

2001 12 26

인

인

인

ABSTRACT	1
.	2
.	4
- 1.	4
- 2.	7
- 2- 1.	7
- 2- 2.	12
- 2- 3.	22
.	27
- 1.	27
- 2.	30
.	42
.....	44

A Study for Characteristics Analysis and Radiation Characteristics Improvement of
Parametric Transmitter in Air.

Byung-Cheon Moon

Interdisciplinary Program of Acoustics and Vibration Engineering, Graduate School.

Pukyong National University

ABSTRACT

Recently, a sound source with high directivity has being studied for audio industry.

Parametric array performed by nonlinear effect of sound wave can make a sound source with high directivity. However, the sound source in air, generally, use a flexural type vibrator with the large amplitude in low frequency range. In such kinds of vibrators, it is difficult to analyze their characteristics on the assuming that the sound pressure distribution of vibrating surface is piston sound source. And its vibration center has 180° out of phase with its edge in resonance modes so that the side-lobe levels are high.

In this paper, to be applied a parametric method to a sound transmitter, the directional sound source is made by arrayed devices to generate ultrasonic in air and with low resonance frequency relatively. Behaviors of primary wave radiating from the parametric transmitter and secondary wave generating in a propagating process are investigated. From the result of experiment, a possibility for development and directivity characteristics improvement of parametric transmitter in air is investigated.

.

, 가

.

, 가

, 가

가 .

가 ,

가 , 가

, .

Westervelt [1-6].

가

, ,

[7].

[8- 11].

, 가

.

(flexural

type vibrator)가 .

가 180 ° 가 ,

가 가

,

,

가

.

,

가

,

,

가

.

· ,

,

,

.

.

- 1.

Westervelt a ,

, Lighthill z , θ

$$p_d \quad (1) \quad .$$

$$p_d = - \frac{j \beta k_d^2 a^2 p_{01} p_{02}}{4 \alpha_T \rho_0 c_0^2} \frac{\exp (- \alpha_d z)}{z} D_w(\theta) D_A(\theta)$$

$$D_w(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + j 2 (k_d / \alpha_T) \sin^2(\theta/2)} \quad (1)$$

$$D_A(\theta) = \frac{2 J_1(k_d a \sin \theta)}{k_d a \sin \theta}$$

$$, \quad \beta = 1 + \frac{B}{2A} ,$$

$$k_d = \frac{(\omega_1 - \omega_2)}{c_0} ,$$

$$p_{01}, \quad p_{02} \quad 2 \quad ,$$

$$\alpha_T = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_d,$$

$$\alpha_1, \quad \alpha_2 \quad ,$$

$$\alpha_d \quad .$$

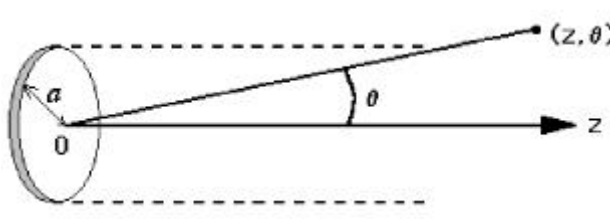


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Parametric array for circular piston source

Fig. 1

Westervelt

, Tjøtta

가 [12-13]. a

$p_{0i}(r)$, (r, z)

p_i, p_d

$$p_i(r, z) = -j \frac{k_i}{z} \exp\left(-\alpha_i z + \frac{j k_i r^2}{2 z}\right) \times \int_0^a \exp\left(\frac{j k_i r'^2}{2 z}\right) p_{0i}(r') J_0\left(\frac{r' r}{z}\right) r' dr' \quad (2)$$

$$p_d(r, z) = -j \frac{\beta k_1 k_2 k_d}{2 \pi \rho_0 c_0^2 z} \exp\left(-\alpha_d z + \frac{j k_d r^2}{2 z}\right) \times \int_{z'=0}^z \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi} \int_{r_1=0}^a \int_{r_2=0}^a \exp\left(j \frac{k_1 r_1^2 - k_2 r_2^2}{2 z}\right) \times \exp\left[-\alpha_T z' + j G \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z'}\right)\right] J_0\left(\frac{r}{z} \sqrt{F}\right) \times p_{01}(r_1) p_{02}(r_2) \frac{r_1 r_2}{z'} dr_2 dr_1 d\phi dz' \quad (3)$$

$$, F = k_1^2 r_1^2 + k_2^2 r_2^2 - 2 k_1 r_1 k_2 r_2 \cos \phi,$$

$$G = k_1 k_2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2 r_1 r_2 \cos \phi) / (2 k_d) .$$

가

$$\alpha_{Tz}' = 0, \alpha_{dz} = 0$$

(3)

(4)

.

$$\begin{aligned} p_d(r, z) = & -j \frac{\beta k_1 k_2 k_d}{2\pi \rho_0 c_0^2 z} \exp\left(\frac{j k_d r^2}{2 z}\right) \\ & \times \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi} \int_{r_1=0}^a \int_{r_2=0}^a \exp\left(j \frac{G}{z} + j \frac{k_1 r_1^2 - k_2 r_2^2}{2 z}\right) \\ & \times E_1\left(j \frac{G}{z}\right) J_0\left(\frac{r}{z} \sqrt{F}\right) p_{01}(r_1) p_{02}(r_2) r_1 r_2 dr_2 dr_1 d\phi \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$, E_1(x) \int_x^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-t)}{t} dt .$$

가

$$p_{0i}(r)$$

Bessel

Gauss

,

.

가

가

.

,

가

.

,

가 가

,

,

가

가

.

(2)

(4)

.

- 2.

- 2- 1.

Fig. 2

. 4.5mm PZT 5.9mm
, Network Analyzer
42.75kHz , Fig. 3 .

1kHz

42.25kHz 43.25kHz

.

Fig. 4

GRAPHTEC AT3500 Laser Vibrometer

.

,

Bessel

Fig. 5

.

Fig. 5

3mm

가 (-)

,

180 °

.

,

(+)

(-)

,

,

가

.

가

.

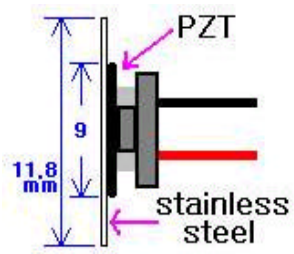


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 Shape of flexural type vibrator

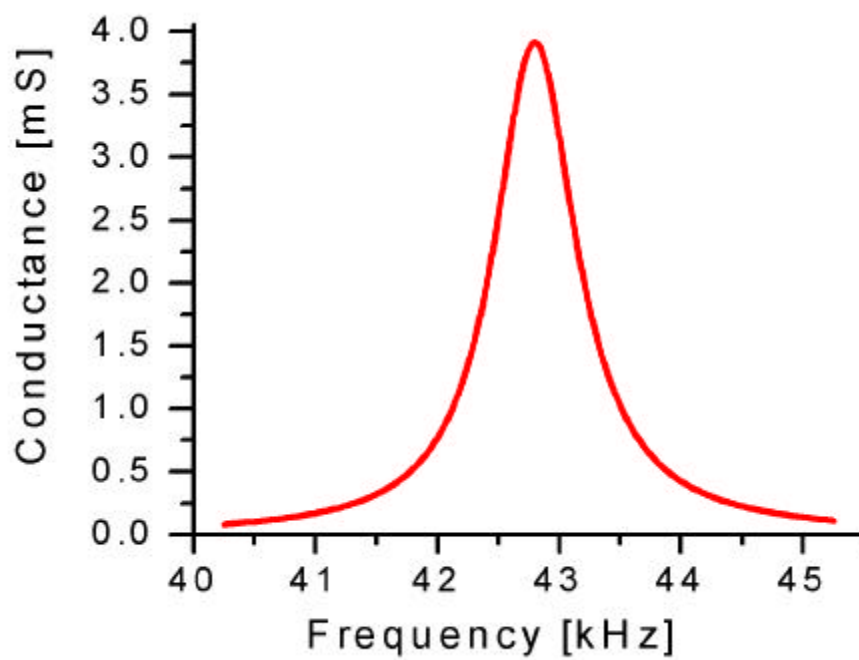


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 Result of frequency response measurement

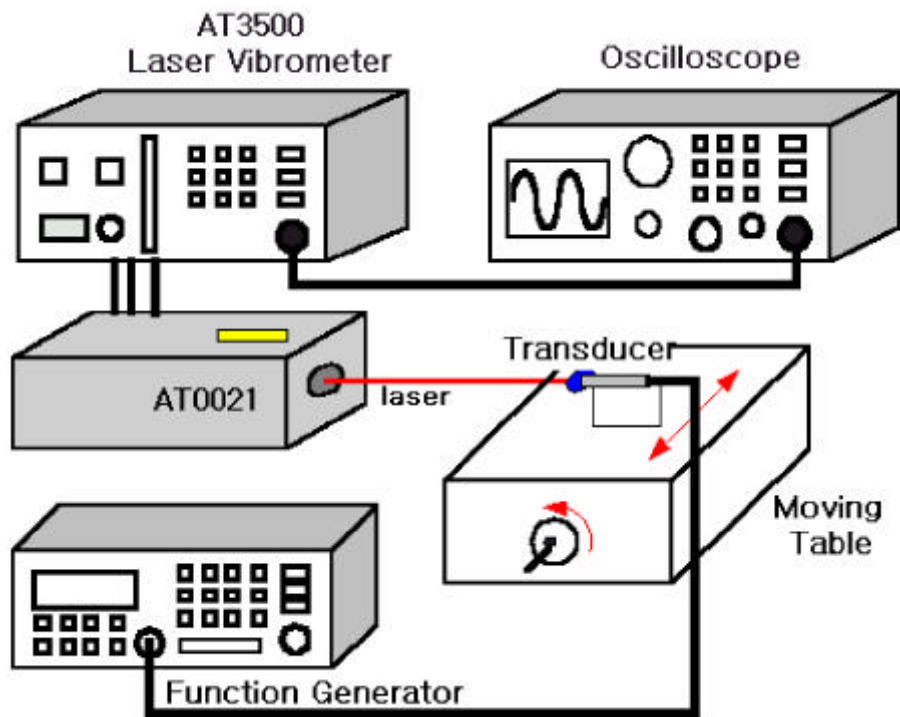


Fig. 4

Fig. 4 Block diagram of experimental setup
for vibration distribution measurement

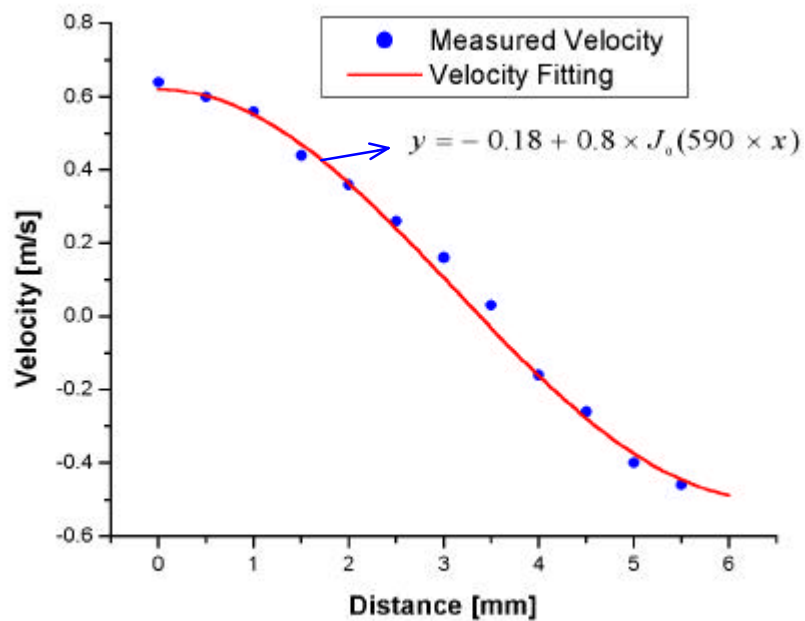


Fig. 5

Fig. 5 Measured result of vibration distribution and fitted curve

(2)

(4)

Bessel

Fig.

6 Fig. 7

Fig. 6 Fig. 7

Bessel

, Bessel

45 °

Bessel

가

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

Fig. 9

가

, Bessel

Gauss

Fig. 10

Fig. 13

Fig. 11 Bessel

가 , 가 가 .
 , Fig. 13 Gauss
 ,
 .

가 . ,

가 가 .

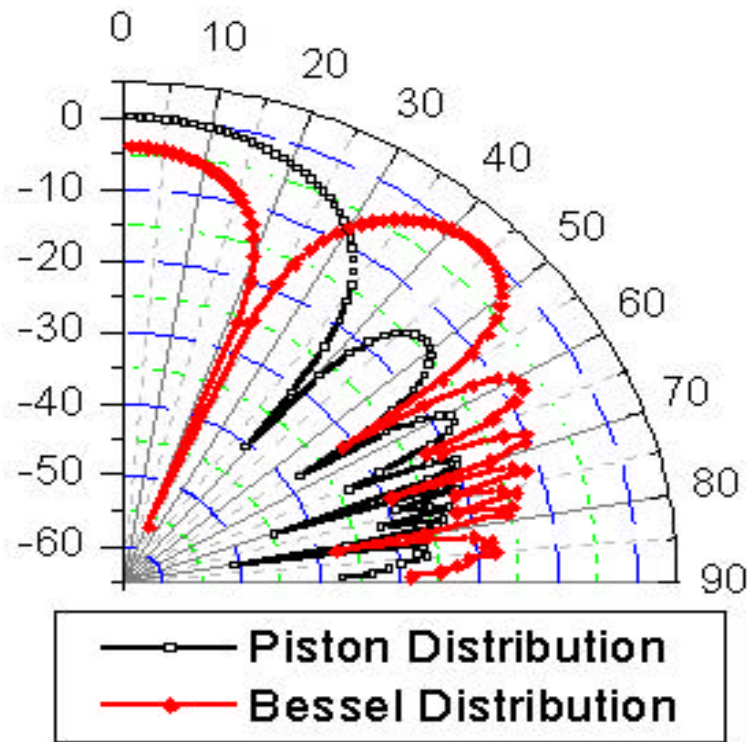


Fig. 6 (42.25kHz)

Fig. 6 Comparison to directivity pattern of primary wave (42.25kHz)

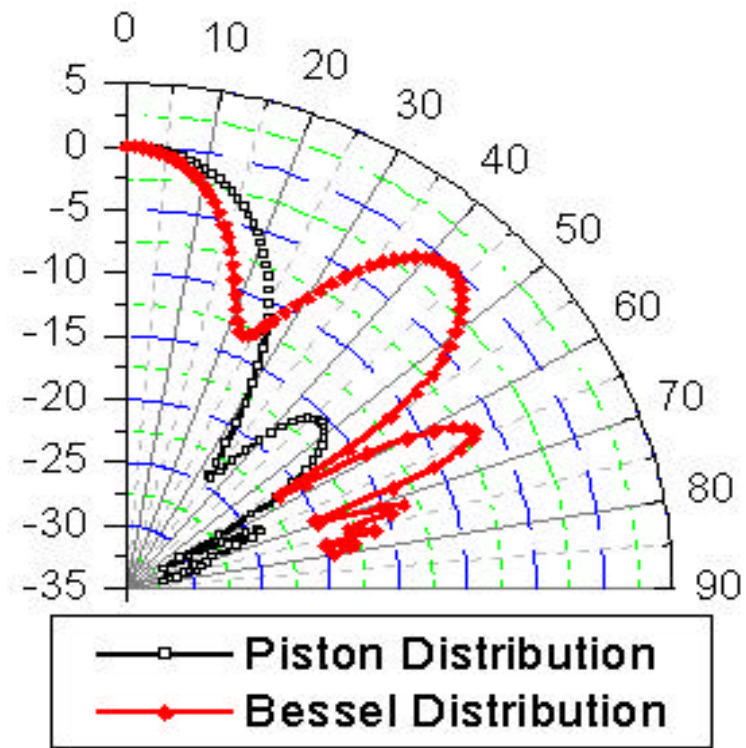


Fig. 7 (1kHz)

Fig. 7 Comparison to directivity pattern of secondary wave (1kHz)

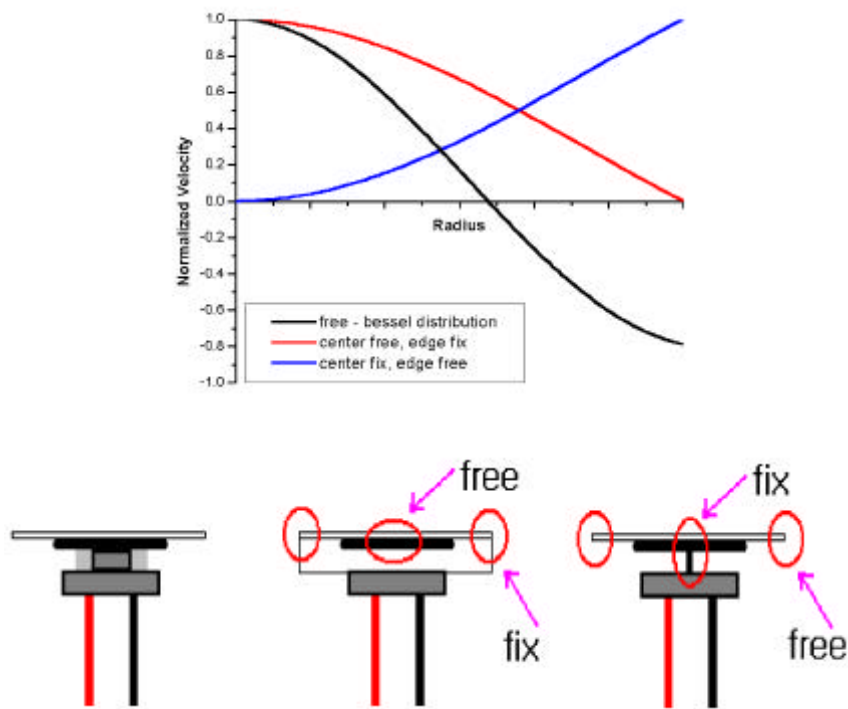
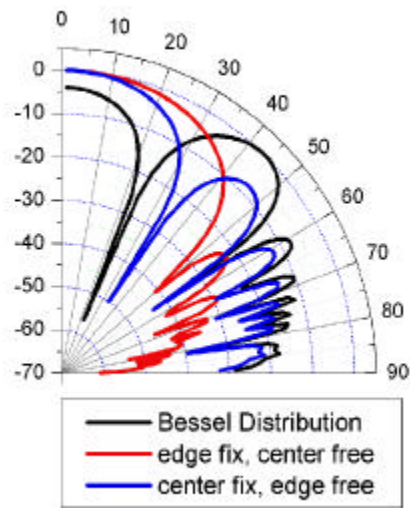
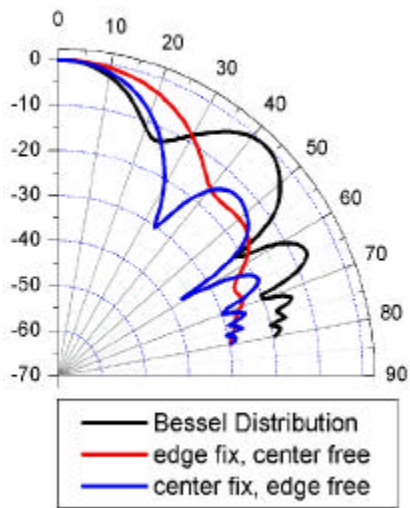


Fig. 8

Fig. 8 Change of vibration distribution pattern
by boundary condition of vibrator



(a)



(b)

Fig. 9

Fig. 9 Simulation results of parametric array
for vibration distribution pattern

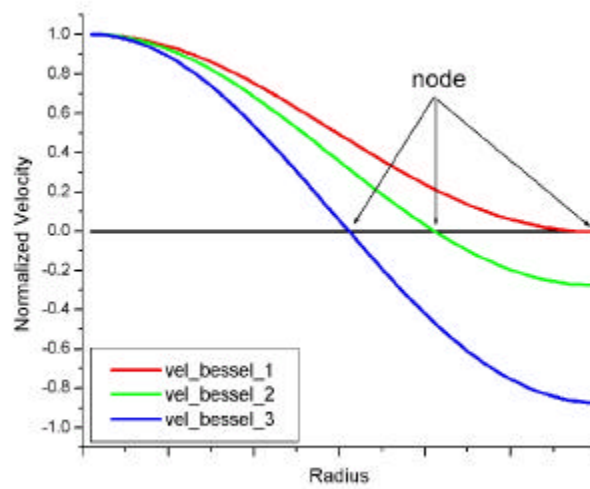
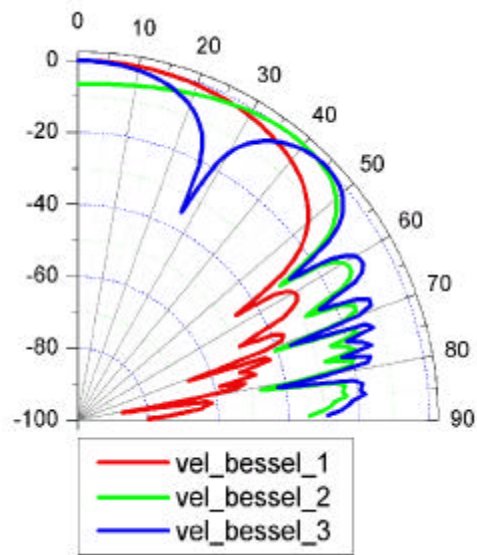
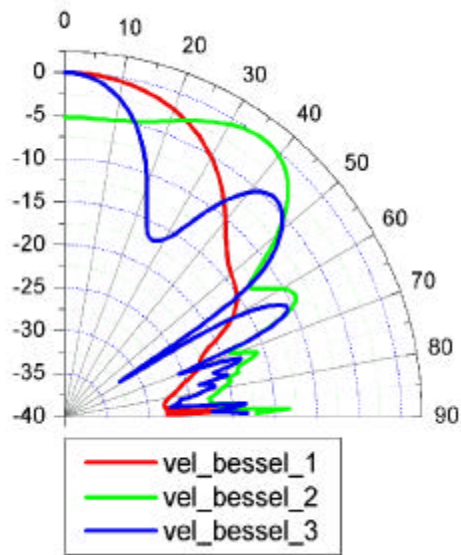


Fig. 10 Bessel node

Fig. 10 Change of vibration distribution pattern
by node of Bessel distribution type vibrating mode



(a)



(b)

Fig. 11 Bessel node

Fig. 11 Simulation results of parametric array for various with nodes of Bessel type vibrating distribution

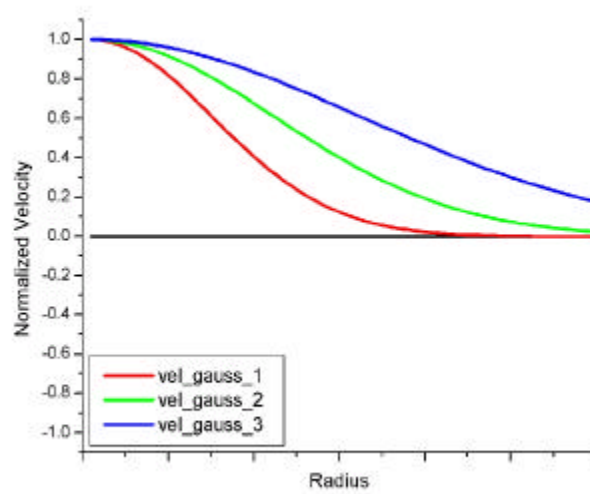
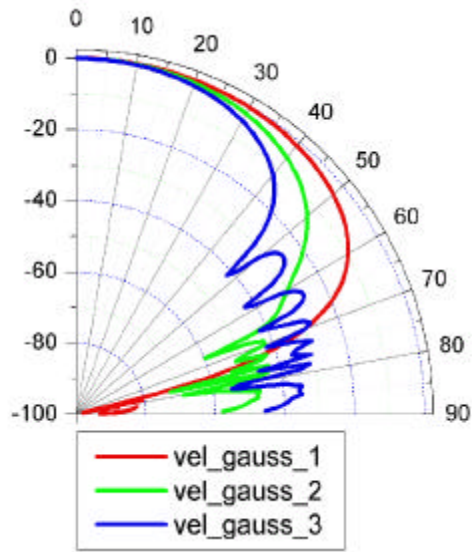
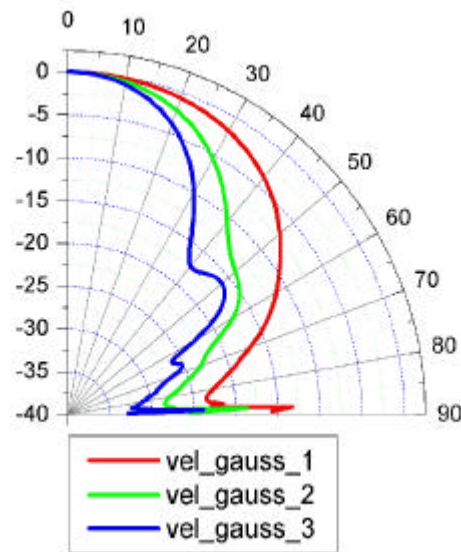


Fig. 12 Gauss

Fig. 12 Change of vibration distribution pattern
by covariance of Gauss type vibrating mode



(a)



(b)

Fig. 13 Gauss

Fig. 13 Simulation results of parametric array for various covariance of Gauss type vibrating distribution

- 2- 3.

가 Fig. 14

. Function Generator (HP8904A)

42.25kHz 43.25kHz 6V_{pp} 가

60V_{pp} 10 가 , Condenser

type Microphone (B&K Type 4135) 가

FFT

Analyzer Digital Oscilloscope

100mm

0 ° 80 ° 1 °

, Fig. 15 . Primary 42.25kHz

, Difference 1kHz .

Fig. 15

45dB re 20μPa 가 . , 55 °

, Bessel 가

Bessel 가 Fig. 16 Fig. 17

Fig. 16 가

Bessel 50 °

Fig. 17 Fig. 16

가 50 ° .

가

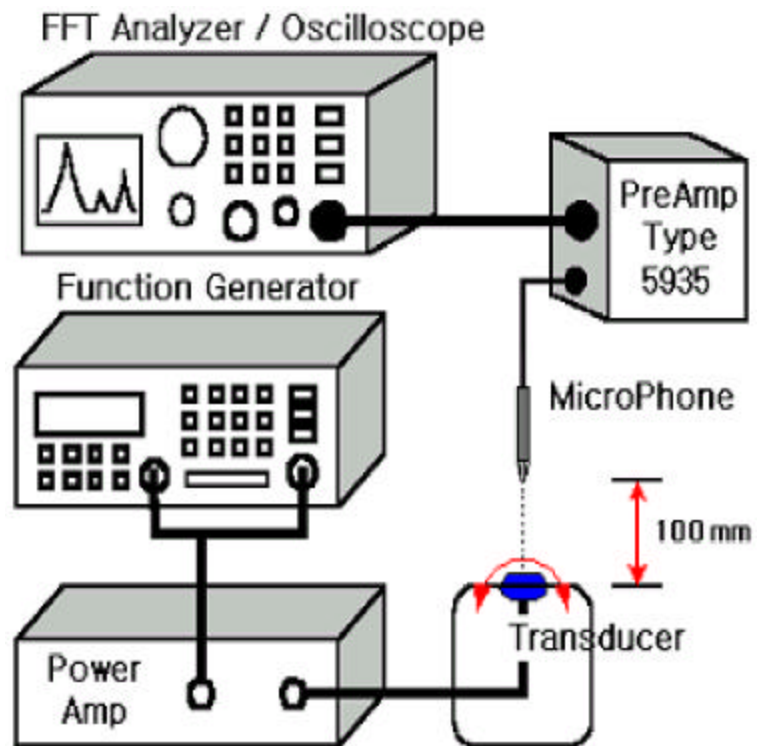


Fig. 14

Fig. 14 Experimental setup for directivity measurement

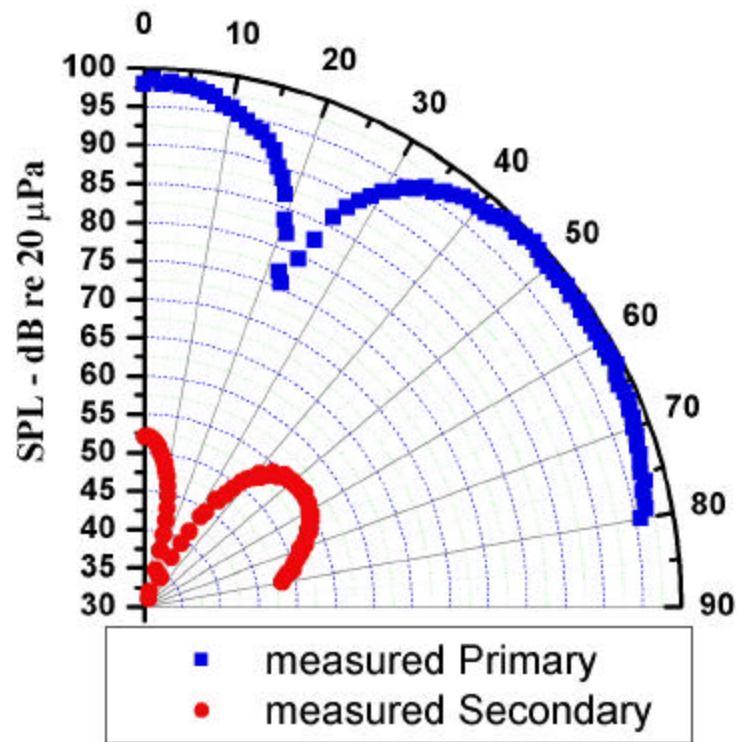


Fig. 15

Fig. 15 Result of directivity characteristics measurement
of parametric array

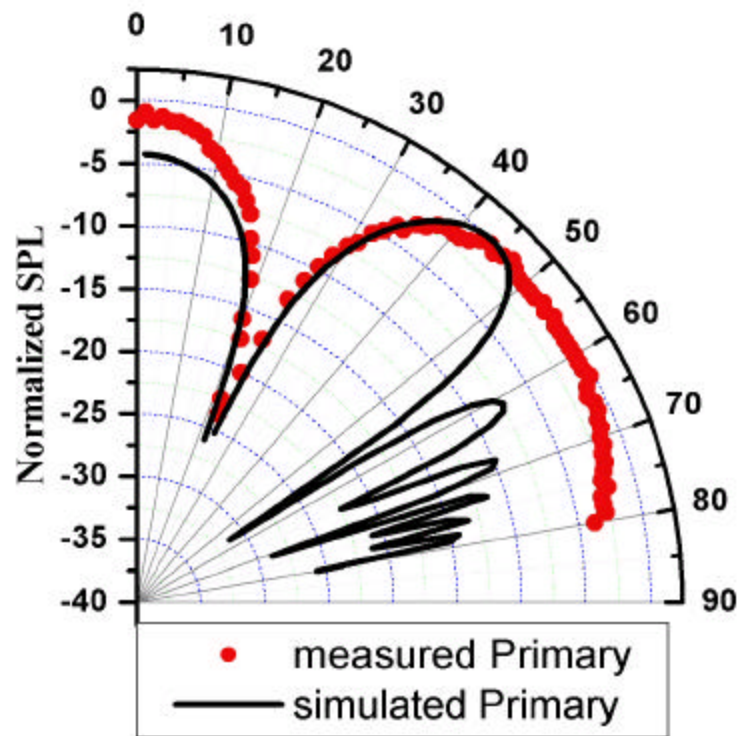


Fig. 16

Fig. 16 Comparison of directivity pattern of primary wave

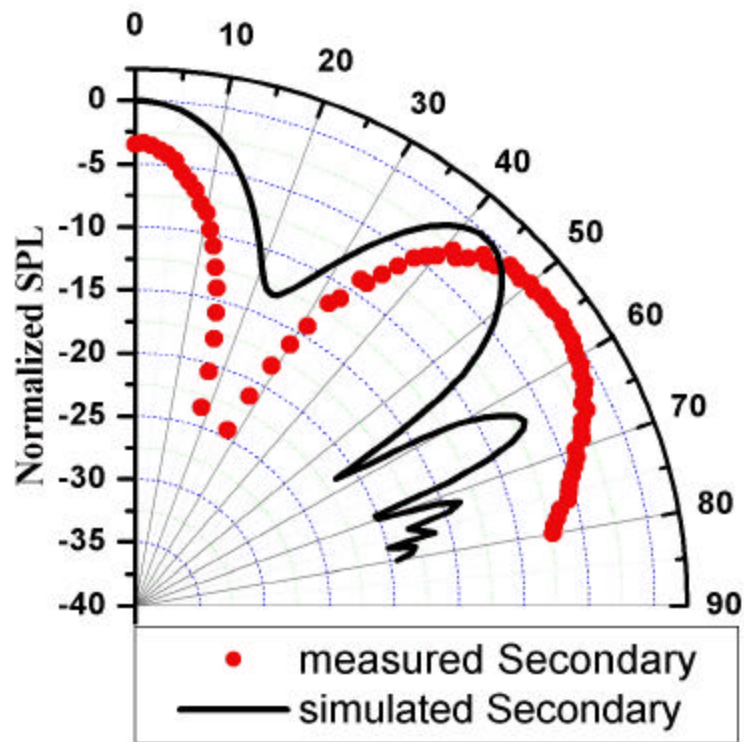


Fig. 17

Fig. 17 Comparison of directivity pattern of secondary wave

·
- 1.

50 °

·
50 °

Fig. 19

ϕ

·
Tjøtta (2) (4) · ,
90 ° 가
· ,
가
가
·

·
source strength $m Q$, source strength Q
· ,
180 °

Fig. 18 (5)

·

$$H(\theta) = \frac{m}{m - 2} - \frac{2}{m - 2} \cos \left(\frac{kd}{2} \sin \theta \right) \tag{5}$$

가 Fig. 19

$$\phi$$

$$l$$

Product theorem[14] (6)

$$H(\theta) = \left[\frac{m}{m-2} - \frac{2}{m-2} \cos \left(\frac{kd}{2} \sin(\theta + \phi) \right) \right] \times \left[\frac{m}{m-2} - \frac{2}{m-2} \cos \left(\frac{kd}{2} \sin(\theta - \phi) \right) \right] \times \cos \left(\frac{kl}{2} \sin \theta \right) \quad (6)$$

(6)

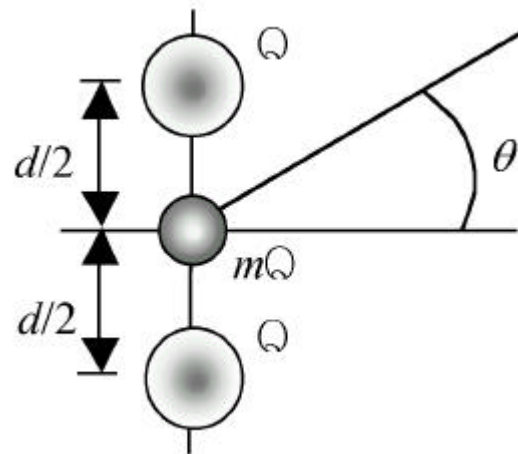


Fig. 18

Fig. 18 Simulation model for single flexural type vibrator

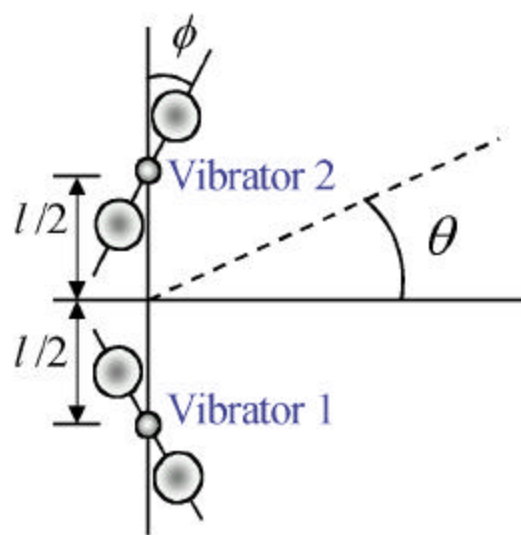


Fig. 19

Fig. 19 Simulation model for arrayed flexural type vibrator

- 2.

Fig. 20

3mm PZT 4.5mm

2

Network Analyzer

44.38kHz

45.47kHz

Laser Vibrometer (GRAPHTEC

AT 3500)

, Fig. 21

. Fig. 21

(-)

(+)

. Fig. 21

Fig. 18

가

가

l

ϕ

l

ϕ

가

(6)

l

가

18mm 20mm

ϕ l 18mm

50 °, l 20mm

62 °

Fig. 22

Fig. 23

Fig. 24

Function Generator

10V_{pp}

가 ,

Power Amp

60V_{pp}

, Condenser type Microphone (B&K Type

4135)

120mm

FFT Analyzer

Digital Oscilloscope

가

45.29kHz

46.29kHz

가 1kHz

가

,

(6)

Fig. 25

Fig. 26

. Fig. 25

(a)

,

가 0.9

,

(b)

1.25

, 50 °

2.86

Fig. 26 (a)

,

0.9

,

(b)

1.54

, 50 °

2

.

Fig. 25

Fig. 26

Fig. 25(a), Fig. 26(a)

ϕ

Fig. 25(b), Fig. 26(b)

.

,

.

Fig. 27

Fig. 28

.

Fig. 27

, (a)

가 0.6 ,
 (b) 2.5 , 50 °
 20

Fig. 28 (a) ,
 0.5 , (b)
 5.6 , 50 °
 10
 .

Fig. 25, Fig. 26, Fig. 27 Fig. 28

가 .

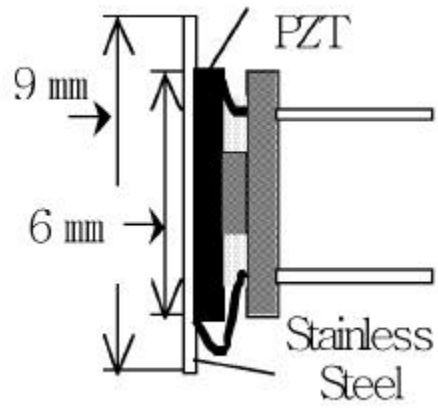


Fig. 20

Fig. 20 Shape of flexural type vibrator used in experiment

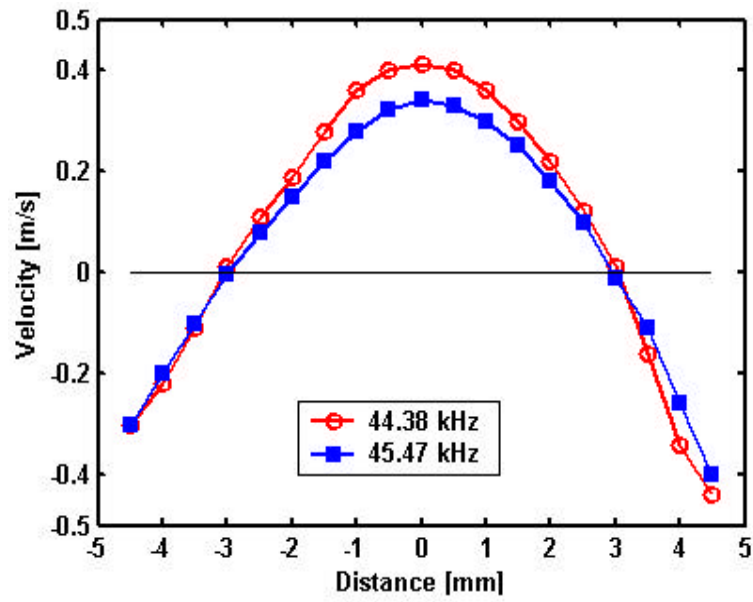
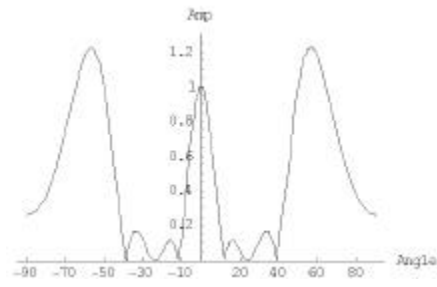
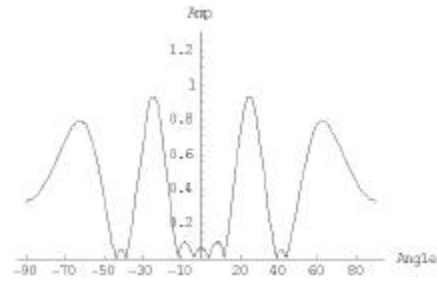


Fig. 21

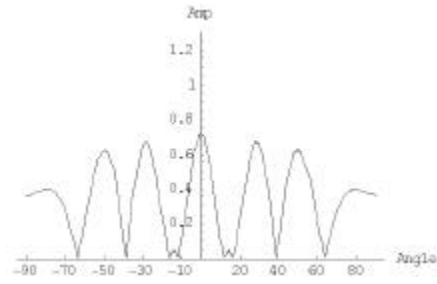
Fig. 21 Measurement results of vibration distribution



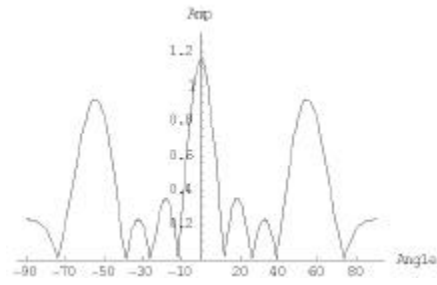
$$l = 18\text{mm}, \phi = 0^\circ$$



$$l = 18\text{mm}, \phi = 20^\circ$$



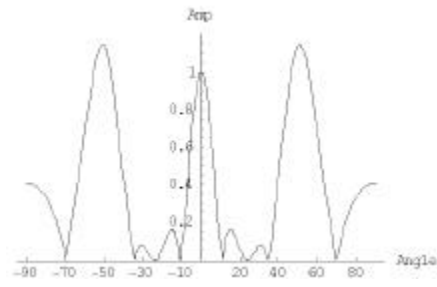
$$l = 18\text{mm}, \phi = 40^\circ$$



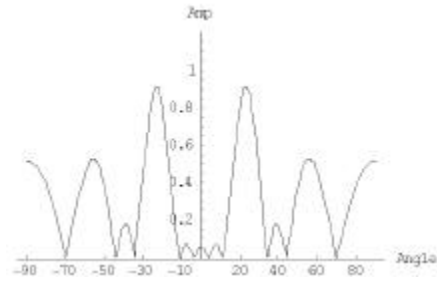
$$l = 18\text{mm}, \phi = 50^\circ$$

Fig. 22 $l = 18\text{mm}$ ϕ

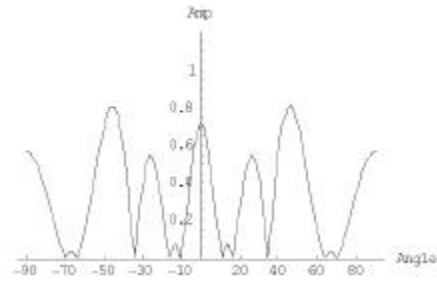
Fig. 22 Simulation results of primary wave for various ϕ at $l = 18\text{mm}$



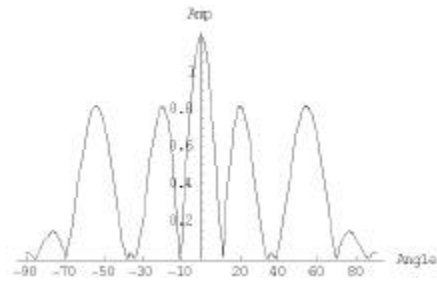
$$l = 20\text{mm}, \phi = 0^\circ$$



$$l = 20\text{mm}, \phi = 20^\circ$$



$$l = 20\text{mm}, \phi = 40^\circ$$



$$l = 20\text{mm}, \phi = 62^\circ$$

Fig. 23 $l = 20\text{mm}$ ϕ

Fig. 23 Simulation results of primary wave for various ϕ at $l = 20\text{mm}$

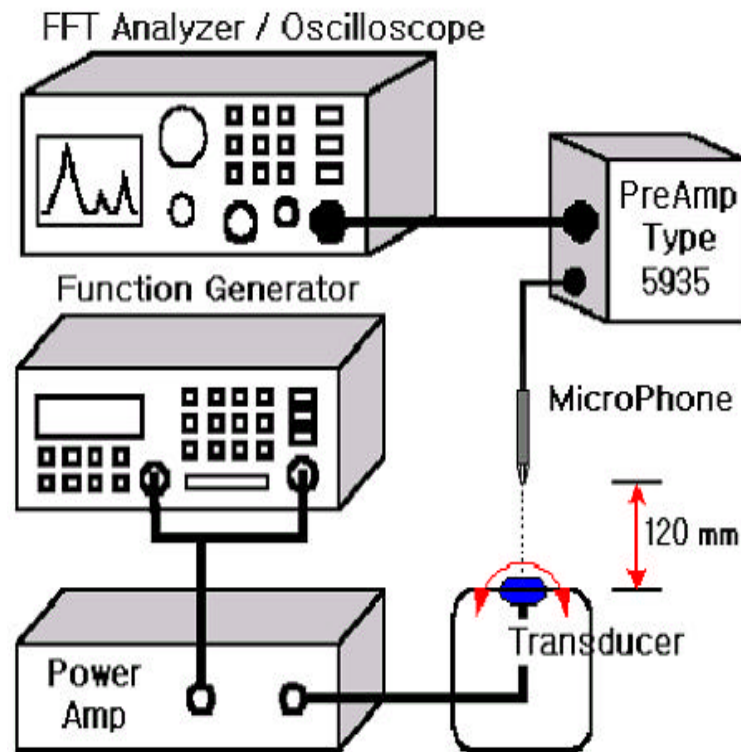
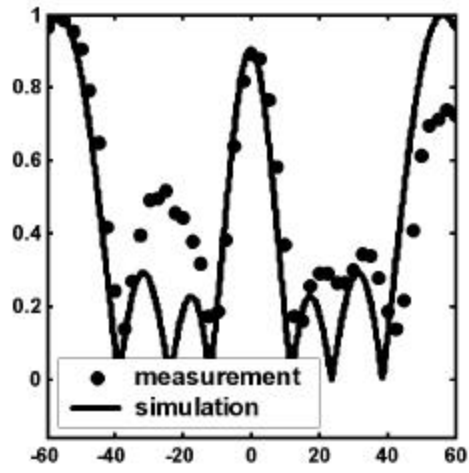
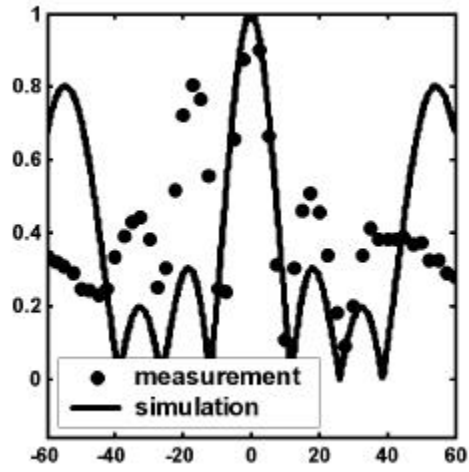


Fig. 24

Fig. 24 Experimental setup for directivity measurement



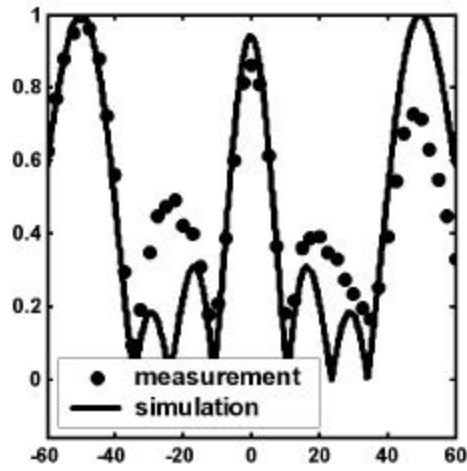
(a) $\phi = 0^\circ$



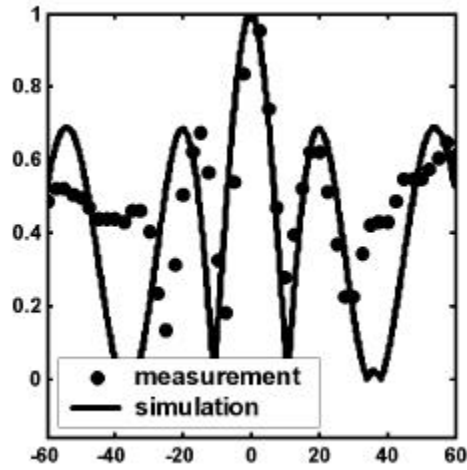
(b) $\phi = 50^\circ$

Fig. 25 $l = 18\text{mm}$ ϕ

Fig. 25 Change of directivity characteristics
for $\phi = 0^\circ$ and $\phi = 50^\circ$ at $l = 18\text{mm}$



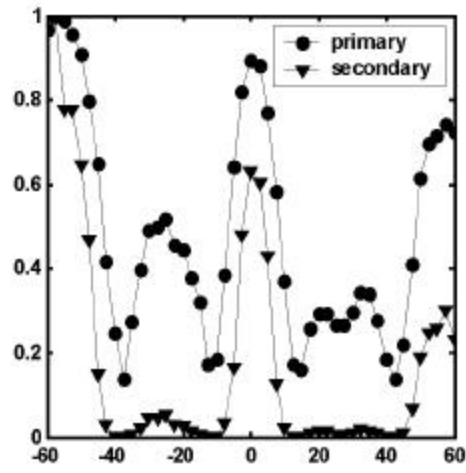
(a) $\phi = 0^\circ$



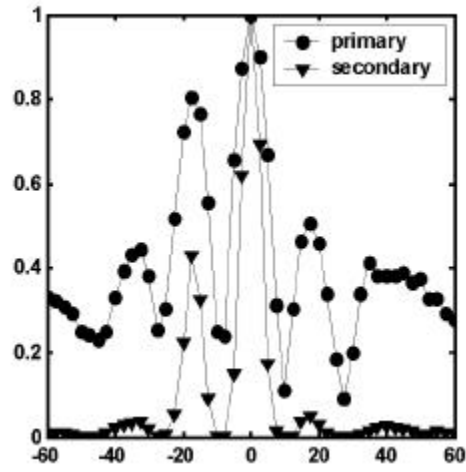
(b) $\phi = 62^\circ$

Fig. 26 $l = 20 \text{ mm}$ ϕ

Fig. 26 Change of directivity characteristics
for $\phi = 0^\circ$ and $\phi = 62^\circ$ at $l = 20\text{mm}$



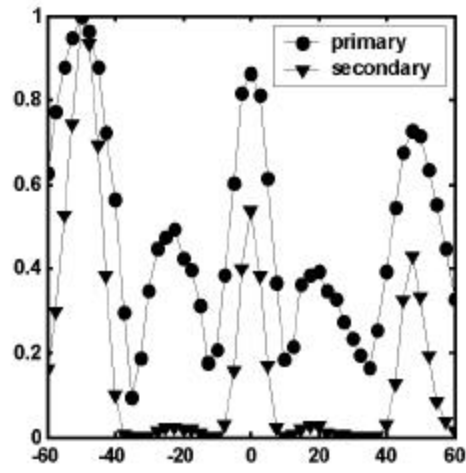
(a) $\phi = 0^\circ$



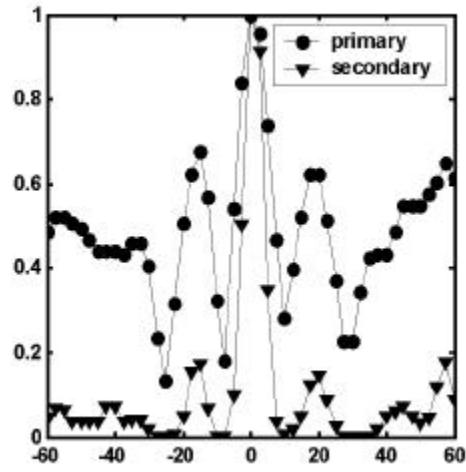
(b) $\phi = 50^\circ$

Fig. 27 $l = 18\text{mm}$ ϕ

Fig. 27 Change of directivity characteristics
for $\phi = 0^\circ$ and $\phi = 50^\circ$ at $l = 18\text{mm}$



(a) $\phi = 0^\circ$



(b) $\phi = 62^\circ$

Fig. 28 $l = 20 \text{ mm}$ ϕ

Fig. 28 Change of directivity characteristics
for $\phi = 0^\circ$ and $\phi = 62^\circ$ at $l = 20\text{mm}$

.

.

,

,

.

Bessel

가

,

50 °

.

가

,

.

가 가

.

,

.

가

l 18mm

1.25

, 50 °

2.86

, l 20mm

1.54

,

50 °

2

가 l

18mm

2.5

, 50 °

20

, l

20mm

5.6

, 50 °

10

.

,

가

.

- [1] P. J. Westervelt : “Parametric Acoustic Array”, J. Acoust. Soc. Am, 35(4), pp. 535-537, 1963.
- [2] T. G. Muir and J. G. Willette : “Parametric Acoustic Transmitting Arrays”, J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 52(5), pp. 1481-1486, 1972.
- [3] M. B. Moffett, P. J. Westervelt and R. T. Beyer : “Large Amplitude Pulse Propagation-A Transient Effect”, J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 47(5), pp. 1473-1447, 1970.
- [4] Richard L. Rolleigh : “Difference Frequency Pressure within the Interaction Region of a Parametric Array”, J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 58(5), pp. 964-971, 1975.
- [5] H. O. Berktaý and D. J. Leahy : “Farfield Performance of Parametric Transmitters“, J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 55(3), pp. 539-546, 1974.
- [6] 鎌倉友男 : "Fundamentals of Nonlinear Acoustics", 愛智出版, 東京, 1996.
- [7] H. O. Berktaý : “Possible Exploitation of Nonlinear Acoustics in Underwater Transmitting Applications”, J. Sound Vib., 2, pp. 435-461, 1965.
- [8] M. B. Bennett and D. T. Blackstock : “Parametric Array in Air”, J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 57(3), pp. 562-568, 1975.
- [9] Masahide Yoneyama, Yukawamo, Jun'ichiroh Fujimoto, Shoichi Sasabe : “Application of Nonlinear Parametric Interaction to Loudspeaker”, 電子情報通信學會技術研究報告, EA81-65, pp. 41-48, 1981.
- [10] A. I. Kalachev and D. B. Ostrovskii : “ Experimental Study of the Near Field of a Parametric Sound Radiator”, Sov. Phys. Acoust., 29(3),

pp. 241-242, 1983.

[11] Mark B. Moffett and Robert H. Mellen : "On Parametric Source Aperture Factors", J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 60(3), pp. 581-583, 1976.

[12] 超音波便覽編輯委員會, "超音波便覽", 丸善株式會社, 5章, 1999.

[13] J. N. Tjøtta and S. Tjøtta, "Nonlinear equations of acoustics, with application to parametric arrays", J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 69(6), 1644, 1981.

[14] Lawrence J. Ziomek : "Fundamentals of Acoustic Field Theory and Space-Time Signal Processing", CRC Press, Chapter 7, 1995.

가

.

,

.

,

,

.

가

2

.