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Sound–Flow Interactions



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Preface

The Cargèse Summer School “Sound–flow interactions” was held in the Institut d’Etudes Scientifiques de Cargèse in Corsica, France from 19th June to 1st July, 2000.

The understanding of sound and flow interactions has made some remarkable progress since the pioneering works of the Russian and British schools, in the 1950s. In addition, the growing availability during the past 10 years of sophisticated computer/electronics/materials techniques allows for the development of a growing number of applications as well as the possibility of addressing new fundamental problems. The coupling between acoustic waves and flow motion is basically nonlinear, so that the sound propagation and generation is modified by the flow and the flow can also be modified by the sound. As a result, this problem is investigated in many different scientific communities, such as applied mathematics, acoustics and fluid mechanics, among others. In our opinion, the time had come to try to gather the researchers in the different communities together in a tutorial environment. So, this school brought together worldwide specialists in order to present various aspects of sound–flow interactions, and share expertise and methodologies so as to promote cross-fertilisation.

The basic knowledge in the area is introduced by A. Hirschberg and C. Schram. He presents the aeroacoustics of internal flow in a very lively way with a lot of illustration devices. He introduces aeroacoustic analogies and applications like musical instruments, the Rijke tube, speech production *etc.* M.S. Howe introduces the theory of vortex sound in a very didactic way. From Lighthill’s acoustic analogy, he shows how vorticity and entropy fluctuations can be seen as sources of sound. Then, using the compact Green’s functions, he shows how to compute the vortex sound. As an example of the method presented, he applies this theory to pressure transients generated by high-speed trains. F. Lund gives the basic equations of sound–flow interactions. Then he introduces very clearly the scattering of sound because of vorticity and gives the most recent results on ultrasound propagation through a disordered flow. V. Ostashev presents geometrical acoustics in moving media and the important practical problem of sound propagation in turbulence (atmosphere, ocean). A. Fabrikant examines the plasma–hydrodynamics analogies including the resonant wave–flow interaction in shear flows, waves of negative

energy and over-reflection and acoustic oscillators in fluid flows. P. J. Morrison describes the dynamics of the continuous spectrum which occurs in shear flow. The results are interpreted in the context of infinite dimensional Hamiltonian systems theory. G. Chagelishvili presents new linear mechanisms of acoustic wave generation in smooth shear flows using a non-modal study. N. Peake presents fluid–structure interactions in the presence of mean flows, including the problems of instability and causality. Finally, W. Lauterborn presents nonlinear acoustics with applications to sonoluminescence and to acoustic chaos.

In this Cargèse Summer School, 54 students from 12 nations, and 11 lecturers from 7 nations participated.

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- the guidance of Elisabeth Dubois–Violette, director of the Institut d’Etudes Scientifiques de Cargèse;
- the help of Chantal Ariano, Nathalie Bedjai, Brigitte Cassegrain, Pierre-Eric Grossi and the whole team in preparing and hosting of this school.

Finally, we wish to thank the lecturers for giving so much time in preparing the lectures and writing them up, as well as making themselves available for discussions during the school.

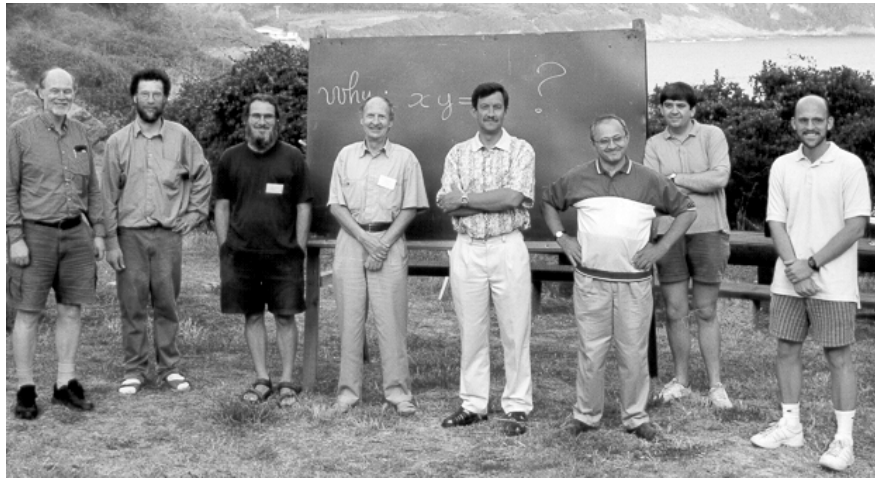
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Some of the lecturers of the Cargèse School, from left to right: M.S. Howe, A. Hirschberg, P. Morrison, W. Lauterborn, V. Ostashev, A. Fabrikant, N. Peake, T. Colonius (*Photo C. Schram*)



Some of the participants of the Cargèse School (*Photo C. Schram*)

Table of Contents

A Primitive Approach to Aeroacoustics

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>Avraham Hirschberg, Christophe Schram</i> | 1 |
| 1 Introduction | 1 |
| 2 Fluid Dynamics | 2 |
| 3 Lighthill's Analogy | 4 |
| 4 Jet Noise | 7 |
| 5 Thermo-Acoustics | 9 |
| 6 Acoustical Energy | 10 |
| 7 Rijke-Tube | 11 |
| 8 Vortex-Sound Theory | 14 |
| 9 Choice of the Green's Function | 17 |
| 10 Howe's Energy Corollary | 20 |
| 11 The Open Pipe Termination of an Unflanged Pipe | 21 |
| 12 Whistler-Nozzle and Human Whistling | 25 |
| 13 Conclusion | 27 |
| References | 28 |

Lectures on the Theory of Vortex-Sound

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>Michael S. Howe</i> | 31 |
| 1 Aerodynamic Sound | 31 |
| 1.1 Lighthill's Acoustic Analogy (1952) | 31 |
| 1.2 Aerodynamic Sound from Low-Mach-Number Turbulence of Uniform Mean Density | 34 |
| 1.3 Aerodynamic Sound from Low-Mach-Number Turbulence of Variable Mean Density | 35 |
| 2 Vorticity and Entropy Fluctuations as Sources of Sound | 37 |
| 2.1 The Rôle of Vorticity in Lighthill's Theory | 37 |
| 2.2 Acoustic Analogy in Terms of the Total Enthalpy | 39 |
| 2.3 Vorticity and Entropy Sources | 40 |
| 3 Fundamental Solutions of the Wave Equation | 43 |
| 3.1 The Helmholtz Equation | 43 |
| 3.2 The Wave Equation | 46 |
| 4 General Solution of the Inhomogeneous Wave Equation | 47 |
| 4.1 General Solution in the Frequency-Domain | 47 |

X Table of Contents

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 4.2 | General Solution in the Time-Domain | 49 |
| 5 | Compact Green's Functions | 49 |
| 5.1 | Time-Harmonic Problems | 50 |
| 5.2 | Time-Domain Problems | 52 |
| 6 | Influence of Solid Bodies on the Generation of Aerodynamic Sound | 58 |
| 6.1 | Integral Representation of Aerodynamic Sound | 58 |
| 6.2 | Curle's Theory Applied to Compact Bodies | 60 |
| 6.3 | Vortex Sound | 61 |
| 6.4 | Influence of Vortex Shedding | 62 |
| 7 | Vortex-Airfoil Interaction Noise | 66 |
| 7.1 | Blade-Vortex Interactions in Two-Dimensions | 67 |
| 7.2 | Three-Dimensional Interactions | 70 |
| 7.3 | Blade-Vortex Interactions in Three Dimensions | 71 |
| 8 | Vorticity Production by Sound | 74 |
| 8.1 | Interaction of Sound with a Solid Surface | 75 |
| 8.2 | Interactions at a Trailing Edge | 78 |
| 8.3 | Leading Edge Interactions | 80 |
| 8.4 | Application to Resonant Oscillations | 83 |
| 9 | Perforated Screens | 85 |
| 9.1 | Rayleigh Conductivity | 85 |
| 9.2 | The Bias Flow Aperture | 87 |
| 9.3 | Reflection and Transmission of Sound by a Perforated Screen | 91 |
| 10 | Compression Wave Generated when a Train Enters a Tunnel | 94 |
| 10.1 | The Governing Equations | 96 |
| 10.2 | Linear Theory | 98 |
| 10.3 | Contribution from the Surface Dipoles | 102 |
| 10.4 | Contribution from the Exit Flow Vorticity | 103 |
| 11 | The Flared Portal | 104 |
| 11.1 | Suppression of the Micro-pressure Wave | 104 |
| 11.2 | The Function φ^* | 105 |
| 11.3 | Optimal Flaring | 106 |
| 11.4 | Comparison with Measurements | 107 |
| | References | 110 |

Sound–Vortex Interaction in Infinite Media

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| | <i>Fernando Lund</i> | 112 |
| 1 | Introduction | 112 |
| 2 | The Basics – Vortex Sound | 113 |
| 2.1 | Incompressible Flow | 113 |
| 2.2 | Slightly Compressible Flow | 115 |
| 2.3 | Incompressible Vortex Dynamics | 117 |
| 2.4 | Vortex Sound | 119 |
| 2.5 | Bibliographical Notes | 121 |
| 3 | Scattering of Sound by Vorticity | 122 |

| | | |
|--|--|-----|
| 3.1 | Kelvin's Theorem | 122 |
| 3.2 | Scattering to Order M | 125 |
| 3.3 | Bibliographical Notes | 129 |
| 4 | Two Dimensions | 131 |
| 4.1 | Vanishing Circulation | 131 |
| 4.2 | Surface Waves | 132 |
| 4.3 | Shallow Water | 135 |
| 4.4 | Deeper Water | 139 |
| 4.5 | Experimental Results | 140 |
| 4.6 | Bibliographical Notes | 141 |
| 5 | Multiple Scattering | 143 |
| 5.1 | Equations to Order M^2 | 144 |
| 5.2 | Appendix | 148 |
| 5.3 | Example: a "Gas" of Vortices | 151 |
| 5.4 | Two Dimensions | 152 |
| 5.5 | Three Dimensions | 154 |
| 5.6 | Bibliographical Notes | 154 |
| 6 | Loose Ends | 156 |
| 6.1 | Optical Theorem | 156 |
| 6.2 | Validity of the Born Approximation | 158 |
| Geometrical Acoustics in Moving Media | | |
| | <i>Vladimir E. Ostashev</i> | 160 |
| 1 | Introduction | 160 |
| 2 | Linearized Equations of Fluid Dynamics | 161 |
| 3 | Solution of Linearized Equations of Fluid Dynamics | 162 |
| 3.1 | Debye Series | 162 |
| 3.2 | Eikonal Equation | 163 |
| 3.3 | Dispersion Equation | 163 |
| 3.4 | Transport Equation | 163 |
| 3.5 | Conservation of Acoustic Energy | 163 |
| 4 | Geometrical Acoustics in a Three-Dimensional Inhomogeneous Medium | 164 |
| 4.1 | Group and Phase Velocities | 164 |
| 4.2 | Ray Path | 165 |
| 4.3 | Eikonal and Time of Sound Propagation | 165 |
| 4.4 | Amplitude of the Sound Pressure | 166 |
| 5 | Geometrical Acoustics in a Stratified Medium | 166 |
| 5.1 | Refraction Law for the Unit Vector \mathbf{n} | 166 |
| 5.2 | Refraction Law for the Unit Vector \mathbf{s} | 167 |
| 5.3 | The Ray Path | 168 |
| 5.4 | Eikonal | 168 |
| | References | 168 |

Sound Propagation and Scattering in Random Moving Media

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Vladimir E. Ostashev</i> | 169 |
| 1 Introduction | 169 |
| 2 Equations for a Sound Wave in a Random Moving Medium | 170 |
| 2.1 Helmholtz-Type Equation..... | 170 |
| 2.2 Parabolic Equation | 171 |
| 2.3 Parabolic Equation in a Refractive Medium | 172 |
| 3 Statistical Description of Random Inhomogeneities | 172 |
| 3.1 Correlation Functions and Spectral Densities | 172 |
| 3.2 Energy, Inertial, and Dissipation Subranges | 173 |
| 3.3 Kolmogorov Spectrum..... | 173 |
| 3.4 Gaussian Spectrum | 174 |
| 3.5 von Kármán Spectrum | 174 |
| 4 Scattering of Sound..... | 177 |
| 4.1 Sound Scattering Cross-Section..... | 177 |
| 4.2 von Kármán Spectrum | 178 |
| 5 Line-of-Sight Sound Propagation in a Random Moving Medium ... | 178 |
| 5.1 Statistical Moments of a Sound Field..... | 179 |
| 5.2 Effective Correlation Function and Spectral Density..... | 180 |
| 5.3 Markov Approximation..... | 180 |
| 5.4 Rytov Method..... | 180 |
| 5.5 Formulas for Statistical Moments of a Sound Field | 181 |
| 5.6 Coherence Function | 183 |
| 6 Interference of the Direct and Ground-Reflected Waves..... | 184 |
| 6.1 Mean Squared Sound Pressure..... | 185 |
| 6.2 Comparison with Experimental Data | 186 |
| 7 Sound Propagation Near Impedance Ground | |
| in a Refractive, Turbulent Atmosphere | 187 |
| 7.1 Mean Sound Field | 188 |
| 7.2 Coherence Function | 188 |
| References | 190 |

**Plasma–Hydrodynamic Analogy
for Waves and Vortices in Shear Flows**

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Anatoly Fabrikant</i> | 192 |
| 1 Research Philosophy | 192 |
| 2 Resonant Wave-Flow Interactions | 194 |
| 3 Negative Wave Energy and Over-Reflection | 199 |
| 4 Acoustic Analogues of Microwave Devices: Monotron and Klystron | 201 |
| 5 Wave-Vortex Interactions | 206 |
| 6 Analogies Table | 208 |

**New Linear Mechanisms of Acoustic Wave Generation
in Smooth Shear Flows (Nonmodal Study)**

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>George D. Chagelishvili</i> | 210 |
| 1 Introduction | 210 |
| 1.1 Basic Problems in Shear Flows | 210 |
| 1.2 Essence of the Difficulties of the Modal Approach | 211 |
| 1.3 Onto Nonmodal Approach | 211 |
| 2 Mathematics of the Study | 213 |
| 2.1 Types of Disturbances | 216 |
| 2.2 Onto the Value of Shear Rate | 217 |
| 3 The Dynamics of SFH of Acoustic Waves | 217 |
| 3.1 Velocity Field of SFH of Acoustic Waves | 218 |
| 3.2 The Dynamics of SFH of Acoustic Waves: Low Shear Rates .. | 220 |
| 3.3 The Dynamics of SFH of Acoustic Waves: Moderate Shear Rates | 222 |
| 4 The Dynamics of the SFH of Vortices | 223 |
| 4.1 Conversion of Vortices to Waves | 224 |
| 4.2 The Nature of the Conversion Phenomenon | 226 |
| 4.3 Onto the Amplitude of the Generated Wave SFH at Conversion | 227 |
| 4.4 Demonstration of the Conversion Phenomenon by Direct Numerical Calculation | 227 |
| 4.5 Onto the Vortex-Wave Interaction | 230 |
| 5 Mutual Transformation of Waves | 230 |
| 5.1 Mechanical Analogy | 231 |
| 5.2 Qualitative Description of the Resonance Transformation of Waves | 231 |
| 6 Conclusion | 234 |
| References | 235 |

**Singular Eigenfunctions and
an Integral Transform for Shear Flow**

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Philip J. Morrison</i> | 238 |
| 1 Introduction | 238 |
| 2 Shear Flow | 238 |
| 2.1 Equilibrium and Linearization | 239 |
| 2.2 Singular Eigenmodes and the Continuous Spectrum | 240 |
| 3 The Integral Transform–Coordinate Change | 243 |
| 3.1 Integral Transform Pair | 243 |
| 3.2 Solution | 245 |
| 4 Hamiltonian Interpretation | 245 |
| References | 246 |

Structural Acoustics with Mean Flow

Nigel Peake 248

1 Basic Problem 248

2 Solution Technique 250

3 Solution for Fluid-Loaded Plate with Mean Flow 253

 3.1 Wave Energy 254

4 Modifications to the Basic Model 257

 4.1 Plate Curvature 257

 4.2 Nonlinear Motion 259

 4.3 Effects of a Boundary Layer 262

5 Conclusion 263

References 264

Nonlinear Acoustics and Acoustic Chaos

Werner Lauterborn 265

1 Introduction 265

2 Origin of Nonlinearity 266

3 Equation of State 266

4 Simple Nonlinear Waves 268

5 Shock Waves 270

6 Sonoluminescence 272

7 Chaos Physics 276

8 Acoustic Chaos 280

References 283

Subject Index 285

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