# Aéroacoustique

### Outils

Dérivée Totale

$$\frac{\mathbf{D}\bullet}{\mathbf{D}t} = \frac{\partial\bullet}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u}\nabla\bullet$$

Impédance Ramenée

$$Z = Z_c \frac{Z_L + jZ_C \tan kL}{Z_C + jZ_L \tan kL}$$

Conservation de la Masse

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla(\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

Équation du Navier-Stokes

$$\begin{split} \rho \frac{\mathrm{D} \mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{D} t} &= -\nabla p + \nabla_{\underline{\underline{\tau}}} + \mathbf{f} \\ \underline{\underline{\tau}} &= \eta(\underline{\underline{\nabla}} \mathbf{u} + (\underline{\underline{\nabla}} \mathbf{u})^T) - \frac{2}{3} \eta(\underline{\underline{\nabla}} \mathbf{u}) \underline{\underline{I}} \end{split}$$

En négligeant les pertes visqueuses (Équation d'Euler) :

$$p\frac{\mathrm{D}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{D}t} = -\nabla p$$

Équation d'Euler (forme de Crocco)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -\nabla B - \nabla \wedge \nabla \wedge \mathbf{u}$$
$$B = \frac{\partial \rho}{\rho} + \frac{u^2}{2}$$

Conservation de l'Énergie

$$\rho T \frac{\mathrm{D}S}{\mathrm{D}t} = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} - \underline{\underline{\tau}} : \underline{\underline{u}}$$

- -- q: flux de chaleur
- S: entropie

Équation d'État

$$\frac{\mathrm{D}P}{\mathrm{D}t} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \Big)_{S} \frac{\mathrm{D}\rho}{\mathrm{D}t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \Big)_{o} \frac{\mathrm{D}S}{\mathrm{D}t}$$

## Équation d'Onde

Écoulement uniforme  $\Rightarrow$  équation d'onde convectée

$$\frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\mathrm{D}^2 p}{\mathrm{D}t^2} - \Delta p = 0$$

#### Solutions

Sol. Modales avec écoulement

$$p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \psi_n(y, z) e^{-jk_0 z}$$

$$\Delta_{\perp} \psi_n = -\alpha^2 \psi_n n , \quad \alpha_n^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c_0} - Mk_n\right) - k_n^2$$

Nombre d'onde (Guide 2D)

Sans écoulement

$$k_n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{c_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{h}\right)^2}$$

Écoulement uniforme

$$k_n = \frac{-\omega M \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - (1 - M^2)\alpha_n^2}}{1 - M^2}$$

Nombre d'onde (Rect. 3D)

$$l_{mn}^2 = \left(\frac{\omega}{c_0} - Mk_{mn}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{a}\right) - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a\beta}\right)$$
By a spectration

Discontinuités sans écoulement

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{S_1}{S_2} \qquad p_1^+ \longrightarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow S_1 \qquad \qquad \downarrow S_2 \qquad \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longrightarrow} p_2^- \\ \longrightarrow p_2$$

Mode plan seul

$$\begin{cases} S_1 u_1 \big|_0 = S_2 u_2 \big|_0 \\ p_1 \big|_0 = p_2 \big|_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p_1^- \\ p_2^+ \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} R = \frac{1-\alpha^2}{1+\alpha^2} & T^- = \frac{2}{1+\alpha^2} \\ T^+ = \frac{2\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} & R^- = \frac{1-\alpha^2}{1+\alpha^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} p_1^+ \\ p_2^- \end{Bmatrix}$$

Modèle amélioré

$$\begin{cases} S_1 u_1 \big|_0 = S_2 u_2 \big|_0 \\ p_1 \big|_0 = p_2 \big|_0 + j \omega \rho l_c u_1 \big|_0 \end{cases}, \quad l_c = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{j k_0 K_1^+}$$

Voir après.

Modèle 2 zones

Zone 1

$$\begin{cases} \rho_0 c_0 u_1 \big| 0 = K_0^+ p_2^+ \big|_0 + K_1^+ p_s \big|_0 \\ p_1 \big|_0 = p_2^+ \big|_0 + p_s \big|_0 \end{cases}$$

Zone 2

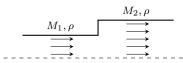
$$0 = K_0^+ p_2^+ \big|_0 - \frac{S_1}{S_2} K_1^+ p_s \big|_0$$

#### Modes

Plans :  $K_0^{\pm} = \pm 1$ 

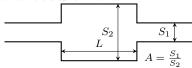
Evanescents: 
$$K_1^{\pm} = \pm j \sqrt{\left(\frac{\gamma c_0}{\omega r_2}\right)^2 - 1}$$

Discontinuité avec écoulement



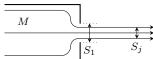
$$R^{+} = -\frac{1-\alpha^{2}}{1+\alpha^{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{4\alpha^{2}M_{1}}{1+\alpha^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(M_{1}^{2}) \right)$$
$$T^{+} = -\frac{2\alpha^{2}}{1+\alpha^{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{2\alpha^{2}(1-\alpha^{2})M_{1}}{1+\alpha^{2}} + \mathcal{O}(M_{1}^{2}) \right)$$

Muffler sans écoulement



$$T = \frac{2Ae^{jk_0L}}{2A\cos(k_0L) + j(1+A^2)\sin(k_0L)}$$
$$TL = -20\log_{10}(|T|)$$

Diaphragme avec écoulement



$$R = -\frac{1 - M\left[\left(\frac{S_1}{S_j}\right)^2 - 1\right]}{1 + M\left[\left(\frac{S_1}{S_j}\right)^2 - 1\right]}$$

Guides Traités

$$-\Delta_{\perp}p = \alpha^{2}p$$

$$\alpha^{2} = \left(\frac{\omega}{c_{0}} - Mk\right)^{2} - k^{2}$$

$$p\big|_{h} = \rho_{0}c_{0}Z\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

$$1 = \frac{Zc_{0}}{j\omega}\alpha \tan(\alpha h)$$

— Zimpédance de paroi normalisée par  $\rho_0 c_0$