Lista 3

Axissimetria e Paredes Não-Alinhadas

Aeroacústica Computacional

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1 Axissimetria

1.1 Procedimentos

Para a implementação da simulação em questão foi seguido os seguintes procedimentos:

- 1. Foram implementadas as condições anecóicas ao longo dos cantos do lattice, uma sobreposta a outra nos cantos;
- 2. As barreiras foram implementadas nos cantos e no duto de forma separada entre eles;
- 3. A condição de axissimetria foi implementada fazendo com que não haja reflxão não-física na parte aberta do lattice;
- 4. O *chirp* foi implementado utilizando a condição anecóica de massa variante e velocidade de partícula e mach 0.07 para os dois casos respectivamente.

1.2 Códigos

Segue os códigos desenvolvidos:

```
tic
13 % Block 1
 15 %% Lattice size
 Nr = 251;
                     % Number of lines (cells in the y
   direction)
19 Mc = 502;
                    % Number of columns (cells in the x
   direction)
21
 % Block 2
%%% Physical parameters (macro)
27 c_p = 340;
                     % Sound velocity on the fluid [m/s]
 rho_p = 1.2;
                     % physical density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
                     % Fluid density [kg/m<sup>3</sup>]
29 | \text{rho}_{p} = 1;
 Lx = .5;
                     % Maximum dimenssion in the x direction
   [m]
31 | Ly = 0.0833;
                     % Maximum dimenssion on they direction
    [m]
 Dx = Lx/Mc
                    % Lattice space (pitch)
33 Dt = (1/sqrt(3))*Dx/c_p
                    % lattice time step
35
 % Block 3
%% Lattice parameters (micro – lattice unities)
omega = 1.9;
                                   % Relaxation
   frequency
41 \mid tau = 1/omega;
                                   % Relaxation time
 rho_l = 1;
                                   % avereged fluid
   density (latice density
43 cs = 1/sqrt(3);
                                   % lattice speed of
```

```
sound
  cs2 = cs^2;
                                                  % Squared speed of
     sound cl^2
45 visc = cs2*(1/omega-0.5);
                                                  % lattice viscosity
  visc_phy = visc*(Dx^2)/Dt;
                                                  % physical
     kinematic viscosity
49 % Block 4
     51 % Lattice properties for the D2Q9 model
     % number of
  N_c=9 ;
     directions of the D2Q9 model
55 \mid C \mid x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix};
                                                    % velocity
     vectors in x
  C 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
  W = [w1 \ w1 \ w1 \ w2 \ w2 \ w2 \ w2 \ w0];
59 f1 = 3.;
  f2 = 4.5;
                                                    % coef. of the f
61 \mid f3 = 1.5;
     equil.
63 % Array of distribution and relaxation functions
  f = z e ros(Nr, Mc, N_c);
65 feq=zeros(Nr,Mc,N_c);
67 |% Filling the initial distribution function (at t=0) with initial
     values
  f(:,:,:)=rho_l/9;
69 ux = zeros(Nr, Mc);
  uy = zeros(Nr, Mc);
```

```
% Calculando a condicao anecoica
73 % 4.0.1 - Adding conditions anechoic
  distance = 30;
75 % condicao anecoica para cima
   growth\_delta = 0.5;
77 [sigma_mat9_cima Ft_cima] = build_anechoic_condition(Mc, ...
  Nr, distance, growth delta);
79 % condicao anecoica para esquerda
  growth\_delta = -1;
81 [sigma mat9 esquerda Ft esquerda] = build anechoic condition (Mc, ...
  Nr, distance, growth_delta);
83 % condicao anecoica para direita
   growth delta = 1;
85 [sigma_mat9_direito Ft_direito] = build_anechoic_condition(Mc, ...
  Nr, distance, growth_delta);
  % Vendo pontos de barreira da xirizuda
89 | x1 = [2 \ 2 \ 501 \ 501];
  yl = [1 \ 250 \ 250 \ 1];
91 [\text{vec1}, \text{vec2}, \text{vec3}, \text{vec4}, \text{vec5}, \text{vec6}, \text{vec7}, \text{vec8}] = \text{crossing3}(\text{Nr}, \text{Mc}, \text{xl}, \text{yl});
  \%x1 = [250 \ 250];
93 \%y1 = [1 50];
  x1 = [33 \ 33 \ 250];
95 y1 = [1 \ 21 \ 21];
   [vec1_duto, vec2_duto, vec3_duto, vec4_duto, vec5_duto, vec6_duto,
      vec7\_duto, vec8\_duto] = \dots
97 crossing 3 (Nr, Mc, xl, yl);
99 %Block 5
      101 % Begin the iteractive process
      103 % Construindo chirp
  total_time = 5*Mc*sqrt(3); % meia hora = 20*Mc*sqrt(3)
```

```
105 times = 0 : total time - 1;
   initial\_frequency = 0;
frequency max lattice = 1.8/(2*pi*20*sqrt(3));
  source_chirp = chirp(times, ...
initial_frequency , times (end) , frequency_max_lattice);
  % vetores de pressao e velocidade de particula
pressure (1: total time) = 0;
   particle velocity (1:total time) = 0;
113 for ta = 1 : total_time
115
      % Block 5.1
      117
      % propagation (streaming)
      119
      f(:,:,1) = [f(:,1:2,1) \ f(:,2:Mc-1,1)];
      f(:,:,2) = [f(1:2,:,2); f(2:Nr-1,:,2)];
121
      f(:,:,3) = [f(:,2:Mc-1,3) \ f(:,Mc-1:Mc,3)];
      f(:,:,4) = [f(2:Nr-1,:,4); f(Nr-1:Nr,:,4)];
123
      f(:,:,5) = [f(:,1:2,5) \ f(:,2:Mc-1,5)];
      f(:,:,5) = [f(1:2,:,5); f(2:Nr-1,:,5)];
125
      f(:,:,6) = [f(:,2:Mc-1,6) \ f(:,Mc-1:Mc,6)];
      f(:,:,6) = [f(1:2,:,6); f(2:Nr-1,:,6)];
127
      f(:,:,7) = [f(:,2:Mc-1,7) \ f(:,Mc-1:Mc,7)];
      f(:,:,7) = [f(2:Nr-1,:,7); f(Nr-1:Nr,:,7)];
129
      f(:,:,8) = [f(:,1:2,8) \ f(:,2:Mc-1,8)];
131
      f(:,:,8) = [f(2:Nr-1,:,8); f(Nr-1:Nr,:,8)];
      G=f:
133
      f(vec1)=G(vec3);
      f(vec3)=G(vec1);
135
      f(vec2)=G(vec4);
137
      f(vec4)=G(vec2);
      f(\text{vec}5)=G(\text{vec}7);
      f(\text{vec}7)=G(\text{vec}5);
139
      f(vec6)=G(vec8);
      f(vec8)=G(vec6);
141
      G=f;
143
```

```
f(\text{vec1\_duto}) = G(\text{vec3\_duto});
      f(vec3\_duto)=G(vec1\_duto);
145
      f(\text{vec2 duto}) = G(\text{vec4 duto});
      f(\text{vec4\_duto}) = G(\text{vec2\_duto});
147
      f(vec5\_duto)=G(vec7\_duto);
      f(\text{vec7\_duto}) = G(\text{vec5\_duto});
149
      f(vec6\_duto) = G(vec8\_duto);
      f(vec8 duto)=G(vec6 duto);
151
      % Block 5.2
153
      155
      % recalculating rho and u
      rho = sum(f,3);
157
     %
159
     % Calculando uma fonte ABC dentro do duto
      \% direita = 0.5
161
      density_source = rho_l + 0.0001*source_chirp(ta);
      Ux_t = (0.0001*source_chirp(ta))/sqrt(3) + 0.07*cs;
163
      Uy t = 0;
      point_y = 1;
165
      distance_y = 18;
      point x = 34;
167
      distance_x = 30;
      direction = 0.5;
169
      [sigma source Ft source] = build source anechoic(Nr, Mc, ...
      density\_source\;,\;\;Ux\_t\;,\;\;Uy\_t\;,\;\;point\_y\;,\;\;\dots
171
      point_x, distance_x, distance_y, direction);
      173
175
      \%if ta = 1
      %rho(15, 100) = rho_l + 0.0001 *sin(ta);
      %end
177
      rt0 = w0*rho;
179
      rt1 = w1*rho;
      rt2 = w2*rho;
181
```

```
183
      % Determining the 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).*
185
      f(:,:,4)+C_y(5).*f(:,:,5)+C_y(6).*f(:,:,6)+C_y(7).*f(:,:,7)+C_y(8)
      *f(:,:,8))./rho;
187
      % Block 5.3
189
      M Determining the relaxation functions for each direction
      191
      uxsq=ux.^2;
      uysq=uy.^2;
193
      usq=uxsq+uysq;
195
      feq(:,:,1) = rt1 .*(1 + f1*ux + f2.*uxsq - f3*usq);
      feq(:,:,2) = rt1 \cdot *(1 + f1*uy + f2*uysq - f3*usq);
197
      feq(:,:,3) = rt1 \cdot *(1 - f1*ux + f2*uxsq - f3*usq);
      feq(:,:,4) = rt1 \cdot *(1 - f1*uy + f2*uysq - f3*usq);
199
      feq(:,:,5) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1 *(+ux+uy) + f2 *(+ux+uy) \cdot ^2 - f3 \cdot *usq);
      feq(:,:,6) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1*(-ux+uy) + f2*(-ux+uy) \cdot ^2 - f3 \cdot *usq);
201
      feq(:,:,7) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1 *(-ux-uy) + f2 *(-ux-uy) \cdot ^2 - f3 \cdot *usq);
      feq(:,:,8) = rt2 \cdot *(1 + f1 *(+ux-uy) + f2 *(+ux-uy) \cdot ^2 - f3 \cdot *usq);
203
      feq(:,:,9) = rt0 .*(1 - f3*usq);
205
      % Block 5.4
      207
      % Collision (relaxation) step
      209
      % Condicao Axissimetrica
211
          % termo de primeira ordem
213
             % y por x
      h_1_{leaf} = zeros(Nr, Mc);
      radius = 1:Nr;
      radius = radius ';
```

```
for column = 1:Mc
217
           h_1_{end}(:, column) = uy(:, column)./radius;
219
       end
               % construindo a matriz com os pesos de cada direcao
       h_1 = zeros(Nr, Mc, N_c);
221
       for direction = 1:9
           h_1(:, :, direction) = -W(direction)*rho_l*h_1_leaf;
223
       end
225
       % termo de segunda ordem
227
       % parte 1
       part_1_second_term = zeros(Nr, Mc); % Nr => y; Mc => x;
229
       part_1\_second\_term = diff(rho, 1, 1)*cs2;
       part_1_second_term(Nr, :) = part_1_second_term(Nr - 1, :);
231
       % parte 2
       part 2 second term = zeros(Nr, Mc); % Nr => y; Mc => x;
233
       u_r = uy;
       derivada_ux_x = diff(ux, 1, 2);
235
       derivada_ux_x(:, Mc) = derivada_ux_x(:, Mc - 1);
       derivada\_ur\_x = diff(u\_r, 1, 2);
237
       derivada\_ur\_x(:, Mc) = derivada\_ur\_x(:, Mc - 1);
       derivada_ux_ur_x = derivada_ux_x.*u_r + derivada_ur_x.*ux;
239
       part_2_second_term = rho_l*derivada_ux_ur_x;
241
       % parte 3
243
       part_3_second_term = zeros(Nr, Mc); % Nr => y; Mc => x;
       derivada\_ur\_r = diff(u\_r, 1, 1);
       derivada\_ur\_r(Nr, :) = derivada\_ur\_r(Nr - 1, :);
245
       derivada_ur_ur_r = 2*u_r.*derivada_ur_r;
       part 3 second term = rho l*derivada ur ur r;
247
       % termo parcial para as 9 direcoes
249
       partial_part_second_term = zeros(Nr, Mc, 9);
       for direction = 1:9
251
           partial_part_second_term (:,:, direction) = part_1_second_term
           part_2_second_term + part_3_second_term;
       end
```

```
255
       % parte 4
       part 4 second term = zeros(Nr, Mc, 9); % Nr => y; Mc => x;
257
       derivada\_ux\_r = diff(ux, 1, 1);
       derivada_ux_r(Nr, :) = derivada_ux_r(Nr - 1, :);
259
       for direction = 1:9
           part_4_second_term(:, :, direction) =
261
           rho_l*(derivada_ux_r - derivada_ur_x)*C_x(direction);
       end
263
265
       % parte total
       total_part_second_term = part_4_second_term +
      partial_part_second_term;
267
       % calculando matriz de viscosidade
       omega_matrix_second_term = zeros(Nr, Mc, 9);
269
       viscosity matrix (1:Nr, 1:Mc) = 3*visc;
       radius = 1:Nr;
271
       radius = radius ';
       for point_x = 1 : Mc
273
            viscosity_matrix(:, point_x) = viscosity_matrix(:, point_x)./
      radius;
       end
275
       for direction = 1 : 9
           omega_matrix_second_term(:, :, direction) = ...
277
           W(direction) * viscosity_matrix;
279
       end
       % finalmente o termo de segunda ordem
281
       h\_2 = omega\_matrix\_second\_term.*total\_part\_second\_term;
283
       % colidindo tudo
       f = (1-omega)*f + omega*feq ...
285
       - sigma_mat9_cima.*(feq-Ft_cima) ...
       - sigma_mat9_esquerda.*(feq- Ft_esquerda) ...
287
       - sigma_mat9_direito.*(feq- Ft_direito) ...
       - sigma_source.*(feq- Ft_source) ...
289
       + h_1 + h_2;
291
```

```
293
       % Ploting the results in real time
       %surf(rho-1), view(2), shading flat, axis equal, caxis([-.00001])
       .00001)
       %grid off
295
       \% \text{ if } \mod(\tan, 100) = 0
           %vorticidade = curl(ux, uy);
297
           %velocity = sqrt(ux.^2 + uy.^2);
           %imagesc (flip (vorticidade))
299
           \%imagesc (flip (rho-1), [-.000001 .000001]);
301
           %pause(.00001);
           %disp('Progresso: ');
           %disp((ta/total_time *100));
303
       %end
       pressure (ta) = (\text{mean}(\text{rho}(1:19, 250)-1))*cs2;
305
       particle\_velocity(ta) = mean(ux(1:19, 250) - 0.07*cs);
       %disp('Progresso: ');
307
       \%disp ((ta/total_time *100));
   end % End main time Evolution Loop
311 fft_pressure = fft (pressure);
   fft_particle_velocity = fft(particle_velocity);
impedance = fft_pressure./fft_particle_velocity;
   number_helmholtz_max = (2*pi*20)/cs;
315 numbers_helmholtz = linspace(0, number_helmholtz_max, length(
       particle_velocity));
317 figure (2);
   max_normalization = max([max(abs(real(impedance))) max(abs(real(
      impedance)))));
plot (numbers helmholtz, real (impedance)/max normalization);
321 plot (numbers_helmholtz, imag(impedance)/max_normalization, 'r');
   ylabel('Impedancia', 'FontSize',20);
323 xlabel ('Numero de Helmholtz', 'FontSize', 20);
   title ('Impedancia do Sistema', 'FontSize', 20);
325 legend('Real', 'Imaginaria');
   axis([0 \ 15 \ -1.3 \ 1.3]);
327
```

toc

code/lista 3.m

```
% build_anechoic_condition: function description
  2 function [sigma_mat9 Ft] = build_anechoic_condition(
               number lines lattice, ...
      number_columns_lattice , distance , growth_delta)
           lattice\_sound\_speed = 1/sqrt(3);
           lattice_sound_speed_pow_2 = lattice_sound_speed^2;
           w1=4/9;
                                          % centro
                                                                          %pesos de relaxação devido ao D2Q9 (pg.20)
                                          % ortogonais
           w2=1/9;
           w3=1/36;
                                          % diagonais
           coef1= 1/(2*lattice_sound_speed_pow_2^2); %para uso na relaxacao
10
           coef2 = -1/(2*lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2);
          % funcoes distribuicao (Eq. 1.46)
           Ft = zeros (number lines lattice, number columns lattice, 9);
          %funcoes target
14
           Ux_t=0;
           Uy t=0;
16
           U_t=Ux_t^2+Uy_t^2;
           densi_t = 1;
18
           Ft(:,:,9) = w1*densi_t.*(1+coef2*U_t);
           Ft(:,:,1) = w2*densi\_t.*(1 + Ux\_t/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + coef1*(
             Ux_t.^2)+coef2*U_t);
           Ft(:,:,2) = w2*densi\_t.*(1 + Uy\_t/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + coef1*(
              Uy_t.^2 + coef2*U_t;
           Ft(:,:,3) = w2*densi\_t.*(1 -Ux\_t/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + coef1*(
              Ux_t.^2)+coef2*U_t);
           Ft(:,:,4) = w2*densi\_t.*(1 -Uy\_t/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + coef1*(
              Uy t.^2) +coef2*U t);
           coef1*((+Ux_t+Uy_t).^2) + coef2*U_t);
           coef1*((-Ux_t+Uy_t).^2) + coef2*U_t);
           Ft (:,:,7) = w3*densi\_t.*(1 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_2 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_pow\_3 + (-Ux\_t-Uy\_t)/lattice\_sound\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_speed\_
26
               coef1*((-Ux_t-Uy_t).^2) + coef2*U_t);
```

```
coef1*((+Ux_t-Uy_t).^2) + coef2*U_t);
28
    D t = distance; % em numero de celulas
    sigma_t = 0.3;
30
    delta t = 0:D t - 1;
    sigma = sigma_t*(delta_t/D_t).^2;
32
    sigma = sigma';
    sigma\_mat = [];
34
36
    % x e y nesse caso
    sigma_mat9 = zeros(number_lines_lattice, number_columns_lattice, 9)
38
    matrix_sigma_leaf = zeros(number_lines_lattice,
     number_columns_lattice);
   % condicao anecoica para a direita
    if growth delta == 1
     % construindo a matriz de nove folhas sigma
      size_x = number_lines_lattice - D_t + 1 : number_lines_lattice;
42
      size_y = 1:number_columns_lattice;
      matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, size_y) = 1;
44
      for number_column = 1: number_columns_lattice
46
        matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, number_column) = ...
        matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, number_column).*sigma;
48
      end
50
   % condicao anecoica para a esquerda
    elseif growth delta == -1
     % construindo a matriz de nove folhas sigma
52
      size_x = 1 : D_t;
      size y = 1 : number columns lattice;
      matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, size_y) = 1;
      for number_column = 1: number_columns_lattice
56
        matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, number_column) = ...
        matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, number_column).*flip(sigma);
58
      end
   % condicao anecoica para cima
60
    elseif growth_delta = 0.5
      size_x = 1 : number_lines_lattice;
62
```

```
size_y = number_columns_lattice - D_t + 1:
     number_columns_lattice;
      matrix sigma leaf(size x, size y) = 1;
      for number_line = 1 : number_lines_lattice
        matrix_sigma_leaf(number_line, size_y) = ...
66
        matrix_sigma_leaf(number_line, size_y).*sigma';
68
    % condicao anecoica para baixo
    elseif growth_delta = -0.5
70
      size_x = 1 : number_lines_lattice;
72
      size y = 1 : D t;
      matrix_sigma_leaf(size_x, size_y) = 1;
74
      for number_line = 1 : number_lines_lattice
        matrix_sigma_leaf(number_line, size_y) = ...
        matrix_sigma_leaf(number_line, size_y).*flip(sigma)';
76
      end
78
    end
    for number_leaf = 1:9
80
      sigma_mat9(:,:,number_leaf) = matrix_sigma_leaf;
    end
82
    % Agora eh y por x
84
    sigma_mat9_aux = zeros(number_columns_lattice, number_lines_lattice
    Ft_aux = zeros(number_columns_lattice, number_lines_lattice, 9);
86
    for direction = 1 : 9
      sigma_mat9_aux(:, :, direction) = sigma_mat9(:, :, direction)';
      Ft_{aux}(:, :, direction) = Ft(:, :, direction)';
90
    end
    sigma mat9 = sigma mat9 aux;
    Ft = Ft_aux;
```

code/build_anechoic_condition.m

```
function [sigma_source Ft_source] = build_source_anechoic(Nr, Mc, ...
6 density, Ux_t, Uy_t, point_y, point_x, distance_x, distance_y,
     direction)
   lattice\_sound\_speed = 1/sqrt(3);
   lattice_sound_speed_pow_2 = lattice_sound_speed^2;
   cs2 = lattice_sound_speed_pow_2;
10
   cs = lattice sound speed;
12
   w1=4/9;
              % centro
                         %pesos de relaxação devido ao D2Q9 (pg.20)
   w2=1/9;
              % ortogonais
14
   w3=1/36;
              % diagonais
   coef1 = 1/(2*cs2^2); %para uso na relaxação
16
   coef2 = -1/(2*cs2);
   % funcoes distribuicao (Eq. 1.46)
18
   Ft\_source = zeros(Nr, Mc, 9);
   %funcoes target
   Ux t = Ux t;
   Uy\_t \ = \ Uy\_t \, ;
   U_t=Ux_t^2+Uy_t^2;
22
   densi_t = density;
   Ft\_source(:,:,9) = w1*densi\_t.*(1+coef2*U\_t);
   Ft_source(:,:,1) = w2*densi_t.*(1 +Ux_t/cs2 + coef1*(Ux_t.^2) + coef2*
    U_t);
   Ft_source(:,:,2) = w2*densi_t.*(1 + Uy_t/cs2 + coef1*(Uy_t.^2) + coef2
     *U t);
   Ft_source(:,:,3) = w2*densi_t.*(1 -Ux_t/cs2 + coef1*(Ux_t.^2) + coef2*
   Ft_source(:,:,4) = w2*densi_t.*(1 -Uy_t/cs2 + coef1*(Uy_t.^2) + coef2*
    U_t;
   Uy t).^2 + coef2*U t);
   Ft_source(:,:,6) = w3*densi_t.*(1 + (-Ux_t+Uy_t)/cs2 + coef1*((-Ux_t+Uy_t)/cs2))
    Uy_t).^2 + coef2*U_t;
   Uy_t).^2 +coef2*U_t;
   Uy_t).^2 + coef2*U_t;
   % posicionando a fonte
```

```
sigma_source = zeros(Nr, Mc, 9);
36
    % assintota para a direita
    if direction = 0.5
38
      sigma_t = 0.3;
      delta_t = 0:distance_x;
      sigma = sigma_t*(delta_t/distance_x).^2;
40
      sigma_source_leaf = zeros(Nr, Mc);
42
      size_x = point_x : point_x + distance_x;
      size_y = point_y : point_y + distance_y;
      sigma_source_leaf(size_y, size_x) = 1;
      for point_y = size_y(1) : size_y(end)
46
        sigma_source_leaf(point_y, size_x) = ...
        sigma_source_leaf(point_y, size_x).*flip(sigma);
48
      end
      for direction = 1:9
        sigma_source(:, :, direction) = sigma_source_leaf(:, :);
50
    end
52
```

code/build_source_anechoic.m

1.3 Resultados

Segue os gráficos obtidos:

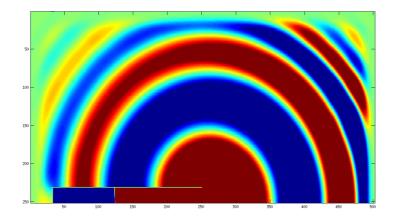


Figura 1: Gráfico de densidades.

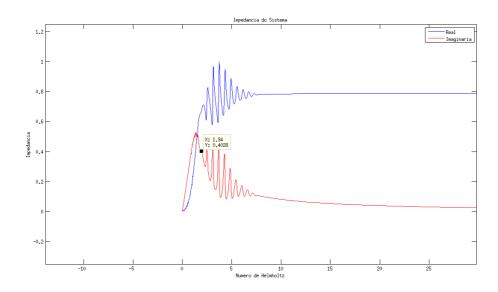


Figura 2: Gráfico de impedância sem escoamento.

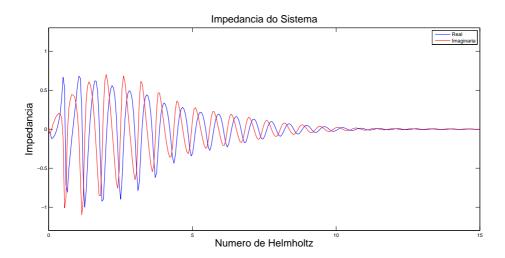


Figura 3: Gráfico de impedância com escoamento (Mach=0.07).

2 Paredes Não-Alinhada

Para o desenvolvimento dessa questão foi criada uma nova função com essa assinatura:

```
function [q, vecloc] = funcao(i, vecx, vecy, Nr, Mc)
```

Ela recebe os parâmetros de número de colunas (Nr), número de colunas (Mc), pontos da parede não-alinhada ao longo da ordenada (vecy), pontos da parede não-alinhada ao longo da abscissa (vecx) e direção da célula lattice (i) que pode variar de 1 a 9. Nesse caso só foi possível implementar na direção 1, ou seja, todas as células que cruzam para a direita a barreira não-alinhada. De retorno a função devolve a matriz das distâncias das células que cruzam a barreira (q) e a matriz de células que cruzam a barreira.

O algorítmo pensado para resolver esse problema possui os seguintes passos:

1. Verificar se os pontos da barreira estão dentro do tamanho da matriz de lattice:

```
% verify if the points is inside of lattice
is_not_points_inside_lattice = ...
min(vecx) < 1 || max(vecx) > Mc ...
|| min(vecy) < 1 || max(vecy) > Nr;
if is_not_points_inside_lattice
    i = -1;
message = 'The points x and y are outside of lattice.';
disp(message);
end
```

2. Assumir uma rota de processamento para a direção lattice i inserida:

```
_{1}\qquad \text{if }i==1
```

3. Restringir o domínio de lattice num quadrado de tamanho mínimo que caiba toda a barreira não-alinhada:

```
vecloc = zeros(Nr, Mc);
q = zeros(Nr, Mc);
% square that have the entire points
square_x = [floor(min(vecx)) ceil(max(vecx))];
square_y = [floor(min(vecy)) ceil(max(vecy))];
```

4. Ir iterando em todas as alturas dentro do quadrado mínimo calculado:

```
for point_y = square_y(1):square_y(2)
```

5. Calcular os dois pontos mais próximos para fazer a interpolação:

```
% looking for a x point
% (Verify whats p1 and p2 is nearest from height)
distances_y = abs(vecy - point_y);
slot_min = find(distances_y == min(distances_y));
p2_y = vecy(slot_min);
p2_x = vecx(slot_min);
distances_y(slot_min) = 10e10;
slot_min = find(distances_y == min(distances_y));
p1_y = vecy(slot_min);
p1_x = vecx(slot_min);
```

6. Realizar a interpolação linear:

```
% Agora tenho p1 e p2, tenho que agora fazer a
% interpolacao linear para achar o p3
% equacao da reta: y = ax + b
a = (p2_y - p1_y)/(p2_x - p1_x);
b = p1_y - a*p1_x;
p3_x = (point_y - b)/a;
```

7. Calculando a distância e adquirindo a célula que cruza a barreira a direita:

```
% e calcular a distancia em x do ponto que eu to para o x de
p3
distances_points = [square_x(1):square_x(2)] - p3_x;
distances_points = abs(distances_points);
point_x = find(distances_points == min(distances_points));
vecloc(point_y, point_x) = 1;
q(point_y, point_x) = min(distances_points);
```

Segue o código em sua totalidade:

```
function [q, vecloc] = funcao(i, vecx, vecy, Nr, Mc)

% verify if the points is inside of lattice
is_not_points_inside_lattice = ...
min(vecx) < 1 || max(vecx) > Mc ...

|| min(vecy) < 1 || max(vecy) > Nr;
if is_not_points_inside_lattice
i = -1;
message = 'The points x and y are outside of lattice.';
disp(message);
end

% direction 1 of lattice cell
if i == 1
```

```
vecloc = zeros (Nr, Mc);
      q = zeros(Nr, Mc);
16
      % square that have the entire points
      square_x = [floor(min(vecx)) ceil(max(vecx))];
18
      square_y = [floor(min(vecy)) ceil(max(vecy))];
      \text{\%vecloc}(\text{square}_x(1):\text{square}_x(2), \ldots)
20
      %square_y(1):square_y(2)) = 1;
22
      % getting points on the left of curve
      distances_points = [];
24
      for point y = \text{square } y(1) : \text{square } y(2)
26
        % looking for a x point
        % (Verify whats p1 and p2 is nearest from height)
         distances_y = abs(vecy - point_y);
         slot_min = find(distances_y == min(distances_y));
         p2_y = vecy(slot_min);
30
         p2 x = vecx(slot min);
         distances_y(slot_min) = 10e10;
32
         slot_min = find(distances_y == min(distances_y));
         p1_y = vecy(slot_min);
34
        p1_x = vecx(slot_min);
36
        % Agora tenho p1 e p2, tenho que agora fazer a
        % interpolação linear para achar o p3
38
        \% equacao da reta: y = ax + b
         a = (p2_y - p1_y)/(p2_x - p1_x);
40
         b = p1\_y - a*p1\_x;
42
         p3_x = (point_y - b)/a;
        % e calcular a distancia em x do ponto que eu to para o x de p3
44
         distances points = [square x(1):square x(2)] - p3 x;
         distances_points = abs(distances_points);
46
         point_x = find(distances_points == min(distances_points));
         vecloc(point_y, point_x) = 1;
48
         q(point_y, point_x) = min(distances_points);
50
      end
    else
```

```
q = 0; \text{ vecloc} = 0;
end
```

code/funcao.m

Também segue o script para o teste da função criada:

```
% script de teste da funcao 'funcao'
2 close all;
  clear('all');
  i = 1;
6 | \text{vecx} = [1:40] + 0.3;
  vecy = 20*sin([1:40] + 0.3) + 21;
8 | \% \text{vecy} = ([1:40] + 0.3);
  Nr = 50;
10 \, \mathrm{Mc} = 50;
  [q, vecloc] = funcao(i, vecx, vecy, Nr, Mc);
12
  figure;
14 h1 = axes;
  imagesc (vecloc);
16 hold on;
  plot(vecx, vecy, 'black');
18 grid on;
  set(h1, 'Ydir', 'normal');
20 legend('Parede Nao-Alinhada');
22 figure;
  h1 = axes;
24 imagesc(q);
  hold on;
26 plot(vecx, vecy, 'black');
  grid on;
28 set(h1, 'Ydir', 'normal');
  legend('Parede Nao-Alinhada');
```

code/teste_funcao.m

Para o cálculo do quadrado mínimo que abrange a barreira não-alinhada foi adiquirido tais resultados:

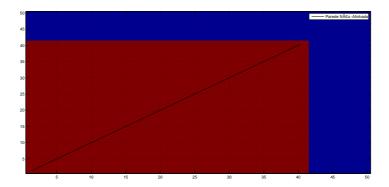


Figura 4: Barreira não-alinhada reta e deslocada em 0.3.

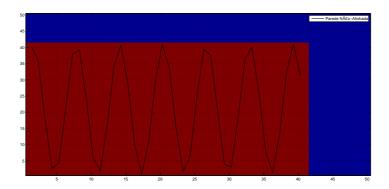


Figura 5: Barreira não-alinhada senoidal.

Para o cálculo das células que atravessam a barreira pela direita segue os resultados:

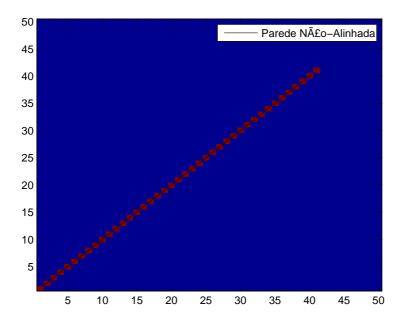


Figura 6: Células de Lattice que cruzam barreira não-alinhada reta e deslocada em 0.3.

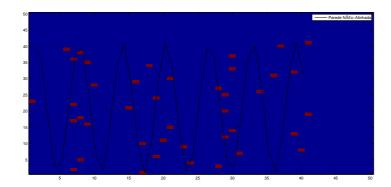


Figura 7: Células de Lattice que cruzam em barreira não-alinhada senoidal.

Referências