Optimal Design and Manufacture of Miniature Flat-Panel Speakers Stiffened by Nano-Carbon Tube Composites

李士豐、賴

E-mail: 9609699@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

The main object of this paper is developed a miniature flat-panel speakers stiffened by nano-carbon tube composites which are low frequency sound quality, smooth curve of sound pressure, and reduce the decay rate of high frequency sounds. The several standard of flat-panel speakers stiffened including the 30mm × 18mm × 7mm, 40mm × 14mm × 7mm and 50mm × 14mm × 7mm. The paper is used the ANSYS software to solved the sound curve in flat-panel speakers stiffened and used optimal theory to solved optimal manufacture parameters (including the thickness ratio of flat-panel speaker and nano-carbon tubes that in the same weight, boundary condition and spring constant of suspension system, vibration area and location) which make the sound pressure value curve is smooth in global frequency. The flat-panel speakers stiffened which is developed by this project can reach the goals of economize electric power, maximum bearing, the low-frequency had powerful voices and the high-frequency had a better clarity. According to the best results of manufacture parameters, the materials and molds of suspension system are choused to manufacture suspension systems and fabricate miniature flat-panel speakers stiffened. The experimental and optimal methods are presented to study the optimal sound pressure curve of flat-panel speaker. The optimal methods proved to be accuracy.

Keywords: Suspension system; flat-panel speaker; nano-carbon; optimal; sound quality; manufacture parameters; design; system

Table of Contents

封面內頁 簽名頁 博碩士論文暨電子檔案上網授權書	iii 中文摘要	iv
ABSTRACTv 誌謝v	vi 目錄	vii
錄ix 表目錄	xiii 第一章 緒論	11.1 前
言11.2 文獻回顧	3 1.3 全音域揚聲器簡:	介4 1.4 研究流
程5 第二章 理論推導	7 2.1 聲壓方程式	7 第三章 研究方
法123.1 粒子群演算法	12 3.1.1 粒子群演算法:	步驟13 3.1.2 粒子群演算法
範例16 3.2 電腦輔助工程分析	24 3.2.1 有限元素模型	之建立及邊界條件設定 26 第四章 小
型平板揚聲器製作與量測方法 30 4.1 小型平板打	場聲器製作與組裝	30 4.2 懸邊彈性係數之量測
40 4.3 聲壓曲線之量測44 4.4 音圈推足	力的量測45	4.5 巴沙木與奈米碳管之材料性質檢
測 49 第五章 模型驗證與實驗結果	57 5.1 懸邊K值分析與有限分	元素模型驗證 57 5.2 改變線圈纏繞
方式61 5.3 不同激振板形狀與不同幾名	S 悬	已沙木揚聲板與奈米碳管塗裝揚聲板之比
較 67 5.5 演算法最佳化結果 68 5.5.1	設計方法一(條狀形揚聲器之	2設計) 69 5.5.2 設計方法二(長方形激
振板之設計) 73 5.6 最佳化結果驗證	79 5.7 產品模組化	81 第六章 結論與未來研究
方向 83 6.1 結論 83	6.2 未來研究方向	84 參考文獻
85		

REFERENCES

- [1] Kam, T.Y., US Patenet No. US006681026B2, Jan. 20, 2004.
- [2] BELL, A. G.., US, Patenet No. 174465, 1876.
- [3] Meyer, D. G., "Computer Simulation of Loudspeaker Directivity", JAES, Vol.32(5), 1984, pp. 294-315.
- [4] 施妮君, "平板式激振器之研製", 私立大葉大學工業工程與科技管理研究所碩士論文, 2006。
- [5] Morse, P. M. and Ingrad, K. U., "Theoretical Acoustics", McGraw-Hill, NY, 1968; rpt. Princeton University Press, NJ, pp. 375-379,1986.
- [6] Tan, C. C. and Hird, C. I., "Active Control of the Sound Field of a Constrained Panel by an Electromagnetic Actuator-an Experimental Study", Applied Acoustics, Vol. 52, No. 1, pp. 31-51, 1997.
- [7] 蘇鎮隆, "複合材料板的聲傳平滑研究",國立交通大學機械工程研究所碩士論文,新竹市,2004。
- [8] 施志鴻 ,"具彈性支撐複合材料圓板之振動及聲傳研究",國立交通大學機械工程研究所碩士論文,新竹市,2004。
- [9] 陳紘煒, "複合材料殼構件的力學行為分析與最佳化設計",私立大葉大學工業工程與科技管理研究所論文,2005。

- [10] 李東穎 , " 奈米碳管加勁複合材料平板式揚聲器之最佳設計 " , 私立大葉大學工業工程與科技管理研究所論文 , 2006。
- [11] Dorigo, M., Maniezzo, V. and Colorni, A., "Positive Feedback as a Search Strategy", Technical Report 91-016, Dipartimento di Elettronica, Politecnico di Milano. IT, 1991.
- [12] 許雅真 ,"應用類啟發式演算法於複合材料板之高勁度設計與輕量化設計",私立大葉大學工業工程與科技管理研究所論文2005。
- [13] Wylie, C. R. and Barrett, L. C., 1995, " Advanced Engineering Mathematics", McGraw-Hill, New York.