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## Characteristics of Flow-Induced Noise around a Sphere

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**Key Words:** Sphere ( ), Flow-induced noise ( ), Acoustic analogy ( )

## Abstract

Flow-induced noise propagated from flow over a sphere is numerically investigated for laminar flow at Re = 300 and 425, and for turbulent flow at Re = 3700 and  $10^4$ , where the Reynolds number is based on the freestream velocity and the sphere diameter. The numerical method used for obtaining the flow over a sphere is based on an immersed boundary method in a cylindrical coordinate system. The Curle's solutions of the Lighthill's acoustic analogy with and without the far-field and compact-source approximation are used in order to investigate the noise field from flow over a sphere. Since the drag and lift forces change irregularly in time at Re = 425, 3700 and  $10^4$ , the noise propagates in a complicated manner. At Re = 300, 425 and  $10^4$ , the noise from dipole sources is much larger than that from quadrupole sources. On the other hand, at Re = 3700, the quadrupole source becomes dominant. The temporal variation of the flow-induced noise around a sphere is obtained at some observation points, which shows that the peak frequency corresponds to the Strouhal number associated with the wake instability.

가 1. 가 (acoustic analogy) 3 (sphere) (flow-induce noise) (near-field velocity and 가 가 pressure) 가 3 (1,2) (3,4,5,6) (Reynolds number) 가 (cylindrical coordinate system) (Immersed Boundary Method, IBM) Navier-Stokes 가 (momentum E-mail: choi@socrates.snu.ac.kr forcing) TEL: (02)880-8361 FAX: (02)878-3662

가

 $Re = u \ d/v = 300$ 425

(Direct Numerical Simulation, DNS)

 $10^{4}$ Re = 3700

(Large Eddy Simulation,

LES) d , LES

subgrid-scale stress dynamic

-15 < x/d < 15, 0 < r/d <

15,  $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ 

 $289 (x) \times 161 (r) \times 40 (\theta) (Re = 300), 449$ 

 $(x) \times 161 \ (r) \times 40 \ (\theta) \ (Re = 425), 577 \ (x) \times 141 \ (r) \times 40$ 

 $(\theta)$  (Re = 3700, 10<sup>4</sup>)

 $(C_d)$  (x, y, z)  $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$  z

 $Lighthill^{(10)}$ Curle<sup>(11)</sup>

2.

Lighthill<sup>(10)</sup>

(far-field approximation) Curle<sup>(11)</sup> 가

compact

 $\rho_{FC}'(\overline{X},t) = \frac{M^3}{4\pi} \frac{X_i}{X^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{S} n_j P_{ij}(\overline{Y},t - MX) d^2 \overline{Y}$ (1)  $+\frac{M^4}{4\pi}\frac{X_iX_j}{X^3}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\int_{V}T_{ij}(\overline{Y},t-MX)d^3\overline{Y}$ 

> $T_{ij} = \rho u_i' u_j' + p \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{M^2} \rho \delta_{ij} - \tau_{ij}$ (2)

> $P_{ij} = p\delta_{ij} - \tau_{ij}$ (3)

> $u_i' = u_i - U_{\infty} \delta_{1i}$ (4)

(Mach , *M* number),  $T_{ij}$ Lighthill  $, \quad \overline{X} = (X_1, X_2, X_3)$  $, \quad \overline{Y} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)$  $X = |\overline{X}|, n_i$ 

**Table 1** Flow parameters of flow over a sphere

	Re	$\overline{C}_d$	St	$\overline{\alpha}_s$
Present	300	0.657	0.134	112°
	425	0.587	0.141	107°
	3700	0.355	0.22	90°
	$10^{4}$	0.393	0.18	90°
Numerical <sup>(3)</sup>	300	0.656	0.137	
Numerical <sup>(5)</sup>	300	0.644	0.136	
Experimental <sup>(2)</sup>	3700		0.21	
	$10^{4}$		0.18	
Numerical <sup>(5)</sup> (LES)	$10^{4}$	0.393	0.195	84°-86°
(DES)	$10^{4}$	0.397	0.2	84°-87°

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 $\rho_{FG}'(\overline{X},t) = \frac{M^2}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \int_{S} n_j \frac{P_{ij}(\overline{Y},t-MR)}{R} d^2 \overline{Y}$ (5)  $+\frac{M^2}{4\pi}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X_i\partial X_j}\int_{V}^{T_{ij}}\frac{T_{ij}(\overline{Y},t-MR)}{R}d^3\overline{Y}$ 

 $R = \left| \overline{X} - \overline{Y} \right|$ 

Eq. (5)

가 wavelength

(near-field

noise)

가

 $\rho_{FG}$ 

3.

Table 1

, St (wake instability) Strouhal

, DES

(Detached Eddy Simulation) **RANS** 

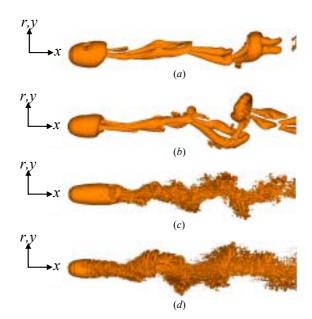
(Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes Simulation) LES

Re = 3700

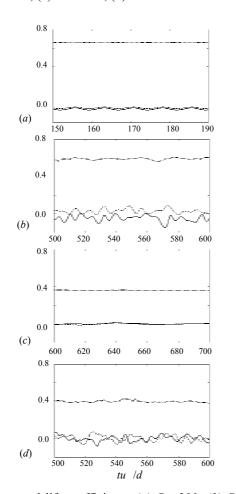
 $7 + Re = 10^4$ 

Fig. 1  $Re = 300, 425, 3700, 10^4$ 

Jeong & (vortex) Hussain<sup>(12)</sup> . Re = 300



**Fig. 1** Instantaneous vortical structures: (a) Re=300; (b) Re=425; (c) Re=3700; (d)  $Re=10^4$ .



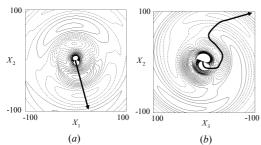
**Fig. 2** Drag and lift coefficients: (*a*) Re=300; (*b*) Re=425; (*c*) Re=3700; (*d*)  $Re=10^4$ . Here — - —,  $C_x$ ; ———,  $C_y$ ; ————;  $C_z$ .

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가
                   . Re = 425
       가
                               Re = 300
         가
                                           (asymmetry)
          가
                                           . Re = 3700
(shear layer)
                                                (shear-
layer instability)
                   x/d \approx 2
                  (recirculation region)
                                               가
                      Re = 10^4
                  (vortex ring)
                      Re = 3700
                       가 Re = 10^4
(base pressure)
                       7 + Re = 3700
가
Re = 3700
               10^{4}
                                         가
 Eq. (1)
              가
                                        . Fig. 2
                                                    Re
= 300, 425, 3700, 10^4
                                  (C_x)
                                               (C_y, C_z)
                                    . Fig. 1
                   가
                           Re = 300
                      가
                                                  Re =
425, 3700, 10<sup>4</sup>
              Re = 3700
      Re = 300, 425, 10^4
                             Fig. 1
                                        가
      Re = 3700
                           (cylindrical vortex sheet)
                                            Re = 3700
                    Re = 300, 425, 10^4
                                                    Re
= 3700
           Re = 300
                         425
                                            (dipole)
 Fig. 3
                         (quadrupole)
                     \rho_{FC}
                       가
                                compact
                                                  가
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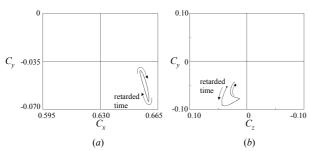
(point source)

(planar symmetry)

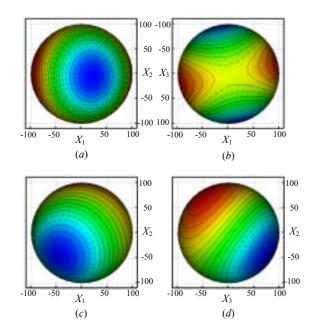
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**Fig. 3** Propagation of noise at M=0.1: (a) Re=300 on  $X_1$ - $X_2$  plane ( $X_3$ =0); (b) Re=425 on  $X_3$ - $X_2$  plane ( $X_1$ =0). Maximum values are fixed as  $5.05 \times 10^{-8}$  in (a) and  $4.58 \times 10^{-8}$  in (b), respectively.



**Fig. 4** Phase diagrams: (a)  $(C_x, C_y)$  at Re=300; (b)  $(C_z, C_y)$  at Re=425.



**Fig. 5** Instantaneous noise propagations on the spherical acoustic field (M=0.1): (a) + $X_3$  view at Re=3700; (b) + $X_2$  view at Re=3700; (c) + $X_3$  view at Re=10<sup>4</sup>; (d) - $X_1$  view at Re=10<sup>4</sup>. Here solid line denotes the positive values and dashed line denotes the negative values.

(line source)

 $C_x$ - $C_y$ (Figs. 3a 4a). ( $C_y$ )  $C_x$ 7†

. Re = 4257† Re = 300

Fig. 4(b)  $C_z$   $C_y$ 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Fig. 5  $Re = 3700 \quad 10^4$   $\rho_{FC}$  .  $(X_1=0, X_2=0, X_3=0)$   $(\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2}/d = 100)$ 

(directivity pattern) ,  $Re = 10^4$ 2- (lobe) 7\tau (Fig. 5d).

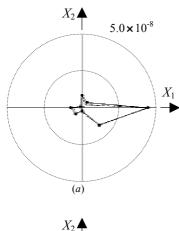
Re = 3700 . Re = 3700 7† (Fig. 5b). Re = 3700

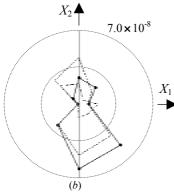
Fig. 5(*b*) 4- (lobe) longitudinal lateral

Fig. 6 compact 7\  $(\rho_{FG}) \qquad \qquad Re = 3700 \qquad 10^4$ 

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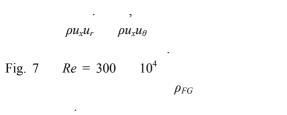
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**Fig. 6** Directivity patterns of  $\rho_{FG}$  at  $\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2} / d$  = 25 and  $X_3/d$ =0 (M=0.1): (a) Re=3700; (b) Re = 10<sup>4</sup>. Here ———, total noise; ———, dipole noise; ———, quadrupole noise.

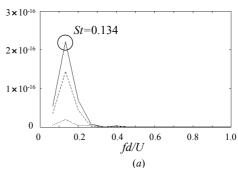
$$Re = 3700 \qquad , Re$$
 
$$= 10^4 \qquad . \qquad , \qquad Re = 10^4$$

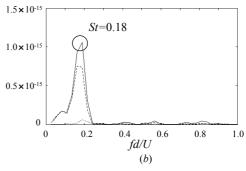




(near acoustic field)

 $Re = 10^4$  (shear-layer instability) (wake instability)





**Fig. 7** Power spectra from time traces of  $\rho_{FG}$  at  $\sqrt{X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2} / d = 25$   $(X_1 = X_2, X_3 = 0)$ : (a) Re = 300; (b)  $Re = 10^4$ . Here ———, total noise; ———, dipole noise; ———, quadrupole noise

4.  $Re = 300, 425, 3700, 10^4$ 

compact 
$$7$$
.  $Re = 425, 3700, 10^4$ 

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