

방사소음 및 투과소음에 대한 승용차량 대시패널의 설계인자별 영향도분석

Evaluation of design variables to improve noise radiation and insulation performances of a dash panel component of an automotive vehicle

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Key Words : dash panel(대시 패널), vibration(진동), radiation efficiency(방사효율), transmission loss(전달손실), sound package(흡차음재), structure-borne(구조기인), air borne(공기기인)

ABSTRACT

A dash panel component, close to passengers, plays a very important role to protect heat and noise from a power train. Meanwhile, it is also a main path that transfers vibration energy and eventually radiates acoustic noise into the cavity. Therefore, it seems important to provide an optimal design scheme incorporating sound packages such as dash isolation pad and carpet, as well as structures. The present study is the extension of the previous investigation how design variables affect sound radiation, which was carried out using the simple plate and framed system. The system taken into account in this paper is a dash panel component of a sedan, which includes A pillar, front side member, dash panel and the corresponding sound packages. Design variables such as panel thickness and sound package layers are investigated how they are related for the better radiation performance (i.e. structure-borne) and sound transmission loss (i.e. air borne).

1.

가

Dash panel

가

Dash panel component
NVH

가

가

가

, NVH (noise, vibration and harshness)

, Sound radiation)

(가

Dash panel

, Transmission loss)

(1)

가

†

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** NVH Korea

가

가

3
(Dash isolation pad, Floor carpet)가
Bare 가

250 Hz

가

Table 1

Table 1 Modeling characteristics of a dash system to predict NVH performances

			(Hz)	
			250~1250	FE+SEA
			250~6300	SEA

가

2.

2.1

가

Fig. 1

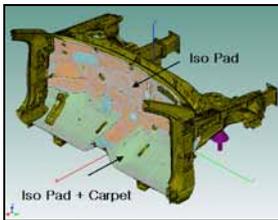


Fig. 1 A simulation model of a dash system to calculate sound radiation power (FE+SEA with sound package characteristics)

2.2

(Radiation power), (Radiation efficiency),

$$W = \rho c S \langle v^2 \rangle \sigma \quad (1)$$

, W (Watt), ρ , c , S , v , σ

1

Fig. 1

Fig. 1

(,)

, Dash iso pad Carpet

가 Front side member

VA1

(Eq. (1) W)

(layer-up)

Table 2

Table 2 A baseline layer-up of sound packages

Dash Iso Pad	Panel + PU Foam + Film + PET
Floor Carpet	Panel + PE + LATEX + N/P

2.3

가

(Fig. 2).

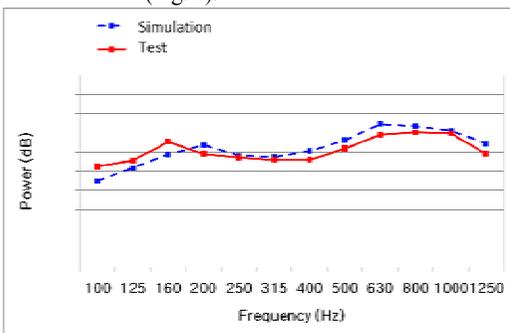


Fig. 2 Radiation powers of the simulation and experiment when sound packages attached

Fig. 3 SEA

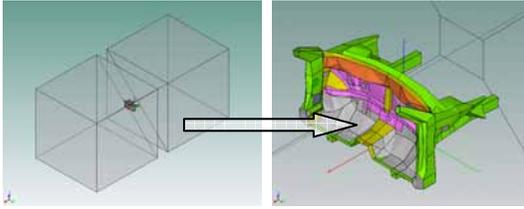


Fig. 3 A simulation model of a dash system to calculate transmission loss (SEA with sound package characteristics)

$$TL = -10 \log_{10} \tau \quad (2)$$

τ
(3)

3.

3.1

()
가 가 , Dash panel
가

Table 3

Table 3 Design study cases of structural modifications

Case			
A	A1		
B	B1	Dash Panel	-0.4t
	B2	Dash Panel	-0.2t
	B3	Dash Panel	+0.2t
	B4	Dash Panel	+0.4t
C	C1		-0.2t
	C2		+0.2t
	C3		+0.4t
D	D2	Cowl Inner Lower	-0.2t
	D3	Cowl Inner Lower	+0.2t
	D4	Cowl Inner Lower	+0.4t
E	E1		20 mm
F	F1	Dash Panel RH Upper	가 (d=20 mm → 40 mm)

Fig. 4 . 200 Hz

가
가 . 250
Hz
1/3 Octave

가 , 가 (Baseline model, B0) 가 (dB) Fig. 5

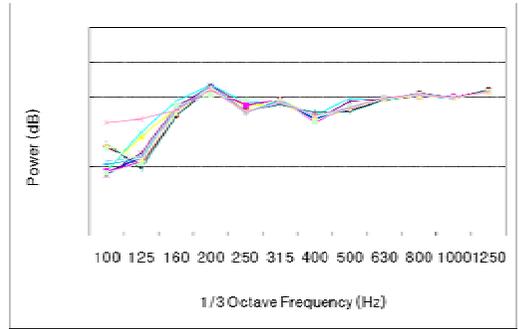


Fig. 4 Radiation power (dB) of dash systems according to structural modifications

Dash panel , Cowl inner lower panel
가 250, 400, 500 Hz 가,
250 Hz 가 315, 500 Hz
(2-4 dB).
Cowl inner lower (D2) Dash panel
가 (B4)
1 dB . 250 Hz

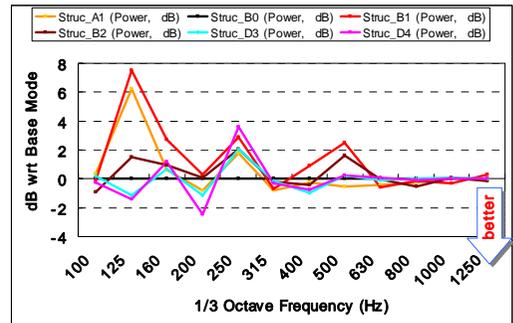


Fig. 5 Radiation power differences in dB according to structural modifications (with respect to the baseline model. No sound packages attached)

3.2 (1)

가 Fig. 6 .
(250 Hz) ,
 , Dash panel 가

250, 315, 630 Hz 가
 315 Hz
 (100 Hz inner lower) Cowl
 250, 315 Hz 가
 가
 (2.2),
 (1.4)

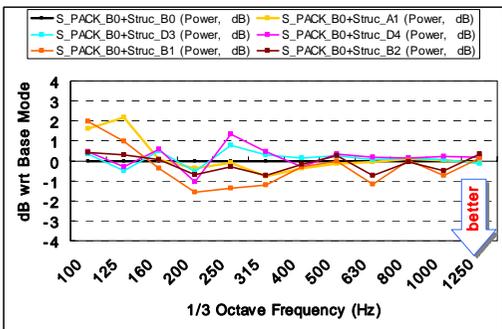


Fig. 6 Radiation power differences in dB according to structural modifications (with respect to the baseline model. Sound packages attached)

(2)

가
 가 (ΔdB)
 226, 252, 342 Hz (Narrow band) 가
 226 Hz 342 Hz
 252 Hz

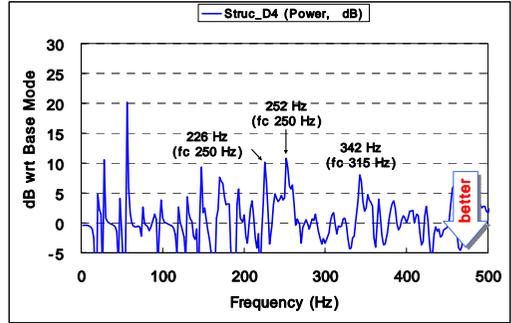


Fig. 7 Radiation power differences in dB between case D4 and the baseline model (no sound packages attached)

가 (Monopole)
 가 , 252 Hz 가
 (Dipole) 가

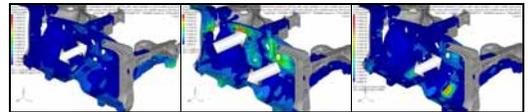


Fig. 8 Mode shapes of natural frequencies of 226, 252 and 342 Hz

(3)

Dash iso pad

가

Table 4

Table 4 Layer-up cases of dash isolation pad for design study

		(Panel +)	()
Dash Iso Pad	P1	PU+Film+PET a	
	P2	PU+Film+TPE+PET a	-
	P3	PU+Film+TPE+PET b	b < a

TPE 가 (P2)

가 (P3)

(Fig.9). 250-1250 Hz

, 600-800 Hz 가

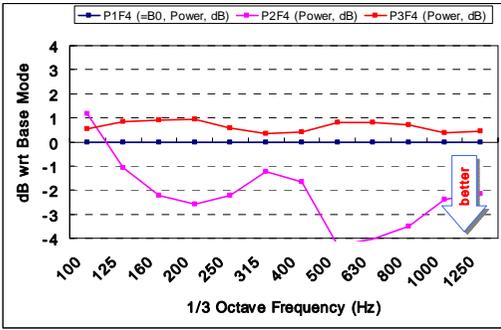


Fig. 9 Radiation power differences in dB according to modifications of dash isolation pad layer-up (with respect to the baseline model)

3.3

(1)

가 3.1 Fig. 10

(A1)

가

1000 Hz

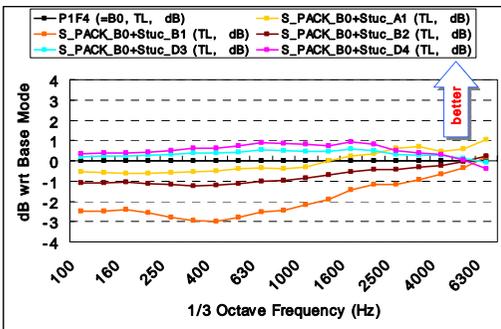


Fig. 10 TL differences in dB according to structural modifications (with respect to the baseline model. Sound packages attached)

(2)

Dash iso pad (Table 4)

Fig. 11 가

800 Hz , 250-600 Hz

가

(Fig. 10)

(Fig. 10)

1 kHz

Iso pad

가 , 가

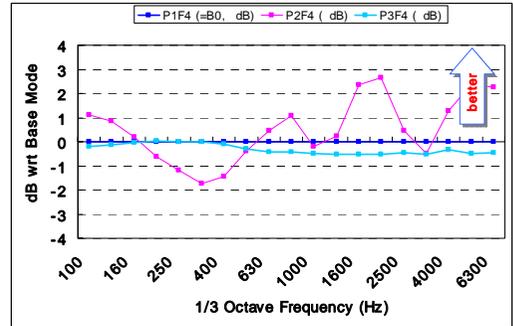


Fig. 11 TL differences in dB according to modifications of dash isolation pad layer-up (with respect to the baseline model)

4.

(1)

1 kHz

(2)

, 250, 315, 630 Hz

(3)

가,

가 (Monopole) 가

가 2 가

가 (Dipole)

(4)

가

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