

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

MATLAB

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Week 12

Analytical Mode-Matching for Extended-Inlet and Outlet Muffler: Setting-up of the Equations

MATLAB Demonstration for Transmission Loss Calculations

Dissipative Mufflers (Lined Circular duct) - A Brief Discussion

Summary of the Topics Covered in This Course, Topics to be Covered in a Future Course

Quiz : Assignment\_12

Feedback For Week 12

Solution Week\_12

Text Transcripts

Live Session

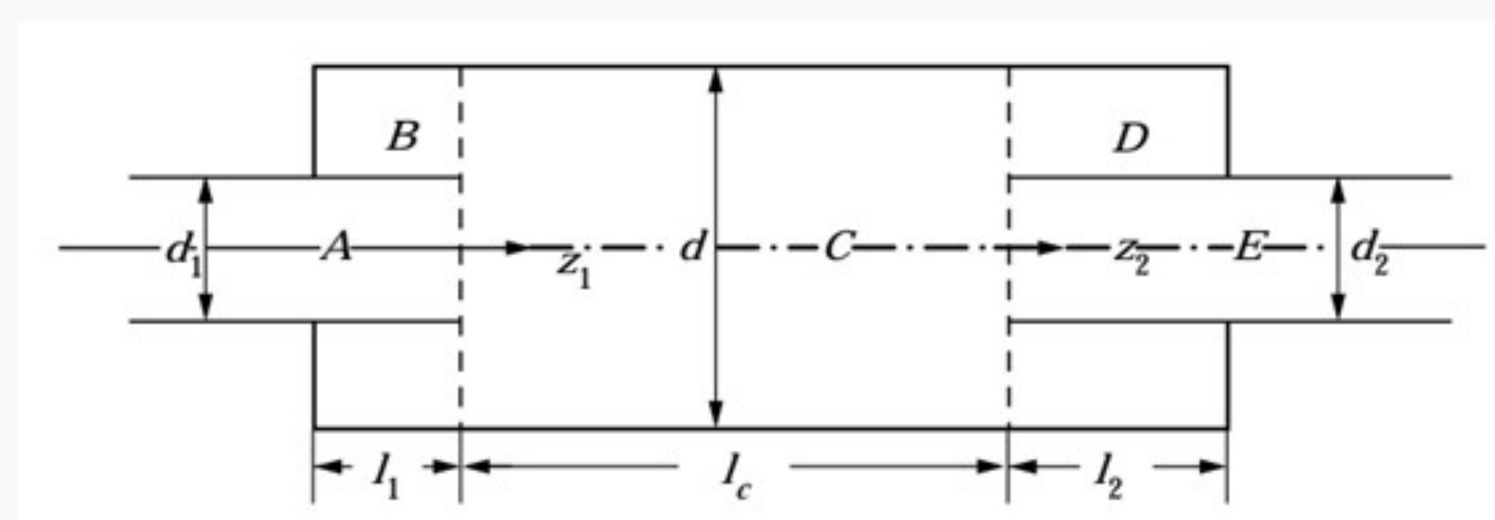
# Assignment\_12

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-04-14, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Consider the concentric extended-inlet and extended-outlet circular muffler shown below. 1 point



To incorporate the effect of higher-order modes generated at the sudden-area discontinuities, it is necessary to consider in the modal expansion,

- the plane wave modal term and the radial modal terms in the chamber, annular cavities and inlet/outlet ports for regions A to E
- the complete three-dimensional modal terms including circumferential modes must be considered for regions A to E
- an axisymmetric or a two-dimensional model
- plane wave modal term and radial modes in B, C and D, however, radial and circumferential modes must be considered in the ports

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: the plane wave modal term and the radial modal terms in the chamber, annular cavities and inlet/outlet ports for regions A to E the complete three-dimensional modal terms including circumferential modes must be considered for regions A to E

2) For the annular cavity regions B and D with  $d/d_2 = 0.2$ , the non-dimensional resonance for the first radial mode  $(k_0 R_2)_{0,1} =$  1 point

- 3.8317
- 4.2358
- 6.3932
- 1.8412

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: 4.2358

3) For the configuration shown in Q.1, take  $l = l_1 + l_c + l_2 = 282.3\text{mm}$ ,  $d_1 = d_2 = 48.6\text{mm}$ ,  $d = 153.2\text{mm}$ , sound speed  $c_0 = 346.1\text{ m/s}$ . The tuned extension lengths  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  required to nullify the first and second trough corresponding to the chamber resonance frequencies is given by 1 point

- $l_1 = 141.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 70.8\text{ mm}$
- $l_1 = 131.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 61\text{ mm}$ ,
- $l_1 = 131.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 70.8\text{ mm}$
- $l_1 = 151.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 80.8\text{ mm}$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  $l_1 = 131.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 61\text{ mm}$ ,

4) Now, consider the effect of wall-thickness on the extension lengths as given by the empirical relation developed by Chaitanya and Munjal: 1 point

$$\frac{\delta}{d} = a_0 + a_1\left(\frac{D}{d}\right) + a_2\left(\frac{t_w}{d}\right) + a_3\left(\frac{D}{d}\right)^2 + a_4\left(\frac{D}{d}\frac{t_w}{d}\right) + a_5\left(\frac{t_w}{d}\right)^2$$

Here,  $a_0 = 0.005177$ ,  $a_1 = 0.0909$ ,  $a_2 = 0.537$ ,  $a_3 = -0.008594$ ,  $a_4 = 0.02616$ ,  $a_5 = -5.425$ ;  $d$  and  $t_w$  are diameter and wall thickness of the inner inlet/outlet tube; and  $D$  is the (equivalent) shell diameter.

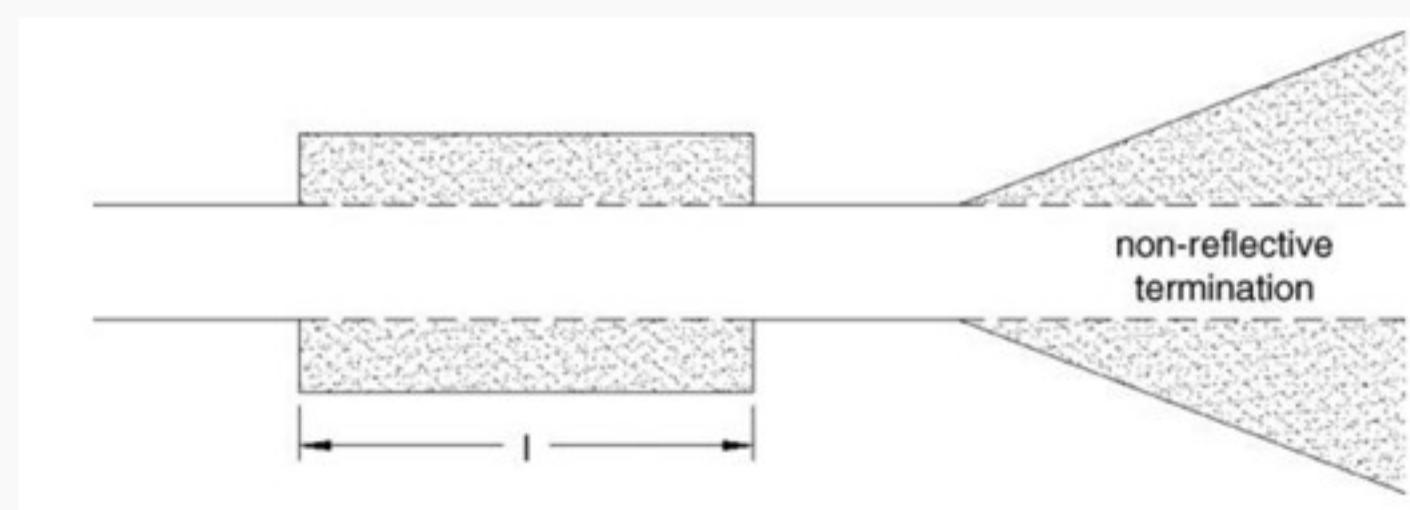
In the above problem Q.3, take the wall-thickness  $t_w = 2\text{mm}$ . The tuned-lengths are now approximately given by

- $l_1 = 141.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 70.8\text{ mm}$
- $l_1 = 131.6\text{ mm}, l_2 = 61\text{ mm}$ ,
- $l_1 = 128.9\text{ mm}, l_2 = 58.3\text{ mm}$
- $l_1 = 153.9\text{ mm}, l_2 = 83.1\text{ mm}$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  $l_1 = 128.9\text{ mm}, l_2 = 58.3\text{ mm}$

5) Consider the absorptive muffler configuration shown below: 1 point



For attenuation constant  $\alpha_0$  and length  $l$ , the attenuation of a forward moving wave is given by the expression

- $8.68\alpha_0 l$
- $8.68\frac{\alpha_0}{l}$
- $0.12\alpha_0 l$
- $\alpha_0 l$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  $8.68\alpha_0 l$

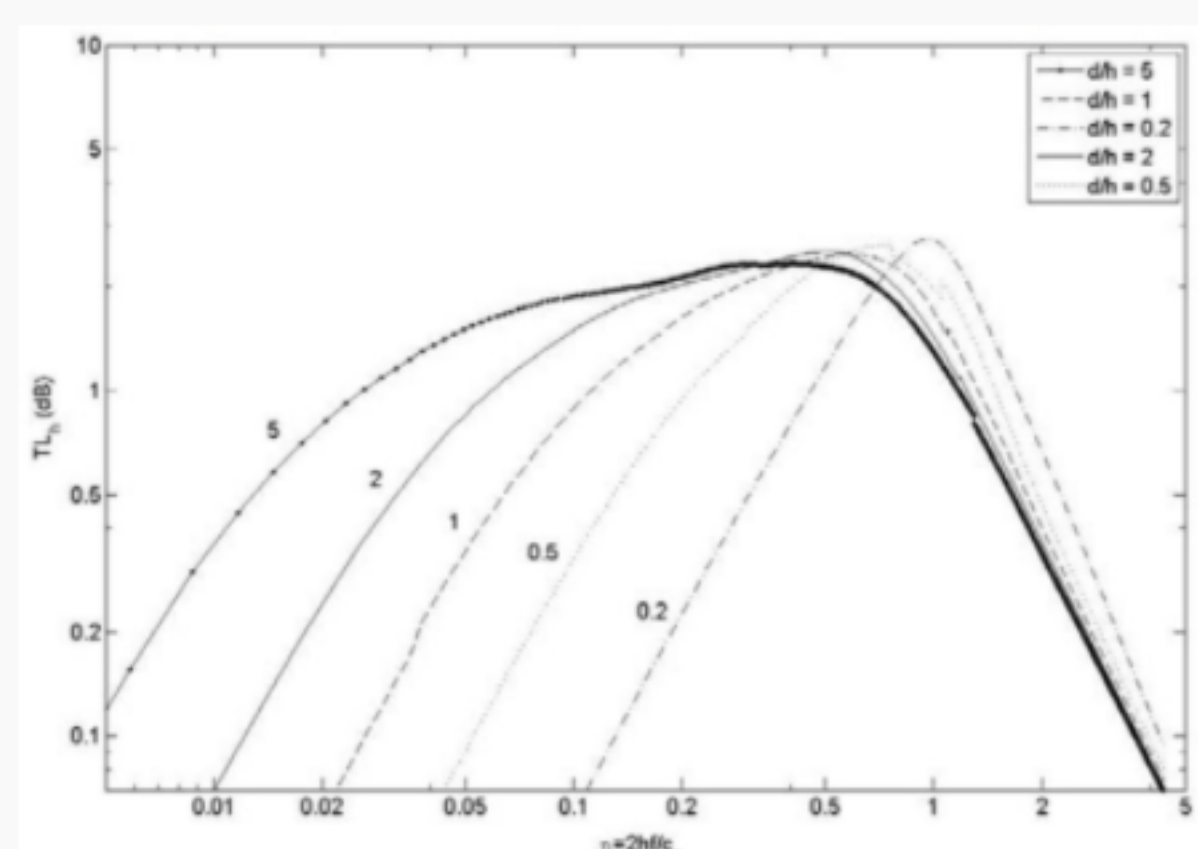
6) The specific transmission loss  $TL_h$  of a lined duct is defined as 1 point

- attenuation produced when the length  $l$  of the lined duct is equal to the thickness  $h$  of lining
- attenuation produced when the length equals unity
- attenuation produced when the entire length  $l$  when a stationary medium (zero Mach number) is considered

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers: attenuation produced when the length  $l$  of the lined duct is equal to the thickness  $h$  of lining

7) Consider a circular duct of diameter  $D = 600\text{ mm}$ , length  $L = 4\text{ m}$  lined with highly porous polyurethane foam material of  $100\text{ mm}$  thickness from inside. Take sound speed  $c_0 = 346\text{ m/s}$ , and use the chart below which plots the specific  $TL_h$  versus non-dimensional frequency. 1 point



The acoustic attenuation or TL produced at  $1000\text{ Hz}$  is given by

- $100\text{ dB}$
- $52\text{ dB}$
- $88\text{ dB}$
- $12\text{ dB}$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  $100\text{ dB}$

8) For the same lined duct, what is the TL produced at  $4000\text{ Hz}$ ? 1 point

- $100\text{ dB}$
- $52\text{ dB}$
- $88\text{ dB}$
- $12\text{ dB}$

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Accepted Answers:  $12\text{ dB}$