

시험에 의한 대시시스템의 소음특성 규명 및 시뮬레이션 신뢰성 연구

Experimental study and numerical simulation on a dash system for noise reduction of a sedan vehicle

유지우† · 채기상* · 조진호**

Ji Woo Yoo, Ki-Sang Chae, Jin Ho Cho

Key Words : mid-frequency(중주파수), structure-borne(구조기인), air borne(공기기인), dash panel(대시 패널), sound radiation(소음방사), transmission loss(전달손실), sound package(흡차음재), damping sheet(재진제), FE-SEA, SEA

ABSTRACT

Low frequency noises (up to about 200 Hz) mainly occur due to particular modes, resulting in booming noises, and in general the solutions may be found based on mode controls where conventional methods such as FEM can be used. However, at higher frequencies between 0.3~ 1 kHz, as the number of modes rapidly increase, radiation characteristics from structures, performances of damping sheets and sound packages may be more crucial rather than particular modes, and consequently the conventional FEM may be less practical in dealing with this kinds of structure-borne problems. In this context, so-called 'mid-frequency simulation model' based on FE-SEA hybrid method is studied and validated. Energy Transmission loss (i.e. air borne noise) is also studied. A dash panel component is chosen for this study, which is an important path that transfers both structure-borne and air borne energies into the cavity. Design modifications including structural modifications, attachment of damping sheets and application of different sound packages are taken into account and the corresponding noise characteristics are experimentally identified. It is found that the dash member behaves as a noise path. The damping sheet or sound packages have similar influences on both sound radiation and transmission loss. The comparison between experiments and simulations shows that this model could be used to predict the tendency of noise improvement.

1.

가

(1)

1 kHz

1 kHz

가 , 200 Hz

SEA ()

가

가

(2)

가

(3)

†

E-mail : j.w.yoo@hyundai.com
Tel : 031-368-0394, Fax : 031-368-2733

*

** NVH Korea

가

FE structure SEA 1/3 0.3 ~ 1.2 kHz 가

1) 가 2) (,) , 3)

2. 가

가

가 PG

TPA 가

가 Fig. 1 가

, 0.3~1 kHz 가

, 1 kHz 가

가

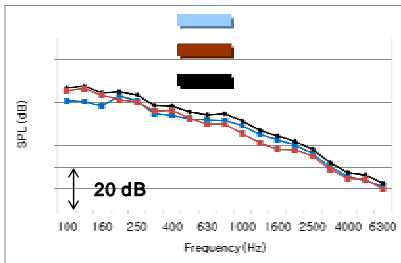


Fig. 1 Structure-borne and air borne contributions to interior cavity (60 KPH)

3.

3.1

() ,

(, TL) window buck 가 , Fig. 2



Fig. 2 Dash systems in experiment (left, suspended for sound radiation measurement; right, installed for TL buck test)

Table 1

Table PET B PET A 75% , P2, P3 P1

Table 1 Design modifications for case study

	Case		
	A	Dash cross member	-
	S	(+dash cross member)	-
Dash Iso. Pad	P1	PETA+Film+PU	100%
	P2	PETA+TPE+PU	230%
	P3	PET B+Film+PU	90%
Floor Carpet	F4	N/P+LATEX+PE	-

3.2 Dash cross member

(dash cross member)

, member dash panel 9dB

, member

, member Reinf. panel

dash panel

4 member (Fig. 3), Fig. 4 (upper) member

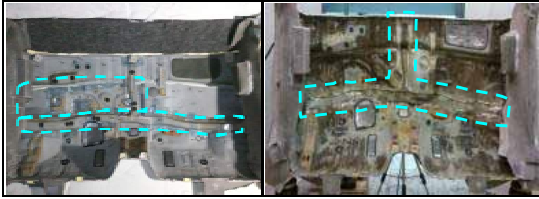


Fig. 3 Left, sealing area along dash cross member and reinforcement panel; right, removal of dash cross member

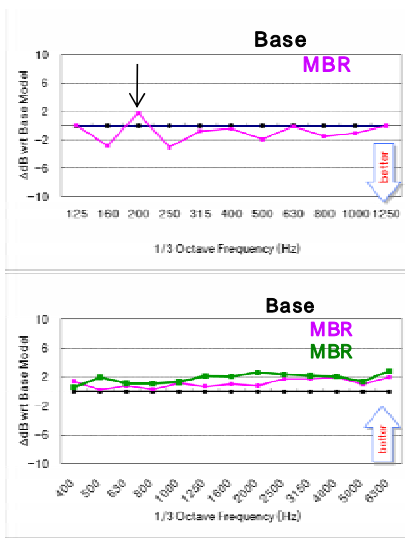


Fig. 4 Upper, sound radiation difference (with respect to baseline model) when dash cross member removed; lower, TL difference (with respect to baseline model) when dash cross member removed or sealed by tape

3.3

6 iso. pad Fig. 300 Hz

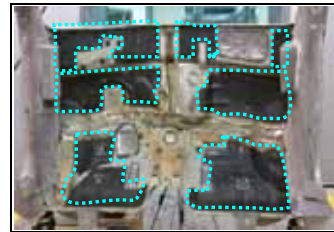


Fig. 5 Damping sheet area on a dash panel (after removal of dash cross member)

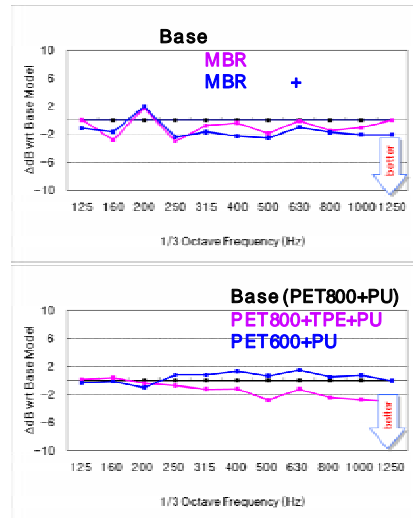


Fig. 6 Sound radiation difference (with respect to baseline model) based on experimental results (upper, when damping sheets attached; lower, when sound package layers are changed)

Fig. 5 dash member가 dash panel isolation pad (iso. pad) 3 floor carpet 4 , floor carpet dash

4.

4.1

(SEA

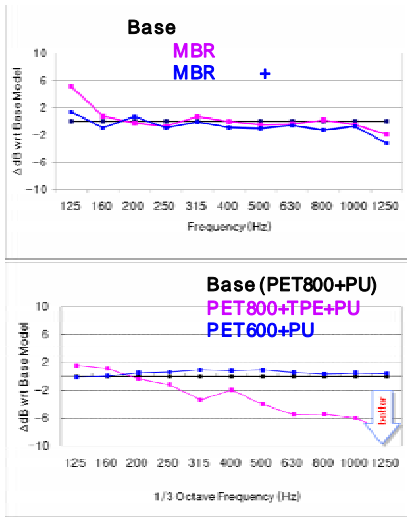


Fig. 9 Sound radiation difference (with respect to baseline model) based on simulation results (upper, when damping sheets attached; lower, when sound package layers are changed)

5.

0.3~1 kHz

가, 가 ()

1) dash cross member

, member 가 , member

2)

0.3 kHz

3) ()

가 ,

4) 가 ()

가 ,

(1) Lim, C., Yoo, J. W., Park, C. M. and Jo, J. H., 2010, Study on acoustical radiation from simplified systems of a dash Structure for NVH Performance, Transactions of the Korean Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering , Vol. 20, No.10, pp.931~939.

(2) Chae, K.-S., Park, C. M. and Yoo, J. W., 2010, Simulation of Mid- and High-Frequency Vehicle Interior Noise, Proceedings of the Acoustical Society of Korea Autumn Conference.

(3) Yoo, J. W., Chae, K.-S., Park, C.-M., Suh, J. K. and Lee, K. Y., 2012, Evaluation of design variables to improve sound radiation and transmission loss performances of a dash panel component of an automotive vehicle, Transactions of the Korean Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering , Vol. 22, No.1, pp.22~28.

(4) Chae, K.-S., 2011, Simulation reliability study on air borne noise due to various driving conditions, HMC internal report, YLAA-TECH-10-054.

(5) Biot, M. A., 1956, Theory of Propagation of Elastic Waves in a Fluid-Saturated Porous Solid-Higher Frequency Range, Journal of Acoustical Society of America, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp179~191.

(6) VA One, User's Manual, 2010.