# ASSESSMENT OF A METAMATERIAL-INSPIRED ACTIVE ACOUSTIC LINER CONCEPT FOR APPLICATION TO AIRCRAFT ENGINE NOISE REDUCTION

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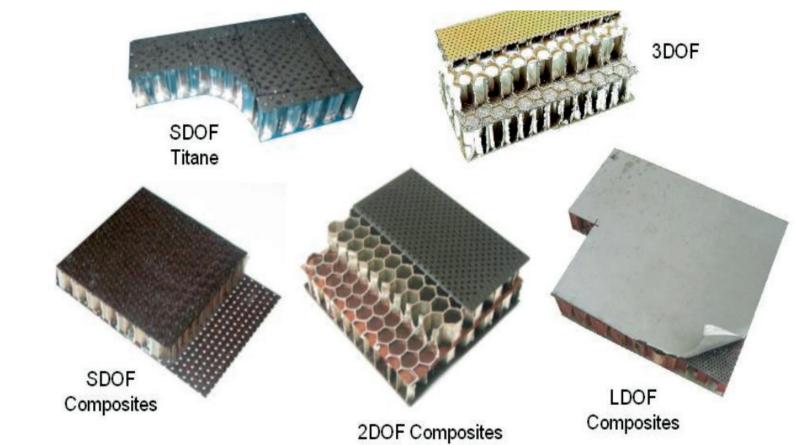
### MOTIVATION

Acoustic liners are a widespread solution for noise mitigation at aircraft engine level, thanks to lightweight and relatively small dimensions for integration within nacelles.

However, their passive principle prevents the adaptation to varying engine speeds and therefore lowers their performance during flight, especially in the take-off and landing phases.

Limitations:

Solution:



Network of 10x3 Electroacoustic Absorbers

(unit-cell=1 loudspeaker + 4 microphones)

narrow-bandwidth (Helmholtz resonators)
too thick for low frequencies

not adjustable to engine regimes

- broadband absorber principle (Electroacoustic Absorber)
- subwavelength design
- active control

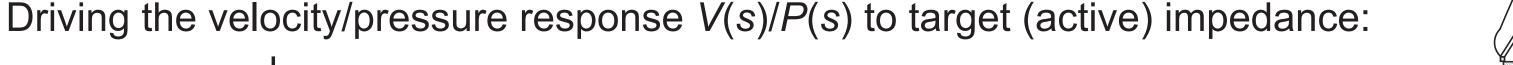
## ACTIVE ACOUSTIC LINER CONCEPT

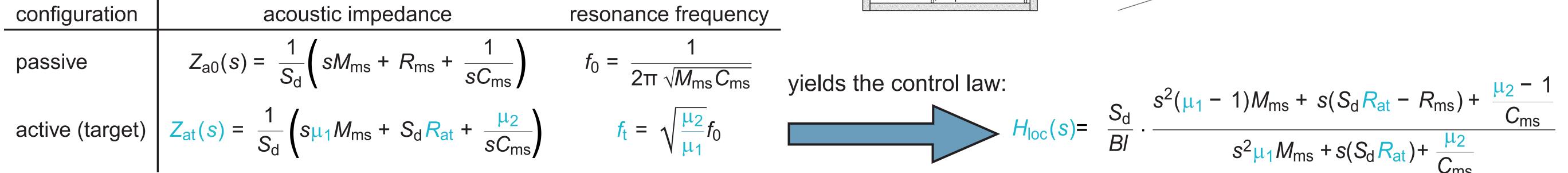
The Electroacoustic Absorber concept: loudspeaker acoustic impedance imposed through a "specific feedforward control":

- pressure sensing
- current-driven control

Newton's law :  $Z_{ms}(s).V(s) = S_d P(s) - BI.I(s)$ 

with control law :  $I(s) = H_{loc}(s).P(s)$ 





### PROTOTYPE

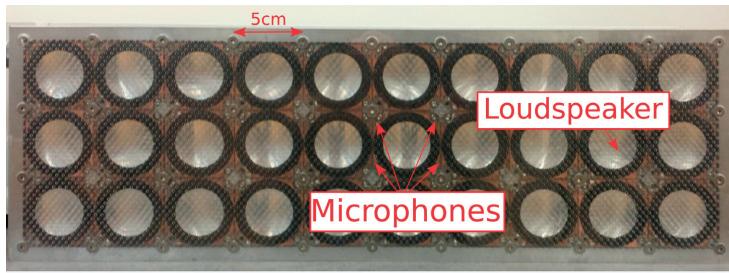
### EXPERIMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Unit-cell (loudspeaker + microphones + cavity):



Overall dimensions: /=50 mm, w=50 mm, t=25 mm

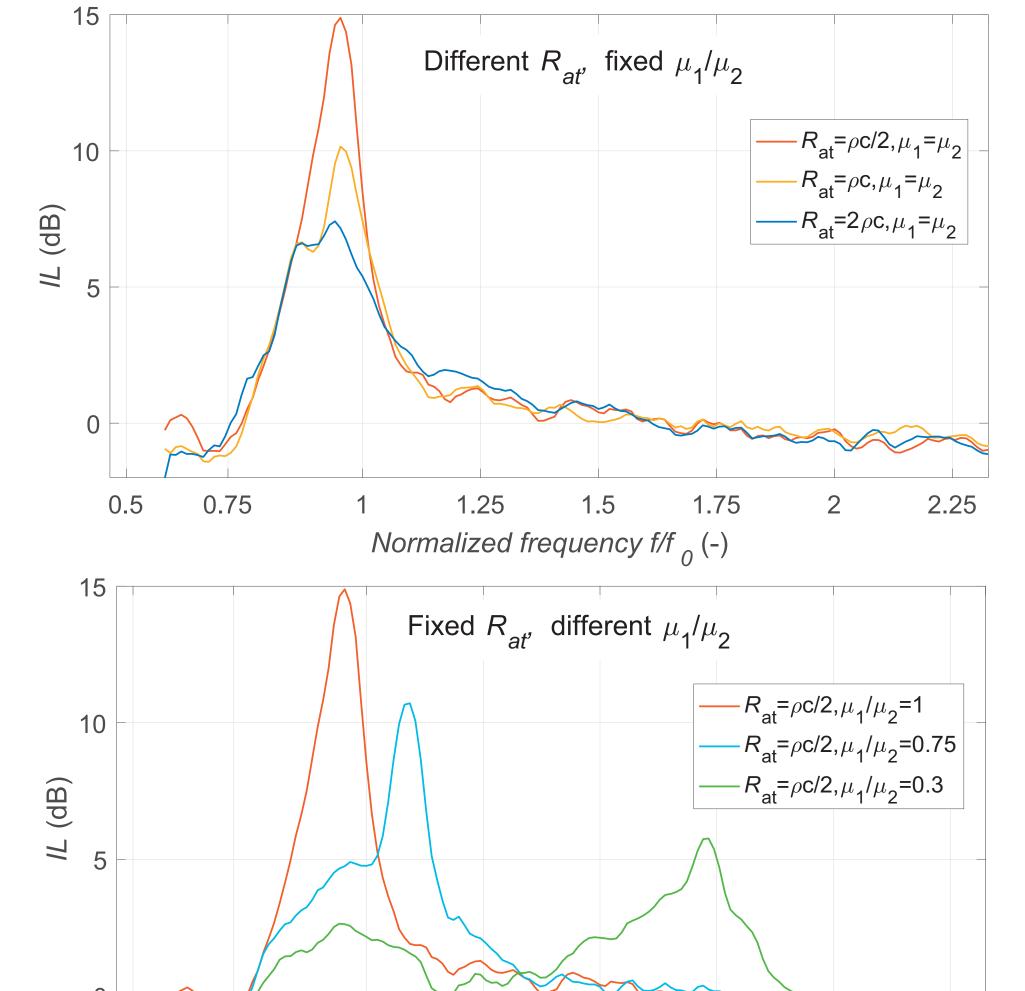
Front view (unit-cells + perforated panel)



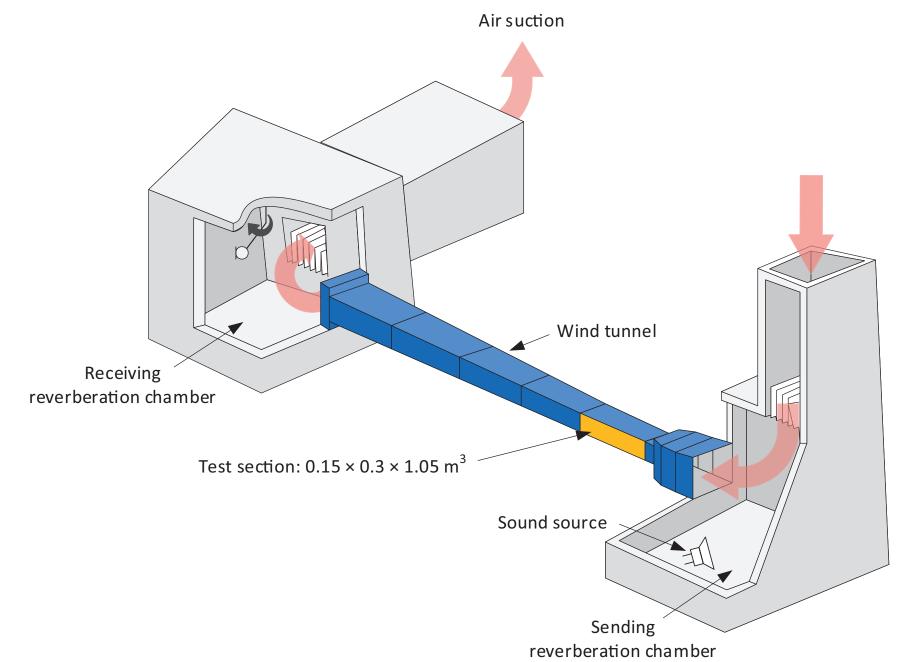
Back view (electronic boards)



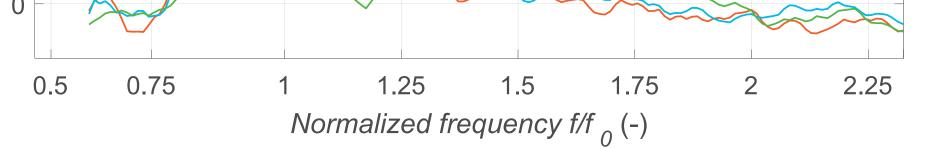
CITS



Transmission-loss measurements in NLR Acoustic Flow Duct Facility, in presence of flow



This active acoustic liner concept surpasses conventional passive liners, both in terms of IL amplitude and frequency coverage:





• tunable center frequencies, from  $f_0/2$  to  $2.f_0$ 

#### **REFERENCES:**

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