

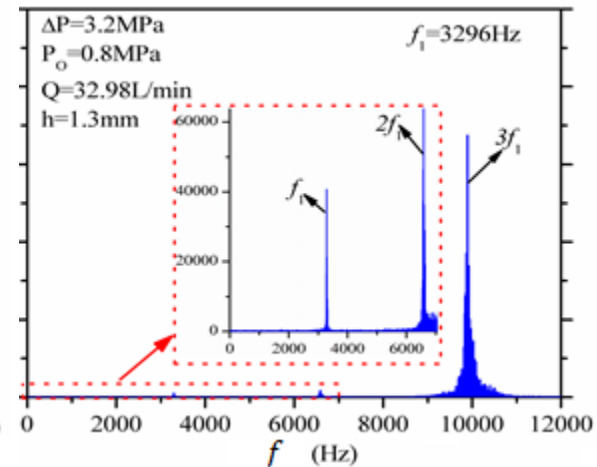
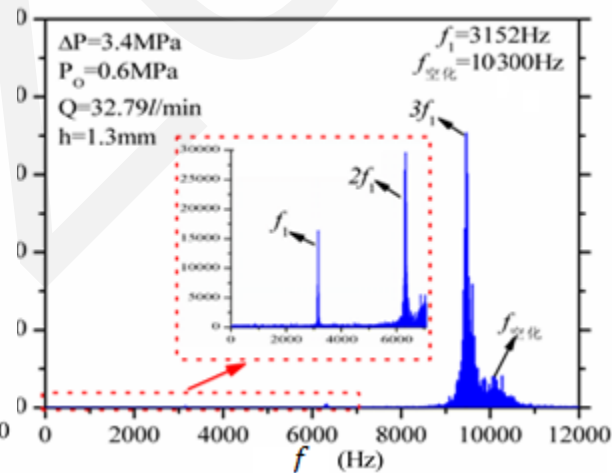
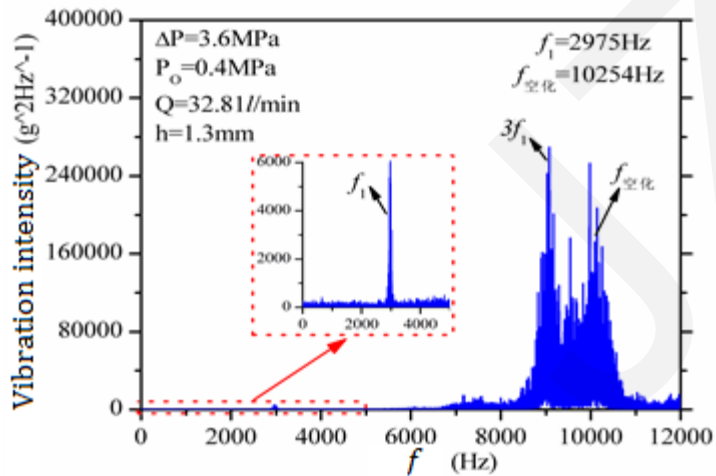
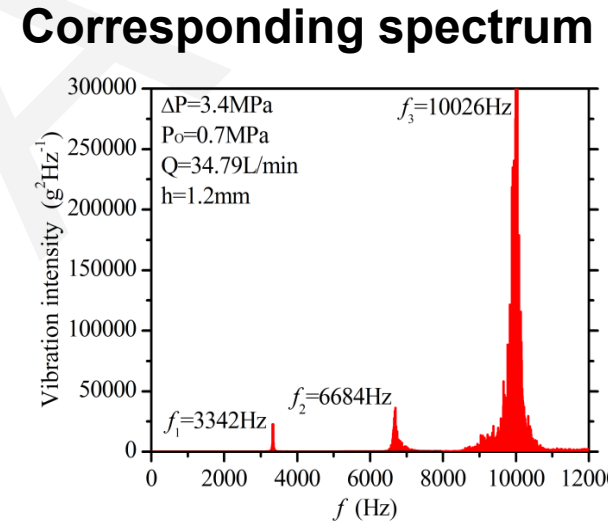
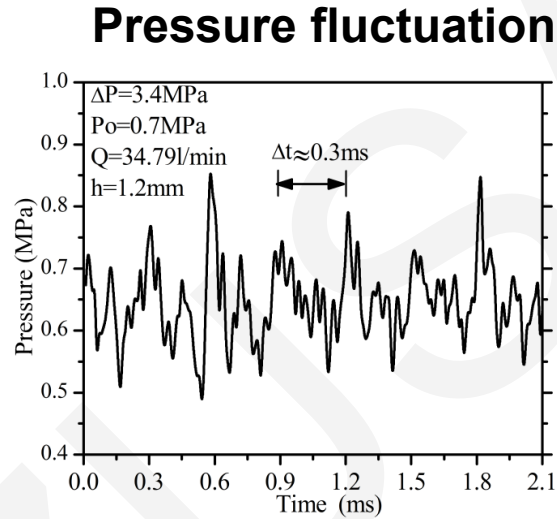
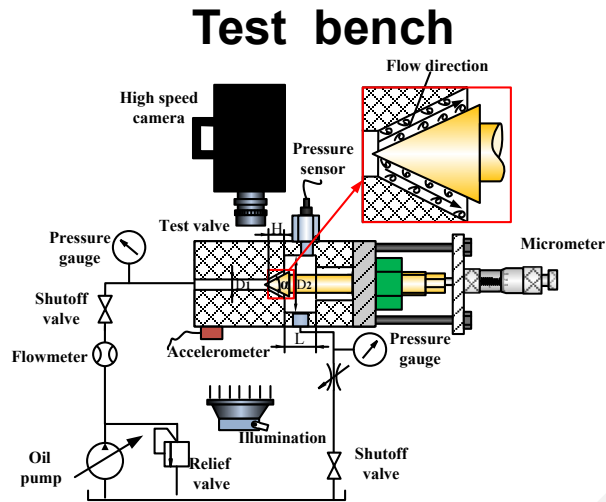
Squeal noise in hydraulic poppet valves

Da-yun Yi

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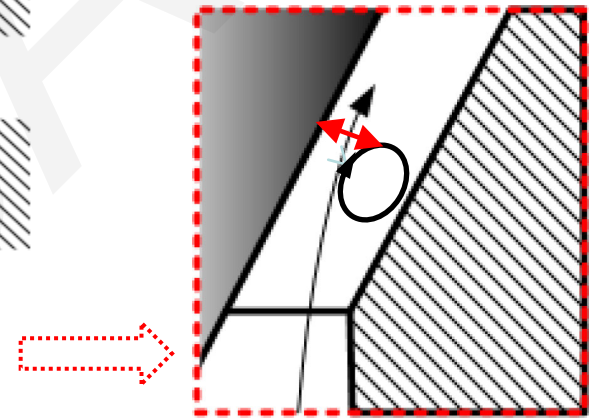
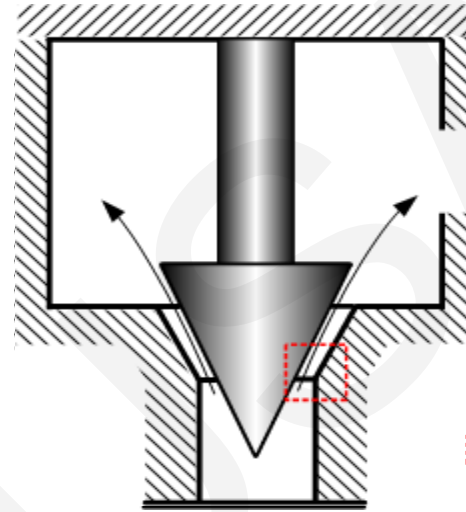
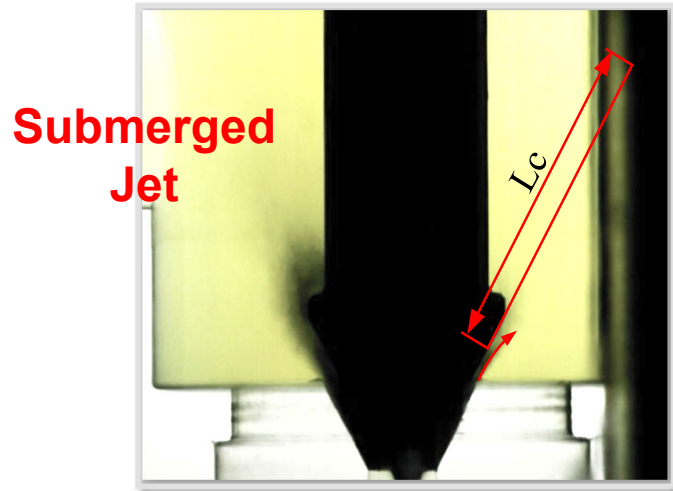
Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

Squeal noise properties

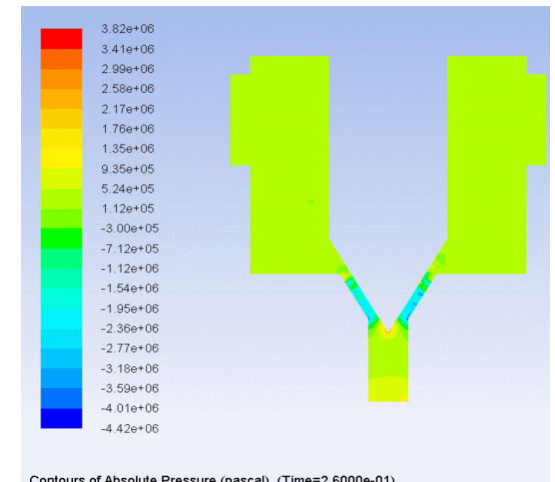
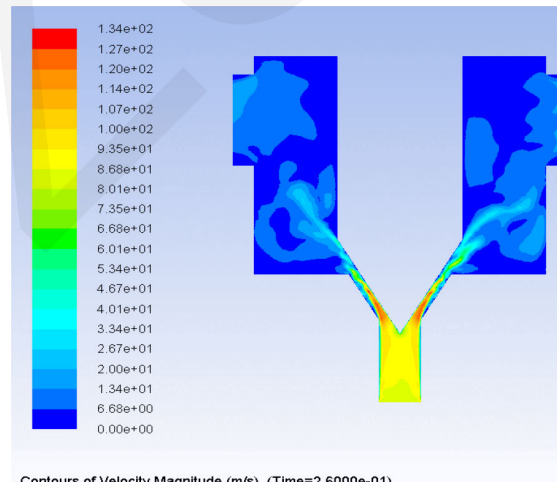
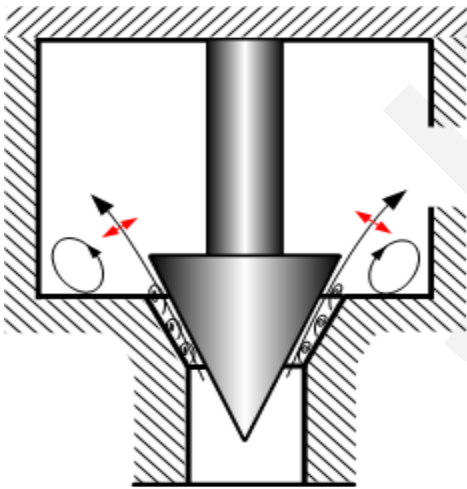


Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

Noise excitation

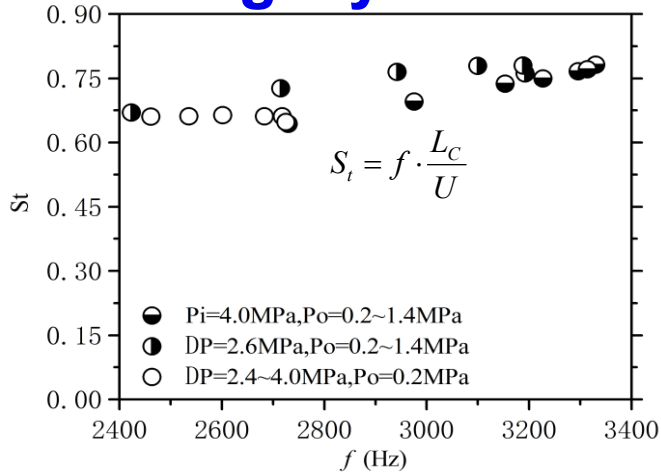


Shearing layer instability

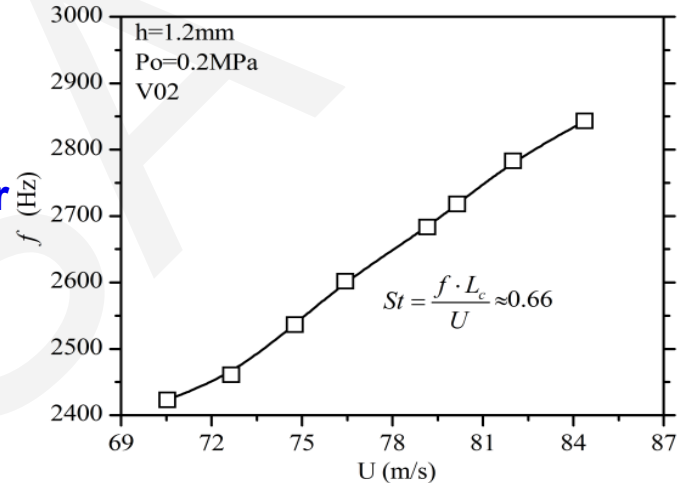


Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

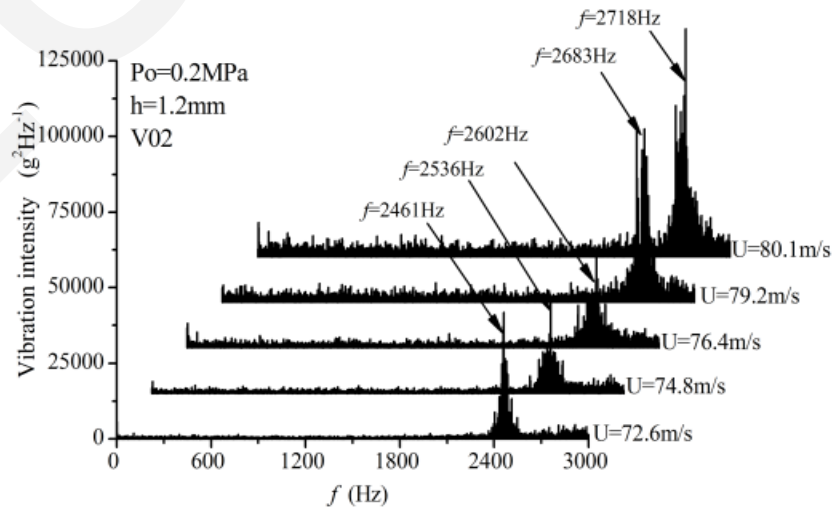
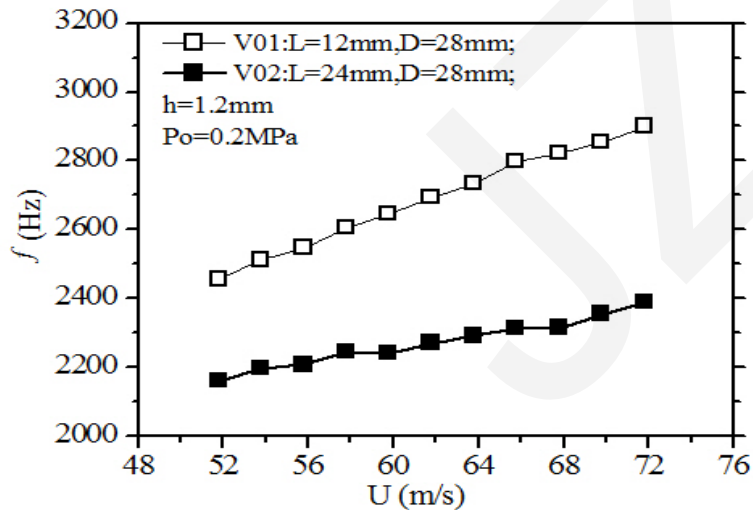
Shearing layer instability



Strouhal number
St:0.5-2.5, shear layer
instability

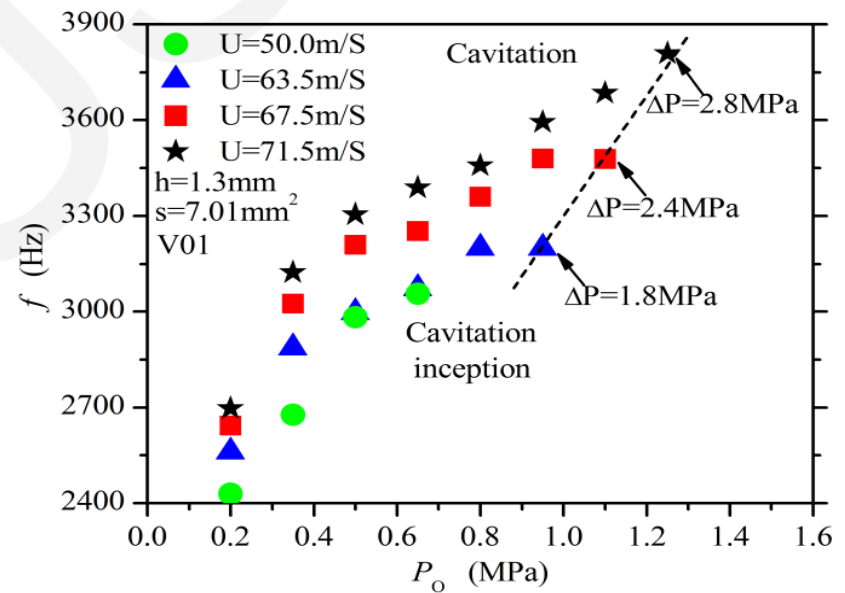
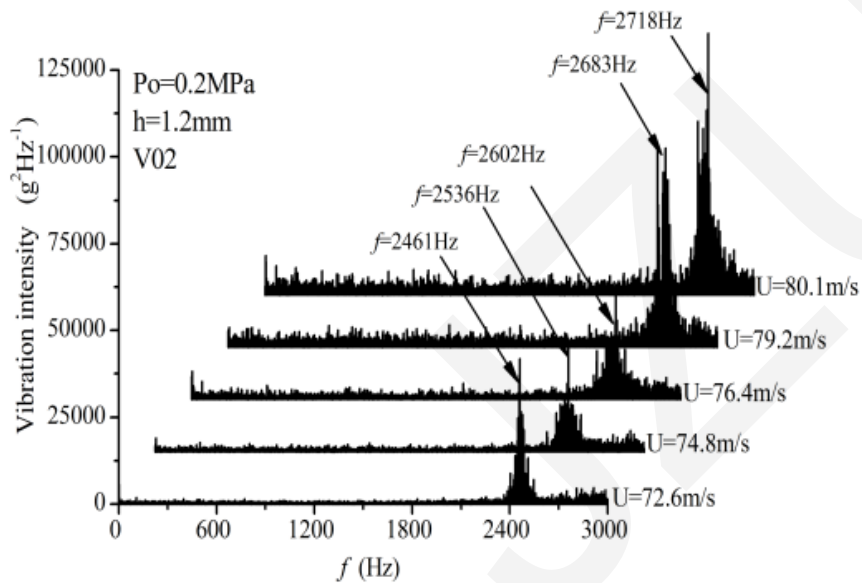


Fundamental frequency is high in small chamber valve



Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

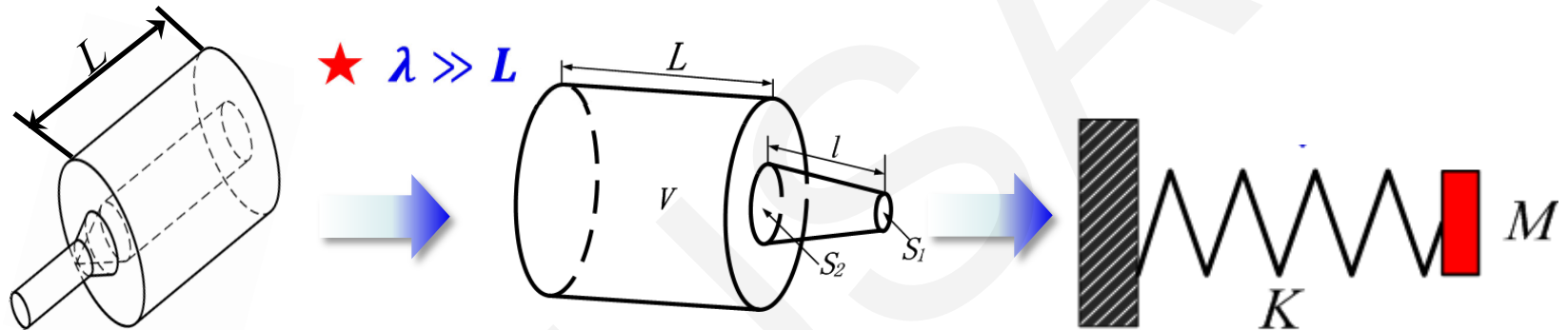
Cavitation number increases with the increase of back pressure at constant flow velocity. The more the cavitation number is, the less the volume of vapor is. Less bubbles mixed in the oil fluid results into the increase of sonic speed, causing the increase of resonant frequency.



Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

Resonance frequency of the Helmholtz resonator

Lumped parameter model:



Resonance frequency :

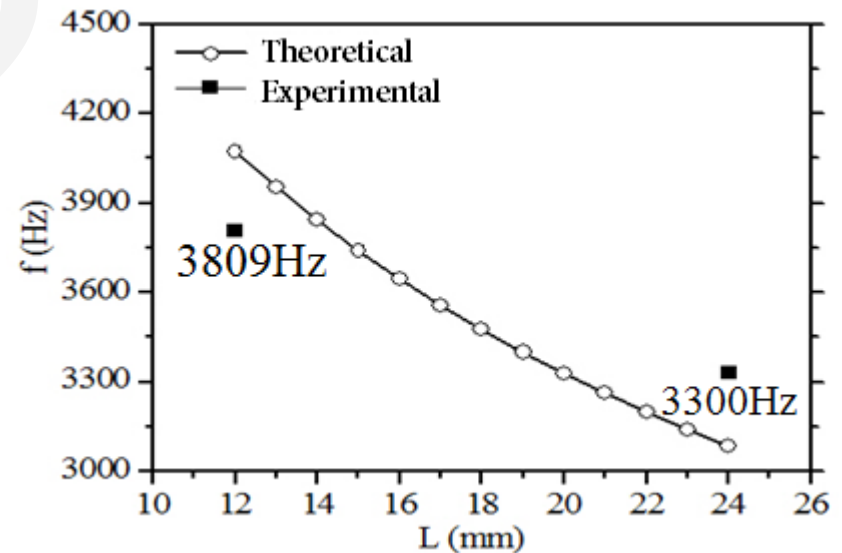
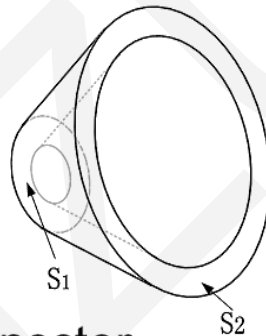
$$f_{\text{res}} = \frac{C}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{S}{l \cdot V}}$$

C : sonic speed

l : Length of tapered connector

S : mean section area, where $S = \sqrt{S_1 S_2}$

V : Chamber volume



Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

Effects of back pressure on the frequency

1. Multi-phase flow & acoustic frequency

Acoustic frequency :

$$f = \frac{C}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{S}{lV}}$$

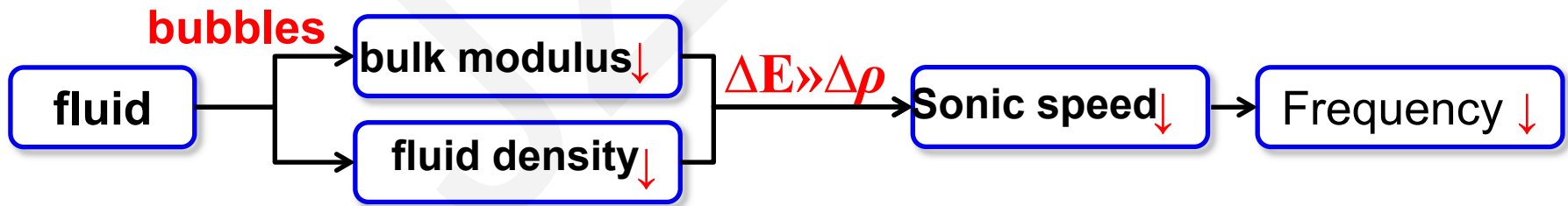
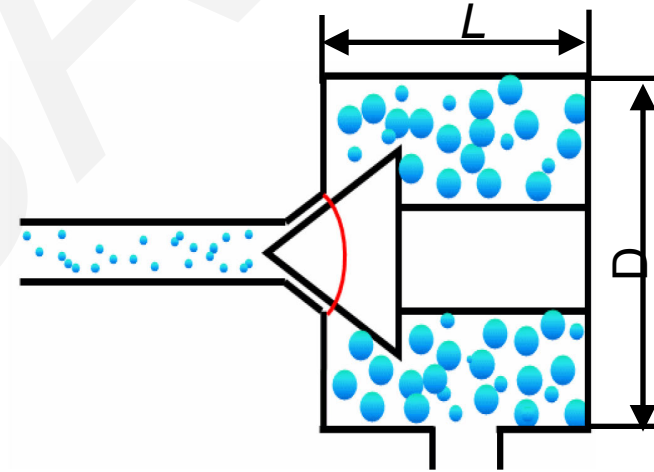
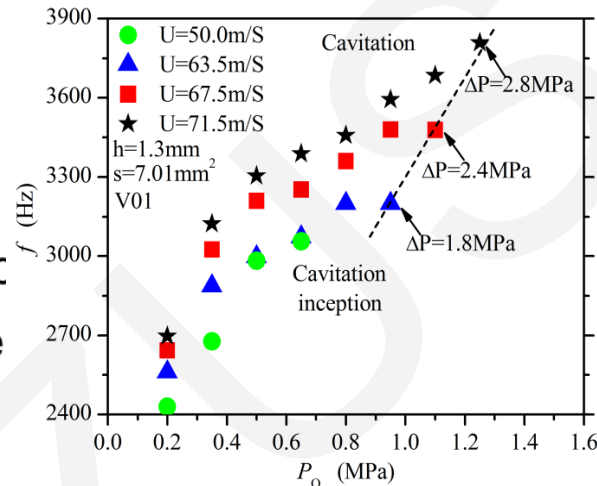
C : sonic speed

l : Length of tapered connec

S : mean section area, where

V : Chamber volume

Sonic speed: $C = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$

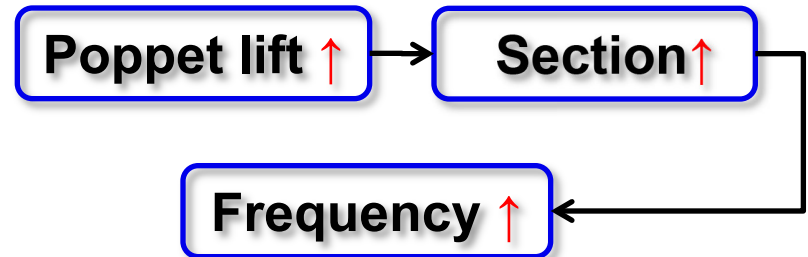
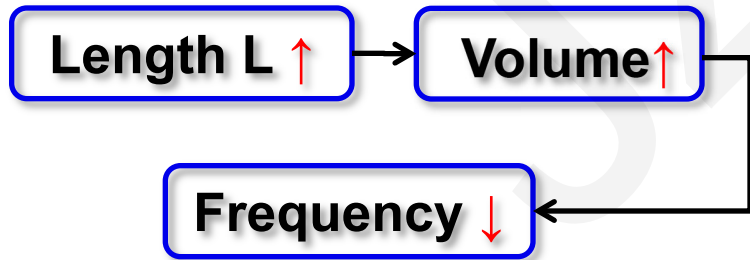
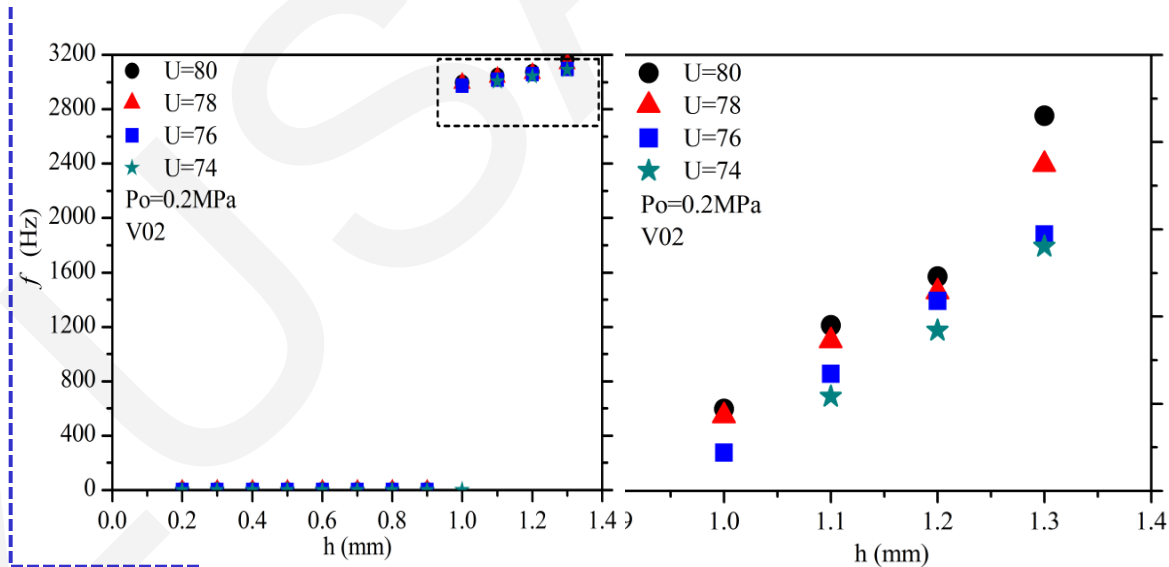
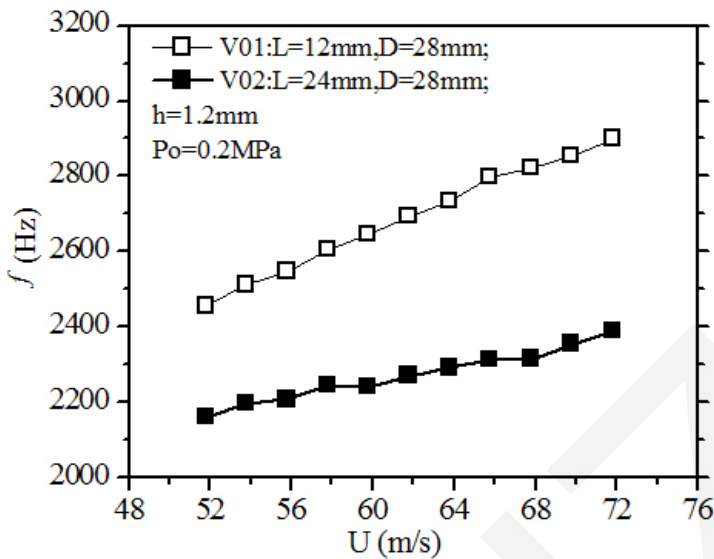


Mechanism of poppet valve squeal noise

Effects of back pressure on the frequency

2. Chamber length & frequency

3. Openings & acoustic frequency



Conclusions

1. The suddenly expanded volume of the poppet valve chamber at the exit of the narrow metering orifice forms a Helmholtz resonator actually, the resonance is apt to occur if the external excitation frequency overlaps with that of resonator

2. Any factor which affects the acoustic resonant frequency of cavity influences the fundamental frequency of squeal noise as well. And it can be suppressed effectively by removing the frequency overlaps between the resonant frequency and the exciting frequency induced by shear layer instability