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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Min, Hequn.; Qiu, Xiaojun.</td>
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multiple acoustic diffraction around rigid parallel wide barriers

Hequn Min and Xiaojun Qiu
State Key Laboratory of Modern Acoustics and Institute of Acoustics, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, People’s Republic of China

(Received 18 September 2008; revised 30 March 2009; accepted 8 May 2009)

A ray-based method is presented for evaluating multiple acoustic diffraction by separate rigid and parallel wide barriers, where two or more neighboring ones are of equal height. Based on the geometrical theory of diffraction and extended from the exact boundary solution for a rigid wedge, the proposed method is able to determine the multiple diffraction along arbitrary directions or at arbitrary receiver locations around the diffracting edges, including the positions along the shadow or reflection boundaries or very close to the edges. Comparisons between the results of the numerical simulations and the boundary element method show validity of the proposed method.

PACS number(s): 43.50.Gf, 43.20.El, 43.50.Lj [AJMD]

1. INTRODUCTION

To assess the impacts of noise on multiple residential buildings along highways, a quantitative description of the multiple sound diffraction over these buildings is required. Sometimes these buildings are similar with same height and the receiving points are close to the top edges of these buildings compared to the wavelength, such as the top floor windows. Separate parallel wide barriers with some neighboring ones of equal height can be considered as the simplified model of such buildings.

Much research has been undertaken on the multiple acoustic diffraction around similar obstacles. Fujiwara et al. introduced a technique to estimate the double sound diffraction over one wide barrier by replacing the obstacle with an equivalent thin screen of a certain height, and then the thin screen’s noise reduction due to the single diffraction can be evaluated with an empirical formula derived by Kurze and Anderson. Though this technique has been applied to roughly estimate the sound attenuation due to diffraction for engineering purposes, it leads to highly erroneous results for diffraction over several obstacles. About 50 years ago, Keller presented the geometrical theory of diffraction (GTD) to describe the diffraction. Although the GTD is a geometrical acoustics method, it is accurate for most practical cases when the sound wavelength is smaller than obstacle dimensions. Pierce presented an asymptotic solution and later an exact one together with Hadden to solve the single diffraction around a wedge. He extended that asymptotic solution to evaluate the double-edge diffraction around a single wide barrier based on the concepts of Keller’s GTD. Although the second-order diffraction term in this double-edge model has been afterwards extended by Chu et al. to higher orders for evaluating the diffraction around a wide barrier with finite thickness, Pierce’s methods mentioned above have not been extended for the separate wide barriers yet.

Kawai developed a method for diffraction around a rigid multi-sided barrier, which was later modified by Kim et al. for many extended cases such as multiple wedges or knife edges and polygonal-like shapes. However, for diffracted waves traveling along the shadow or reflection boundaries from the edges, some terms in their methods become infinite, which needs additional complex asymptotic approach to approximate. Additionally these methods require confirming the total field continuity close to each shadow or reflection boundary, which leads to quite complicated computation for the diffraction by several obstacles with more than four edges.

Based on the concepts of Pierce’s double-edge model, Salomons presented a model for sound propagation over several wedges in three-dimensional field. In his method, however, both source and receiver are required being far from edges and there are singularities similar to the methods of Kawai and Kim et al. for diffraction along the reverse direction of the incident wave on edges. Such diffraction occurs commonly around the coplanar edges on top of barriers with same height.

Wadsworth and Chambers modified the Biot–Tolstory–Medwin model for diffraction around single wide barrier or double knife edges in time domain, with both source and receiver far away from the edges also. But the computational load of this model is much greater than that of the frequency domain based solutions such as that of Salomons in most practical cases. Based on the GTD and statistical energy analysis, Reboul et al. recently proposed equations able to evaluate the multiple diffraction around several diffracting edges. Nonetheless this method has acceptable accuracy only at relatively high frequencies because it considers the field as the energetic summation of different waves and loses the interference between the waves. Bougdah et al. experimentally investigated the acoustic performance of a rib-like structure used for traffic noise control lately, which includes periodically spaced edges or walls, and no theoretical or numerical model on the multiple acoustic diffraction over such structure has been proposed yet.

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Despite the previous studies reviewed above, currently there is no appropriate analytical solution for the multiple sound diffraction over a few rigid and parallel wide barriers yet, where some neighboring ones are of equal height. Based on Keller’s GTD, this paper proposes a method to evaluate the multiple diffraction at arbitrary receiver locations around such obstacles.

II. THEORETICAL METHOD

A typical scenario with three barriers is shown in Fig. 1(a), where two neighboring ones have the same height. Here infinitely long and rigid parallel wide barriers are assumed on the infinite and rigid ground. Right-handed Cartesian coordinates are defined and the origin is located on the intersection line between ground and the leftmost vertical side of the barriers. Only the incident wave normal to axis \( z \) (the lengthwise axis of barriers) is considered here. Accordingly the geometry in Fig. 1(a) can be simplified to a plane that is perpendicular to axis \( z \) and contains the receiver and source locations as shown in Fig. 1(b). The solution for oblique incidence can be easily obtained from the one for normal incidence with the method mentioned in Ref. 9. When the heights of all barriers are identical, only two barriers of equal height as shown in Fig. 1(c) are analyzed for succinctness.

Based on the GTD method, the sound rays that are able to reach a certain receiving point come only from the sources and diffracting edges that can be “observed” from that point. And the multiple sound diffraction is described as individual multiply diffracted waves. Therefore the total sound field at receiver \( R \) around the wide barriers comprises the direct rays, the reflected rays, and all the diffracted rays. The direct or reflected rays are determined in the common

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**FIG. 1.** Typical scenarios of parallel infinitely long wide barriers with source \( S \) and receiver \( R \). The dashed lines in (b)–(d) represent the propagation paths of the diffracted waves over barriers. Barrier top edges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are diffracting edges. \( S' \) and \( R' \) are images of \( S \) and \( R \) to the infinite rigid ground, respectively. \( M, M_1, \) and \( M_2 \) are ground reflection points of the rays between two barriers. (a) Three-dimensional scenario with three barriers, where two neighboring ones are of equal height. A point source and receiver located in a same plane perpendicular to lengthwise axis of barriers. (b) Cross-section geometry of the scenario in (a). (c) Cross-section geometry with two barriers of equal height. (d) Cross-section geometry with two barriers of different heights.
way. And the total diffracted field at receiver $R$ with source $S$, $\phi_{d,\text{tot}}(S,R)$, is the summation of all possible diffracted rays coming along all possible diffraction paths and is evaluated as

$$\phi_{d,\text{tot}}(S,R) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \phi_{d,n}(S,R|E_1,E_2,\ldots,E_n),$$

where $\phi_{d,n}(S,R|E_1,E_2,\ldots,E_n)$ represents the field of an individual ray $S\rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_n \rightarrow R$, which has been diffracted for $n$ times (orders) and is called an $n$-order diffracted ray in this paper. $E_1$, $E_2$, ..., and $E_n$ are, respectively, the edge positions that the $n$-order diffracted ray propagates along in turn. Accordingly, $\phi_{d,1}(S,R|E_1)$ is the field of a singly diffracted ray and $\phi_{d,2}(S,R|E_1,E_2)$ is the field of a doubly diffracted ray as referred to in previous studies. The value $N$ is the considered maximum diffraction orders in the field. In the work presented, it is assumed that every two edges are spaced apart with a sufficiently large distance so that the rays, which are diffracted for two or more times by a same edge, can be neglected for example, for the rays $S\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R$, $S\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R$, etc., in Fig. 1(c). The numerical results presented in Fig. 5 serve to validate this assumption, where these rays diffracted more than once by a same edge are found to be much weaker than the rays diffracted only once by each edge. Thus an $n$-order diffracted ray propagates along $n$ different edges and $N$ in Eq. (1) equals the number of all the edges.

A similar case with two wide barriers of different heights shown in Fig. 1(d) is taken as an example to illustrate the search scheme for all the possible diffracted rays reaching $R$ in Figs. 1(b) and 1(c). When there is no ground and each vertical side of the barriers becomes semi-infinite in Fig. 1(d), the diffracted rays reaching $R$ are $S\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R$ and $S\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R$ only. After taking the ground reflection into account, ten additional rays appear coming from the images of source or edge 2 over the barriers to the image of receiver. Then the overall rays reaching $R$ in Fig. 1(d) are $S(S') \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R(R')$, $S(S') \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R(R')$, and $S(S') \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R(R')$, where the letters in the brackets mean optional. $S'$ and $R'$ represent the respective images of the source and receiver to the ground and $M$ is the ground reflection point of the rays from edge 2 to edge 3.

When the heights of these two barriers become identical as shown in Fig. 1(c), it is assumed that every edge can observe all the others and receive rays from all the others at its location. Then in Fig. 1(c) the total number of diffracted rays reaching $R$ is counted as 28, whose details are not presented for concision. Based on cases in Figs. 1(c) and 1(d), the total number of diffracted rays reaching $R$ in Fig. 1(b) is up to 116.

A. Diffraction coefficient

Before the presence of a diffracting edge $E_i$, the initial sound field at this edge location delivered by the ray $S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_i$ is denoted by $\phi_{\text{ini}}$, where subscript $i$ is an integer. Once the edge $E_i$ is encountered, the initial ray is diffracted and the sound field of the corresponding diffracted ray at the receiving location, $\phi_{\text{ini}}$, is assumed to be proportional to $\phi_{\text{ini}}$ and can be expressed from the GTD (Refs. 6 and 8) as

$$\phi_{d} = \phi_{\text{ini}} \cdot D(S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_i, R|E_i),$$

where $D(S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_i, R|E_i)$ is the complex diffraction coefficient correlated with the diffracting edge $E_i$, the initial ray to $E_i$, $S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_i$, and the receiver location $R$. In particular, $D(S \rightarrow E_1, R|E_1)$ denotes the diffraction coefficient for a single diffraction and can be simplified as the expression of $D(S,R|E_1)$. It is called the single diffraction coefficient below.

The detailed form of $D(S,R|E_1)$ can be obtained by dividing the singly diffracted field $\phi_d$ with $\phi_{\text{ini}}$ in Eq. (2), where $\phi_{\text{ini}}$ becomes the direct sound from source and $\phi_d$ is solved with the Hadden–Pierce solution, which is an exact boundary solution for single diffraction with a point source incidence as shown in Fig. 2(a). Although the Hadden–Pierce solution is only presented for the three-dimensional field, it is used in this paper for both three-dimensional and two-dimensional fields by extracting the free field Green function out of its presented formulas. The deduced single diffraction coefficient is expressed as

![FIG. 2. Cross-section geometry of single diffraction over a rigid wedge whose vertex is edge $E_1$. (a) Illustration of the locations of source and receiver. $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ are turn angles from right side of wedge to source $S$ and receiver $R$, respectively. Shadow boundary is the extending line of the incident direction from $S$ to $E_1$, and reflection boundary is the reflected line of the incident direction from $S$ to $E_1$ due to the source-face of the wedge. (b) Illustration of the parameters $\zeta_i$ in Eq. (3) and $\zeta_i$ in Eq. (5). $S_i$ and $R_i$ are the images of $S$ and $R$, respectively, to the nearest wedge face. $\zeta_1 = \angle Re_i S, \zeta_2 = \angle R_i E_i S, \zeta_3 = \angle R_i E_i S, \zeta_4 = \angle R_i E_i S,$ and $\zeta_5 = \angle R_i E_i S,$ where each angle is determined by anticlockwise turning its initial side to its terminate side. Meanwhile $R_1 = |RS|, R_2 = |R_i S_i|, R_3 = |R_i S_i|, R_4 = |R_i S_i|.$](image-url)
\[ D(S,R|E_1) = -\sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{A(s_i) \cdot F_S(\omega, r_S, r_R, s_i, \beta)}{\pi \cdot G_j(S|E_1)}, \]  

where \( G_j(S|E_1) \) denotes the free field Green function in the two-dimensional or the three-dimensional field between two locations \( S \) and \( E_1 \), indicating the directly incident field at edge \( E_1 \), and \( F_S(\omega, r_S, r_R, s_i, \beta) \) is a derived integral

\[ F_S(\omega, r_S, r_R, s_i, \beta) = \int_0^1 I(q) dq, \]

where \( \omega \) is the angular frequency of the wave, and the parameters \( r_S \) and \( r_R \) are distances in cross-section plane from edge \( E_1 \) to source \( S \) and receiver \( R \), respectively. \( \beta \) is the exterior angle of the wedge corresponding to diffracting edge \( E_1 \), \( s_i \) are the diffracting turn angles and defined individually as \( s_1 = \theta_R - \theta_S \), \( s_2 = 2\beta - \left| \theta_R - \theta_S \right| \), \( s_3 = \theta_R + \theta_S \), and \( s_4 = 2\beta - \left( \theta_R + \theta_S \right) \), whose constructions are illustrated in Fig. 2(b). The integrand function \( I(q) \) in Eq. (4) is

\[ I(q) = \begin{cases} e^{i\mathcal{R}_1 q} & \text{for the three-dimensional field} \\ (-j/4)H_0^2(k\mathcal{R}_1) & \text{for the two-dimensional field}, \end{cases} \]

where \( k \) is the wave number and \( j = \sqrt{-1} \).

The parameter \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) is defined as distance between two points where the turn angle anticlockwise encircling the diffracting edge from one point to another is \( s_i \), which is illustrated in Fig. 2(b) and depends on the integrant \( q \) in Eq. (4) by

\[ \mathcal{R}_1 = [L^2 + r_Rr_S(\beta - Y^{-1})^2]^{1/2}, \]

in which

\[ Y = \left[ \frac{\tan(A(s_i)) + \tan(qA(s_i))}{\tan(A(s_i)) - \tan(qA(s_i))} \right]^{-\beta/(2\pi)}. \]

\( A(s_i) \) is an anular function and can be expressed as

\[ A(s_i) = \frac{\pi}{2\beta}(\beta - \pi + s_i) + \pi U(\pi - s_i) \]

and

\[ U(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \theta \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \theta < 0 \end{cases}. \]

The quantity \( L \) in Eq. (6) is defined as the total distance along the path of diffracted ray from \( S \) to edge \( E_1 \) and then to \( R \), which equals \( r_S + r_R \) in Fig. 2(a).

In particular, when receiver \( R \) is located on the shadow boundary or the reflection boundary of \( E_1 \), shown in Fig. 2(a) with \( s_1 \) or \( s_4 \), respectively equaling \( \pi \) and then the corresponding \( A(s_i) \) becoming \( \pi/2 \), Eq. (4) leads to singularities and cannot be used to calculate \( F_S \), due to the singular values of \( Y \) with Eq. (7) and then those of \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) or \( \mathcal{R}_2 \), respectively, with Eq. (6). Under these situations, \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) for Eq. (5) can be calculated by using its geometrical definition as

One generic doubly diffracted ray by edges \( E_1 \) and \( E_2 \) over a single wide barrier whose width is not less than one wavelength. (b) One generic \( n \)-order diffracted ray over several wide barriers from source \( S \) to receiver \( R \) by edges \( E_1, E_2, \ldots, E_{n+1} \), and \( E_n \) in turn. \( VS_1 \) is a virtual source for edge \( E_1 \), \( VR_{n-1} \) is a virtual receiver for edge \( E_{n+1} \), and so on.

\[ \mathcal{R}_1 = (r_S + r_R - 2r_Sr_R\cos s_i)^{1/2}, \]

which results \( r_S + r_R \) for \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) when \( s_i = \pi \). The function \( I(q) \) from Eq. (5) now becomes independent of integrant \( q \) in Eq. (4) and accordingly

\[ F_S(\omega, r_S, r_R, \pi, \beta) = G_j(r_S + r_R). \]

**B. Doubly diffracted ray**

In Fig. 3(a), a generally doubly diffracted ray is investigated, which is diffracted by \( E_2 \) with the initial ray \( S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \). The latter ray can be treated as a singly diffracted ray by edge \( E_1 \) with location \( E_2 \) being a virtual receiver defined as \( VR_1 \) as if the edge \( E_2 \) does not exist. Then the field of the ray \( S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \) at edge \( E_2 \) can be denoted by \( \phi_{d,1}(S, VR_1|E_1) \). Following Eq. (2), the field at receiver \( R \) by doubly diffracted ray \( S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow R \), \( \phi_{d,2}(S, R|E_1, E_2) \), can be determined by

\[ \phi_{d,2}(S, R|E_1, E_2) = \phi_{d,1}(S, VR_1|E_1) \cdot D(S \rightarrow E_1) \rightarrow E_2, R|E_2), \]

where \( D(S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2, R|E_2) \) is the diffraction coefficient correlated with the diffracting edge \( E_2 \), the initial ray \( S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \), and receiver \( R \). Meanwhile the singly diffracted field \( \phi_{d,1}(S, VR_1|E_1) \) can also be obtained with Eq. (2) as

\[ \phi_{d,1}(S, VR_1|E_1) = G_j(S|E_1) \cdot D(S, VR_1|E_1), \]

where the initial field at edge \( E_1 \) is the direct sound field, \( G_j(S|E_1) \).

From the GTD (Refs. 6–8) and Pierce’s ray-based approach,5 the generic diffraction coefficient in Eq. (2) can be approximately evaluated with the specific one for a single diffraction in Eq. (3). For the ray \( S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow R \), the diffraction by edge \( E_2 \) can be viewed as a single diffraction by assuming that the sides of wedge \( E_2 \) become semi-infinite.
and the initial ray comes from a virtual source $VS_2$ illustrated in Fig. 3(a). Here $VS_2$ locates on the reverse extension line of $E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ and is apart from $E_2$ for a distance equaling the total length of the initial ray $S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2$. Then $D(S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2, R | E_2)$ in Eq. (12) can be determined as
\[ D(S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2, R | E_2) = D(VS_2, R | E_2) \cdot \alpha(E_1, E_2), \] (14)
where $D(VS_2, R | E_2)$ is a single diffraction coefficient and can be calculated with Eq. (3). $\alpha(E_1, E_2)$ is a weighting factor introduced to avoid the redundant counting of the reflection on the connecting side between two edges $E_1$ and $E_2$ and is unit if $E_2$ is separated from $E_1$. In Fig. 3(a) the weighting factor equals $1/2$, where $E_2$ and $E_1$ are connected with a side whose width is greater than one wavelength. Further details for determining the weighting factor can be found in Ref. 10, which developed an interpolation method to determine the weighting factor for two successive arbitrarily spaced and connected edges.

Thus the field at $R$ delivered by the given doubly diffracted ray, $\phi_{d,2}(S, R | E_1, E_2)$, can be rewritten by substituting Eqs. (13) and (14) into Eq. (12) as
\[ \alpha(E_{l-1}, E_l) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if the edges } E_{l-1} \text{ and } E_l \text{ are separated} \\
1/2 & \text{if the edges } E_{l-1} \text{ and } E_l \text{ are connected}.
\end{cases} \] (17)

In Eq. (16), $VR_l$ denotes the virtual receiver from edge $E_l$ as illustrated in Fig. 3(b), which is the location of $E_{l+1}$, the next edge along the diffraction ray path. $VS_l$ denotes the virtual source to edge $E_l$ and locates on the reverse extension line of $E_{l-1} \rightarrow E_l$, apart from $E_l$ for a distance equaling the total length of the ray $S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_l$. In fact $VS_l, VR_l$, and edge $E_l$ construct a complete geometry for a single diffraction at wedge $E_l$. Particularly, $VS_l$ represents the location of source $S$, $VR_l$ represents the location of receiver $R$, and $\alpha(E_0, E_1) = 1$.

When two or more neighboring barriers have same height, the barriers’ configuration in Fig. 3(b) becomes equivalent to that in Fig. 1(b) and 1(c). This causes that the virtual receiver $VR_l$ correlated with edge $E_l$ locates on the shadow boundary or reflection boundary of $VS_l$ for some diffraction rays. For example, in the propagation of ray $S \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow R$ in Fig. 1(c), the virtual receiver $VR_2$ (edge 3) locates on the shadow boundary of initial ray $S \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$ to edge 2. Under such a situation, the integral term in $D(VS_l, VR_l | E_l)$ can be evaluated with Eq. (11) to avoid singularities. Additionally, receiver $R$ may be located on edge $E_n$ in Fig. 3(b), which causes that $r_R = 0$ and the parameter $\theta_R$ fails to be assigned for evaluating $D(VS_n, VR_n | E_n)$ with Eq. (3). In such case, the $n$-order diffracted ray actually degrades to one with $(n-1)$ orders, $S \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_{n-1} \rightarrow E_n$. Accordingly the field $\phi_{d,n}(S, R | E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots, E_{n-1}, E_n)$ can be replaced with $\phi_{d,n-1}(S, E_n | E_1, E_2, E_3, \cdots, E_{n-1})$, which avoids the evaluation difficulty from $r_R=0$. There is no other limit of $r_R$ and $\theta_R$ for diffraction coefficient evaluation with Eq. (3) and the field at arbitrary receiver locations can be explicitly calculated with Eq. (13), even when receivers are quite close to the diffracting edge compared with the wavelength.

It is worth noting that the method proposed in Eq. (16) depends on the assumption from Eqs. (14) and (17) that the edge-edge distances, $|E_l E_{l+1}|$, are greater than one wavelength. That is, in principle, the proposed method works as well as the GTD with the edge-edge distances larger than the wavelength.

The proposed method is validated with numerical simulations to investigate its accuracy and applicability. The presentation of results is facilitated with insertion loss (IL), which is defined as
\[ IL = 20 \log_{10}(|P_{tot,0}|/|P_{tot,l}|), \] (18)
where $P_{tot,0}$ is sound pressure in the total field at receiver without the barriers while $P_{tot,l}$ is the one with the barriers.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

When there is only a single wide barrier or double parallel knife edges, which are discussed abundantly in the previous studies, the method of Eq. (16) reduces to a double-edge form of Eq. (15). Preliminary numerical comparisons in such cases between the proposed method and the previous models, such as the models of Pierce, Chu et al., Kawai or Kim et al., and Wadsworth et al., have been

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carried out. Only the results from a three-dimensional case with a rigid single wide barrier are presented in Fig. 4 for succinctness. The corresponding inset figure shows the cross-section geometry. In Fig. 4, good agreements are observed among the predicted results and the experimental data, which serve to validate the proposed method for predicting the double-edge diffraction on the other hand. Additionally, computations have been carried out in advance to investigate how weak the rays diffracted more than once by a same edge in comparison with the rays diffracted only once at each edge. In this case, energy amplitudes of rays $S\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow R$, $S\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow R$, and $S\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow R$ are compared to that of the ray $S\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow 1\rightarrow 2\rightarrow R$. Figure 5 presents the corresponding results of the energy magnitude ratio, where the wavelength at frequency 1820 Hz equals the barrier width. From Fig. 5, the rays diffracted for two, three, and four times at a same edge are, respectively, weaker than the ray diffracted only once at each edge by 30, 60, and 90 dB at least. Although the magnitude ratios increase a little when the barrier width is smaller than one wavelength, the rays diffracted twice or more by a same edge are sufficiently weak to be neglected in the proposed method.

For the current problem of several wide barriers with some neighboring ones of equal height, since it is hard to use the previous analytical models to calculate the sound field, the boundary element method (BEM) is employed for numerical validation. To ensure high numerical accuracy, discretization in the BEM is executed by quintic boundary elements with the largest length smaller than one fifteenth of the considered smallest wavelength.

Two numerical cases whose geometries correspond to those in Figs. 1(c) and 1(b), respectively, are investigated with typical dimensions of barriers in the two-dimensional field. In the first case shown in the inset figures of Figs. 6 and 7, two parallel rigid barriers with identical width of 0.6 m and the same height of 2.4 m are spaced from 1 m on the infinite rigid ground. A coherent line source parallel to the lengthwise axis is defined and located at $S$ $(3.2$ m, 0.4 m), while receivers are chosen at $R$ $(2.37$ m, 2.3 m) in Fig. 6 apart from the nearest edge for 0.2 m (equaling wavelength at frequency 1720 Hz) and at $(5.14$ m, 0.5 m) in Fig. 7 apart...
from the nearest edge for 3.5 m (equaling wavelength at frequency 98 Hz). Such choice of receiver locations allows the investigation on sound field in different areas of interest, being close or far from the diffracting edges compared to the wavelength.

The second case is shown in the inset figures of Figs. 8 and 9 with three barriers, where barrier widths remain 0.6 m and the barrier-barrier spaces remain 1 m. In this case, two neighboring barriers have same height of 2.4 m while the other is 3 m high. The definition of source is same as the first case but the receiver locations change to $R$ (3.97 m, 2.9 m) in Fig. 8 and to (6.25 m, 0.5 m) in Fig. 9 based on the same relevant consideration in the first case. In both cases, receivers are in the shadow zone of source due to barriers blocking and either source or receivers can only observe the nearest edge, respectively.

In the case with two barriers, the maximum diffraction order is 4 and the total number of diffracted rays reaching $R$ is 28 considered with the proposed method. The corresponding evaluated IL spectra are shown in Figs. 6 and 7 with receiver locations (2.37 m, 2.3 m) and (5.14 m, 0.5 m), respectively. Here the minimum edge-edge distance is 0.6 m equaling the wavelength at frequency 573 Hz. From Figs. 6 and 7, over the frequencies range from one to eight times larger than 573 Hz, the predictions from the proposed method agree well with those from the BEM, except small discrepancies at some frequencies, whose reasons are not completely clear yet. Moreover, it is found in Figs. 6 and 7 that at frequencies around 573 Hz the agreement between the results with these two methods remains good. The IL curves in Figs. 6 and 7 are quite complex with large fluctuations over the broad frequency range, because of interference between the different waves diffracted by the barriers and reflected from the ground.

Figures 8 and 9 show the corresponding IL spectra for the case of three barriers with receiver locations being (3.97 m, 2.9 m) and (6.25 m, 0.5 m), respectively, where the maximum diffraction orders become 6 and the total number of the diffracted rays reaching $R$ increases up to 116. In this case, the minimum edge-edge distance remains 0.6 m, which is the wavelength at 573 Hz. In Figs. 8 and 9, over the frequency range higher than 573 Hz, the results with the proposed method and those with the BEM are in good agreement again, except small discrepancies at some frequencies. Additionally, at the frequencies around 573 Hz in Figs. 8 and 9, the agreement between the predictions with these two methods is found to be good also.

The computational times with these two methods in both cases are compared. A total of 9800 quintic elements are considered at the highest frequency of 5 kHz in the BEM for both numerical cases. And it takes over 1 h by a personal
computer with a 2.4 GHz Intel Q6600 processor and 4 Gbytes of random access memory to execute the BEM evaluation at such single frequency. The evaluation with the proposed method takes only 1.4 min in the first case and 7.9 min in the second case on the same computer for a single frequency and the corresponding computational time is frequency independent. This indicates that for an equivalent accuracy degree, the proposed method is much faster than the BEM.

From the above results, the proposed method can evaluate the multiple acoustic diffraction over wide barriers more efficiently than the BEM. As a ray-based method, the accuracy of the method for evaluating the individual diffracted rays depends on the geometry dimensions compared to the wavelength, which are edge-edge distances in the current problem. The results of the numerical simulations show that the method is accurate when the edge-edge distances are larger than one wavelength. It is also found that the method remains accurate even when the edge-edge distances become a little less than the wavelength. Furthermore, though the method in Eq. (16) is proposed for wide barriers, it can be used in principle to evaluate the individual multiply diffracted rays around parallel knife edges also, for example, around the rib-like structure studied by Bougdah et al.\textsuperscript{18}

\section*{IV. CONCLUSION}

In this paper, a ray-based method is developed to solve the multiple acoustic diffraction around parallel wide barriers with some neighboring ones of equal height. The method is based on Keller’s GTD (Refs. 6–8) and extended from Pierce’s exact boundary solution\textsuperscript{5} for a rigid wedge. The proposed method can avoid singularities while solving multiple diffraction along the shadow boundaries or the reflection boundaries. Numerical simulations show that the method can predict the field at arbitrary receiver locations.

The accuracy and applicability of the method are validated numerically with the BEM in the two-dimensional field where the model was shown to be considerably accurate when the edge-edge distances are larger than one wavelength. The proposed method has more computational efficiency than the BEM and is useful for predicting acoustic diffraction along arbitrary directions or at arbitrary receiver locations around parallel barriers with various configurations.

\section*{ACKNOWLEDGMENTS}

The authors are grateful to the anonymous reviewers for their constructive comments on improving the original manuscript. Projects 10674068 and 10604030 supported by NSFC.

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