

REVISION NO.

DATE 5 /31 /84

ME

SPONSORED PROJECT TERMINATION/CLOSEOUT SHEET

Date 1/16/85

Project No. E-25-667

School ME

Includes Subproject No.(s) N/A

Project Director(s) Joseph Boulet GTRC / ~~XGT~~

Sponsor National Science Foundation

Title "Research Initiation: An Analytical Model of the Mammalian Cochlea"

Effective Completion Date: 12/31/84 (Performance) 12/31/84 (Reports)

Grant/Contract Closeout Actions Remaining:

- ☐ None
- ☒ Final Invoice or Final Fiscal Report
- ☐ Closing Documents
- ☒ Final Report of Inventions
- ☒ Govt. Property Inventory & Related Certificate
- ☐ Classified Material Certificate
- ☐ Other _____

Continues Project No. _____ Continued by Project No. _____

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Other M. Heyser; A. Jones

FINAL PROJECT REPORT
NSF FORM 98A

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING

PART I-PROJECT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Institution and Address School of Mechanical Engineering Georgia Institute of Technology Atlanta, Georgia 30332	2. NSF Program Solid Mechanics	3. NSF Award Number MEA-8403953
	4. Award Period From 7/1/84 To 12/31/84	5. Cumulative Award Amount \$12,154
6. Project Title Research to Establish an Improved Analytical Model of the Mammalian Cochlea		

PART II-SUMMARY OF COMPLETED PROJECT (FOR PUBLIC USE)

To account more completely for viscous dissipation, and so to improve agreement with experimental results, two refinements of an existing analytical cochlear (inner ear) model have been investigated. The model is the first to include representation of the tectorial membrane, which overlies the sensory cells. The refinements are (a) enforcing the no-slip boundary condition at the four walls of each cochlear duct and (b) using realistic dimensions for the cochlear membranes in the vicinity of the sensory cells.

Refinement (a) was found to be insignificant in resolving the discrepancies between experimental results and previous predictions of the analytical model.

Fluid flow in the vicinity of the sensory cells is extremely sensitive to the spacing between the tectorial membrane and the organ of Corti, which supports the cells. In refinement (b), the geometry of this region is represented more realistically than it has been previously. As a result, viscous dissipation in this region is dramatically increased.

In previous cochlear models, viscous dissipation in the boundary layers at the duct walls has been the primary source of damping. The present investigation has shown that when the tectorial membrane is present, dissipation in the gap between it and the organ of Corti is orders of magnitude greater than that at the duct walls.

PART III-TECHNICAL INFORMATION (FOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT USES)

1. ITEM (Check appropriate blocks)	NONE	ATTACHED	PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED	TO BE FURNISHED SEPARATELY TO PROGRAM	
				Check (✓)	Approx. Date
a. Abstracts of Theses					
b. Publication Citations					
c. Data on Scientific Collaborators					
d. Information on Inventions					
e. Technical Description of Project and Results					
f. Other (specify)					
2. Principal Investigator/Project Director Name (Typed) Joseph A. M. Boulet	3. Principal Investigator/Project Director Signature			4. Date 12/6/84	