

Simulación numérica de la transmisión indirecta estructural y de la transmisión del ruido de impactos en edificios

Tribunal:

Presidente: Jesús Alba Fernández

Secretario: Ana Isabel Tarrero Fernández

Vocales: Jaime Ramis Soriano, María Machimbarrena Gutiérrez, Juan Miguel Barrigón Morillas



Autor:
Jesús Magdaleno Martín

Director:
María Ángeles Martín Bravo

Codirector:
José María García Terán

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Lugar:

Escuela de Ingenierías Industriales.
Universidad de Valladolid
e-mail:
jesus.magdaleno@uva.es

reducción de vibraciones de una unión en cruz, tomando como referencia las normas EN ISO 10848-1 (2007), EN ISO 10848-4 (2011), EN ISO 10140-5 (2011) y EN 12354-1 (2000). Se analizaron diferentes espesores, condiciones de excitación y otros parámetros.

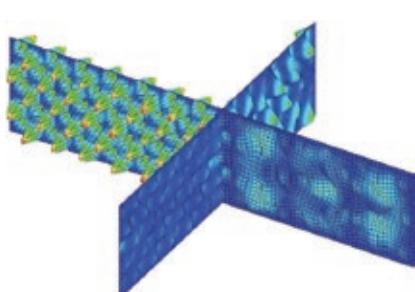
Por último, se ha analizado la respuesta al ruido de impactos en los suelos mediante modelos con mallas de elementos 2D y de elementos 3D. También se ha estudiado la reducción del nivel de presión de ruido de impactos mediante modelos de elementos finitos, tomando como referencia el modelo de ensayo descrito en la norma EN ISO 16251-1 (2015). Se ha utilizado, entre otras, una excitación tipo máquina de martillos normalizada.

El uso de modelos FEM con elementos 2D ha resultado adecuado, lo que permite abordar problemas en frecuencias más altas, con menor esfuerzo computacional. El proceso de validación y calibración ha permitido dar fiabilidad al modelo FEM adoptado, valorando su diferencia con las medidas experimentales y con otros modelos FEM.

sultados, incluyendo análisis de convergencia y medidas experimentales.

También se ha analizado la respuesta vibroacústica obtenida mediante modelos FEM en el caso de placas unidas en L, mediante la diferencia de nivel de velocidad. Se ha analizado la influencia de diferentes tipos de geometría, características del material, mallas y la incorporación de una capa elástica. Los resultados se han validado utilizando medidas experimentales y comparando diferentes modelos de cálculo.

Se ha estudiado la aplicación del FEM para el cálculo del índice de



Abstract:

This thesis investigates the application of a finite element (FEM) code in two vibroacoustic problems in buildings: indirect structure-borne transmission, by determining the vibration reduction index, and impact sound transmission, by determining the impact sound pressure level reduction.

Regarding the developments made, it has begun by analyzing simple problems, such as L-junction beams. In this case, vibroacoustic response using FEM models has been evaluated by determining the velocity level difference between the source element and the receiving element, as an estimation of the acoustic transmission. This analysis has paid special attention to the information on the finite element mesh and the modes of vibration. In addition, a validation process of the results has been performed, with convergence analysis and experimental measurements.

The vibroacoustic response obtained through FEM models has been analyzed, in the case of L-shaped plates, by determining the velocity level difference between the source plate and the receiving plate. The influence of different types of geometry, material properties, mesh and the incorporation of an elastic layer have been studied. The results have been validated using experimental measurements and comparing different methods of calculation.

The application of FEM to calculate the vibration reduction index of a vertical cross-junction has also been studied, with reference to standards EN ISO 10848-1 (2007), EN ISO 10848-4 (2011), EN ISO 10140-5 (2011) and EN 12354-1 (2000). Different thicknesses, excitation conditions and other parameters were analyzed.

Finally, the impact sound insulation of floors was analyzed by models with 2D and 3D elements. The impact sound pressure level reduction of a floating floor has also been studied, using FEM, with reference to the test described by standard EN ISO 16251-1 (2015). A type ISO tapping machine excitation was used, among others.

The use of FEM models with 2D elements probed to be adequate. This eases the analysis at higher frequencies with less computational effort. The validation and calibration process of the FEM model has increased the reliability of the results, assessing their difference with experimental measurements and other FEM models.

The procedure allows studies on the parameters involved in the vibroacoustic transmission, with a reduced use of physical models, which are usually more expensive and time consuming. In addition, some problems before constructing testing facilities can be detected, and cross comparison between experimental and simulation results leads to an increase in reliability.