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A Study on the Characteristics of Acoustic Environment of Rockets

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Abstract

Jet noise of propulsion systems is major source of acoustic loads of launch vehicles and sounding rockets. The investigation of characteristics of jet noise is inevitable for successful missions. In this paper, the mechanism of generation of acoustic loads due to jet noise was investigated. The major parameters that change the characteristics of acoustic loads were also suggested so that effects of the parameters could be investigated. The temporal and spatial characteristics of acoustic loads of KSR-III was demonstrated. The results show that the maximum value of the acoustic loads is found in the octave bands whose center frequencies are 250 Hz and 500 Hz. Finally, the methods and the facilities for the further investigation of acoustic loads were proposed.

() , . 3
 (KSR-III) . KSR-III 250 Hz, 500 Hz
 : (acoustic loads), (supersonic), (jet noise), KSR-III

1.

1.1

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1)
-
-
(Lighthill's equation)

1.2

(acoustic loads) 가

2)
-
-

1950

가
1952 Sir James
Lighthill Lighthill's
Lighthill's

- KSR-III
3)
-

Lighthill
equation [1]

가 Goldstein 2.

[2].

가 2.1

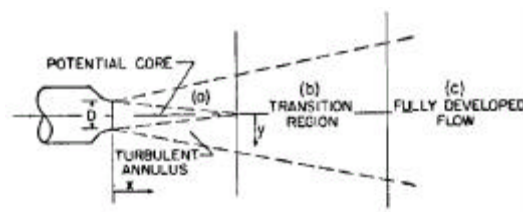
()

가 [3-15].

1

NASA [16]

1.3



1.

Lighthill's equation

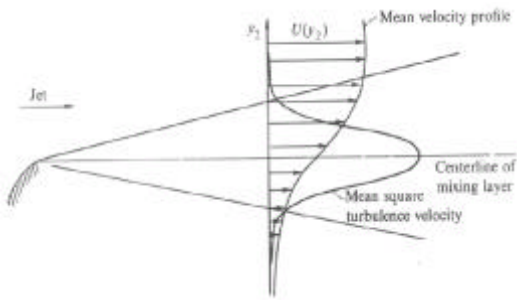
가

(potential core),
(mixing layer, turbulent annulus),
(transition region), fully developed region
(laminar flow)가

($x < 4D$). (turbulent flow)가 (turbulent annulus) (laminar flow) (mixing layer)

($4D < x < 8D$) fully developed region ($x > 8D$)

(x) $0.2x \sim 0.25x$ 가 , fully developed region 가 가 가



2.

(mean velocity profile) (mean square turbulent velocity profile) 2

가

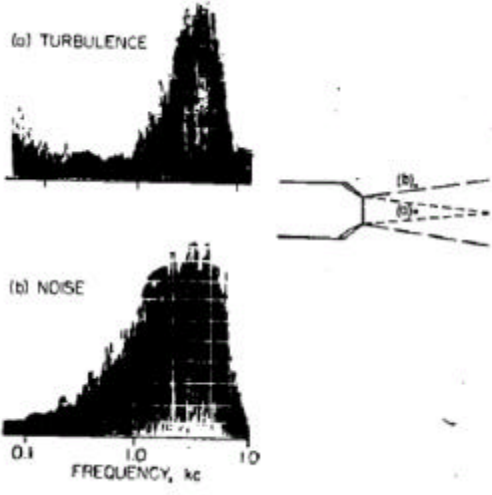
, fully developed region x^{-2}

2.2.

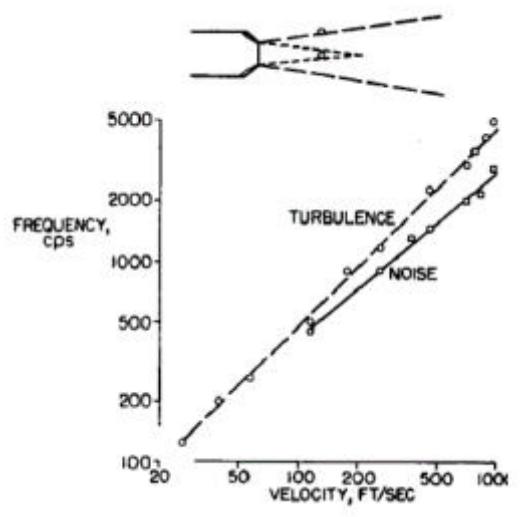
3

hot-wire

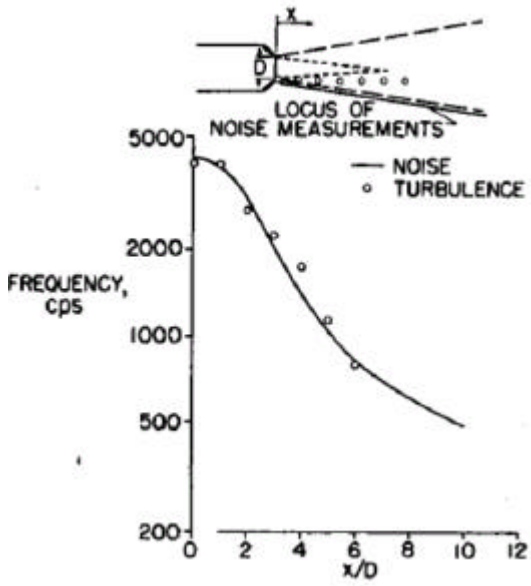
[3].



(a)



(b)



(c)

(a)

(c)

3.

(b)

3(a)

가

3(b)

가

가 가
3(c) hot-wire

가

가

가
Lighthill

fluctuation
1952

가
가

, Lighthill
(continuity equation)
(momentum equation)

Lighthill

$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho'}{\partial t^2} - c_0^2 \nabla^2 \rho' = \frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \quad (1)$$

ρ'
 c_0 , T_{ij} Lighthill
stress tensor T_{ij} ρ'
source

(subsonic turbulent jet

flow)

$$T_{ij} = \rho_0 v_i v_j \quad (2)$$

(momentum flux)

(2)

가

(v_i)

$$p' = c_0^2 \rho' \quad (3)$$

(1)

(quadrupole)
(monopole)

()

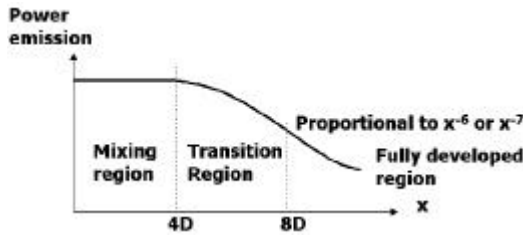
가

(2)

가



(a)



(b)

4. (a) rms value). U
 (b)

(u',

가
 (),
 (turbulent eddy size)
 가
 가 1
 가 1
 가
 가
 가
 가 (turbulent eddy size, correlation length)가

4(a) hot wire

가 가

deflector

4(b)

가 가 , fully developed
 region 가 (x) -6 -7
 가 (2)

가 가

3.

2.3.

3.1.

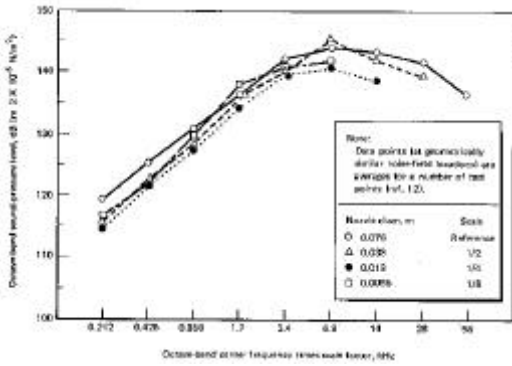
(5)

5

fD가
 가

가

6 가

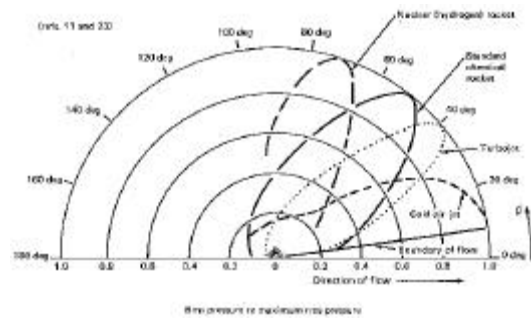


5.

4

[16]

(cold-air) 20 가 (chemical rocket) 50 가



6.

(directivity)

[16]

$$(1) \quad \rho'(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi c_0^2} \frac{x_i x_j}{x^3} \int \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial t^2}(\vec{y}, t - \frac{R}{c_0}) d^3y \quad (4)$$

\vec{x} , \vec{y} 가

(4)

$$R = |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|$$

가

(autocorrelation

function)

$$\Gamma(\vec{x}, t) = E \left[\frac{p'(\vec{x}, t + \tau) p'(\vec{x}, t)}{\rho_0 c_0} \right] \quad (5)$$

(3) (4)

(5)

$$\Gamma(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2 c_0^5 \rho_0} \frac{x_i x_j x_k x_l}{x^6} \int \int E \left[\frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial t^2}(\vec{y}', \tau') \frac{\partial^2 T_{kl}}{\partial t'^2}(\vec{y}'', \tau'') \right] d^3y' d^3y'' \quad (6)$$

가 (refraction)

$$\tau' = t - |\vec{x} - \vec{y}'|/c_0, \quad \tau'' = t + \tau - |\vec{x} - \vec{y}''|/c_0, \quad \vec{y}', \vec{y}''$$

(two point time length (l) turbulent correlation tensor) X_{ijkl} , turbulent eddy

$$\Gamma(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\rho_0 x_j x_k x_l}{16\pi^2 c_0^5 \rho_0 x^6} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \tau^4} \int \int X_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\eta}, \tau + \frac{\vec{x}}{c_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{\eta}}{c_0}) d\vec{y}' d\vec{\eta} \quad (7)$$

$$v_i = \delta_{ij} U + u_j \quad (11)$$

$$\Gamma(\vec{x}, t) \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I(\vec{x}, \omega) e^{-i\omega t} d\omega \quad (8)$$

가 (7) (8)

$$I(\vec{x}, \omega) = \frac{\omega^4 \rho_0}{32\pi^3 c_0^5} \frac{x_j x_k x_l}{x^6} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int \int e^{i\omega(\tau - (\vec{x}/x) \cdot \vec{\eta}/c_0)} X_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\eta}, \tau) d\vec{y}' d\vec{\eta} d\tau \quad (9)$$

(9)

가

$$\vec{\xi} = \vec{\eta} - i c_0 M_c \tau \quad (U = c_0 M_c) \quad (12)$$

turbulent eddy(correlation volume)

(τ_{η} , (9)) 가

turbulent eddy(correlation volume)

(χ_{ijkl} , moving axis correlation tensor)

$$X_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\eta}, \tau + \frac{\vec{x}}{c_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{\eta}}{c_0}) \approx X_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\eta}, \tau) \quad (10)$$

$$\chi_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\xi}, \tau) = X_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\eta}, \tau) \quad (13)$$

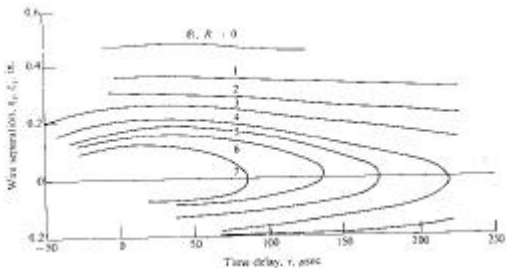
X_{ijkl} 가 0 가 η τ 가 \vec{y}' (9)

가

contour plot

7

(13) (9)



7. X_{ijkl} contour plot[2]

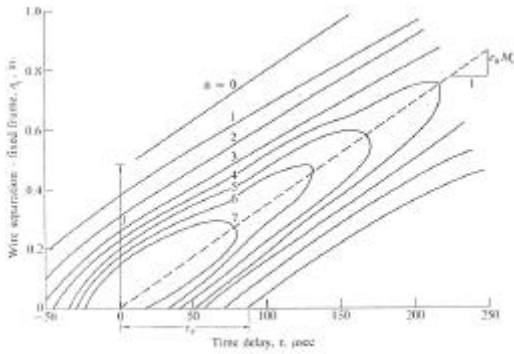
$$I(\vec{x}, \omega) = \frac{\omega^4 \rho_0}{32\pi^3 c_0^5} \frac{x_j x_k x_l}{x^6} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int \int e^{i\omega(1 - M_c \cos \theta)\tau - (\vec{x}/x) \cdot \vec{\xi}/c_0} \chi_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\xi}, \tau) d\vec{y}' d\vec{\xi} d\tau \quad (14)$$

$$\Gamma(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\rho_0 x_j x_k x_l}{16\pi^2 c_0^5 \rho_0 x^6} \int \frac{1}{(1 - M_c \cos \theta)^5} \times \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \tau^4} \int \langle \chi_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\xi}, \tau + \frac{\vec{x}}{c_0} \cdot \frac{\vec{\xi}}{c_0(1 - M_c \cos \theta)}) \rangle d\vec{y}' d\vec{\eta} \quad (15)$$

<

> $\tau = t / (1 - M_c \cos \theta)$

$$I(\vec{x})_{avg} \equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I(\vec{x}, \omega) d\omega = I(\vec{x}, 0) \quad (16)$$



8. X_{ijkl} contour plot[2]

(15) (16) $(1 - M_c \cos \theta)^{-5}$

가

, 6

(,)

가

(14)

4

$$H_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i(\omega\tau - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{z})} \chi_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \vec{\xi}, \tau) d\vec{\xi} d\tau \quad (17)$$

(14)

$$I(\vec{x}, \omega) = \frac{\pi\omega^4 \rho_0}{2c_0^5} \frac{x^j x^k x^l}{x^6}$$

$$\int H_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \frac{\omega}{c_0} \frac{\vec{x}}{x}, \omega(1 - M_c \cos \theta)) d\vec{y}' \quad (18)$$

가

(10)

turbulence

turbulence

(Ω)

(ω)

$$\Omega = \omega(1 - M_c \cos \theta)$$

(19)

가

Ribner 가

[2]

turbulence

$$P(\vec{y}) = \frac{K \rho_0 u'^4 l^3}{4\pi c_0^5 \tau_\xi^4} \frac{1 + M_c^2}{(1 - M_c^2)^4} \quad (20)$$

K , u'

(rms), l turbulence correlation length,

τ_ξ turbulent eddy

($M_c = 0$)

가

(U_j)

가

(20)

($\pi D y_1 / 4$)

$u' \sim 0.16 U_j$, $l \sim 0.2 U_j \tau_\xi$, $y_1 \sim 2 U_j \tau_\xi$ 가

$$P'(\vec{y}) = 6.5 \times 10^{-7} K \frac{\rho_0 U_j^8 D}{c_0^5} \frac{1 + M_c^2}{(1 - M_c^2)^4} \quad (21)$$

8

가 가

Eight power law

9

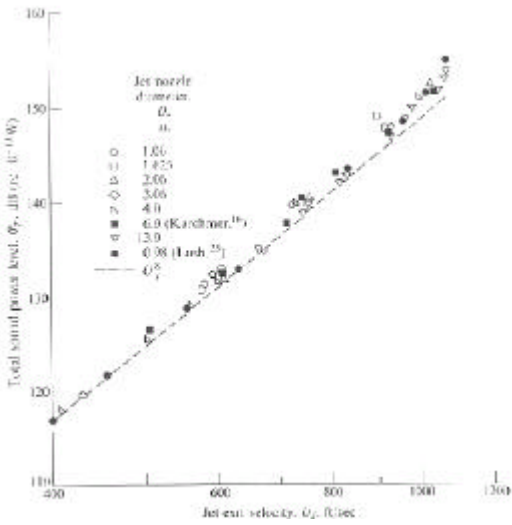
(21)

가

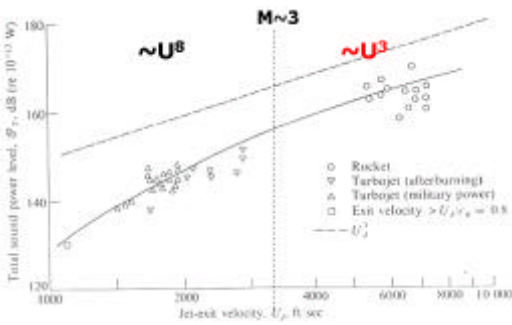
8

3

가



9. 가 (=1125 ft/sec,) [2]



10. 가 (=1125 ft/sec,) [2]

(Mach wave) 가

$$(18) \quad \theta = \cos^{-1}(1/M_c)$$

가 0 turbulent eddy

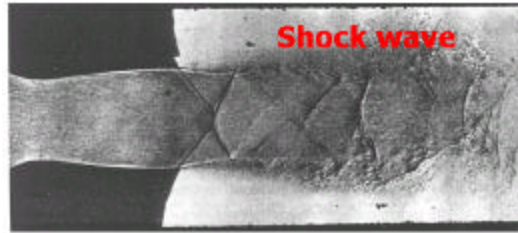
turbulent eddy가

turbulent eddy가

0

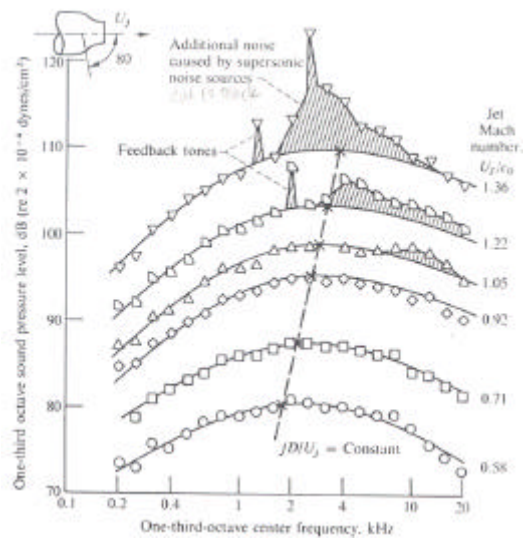
(11) 가 turbulence가 가

가 12



over-expanded (nozzle exit pressure < ambient)

11. [2]

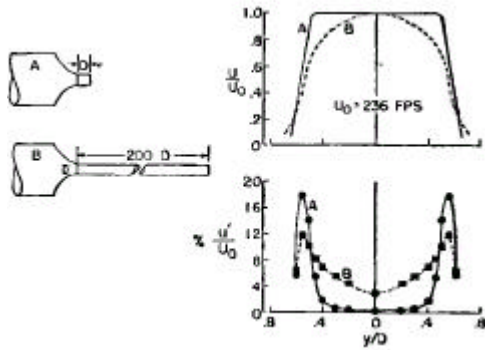


12. (가) [2]

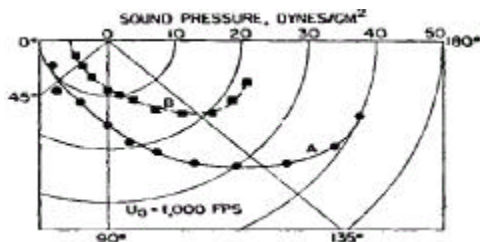
13 2

() () (b) (c)

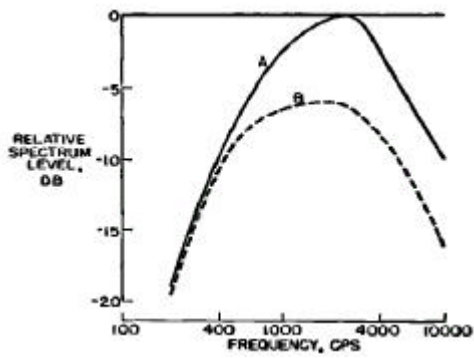
가



(a)



(b)

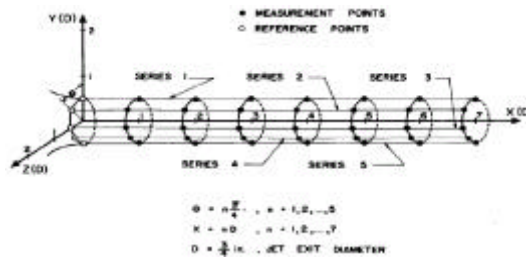


(c)

13. 가 [4]

turbulent eddy 가 가 turbulent eddy 가

1972 Lee Ribner 7 [9]



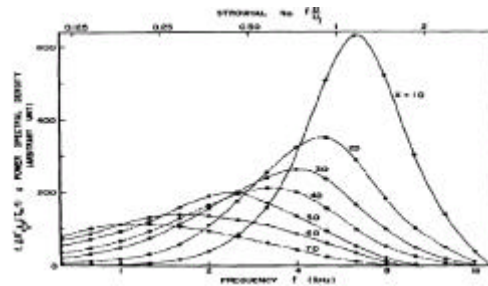
14. [9]

14

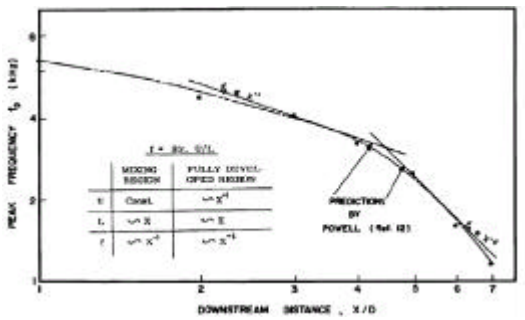
, 15 7

16

가



15. [9]



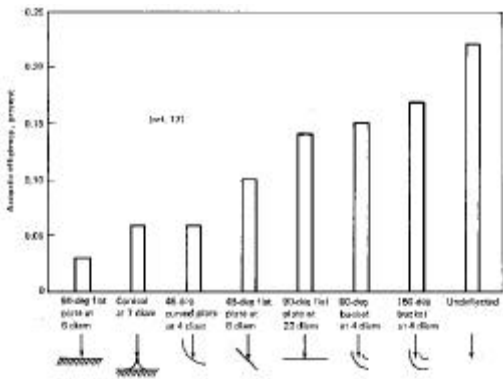
16. [9]

3.3.

가 deflector . deflector

17 deflector [2]

deflector



17. Deflector [2]

3.4.

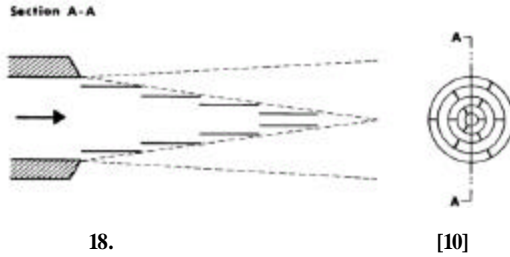
(

) 가

18

10 dB

가 [10]



18.

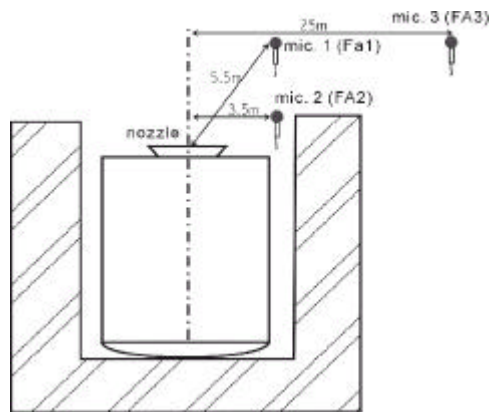
[10]

4. KS R- III

4.1.

KSR-III

EM#1 8.0
19

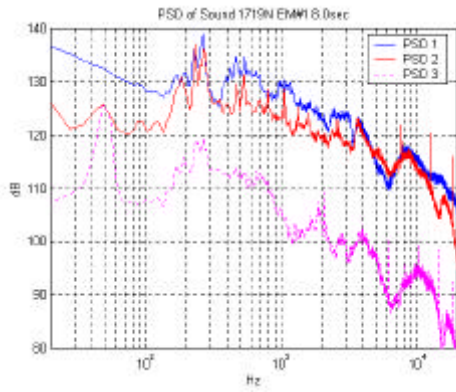


19.

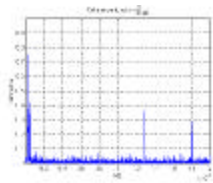
4.2

3

20 , 1000Hz
 , 200-300 Hz
 가 21 FA1
 FA2, FA3

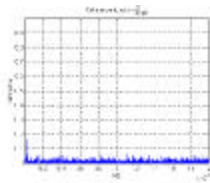


20.



(a)

21. EM#1 8.0
 FA2, FA3
 FA2



(b)

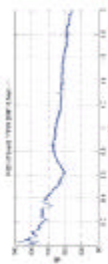
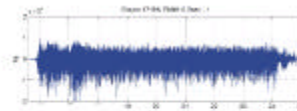
FA1
 (a) FA1
 (b) FA1 FA3

FA1

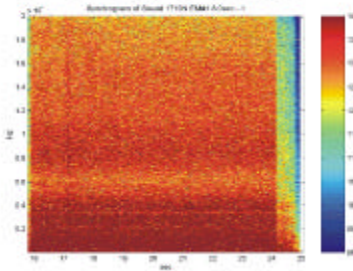
22 . 17
 가 가
 17

1.

Octave band center frequency	FA1 (dB).	FA2 (dB)	FA3 (dB)
125	145.3	142.5	126.3
250	152.2	157.3	138.2
500	154.1	153.3	134.6
1000	153.4	151.3	131.8
2000	152.3	150.2	130.4
4000	151.6	150.2	130.2
8000	149.6	149.3	127.0
Overall	161.1	158.2	141.3



22. FA1



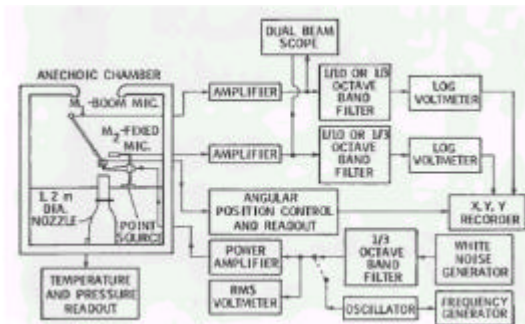
5.

FA1

500Hz 가
 가
 3dB
 overall 20-20000Hz

()
 KSR-III
 KSR-III

가



23. NASA Langley Research Center 1.22 m free jet anechoic facility[17]

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