

A Design Process for Structural Borne Noise using Panel Contribution and Design Sensitivity

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Key Words : Structure-borne Noise(), Transfer Path Analysis(), Structural-Acoustic Coupling Analysis(), Noise Transfer Function(), Panel Contribution Analysis(), Design Sensitivity Analysis()

ABSTRACT

In this study, we propose a more systematic design process for the structure-borne noise. The proposed way consists of 4 steps: Problem definition, Cause analysis, Development of counter-measure and Validation. Especially, we improved the second step: Cause analysis. According to the PCA(Panel Contribution Analysis), a reduction in vibration of the panels of which panel contribution is positive and larger, results in a reduction in structure-borne noise. We have, however, met the case in which the concept of PCA is no valid in a few vehicle tests. In order to understand this phenomenon, we compared the major panels selected by PCA with the one chosen by DSA(Design Sensitivity Analysis). After investigating the difference between the two results, a more improved process is suggested. The proposed one for the second step in the design process consists of not only the previous way: PCA with deformation analysis results but also DSA. It is finally validated that the proposed design process decreases the sound pressure of the concerned noise transfer function more than 3.5 dB.

가

1.

(structure-borne noise) 20Hz ~ 200Hz (Acoustic cavity) (Structural-Acoustically Coupled system)

가 Kim (1) (TPA: Transfer Path Analysis) (3)

: (Problem definition), (Cause analysis), (Development of counter-measure) (Validation) (analysis of deformation shape)^(1,4), (PCA: Panel Contribution Analysis)^(1,2,5), (Sensitivity analysis)^(6,7)

, Y. K. Zhang (2) (hybrid modeling) 5 (Root cause analysis), (Structure vibration measurement), (Panel acoustic contribution analysis), (Design modification), (Experimental verification) (Mass damper) (damping sheet) (1,2,5)

가 , 가

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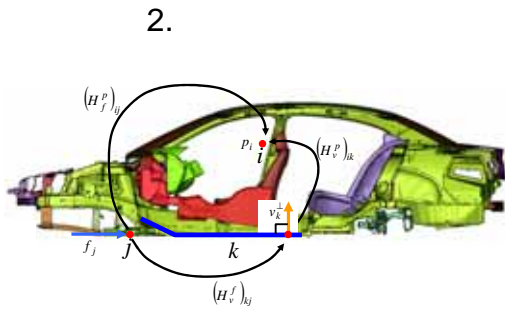


Fig. 1 Pictorial representation of transfer functions

(sound pressure) \mathbf{p} (acoustic cavity) 가 (noise transfer function) \mathbf{H}_f^p 가

$$\mathbf{f}_s \quad (6.8)$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{H}_f^p \mathbf{f}_s$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} (H_f^p)_{ij} f_j \quad (1)$$

where

$$p_i = p(A, \varphi), (H_f^p)_{ij} = H(A, \varphi), f_j = f(A, \varphi)$$

$$\mathbf{p} = [p_1 \ \dots \ p_i \ \dots \ p_{N_r}]^T, \quad \mathbf{p} \in R^{N_r}$$

$$\mathbf{f} = [f_1 \ \dots \ f_j \ \dots \ f_{N_i}]^T, \quad \mathbf{f} \in R^{N_i}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_f^p = \left[(H_f^p)_{ij} \right], \quad \mathbf{H} \in R^{N_r \times N_i}$$

$$\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{f}_s, \mathbf{H}_f^p \quad p_i, f_{si} \quad (H_f^p)_{ij}$$

N_r N_i
A φ

p_i i
 f_j j 가

$(H_f^p)_{ij}$ i j
(NTF: Noise Transfer Function)

Fig. 1

2.1 analysis⁽²⁾ (PCA: Panel contribution)

Fig. 2

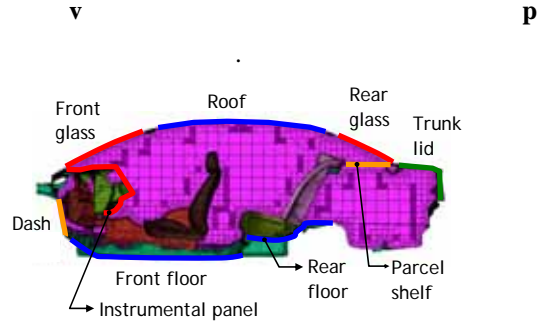


Fig. 2 Acoustic boundary and major panels

$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{H}_v^p \mathbf{v}^\perp$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = \sum_{k=1}^{N_p} p_k = \sum_{k=1}^{N_p} (H_v^p)_k v_k^\perp \quad (2)$$

where

$$p_k = p(A, \varphi), (H_v^p)_{ik} = H(A, \varphi), v_k^\perp = v(A, \varphi)$$

$$\mathbf{v}^\perp = [v_1^\perp \ \dots \ v_k^\perp \ \dots \ v_{N_p}^\perp]^T,$$

$$\mathbf{v}^\perp = \mathbf{H}_f^v \mathbf{f} \Leftrightarrow v_k^\perp = \sum_{j=1}^{N_j} (H_f^v)_{kj} f_j,$$

$$\mathbf{H}_v^p = \left[(H_v^p)_k \right] \text{ and } \mathbf{H}_f^v = \left[(H_f^v)_{kj} \right]$$

$$\mathbf{v}^\perp, \mathbf{H}_v^p, \mathbf{H}_f^v, v_k^\perp, (H_v^p)_{ik}$$

$(H_f^v)_{kj}$

N_p

N_j 가

k

$(H_v^p)_{ik}$

i

Transfer Function)

(ATF: Acoustic

p_k

k

$(H_f^v)_{kj}$

가

j

Vibration Transfer Function)

(VTF:

Fig. 1

.

C_k

k

가

p_k

(scalar product)

p

$$C_k = \frac{p_k \bullet p}{|p|} \quad (3)$$

$$= |p_k| \cos(\varphi_k)$$

|p_k| k 가

p_k (Amplitude) φ_k p_k
 p (relative phase)

Eq. 3

Eq. 2
 Eq. 2

(complex

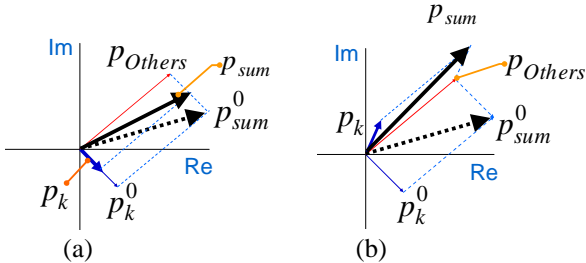
number)



Fig. 3. a

Fig.3 b

가



(a) Reduction of amplitude and fixed phase
 (b) Reduction of amplitude and change of phase

Fig. 3 Resultant structure-borne noise according to change of amplitude $|p_k|$ and phase φ_k

2.2

(Design sensitivity analysis)

x_i 가

Eq. 2

가 가

x_i

$(H_v^f)_k$

p

$$\frac{\partial p_k(A, \varphi)}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \{H_{v_k}^p(A, \varphi) v_k^\perp(A, \varphi)\} \quad (4)$$

$$\cong H_{v_k}^p(A, \varphi) \frac{\partial v_k^\perp(A, \varphi)}{\partial x_i}$$

, Eq. 4

(forward difference technique) (central difference technique) (Finite difference technique) (design sensitivity) D_i

- Forward difference technique

$$D_i = \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}^0)}{\partial x_i} \cong \frac{p(\mathbf{x}^0 + \Delta x_i) - p(\mathbf{x}^0)}{\Delta x_i} \quad (5)$$

- Central difference technique

$$D_i = \frac{\partial p(\mathbf{x}^0)}{\partial x_i} \cong \frac{p(\mathbf{x}^0 + \Delta x_i) - p(\mathbf{x}^0 - \Delta x_i)}{2 \Delta x_i} \quad (6)$$

Δx_i x_i
 (finite increment)

3.

3.1

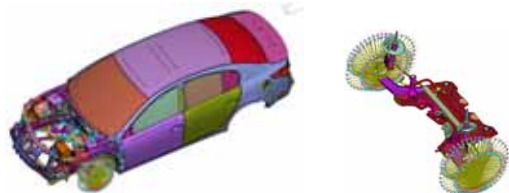
200Hz
 (low frequency) 200Hz 800Hz
 (medium frequency)

Fig. 4.a

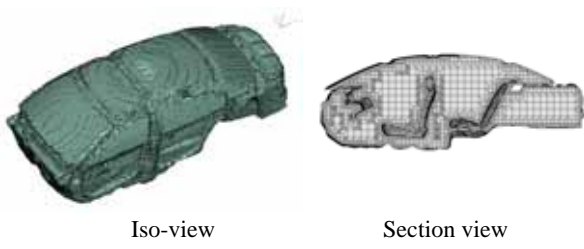
Fig.

4.b

(trim) (BIW) (seat),
 (cockpit), (floor carpet), (trunk door)
 (passenger door) (console)



(a) Structural model including front suspension system



(b) Acoustic cavity model: Outer and section view
 Fig. 4 Finite element models for vibro-acoustic coupling analysis of a passenger vehicle

Kim ⁽¹⁾ Y. K. Zhang ⁽²⁾
 . Kim ⁽¹⁾ 4 :
 (Problem definition), (Cause analysis),
 (Development of counter-measure)
 (Validation)
 (Problem definition)
 (TPA)

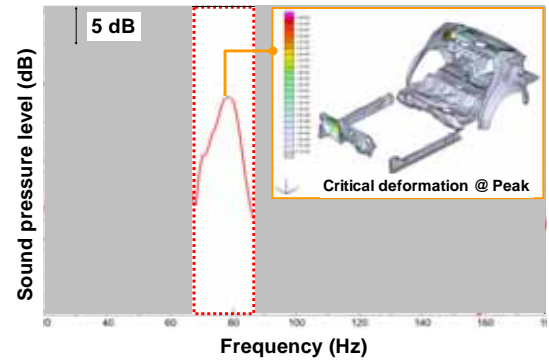


Fig. 5 Critical NTF(Noise Transfer Function) and concerned deformation shape with respect to the peak @ 77Hz

3.2

Fig. 3.3

77Hz

가

Fig. 6 . Fig. 6

Eq. 3

Fig. 5

Fig. 7

가

RRWHEL DASH 가

Fig. 7

(P_{sum})

가

analysis)

(IPI),

(VTF)

(NTF)

(Cause

(sound

pressure peak)

$$P_{RRWHEL} > P_{RRFLR} > P_{ROOF} > P_{DASH} > P_{PSHLF} > \dots$$

(Development of counter-measure)

(Validation)

RRFLR ROOF 가 DASH

Fig. 4.1.a

가 가

가

77Hz

3 dB

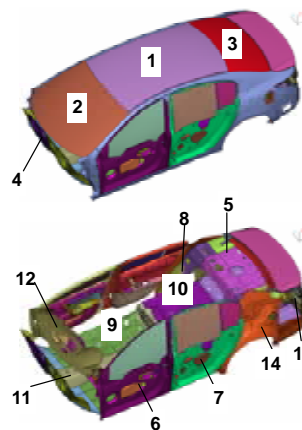
Fig. 5

. 77Hz

Fig. 6

RR

WHEL, RRFLR, ROOF, DASH, PSHLF 가



Abbreviation	Full name	Num
ROOF	Roof	1
FRWIND	Front wind shield	2
RRWIND	Rear wind shield	3
DASH	DASH board	4
PSHLF	Parcel shelf	5
FRDOOR	Front door (LH + RH)	6
RRDOOR	Rear door (LH + RH)	7
TRWALL	Tire wall	8
FRFLR	Front floor	9
RRFLR	Rear floor	10
TUNNEL	Center tunnel floor	11
COCKPT	Cockpit skin in the module	12
RRFENDR	Rear fender	13
RRWHEL	Rear wheel housing	14

Fig. 6 Panel definition for PCA(panel contribution analysis)

가 Fig. 8

RRWHEL PSHLF 50% 가

3.5dB Fig. 10

가

Fig.

가

7 DASH 50% 가 DASH

Fig. 8 0.4dB가 가

“

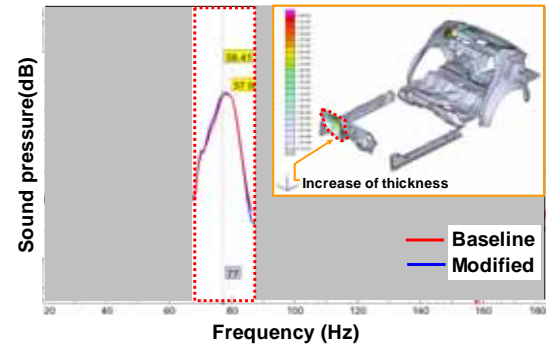


Fig. 8 Comparison of NTF(Noise Transfer Function) according to thickness increase of DASH panel which has positive panel sensitivity with respect to the critical NTF(Noise Transfer Function) at 77Hz

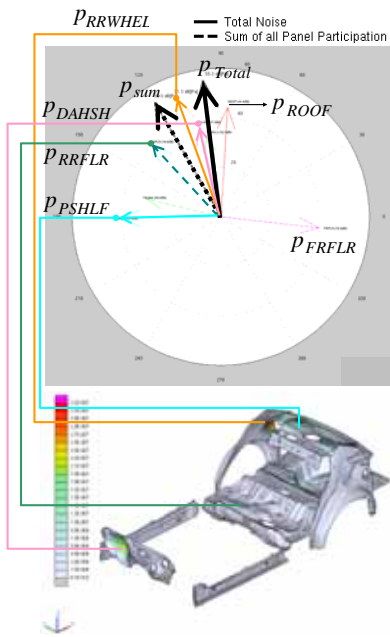


Fig. 7 Critical deformation shape vs. PCA(Panel Contribution Analysis) with respect to the critical NTF(Noise Transfer Function) at 77Hz

3.3

Eq. 5

77Hz

1)

가

6 DASH

Fig. 9

DASH

가

DASH

가

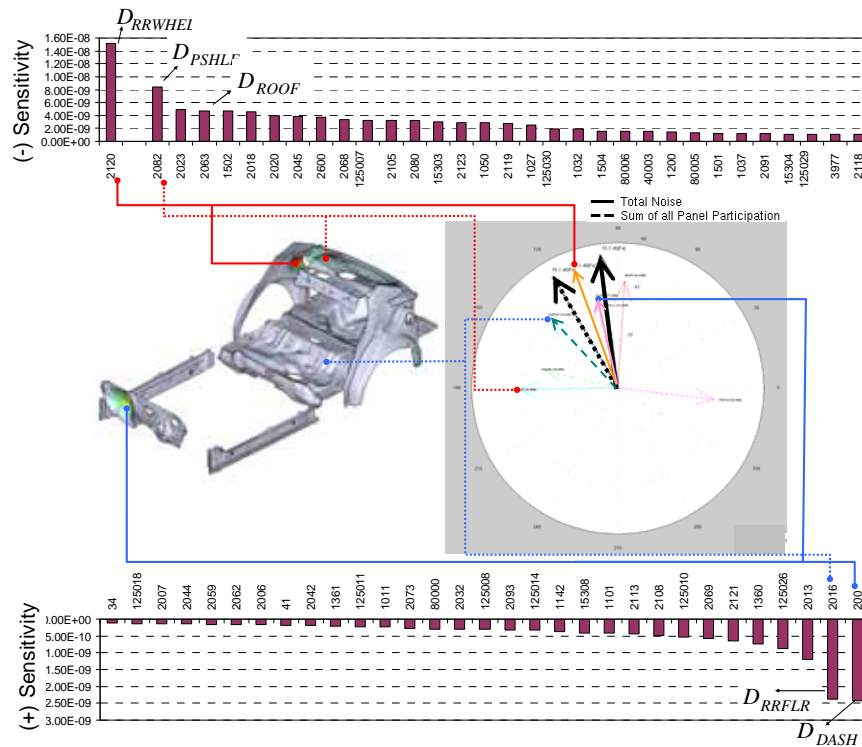


Fig. 9 Comparison of PCA(Panel Contribution Analysis) and design sensitivity of the critical NTF(Noise Transfer Function) at 77Hz with respect to according to panel thickness

- 가
- 2) 가
- 가
- 3) 가
- 가
- 가
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