



MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING

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# Sound Generation of Pavements

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January 30, 2003



# Presentation



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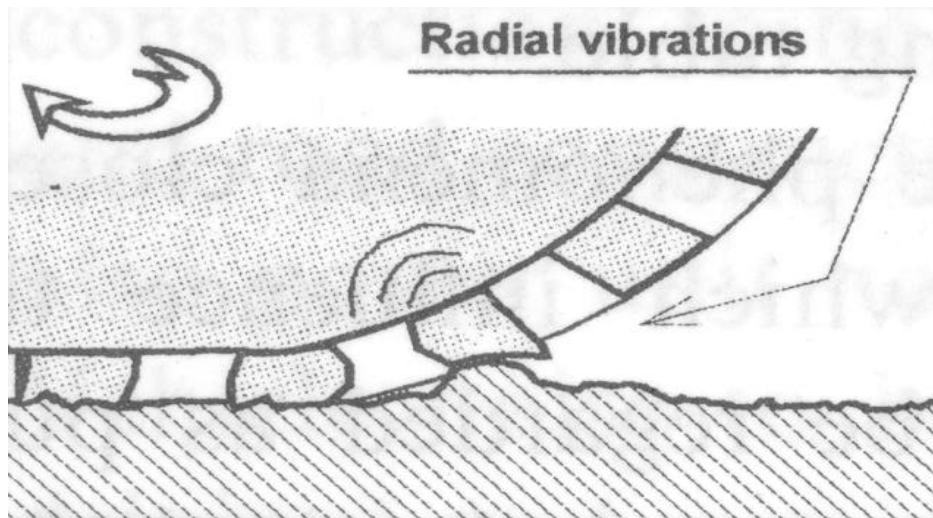
Noise control at the source (focused on pavement) – reduce need for barriers

- Noise generation mechanisms  
*(using Sandberg's seminal paper, Acoustical Soc. of Japan, 1999)*
- Current implementations of quiet highway technology
- Research for better solutions



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# Tread Compression

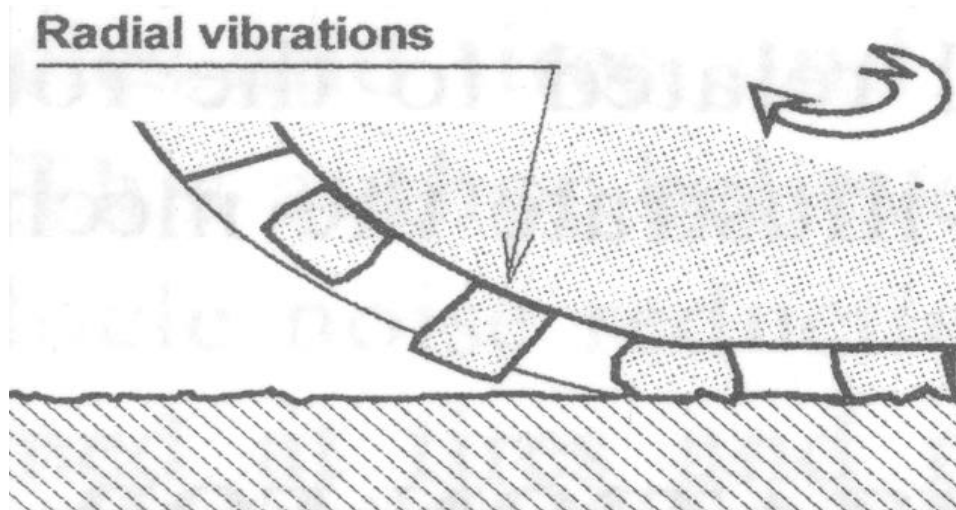


- ◆ Highway texture and tread block induce vibration of the tire carcass
- ◆ Affected by texture and tire construction
- ◆ Important at low frequency



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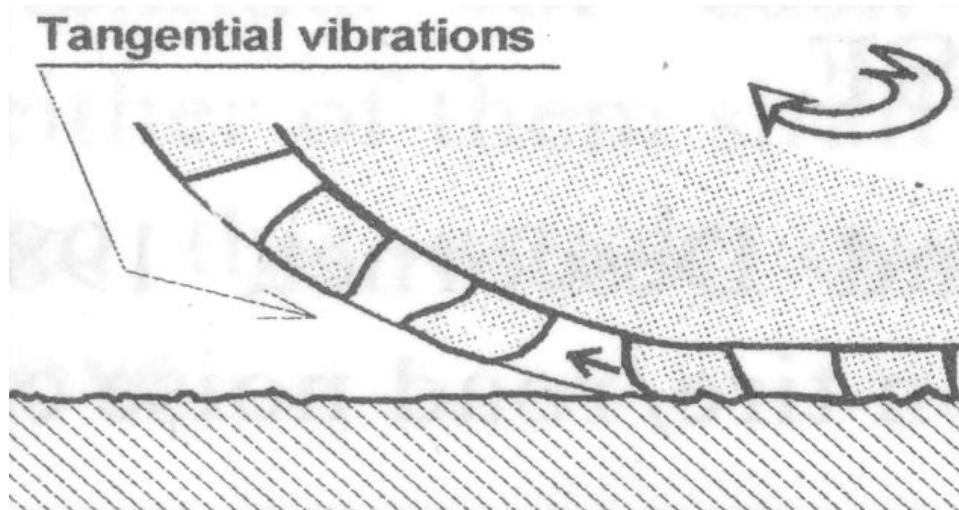
# Tread Vibration



- ◆ Occurs at contact patch, tread blocks act as little loud speakers
- ◆ Affected by pavement texture and tread block materials
- ◆ Important at high frequency.



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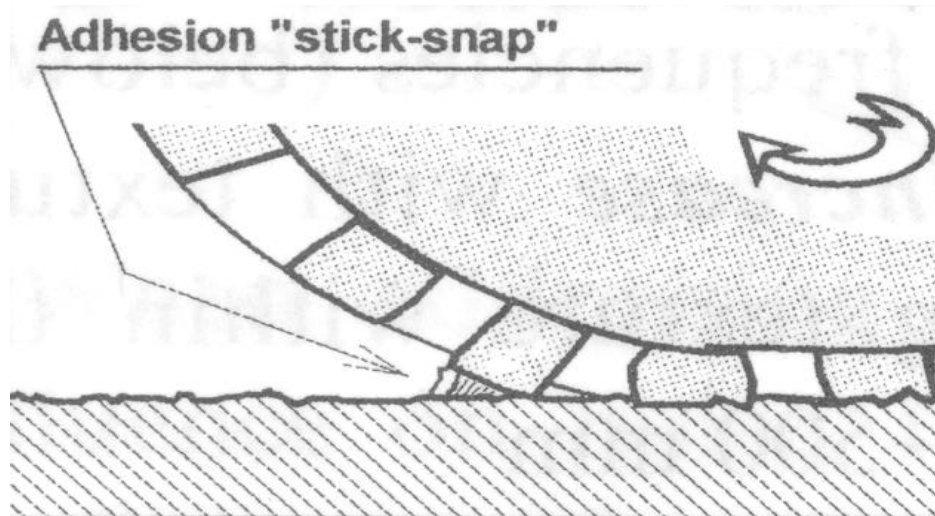


- ◆ Due to tangential strain on tread blocks and impact of pavement
- ◆ Affected by load, pavement texture and tread compounds
- ◆ Important at high frequency



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# Tread Adhesion

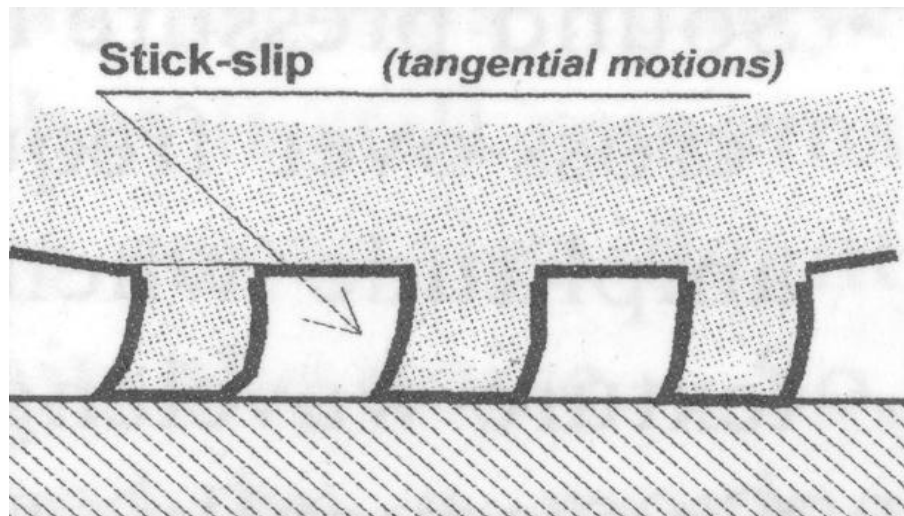


- ◆ Causes tread and carcass vibration
- ◆ Depends on the adhesive forces between the tread and the pavement
- ◆ Important at low and high frequency



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# Stick-Slip

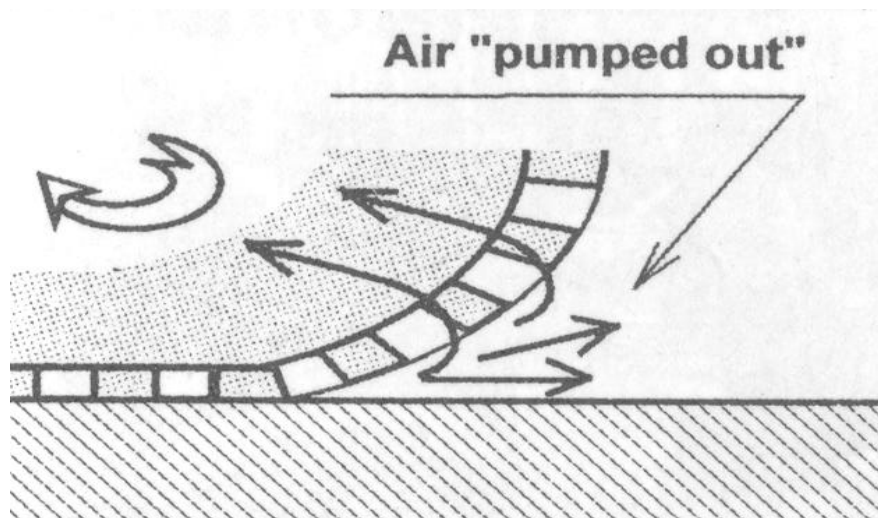


- ◆ Causes squeaks and squeals – high frequency
- ◆ Local radiation
- ◆ Depends on load and tread/pavement adhesion



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# Air Pumping



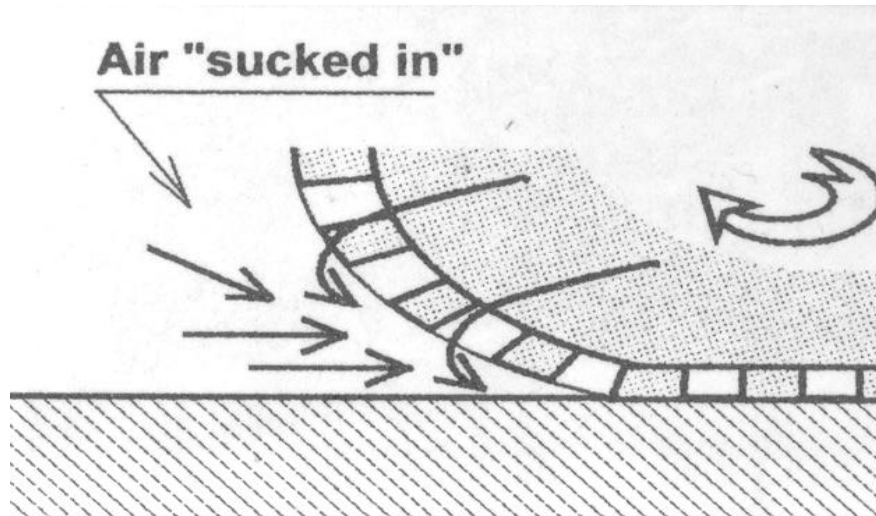
- ◆ At entrance to contact patch
- ◆ Dependent on tread passages and pavement porosity
- ◆ Important at high frequency



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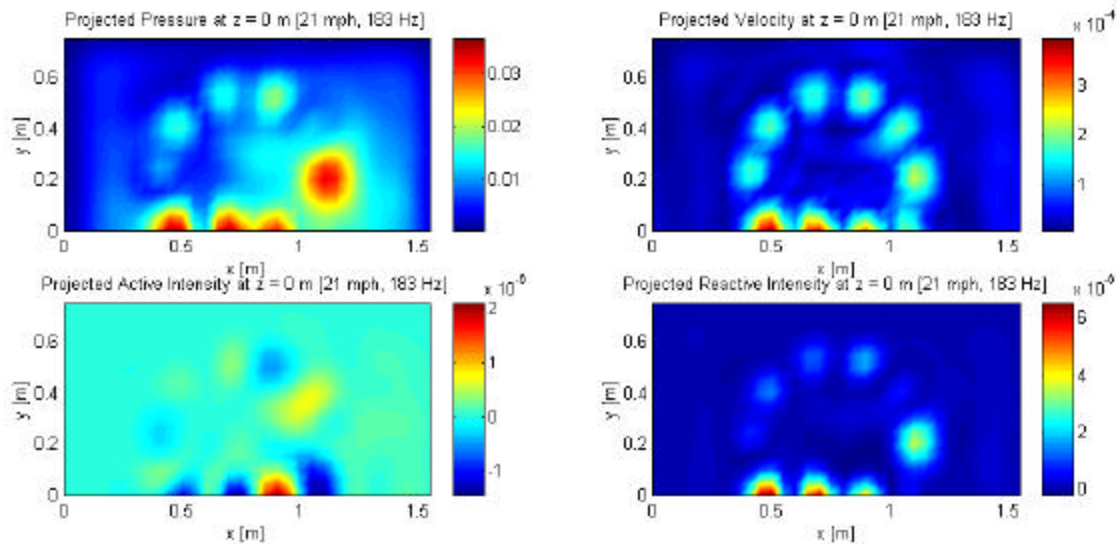
# Air Pumping



- ◆ Important at contact patch exit
- ◆ Dependent on tread pattern and pavement flow resistivity
- ◆ High frequency



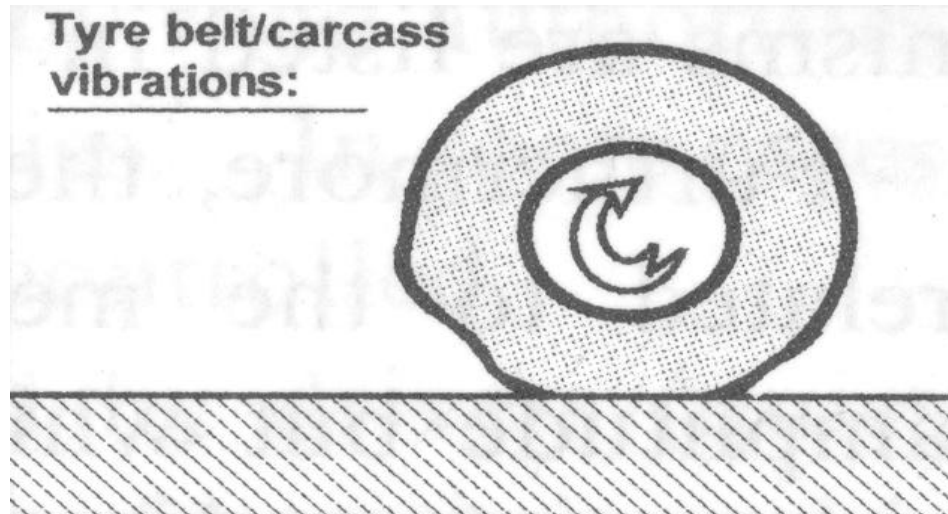
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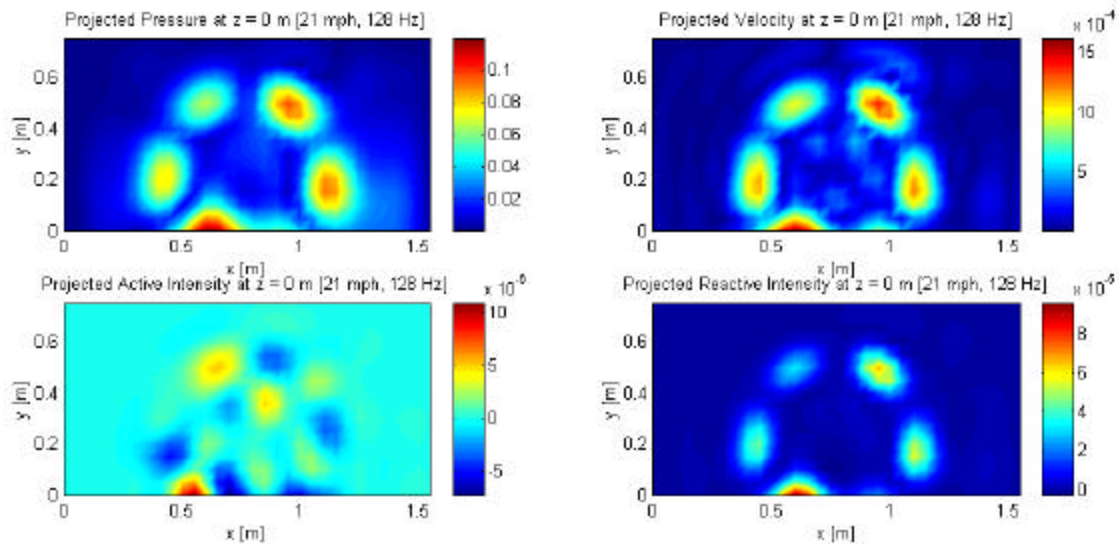
- ◆ From *Kim and Bolton*
- ◆ 21 mph
- ◆ 183 Hz
- ◆ Radiation from contact patch



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- ◆ Source amplification, low frequency
- ◆ Depends on carcass construction
- ◆ Important to sideline radiation

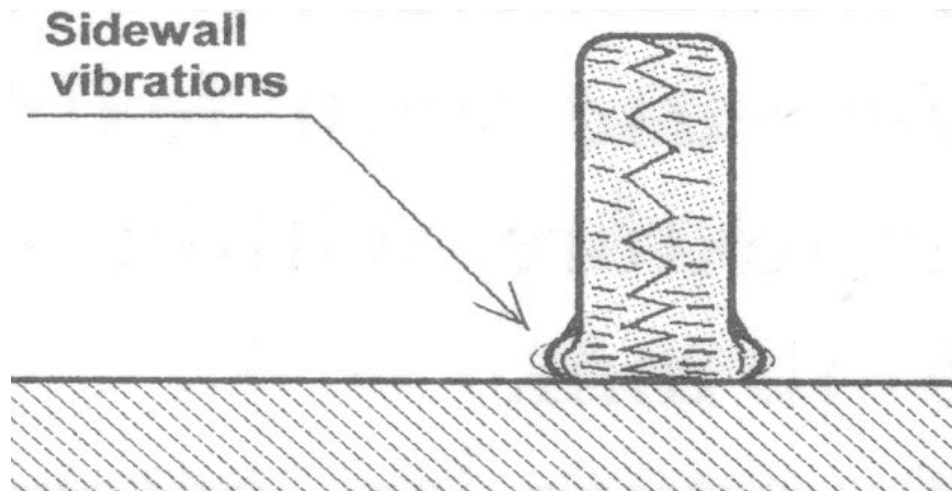


- ◆ Acoustical hologram of a rolling tire (from *Kim and Bolton*)
- ◆ Speed 21 mph
- ◆ Frequency 128 Hz (low frequency)



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# Sidewall Radiation



- ◆ Source amplification
- ◆ Important to sideline radiation
- ◆ Depends on tire construction

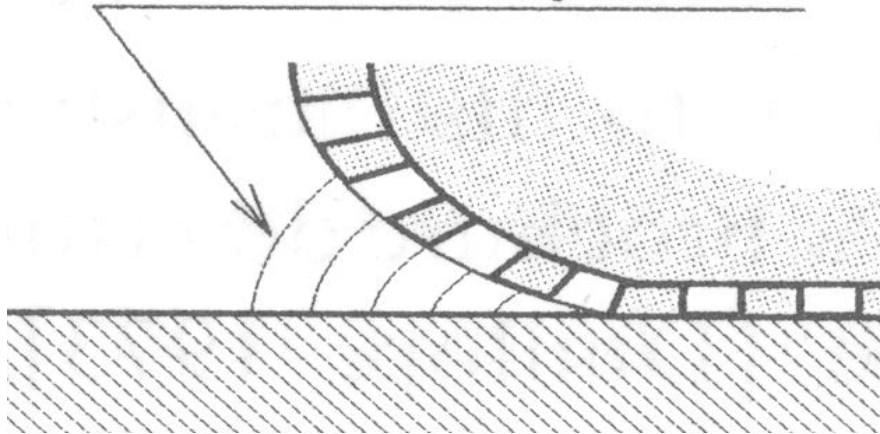


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# Horn Effect



Amplification effect by the horn

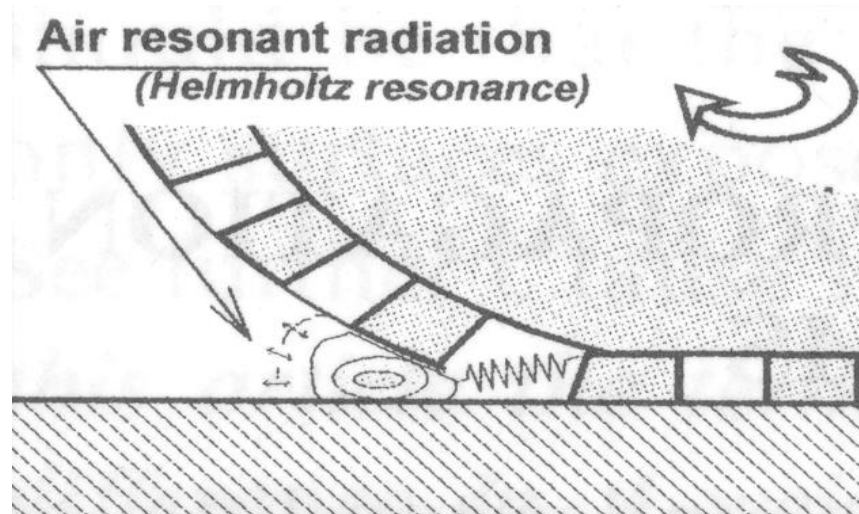


- ◆ Source amplification of air pumping and tread vibration
- ◆ Dependent on width of tire and pavement acoustical characteristics
- ◆ High frequency, directive effect



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# Helmholtz Resonance



- ◆ Source amplification near entrance and exit of contact patch
- ◆ High frequency effect

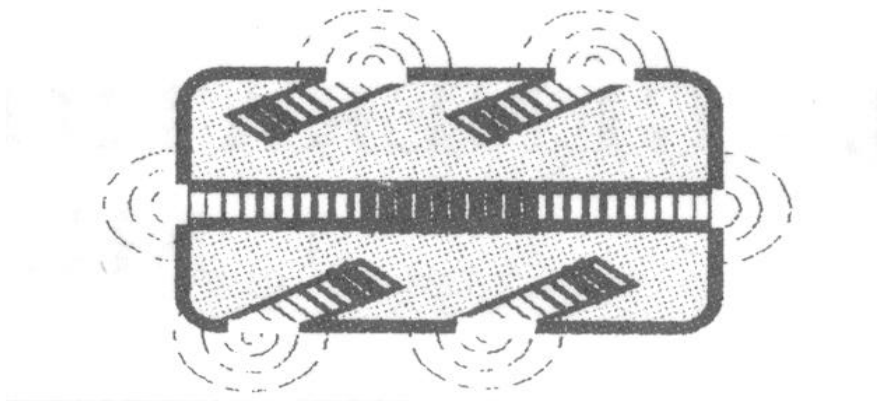


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# Channel Resonance



Pipe resonances in channels  
formed in the tyre foot-print:



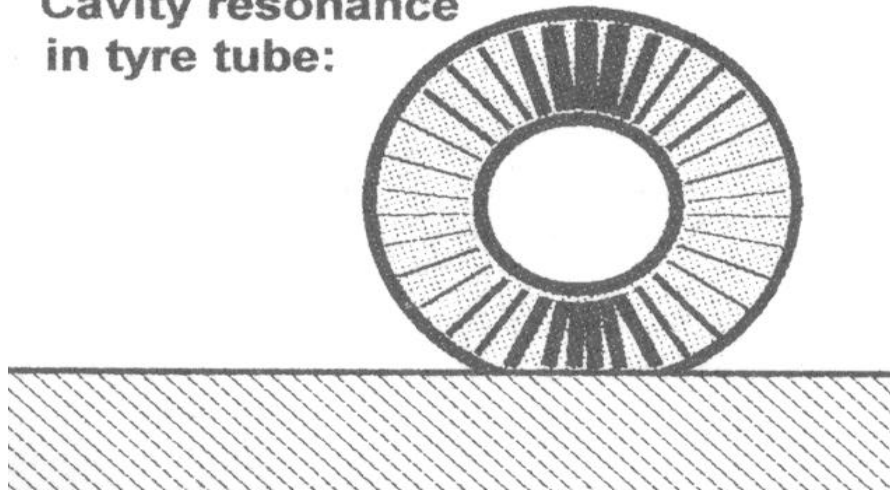
- ◆ Source amplification mechanism
- ◆ The organ pipe resonance effect
- ◆ Mid frequency



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Cavity resonance  
in tyre tube:



- ◆ Lightly damped resonance near 250 Hz
- ◆ Very evident both internal to the vehicle and externally



# Quiet Pavement Literature



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- ◆ NCHRP Synthesis 268 “*Relationship Between Pavement Surface Texture and Highway Traffic Noise*”, R. Wayson et al.
- ◆ PCC – porous concrete, exposed aggregate concrete, tining concepts
- ◆ Asphaltic concrete – porous asphalt, open-graded asphalt, rubberized asphalt, twin-lay



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# Quiet Asphalt Europe



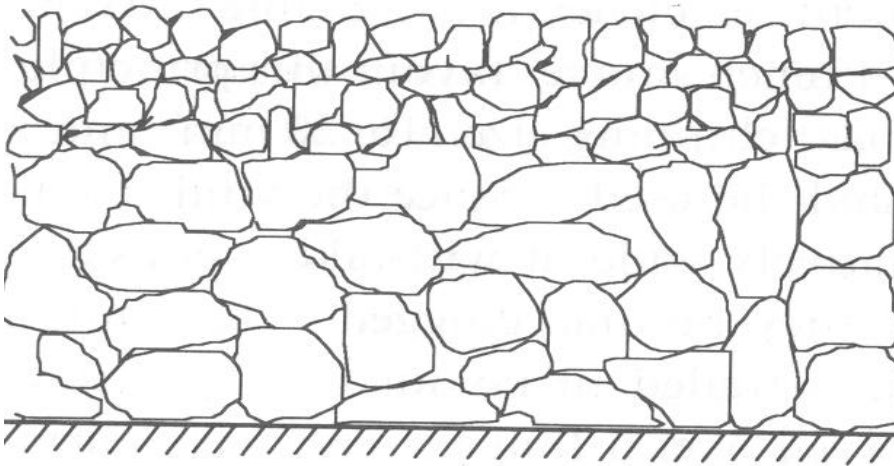
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- ◆ Porous Asphalt
  - 20%+ porosity, various aggregate sizes
  - Durability OK
  - Lost noise reduction effect due to plugging
- ◆ Twin-lay
  - 2 layers
  - Durability OK
  - Self cleaning from tire pumping



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# Twin-Lay



Top layer  
Small chippings

Bottom layer  
Big chippings

- ◆ Top layer 6-10 mm aggregate
- ◆ Second layer 15-20 mm aggregate
- ◆ 20-25% porosity



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- ◆ Study done in the Netherlands (*Larsen and Bendtsen, Inter-Noise 2001*)
- ◆ NPV in euros for 3 roads, 3 noise mitigation solutions (twin-lay, barriers, home insulation)

		City street	Ring road	Freeway
Asphalt	30 year cost	296,000	360,000	477,000
	dB reduction	5	6	7
	NEF reduction	103.2	153.2	215.8
	Cost/dB/dwelling	89	150	157
	Cost/NEF	2,870	2,350	2,210
Barrier	30 year cost	–	1,335,000	1,590,000
	dB reduction	–	0–12 (average: 3.9)	4–13 (average: 8.5)
	NEF reduction	–	75.5	218.6
	Cost/dB/dwelling	–	851	430
	Cost/NEF	–	17,680	7,270
Insulation	30 year cost	2,685,000	1,607,000	578,000
	dB reduction	9	9	9
	NEF reduction	99.0	170.0	124.3
	Cost/dB/dwelling	449	448	148
	Cost/NEF	27,120	9,450	4,650



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# Quiet Highways Europe



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- ◆ “Rubberized” highway
  - Rubber as part of the binder
  - Seems to affect tread vibration mechanisms
  - Durability OK
- ◆ “Poro-elastic” Concepts
  - Small proof of concepts tests only in Sweden, Italy and Japan
  - Affects tread vibration and air pumping and horn effect mechanisms



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# Quiet Pavement USA



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- ◆ Georgia, Alabama, and Florida
  - Utilize open-graded asphalt for noise and splash control
  - 1-3 dB better than dense graded asphalt
- ◆ Arizona
  - Rubberized asphalt pavement – extensive investigation ongoing
- ◆ California
  - Sacramento – rubberized highway (3-4 dB)
  - Open-graded asphalt
  - Advanced PCC
- ◆ Wisconsin
  - PCC tining – reduced annoyance



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# SQDH Research



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- 1. *Measurement and Evaluation of Roadside Noise Generated by Transit Buses*, E. Mockensturm, B. Kulakowski; The Pennsylvania State University**
- 2. *Study of the Performance of Acoustic Barriers for Indiana Toll Roads*, L. Mongeau, J.S. Bolton; Purdue University**
- 3. *Development of Porous, Modified Asphalt Mixes for Noise Control Applications*, R. McDaniel, J. Olek; Purdue University**
- 4. *Fundamentals of Tire/Road Interaction Noise*, J. S. Bolton, J. Olek, R. Bernhard; Purdue University**

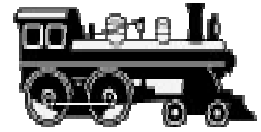


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# SQDH Research



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5. *Development of Quiet and Durable Porous Portland Cement Concrete Paving Materials*, J. Olek, W. J. Weiss; Purdue University
6. *Concrete Mixtures that Incorporate Inclusions to Reduce the Sound Generated on Portland Cement Pavements*, J. Olek, W. J. Weiss; Purdue University / B. Magee; University of New Hampshire
7. *Tire/Pavement Interaction Noise Generation and Radiation Mechanisms*, C. Burroughs; The Pennsylvania State University



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# SQDH Research



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8. *Investigation of Novel Acoustic Barrier Concepts, Phase I: Concept Development and Preliminary Evaluation*, L. Mongeau, J.S. Bolton; Purdue University
9. *A Guide for the Construction of Reduced Noise Pavement*, R. Bernhard; Purdue Univ. & R. Wayson; Univ. of Central Florida
10. *Identification of Laboratory Techniques to Optimize Superpave HMA Surface Friction Characteristics*, R. McDaniel, NCSC, & B. Coree, Iowa State Univ.



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# TPTA - Objectives



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To understand fundamental generation mechanisms of tire/road interaction noise

- **Construct a test apparatus** to measure tire and pavement responses due to a rolling tire on a realistic pavement
- **Examine tire and pavement behavior** to determine the impact of tire and pavement design combinations on noise generation



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# TPTA - Specs



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- ◆ Two rolling tires
- ◆ Realistic pavement on the exterior of the drum
- ◆ Motor rated for 60 hp for braking capability
- ◆ Speeds up to 30 mph
- ◆ Loading capacity up to 1000 lbs
- ◆ Drum diameter of 12 feet
- ◆ Pavement depths of either 8" or 16"



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- ◆ Tire/Pavement Test Apparatus (TPTA) was delivered in July, 2001.
- ◆ Recent studies of
  - PCC tining and texturing
  - Tire sidewall and treadband designs





# TPTA – 30 mph



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- ◆ Typical PCC samples
- ◆ Smooth, textured, and porous samples available
- ◆ Asphalt samples this spring



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# Conclusions



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- ◆ Existing solutions 1-4 dB better than traditional pavement of same type:
  - Longitudinal tining on PCC
  - Open-graded or porous asphalt
- ◆ 5-10 dB should be possible when we resolve the challenges of
  - Understanding noise generation
  - Controlling pavement construction
  - Maintaining safety (friction)
  - Maintaining durability



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