

SOUTENANCE DE THÈSE DE DOCTORAT

Shaoqi WU

**soutiendra une thèse en vue de l'obtention du diplôme de DOCTORAT**

**dans la spécialité :** Mécanique des solides, des matériaux des structures et des surfaces

École Doctorale : **Sciences Pour l'Ingénieur**

sur le sujet suivant : Éléments finis étendus pour la modélisation des interfaces en vibro-acoustique dissipative

Cette soutenance aura lieu le :

05/10/2022 à 10 h 30, École Centrale de Nantes,  
Amphithéâtre S

Lien Zoom : <https://ec-nantes.zoom.us/j/95598231681>

Meeting ID: 955 9823 1681; Password: 3B.VQXv+

devant le jury ci-après :

<b>M. BERIOT Hadrien</b>	<b>Dr, Senior Research Engineering Manager</b>	Siemens Industry Software N.V., Belgique
<b>M. COTTEREAU Régis</b>	<b>Chargé de recherche HDR</b>	CNRS, Marseille
<b>M. DAZEL Olivier</b>	<b>Professeur des universités</b>	Le Mans Université
<b>Mrs DECKERS Elke</b>	<b>Assistant Professor</b>	KU Leuven, Belgique
<b>M. GORANSSON Peter</b>	<b>Professor</b>	Kungliga Tekniska högskolan (KTH), Suède
<b>M. LEGRAIN Grégory</b>	<b>Professeur des universités</b>	Ecole Centrale de Nantes
<b>M. MOËS Nicolas</b>	<b>Professeur des universités</b>	Ecole Centrale de Nantes

Résumé:

Noise is nowadays omnipresent in our society, which encourages us to reduce its impact on health. Thanks to their design flexibility and lightness, sound absorbing packages made of porous materials might hold a pivotal position among noise reduction approaches. Our prime interest is in sound packages which have multiple layers with significant thickness disparity ranging from several meters to millimeters and potentially complex geometries. We aim at elaborating on more efficient numerical methods to identify and predict the vibroacoustic behaviour of such packages compared to the classical Finite Element Method (FEM).

Based on the eXtended Finite Element Method (X-FEM), enrichment and discretization strategies are developed to couple porous media involving mixed Biot's equations. Stable and robust variational formulations are proposed to represent the acoustic effects of thin porous layers. Our approaches are demonstrated to be capable of reducing considerably the pre-processing and resolution times while maintaining the accuracy level in comparison with classical FEM.