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Abstract

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Pressure Pulsation Attenuation Characteristics in Hydraulic Hose for Power Steering System of Automobiles

Jong - Woo Kim

*Department of Mechanical Design,
Graduate School, Pukyong National University*

Abstract

It is well known that all positive displacement pumps generate flow ripples which interact with the system to produce fluidborne pressure ripples. These pressure ripples, sometimes called fluidborne noise, lead to structure vibrations and make a significant contribution to the overall system noise. The same thing happens in automotive hydraulic power steering (HPS) systems. With the increasing concerns about automotive NVH(noise, vibration and harshness), it is worth and necessary to find a better way to reduce the noise in HPS systems.

To reduce fluidborne noise in these systems, a tuning cable and hose device, so-called "resonator hose", is usually used in high pressure lines of HPS systems. The device is basically a flexible metal cable(spiral tube) placed coaxially inside a section of hydraulic flexible hose to comprise a special quarter-wave-length side-branch resonator to cause the destructive interference of the pressure wave and subsequently the reduction of the pressure ripple amplitude. Several researchers have investigated the pulsation attenuation characteristics and effectiveness of the tuning cable and hose by theoretical analyses and experiments. However, the suggested models are not enough for full understanding and evaluation of pulsation attenuation in the tuning cable and hose devices.

Hence, this study suggests a simulation technique for analysing

resonator hoses based on a transfer matrix method in the frequency domain. As a mathematical model for the wall of the flexible hose, a visco-elastic model with three physical parameters was adapted. The physical parameters in the visco-elastic model were obtained through preliminary tests of frequency responses for flexible hoses. Also, physical parameters such as frictional loss coefficient and wave speed in the tuning cable were obtained by preliminary tests. Eventually, a transfer matrix model for the object resonator hoses was obtained by combining the results of the theoretical analyses and the preliminary tests. Basically, the simulation results were described with the form of transmission loss across the resonator hose. Then, size effects of the components such as tuning cables and hoses on the transmission loss were investigated systematically.

A	:				$[\text{m}^2]$
c	:				$[\text{m/s}]$
c_h	:				$[\text{m/s}]$
c_h'	:		가		$[\text{m/s}]$
k^*	:				
k	:				
f	:				$[\text{Hz}]$
J_0	:	1	0	Bessel	
J_1	:	1	1	Bessel	
K_e	:		가		$[\text{N/m}^2]$
L	:				$[\text{m}]$
L_i	:				$[\text{m}]$
l	:				$[\text{m}]$
p_1	:				$[\text{N/m}^2]$
p_2	:				$[\text{N/m}^2]$
$\widehat{p}$	:				
$\widehat{P}_1$	:		p_1		
$\widehat{P}_2$	:		p_2		
Q_1	:				$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
Q_2	:				$[\text{m}^3/\text{s}]$
$\widehat{Q}_1$	:		Q_1		
$\widehat{Q}_2$	:		Q_2		
r	:				$[\text{m}]$
$\widehat{r}$	:				$[\text{m}]$
R	:				$[\text{m}]$

$Re :$	
$s :$	
$TL :$	[dB]
$V :$	[m/ s]
$Z_c :$	[Ns/ m ⁵]
$Z_{hc} :$	[Ns/ m ⁵]
$\lambda :$	
$\lambda_f :$	
$\lambda_h :$	
$\mu :$	[Ns/ m ²]
$\nu :$	[m ² / s]
$\rho :$	[kg/ m ³]

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 , ABS, 4
 , 가 .
 ,
 가 ,
 ,
 .
 Klees¹⁾가 가 (spiral tube tuning cable
) 가 .
 (resonator)
⁵⁾
 Hastings Chen²⁾
 , Nagata³⁾ Hattori⁴⁾ 가
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가

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가

(Re)

(λ_f)

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C

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가

가

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가

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3

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가

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가

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2.1 (Tee filter)

Fig. 2.1 (a)

가

1/4

Fig. 2.1 (b)

가

2

3

1 (1/4), 3 (3/4)

5 (5/4)

Fig. 2.2

1, 2 3

가

Fig. 2.1 (c)

가

가

Fig. 2.1 (a)

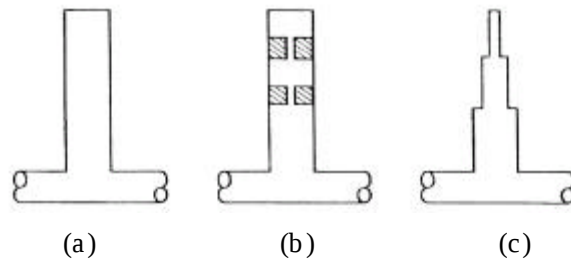


Fig. 2.1 Schematic diagrams of various side-branches

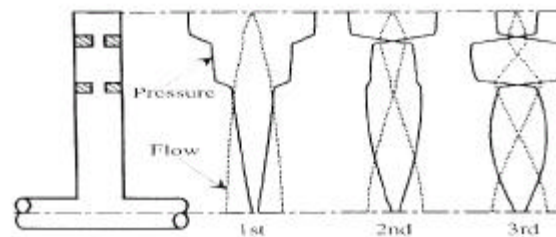


Fig. 2.2 Resonance mode of the side-branch shown in Fig. 2.1 (b)

Fig. 2.3

(金具部,)

3

Fig. 2.1 (a)

Fig. 2.1 (a)

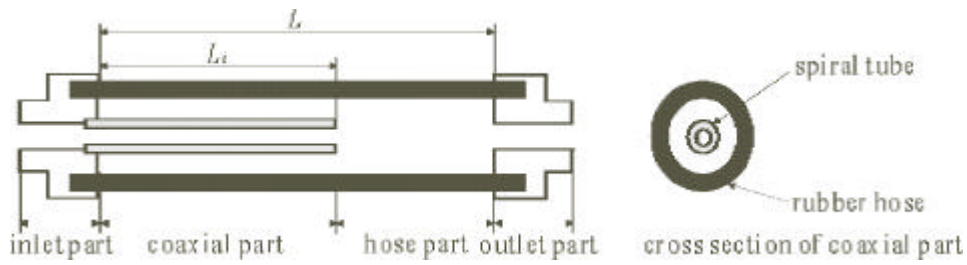


Fig. 2.3 Structure of resonator hose

Fig. 2.4 Fig. 2.3

가

가

Fig. 2.3

Fig. 2.4

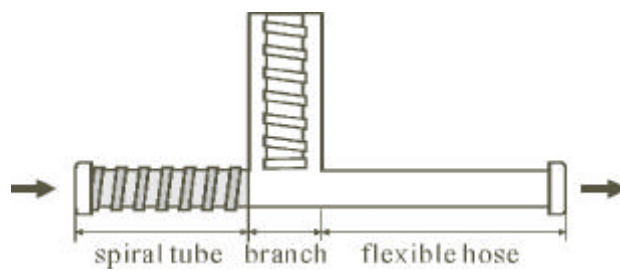


Fig. 2.4 Equivalent pipe model for the resonator hose shown in Fig. 2.3

, Fig. 2.5

(2.1)

(transfer matrix)

7)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_1 \\ \widehat{Q}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\lambda l) & Z_c \sinh(\lambda l) \\ 1/Z_c \sinh(\lambda l) & \cosh(\lambda l) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_2 \\ \widehat{Q}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{s}{c} \left[1 - \frac{2J_1(s_1 R)}{(s_1 R)J_0(s_1 R)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$Z_c = \frac{\rho c}{A} \left[1 - \frac{2J_1(s_1 R)}{(s_1 R)J_0(s_1 R)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2.3)$$

(2.1), (2.2), (2.3) $\widehat{P}_1$ $\widehat{Q}_1$, $\widehat{P}_2$ $\widehat{Q}_2$, l , c , ρ , R A , s , $s_1 = j\sqrt{s/\nu}$, J_0 J_1 0 1 1 Bessel, $\wedge$ 가 . λ , Z_c .

(2.2), (2.3) , (2.4)

 λ Brown 10) .

$$\lambda \approx \frac{s}{c} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\nu}{R^2 s} \right)^{0.5} + \left(\frac{\nu}{R^2 s} \right) + \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{\nu}{R^2 s} \right)^{2.5} \right] \quad (2.4)$$

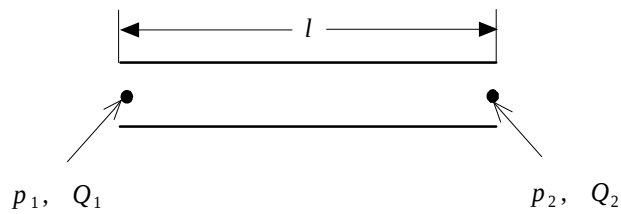


Fig. 2.5 Single elastic pipe model

, 3.1

. Fig. 2.6

가
가 700 2000

Fig. 2.6

$$\lambda_f \doteq 100 / Re \quad ,$$

1.56

$$\lambda \quad (2.4)$$

α ,

$$\alpha \doteq 1.56$$

$$\lambda \approx \frac{s}{c} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\alpha \nu}{R^2 s} \right)^{0.5} + \left(\frac{\alpha \nu}{R^2 s} \right) + \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{\alpha \nu}{R^2 s} \right)^{2.5} \right] \quad (2.5)$$

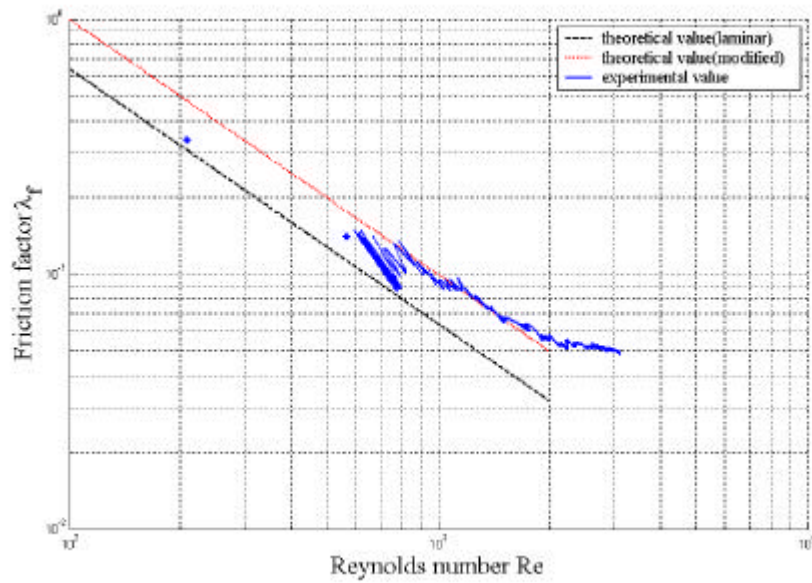


Fig. 2.6 Pressure loss factor of the spiral tube

Table 2.1

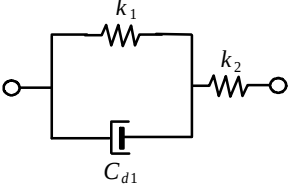
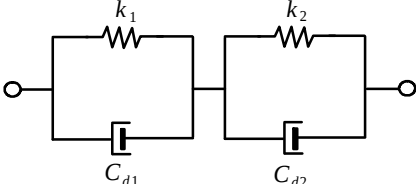
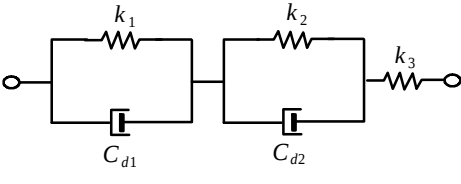
model	dynamic elasticity modulus
 (a) 3 parameters solid	$k^*(j\omega) = \frac{k(1 + j\omega T_1)}{1 + j\omega T_2}$
 (b) 4 parameters solid	$k^*(j\omega) = \frac{k(1 + j\omega T_1)(1 + j\omega T_2)}{1 + j\omega T_3}$
 (c) 5 parameters solid	$k^*(j\omega) = \frac{k(1 + j\omega T_1)(1 + j\omega T_2)}{1 + j\omega T_3 - \omega^2 T_4^2}$

Table 2.1 3가 (Voigt)

Fig. 2.7 3 Fig. 2.7 3 $\hat{p}$ $\hat{r}$

$$\hat{p}(s) = k^* \hat{r}(s) = \frac{k(T_1 s + 1)}{T_2 s + 1} \hat{r}(s) \quad (2.6)$$

$$T_1 = \frac{C_d}{k_2}, \quad T_2 = \frac{C_d}{k_2 + \frac{k_1 k_h}{k_1 + k_h}}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} + \frac{1}{k_h}$$

, Fig. 2.7 가

K_e .

$$K_e = \frac{p}{\Delta V / V} = \frac{p}{(\pi(R+r)^2 - R^2) / \pi R^2} \doteq \frac{pR}{2r} \quad (2.7)$$

(2.6) (2.7)

$$K_e = \frac{k^* R}{2} \quad (2.8)$$

c_h

$$c_h = \sqrt{\frac{K_e}{\rho}} \quad (2.9)$$

, c_h .

$$c_h = c_h' \sqrt{\frac{T_1 s + 1}{T_2 s + 1}} \quad (2.10)$$

$$c_h' = \sqrt{\frac{Rk}{2\rho}} \left(\omega \ll \frac{1}{T_1}, \frac{1}{T_2} \right) \quad (c_h)$$

$$T_1, T_2 \quad (2.6) \quad .$$

$$(2.10) \quad c_h' \quad s (= j\omega) \text{ 가 } (\text{zero})$$

$$, \quad T_1, T_2 \quad c_h'$$

, 3.2

$$(2.13) \quad \lambda_h \quad (2.2) \quad (2.3) \quad \text{가}$$

Bessel Brown

10) .

$$\lambda_h \approx \frac{s}{c_h} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\nu}{R^2 s} \right)^{0.5} + \left(\frac{\nu}{R^2 s} \right) + \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{\nu}{R^2 s} \right)^{2.5} \right] \quad (2.11)$$

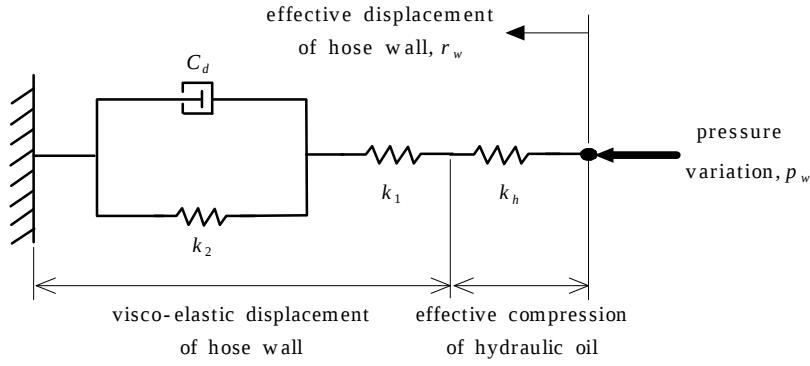


Fig. 2.7 Visco-elastic pipe model with 3 physical parameters
(oil compressibility considered)

$$(2.11) \quad \lambda_h \quad ,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_1 \\ \widehat{Q}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\lambda_h l) & Z_{hc} \sinh(\lambda_h l) \\ (1/Z_{hc}) \sinh(\lambda_h l) & \cosh(\lambda_h l) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_2 \\ \widehat{Q}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.12)$$

$\lambda_h \quad Z_{hc} \quad .$

$$\lambda_h = \frac{s}{c_h} \left[1 - \frac{2J_1(s_1 R)}{(s_1 R) J_0(s_1 R)} \right]^{-1/2} \quad (2.13)$$

$$Z_{hc} = \frac{\rho c_h}{A} \left[1 - \frac{2J_1(s_1 R)}{(s_1 R) J_0(s_1 R)} \right]^{-1/2} \quad (2.14)$$

Fig. 2.8

$$\begin{aligned}
 \widehat{Q}_0 &= \widehat{Q}_1 + \widehat{Q}_2 + \dots + \widehat{Q}_n \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \widehat{Q}_i \\
 , \quad (2.15) \quad &\widehat{P}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\widehat{Q}_0}{\widehat{P}} = \frac{\widehat{Q}_1}{\widehat{P}} + \frac{\widehat{Q}_2}{\widehat{P}} + \dots + \frac{\widehat{Q}_n}{\widehat{P}}$$

,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{Z_0} &= \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{Z_n} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{Z_i} \\
 , \quad (2.15) \quad &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\widehat{Q}_0 = \widehat{Q}_k + \widehat{P} \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ (i \neq k)}}^n \frac{1}{Z_i} \quad (2.17)$$

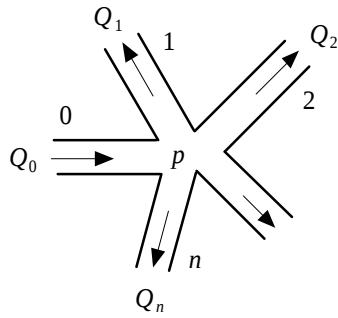


Fig. 2.8 Pipe branches

$$, \quad \widehat{Q}_k \quad k \quad . \quad k$$

.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_0 \\ \widehat{Q}_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ (i \neq k)}}^n (\frac{1}{Z_i}) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_k \\ \widehat{Q}_k \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.18)$$

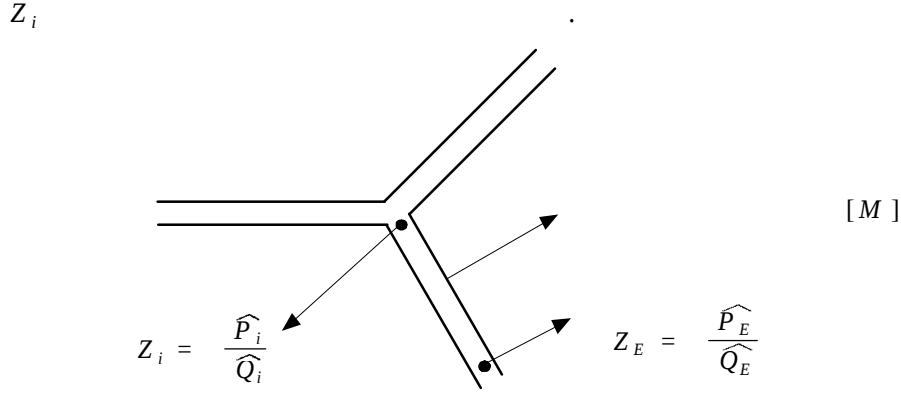


Fig. 2.9 Z_i and Z_E in i th branch on pipe branches

Fig. 2.9 $\widehat{P}_i, \widehat{Q}_i, \widehat{P}_E, \widehat{Q}_E$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_i \\ \widehat{Q}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_E \\ \widehat{Q}_E \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.19)$$

$$\widehat{P}_i = M_{11} \widehat{P}_E + M_{12} \widehat{Q}_E, \quad \widehat{Q}_i = M_{21} \widehat{P}_E + M_{22} \widehat{Q}_E$$

$$Z_i = \frac{\widehat{P}_i}{\widehat{Q}_i} = \frac{M_{11} \cdot \frac{\widehat{P}_E}{\widehat{Q}_E} + M_{12}}{M_{21} \cdot \frac{\widehat{P}_E}{\widehat{Q}_E} + M_{22}} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\frac{\widehat{P}_E}{\widehat{Q}_E} = \frac{Z_i}{Z_E}$$

2.6

2.3 2.5

Fig. 2.4

가

가

. Fig. 2.10

Fig. 2.11

Fig. 2.10

가

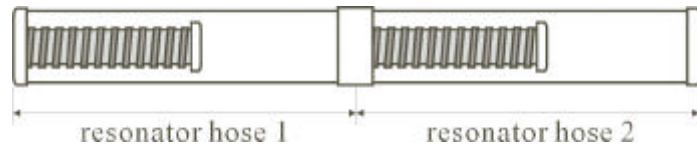


Fig. 2.10 Series connection of resonator hoses

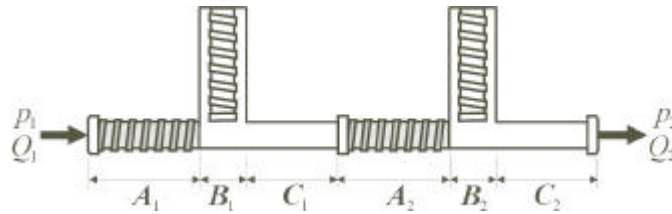


Fig. 2.11 Equivalent pipe model of Fig. 2.10

Fig. 2.10 11

(2.21)

T

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{P}_1 \\ \hat{Q}_1 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} \hat{P}_2 \\ \hat{Q}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2.21)

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2.22)

$$A_1 \quad A_2$$

$$, B_1 \quad B_2$$

$$, C_1 \quad C_2$$

3.1

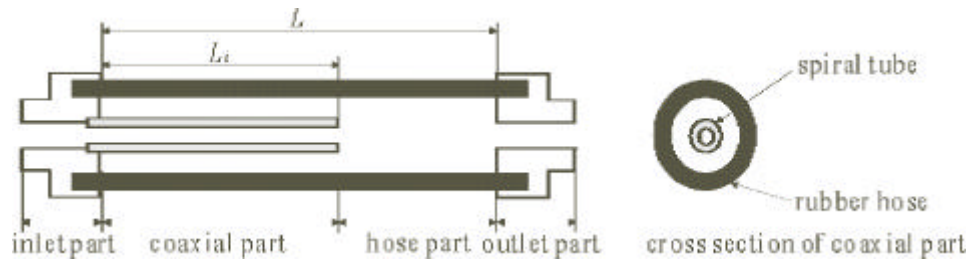


Fig. 3.1 Structure of resonator hose

Fig. 3.1
가
3
,
.
.
,
(2.10) c_h', T_1
 T_2 . 3.2 3.3

3.2

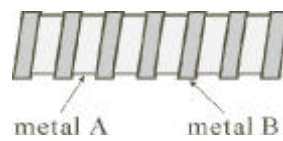


Fig. 3.2 Structure of spiral tube

, 가 가 , Fig. 3.2
2
가
가

3.2.1

Fig. 3.3 3.4 .
 15 cm^3 가 ,
 4.2 mm , 10 m , 55 ± 1 .
 (turbine meter)
 F/V), A/D PC .
 PC



Fig. 3.3 Photo of test system for measuring steady state pressure loss in a spiral tube

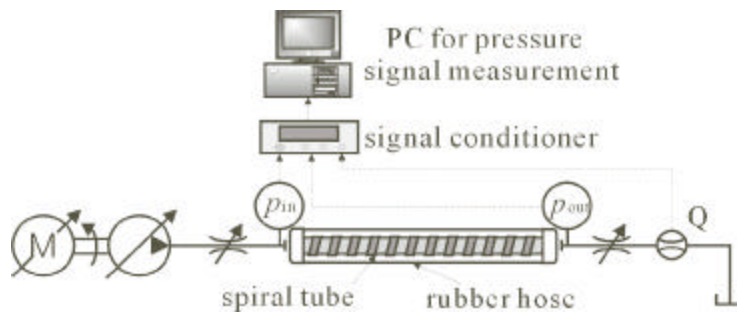


Fig. 3.4 Configuration of test system for measuring steady state pressure loss in a spiral tube

(3.1)

$$\lambda_f \quad (3.2) \quad .$$

$$\Delta p = \lambda_f \frac{l}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g} \gamma \quad (3.1)$$

$$\lambda_f = \frac{d}{l} \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\Delta p}{V^2} \quad (3.2)$$

$$(\quad , \quad Re < 2000 \quad \lambda_f = \frac{64}{Re})$$

$$, \quad Re = \frac{Vd}{\nu} = \frac{Qd}{A\nu}, \quad V \quad , \quad d \quad , \quad \nu$$

Fig. 3.5

. Fig. 3.5

$$(3.2) \quad Re \sim \lambda_f$$

Fig. 3.6

. Fig.

3.6

,

λ_f

λ_f

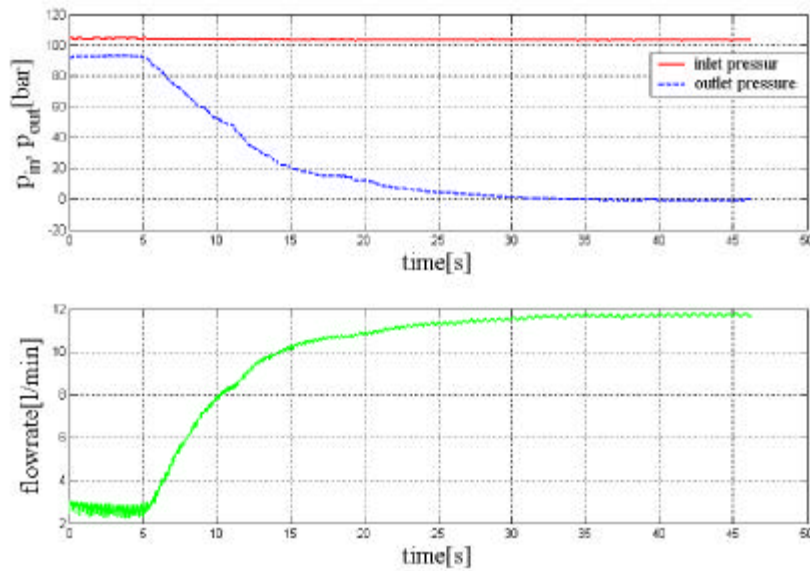


Fig. 3.5 Experimental values of p_1 , p_2 and Q

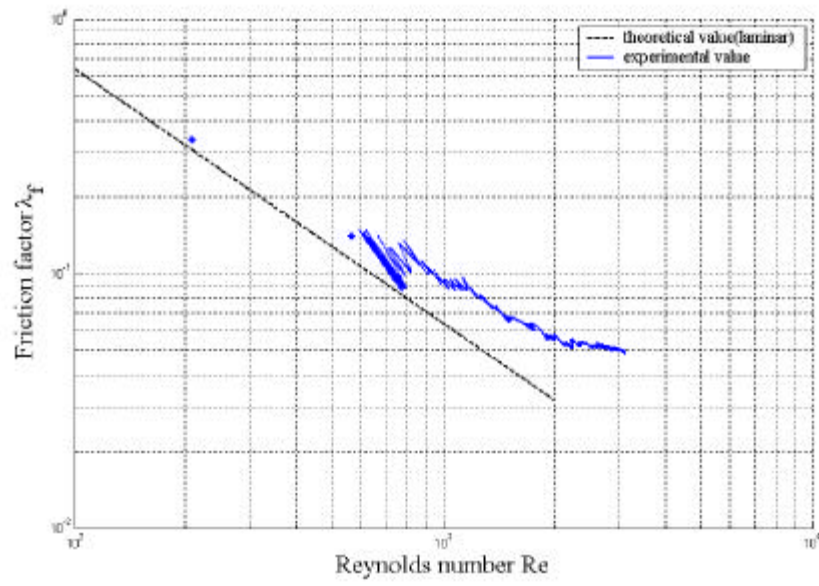


Fig. 3.6 Relation between λ_f and Re obtained from a test with the spiral tube

3.2.2

Fig. 3.7 3.8
4.2 mm, 2 m ,
가 . Fig. 3.8
 ,
 ,
 .
Fig. 3.8
가 .

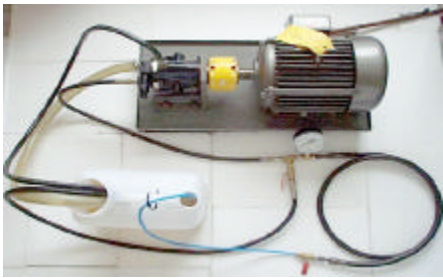


Fig. 3.7 Photo of test system for measuring leakage flow across the tube wall in the spiral tube

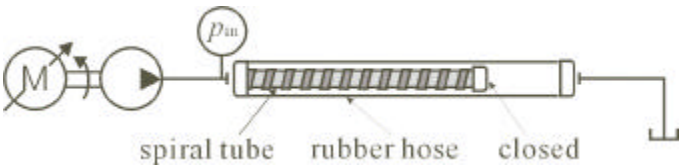


Fig. 3.8 Configuration of test system for measuring leakage flow across the tube wall in the spiral tube

Fig. 3.9 . Fig. 3.9
가 1 MPa , 가
가 가
가 ,
0 2.5 MPa 0 .

, HPS

0.2 MPa

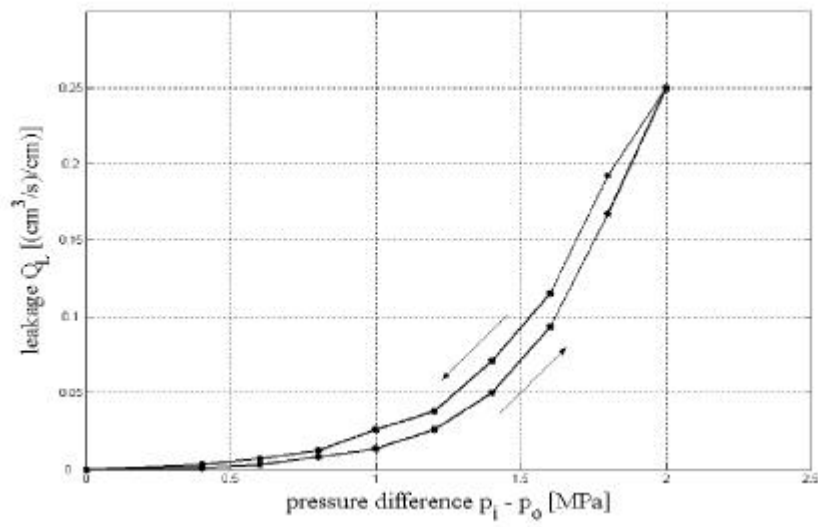


Fig. 3.9 Leakage flowrate through the spiral tube wall (from inside to outside)

3.2.3

. Fig. 3.4

Fig. 3.10

1 V

5 MPa

0.0095 s

가 10

m

1052.6 m/s

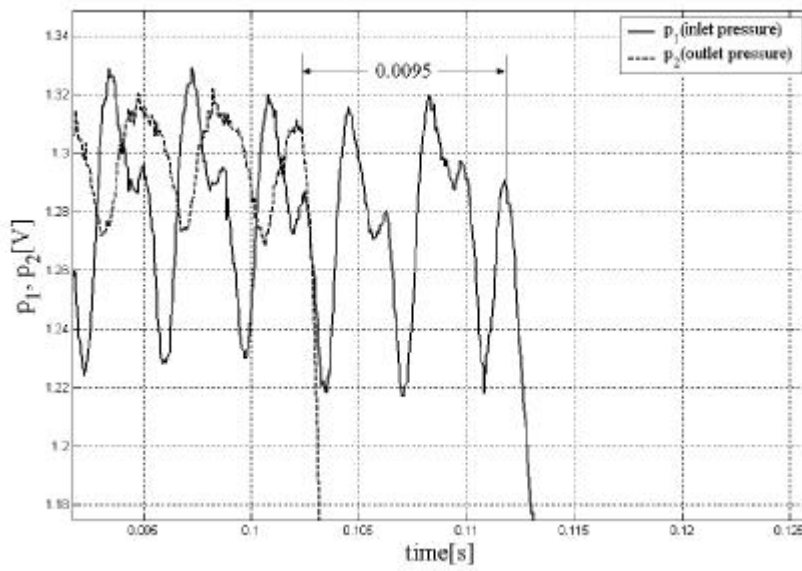


Fig. 3.10 Pressure records for wave speed measurement in the spiral tube
[1 V corresponds to 5 MPa]

(2.6)

 c_h

가

 c_h

(2.10)

 $T_1, T_2 \quad c_h'$

(2.10)

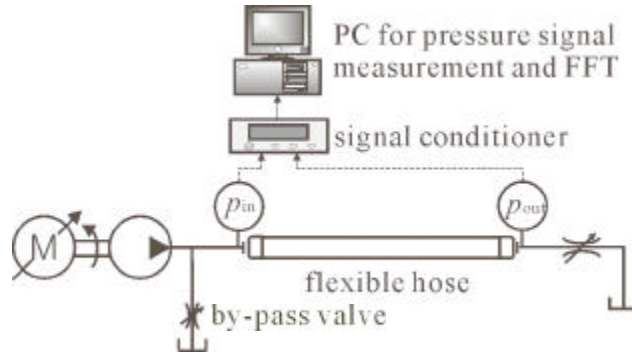
 $c_h(s)$ $c_h(s)$ 

Fig. 3.11 Configuration of test system for measuring pressure propagation characteristics in a flexible hose

Fig. 3.11

가

(2.12)

$$\frac{\widehat{P}_2}{\widehat{P}_1} = \frac{1}{\cosh(\lambda_h l)} \quad (3.3)$$

(2.10)

가

$$\left(\frac{c_h}{c_h'} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{f}{f_1} \right)^2 = \frac{T_1 s + 1}{T_2 s + 1} \quad (3.4)$$

 $(\omega = 1)$ $(f_2 / f_1)^2 = T_1 / T_2$

가

T_1 / T_2 , Fig. 3.18 19 2
(折線) $1 / T_1, 1 / T_2$

T_1, T_2 .

10 mm,
20.7 mm NBR/CR 10 mm, 20.4 mm CSM/CSM
2 m, 4 m 2 . , 2
가

.

(FFT

) Fig. 3.12 3.13 .

Fig. 3.14 3.17

. Fig. 3.14 3.15

NBR/CR

(15, 34.48, 60.73, 105.29, 114.13, 149.84, 185.85 Hz) Fig. 3.16

3.17 CSM/CSM

(15,

35.09, 62.56, 107.11, 122.99, 150.14, 195.31 Hz) 2

1 (15Hz) 가 (가), 가 가

.

Table 3.1 Fig. 3.17 18 Fig. 3.14 17 , 1
가

2

f_1

f_2

. 가 NBR/CR f_2 / f_1 1.376

$T_1 / T_2 = 1.376^2 = 1.893$, Fig. 3.17 T_1, T_2 $T_1 =$
 4.156×10^{-3} , $T_2 = 2.195 \times 10^{-3}$. 가 CSM/CSM f_2 / f_1

1.43 $T_1 / T_2 = 1.43^2 = 2.045$, Fig. 3.18

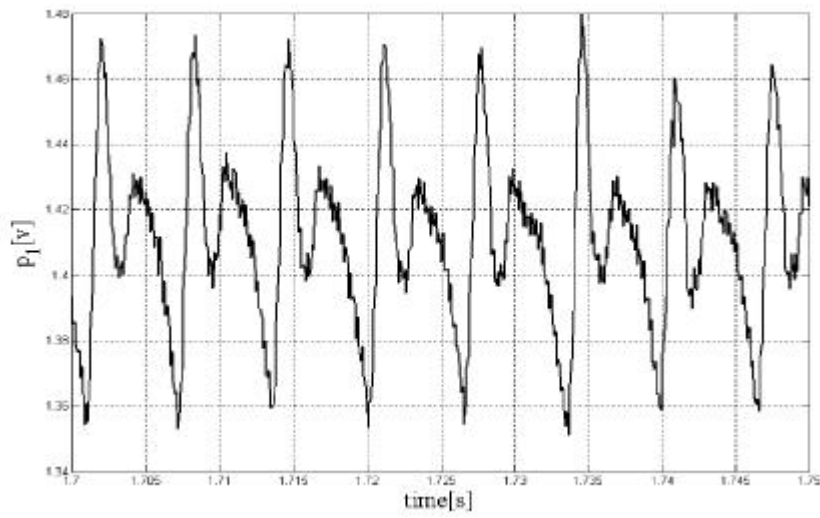
T_1, T_2 $T_1 = 5.917 \times 10^{-3}$, $T_2 = 2.894 \times 10^{-3}$.

c_h' T_1, T_2 (2.10) (

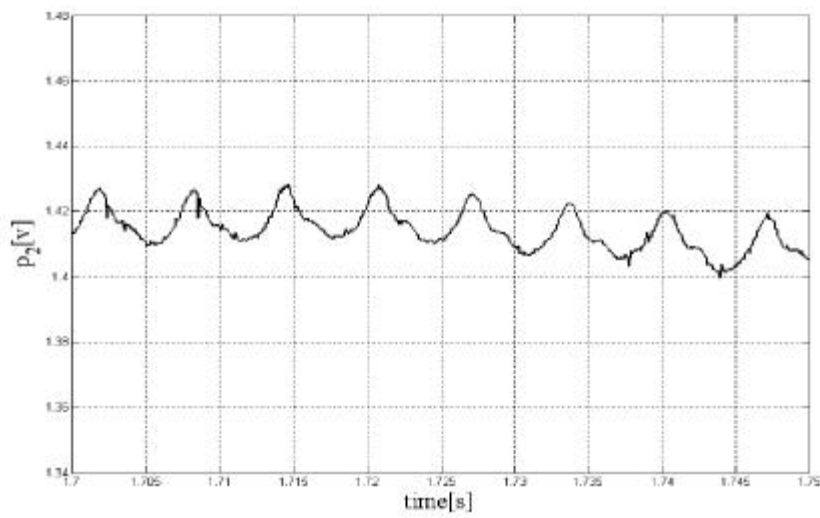
) , (2.7)

.

T_1, T_2 c_h'

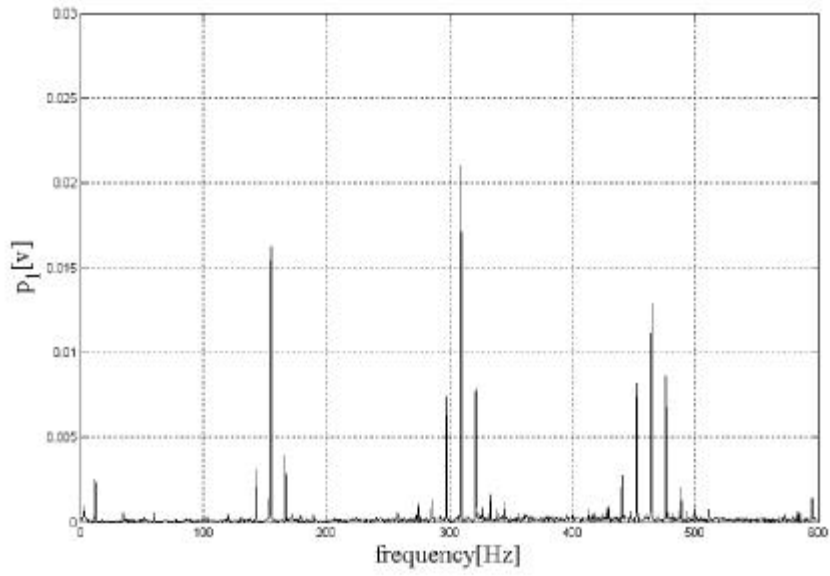


(a) Time response of p_1

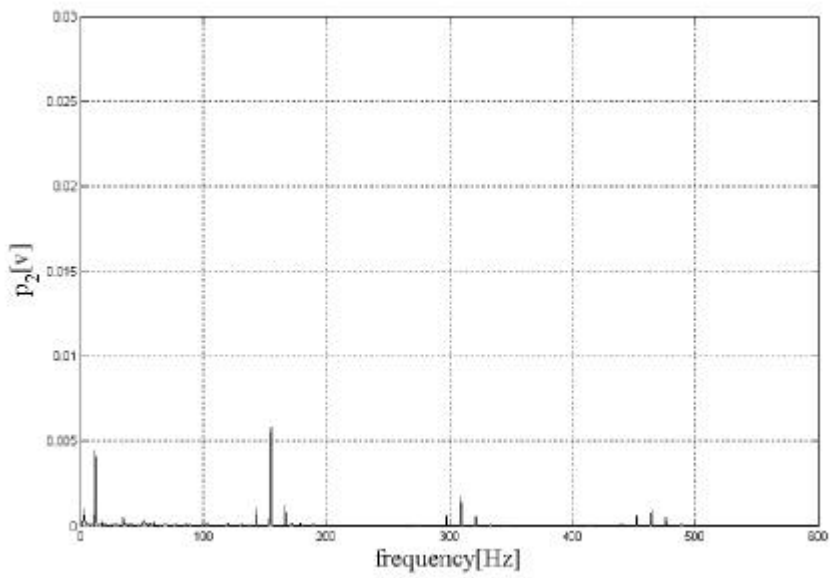


(b) Time response of p_2

Fig. 3.12 Example of pressure records [Hose : NBR/CR, $L = 4$ m, $f = 150$ Hz, 1 V corresponds to 5 MPa]



(a) Frequency response of p_1



(b) Frequency response of p_2

Fig. 3.13 Example of FFT results of pressure records [Hose : NBR/CR, $L = 4$ m, $f = 150$ Hz, 1 V corresponds to 5 MPa]

Table 3.1 Values of f_1 , f_2 , f_2/f_1

NBR/CR	f_2 [Hz]	15	34.48	60.73	105.29	114.13	149.84	185.85
	f_1 [Hz]	15	30	45	75	90	105	135
	f_2/f_1	1	1.149	1.349	1.404	1.268	1.427	1.376
CSM/CSM	f_2 [Hz]	15	35.09	62.56	107.11	122.99	150.14	195.31
	f_1 [Hz]	15	30	45	75	90	105	135
	f_2/f_1	1	1.169	1.390	1.428	1.367	1.430	1.447

Table 3.2 Computed results of main parameters for hose modeling

parameters hose type	classification	c_h' [m/s]	T_1	T_2	c_h [m/s]
NBR/CR	computed value 1	.	.	.	300
	computed value 2	300	4.156×10^{-3}	2.195×10^{-3}	.
	computed value 3	300	1.700×10^{-3}	1.133×10^{-3}	.
	computed value 4	300	1.700×10^{-3}	0.680×10^{-3}	.
CSM/CSM	computed value 1	.	.	.	300
	computed value 2	300	5.917×10^{-3}	2.894×10^{-3}	.
	computed value 3	300	1.900×10^{-3}	1.118×10^{-3}	.
	computed value 4	300	1.600×10^{-3}	0.640×10^{-3}	.

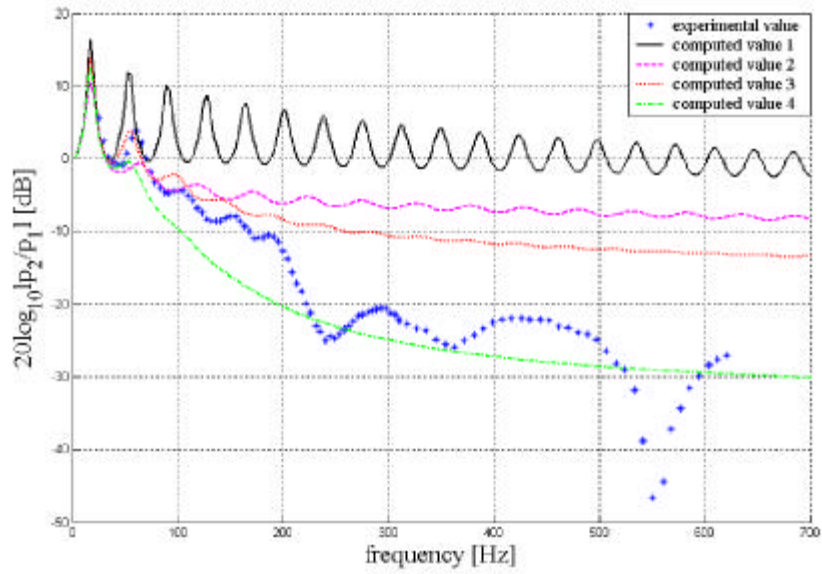


Fig. 3.14 Experimental result and computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ versus frequency for a flexible hose [Hose : NBR/CR, $L = 4$ m]

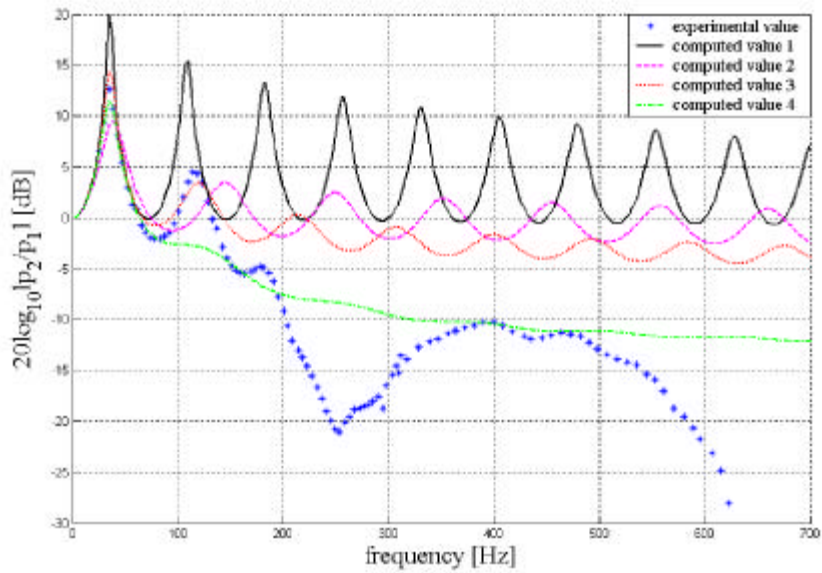


Fig. 3.15 Experimental result and computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ versus frequency for a flexible hose [Hose : NBR/CR, $L = 2$ m]

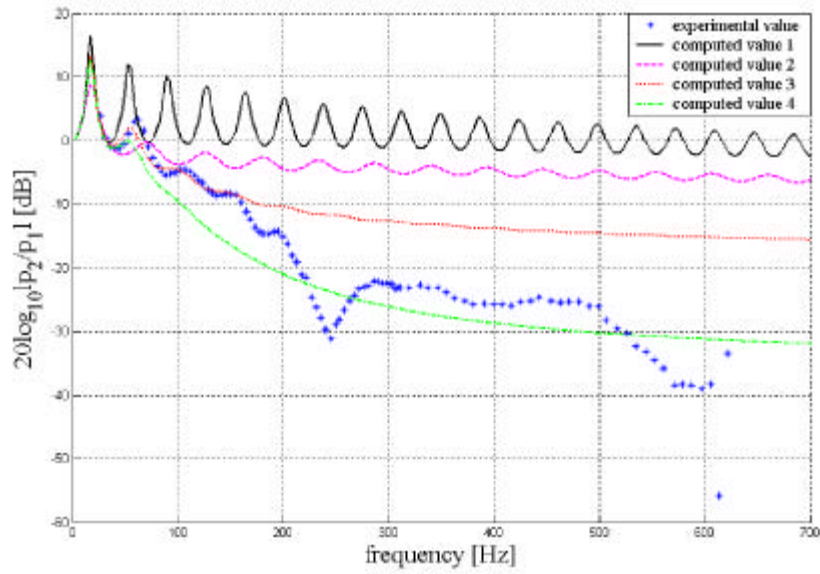


Fig. 3.16 Experimental result and computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ versus frequency for a flexible hose [Hose : CSM/CSM, $L = 4$ m]

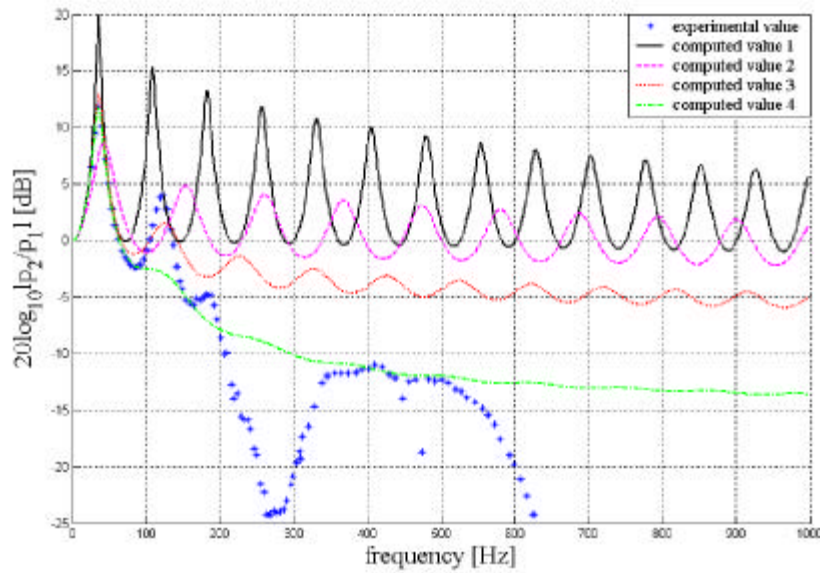


Fig. 3.17 Experimental result and computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ versus frequency for a flexible hose [Hose : CSM/CSM, $L = 2$ m]

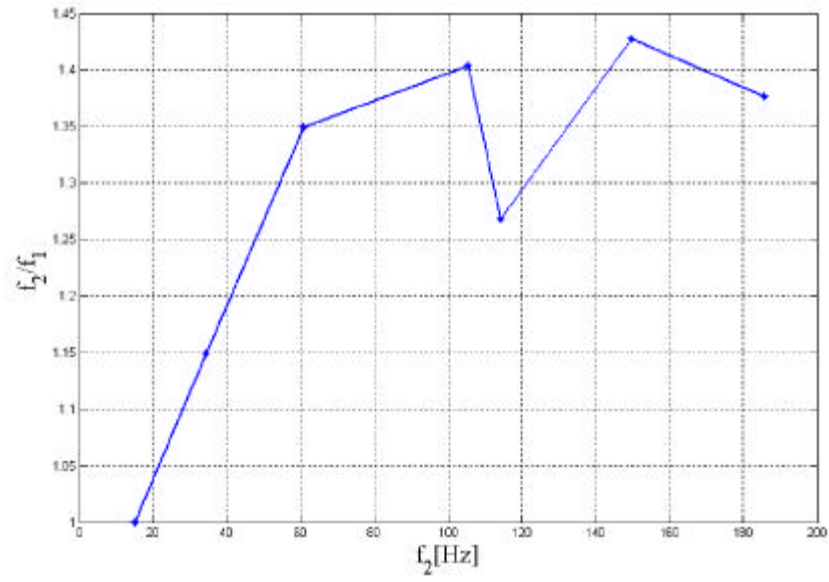


Fig. 3.18 Movement of resonance frequency for a flexible hose [Hose : NBR/CR, $T_1 = 4.156 \times 10^{-3}$, $T_2 = 2.195 \times 10^{-3}$]

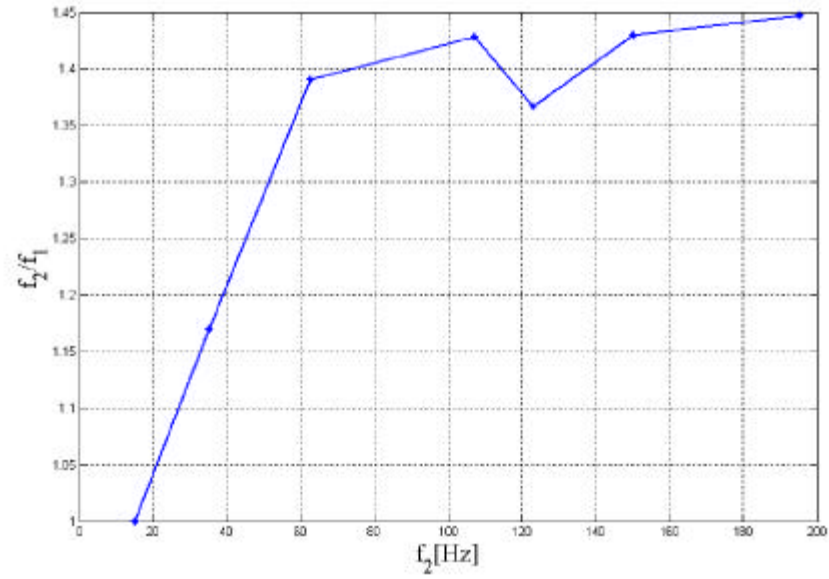


Fig. 3.19 Movement of resonance frequency for a flexible hose [Hose : NBR/CR, $T_1 = 5.917 \times 10^{-3}$, $T_2 = 2.894 \times 10^{-3}$]

4.1

Fig. 3.14 17

가

$$(4.1)$$

(4.2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_{in} \\ \widehat{Q}_{in} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{P}_{out} \\ \widehat{Q}_{out} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.1)$$

$$TL = 20 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{Z_{c2}}{Z_{c1}} \right)^{1/2} T_{11} + \frac{1}{(Z_{c1}Z_{c2})^{1/2}} T_{12} + (Z_{c1}Z_{c2})^{1/2} T_{21} + \left(\frac{Z_{c1}}{Z_{c2}} \right)^{1/2} T_{22} \right\} \right] \quad (4.2)$$

$$, Z_{c1} \quad Z_{c2}$$

4.2 (Tee filter)

가

$$(4.3)$$

$$l = \frac{1}{4} w = \frac{a}{4f} \quad (4.3)$$

, w f , a

Fig. 4.1

Fig. 4.1

Table 3.2 NBR/CR computed value 3

Table 4.1

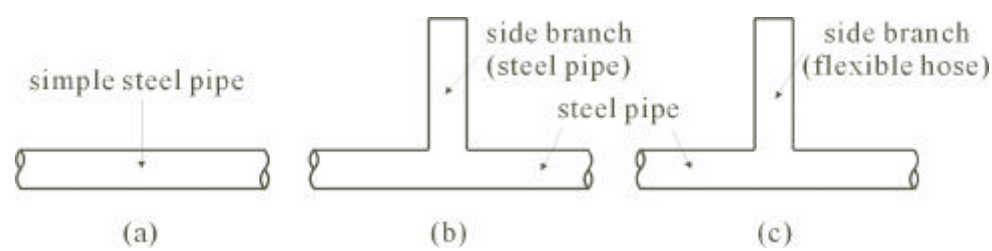


Fig. 4.1 Pipes with/without side-branch

Table 4.1 Physical constants related to the simulation

mean pressure	70 bar	inside diameter of steel branch	0.02 m
mean flowrate	0 l/m	wave speed in steel branch	1200 m/s
length of steel pipe	2 m	inside diameter of flexible hose branch	0.02 m
inside diameter of steel pipe	0.02 m	c_h' in flexible hose branch	300 m/s
wave speed in steel pipe	1200 m/s		

Fig. 4.1 (a)

(TL)

Fig. 4.2

TL Fig. 4.2 Fig. 4.3 4.4

Fig. 4.1 (b)

가 400 Hz (4.3)

가 0.75 m가

0.75 m Fig. 4.3

Fig. 4.3 Fig. 4.2

가 400 Hz 0

dB , 400 Hz 가

Fig. 4.1 (c)

가 400 Hz (4.3)

0.1875 m , 300 m/s

0.1875 m

Fig. 4.4 Fig. 4.4

가 400 Hz 가 481

Hz 가 가 가 ,

가 가

가 400 Hz

가

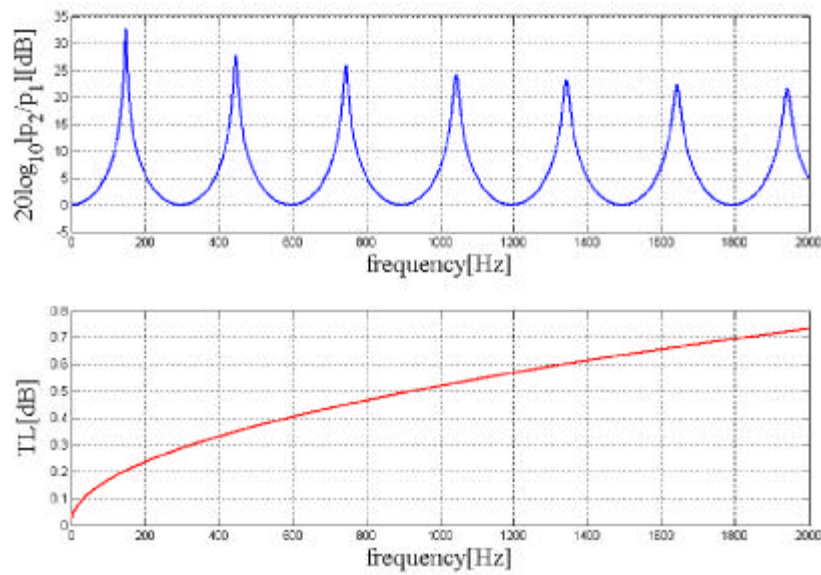


Fig. 4.2 Computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ and TL versus frequency with a simple steel pipe

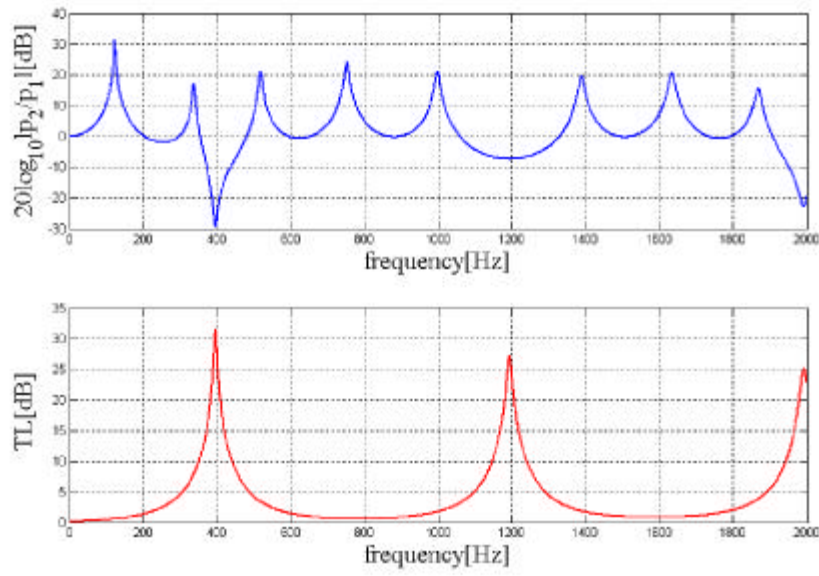


Fig. 4.3 Computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ and TL versus frequency with a side-branch(steel pipe)

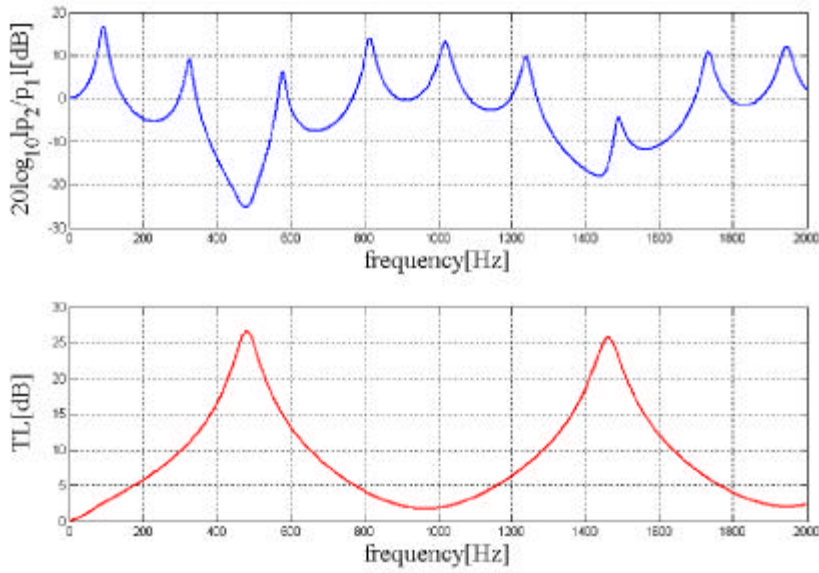


Fig. 4.4 Computed results of $|p_2/p_1|$ and TL versus frequency with a side-branch(flexible hose)

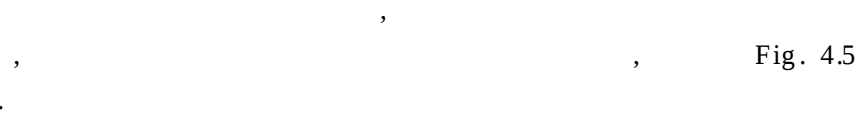
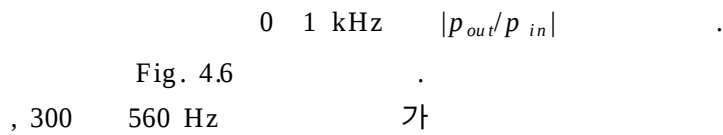


Fig. 4.5 Positive and inverse direction of resonator hose

Table 4.2 Physical constants related to the simulation

mean pressure	70 bar	c_h' in flexible hose	300 m/s
mean flowrate	0 l/m	wave speed in branch	300 m/s
length of resonator hose	1 m	inside diameter of spiral tube	0.0042 m
length of spiral tube	0.6 m	inside diameter of flexible hose	0.0097 m
wave speed in spiral tube	1052.63 m/s	inside diameter of branch	0.0032 m



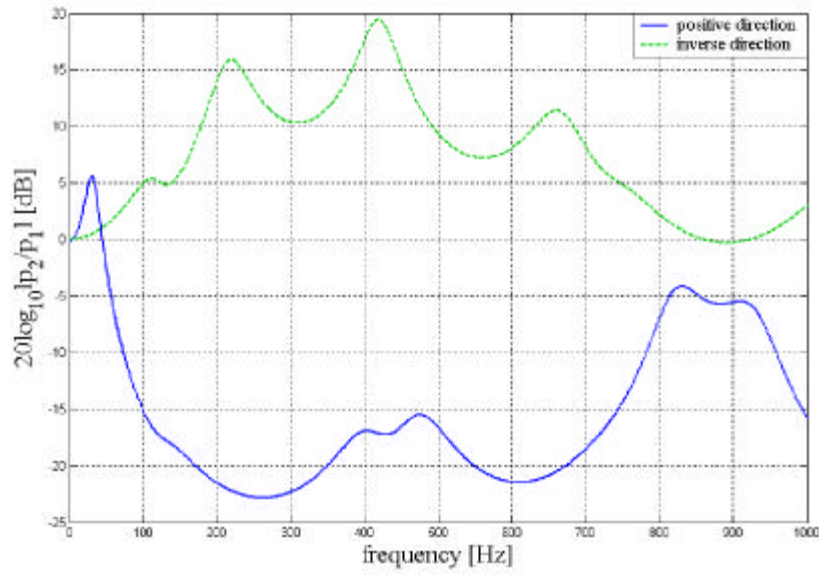
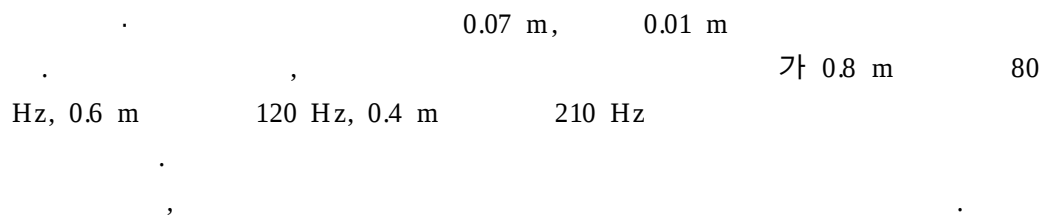


Fig. 4.6 $|p_2/p_1|$ versus frequency when the spiral tube connected in positive direction and inverse direction

Fig. 4.7



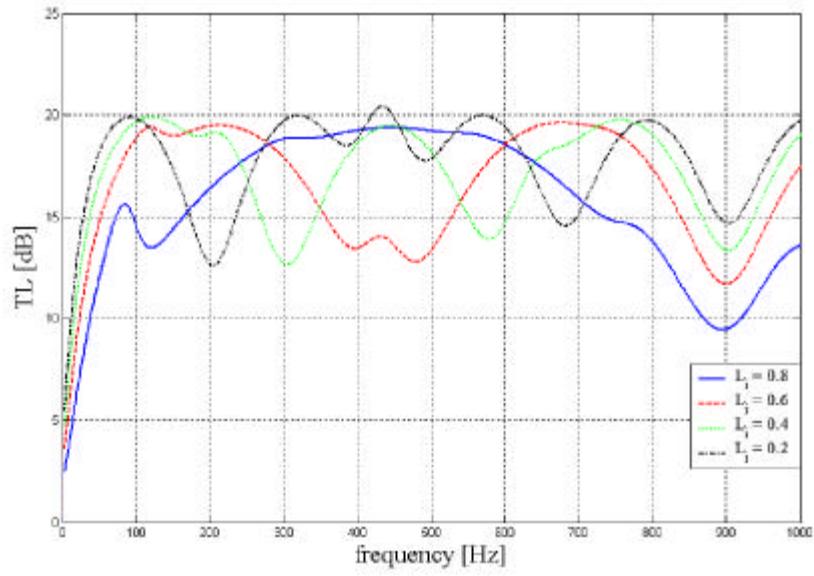


Fig. 4.7 Effect of spiral tube length on TL in a single resonator hose with positive direction spiral tube

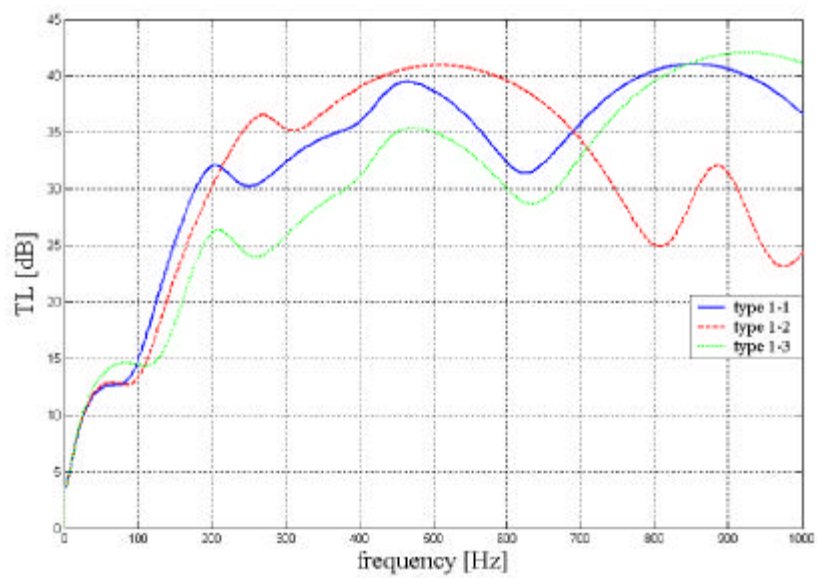


Fig. 4.8 Transmission loss of type 1

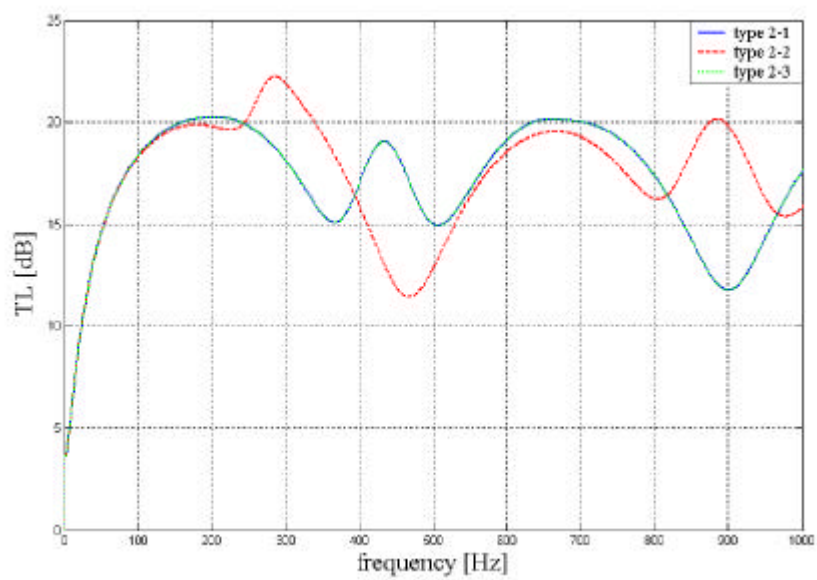


Fig. 4.9 Transmission loss of type 2

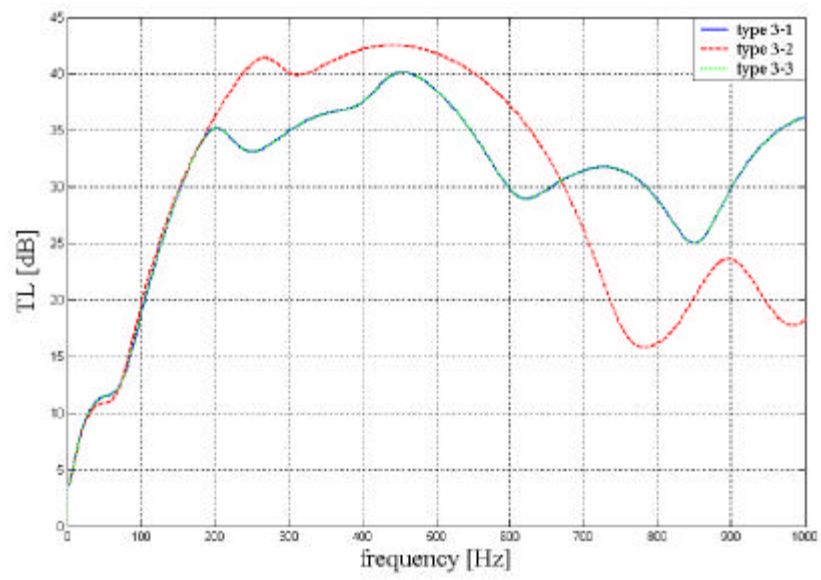


Fig. 4.10 Transmission loss of type 3

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- (2) ,
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