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## Control of Flow-Induced Noise from a Round Jet using Active Excitation

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**Key Words :** Round jet ( ), Active excitation ( 가 ), Acoustic analogy ( ), Far-field noise ( )

### Abstract

The objective of the present study is to investigate the changes in the acoustic source characteristics and far-field noise propagation in an incompressible round jet at  $Re=10000$  for single-frequency excitations using large eddy simulation and Lighthill acoustic analogy. We apply excitations at a frequency corresponding to the jet-column mode ( $St_D = 0.85$ ) or maximum growth rate in the shear layer ( $St_q = 0.017$ ). The acoustic source derived from the Lighthill acoustic analogy is the second spatial derivative of the Reynolds stresses. In the case of  $St_D = 0.85$ , vortex ring and large scale structures are dominant sources, whereas in the case of  $St_q = 0.017$ , the main sources are located at an upstream position along the shear layer than in the uncontrolled case. Also, the far-field noise propagates along the axial direction due to excitation.

1. 가 . Zaman Hussain<sup>(1)</sup> jet-column mode  $St_D = 0.85$  가  
(2)  $St_q = 0.017$  가  
가 가  
가  
가  
shear layer mode 가 jet-preferred mode Zaman<sup>(3)</sup> 가  
가 가  
가 Zaman Hussain (1), (2) 가

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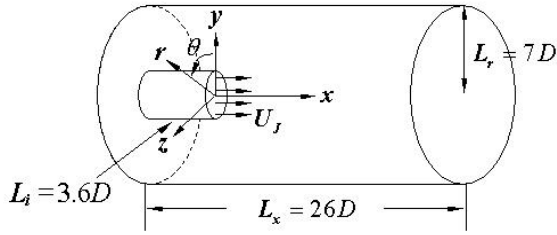


Fig. 1 Computational domain

Lighthill  
(acoustic analogy)

Lighthill <sup>(4)</sup>

Curle <sup>(5)</sup>

Lighthill

Lighthill

가

2.

2.1

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_i u_j}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$x_i$ ,  $u_i$ ,  $p$ ,  $D$ ,  $U_j$ ,  $\text{Re}$ ,  $\text{Re} = U_j D / \nu$ ,  $\text{Re} = 10000$

(1) (2)

Akselvoll Moin <sup>(6)</sup> 2

Nicolson Runge-Kutta 2

Crank-3

Germano <sup>(7)</sup> dynamic subgrid-scale model

2.2 Fig. 1

$x, r, \mathbf{q}$ ,  $y, z$ ,  $-3.6 \leq x/D \leq 22.4, 0 \leq r/D \leq 7, 0 \leq \mathbf{q} \leq 2\mathbf{p}$

288(x) × 96(r) × 96(q)

Neumann  $\partial r u_r / \partial r = 0, \mathbf{v}_x = \mathbf{v}_q = 0$

Blasius 가 top-hat, Blasius (q) D, D/q = 120

3.

Lighthill

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}'}{\partial t^2} - c_\infty^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}'}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} = \frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (3)$$

$\mathbf{r}'$ ,  $c_\infty$ ,  $T_{ij}$

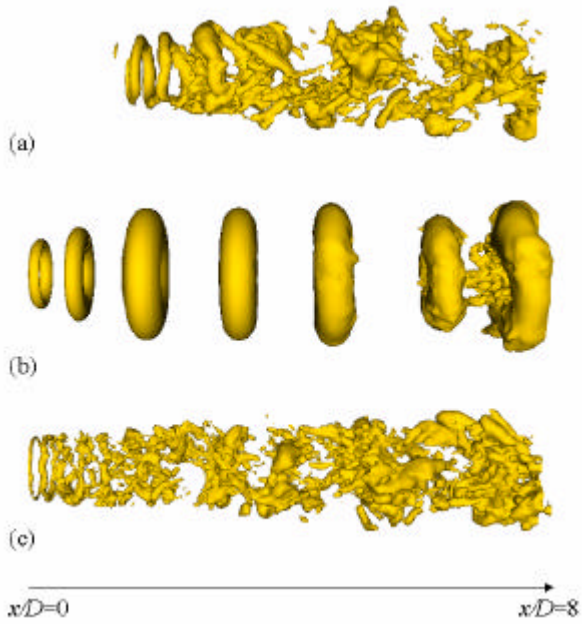
Lighthill

$$T_{ij} = \mathbf{r} u_i u_j + \mathbf{d}_{ij} (p' - c_\infty^2 \mathbf{r}') - \mathbf{t}_{ij} \quad (4)$$

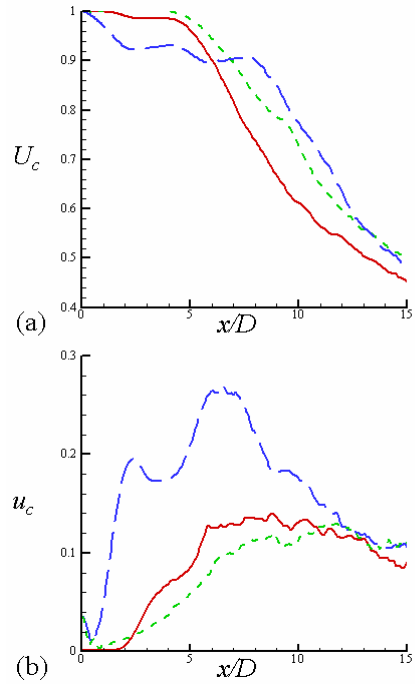
$\mathbf{t}_{ij}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}$ ,  $\mathbf{t}_{ij} = \mathbf{d}_{ij} (p' - c_\infty^2 \mathbf{r}')$  가  $\mathbf{r} u_i u_j$

M

$\mathbf{r}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_\infty$



**Fig. 2** Instantaneous vortical structures (iso-pressure surface,  $p=-0.03$ ): (a) without control; (b)  $St_D = 0.85$ ; (c)  $St_q = 0.017$ .



**Fig. 3** (a) Mean axial velocity along the centerline; (b) RMS axial velocity fluctuations along the centerline. —, without control; ---,  $St_D = 0.85$ ; - · - ·,  $St_q = 0.017$ .

Lighthill

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}'}{\partial t^2} - c_\infty^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{r}'}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} = \mathbf{r}_\infty \frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad (5)$$

(5) Lighthill

가 Curle

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \mathbf{r}_\infty = \frac{M^2}{4\mathbf{p}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \int_V \frac{T_{ij}(\mathbf{y}, t - Mr)}{r} d^3 y + \frac{M^2}{4\mathbf{p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \int_S n_j \frac{P_{ij}(\mathbf{y}, t - Mr)}{r} d^2 y \quad (6)$$

Curle

가  
y  
x  
r = x - y, r = |r|

compact  
가

$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \mathbf{r}_\infty \cong \frac{M^4}{4\mathbf{p}} \frac{x_i x_j}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_V T_{ij}(\mathbf{y}, t - M\mathbf{x}) d^3 y \quad (7)$$

4.

4.1 가

가

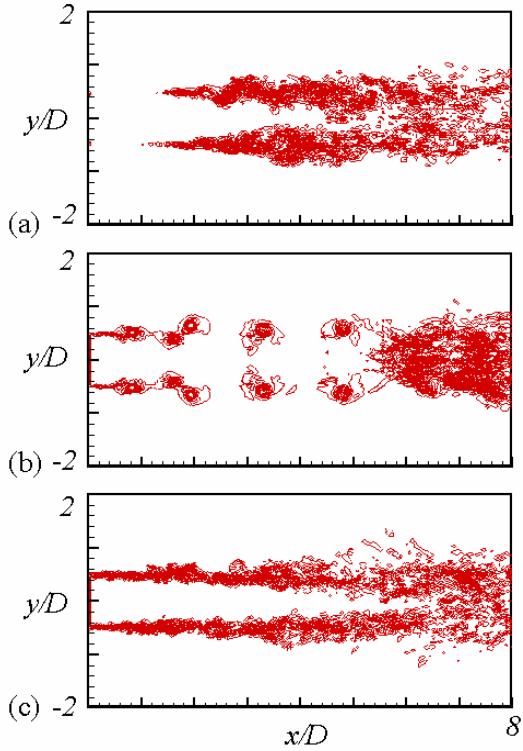
$$u_j(r, t) = U_j(r) \times (1 + A \sin(2\mathbf{p}ft))$$

A 가 0.05  
Zaman<sup>(3)</sup>  
 $St_D = 0.85$   $St_q = 0.017$  ( $St_D = 2.04$ ) 가  
 $U_j(r)$  가

4.2 가  
Fig. 2 가

가

가



**Fig. 4** Distribution of instantaneous acoustic source in x-y plane: (a) without control; (b)  $St_D=0.85$ ; (c)  $St_q=0.017$ .

$$-100 \leq \mathbf{r}_\infty \frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \leq 100 .$$

roll-up

.  $St_D = 0.85$  가

,  $St_q = 0.017$  가

가

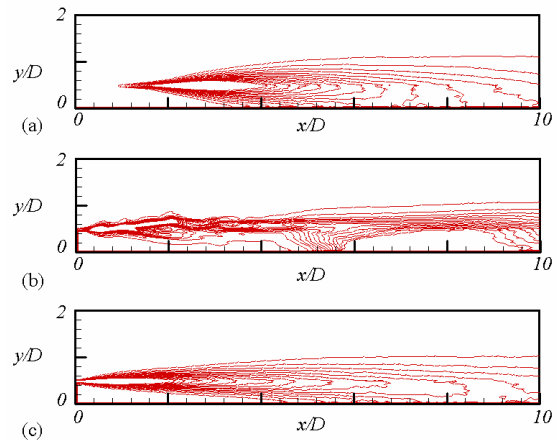
Fig. 3

가

$St_D = 0.85$  가

$St_q = 0.017$

가



**Fig. 5** Distributions of the rms acoustic source: (a) without control; (b)  $St_D=0.85$ ; (c)  $St_q=0.017$ .

$$0 \leq (\mathbf{r}_\infty \frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j})_{rms} \leq 30.$$

$St_D = 0.85$

가

$St_q = 0.017$  가

4.3 가

Fig. 4 Lighthill

$$\mathbf{r}_\infty \frac{\partial^2 u_i u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

xy

. 가

,  $St_D = 0.85$  가

가

,  $St_q = 0.017$  가

가

가

$St_q = 0.017$  가

Fig. 5

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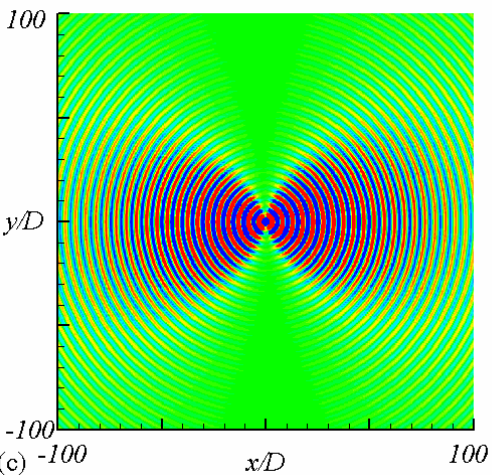
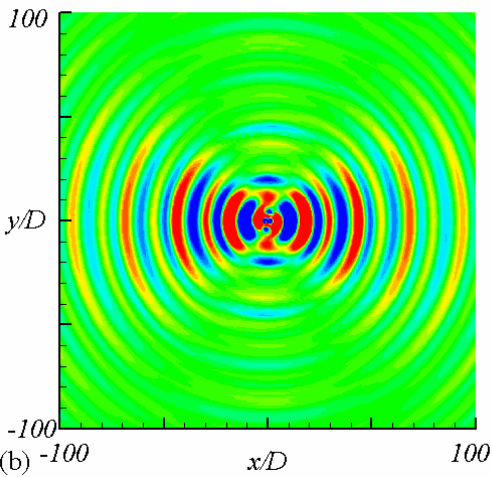
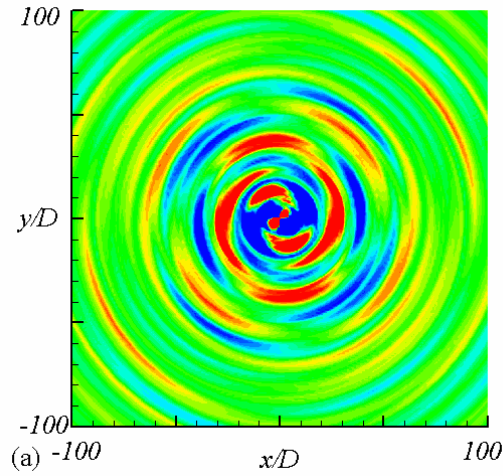
가

가

4.4 가

Lighthill

Curle



**Fig. 6** Far-field acoustic density fluctuations: (a) without control ( $-10^{-8} < r' < 10^{-8}$ ); (b)  $St_D = 0.85$  ( $-3 \times 10^{-7} < r' < 3 \times 10^{-7}$ ); (c)  $St_q = 0.017$  ( $-6 \times 10^{-7} < r' < 6 \times 10^{-7}$ ).

Fig. 6

$M=0.1$  가  
 , 가  
 $St_q = 0.017$  가  
 $St_D = 0.85$  가  
 5.  
 가 가 가

$45^\circ$  Jet column mode  $\pm$   
 $St_D = 0.85$  가  
 $St_q = 0.017$  가 가  
 $St_D = 0.85$  가  
 $St_D = 0.85$  가

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