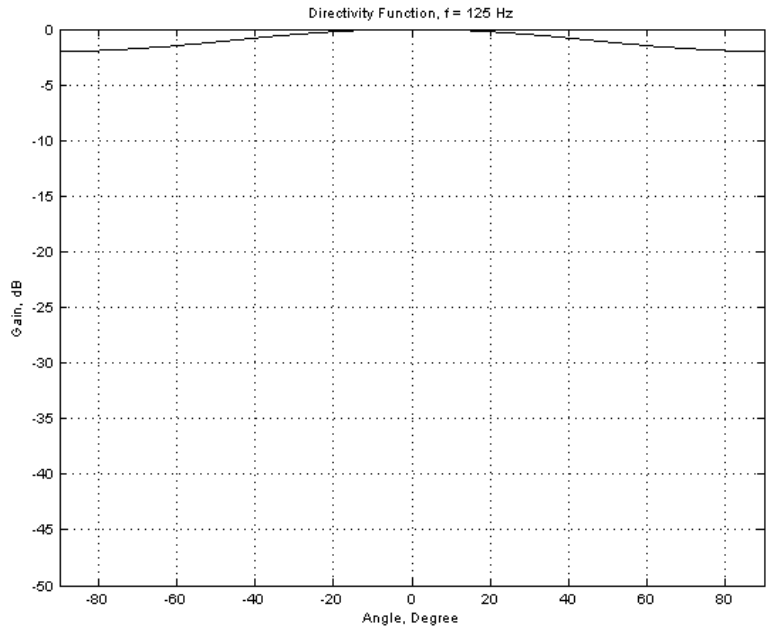
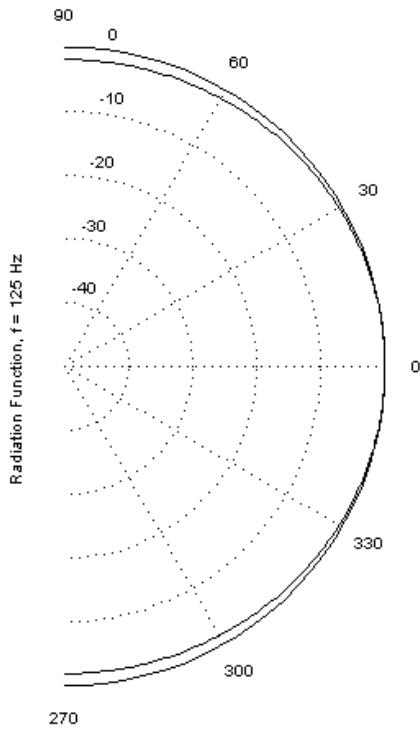
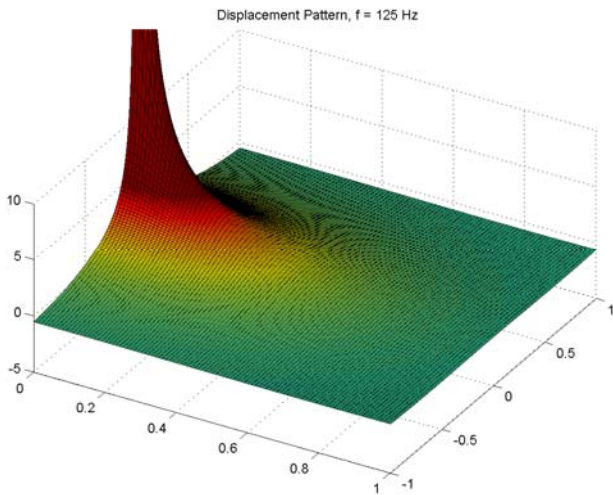


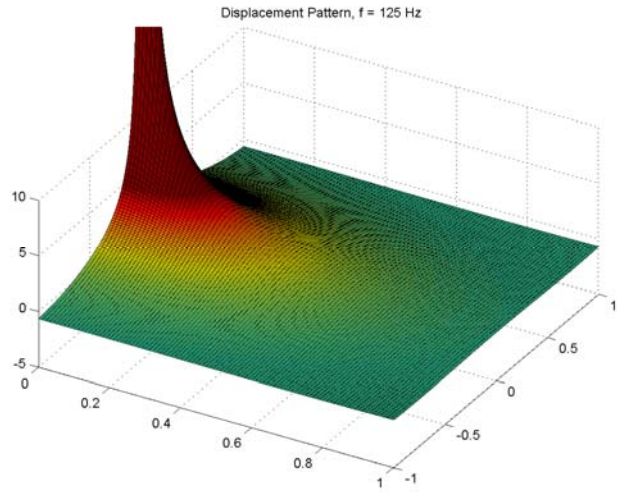
Part 1a: Array Length = 1m, Uniform volume velocity

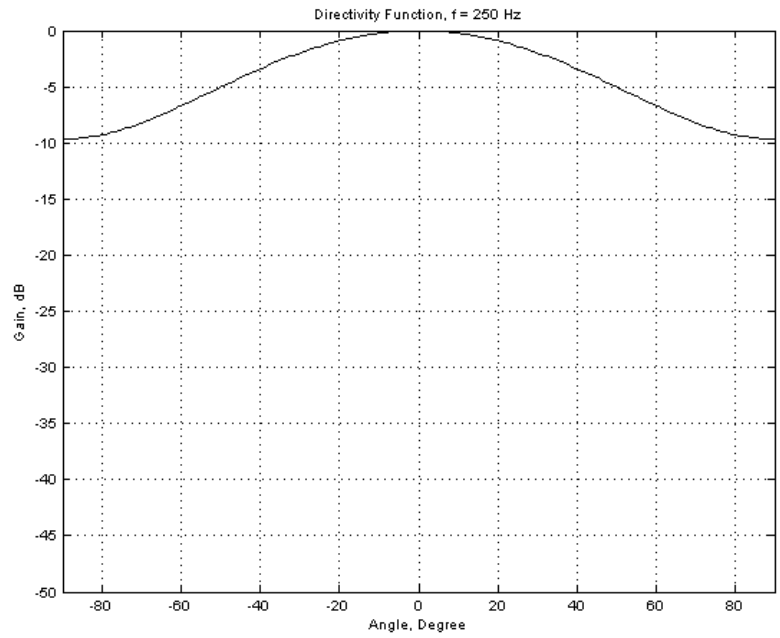
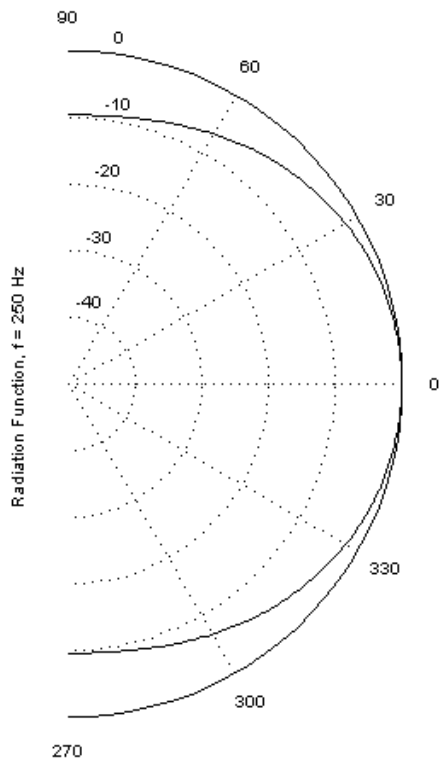


Elevation Plane

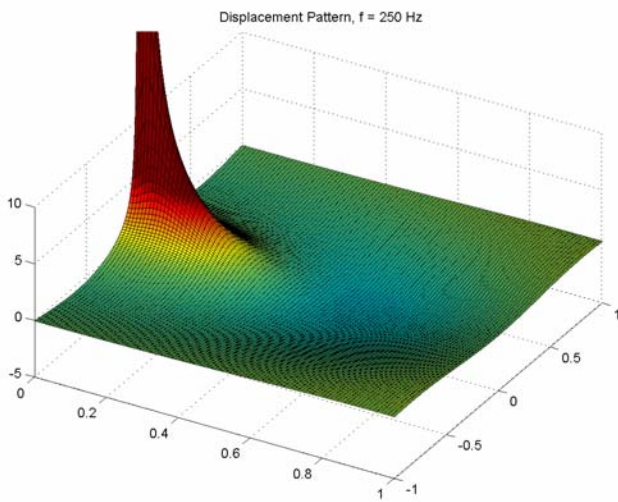


Azimuth Plane

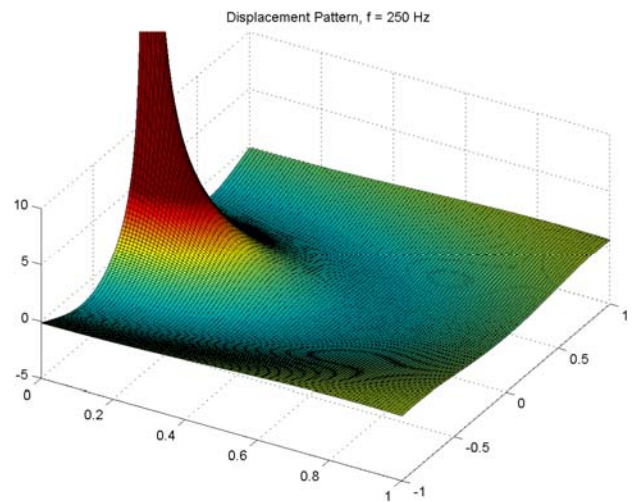


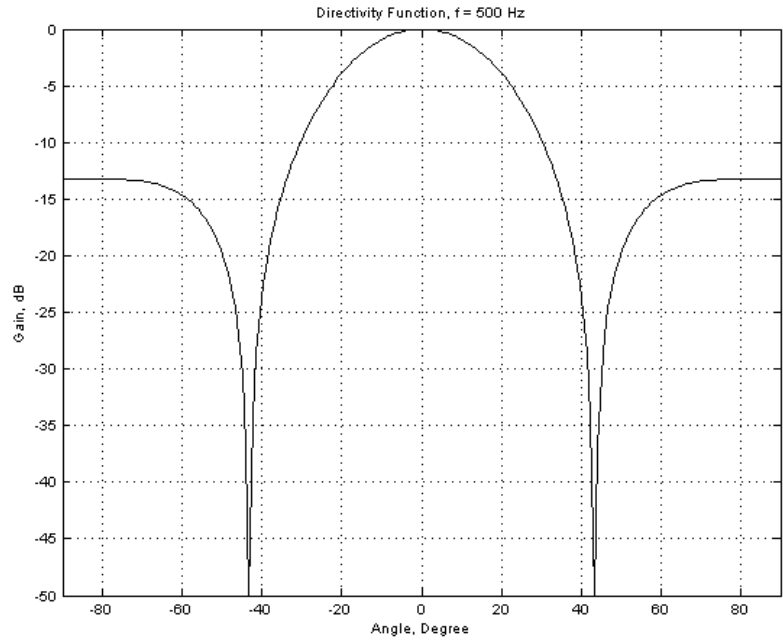
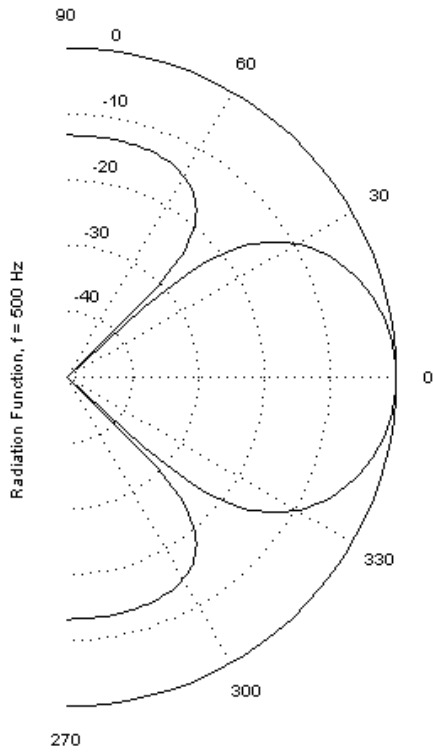


Elevation Plane

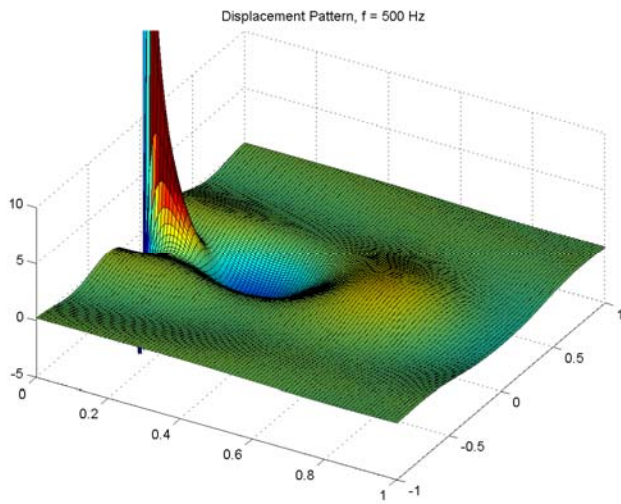


Azimuth Plane

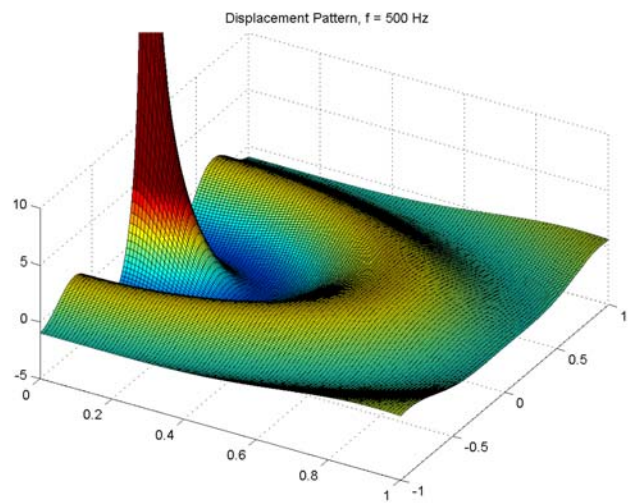


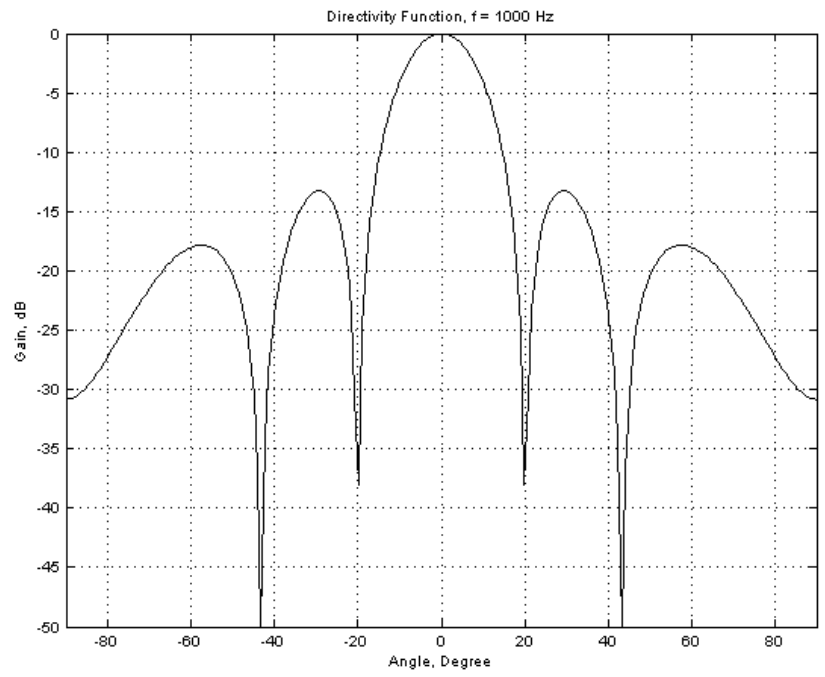
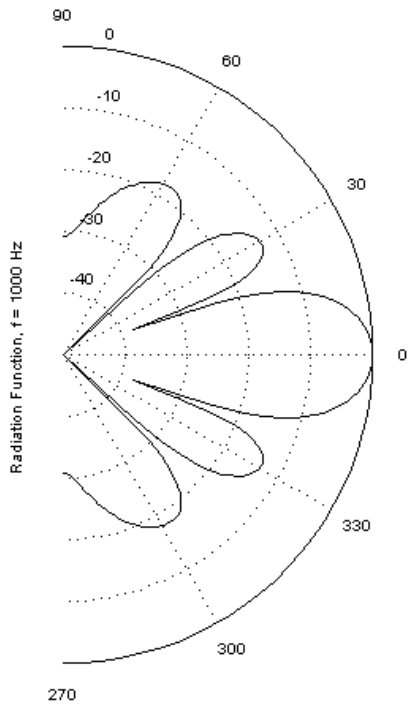


Elevation Plane

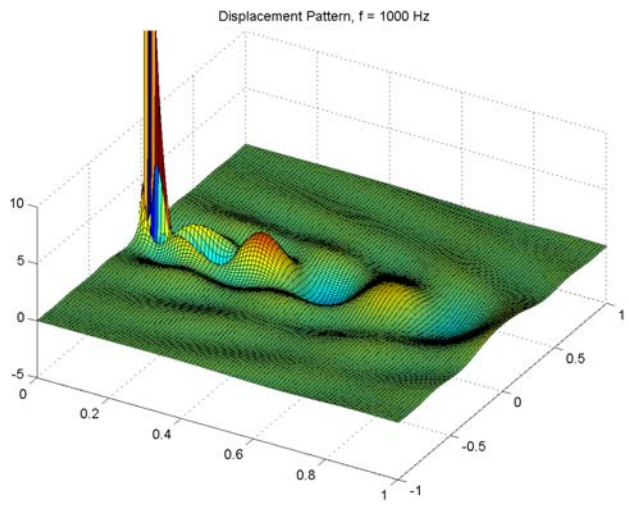


Azimuth Plane

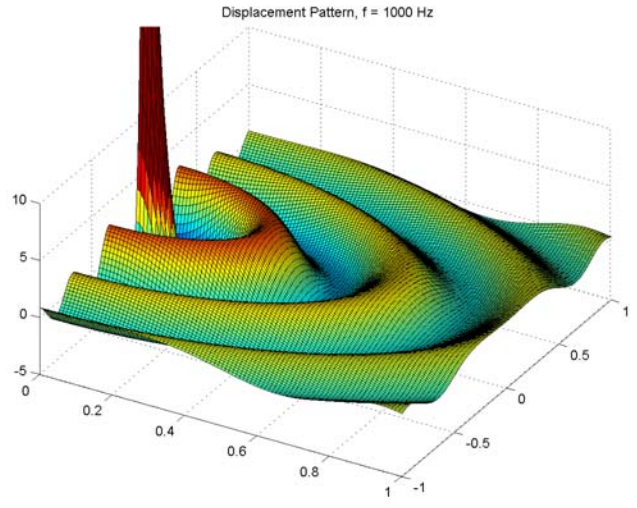


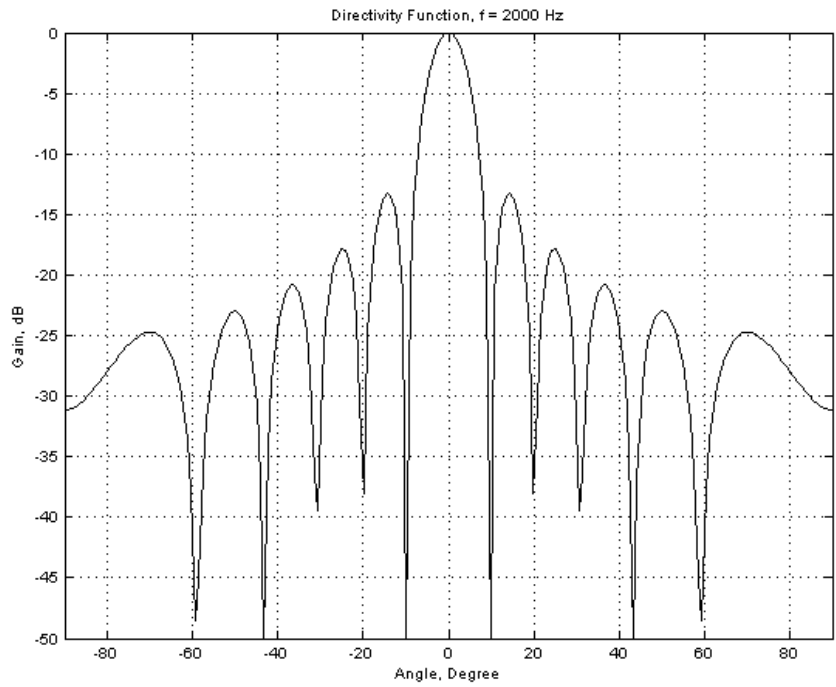
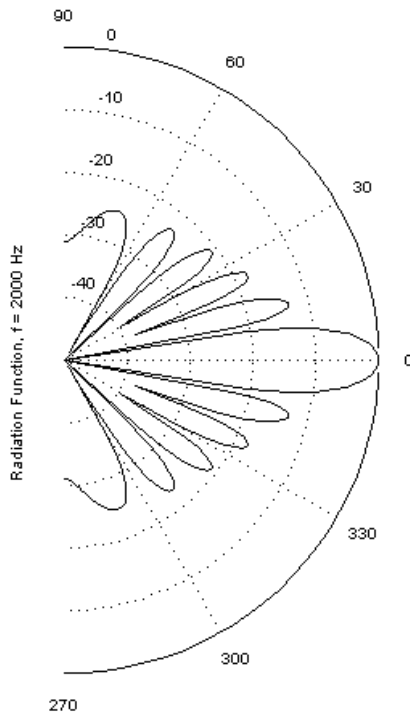


Elevation Plane

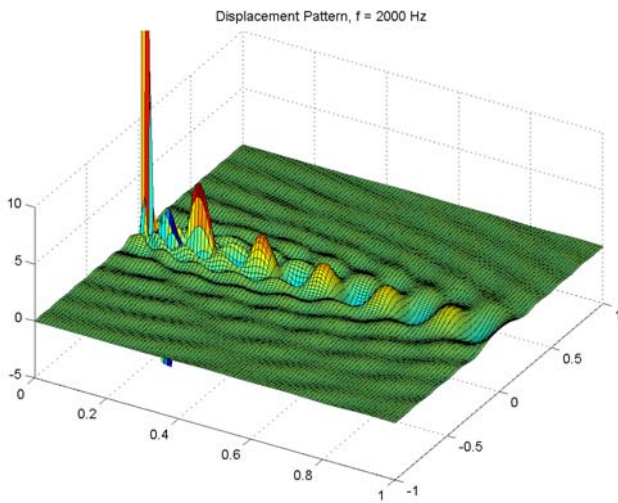


Azimuth Plane

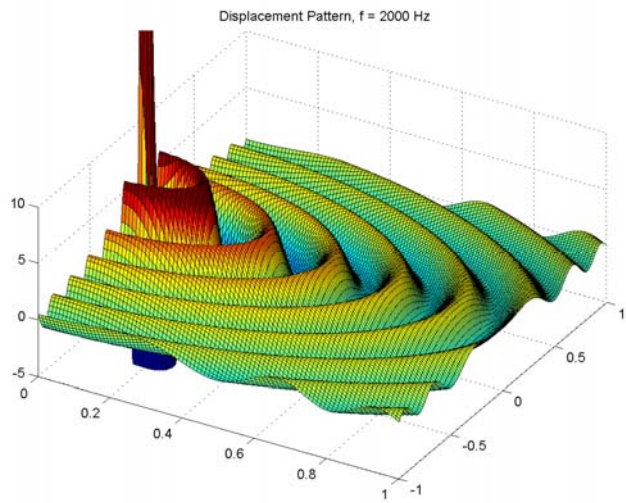




Elevation Plane



Azimuth Plane



Part 1a Source Code:

```
% Ross Penniman
% EEN 502
% Project 2, Part 1a

clear all, close all
b=-1/2:(1/200):1/2;
thetaN=b*pi;
```

```

l=1; % length of array in meters
c=343;
f= 125; % 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000 Hz
lambda=c/f;

for j=1:length(thetaN)
    u = (1/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j));
    if u == 0
        p(j) = 1;
    else
        p(j)=sin(pi*u)/(pi*u);
    end
end

pdB = 20*log10(abs(p));
pdB(pdB < -50) = -50; % limit lower level of p to -50 dB
posdB = pdB + 50;

figure; % subplot(121);
polar(thetaN, posdB, 'k-'); axis([0 50 -50 50]);
ylabel(['Radiation Function, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);

ph=findall(gca, 'type', 'text'); ps=get(ph, 'string');
% disp([num2cell(1:numel(ps)).', ps]); % see the content's indices...
ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '0', '-10',
    '-20', '-30', '-40'};
set(ph, {'string'}, ps);
% print(gcf, ['probla_p_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r80')

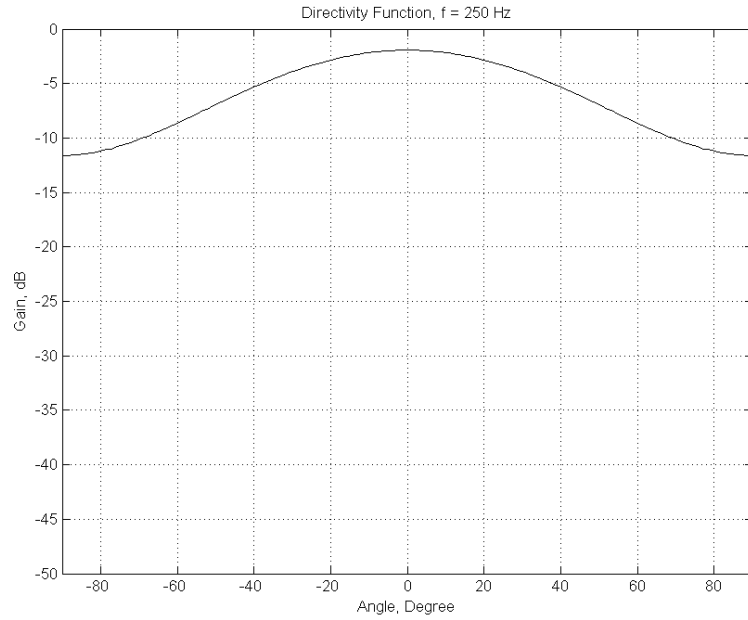
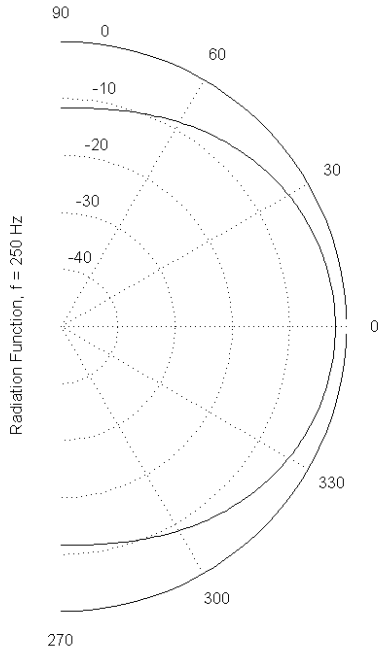
figure; % subplot(122);
plot(b*180, pdB, 'k'); axis([-90 90 -50 0]); grid on;
title(['Directivity Function, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
xlabel('Angle, Degree'); ylabel('Gain, dB');
% print(gcf, ['probla_d_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r80')

[X,Y] = meshgrid(0:0.01:1, -1:0.01:1);
k=2*pi*f/c;
R=sqrt(X.^2+Y.^2);
m=(pi*l/lambda)*(abs(Y)./R); % Y/R = sin(thetaN)
m(m == 0) = 0.00001;
q=(sin(m)./m).*cos(k*R)./R; % Equation 3.38 from Moser
figure;
surf(X,Y,q); axis ([0 1 -1 1 -5 10]); caxis([-5 5]);
title(['Displacement Pattern, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
view (30, 50);
% print(gcf, ['probla_3D_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r160')

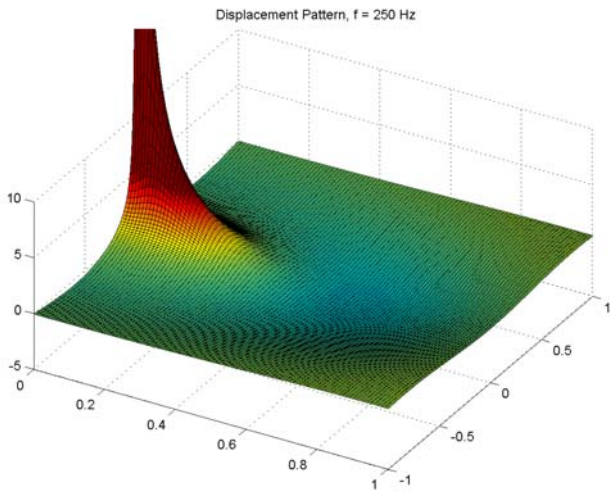
q2 = cos(k*R)./R; % azimuth half plane at thetaN = 0
figure;
surf(X,Y,q2); axis ([0 1 -1 1 -5 10]); caxis([-5 5]);
title(['Displacement Pattern, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
view (30, 50);
% print(gcf, ['probla_3Daz_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r160')

```

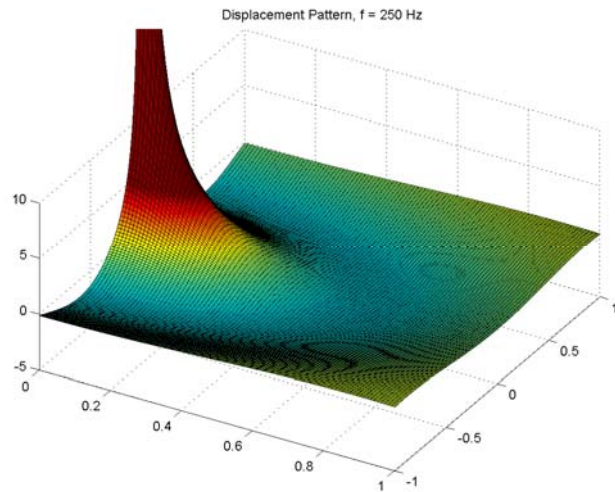
Part 1b: Array Length = 1m, Volume velocity profile has gaps to simulate frames around drivers of array.

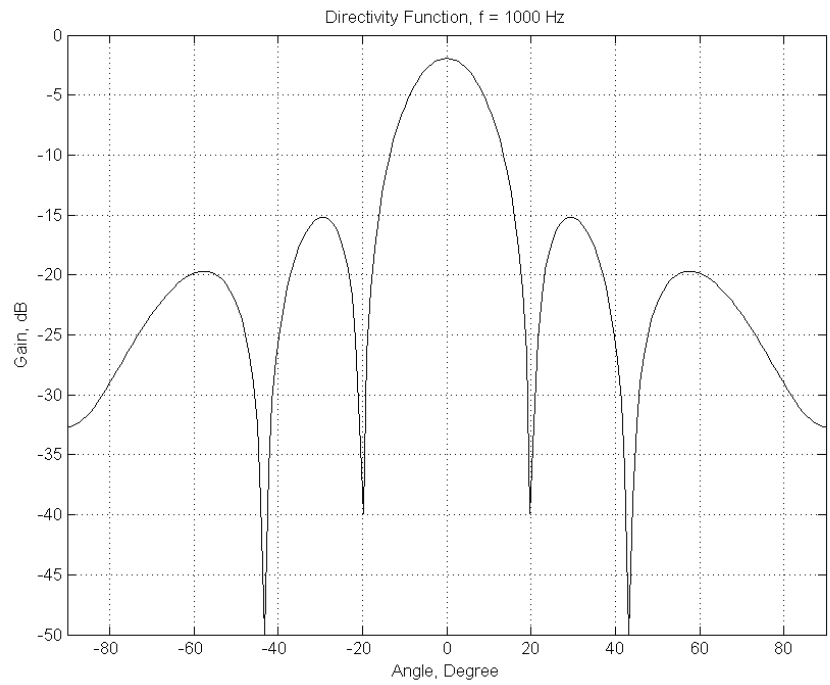
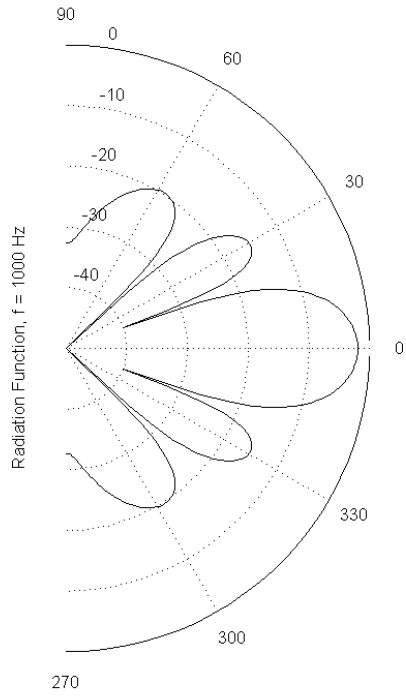


Elevation Plane

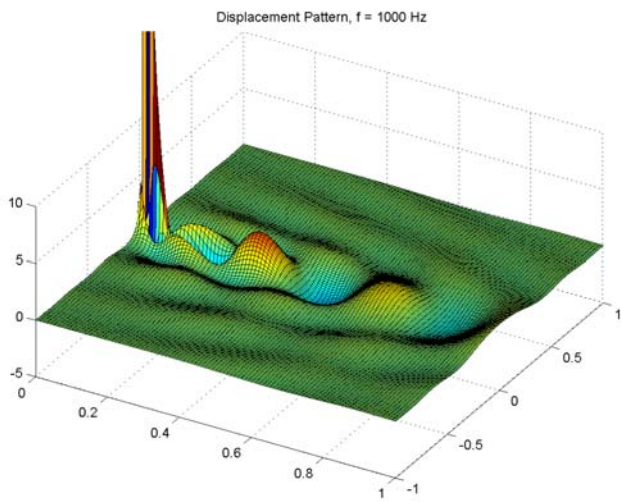


Azimuth Plane

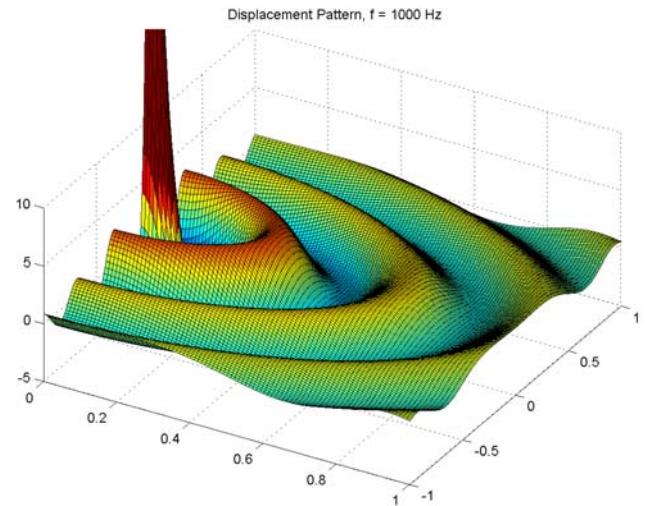




Elevation Plane



Azimuth Plane



Note: Only the graphs for frequencies 250 Hz and 1000 Hz are shown for part 1b, as they are nearly identical to the graphs for part 1a.



## Part 1b Source Code:

```

% Ross Penniman
% EEN 502
% Project 2, Part 1b

clear all; close all;
b=-1/2:(1/200):1/2;
thetaN=b*pi;
l=1; % length of array in meters
c=343;
f= 125; % 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000 Hz
lambda=c/f;
k=2*pi*f/c;

zQ = -1/2:0.001:((1/2)- 0.001);
vzQ = ones(size(zQ)); % constant volume velocity function

% Modify vzQ function for frames around each driver
for j = 1:length(zQ)
    if mod(j, 50) < 6
        vzQ(j) = 0;
    elseif mod(j, 50) < 46
        vzQ(j) = 0.001;
    else
        vzQ(j) = 0;
    end
end
% stem(vzQ);
% axis([1 1001 0 0.002]);

for j=1:length(thetaN)
    temp = 0;
    for t = 1:length(zQ)
        w = k*zQ(t)*sin(thetaN(j));
        temp = temp + (vzQ(t)*cos(w));
    end
    p(j) = temp;
end
% p = p./max(p); % normalize to 1

pdB = 20*log10(abs(p));
pdB(pdB < -50) = -50; % limit lower level of p to -50 dB
posdB = pdB + 50;

figure; % subplot(121);
polar(thetaN, posdB, 'k-'); axis([0 50 -50 50]);
ylabel(['Radiation Function, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);

ph=findall(gca, 'type', 'text'); ps=get(ph, 'string');
% disp([num2cell(1:numel(ps)).',ps]); % see the content's indices...
ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '0', '-10', '-20',
'-30', '-40'};
set(ph, {'string'}, ps);
% print(gcf, ['problb_p_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r120')

```

```

figure; % subplot(122);
plot(b*180, pdB, 'k'); axis([-90 90 -50 0]); grid on;
title(['Directivity Function, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
xlabel('Angle, Degree'); ylabel('Gain, dB');
% print(gcf, ['problb_d_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r120')

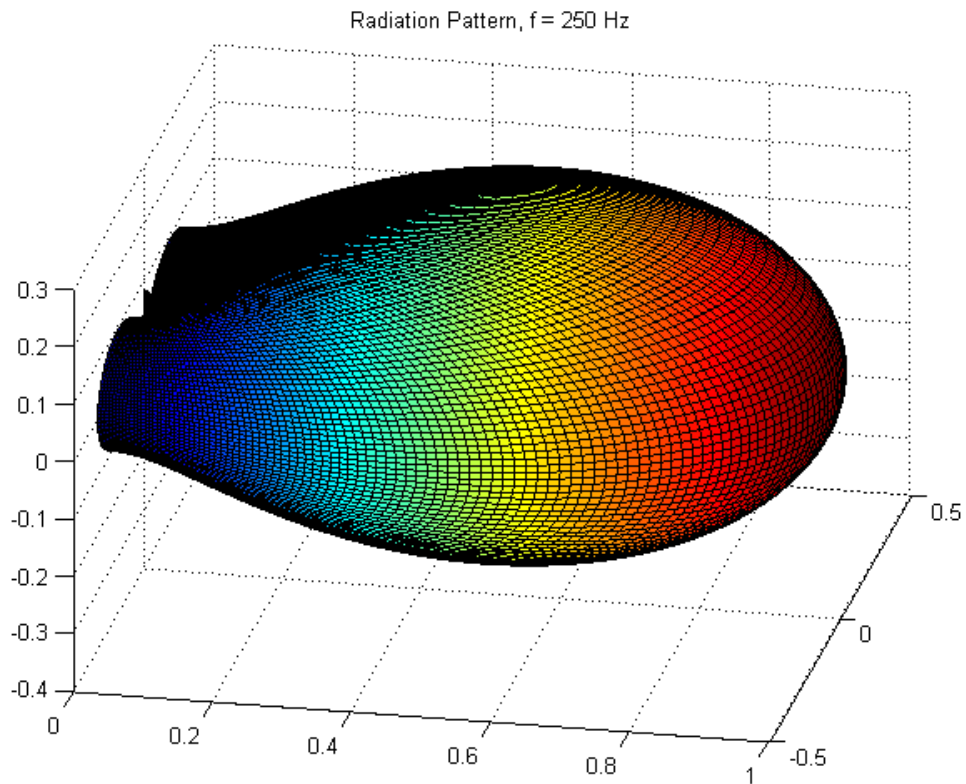
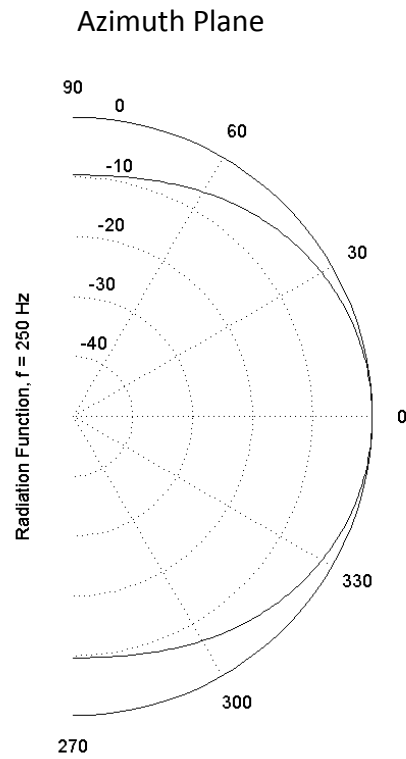
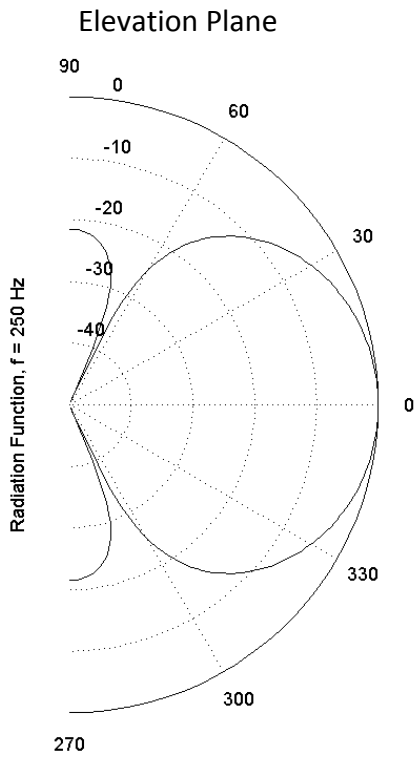
[X,Y] = meshgrid(0:0.01:1, -1:0.01:1);
k=2*pi*f/c;
R=sqrt(X.^2+Y.^2);
m=(pi*l/lambda)*(abs(Y)./R); % Y/R = sin(thetaN)
m(m == 0) = 0.00001;
q=(sin(m)./m).*cos(k*R)./R; % Equation 3.38 from Moser
figure;
surf(X,Y,q); axis ([0 1 -1 1 -5 10]); caxis([-5 5]);
title(['Displacement Pattern, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
view (30, 50);
% print(gcf, ['problb_3D_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r160')

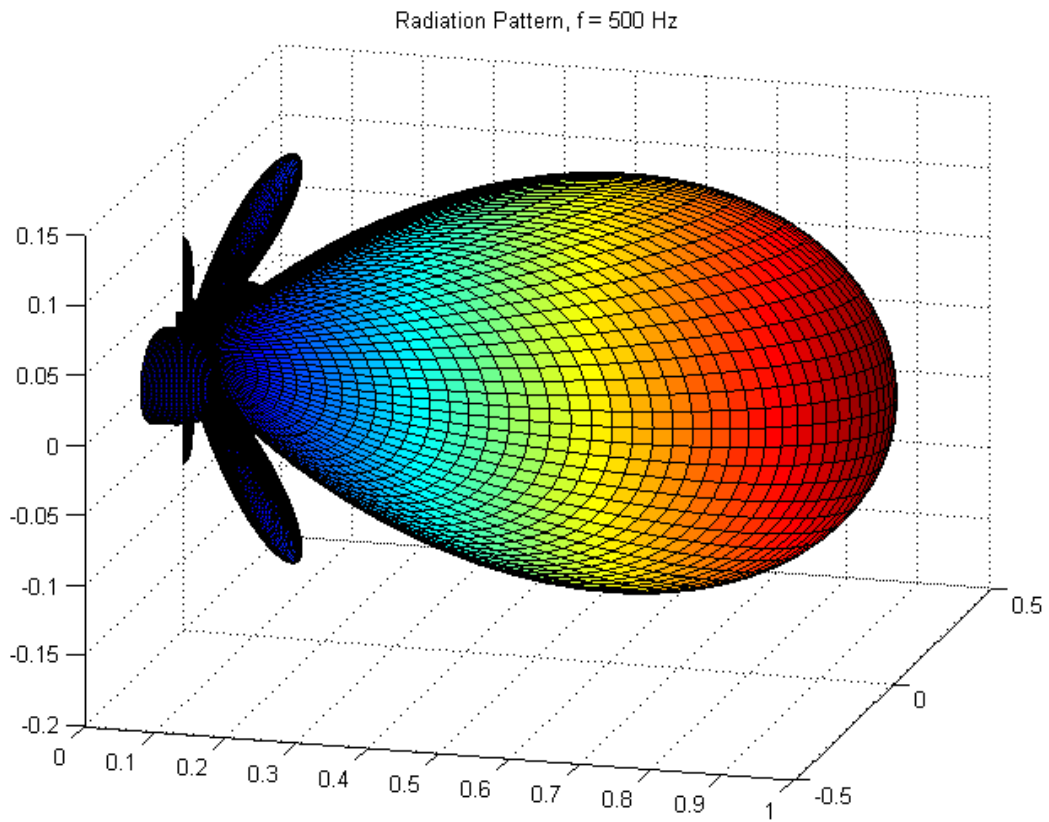
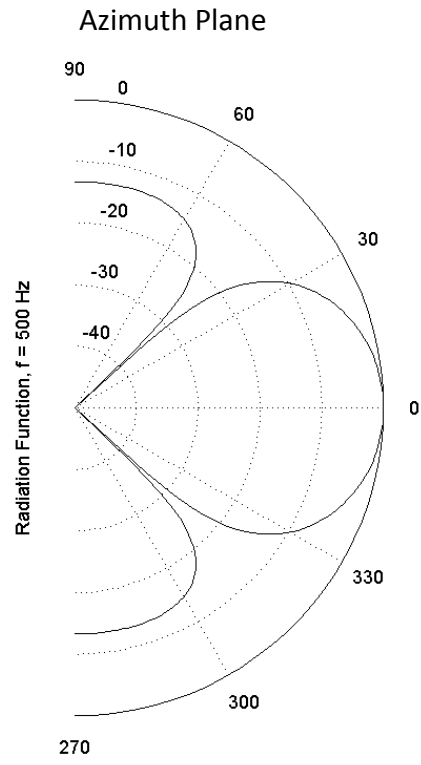
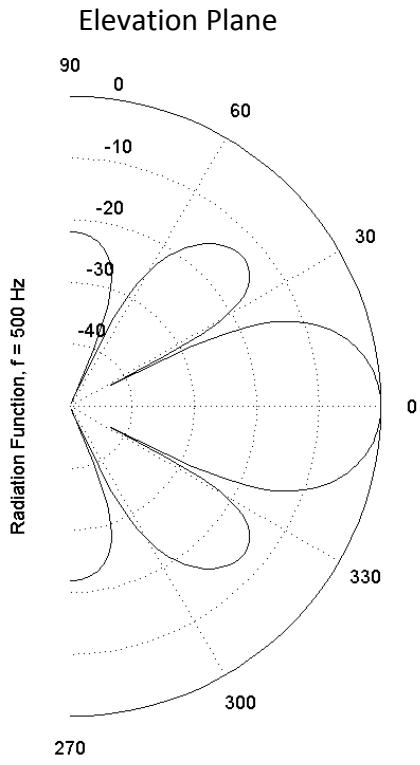
q2 = cos(k*R)./R; % azimuth half plane at thetaN = 0
figure;
surf(X,Y,q2); axis ([0 1 -1 1 -5 10]); caxis([-5 5]);
title(['Displacement Pattern, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
view (30, 50);
% print(gcf, ['problb_3Daz_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r160')

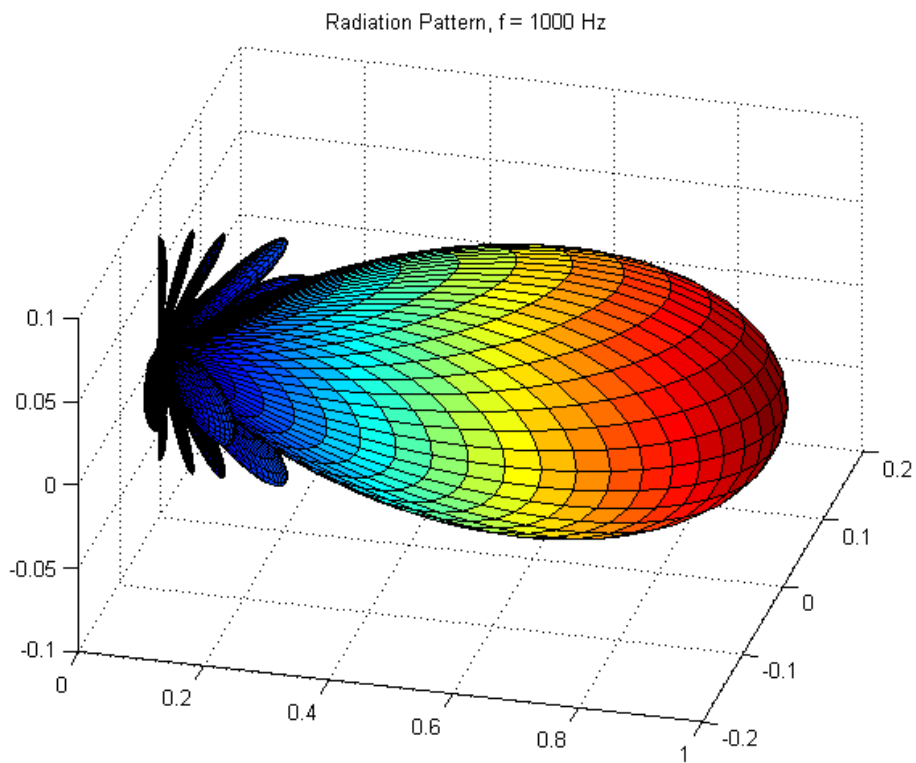
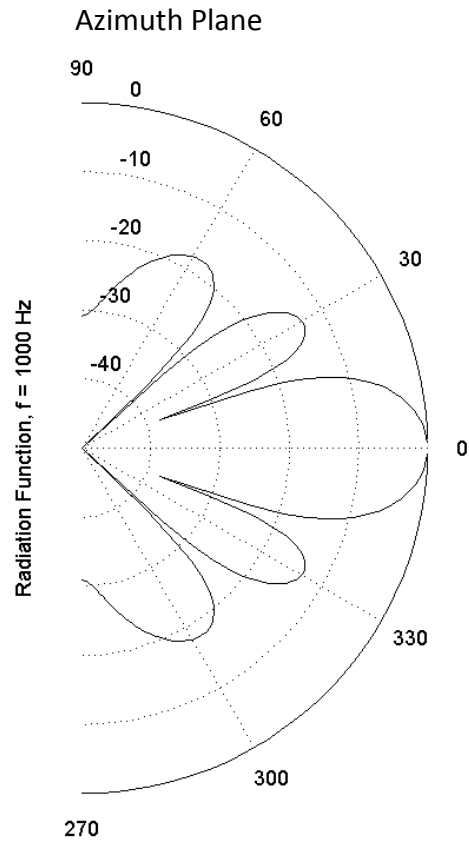
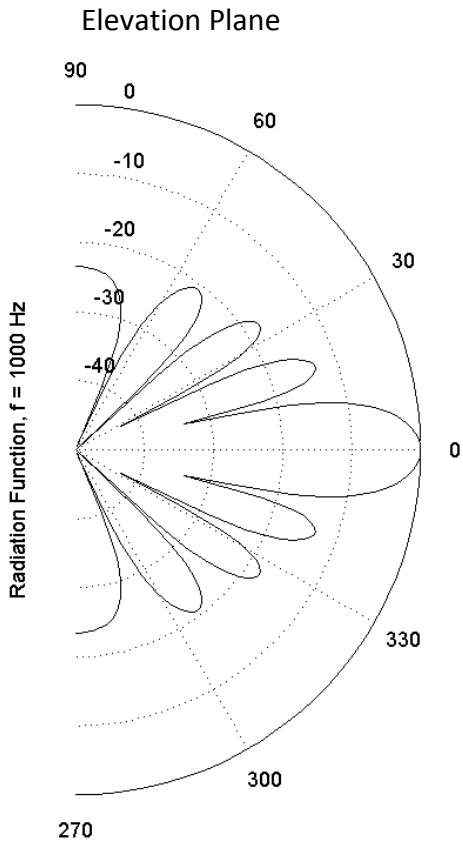
```

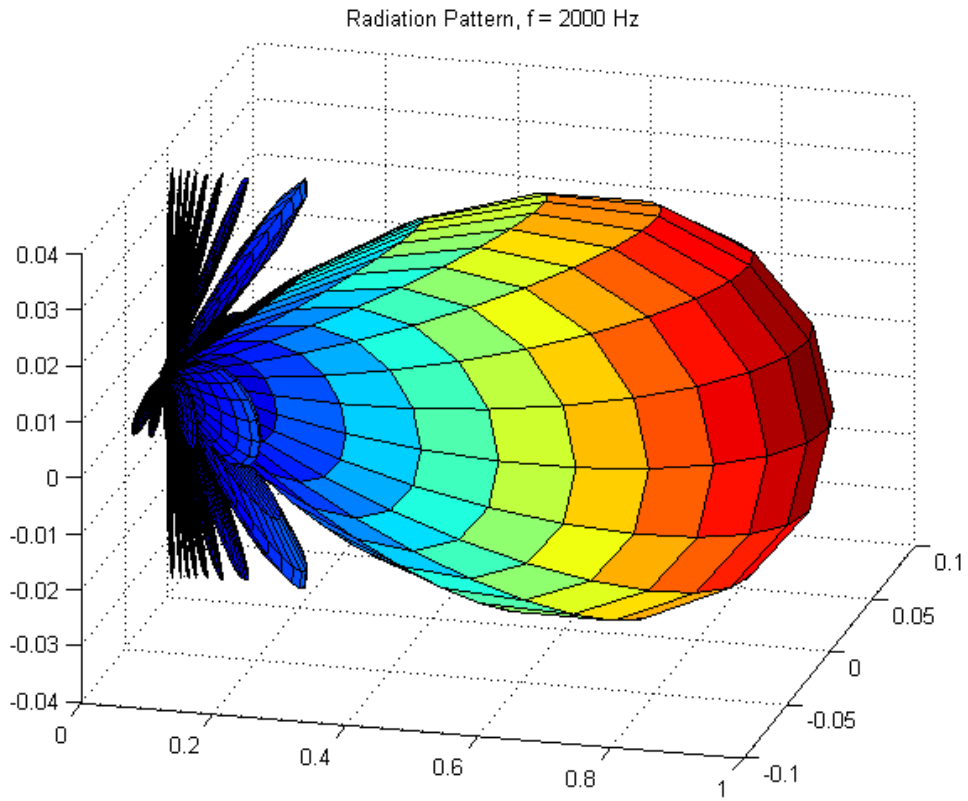
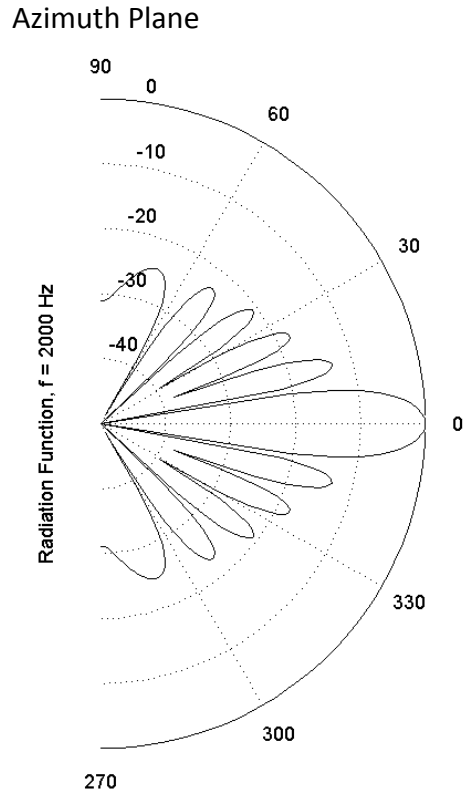
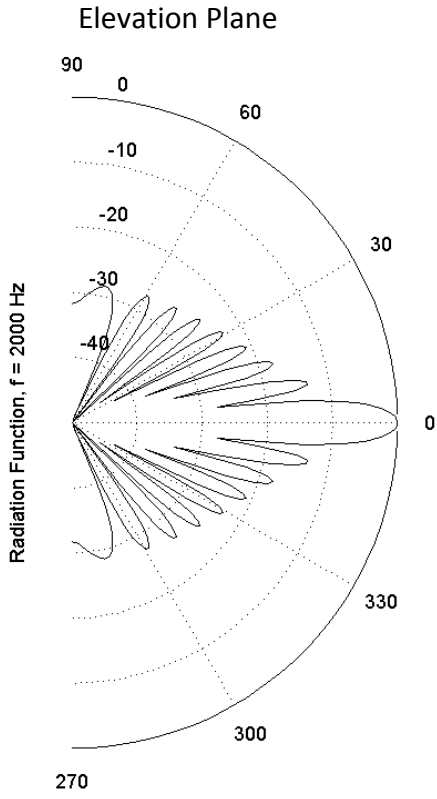
Part 1c: The acoustic performance of the arrays with and without frames around the drivers is nearly identical. The only noticeable difference is the slightly lower gain in part b due to the reduced surface area of the drivers.

Part 2/3a:









## Part 2/3a Source Code:

```

% Ross Penniman
% EEN 502
% Project 2, Part 3a

clear all, close all
b=-1/2:(1/200):1/2;
thetaN=b*pi;
lx=1; % length of array in meters
ly=1.5; % height of array in meters
c=343;
f= 2000; % 250, 500, 1000, 2000 Hz
lambda=c/f;

% *****
phi=0; % projected on x=0 plane (azimuth plane)
for j=1:length(thetaN)
    ux = (lx/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*cos(phi);
    uy = (ly/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*sin(phi);
    pAz(j)=sinc(ux)*sinc(uy);
end

pdBAz = 20*log10(abs(pAz));
pdBAz(pdBAz < -50) = -50; % limit lower level of p to -50 dB
pdBAz = pdBAz + 50;

figure;
polar(thetaN, pdBAz, 'k-'); axis([0 50 -50 50]);
ylabel(['Radiation Function, f = ',num2str(f),' Hz']);

ph=findall(gca, 'type', 'text'); ps=get(ph, 'string');
% disp([num2cell(1:numel(ps)).',ps]); % see the content's indices
ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '0', '-10', '-20', '-30',
'-40'};
set(ph, {'string'}, ps);
print(gcf, ['prob3a_az_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r120')
% *****

% *****
phi=pi/2; % projected on y=0 plane (elevation plane)
for j=1:length(thetaN)
    ux = (lx/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*cos(phi);
    uy = (ly/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*sin(phi);
    pEl(j)=sinc(ux)*sinc(uy);
end

pdBE1 = 20*log10(abs(pEl));
pdBE1(pdBE1 < -50) = -50; % limit lower level of p to -50 dB
pdBE1 = pdBE1 + 50;

figure;
polar(thetaN, pdBE1, 'k-'); axis([0 50 -50 50]);
ylabel(['Radiation Function, f = ',num2str(f),' Hz']);

```

```
ph=findall(gca,'type','text'); ps=get(ph,'string');
% disp([num2cell(1:numel(ps)).',ps]); % see the content's indices
ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20])={' ',' ',' ',' ',' ','0','-10','-20','-30',
'-40'};
set(ph,{'string'},ps);
print(gcf,['prob3a_el_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r120')
% *****

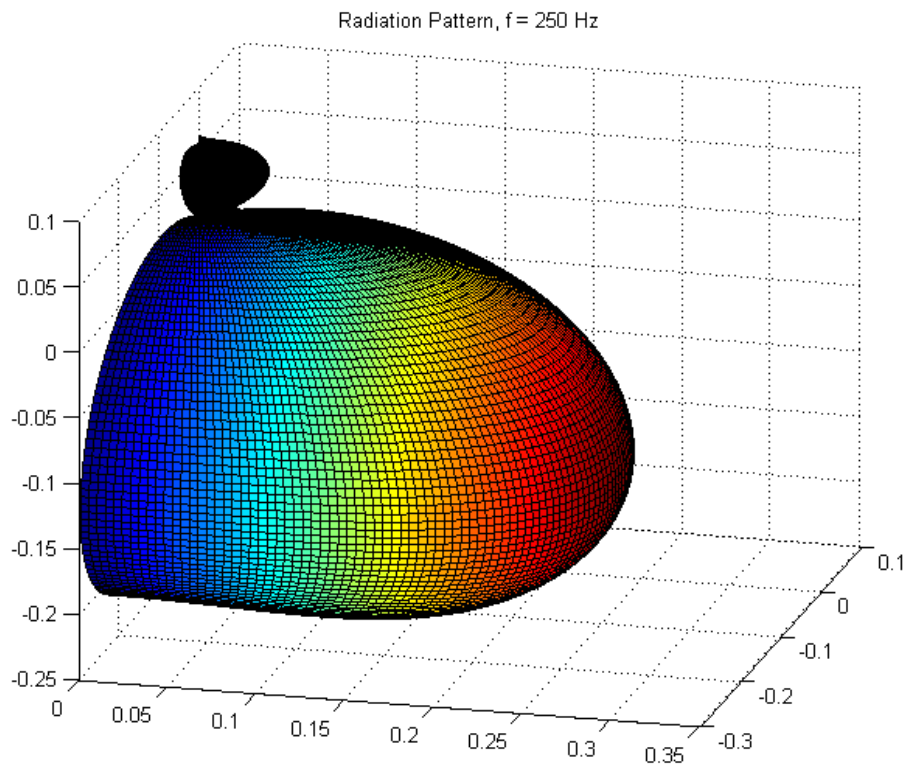
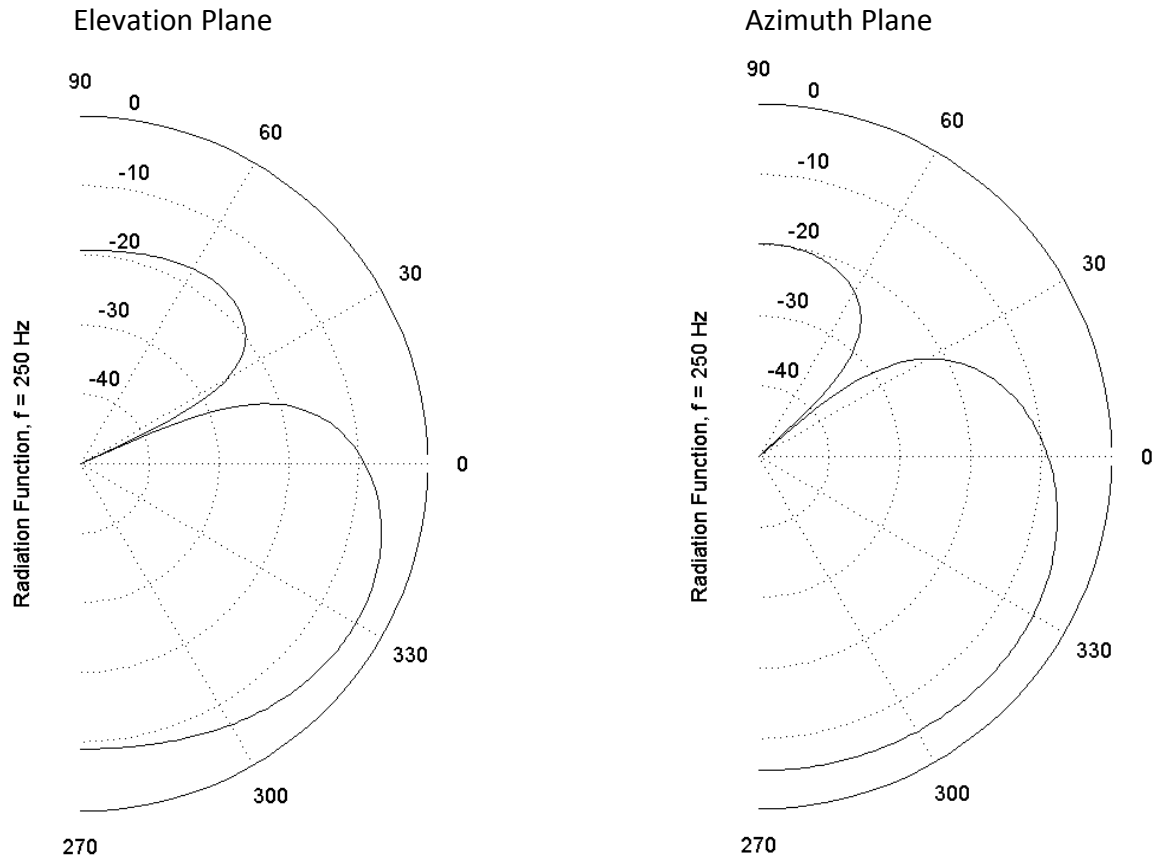
R = abs(pE1' * pAz);
[theta, phi] = meshgrid(thetaN, thetaN);
[X, Y, Z] = sph2cart(theta, phi, R);

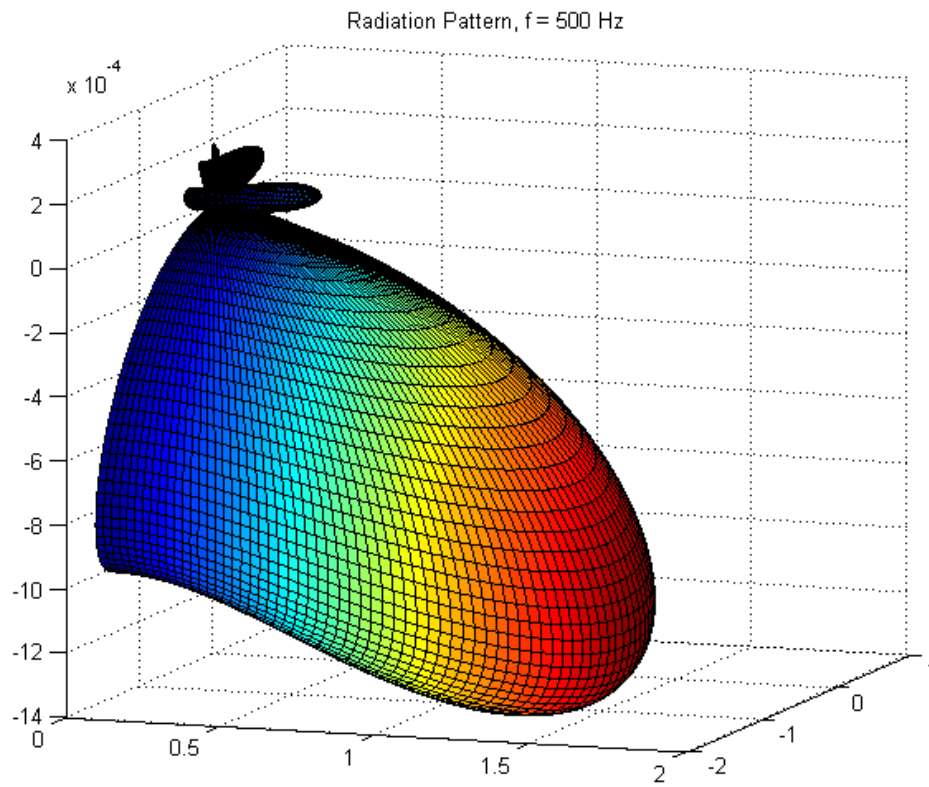
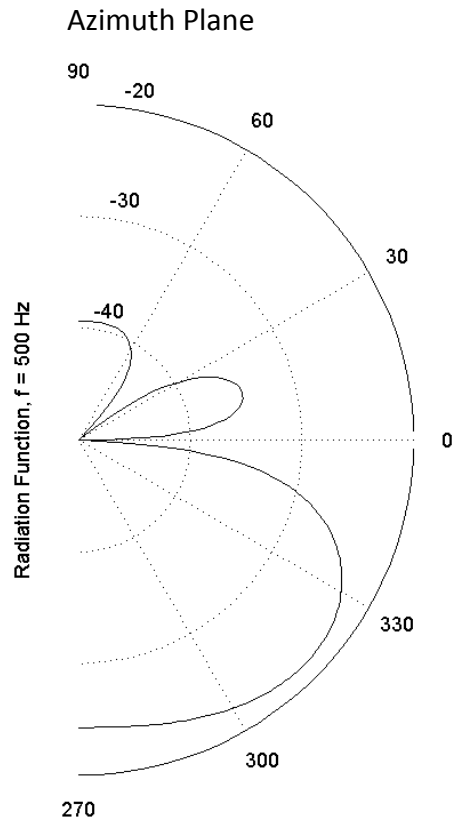
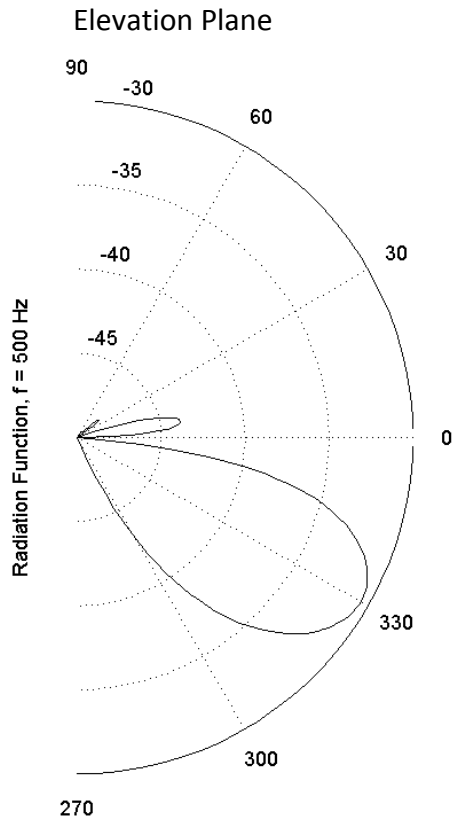
figure;
surf(X, Y, Z, X);
title(['Radiation Pattern, f = ',num2str(f),' Hz']);
```

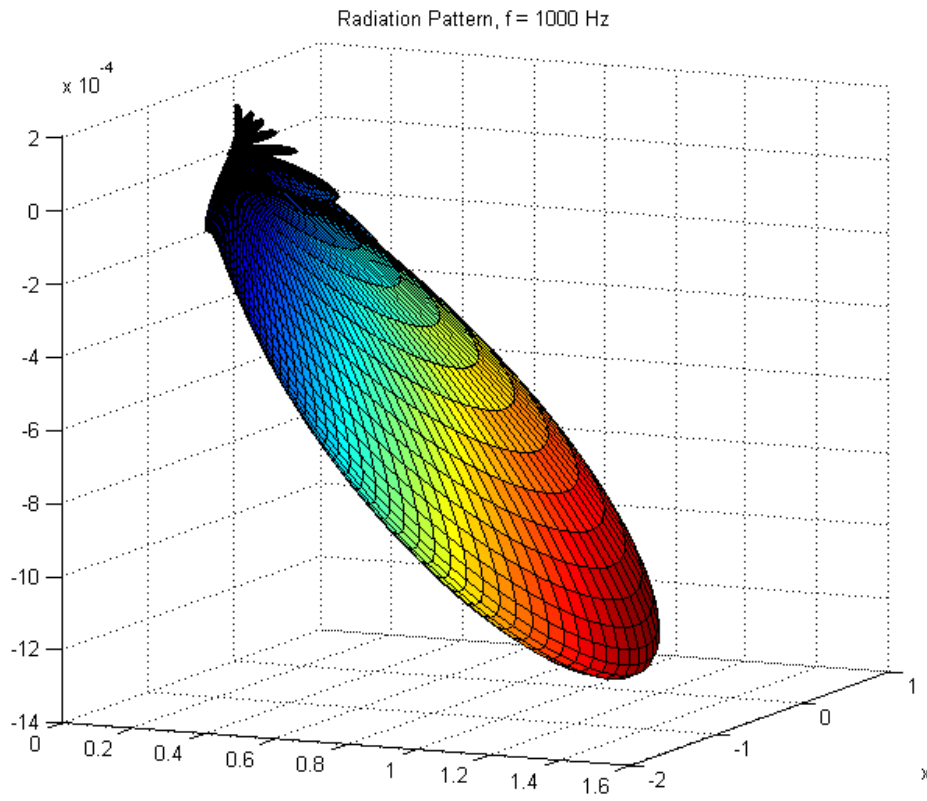
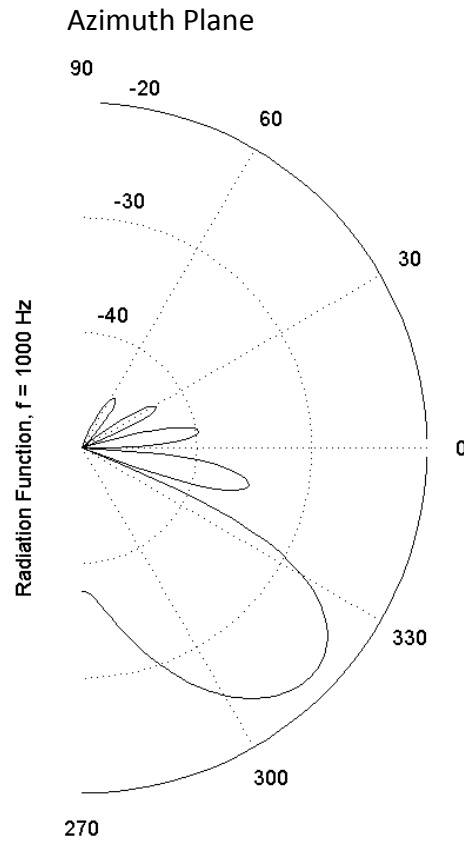
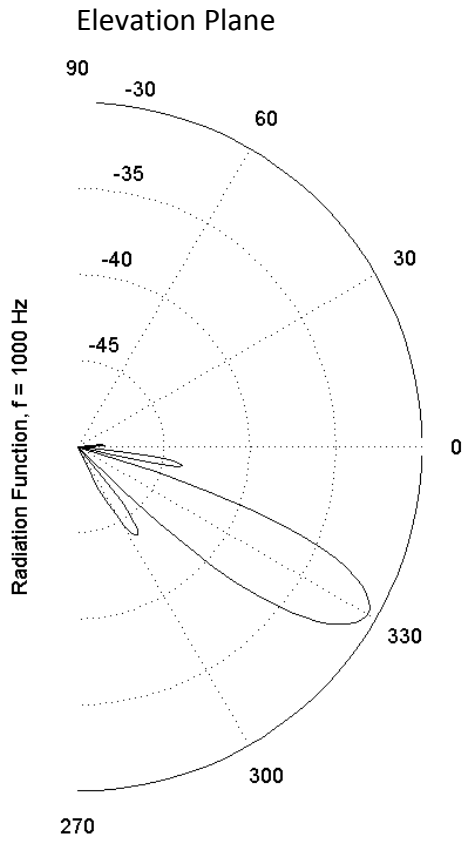
### Part 3b:

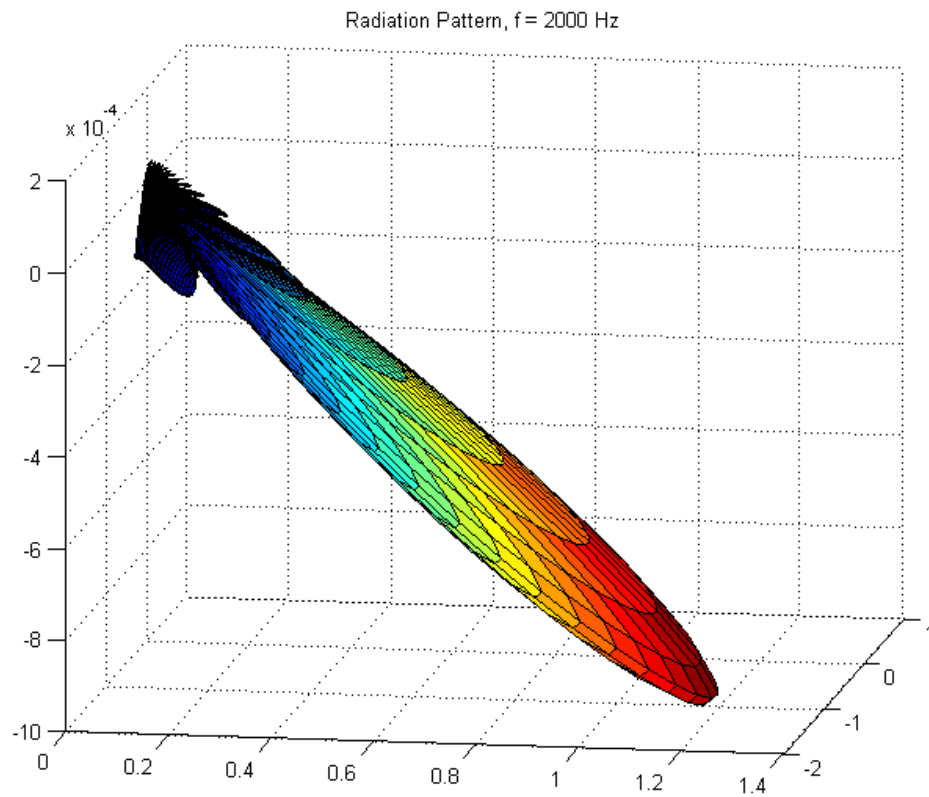
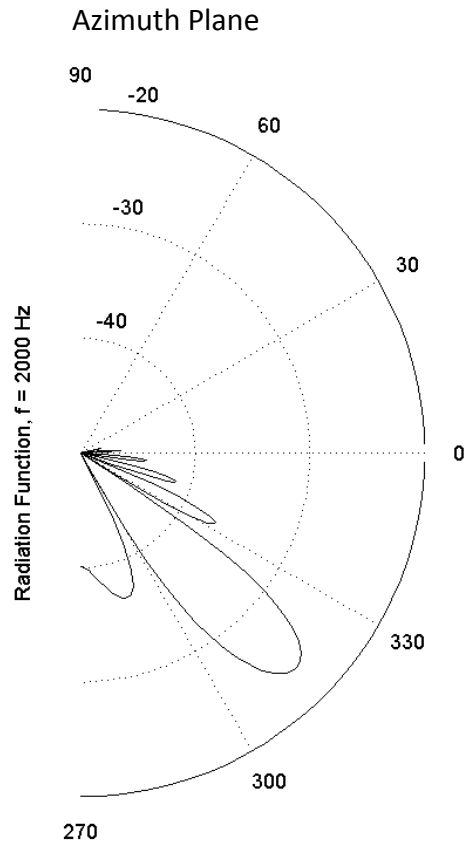
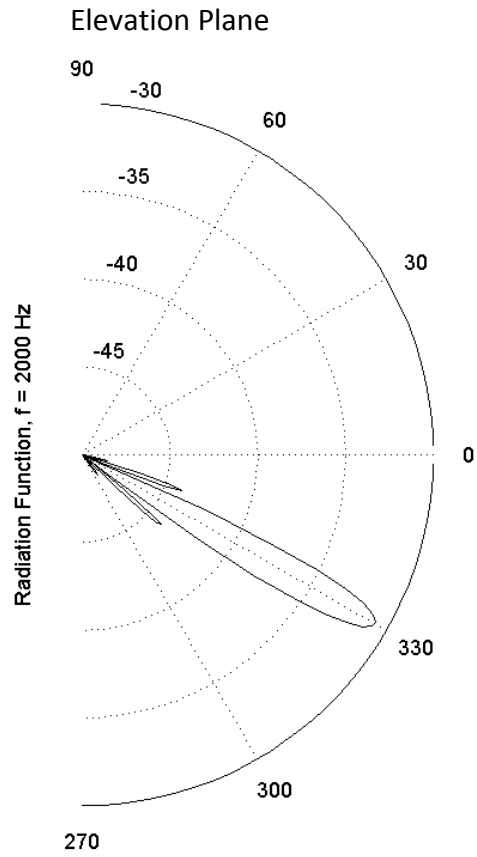
By applying a delay across the elements of the loudspeaker array, the beam can be steered in both the elevation and azimuth planes.











## Part 3b Source Code:

```

% Ross Penniman
% EEN 502
% Project 2, Part 3b

clear all, close all
b=-1/2:(1/200):1/2;
thetaN=b*pi;
lx=1; % length of array in meters
ly=1.5; % height of array in meters
c=343;
f= 2000; % 250, 500, 1000, 2000 Hz
lambda=c/f;

elSteer = -30*pi/180; % convert to radians
azSteer = -45*pi/180;

lambEl = lambda/sin(elSteer);
lambAz = lambda/sin(azSteer);

% *****
phi=0; % projected on x=0 plane (azimuth plane)
for j=1:length(thetaN)
    ux = ((lx/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*cos(phi)) - (lx/lambAz);
    uy = ((ly/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*sin(phi)) - (ly/lambEl);
    pAz(j)=sinc(ux)*sinc(uy);
end

pdBAz = 20*log10(abs(pAz));
pdBAz(pdBAz < -50) = -50; % limit lower level of p to -50 dB
pdBAz = pdBAz + 50;

figure;
polar(thetaN, pdBAz, 'k-'); axis([0 30 -30 30]); % axis([0 50 -50 50]);
ylabel(['Radiation Function, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);

ph=findall(gca, 'type', 'text'); ps=get(ph, 'string');
% disp([num2cell(1:numel(ps)).', ps]); % see the content's indices
ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '-20', '-30', '-40'};
% ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '0', '-10', '-20', '-30',
'-40'};
set(ph, {'string'}, ps);
print(gcf, ['prob3b_az_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r120')
% *****

% *****
phi=pi/2; % projected on y=0 plane (elevation plane)
for j=1:length(thetaN)
    ux = ((lx/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*cos(phi)) - (lx/lambAz);
    uy = ((ly/lambda)*sin(thetaN(j))*sin(phi)) - (ly/lambEl);
    pEl(j)=sinc(ux)*sinc(uy);
end

```

```
pdBEL = 20*log10(abs(pE1));
pdBEL(pdBEL < -50) = -50; % limit lower level of p to -50 dB
pdBEL = pdBEL + 50;

figure;
polar(thetaN, pdBEL, 'k-'); axis([0 20 -20 20]); % axis([0 50 -50 50]);
ylabel(['Radiation Function, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);

ph=findall(gca, 'type', 'text'); ps=get(ph, 'string');
% disp([num2cell(1:numel(ps)).', ps]); % see the content's indices
ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '-30', '-35', '-40', '-45'};
% ps([5,7,9,12,14,16,17,18,19,20])={' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', '0', '-10', '-20', '-30',
'-40'};
set(ph, {'string'}, ps);
print(gcf, ['prob3b_el_' num2str(f)], '-dpng', '-r120')
% *****

R = abs(pE1' * pAz);
[theta, phi] = meshgrid(thetaN, thetaN);
[X, Y, Z] = sph2cart(theta, phi, R);

figure;
surf(X, Y, Z, X);
title(['Radiation Pattern, f = ', num2str(f), ' Hz']);
```