# Lista 2

# **Dutos e Muffler**

Aeroacústica Computacional

Aluno:

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# 1 Condições de Contorno - Duto

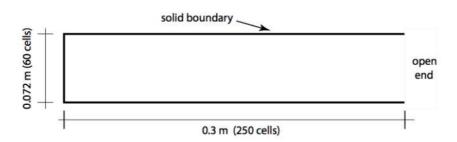


Figura 1: Ilustração do duto abordado com a parede a direita aberta.

#### 1.1 Tubo Fechado-Fechado

Nesse primeiro caso de simulação haverá um pulso de densidades em forma de uma linha de células de lattice na extremidade esquerda do tubo. Esse pulso irá se propagar até encontrar a condição fechada (barreira) ao final do duto. Ao encontrar essa condição a frente de onda de pressão é refletida com fase positiva. E assim a onda fará 8 vezes o caminho de ida e volta desse percurso.

## 1.1.1 Códigos

```
clear all;
clc;
close all;

%% 1 - Set lattice sizes
number_lines_lattice = 60 + 2; % cells in the y direction
number_columns_lattice = 250 + 2; % cells in the x direction

%% 2 - Set physical parameters (macro)
physical_sound_velocity = 340; % [m/s]
```

```
11 physical_density = 1.2; \% [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
  physical_dimension_max_x = 0.3; % [m]
physical dimension max y = 0.072; % [m]
  % voxel is a term to express a volume decribed in a pixel: volume +
      pixel = voxel
15 dimension_x_voxel = physical_dimension_max_x/number_columns_lattice;
     % defining dimension x in voxel
  lattice time step = (1/\operatorname{sqrt}(3))*\operatorname{dimension} \times \operatorname{voxel}/
      physical_sound_velocity;
  \% 3 - Set lattice parameters (meso - lattice unities)
19 frequency_relaxation = 1.9; % to 1.5e-5 physicosity 1.9998; 860e-5
      1.9
  time relaxation = 1/frequency relaxation;
21 lattice_average_density = 1;
  lattice\_sound\_speed = 1/sqrt(3);
23 lattice sound speed pow 2 = lattice sound speed 2;
  lattice_viscosity = lattice_sound_speed_pow_2*(1/frequency_relaxation
      -0.5);
25 physical_viscosity = lattice_viscosity*(dimension_x_voxel^2)/
      lattice_time_step; % [m^2/s]
27 \% 4 - Build lattice struct with D2Q9 (lattice = Y x X)
  lattice = build_lattice_D2Q9(number_lines_lattice,
      number_columns_lattice , lattice_average_density);
  \% 4.1 - Setting conditions of wall
31 wall_points\{1\} = [2\ 2\ 251\ 251\ 2]; % set points in horizontal
  wall\_points{2} = [2 61 61 2 2]; \% set points in vertical
33 conditions_wall = crossing3 ( number_lines_lattice , ...
  number columns lattice, wall points);
  \% 5 - Set initial disturbance
37 initial_disturbance_density = 0.001;
  points\_lattice \{2\} = [3:60]; \% set point along y
39 points_lattice {1} = linspace (3,3,length (points_lattice {2})); % set
      all the points in x = 3
  lattice = set_initial_disturbances(lattice,
      initial_disturbance_density , points_lattice);
```

```
\% 6 - Begin the iteractive process
43 time final = round (4*2*250*sqrt(3))
  pressure_final_tube(1:time_final) = 0;
45 particule_velocity_final_tube(1:time_final) = 0;
  for ta = 1 : time\_final
47
      % 6.1 - Propagation (streaming)
      lattice = stream_lattice(lattice);
49
      \% 6.1.2 - Setting conditions of walls
51
      lattice = set_conditions_wall(lattice, conditions_wall);
53
      \% 6.2 - Recalculating density and velocities
      density = sum(lattice \{1\},3);
55
      pressures_input(ta) = mean(density(26:31, 60) - 1)*
      lattice sound speed 2;
      pressures_output (ta) = mean(density(26:31, number_columns_lattice
57
      - 60) - 1)*lattice_sound_speed^2;
      lattice = calculate_velocities(lattice, density);
59
      % 6.3 − Collide
      lattice = collide_lattice(lattice, frequency_relaxation);
61
      % % Ploting the results in real time
63
      pressure_final_tube(ta) = mean(density(3:60,250) - 1)*
      lattice_sound_speed ^2;
      horizontal velocity = lattice {2};
      particule_velocity_final_tube(ta) = mean(horizontal_velocity
      (3:60,250));
      %grid off
      imshow(mat2gray(density - 1));
      \%imagesc (density -1)
69
      pause(.0000001)
      (ta/time\_final)*100
  end % End main time Evolution Loop
73
75 | frequency_pressure_final_tube = fft (pressure_final_tube);
```

```
frequency_particule_velocity_final_tube = fft(
      particule_velocity_final_tube);
77 impedance = frequency pressure final tube./
      frequency_particule_velocity_final_tube;
  frequencies = linspace (0,1/lattice_time_step,length(
      frequency_pressure_final_tube))*2*pi*physical_dimension_max_y/
      physical_sound_velocity;
79 figure (2);
  plot (frequencies, imag(impedance));
81 ylabel ('Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
  xlabel('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize', 20);
83 title ('Parte Imaginaria da Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
  axis ([0 \text{ frequencies (end)} -2000 \text{ } 2000]);
85 figure (3);
  plot(frequencies, real(impedance), 'r');
87 ylabel ('Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
  xlabel('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize', 20);
89 title ('Parte Real da Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
  axis ([0 \text{ frequencies (end)} -2000 2000]);
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-closed/main\_lbgk.m

```
% 3
lattice {1} = lattice_distribution;
lattice {2} = lattice_velocity_x;
lattice {3} = lattice_velocity_y;
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-closed/build\_lattice\_D2Q9.m

```
function lattice = set_initial_disturbances(lattice,
     initial\_disturbance\_density\ ,\ points\_lattice\ )
    lattice_distribution = lattice {1};
    size_lattice = size(lattice_distribution(:, :, 1));
    number_lines_lattice = size_lattice(1);
    number_columns_lattice = size_lattice(2);
    horizontal_points = points_lattice {2};
    vertical_points = points_lattice {1};
10
    if length(horizontal_points) ~= length(vertical_points)
12
      disp('Quantity points not equal in X and Y axis.');
      quantity_points = length(horizontal_points);
14
      for point = 1:quantity_points
16
        lattice_distribution(horizontal_points(point), vertical_points(
     point), 9) = initial_disturbance_density/9;
      end
    end
18
    lattice {1} = lattice_distribution;
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-closed/set\_initial\_disturbances.m

```
function lattice = calculate_velocities(lattice, rho)

% Determining lattice_time_stephe velocities according to Eq.() (
    see slides)
    f = lattice {1};
```

code matlab/code refactored/closed-closed/calculate velocities.m

```
function lattice = collide_lattice(lattice, frequency_relaxation);
       density = sum(lattice \{1\},3);
      w0=16/36.; w1=4/36.; w2=1/36.;
                                                                % lattice
      weights
       rt0= w0*density;
       rt1= w1*density;
       rt2= w2*density;
       velocity_x_pow_2 = lattice \{2\}.^2;
       velocity_y_pow_2 = lattice \{3\}.^2;
       velocity_pow_2 = velocity_x_pow_2 + velocity_y_pow_2;
10
       f1 = 3.;
12
       f2 = 4.5;
                                                                % coef. of
       f3 = 1.5;
      the f equil.
      feq(:,:,1) = rt1 .*(1 + f1 * lattice {2} + f2 .*velocity_x_pow_2 - f3 *
14
      velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,2) = rt1 \cdot *(1 + f1 * lattice {3} + f2 * velocity_y_pow_2 - f3 *)
      velocity pow 2);
       feq(:,:,3) = rt1 .*(1 -f1*lattice{2} +f2*velocity_x_pow_2 -f3*
16
      velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,4) = rt1 .*(1 -f1*lattice{3} +f2*velocity_y_pow_2 -f3*
      velocity_pow_2);
      feq(:,:,5) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1*(+lattice{2}+lattice{3}) + f2*(+lattice{3}))
      \{2\}+1 attice \{3\}).^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
```

```
feq(:,:,6)= rt2 .*(1 +f1*(-lattice{2}+lattice{3}) +f2*(-lattice
{2}+lattice{3}).^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
feq(:,:,7)= rt2 .*(1 +f1*(-lattice{2}-lattice{3}) +f2*(-lattice
{2}-lattice{3}).^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
feq(:,:,8)= rt2 .*(1 +f1*(+lattice{2}-lattice{3}) +f2*(+lattice
{2}-lattice{3}).^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
feq(:,:,9)= rt0 .*(1 - f3*velocity_pow_2);

feq(:,:,9)= rt0 .*(1 - f3*velocity_pow_2);

f=lattice{1};
lattice{1} = frequency_relaxation*feq +(1-frequency_relaxation)*f
;
```

code matlab/code refactored/closed-closed/collide lattice.m

```
% set_conditions_wall: function to set the conditions wall in each
      cell in lattice
  function lattice = set_conditions_wall(lattice, conditions_wall)
    vec1 = conditions wall \{1\};
    vec2 = conditions_wall \{2\};
    vec3 = conditions_wall {3};
    vec4 = conditions wall \{4\};
    vec5 = conditions\_wall \{5\};
    vec6 = conditions_wall {6};
    vec7 = conditions_wall \{7\};
    vec8 = conditions_wall {8};
    f=lattice\{1\};
11
      G=f;
       f(vec1)=G(vec3);
13
       f(vec3)=G(vec1);
       f(vec2)=G(vec4);
15
       f(vec4)=G(vec2);
       f(\text{vec}5)=G(\text{vec}7);
17
       f(vec7)=G(vec5);
19
       f(vec6)=G(vec8);
       f(vec8)=G(vec6);
       lattice \{1\} = f;
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-closed/set\_conditions\_wall.m

```
function lattice = stream_lattice(lattice)
      % 1
      lattice_distribution = lattice {1};
      size lattice = size(lattice_distribution(:, :, 1));
      number_lines_lattice = size_lattice(1);
      number_columns_lattice = size_lattice(2);
      % 2
9
      lattice\_distribution(:,:,1) = [lattice\_distribution(:,1:2,1) ...
      lattice distribution (:, 2: number columns lattice -1, 1);
11
      lattice\_distribution(:,:,2) = [lattice\_distribution(1:2,:,2); ...
      lattice\_distribution (2:number\_lines\_lattice -1,:,2)];
13
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,3) = [lattice\_distribution (:,2:
      number_columns_lattice -1,3) ...
      lattice_distribution (:, number_columns_lattice -1:
      number_columns_lattice ,3)];
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,4) = [lattice\_distribution (2:
      number_lines_lattice -1,:,4); ...
      lattice_distribution (number_lines_lattice -1:number_lines_lattice
17
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,5) = [lattice\_distribution (:,1:2,5) ...
      lattice_distribution (:, 2: number\_columns\_lattice - 1, 5)];
19
      lattice\_distribution(:,:,5) = [lattice\_distribution(1:2,:,5); ...
      lattice distribution (2: number lines lattice -1,:,5);
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,6) = [lattice\_distribution (:,2:
      number\_columns\_lattice -1,6) ...
      lattice_distribution (:, number_columns_lattice -1:
23
      number_columns_lattice, 6);
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,6) = [lattice\_distribution (1:2,:,6); \dots]
      lattice\_distribution (2:number\_lines\_lattice -1,:,6)];
25
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,7) = [lattice\_distribution (:,2:
      number\_columns\_lattice -1,7) ...
      lattice_distribution (:, number_columns_lattice -1:
      number_columns_lattice ,7)];
      lattice\_distribution (:,:,7) = [lattice\_distribution (2:
      number_lines_lattice -1,:,7); ...
      lattice_distribution (number_lines_lattice -1:number_lines_lattice
      ,:,7)];
```

```
lattice_distribution (: ,: ,8) = [lattice_distribution (: ,1:2 ,8) ...
lattice_distribution (: ,2:number_columns_lattice -1,8)];
lattice_distribution (: ,: ,8) = [lattice_distribution (2:
number_lines_lattice -1;:,8); ...
lattice_distribution (number_lines_lattice -1:number_lines_lattice
,: ,8)];

%% 4
lattice {1} = lattice_distribution;
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-closed/stream\_lattice.m

### 1.1.2 Imagens da Simulação



Figura 2: Imagem da frente de onda indo em direção a parede.



Figura 3: Imagem da frente de onda voltando depois da colisão com a parede do tubo fechado.

## 1.1.3 Gráficos de Impedância

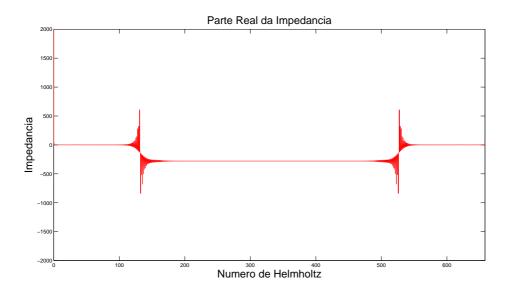


Figura 4: Gráfico da parte real da impedância, ou seja, parte ativa de energia que não permanece no sistema.

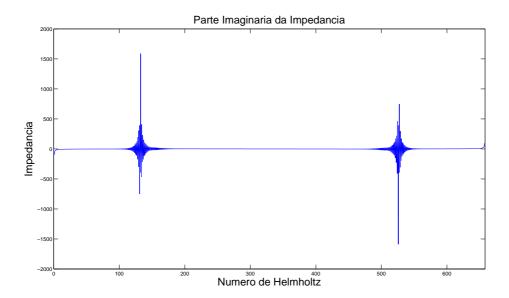


Figura 5: Gráfico da parte imaginária da impedância, ou seja, parte reativa de energia que permanece no sistema.

#### 1.1.4 Análise

Em vista do que foi mostrado nas figuras 2 e 3, de fato a onda colidiu com a parede, voltou com fase positiva e com bastante energia conservada. Também há de se comentar que o gráfico de maior energia foi o da figura 5. Esse fato confirma a hipótese de que, num duto de paredes fechadas, há pouquíssima energia (bem próxima de zero) se dissipando ou indo para fora do sistema (representado no gráfico da figura 4) e bastante energia contida dentro do tubo representado em 5. Também é perceptível que a parte real da impedância (ativa) decresce se aproximando de zero e a parte imaginária (reativa) cresce.

#### 1.2 Tubo Fechado-Aberto

Nesse segundo caso de simulação haverá um pulso de densidades em forma de uma linha de células de lattice na extremidade esquerda do tubo. Esse pulso irá se propagar até encontrar a condição aberta (sem nenhuma barreira ou condição de contorno) ao final do duto. Ao encontrar essa condição a frente de onda de pressão é refletida com fase negativa. E assim a onda fará 8 vezes o caminho de ida e volta desse percurso.

#### 1.2.1 Códigos

```
clear all;
  clc;
  close all;
  \% 1 - Set lattice sizes
  number_lines_lattice = 60 + 2; % cells in the y direction
  number columns lattice = 250 + 2; % cells in the x direction
  % 2 − Set physical parameters (macro)
10 physical sound velocity = 340; % [m/s]
  physical_density = 1.2; % [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
12 physical_dimension_max_x = 0.3; % [m]
  physical_dimension_max_y = 0.072; % [m]
14 voxel is a term to express a volume decribed in a pixel: volume +
      pixel = voxel
  dimension_x_voxel = physical_dimension_max_x/number_columns_lattice;
     % defining dimension x in voxel
16 lattice_time_step = (1/sqrt(3))*dimension_x_voxel/
     physical_sound_velocity;
18 % 3 - Set lattice parameters (meso - lattice unities)
  frequency_relaxation = 1.9; % to 1.5e-5 physicosity 1.9998; 860e-5 =
20 time_relaxation = 1/frequency_relaxation;
  lattice_average_density = 1;
22 lattice_sound_speed = 1/\operatorname{sqrt}(3);
```

```
lattice_sound_speed_pow_2 = lattice_sound_speed^2;
24 lattice_viscosity = lattice_sound_speed_pow_2*(1/frequency_relaxation
      -0.5);
  physical_viscosity = lattice_viscosity*(dimension_x_voxel^2)/
     lattice_time_step; % [m^2/s]
26
  \% 4 - Build lattice struct with D2Q9 (lattice = Y x X)
28 lattice = build lattice D2Q9 (number lines lattice,
     number_columns_lattice , lattice_average_density);
30 \% 4.1 - Setting conditions of wall
  wall\_points\{1\} = [251 \ 2 \ 2 \ 251]; \% set points in horizontal
32 | wall_points \{2\} = [2 \ 2 \ 61 \ 61]; \%  set points in vertical
  conditions wall = crossing3 ( number lines lattice, ...
34 number_columns_lattice, wall_points);
36 \% 5 – Set initial disturbance
  initial_disturbance_density = 0.001;
38 points_lattice \{2\} = [3:60]; % set point along y
  points_lattice {1} = linspace (3,3,length (points_lattice {2})); % set
      all the points in x = 3
40 lattice = set initial disturbances (lattice,
     initial_disturbance_density , points_lattice);
42 % 6 - Begin the iteractive process
  time\_final = round(4*2*250*sqrt(3))
44 pressure_final_tube(1:time_final) = 0;
  particule_velocity_final_tube(1:time_final) = 0;
46 for ta = 1 : time\_final
      % 6.1 − Propagation (streaming)
      lattice = stream_lattice(lattice);
50
      % 6.1.2 - Setting conditions of walls
      lattice = set_conditions_wall(lattice, conditions_wall);
52
      % 6.2 - Recalculating density and velocities
54
      density = sum(lattice \{1\},3);
```

```
pressures_input(ta) = mean(density(26:31, 60) - 1)*
56
      lattice_sound_speed ^2;
      pressures output (ta) = mean (density (26:31, number columns lattice
      - 60) - 1)*lattice_sound_speed^2;
      lattice = calculate_velocities(lattice, density);
58
      % 6.3 − Collide
      lattice = collide lattice(lattice, frequency relaxation);
62
      % % Ploting the results in real time
64
      pressure final tube (ta) = mean (density (3:60,250) - 1)*
     lattice_sound_speed^2;
      horizontal_velocity = lattice {2};
      particule_velocity_final_tube(ta) = mean(horizontal_velocity
      (3:60,250));
      %grid off
      imshow(mat2gray(density - 1));
      \%imagesc (density -1)
      pause(.0000001)
70
      (ta/time_final)*100
72 end % End main time Evolution Loop
74 frequency_pressure_final_tube = fft (pressure_final_tube);
  frequency_particule_velocity_final_tube = fft(
      particule_velocity_final_tube);
76 impedance = frequency_pressure_final_tube./
      frequency_particule_velocity_final_tube;
  frequencies = linspace (0,1/lattice_time_step, length (
     frequency_pressure_final_tube))*2*pi*physical_dimension_max_y/
     physical_sound_velocity;
78 figure (2);
  plot(frequencies, imag(impedance));
80 ylabel('Impedancia', 'FontSize',20);
  xlabel('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize',20);
82 title ('Parte Imaginaria da Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
  axis ([0 \text{ frequencies (end)} -25 25]);
84 figure (3);
  plot (frequencies, real(impedance), 'r');
86 ylabel ('Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
```

```
xlabel('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize',20);
title('Parte Real da Impedancia', 'FontSize',20);
axis([0 frequencies(end) -25 25]);
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-opened/main\_lbgk.m

## 1.2.2 Imagens da Simulação



Figura 6: Imagem da frente de onda indo em direção a parede.

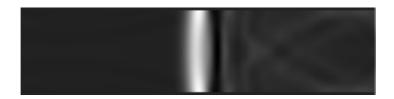


Figura 7: Imagem da frente de onda voltando depois da colisão com a parede do tubo aberto.

## 1.2.3 Gráficos de Impedância

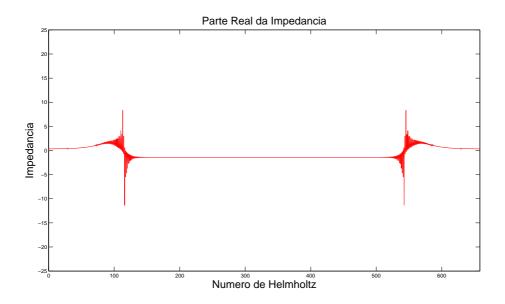


Figura 8: Gráfico da parte real da impedância, ou seja, parte ativa de energia que não permanece no sistema.

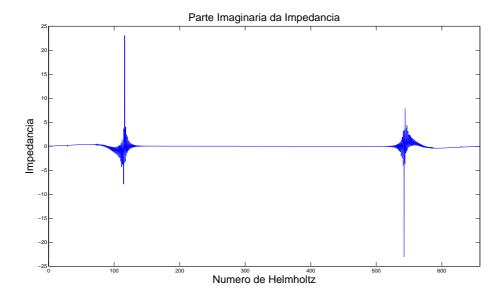


Figura 9: Gráfico da parte imaginária da impedância, ou seja, parte reativa de energia que permanece no sistema.

#### 1.2.4 Análise

Em vista do que foi mostrado nas figuras 6 e 7, de fato a onda colidiu com a parede e voltou com fase negativa, através de uma reflexão que não é de natureza propriamente física. Também há de se comentar que o gráfico de maior energia foi o da figura 9. Esse fato confirma a hipótese de que, devido as reflexões não físicas com a camada livre do duto, há pouquíssima energia se dissipando ou indo para fora do sistema (representado no gráfico da figura 9) e bastante energia se contida dentro do tubo representado em 8, porém a quantidade de energia ativa é maior do que é mostrado no mesmo caso para um duto fechado nas duas extremidades abordado anteriormente (figura 4).

#### 1.3 Tubo Fechado-Aberto com tratamento ABC

Nesse terceiro caso de simulação haverá um pulso de densidades em forma de uma linha de células de lattice na extremidade esquerda do tubo. Esse pulso irá se propagar até encontrar a condição aberta de tratamento anecóico (condição de contorno ABC) ao final do duto. Ao encontrar essa condição a frente de onda de pressão é absorvida.

#### 1.3.1 Códigos

```
clear all;
  clc;
3 close all;
5 \% 1 - Set lattice sizes
  number_lines_lattice = 60 + 2; % cells in the y direction
  number\_columns\_lattice = 250 + 2; \% cells in the x direction
9 % 2 - Set physical parameters (macro)
  physical_sound_velocity = 340; % [m/s]
11 physical_density = 1.2; \% [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
  physical dimension max x = 0.3; % [m]
13 physical_dimension_max_y = 0.072; % [m]
  % voxel is a term to express a volume decribed in a pixel: volume +
     pixel = voxel
15 dimension_x_voxel = physical_dimension_max_x/number_columns_lattice;
     % defining dimension x in voxel
  lattice\_time\_step = (1/sqrt(3))*dimension\_x\_voxel/
     physical_sound_velocity;
17
  ‰ 3 − Set lattice parameters (meso − lattice unities)
19 frequency_relaxation = 1.9; % to 1.5e-5 physicosity 1.9998; 860e-5
  time_relaxation = 1/frequency_relaxation;
21 lattice_average_density = 1;
  lattice sound speed = 1/\operatorname{sqrt}(3);
23 lattice_sound_speed_pow_2 = lattice_sound_speed^2;
```

```
lattice_viscosity = lattice_sound_speed_pow_2*(1/frequency_relaxation
      -0.5);
  physical viscosity = lattice viscosity*(dimension x voxel^2)/
      lattice_time_step; % [m^2/s]
27 \% 4 - Build lattice struct with D2Q9 (lattice = Y x X)
  lattice = build_lattice_D2Q9(number_lines_lattice,
      number_columns_lattice , lattice_average_density);
29
  % 4.0.1 - Adding conditions anechoic
31 distance = 30;
  growth\_delta = 1;
33 [sigma_mat9 Ft] = build_anechoic_condition(number_lines_lattice, ...
  number_columns_lattice , distance , growth_delta);
35
  \% 4.1 - Setting conditions of wall
37 wall points\{1\} = [2\ 2\ 251\ 251\ 2]; % set points in horizontal
  wall\_points{2} = [2 61 61 2 2]; \% set points in vertical
39 conditions_wall = crossing3 ( number_lines_lattice , ...
  number_columns_lattice , wall_points);
41
  \% 5 - Set initial disturbance
43 initial_disturbance_density = 0.001;
  points_lattice \{2\} = [3:60]; % set point along y
45 points_lattice {1} = linspace (3,3,length (points_lattice {2})); % set
      all the points in x = 3
  lattice = set_initial_disturbances(lattice,
      initial_disturbance_density , points_lattice);
  \% 6 - Begin the iteractive process
49 time final = round (4*2*250*sqrt(3))
  pressure_final_tube(1:time_final) = 0;
51 particule_velocity_final_tube(1:time_final) = 0;
  for ta = 1: time final
53
      % 6.1 − Propagation (streaming)
      lattice = stream_lattice(lattice);
55
      \% 6.1.2 - Setting conditions of walls
57
```

```
lattice = set_conditions_wall(lattice, conditions_wall);
59
      % 6.2 - Recalculating density and velocities
      density = sum(lattice \{1\},3);
61
      pressures_input(ta) = mean(density(26:31, 60) - 1)*
      lattice_sound_speed^2;
      pressures_output (ta) = mean(density(26:31, number_columns_lattice
      -60) - 1)*lattice sound speed ^2;
      lattice = calculate_velocities(lattice, density);
      % 6.3 − Collide
67
      lattice = collide_lattice(lattice, frequency_relaxation, ...
      sigma_mat9, Ft);
      % % Ploting the results in real time
      pressure_final_tube(ta) = mean(density(3:60,250) - 1)*
71
      lattice sound speed 2;
      horizontal_velocity = lattice {2};
      particule_velocity_final_tube(ta) = mean(horizontal_velocity
      (3:60,250));
      %grid off
      imshow(mat2gray(density - 1));
75
      \%imagesc (density -1)
      pause (.0000001)
      (ta/time\ final)*100
79 end % End main time Evolution Loop
81 frequency pressure final tube = fft (pressure final tube);
  frequency_particule_velocity_final_tube = fft (
      particule_velocity_final_tube);
83 impedance = frequency pressure final tube./
      frequency_particule_velocity_final_tube;
  frequencies = linspace (0,1/lattice_time_step,length(
     frequency_pressure_final_tube))*2*pi*physical_dimension_max_y/
     physical_sound_velocity;
85 figure (2);
  plot (frequencies, imag(impedance));
87 ylabel ('Impedancia', 'FontSize', 20);
  xlabel('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize',20);
```

```
title('Parte Imaginaria da Impedancia', 'FontSize',20);
axis([0 frequencies(end) -20 20]);

figure(3);
plot(frequencies, real(impedance), 'r');

ylabel('Impedancia', 'FontSize',20);
xlabel('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize',20);
title('Parte Real da Impedancia', 'FontSize',20);
axis([0 frequencies(end) -20 20]);
```

code matlab/code refactored/closed-anechoic/main lbgk.m

```
function lattice = collide_lattice(lattice, frequency_relaxation,
      sigma mat9, Ft);
       density = sum(lattice \{1\},3);
                                                                % lattice
       w0=16/36.; w1=4/36.; w2=1/36.;
      weights
       rt0= w0*density;
       rt1= w1*density;
       rt2= w2*density;
       velocity_x_pow_2 = lattice \{2\}.^2;
       velocity_y_pow_2 = lattice \{3\}.^2;
       velocity_pow_2 = velocity_x_pow_2 + velocity_y_pow_2;
10
       f1 = 3.;
       f2 = 4.5;
12
       f3 = 1.5;
                                                                % coef. of
      the f equil.
       feq(:,:,1) = rt1 \cdot *(1 + f1 * lattice {2} + f2 \cdot *velocity_x_pow_2 - f3 *
      velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,2) = rt1 .*(1 + f1*lattice{3} + f2*velocity_y_pow_2 - f3*
      velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,3) = rt1 .*(1 -f1*lattice{2} +f2*velocity_x_pow_2 -f3*
16
      velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,4) = rt1 .*(1 -f1*lattice{3} +f2*velocity_y_pow_2 -f3*
      velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,5) = rt2 .*(1 + f1*(+lattice{2}+lattice{3}) + f2*(+lattice{3})
      \{2\}+1 attice \{3\}).^2-f3.*velocity_pow_2);
       feq(:,:,6) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1*(-lattice\{2\}+lattice\{3\}) + f2*(-lattice\{3\}))
      \{2\}+1 attice \{3\}). ^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
```

```
feq(:,:,7)= rt2 .*(1 +f1*(-lattice{2}-lattice{3}) +f2*(-lattice{2}-lattice{3}).^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
    feq(:,:,8)= rt2 .*(1 +f1*(+lattice{2}-lattice{3}) +f2*(+lattice{2}-lattice{3}).^2 -f3.*velocity_pow_2);
    feq(:,:,9)= rt0 .*(1 - f3*velocity_pow_2);

f=lattice{1};
    lattice{1} = frequency_relaxation*feq +(1-frequency_relaxation)*f - sigma_mat9.*(feq- Ft);
```

code\_matlab/code\_refactored/closed-anechoic/collide\_lattice.m

#### 1.3.2 Imagens da Simulação



Figura 10: Imagem da frente de onda indo em direção a parede.



Figura 11: Imagem da frente de onda voltando depois da colisão com condição anecóica ao final.

## 1.3.3 Gráficos de Impedância

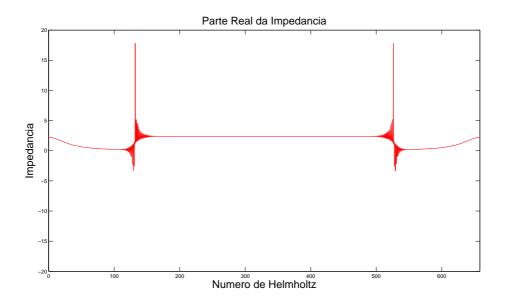


Figura 12: Gráfico da parte real da impedância, ou seja, parte ativa de energia que não permanece no sistema.

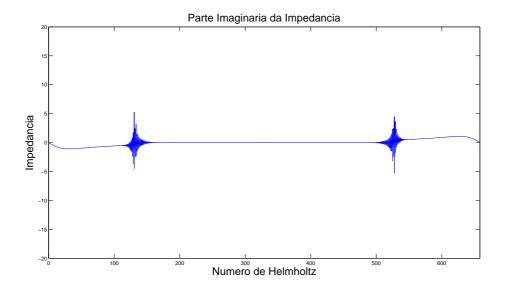


Figura 13: Gráfico da parte imaginária da impedância, ou seja, parte reativa de energia que permanece no sistema.

# 1.4 Análise

Em vista do que foi mostrado nas figuras 10 e 11, de fato a onda colidiu com a condição anecóica ABC e foi absorvida. Também há de se comentar que o gráfico de maior energia foi o da figura 12. Esse fato confirma a hipótese de que, devido a condição anecóica no final do duto, há bastante energia se dissipando ou indo para fora do sistema (representado no gráfico da figura 12) e pouca energia contida dentro do tubo representado em 11.

# 2 Filtro Acústico - Muffler

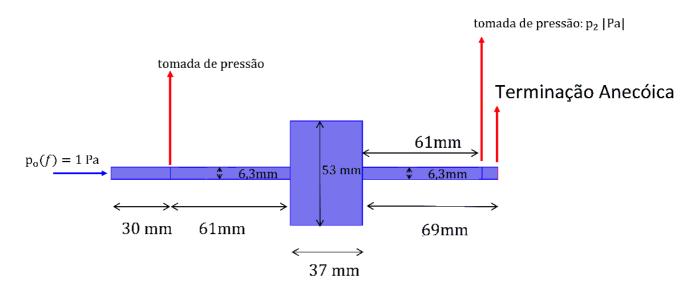


Figura 14: Ilustração esquemática do muffler.

Nessa simulação foi implementado um muffler de acordo com o que é mostrado em 14. Além da estrutura de paredes e condições anecóicas nas extremidades, foi colocado uma perturbação *chirp* na extremidade esquerda através de inserção de massa na implementação de contorno ABC. Essa perturbação *chirp* vai de 0 até 16kHz em unidades físicas ao longo da metade do tempo de simulação, deixando outra metade para propagação das ondas e excitação das frequências de ressonâncias do tubo.

## 2.1 Códigos

```
5 %%
     % The code does not take into account eny specific boundaru
             condiition.
 9 clear all, clc
       close all
11
    % Block 1
%%% Lattice size
15 | WWW. 15 | W
     Lx = .198;
17 \text{ Ly} = 0.053;
    Dx = 0.0005
19
                                                                         % Number of lines (cells in the y
     Nr = 53+4
             direction)
21 \text{ Mc} = 197
                                                                        % Number of columns (cells in the x
             direction)
23 % Block 2
     25 %% Physical parameters (macro)
     27
     c_p = 340;
                                                                             % Sound velocity on the fluid [m/s]
                                                                             % physical density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
29 \text{ rho}_p = 1.2;
                                                                             % Fluid density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
     rho_p = 1;
                                                    % Maximum dimension in the x direction [m]
31
                                                % Maximum dimension on th y direction [m]
                                                  % Lattice space (pitch)
33
     Dt = (1/\sqrt{\sqrt{3}})*Dx/c_p
                                                                        % lattice time step
35
37 % Block 3
    39 % Lattice parameters (micro – lattice unities)
```

```
41 | \text{omega} = 1.9;
                                                                % Relaxation
      frequency
  tau = 1/omega;
                                                                % Relaxation time
                                                                % avereged fluid
43 | rho_l = 1;
      density (latice density
   cs = 1/sqrt(3);
                                                                % lattice speed of
      sound
45 \cos 2 = \cos^2 2;
                                                                % Squared speed of
      sound cl^2
   visc = cs2*(1/omega-0.5);
                                                                % lattice viscosity
                                                                % physical
47 | \text{visc\_phy} = \text{visc*}(\text{Dx}^2)/\text{Dt};
       kinematic viscosity
  % Block 4
51 % Lattice properties for the D2Q9 model
                                                                  % number of
53 N_c=9 ;
       directions of the D2Q9 model
  C_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};
                                                                  % velocity
      vectors in x
55 \mid C \mid y = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ 1 \ 1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 0];
                                                                  % velocity
      vectors in y
  w0=16/36.; w1=4/36.; w2=1/36.;
                                                                  % lattice weights
57 | W = [ w1 \ w1 \ w1 \ w2 \ w2 \ w2 \ w2 \ w0 ];
  f1 = 3.;
59 f2 = 4.5;
                                                                  % coef. of the f
   f3 = 1.5;
       equil.
  D t=30; % em numero de celulas
63 \operatorname{sigma}_{t} = 0.3;
  delta_t = 0:D_t;
  % Array of distribution and relaxation functions
f=zeros(Nr,Mc,Nc);
  feq=zeros(Nr,Mc,N_c);
69
```

```
\% Filling the initial distribution function (at t=0) with initial
                          values
  71 f(:,:,:)=rho_1/9;
           ux = zeros(Nr, Mc);
  73 |uy = zeros(Nr, Mc);
  75 % rho l = 0.01; % initial disturbance
  77
  79 %funcoes target - saida
            Ux_t=0;
  81 Uy_t=0;
            U_t=Ux_t^2+Uy_t^2;
  83 rho_t=rho_l;
  85 coef1 = 1/(2*cs2^2); %para uso na relaxação
            coef2 = -1/(2*cs2);
  87
  89 Ft=zeros(Nr,Mc,9);
            Fe=zeros(Nr,Mc,9);
  91
            Ft(:,:,9) = w0*rho_t.*(1+coef2*U_t);
 93
            Ft(:,:,1) = w1*rho_t.*(1 +Ux_t/cs2 + coef1*(Ux_t.^2) + coef2*U_t);
  95 | \text{Ft}(:,:,2) = \text{w1*rho\_t.*}(1 + \text{Uy\_t/cs2} + \text{coef1*}(\text{Uy\_t.^2}) + \text{coef2*U\_t});
            Ft(:,:,3) = w1*rho_t.*(1 - Ux_t/cs2 + coef1*(Ux_t.^2) + coef2*U_t);
  97 | \text{Ft}(:,:,4) = \text{w1*rho\_t.*}(1 - \text{Uy\_t/cs2} + \text{coef1*}(\text{Uy\_t.^2}) + \text{coef2*U\_t});
  99 | \text{Ft}(:,:,5) = \text{w2*rho\_t.*}(1 + (+\text{Ux\_t}+\text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + \text{coef1*}((+\text{Ux\_t}+\text{Uy\_t}).^2) +
                          coef2*U_t);
            Ft(:,:,6) = w2*rho_t.*(1 + (-Ux_t+Uy_t)/cs2 + coef1*((-Ux_t+Uy_t).^2) + (-Ux_t+Uy_t).^2) + (-Ux_t+Uy_t).^2
                           coef2*U t);
101 | \text{Ft}(:,:,7) = \text{w2*rho\_t.*}(1 + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + \text{coef1*}((-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t}).^2) + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2}) | + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2}) | + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2}) | + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2}) | + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2}) | + (-\text{Ux\_t} - \text{Uy\_t})/\text{cs2} + (-\text
                          coef2*Ut);
            Ft(:,:,8) = w2*rho_t.*(1 + (+Ux_t-Uy_t)/cs2 + coef1*((+Ux_t-Uy_t).^2) +
                          coef2*U_t);
103\%
```

```
105 | sigma = sigma_t * (delta_t/D_t).^2;
   sigma mat = [];
107 for i=1:Nr % ver se tem jeito melhor de concatenar as matrizes
       sigma_mat=cat(1,sigma,sigma_mat);
109 end
111 sigmat=sigma_mat;
sigma_mat = [zeros(Nr,Mc-D_t-1) sigmat];
   sigma_mat2 = [sigmat zeros(Nr, Mc-D_t-1)];
115
   % Condicao anecoica no final
| \text{inside} = (\text{round}((53-6.3)/2)+3):(\text{round}((53+6.3)/2)+1); 
   outside=1:Nr;
119 for i=1: length (inside)
        outside=outside (outside~=inside(i));
121 end
123
   sigma_mat(outside ,:,:) = 0;
|sigma_mat2(outside_{,:,:})=0;
127 | sigma_mat9 = [];
   for i=1:9
129 sigma_mat9=cat(3, sigma_mat, sigma_mat9);
   end
131
   sigma_mat9e = [];
133 for i = 1:9
   sigma mat9e=cat(3, sigma mat2, sigma mat9e);
135 end
   \% \text{ sigma\_mat9e=zeros}(Nr,Mc,9);
137 %
        sigma_mat9e=fliplr(sigma_mat9);
139
   %Block 5
141 % Begin the iteractive process
   % REVER
```

```
143 | x l = [
          0
                      (30+61)
                                  (30+61) (30+61+37) (30+61+37)
      (30+61+37+69);
   yl = [ (53-6.3)/2 (53-6.3)/2 ]
                                   0
                                                      (53-6.3)/2 (53-6.3)
      /2 \quad ]+2;
145 \% xl = [];
  % yl = [];
|147| [vec1, vec2, vec3, vec4, vec5, vec6, vec7, vec8] = crossing3(Nr, Mc, xl, yl);
149 y12 = [(53+6.3)/2 (53+6.3)/2]
                                53
                                         53 (53+6.3)/2 (53+6.3)/2 ]+2;
   [vec12, vec22, vec32, vec32, vec52, vec62, vec72, vec82] = crossing3(Nr, Mc,
      xl, yl2);
151
   taf = 10*2*Mc*sqrt(3);
153 % Build a chirp source sound
   times\_chirp = 1: taf/2;
frequency_lattice_max = 16e3*Dx/(340/cs);
   chirp source sound = chirp(times chirp, 0, times chirp(end)*2,
      frequency_lattice_max);
source_sound = 1 + chirp_source_sound*0.01;
   for ta = 1 : taf
159
      % Block 5.1
      161
      % propagation (streaming)
      163
165
       f(:,:,1) = [f(:,1:2,1) \ f(:,2:Mc-1,1)];
       f(:,:,2) = [f(1:2,:,2); f(2:Nr-1,:,2)];
       f(:,:,3) = [f(:,2:Mc-1,3) \ f(:,Mc-1:Mc,3)];
167
       f(:,:,4) = [f(2:Nr-1,:,4); f(Nr-1:Nr,:,4)];
       f(:,:,5) = [f(:,1:2,5) \ f(:,2:Mc-1,5)];
169
       f(:,:,5) = [f(1:2,:,5); f(2:Nr-1,:,5)];
       f(:,:,6) = [f(:,2:Mc-1,6) \ f(:,Mc-1:Mc,6)];
171
       f(:,:,6) = [f(1:2,:,6); f(2:Nr-1,:,6)];
       f(:,:,7) = [f(:,2:Mc-1,7) \ f(:,Mc-1:Mc,7)];
173
       f(:,:,7) = [f(2:Nr-1,:,7); f(Nr-1:Nr,:,7)];
       f\;(\,:\,,:\,,8\,)\;\;=\;\;[\;f\;(\,:\,,1\,:2\;,8\,)\quad f\;(\,:\,,2\,:Mc{-}1\,,8\,)\;]\;;
175
       f(:,:,8) = [f(2:Nr-1,:,8); f(Nr-1:Nr,:,8)];
177
```

```
G=f:
179
                                     f(vec1)=G(vec3);
                                     f(vec3)=G(vec1);
                                     f(vec2)=G(vec4);
181
                                     f(vec4)=G(vec2);
                                     f(vec5)=G(vec7);
183
                                     f(vec7)=G(vec5);
                                     f(vec6)=G(vec8);
185
                                     f(vec8)=G(vec6);
187
                                    G=f;
                                     f(vec12)=G(vec32);
189
                                     f(vec32)=G(vec12);
                                     f(vec 22) = G(vec 42);
191
                                     f(vec 42) = G(vec 22);
                                     f(vec 52) = G(vec 72);
193
                                     f(vec72)=G(vec52);
                                     f(vec62) = G(vec82);
195
                                     f(vec 82) = G(vec 62);
197
                                   % Block 5.2
                                   \(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\
199
                                   % recalculating rho and u
                                   \(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau\)\(\tau
201
                                     rho = sum(f,3);
203
              % %
                                                           Perturbacao
205 % %
                                                          rho(150,150)=rho l+A*sin(2*pi*freg*(ta-1));
                                     rt0 = w0*rho;
207
                                     rt1 = w1*rho;
                                     rt2 = w2*rho;
209
211
                                   % Determining dthe velocities according to Eq.() (see slides)
                                    ux = (C_x(1).*f(:,:,1)+C_x(2).*f(:,:,2)+C_x(3).*f(:,:,3)+C_x(4).*
                                  f(:,:,4)+C_x(5).*f(:,:,5)+C_x(6).*f(:,:,6)+C_x(7).*f(:,:,7)+C_x(8)
                                   .*f(:,:,8))./rho;
                                    uy = (C_y(1).*f(:,:,1)+C_y(2).*f(:,:,2)+C_y(3).*f(:,:,3)+C_y(4).*
213
                                  f(:,:,4)+C_y(5).*f(:,:,5)+C_y(6).*f(:,:,6)+C_y(7).*f(:,:,7)+C_y(8)
```

```
.*f(:,:,8))./rho;
      % Block 5.3
215
      M Determining the relaxation functions for each direction
217
      uxsq=ux.^2;
219
       uysq=uy.^2;
       usq=uxsq+uysq;
221
223
       feq(:,:,1) = rt1 .*(1 + f1*ux + f2.*uxsq - f3*usq);
       feq(:,:,2) = rt1 \cdot *(1 + f1*uy + f2*uysq - f3*usq);
225
       feq(:,:,3) = rt1 \cdot *(1 - f1*ux + f2*uxsq - f3*usq);
       feq(:,:,4) = rt1 .*(1 -f1*uy +f2*uysq -f3*usq);
       feq(:,:,5) = rt2 .*(1 +f1*(+ux+uy) +f2*(+ux+uy).^2 -f3.*usq);
227
       feq(:,:,6) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1 *(-ux+uy) + f2 *(-ux+uy) \cdot ^2 - f3 \cdot *usq);
       feq(:,:,7) = rt2 .*(1 + f1*(-ux-uy) + f2*(-ux-uy).^2 - f3.*usq);
229
       feq(:,:,8) = rt2 .*(1 + f1*(+ux-uy) + f2*(+ux-uy).^2 - f3.*usq);
       feq(:,:,9) = rt0 .*(1 - f3*usq);
231
       Ux e=0;
233
       Uy e=0;
       U_e=Ux_e^2+Uy_e^2;
235
       lambda=25/ta;
       freq=cs/lambda;
237
      A = 0.001;
239
      %rho_e = rho_l+A*sin(2*pi*freq*(ta-1));
       rho e = 1;
241
       if ta <= length (source_sound)
           rho_e = source_sound(ta);
243
       end
       Fe(:,:,9) = w0*rho_e.*(1+coef2*U_e);
245
       Fe(:,:,1) = w1*rho e.*(1 +Ux e/cs2 + coef1*(Ux e.^2) + coef2*U e);
247
       Fe(:,:,2) = w1*rho e.*(1 + Uy e/cs2 + coef1*(Uy e.^2) + coef2*U e);
       Fe(:,:,3) = w1*rho_e.*(1 -Ux_e/cs2 + coef1*(Ux_e.^2) + coef2*U_e);
249
       Fe(:,:,4) = w1*rho_e.*(1 -Uy_e/cs2 + coef1*(Uy_e.^2) + coef2*U_e);
251
```

```
Fe(:,:,5) = w2*rho_e.*(1 +(+Ux_e+Uy_e)/cs2 +coef1*((+Ux_e+Uy_e)
       .^2) + coef2*U_e);
       Fe(:,:,6) = w2*rho e.*(1 + (-Ux e+Uy e)/cs2 + coef1*((-Ux e+Uy e)
253
       .^2) + coef2*U_e);
       Fe(:,:,7) = w2*rho_e.*(1 +(-Ux_e-Uy_e)/cs2 +coef1*((-Ux_e-Uy_e)
       .^2) + coef2 * U e);
       Fe(:,:,8) = w2*rho_e.*(1 +(+Ux_e-Uy_e)/cs2 +coef1*((+Ux_e-Uy_e)
255
       .^2) + coef2*U e);
       % Block 5.4
257
       259
       % Collision (relaxation) step
       261
   %
         f = (1 - omega) * f + omega * feq;
263
       f=omega*feq +(1-omega)*f-sigma mat9.*(feq-Ft) -sigma mat9e.*(feq-
      Fe);
265
       % % Ploting the results in real time
       % \operatorname{surf}(\operatorname{rho}-1), view(2), shading flat, axis equal, axis off, caxis
267
      ([-.00001 .00001]),
       \%imagesc (rho - 1)
       %grid off
269
       imshow(mat2gray(rho - 1));
       pause (.0000001)
271
       % %
273
       \operatorname{pre}(\operatorname{ta}) = \operatorname{mean}(\operatorname{rho}(\operatorname{inside}, 32) - 1) / 3;
       prs(ta) = mean(rho(inside, Mc-D_t-3)-1)/3;
275
       (ta/taf)*100
   end % End main time Evolution Loop
279 %%
281 Prs=abs (fft (prs));
   Pre=abs(fft(pre));
283 freq1=linspace(0,1/Dt, length(Prs));
   Z=20*log10 (Prs./Pre);
```

```
open CurvaMufflerMareze.fig

hold on

plot(freq1,Z, 'r');

ylabel('Perda de transmissao [dB]');

xlabel('Frequencia [Hz]');

legend('Curva com Elementos Finitos', 'Curva da Simulacao');

%axis([0 10000 -20 20])

hold off
```

/home/gepeto/jose\_pedro/muffler/main\_lbgk.m

# 2.2 Imagens da Simulação



Figura 15: Muffler sendo excitado ainda no começo antes da metade do tempo de simulação.

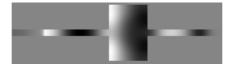


Figura 16: Muffler depois de excitado ressonando para a primeira frequência.



Figura 17: Muffler depois de excitado ressonando para a segunda frequência.

## 2.3 Gráfico da Atenuação

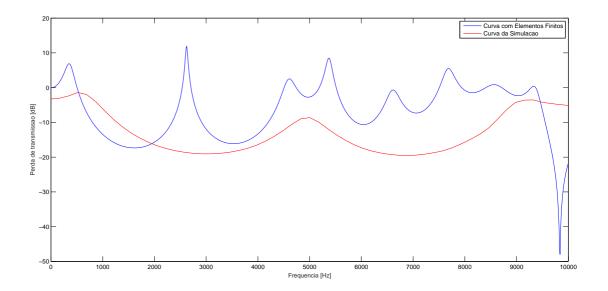


Figura 18: Comparação da curva obtida com elementos finitos e com a curva da simulação.

### 2.4 Análise

Em vista do que foi mostrado nas figuras 15, 16 e 17, a excitação do tipo chirp realmente estava mandando pulsos cada vez mais frequentes e rápidos para o muffler sem o estouro da lattice por emissão de massa em excesso e também é observado que depois da metade do tempo de simulação, depois que o chirp termina o processo de perturbação, dois modos de ressonância surgem com energia acumulada. Também há de se comentar que o gráfico 18 de perda de transmissão realmente mostrou dois picos para os dois modos excitados vistos nas imagens da simulação, porém o mesmo divergiu significamente da curva de referência feita em elementos finitos. Visivelmente percebe que outros modos não foram excitados e que os modos excitados estão deslocados, no entanto, a curva segue uma tendência grosseira e sem muito ruído.

# Referências