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The effect of the flange attached to the inclined exit of tube on the sound reflection coefficient

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Key Words : Sound radiation(), Sound reflection coefficient(), Inclined exit()

ABSTRACT

This research is to review the possibility of reducing the noise radiated from the tube exit by controlling the sound reflection coefficient at the inclined exit. The sound reflection coefficient at the inclined exit of flanged tube was measured by both transfer function method and standing wave ratio method. Accuracy on the sound reflection coefficient measured by transfer function method was verified through comparison with sound reflection coefficient measured by standing ratio method. The flanged tube had lower sound reflection coefficient than the tube which have no flange. Also the sound reflection coefficient was decreased in accordance with increasing the inclined angle of unflanged tube.

1.

P :

T :

R :

ρ :

c :

S :

$H(f)$:

$S(f)$:

p :

k :

f :

d :

가

가 (1-3)

가

가

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$$I_i(f) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{11}(f) \cdot [1 + |H_{12}(f)|^2 + \\ 2\text{Re}[H_{12}(f)]\cos k(x_1 - x_2) + \\ 2\text{Im}[H_{12}(f)]\sin k(x_1 - x_2)] \end{array} \right\} / 4\rho c \sin^2 k(x_1 - x_2) \quad (3)$$

$$I_r(f) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{11}(f) \cdot [1 + |H_{12}(f)|^2 - \\ 2\text{Re}[H_{12}(f)]\cos k(x_1 - x_2) - \\ 2\text{Im}[H_{12}(f)]\sin k(x_1 - x_2)] \end{array} \right\} / 4\rho c \sin^2 k(x_1 - x_2) \quad (4)$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \quad (4) \quad \rho c \\ (3) \quad (4) \quad x_1 \\ R_{p,1}(f) \end{array}$$

Fig. 1

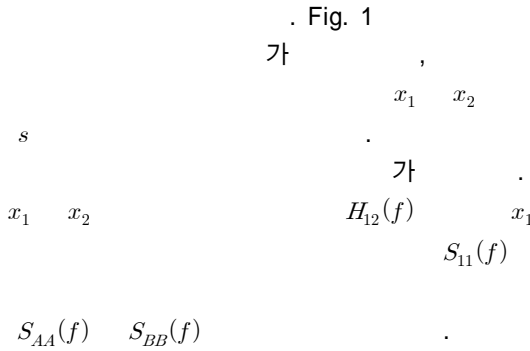
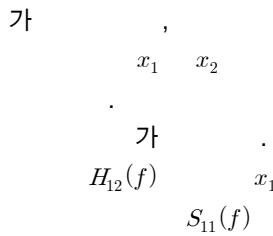


Fig. 1



$$R_{p,1}(f) = \frac{1 + |H_{12}(f)|^2 - 2\text{Re}[H_{12}(f)]\cos ks - 2\text{Im}[H_{12}(f)]\sin ks}{1 + |H_{12}(f)|^2 - 2\text{Re}[H_{12}(f)]\cos ks + 2\text{Im}[H_{12}(f)]\sin ks} \quad (5)$$

(5)

3.

Fig. 2

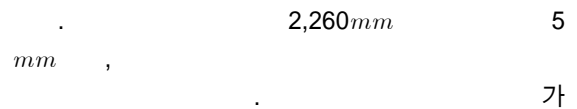


Fig. 1 Acoustic behavior in an impedance tube

$$S_{AA}(f) = S_{11}(f) \cdot [1 + |H_{12}(f)|^2 - 2\text{Re}[H_{12}(f)]\cos k(x_1 - x_2) + 2\text{Im}[H_{12}(f)]\sin k(x_1 - x_2)] / 4\sin^2 k(x_1 - x_2) \quad (1)$$

$$S_{BB}(f) = S_{11}(f) \cdot [1 + |H_{12}(f)|^2 - 2\text{Re}[H_{12}(f)]\cos k(x_1 - x_2) - 2\text{Im}[H_{12}(f)]\sin k(x_1 - x_2)] / 4\sin^2 k(x_1 - x_2) \quad (2)$$

(1) (2) Seybert⁽⁴⁾가

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Im} \quad \text{Re} \\ f \quad , \quad k = 2\pi f / c \\ (1) \quad (2) \\ I_i(f) \quad I_r(f) \end{array}$$

Fig. 2

1/4 3,200Hz
8Hz
 $s_1 = s_2 = 40\text{mm}$

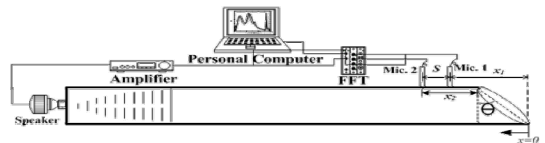


Fig. 2 Experimental setup for sound reflection coefficient measurement by Transfer function method

4.

가 500Hz

5

가

Fig. 3

500Hz

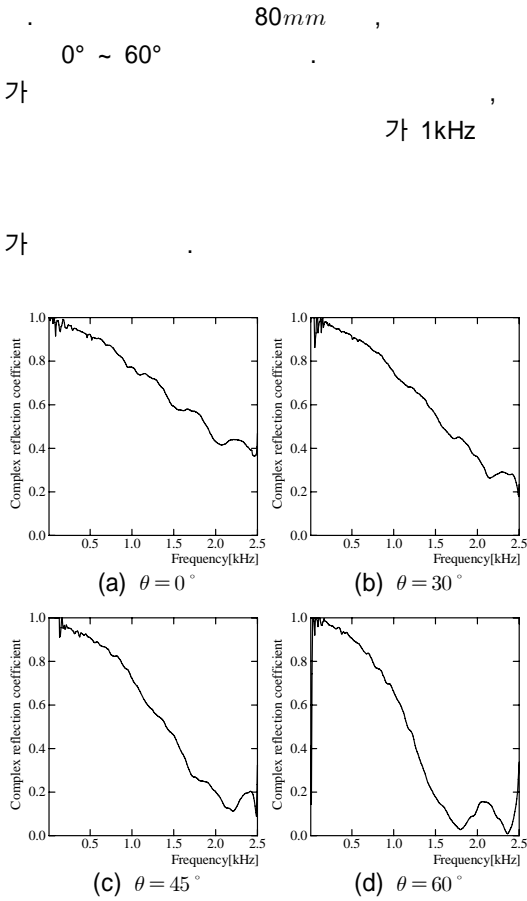


Fig. 3 The effect of the inclined angle of tube exit on the acoustic reflection coefficient

Fig. 4

5 , 10 , 15 가

flange

80mm

45°

가

500Hz

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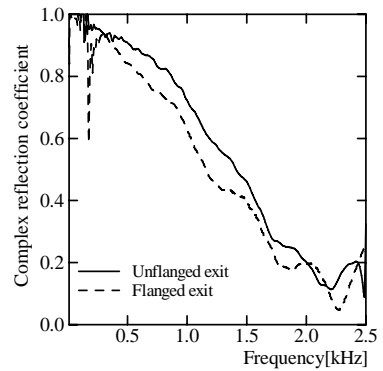
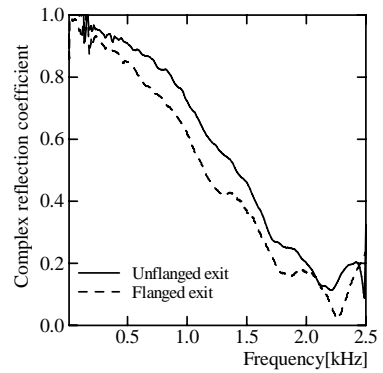
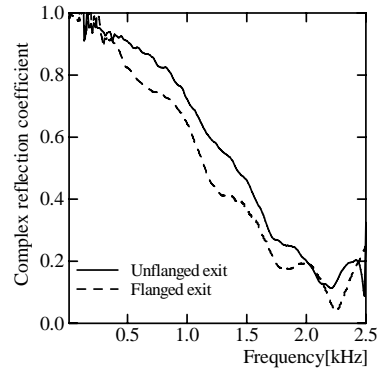


Fig. 4 the effect of the flange diameter size on the reflection coefficient

1. 가

2. 가

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