## Mobile Anechoic Test Chamber

Team: 506

Nick Ajhar, Marissa Jackson, Bryce Lankford March 26, 2019

#### **Team Introductions**



Marissa Jackson Project Manager



**Bryce Lankford** Systems Engineer



Nick Ajhar Mechanical Engineer







#### This engineering project, "Mobile Anechoic Test Chamber," is funded by Danfoss Turbocor.





Design a way to efficiently and consistently record sound power for centrifugal compressors while managing surrounding noise



## **Project Background**

Nick Ajhar



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## **Centrifugal Compressors**

- TT Series
  - 4 Different Models: 300, 350, 400, 700
- Capacities: 211-702 kW
- Quiet Operation (92 dB)
- Background noise (78 dB)



#### **Sound Power**

- Rate at which sound is emitted
- Measured in Watts (W)
- Deviated from sound pressure (dB)
- Indicator for how intense the sound of a machine will be





#### **Sound Power Comparisons**





Turboprop Plane 100 W Rifle 1 W



Diesel Truck 0.001 W



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## **Project Summary**

- Measure the sound power of the TT series compressors
- Sound power is the energy emitted by the source and is measured in Watts
- Reduce the surrounding sound to get a consistent reading from the compressors
- Must be able to be easily assembled and portable

## **Functional Decomposition**





## **Concept Generation**

Marissa Jackson



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## **Ambient Noise**

- ISO 3746
  - Background noise must be greater than 3dB below the mean sound pressure level of source
- Low pass filter will be used for unwanted sounds





## **Sound Recording**

- Array of Microphones
  - 2 microphones equidistant around compressor
  - Microphones can be moved to different locations about arc
  - Multiple locations can eliminate spatial error





### **Conversion to Sound Power**

- Direct connection from microphones to computer
- Program to convert data to sound power after initial data is converted to decibels
- Low pass filter removes unwanted noise from data





## **Data Acquisition**

Marissa Jackson



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## Sound Power Level (dB)

- Conversion to Sound Power Level  $L_w = L_p + |10 * \log(\frac{Q}{4\pi R^2})|$ 
  - *L<sub>w</sub>* Sound Power Level (dB-SWL) *L<sub>p</sub>* Sound Pressure Level (dB) *Q* Directivity Factor
  - R Radius (m)





## Sound Power (Watts)

Conversion to Sound Power

$$P_{ac} = P_{ac,o} * 10^{L_w/10}$$

Т

- *P*<sub>ac</sub> Sound Power (W)
- $P_{ac,o}$  Reference Sound Power ( $10^{-12} W = 0 dB SWL$ )
- $L_w$  Sound Power Level (dB-SWL)



## Sample Code





## Embodiment

Bryce Lankford



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## **Acquiring Materials**

Part Name	Part Number	Quantity	Ordered	Ordered Date	Cost	Expected delivery
Microphone (1/2")	SD506001	2	Yes	2/15/2019	\$ 495.00	3/1/2019
Digital ICP – USB Signal Conditioner	SD506002	1	Yes	2/15/2019	\$ 950.00	3/15/2019
BNC Cable (6 Feet)	SD506003	2	Yes	2/6/2019	\$ 8.95	2/8/2019
Sleeve Bearing Carriage	SD506004	2	Yes	2/6/2019	\$ 95.85	2/13/2019
Guide Rail (250mm)	SD506005	2	Yes	2/6/2019	\$ 20.00	2/13/2019
M5 Fastener (Pack of 4)	SD506006	1	Yes	2/6/2019	\$ 4.27	2/13/2019
Microphone holder (Clip)	SD506007	2	Yes	2/6/2019	\$ 5.95	2/13/2019
M4 Fastener (Pack of 25)	SD506008	1	Yes	2/6/2019	\$ 4.13	2/13/2019
				Sum	\$ 2,293.34	



## **Design Overview**



- Smaller structure for holding microphones
- No need for anechoic foam
- Movable microphones
- Better accessibility to compressor
- Consistent radius for microphone
  - placement
- Room for additions



![](_page_20_Picture_10.jpeg)

## **Detailed Design**

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Sliding mechanism to maneuver array to different positions
- Arc is welded to plate on sleeve carriage
- Track fits 80/20 posts

![](_page_21_Picture_5.jpeg)

- Microphones can be positioned into different pre-drilled holes
- Holes will be at 15° increments
- More microphones can be added

![](_page_21_Picture_9.jpeg)

## **Testing Protocol – Microphones**

- 1. Find reference source
- 2. Attach microphones to DAQ system
- 3. Play audio from source
- 4. Record sound with microphones at 37 in
- 5. DAQ converts recorded data to pressure values in dB
- 6. Conversion program converts pressure values to power values
- 7. Check outputted data with reference values
- 8. Redo steps with compressor

## **Testing Protocol – Mobility**

- 1. Start timer
- 2. Bolt rail system onto 80/20 on the test stand
- 3. Bolt arc bracket to sleeves on rail system
- 4. Screw microphones onto holsters on the arc bracket
- 5. Plug BNC cables into microphone and DAQ system
- 6. Plug DAQ system into computer
- 7. Stop timer

![](_page_23_Picture_8.jpeg)

## **Testing of Targets**

Function	Target	Pass or Fail Target		
Vibration Detection	20-20,000 Hz	PASS		
Measure Sound Pressure	92 dB	N/A		
Deviation of Sound Power	$\pm 0.05$ Watts	N/A		
Compatible with Testing Stand	30 min	N/A		

![](_page_24_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **Problems Encountered and Solutions**

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Laser to cut metal parts
  broke down
- Data acquisition system lead time extended
- Bolts would not sit flush on curved bracket

![](_page_25_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_7.jpeg)

#### **Future Work**

- Program the microphones and DAQ system
- Calibrate and test microphone system with reference speaker
- Testing protocol for mobility
- Implement any changes necessary
- Final testing
- Engineering Design Day

## **Questions?**

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

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## # Most Important Points from this Lecture

- 1. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
- 2. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
- 3. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
- 4. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
- 5. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
- 6. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

#### Reference

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# Questions (be sure to design your own)

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

## **Backup Slides**

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)