EMISSION OF SOUND FROM TURBULENCE CONVEXTED BY A PARALLEL FLOW IN THE PRESENCE OF SOLID BOUNDARIES

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# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMULATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURBULENCE CORRELATION FUNCTIONS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPANSION FOR LOW EDDY MACH NUMBER - CONVECTIVE AMPLIFICATION</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCALLY HOMOGENEOUS TURBULENCE - VANISHING OF COUPLING TERM</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPRESENTATION OF FOURTH-ORDER CORRELATIONS IN TERMS OF SECOND-ORDER CORRELATIONS</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AXISYMMETRIC TURBULENCE - QUADRUPOLE CORRELATIONS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALCULATION OF FAR-FIELD GREEN'S FUNCTION</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Case</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Dimensional Geometries</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY OF GENERAL EQUATIONS</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axisymmetric Turbulence</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isotropic Turbulence</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A PARTICULAR EXAMPLE</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission of Sound From Monopole Source of Unit Strength</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission of Sound From a Unit Volume of Turbulence Located at a Point Within the Duct and Proposed Experiment</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion of equations</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of plots and choice of parameters</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion of results</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY OF RESULTS</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIXES

A - REDUCTION OF SELF-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
   FOR AXISYMMETRIC TURBULENCE ........................................ 46
B - REDUCTION OF SHEAR-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
   FOR AXISYMMETRIC TURBULENCE ........................................ 50
C - REDUCTION OF SELF-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
   FOR ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE ............................................... 52
D - REDUCTION OF SHEAR-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
   FOR ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE ............................................... 55
E - SYMBOLS ........................................................................ 57

REFERENCES ............................................................................ 62
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SUMMARY

A theoretical description is given of the sound emitted from an arbitrary point in a parallel or nearly parallel turbulent shear flow confined to a region near solid boundaries. The analysis begins with Lighthill's formulation of aerodynamic noise and assumes that the turbulence is axisymmetric. It leads to equations which predict the directivity patterns of the spectral density of the intensity of the sound emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at an arbitrary point within the flow in terms of certain correlation-length scales of the turbulence. In order to apply these equations to predict the sound field emitted from a complete flow, it would be necessary to integrate the results over the flow field. Specific results are obtained for the sound emitted from an arbitrary point in a turbulent flow within a semi-infinite open-ended duct. An experiment which could be used to verify these results is proposed.

INTRODUCTION

Since STOL transport aircraft are intended to operate in densely populated areas, it is necessary to give considerable emphasis to the problem of noise reduction in the development of these aircraft. Most STOL aircraft depend for their performance on lift augmentation devices which involve high-velocity turbulent flows along solid surfaces. It has been found (ref. 1) that the presence of such surfaces can result in a considerable increase in noise production.

In this report we shall attempt to obtain some insight into the effect of solid boundaries on the process of aerodynamic sound generation and at the same time make some progress toward developing techniques for predicting such effects analytically. To this end we shall develop theoretical formulas for predicting the sound emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at an arbitrary point in a nearly parallel turbulent shear
flow confined to a region near one or more solid boundaries. Typical configurations to which the analysis applies are shown in figures 1(a) and (b). It should be emphasized that the analysis, by itself, only relates the sound field generated by the turbulence at an arbitrary point in the flow to the turbulence correlation length at that point. In order to use this analysis for actually predicting the sound field from a given flow, it is necessary to integrate the formulas over the entire region of turbulence generating this sound. Since the turbulence correlation length appears under the integral sign in this integration, it is necessary to know this correlation length at every point of the flow in order to predict the sound field. However, determining the distribution of this correlation length is in itself a difficult problem, and it will usually be necessary to rely heavily upon experiment for this purpose. Nevertheless, the formulas obtained can be used (even when the distribution of the correlation length is unknown) for studying the effect of the solid boundaries on the sound field from the turbulence located at any individual point within the flow.

The analysis begins with Lighthill's model for the sound emission from turbulent shear flows (ref. 2). The turbulence is assumed to be locally homogeneous and axisymmetric; that is, the statistical properties of the turbulence are independent of rotations about the direction of mean flow. However, they can be different in the direction of mean flow and the directions perpendicular to the mean flow. The analysis is carried through by introducing an appropriate Green's function for an arbitrary geometry and then using the symmetry properties of the turbulence to transform the result into a manageable form. It is then shown how the reciprocity principle can be used to simplify the problem of finding the Green's function for the case where the observer is in the far field. The final result of this analysis is a set of formulas for the spectral density of the far-field intensity of the sound emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at an arbitrary point in the flow. These formulas can be interpreted as the sound field from a particular sum of statistically independent convected quadrupoles (with certain coupling terms) whose strengths are determined by the statistical properties of the turbulence.

A particular lift augmentation device which is being considered for use in STOL aircraft is the augmentor wing ejector flap shown in figure 2. This flap is fed (blown) through the duct in the wing, as shown in the figure. The high-speed jet issuing from the wing into the flap (at point 1 in fig. 2) is a potentially important source of noise within the flap. The effect of the flap boundaries on the sound emission from this noise source can be important.

Motivated by this problem, we applied the general analysis previously described to predict the noise emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at an arbitrary point within an open-ended semi-infinite duct. The Green's function needed for the solution to this problem is obtained by transforming the boundary-value problem which deter-
mines this function into one whose solution is known. The turbulence properties which are used in this example are taken from observed results for the mixing region of jets. This is done in order to relate the analysis to the noise emitted from the turbulence in the high-speed jet from the duct in the wing into the flap. It must be emphasized, however, that in order to use this analysis to predict the noise from the jet mixing region in a complete augmentor wing, it is necessary to know the distribution of correlation-length scales within this region and to integrate the results over the entire region of turbulence. In addition, in any real augmentor wing there will be additional noise sources such as the mixing region between the flow leaving the flap and the exterior flow about the wing and the possible noise source due to the flow entering the flap from above the wing. However, the general analysis is also capable of dealing with many of these additional noise sources, provided enough details of the turbulent flow are known. Thus, the present analysis, by itself, certainly does not give a complete solution to the problem of predicting the noise from an augmentor wing jet flap. Nevertheless, it does provide a necessary first step toward this goal. In addition, numerical results are presented for the directivity patterns of the spectral density of the far-field intensity emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at various points within the duct. These results show how the sound emission processes and the geometric effects of the duct interact. It also shows how the elementary sources of sound, that is, the individual turbulent eddies, contribute to the sound field. An experiment which should permit comparison with the computed results is discussed.

FORMULATION

We shall consider the sound emission from a nearly parallel turbulent shear flow confined to a region near solid boundaries. Typical configurations are shown in figure 1. The mean velocity is taken to be in the \( y_1 \)-direction, and it will be assumed that it varies only in the \( y_2 \)-direction. We begin with Lighthill's equation (ref. 2) for aerodynamic noise generation

\[
\frac{\nabla^2 \rho}{c_o^2} - \frac{1}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{c_o^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1 \partial y_j} (\rho v_{1j} + p_{ij} - c_o^2 \rho \delta_{ij})
\]  \( (1) \)
where

\[ \nabla^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1 \partial y_1} \]

(All symbols are defined in appendix E.) Since aerodynamic noise generation is usually of interest only at very high Reynolds numbers, Lighthill (ref. 2) neglected viscous effects. Following Ffowcs Williams (ref. 3) we shall suppose that viscous effects can also be neglected even when solid boundaries are present. We can therefore set \( p_{ij} \) equal to \( p_{ij}^0 \). We shall also neglect (ref. 2) the effects of heat conduction so that

\[ p - p_0 = c_o^2 (\rho - \rho_0) \]

Finally, we suppose that (ref. 2)

\[ \rho v_i v_j \approx \rho_0 v_i v_j \]

This assumption amounts to neglecting the direct effects of convection and refraction of the emitted sound by the mean flow and of the scattering of the emitted sound by the turbulence.

When these approximations are introduced into equation (1) we obtain

\[ \nabla^2 p - \frac{1}{c_o^2} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{c^2 \tau_{ij}}{\partial y_1 \partial y_j} \quad (2) \]

where

\[ \tau_{ij} = \rho_0 v_i v_j \quad (3) \]

In order to ensure convergence of the integrals to be encountered, we shall suppose that \( \tau_{ij} = 0 \) for \( t > T \), where \( T \) is some large time interval which will be put equal to infinity at the end of the analysis.

We shall suppose that the solid boundaries are rigid so that the normal velocity \( v_n = v_i n_1 \) (where \( n_1 \) is the \( i^{th} \) component of the unit normal directed outward from the turbulent region at the solid boundaries) vanishes at the boundaries. With viscous effects neglected, the equation for the normal component of momentum at the solid boundaries becomes
The first term is zero. The middle term can be shown to be equal to \( \mp \rho v^2 / R \), where \( R \) is the radius of curvature of the boundary surface in the direction of the motion and where the negative sign holds when the boundary surface is concave inward along this direction and the positive sign holds when it is convex inward. Thus, we get

\[
\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \nabla p = \pm \frac{\rho v^2}{R}
\]

We shall assume that the surfaces adjacent to the regions of turbulent shear flow are relatively flat; that is, \( R \gg h \), where \( h \) is a characteristic length representative of the distances between boundary surfaces (see fig. 2). Then \( \rho v^2 / R \approx 0 \) for surfaces adjacent to the flow. We shall also suppose that, at the surfaces outside the regions of turbulent shear flow, the acoustic approximation applies; that is, the terms involving the square of the velocity are negligible. Hence,

\[
\hat{\mathbf{n}}_i \frac{\partial p}{\partial y_i} = \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \nabla p \approx 0 \quad \text{(on solid boundaries)}
\]

that is, the normal derivative of the pressure essentially vanishes at the solid boundaries.

It is convenient to work in terms of the Fourier transforms (with respect to time) of the variables. Hence, we put

\[
P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} (p - p_0) \, dt
\]

\[
T_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} T_{ij} \, dt
\]

Then equation (2) becomes

\[
\nabla^2 p + k^2 p = -\frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial y_i \partial y_j}
\]
where

\[ k = \frac{\omega}{c_0} \]  

(8)

is the wave number. Then the boundary condition (4) becomes

\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla P = 0 \quad \text{(on solid boundaries)} \]  

(9)

The boundary condition at infinity is that \( P \) represents an outgoing wave.

The solution to this problem (eq. (7) with boundary condition (9)) can be written in terms of the Green's function \( G \), whose normal derivative vanishes on the solid boundary. Thus,

\[ P(\vec{x}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} G(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \, d\vec{y} \]  

(10)

where \( \mathcal{V} \) denotes the volume outside the solid boundaries

\[ \left( \nabla^2 + k^2 \right) G = -\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) \]  

(11a)

\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla G = 0 \quad \text{(on solid boundaries)} \]  

(11b)

where \( \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} \) and \( G \) represents an outgoing wave at infinity. Differentiating by parts shows that

\[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} (GT_{ij}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i} \left( T_{ij} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_j} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left( T_{ij} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_i} \right) = G \frac{\partial^2 T_{ij}}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} - T_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \]

Hence, the divergence theorem shows that equation (10) can be written as

\[ P(\vec{x}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} T_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \, d\vec{y} + \int_{\mathcal{S}} n_i \left( \frac{\partial (GT_{ij})}{\partial y_j} \right) \, d\mathcal{S} - \int_{\mathcal{S}} n_i T_{ij} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_j} \, d\mathcal{S} - \int_{\mathcal{S}} n_j T_{ij} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_i} \, d\mathcal{S} \]  

(12)
where \( S \) denotes the solid boundaries. But since

\[
T_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} \rho_0 v_i v_j \, dt
\]

the requirement that the normal velocity vanish at the solid boundaries shows that the last two surface integrals on the right side of equation (12) vanish. And since the curvature of the solid surfaces adjacent to the region of turbulence (i.e., where \( T_{ij} \) is nonnegligible) vanishes in the flow direction, the rate of change in the normal vector in the direction of flow \((v_j/|\vec{v}|)(\partial/\partial y_j)\vec{n}\) is perpendicular to the flow direction \(v/|\vec{v}|\). Hence, it follows that

\[
\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} \cdot \left( \frac{v_j}{|v|} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \vec{n} \right) = 0
\]

so that

\[
v_j v_j \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} n_i = 0
\]

and

\[
v_j \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} (v_i n_i) = n_i v_j \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} v_i
\]

Therefore,

\[
n_i \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} G T_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} \rho_0 \left[ n_i v_i \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} (G v_j) + v_j G \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} (n_i v_i) \right] \, dt
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\omega t} \left[ v_n \frac{\partial (v_i G)}{\partial y_j} + G v_j \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} v_n \right] \, dt
\]

But since the second derivative is along the surface and \( v_n \) is identically zero on the surface, the remaining surface integral on the right side of equation (12) also vanishes. Hence, equation (12) becomes
\[ P(\vec{x}) = \int T_{ij} \frac{\delta^2 G}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \, d\vec{y} \]  

(13)

Although the integral is formally over all space, it need only be carried out over the source region.

The spectral density of the intensity in the far field is

\[ I_\omega(\vec{x}) = \frac{|P(\vec{x})|^2}{2Tc_0\rho_0} \]

where \( T \) is some large period of time such that \( \tau_{ij} \) can be considered to be zero outside the time interval \((-T, T)\), which is of duration \( 2T \). At the end of the analysis, the limit will be taken as \( T \rightarrow \infty \).

\[ I_\omega(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{c_0\rho_0} \int \int \int \frac{T_{ij}(\vec{y})T_{kl}(\vec{y}'')} \frac{\delta^2 G(\vec{x}|\vec{y}{'})}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \frac{\delta^2 G^*(\vec{x}|\vec{y}{''})}{\partial y_k \partial y_l} \, d\vec{y}' \, d\vec{y}'' \]  

(14)

Now upon using the fact that the Fourier transform of a convolution is proportional to the product of the Fourier transforms of its components and the fact that the Fourier transform of \( f(-t) \) is the complex conjugate of the Fourier transform of \( f(t) \), provided \( f(t) \) is real, it follows from equation (6) that

\[ \frac{T_{ij}(\vec{y})T_{kl}(\vec{y}'')}^{*}}{2T} = \frac{\rho_0^2}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-i\omega \tau} \frac{v_{1'j'}v_{k'l'}}{v_1v_jv_kv_l} \, d\tau \]

(15)

where

\[ \frac{v_{1'j'}v_{k'l'}}{v_1v_jv_kv_l} = \frac{1}{2T} \int_T^T v_1(\vec{y}', t)v_j(\vec{y}', t)v_k(\vec{y}{''}, t + \tau)v_l(\vec{y}{''}, t + \tau) \, dt \]

(16)

is the fourth-order two-point two-time velocity correlation tensor.
TURBULENCE CORRELATION FUNCTIONS

The following development closely parallels that given in reference 4. Since the mean velocity \( U(y_2) \) is assumed to be in the \( y_1 \)-direction, the velocity \( v_1 \) can be expressed in the form

\[
v_1(y, t) = \delta_{11} U(y_2) + u_1(y, t)
\]

where \( u_1 \) is the turbulent (fluctuating) component of the velocity.

Upon introducing this into equation (16) we find that

\[
\overline{v'_i v'_j v'_k v'_l} = \rho^{(0)}_{ijkl}(y', \eta) + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}(y', \eta, \tau) + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{(2)}_{ijkl}(y'', \eta^{(1)}, \tau)
\]

where we have put

\[
\eta = y'' - y' = -\eta^{(1)}
\]

\[
\rho^{(0)}_{ijkl}(y', \eta) = U'^2 \delta_{1i} \delta_{1j} \frac{u_i u_j}{u_k u_l} + U'^2 \delta_{1k} \delta_{1l} \frac{u_i u_j}{u_k u_l} + U'^2 U'' \delta_{1i} \delta_{1j} \frac{u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{1i} \delta_{1j} \frac{u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2}
\]

\[
\rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}(y', \eta, \tau) = \frac{u_i u_j u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + \frac{u_i u_j u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + 2 U'(\delta_{1i} \delta_{1j} \frac{u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + \delta_{1i} \frac{u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2})
\]

\[
\rho^{(2)}_{ijkl}(y'', \eta^{(1)}, \tau) = \frac{u_i u_j u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + \frac{u_i u_j u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + 2 U'(\delta_{1i} \delta_{1j} \frac{u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2} + \delta_{1i} \frac{u_k u_l}{u_1 u_2})
\]

The double primes indicate that the quantities are to be evaluated at \( y'' = y' + \eta \) and \( t + \tau \), while the primed quantities are evaluated at \( y' \) and \( t \). Notice that \( \rho^{(0)}_{ijkl}(y', \eta) \) is independent of \( \tau \). Hence,

\[
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} \rho^{(0)}_{ijkl}(y', \eta) \, d\tau = \delta(\omega) \rho^{(0)}_{ijkl}
\]

where \( \delta(\omega) \) is the delta function.
At zero frequency the inhomogeneous Helmholtz equation (11a) reduces to Poisson's equation. For $|\vec{x}| >> |\vec{y}|$ (i.e., in the far field), the delta function vanishes, and the Green's function of the resulting Laplace's equation is independent of the source location $\vec{y}$. Hence,

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial y_1} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad \omega = 0$$

But this implies that

$$\delta(\omega) \frac{\partial G}{\partial y_1} = 0$$

It therefore follows that, when equation (17) is substituted into equation (15) and the result is substituted into equation (14), the term $\rho^{(0)}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \eta)$ makes no contribution to the integral. Hence, upon making this substitution and changing the variables of integration from $\vec{y}$ and $\vec{y}''$ to $\vec{y}'$ and $\eta$ for the integration over $\rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}$ and from $\vec{y}'$ and $\vec{y}''$ to $\vec{y}''$ and $\eta^{(1)}$ for the integration over $\rho^{(2)}_{ijkl}$, we find that

$$I_\omega(\vec{x}) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi c_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{V^2} \int \frac{\partial^2 G(\vec{x} | \vec{y})}{\partial y_1 \partial y_j} \frac{\partial^2 G^*(\vec{x} | \vec{y} + \eta)}{\partial y_k \partial y_l} \rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \eta, \tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau d\vec{y}' d\eta$$

$$+ \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi c_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{V^2} \int \frac{\partial^2 G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}'' + \eta^{(1)})}{\partial y_1 \partial y_j''} \frac{\partial^2 G^*(\vec{x} | \vec{y}'')} {\partial y_k \partial y_l''} \rho^{(2)}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}'', \eta^{(1)}, \tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau d\vec{y}'' d\eta^{(1)}$$

(21)

where $V^2$ denotes the appropriate volume for the double integration over the variables $\vec{y}'$ and $\eta$ (which is the same as for the integration over the variables $\vec{y}''$, $\eta^{(1)}$). But since the variables $\vec{y}''$ and $\eta^{(1)}$ in the second integral are variables of integration, we can replace them by $\vec{y}'$ and $\eta$, respectively; and since $i$, $j$, $k$, and $l$ are dummy indices, we can interchange the indices $i$ and $k$ and the indices $j$ and $l$ without changing the value of this integral. Thus, the second integral in equation (21) becomes, after changing the variable $\tau$ to $-\tau$,

$$\frac{\rho_0}{4\pi c_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{V^2} \int \frac{\partial^2 G^*(\vec{x} | \vec{y}')}{\partial y_1 \partial y_j'} \frac{\partial^2 G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}' + \eta)}{\partial y_k \partial y_l'} \rho^{(2)}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}', \eta, -\tau) e^{i\omega \tau} d\tau d\eta d\vec{y}$$

(22)
Now, if it is assumed that the turbulence is stationary in time, the correlations must be invariant under a translation in time. Hence, we can replace $t$ in $\rho^{(2)}_{klij}(\bar{y}, \eta, -\tau)$ by $t + \tau$. It can now be seen that replacing $\bar{y}''$ by $\bar{y}$, $\eta^{(1)}$ by $\eta$, and $\tau$ by $-\tau$ in equation (20) merely interchanges the primed and unprimed quantities. Hence, it follows from equations (19) and (20) that

$$\rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}(\bar{y}, \eta, \tau) = \rho^{(2)}_{klij}(\bar{y}', \eta', -\tau)$$

And upon inserting this into equation (22) we find (since the actual limits of integration on the variables $\bar{y}''$ and $\eta^{(1)}$ are the same as those for $\bar{y}'$ and $\eta^{(0)}$, respectively) that the second term on the right side of equation (21) is the complex conjugate of the first. Hence,

$$I_{\omega}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi c_o} \rho \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int d^2 G(\vec{x} | \bar{y}') \frac{\partial^2 G^*}{\partial y_i^{'} \partial y_j^{'}} \frac{\partial^2 G^*}{\partial y_k^{'2} y_l^{'}} \rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}(\bar{y}', \eta, \tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau d\bar{y}' d\eta$$

(23)

**EXPANSION FOR LOW EDDY MACH NUMBER - CONVECTIVE AMPLIFICATION**

We first introduce the new variable

$$\bar{y} = \left( y_1', \frac{y_2' + y_2''}{2}, \frac{y_3' + y_3''}{2} \right) = \bar{y} + \bar{y}'' + \hat{i} \left( \frac{y_1' - y_1''}{2} \right)$$

where $\hat{i}$ denotes the unit vector in the $y_1$-direction. Then

$$\bar{y}'' = \bar{y} + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{i} \eta_1 - \eta)$$

Hence, if in equation (23) we put

$$\rho^{(1)}_{ijkl}(\bar{y}, \eta, \tau) = \rho^+_{ijkl}(\bar{y}, \eta, \tau) + \rho^c_{ijkl}(\bar{y}', \eta, \tau)$$

where
\[
R^+_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau) = \frac{u_i'u_j'u_k'u_l'}{2} - u_i'u_j' u_k'u_l' + U'U''(\delta_{il}\delta_{jk} u_i'u_l' + \delta_{ij}\delta_{lk} u_i'u_k') + 2\delta_{ij}\delta_{lk} u_i'u_k'
\]

(24)

\[
R^c_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau) = 2U'(\delta_{il}u_i'u_k'u_l' + \delta_{ij}u_i'u_k'U')
\]

and then change the variables of integration from \(\vec{y}'\) and \(\vec{\eta}'\) to \(\vec{y}\) and \(\vec{\eta}\) in performing the integration over \(R^+_{ijkl}\), we obtain

\[
\omega(\vec{k}) = \frac{\rho_0}{2\pi\nu_c} Re \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau)}}{\gamma_j \gamma_i \gamma_k \gamma_l} \times R^+_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau) e^{-i\vec{\omega}\cdot\vec{r}} d\gamma_j d\gamma_i d\gamma_k d\gamma_l \right]
\]

(25)

where the integral involving \(R^c_{ijkl}\) was obtained simply by changing the name of the dummy variable of integration from \(\vec{y}'\) to \(\vec{y}\). Thus,

\[
R^c_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau) = 2U(\gamma_2) \left[ \delta_{ij}u_i'(\vec{y} + \vec{\eta}, t + \tau)u_j(\vec{y} + \vec{\eta}, t + \tau) + \delta_{ij}u_i'(\vec{y} + \vec{\eta}, t + \tau)u_j(\vec{y} + \vec{\eta}, t + \tau) \right]
\]

(26)

The symbol \(\mathcal{V}\) always denotes a given volume of space even though the specific limits for the transformed variables can be different.

If the mean flow were zero, the correlation functions \(R^+_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau)\) and \(R^c_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau)\) would decay rapidly as functions of \(\vec{\eta}\) relative to a characteristic length of the region of flow and the characteristic wavelength associated with the eddy decay time; and it would be possible (as will be seen) to neglect variations in \(G\) over the range of \(\vec{\eta}\) where \(R^+_{ijkl}\) and \(R^c_{ijkl}\) are nonzero. However, in the case where there is a mean flow (see ref. 5), the correlations at points along the direction of flow can extend over long distances compared with the wavelength associated with the eddy decay time since the eddies are moving with the flow and their apparent decay time is quite short. In order to allow for this, we introduce a set of coordinates which move with the turbulent eddies. Thus, we introduce the new variable

\[
\xi = \vec{\eta} - U_c(\gamma_2)\tau
\]
where \( \vec{U}_c \), which is in the \( y_1 \) direction, is the convection velocity of the eddy. The moving-axis correlation functions are now defined by

\[
R_{ijkl}^+(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) = \tilde{R}_{ijkl}^+(\vec{y}, \vec{\eta}, \tau)
\]

Then upon introducing the change of variable (27) into equation (25) we get

\[
1_c(\vec{r}) = \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi c_o} \tilde{R}_e \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\delta^2 G(x|y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \hat{t}_1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{U}_c, \tau)}{\delta y_j \delta y_j} \frac{\delta^2 G^*(x|y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \hat{t}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{U}_c, \tau)}{\delta y_k \delta y_k} R_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} \, d\tau \, d\vec{y} \, d\vec{\xi} \right] + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\delta^2 G(x|y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \hat{t}_1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{U}_c, \tau)}{\delta y_j \delta y_j} \frac{\delta^2 G^*(x|y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \hat{t}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{U}_c, \tau)}{\delta y_k \delta y_k} R_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) e^{-i\omega \tau} \, d\tau \, d\vec{y} \, d\vec{\xi} \right]
\]

Now let \( l \) denote a typical correlation length (eddy size) of the turbulence, let \( \tau_f \) denote a typical decay time of the turbulence in the moving frame, and let \( M_e \) be the Mach number characteristic of the turbulence. It is shown in reference 6 (see sec. 3, eq. (17)) that

\[
\frac{l}{\tau_f \rho_o} \sim M_e
\]

In turbulent shear flows the characteristic turbulent velocity is about 1/10th of the mean flow velocity. Hence, for subsonic flows

\[
\frac{l}{\tau_f \rho_o} = \frac{l}{\lambda_f} \ll 1
\]

Thus, the eddy size is very small compared with the wavelength \( \lambda_f \) associated with the eddy decay time. For pipe flows and internal flows in general, the eddy size is very small compared with a typical dimension \( h \) of the boundaries (see fig. 1). Hence, we shall suppose that

\[
l \ll h
\]

The two length scales which appear in the Green's function \( G \) (when the observation
point is in the far field) are \( \lambda_f \) and \( h \). Thus, it is expected that the Green’s functions 
\[
G\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{2} i \xi_1 - \frac{1}{2} \xi\right), \quad G^*\left(\frac{x}{y} + \xi + \overline{U}_c \tau\right), \quad \text{and} \quad G^*\left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{2} i \xi_1 + \frac{1}{2} \xi + \overline{U}_c \tau\right)
\]
will change only slightly when \( \xi \) varies over the range \( 0 \leq |\xi| \leq l \). But by definition 
\[
R_{ijkl}^+(\overline{y}, \xi, \tau) \approx 0 \quad \text{and} \quad R_{ijkl}^c(\overline{y}, \xi, \tau) \approx 0 \quad \text{for} \ |\xi| > l,
\]
so that we can neglect variations in the Green’s function insofar as the integration with respect to \( \xi \) is concerned. In addition, we can carry out the integrations with respect to \( \xi \) over all space and the integrals with respect to \( \overline{y} \) over the volume \( \mathcal{U} \) exterior to the solid boundaries. When the approximations are introduced into equation (29), we obtain

\[
I_{\omega}(\overline{x}) = \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi c_o} \text{Re} \int_{\mathcal{U}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} \frac{\partial^2 G(\overline{x} | \overline{y})}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ R_{ijkl}^+(\overline{y}, \xi, \tau) + R_{ijkl}^c(\overline{y}, \xi, \tau) \right] d\xi d\tau d\overline{y}
\]

(30)

where the omission of a symbol for the limits of integration denotes that the integral is to be carried over all space.

We let \( I_\omega(\overline{x} | \overline{y}) \) denote the spectral density of the intensity at the point \( \overline{x} \) due to the sound emitted from a unit volume at \( \overline{y} \) (ref. 7). Then

\[
I_\omega(\overline{x}) = \int_{\mathcal{U}} I_\omega(\overline{x} | \overline{y}) d\overline{y}
\]

and it follows from equation (27) that

\[
I_\omega(\overline{x} | \overline{y}) = \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi c_o} \text{Re} G_{ij}(\overline{y}) \int e^{-i\omega \tau} G^*_k(\overline{y} + \overline{U}_c \tau) \int \left[ R_{ijkl}^+(\overline{y}, \xi, \tau) + R_{ijkl}^c(\overline{y}, \xi, \tau) \right] d\xi d\tau
\]

(31)

where

\[
G_{ij}(\overline{y}) = \frac{\partial^2 G(\overline{x} | \overline{y})}{\partial y_i \partial y_j}
\]

Now it follows from equations (19) and (28) that
\[
\int [R_{ijkt}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) + R_{ijkt}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau)] d\vec{z} = \int R_{ijkt}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) d\vec{z}
\]

\[
+ \int U\left(\gamma_2 - \frac{\xi_2}{2}\right) \left(\gamma_2 + \frac{\xi_2}{2}\right) \left[\delta_{ij} R_{ikl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) + \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} R_{ikl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) + 2\delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} \tilde{R}_{ikl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau)\right] d\vec{z}
\]

\[
+ 2U(\gamma_2) \int [\delta_{ij} \tilde{R}_{ikl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) + \delta_{ij} \tilde{R}_{ikl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau)] d\vec{z}
\]

(32)

where

\[
\tilde{R}_{ijkt}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) = u_i^t u_j u_k^t - u_i^t u_j u_k^t
\]

(33)

\[
\tilde{R}_{ij}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) = u_i^t u_j^t
\]

(34)

\[
\tilde{R}_{ijkt}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) = u_i(\vec{y}, t) u_j(\vec{y} + \vec{z}, t + \tau) u_k(\vec{y} + \vec{z}, t + \tau)
\]

(35)

The first two integrals on the right side of equation (32) represent the self noise and the shear noise, respectively (refs. 8 and 9). The last integral in equation (32) represents a coupling between the shear noise and the self noise.

**LOCALLY HOMOGENEOUS TURBULENCE - VANISHING OF COUPLING TERM**

It is shown in reference 4, under the relatively mild restriction that the turbulence is approximately locally homogeneous and incompressible, that the coupling term between shear noise and self noise in equation (32) vanishes. Hence, after the names of the dummy indices are changed, equation (31) can be written as

\[
I_{\omega}(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{\rho_0}{2\pi c_0} \Re \left[ G_{ij}(\vec{y}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega\tau} e^{iG_{kl}(\vec{y} + \vec{u}_c \tau)} \int \tilde{R}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) d\vec{z} d\tau \right]
\]

\[
+ \frac{2\rho_0}{\pi c_0} \Re \left[ G_{ij}(\vec{y}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega\tau} e^{iG_{11}(\vec{y} + \vec{u}_c \tau)} \int U\left(\gamma_2 + \xi_2\right) U\left(\gamma_2 - \xi_2\right) \tilde{R}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{z}, \tau) d\vec{z} d\tau \right]
\]

(36)
The first term in this equation is the self-noise term and the second is the shear-noise term.

Equation (36) cannot be further simplified without making additional assumptions about the turbulence.

**REPRESENTATION OF FOURTH-ORDER CORRELATIONS**

**IN TERMS OF SECOND-ORDER CORRELATIONS**

It is argued by Batchelor (ref. 10, section 8.2) that the part of the joint probability of the velocity (with zero time delay) associated with the energy-bearing eddies is approximately normal, at least insofar as the velocities at two points are concerned. This approximation is better for some purposes than for others. For example, this approximation gives reasonably accurate predictions about the relation between the second- and fourth-order correlations (ref. 10, p. 176). This relation is found to be (ref. 10, eq. 8.3.11)

\[ u'u'u'u' = u'u' + u'u' + u'u' + u'u' \]  \( \text{at } \tau = 0 \)  \( (37) \)

But by extending the reasoning used by Batchelor in section 8.2, we can argue that, when the velocity correlations are separated in time as well as in space, their correlation will be subject to even more random influences from the neighboring flow than when they occur at the same time. These influences will, according to the central limit theorem, tend to make the joint probability distribution more normal. Hence, we expect equation (37) to be even more nearly valid when \( \tau \neq 0 \). Then in view of equations (33) and (34) we can now write

\[ R_{ijk\ell}(\vec{x}) = R_{ik}R_{j\ell} + R_{i\ell}R_{jk} \]  \( (38) \)

Inserting this into equation (36) and changing the dummy indices gives

\[ I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = \frac{\rho_o}{\pi c_o} Re \left[ G_{ij}(\vec{y}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{kl}^{*}(\vec{y} + \vec{u}_c \tau) \int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\xi \, d\tau \right] 

+ \frac{2\rho_o}{\pi c_o} U Re \left[ G_{ij}(\vec{y}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{1l}^{*}(\vec{y} + \vec{u}_c \tau) \int U'U'' \tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\xi \, d\tau \right] \]  \( (39) \)
where \( U' = U\left(y_2 - \frac{\xi_2}{2}\right) \) and \( U'' = U\left(y_2 + \frac{\xi_2}{2}\right) \).

**AXISYMMETRIC TURBULENCE - QUADRUPOLE CORRELATIONS**

It can be seen from the measurements presented in references 11 and 12 that, at least for jet mixing regions, it is reasonable to assume that the moving-axis correlation tensor \( \hat{R}_{ij}(\bar{y}, \bar{\xi}, \tau) \) is a symmetric function of \( \tau \). Thus, figure 27 of reference 11 shows that \( \hat{R}_{11}(\bar{y}, \bar{\xi}_1, \tau) \) peaks at \( \tau = 0 \), and figure 13 of reference 12 shows that this function is fairly symmetrical about \( \tau = 0 \). (Notice that in this figure the lines \( \xi_1 \)-constant are parallel to the dashed line.) Hence, we assume that \( \hat{R}_{ij} \) is an even function of \( \tau \). We shall also assume that the turbulence is axisymmetric about the direction of mean flow. Then it is shown in reference 4 that \( \hat{R}_{ij} \) is an axisymmetric tensor of the form

\[
\hat{R}_{ij}(\bar{y}, \bar{\xi}, \tau) = A_{ij} + B\delta_{ij} + C\delta_{1i}\delta_{1j} + D(\delta_{1i}\delta_{1j} + \delta_{1j}\delta_{1i})
\]

(40)

where the coefficients \( A, B, \text{ and } C \) are functions of \( \bar{y}, \tau, \) and \( \xi = \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2} \)

and are even functions of \( \xi_1 \); and where \( D \) is a function of \( \bar{y}, \tau, \) and \( \eta \) and an odd function of \( \xi_1 \).

In order to evaluate the first term on the right side of equation (39), observe that

\[
\int \hat{R}_{ik}\hat{R}_{kj} \, d\xi = \int \left[ A_{ik}\delta_{kj} + B\delta_{ik} + C\delta_{1i}\delta_{1j} + D(\delta_{1i}\delta_{1j} + \delta_{1j}\delta_{1i}) \right] d\xi
\]

(41)

All the products of the coefficients \( A, B, \text{ etc.} \) which occur in the integrand are even functions of \( \xi_2 \) and \( \xi_3 \) and either even or odd functions of \( \xi_1 \). (In fact, they are all even except those terms which consist of products of \( D \) with either \( A, B, \text{ or } C \).) But since any integral of an odd function of \( \xi_1 \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) is equal to zero, it can be seen by inspection that only terms which have two pairs of equal indices can contribute to the integral. Hence, the integrals must be of the form

\[
\int \hat{R}_{ik}\hat{R}_{jk} \, d\xi = a_{ik}\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl} + b_{ij}\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + c_{ij}\delta_{il}\delta_{jk} \quad \text{(no sum on } i, j, k, \text{ or } l)\]

(42)
Therefore, upon noting that $G_{ij} = G_{ji}$ and interchanging names of dummy indices we find that

$$G_{ij}(\vec{y})G_{k\ell}(\vec{y} + \vec{U}_c \tau) \int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi} = a_{ik} G_{i\ell}(\vec{y})G_{k\ell}^*(\vec{y} + \vec{U}_c \tau) + (b_{ij} + c_{ij})G_{ij}(\vec{y})G_{j\ell}(\vec{y} + \vec{U}_c \tau)$$

(43)

It is convenient to define

$$G^T_{ij}(\vec{y}) = G_{i\ell}^*(\vec{y} + \vec{U}_c \tau)$$

(44)

This shows that the coefficient $a_{ik}$ of $G_{i\ell}G_{k\ell}^T$ is the sum of all terms in

$$\int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi}$$

with $i = j$ and $k = \ell$. Similarly, the coefficient $b_{ij} + c_{ij}$ of $G_{ij}G_{j\ell}^T$ is the sum of all terms in

$$\int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi}$$

with $k$ and $\ell$ equal to either $i$ or $j$. There is a certain ambiguity in the definition of $a_{ik}$ and $b_{ij} + c_{ij}$ since those terms in

$$\int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi}$$

with all four indices equal can be included in either or these terms. But once $a_{ik}$ is defined, $b_{ij} + c_{ij}$ is unique. These results are used in appendix A to show that

$$G_{ij}G_{k\ell}^T \int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi} = G_{i\ell}G_{j\ell}^T \int \tilde{R}_{ik}\tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi}$$

$$+ (G_{22}G_{33}^T + G_{33}G_{22}^T) \int (\tilde{R}_{23}^2 - \tilde{R}_{12}^2) \, d\vec{\xi} + G_{11}G_{11}^T \int (\tilde{R}_{11}^2 - \tilde{R}_{12}^2) \, d\vec{\xi}$$

$$+ 2(G_{12}G_{12}^T + G_{13}G_{13}^T) \int (\tilde{R}_{12}^2 + \tilde{R}_{11}\tilde{R}_{22}) \, d\vec{\xi}$$

$$+ (G_{22}G_{22}^T + G_{33}G_{33}^T) \int (\tilde{R}_{22}^2 - \tilde{R}_{12}^2) \, d\vec{\xi}$$

$$+ 2G_{23}G_{23}^T \int (\tilde{R}_{22}^2 - \tilde{R}_{23}^2) \, d\vec{\xi}$$

Applying the reciprocity principle to (11a) shows that for $\vec{x} \neq \vec{y}$

$$G_{ii} = -k^2 G$$

18
Hence, the first term in equation (39) can be expressed in terms of the relation

\[
G_{ij}G_{kl}^T \int \tilde{R}_{ik} \tilde{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = k^4 G G^T \mathcal{S} - (G_{22}G_{33}^T + G_{33}G_{22}^T)(Q_{23} - Q_{22}) + G_{ij}G_{ij}^T Q_{ij}
\]  

(45)

where

\[
Q_{ij} = Q_{ji}
\]  

(46)

and

\[
\begin{aligned}
Q_{11} &= \int (\tilde{R}_{11}^2 - \tilde{R}_{12}^2) \, d\xi \\
Q_{12} &= Q_{13} = \int (\tilde{R}_{12}^2 + \tilde{R}_{11}\tilde{R}_{22}) \, d\xi \\
Q_{22} &= Q_{33} = \int (\tilde{R}_{22}^2 - \tilde{R}_{12}^2) \, d\xi \\
Q_{23} &= \int (\tilde{R}_{22}^2 - \tilde{R}_{23}^2) \, d\xi
\end{aligned}
\]

(47)

\[
S = \int \tilde{R}_{12}^2 \, d\xi
\]  

(48)

These five integrals depend on the four correlations \(\tilde{R}_{11}, \tilde{R}_{22}, \tilde{R}_{12}, \) and \(\tilde{R}_{23}\).

Turning to the second integral in equation (39), we find from equation (40) that

\[
G_{1j}(\tilde{\gamma})G_{1l}^*(\tilde{\gamma} + \tilde{U}_c \tau) \int U'U'' \tilde{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = G_{1j}G_{1l}^T \int U'U'' [A_k\xi_j + B_{k\ell} + C_{k1j} \delta_{1\ell}] \\
+ D(\xi_{j1\ell} + \xi_{j\ell1}) \, d\xi
\]  

(49)

It is shown in appendix B that this equation can be simplified to obtain

\[
G_{1j}G_{1l}^T \int U'U'' \tilde{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = G_{1j}G_{1l}^T \int U'U'' \tilde{R}_{jj} \, d\xi
\]  

(50)

It now follows from equations (39), (45), and (50) that
where the self-noise term is

\[ I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se} = \frac{\rho_0}{\pi c_0} \Re \left[ k^4 G \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{TS} d\tau \right. \]

\[ \left. - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (G_{22}G_{33}^T + G_{33}G_{22}^T)(Q_{23} - Q_{22})e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau \right] + G_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{ij}^T \xi_{ij} d\tau \]  \hspace{1cm} (52)

and the shear-noise term is

\[ I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{sh} = \frac{2\rho_0}{\pi c_0} \Re G_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{ij}^T \int U''U'' \tilde{R}_{ij} d\xi d\tau \]  \hspace{1cm} (53)

The last term in the self-noise term (52) is a sum of the intensities from independent quardrupoles. The first term is the emission from a monopole source (weighted according to wave number), and the second term is a coupling term between the two longitudinal quadrupoles transverse to the mean flow. The shear-noise term just consists of the sum of three independent quadrupoles.

Equations (47) and (48) show that the self noise depends on the four correlation functions \( \tilde{R}_{11} \), \( \tilde{R}_{22} \), \( \tilde{R}_{12} \), and \( \tilde{R}_{23} \). And equation (53) shows that the shear noise depends on the three correlation functions \( \tilde{R}_{11} \), \( \tilde{R}_{22} \), and \( \tilde{R}_{33} \). However, it follows from equation (40) that

\[ 2 \int R_{23}^2 d\xi = \int (\tilde{R}_{22}^2 - \tilde{R}_{22}\tilde{R}_{33}) d\xi \]  \hspace{1cm} (54)

Hence, the noise is completely determined in terms of four correlations of the turbulence.
ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE

The expression for the sound intensity can be further simplified if we assume that the turbulence is locally isotropic in the moving reference frame. That is, we assume that \( \tilde{R}_{ij} \) is an isotropic tensor.\(^1\) In this case, the correlation tensor (40) reduces to

\[
\tilde{R}_{ij}(\vec{y}', \xi, \tau) = A \xi_i \xi_j + B \delta_{ij}
\]  

(55)

where \( A \) and \( B \) are functions only of \( \xi \) and \( \tau \) (see ref. 10).

Upon defining the correlation-length scale \( L(\vec{y}, \tau) \) by

\[
L(\vec{y}, \tau) = \frac{1}{\left( u'^2 \right)^2} \int \tilde{R}_{11}^2 \, d\xi
\]

(56)

where \( \sqrt{u'^2} \) is the rms turbulent velocity at \( \vec{y}' \), we find from the results obtained in appendix C that

\[
Q_{ij} = \frac{7}{8} \left( u'^2 \right)^2 L \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2, 3
\]

and

\[
S = \frac{1}{8} \left( u'^2 \right)^2 L
\]

(57)

Equation (52) now becomes

\[
I_\omega(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se} = \frac{7 \rho_o}{8 \pi c_o} \left( u'^2 \right)^2 \Re \left[ \frac{k^4}{7} G \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i \omega \tau} G T_L \, d\tau + G_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i \omega \tau} G_{ij} T_L \, d\tau \right]
\]

(58)

\(^1\)It is shown in ref. 4 that the correlation tensor for isotropic turbulence must always be an even function of \( \tau \). Hence, if we began with isotropic turbulence, it would not be necessary to make any assumption about the time dependence of \( \tilde{R}_{ij} \).
In order to simplify the shear-noise term, we use the results of appendix D, which show that

\[ \int U'' U' \tilde{R}_{11} d\xi = \int U'' U' \tilde{R}_{33} d\xi \]

and

\[ \int U'' U' \tilde{R}_{22} d\xi = 0 \]

If we define the correlation-length scale \( \mathcal{L}(\bar{y}, t) \) by

\[ \mathcal{L}(\bar{y}, \tau) = \frac{1}{U u^2} \int U'' U' \tilde{R}_{11} d\xi \]

where \( U \) denotes the velocity at \( \bar{y} \), then equation (53) becomes

\[
I_{\omega}(\bar{x} | \bar{y})_{sh} = \frac{4 \rho_0 U^2 u^2}{c_0} \rho_e \left[ G_{11} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{11} \mathcal{L} d\tau + G_{13} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{13} \mathcal{L} d\tau \right]
\]

(59)

Thus, once the Green's function \( G \) of the particular geometry has been found, equations (58) and (60) give the spectral density of the intensity of the sound field due to a unit volume of turbulence located at the point of \( \bar{y} \) as a function of the turbulence correlation-length scales \( L \) and \( \mathcal{L} \).

**CALCULATION OF FAR-FIELD GREEN'S FUNCTION**

**General Case**

Since we are only interested in the Green's function \( G(\bar{x} | \bar{y}) \) when the observation point \( \bar{x} \) is in the far field, considerable labor could be saved in calculating the Green's function if the far-field Green's function were calculated directly instead of the general Green's function being calculated and then expanded for \( \bar{x} \) in the far field. This can be accomplished by utilizing the reciprocity principle (ref. 13), which states that the Green's
function with the observation point at \( \vec{x} \) and the source point at \( \vec{y} \) is equal to the Green's function with the observation point at \( \vec{y} \) and the source point at \( \vec{x} \). That is,

\[
G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = G(\vec{y} | \vec{x})
\]

Hence, it follows from equations (11a) and (11b) that

\[
(\nabla^2 + k^2)G = -\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y})
\]

\[
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla G = 0 \quad \text{(on solid boundary)}
\]

where \( \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) = \delta(\vec{y} - \vec{x}) \) and the differentiations are with respect to the variable \( \vec{y} \) instead of \( \vec{x} \). We now put

\[
G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = g(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) + \psi(\vec{x} | \vec{y})
\]

where

\[
g(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|} e^{ik|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|}
\]

is the free-space Green's function. Upon substituting this into equations (62) and (63), we obtain

\[
(\nabla^2 + k^2) \psi = 0
\]

\[
\hat{n} \cdot \nabla \psi = -\hat{n} \cdot \nabla g \quad \text{(on solid boundary)}
\]

Upon expanding \(|\vec{x} - \vec{y}|\) for larger values of \(|\vec{x}|\) we obtain

\[
|\vec{x} - \vec{y}| = r - \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{r} + O(r^{-1}) \quad \text{as } r \to \infty
\]

where we have put

\[
r = |\vec{x}|
\]
It is now convenient to express the location of the source point in terms of the spherical coordinates shown in figure 3. Then

$$\frac{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}}{r} = y_1 \sin \theta \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \theta \sin \psi + y_3 \cos \theta$$

and

$$g(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) \sim \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{ikr} g_0(\theta, \psi | \mathbf{y}) \tag{68a}$$

where

$$g_0(\theta, \psi | \mathbf{y}) = \exp[-ik(y_1 \sin \theta \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \theta \sin \psi + y_3 \cos \theta)] \tag{68b}$$

represents a plane wave propagating in the (-\mathbf{x})-direction. Substituting this into equation (67) gives

$$\hat{n} \cdot \nabla \Psi = -\frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{ikr} \hat{n} \cdot \nabla g_0 \quad \text{(on solid boundary)} \tag{69}$$

It can now be seen that equations (66) and (69) possess a solution of the form

$$\Psi(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{ikr} \Psi_0(\theta, \psi | \mathbf{y})$$

where \( \Psi_0 \) is a solution of the boundary-value problem

$$\nabla^2 + k^2 \Psi_0 = 0 \tag{70}$$

$$\hat{n} \cdot \nabla \Psi_0 = -\hat{n} \cdot \nabla g_0 \quad \text{(on solid boundary)} \tag{71}$$

and since \( \Psi \) represents an outgoing wave at infinity, this is the desired solution to the problem. Hence, we can write

$$G(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{ikr} G_0(\theta, \psi | \mathbf{y}) \tag{72}$$
where

\[ G_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) = g_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) + \Psi_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) \]  

(73)

and \( g_0 \) is the incident plane wave (68) and \( \Psi_0 \) is the solution to the boundary-value problem (70) and (71). It follows from this that \( G_0 \) is the solution to the problem of a plane wave from infinity incident on the solid boundary. By eliminating the dependence on the variable \( r \), the problem has been simplified.

Two-Dimensional Geometries

We shall now consider the case where the solid boundaries do not change their shape in the \( y_3 \)-direction. Thus, the unit normal vector \( \hat{n} \) lies in the \( y_1y_2 \)-plane and

\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla = n_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + n_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \]  

(74)

The general Green's function of this boundary-value problem is still three dimensional. However, the far-field Green's function can be simply expressed in terms of the solution to a two-dimensional boundary-value problem. Thus, it follows from equations (68), (70) to (72), (73), and (74) that \( G_0 \) takes the form

\[ G_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) = e^{-ik_0y_3\cos\theta} G_1(\psi | y_1, y_2) \]  

(75)

where

\[ G_1(\psi | y_1, y_2) = e^{-ik_0(\cos\psi y_1 + \sin\psi y_2)} + \varphi_0(\psi | y_1, y_2) \]  

(76)

\[ k_0 = k \sin \theta \]  

(77)

and the function \( \varphi_0 \) is determined as the solution to the boundary-value problem

\[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_2^2} + k_0^2 \right) \varphi_0 = 0 \]  

(78)
\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla \varphi_o = -\hat{n} \cdot \nabla e^{-ik_o(y_1 \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \psi)} \]  \hspace{1cm} (on solid boundary)  \hspace{1cm} (79)

It can be seen from equations (76) to (79) that $G_1$ is the solution to the problem of a plane wave from infinity incident on the solid boundary. The wave propagates parallel to the $y_1y_2$-plane and has a wave number $k_o$.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL EQUATIONS

Before using these results to work out a particular example, we shall summarize the general equations obtained so far.

The spectral density of the intensity of sound at the far-field point $\vec{x}$ emitted from a unit volume at the point $\vec{y}$ can be written as

\[ I_{s}(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = I_{s}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se} + I_{s}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{sh} \]

\[ \text{self noise} \hspace{1cm} \text{shear noise} \]

Axisymmetric Turbulence

Self noise:

\[ I_{s}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se} = \frac{\rho_o}{\pi c_o} \text{Re} \left[ k^4 G \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G^{TS} d\tau \right] \]

\[ - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (G_{22} G_{33}^{T} + G_{33} G_{22}^{T})(Q_{23} - Q_{22}) e^{-i\omega \tau} d\tau \]

\[ + G_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{ij}^{T} Q_{ij} d\tau \]  \hspace{1cm} (52)

Shear noise:

\[ I_{s}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{sh} = \frac{2\rho_o}{\pi c_o} \text{Re} G_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{ij}^{T} \int U' U'' \tilde{R}_{ij} d\xi d\tau \]  \hspace{1cm} (53)
Isotropic Turbulence

Self noise:

\[ I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se} = \frac{7\rho_o (u^2)^2}{8\pi c_o} \Re \left[ \frac{k^4}{7} G \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{TL} d\tau + G_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{ijT} L d\tau \right] \]  
\[ (58) \]

Shear noise:

\[ I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{sh} = \frac{2\rho_o U^2 u^2}{\pi c_o} \Re \left[ G_{11} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{11T} L d\tau + G_{13} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega \tau} G_{13T} L d\tau \right] \]  
\[ (60) \]

where

\[ G_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 G_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})}{\partial y_1 \partial y_j} \]

and the far-field Green's function \( G \) is determined in terms of the incident plane wave problems by

General case:

\[ G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{ikr} \left[ g_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) + \psi_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) \right] \]  
\[ (80) \]

\[ g_0 = \exp \left[ -ik(y_1 \sin \theta \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \theta \sin \psi + y_3 \cos \theta) \right] \]  
\[ (68b) \]

\[ (\nabla^2 + k^2)\psi_0 = 0 \]  
\[ (70) \]

\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla \psi_0 = -\hat{n} \cdot \nabla g_0 \quad \text{(on solid boundary)} \]  
\[ (71) \]
Two-dimensional geometries:

\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla = n_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + n_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} \]  

(74)

\[ G(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{ik(r-y_3 \cos \theta)} \left[ e^{-ik_o(y_1 \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \psi)} + \phi_o(\psi | y_1, y_2) \right] \]  

(81)

\[ k_o = k \sin \theta \]  

(77)

\[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_2^2} + k_o^2 \right) \varphi_0 = 0 \]  

(78)

\[ \hat{n} \cdot \nabla \varphi_0 = -\hat{n} \cdot \nabla e^{-ik_o(y_1 \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \psi)} \quad \text{(on solid boundary)} \]  

(79)

For both axisymmetric and isotropic turbulence, the shear-noise term is the sum of contributions from independent quadrupoles with no coupling between them. The self-noise term, however, has this property only in the case of isotropic turbulence since the second term in the expression for the intensity for axisymmetric turbulence is a coupling term between the two longitudinal quadrupoles transverse to the flow. However, in the case where the geometry is two dimensional, it is possible to express this term also as a sum of independent quadrupoles. For in this case, equation (81) and the definition of \( G_{ij} \) show that

\[ G_{33} = -k^2 \cos^2 \theta \]  

and the differential equation (78) shows that

\[ G_{11} + G_{22} + k_o^2 G = 0 \]  

Hence,

\[ G_{11} = \tan^2 \theta \, G_{33} - G_{22} \]  

(82)

If this is multiplied by the complex conjugate of the corresponding equation for the time-displaced \( G_{11} \), we find that
\[ G_{33}G_{22}^T + G_{22}G_{33}^T = \tan^2 \theta \frac{G_{33}G_{22}^T}{\tan^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{G_{22}G_{22}^T - G_{11}G_{11}} \]

And this shows that the coupling term in equation (52) can be expressed in terms of independent quadrupoles.

**A PARTICULAR EXAMPLE**

We shall now apply the results obtained in the preceding sections to calculate the spectral density of the intensity of the sound emitted from isotropic convected turbulence confined between the two semi-infinite parallel plates shown in figure 4. In this case the boundary condition (79) becomes

\[ \gamma_{2} - ik_{0}\gamma_{1} \cos \gamma_{o} \sin \gamma_{o} \sin \gamma_{2} = \pm b \quad (83) \]

The problem of a plane wave incident on two semi-infinite parallel planes subject to the boundary condition (83) has been solved by using the Weiner-Hopf technique and is presented in reference 14. It is shown there that for \(|\gamma_{2}| \leq b\) (see eq. 3.25a in ref. 14)

\[ \varphi_{o} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty + i\beta}^{\infty + i\beta} (S_{-} \cosh \gamma_{y_{2}} + D_{-} \sinh \gamma_{y_{2}}) e^{-\gamma_{b} - i\sigma_{y_{1}}} d\alpha \quad (84) \]

where the contour integral in the complex \(\alpha = \sigma + i\beta\) plane is carried out along any line parallel to the \(\sigma\)-axis with \(\beta\) in the range

\[-\Im k_{o} < \beta < \cos \psi \Im k_{o} \quad (85)\]

and it is assumed for purposes of obtaining the solution that \(k_{o}\) has been extended into the complex plane so that it has a positive imaginary part. At the end of the calculation the imaginary part can be set equal to zero. In equation (84),

\[ \gamma(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - k_{o}^2} \quad (86) \]
where the branch cuts are chosen as indicated in figure 1.1 of reference 14. Also,

\[ D_\pm = -\frac{k_0 \sin \psi \cos (k_0 b \sin \psi)}{\sqrt{2\pi} (k_0 + k_0 \cos \psi)^{1/2} K_+(k_0 \cos \psi)(\alpha - k_0)^{1/2} K_-(\alpha)(\alpha - k_0 \cos \psi)} \]  

\[ S_\pm = \frac{\pm k_0 \sin \psi \sin (k_0 b \sin \psi)}{\sqrt{2\pi} b(k_0 + k_0 \cos \psi) L_+(k_0 \cos \psi)(\alpha - k_0) L_-(\alpha)(\alpha - k_0 \cos \psi)} \]  

\[ K_\pm(\alpha) = e^{\mp \chi_1(\alpha) - T_\pm(\alpha)} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{2b n}{k_0} \right]^{1/2} e^{i \alpha b_n(\alpha - \frac{1}{2})} \]  

\[ L_\pm(\alpha) = e^{\mp \chi_2(\alpha) - T_\pm(\alpha)} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{2b n}{k_0} \right]^{1/2} e^{i \alpha b_n(\alpha - \frac{1}{2})} \]  

\[ b_n = \frac{b}{n\pi} \]

\[ b_n(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{b}{n - \frac{1}{2}} \]

\[ T_\pm(\alpha) = \frac{ib}{\pi} \frac{\gamma}{k_0} \ln \left( \frac{\gamma \pm \alpha}{\alpha} \right) \]

where the imaginary part of the logarithm lies between \(-\pi\) and \(\pi\).

\[ \chi_1(\alpha) = -\frac{ib\alpha}{\pi} \left( 1 - C_0 + \ln \frac{\pi}{2bk_0} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha b \]

\[ \chi_2(\alpha) = -\frac{ib\alpha}{\pi} \left( 1 - C_0 + \ln \frac{2\pi}{bk_0} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \alpha b \]
and \( C_0 = 0.5772 \ldots \) is Euler's constant. In addition, \( K_\pm \) and \( L_\pm \) satisfy the relations

\[
\begin{align*}
K_+(\alpha)K_-(\alpha) &= e^{-\gamma b} \cosh \gamma b \\
L_+(\alpha)L_-(\alpha) &= (\gamma b)^{-1} e^{-\gamma b} \sinh \gamma b
\end{align*}
\]

(91)

at least within the strip (85) of the complex \( \alpha = \sigma + i\beta \) plane. Using equation (86) with the appropriate branch cuts shows that

\[
\gamma(k_0 \cos \psi) = -ik_0 \sin \psi
\]

(92)

Introducing this relation in equation (91) yields

\[
\begin{align*}
K_+(k_0 \cos \psi)K_-(k_0 \cos \psi) &= e^{ik_0 b \sin \psi} \\
L_+(k_0 \cos \psi)L_-(k_0 \cos \psi) &= e^{ik_0 b \sin \psi}
\end{align*}
\]

(93)

Upon substituting equations (88) and (89) into equation (84) and using equations (92) and (93) to simplify the results, we obtain

\[
\varphi_0 = e^{-ik_0 b \sin \psi} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty+i\beta}^{\infty+i\beta} L_-(k_0 \cos \psi)(k_0 - k_0 \cos \psi) e^{-\gamma b - \gamma_1} \cosh \gamma y_2 \, d\alpha \\
+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty+i\beta}^{\infty+i\beta} K_-(k_0 \cos \psi)(k_0 - k_0 \cos \psi)^{1/2} e^{-\gamma b - \gamma_1} \sinh \gamma y_2 \, d\alpha \right]
\]

(94)

Now we are interested in the situation where the source point \( \vec{y} \) is within the channel. This corresponds to \( y_1 < 0 \). In this case, the contour integral can be closed in the upper half plane. It can be seen by inspection that the branch cuts in the integrand cancel and that the integrand has only poles in the upper half plane. Hence, it can be evaluated by the method of residues to obtain
\[
\varphi_0 = -e^{-ik_0(y_1 \cos \psi + y_2 \sin \psi)} + e^{-ik_0 \sin \psi} \left[ e^{-ik_0 y_1} \frac{L_-(k_0 \cos \psi)}{L_-(k_0)} \right]
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{L_-(k_0 \cos \psi)(k_0 - k_0 \cos \psi)e^{i\beta_n y_1}}{L_-'(\beta_n)b_n(\beta_n - k_0)(\beta_n - k_0 \cos \psi)} \cos \frac{y_2}{b_n}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{K_-(k_0 \cos \psi)(k_0 - k_0 \cos \psi)^{1/2} e^{i\beta_n y_1}}{K_-'(\beta_n)b_n(\beta_n - k_0)^{1/2} (\beta_n - k_0 \cos \psi)^{1/2}} \sin \frac{y_2}{b_n}
\]

where

\[
\beta_v = \begin{cases} 
  i \sqrt{\frac{\pi v^2}{\pi^2} - k_0^2} & \text{for } v \geq \frac{k_0 b}{\pi} \\
  \sqrt{k_0^2 - \frac{\pi v^2}{\pi^2} b^2} & \text{for } v \leq \frac{k_0 b}{\pi} 
\end{cases}
\]

and \( k_0 \) can now be taken as real. The terms \( K_-'(\beta_n) \) and \( L_-'(\beta_n) \) denote \( K_-'(\beta_n) \) and \( L_-'(\beta_n) \), respectively, with the factor \( n = v \) omitted in the infinite product:

\[
K_-'(\beta_n) = \left[ \frac{1}{\text{i}b n^{-1/2}} e^{i\alpha b n^{-1/2}} \frac{K_-(\alpha)}{\alpha - \beta_n^{-1/2}} \right]_{\alpha=\beta_n^{-1/2}}
\]

\[
L_-'(\beta_n) = \left[ \frac{1}{\text{i}b n} e^{i\alpha b n} \frac{L_-(\alpha)}{\alpha - \beta_n} \right]_{\alpha=\beta_n}
\]

32
Upon using these results in equation (81), we find that the far-field Green's function becomes

\[
G(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{i k (r - y_3 \cos \theta - b \sin \theta \sin \psi)} G(\psi, \theta | y_1, y_2)
\]

where we have put

\[
G(\psi, \theta | y_1, y_2) = e^{-i k_0 y_1} M_-(\psi) + S_1^{(0)}
\]

\[
M_-(\psi) = \frac{L_-(k_0 \cos \psi)}{L_-(k_0)}
\]

\[
S_1^{(j)} = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-i \beta_n)^j J_n \cos \frac{y_2}{b_n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ -i \beta_n^{j-(1/2)} \right] J_n \sin \frac{y_2}{b_n^{-(1/2)}}
\]

for \( j = 0, 1, 2 \)

where \( S_1^{(j)} \) is the \( j \)th derivative of \( S_1^{(0)} \) with respect to \( y_1 \) and

\[
I_n = \frac{(-1)^n K_- \left( k_0 \cos \psi \right) (k_0 - k_0 \cos \psi)^{1/2} e^{i \beta_n^{j-(1/2)} \left[ b_n^{-(1/2)} y_1 \right]}}{K_- \left[ \beta_n^{j-(1/2)} \right] b_n^{-(1/2)} \left[ \beta_n^{j-(1/2)} - k_0 \right]^{1/2} \left[ \beta_n^{j-(1/2)} - k_0 \cos \psi \right]}
\]

\[
J_n = \frac{(-1)^n L_- \left( k_0 \cos \psi \right) (k_0 - k_0 \cos \psi)^{1/2} \beta_n b_n^{-(1/2)} y_1}{L_- \left( \beta_n b_n^{-(1/2)} k_0 \right) \left( \beta_n - k_0 \cos \psi \right)}
\]

These results can now be used to calculate the various quadrupole source terms which appear in equations (52), (53), (58), and (59). Thus,

\[
G_{ij}(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) = \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{i k (r - y_3 \cos \theta - b \sin \theta \sin \psi)} G_{ij}(\psi, \theta | y_1, y_2)
\]

(98)
where $G_{ij} = G_{ji}$, and in view of equation (82)

$$G = M e^{-ik_0y_1} + S_1^{(0)}$$

$$G_{11} = -k_0^2 M e^{-ik_0y_1} + S_1^{(2)}$$

$$G_{12} = S_2^{(1)}$$

$$G_{13} = -ik \cos \theta \left[ M e^{-ik_0y_1} + S_1^{(1)} \right]$$

$$G_{22} = \tan^2 \theta G_{33} - G_{11}$$

$$G_{23} = -ik \cos \theta S_2^{(0)}$$

$$G_{33} = -k^2 \cos^2 \theta \left[ M e^{-ik_0y_1} + S_1^{(0)} \right]$$

and we have put

$$S_2^{(j)} = -\frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\beta_n)^j}{b_n} J_n \sin \frac{y_2}{b_n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[-i\beta_{n-(1/2)}]^j}{b_n-(1/2)} I_n \cos \frac{y_2}{b_n-(1/2)} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1$$

We shall now restrict our attention to isotropic turbulence. In order to evaluate the integrals in equations (58) and (59) to predict the self and shear noise, it is necessary to know the dependence on $\tau$ of the turbulence correlation lengths $L$ and $\bar{L}$. Chu (ref. 11) has shown that for the mixing region of a jet $\frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial \tau^4}$ and $\frac{\partial^4 \bar{L}}{\partial \tau^4}$ could be fit fairly well with functions of the form $c_1 \text{sech} c_2 \tau \cos c_3 \tau$ (see fig. 37 in ref. 11). We shall, for lack of better information about the turbulence, assume that relations of this form also hold for the turbulence between the plates.\(^2\) Thus, following Chu we put

\(^2\)Actually, it turns out that the final results are quite insensitive to the details of the models used for $L$ and $\bar{L}$.
where

\[
\frac{\partial^4 L}{\partial \tau^4} = L^{(IV)}_0 \text{sech} \omega^2_\tau \cos \omega^2_\tau \\
\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial \tau^4} = f^{(IV)}_0 \text{sech} \omega^1_\tau \cos \omega^1_\tau
\]

and in a similar relation for \( \mathcal{J} \).

We shall now suppose that the turbulent eddy is far enough from the end of the duct so that the contribution to the integrals in equations (58) and (59) are principally from the parts of the Green's function for the interior of the duct. Thus, for the case where the eddy is moving toward the end of the duct, we suppose that the point \( \mathcal{Y} \) is far enough
from the end so that the eddy at \( \bar{y} \) will decay before it reaches the end of the duct. Using values of the eddy lifetime typical of jets, we estimate that this will occur if the center of the eddy is about 1/2 to 1/4 of the duct width from the end. When these results together with equations (44) and (95) to (100) are used in equations (58) and (59), we find

\[
I(\bar{x} \mid \bar{y})_{se} = \frac{7\rho_0 \, \frac{u^2}{2}}{8\pi c_0^2 (4\pi r)^2} \, L_o^{(IV)} \, \text{Re} \left\{ \frac{k^4}{7} \mathcal{G}^{(2)} + G_{ij} \mathcal{G}_{ij}^{(2)} \right\} \tag{102}
\]

\[
I(\bar{x} \mid \bar{y})_{sh} = \frac{2\rho_0 U^2 u^2}{\pi c_0^6 (4\pi r)^2} \, L_o^{(IV)} \, \text{Re} \left\{ G_{11} \mathcal{G}_{11}^{(1)} + G_{13} \mathcal{G}_{13}^{(1)*} \right\} \tag{103}
\]

where \( G_{ij}^{(m)} = G_{ji}^{(m)} \) for \( m = 1, 2 \) and

\[
G^{(2)} = \text{M}_D^{(2)} e^{-ik_0 y_1} + (2)S_1^{(0)}
\]

\[
G_{11}^{(m)} = -k_0^2 \text{M}_D^{(m)} e^{-ik_0 y_1} + (m)S_1^{(2)} \quad \text{for} \quad m = 1, 2
\]

\[
G_{12}^{(2)} = (2)S_2^{(1)}
\]

\[
G_{13}^{(m)} = -ik \cos \theta \left[ -ik_0 \text{M}_D^{(m)} e^{-ik_0 y_1} + (m)S_1^{(1)} \right] \quad \text{for} \quad m = 1, 2
\]

\[
G_{22}^{(2)} = \tan^2 \theta (2)S_{33}^{(0)} - (2)G_{11}
\]

\[
G_{23}^{(2)} = -ik \cos \theta (2)S_2^{(0)}
\]

\[
G_{33}^{(2)} = -k^2 \cos^2 \theta G^{(2)}
\]
Here we have put

\[ k_f^{(m)} = \frac{\omega_f^{(m)}}{c_o} \]

\[ k_s^{(m)} = \frac{\omega_s^{(m)}}{c_o} \]

and

\[ M_c = \frac{U_c}{c_o} \]  

(107)

is the convection Mach number of the eddy.

The spectral density of the intensity of the self and shear noise can now be computed by substituting equations (89), (90), (95) to (100), and (104) to (106) into equations (102) and (103).

The expressions for \( I_{\omega}^{(\vec{x} | \vec{y})}_{se} \) and \( I_{\omega}^{(\vec{x} | \vec{y})}_{sh} \) become particularly simple when
ψ = 0 (i.e., in the plane of the duct). Thus, it follows from equation (97) that \( I_n = J_n = 0 \). Equations (95), (96), (100), and (105), therefore, show that all the \( S_{n(1)} \) and \( (m)_{o(1)} \) are equal to zero and \( M = 1 \). It can now be seen from equations (77), (99) and (102) to (104) that

\[
I_\omega (\vec{x} \mid \vec{y})_{se} = \frac{\rho_0 \left( \frac{u}{2} \right)^2 L_0^{(IV)} k^4 D^{(2)}}{\pi c_0^6 (4\pi r)^2} \quad \text{at} \quad \psi = 0 \tag{108}
\]

and

\[
I_\omega (\vec{x} \mid \vec{y})_{sh} = \frac{2\rho_0 u^2 \rho^{(IV)} k^4 D^{(1)} \sin^2 \theta}{\pi c_0^6 (4\pi r)^2} \quad \text{at} \quad \psi = 0 \tag{109}
\]

**DISCUSSION**

**Emission of Sound From Monopole Source of Unit Strength**

Before considering the sound emission from a region of turbulence within the duct, it is useful to consider the sound emission from a monopole source placed in various locations within the channel. It is shown in reference 15 (ch. 7) that the intensity of sound in the far field from a harmonic monopole source of unit strength can be expressed in terms of the far-field Green's function \( G \) by

\[
I_{mon} = \frac{k^2 \rho_0 c_0 |G|^2}{2\pi}
\]

For the two-dimensional channel shown in figure 4, the far-field Green's function is given by equations (95), (89), (90), (96), and (97). It can be seen from these equations that \( |G| \) depends on \( \theta \) and \( k \) only in the combination

\[
k_0 = k \sin \theta
\]

Hence, the number of curves necessary for presenting the results can be minimized by plotting
\[
\frac{b^2 \sin^2 \theta \ I_{\text{mon}}}{\rho_0 c_0} = (k_0 b)^2 |G|^2
\]

as a function of \( \psi \) for various values of the wavelength parameter

\[
\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{b \sin \theta \ kb \sin \theta}
\]

and various values of the source location \( y_1/b \) and \( y_2/b \). The geometrical relation of the angles \( \theta \) and \( \psi \) to the duct walls is illustrated in figure 5. Holding \( \theta \) and \( r \) fixed and varying \( \psi \) corresponds to traversing the circle \( C \) in the observation plane \( p \) parallel to the \( y_1 y_2 \)-plane. When \( \theta = \pi/2 \), the plane \( p \) is the \( y_1 y_2 \)-plane.

The directivity patterns are shown in figures 6 to 8. These figures are polar plots of \((4\pi rb)^2 \sin^2 \theta \ I_{\text{mon}}/\rho c_0\) as a function of the angle \( \psi \) for various positions of the source within the duct. In order to keep the scales of these figures reasonable, the figures are divided into three groups. The first group, figures 6(a) to (g), presents the curves for wavelength parameters of 8, 6, and 4. The second group, figures 7(a) to (m), corresponds to wavelength parameters of 2, 3/2, and 1. And the third set of curves, figures 8(a) to (h), are for wavelength parameters of 3/4 and 1/2. The reason that the intensities at \( \psi = \pi \) and \( \psi = -\pi \) are not equal is that the duct walls extend to minus infinity and thereby separate these points.

It can be seen from figure 6 that for the long wavelengths the patterns are fairly symmetrical, with the sound being radiated fairly uniformly in all directions. The patterns become more uniform as the wavelength increases. However, it can be seen from equation (95) that only the first term makes any contribution to the far-field Green's function \( G \) for very long wavelengths because the infinite sum \( S_1^{(0)} \) becomes very small. But this term is the solution for the far-field radiation pattern of a plane wave traveling down the duct from \( y_1 = -\infty \) (ref. 14). Notice also that this term is independent of the vertical location \( y_2 \) of the source within the channel, and the intensity \( I_{\text{mon}} \) is independent of the coordinate \( y_1 \). Hence, the far-field radiation pattern is independent of the source location within the duct for long wavelengths.

The terms in the infinite sum \( S_1^{(0)} \) represent different modes which can propagate within the duct. The first sum in equation (96) represents symmetric modes, and the second sum represents antisymmetric modes. As \( \lambda \) decreases (i.e., \( k_0 \) increases), the exponentials which enter these terms through equation (97) change from real to complex (by means of \( \beta_\nu \)) for successively higher order terms in the sums. This corresponds to successively higher order modes propagating within the duct. Thus, as the wavelength becomes shorter, more modes can propagate and, as shown in the figures,
the radiation pattern becomes more nonuniform. As each new mode comes into play, the pattern changes markedly.

It can be seen from figure 6, that the first mode in the sum \( S_{1}^{(0)} \) becomes significant when \( \lambda/(b \sin \theta) \approx 4 \) if the source is off axis \( (y_2 \neq 0) \). However, if the source is on axis, it does not become significant until \( \lambda/(b \sin \theta) \) has decreased approximately to 2. This is caused by the fact that only the symmetrical modes can propagate when the source is on axis and these modes switch on at shorter wavelengths than the antisymmetrical modes. This effect also causes the radiation pattern to be more complex when the source is off axis \( (y_2 \neq 0) \). Thus, as shown in figures 7 and 8, large lobes develop as the source is moved from the axis towards the wall. It can be seen that as the wavelength becomes shorter, the pattern becomes more complicated. However, the basic outlines of these patterns tend to follow the line of sight from the source as the geometric acoustics limit \( (\lambda << b) \) is approached. Actually, the wavelengths considered here are too long to evidence strong geometric acoustics effects.

Emission of Sound From a Unit Volume of Turbulence Located at a Point Within the Duct and Proposed Experiment

In the preceding subsection the emission from a monopole source within a duct was discussed. In this section we shall discuss the results for the sound emission for convected locally isotropic turbulence within the rectangular duct. This configuration was chosen because of its resemblance to the augmentor wing ejector flap shown in figure 1. However, it must be emphasized that the results given in this subsection do not by any means represent the total noise emitted from an augmentor wing. They give only the sound emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located in the mixing region within the augmentor ejector. In order to find the complete noise pattern, it is necessary to integrate these results over the entire interior of the flap. In addition to this, there are other possible noise sources which can contribute to the noise pattern.

However, it is possible to propose an experiment which corresponds closely to the present analysis. This experiment consists of placing a small intense jet at various locations within a large wide duct and measuring the narrow-band intensity spectra in the far field. Although it is anticipated that the lobes of the observed directivity patterns will not be nearly as sharp as those predicted by the present analysis (due to the fact that the source is not localized and that the microphones do not measure a narrow enough frequency range), it is still felt that reasonable agreement should be obtained.

Discussion of equations. - It has been shown that the spectral density of the intensity of the sound in the far field emitted from a point \( \vec{y} \) within the duct can be ex-
pressed as the sum of two terms. The first of these, $I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se}$, is called the self noise and represents the noise emitted by the action of the turbulent eddies with themselves. This term is given by equation (102). It is proportional to the sum of the intensities of all six independent quadrupoles corrected for convection effects by the mean flow. (Notice that the first term is really a simple source, but it is by virtue of equation (99) proportional to the longitudinal quadrupole with axis in the $y_3$-direction.) As in the case of jet noise, this term is also proportional to the fourth-order two-point turbulence velocity correlations which are accounted for by the factor $L_o^{(IV)}$.

The second term contributing to the far-field intensity is the shear noise $I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{sh}$, which represents the sound due to the action of the turbulence on the mean shear. It is given by equation (103). It can be seen that it is proportional to the two longitudinal quadrupoles suitably modified by convection effects in the directions perpendicular to the velocity gradient ($y_1$ and $y_3$ directions). This term is also proportional to the second-order two-point turbulence velocity correlations, as well as the mean-square velocity. The turbulence velocity correlations are accounted for by the term $\rho_0^{(IV)}$.

In the plane $\theta = \pi/2$ (shown in fig. 5), a number of the quadrupoles make no contribution to either the shear or self noise. The reason is the $\cos \theta$ dependence of these quadrupoles, as shown in equations (99) and (104). Thus, the shear noise is simply proportional to the longitudinal $y_1$-direction quadrupole. An inspection of the equations for $\theta = \pi/2$ shows that this quadrupole also tends to dominate the self noise at low frequencies.

It is also of interest to have expressions for the intensities in the $y_1y_3$-plane, which is perpendicular to $\theta = \pi/2$-plane, as shown in figure 9. This corresponds to setting $\psi$ equal to 0 and letting $\theta$ vary. The expressions for $I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se}$ and $I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{sh}$ for the case where $\psi = 0$ are given by equations (108) and (109), respectively. These equations take on particularly simple forms. The directivity behavior of the self noise is strictly through the term $D^{(2)}$, whereas the directivity of the shear noise is through the terms $D^{(1)}\sin^2 \theta$. The terms $D^{(1)}$ and $D^{(2)}$ are given by the first of equations (106). They contain the same convective amplification factor $(1 - M_c \sin \theta)^{-4}$ that appears in jet noise (ref. 7). In fact, the angular dependence of the terms $D^{(1)}$ and $D^{(2)}$ is caused strictly by the convection of the sound source. The results can also be shown to be consistent with those obtained by Ffowcs Williams in reference 3.

**Organization of plots and choice of parameters.** - The shear- and self-noise terms

$$I_{\omega}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})_{se} \frac{8\pi c^6 (4\pi r)^2}{\pi \rho \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)^2 L_o^{(IV)}}$$
are plotted as a function of the azimuthal angle \( \psi \) for \( \theta = \pi/2 \) in figures 10 to 16 and for \( \theta = \pi/4 \) in figure 17. They are plotted as a function of \( \theta \) for \( \psi = 0 \) in figures 18 to 22. These variations correspond to varying the observation point in the far field in the three planes shown in figures 5 and 9. These directivity patterns are influenced by the wave numbers of the turbulence which emits the sound. In the present model the turbulence spectra are characterized by the parameters \( k_{1}^{(m)} \) and \( k_{2}^{(m)} \) for \( m = 1 \) or \( 2 \) (compare eq. (101) where the corresponding frequencies are defined). For the self-noise \( m \) equals 2, whereas for the shear noise \( m \) equals 1.

In reference 11, it is found that the turbulence data for round jets were best fitted by taking

\[
\begin{align*}
  b_{o} k_{1}^{(1)} & \approx M_{*} \\
  b_{o} k_{1}^{(2)} & \approx 2.3 M_{*} \\
  b_{o} k_{2}^{(1)} & \approx 2 M_{*} \\
  b_{o} k_{2}^{(2)} & \approx 5.4 M_{*}
\end{align*}
\]

where \( M_{*} \) is the jet-exit Mach number and \( b_{o} \) is the jet radius. For lack of better information, these relations will also be used in the present case. We shall suppose that \( M_{*} \) is the exit Mach number of the flow into the duct. For example, for the augmentor wing shown in figure 1, \( M_{*} \) might correspond to the velocity of the jet entering the augmentor flap at point 1. Again, as in a jet, we shall relate the eddy convection Mach number to \( M_{*} \) by assuming that

\[
|M_{c}| \approx \frac{1}{2} M_{*}
\]
Figures 1 and 4 show that it is appropriate to take $M_c$ as positive for modeling the sound coming from the rear of the augmentor wing exit, whereas it is appropriate to take $M_c$ as negative for modeling the sound coming from the opening in the front of the flap (entrance). Therefore, results for both these cases are presented. For the sound from the front of the flap, it would seem appropriate to choose $b_o$ equal to the width of the passage at point 1, which is approximately $1/4 b$. For the sound coming from the rear of the flap, a value closer to $b$ would seem appropriate. Therefore, results are presented for both the cases $b_o/b = 1/4$ and $b_o/b = 1$.

Discussion of results. - Results are presented for the $\theta = \pi/2$, $\theta = \pi/4$, and $\psi = 0$ planes.

$\theta = \pi/2$ plane: Figures 10 to 16 are plots of the far-field self and shear noise in the $\theta = \pi/2$ plane. The first two parts of these figures are polar plots of the self noise in two different frequency ranges, and the last two are polar plots of the shear noise for two different frequency ranges. Comparing the first and last parts of these figures shows that the shear noise is always elongated in the direction of the duct axis ($y_1$-direction), whereas the self noise tends to radiate uniformly or laterally. This downstream beaming of the shear noise is caused by the fact that, in the $\theta = \pi/2$ plane, only the longitudinal quadrupole in the $y_1$-direction makes any contributions, whereas the self noise is composed of this plus a number of other longitudinal and lateral quadrupoles. These figures also show that at any given frequency, the shear-noise curves have much fewer lobes than the self-noise curves. This can also be attributed to the longitudinal quadrupole nature of the shear noise since the high directivity of this quadrupole in the downstream direction allows it to be beamed out of the duct without interacting with the walls. There is, therefore, much less interference due to reflections and diffraction by the duct than in the more uniformly directed self noise.

Figures 10 and 11 are identical except that the direction of the convection velocities $M_c$ is reversed. The self-noise curves with $M_c$ in the positive direction have much weaker lobes than those with $M_c$ in the negative direction. The reason for this is that the convective effects tend to beam the self noise in the direction of motion. Thus, when $M_c$ is in the positive direction, the sound is beamed out of the duct. This beamed pattern will then interact to a lesser extent with the channel walls than when $M_c$ is negative. However, the already highly directional shear-noise patterns show no significant additional beaming due to convection, and their directivity patterns are therefore quite similar. Figures 12 and 13 show the effect of decreasing the Mach number $M_\infty$ from 0.8 to 0.3 (with a corresponding decrease in $M_c$). Comparing figure 12 with figure 10 shows that increasing the magnitude of the convection velocity in the negative direction causes a marked decrease in intensity with no significant change in the shape of the directivity patterns. Comparing figure 13 with figure 11 shows that increasing the convection velocity in the positive direction causes a slight decrease in intensity with no
significant change in the shape of the directivity patterns.

Most of the curves are drawn for the case where $b_o/b = 1/4$. Figure 14 shows the effect of putting $b_o/b = 1$. A comparison of figures 11 and 14 shows that the curves for $b_o/b = 1$ exhibit less interference effects than those for $b_o/b = 1/4$.

Figure 15 shows the effect of moving the turbulent source region away from the center of the duct toward the upper wall ($y_2 > 0$). Comparing this figure with figure 10 shows that this has little more effect on the shear noise than beaming it in a downward direction. However, the self noise exhibits a complex change in the interference effects as the source is moved toward the wall. This is probably related to the fact that the antisymmetric mode can propagate within the duct when the source is off center.

Figure 16 shows the effect of moving the turbulent source point farther into the duct. Comparing figures 10 and 16 shows that (for both self and shear noise) this causes very little change in either the directivity pattern or the magnitude of the intensity.

$\theta = \pi/4$ plane: Figure 17 is a plot of the far-field intensities for the $\theta = \pi/4$ plane. This plane is (as shown in fig. 5) parallel to the $\theta = \pi/2$ plane but shifted over from the centerline of the duct. Upon comparing figures 10 and 17, we see that the shear-noise curves on these two planes are similar. However, the figures show that the self-noise intensity patterns exhibit weaker interference effects in the $\theta = \pi/4$ plane than in the $\theta = \pi/2$ plane.

$\psi = 0$ plane: Figures 18 to 22 are plots of the far-field, self and shear noise in the $\psi = 0$ plane, which corresponds to the $y_1y_3$-plane shown in figure 9. These plots are arranged in the same way as those for the $\theta = \pi/2$ plane. Thus, the first two parts of these figures are polar plots of the self noise in two different frequency ranges, and the last two are polar plots of the shear noise for two different frequency ranges. They also correspond to the same values of $M_c$ and $M_*$ as those for the $\theta = \pi/2$ planes. These figures are essentially plots of equations (108) and (109). It can be seen from these equations that the far-field intensities are independent of the source location within the duct. Hence, unlike the previous cases, these coordinates no longer appear as parameters in the plots. In addition, the quadrupoles in this plane take on a simple form and, hence, cannot exhibit the interference effects which occurred in all other planes. Thus, the curves in figures 18 to 22 are much smoother than those in the previous figures.

These figures also show that the self noise is more intense in the $y_1$-direction (i.e., the direction along the duct axis) than in the direction perpendicular to this when the convective Mach number $M_c$ is positive, and that it is less intense along the $y_1$-direction than in the perpendicular direction when $M_c$ is negative. The first two parts of figures 19 and 21 show that this elongation is much more pronounced at high convective Mach numbers than at low Mach numbers. This is essentially the downstream beaming effect caused by convective amplification, which occurs in jets. In fact, the order of magnitude of the effect is about the same in the present case as it is for jets (ref. 8).

On the other hand, figures 10 to 16 show that the shapes of the directivity patterns in the
\( \theta = \pi/2 \) plane are much more dominated by diffraction effects than by convection. Thus, the far-field intensity pattern behaves in much the same way as for jet noise in the plane of the duct and behaves in a much different fashion in the plane perpendicular to the duct.

The variation of the intensity with frequency in the \( \psi = 0 \) plane is much the same as in the \( \theta = \pi/2 \) plane. This is not surprising since the points at \( \theta = \pi/2 \) in figures 18 and 21 correspond to the points with \( \psi = 0 \) (from the same values of \( M_c, M_\ast \), and frequency) in the figures for the \( \theta = \pi/2 \) plane. As in the case of jet noise, the results for \( \theta = 0 \) are independent of \( M_c \) (ref. 8).

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

A theoretical description has been given of the sound emitted from a nearly parallel turbulent shear flow confined to a region near solid boundaries. The analysis leads to formulas which can be used to calculate the directivity of the spectra of the sound emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at an arbitrary point within the flow. In order to use these results to calculate the sound emitted from any finite region of turbulence, it is necessary to integrate the formulas over the region of turbulence. This requires a knowledge of certain turbulence-correlation-length scales at each point within the flow.

The results are applied to obtain the sound emitted from a unit volume of turbulence located at an arbitrary point in a turbulent flow confined to the interior of an open-ended semi-infinite duct. Numerical results for the spectral density of the far-field intensity of the self and shear noise are obtained for this case. It is shown that the directivity patterns in the plane of the duct are much the same as for jet noise; whereas those in the plane perpendicular to this are considerably different, being dominated more by diffraction effects than by convection effects. This is especially true at the higher frequencies. The shear noise in the plane perpendicular to the duct is dominated by the longitudinal quadrupole with its axis along the duct.

Lewis Research Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Cleveland, Ohio, August 11, 1972, 501-04.
It follows from equation (41) that

$$\int \hat{R}_{ik} \hat{R}_{jl} \, d\xi^k = \int \left[ A^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l + AB(\delta_{ik} \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l + \delta_{jl} \xi_i \xi_k \xi_l) + AC(\delta_{ij} \delta_{1l} \xi_i \xi_k + \delta_{1j} \delta_{1l} \xi_i \xi_k) + AD(\delta_{il} \delta_{1j} \xi_i \xi_k + \delta_{1i} \delta_{1l} \xi_i \xi_k) + D^2(\delta_{i1} \delta_{1j} \xi_i \xi_l \xi_k)\right] \, d\xi^k$$

It can be seen by inspection of this equation that a suitable choice for the coefficient $a_{ik}$ in equation (42) is

$$a_{ik} = a_{ki} \quad (A3)$$

$$a_{13} = a_{12} \quad (A4)$$

But upon using equations (A3) and (A4) we get
By using equations (43) and (A5) and the remarks following equation (44), it can now be seen by inspection of equation (A1) that

\[
G_{ij} G_{kl} \int R_{ik} R_{lj} \, d\Omega = a_{12} G_{ii} G_{jj} + (a_{23} - a_{12}) G_{23} G_{32} + (a_{33} - a_{12}) G_{33} G_{33} + a_{13} G_{13} G_{13} + (a_{23} - a_{12}) (G_{22} G_{32} + G_{32} G_{22})
\]

(A5)

By carrying out the integrations in polar coordinates, it can be verified that the coefficients of \( G_{12} G_{12}^T \) and \( G_{13} G_{13}^T \) are equal and that the coefficients of \( G_{22} G_{22}^T \) and \( G_{33} G_{33}^T \) are equal (see eq. (A2) and recall that \( \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \psi \, d\psi = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \psi \, d\psi \)).

Hence, it follows from equation (A2) that
Now it follows from equation (40) that

\[
\bar{R}_{11}^2 = A^2 \xi_1^4 + 2AB \xi_1^2 + 2AC \xi_1^2 + 4AD \xi_1^3 + B^2 + 2BC + 4BD \xi_1 + C^2 + 4CD \xi_1 + 4D^2 \xi_1^2
\]

\[
\bar{R}_{12}^2 = A^2 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 + 2AD \xi_1 \xi_2^2 + D^2 \xi_2^2
\]

\[
2(\bar{R}_{12}^2 + \bar{R}_{11}^2 \bar{R}_{22}) = 4A^2 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 + 8AD \xi_1 \xi_2^2 + 2D^2 \xi_2^2 + 2AB \xi_2^2
\]

\[
\quad + 2AC \xi_2^2 + 2AB \xi_1^2 + 2B^2 + 2BC + 4BD \xi_1
\]

\[
\bar{R}_{22}^2 = A^2 \xi_2^4 + 2AB \xi_2^2 + B^2
\]

\[
\bar{R}_{23}^2 = A^2 \xi_2 \xi_3^2
\]

Hence, it follows from these relations and equation (A2) that equation (A6) can be written as
\[
G_{ij}G_{kl}^{T} \int \tilde{R}_{ik} \tilde{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = G_{ii}G_{jj}^{T} \int \tilde{R}_{12}^{2} \, d\xi + \left( G_{22}G_{33}^{T} + G_{33}G_{22}^{T} \right) \int \left( \tilde{R}_{23}^{2} - \tilde{R}_{12}^{2} \right) \, d\xi
\]

\[
+ G_{11}G_{11}^{T} \int \left( \tilde{R}_{11}^{2} - \tilde{R}_{12}^{2} \right) \, d\xi + 2 \left( G_{12}G_{12}^{T} + G_{13}G_{13}^{T} \right) \int \left( \tilde{R}_{12}^{2} - \tilde{R}_{11} \tilde{R}_{22} \right) \, d\xi
\]

\[
+ \left( G_{22}G_{22}^{T} + G_{33}G_{33}^{T} \right) \int \left( \tilde{R}_{22}^{2} - \tilde{R}_{12}^{2} \right) \, d\xi + 2G_{23}G_{23}^{T} \int \left( \tilde{R}_{22}^{2} - \tilde{R}_{23}^{2} \right) \, d\xi
\]

The particular form of the last integral has been obtained by introducing polar coordinates and carrying out the integration over the angle variable.
APPENDIX B

REDUCTION OF SHEAR-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
FOR AXISYMMETRIC TURBULENCE

It follows from interchanging names of dummy indices in equation (49) that

\[ G_{1j}^T \int U'U'' \tilde{R}_{lj} \, d\xi = G_{1j}^T \int U'U'' A_{j} \xi_{l} \, d\xi \]

\[ + G_{11}^T \int U'U'' B \, d\xi \]

Upon noting that \( A \) is an even function of \( \xi_i \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \); that \( U' \) and \( U'' \) are functions only of \( \xi_2 \); and that any integral of an odd function of \( \xi_i \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) is zero, we find that

\[ G_{1j}^T \int U'U'' A_{j} \xi_{l} \, d\xi = G_{1j}^T \int U'U'' A_{j}^2 \, d\xi \]

And since \( D \) is an even function of \( \xi_2 \) and \( \xi_3 \) and an odd function of \( \xi_1 \)

\[ (G_{1j}^T + G_{11}^T G_{1j}) \int U'U'' D_{j} \, d\xi = 2G_{11}^T G_{11} \int U'U'' D_{1j} \, d\xi \]

Hence, equation (B1) becomes

\[ G_{1j}^T \int U'U'' \tilde{R}_{lj} \, d\xi = G_{11}^T \int U'U'' (A_{j}^2 + B + C + 2D_{j}) \, d\xi \]

\[ + G_{12}^T G_{12} \int U'U'' (A_{2}^2 + B) \, d\xi + G_{13}^T G_{13} \int U'U'' (A_{3}^2 + B) \, d\xi \]
We can therefore write from equation (40) that

\[ G_{1j}^T G_{1l}^T \int U'' U'' \tilde{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = G_{1j}^T G_{1j}^T \int U'' U'' \tilde{R}_{jj} \, d\xi \]
APPENDIX C

REDUCTION OF SELF-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
FOR ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE

It is shown in reference 4 that the requirements of continuity dictate that

\[ 4A + \xi \frac{\partial A}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial B}{\partial \xi} = 0 \]

where \( \xi = |\vec{\xi}| \) and that this in turn implies that (see ref. 10) there exists a function \( F \) such that

\[ A = -\frac{1}{2\xi} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} \]

\[ B = F + \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} \]  \hspace{1cm} (C1)

Substituting these results into equation (55) shows that

\[ \int \tilde{R}_{ik} \tilde{R}_{j\ell} \, d\vec{\xi} = \int \left[ \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \right) \delta_{ik} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi_k \xi_k}{\xi} F' \right] \left[ \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \right) \delta_{j\ell} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi_j \xi \ell}{\xi} F' \right] d\vec{\xi} \]

\[ = \delta_{ik} \delta_{j\ell} \int \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \right)^2 \, d\vec{\xi} - \frac{1}{2} \int \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \right) F' \left( \frac{\xi_j \xi_k}{\xi} \delta_{i\ell} + \frac{\xi_j \xi \ell}{\xi} \delta_{ik} \right) d\vec{\xi} \]

\[ + \frac{1}{4} \int F'^2 \frac{\xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi \ell}{\xi^2} \, d\vec{\xi} \]

where we have put

\[ F' = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} \]

52
Upon introducing spherical coordinates and carrying out the integrations over the angle variables, this becomes

\[
\int \hat{R}_{ik} \hat{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = 4\pi \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} \int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \right) \left( F + \frac{1}{6} \xi F' \right) \, d\xi
\]

\[+ \frac{\pi}{15} \left( \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{kj} \right) \int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left( \xi F' \right)^2 \, d\xi \]

But

\[
\int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \right) \left( F + \frac{1}{6} \xi F' \right) \, d\xi = \int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left[ F^2 + \frac{2}{3} \xi FF' + \frac{1}{12} \left( \xi F' \right)^2 \right] \, d\xi
\]

\[= \frac{F^2}{3} \left[ 0 \right. + \left. \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{2}{3} \xi FF' - \frac{2}{3} \xi FF' \right) \xi^2 \, d\xi + \frac{1}{12} \int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left( \xi F' \right)^2 \, d\xi \right] \]

(C2)

Now we must require that the integral \( \int \hat{R}_{ij} \, d\xi \) remain finite. Hence, it follows from equations (55) and (C1) that this implies that \( \int_0^\infty F^2 \, d\xi \) remain finite. Hence, \( F \) must approach zero faster than \( \xi^{-3} \) as \( \xi \to \infty \). This shows that the integrated term in equation (C2) vanishes and we obtain

\[
\int \hat{R}_{ik} \hat{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \frac{1}{5} \left( \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{kj} \right) \right] \int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left( \xi F' \right)^2 \, d\xi
\]

and since, in particular,

\[
\int \hat{R}_{11}^2 \, d\xi = \frac{8\pi}{15} \int_0^\infty \xi^2 \left( \xi F' \right)^2 \, d\xi
\]

it follows that

\[
\int \hat{R}_{ik} \hat{R}_{jl} \, d\xi = \frac{1}{8} \left[ 6\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{kj} \right] \int \hat{R}_{11}^2 \, d\xi
\]
It now follows from equations (47) and (48) that

\[ Q_{ij} = \frac{7}{8} \int \tilde{R}_{11}^2 \, d\xi \quad \text{for} \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3 \]

and

\[ S = \frac{1}{8} \int \tilde{R}_{11}^2 \, d\xi \]
APPENDIX D

REDUCTION OF SHEAR-NOISE CORRELATION INTEGRALS
FOR ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE

Substituting equation (56) into equation (55) shows that

\[ \int U'U''\tilde{R}_{jj} \, d\xi = \int U'U'' \left( F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi^2}{\xi} F'' \right) \, d\xi \quad (\text{no sum on } j) \]

Upon introducing cylindrical coordinates with the axial direction along the \( \xi_2 \)-axis and \( \mu^2 = \xi_1^2 + \xi_3^2 \), we find that

\[ \int U'U''\tilde{R}_{11} \, d\xi = \int U'U''\tilde{R}_{33} \, d\xi \]

and

\[ \int U'U''\tilde{R}_{22} \, d\xi = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(y_2 - \frac{\xi_2}{2}) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ F + \frac{1}{2} \xi F' \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{\xi} \right) \right] \mu \, d\mu \, d\xi_2 \]

But since \( \xi^2 = \mu^2 + \xi_2^2 \)

\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ F(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \xi F'(\xi) \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{\xi} \right) \right] \mu \, d\mu = \int_{|\xi_2|}^{\infty} \left[ F(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \xi F'(\xi) \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{\xi} \right) \right] \xi \, d\xi \]

\[ = \int_{|\xi_2|}^{\infty} F(\xi) \xi \, d\xi + \frac{1}{2} \int_{|\xi_2|}^{\infty} F(\xi) \xi^2 \, d\xi - \int_{|\xi_2|}^{\infty} F(\xi) \xi^2 \, d\xi = 0 \]
where the dependence of $F$ on $\tau$ has been suppressed. Hence,

$$\int U'U''\tilde{R}_{22} \, d\xi = 0$$
APPENDIX E

SYMBOLS

A

coefficient in tensor $R_{ij}$

$A_v^{(m)}$
defined by eq. (106)

a
constant

$a_{ik}$
coefficient in eq. (42)

B
coefficient in tensor $R_{ij}$

b
one-half of distance separating semi-infinite parallel plates

$b_{ij}$
coefficient first appearing in eq. (42)

$b_0$
jet radius

$b_n$
$b/\pi n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

$b_{n-(1/2)} = \frac{b}{(n - \frac{1}{2})\pi}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

C
coefficient in tensor $R_{ij}$

$C_o$
Euler's constant, 0.5772 . . .

$c_{ij}$
coefficient in eq. (42)

$c_o$
speed of sound in medium of density $\rho_o$ and pressure $p_o$

$c_1, c_2, c_3$
constants

D
coefficient in tensor $\tilde{R}_{ij}$

$D_v^{(m)}$
defined by eq. (106)

$D_\tau$
defined by eq. (87)

F
defined by eq. (C1)

$G(\vec{x} | \vec{y})$
Green's function at $\vec{x}$ due to point source at $\vec{y}$

$G_{ij}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})$
$\delta^2 G(\vec{x} | \vec{y})/\partial y_i \partial y_j$

$G_{ij}(\vec{y})$
$G_{ij}(\vec{x} | \vec{y})$, where $\vec{x}$ dependence has been suppressed

$G_{ij}^T(\vec{y})$
$c_{ij}^*(\vec{y} + \vec{U}_c \tau)$

$G_\omega(\vec{x} | \vec{y})$
spectral density of Green's function

$G_0(\theta, \psi | \vec{y})$
defined by eqs. (72) and (73)
\[ G_1(\psi | y_1, y_2) \] defined by eqs. (75) and (76)

\[ G \] defined by eq. (95)

\[ G_{ij} \] defined by eq. (98)

\[ G_{ij}^{(m)} \] defined by eqs. (103) and (104), \( m = 1, 2 \)

\[ g(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) \] free-space Green's function

\[ g_c(\theta, \psi | \vec{y}) \] wave function for plane wave (eq. (68))

\[ h \] typical length associated with distances between boundaries

\[ I_\omega(\vec{x}) \] spectral density of far-field intensity at \( \vec{x} \)

\[ I_\omega(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) \] spectral density of far-field intensity at \( \vec{x} \) due to unit volume of source located at \( \vec{y} \)

\[ I_{mon} \] far-field intensity from a monopole source of unit strength

\[ I_n \] defined by eq. (97)

\[ \hat{i} \] unit vector in \( y_1 \)-direction

\[ J_n \] defined by eq. (97)

\[ K_{\pm}(\alpha) \] defined by eq. (89)

\[ K_\pm[\beta_{\nu^{-}(1/2)}] = K_-[\beta_{\nu^{-}(1/2)}] \] with factor corresponding to \( n = \nu \) omitted

\[ k \] wave number

\[ k_f^{(m)} = \omega_f^{(m)}/c_0 \]

\[ k_o \]

\[ k_\nu^{(m)} = \omega_\nu^{(m)}/c_0 \]

\[ L \] turbulence correlation length defined by eq. (57)

\[ L_{\pm}(\alpha) \] defined by eq. (90)

\[ L_{\pm}^{(\nu)} \] \( L_{\pm}^{(\nu)} \) with factor corresponding to \( n = \nu \) omitted

\[ L^{(IV)}_o \] fourth time derivative of \( L \) evaluated at \( \tau = 0 \)

\[ L^{(IV)} \] turbulence correlation length defined by eq. (60)

\[ L^{(IV)}_o \] fourth time derivative of \( L \) evaluated at \( \tau = 0 \)

\[ l \] typical correlation length associated with turbulent eddies

\[ M_c \] convection Mach number of eddy

\[ M_e \] Mach number characteristic of turbulence

58
\[ M_* \] jet-exit Mach number
\[ M_*(\psi) \] defined by eq. (95)
\[ n_i \] component of unit normal in \( i^{th} \) direction
\[ \hat{n} \] unit normal
\[ \mathbf{P} \] Fourier transform of \( p - p_o \)
\[ p \] pressure
\[ p_{ij} \] pressure tensor
\[ p_o \] average pressure
\[ Q_{ij} \] defined by eq. (47)
\[ R \] radius of curvature in direction of flow
\[ R_{ijkl}^{+}(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) \] fourth-order moving-axis velocity correlation functions defined in eq. (28)
\[ R_{ijkl}^{c}(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) \] second-order moving-axis velocity correlation function (eq. (34))
\[ \tilde{R}_{ij}(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) \] third-order moving-axis velocity correlation function defined in eq. (35)
\[ \tilde{R}_{ijkl}(\vec{y}, \vec{\xi}, \tau) \] fourth-order moving-axis velocity correlation function defined by eq. (33)
\[ R_{ijkl}^{(0)}, R_{ijkl}^{(1)}, R_{ijkl}^{(2)}, R_{ijkl}^{+}, R_{ijkl}^{c} \] fourth-order velocity correlation functions (eqs. (17) to (20) and eq. (24))
\[ r \] distance of observation point from origin
\[ S \] defined by eq. (48)
\[ S_* \] defined by eq. (88)
\[ S_{1(j)} \] defined by eq. (96)
\[ S_{2(j)} \] defined by eq. (100)
\[ (m)S_{1(j)} \] defined by eq. (105)
\[ (2)S_{2(j)} \] defined by eq. (105)
\[ \mathcal{S} \] surface
\[ T \] a large interval of time
\[ T_{ij} \] Fourier transform of \( \tau_{ij} \)
\( T_\pm(\alpha) \) function of \( \alpha \) appearing in expressions for \( K_\pm(\alpha) \) and \( L_\pm(\alpha) \)

\( t \) time

\( U(y_2) \) mean velocity in \( y_1 \)-direction

\[ U' = U\left(y_2 - \frac{\xi_2}{2}\right) = U\left(y_2 - \frac{\eta_2}{2}\right) \]

\[ U'' = U\left(y_2 + \frac{\xi_2}{2}\right) = U\left(y_2 + \frac{\eta_2}{2}\right) \]

\( \overline{U}_c \) convection velocity of eddy

\( u_i \) component of turbulent velocity in \( i \)th direction

\[ u_i = u_i(\overline{y}', t) \]

\[ u_i' = u_i(\overline{y}'', t + \tau) \]

\( \overline{u}^2 \) mean-square turbulent velocity

\( U, U^2 \) volumes for source integration

\( v \) magnitude of velocity

\( v_1 \) component of velocity in \( 1 \)th direction

\[ v_1 = v_1(\overline{y}', t) \]

\[ v_1'' = v_1(\overline{y}'', t + \tau) \]

\( v_n \) normal velocity component

\( x_1, x_2, x_3 \) components of \( \vec{x} \)

\( \vec{x} \) coordinate of observation point

\( y_1, y_2, y_3 \) components of \( \vec{y} \)

\( \vec{y} \) coordinate of source point

\[ \vec{y}' = \vec{y} + \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\eta}_1 - \vec{\eta}) \]

\[ \vec{y}'' = \vec{y} + \frac{1}{2}(\hat{\eta}_1 + \vec{\eta}) \]

\( \alpha \) complex wave number variable

\( \beta \) imaginary part of \( \alpha \)

\( \beta_v \) defined by equation immediately preceding eq. (95)

\( \gamma \) defined by eq. (86)

\( \delta_{ij} \) Kronecker delta
\( \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \) Dirac delta function with argument \((\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})\)

\( \eta \) magnitude of \(\eta\)

\( \eta_i \) component of \(\eta\) in \(i\)th direction

\( \eta' \) \(\mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{y}\)

\( \eta(1) \) \(\mathbf{y}' - \mathbf{y}''\)

\( \theta \) polar angle measured from \(y_3\)-direction

\( \lambda \) wavelength

\( \mu \) radial coordinate in cylindrical coordinates

\( \xi \) \(\eta - \mathbf{U}_c \tau\)

\( \rho \) density

\( \rho_o \) ambient density

\( \sigma \) real part of \(\alpha\)

\( \tau \) time translation

\( \tau_{ij} \) stress tensor

\( \varphi_0(\psi | y_1, y_2) \) solution to boundary-value problem given by eqs. (78) and (79)

\( \chi_1(\alpha) \) function appearing in expression for \(K_\pm(\alpha)\)

\( \chi_2(\alpha) \) function appearing in expression for \(L_\pm(\alpha)\)

\( \Psi(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y}) \) component of Green's function (eq. (64))

\( \Psi_o(\theta, \psi | \mathbf{y}) \) factor occurring in \(\Psi(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{y})\) which is solution to eqs. (70) and (71)

\( \psi \) azimuthal angle in \(y_1y_2\)-plane measured from \(y_1\)-axis

\( \omega \) angular frequency

\( \omega^{(i)}, \omega^{(i)} \) characteristic angular frequencies appearing in time-dependent part of velocity correlation function (eq. (101))

Subscripts:

se self-noise component

sh shear-noise component

Superscripts:

\( - \) time average

\( * \) complex conjugate

\( 1, 2, 3 \) components of vector
REFERENCES


Figure 1. - Configuration of noise source and solid boundaries.

Figure 2. - Augmentor wing ejector flap.
Figure 3. - Spherical polar coordinates.

Figure 4. - Configuration of two-dimensional channel.

Figure 5. - Location of observation planes.
Figure 6. - Polar plot of $(4mb \sin \theta)^2 \text{Im} \sigma_{\text{mon}} / \rho c_0$ as function of $\psi$ - low frequency range.

(a) $y_1/b = -0.25; y_2/b = 0.50.$

(b) $y_1/b = -0.25; y_2/b = 0.50.$
(c) $y_1/b = -0.25, y_2/b = 0.75.$

(d) $y_1/b = -1.0, y_2/b = 0.0.$

Figure 6. - Continued.
Figure 6. - Continued.

(e) \( y_1/b = 1.0; \ y_2/b = 0.5 \).

(f) \( y_1/b = -16.0; \ y_2/b = 0.0 \).
Figure 6. - Concluded.

\[ \frac{\lambda}{b \sin \theta} = 4 \]

\[ 14\pi r b \sin \theta \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_c} \]

\( x/y = -16.0; \ y_2/b = 0.5 \)
Figure 7. - Polar plot of \((\sin \theta)^2 \frac{I_{mon}}{p_c_0}\) as a function of \(\psi\) - intermediate-frequency range.
Figure 7. - Continued.
(a) $y_1/b = 0.75; y_2/b = 0.75.$

(b) $y_1/b = 0.25; y_2/b = 0.25,$

(c) $y_1/b = -4.0; y_2/b = 0.0,$

(d) $y_1/b = -4.0; y_2/b = 0.5.$

Figure 8. - Polar plot of $\Delta P_{\text{amb}} \sin\beta^2 \lambda_{\text{mon}}/\rho c_0$ as a function of $\psi$ - high-frequency range.

Figure 7. - Concluded.
Figure 8. - Concluded.
Figure 9. - Observation plane corresponding to $\psi = 0$. 
Figure 10. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of azimuthal angle Ψ in $\theta = \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number $M_c = 0.4$, jet-exit Mach number $M_\infty = 0.8$, $y_1/b = -1$, $y_2/b = 0$, and radius ratio $b_2/b = 1/4$. 
Figure 11. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of azimuthal angle $\Psi$ in $\theta = \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.4$, jet-exit Mach number $M_w = 0.8$, $y_1/b = -1$, $y_2/b = 0$, and radius ratio $b_2/b = 1/8$. 

(a) Self noise, low-frequency range.

(b) Self noise, high-frequency range.

(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.

(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.
Figure 12. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as a function of azimuthal angle $\phi$ in $\theta = \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = -0.15$; jet-exit Mach number $M_e = 0.3$; $y_f/b = -1$; $y_j/b > 0$, and radius ratio $R_b/b = 1/4$. 
Figure 13. Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as a function of azimuthal angle $\psi$ in $\theta = \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.15$; jet-exit Mach number $M_a = 0.3$; $y_f/b = -1$; $y/j = 0$; and radius ratio $b_o/b = 1/3$. 

(a) Self noise, low-frequency range.

(b) Self noise, high-frequency range.

(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.

(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.
Figure 14. Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as a function of azimuthal angle $\psi$ in $\Theta = \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number $M_c = 0.4$ jet-exit Mach number $M_e = 0.8$, $y_0/b = 1$, $y_1/b = 0$, and radius ratio $b_0/b = 1$. 

(a) Self-noise, low-frequency range.

(b) Self-noise, high-frequency range.

(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.

(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.
Figure 15. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of azimuthal angle $\psi$ in $8 \times \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.4$, jet-exit Mach number $M_o = 0.8$, $y_1/b = -1$, $y_2/b = 3\lambda_b$, and $b_r/b = 1.4$. 

(a) Self noise, low-frequency range.

(b) Self noise, high-frequency range.
(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.

(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.

Figure 15. - Concluded.
Figure 16. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as a function of azimuthal angle $\Phi$ in $\theta = \pi/2$ plane for convection Mach number in eddy $M_c = -0.4$; jet-exit Mach number $M_* = 0.8$; $y_1/b = -0.1$; $y_2/b = 0$; and radius ratio $b_0/b = 1/4$. 
Figure 17. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of azimuthal angle $\psi$ in $\phi = \pi R$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.4$, jet-exit Mach number $M_a = 0.8$, $y_1/b = -1$, $y_2/b = 0$, and radius ratio $b_0/b = 1/4$. 

(a) Self noise, low-frequency range.

(b) Self noise, high-frequency range.

(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.

(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.
Figure 18. - Polar plot of directivity patterns for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of polar angle $\theta$ in $\varphi = 0$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.4$; jet-exit Mach number $M_e = 0.8$; and radius ratio $b_0/b = 1/4$. 

(a) Self noise, low-frequency range.

(b) Self noise, high-frequency range.

(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.

(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.
Figure 19. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of polar angle $\theta$ in $\psi = 0$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.4$; jet-exit Mach number $M_e = 0.8$, and radius ratio $b/a = 1/4$. 
Figure 20. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of polar angle \( \theta \) in \( \psi = 0 \) plane for convection Mach number of eddy \( M_C = 0.15 \); jet-exit Mach number \( M_a = 0.3 \); and radius ratio \( b_0/b = 1/4 \).
Figure 21. - Polar plot of directivity pattern for spectral density of far-field intensity as function of polar angle $\theta$ in $\psi - \theta$ plane for convection Mach number of eddy $M_c = 0.15$, jet-exit Mach number $M_* = 0.3$, and radius ratio $b_0/b = 1.4$. 

(a) Self noise, low-frequency range.
(b) Self noise, high-frequency range.
(c) Shear noise, low-frequency range.
(d) Shear noise, high-frequency range.