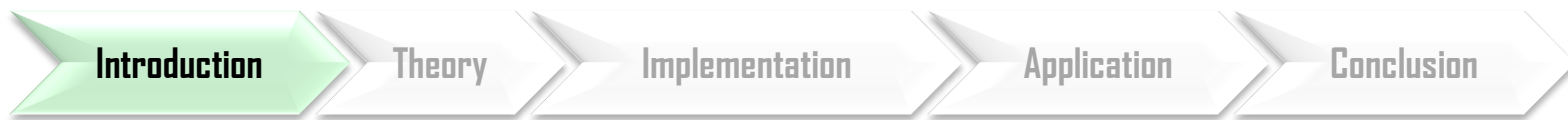


Topology Optimization of Thermoviscous Acoustics in Tubes and Slits with Hearing Aid Applications

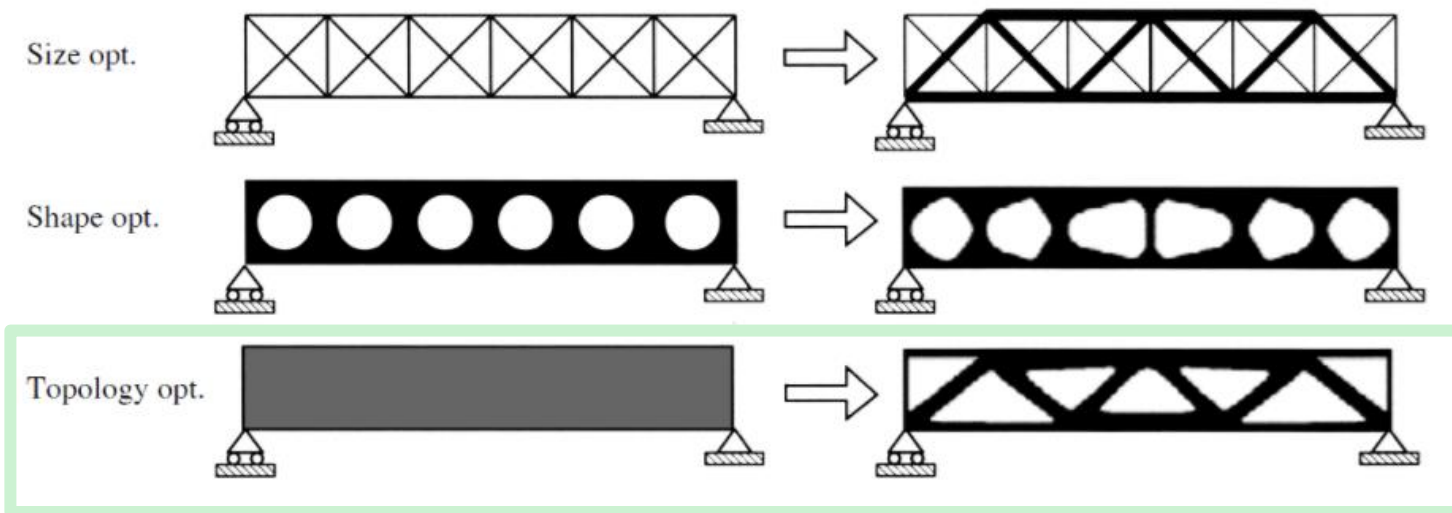


René Christensen, PhD

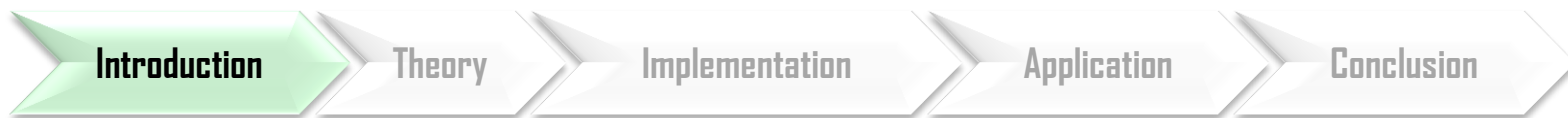
Rotterdam, October 19, 2017



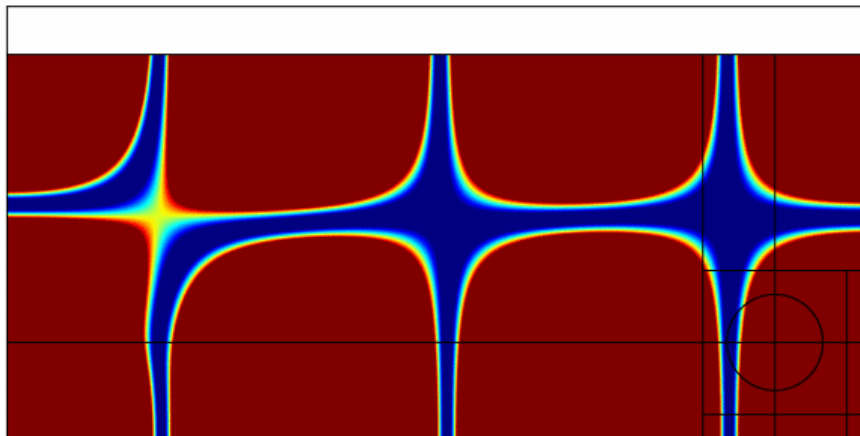
- Topology optimization has its origin in structural mechanics:



"Topology Optimization - Theory, Methods And Applications", M.P. Bendsøe and O. Sigmund, Springer

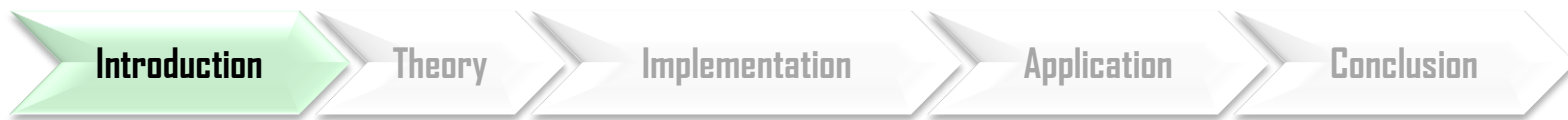


- Acoustic topology optimization has also been investigated in recent years:

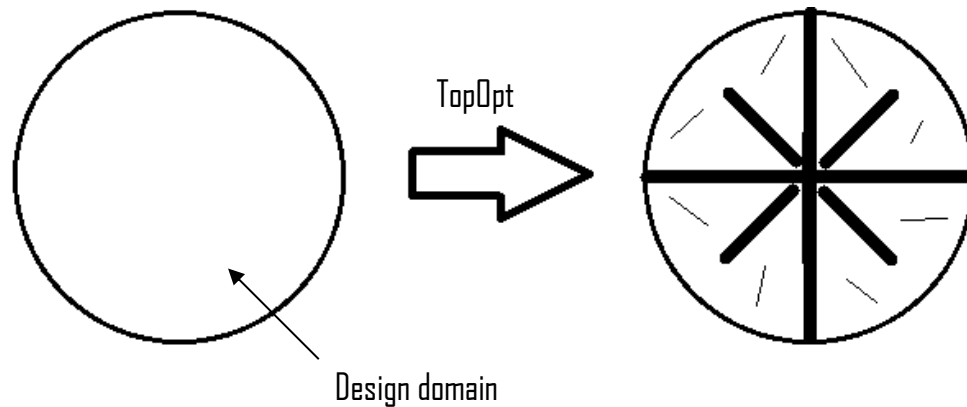


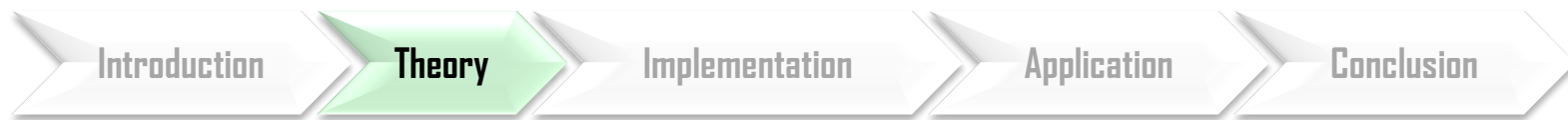
"Acoustic design by topology optimization", Düring et al., JSV 317 (2008) pp 557-575

"How to Use Acoustic Topology Optimization in Your Simulations Studies", René Christensen, COMSOL blog

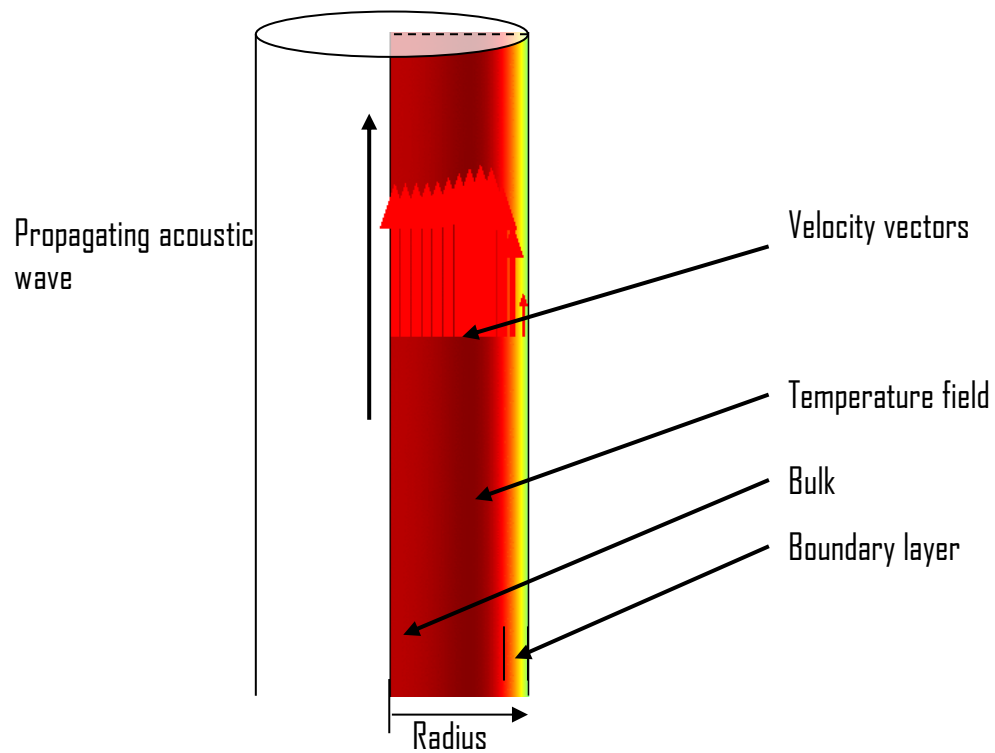


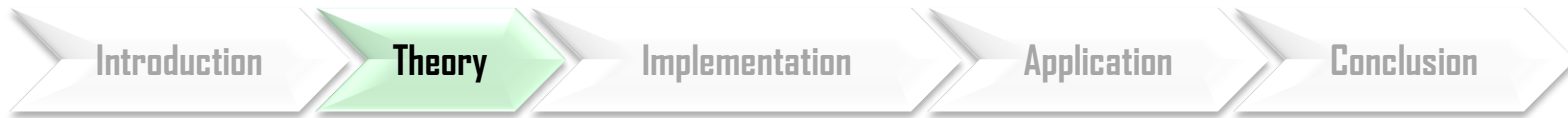
- We wish to establish a method for doing topology optimization in acoustic tubing systems with thermoviscous effects included



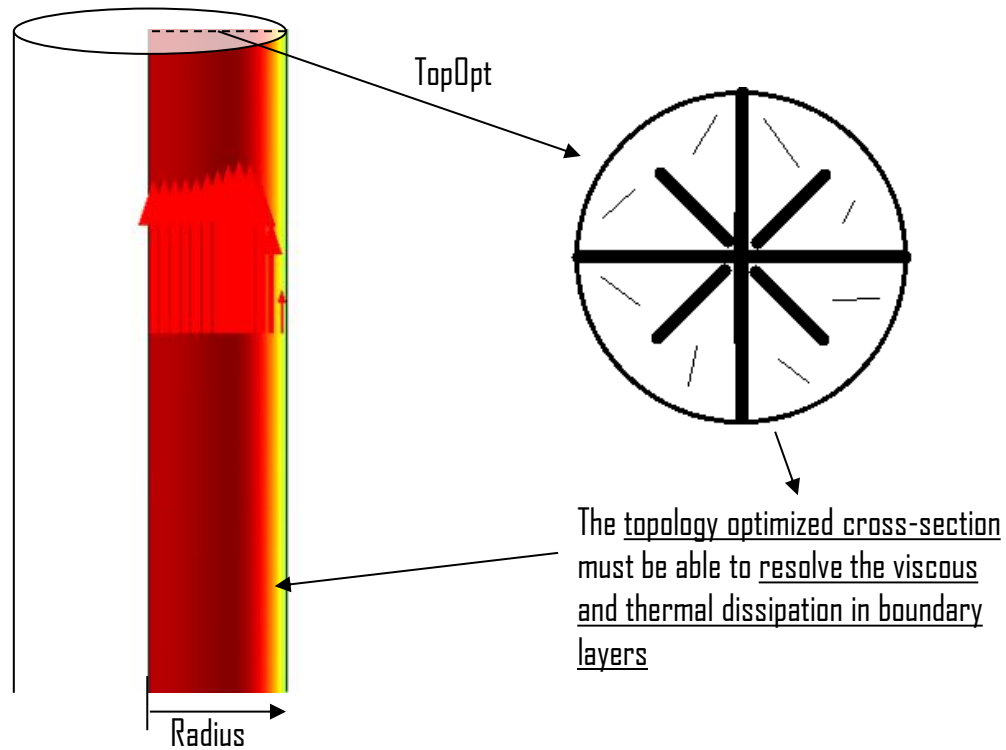


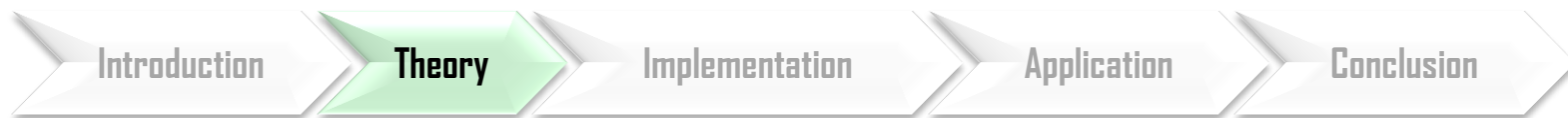
- Thermoviscous acoustics in small geometries





- Thermoviscous acoustics topology optimization



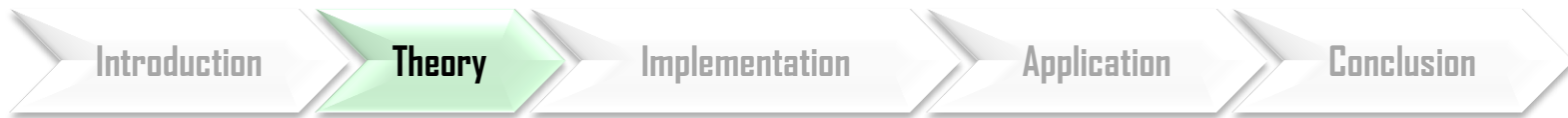


- Full Linearized Navier-Stokes Model

$$i\omega\rho_0\vec{v} - \left(\frac{4}{3}\mu + \eta\right)\nabla \cdot (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) + \mu\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{v}) + \nabla p = 0$$

$$i\omega\rho_0 C_p T - \kappa\Delta T - i\omega p = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} - i\omega \frac{T}{T_0} + i\omega \frac{p}{p_0} = 0$$



- Low Reduced Frequency Model

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_v + k_v^{-2} \Delta_{cd} \Psi_v &= 1 & \rho &= \frac{\rho_0}{\frac{1}{\Omega_{cd}} \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \Psi_v d\Omega_{cd}} \\ \Psi_h + k_h^{-2} \Delta_{cd} \Psi_h &= 1 & K &= \frac{K_0}{\gamma - (\gamma - 1) \frac{1}{\Omega_{cd}} \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \Psi_h d\Omega_{cd}} \end{aligned}$$

→

$$\Delta_{pd} p + k_0^2 \frac{\gamma - (\gamma - 1) \frac{1}{\Omega_{cd}} \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \Psi_h d\Omega_{cd}}{\frac{1}{\Omega_{cd}} \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \Psi_v d\Omega_{cd}} p = 0$$



- Low Reduced Frequency Model

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Psi_v + k_v^{-2} \Delta_{cd} \Psi_v = 1 & \longrightarrow & \rho = \frac{\rho_0}{\frac{1}{\Omega_{cd}} \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \Psi_v d\Omega_{cd}} \\
 \Psi_h + k_h^{-2} \Delta_{cd} \Psi_h = 1 & & K = \frac{K_0}{\gamma - (\gamma - 1) \frac{1}{\Omega_{cd}} \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \Psi_h d\Omega_{cd}}
 \end{array}$$

Transmission line parameters:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \updownarrow \\
 Z' \equiv R' + i\omega L' = i\omega\rho/\Omega_{cd} \\
 Y' \equiv G' + i\omega C' = i\omega\Omega_{cd}/K
 \end{array}$$



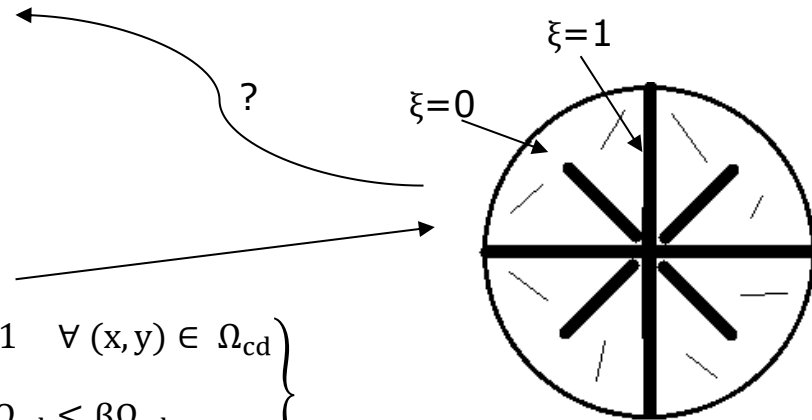
- Topology optimization scheme

$$\Psi_v + k_v^{-2} \Delta_{cd} \Psi_v = 1$$

$$\Psi_h + k_h^{-2} \Delta_{cd} \Psi_h = 1$$

$$\min_{\xi} \Phi(\xi, \Psi_v, \Psi_h)$$

$$\text{s. t. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < \xi(x, y) \leq 1 \quad \forall (x, y) \in \Omega_{cd} \\ \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \xi d\Omega_{cd} \leq \beta \Omega_{cd} \end{array} \right\}$$





- Topology optimization scheme

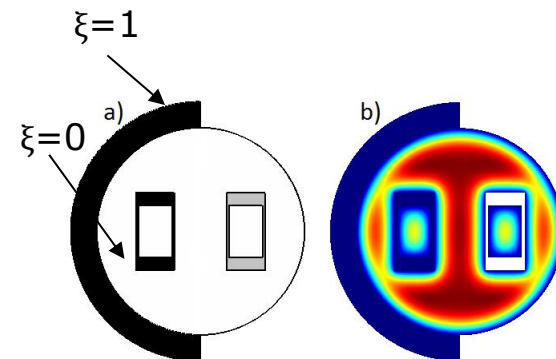
$$a_v(\xi)\Psi_v + k_v^{-2}\Delta_{cd}\Psi_v = f_v(\xi)$$

$a_v(\xi)$ and $f_v(\xi)$ are interpolated
via e.g. SIMP or RAMP

$$a_h(\xi)\Psi_h + k_h^{-2}\Delta_{cd}\Psi_h = f_h(\xi)$$

$$\min_{\xi} \Phi(\xi, \Psi_v, \Psi_h)$$

$$\text{s. t. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < \xi(x, y) \leq 1 \quad \forall (x, y) \in \Omega_{cd} \\ \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \xi d\Omega_{cd} \leq \beta \Omega_{cd} \end{array} \right\}$$

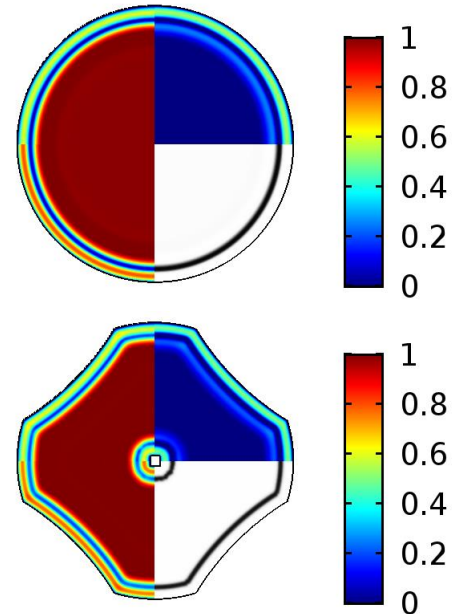




- Hearing aids tube

$$\max_{\xi} \Phi = \Re(R') = \omega \rho_0 \Re \left(\frac{i}{\int_{\Omega_{cd}(\xi)} \Psi_v d\Omega_{cd}} \right)$$

$$\text{s. t. : } \begin{cases} 0 < \xi \leq 1 \\ \int_{\Omega_{cd}} \xi d\Omega_{cd} / \Omega_{cd} \leq \beta \\ \mathbf{S}_{\phi} \Psi_{\phi} = \mathbf{f}_{\phi} \end{cases}$$





- An acoustic topology optimization scheme was proposed which includes thermal and viscous dissipation
- The optimization scheme assumes constant cross-section geometries
- The scheme was implemented entirely in COMSOL Multiphysics using the *Optimization* and the *PDE* interfaces, both found in the *Mathematics* module
- The technique provides insight into finding optimized geometries for different vibro-acoustic objective functions, with patents pending