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Acoustic Study of light weight insulation system on Dash using SEA technique

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Key Words : Statistical Energy Analysis (SEA ,) Loss Factor (),
Damping Loss Factor () Coupling Loss Factor () Transmission Loss ()

ABSTRACT

In this paper Statistical Energy Analysis has been considered to predict high frequency air borne interior noise. Dash panel Insulation is major part to reduce engine excitation noise. Transmission loss and absorption coefficient are considered to predict dash insulation performance. Transmission lose is derived from coupling loss factor and absorption coefficient is derived from internal damping loss factor. Material Biot properties were used to calculate each loss factors. Insulation geometry thickness distribution was hard to measure, so FeGate software was used to calculate thickness map from CAD drawing. Each predicted transmission losses between conventional insulation and light weight insulation were compared with SEA. Transmission loss measurement was performed to validate each prediction result, and it showed good correlation between prediction and measurement. Finally interior noise prediction was performed and result showed light weight insulation system can reduce 40% weight to keep similar performance with conventional insulation system, even though light weigh insulation system has lower sound transmission loss and higher absorption coefficient than conventional system.

1. 가 (1). 가

(Normal Mode)
(Structure Borne Noise) (Airborne Borne Noise) (Frequency Response Function Based Sub - structuring, FBS) (Modal Based Sub - structuring, MBS) (Hybrid method)
(Idle) 100 Hz 100
(Finite Element Method) (Boundary Element Method) Hz ~ 250 Hz . 250 Hz
가 가 가 (SEA)
100 Hz 250 Hz
(Air Borne Noise) 가

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가
(Booming Noise)
(Dash Panel) SEA

가
(Loss Factor)
(Damping Loss Factor)
(Coupling Loss Factor)가
(Half Power Bandwidth Method)
(Decay Rate Method)
(Power Balance Method)

$$\eta_i \quad (2)$$

$$\eta_i = \frac{2.2}{f \cdot T_{60}} \quad (2)$$

2. SEA

(Reverberation Time, T_{60})
(Absorption Coefficient, α)

SEA
(Power Balance Equation)
Fig.1

$$P_{12} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{55.3 \cdot V}{c \sum S \cdot T_{60}} \quad (3)$$

$$P_{1,in} = P_{1,Diss} + P_{12} \quad (1)$$

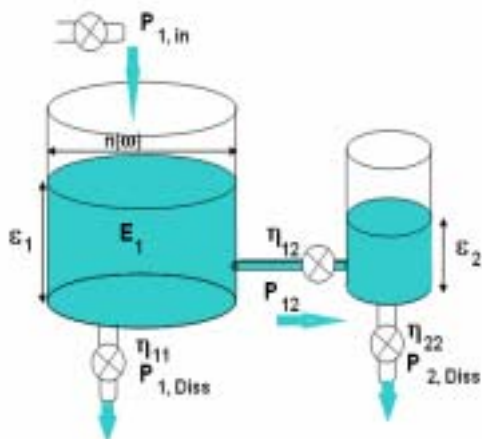
$$P_{12} = \omega \eta_{12} \cdot n_1 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) = \omega (\eta_{12} \cdot E_1 - \eta_{21} \cdot E_2)$$

$$P_{1,Diss} = \omega \eta_1 \cdot E_1$$

400 Hz
 η_{ij}
(4)

$$\eta_{12} = \frac{cA}{8\pi f V_1 \tau_{12}} = \frac{cA}{8\pi f V_1} 10^{(STL/10)} \quad (4)$$

Fig. 1 Energy Flow Diagram



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Fegate, FEM Pre/Post
 Fig.2 FeGate Absorption Material

Fig.2 Thickness map of Dash Insulation

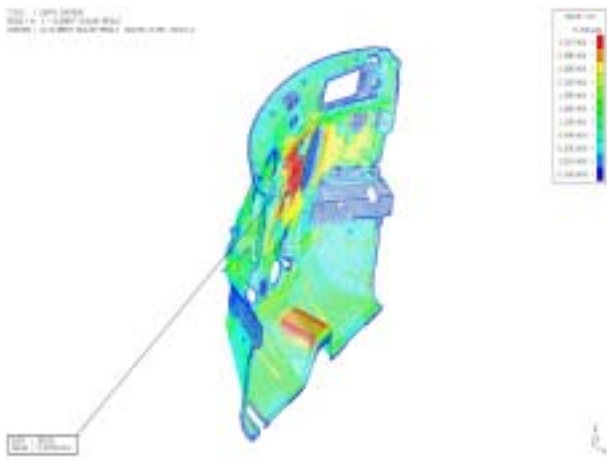
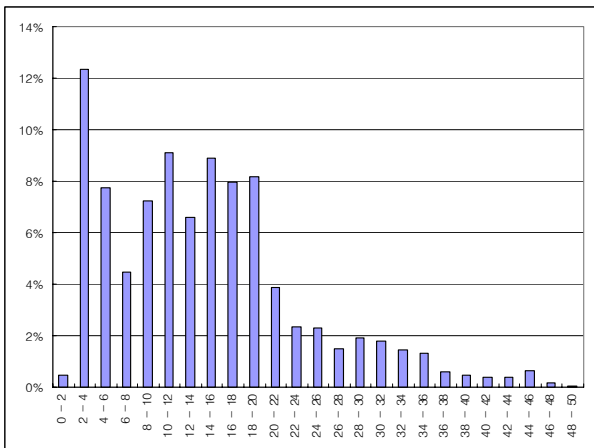


Fig 3 Thickness distribution of Insulation



Biot property

AutoSEA

AutoSEA Fig.4
 가 (Noise Reduction) (NR)

$$TL = NR + 10 \log \left(\frac{A_{panel}}{A_{sur} \alpha_{rec}} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$TL = NR + 10 \log \left(\frac{A_{panel}}{A_{sur} \alpha_{rec}} \right) \quad (6)$$

Fig.4 Twin room SEA model

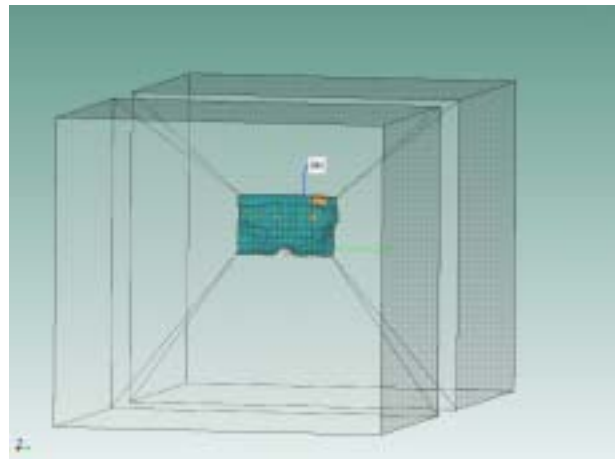


Fig.5 Fig.6 SEA

Fig.5 Predicted Transmission Loss Difference

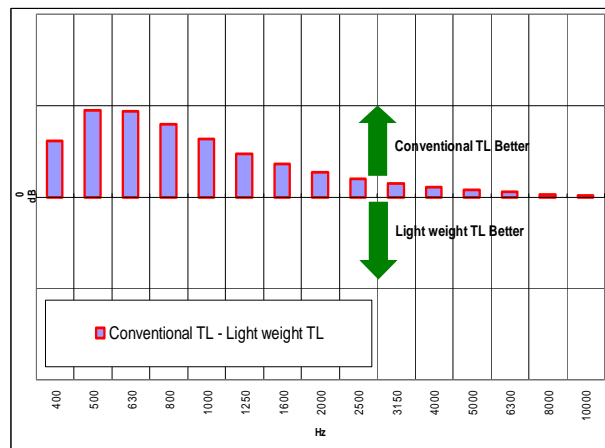


Fig.6 Predicted Absorption Coefficient Difference

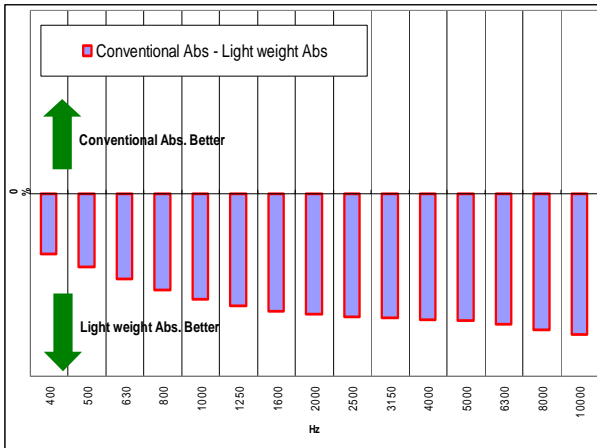
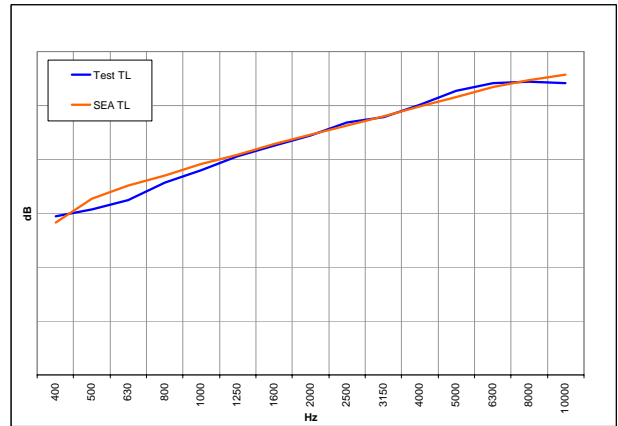


Fig.8 Transmission Loss of test and SEA prediction



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4. Validation Test

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Fig.7

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SEA Test

Fig.8

1kHz

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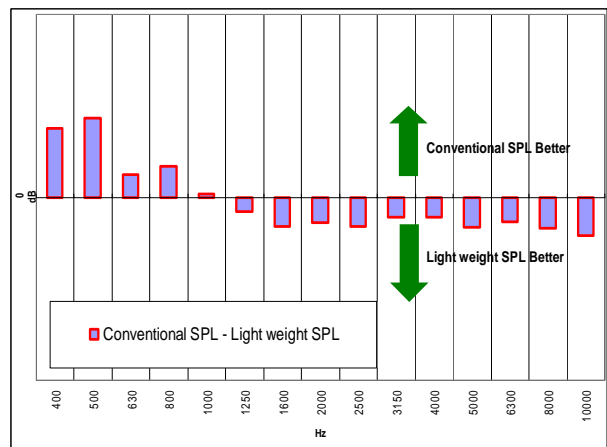
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Fig.7 Buck test setup



Fig. 9

Fig.9 Vehicle Interior Sound Pressure Level



1kHz

1kHz

6.

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1) , FEM
Fegate

2) , SEA

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3) SEA

SEA

4) SEA

40%

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