

METRICS FOR HUMAN RESPONSE TO SONIC BOOMS

Brenda M. Sullivan

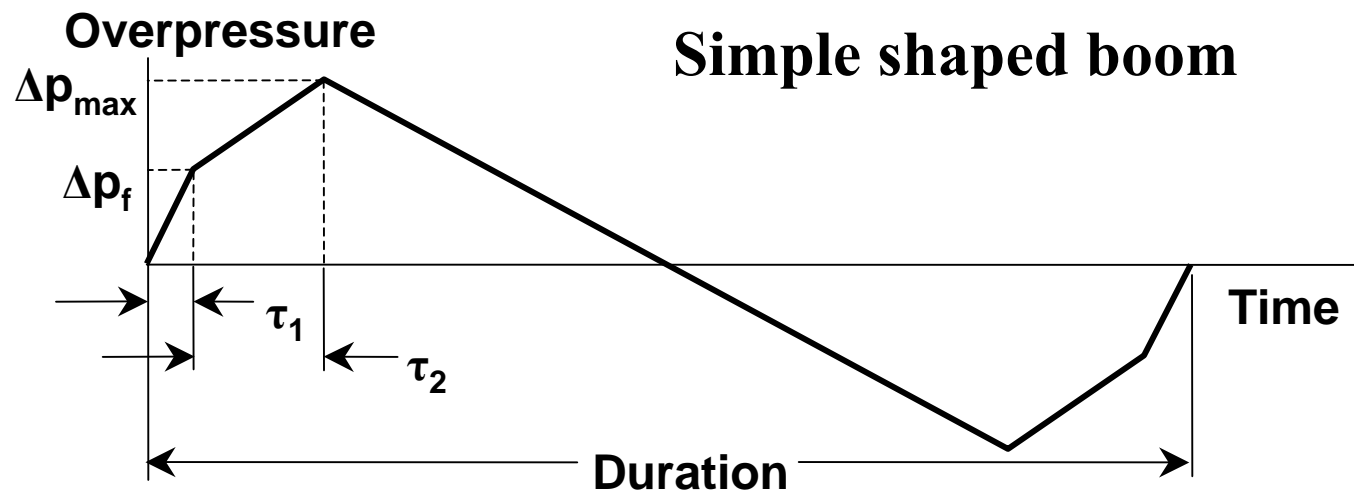
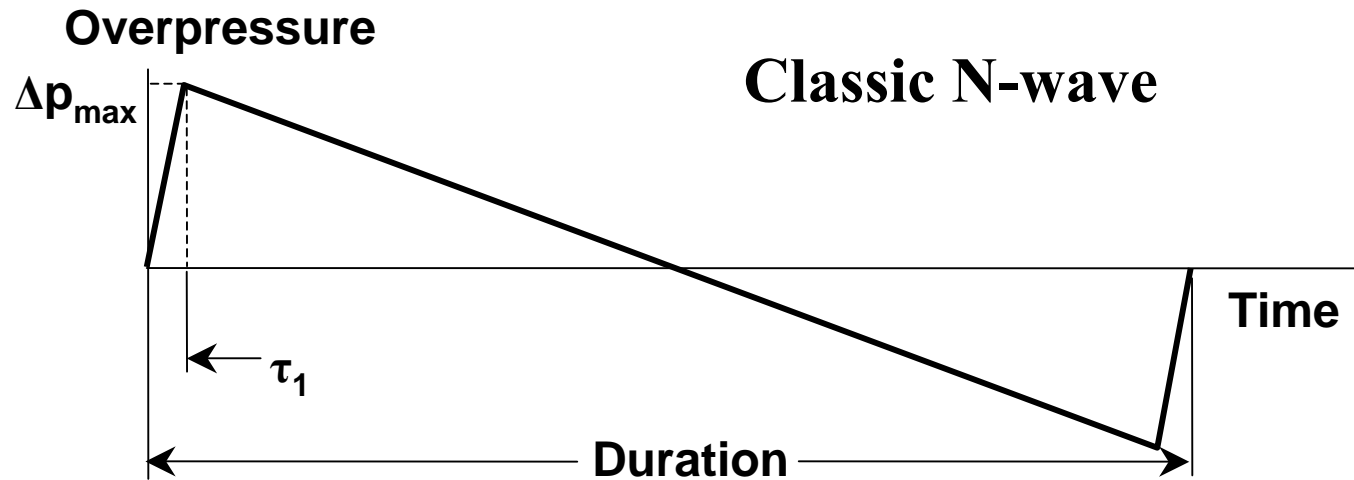
NASA Langley Research Center

FAA Civil Supersonic Aircraft Technical Workshop

Arlington, VA

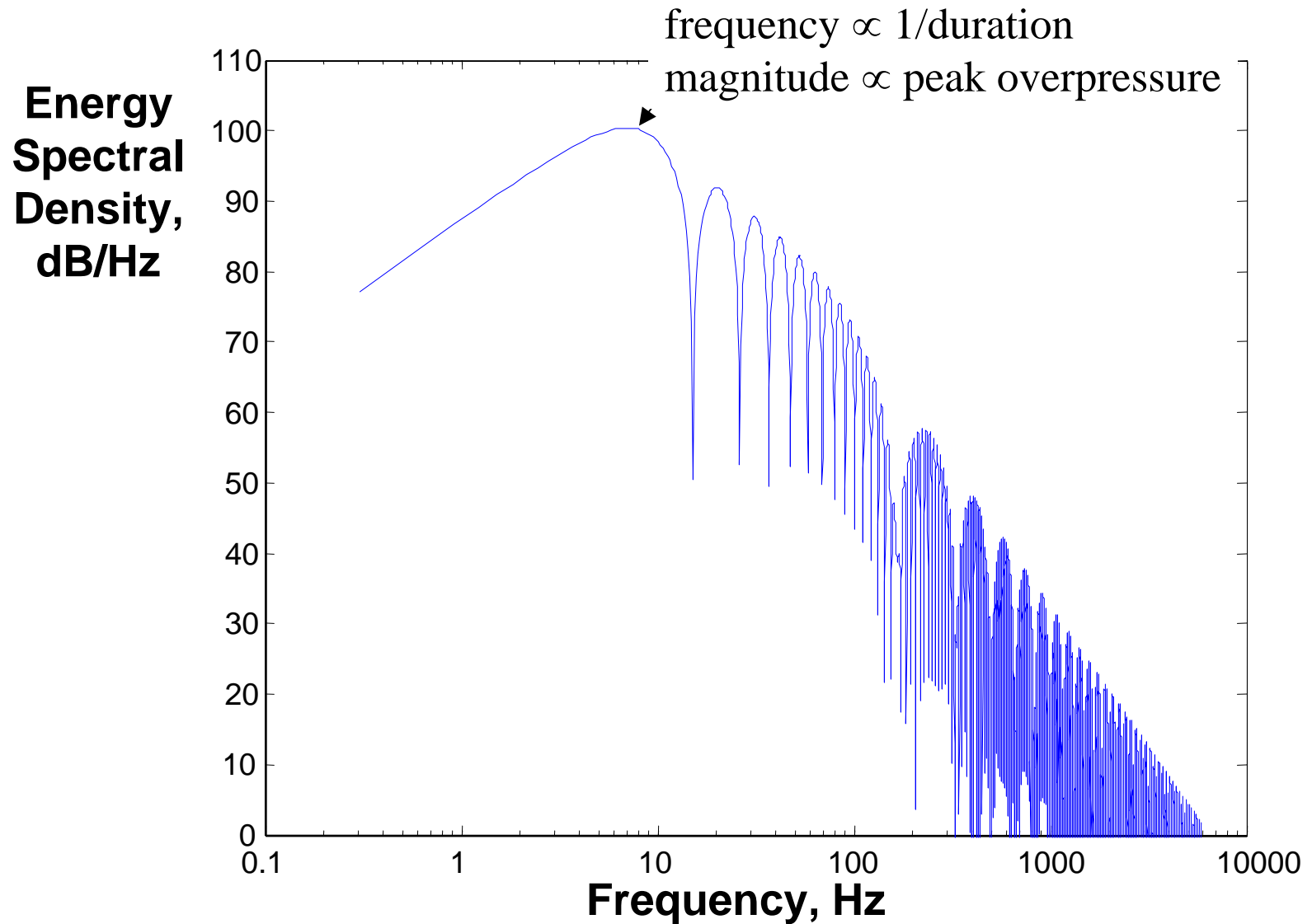
November 13, 2003

Elements of an Idealized Sonic Boom

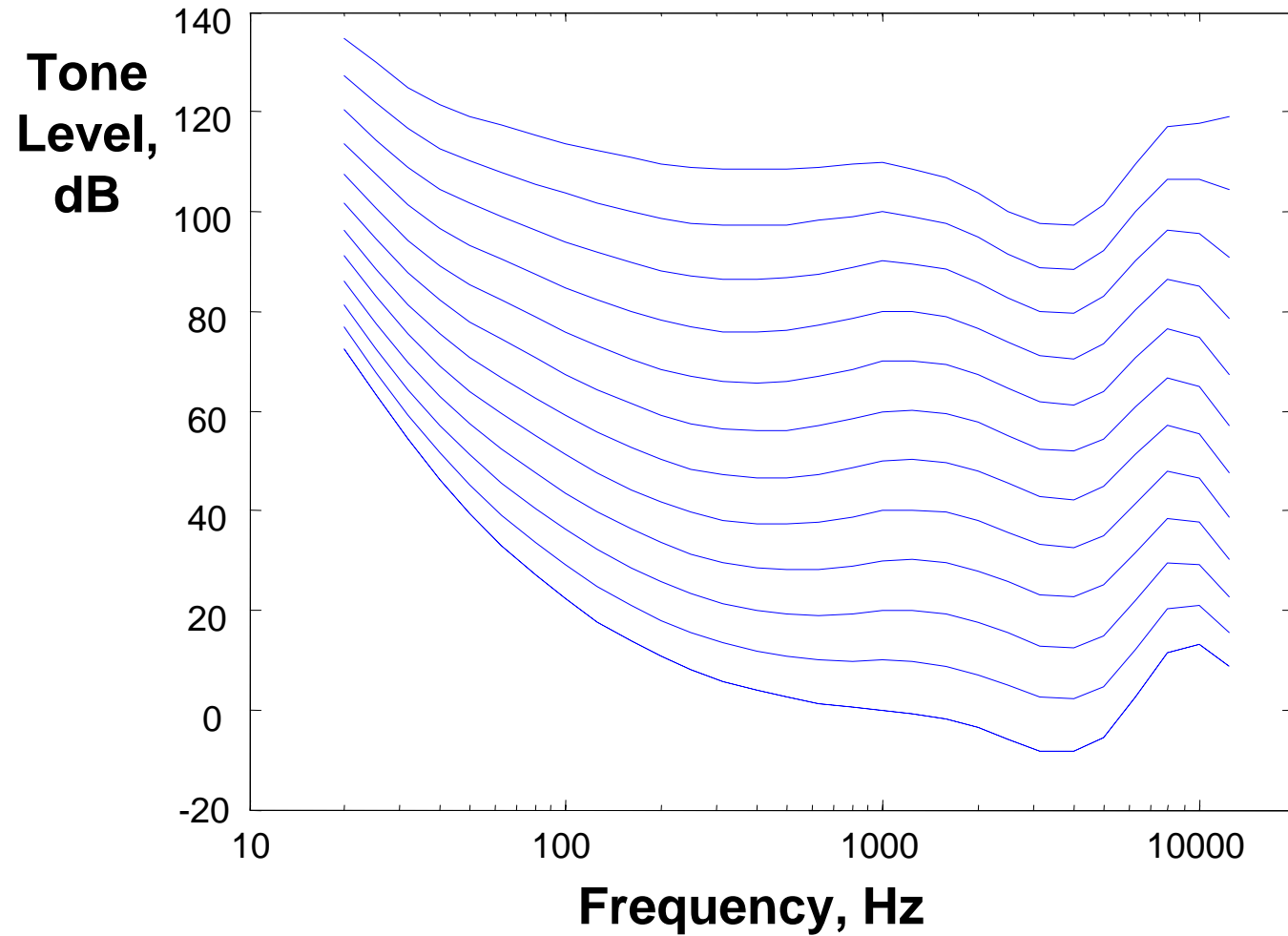


Spectrum of an Idealized N-Wave

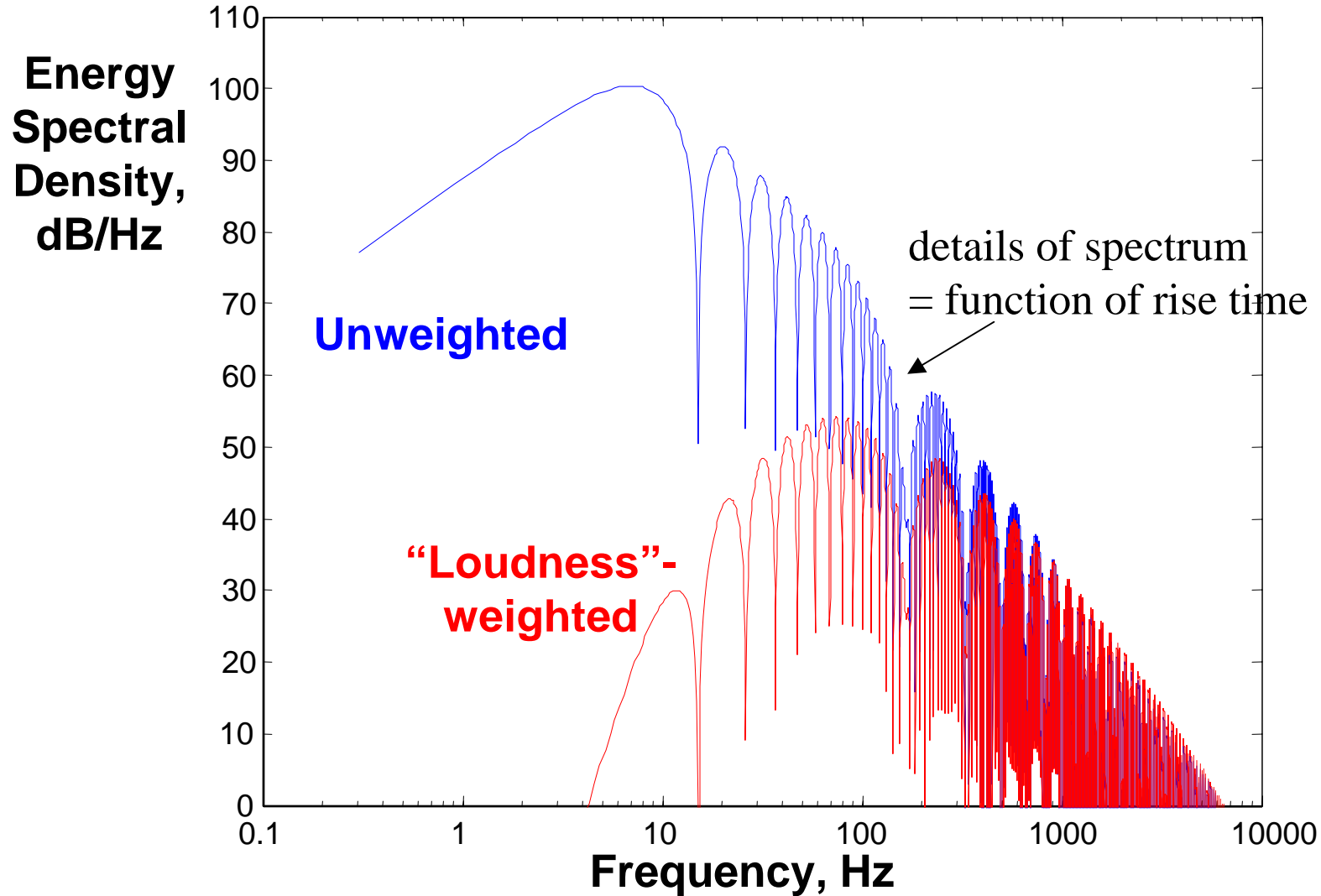
(6 ms rise time, 100 ms duration, 1 psf peak)



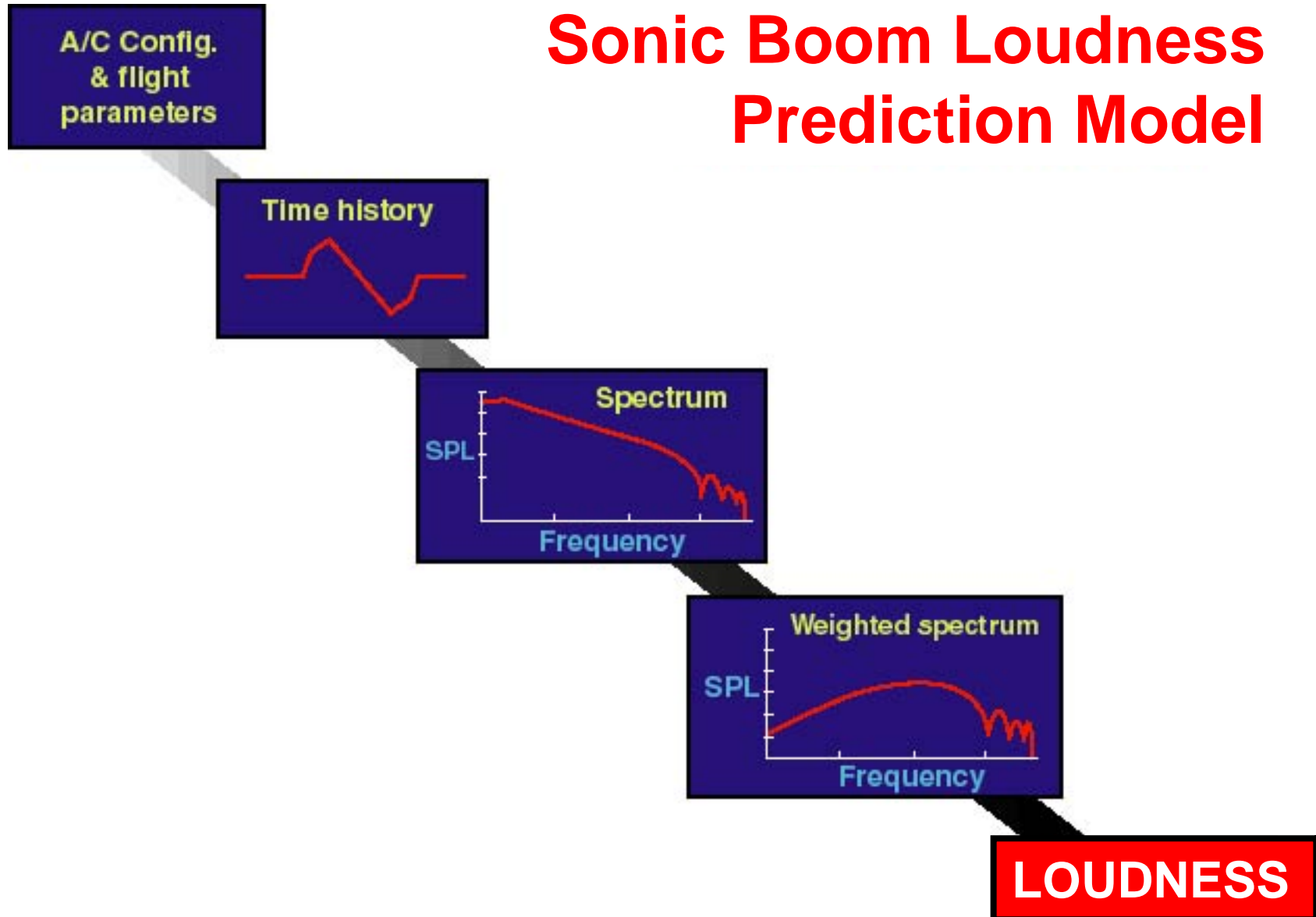
Equal Loudness Contours



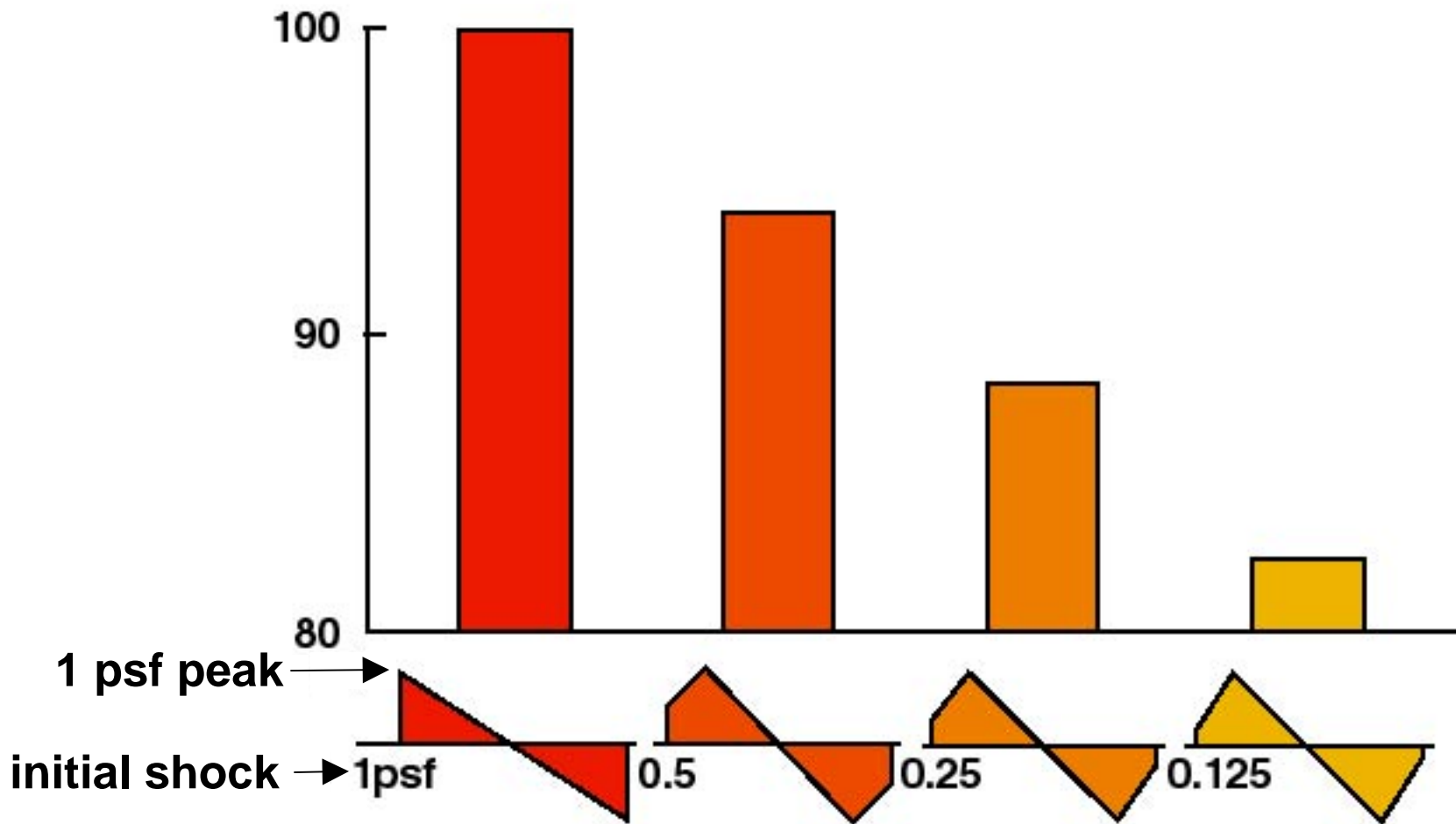
Spectrum of an Idealized N-Wave (6 ms rise time, 100 ms duration, 1 psf peak)



Sonic Boom Loudness Prediction Model



Calculated Loudness of Shaped Booms



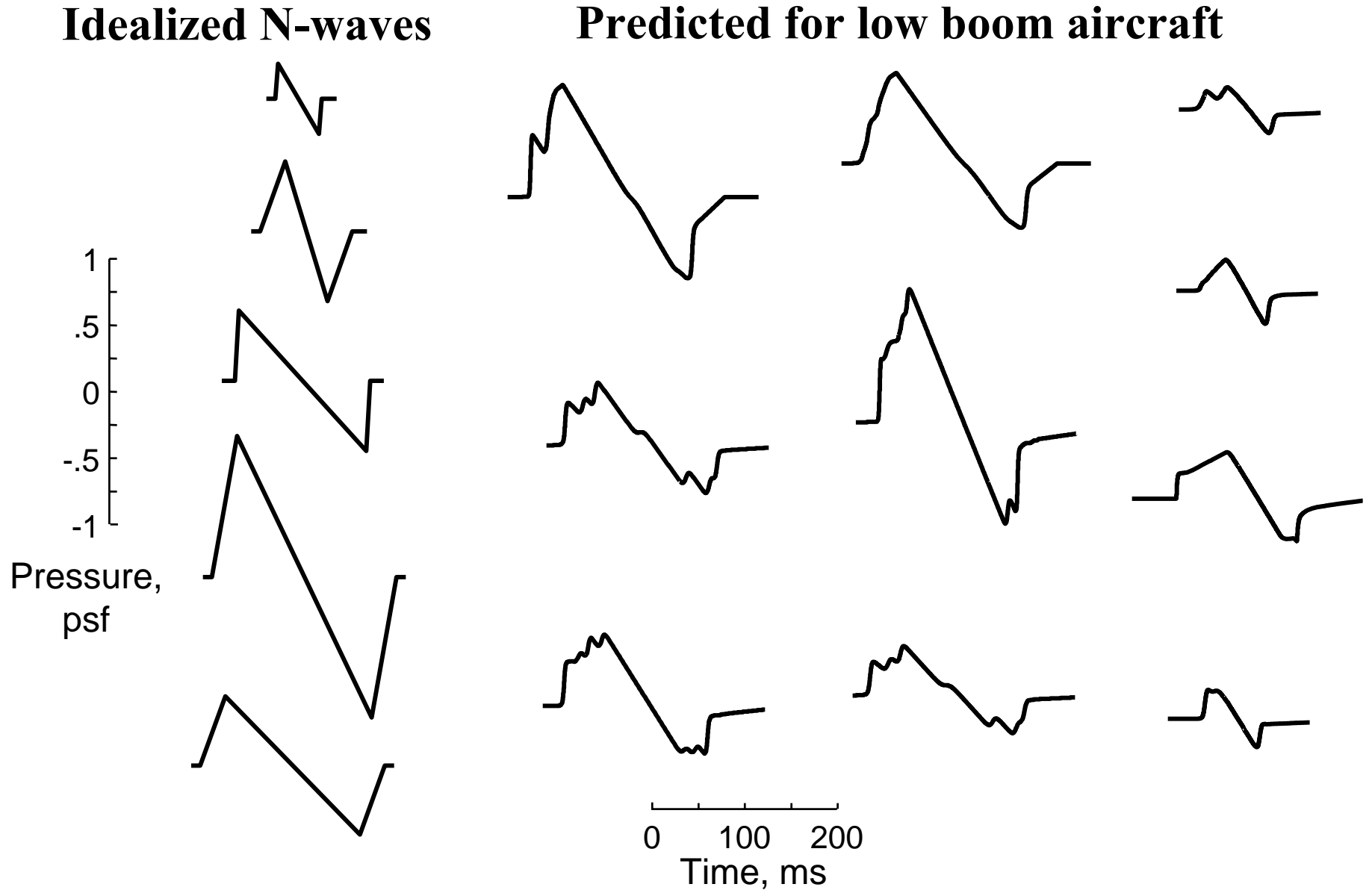
all these booms have 1 ms initial rise time

Measuring Subjective Response to Sonic Booms

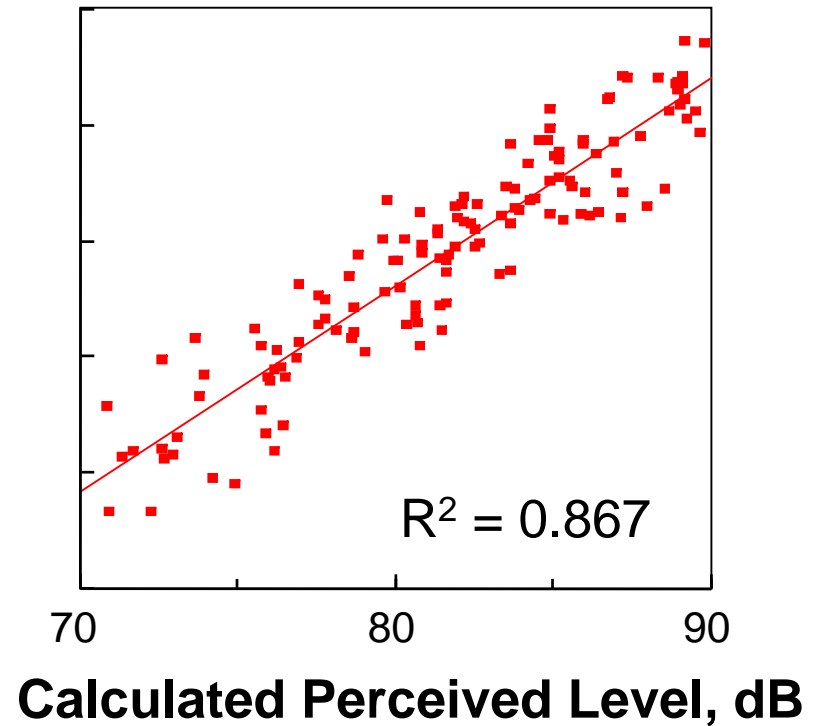
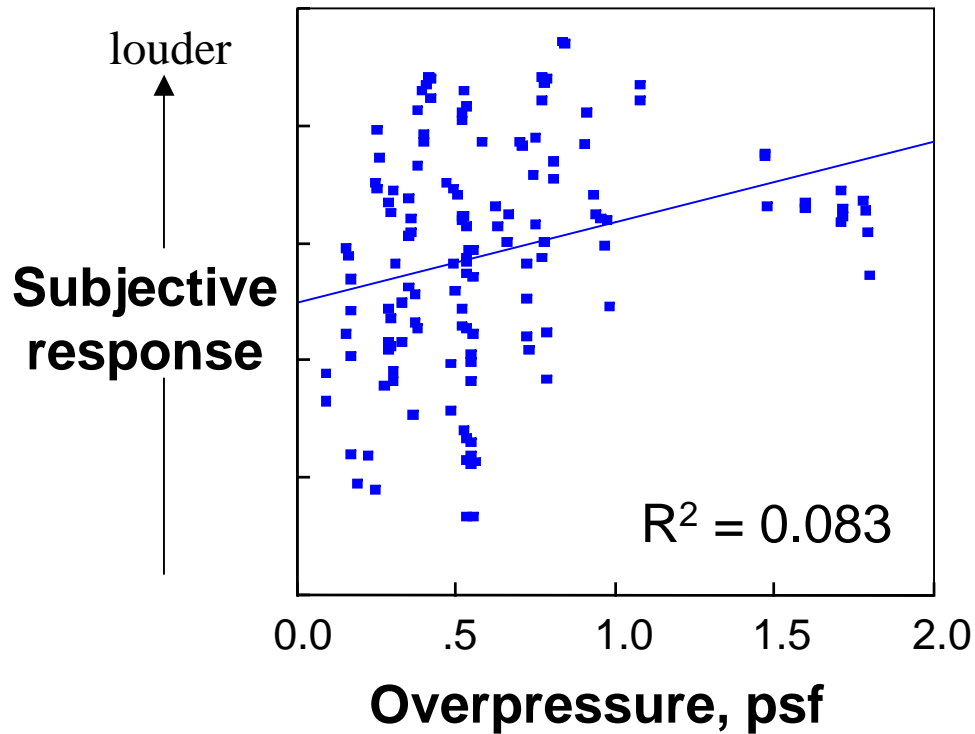


NASA Langley Sonic Boom Simulator

Variety of shapes used in testing

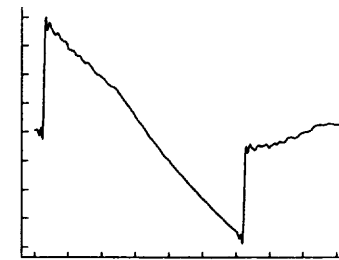
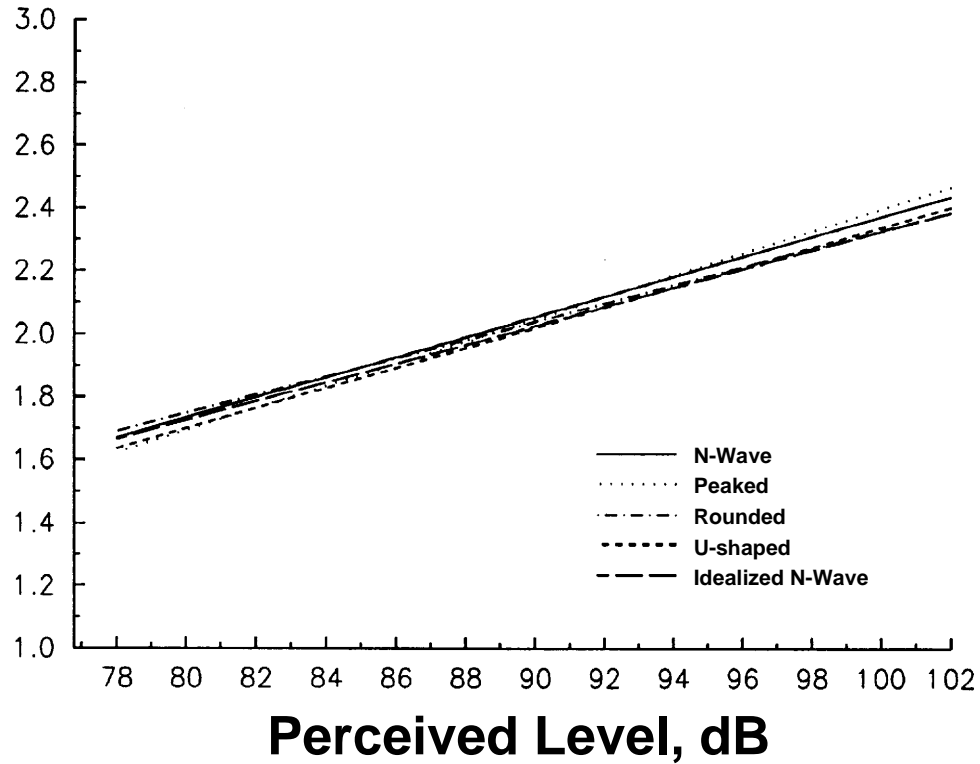


Prediction of Loudness Response to Sonic Booms

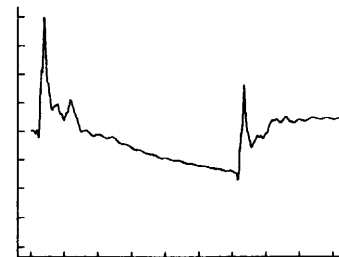


Subjective Response to Real and Simulated Sonic Booms

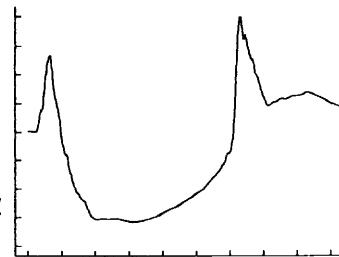
Subjective response



N-Wave



Peaked



U-Shaped

SONIC BOOM SIMULATOR STUDIES SUMMARY

- **Loudness model validated for:**
 - **wide range of ideal N-waves and shaped booms**
 - **“real” booms distorted by atmosphere**
 - **“indoor” N-waves and shaped booms**
- **Major finding:**
 - **substantial benefits of boom shaping (indoors and outdoors)**
- **Loudness model provides guidance to low-boom design efforts**

- 300 msec idealized sonic booms
- 2 msec initial rise times
- 30 msec secondary rise time

