



# VELO 3B

# Release note

What is new?



# VELO 3B

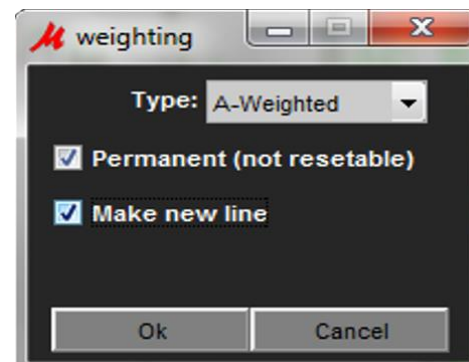
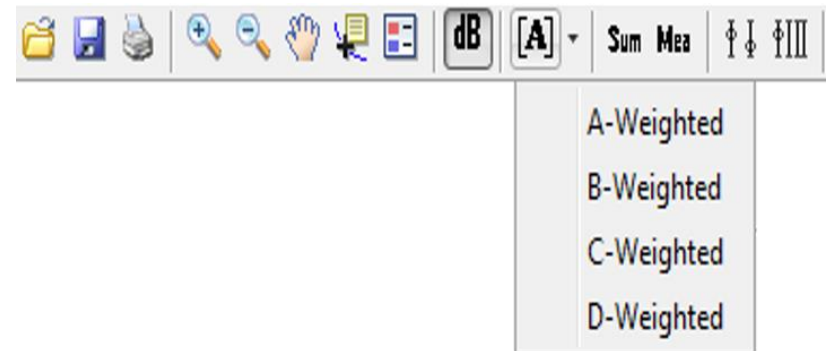
## New features and tools common for the entire platform

- Extended weighting options

5 weighting options are available to apply to all results in the platform.

- Data modification at storage

This data can be temporarily applied for result visualization or applied on the original raw data and stored with it.



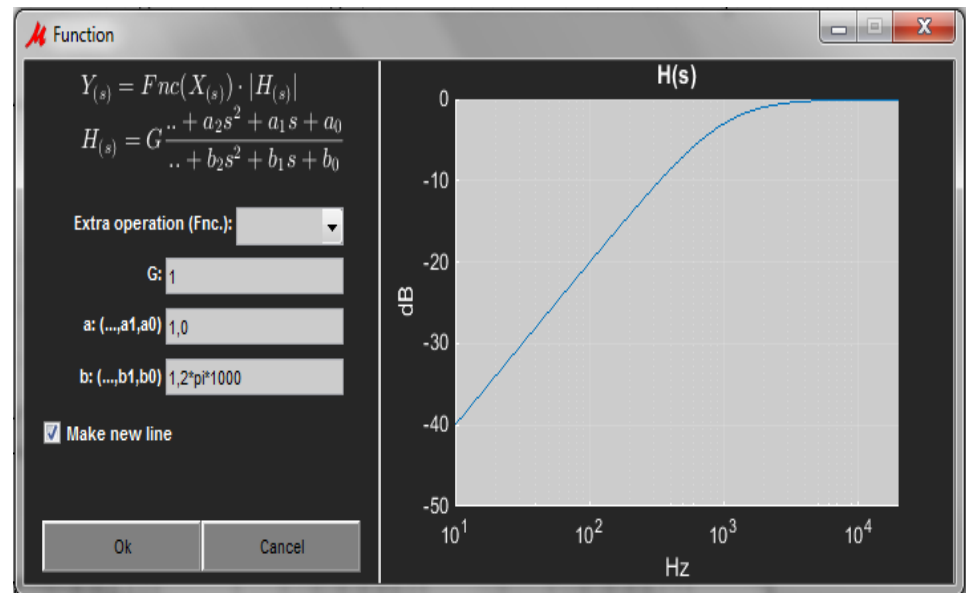
# VELO 3B

## New features and tools common for the entire platform

- Apply functions to data:

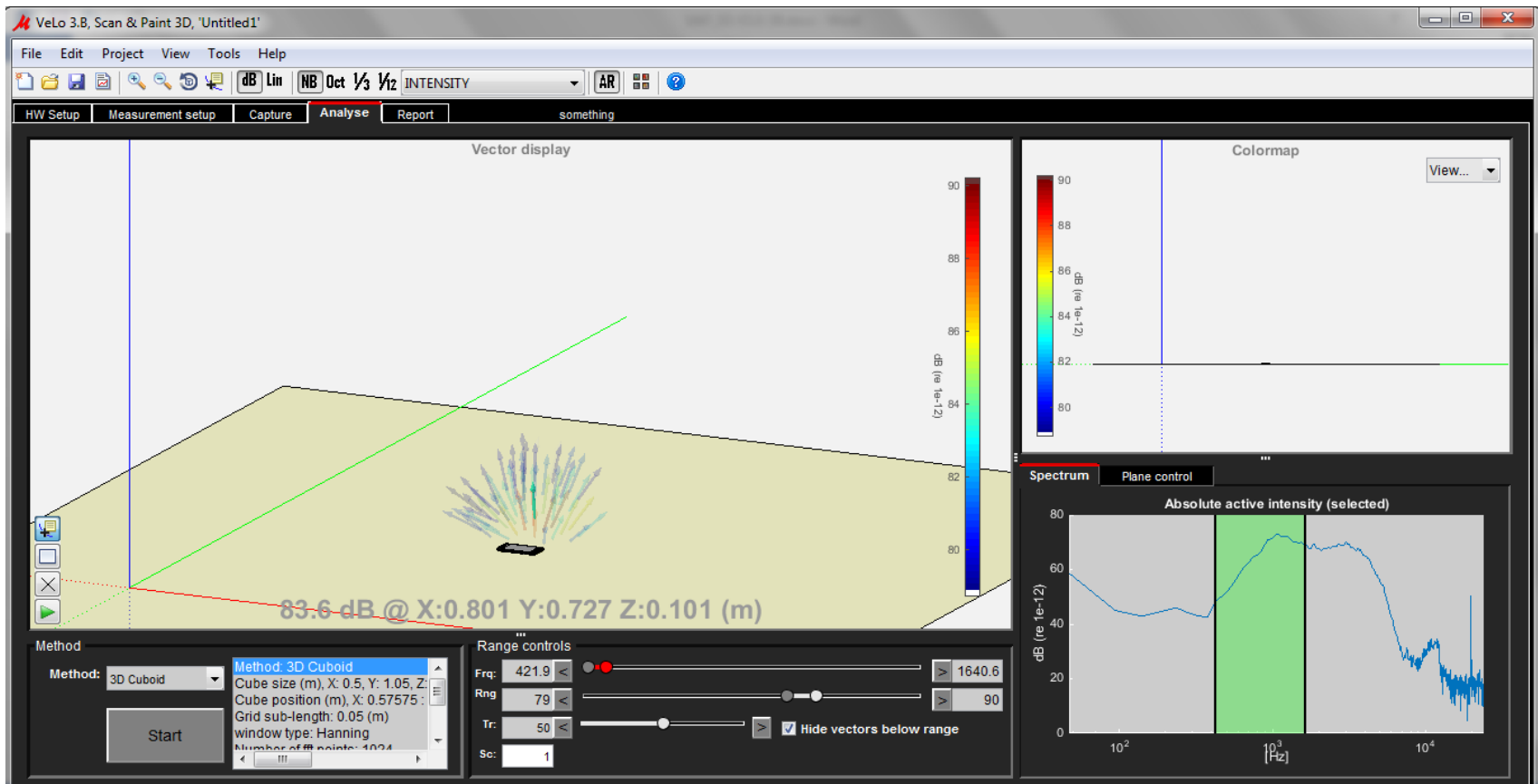
Constant offset, filtering or any other function can be configured and directly applied to the results, to derive other quantities or filter out spurious data.

EG: low/band/high pass filter, integration, derivation



# VELO 3B Scan&Paint 3D

Improved, more clear information display

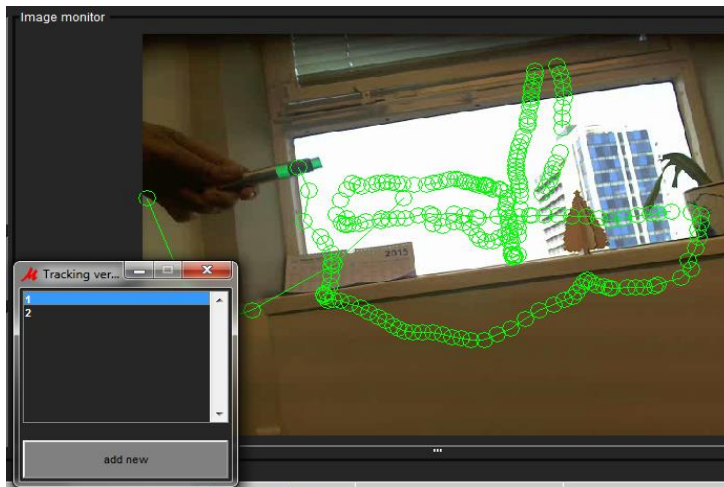


# VELO 3B Scan&Paint

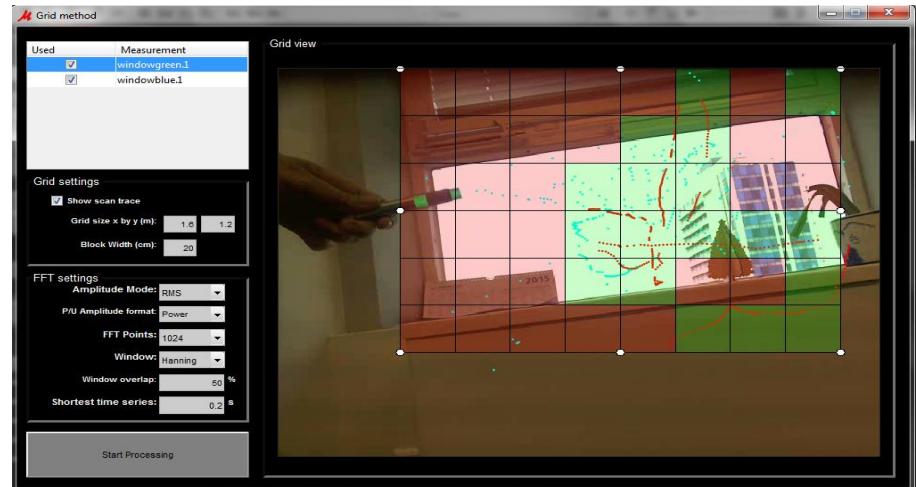
Combine and de-combine measurements/parts of measurements

With projects and analysis methods getting more and more elaborated, this tool allows reverting data combination within the same project without the need of deleting/ re-doing any processing step.

Combine/de-combine tracked



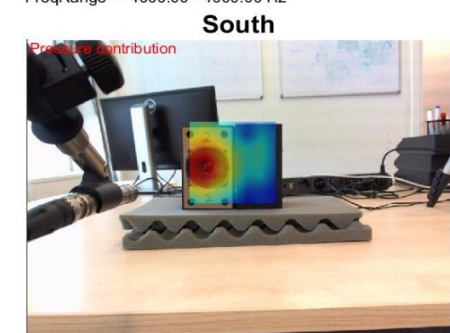
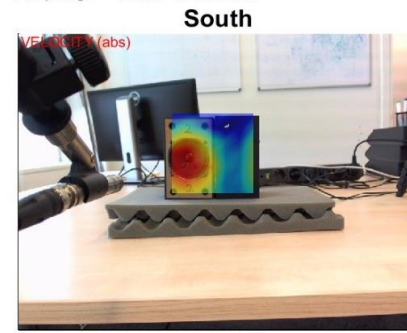
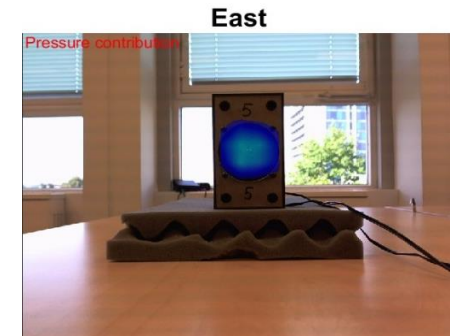
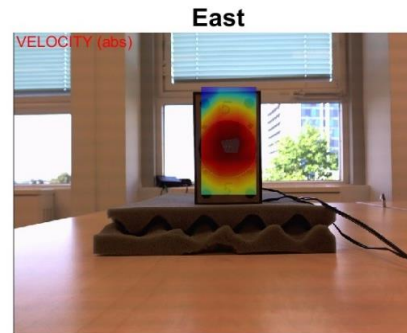
Combine/de-combine measurements



# VELO 3B Scan&Paint

## NEW analysis method: Airborne Transfer Path Analysis

The new version of Scan & Paint includes the ATPA method that allows not only characterizing the radiation of the noise source but also the **contribution** of it to a **receiver** position by means of the characterization of the path where the noise travelled from source to listener.



Velocity radiation

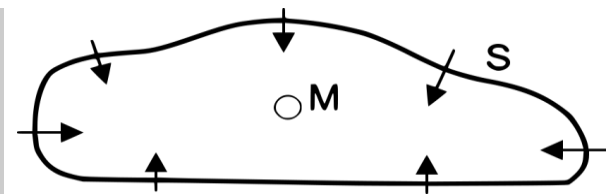
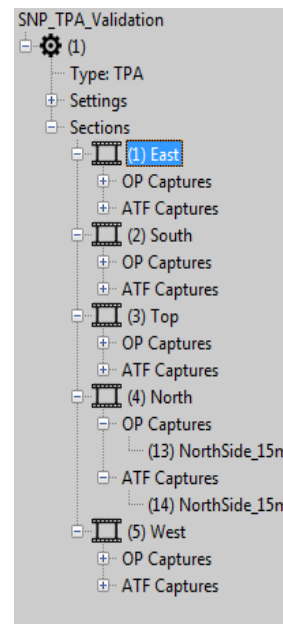
Pressure contribution

# VELO 3B Scan&Paint

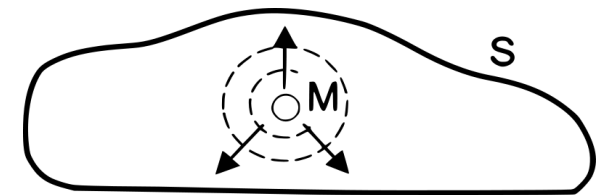
## NEW analysis method: Airborne Transfer Path Analysis

The estimation of each noise contribution is computed from the measurement of the direct radiation of each source and the characterization of the transfer path from them to the listener position. To acquire this data, two measurements are required:

1. Monopole excitation of the transfer paths (ATPA capture)
2. Noise source excitation in regime to be studied( Operational capture, OP).



Noise source radiation characterization



Transfer path characterization

# VELO 3B

## Scan&Paint

### NEW analysis method: Airborne Transfer Path Analysis

From the pressure contribution information each section of the surface can be compared, obtaining a **RANKING** of noise sources contributing to an specific reference location.

