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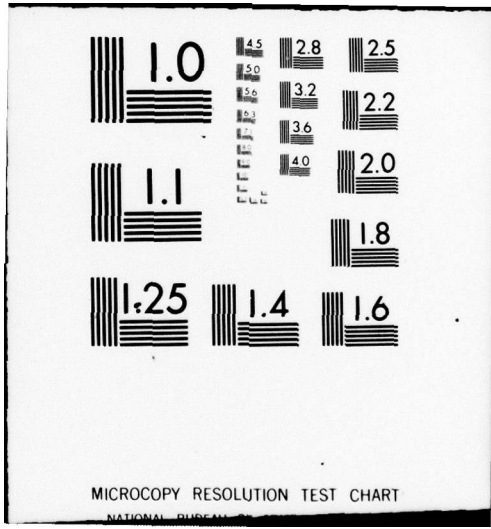
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USL Problem
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S-F001 03 04-8044

U. S. Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory
Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut

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CONTRACT N0001-266(84)

6 SOUND PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS AND RADIATION IMPEDANCE
FOR FLEXIBLE DISKS - PART III.

14 USL-912-79-62 moved by
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In two previous memoranda, (references (a) and (b)), methods were described for calculating the sound pressure on circular flexural disks and obtaining their radiation impedance. Unfortunately, it was only feasible to obtain the sound pressure by means of an electronic computer, and the radiation impedance data had to be obtained by numerically integrating this computer data for the sound pressure. In this memorandum the double integrals needed to compute the radiation impedance are evaluated. Simple expressions are given for radiation impedance suitable for direct hand calculation.

According to reference (a), radiation impedance for circular flexural disks, referred to their average normal surface velocity \bar{u} , is given as

$$Z = R + iX = \frac{1}{|\bar{u}|^2} \int_0^a P(r) u^*(r) 2\pi r dr. \quad (1)$$

We take u to be

$$u = \bar{U} e^{i\omega t} \sum_{n \text{ even}} \alpha_n (r/a)^n = \bar{U} e^{i\omega t} \left[\alpha_0 + \sum_{\substack{n=2 \\ \text{even}}}^{\infty} \alpha_n (r/a)^n \right]. \quad (2)$$

Most flexural disk problems of interest can be formulated using only even powers of r/a . Using the relation

$$P(r) = \rho c \bar{U} e^{i\omega t} \sum_{n \text{ even}} \alpha_n Z_n(r) \quad (3)$$

it is seen that

$$R/\rho c \pi a^2 = 2 \left(\frac{\bar{U}}{|\bar{u}|} \right)^2 \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{Re} \sum_{k \text{ even}} \alpha_k Z_k \right) \left(\sum_{l \text{ even}} \alpha_l x^l \right) x dx \quad (4)$$

($x = r/a$)

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. 912-79-62	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) SOUND PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS AND RADIATION IMPEDANCE FOR FLEXIBLE DISKS-PART III		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
7. AUTHOR(s) Porter, David T.		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER 1-450-00-00/S-F001 03 04-804
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Underwater Systems Center New London, CT		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) Nonr-266(84)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Office of Naval Research, Code 220 800 North Quincy St. Arlington, VA 22217		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE 19 SEP 62
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
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and

$$\chi / \rho c \pi a^2 = 2 \left(\frac{U^2}{|\bar{u}|^2} \right) \int_0^1 \left(\text{Im} \sum_{k \text{ even}} \alpha_k z_k \right) \left(\sum_{l \text{ even}} \alpha_l \chi^l \right) \chi d\chi. \quad (5)$$

The pressure components Z_k are given in reference (a) for the case when k is 0, 2, and 4.

Interchanging integration and summation, we have

$$R / \rho c A = 2 \left(\frac{U}{|\bar{u}|} \right)^2 \sum_{k \text{ even}} \sum_{l \text{ even}} \alpha_k \alpha_l \int_0^1 \text{Re}(z_k) \chi^{l+1} d\chi \quad (6)$$

and

$$\chi / \rho c A = 2 \left(\frac{U}{|\bar{u}|} \right)^2 \sum_{k \text{ even}} \sum_{l \text{ even}} \alpha_k \alpha_l \int_0^1 \text{Im}(z_k) \chi^{l+1} d\chi. \quad (7)$$

From Equ. (2) we see that

$$|\bar{u}| = U \sum_{n \text{ even}} \alpha_n (r/a)^n \quad (8)$$

and

$$|\bar{u}| = \frac{1}{\pi a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a |\bar{u}| r dr d\alpha = 2 U \sum_{n \text{ even}} \frac{\alpha_n}{n+2}. \quad (9)$$

It now remains to evaluate the following two integrals:

$$S_{kl} = \int_0^1 \text{Re}(z_k) \chi^{l+1} d\chi, \quad T_{kl} = \int_0^1 \text{Im}(z_k) \chi^{l+1} d\chi. \quad (10)$$

We also define the complex quantity

$$Q_{kl} = S_{kl} + i T_{kl} = \int_0^1 z_k \chi^{l+1} d\chi \quad (11)$$

so that

$$Z / \rho c A = \frac{1}{2 \left(\sum_{n \text{ even}} \frac{\alpha_n}{n+2} \right)^2} \sum_{k \text{ even}} \sum_{l \text{ even}} \alpha_k \alpha_l Q_{kl}. \quad (12)$$

When k and l are even, we shall be able to integrate S_{kl} and T_{kl} . Two examples will be carried out, Q_{00} and Q_{20} . Tables I and II show S_{kl} and T_{kl} for k and $l = 0, 2$ and 4 . It will be shown in the Appendix that $Q_{kl} \equiv Q_{lk}$.

Referring to Equ. (11),

$$Q_{00} = \int_0^1 Z_0 x dx = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{-ikR_0} d\alpha\right) x dx \quad (13)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 e^{-ikR_0} d\alpha x dx$$

In reference (a), R_0 was defined as

$$R_0 = r \cos \alpha + (a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha)^{1/2} \quad (14)$$

so that

$$\frac{R_0}{a} = x \cos \alpha + (1 - x^2 \sin^2 \alpha)^{1/2} \quad (15)$$

Therefore,

$$Q_{00} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 e^{-ika(x \cos \alpha + \sqrt{1 - x^2 \sin^2 \alpha})} x d\alpha dx \quad (16)$$

In the x - α plane, the integration is over a semicircle with unit radius. We now make a change of variables

$$u = x \sin \alpha, \quad v = x \cos \alpha \quad (17)$$

and the differential area element $x d\alpha dx$ becomes $du dv$, and we have

$$Q_{00} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} e^{-ika(v + \sqrt{1-u^2})} dv du \quad (18)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 e^{-ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} \left(\int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} e^{-ikav} dv \right) du$$

When the integration over v is performed, we have,

$$Q_{00} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 e^{-ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} \left[\frac{e^{-ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} - e^{ika\sqrt{1-u^2}}}{-ika} \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{\pi ka} - \frac{i}{\pi ka} \int_0^1 e^{-2ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} du \quad (19)$$

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Letting $u = \sin \phi$, the last integral in Equ. (19) becomes

$$\int_0^1 e^{-2ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-2ika \cos \phi} \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} S_1(2ka) - \frac{i\pi}{2} J_1(2ka).$$
(20)

This last integration was done with the help of one integration by parts, and reference (c). $S_1(2ka)$ denotes the Struve function of order one and argument $2ka$. Therefore, we have

$$Q_{00} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2ka} S_1(2ka) - \frac{1}{2ka} J_1(2ka)$$
(21)

so that finally we get

$$S_{00} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{J_1(2ka)}{2ka}$$
(22)

and

$$T_{00} = \frac{S_1(2ka)}{2ka}$$
(23)

If $\alpha_0 = 1$, and all other $\alpha_n = 0$, then we have simply the piston with uniform surface velocity. Referring to Equ. (12),

$$R/\rho c A = 2 S_{00} = 1 - \frac{J_1(2ka)}{ka}$$
(24)

and

$$X/\rho c A = 2 T_{00} = \frac{S_1(2ka)}{ka}$$
(25)

These are the familiar equations for the radiation resistance and reactance of a circular piston.

The same methods that were used to evaluate Q_{00} will be used in obtaining Q_{20} .

$$Q_{20} = \int_0^1 Z_2 x dx$$
(26)

Referring to reference (a) for Z_2 , and again setting $x = r/a$,

$$Z_2 = x^2 - 1 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{(ka)^2}\right) Z_0$$

$$+ \frac{2i}{\pi ka} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} e^{-ika(x \cos \alpha + \sqrt{1-x^2 \sin^2 \alpha})} d\alpha$$
(27)

Then we have

$$Q_{2c} = \int_0^1 (x^2-1) x dx + \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{2}{(ka)^2}\right) Z_c x dx$$

$$+ \frac{2i}{\pi ka} \int_0^1 \int_c^{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2 \sin^2 \alpha} e^{-ika(x \cos \alpha + \sqrt{1-x^2 \sin^2 \alpha})} x d\alpha dx. \quad (28)$$

Simplifying and again changing from the $x-\alpha$ plane to the $u-v$ plane,

$$Q_{2c} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{(ka)^2}\right) Q_{00}$$

$$+ \frac{2i}{\pi ka} \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} e^{-ika(v + \sqrt{1-u^2})} \sqrt{1-u^2} dv du \quad (29)$$

so that

$$Q_{2c} = -\frac{1}{4} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{(ka)^2}\right) Q_{00}$$

$$+ \frac{2i}{\pi ka} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} e^{-ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} e^{-ika v} dv \right] du. \quad (30)$$

Carrying out the inner integration, we see that

$$Q_{2c} = -\frac{1}{4} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{(ka)^2}\right) Q_{00}$$

$$+ \frac{2i}{\pi ka} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} e^{-ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} \left[\frac{e^{-ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} - e^{ika\sqrt{1-u^2}}}{-ika} \right] du \quad (31)$$

and

$$Q_{2c} = -\frac{1}{4} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{(ka)^2}\right) Q_{00}$$

$$- \frac{2}{\pi(ka)^2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} (e^{-2ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} - 1) du. \quad (32)$$

It can be shown that

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} du = \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad (33)$$

By again letting $u = s$ in ϕ , expressing $\cos^2\phi$ as $1 - \sin^2\phi$, and using reference (c), we obtain

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} e^{-2ika\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-2ika \cos \phi} \cos^2 \phi d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[J_0(2ka) - \frac{J_1(2ka)}{2ka} - i \left(S_0(2ka) - \frac{S_1(2ka)}{2ka} \right) \right] \quad (34)$$

Finally,

$$S_{20} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2(ka)^2} - \frac{J_0(2ka)}{(ka)^2} - \frac{((ka)^2 - 3) J_1(2ka)}{2(ka)^3} \quad (35)$$

and

$$T_{20} = \frac{S_0(2ka)}{(ka)^2} + \frac{((ka)^2 - 3) S_1(2ka)}{2(ka)^3} \quad (36)$$

Considerable arithmetical care must be taken in using the formulae in Table I. The numerical computation of the S_{kl} and T_{kl} often involves the subtraction of large comparable numbers, which leads to a reduction in significant figures in the result. For this reason, a very accurate Table of Bessel and Struve functions is required, with perhaps seven (7) figures, such as is found in reference (d).

Unfortunately, this work has not led to a formula not involving integrals for the pressure distribution on a circular piston or on a flexural disk. However, it has led to such a formula for the integral of this pressure over the disk.

David T. Porter

DAVID T. PORTER
Mathematician

LIST OF REFERENCES

- (a) C. H. Sherman, E. L. Barrett, D. F. Kass, "Sound Pressure Distribution and Radiation Impedance for Flexible Disks", USL Technical Memorandum No. 912.1-74-61, 17 February 1961.
- (b) C. H. Sherman, "Sound Pressure Distributions and Radiation Impedance for Flexible Disks - Part II", USL Technical Memorandum No. 912-59-62, 17 July 1962.
- (c) W. Groebner, N. Hofreiter, Integraltafel, Zweiter Teil, Bestimmte Integrale, 2nd Edition, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1959 (Section 511, Equ. (11c) and Section 513, Equ. (3a)).
- (d) G. N. Watson, A Treatise on the Theory of Bessel Functions, 2nd Edition, Macmillan Co., New York, 1948.
- (e) C. H. Sherman, "Mutual Radiation Impedance of Fixed Velocity Distribution Transducers", USL Technical Memorandum No. 912.1-74-61, 5 October 1961.

APPENDIX

THE RECIPROCITY OF Q_{kl} AND Q_{lk}

We wish to show that $Q_{kl} \equiv Q_{lk}$. To do this, we first write Q_{kl} as

$$Q_{kl} = \int_0^1 Z_k x^{l+1} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^a Z_k (r/a)^l r dr. \quad (A1)$$

Integrating with respect to an angle α around a circle,

$$Q_{kl} = \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a Z_k (r/a)^l r dr \quad (A2)$$

This double integral can be considered as the integral of $Z_k(r/a)^l$ over the circular area S_l . Therefore,

$$Q_{kl} = \frac{1}{2\pi a^2} \int_{S_l} Z_k (r/a)^l dS_l \quad (A3)$$

and so, we wish to show that

$$\int_{S_l} Z_k (r/a)^l dS_l = \int_{S_k} Z_l (r/a)^k dS_k. \quad (A4)$$

Consider now the mutual radiation impedance between two superimposed circular pistons, k and l , which have normal surface velocities

$$v_{nk} = U_k (r/a)^k e^{i\omega t} \quad (A5)$$

and

$$v_{nl} = U_l (r/a)^l e^{i\omega t}. \quad (A6)$$

The mutual radiation impedance between the two pistons, referred to their edge velocities, U_k and U_l , will be, following reference (e), Equ. (8),

$$Z_{kl} = \frac{1}{v_k v_l^*} \int_{S_l} P_k(r_l) v_{nl}^*(r_l) dS_l. \quad (A7)$$

Because the reciprocity of Z_{kl} and Z_{lk} applies here,

$$Z_{kl} \equiv Z_{lk} \quad (A8)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{v_k v_l^*} \int_{S_l} P_k(r_l) v_{nl}^*(r_l) dS_l = \frac{1}{v_l v_k^*} \int_{S_k} P_l(r_k) v_{nk}^*(r_k) dS_k. \quad (A9)$$

Here

$$v_l = U_l e^{i\omega t}, \quad v_k = U_k e^{i\omega t} \quad (\text{A10})$$

and

$$P_l = \rho c U_l e^{i\omega t} Z_l, \quad P_k = \rho c U_k e^{i\omega t} Z_k \quad (\text{A11})$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{U_l U_k} \int_{S_l} \rho c U_k Z_k U_l (r/a)^l dS_l \\ = \frac{1}{U_l U_k} \int_{S_k} \rho c U_l Z_l U_k (r/a)^k dS_k. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A12})$$

And so,

$$\int_{S_l} Z_k (r/a)^l dS_l = \int_{S_k} Z_l (r/a)^k dS_k \quad (\text{A13})$$

which was needed to be shown to prove $Q_{kl} \equiv Q_{lk}$.

TABLE I

$$\beta = ka \quad J_0 = J_0(2ka) \quad J_1 = J_1(2ka)$$

$$S_{00} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{J_1}{2\beta}$$

$$S_{20} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2\beta^2} - \frac{J_1}{2\beta^3}(\beta^2 - 3) - \frac{J_0}{\beta^2}$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2\beta^2} - \frac{J_1}{2\beta^5}(\beta^4 - 10\beta^2 + 10) - \frac{J_0}{\beta^4}(2\beta^2 - 5)$$

$$S_{40} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{\beta^2} + \frac{6}{\beta^4} - \frac{J_1}{2\beta^5}(\beta^4 - 14\beta^2 + 40) \\ - \frac{J_0}{\beta^4}(2\beta^2 - 14)$$

$$S_{42} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{5}{6\beta^2} + \frac{3}{\beta^4} - \frac{J_1}{2\beta^7}(\beta^6 - 25\beta^4 + 140\beta^2 - 140) \\ - \frac{J_0}{\beta^6}(3\beta^4 - 32\beta^2 + 70)$$

$$S_{44} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{\beta^2} + \frac{4}{\beta^4} - \frac{J_1}{2\beta^9}(\beta^8 - 44\beta^6 + 504\beta^4 - 2016\beta^2 + 2016) \\ - \frac{J_0}{\beta^8}(4\beta^6 - 80\beta^4 + 504\beta^2 - 1008)$$

TABLE II

$$\beta^2 = ka \quad S_0 = S_0(2ka) \quad S_1 = S_1(2ka)$$

$$T_{00} = \frac{S_1}{2\beta}$$

$$T_{20} = \frac{S_1}{2\beta^3} (\beta^2 - 3) + \frac{S_0}{\beta^2}$$

$$T_{22} = \frac{S_1}{2\beta^5} (\beta^4 - 10\beta^2 + 10) + \frac{S_0}{\beta^4} (2\beta^2 - 5) + \frac{20}{3\pi\beta^3}$$

$$T_{40} = \frac{S_1}{2\beta^5} (\beta^4 - 14\beta^2 + 40) + \frac{S_0}{\beta^4} (2\beta^2 - 14) + \frac{8}{3\pi\beta^3}$$

$$T_{42} = \frac{S_1}{2\beta^7} (\beta^6 - 25\beta^4 + 140\beta^2 - 140) + \frac{S_0}{\beta^6} (3\beta^4 - 32\beta^2 + 70) \\ + \frac{16}{\pi\beta^3} - \frac{280}{3\pi\beta^5}$$

$$T_{44} = \frac{S_1}{2\beta^9} (\beta^8 - 44\beta^6 + 504\beta^4 - 2016\beta^2 + 2016) \\ + \frac{S_0}{\beta^8} (4\beta^6 - 80\beta^4 + 504\beta^2 - 1008) \\ + \frac{1}{5\pi\beta^7} (160\beta^4 - 2016\beta^2 + 6720)$$