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A study on variance of the transducer impedance by fluid condition in ultrasonic cleaning tank

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Key Words: Ultrasonic(), Cleaning(), Cavitation()

Abstract

Ultrasonic cleaning is performed by cavitation which is caused by the change of the sound pressure due to the vibration in a cleaning tank. In this study, experiments on electric power and sound pressure with various temperatures, dissolved oxygen and the level of the fluid was done in order to find out how the changes in a cleaning tank affect cavitation. As a result of a series of experiments, we found that transducer impedance changes periodically in response to the variances of fluid and have a direct influence on cleaning efficiency.

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LCD

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2.

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2.1

*

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(cavitation)

가 . 가

, /2 가

가 . 1

, 가 1

$$=v_0/f \dots\dots\dots (2-1)$$

f=25.6[kHz] 0

$v_0=1500[m/sec]$

$$=1500[m/sec]/25.6[kHz] \dots\dots\dots (2-2)$$

$$=58.59375[mm] \dots\dots\dots (2-3)$$

$$/2 =58.59375/2 = 29.296875[mm] \dots\dots\dots (2-4)$$

29.296875[mm]

. [μm]

[kHz]

가 .

(2-5) (2-6)

$$I_c = \frac{T_s}{f \times G \times P_s} \dots\dots\dots (2-5)$$

$$D_c = \frac{1}{I_c} \dots\dots\dots (2-6)$$

가 . I_c

f 가 G P_s

T_s

가 , D_c 1

가 가

가 가

() ()

. 1

. 가

1 (

2-A).

가

(2-B). , 가

(2-C). 2

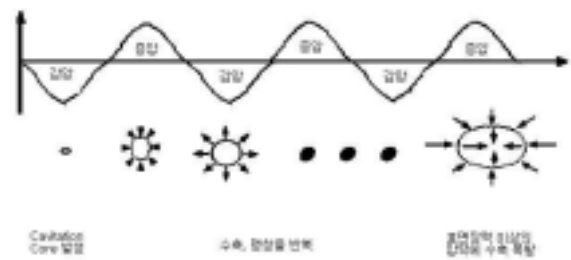


Fig. 1 Principle of cavitation



Fig. 2 Process of Removing pollutants by cavitation.

2.2

. 28[kHz]

3

가 . 3



Fig. 3 Multi frequency transducer.

2.2.1

600[Watt]
 28[KHz]
 (Power Board),
 (Relay/ Alarm Board) 5

2.2.2

SUS(Steel Use Stainless)
 380[mm] × 380[mm]
 × 300[mm] ([L] × [W] × [H])
 300[mm] × 300[mm] × 95
 [mm] 12 가

F_r (sec)
 28kHz 28,000
 (Resonance) F_r
 (Anti-Resonance) F_a

$$F = F_a - F_r \dots \dots \dots (2-7)$$

F 가 k_p 가
 F 가
 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 k_p 가

k_p
 $k_p = 0.5$ 100 가
 50% 50 가

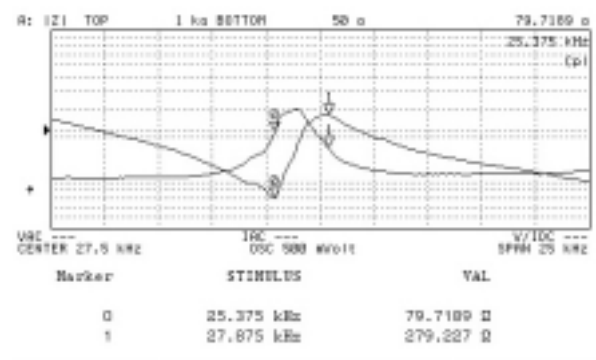


Fig. 4 Graph of Impedance characteristic.

4 가 F_r (Mark 0)
 X 가 Z R
 X 가
 가 가 F_r
 가 가 F_a (Mark 1)
 (impedance matching)
 (F_r) 가
 가 (熱) F_r
 가 C 가 F_r
 가 4 F_r
) (電界) Q_m 가
 가 Q_m
 가 가 (Grain size)
 가 가 C
 가 가 T_c (Curie Temperature)

가 ,
 C Fr
 L (inductance) , 4
 C 1 2
 가 가
 C 가
 가 , 가 C
 , Fr C
 , C 가
 195[mm]
 15[]
 C , Fr 22[]
 가 , C
 가

(Orion社 Dissolved Oxygen Meter 805A
 model) 5.53[PPM]
 7.23[PPM]
 15[mm]



Fig. 5 Ultrasonic generator.

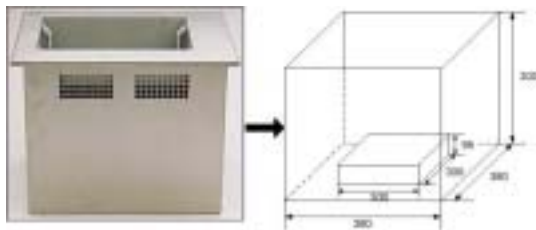


Fig. 6 Ultrasonic transducer.

3 4
 가,
 15[mm] 가
 15[mm]
 15
 , Heater
 5[]

3.

3.1

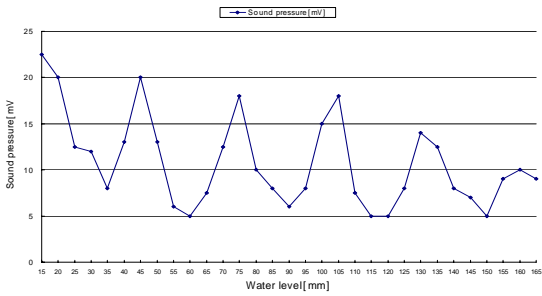


Fig. 7 Sound-pressure Graph due to the water level of 7.23 PPM of dissolved oxygen water.

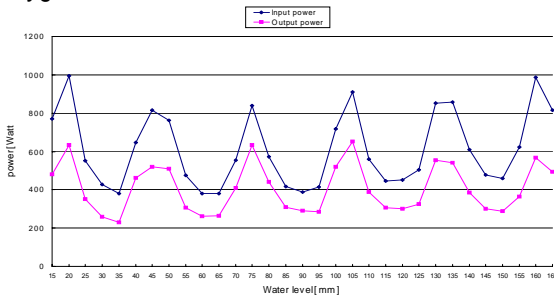


Fig. 8 Input and output power graph due to the water level of 7.23 PPM of dissolved oxygen water.

7 8
가
8
가

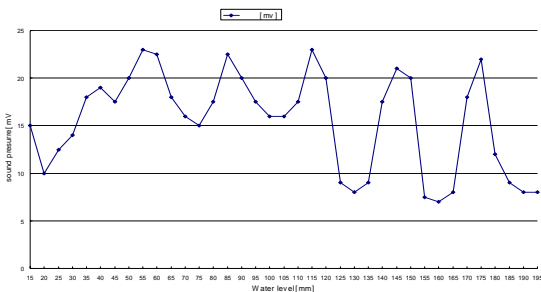


Fig. 9 Sound-pressure Graph due to the water level in 5.57 PPM of dissolved oxygen water.

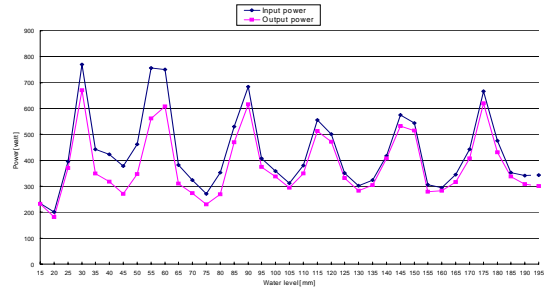


Fig. 10 Input and output power graph due to the water level of 5.57 PPM of dissolved oxygen water.

9 10
가
10

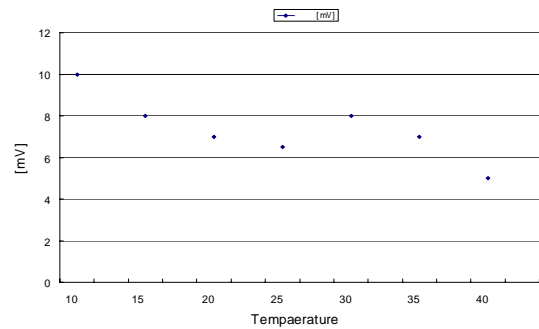


Fig. 11 Sound-pressure Graph due to the temperature in 7.23 PPM of dissolved oxygen water.

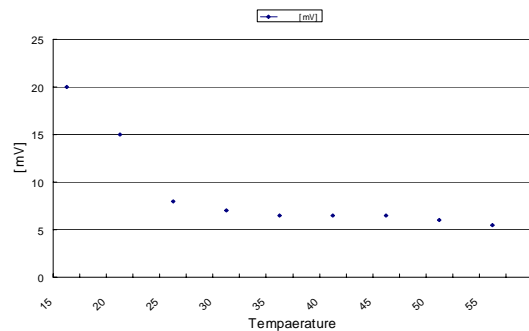


Fig. 12 Sound-pressure Graph due to the temperature in 5.57 PPM of dissolved oxygen water.

11

가

가

30

가

12

2[mV]

가

,

,

,

가

4.

가

1,2,3,4

1,2

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가

2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4

29.296875[mm]

가

가

2-5

3

4

가

가

2[mV]

가

가