

M. Baldytchev (BSPhysics) and C. Krauthauser

University of Delaware • Center for Composite Materials • Department of Physics and Astronomy

## COMPARISON BETWEEN PULSE AND IMPEDANCE METHODS

### PULSE METHODS

Simplicity

Low accuracy

Low frequency resolution

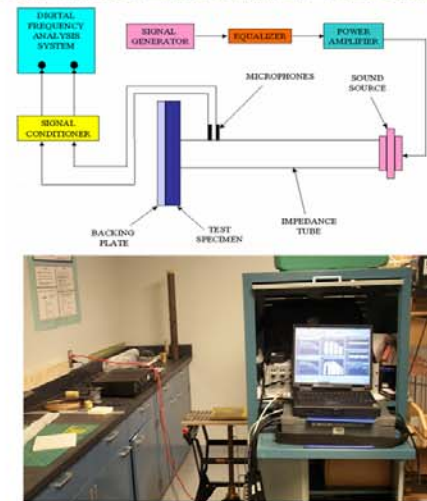
### IMPEDANCE METHODS

Excellent accuracy

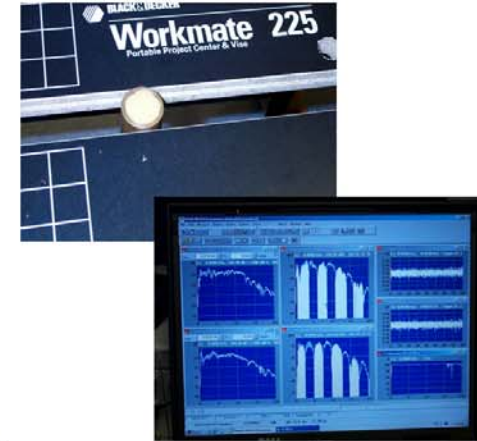
Excellent frequency resolution

Low spatial resolution

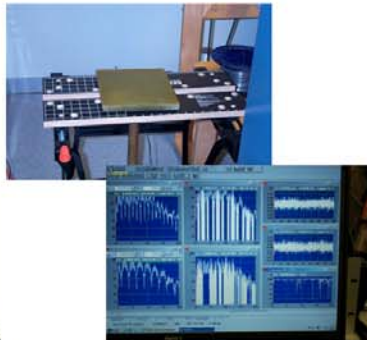
## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE SETUP



## CALIBRATION



## TEST SAMPLE



## THEORY

$$Z = Z_c \coth(\Gamma l) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{Must} \\ \text{be equal} \end{matrix} \quad Z = \rho_{air} c_{air} \frac{1+R}{1-R}$$

Impedance at the surface of material from the material side      Impedance at the surface of material from the air side

where:  
 $Z$  - Normal Acoustic Impedance  
 $Z_c$  - Characteristic Impedance  
 $\Gamma$  - Propagation Constant  
 $l$  - Thickness of the Sample  
 $R$  - Complex Reflection Coefficient

$$R = \frac{H - e^{-jks}}{e^{jks} - H} e^{j2k(t+s)} \quad \Pi = \frac{\bar{H}}{H_c} \quad \Pi = \frac{G_{12}}{G_{11}}$$

where:  
 $R$  - Complex Reflection Coefficient       $G_{12}$  - Cross Power Spectrum  
 $H$  - Calibrated Complex Transfer Function       $G_{11}$  - Auto Power Spectrum  
 $k = \omega/c_{air}$  - Complex Calibration Factor  
 $s$  - spacing between microphones  
 $l$  - distance from sample to nearest microphone

## THEORY

### Absorption Coefficient

The Absorption Coefficient is the ratio of the sound energy absorbed by a material surface exposed to a sound field to the sound energy incident on the surface.

$$\alpha = 1 - |R|^2 = 1 - \frac{1 + |H|^2 - 2|H| \cos(\phi + ks)}{1 + |H|^2 - 2|H| \cos(\phi - ks)}$$

$|H|$  - Modulus of the Complex Transfer Function  
 $\phi$  - Phase of the Complex Transfer Function  
 $k = \omega/c_{air}$   
 $s$  - spacing between microphones

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Pulse methods cannot predetermine the frequency band of interest and are usually restricted to 2 kHz or less
2. Pulse methods cannot spatially resolve acoustic characteristics.
3. Two-Microphone Resonance Tube method can obtain acoustic characteristics of a sample over a predetermined frequency band.
4. Great spatial resolution for high frequencies due to the decreasing diameter of the resonance tube.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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