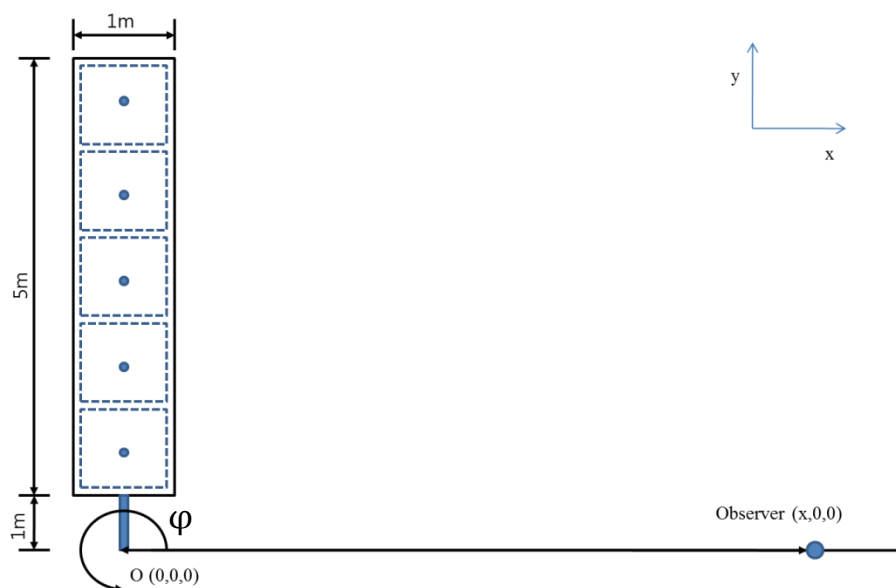


TERM PROJECT#2 (Due 06/12)

1. In order to analyze rotating machinery noise, system could be designed as follows.

Assume that there are **4 blades** with an angular gap of 90 degree and **5 noise sources** P_i exist on each blade surface. Angular speed of rotor is **600RPM**, pitch angle is **5 degree**. Surface pressure p_1 is assumed to be ρU^2 . (Surface pressure is varying with rotor phase, so the surface pressure of each blade is different at a certain time.)

- Caution: Rotor is operated in a standard condition (1atm, 15°C)

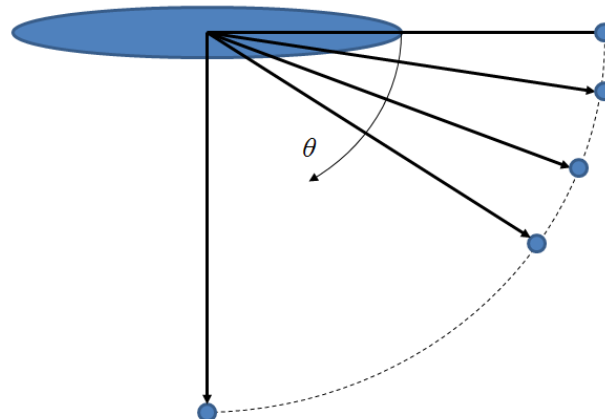


a) Solve and discuss for the time history of the **pressure** at the observer location.

Observer is located in the same surface as rotor, and x is $(20 + \text{the last digit of your student ID e.g. } 2014-12345 \Rightarrow x=25)$. (35 pts)

b) Obtain and discuss the time history of the pressure at the observer when the observer moves from $(20,0,0)$ to $(50,0,0)$ in the speed of $\mathbf{M}=0.2$. (35 pts)

c) Assume that observer locates on the vertical (to the rotor) surface as in the figure. Obtain and discuss SPL by every 5 degree of θ and draw directivity pattern of rotating machinery noise. (30 pts)



Appendix

※ Formula for analyzing rotor system

(Ref. K.S.Brener, "Prediction of Helicopter noise discrete frequency noise", 1986)

- Thickness noise : monopole

$$4\pi p'_T = \int_s \left[\frac{\rho_0 \dot{V}_n}{r(1-M_r)^2} \right]_{ret} dS + \int_s \left[\frac{\rho_0 v_n (\dot{\vec{M}} \cdot \vec{r} + c_0 M_r - c_0 M^2)}{r^2 (1-M_r)^3} \right]_{ret} dS$$

- Loading noise : dipole

$$4\pi p'_L = \frac{1}{c_0} \int_s \left[\frac{\dot{p}_l \hat{r}}{r(1-M_r)^2} \right]_{ret} dS + \int_s \left[\frac{p_{l,r} - (p_l \cdot \hat{n}) \cdot \vec{M}}{r^2 (1-M_r)^2} \right]_{ret} dS + \frac{1}{c_0} \int_s \left[\frac{p_{l,r} (\dot{\vec{M}} \cdot \vec{r} + c_0 M_r - c_0 M^2)}{r^2 (1-M_r)^3} \right]_{ret} dS$$

- Overall noise:

$$p'(\vec{x}, t) = p'_T(\vec{x}, t) + p'_L(\vec{x}, t)$$

[]_{ret} : retarded time

M_r : relative mach number

M : Mach number

r : distance between source and observer

p_l : surface pressure

v_n : velocity normal to blade surface

(determined by angular velocity & pitch angle)