

Noise and vibration biggest factors in passenger discomfort onboard propeller aircraft

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Participants on their way to the Test Flight in an ATR72. Credit: *International Journal of Aviation, Aeronautics, and Aerospace* (2022). DOI: 10.15394/ijaaa.2022.1679

A lack of leg room is a well-known grumble among passengers on flights—but noise in the cabin is the number one gripe when it comes to



propeller aircraft, a new study suggests.

Experts in design engineering at Nottingham Trent University wanted to identify <u>passenger</u> preferences when flying "turboprop" aircraft, which are expected to become more common as we move towards more sustainable ways of flying than by jet.

The research—which also involved Delft University of Technology in Holland and Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich—looked at what passengers found most and least comfortable when flying on these aircraft, which are predominantly used for regional <u>flights</u>.

As part of the study participants undertook a 70-minute <u>flight</u> on a specially chartered turboprop aircraft, at a cruising altitude of 17,000 ft.

Several questionnaires were completed and participants were asked at different points—ascent, cruise and descent—which factors were contributing most to their comfort and discomfort.

After the flight, the vast majority (91%) of passengers stated that "noise" affected their discomfort in the cabin, while two-thirds (63%) said "vibration" and over half (53%) said "seat."

Space, lighting and temperature in the cabin, meanwhile, were the factors which influenced the comfort the most for passengers, the researchers found.

For many years comfort has been an important factor for passengers choosing an airline and with sustainability becoming more important for passengers the team wanted to investigate the overall comfort experience of the more fuel efficient turboprops.

The team argues that for future propeller aircraft design it would be wise



to look at noise reduction systems and vibration dampening materials. Noise-canceling headphones could be made available for passengers.

Mechanical solutions could include adapting the propeller position so that there is less aerodynamic interaction with the rest of the airframe, they say.

"If we are serious about emissions, future propulsion has to move away from jets for regional flights," said Professor Neil Mansfield, head of engineering in Nottingham Trent University's School of Science and Technology.

He said: "We need to understand the environment of propeller <u>aircraft</u> so that future designs can be made more comfortable and acceptable to the market. There are ways to reduce the noise with <u>noise</u> canceling or by designing the sound to be less unpleasant."

The study is reported in the *International Journal of Aviation*, *Aeronautics and Aerospace*.

More information: Peter Vink et al, Aircraft interior and seat design: priorities based on passengers' opinions, *International Journal of Aviation, Aeronautics, and Aerospace* (2022). DOI: 10.15394/ijaaa.2022.1679

Provided by Nottingham Trent University

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