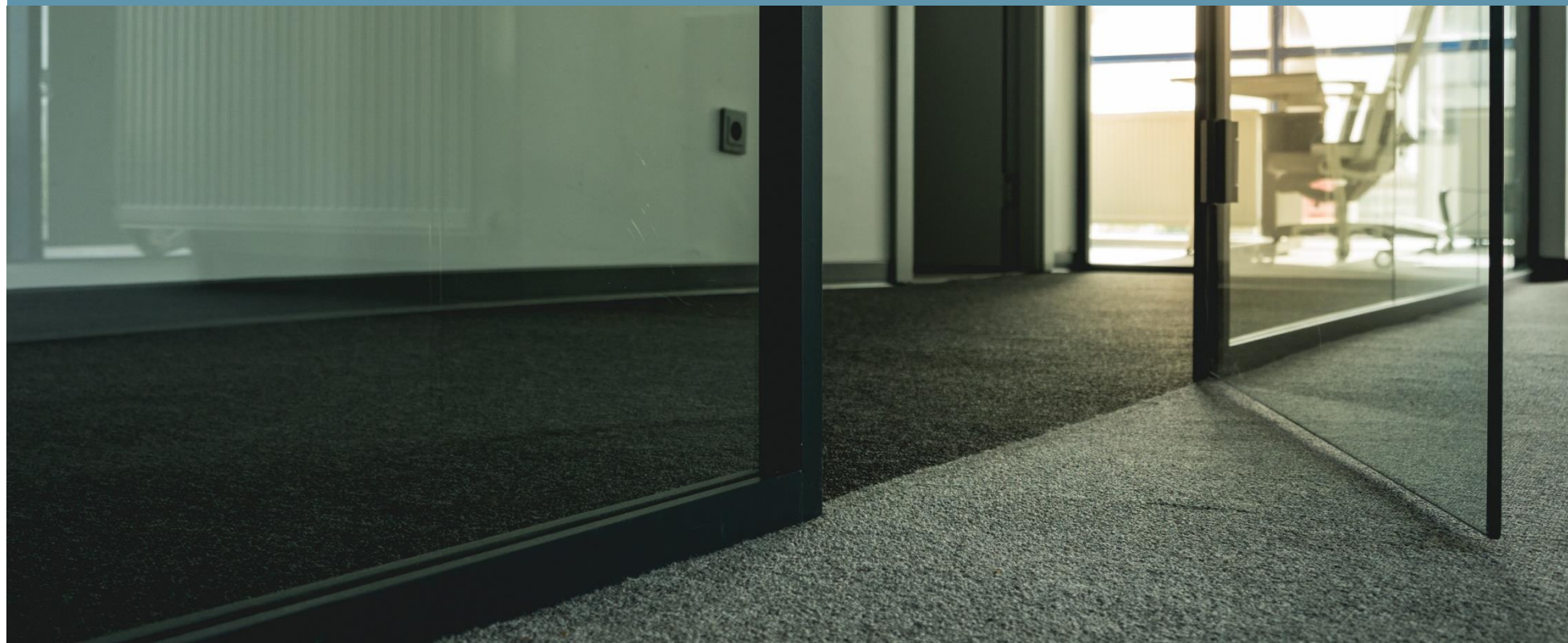
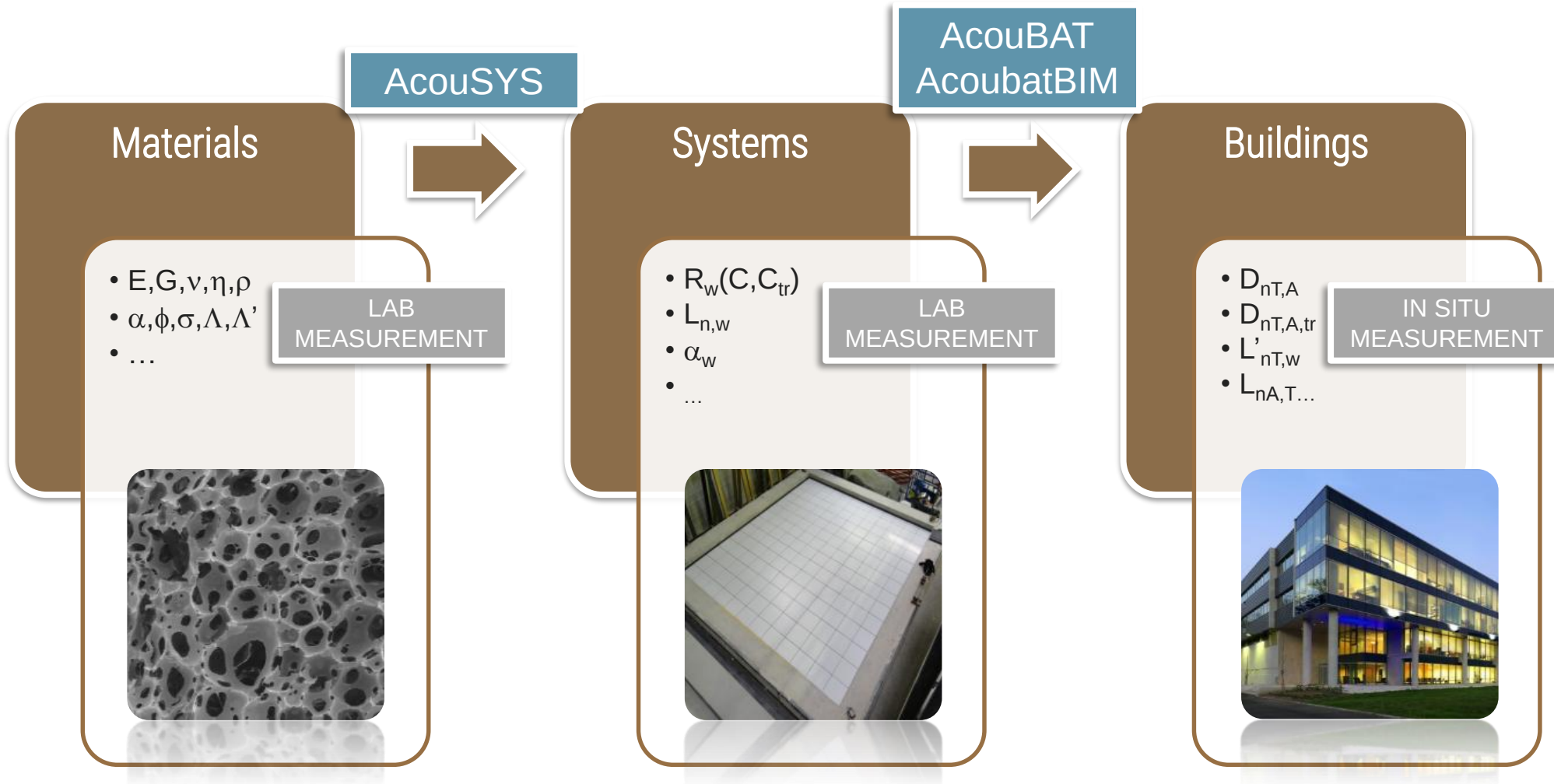




AcouSYS software







Acoustic calculation software for complex multilayer structures

Applications: buildings, transportation (automotive, aeronautic and railway).

User profiles: actors of the building or transportation industry (technical consultants, manufacturers, laboratories, etc.).

From the materials properties, AcouSYS can calculate the following standard performance indices:

- Sound reduction index R
- Normalized impact sound pressure level L_n
- Acoustic absorption coefficient α
- Sound reduction index with a turbulent boundary layer excitation R_{TBL}
- Rain sound intensity level L_i

Performances directly comparable to measurement results from
LABE



Types of prediction methods

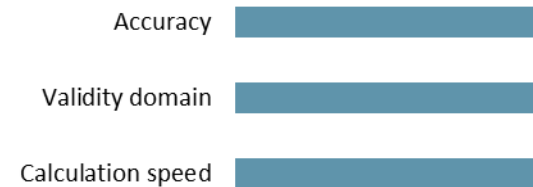
- Empirical (e.g. mass law)



- Numerical (e.g. FEM)



- Analytical (e.g. TMM)



A system is described as

- Homogeneous, parallel layers (unlimited number)
- Lateral dimensions (spatial windowing technique)

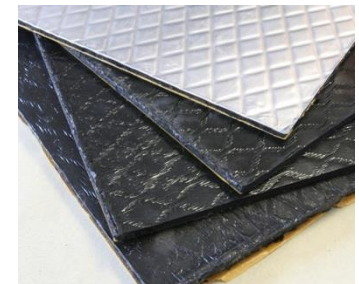
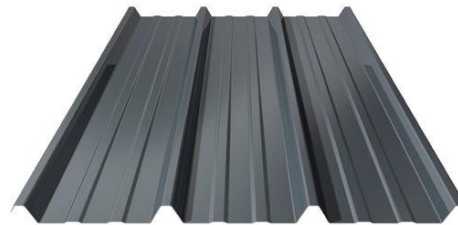
Each layer is described as

- Material properties
- Thickness
- Contact conditions to adjacent layers (free or glued)



Material database

- Generic materials
- User-specific materials



	Fluid materials
	Isotropic solid materials
	Orthotropic solid materials
	Anisotropic solid materials
	Membrane materials
	Viscoelastic materials
	Porous materials
	Equivalent fluid materials
	Perforated solid materials
	Equivalent fluid double porosity materials



Laine de roche



Laine de verre



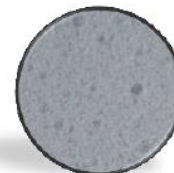
Laine de bois



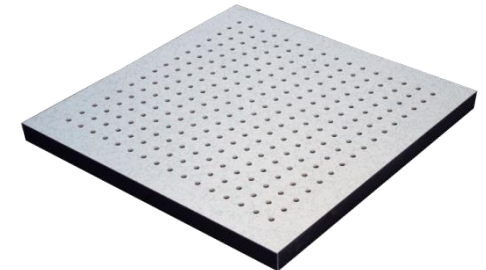
Fibres de bois



Fibres de polyester



Mousse de mélamine
(cellules ouvertes)



Variation range for physical parameters of known materials

- New feature (version 3)

The screenshot shows the 'Customize material' dialog box with the 'Density' tab selected. The material type is 'Isotropic solid', the name is 'BA13 gypsum board', and the family is 'Gypsum boards'. The 'Density' tab is active, showing a 'Scalar value' section with a 'Value range' sub-tab. The 'Value range' sub-tab is selected, showing a 'Maximum' of 760, a 'Value' of 725.000, and a 'Minimum' of 700. The unit is [kg/m³]. The 'Value' field is circled in brown.

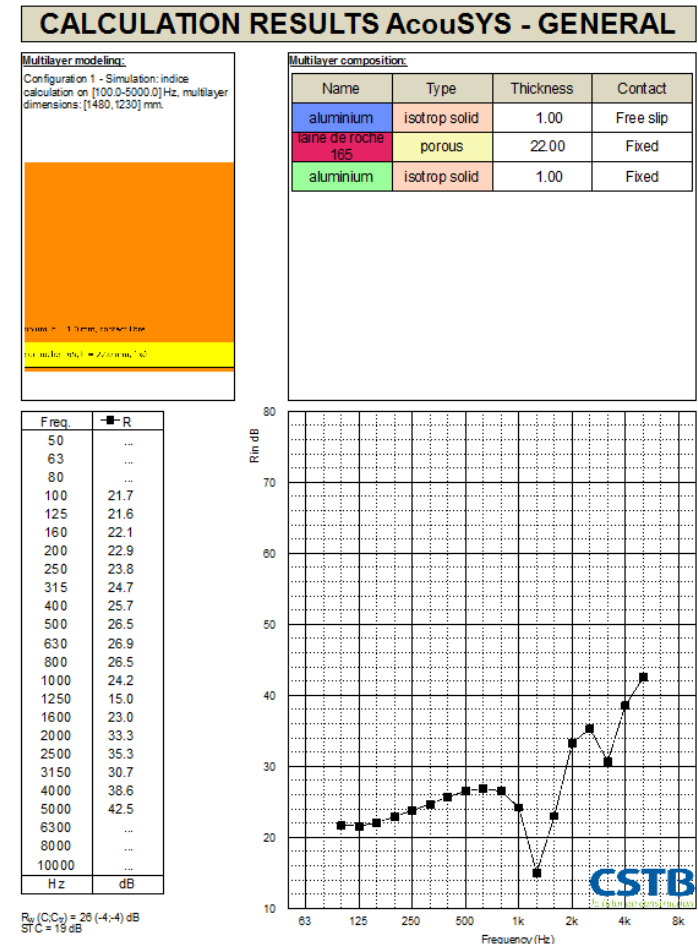
The screenshot shows the 'Customize material' dialog box with the 'Young's modulus' tab selected. The material type is 'Isotropic solid', the name is 'BA13 gypsum board', and the family is 'Gypsum boards'. The 'Young's modulus' tab is active, showing a 'Constant with frequency' section. The 'Constant with frequency' section is selected, showing a 'Value range' sub-tab. The 'Value range' sub-tab is selected, showing a 'Maximum' of 2700, a 'Value' of 2200.00000, and a 'Minimum' of 1800. The unit is [MPa]. The 'Value' field is circled in brown.

Display window

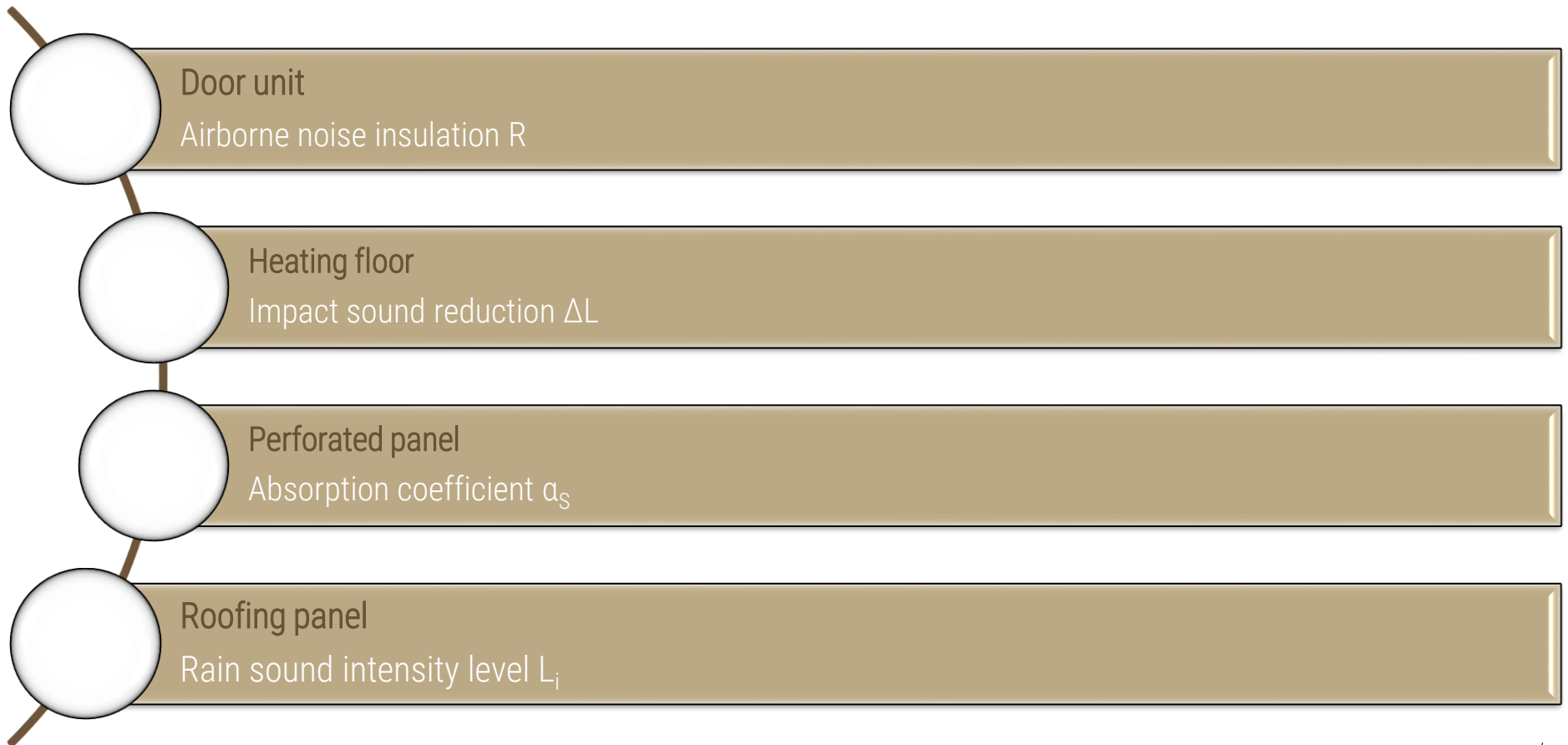
- Inputs summary
- 1/3 octave band values (table + graph)
- Single number ratings
- New feature (version 3): North American performance indices STC and IIC

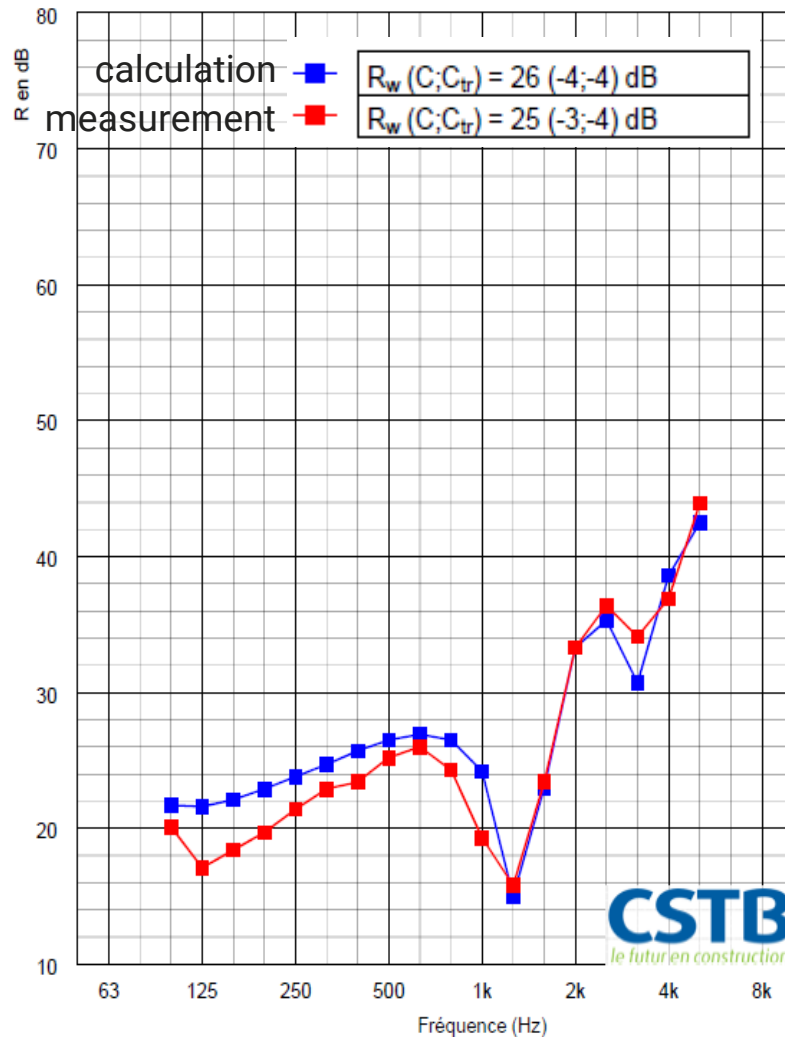
Export options

- Copy as image
- Copy values to table/spreadsheet
- Copy to AcouBAT



Prediction/measurement comparisons



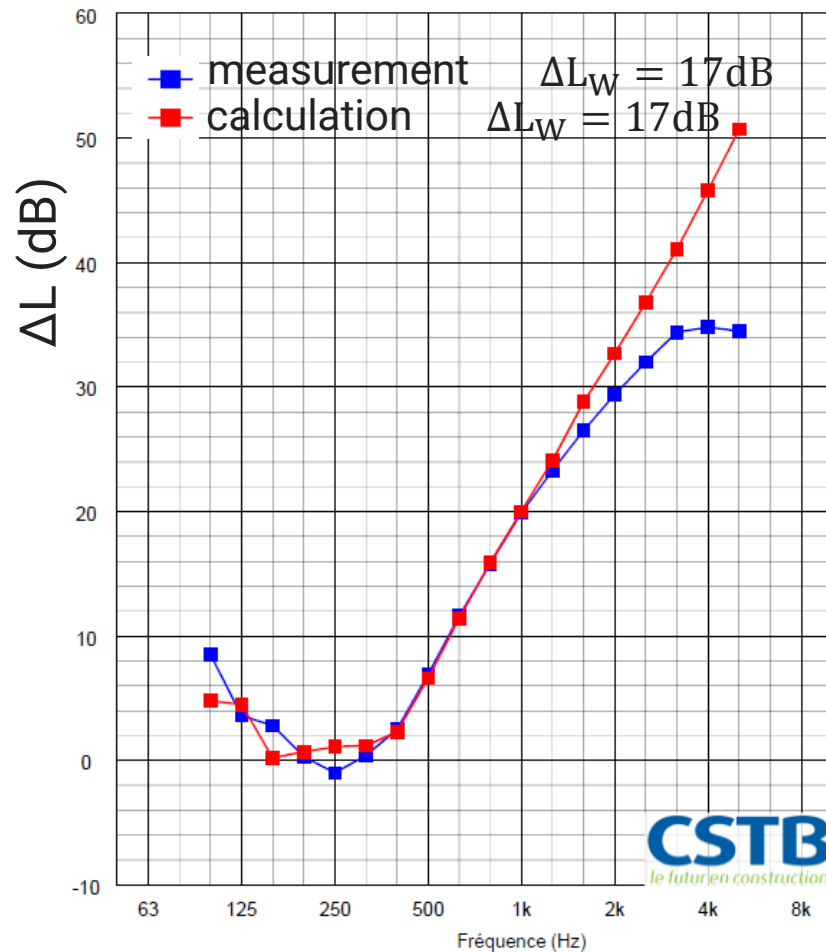


Panel dimensions 1.48 x 1.23 m²:

- 2 aluminum plates , each 1 mm thick
- 22 mm rockwool interlayer (165 kg/m³),
glued on both sides

Physical phenomena:

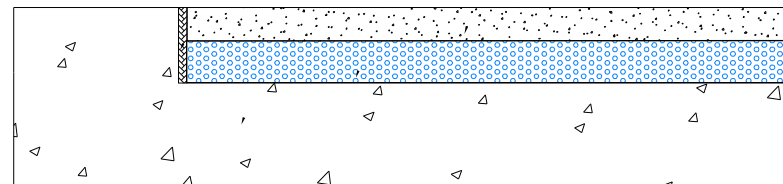
- Mass/spring/mass resonance
- Resonance due to the compression wave inside the porous layer



Heating floor dimensions 4.22 x 3.60 m²:

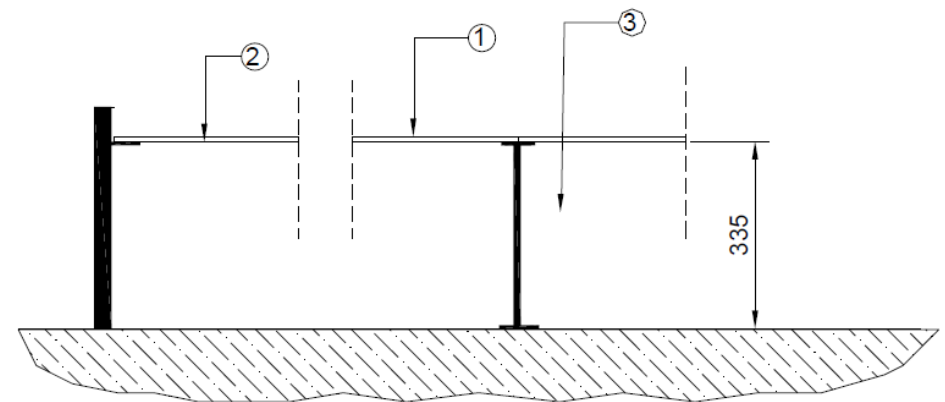
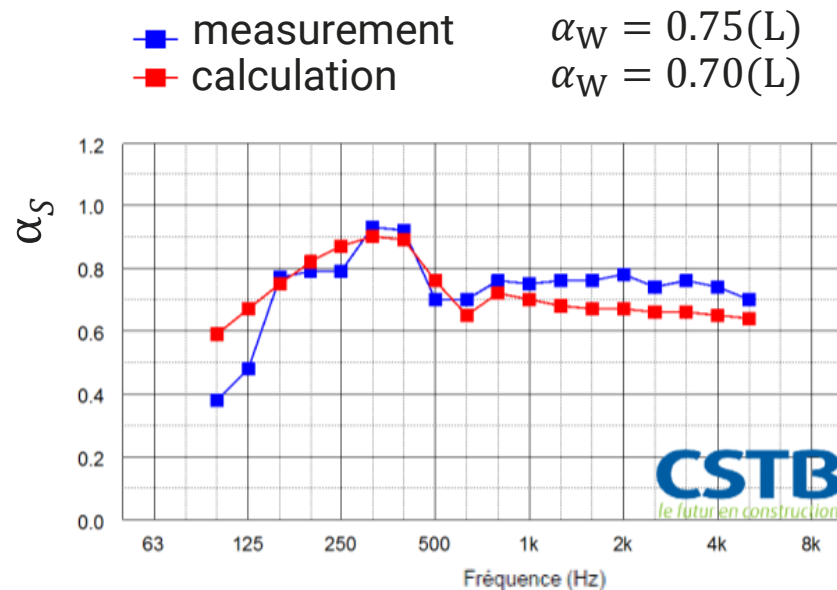
- 65 mm mortar screed
- 24 mm EPS layer
- 140 mm concrete slab

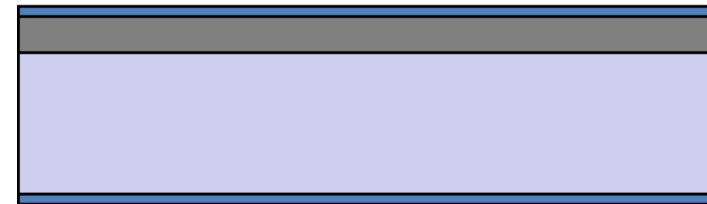
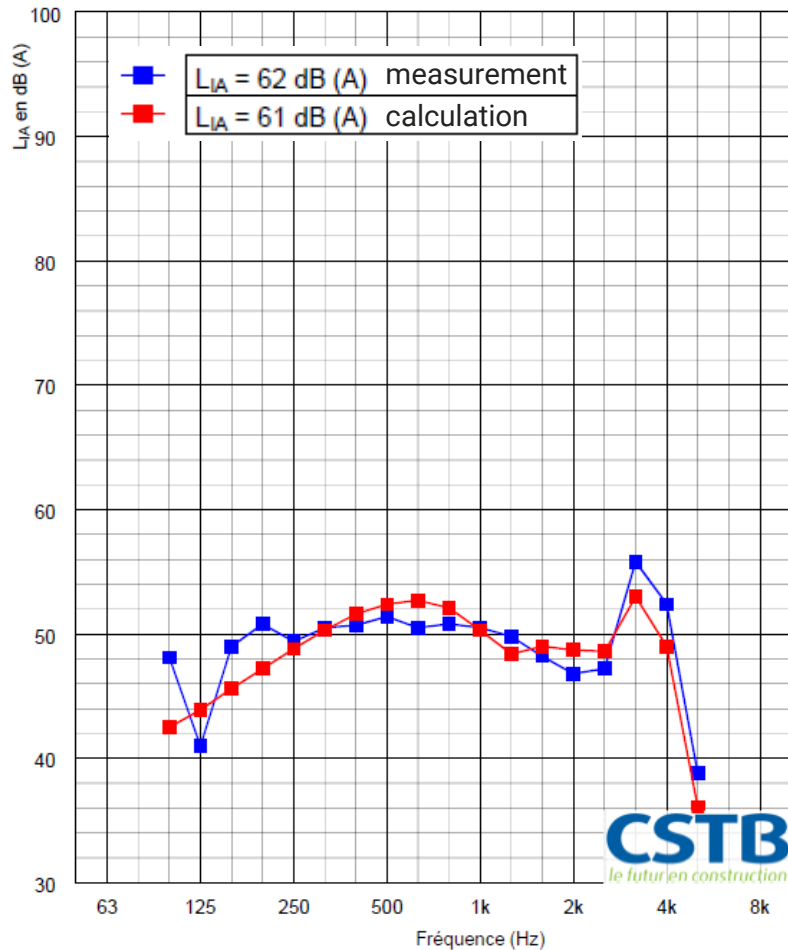
$$\Delta L = L_n(\text{support}) - L_n(\text{system})$$



Panel dimensions 3.60 x 3.00 m²:

- Perforated solid (11%, Ø 1.5 mm) 0.6 mm
- Resistive veil 0.2 mm
- Cavity (air) 335 mm

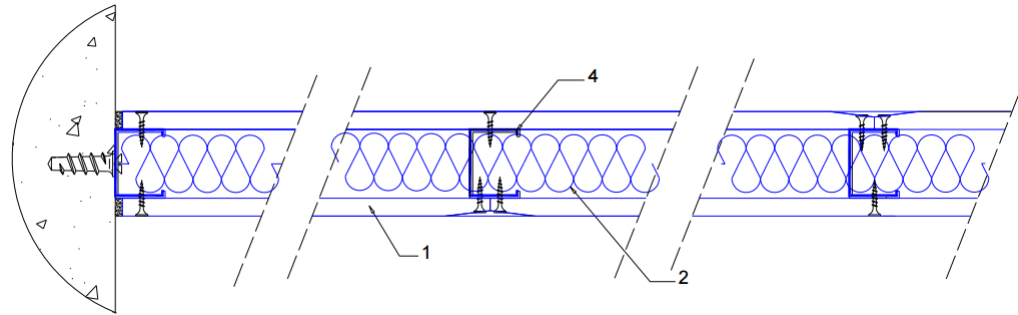




- 0.7 mm aluminum plate
- 3 mm heavy mass (700 kg/m^3)
- 5 mm XPS (30 kg/m^3)
- 0.7 mm aluminum plate

Extend the scope of TMM

- Vibration transmissions across framework



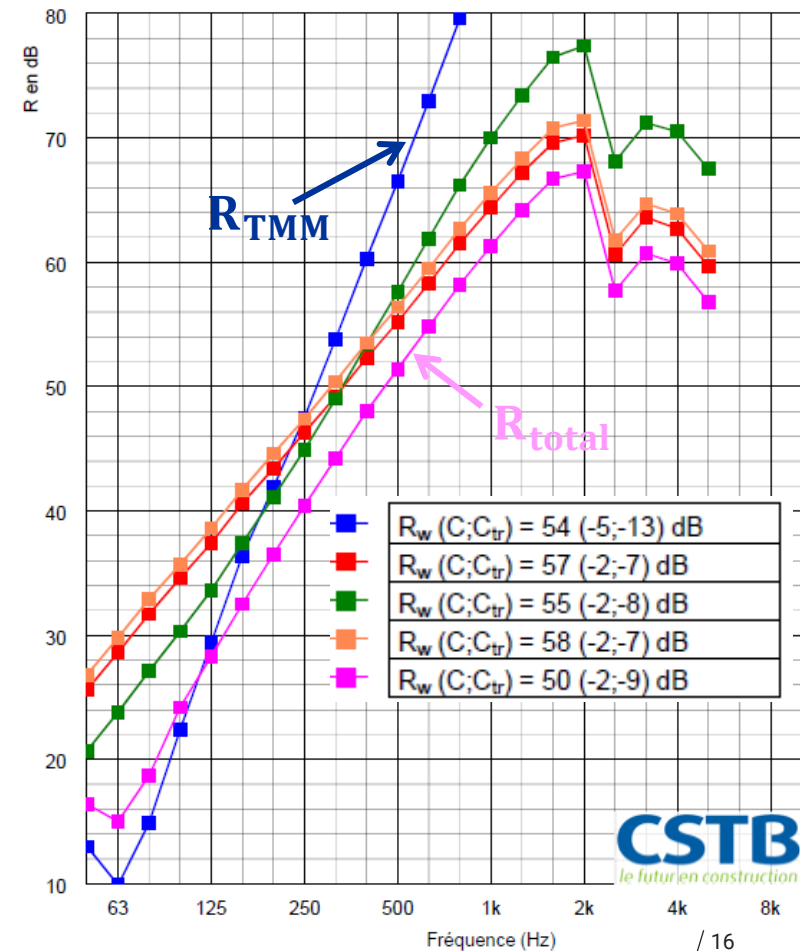
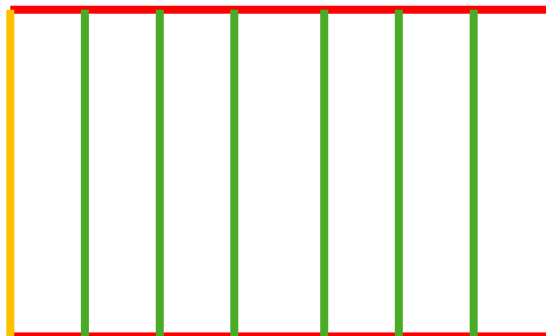
- Inhomogeneous elements
(e.g. profiled plates, hollow blocks...)



TMM + SEA approach

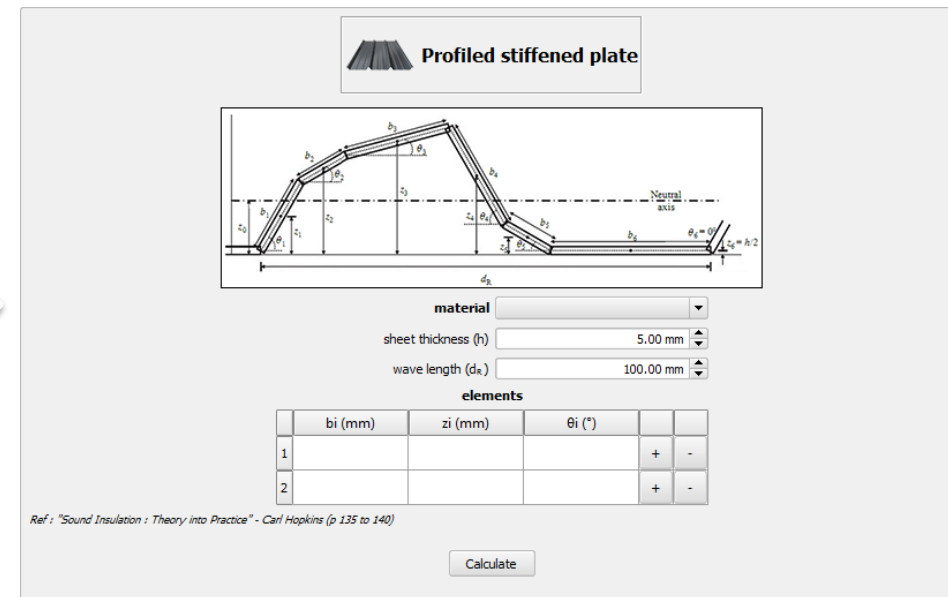
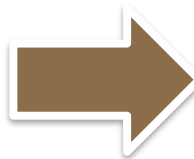
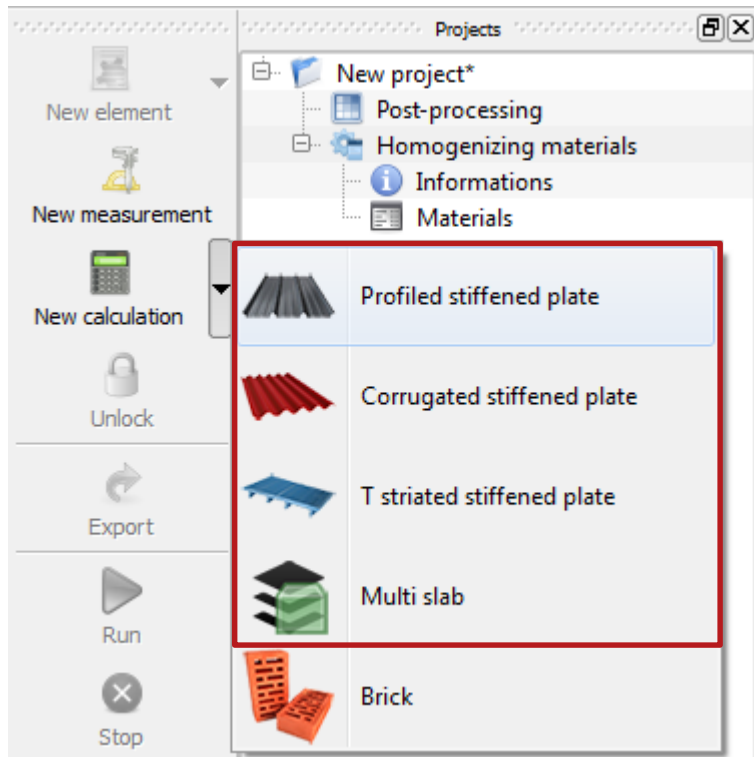
- Based on CSTB research
- Application: single leaf lightweight partition walls on metal single frame
- Input parameters: frame stiffness, screwing distance, stud spacing
- Allows quick identification of main transmission paths

Rails
Studs
Peripheral studs



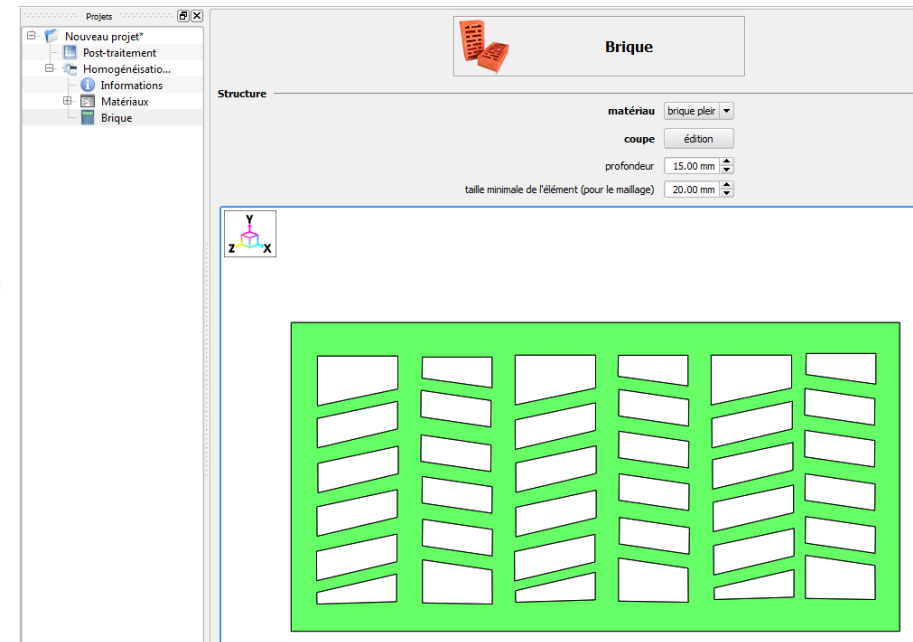
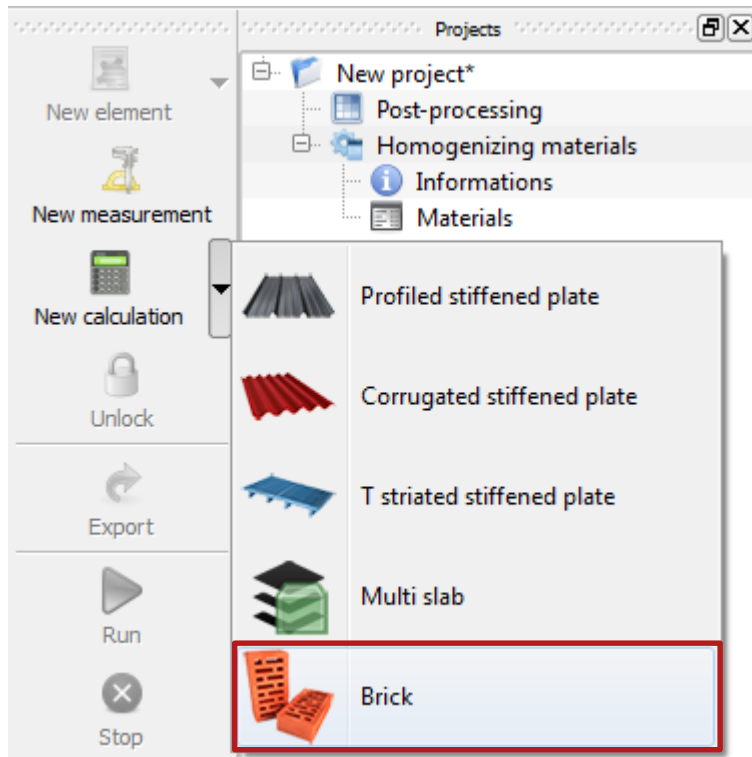
Homogenization of complex elements

- New feature (version 3)
- Profiled plates, corrugated plates, stiffened plates, stacked plates



Homogenization of complex elements

- New feature (version 3)
- Hollow masonry elements



Validation booklet

- 25 fully documented case studies
- Horizontal and vertical applications
- Available online
- Language: English



A few perspectives

- « Modal » module
 - ➔ Method: analytical
 - ➔ Applications: small glazings (low frequency domain)
- « Cylindrical » module
 - ➔ Method: cylindrical TMM
 - ➔ Applications: transmission/insertion loss of curved systems
- « Development/optimization » module
 - ➔ Methods: stochastic, genetic algorithm
 - ➔ Applications: multi-criteria optimization, influence of uncertainty on input data



Training options

- In-house, tailor-made training
- e-learning module (included in software purchase)

Contact the commercial team

- Ask a commercial question
- Get information about licensing options (multi-user, student...)

commercial@cstb.fr

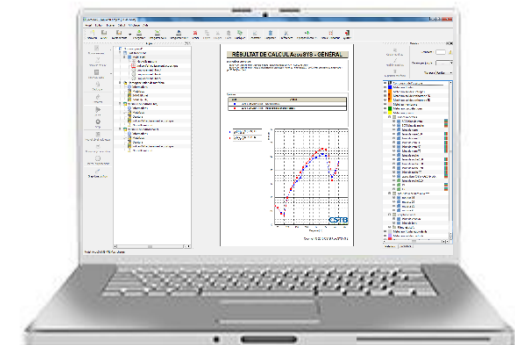
+33 1 64 68 84 36



Contact the development team

- Ask a technical question
- Develop a specific application based on the calculation core

acousys@cstb.fr





CSTB
le futur en construction