Measuring and Analyzing Road Traffic Noise









- Traffic flow analysis with microphone arrays and beamforming (measurements)
- Traffic flow analysis with Traffic Noise Synthesizer (simulations)





Traffic Flow Analysis with Microphone Arrays



Objective of Work



Real traffic flow



Measurement system

Statistical Analysis of vehicle driving behavior and resulting noise emission

- Vehicles?
- Speed?
- Acceleration?
- Noise?
- Sources? (wheels, engine)





System Components

Video system

Detection of the vehicles with position, speed, acceleration



Panorama Video Camera

with advanced image processing software

Audio system

Localisation and quantification of noise sources and emission

Acoustic Camera

Microphone array with beamforming software

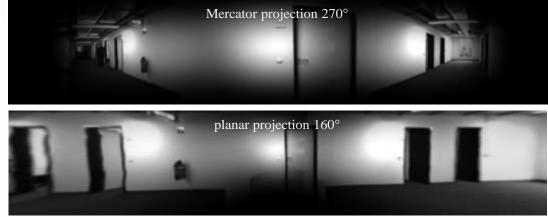




Panorama Camera Module



- 3 VGA ethernet cameras: -60°, 0°, 60°
- Automated rectification (cancellation of image aberrations, e.g. lense position errors, fish eye)
- Automated stitching of panorama view
- All image errors (lense position, fish eye) are corrected







Flexible Array



- Flexible array system
- Modular grids (1.5m x 1.5m)
- Up to 192 microphones
- Panorama camera module with automated microphone position detection





Available Data



Optical Image = Vehicles + Background



Acoustic Image = Sources



Which Sources Correspond to Which Vehicle?

- Continuous vehicle detection
- Vehicle flow simulation to compensate detection errors





Vehicle Detection (based on image processing)

background

background with foreground









Foreground extraction

detected vehicle





Traffic flow analysis - Example

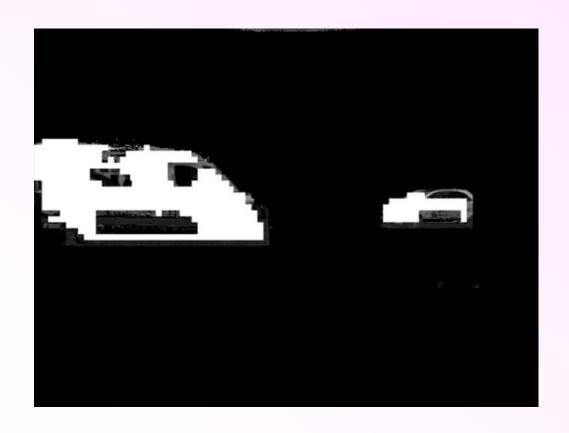


Original video capture





Traffic flow analysis - Example



Detected objects





Traffic Flow Analysis - Example



Source level detection by virtual microphones (related to 1m distance)





Acoustical Fingerprint of Citroen Electric Vehicle





Array Measurement of Electric Vehicle

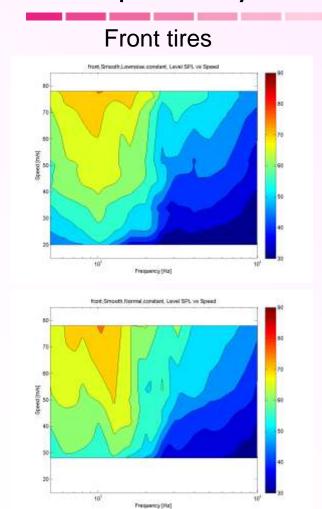


Beamforming result (Citroen electric vehicle)



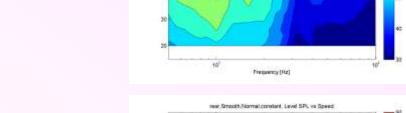


Level vs. Constant Speed and Frequency



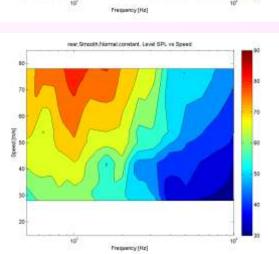
Smooth road surface

low noise tires,



16

standard tires



Rear tires

year Smooth Lownsies constant. Level SPL vs Speed

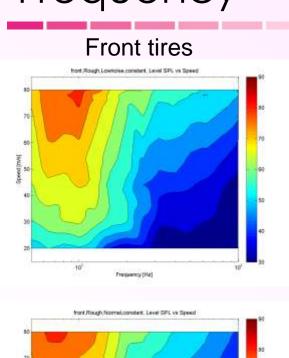
CityHush [•

in

dB(A)

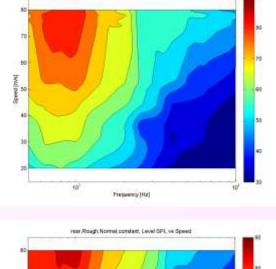


Level vs. Constant Speed and Frequency



Rough road surface

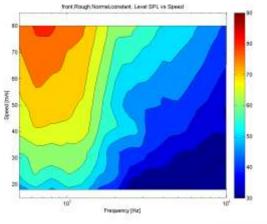




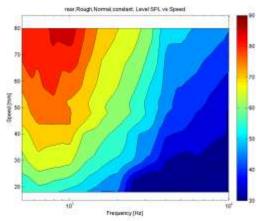
Rear tires

near, Rough Lownoise, corretant, Level SP1 vs Speed





standard tires





Conclusions I

- Measurements possible based on system with panorama camera and flexible large scale array
- Optical detection of vehicles and calculation of physical parameters
- Acoustical detection of sources and generation of time signals
- Synthesis of large number of heterogenuous pass-by events (acoustical fingerprint of single vehicles, specific road conditions)
- Data evaluation with standard and psychoacoustic analyses





Traffic Noise Synthesizer





Traffic Noise Synthesis of Vehicles

- Motivation: Investigate effect of certain measures without measurement uncertainties
- Advantage:

Useable in subjective tests, calculation of any acoustic parameter, audible forecasts possible (of virtual modifications (e.g. warning signals)

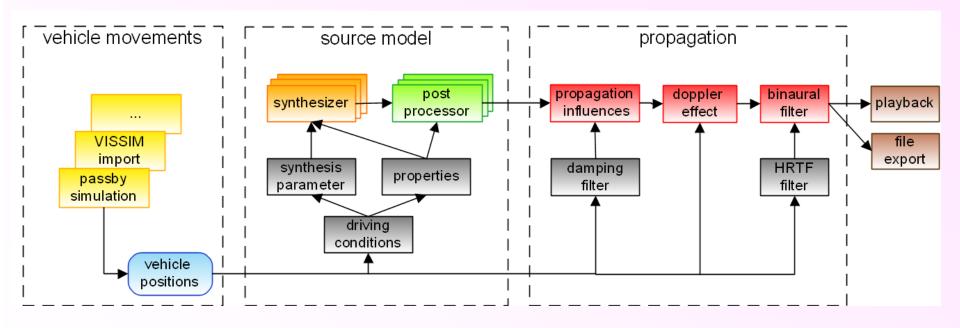








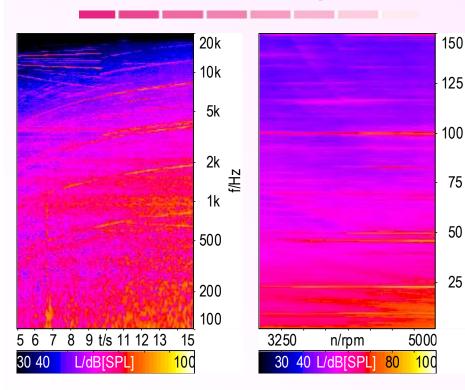
Data flow of the traffic noise synthesizer





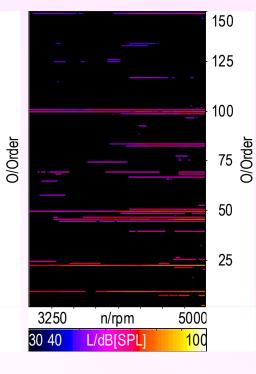


Example of Synthesis: Order analysis and synthesis

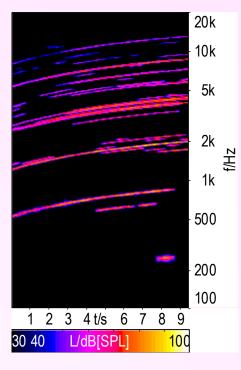


Spectrogram of a near-field engine measurement

Order analysis



Order analysis with detected orders

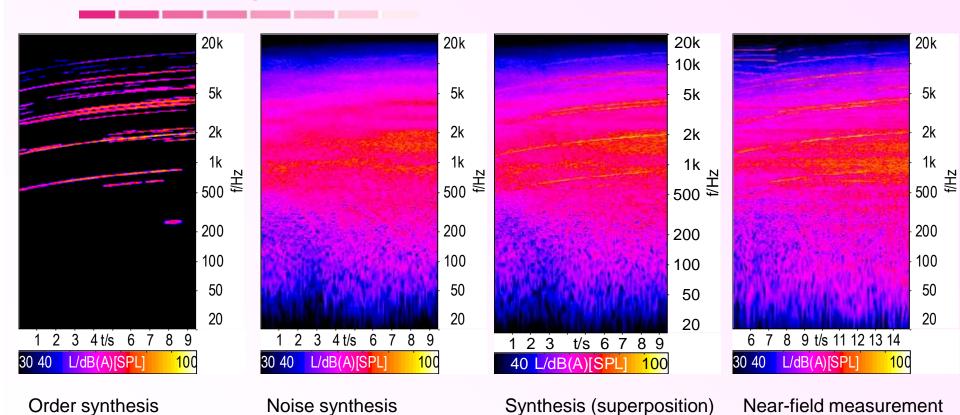


Re-synthesis of orders





Example of Synthesis: Sound synthesis of an electric vehicle















Sound example: Mitsubishi iMIEV

Single pass-by sound events during full-load acceleration











iMIEV E-motor + tires + converter



iMIEV E-motor + tires + converter + background noise





Traffic Noise Simulation

Traffic noise of a straight road (30 km/h) with scooters and vehicles











Traffic noise scenario with conventional drives



Traffic noise scenario with electric drives



Benefit of Traffic Noise Synthesizer

- Identification of most efficient noise mitigation measures and actions, which can be virtually experienced
- Efficiency of measures can be assessed not only on the basis of a dB(A)-reduction, but also on the reduction of further relevant parameters
- Decisions for or against specific noise mitigation measures are more grounded



Thank you for your attention!



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