

A Study on the Approximate Formula for Radiation Efficiency of a Simply Supported Rectangular Plate in Water

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(Received September 26, 2013 ; Revised December 6, 2013 ; Accepted December 17, 2013)

Key Words : Radiation Efficiency(), Plate in Water(), Impedance Coefficient()

ABSTRACT

In this paper, an approximate formula for radiation efficiency of the plate surround by an infinite rigid baffle is studied. The plate is simply supported and one side is in contact with air, while other side with water. By assuming an infinite plate, the fluid loading effect is derived in terms of an effective mass. Based on the observation that the fluid loading effect decreases as frequency increases, the radiation efficiency formula at high frequency, which was originally derived for a plate vibrating in the air, is modified as the approximate formula for a submerged plate. The fluid loading effect is taken into account in the wavenumber of the plate. Comparisons of the approximate formula with the numerical results shows that they match well except the mid-frequency range in which numerical results show many oscillations. In numerically solving the fully coupled equations of motion, fourfold integrals of the impedance coefficients are reduced to single nonsingular integrals, which results in substantial reduction in computing time.

1.

(radiation efficiency)

가

가

⁽³⁾, Xie ⁽⁴⁾

가

(fluid

loading effect)

(radiation impedance co-

efficient)

가

가

⁽⁵⁻⁹⁾가

. Kim

⁽¹⁰⁾

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A part of this paper was presented at the KSNVE 2013 Annual Autumn Conference
‡ Recommended by Editor SungSoo Na
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가
 Chen (11)
 Andresen⁽¹²⁾
 가
 Chen (11) Xie (4)
 가
 Maidanik⁽¹⁾

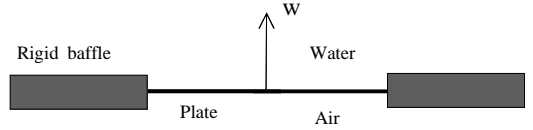
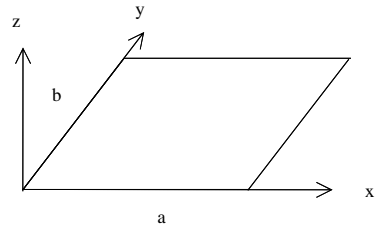


Fig. 1 A baffled plate exposed to air below ($z < 0$) and water above ($z > 0$)

(11)
 Chen
 가

$$D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}, \quad \eta, \quad m_p = \rho_p h, \quad p(x_0, y_0) \quad \text{가}$$

1
 Pierce (13)

$$\text{At } z = 0: \quad \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\rho \quad (3) \quad (3) \quad c$$

2.

Fig. 1

$$\nabla^2 p = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} \quad (3)$$

가
 ρ_p , E , Poisson ν
 $z > 0$
 $z < 0$
 F_0 가

$$\sigma = \frac{W}{\rho c S < v^2 >} \quad (4)$$

$$W, \quad S = ab, \quad < v^2 >$$

$$D(1+i\eta) \nabla^4 w + m_p \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = -p_{z=0} + F_0 \delta(x-x_0, y-y_0) \quad (1)$$

$$w = W e^{i(\gamma x - \omega t)} \quad (5)$$

γ (wavenumber)

(1)~(3) equation (5) (14) (dispersion equation)

$$\gamma^4 = \frac{\omega^2}{D} \left(m_p + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2}} \right). \quad (6)$$

$$k = \omega/c. \quad (5) \quad (x, y) \quad 2$$

(6) (added mass)

$$(wavenumber) \quad k_a \quad k_a = (m_p \omega^2 / D)^{1/4} \quad (6)$$

$$\gamma = k_a (1 + \epsilon)^{1/4}. \quad (7)$$

$$\epsilon = \rho / m_p \sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2}. \quad (8)$$

(8) ϵ (fluid loading effect)

$$\epsilon = \rho / m_p \sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2} \quad (6) \quad \gamma^2 \quad 5$$

$$f < f_c \quad (14)$$

$$f_c = (c^2 / 2\pi) \sqrt{m_p / D}$$

Fig. 2 10 mm 1 mm

가 ϵ 가

$$m_{eq} = m_p (1 + \epsilon). \quad (9)$$

Chen (11)

가 σ

$$\sigma = \frac{4S}{c^2} f^2, \quad f < f_{1,1} \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{2\pi^2}{c^2 S} \frac{D}{m_{eq}}, \quad f_{1,1} < f < f_B \quad (11)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P\lambda_c}{S} g(\alpha), \quad f_B < f < f_c \quad (12)$$

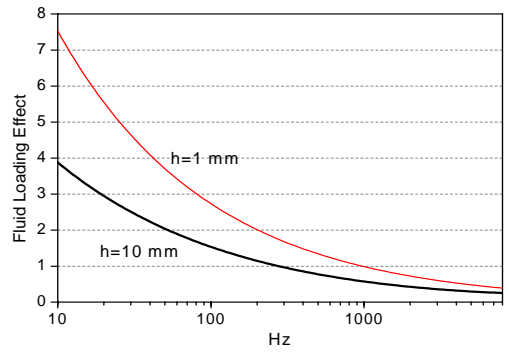


Fig. 2 Fluid loading effect vs. frequency

$$P = 2(a + b)$$

$$f_{1,1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{D}{m_{eq}}} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right), \quad (13)$$

$$f_B = 100 \left(\frac{\lambda_c}{P} \right) \left(\frac{c}{P} \right), \quad (14)$$

$$g(\alpha) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{(1 - \alpha^2) \ln[(1 + \alpha)/(1 - \alpha)] + 2\alpha}{(1 - \alpha^2)^{1.5}}. \quad (15)$$

$$(10)$$

$$f_{1,1}$$

$$(13)$$

$$m_p \quad m_{eq}$$

$$f_{1,1}^{air} \quad \gamma \quad \epsilon \quad m_{eq}$$

$$(13)$$

$$(11) \quad f_{1,1} < f < f_B$$

$$(11) \quad \frac{m_p}{2} \quad \frac{m_{eq}}{2} \quad 4$$

가 (in-phase)

Chen (11) 가

$$f_B = 3c/P \quad (14) \quad \text{Chen (11) 가} \quad \text{V\`er (2)}$$

$$(12) \quad f_B < f < f_c \quad (\text{edge})$$

Fig. 2 가

Leppington ⁽³⁾ 가 $a \times b$
 (m, n) $m/ka, n/kb$
 k 가 $f < f_c$

가
 Z_{mnr}

$$\sigma_{mn} = \frac{1}{k\sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}} \left[\frac{1}{b\beta_n} \left(1 + \frac{\beta_n^2}{\mu^2 - 1} \right) + \frac{1}{a\alpha_m} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_m^2}{\mu^2 - 1} \right) \right] \quad (16)$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi}{ka}, \beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{kb}, \mu = \sqrt{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2}.$$

$$(16) \quad \mu > 1, \alpha_m < 1, \beta_n < 1$$

$$m \quad n \quad (\omega, \omega + \Delta\omega) \quad (\alpha_m, \beta_n) \quad \alpha_m = \mu \cos \phi, \beta_n = \mu \sin \phi$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sigma_{mn}(\mu, \phi) d\phi. \quad (17)$$

$$(\pi/2, \cos^{-1}(1/\mu)), \sin \phi \quad (\sin^{-1}(1/\mu), \alpha = 1/\mu) \quad (12) \quad (15) \quad m$$

$$\alpha \approx k/k_a = \sqrt{f/f_c} \quad \alpha \approx k/\gamma$$

$$(12) \quad (15) \quad m \quad n \quad 가$$

$$(11) \quad 가 \quad \alpha = \sqrt{f/f_c} \quad \alpha = k/\gamma$$

3.

$$(1) \sim (3) \quad (10)$$

$$Z_{mnr} = \int_0^b \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^a \frac{\phi_m^x \phi_n^y \phi_r^x \phi_s^y}{R} e^{-ikR} dx' dy' dx dy \quad (18)$$

$$\phi_m^x, \phi_n^y \quad R \quad \phi_m^x = \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right), \phi_n^y = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi y}{b}\right), \quad (19)$$

$$R = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2}. \quad (20)$$

$$Z_{mnr} \quad (m, n) \quad (r, s) \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad Z_{mnr}$$

$$|m \pm r|, |n \pm s| = 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots \quad (21)$$

$$m = r, n = s \quad Z_{mnmn}$$

$$Z_{mnmn} = \int_0^b \int_0^a [(a-\zeta) \cos(\alpha_m \zeta) + \sin(\alpha_m \zeta) / \alpha_m] \times [(b-\tau) \cos(\beta_n \tau) + \sin(\beta_n \tau) / \beta_n] \frac{e^{-ikR}}{R} d\zeta d\tau \quad (22)$$

$$R = \sqrt{\zeta^2 + \tau^2}.$$

$$m \neq r, n \neq s$$

$$Z_{mnr} = \frac{4}{(\alpha_m^2 - \alpha_r^2)(\beta_n^2 - \beta_s^2)} \times \int_0^b \int_0^a (\alpha_m \sin \alpha_r \zeta - \alpha_r \sin \alpha_m \zeta) \times (\beta_n \sin \beta_s \tau - \beta_s \sin \beta_n \tau) \frac{e^{-ikR}}{R} d\zeta d\tau \quad (23)$$

$$(\beta_n \sin \beta_s \tau - \beta_s \sin \beta_n \tau) \frac{e^{-ikR}}{R} d\zeta d\tau$$

$$\alpha_r = r\pi/a, \beta_s = s\pi/b. \quad m = r, n \neq s \quad m \neq r, n = s$$

$$Z_{mnr} \quad (22) \quad (23)$$

$$(13) \quad (22)$$

$$(23) \quad 1-D \quad (R, \theta)$$

$$\zeta = R \cos \theta, \quad \tau = R \sin \theta \quad (24)$$

(22)

$$Z_{mnmn} = \int_0^{\theta_0} \int_0^{a/\cos\theta} \sum_{j=1}^4 H_j e^{iB_j R} dR d\theta$$

$$+ \int_{\theta_0}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{b/\sin\theta} \sum_{j=1}^4 H_j e^{iB_j R} dR d\theta$$

H_i

$$H_1 = A_2 R^2 + A_1 R + A_0, \quad (26)$$

$$A_2 = \cos \theta \sin \theta, \quad (27)$$

$$A_1 = -b \cos \theta - a \sin \theta - \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{\beta_n} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\alpha_m} \right), \quad (28)$$

$$A_0 = -ab - \frac{1}{\alpha_m \beta_n} + \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{a}{\beta_n} + \frac{b}{\alpha_m} \right), \quad (29)$$

$$B_1 = \alpha_m \cos \theta + \beta_n \sin \theta - k \quad (30)$$

$$(25) \quad R$$

가 R^2

$$J = \int_0^{R_0} R^2 e^{iB_1 R} dR = \left(\frac{R_0^2}{iB_1} + \frac{2R_0}{B_1^2} - \frac{2}{iB_1^3} \right) e^{iB_1 R_0}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{iB_1^3} \cdot (R_0 = a/\cos\theta, \text{ or } b/\sin\theta)$$

(31)

$$(30) \quad B_1 = 0 \text{가} \quad \theta \text{가} \quad (31)$$

가

$e^{iB_1 R_0}$

B_1

Taylor

(31)

가

$$\lim_{B_1 \rightarrow 0} J = R_0^3 + O(B_1) \quad (32)$$

$$\int_0^{R_0} R e^{iB R} dR \quad B \rightarrow 0$$

가 (25)

H_i

$$(25) \quad 2 \quad \theta \quad 1$$

Z_{mnr}

4.

Fig. 3 가 $1.41 \times 0.91 \text{ m}$,

10 mm

Fig. 4 $0.455 \times 0.375 \text{ m}$,

1 mm

“Present Method”

(10)~(15), “Full Eq.” (10)

“Leppington’s formula”

(3)

Fig.

3 “Empirical formula” (15)

Fig. 3 Fig. 4

$f_{1,1}$

$$f_{1,1} < f < f_B$$

가

10 mm

Fig. 3

“Full Eq.”

(15)

가

가

1 mm

Fig. 4

“Full

Eq.”

Eq.”

Eq.”

Fig. 2

가

가

가

가

가

가

Fig. 4

“Leppington’s formula”

가

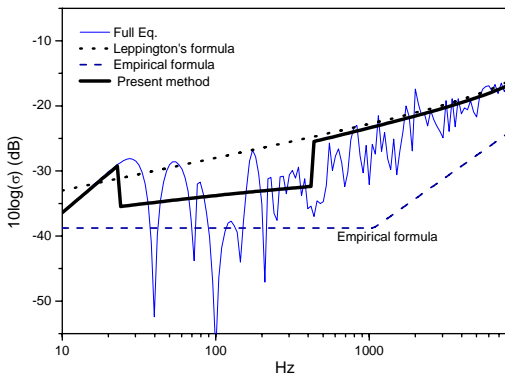


Fig. 3 Radiation efficiency of the steel plate (1.41 × 0.91 m, h= 10 mm), $f_{1,1} = 23.5$ Hz, $f_B = 456$ Hz, $f_c = 22,930$ Hz

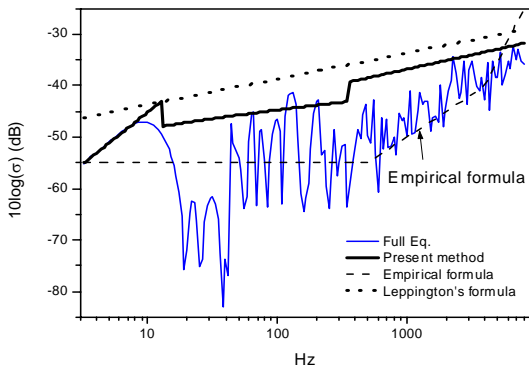


Fig. 4 Radiation efficiency of the steel plate (0.455 × 0.375 m, h=1 mm), $f_{1,1} = 12$ Hz, $f_B = 356$ Hz, $f_c = 229,300$ Hz

$$\alpha \approx k/\gamma$$

$$\alpha \approx k/k_a$$

(m,n)

(2)

5.

가
-
가
가
10 mm
1 mm
1 가

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Hyun-Sil Kim received his B.S. degree from Seoul National University in 1980, M.S. degree from KAIST in 1982, and Ph.D. from GIT in 1989. He has been a principal researcher in KIMM since 1991. His research area includes structural acoustics, architectural acoustics and noise control in machineries.