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

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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

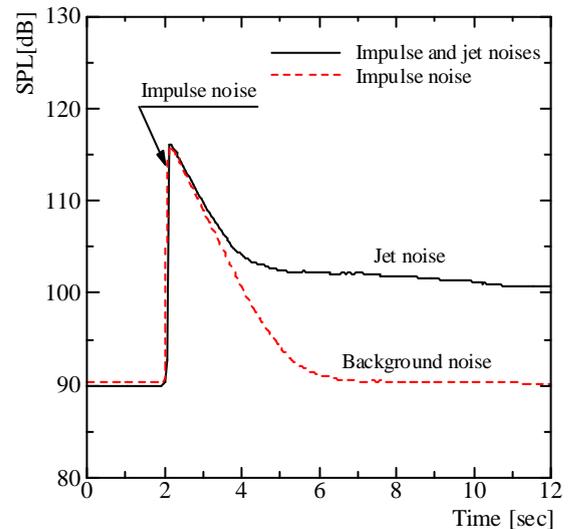


Fig. 1 Sound pressure signals of impulse and jet noises discharged from the open end exit of a straight pipe

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Fig. 1

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

1500mm
 (B&K type 4191)

(4-6)

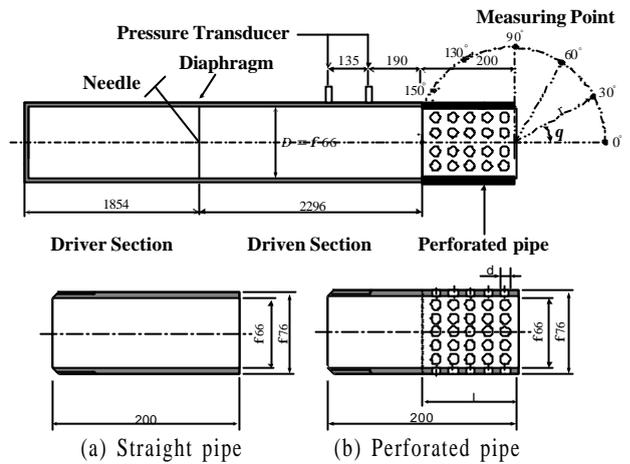


Fig. 2 Experimental apparatus and tested pipes

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

가
 5mm 66mm

(PCB type 112A21)

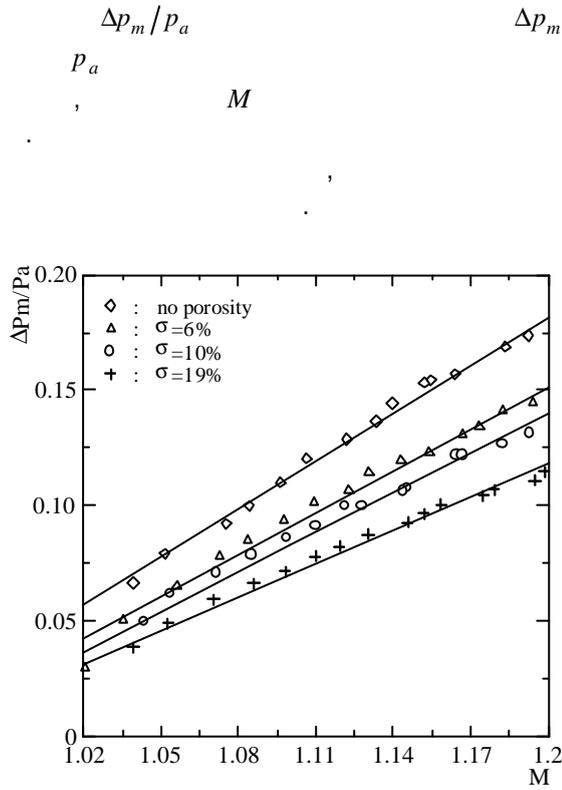
390mm 525mm

Table 1 Dimensions of perforated pipes

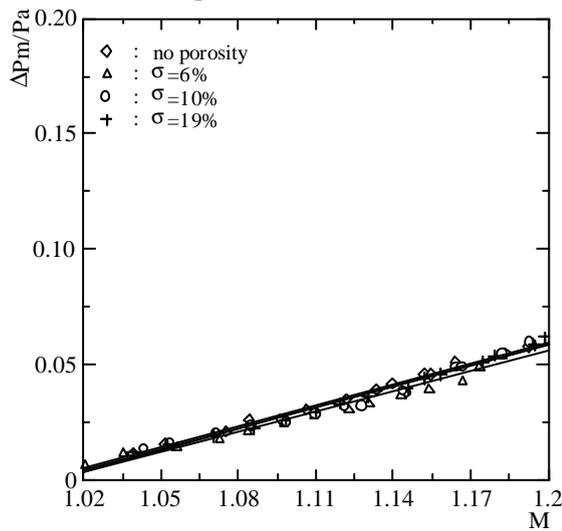
Porosity, s (%)	Hole diameter, d (mm)	Perforated length, L (mm)	Adjusted parameters
6	7	132(=2D)	Porosity
10			
19			
10	3	132(=2D)	Hole diameter
	7		
	12		
10	7	66(=1D)	Perforated length
		132(=2D)	
		198(=3D)	

3.

Fig. 3



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



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

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

(a) $q = 0^\circ$

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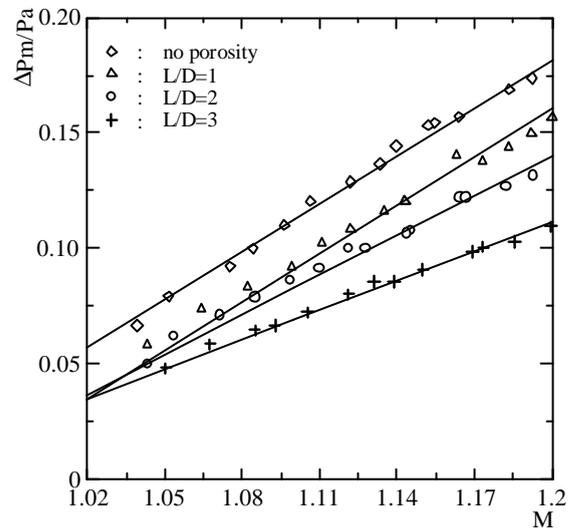
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가 가

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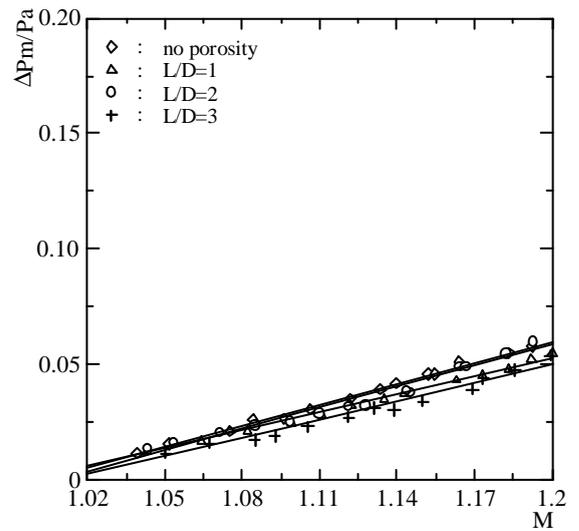
(b) $q = 60^\circ$

가 (a)

(b)



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

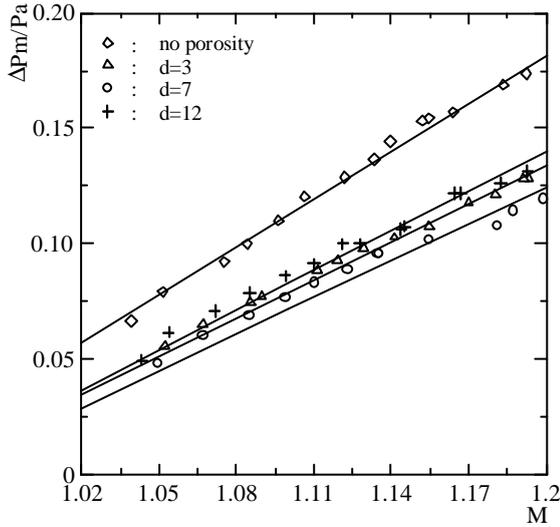


(b) $q = 60^\circ$, $r/D=2$, $d=7$, $s = 10\%$

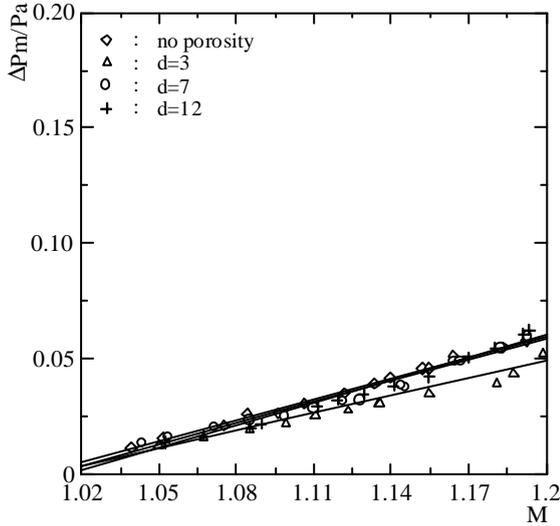
Fig. 4 Variation of the peak sound pressure with perforated length for the perforated pipe.

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

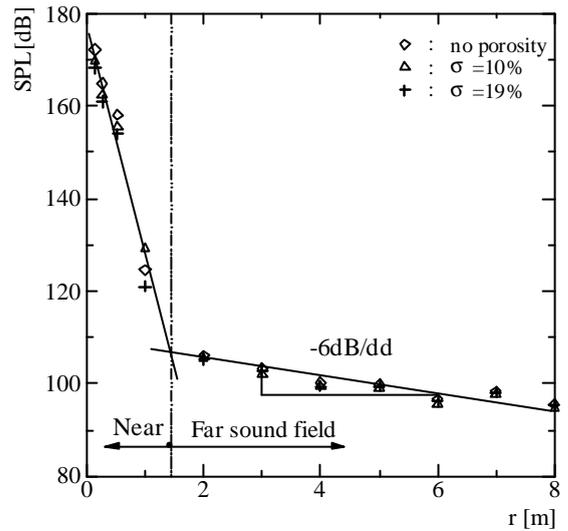
Fig. 5 Variation of the peak sound pressure with hole-diameter for the perforated pipe.

Fig. 5

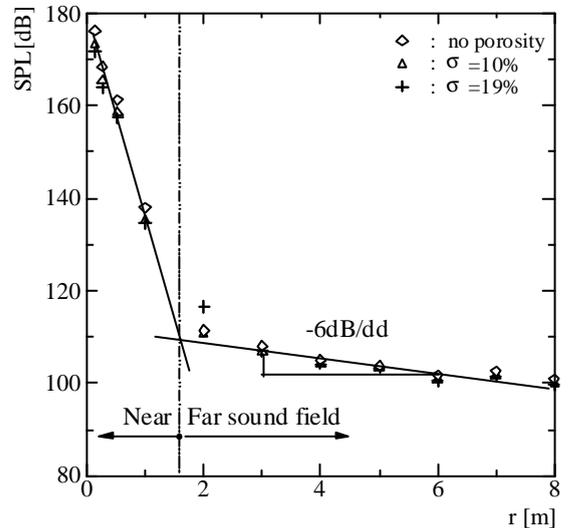
(a)

Fig. 6

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



(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 2

가

가

가

6dB

1m

가 가

