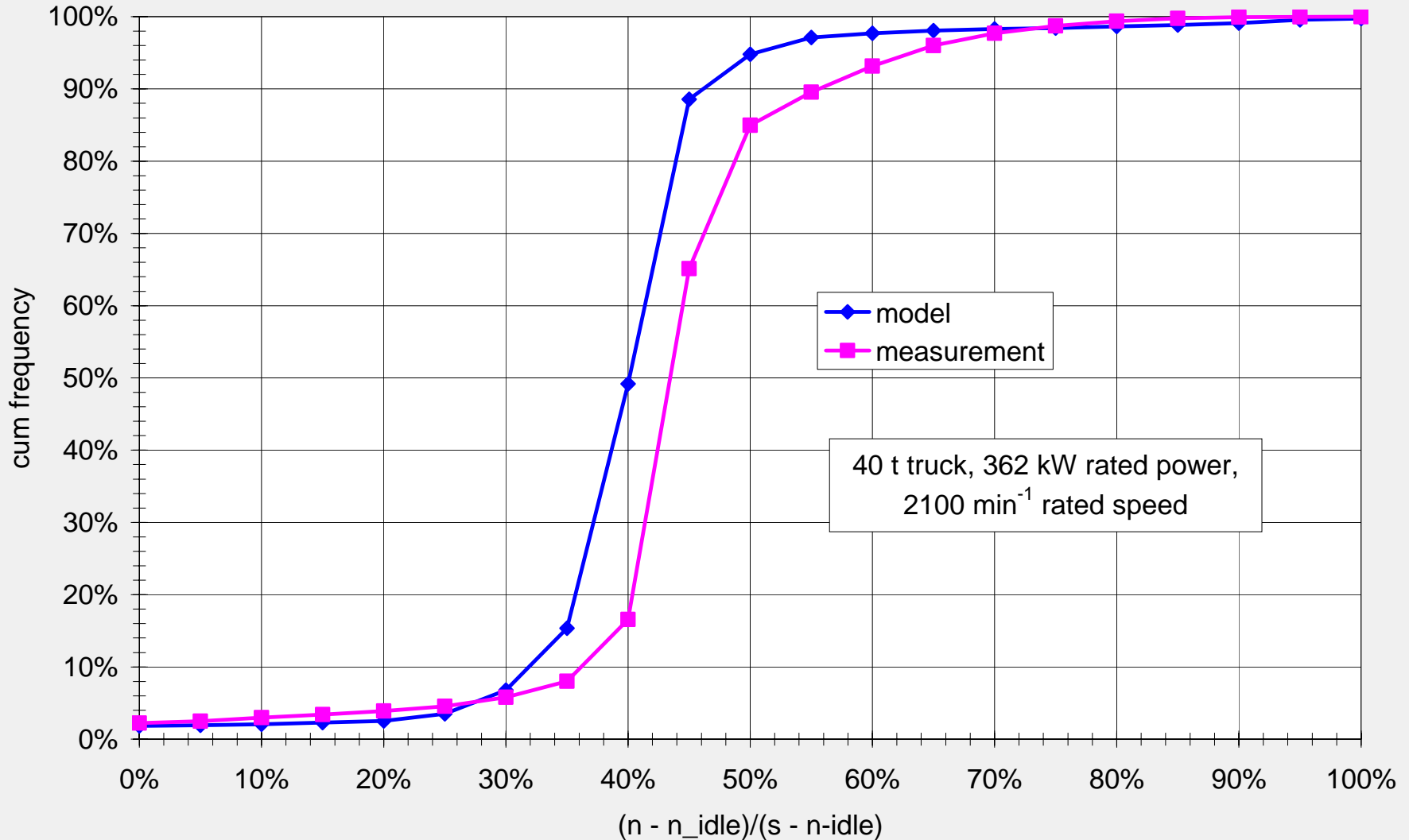


WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work





WP 40, Drivetrain model, validation work





The tyre/road noise is modelled as follows:

$$L_{roll} = L_{r50}(AC\ 0/11) + B \cdot \log(v/50\ \text{km/h}) + DL_{surface}$$

- $L_{r50}(AC\ 0/11)$ – Rolling noise at 50 km/h on asphalt concrete 0/11,
- v – vehicle speed,
- B – surface specific slope,
- $DL_{surface}$ – surface specific supplement.



Road surface type	Identifier	DLsurface in dB(A)	
		LDV and M1	HDV
Asphalt concrete 0/11	AC 0/11	0.0	0.0
stone mastic asphalt 0/11	SMA 0/11	0.0	-0.3
hot rolled asphalt	HRA	2.0	1.0
surface dressing 0/11	SD	1.5	0.5
Gussasphalt	GA	1.9	-0.3
Grip-surface	GR	1.3	0.4
Asphalt concrete 0/16	AC 0/16	2.0	0.0
Exposed aggregate	EA	1.3	0.4
Burlap treated cement concrete	CC burlap	1.0	1.2
Cement concrete longitudinally brushed	CCB lo	1.3	1.7
Cement concrete transversally brushed	CCB tr	3.7	2.1
Even pavement stones	PS even	3.0	2.0
Uneven pavement stones	PS uneven	6.0	4.0



Road surface type	Identifier	DLsurface in dB(A)	
		LDV and M1	HDV
Drainage asphalt 0/11 less than 3 years	DA 0/11 k3	-3.1	-3.7
Drainage asphalt 0/11, 3 to 5 years	DA 0/11 3-5	-2.0	-2.0
Drainage asphalt 0/11 more than 5 years	DA 0/11 g5	0.0	0.0
Drainage asphalt 0/8 less than 3 years	DA 0/8 k3	-5.8	-3.7
Drainage asphalt 0/8, 3 to 5 years	DA 0/8 3-5	-3.8	-2.0
Drainage asphalt 0/8 more than 5 years	DA 0/8 g5	-0.4	0.0
Drainage asphalt 0/16 less than 3 years	DA 0/16 k3	-2.0	-3.0
Drainage asphalt 0/16, 3 to 5 years	DA 0/16 3-5	-1.0	-1.5
Drainage asphalt 0/16 more than 5 years	DA 0/16 g5	0.0	0.0
Drainage asphalt twin layer less than 3 years	DA twin k3	-6.0	-4.5
Drainage asphalt twin layer, 3 to 5 years	DA twin 3-5	-4.0	-3.0
Drainage asphalt twin layer more than 5 years	DA twin g5	-2.0	-1.5





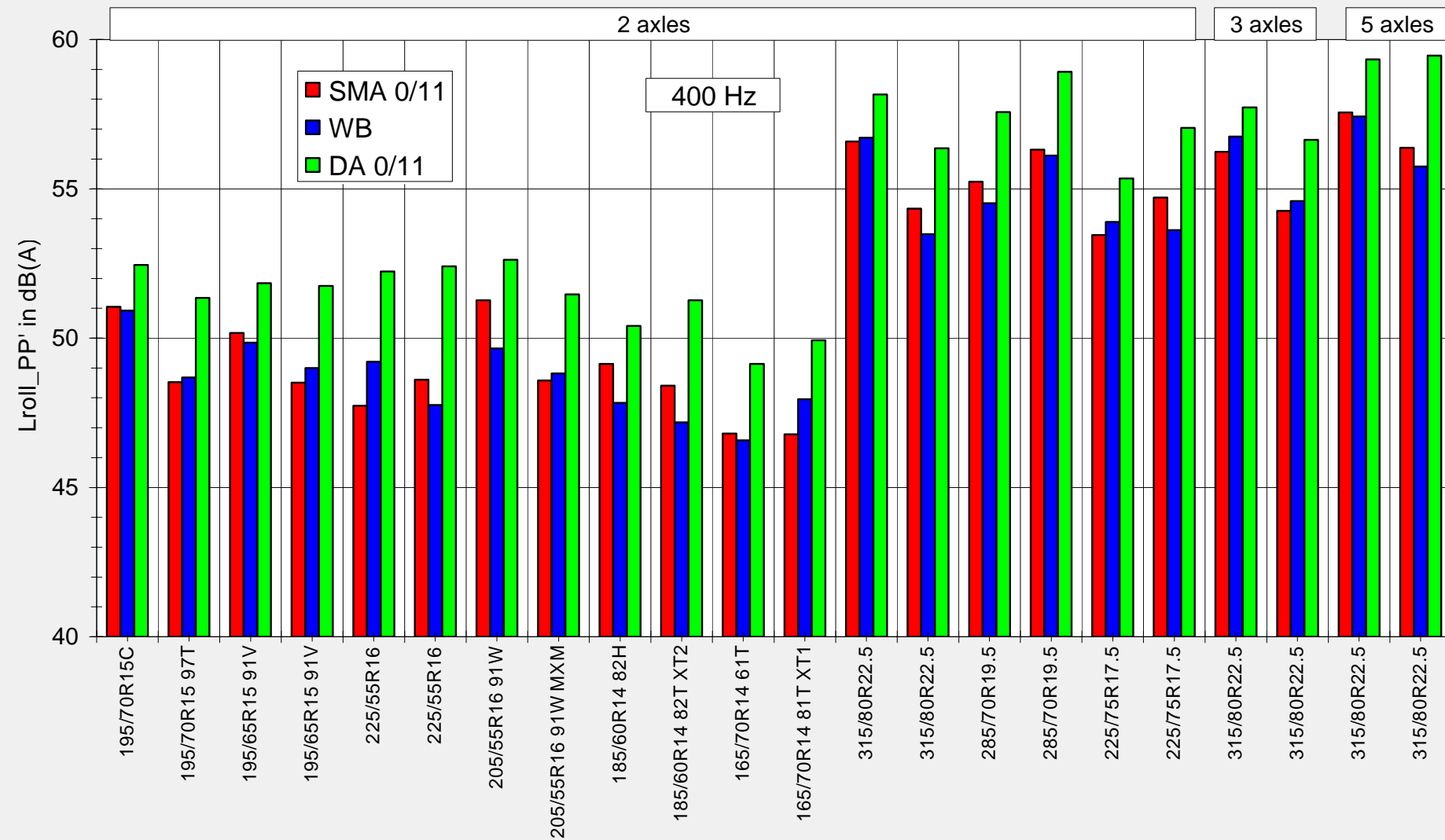
The tyre/road calibration measurements were finalised in 2003. The following road surfaces were examined:

- **Stone mastic asphalt 0/11,**
- **Drainage asphalt 0/11,**
- **Exposed aggregate.**

22 vehicle/tyre combinations were measured (11 vehicles, 10 sets of tyres, from a small car to a 5-axle heavy duty trailer truck)

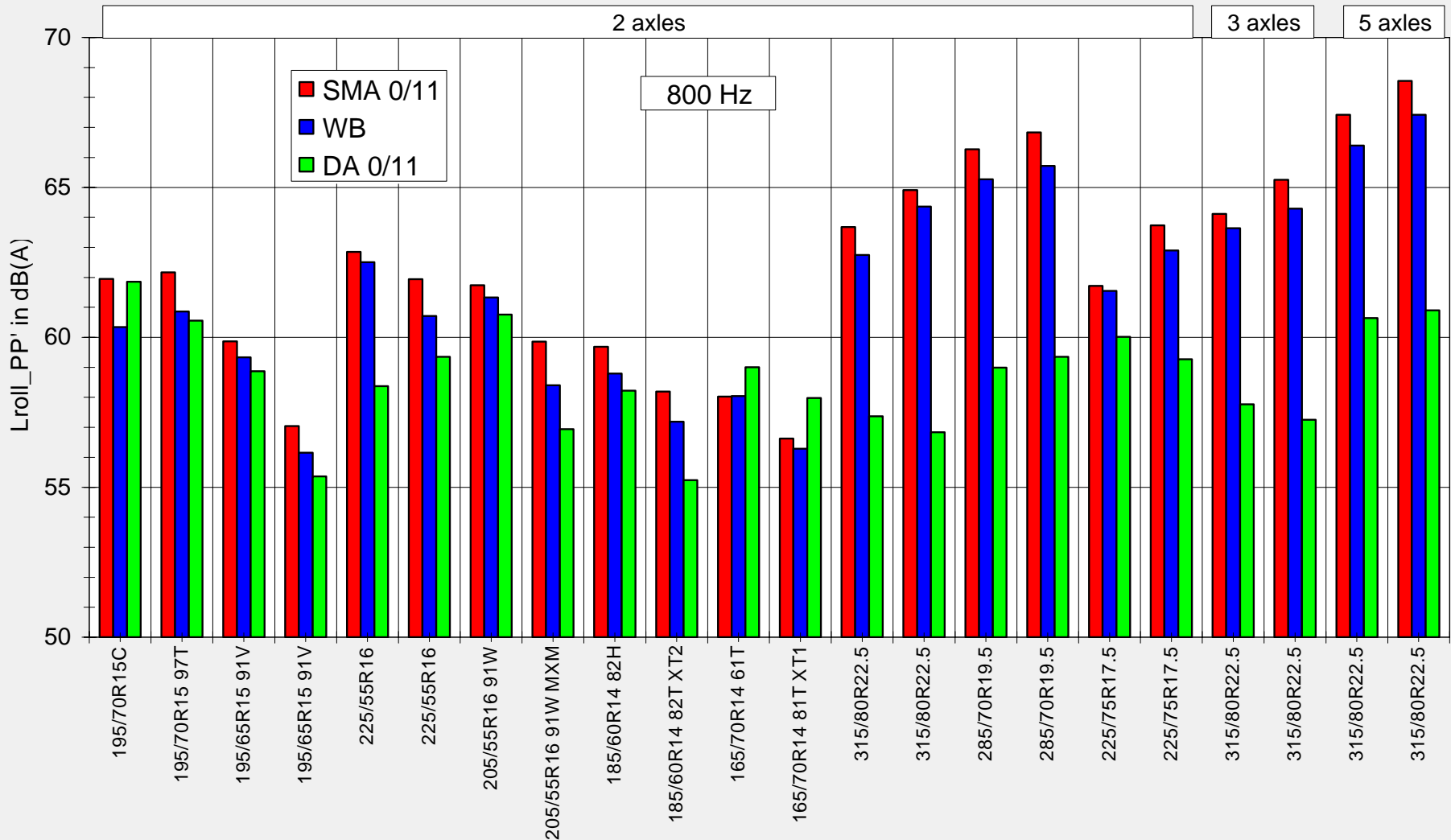


WP 40, Tyre/Road Noise Calibration Measurements





WP 40, Tyre/Road Noise Calibration Measurements





Vehicle noise calibration measurements:

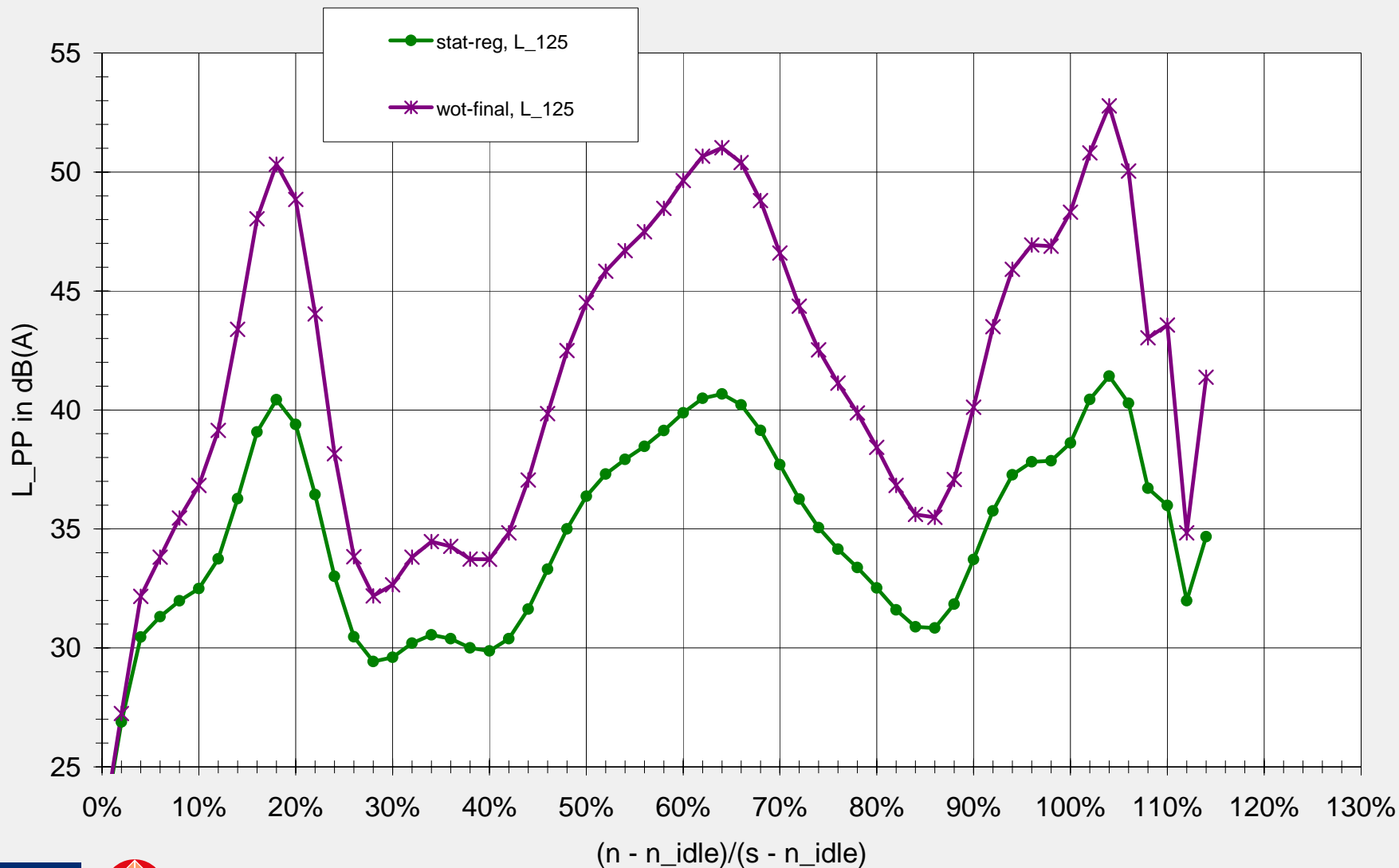
- **The vehicle noise calibration measurements were finalised September 2004. In total 59 vehicles were measured. The aim of these measurements was to provide data for the propulsion noise modelling in 3rd octave bands.**
- **In order to measure the propulsion noise without load on the engine the vehicles were placed in the middle of the test track for the pass by measurements with the microphones on both sides in 7.5 m distance from the centreline of the drive lane. the noise levels were measured at different engine speeds from idling to rated speed and from rated back to idling.**
- **A second curve that is needed is the propulsion noise level at full engine load versus normalised engine speed. To derive this curve the pass by noise levels were measured during wide open throttle acceleration tests. These tests were carried out at three different normalised engine speeds: 20%, 45% and 70%.**



- In order to minimise the rolling noise influence the vehicles were equipped with slicks.
- To make the results comparable with the stationary test results only the noise levels at PP' (microphone plane) +/- 1 m were taken into account.

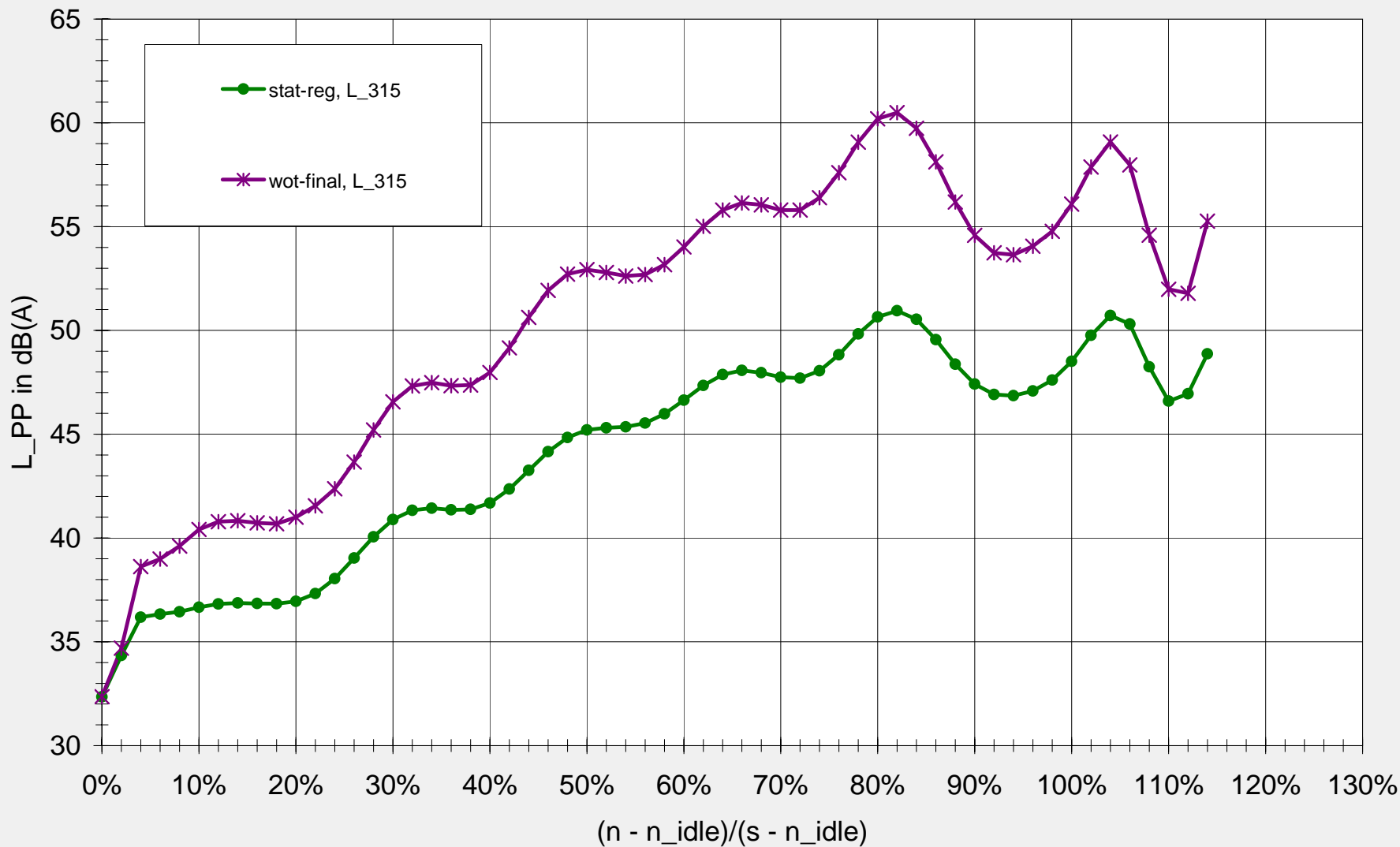


WP 40, Propulsion noise modelling



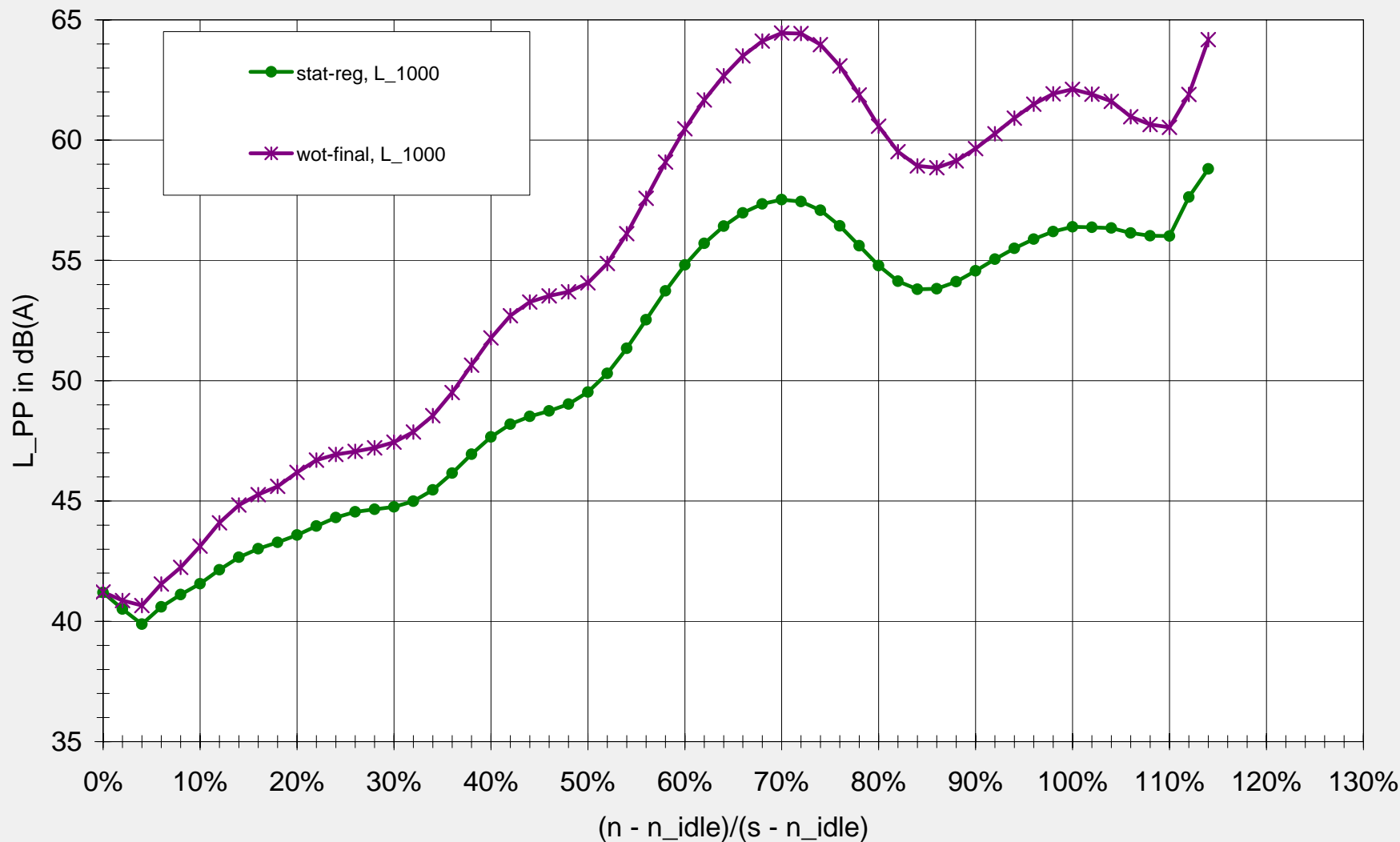


WP 40, Propulsion noise modelling



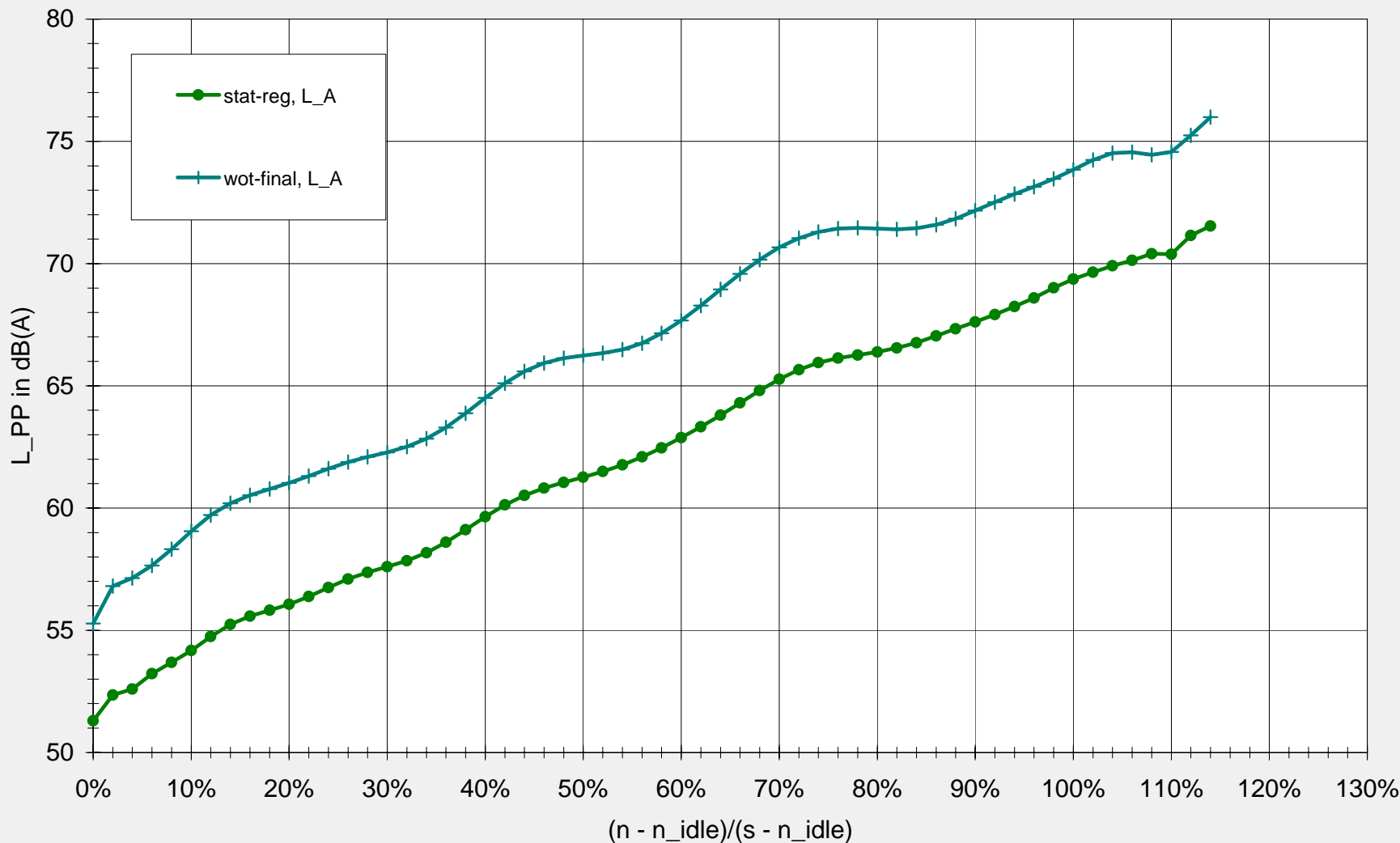


WP 40, Propulsion noise modelling



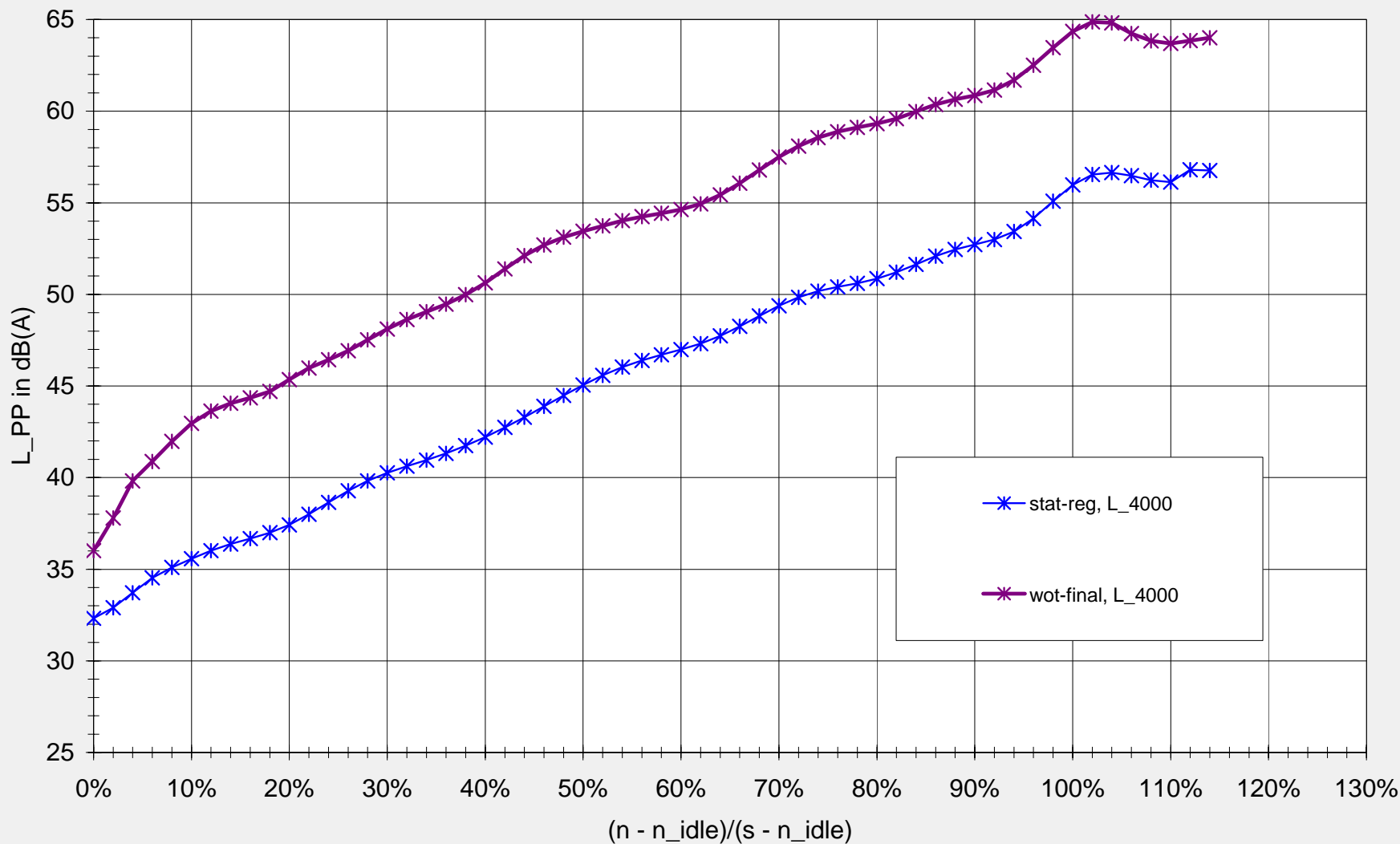


WP 40, Propulsion noise modelling





WP 40, Propulsion noise modelling





IDFSL	FSL_Name
1	car petrol <1,4 l
2	car petrol 1,4-2 l
3	car petrol >2 l
4	car petrol >2 l, high perf.
5	car Diesel <2 l
6	car Diesel >2 l
8	light duty vehicle petrol
9	light duty vehicle Diesel
10	rigid truck <7,5t
12	rigid truck 7,5-14t
14	rigid truck 14-20t
16	rigid truck 20-28t
18	trailer truck <= 32t
20	trailer truck >32t
22	public transport bus <=20t
23	public transport bus >20t
24	motorcycle <= 150 cm ³
25	motorcycle <= 150 cm ³ , manip.
26	motorcycle > 150 cm ³
27	motorcycle > 150 cm ³ , manip.





Remaining tasks (WP 40):

- Finalise analysis of vehicle calibration measurement results.
- Finalise derivation of average propulsion noise curves for vehicle classes.
- Extend the road surface influence table to 3rd octave bands.
- Combine the several modules (traffic simulation, drivetrain model, noise calculation).
- Aggregate second by second data to one hour resolution (Leq).
- Interface to Harmonoise propagation model.



Thank you

