

# **Electrical analogies**

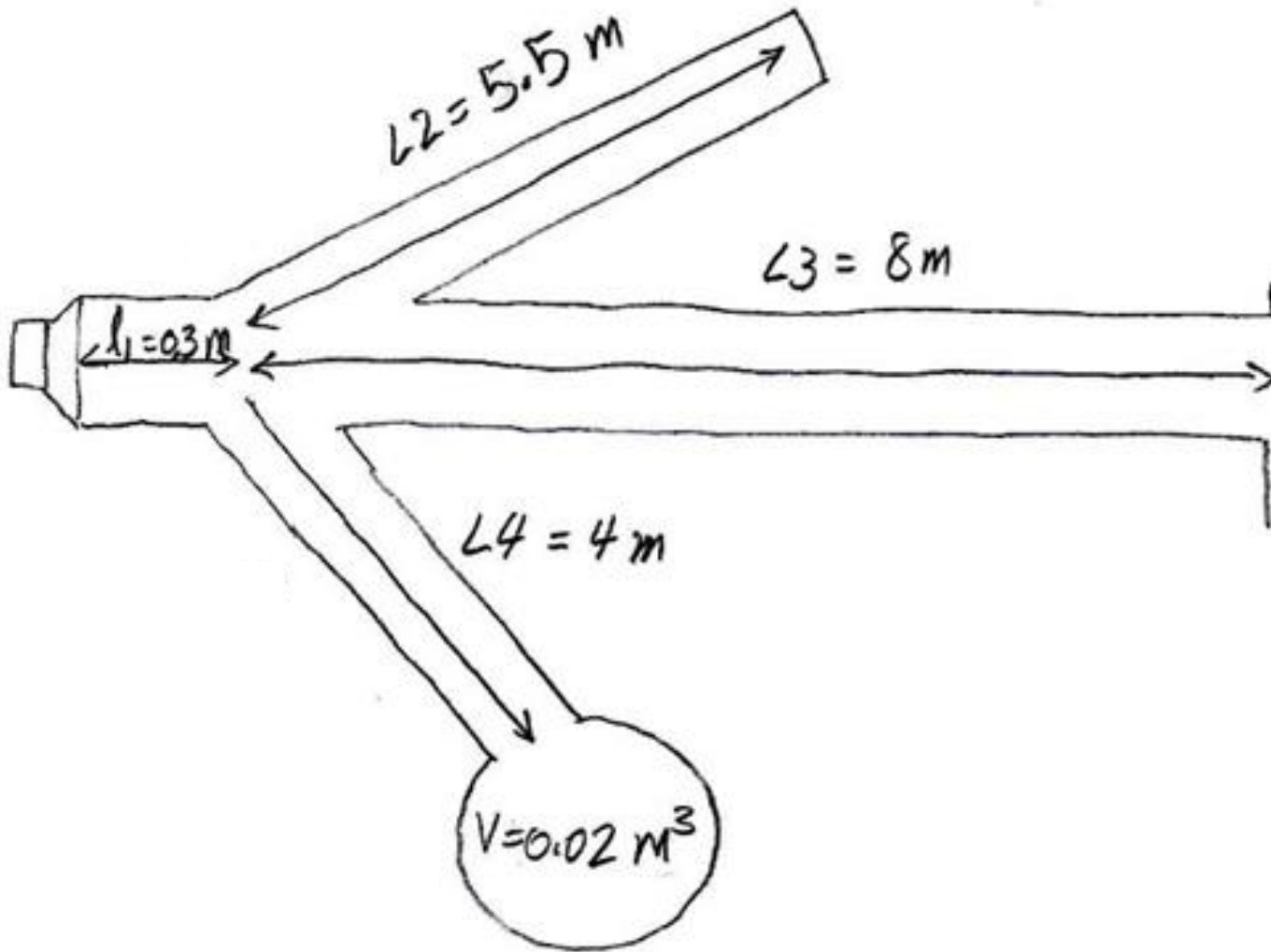
## **Exercise session**

**Pouyan Ebrahimbabaie**

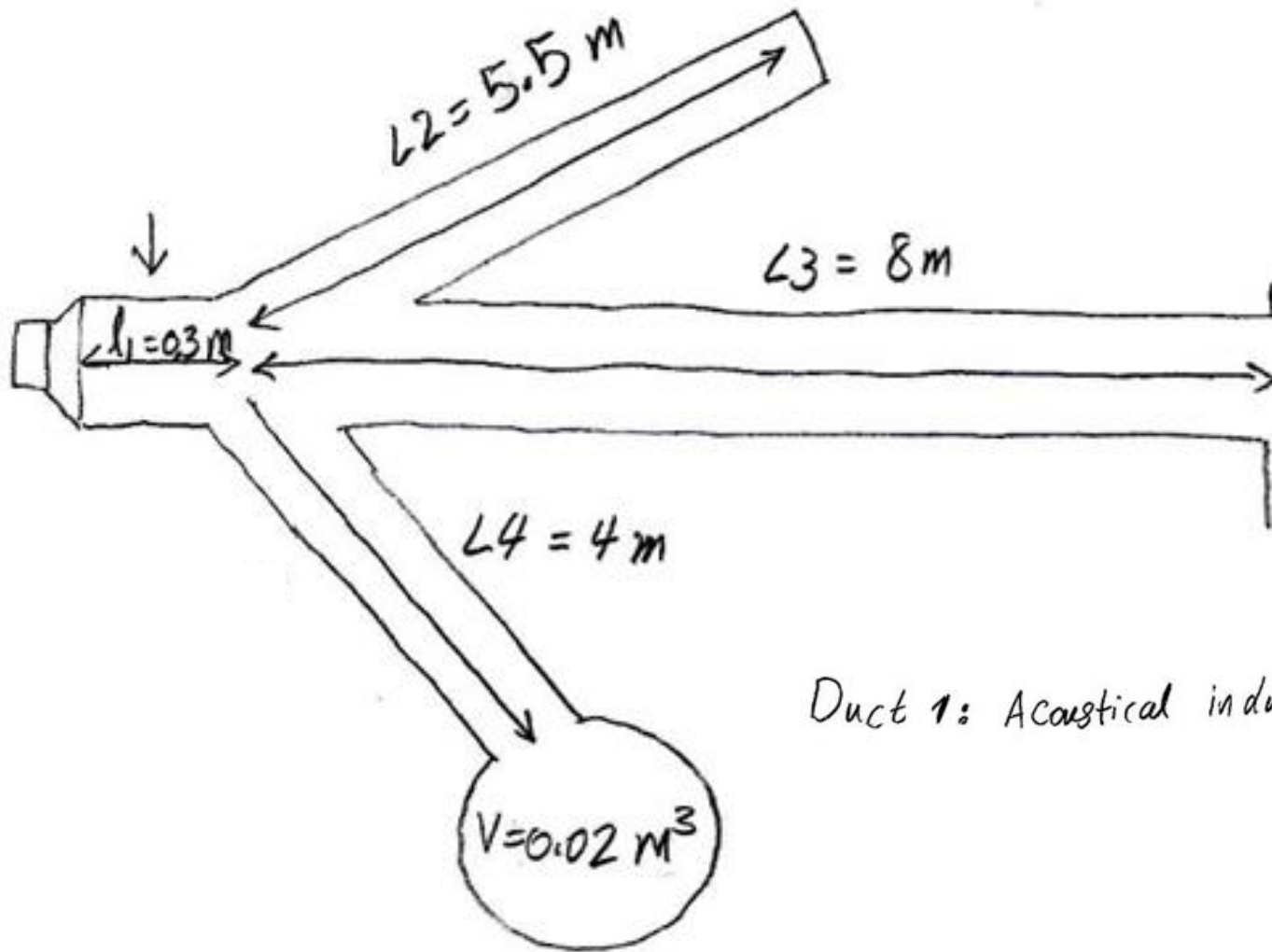
**Laboratory for Signal and Image Exploitation (INTELSIG)  
Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science  
University of Liège  
Liège, Belgium**

**Acoustics and electroacoustics  
27 Mars 2018**

# Question 1:

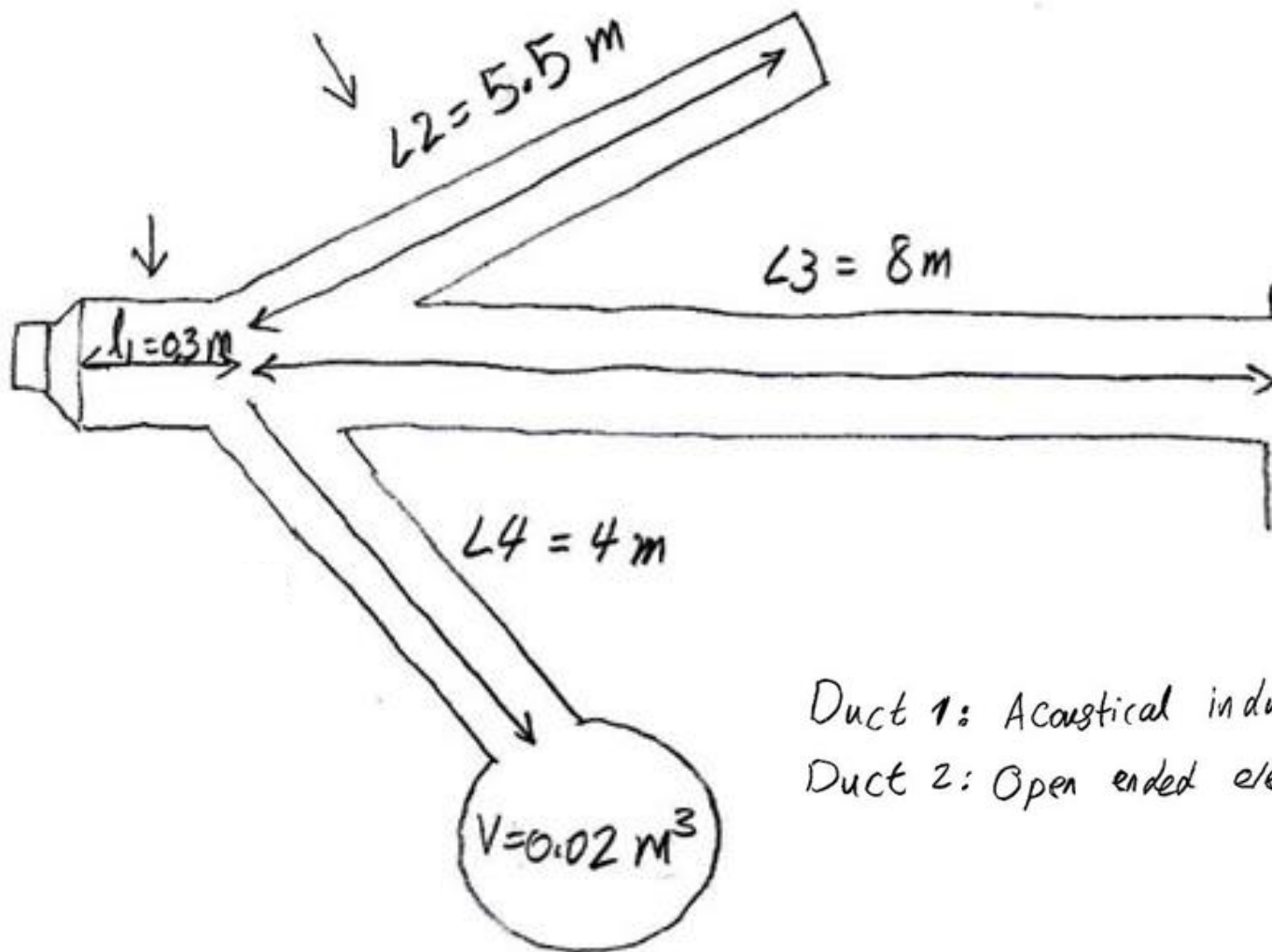


# Question 1:



Duct 1: Acoustical inductance

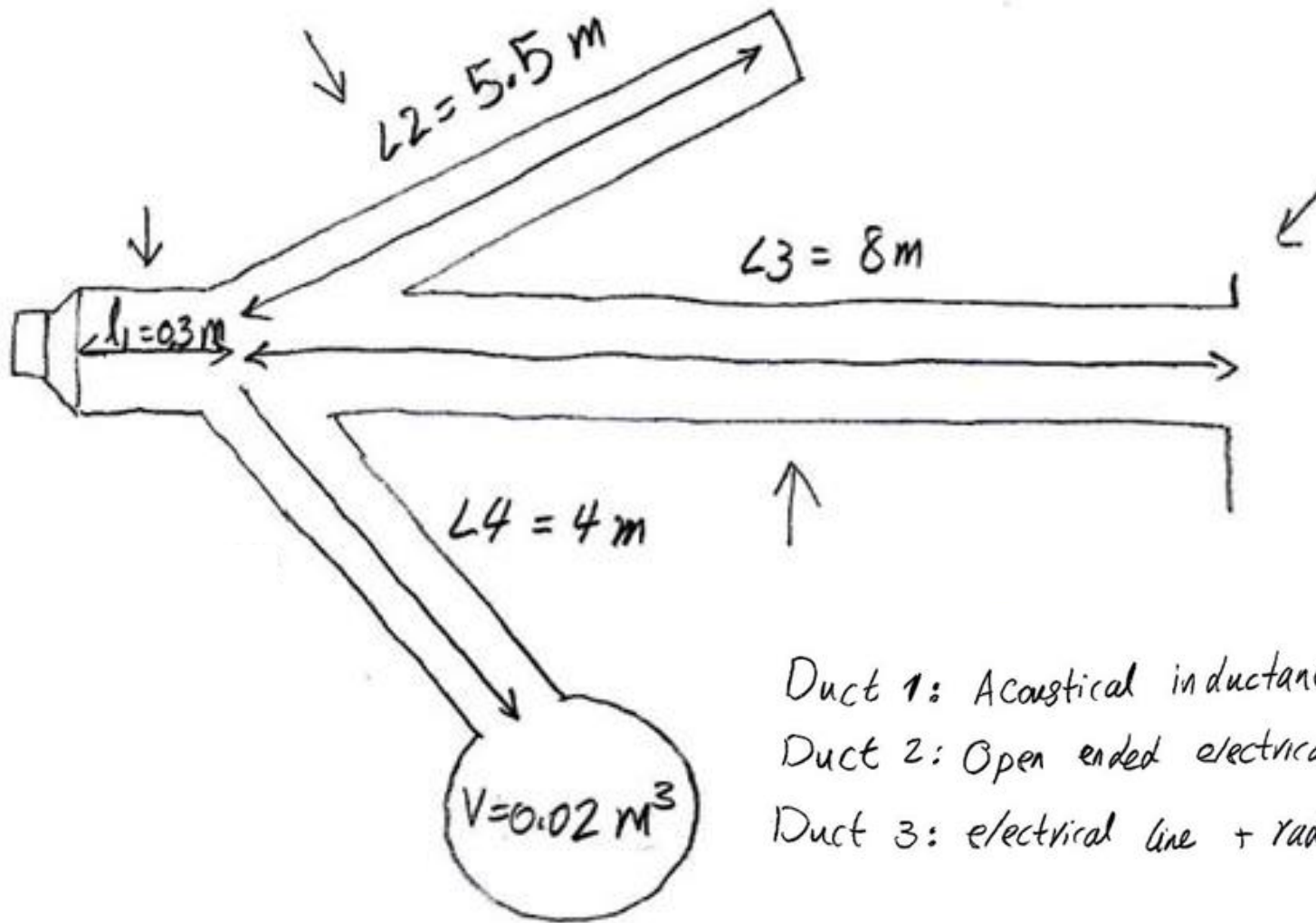
# Question 1:



Duct 1: Acoustical inductance

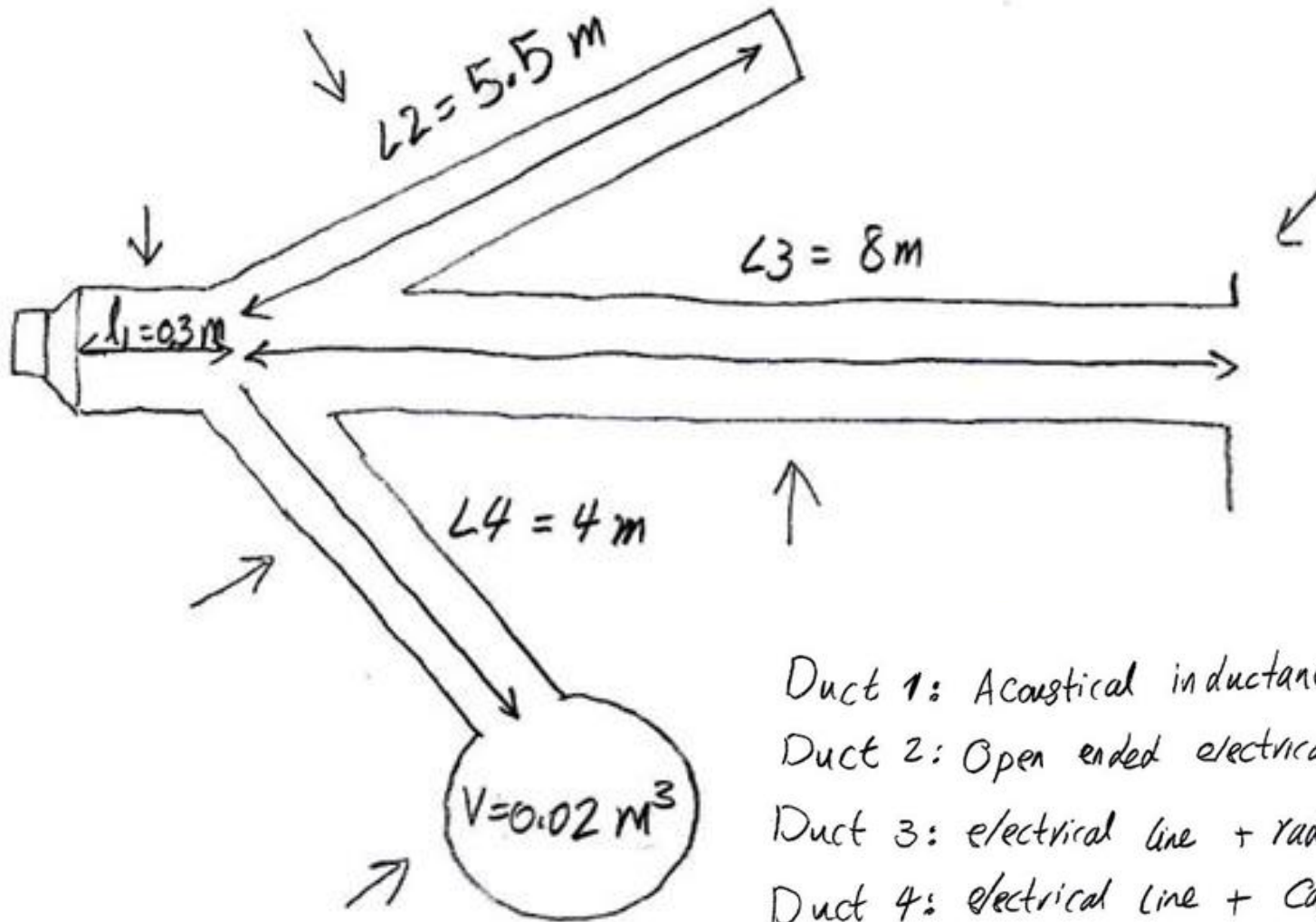
Duct 2: Open ended electrical line

# Question 1:



- Duct 1: Acoustical inductance
- Duct 2: Open ended electrical line
- Duct 3: electrical line + radiation impedance

# Question 1:



- Duct 1: Acoustical inductance
- Duct 2: Open ended electrical line
- Duct 3: electrical line + radiation impedance
- Duct 4: electrical line + Capacitance

## Question 1:

1.1) Check 1: Limit for plane wave propagation

$$f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi} \quad (\Phi = \text{diameter})$$

## Question 1:

1.1) Check 1: Limit for plane wave propagation

$$f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi} \quad (\Phi = \text{diameter})$$

$$f \leq 0.586 \left( \frac{340}{0.2} \right) = 996 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \text{ok for } 85 \text{ Hz}$$



## Question 1:

1.1) Check 1: Limit for plane wave propagation

$$f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi} \quad (\Phi = \text{diameter})$$

$$f \leq 0.586 \left( \frac{340}{0.2} \right) = 996 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \text{ok for } 85 \text{ Hz}$$

Check 2: Limit for tube model as inductance.

$$\text{length } l \leq 0.08 \frac{c}{f} = 0.08 \cdot \frac{340}{85} = 32 \text{ cm at } 85 \text{ Hz}$$

## Question 1:

1.1) Check 1: Limit for plane wave propagation

$$f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi} \quad (\Phi = \text{diameter})$$

$$f \leq 0.586 \left( \frac{340}{0.2} \right) = 996 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow \text{ok for } 85 \text{ Hz}$$

Check 2: Limit for tube model as inductance.

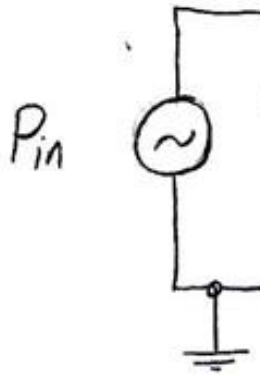
$$\text{length } l \leq 0.08 \frac{c}{f} = 0.08 \cdot \frac{340}{85} = 32 \text{ cm at } 85 \text{ Hz}$$

tube  $l_1$  can be modeled as an inductance

# Question 1:

$P_{in}$ : input power

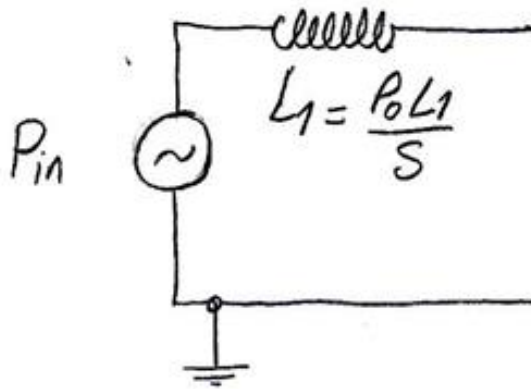
analog electrical circuit:



# Question 1:

$P_{in}$ : input power  
 $S$ : section of tube

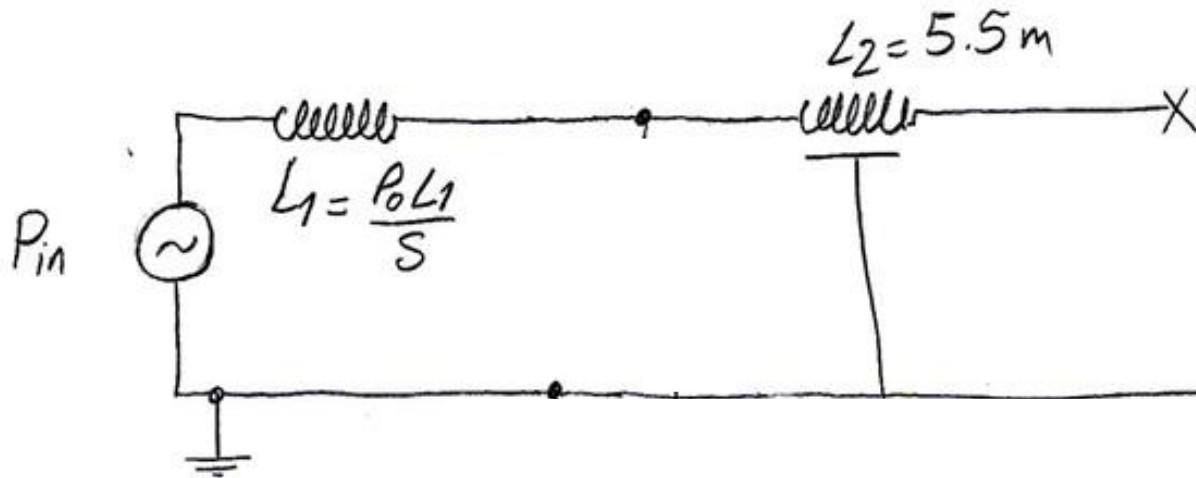
analog electrical circuit:



# Question 1:

$P_{in}$ : input power  
 $S$ : section of tube

analog electrical circuit:



# Question 1:

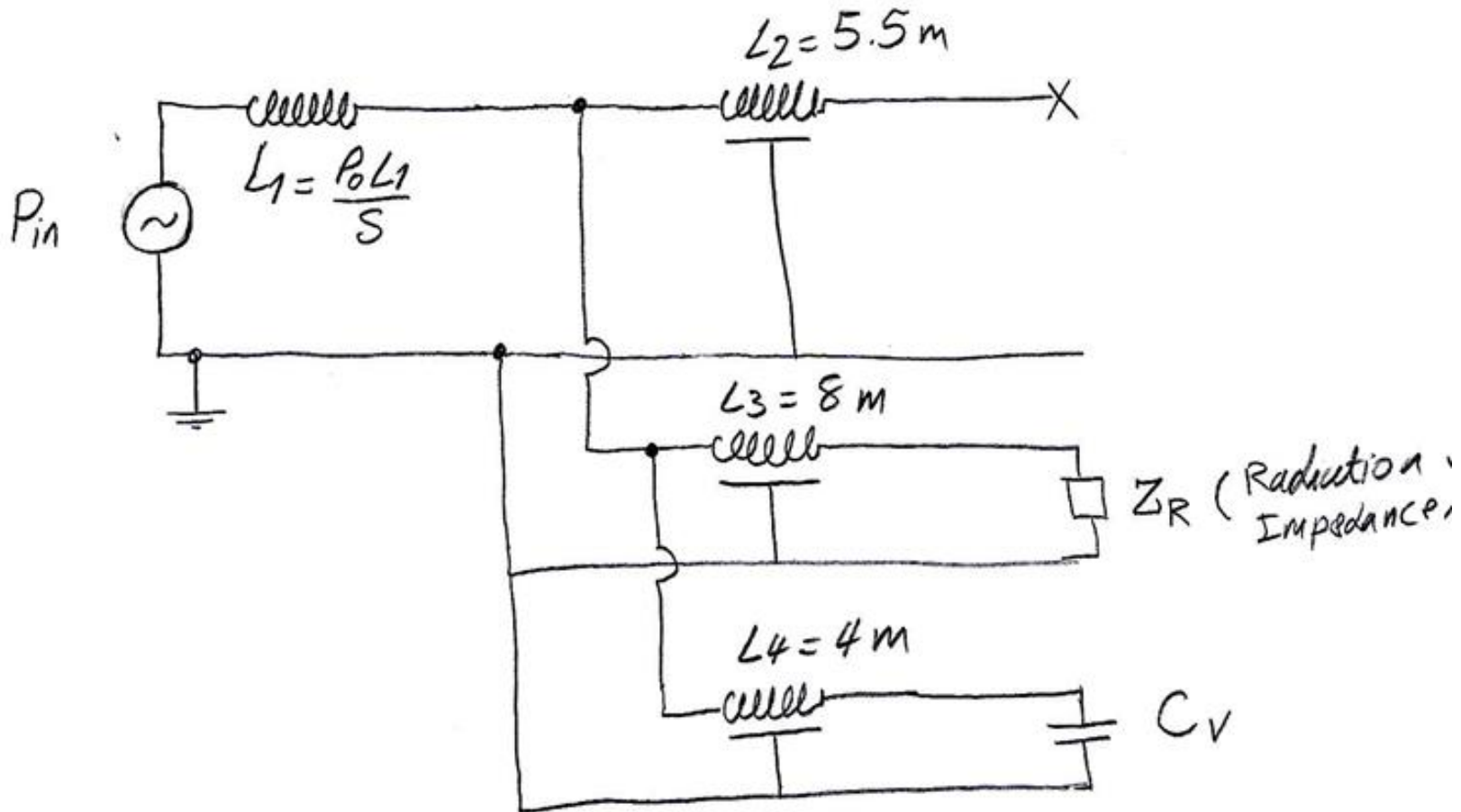
$P_{in}$ : input power

$S$ : Section of tube

$Z_R$ : radiation impedance of a piston in an infinite rigid baffle

$C_V$ : acoustic capacitance of special volume  $V$

analog electrical circuit:



## Question 1:

1.2)

at 85 Hz : wavelength  $\lambda = c/f = 4\text{m}$

# Question 1:

1.2)

at 85 Hz : wavelength  $\lambda = c/f = 4\text{m}$

tube L4 :  $kL4 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 4 = 2\pi \Rightarrow$

input impedance  $Z_{in} = Z_{load} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_V}$



# Question 1:

1.2)

at 85 Hz: wavelength  $\lambda = c/f = 4\text{m}$

tube L4:  $kL_4 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 4 = 2\pi \Rightarrow$

input impedance  $Z_{in} = Z_{load} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_V}$

tube L3:  $kL_3 = 4\pi \Rightarrow Z_{in} = Z_{load} = Z_R$

# Question 1:

1.2)

at 85 Hz: wavelength  $\lambda = c/f = 4\text{ m}$

tube L4:  $kL_4 = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 4 = 2\pi \Rightarrow$

input impedance  $Z_{in} = Z_{load} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_V}$

tube L3:  $kL_3 = 4\pi \Rightarrow Z_{in} = Z_{load} = Z_R$

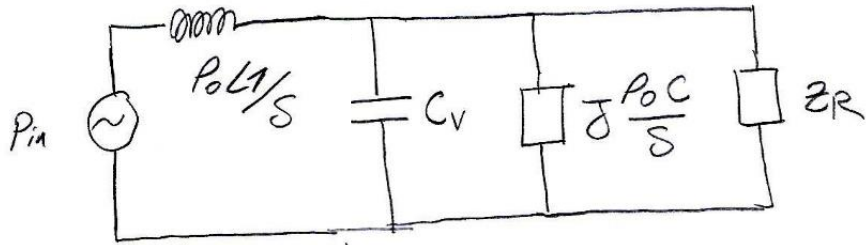
tube L2:  $kL_2 = 2\pi \left(\frac{5.5}{4}\right) = \frac{11\pi}{4}$

$\hookrightarrow$  input impedance =  $-\underbrace{j \frac{P_0 C}{8} \cot(\frac{11\pi}{4})}_{-1}$

$= j \frac{P_0 C}{8}$

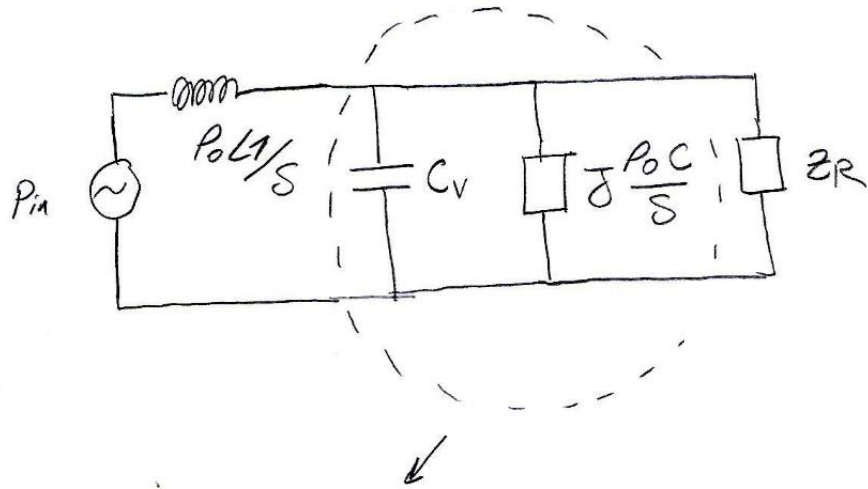
# Question 1:

New analog circuit:



# Question 1:

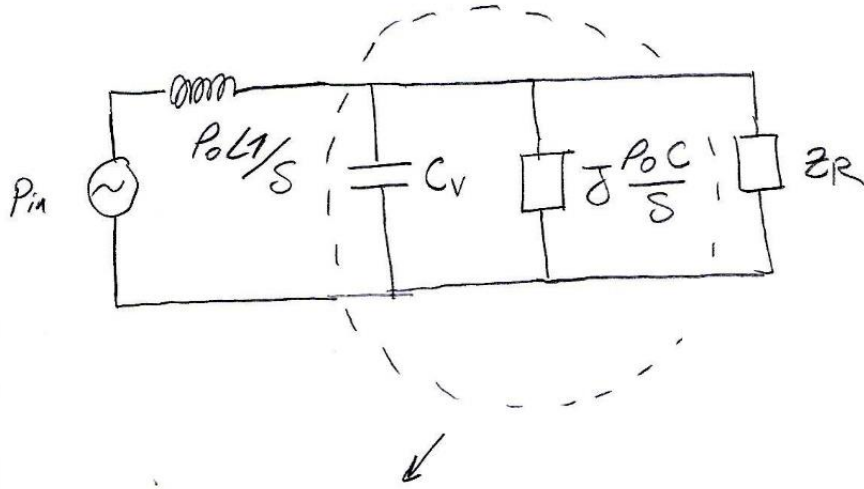
New analog circuit:



$$\text{impedance} = \frac{1}{\text{admittance}}$$

# Question 1:

New analog circuit:

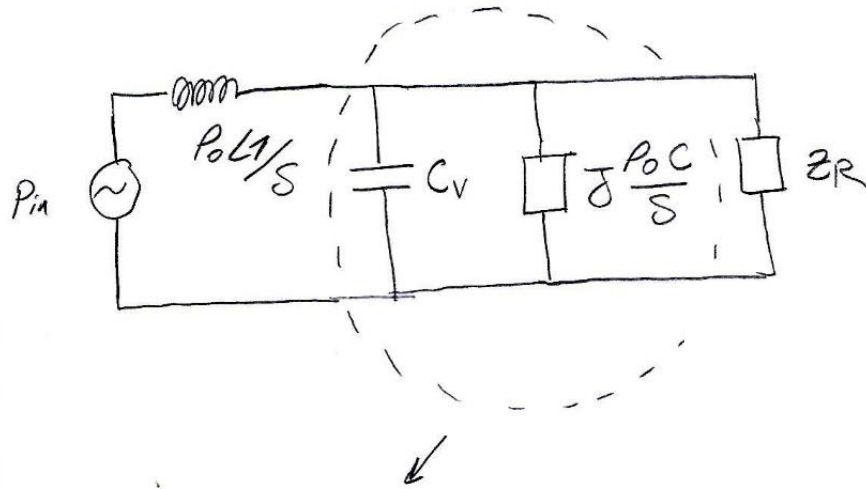


$$\text{impedance} = \frac{1}{\text{admittance}}$$

$$\text{admittance} = j\omega C_v + \frac{s}{j\delta P_0 C}$$

# Question 1:

New analog circuit:



$$\text{impedance} = \frac{1}{\text{admittance}}$$

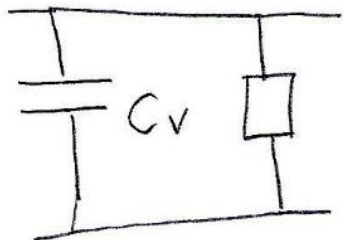
$$\text{admittance} = j\omega C_v + \frac{\delta}{j\delta P_0 C}$$

$$= j(2\pi 85) \frac{V}{P_0 C^2} - \frac{j\pi(0.1)}{P_0 C}$$

$$= \frac{j\pi}{P_0 C} \left( \frac{(170)(0.02)}{340} - 0.01 \right) = 0$$

# Question 1:

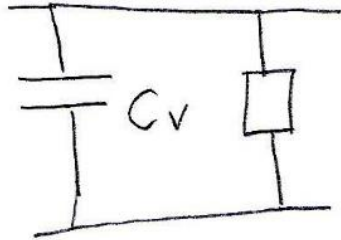
So,



$$\text{admittance} = 0$$

## Question 1:

So,

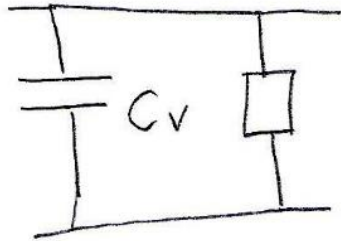


admittance = 0  $\Rightarrow$  open circuit



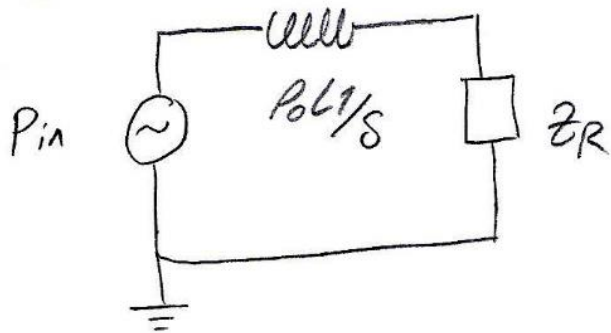
# Question 1:

So,



admittance = 0  $\Rightarrow$  open circuit

New analog circuit



## Question 1:

$Z_R$  has "simplified" expression if:  $kR \leq 0.2$

Where  $R$  is the radius of section  $S$ .

## Question 1:

$Z_R$  has "simplified" expression if:  $kR \leq 0.2$

Where  $R$  is the radius of section  $S$ .

$$kR = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (0.1) = \frac{2\pi}{4} (0.1) \leq 0.2 \text{ OK!}$$

## Question 1:

Input impedance  $Z_{in} = j\omega L + Z_R$

## Question 1:

Input impedance  $Z_{in} = j\omega L_0 \frac{1}{s} + Z_R$

$$= j\omega \frac{(1.2)(0.3)}{\pi(0.1)^2} + \underbrace{\frac{(1.2)}{2\pi(340)} \omega^2 + j\omega \frac{8(1.2)}{3\pi^2(0.1)}}_{Z_R}$$

With  $\omega = 2\pi(85) = 534.1 \text{ rad/s}$

## Question 1:

Input impedance  $Z_{in} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + Z_R$

$$= j\omega \frac{(1.2)(0.3)}{\pi(0.1)^2} + \frac{(1.2)}{2\pi(340)} \omega^2 + j\omega \frac{8(1.2)}{3\pi^2(0.1)}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{Z_R}$

With  $\omega = 2\pi(85) = 534.1 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{in} = 160.2 + j 785.2$$

## Question 1:

3) acoustical power radiated

## Question 1:

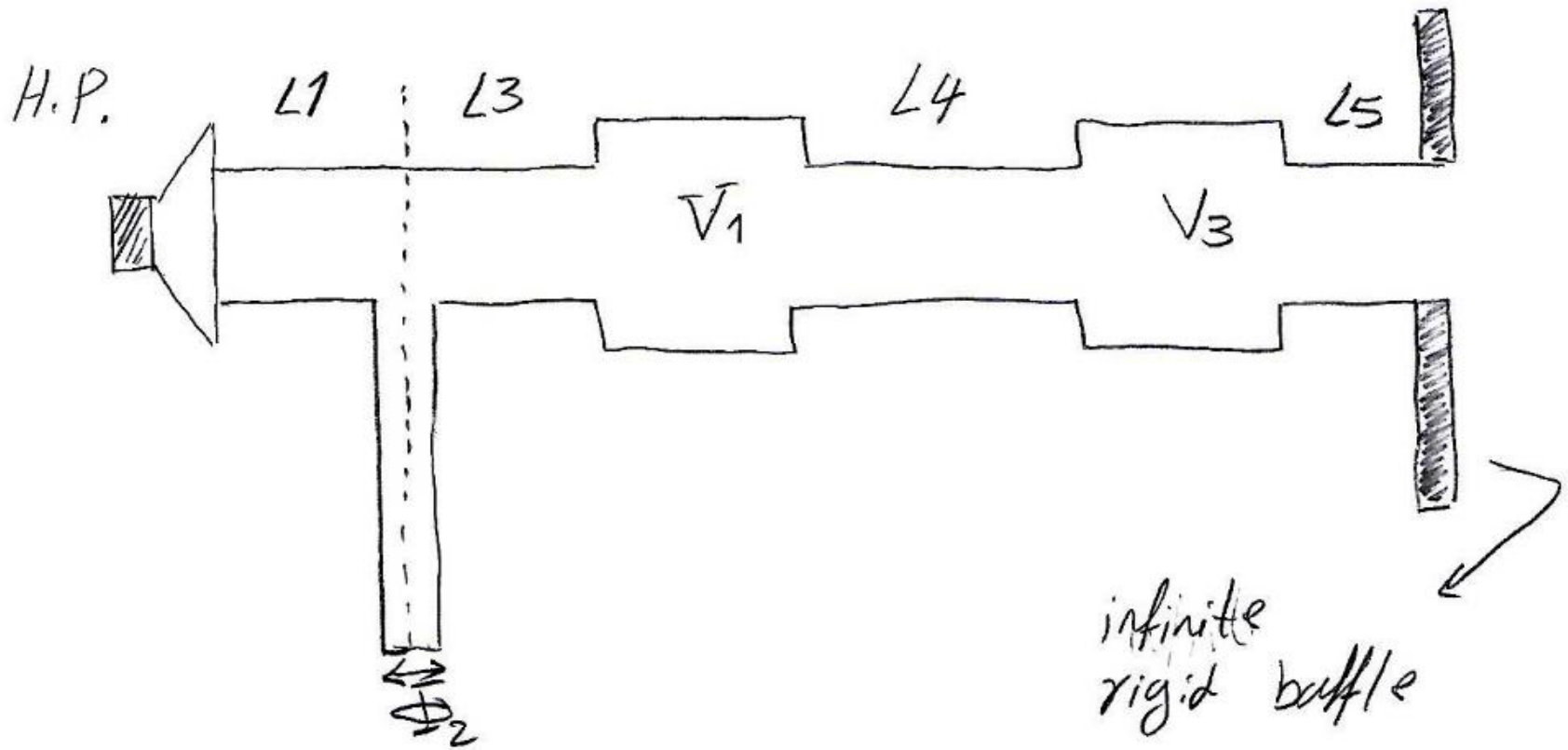
$$3) \frac{\text{acoustical power radiated}}{\text{electric power dissipated}} \text{ in } \operatorname{re}\{Z_R\}$$



## Question 1:

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad & \underline{\text{acoustical power radiated}} \\ & = \text{electric power dissipated in } \operatorname{re}\{Z_R\} \\ & = |P_{in, rms}|^2 \times \frac{160.2}{|160.2 + j7852|^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 2



## Question 2

2.1)

check //: plane wave if  $f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi}$   
(tube,  $\Phi$  = diameter of section)

## Question 2

2.1)

check //: plane wave if  $f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi}$   
(tube,  $\Phi$  = diameter of section)

$$\begin{array}{l} \Phi_1 = 10 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow f \leq 2016 \text{ Hz} \\ \Phi_2 = 3 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow f \leq 6719 \text{ Hz} \end{array} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \Phi_1 \\ \Phi_2 \end{array}} \right) \text{ OK @ } \begin{array}{l} 500 \text{ Hz} \\ 1000 \text{ Hz} \end{array}$$

## Question 2

2.1)

Check 1: plane wave if  $f \leq 0.586 \frac{c}{\Phi}$   
(tube,  $\Phi$  = diameter of section)

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1 = 10 \text{ cm} &\Rightarrow f \leq 2016 \text{ Hz} \\ \Phi_2 = 3 \text{ cm} &\Rightarrow f \leq 6719 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \Phi_1 = 10 \text{ cm} \\ \Phi_2 = 3 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}} \right) \text{OK @ } \begin{array}{l} 500 \text{ Hz} \\ 1000 \text{ Hz} \end{array}$$

Check 2: Condensed elements (tube) if

$$\text{length} \leq 0.08 \frac{c}{f} = 5.5 \text{ cm @ } 500 \text{ Hz}$$

## Question 2//

analog electric circuit:

HYP.  $\rightarrow$  General Case: tube  $\equiv$  electrical line

## Question 2

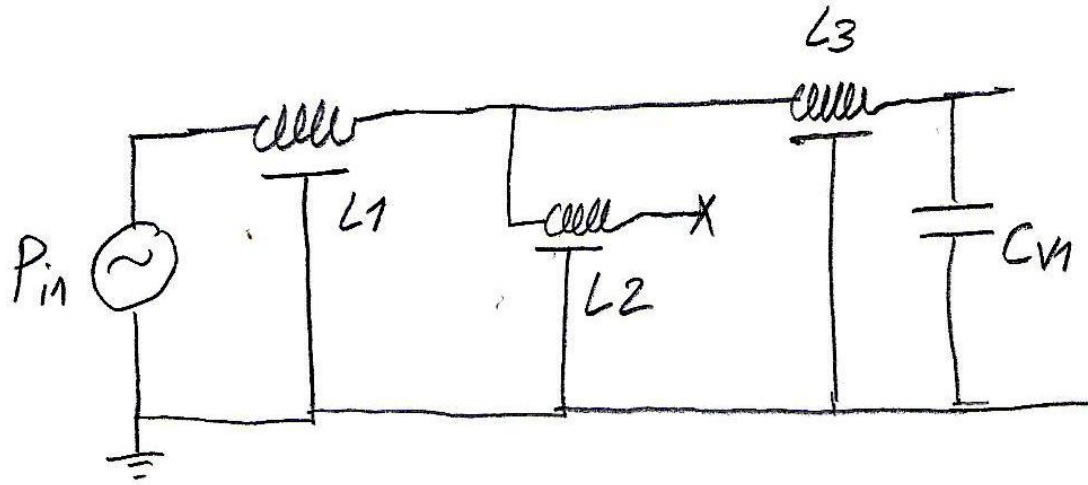
analog electric circuit:

HYP. → General Case: tube  $\equiv$  electrical line

→  $V_1$  and  $V_2 \equiv$  Capacitances

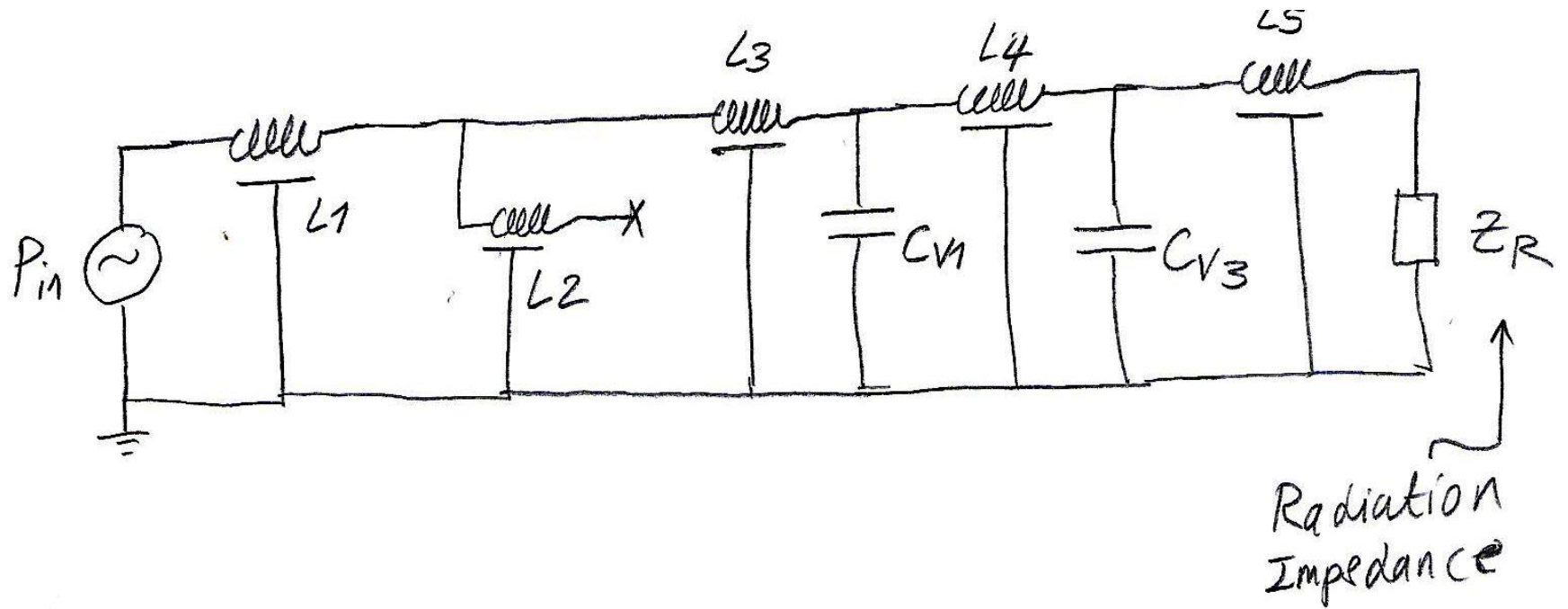
→ Load speaker  $\equiv$  power generator

## Question 2





Question 2



## Question 2

2.2) Tube  $L_2$ : input impedance

$$Z_{in} = -j \frac{P_0 C}{S} \cot \gamma (k L_2)$$

## Question 2

2.2) Tube  $L_2$ : input impedance

$$Z_{in} = -j \frac{\rho_0 c}{s} \cot y (kL_2)$$

$$Z_{in} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad kL_2 = \frac{2\pi(500)}{344} L_2 = \pi/2 + m\pi$$

## Question 2

2.2) Tube  $L_2$ : input impedance

$$Z_{in} = -j \frac{\rho_0 c}{S} \cot y (kL_2)$$

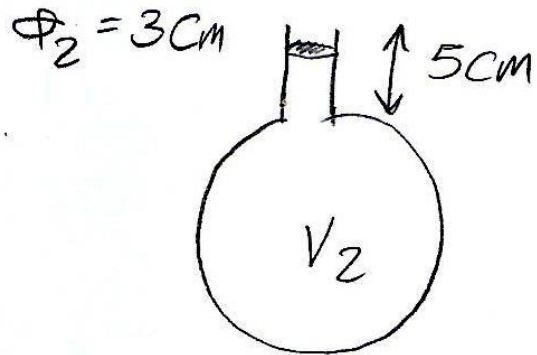
$$Z_{in} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad kL_2 = \frac{2\pi(500)}{344} L_2 = \pi/2 + m\pi$$

$$\text{minimum value of } L_2 = \frac{344}{2000} = 0.172 \text{ m}$$

## Question 21

2.3)

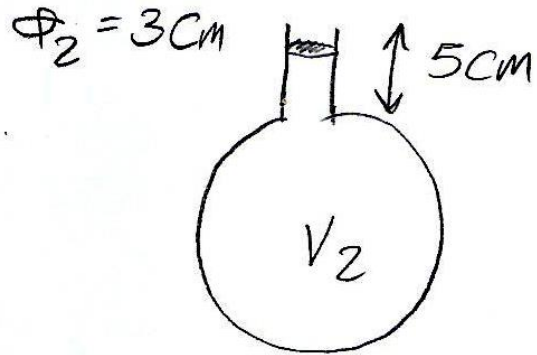
Helmholtz resonator



## Question 2

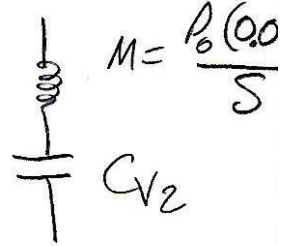
2.3)

Helmholtz resonator



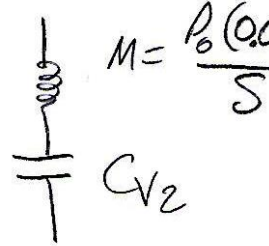
tube 5 cm  $\Rightarrow$  Condensed element  
@  
500 Hz

## Question 2

in the analog circuit, line  $L_2$  replace by   $M = \frac{P_0(0.0)}{S}$   
 $C_{V2}$

$$Z_{in} = j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{V2}} = 0 \quad \text{if } \omega = 0$$

## Question 2

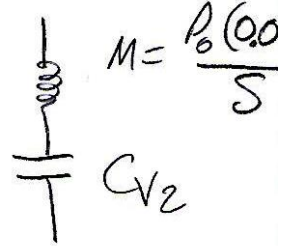
in the analog circuit, line  $L_2$  replace by   $M = \frac{P_0(0.05)}{S}$   
 $C_{V2}$

$$Z_{in} = j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{V2}} = 0 \quad \text{if } \omega = \omega_0$$

$$2\pi(500) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M C_{V2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{P_0(0.05)}{\pi(0.015)^2} * \frac{V_2}{P_0 C}}}$$



## Question 2

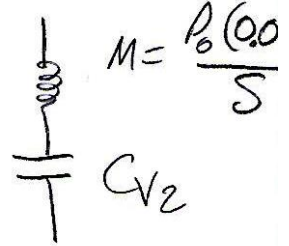
in the analog circuit, line  $L_2$  replace by   $M = \frac{P_0(0.05)}{S}$   
 $C_{V_2}$

$$Z_{in} = j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{V_2}} = 0 \quad \text{if } \omega = \omega_0$$

$$2\pi(500) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M C_{V_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{P_0(0.05)}{\pi(0.015)^2} * \frac{V_2}{P_0 C}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{1}{[2\pi(500)]^2} \cdot \frac{\pi(0.015)^2}{(0.05)} C^2$$

## Question 2

in the analog circuit, line  $L_2$  replace by   $M = \frac{\rho_0 (0.05)}{S}$   
 $C_{V_2}$

$$Z_{in} = j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{V_2}} = 0 \quad \text{if } \omega = \omega_0$$

$$2\pi(500) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M C_{V_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{\rho_0 (0.05)}{\pi (0.015)^2} * \frac{V_2}{\rho_0 C}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{1}{[2\pi(500)]^2} \cdot \frac{\pi (0.015)^2}{(0.05)} C^2$$

$$= 1.70 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3 = 0.17 \text{ liters}$$

## Question 21

2.4)

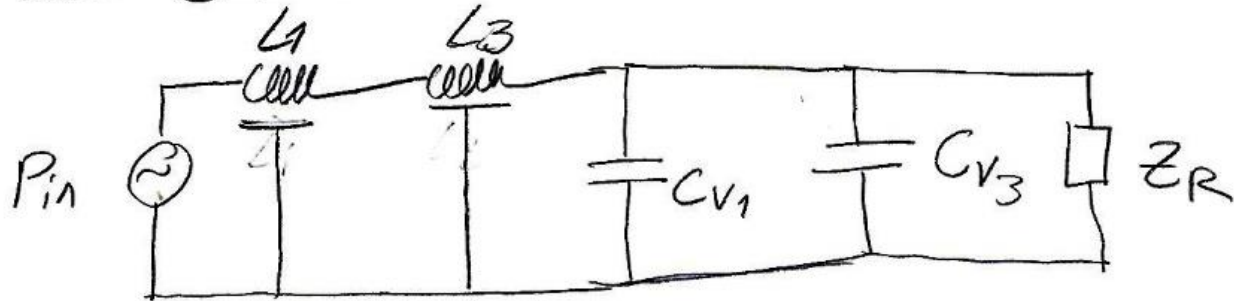
$$\text{if } kL_2 = \pi/2 @ 500 \text{ Hz} \Rightarrow$$

$$kL_2 = \pi @ 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{for } L_2, L_4, L_5, z_{in} = z_{load}$$

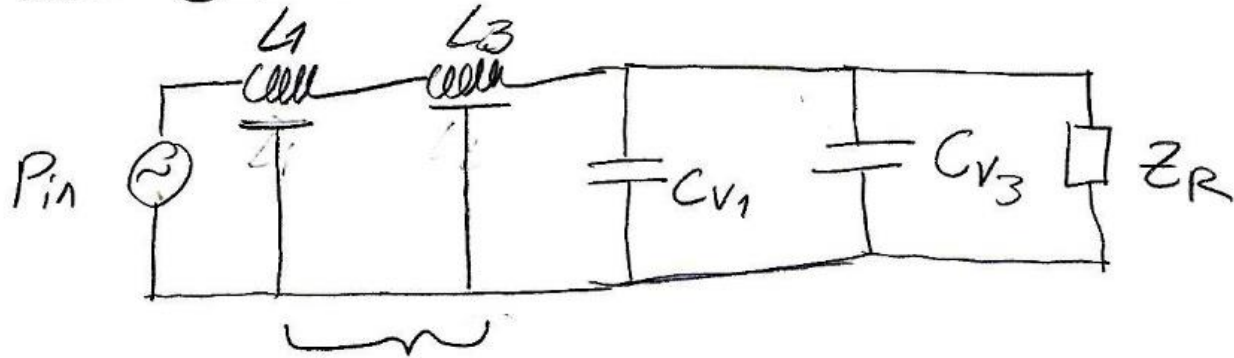
Question 2

new circuit



## Question 2

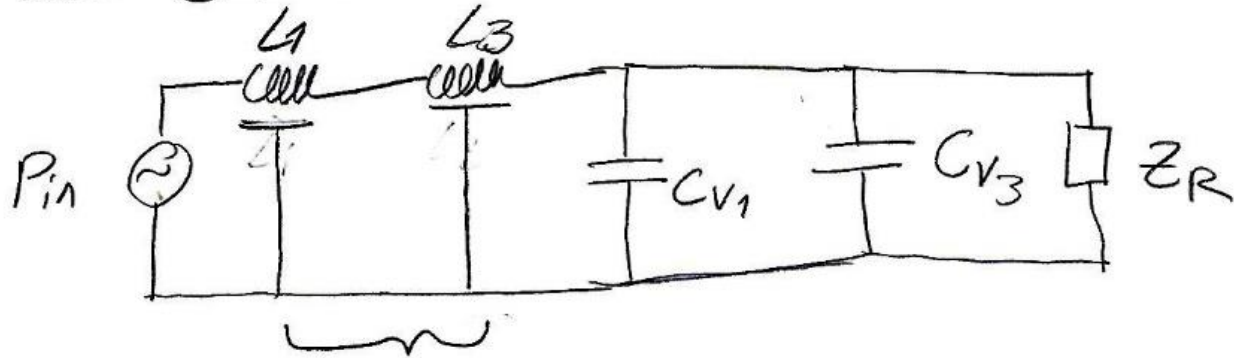
new circuit



$$l_1 + l_3 = l_2 \Rightarrow \text{tube of length } l_2 \Rightarrow$$

## Question 2

new circuit

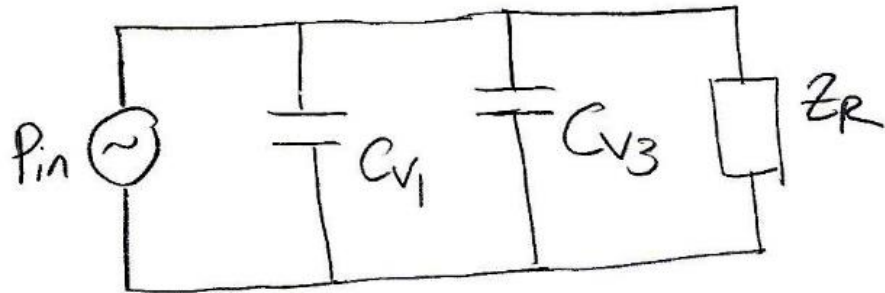


$L_1 + L_3 = L_2 \Rightarrow$  tube of length  $L_2 \Rightarrow$

$$Z_{in} = Z_{load}$$

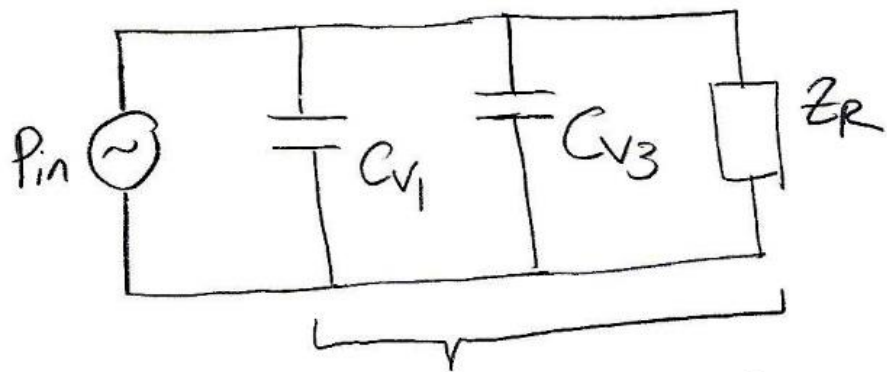
Question 2

New circuit



## Question 2

New circuit

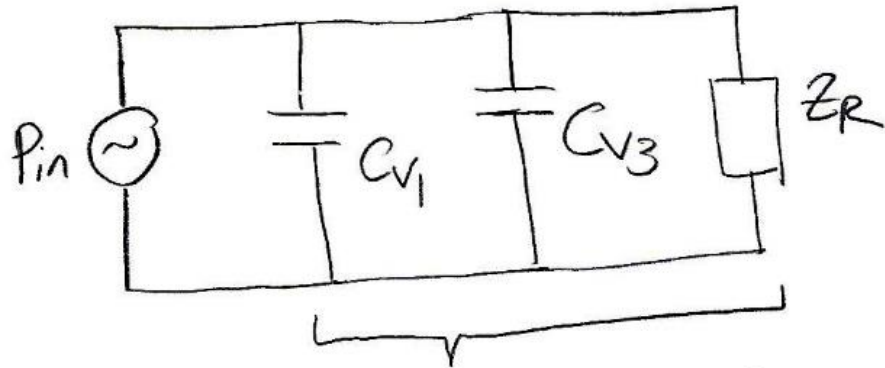


acoustic input impedance



## Question 2

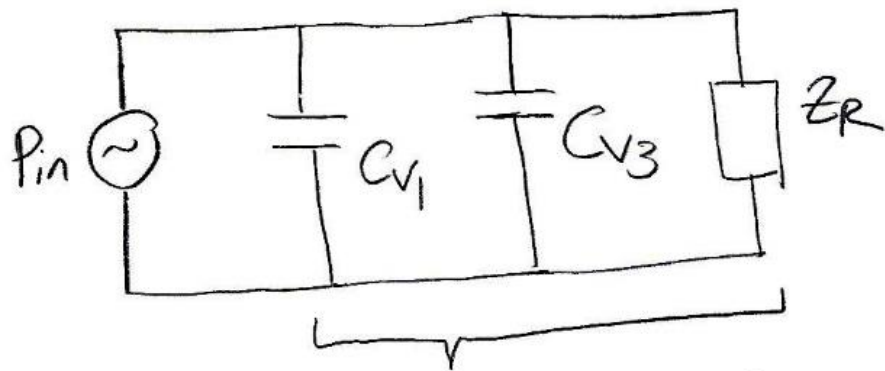
new circuit



$$\text{input admittance} = j\omega C_{v1} + j\omega C_{v2} + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

## Question 2

new circuit

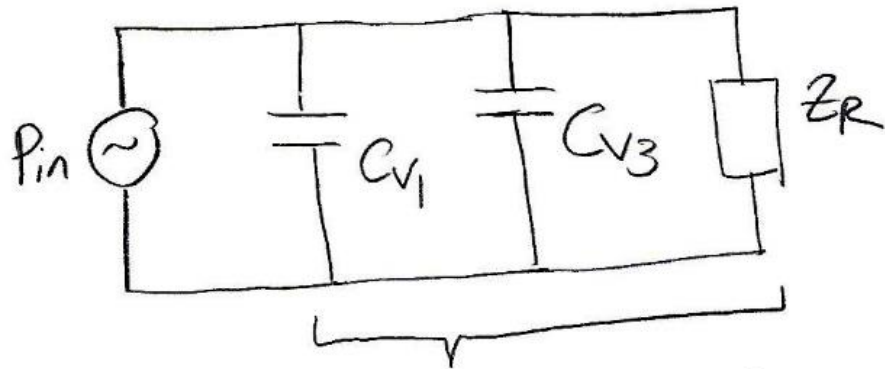


$$\text{input admittance} = j\omega C_{v1} + j\omega C_{v2} + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

$$= j\omega \left( \frac{V_1 + V_3}{\rho_0 c^2} \right) + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

## Question 2

new circuit



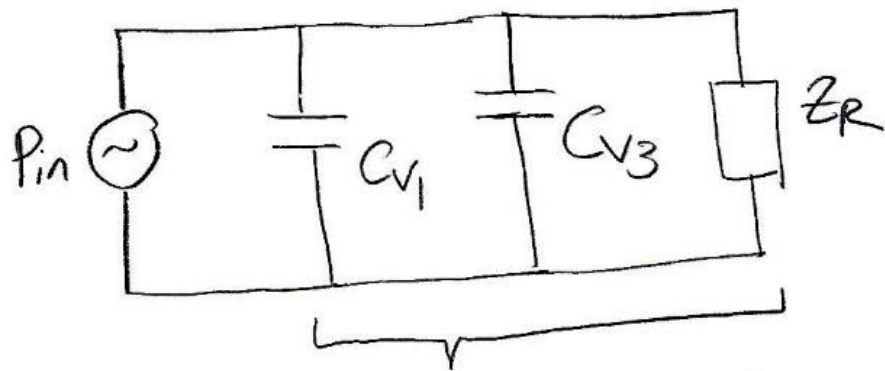
acoustic input impedance

$$\text{input admittance} = j\omega C_{v1} + j\omega C_{v2} + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

$$= j\omega \left( \frac{V_1 + V_3}{\rho_0 c^2} \right) + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

## Question 2

new circuit



$$\text{input admittance} = j\omega C_{v1} + j\omega C_{v2} + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

$$= j\omega \left( \frac{V_1 + V_3}{\rho_0 c^2} \right) + \frac{1}{Z_R}$$

## Question 2

$$k. \text{ radians} = \frac{2\pi(1000)}{344} \cdot (0.05) = 0.91$$

Simplified formula?  $\Rightarrow$  NO

## Question 2

$$k. \text{ radians} = \frac{2\pi(1000)}{344} \cdot (0.05) = 0.91$$

Simplified formula?  $\Rightarrow$  NO



Figure (ZR Piston infinit baffle)

## Question 2

$$k. \text{ radians} = \frac{2\pi(1000)}{344} \cdot (0.05) = 0.91$$

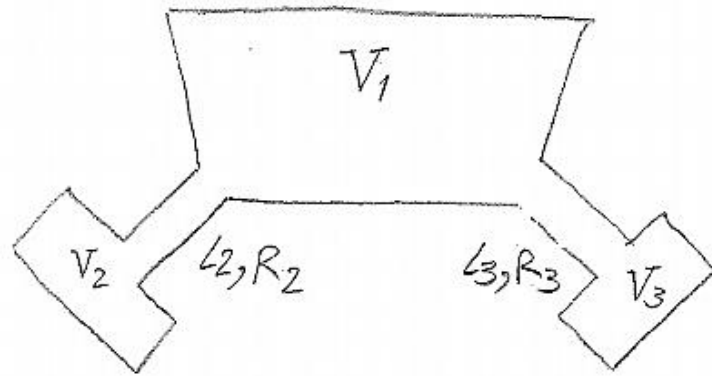
Simplified formula?  $\Rightarrow$  NO



Figure (ZR Piston infinit baffle)

$$\begin{aligned} Z_R (k_R = 0.91) &\approx \frac{\rho_0 c}{S} (0.38 + j0.61) \\ &= 19973 + j32062 \left[ \frac{\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}}{\text{m}^3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

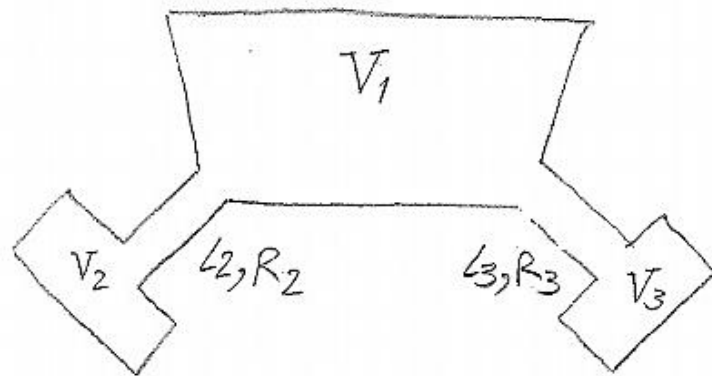
Question 5:



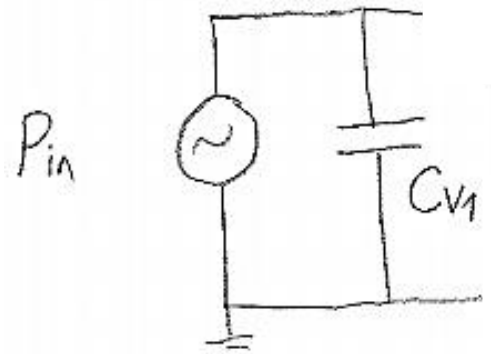
"The artificial ear."



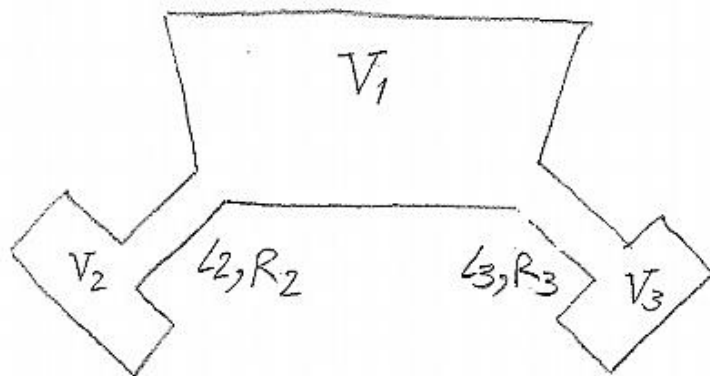
Question 5:



"The artificial ear."



Question 5:



"The artificial ear."

