

건설중장비 제품개발 초기 단계에서의 라디에이터 진동 설계 Design for Vibration of Radiator at the Early Stage of Product Development Process in Construction Equipment

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Key Words : Product Development Process(제품개발 프로세스), Design for Vibration of Radiator(라디에이터 진동 설계), Attachment(작업장치), Random Vibration(불규칙 진동), Working Mode(작업모드)

ABSTRACT

The working conditions of construction equipments such as excavators, wheel loaders and haulers are very tough and severe in fact. To design main components of construction equipment under the severe environment, it's important for engineers to consider design for vibration durability point of view at the early stage of product development process. Radiator as a cooling unit of construction equipment is one of critical components to apply design for vibration.

We present a design for vibration process and methodology on the radiator system in construction equipment industries. From the natural frequency and the random vibration analysis based on field vibration test data, we could find current status of radiator layout design to develop and made best layout specification of radiator design to decide for product development process at the early stage.

1.

(KPI; Key

Performance Index)

(1)

† ; , Noise, vibration and cooling, VPD, Volvo CE

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* Noise vibration, and cooling, VPD, Volvo CE

** AE, Volvo CE

2.

2.1

Fig. 1
가



Fig. 1 Global product development process

2.1

Fig. 2

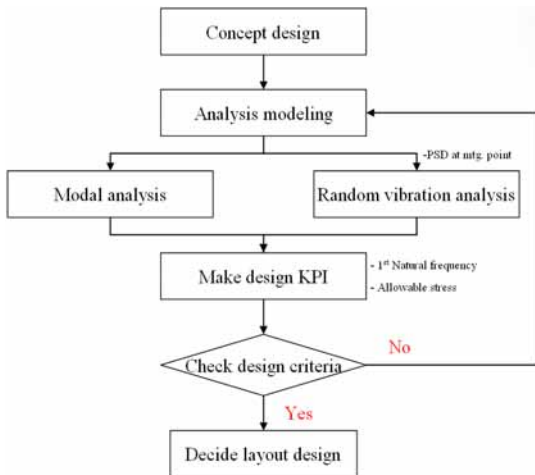


Fig. 2 Analysis Process

(2)-(4)

KPI

3.

3.1

Fig. 3

2 (Stay bar), 3 (Cross bar)
4 (Gusset)가

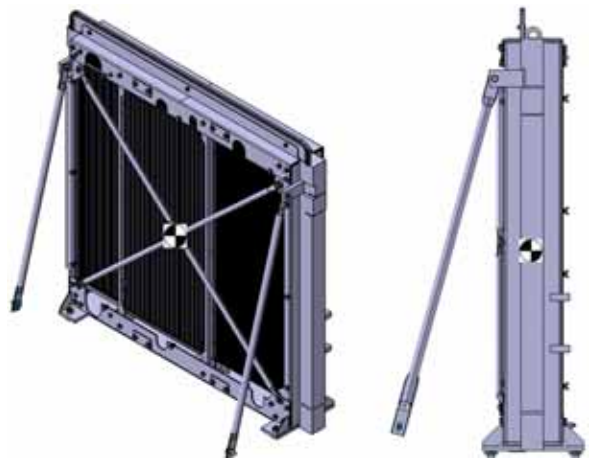


Fig. 3 Baseline model

3.2

- 1) : ()
- ()
- ()
- 2) :

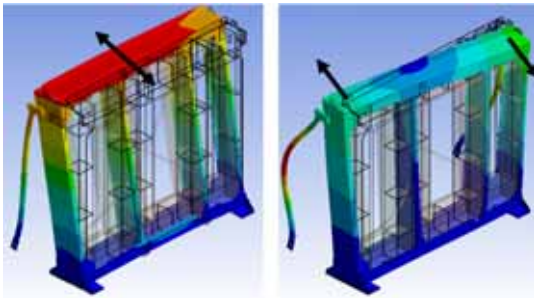
ANSYS WB R13

Table 1 7

, Fig. 4

Table 1 Natural frequencies of baseline model

Order	Natural freq. (Hz)
1	57.72
2	67.61
3	79.69
4	94.13
5	95.19
6	102.62
7	111.15



(a) Bending mode (1st) (b) Twisting mode (7th)
Fig. 4 Natural mode

3.3

(1)

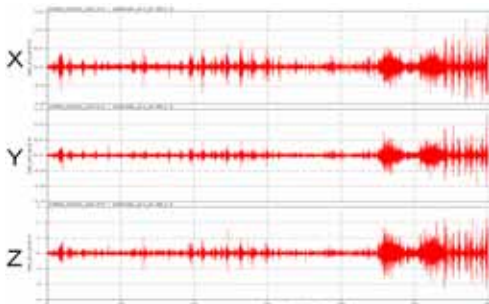


Fig. 5 Vibration test data at mounting point

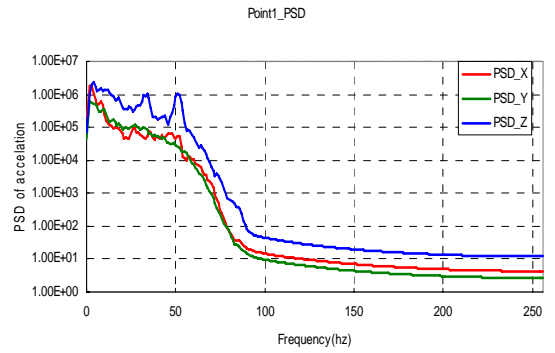


Fig. 6 PSD input data at mounting point

Fig. 5

g, X, Y, Z

Z RMS 0.45g

Fig. 6

(PSD; Power Spectrum Density)

(2)

Fig. 6 PSD

Fig. 7

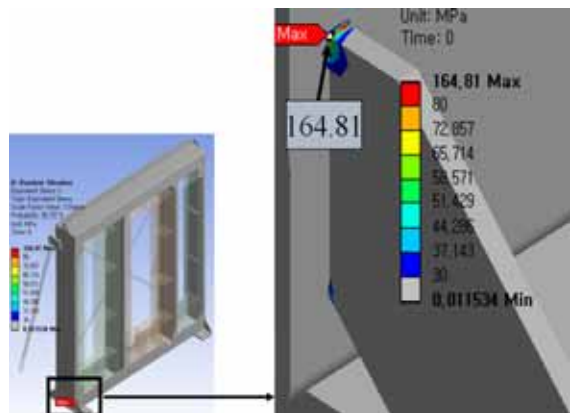


Fig. 7 Max. equivalent stress by random vibration analysis

, 3

(99.737%)

Table 2 Natural frequency and equivalent stress for each design model

Natural frequency (hz)									
Order	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3
1	58.39	57.72	56.74	61.33	60.77	59.69	57.64	57.27	56.73
2	67.62	67.61	67.61	94.35	94.31	94.19	94.40	94.35	94.28
3	79.71	79.69	79.67	95.25	95.15	94.92	95.34	95.24	95.11
4	94.21	94.13	93.96	102.51	101.77	100.67	103.80	102.96	101.87
5	95.29	95.19	95.01	117.16	117.14	114.31	126.02	125.80	125.39
6	103.39	102.62	101.57	124.87	124.33	123.15	133.54	133.56	133.53
7	111.70	111.15	110.35	133.49	133.51	133.47	147.41	147.10	146.73
Equivalent stress (MPa)									
Max	106.81	164.81	261.17	83.375	114.65	164.04	98.293	138.51	161.23

(Von Mises stress)

1
1.5

4.2

Fig. 7

KPI
가

Fig. 8

4.

4.1

KPI

- 1)
- 2)

가

KPI

- Obj. func.=[Freq@bending mode]*w + [σ_{eq}]* w
- Design target=Objective func. 50% improvement

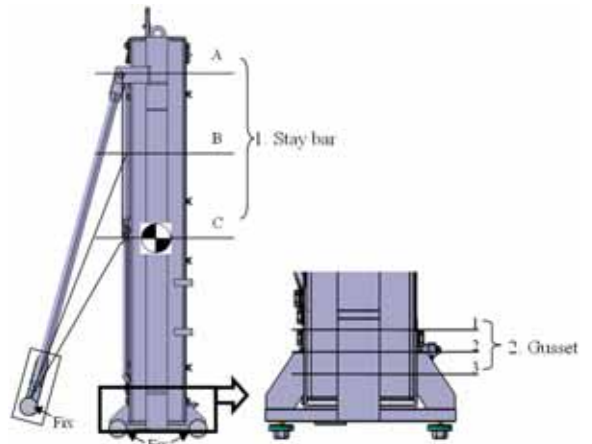


Fig. 8 Improvement model setting

가

KPI

가 (w_{1, 2})

가 (: , :) 가
 가 Fig. 8 Table 3 Table 4 4.1

A, B, C , 1, 2, 3 9 Table 5 Fig. 9 가 가 가 $w_1=0.4$
 가 가 $w_2=0.6$

4.3

4.2
 9

Table 2
 , Table 2
 Fig. 8
 Table 3 Table 4

가

Table 3 Normalized natural frequency

Natural frequency (hz)		Height of gusset		
		1	2	3
Length of Stay-bar	A	1.01	1.00	0.98
	B	1.06	1.05	1.03
	C	1.00	0.99	0.98

Table 4 Normalized max. σ_{eq}

Max. σ_{eq} (MPa)		Height of gusset		
		1	2	3
Length of Stay-bar	A	1.54	1.00	0.63
	B	1.98	1.43	1.00
	C	1.68	1.19	1.02

가

KPI 가

KPI

가

가

Table 5 Objective function

[Freq]*w + [σ_{eq}]* w		Height of gusset		
		1	2	3
Height of Stay-bar	A	1.33	1.00	0.77
	B	1.61	1.28	1.02
	C	1.41	1.11	1.01

KPI (No.4, Eq.5:0.6)

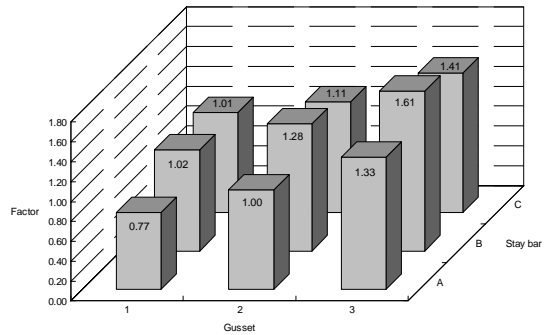


Fig. 9 Objective function graph

Table 5 Fig. 9

B1

(: , :) 가
 1.61 4.1

5.

KPI,

9

KPI

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