



ESDU 88023

Issued November 1988
With Amendments A and B
March 1992
Re-issued November 2012

Jet-by-jet shielding of noise

Associated software: ESDUpac A8823



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JET-BY-JET SHIELDING OF NOISE

CONTENTS

	Page
1. NOTATION	1
2. INTRODUCTION	2
3. QUANTITATIVE DEFINITION OF JET-BY-JET SHIELDING	3
4. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	3
5. APPLICATION OF THE THEORETICAL MODEL	5
6. ACCURACY AND LIMITATIONS	5
7. COMPUTER PROGRAM	6
8. DERIVATION	6
9. EXAMPLE	7
10. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE JET SHIELDING EFFECT	10
11. PROGRAM INPUT	11

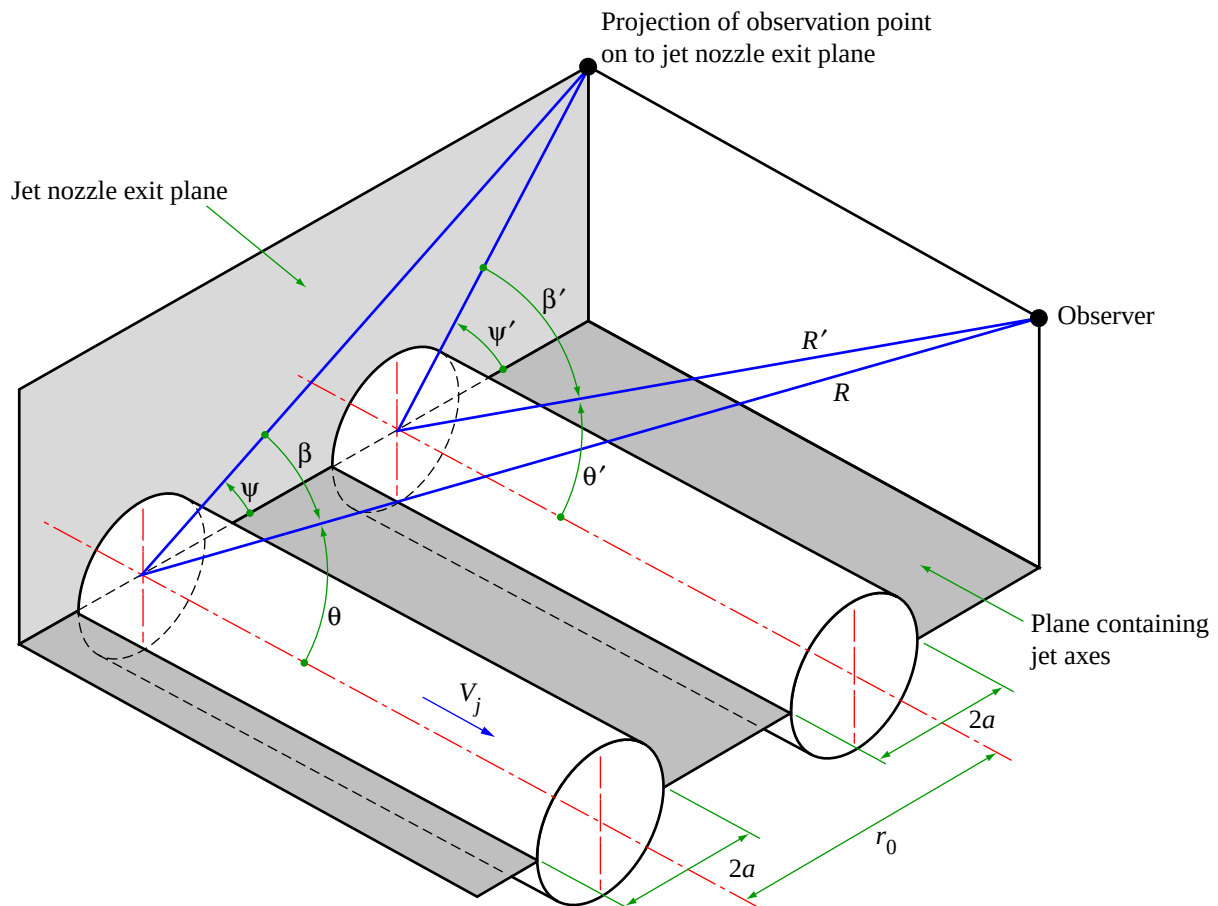
JET-BY-JET SHIELDING OF NOISE

1. NOTATION

		Units	
		SI	British
a	radius of jet	m	ft
c_0	speed of sound outside jet	m/s	ft/s
c_1	speed of sound inside jet	m/s	ft/s
D	diameter of jet	m	ft
k_0	wave number (ω/c_0)	m^{-1}	ft^{-1}
M	local Mach number (V_j/c_1)		
P_S^2	total power spectral density with shielding operative	volts^2/Hz	volts^2/Hz
P_T^2	total power spectral density for two independent jets	volts^2/Hz	volts^2/Hz
p	acoustic perturbation pressure	Pa	lbf/ft^2
p_{in}	acoustic perturbation pressure in the absence of shielding	Pa	lbf/ft^2
Q_0	source strength	m^3/s	ft^3/s
R, R'	distance from jet nozzles to observer (see Sketch 1.1)	m	ft
r_0	distance between the axes of the two jets (see Sketch 1.1)	m	ft
T_{js}	jet static temperature	K	K
T_0	ambient temperature	K	K
V_j	fully expanded jet velocity	m/s	ft/s
β, β'	polar angles of observer measured from plane normal to jet axes (see Sketch 1.1)	deg	deg
ϕ	velocity potential function		
ϕ_{in}	velocity potential in the absence of the shielding jet		
ρ_0, ρ_1	densities outside and inside jet respectively	kg/m^3	slug/ft^3

Issued November 1988
 With Amendments A and B, March 1992 – 11 pages
 Re-issued November 2012 – 11 pages

ψ, ψ'	azimuthal angles of observer (see Sketch 1.1)	deg	deg
θ, θ'	polar angles of observer measured from jet axes ($= 90 - \beta$)	deg	deg
ω	circular frequency	rad/s	rad/s



Sketch 1.1

2. INTRODUCTION

The changes in the observed noise levels from a jet, caused by the presence of an adjacent jet are commonly referred to as jet-by-jet shielding effects. The mechanisms giving rise to these changes, which could be noise amplification or noise reduction depending on the precise location of the observer, are discussed in subsequent sections. This Item provides a computerized method for predicting the noise shielding effect at a far-field observation point for a dual jet system. Both jets are assumed to have identical geometries and be operating at similar conditions. The method is valid for all azimuthal angles, but is not applicable for downstream locations where the polar angle, θ , is less than 20 degrees.

The computational procedure is based on an analytical model of jet shielding described in Derivation 1. This model of a discrete frequency point source shielded by a cylindrical jet has been extended to simulate a dual jet configuration. The geometry of this configuration is shown in Sketch 1.1.