

† . \* . \* . \*\*

# An Experimental Study on the Impulse Noise Emitted from the Exit of a Perforated Pipe

Sung-Wook Heo, Hyun-Su Je, Soo-Young Yang and Dong-Hoon Lee

**Key Words :** Directivity( ), Impulse Noise( ), Impulse Wave( ), Jet Noise( ), Perforated Pipe( ), Shock Wave( ), Unsteady Flow( )

## Abstract

This experimental study describes the propagation characteristics and suppression of the impulse noise emitted from the exit of a perforated pipe attached to the open end of a simple shock tube. The experiment is performed through the systematic change of the shock wave Mach number and the geometrical parameters such as the porosity, hole diameter and length of the perforated pipe. The experimental results for the near and far sound field are presented and explained in comparison with those for a straight pipe. The results obtained show that for the near sound field the impulse noise strongly propagates toward to the pipe axis, but for the far sound field the impulse noise uniformly propagates toward to the all directions, indicating that the directivity pattern is almost same regardless of the pipe type. Moreover, the noise reduction performance of perforated pipe depends upon the condition of sound field. For the near sound field the perforated pipe has a little performance to suppress the impulse noise, but for the far sound field the perforated pipe has little performance to suppress the impulse noise.

1.

가

가

가

(blow-off)

가

가

가

(1)

Fig. 1

4

†

E-mail : [ldh@snut.ac.kr](mailto:ldh@snut.ac.kr), TEL : (02)970-6331

\*

\*\*

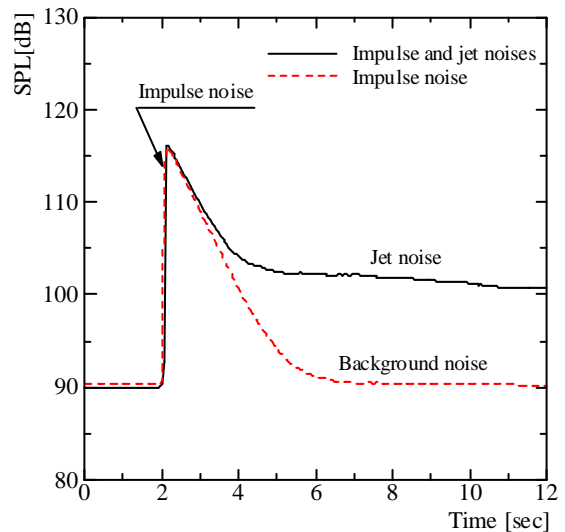


Fig. 1 Sound pressure signals of impulse and jet noises discharged from the open end exit of a straight pipe

Fig. 1

(blow-off silencer)가  
 (expansion chamber)  
 absorptive splitter)  
 (perforated pipe)  
 (sound

1500mm  
 (B&K type 4191)

(4-6)

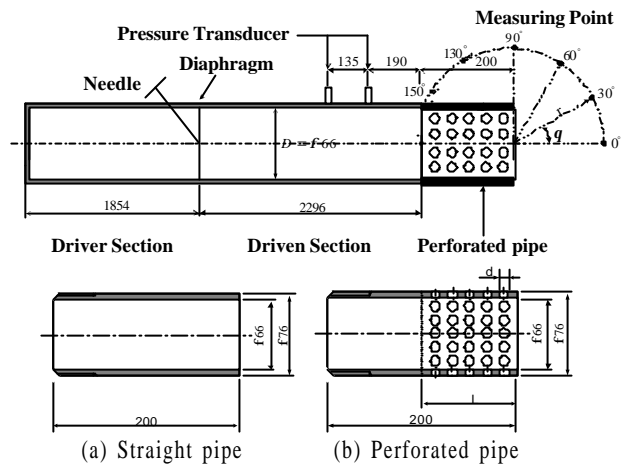


Fig. 2 Experimental apparatus and tested pipes

1.02-1.20

(PCB 112A21)  
 (Lecroy, type LT584)  
 1/2

2.

(B&K  
 Pulse system, type 2825)

Fig. 2

66mm  
 1854mm  
 2296mm  
 0.02mm

Table 1

Table 1 Dimensions of perforated pipes

Porosity, $s$ (%)	Hole diameter, $d$ (mm)	Perforated length, $L$ (mm)	Adjusted parameters
6	7	132(=2D)	Porosity
10			
19			
10	3	132(=2D)	Hole diameter
	7		
	12		
10	7	66(=1D)	Perforated length
		132(=2D)	
		198(=3D)	

가  
 5mm 66mm

(PCB type 112A21)

390mm 525mm

가

3.

Fig. 3

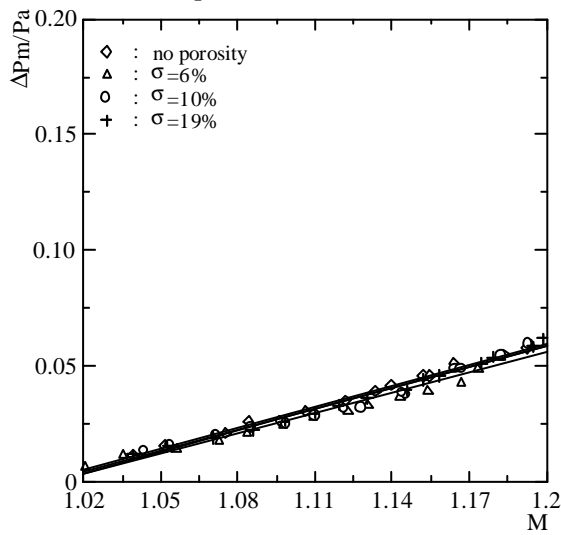
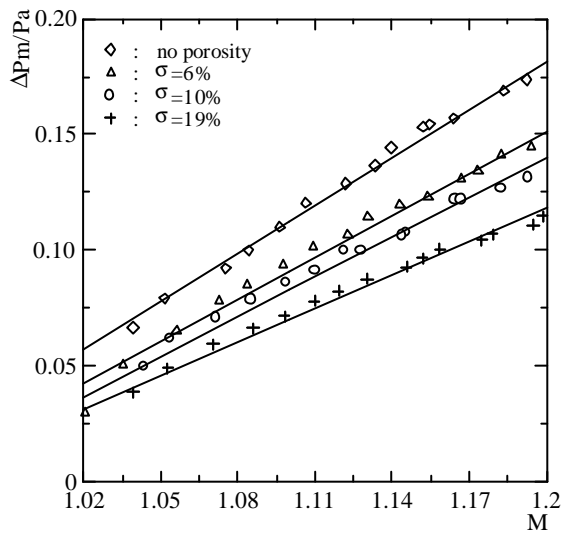
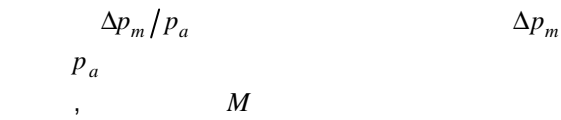


Fig. 3 Variation of the peak sound pressure with porosity for the perforated pipe.

(a)  $q = 0^\circ$

가

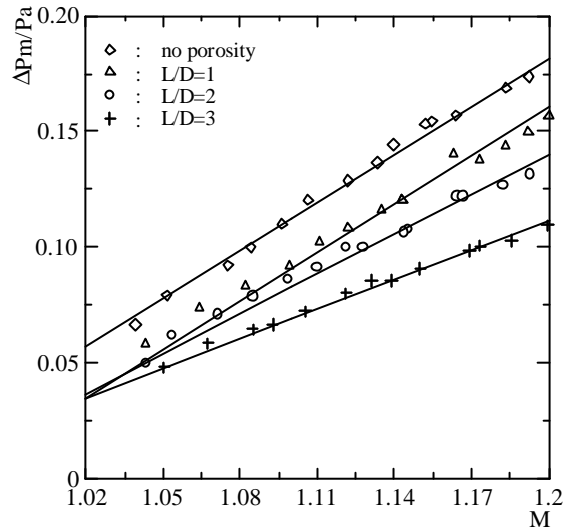
가  
가 가

가

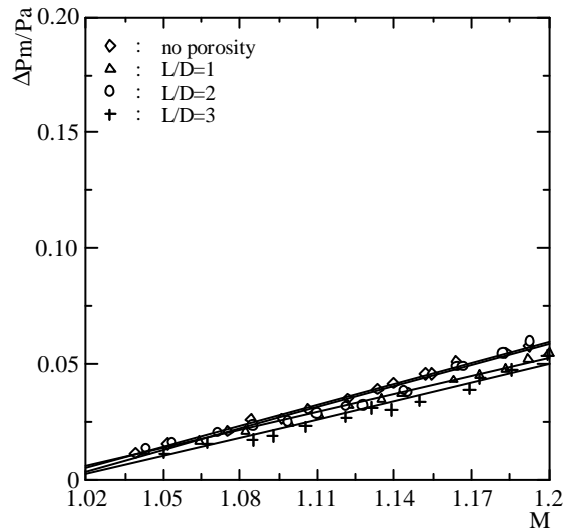
(b)  $q = 60^\circ$

가 (a)

(b)



(a)  $q = 0^\circ, r/D = 2, d = 7, s = 10\%$

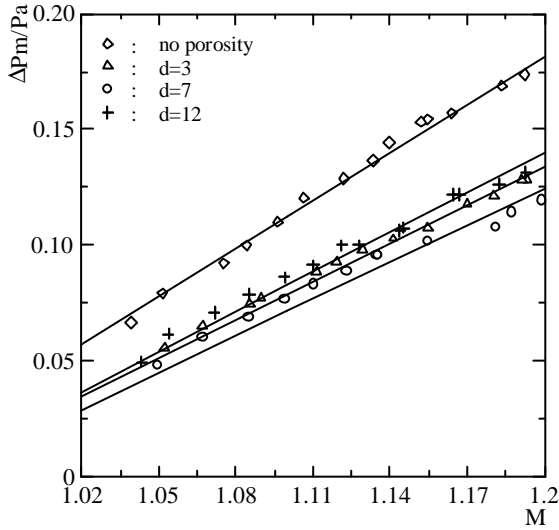


(b)  $q = 60^\circ, r/D = 2, d = 7, s = 10\%$

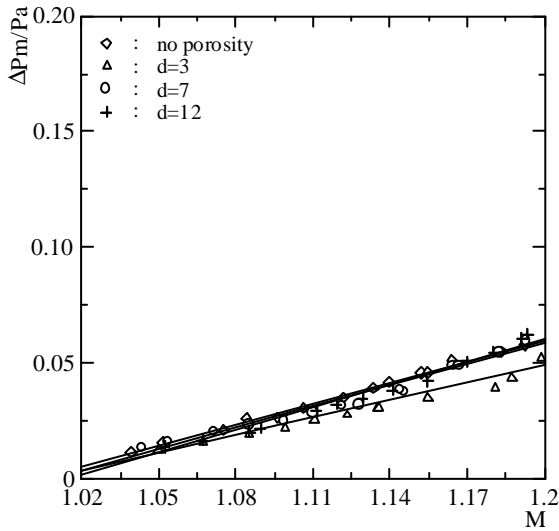
Fig. 4 Variation of the peak sound pressure with perforated length for the perforated pipe.

Fig. 4

(a) Fig. 3 (a)  
 (b)  $q = 60^\circ$  Fig. 3 (b)



(a)  $q = 0^\circ$ ,  $r/D=2$ ,  $s = 10\%$ ,  $L=2D$



(b)  $q = 60^\circ$ ,  $r/D=2$ ,  $s = 10\%$ ,  $L=2D$

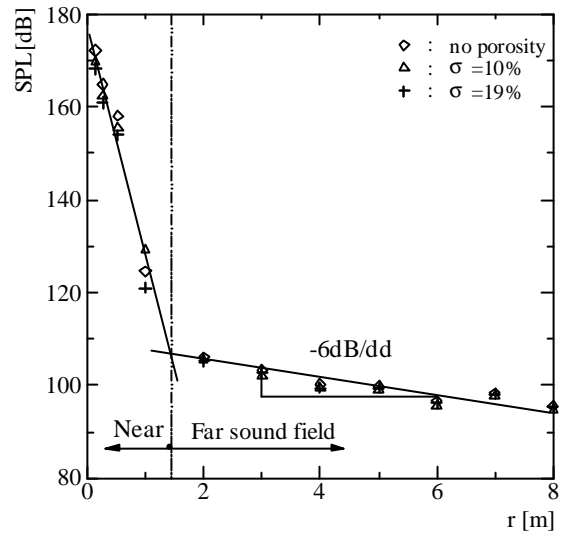
Fig. 5 Variation of the peak sound pressure with hole-diameter for the perforated pipe.

Fig. 5

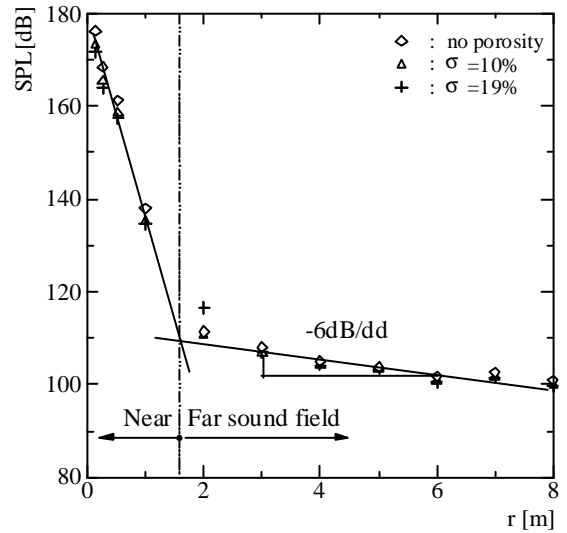
(a)

Fig. 6

$D$ , 1m, 8m, 1m, 2D, 4D, 가  
 $M=1.1$ , (a)  $M=1.2$



(a)  $q = 0^\circ$ ,  $M=1.1$ ,  $d=7$ ,  $L=2D$



(b)  $q = 0^\circ$ ,  $M=1.2$ ,  $d=7$ ,  $L=2D$

Fig. 6 Measured peak sound pressure level vs. propagation distance.

2m 가

가

가 2 가

가

가

가

가

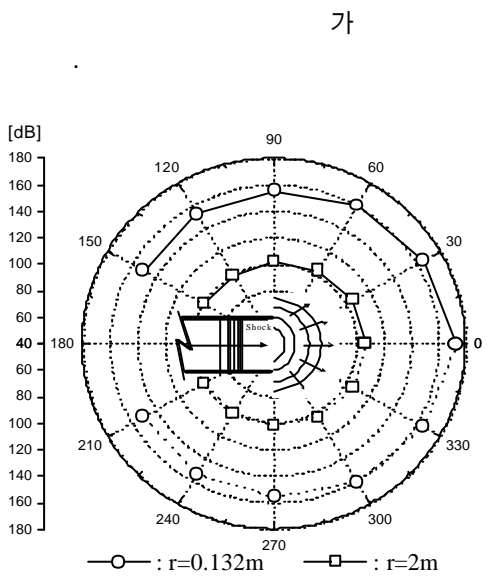
가

6dB

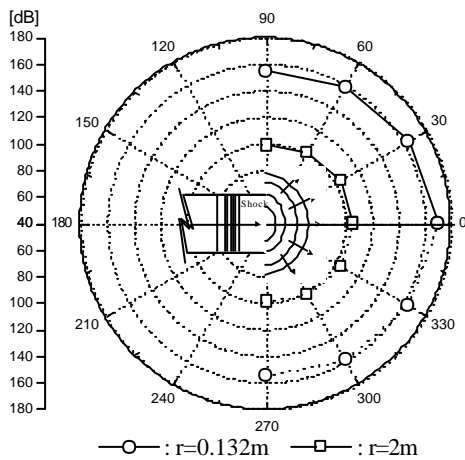
1m

(a) Fig. 3 가 , (a) 가 가 가 가 가 (7) (b)

Fig. 7



(a) Straight pipe (M=1.1)



(b) Perforated pipe (M=1.1,  $\sigma = 10\%$ )

**Fig. 7** Directivities of the impulse noise for the straight and perforated pipes.

4.

1.

2.

가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가

- (1) D.H.Lee, H.D.Kim, S.H.Kang, 2000, "The Impingement of a Weak Shock Wave Discharged from a Tube Exit upon a Flat Plate," *Journal of KSNVE*, Vol.10(6), pp.1035~1040.
- (2) P Floyd, J. K., 1978, "Control of Steam Venting Noise in Power Plants," *Transactions of the ASME, J. of Engineering for Power*, Vol.100, pp.369~373.
- (3) Maa, D.Y. and Li, P.Z., 1981, "Pressure Dependence of Jet Noise and Silencing of Blow-Offs," *Noise Control Engineering*, Vol. 17, pp.104~112.
- (4) K.Seto, 1988, "Modification of the Characteristics of Underexpanded Jets by Using an Extended Perforated Tube as a Noise Suppressor," *Noise Control Engineering Journal*, Vol. 30, No.3, pp.119~125.
- (5) G.C. Jeong, S.I. Hyun, J.W. Lee, Y.P. Kwon, 1994, "Performance of Absorption Diffuser Silencers," *Journal of KSNVE*, Vol.4(3), pp.377~384.
- (6) D.H.Lee, 1999, "A Study on the Aerodynamic Noise of a Supersonic Exhaust Nozzle of Perforated Tube," *Journal of KSNVE*, Vol.9(1), pp.113~120.
- (7) D.H.Lee, H.D.Kim, M.H.Lee, J.H.Park, 2002, "A study on the Characteristics of the Impulse Wave Discharged from the Exit of a Pipe," *Journal of KSNVE*, Vol.12(1), pp.48~56.