

RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF INTELLIGENT SUSPENSION

宋旗桂、洪振義

E-mail: 9015730@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

Magnetic fluid constitutes ferrite particle, surfactant and carrier. The ultra-fine particles with strong magnetism can disperse stably in the liquid due to the action of the surfactant. If the carrier is silicon oil, it is called a silicon-based ferrofluid. For this research, we synthesize a series of Fe₃O₄ silicon-based ferrofluids with various concentrations by coprecipitation method. The conditions of the chemical reaction were carefully tuned to obtain the optimum ones. The ferrofluids produced accordingly are highly stable with high magnetization. Then we apply to linear dampers using different concentration silicon-based ferrofluids. The effects of these dampers to vibration reduction were studied. The main difference between dampers using conventional damper oil and those using silicone-based magnetic fluid is that the viscosity of the later one can be altered as needed. Through the control of the magnetic field to the damper, the vibration reduction system becomes intelligent. Also, the possibility of direct contact between damper components can be eliminated completely due to the repulsive force between the magnetic fluid and the non-magnetic materials, which can prevent excessive wear due to dry friction. All these miracles are due to the fact that as a magnetic field is applied, the magnetic particles in magnetic fluids will agglomerate and form chains along the direction of the field. If the direction of the vortices resulted from the relative of moving components is not parallel to the direction of the magnetic field, the viscosity of the fluid will be enhanced and are controllable. Furthermore, the silicone-based magnetic fluid will tend to move to the location of the highest field strength. By properly designing the magnetic field, the amount of fluid used will reduce tremendously. In this research, silicone-based magnetic fluids of different grades and different concentrations were produced. Their mechanical properties were measured at different magnetic strengths. A linear damper using these fluids as damper fluid was tested in order to understand the effects of the damper with different magnetic fluids. A database then was constructed accordingly based on the test results. A control methodology was developed based on the database and was used to control system vibration actively through the computer control. Such a damper, which its viscosity is controlled by a computer based on this database, subdues external forces to the system and reduce the vibration level of the system. This system can be used in highly accurate instruments, vehicles, or machines which are required a low vibration level. Also the results can be used as a guideline by industries in the design of magnetic fluid dampers.

Keywords : Magnetic Fluid ; Suspension

Table of Contents

第一章 緒論--P1 1.1文獻回顧--P1 1.2磁性流體之成份簡介--P2 1.3磁性流體之構造--P4 1.4 研究動機與預期成果--P6 第二章 油基磁性流體的製備及性質量測--P7 2.1油基磁性流體的製備方法--P7 2.2 油基磁性流體實驗設備及性質量測--P8 2.2.1 XRD 結構鑑定--P9 2.2.2 VSM 磁性分析--P10 2.2.3 黏度分析--P14 2.2.4 溫度析出測試--P21 2.2.5 磁場梯度測試--P22 第三章 阻尼基本理論與螺線管設計參數--P24 3.1 阻尼基本理論--P24 3.1.1 有阻尼的自由振動--P24 3.1.2 有阻尼的強迫振動--P30 3.1.3 HALF-POWER BANDWIDTH METHOD 介紹--P34 3.1.4 機械振動系統的阻尼係數--P37 3.2 螺線管之設計參數--P38 第四章 智慧型避震器之設計及實驗結果--P43 4.1 智慧型避震器之設計--P43 4.1.1 電磁鐵（活塞）之設計--P44 4.1.2 實驗系統之架設及實驗過程--P47 4.2 磁場改變對避震器減震能力之結果--P49 第五章 結論--P58

REFERENCES

【1】黃忠良編撰--磁性流體理論應用,復漢出版社,民國86年9月。【2】K. RAJ, K. GUPTA AND S. LANPHEAR,"PROCEEDINGS OF THE 9TH CONFERENCE ON MAGNETISM & MAGNETIC TECHNOLOGIES"JULY,96 (1994) 【3】R. W. CHANTRELL, A. BRADBURY, J. POPPLEWELL AND S. W. CHARLES,"AGGLOMERATION FORMATION IN MAGNETIC FLUID",APPL.PHYS.,VOL.53,2747 (1982) 【4】S. S. PAPELL,"MANUFACTURE OF MAGNETOFLUIDS",U.S. PATENT (1965) 【5】KULDIP RAJ, MERRIMACK, N. H.; RONALD E. ROSENSWEIG, SUMMIT, N. J.; LUTFUL M. AZIZ, NASHUA, N. H.,"STABLE POLYSILOXANE FERROFLUID COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME",U. S. PATENT. (1998) 【6】R. V. UPADHYAY, G. M. SUTARIYA AND R. V. MEHTA."EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND GEOMETRY ON SHAPES AND STABILITY OF POLARIZABLE DROPS IN EXTERNAL FIELDS",J.MAGN. MATER.,VOL.123,262 (1993) 【7】B. M. BERKOVSKY, V. F. MEDVEDEV AND M. S. KRAKOV"MAGNETIC FLUIDS-ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS"OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

(1993) 【8】 V. E. FERTMAN."MAGNETIC FLUID GUIDEBOOK:PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION" (1990) 【9】 RONALD MOSKOWITZ."DESIGNING WITH FERROFLUIDS MECHANICAL ENGINEERING", FEBRUARY (1975) 【10】 K. RAJETAL,"ADVANCE IN FERROFLUID TECHNOLOGY",JOURNAL OF MAGNETISM AND MAGNETIC MATERIAL,VOL.149 (1995) 【11】 K. RAJ AND R. MOSKOWITZ,"A REVIEW OF DAMPING APPLICATIONS OF FERROFLUIDS",IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON MAGNETICS,VOL.16, (1938) 【12】 W. C. ELMORE,"FERROMAGNETIC COLLOID FOR STUDYING MAGNETIC STRUCTURES",PHYS.REV.,VOL.54,309 (1938) 【13】 CHIN-YIH HONG, I. J. JANG, H.E. HONG, C. J. HSU, Y. D. YAO, AND H. C. YANG,"ORDERED STRUCTURES IN FE₃O₄ KEROSENE-BASED FERROFLUIDS"JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS,81, -4725 (1997) 【14】 R. E. ROSENSWEIG"FERROHYDRODYNAMICS"CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS (1985) 【15】 RONALD E. ROSENSWEIG."FLUID DYNAMICS AND SCIENCE OF MAGNETIC LIQUIDS"VOL.48 (1979) 【16】 R. V. UPAHYAY, AND G. M. SUTARIYA, AND R. V. MEHTA,"PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF A LABORATORY-SYNTHESIZED MAGNETIC FLUID",JOURNAL OF MAGNETISM AND MAGNETIC MATERIAL 123,P222-226, (1993) . 【17】 M. S. DABABNEH, N. Y. AYOUB, I. ODEH AND N. M. LAHAM,"VISCOSITY RESISTIVITY AND SURFACE TENSION MEASUREMENTS OF FE₃O₄ FERROFLUID",J.MAGN.MATER.,VOL.125,P34 (1993) 【18】 AHID D. NASHIF, DAVID I. G. JONES AND JOHN P. HENDERSON,"VIBRATION DAMPING". 【19】 WILLIAM WEAVER, JR. STEPHEN P. TIMOSHENKO AND DONOVAN H. YOUNG,"VIBRATION PROBLEMS IN ENGINEERING". 【20】 LEONARD MEIROVITCH"ELEMENTS OF VIBRATION ANALYSIS" (1986) 【21】 洪振義,徐俊仁,"矽油基磁性流體與減振".14TH CSME 全國學術研討會,固力與設計論文集,第594頁 (1998) 【22】 洪振義,邱煜佳,"矽油基磁性流體於振動控制之研究"大葉大學機械工程研究所碩士論文,民國87年6月。 【23】 劉啟台,"工程力學觀念分析《力動篇》"文笙書局股份有限公司,民國85年12月。 【24】 翁通楹 編譯,機械設計手冊《上》,高力圖書有限公司,民國87年7月。 【25】 陳木 編譯,機械振動概論,徐氏基金會,民國74年6月。 【26】 蕭燁,機械振動力學導論,台灣商務印書館,民國59年6月。