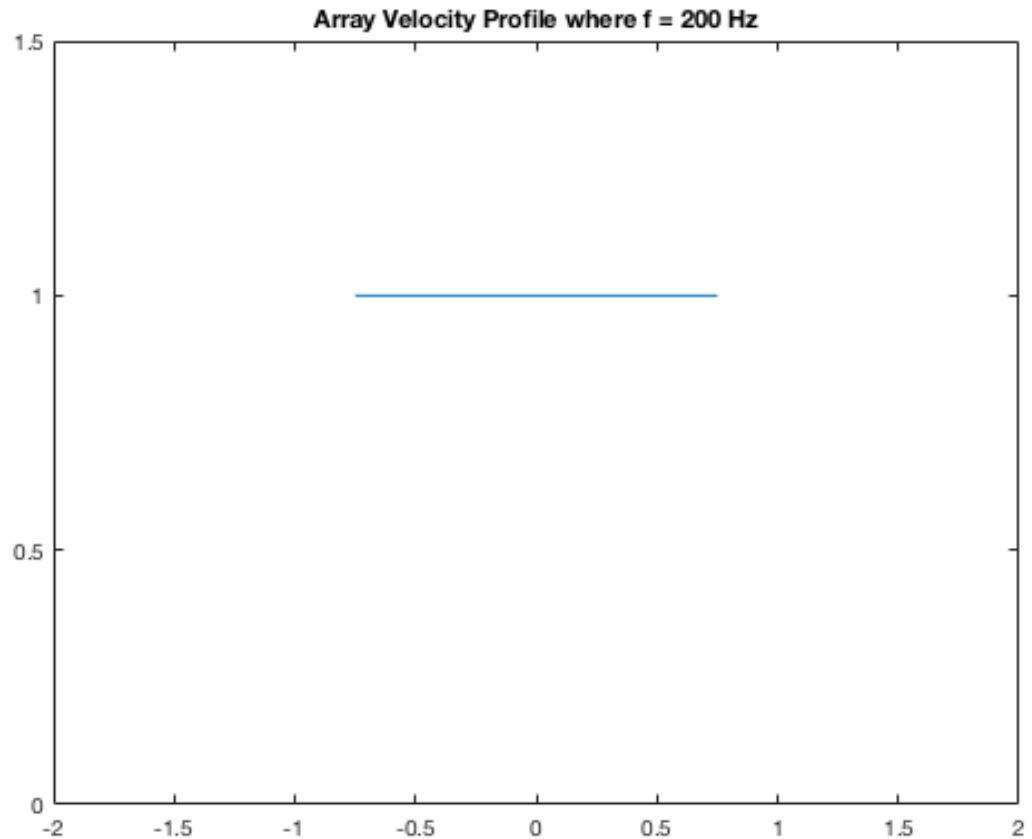


1. Fifteen 100 mm drivers are used to construct a 1.5m, one-dimensional horizontally placed loudspeaker array. Each driver exhibits uniform volume velocity. For frequencies $f = \{200, 700, 1500\}$ Hz, you are required to compute and display the following:
 - a. The loudspeaker elements touch each other leaving no gap between them.
 - i. The array velocity profile

```
% Part i - The array velocity profile %  
arrayLength = 1.5; %in meters  
resolution = 0.01;  
xarr = -arrayLength/2:resolution:arrayLength/2;  
velocityProfile = ones(1,length(xarr));  
plot(xarr,velocityProfile);  
title('Array Velocity Profile where f = 200 Hz')  
ylim([0 1.5]);  
xlim([-2 2]);
```



ii. The array radiation function (beam pattern) as function of the azimuth angle (polar plot)

% Part ii - The array radiation function (beam pattern) as the function of
% the azimuth angle (polar plot)

c = 341;

w = 2*pi*f3;

k = w/c;

dtheta = length(velocityProfile);

theta = linspace(-pi/2, pi/2, dtheta);

R = zeros(1, length(theta));

l = linspace(-arrayLength/2, arrayLength/2, length(velocityProfile));

for i = 1:length(theta)

 newTheta = theta(i);

 for z = 1:length(velocityProfile)

 R(i) = R(i) + 1/length(l) .* real(exp(j*k*l(z)*sin(newTheta)));

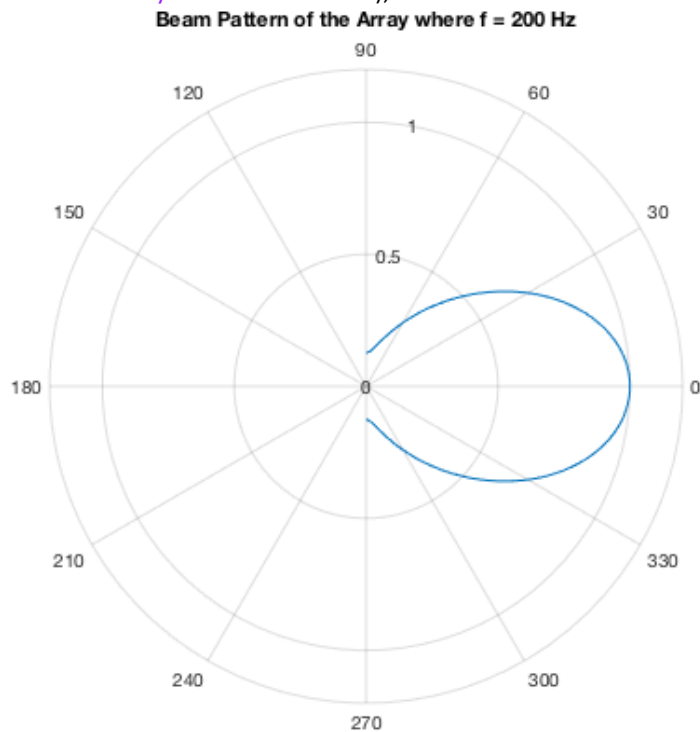
 end

 R(i) = abs(R(i));

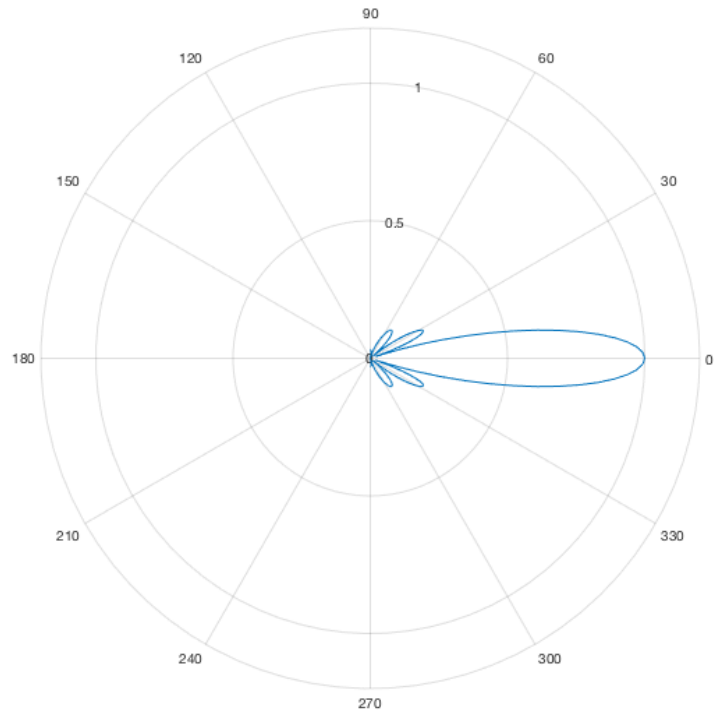
end

polarplot(theta,R);

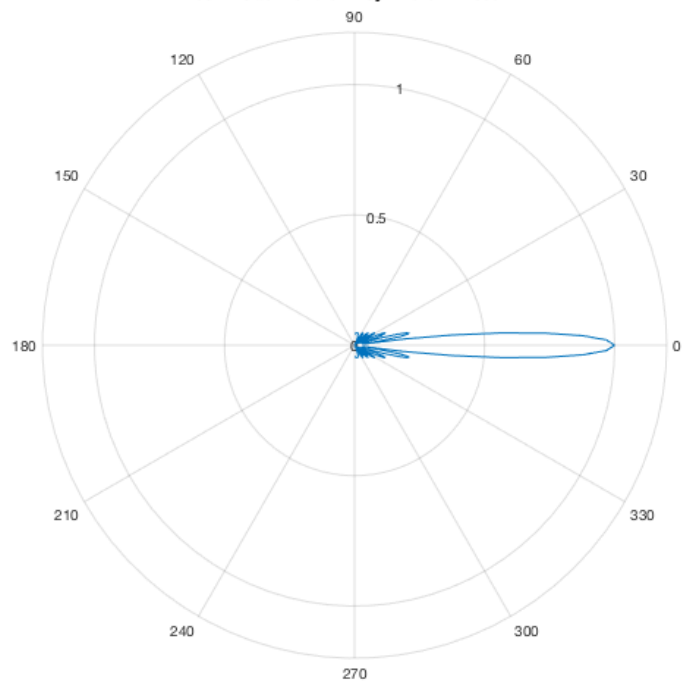
title('Beam Pattern of the Array where f = 1500 Hz');



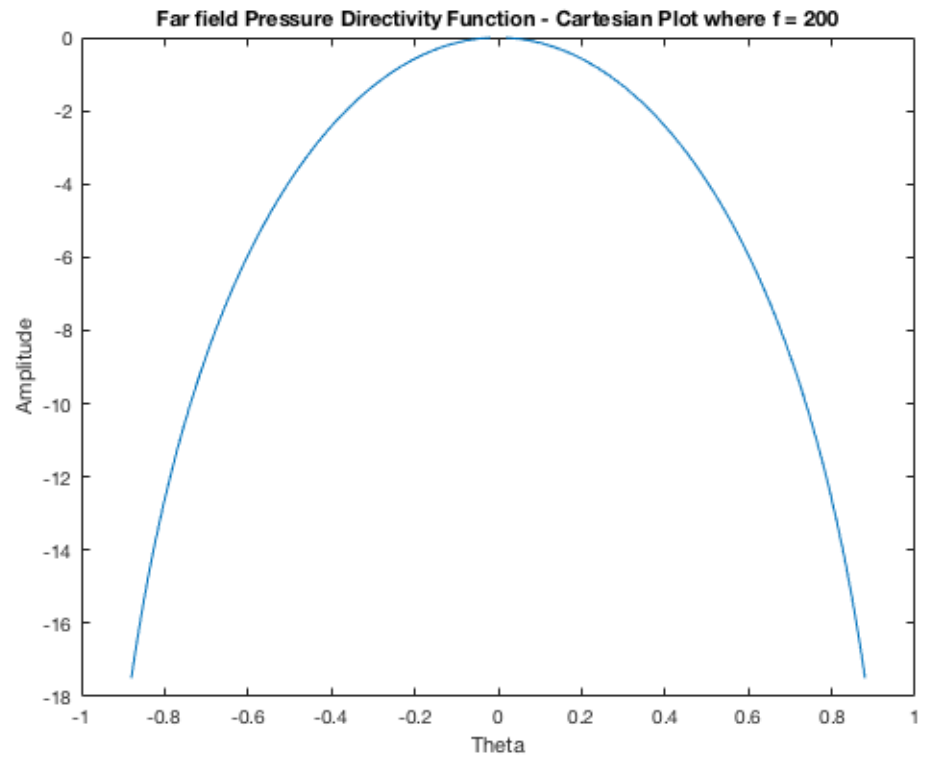
Beam Pattern of the Array where $f = 700 \text{ Hz}$

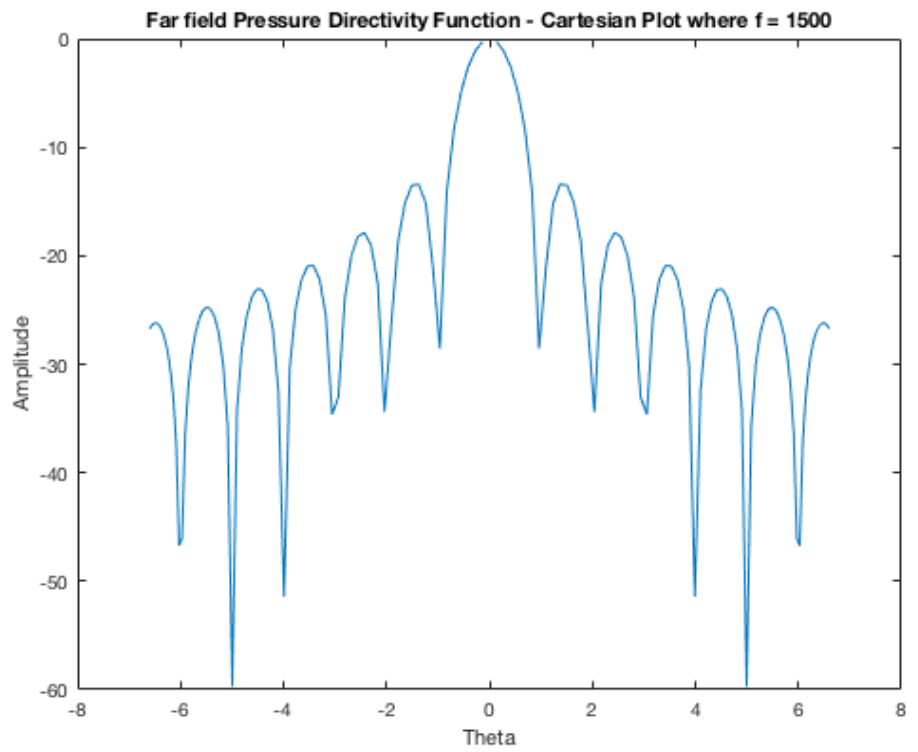
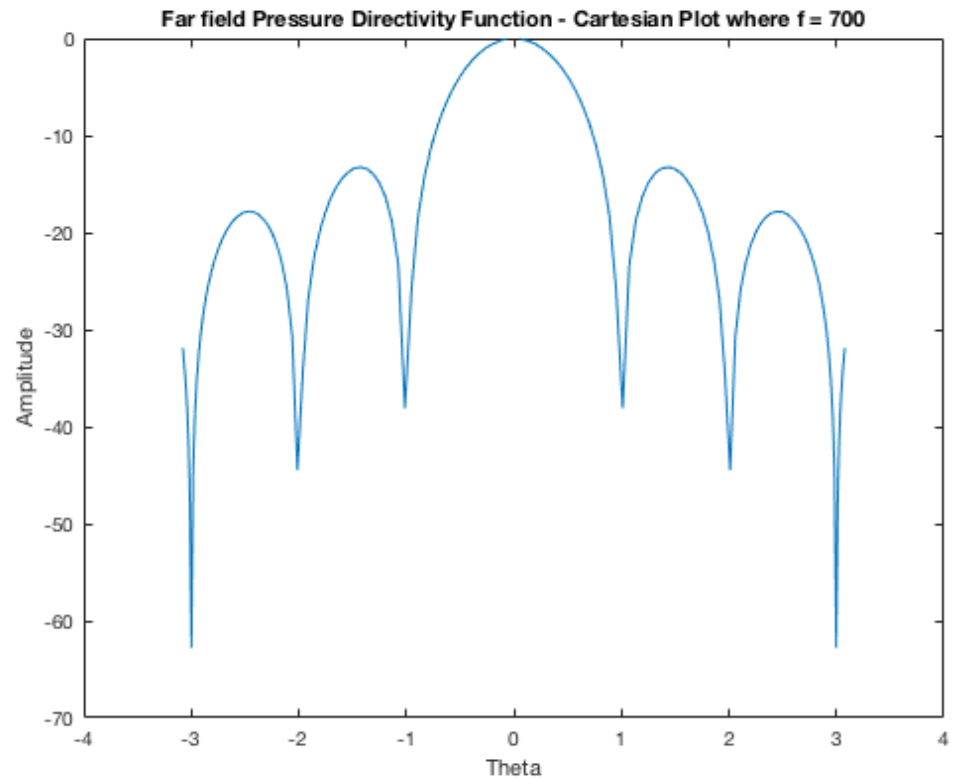


Beam Pattern of the Array where $f = 1500 \text{ Hz}$

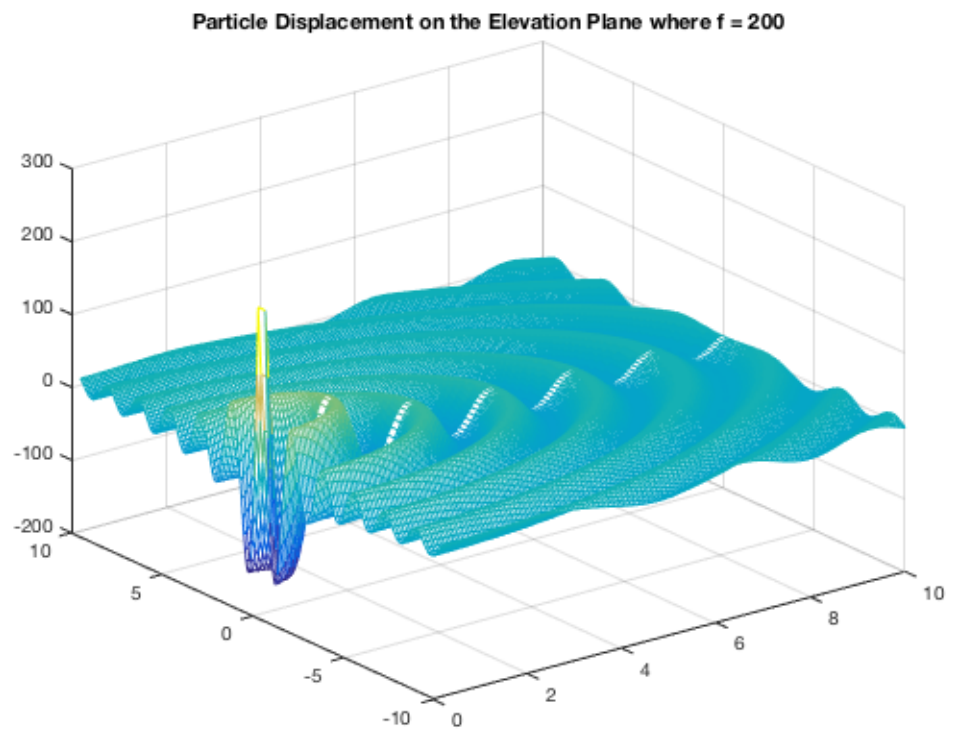


iii. The far field pressure directivity function (Cartesian plot)

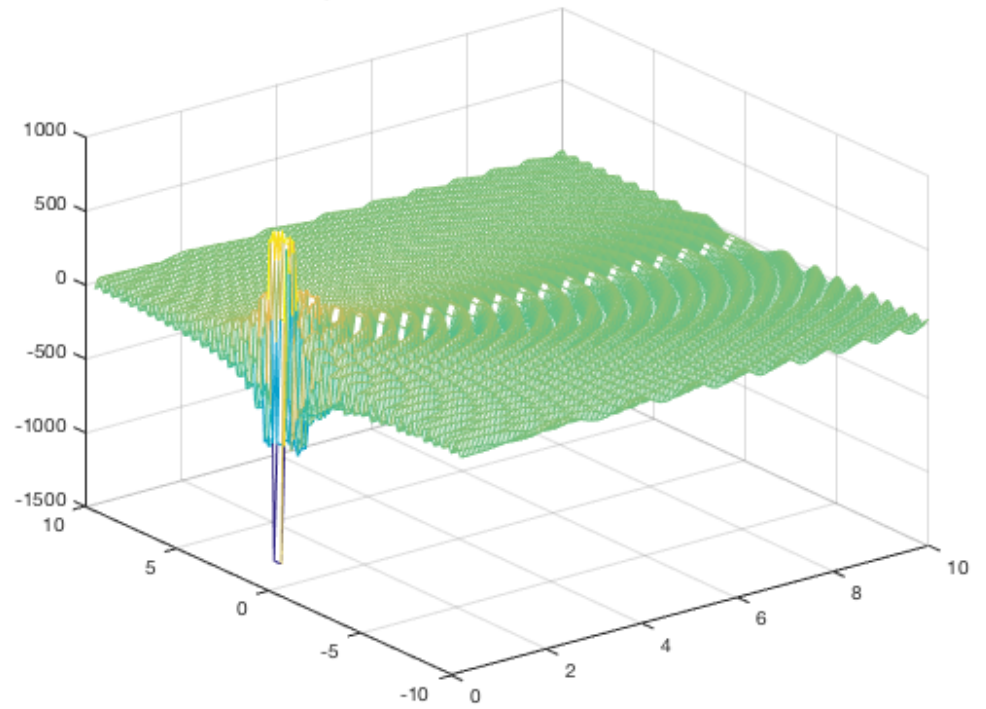




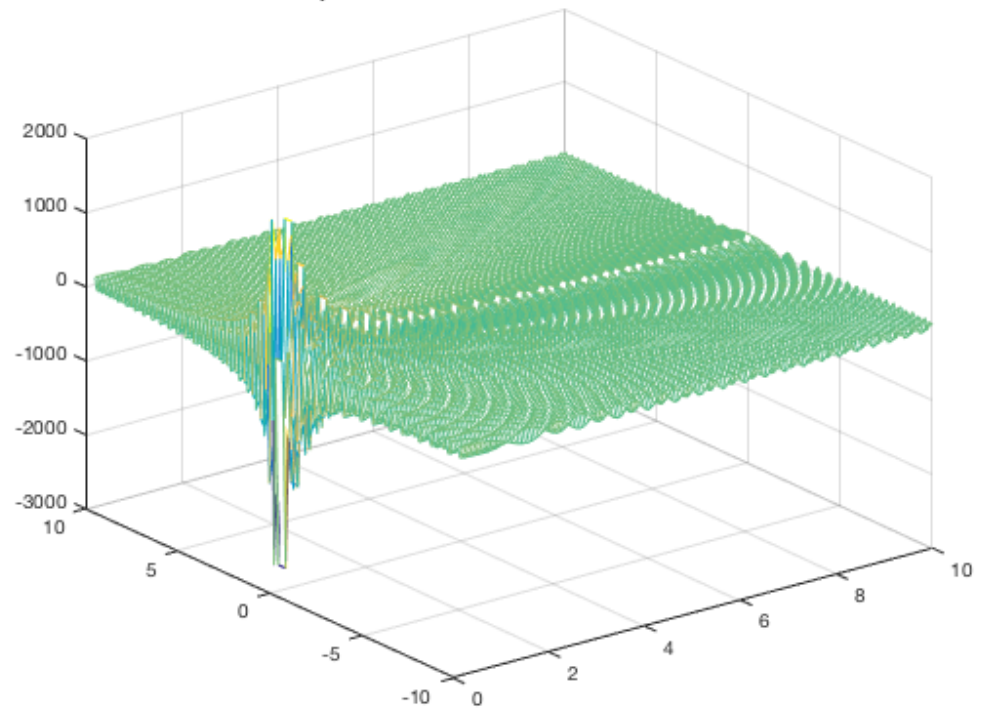
iv. The particle displacement on the elevation plane



Particle Displacement on the Elevation Plane where $f = 700$



Particle Displacement on the Elevation Plane where $f = 1500$



2. 2D Speaker array
%% Question 2 %%

```

% A two-dimensional rectangular loudspeaker array, consisting of
densely-placed ideal
% elements, has dimensions 1.5 m in the x-direction and 1 m in the z
direction and it is
% vertically-placed.

clear all
close all
clc

%% PART A For frequencies f = {300, 1000, 3000} Hz, plot the far field
pressure pattern as:
f = 000;
c = 341; % speed of sound in m/s
rho = 1.225; % density of air
lambda = c/f; % wavelength
w = 2*pi*f; % omega
k = w/c;
X_Dim = 1.5; % meters
Z_Dim = 1; % meters

%% Part i Projected on the azimuth plane (polar plot) %%

% velocity profile
resolution = 0.01;
azimuth_arr = -X_Dim/2:resolution:X_Dim/2;
velocityProfileX = ones(1, length(azimuth_arr));

dthetaX = length(velocityProfileX);
thetaX = linspace(-pi/2, pi/2, dthetaX);
Rx = zeros(1, length(thetaX));

lx = linspace(-X_Dim/2, X_Dim/2, length(velocityProfileX));
for i = 1:length(thetaX)
    newThetaX = thetaX(i);
    for z = 1:length(velocityProfileX)
        Rx(i) = Rx(i) + 1/length(lx) .*
real(exp(1i*k*lx(z)*sin(newThetaX)));
    end
    Rx(i) = abs(Rx(i));
end

figure(1);
polarplot(thetaX,Rx);
title(['Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where f = ', num2str(f), '
Hz']);

%% Part ii Projected on the elevation plane (polar plot) %%
elevation_arr = -Z_Dim/2:resolution:Z_Dim/2;
% velocityProfileY = ones(1, length(elevation_arr));

dthetaY = length(velocityProfileX);
thetaY = linspace(-pi/2, pi/2, dthetaY);
Ry = zeros(1, length(thetaY));

ly = linspace(-Z_Dim/2, Z_Dim/2, length(velocityProfileX));

```

```

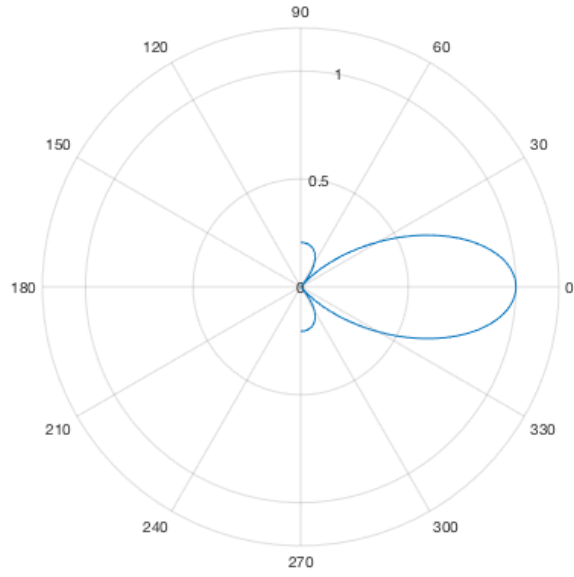
for i = 1:length(thetaY)
    newThetaY = thetaY(i);
    for z = 1:length(velocityProfileX)
        Ry(i) = Ry(i) + 1/length(ly) .*
real(exp(1i*k*ly(z)*sin(newThetaY)));
    end
    Ry(i) = abs(Ry(i));
end

figure(2);
polarplot(thetaY,Ry);
title(['Beam Pattern Projected onto Elevation where f = ', num2str(f),
' Hz']);
%% Part iii Projected both on the azimuth and elevation places (3-
dimensional plot) %%
R = Rx' * Ry;
[THETA, PHI] = meshgrid(thetaX, thetaY);
[px,py,pz] = sph2cart(PHI, THETA, R);
figure(3);
surf(px,py,pz);
title(['3D Beam Pattern projected onto azimuth and elevation when f =
', num2str(f), ' Hz']);

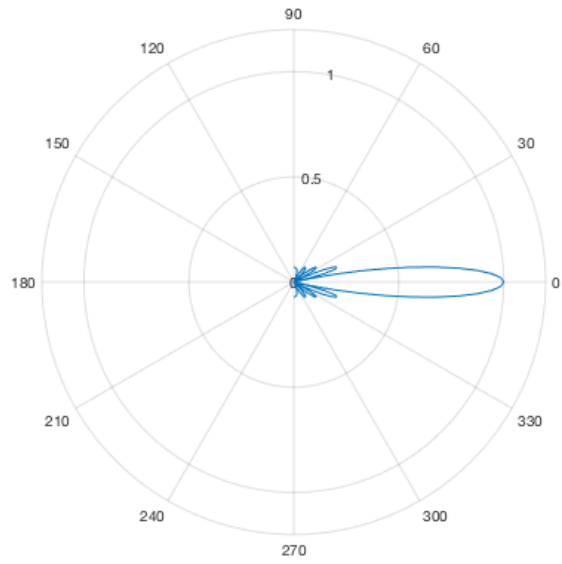
```

- a. Far field pressure without beam steering
 - i. Azimth

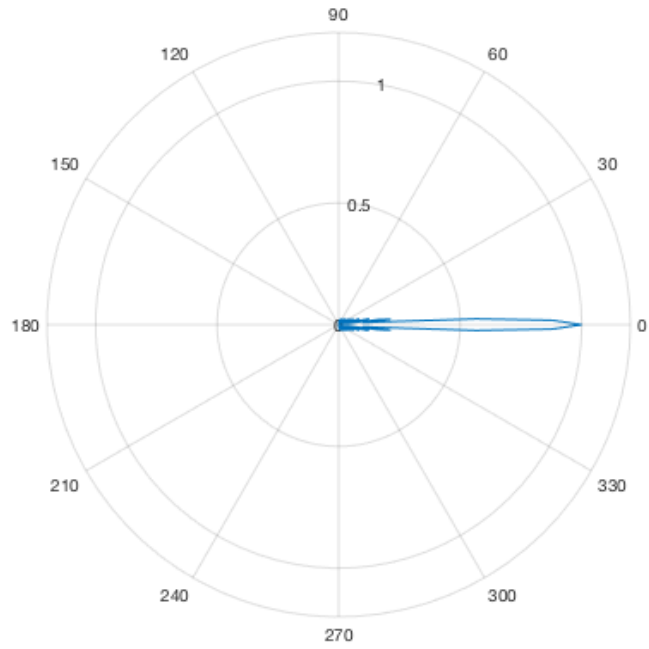
Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where $f = 300$ Hz



Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where $f = 1000$ Hz

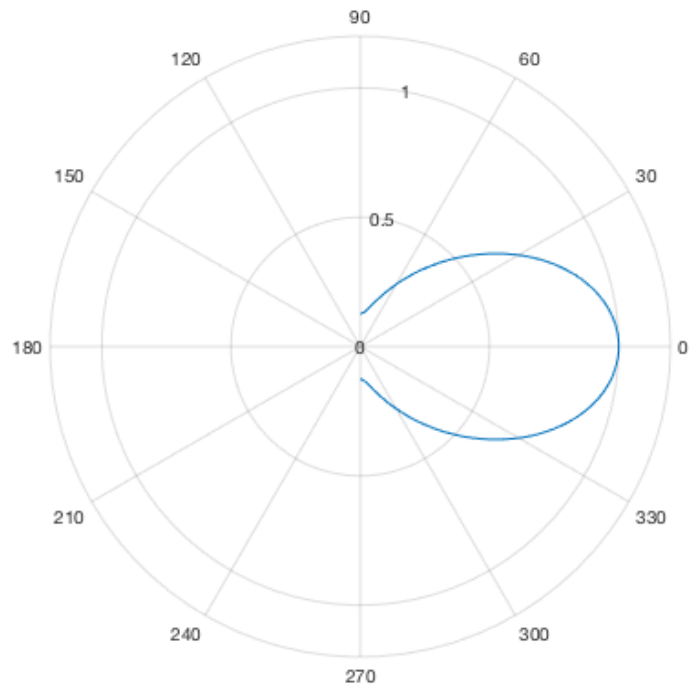


Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where $f = 3000$ Hz

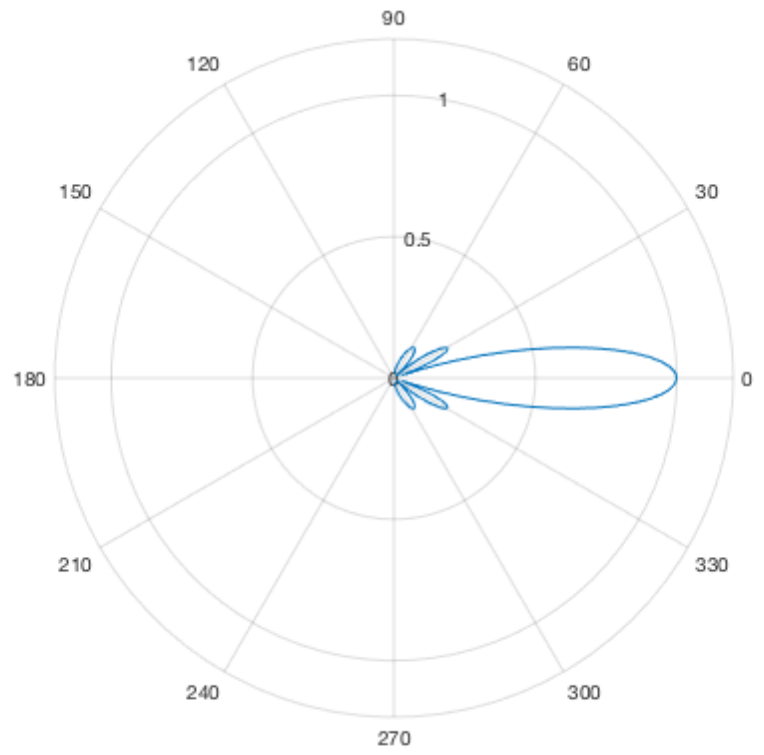


ii. Elevation

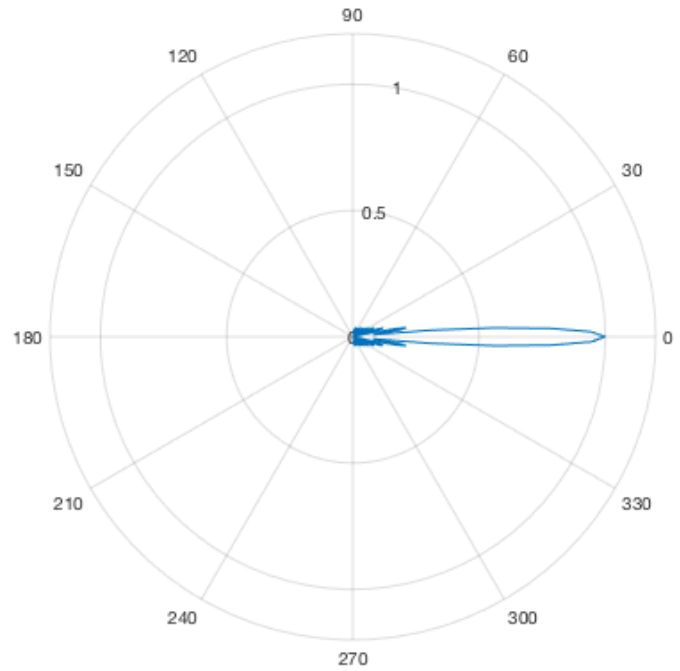
Beam Pattern Projected onto Elevation where $f = 300$ Hz



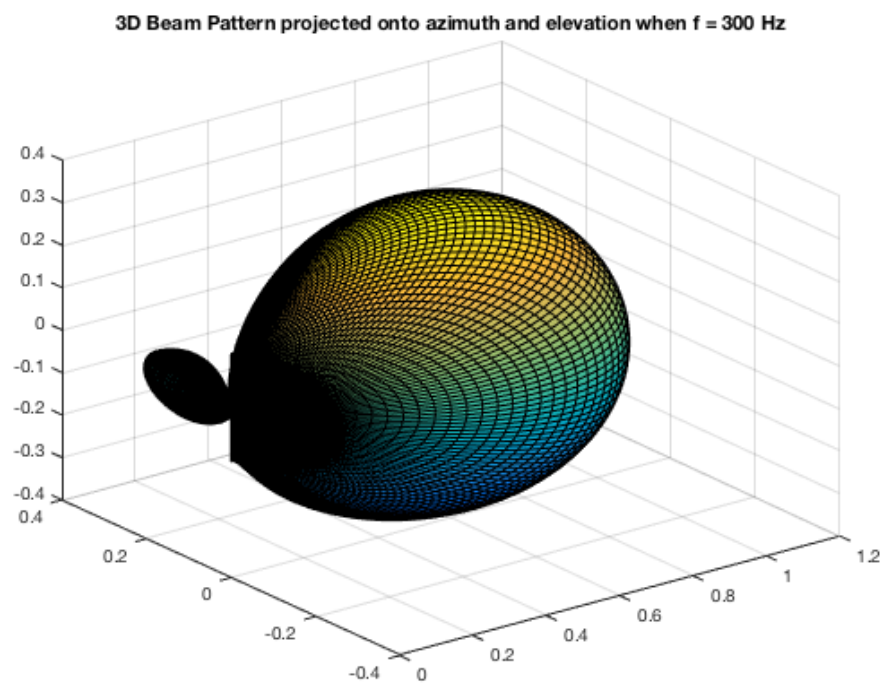
Beam Pattern Projected onto Elevation where $f = 1000$ Hz



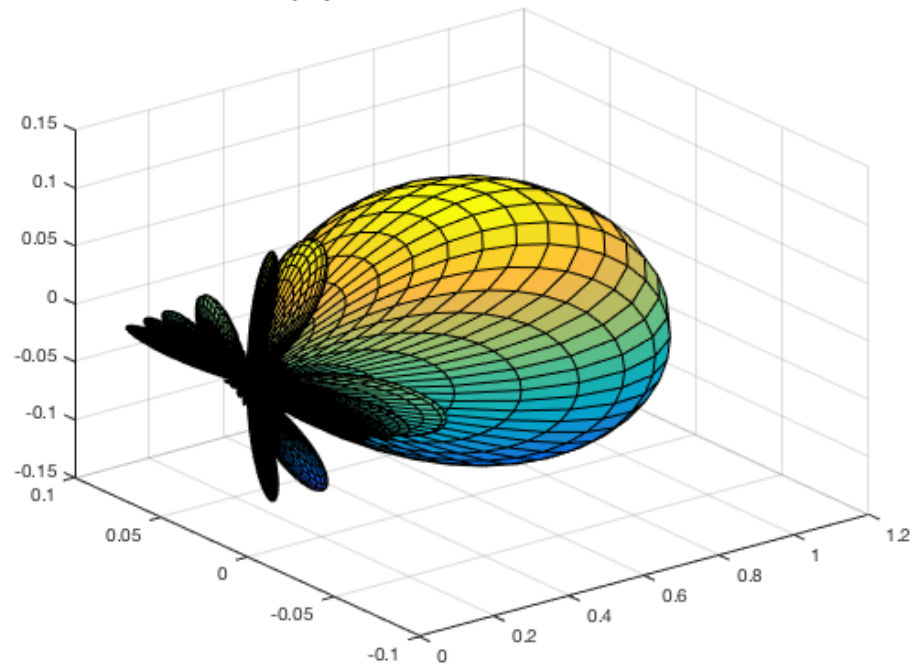
Beam Pattern Projected onto Elevation where $f = 3000$ Hz



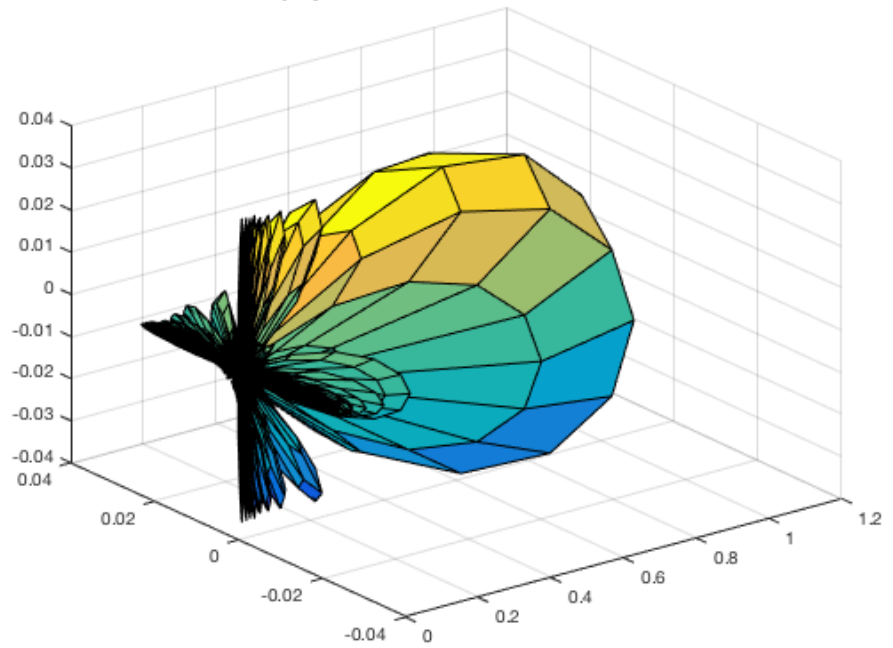
iii. Far field pressure projected onto both azimuth and elevation



3D Beam Pattern projected onto azimuth and elevation when $f = 1000$ Hz



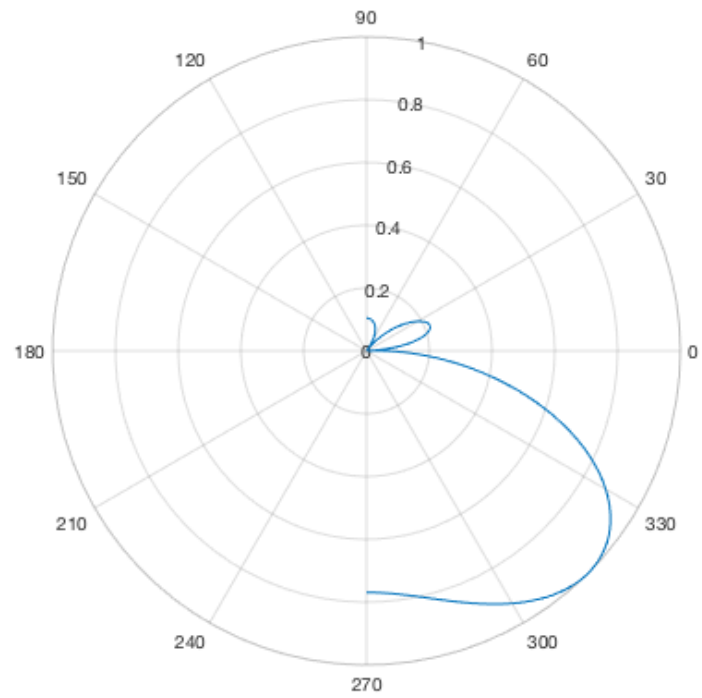
3D Beam Pattern projected onto azimuth and elevation when $f = 3000$ Hz



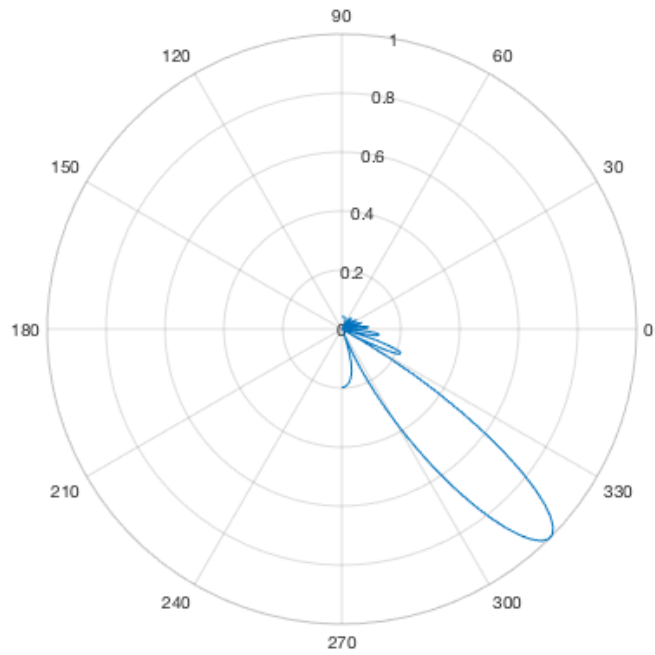
b. With beam steering

i. Projected onto azimuth

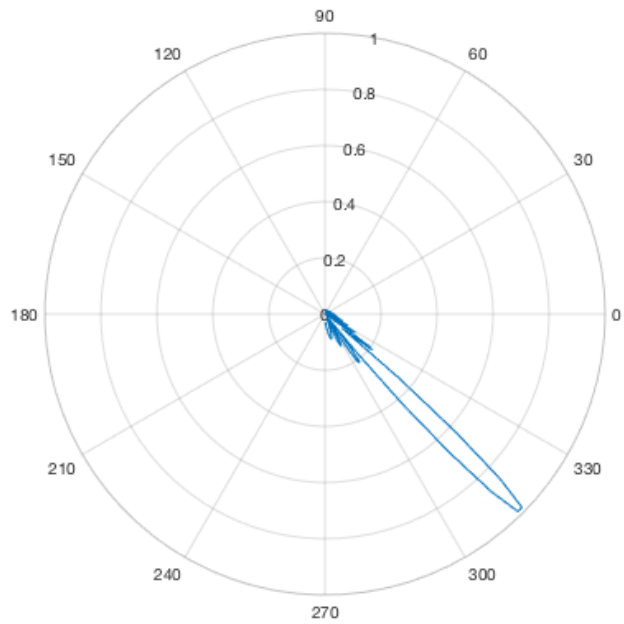
Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where $f = 300$ Hz



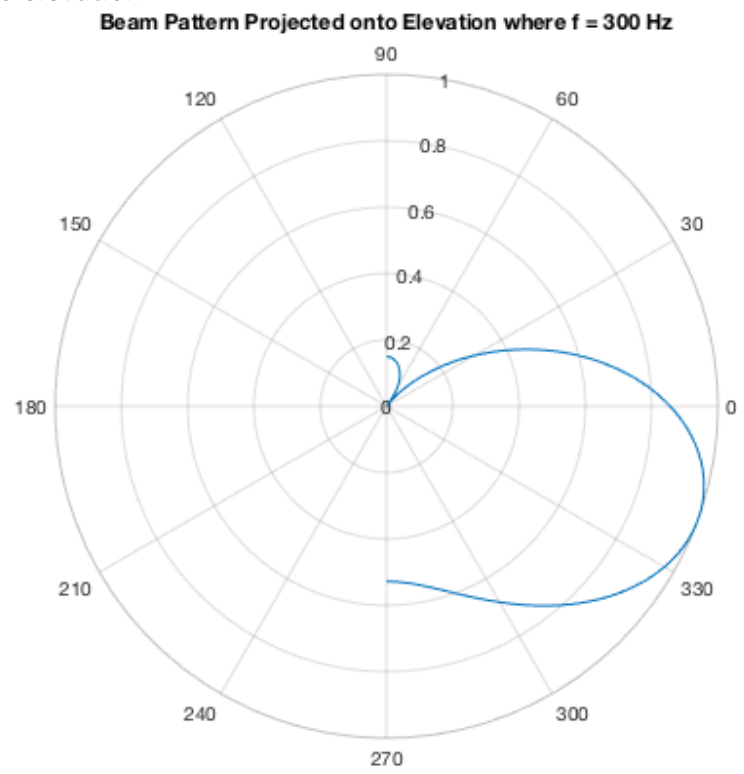
Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where $f = 1000$ Hz



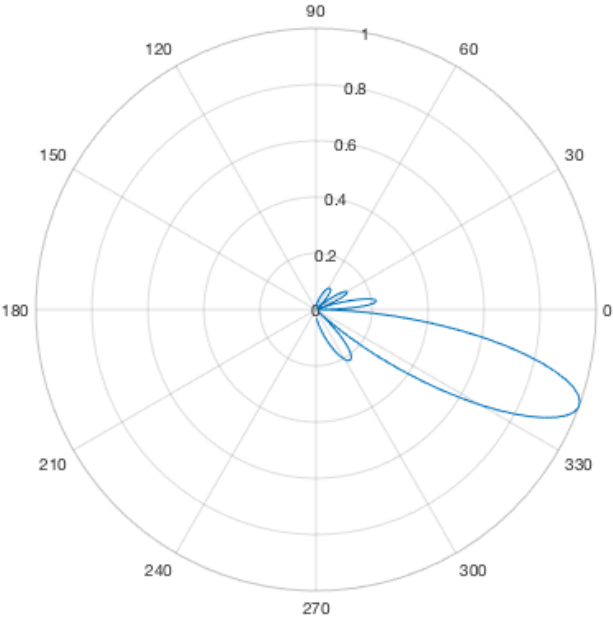
Beam Pattern Projected onto Azimuth where $f = 3000$ Hz



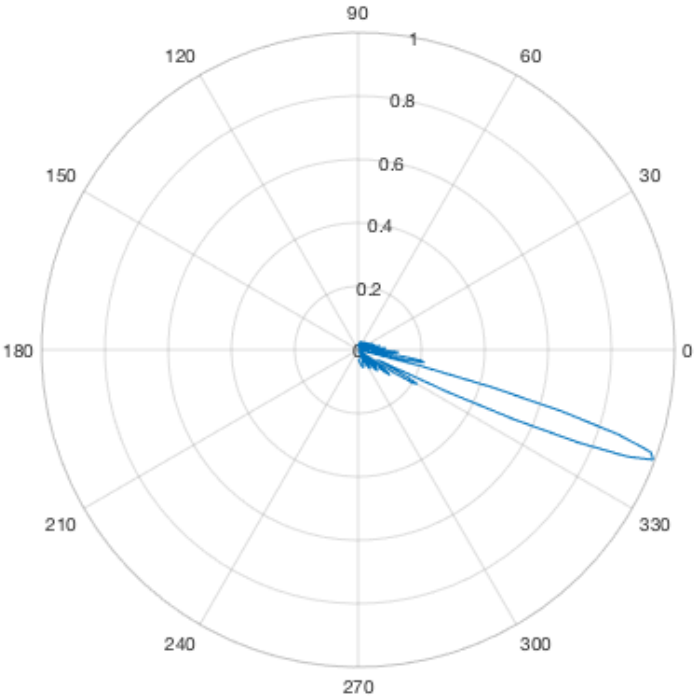
ii. Projected onto elevation



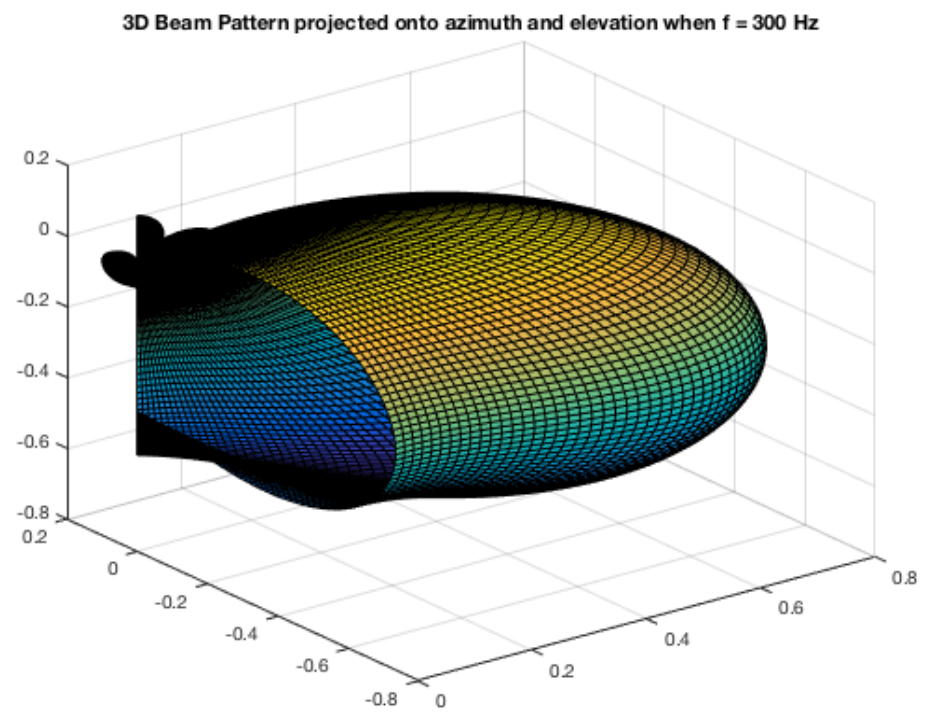
Beam Pattern Projected onto Elevation where $f = 1000 \text{ Hz}$



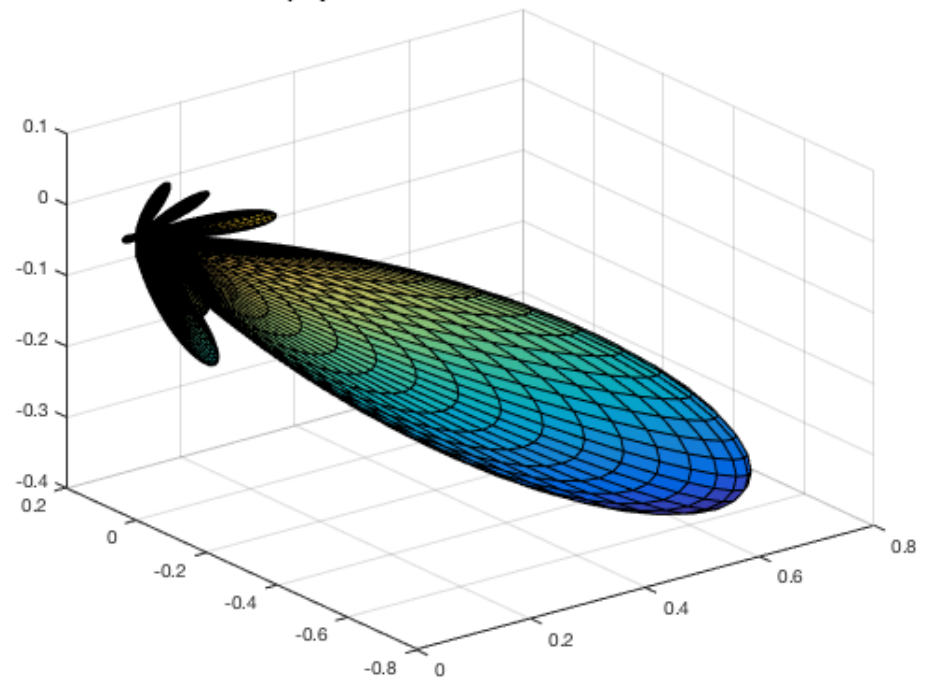
Beam Pattern Projected onto Elevation where $f = 3000 \text{ Hz}$



iii. Projected onto both azimuth and elevation



3D Beam Pattern projected onto azimuth and elevation when $f = 1000$ Hz



3D Beam Pattern projected onto azimuth and elevation when $f = 3000$ Hz

