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A Study on the Impacts of Mirror Design Parameters on the Wind Noise

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Kang-Duck Ih

Key Words : Standard Mirror(), Design Parameter(), Design of Experiment(), Computer Aided Testing(가), Taguchi Method().

ABSTRACT

The goal of this paper is to develop a standard side mirror geometry that will perform well across multiple vehicles. One of the important performance attributes of a side mirror is the amount of wind noise generated under the flow conditions on a car. PowerFLOW can be used for Computer Aided Testing of the aeroacoustics performance of a design in addition to directing design modifications based on a detailed analysis of the flow structures responsible for the noise generation. Alternatively, a Design of Experiment (DOE) approach is useful to explore the design space without any a-priori assumptions of the effects of design parameter changes. Some general design guidelines regarding the significant mirror geometry factors will be determined which may help to reduce vehicle development time and cost in the future. The results of this research will also allow us to estimate the trade-off between cost saving and performance optimum related to using a standard mirror shape for different vehicles.

1.

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Fig.1

, GM, VW, BMW 가

400%

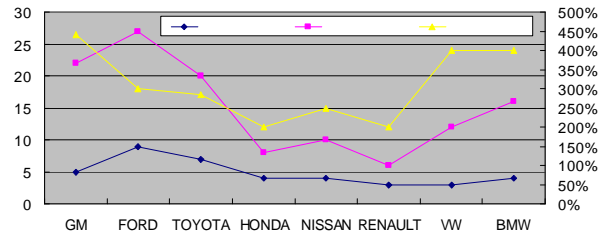


Fig. 1

3

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E-mail : baramsolee@hyundai.com
Tel : (031) 368-6461

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CAE 가
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가
가
가
가
PowerFLOW

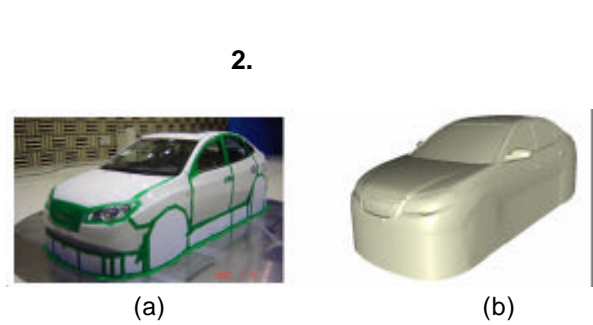


Fig. 2 (a), (b)

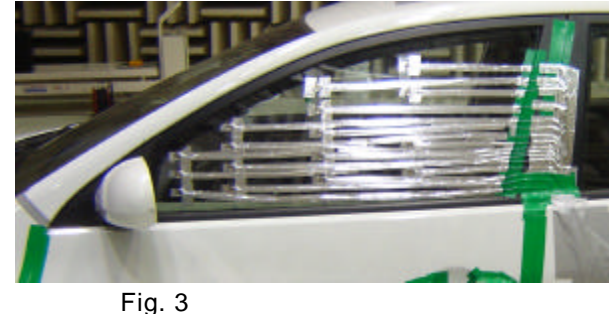


Fig. 3

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PowerFLOW

110km/h, 0 -10 S/N

Fig.3 16 B&K

Fig. 3 가 SUV 2

가 3dB

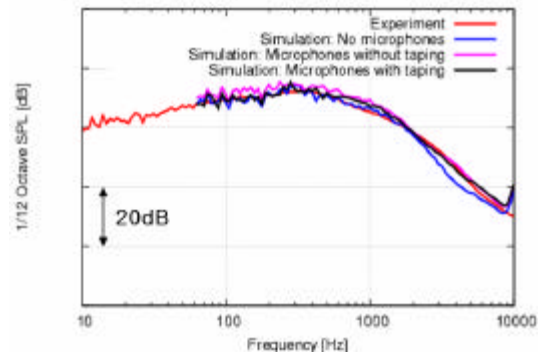


Fig. 4

CPU 35 4500 CPU? hrs 128

3.

3.1 가

10

Fig.5 Fig. 6

3.2

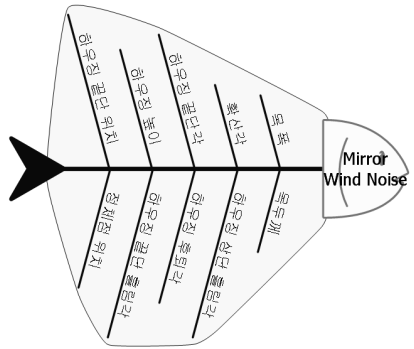


Fig. 5

10

S/N

가

11 Fig.7 L₁₂2¹¹ 12 가

2

Table 1

7 가

2 S/N

12 가

S/N

S/N

Fig. 8



Fig. 6

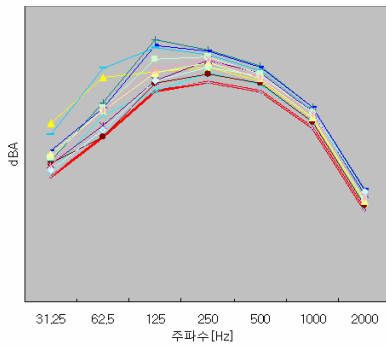


Fig. 7

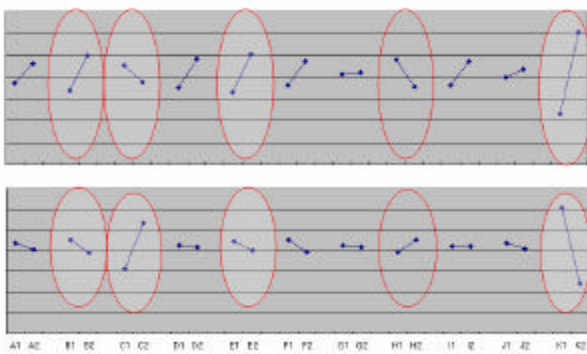


Fig. 8 S/N

()

()

Table. 1

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

3.3

PowerCLAY

Fig.9

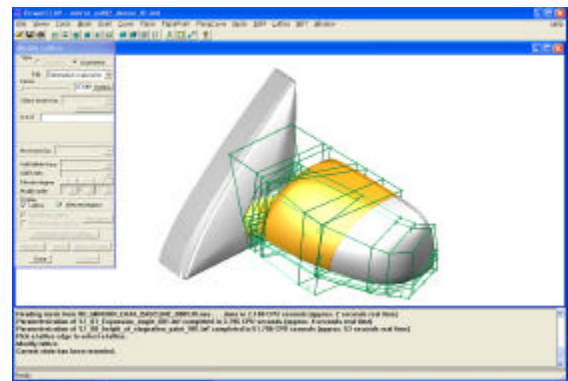


Fig.9

7 가

가 Fig.10

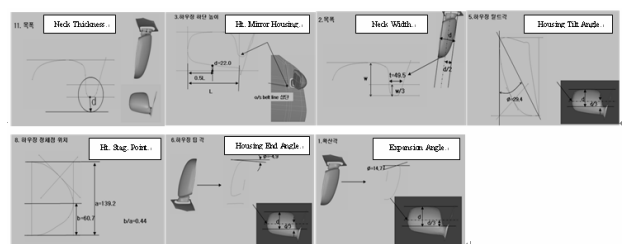


Fig.10

4.

A4C1D2E3F3G3H1

Table 3

Fig. 13

4.1

7

L186135

Table 1 가

6

3

Table 2.

No						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	10	25	40	55	60	75
2	-4.3	8.4	21.1			
3	~	~	~			
4	~	~	~			
5	~	~	~			
6	~	~	~			
7	~	~	~			

4.2

20

5

Table 2

18 가

Fig. 11

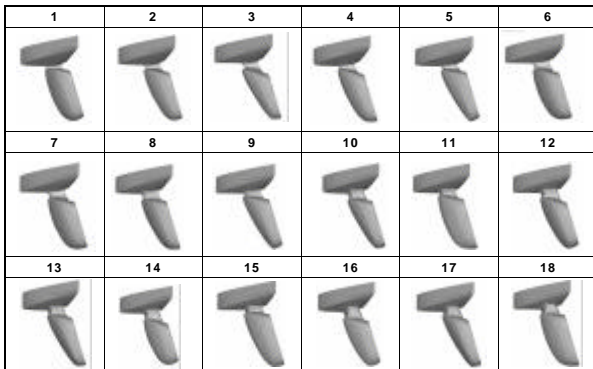


Fig.11

4.3

Fig.12

S/N 가

=1 가

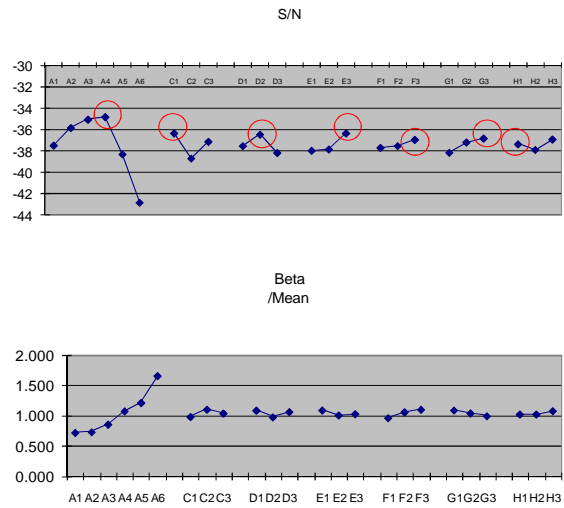


Fig. 12

Table 3.

S/N	-38.3	-33.6	4.7
b	0.703	0.99	0.29

Fig.14 case 4 case 17

A-

A-

Fig.15

dB

dB

4.4

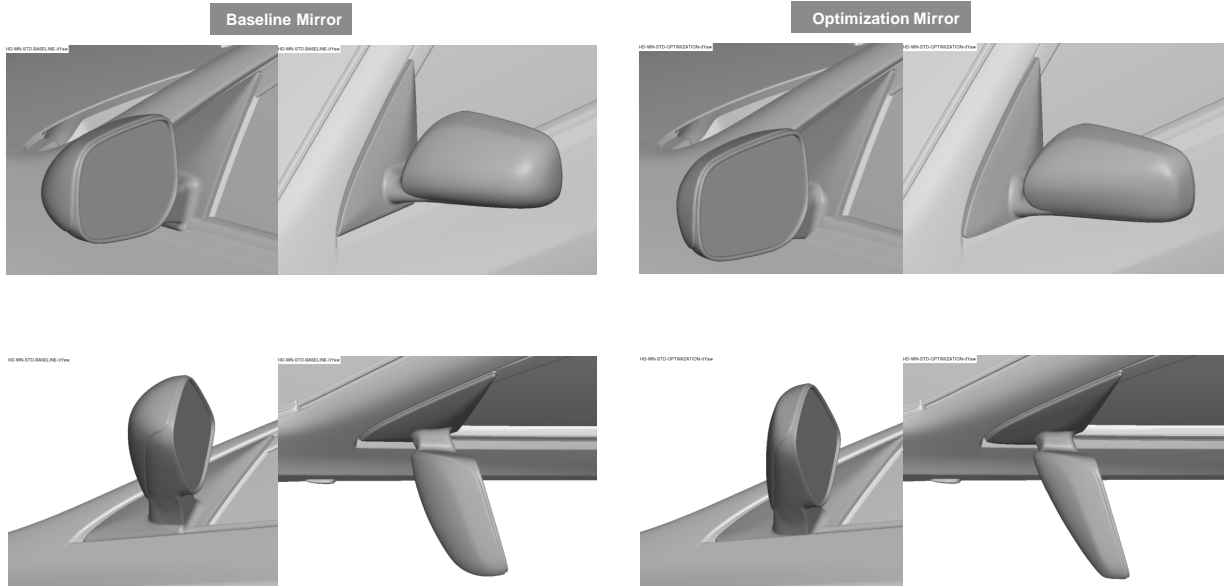


Fig. 13

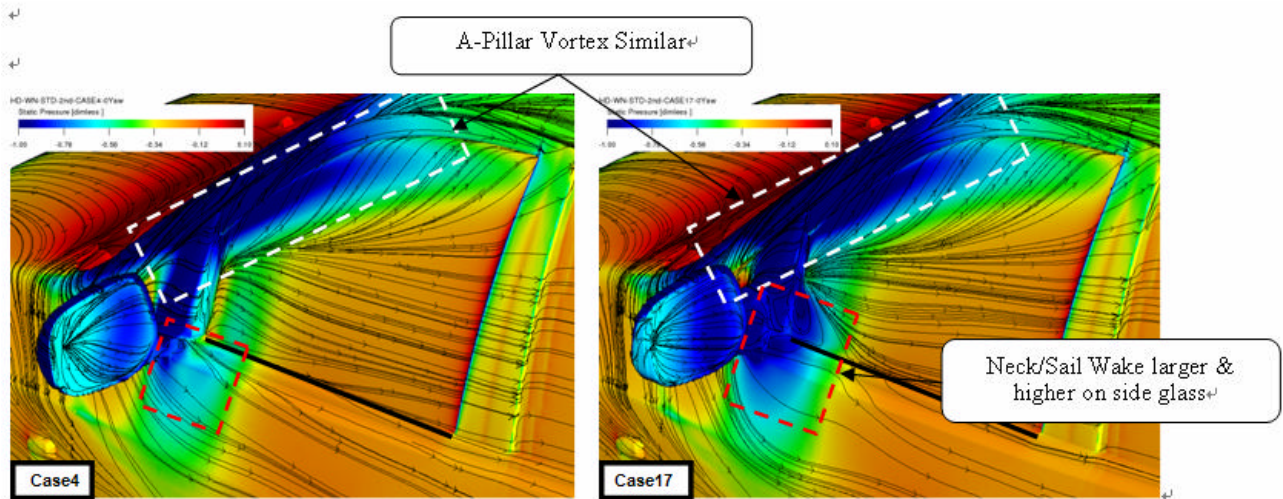


Fig. 14

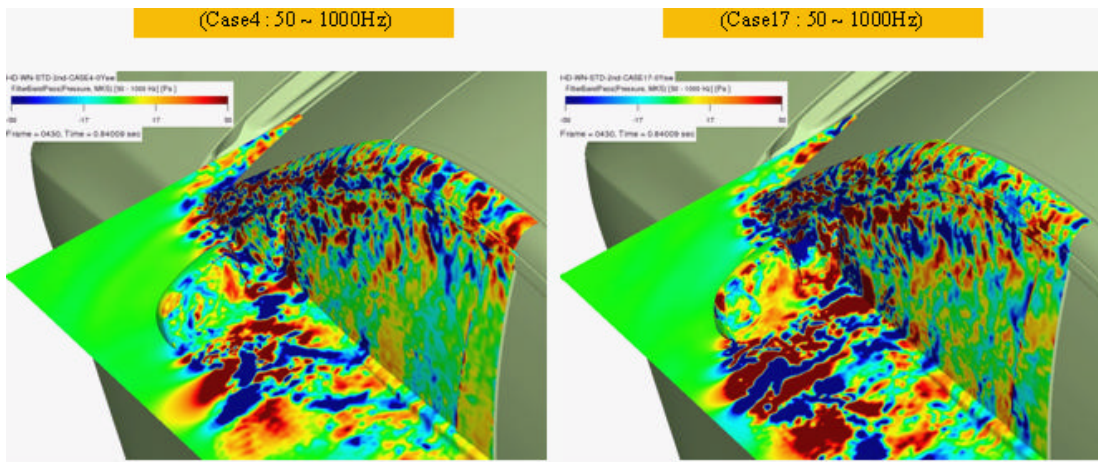


Fig. 15

dB



Fig. 16

(1)

16
150km/h

110

0

110, 130,
10

Fig.

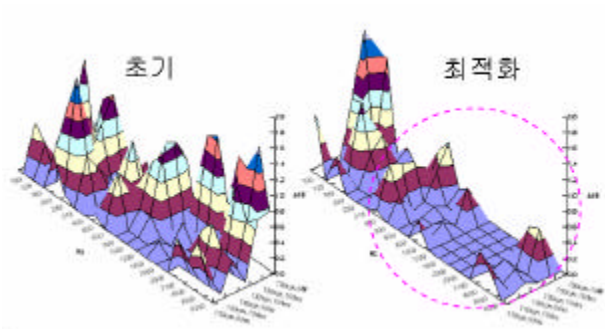


Fig. 17

Fig.17

, 500Hz

Fig.18

130km/h

110km/h

1

1.5dB

가

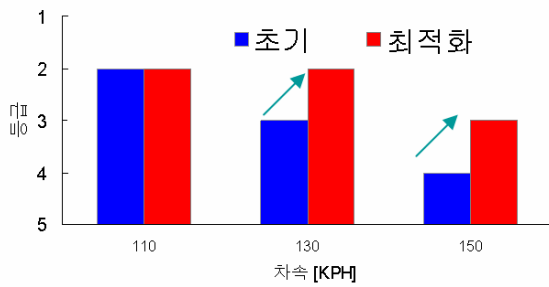
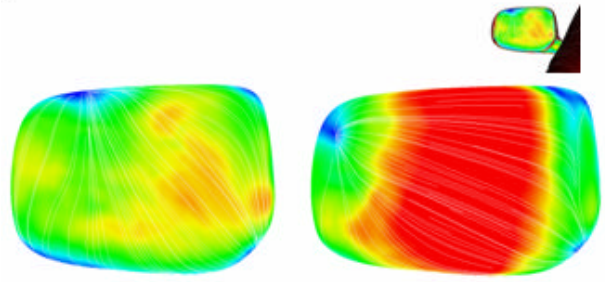


Fig. 18

(2)



초기

최적화

Fig.19

Fig.19

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가

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(3)

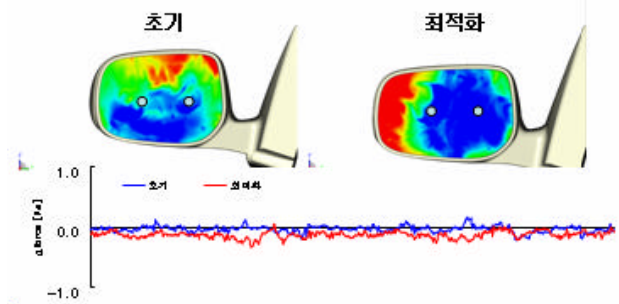


Fig. 20

Fig.20

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Fig.21

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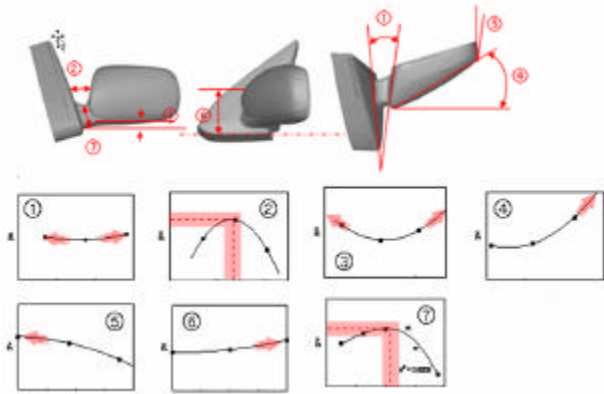


Fig. 21

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5.

PowerFLOW

7 가

7 가

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

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7 가

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- (2) Strumolo, G., Viswanthan, B., Anagnost, A., Alajbegovic, Chen, H., 1997, " Digital Physics Analysis of Vehicle Aerodynamics Noise," ISATA