

Department of Electronic & Computer Engineering 電子及計算機工程學系



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Direct Problem: Wave Propagation in Pipe

21 June 2017

Derek and Liwen Prof. Murch's group 電子及計算機工程學系

Background

- Models (Analytical, FEM) v.s. Measurement
 - Measurement as ground truth
- **VNA** v.s. NI
 - Frequency domain v.s. Time domain
 - Transfer function v.s waveform



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Measurement Result

- VNA can measure frequency response at selected frequencies with both amplitude and phase information.
- Calibration channel in air measured in an acoustic chamber, and the calibration channel in water is obtained from BK8104 datasheet.







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Measurement Result

Impulse response:

 $h(t) = F^{-1}H(f)$

Narrowband impulse response:

 $h_{\Delta f}(t) = F^{-1}[H(f) W(\Delta f)]$









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Measurement Result

$$h(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} h_{\Delta f_p}(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} H(f) W(\Delta f_p)$$



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Spectrogram can be formed by considering the addition of all the narrowband impulse response functions.



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Measurement Result

- The dispersion curve can then be found by applying the spatial domain Fourier transform to transfer functions.
- 2 main modes are found in acrylic-air channel, and 5 main modes are found in HDPE-water channel.





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Measurement Result

Modes are separated in dispersion curves and we can estimate loss in frequency bands when only one mode is dominating.





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Conclusion and Future Plans

- □ We proposed and experimentally validated high frequency wave propagation model for a wide range of pipe materials.
- Good matching is obtained between theory and measurement in terms of dispersion curve, attenuation and etc.
- □ Systematic procedure for measurement is established.
- □ Our next step is using HFW for defect detection.