

Pin-on-disk

Investigation of Friction Noise with Respect to Friction Curve by Using FEM and Its Validation

* . †

Jaehyun Nam and Jaeyoung Kang

(Received October 2, 2013 ; Revised December 18, 2013 ; Accepted December 23, 2013)

Key Words : Friction Noise(), Friction Curve(), Negative Damping(), Pin-on-disk(), FEM()

ABSTRACT

This study provides the numerical finite-element method(FEM) estimating the friction noise induced by the negative slope in the friction-velocity curve. The friction noise due to the friction-velocity curve is experimentally investigated through the pin-on-disk setup. The measured squeal frequency is estimated by FEM. The friction curve is measured by the friction test, then it is applied to the complex eigenvalue analysis. The results shows that the experimental squeal frequency can be determined by the FEM analysis. Also, it is emphasized that the negative friction-velocity slope is essential in generating friction noise in the pin-on-disc system.

Chen ⁽²⁾

1.

Nam ⁽³⁾

가

Stribeck curve⁽⁴⁾

Nogueira ⁽⁵⁾

Kang⁽⁶⁻⁸⁾

Nam ⁽⁹⁾ FEM

Jibiki ⁽¹⁾,

가

† Corresponding Author ; Member, Division of Automotive & Mechanical Engineering, Kongju National University
E-mail : jkang@kongju.ac.kr
Tel : +82-41-521-9263

* Division of Automotive & Mechanical Engineering, Kongju National University

‡ Recommended by Editor SungSoo Na

© The Korean Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering

가 FEM (9.8 N (DC motor) PC)

Fig. 1(b) DAQ()

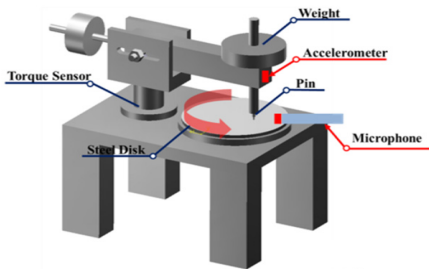
$$f = \frac{Tq[N \cdot m]}{0.17[m]} \quad (1)$$

가 FEM 가 0.17 m μ 가

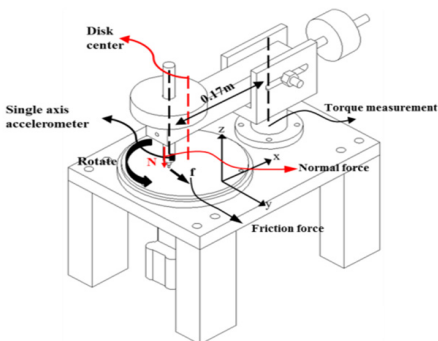
2.

2.1

pin-on-disk Fig. 1(a)



(a) Pin-on-disk system



(b) Scheme on friction measurement

Fig. 1 Test setup

$$\mu = \frac{f}{N} = \frac{\frac{Tq[N \cdot m]}{0.17[m]}}{1[kg] \times 9.8[m/s^2]} = \frac{Tq[N \cdot m]}{1[kg] \times 9.8[m/s^2] \times 0.17[m]} \quad (2)$$

Table 1 Data of the pin and disk

	Pin	Disk
Dimension[m]	0.00215	0.14
Length[m]	0.02	0.005
Width[kg]	8e-4	0.6
Material	Aluminum	Steel

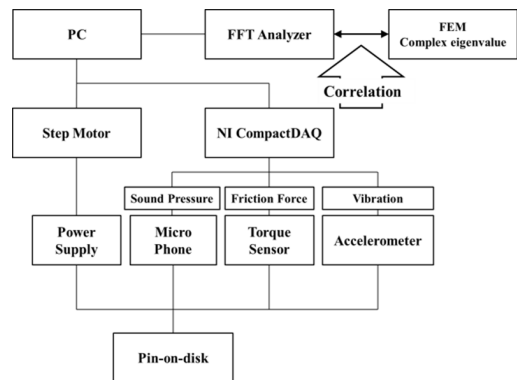


Fig. 2 A block diagram of the pin-on-disk system

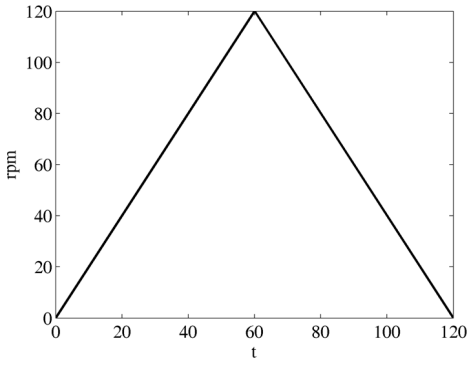


Fig. 3 RPM-time curve

Table 2 Data of sensor

	1-DOF accelerometer	3-DOF accelerometer	Microphone
Sensitivity	9.808 mV/g	X: 10.24 mV/g Y: 9.868 mV/g Z: 9.915 mV/g	54.1 mV/Pa
Frequency range	1 Hz to 25 kHz	X: 1 Hz to 5.5 kHz Y: 1 Hz to 5.5 kHz Z: 1 Hz to 10 kHz	20 Hz to 20 kHz
Mounted resonance frequency	53 kHz	X: 18 kHz Y: 18 kHz Z: 30 kHz	

N normal force 9.8 m/s^2 가 , 1 kg

Table 1

3 가

, 1

3 가

,

μ -rpm

Table 2

가

, 1 가

Fig. 1(b)

가

가

50 % 24

, Fig. 2

2.2

9.8 N 가

Stribeck curve

Fig. 3

2 rpm 60

(full film lubrication)

가

가

2 rpm

가

가

Fig. 4

(mixed lubrication)

Fig. 4(a)

20 rpm

가

가 가

가

가

가

,

가

가

가

120 rpm

(11)

가

가

가

가

20 rpm

가

,

가

가

가

(b) 3

가

20 rpm

(c)

20

20 rpm

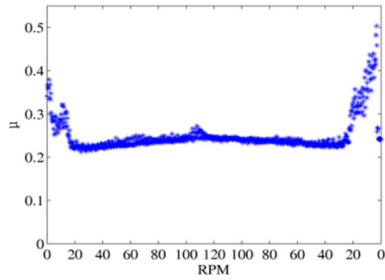
rpm 30

DC

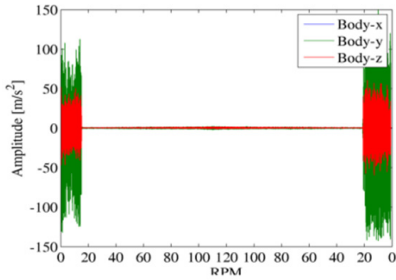
PC

Fig. 3

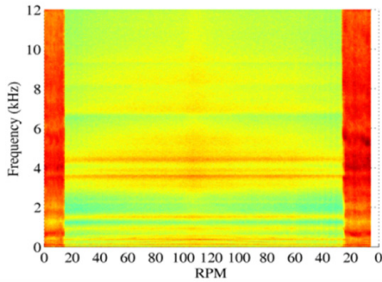
20 rpm



(a) μ-rpm curve

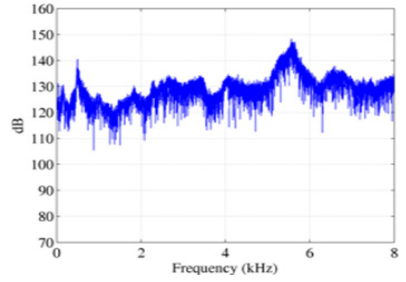


(b) Vibration in time

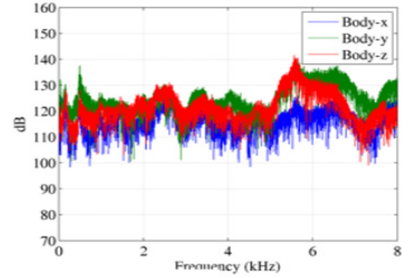


(c) Spectrogram

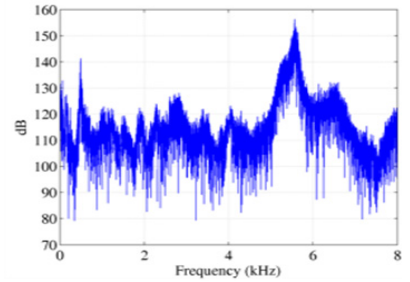
Fig. 4 Friction noise with respect to sliding speed



(a) 1-D vibration



(b) 3-D vibration



(c) Microphone

Fig. 5 Vibration and noise at 20 rpm Fig. 4

가 60
 . FFT Fig. 5
 Fig. 5(a) 가
 , 5500 Hz peak
 . (b) 3 가
 5500 Hz peak가 (c)
 5500 Hz

2.3 FEM

5500 Hz

FEM (9)
 Pin-on-disk
 ANSYS QR damped solver
 (r, θ, z)
 가

$$\mathbf{u} = [\phi_r] \mathbf{q} \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = [\phi_\theta] \mathbf{q} \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = [\phi_z] \mathbf{q} \tag{5}$$

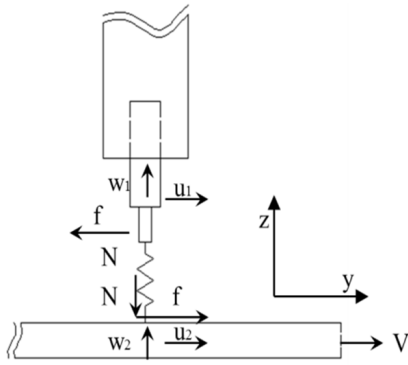
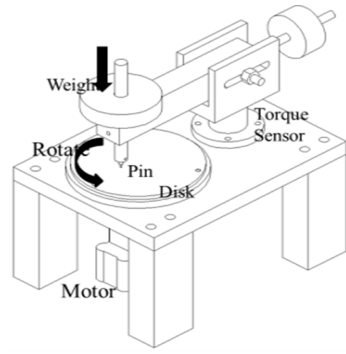
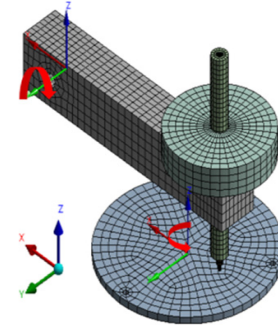


Fig. 6 Contact model



(a) Assembly model



(b) FEM model

Fig. 7 Pin-on-disk system

$$[\phi_r], [\phi_\theta], [\phi_z] \quad (r, \theta, z)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{q}$$

Fig. 6

$$f = \mu N \quad (6)$$

$$V_{rel} = V - (u_1 - u_2) \quad (7)$$

$$N = P_o + k_c(\omega_2 - \omega_1) \quad (8)$$

$$f = \mu N, \quad \mu = \mu_{eq} + k_c \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \dot{u}}$$

$$[S] = P_o \left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \dot{u}} \right)_{eq} [\phi_\theta][\phi_\theta]^T \quad (11)$$

$$\mu = \mu_{eq} + \left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \dot{u}} \right)_{eq} \dot{u} + O(2) \quad (9)$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + [S]\dot{\mathbf{q}} + \left([\omega^2] + [K_{asym}] \right) \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{0} \quad (12)$$

$$e q, \quad u = u_2 - u_1, \quad O(2), \quad \mu$$

$$[\omega^2], \quad [K_{asym}]$$

$$f$$

$$f = \left[\mu_{eq} + \left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial \dot{u}} \right) \dot{u} \right] N \quad (10)$$

part)가 FEM

$$(P_o) \quad \dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

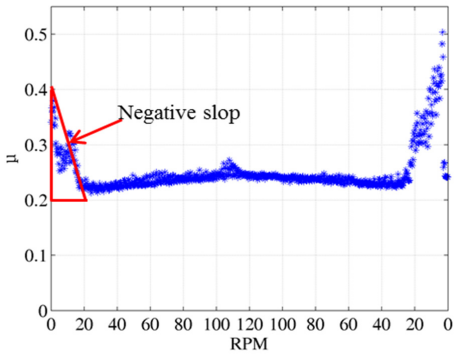


Fig. 8 Friction-rpm curve

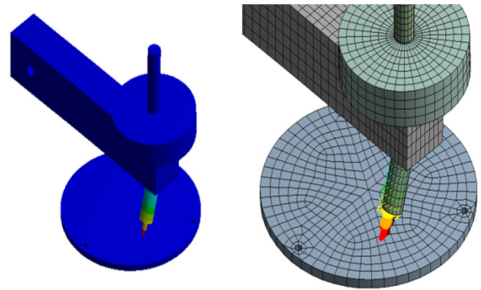


Fig. 10 Unstable mode shape

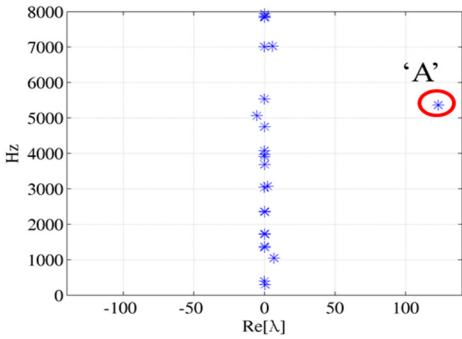


Fig. 9 Complex eigenvalue analysis

20 rpm pseudo-rotation
 9.8 N 가 ,
 가 '0' , Y
 가
 Fig. 9
 18 5500
 Hz 가

Fig. 7(a) CATIA
 Fig. 7(b)
 428 linear wedge 8034
 linear hexahedron , 10827

Fig. 10(a) Fig. 10 가 ,
 가
 (b)

20 rpm 가 ,
 가

- QR Damped solver

3.

2.4 FEM

Fig. 8 가 , FEM

(1) rpm
, 20 rpm

(2) 가 20 rpm
가

(3) FEM 가

(4) FEM

2012 ()
(No. 2012-007301).

References

(1) Jibiki, T., Shima, M., Akita, H. and Tamura, M., 2001, A Basic Study of Friction Noise Caused by Fretting, *Wear*, Vol. 251, No. 1-12, pp. 1492~1503.

(2) Chen, G., Zhou, Z., Philippe, K. and Leo, V., 2001, Effect of Surface Topography on Formation of Squeal under Reciprocating Sliding, *Wear*, Vol. 253, No. 3-4, pp. 411~423.

(3) Nam, J. and Kang, J., 2012, A Basic Experimental Study on the Squeak Noise Using the Pin-on-disk, *Transactions of the Korean Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering*, Vol. 22, No. 8, pp. 736~741.

(4) Spikes, H. and Olver, A., 2003, Basics of Mixed Lubrication, *Lubrication Science*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 1~8.

(5) Nogueira, I., Dias, A., Gras, R. and Progri, R., 2002, An Experimental Model for Mixed Friction during Running-in, *Wear*, Vol. 253, No. 5-6, pp. 541~549.

(6) Kang, J., 2012, Effect of Friction Curve on Brake Squeal Propensity, *Transactions of the Korean Society*

for Noise and Vibration Engineering, Vol. 22, No. 22, pp. 163~169.

(7) Kang, J., Krousgrill, C. and Sadeghi, F., 2009, Comprehensive Stability Analysis of Disc Brake Vibrations Including Gyroscopic, Negative Friction Slope and Mode-coupling Mechanisms, *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, Vol. 324, No. 1-2, pp. 387~407.

(8) Kang, J., 2012, Finite Element Modeling for the Investigation of In-plane Modes and Damping Shims in Disc Squeal, *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, Vol. 331, No. 9, pp. 2190~2202.

(9) Nam, J. and Kang, J., 2012, Unstable Brake Pad Mode due to Friction-velocity Slope, *Transactions of the Korean Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering*, Vol. 22, No. 12, pp. 1206~1212.

(10) Bajer, A., Belsky, V. and Zeng, L., 2003, Combining a Nonlinear Static Analysis and Complex Eigenvalue Extraction in Brake Squeal Simulation, 2003-01-3349, SAE, Warrendale, PA.

(11) Nam, J. and Kang, J., 2013, Characteristics of Friction Noise with Respect to Friction Curve, *Transactions of the Korean Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering*, Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 423~430.



Jaehyun Nam received the B.S. degree in the Department of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, Kongju National University in 2012. He is currently a graduate student of Kongju National University and one of the members in Dynamic Stability Lab. His research interest is the simulation and experiment of disc brake squeal.



Jaeyoung Kang is an Associate Professor in the Department of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, Kongju National University. He received his Ph.D. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University in 2008. His research interests include friction noise, structural vibration and nonlinear dynamics.