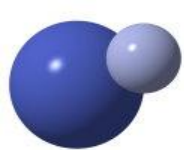


壓電式陣列揚聲器之指向性研究

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Assistant Prof. Cheng-Hsin Chuang 莊承鑫
Department of Mechanical Engineering & Technology Lab
Institute of Nanotechnology
Southern Taiwan University



outline

一、動機

二、數值模擬

三、實驗量測

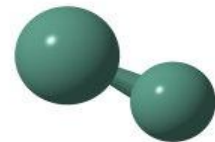
3-1 元件設計與製作

3-2 實驗架構

3-3 實驗結果

四、結論

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一、動機

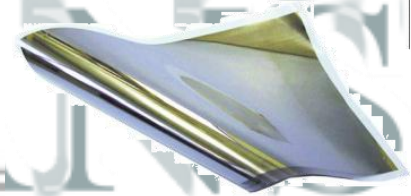
市面上之揚聲器區分為

傳統動圈式揚聲器

壓電式揚聲器

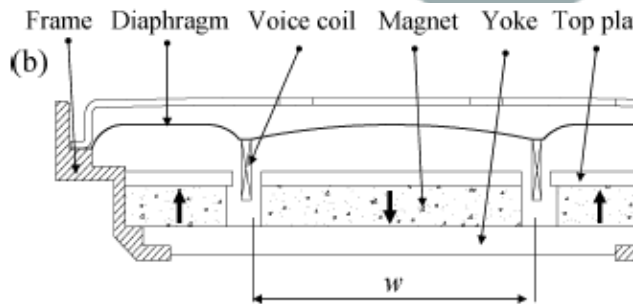
無方向性(Omni-directional)

種類	動圈式
優點	易製造、構造牢固
缺點	體積與線圈匝數多 法微小化



PVDF 薄膜

利用Huygens一維陣列揚聲器理論，加強壓電式揚聲器之指向性效果

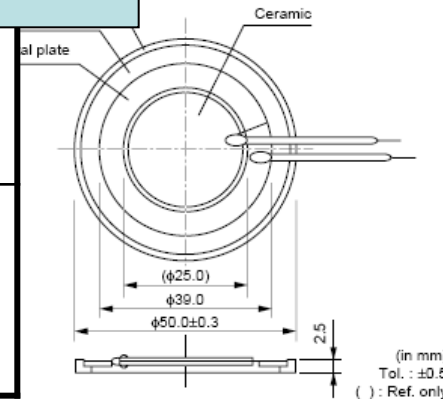


優點

可達成薄型化

缺點

內阻抗較大、失真率高

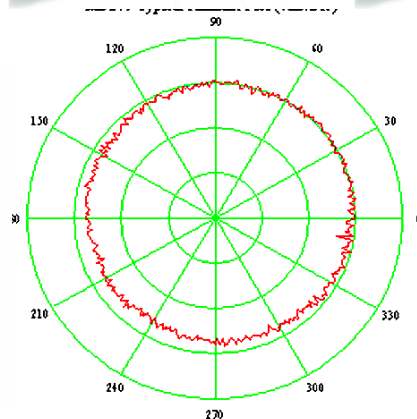


揚聲器之音場

無方向性(Ommi-directional)聲場

指向性聲場

無方向性(Ommi-directional)聲場



指向性聲場



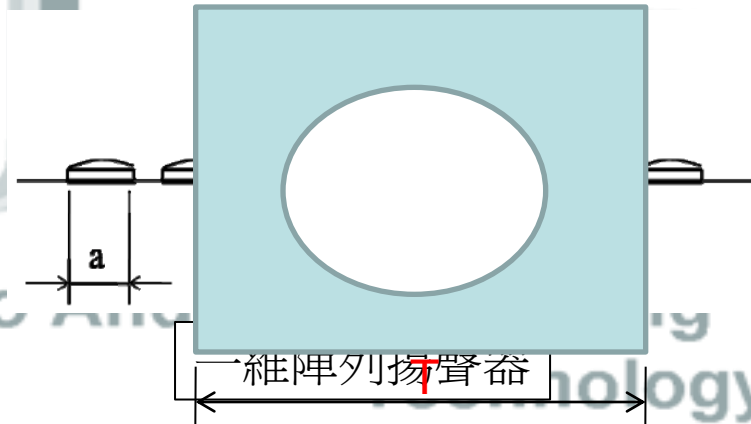
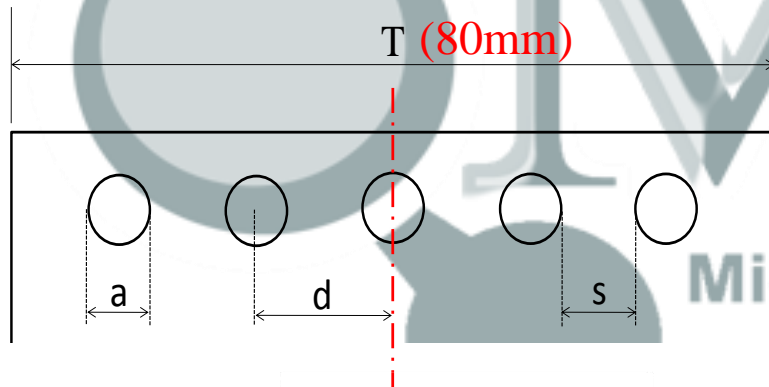
揚聲器發聲面積越大，指向性效果越佳

點聲源個數增加，是否能提升指向性

Audio spotlight
(Holosonic Research)

二、數值模擬

1. 利用自訂義之揚聲器總長度 T ，建立適當點聲源個數 (n) 與間距 (d)
2. 根據 $\lambda=C/f$ 之定義，求出各操作頻率下聲波之波長 (λ) ， C 為空氣聲速 344m/s
3. 利用MATLAB模擬工具，針對Huygens定理來驗證指向性程式 (R_θ)



$$a = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{A}{n^2}} \quad s = \frac{[T - (a \times n)]}{(n+1)} \quad d = a + s$$

揚聲器總長度(T)：80mm

揚聲器發聲面積(A)：1963.5mm²

頻率(f)與波長(λ)之關係

頻率(KHz)	10	20	30	40
波長(λ)	34.4	17.2	11.5	8.6

單位：mm

固定頻率，點聲源個數增加

n=2	波長(λ)	間距(d)
單位(mm)	34.4	35.08



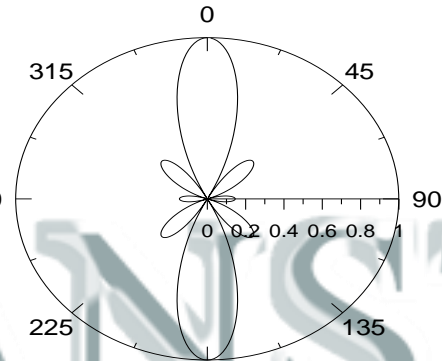
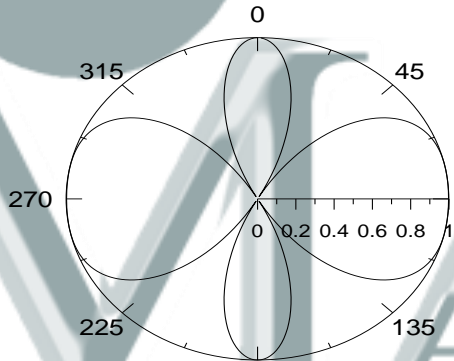
點聲源個數增加，間距縮小



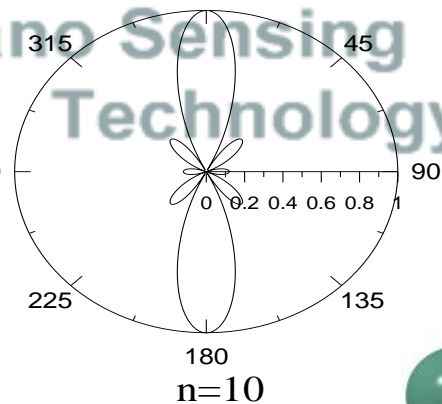
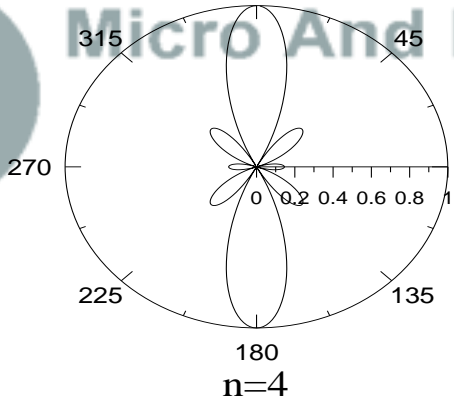
n	間距
3	24.2
4	18.58
10	7.7

單位(mm)

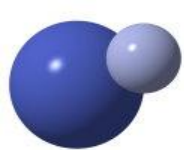
≤ 34.4



主葉寬微幅縮窄，旁瓣變化不大



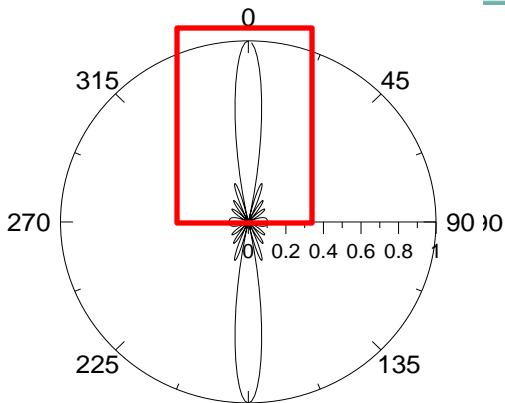
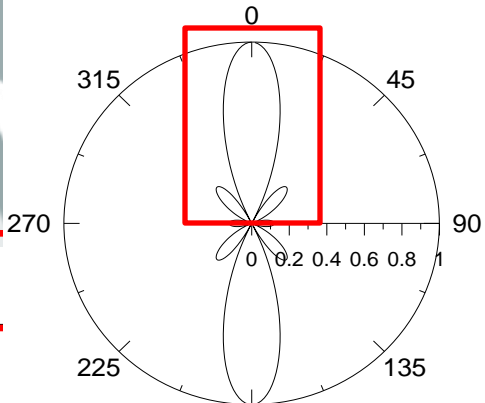
10KHz之聲束型式 (beam pattern) 圖



頻率(f)與間距(d)之關係

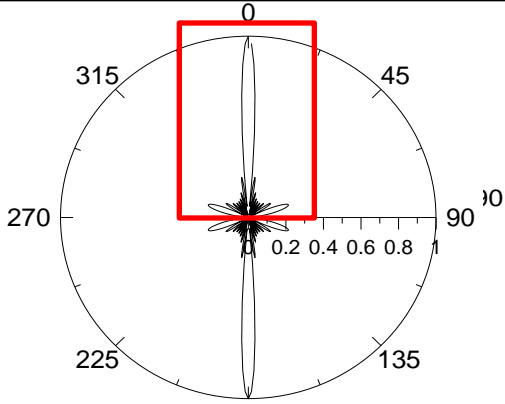
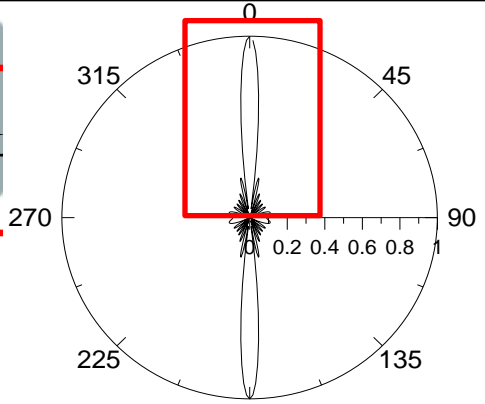
頻率(f)提高，波長(λ)縮小

頻率(KHz)	20	30	40
波長(λ)	17.2	11.5	8.6



比較各頻率主葉寬度變化，頻率越高主葉角度逐漸縮窄

n(點聲源個數)	3	4	10
d(點聲源間距)	24.2	18.5	7



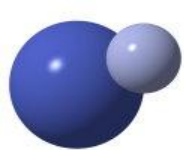
Frequency=30KHz

Frequency=40KHz

點聲源個數n=10時各頻率聲束型式圖

波長(λ) \geq 間距(d)，旁瓣被抑制

Lab

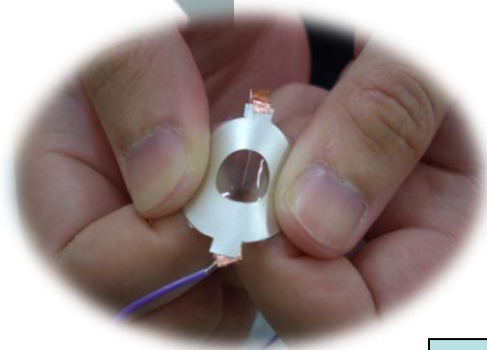
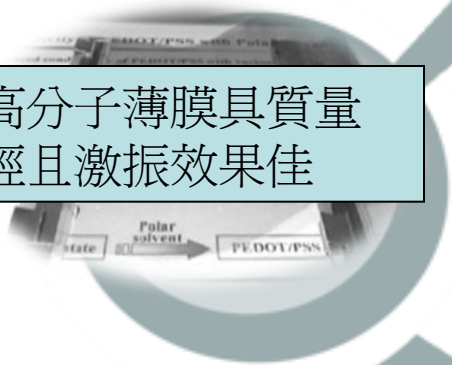


三、實驗結果

元件設計與製作

本研究建立Bimorph結構之軟性揚聲器原型，其製作流程如下圖。

高分子薄膜具質量輕且激振效果佳



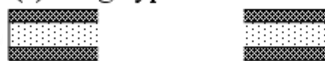
(a) PVDF 110um



(b) Electrode deposition



(c) Ring-type PVDF



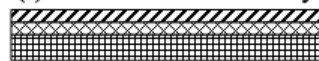
(d) Glass



(e) Antiadhesion layer coating



(f) PDMS membrane by spin coating 50um



(g) Attach membrane on top PVDF



(h) Detach glass and bound bottom PVDF

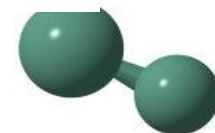


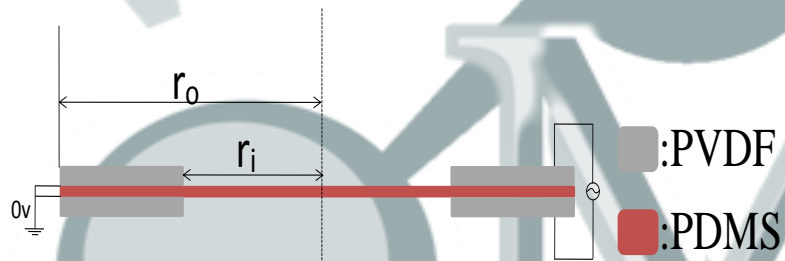
PVDF	Ar	Glass
脫模劑	PDMS	



Lab

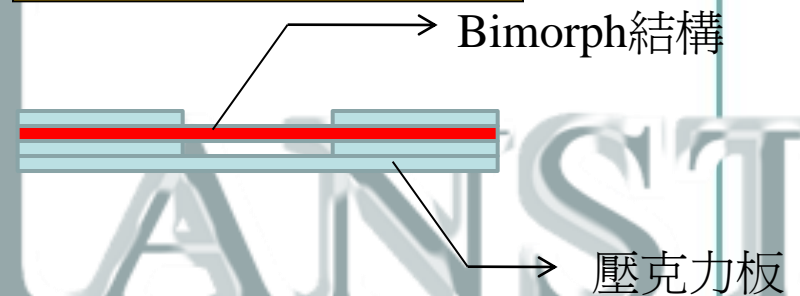
軟性揚聲器之製作流程





壓電式揚聲器結構示意圖

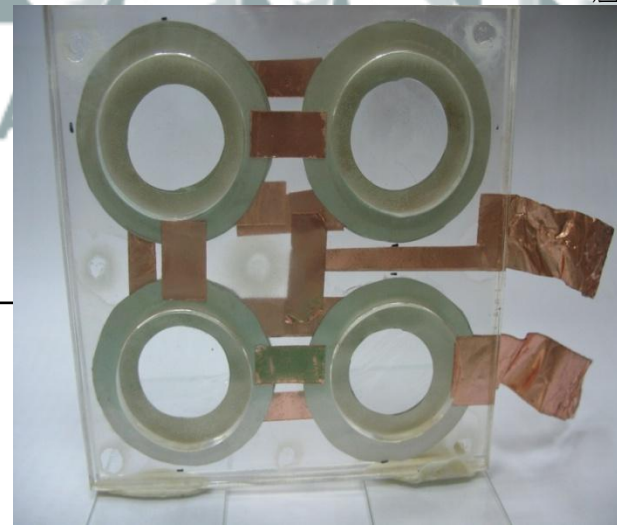
壓電式揚聲器剖面圖



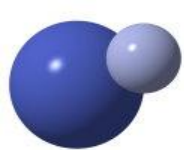
尺寸示意圖

	內徑(r_i)	外徑(r_o)	厚度(t)
Bimorph結構	0.7	1.7	0.204

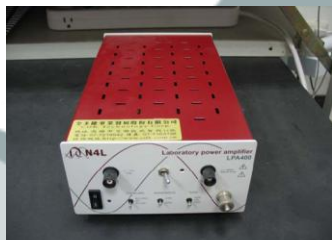
單位：mm



壓電式揚聲器2x2示意圖



實驗架構



實驗環境

環境噪音：30db

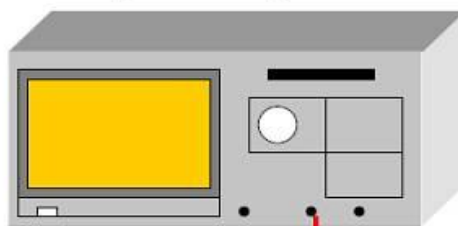
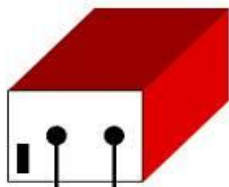
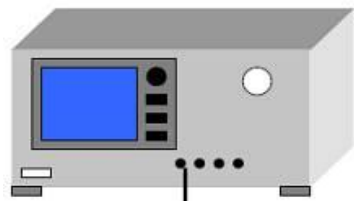
驅動電壓：30vpp

量測距離：20cm

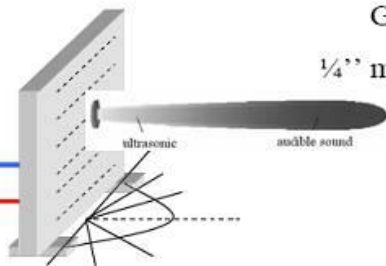
Tektronix Function Generator

Voltage Amplifier

HP Dynamic Analyzer 35670A



PVDF Speaker array



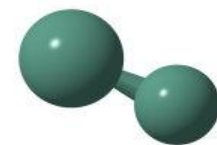
G.A.R.S

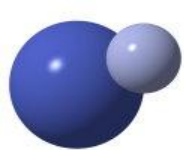
1/4" microphone



實驗架構示意圖

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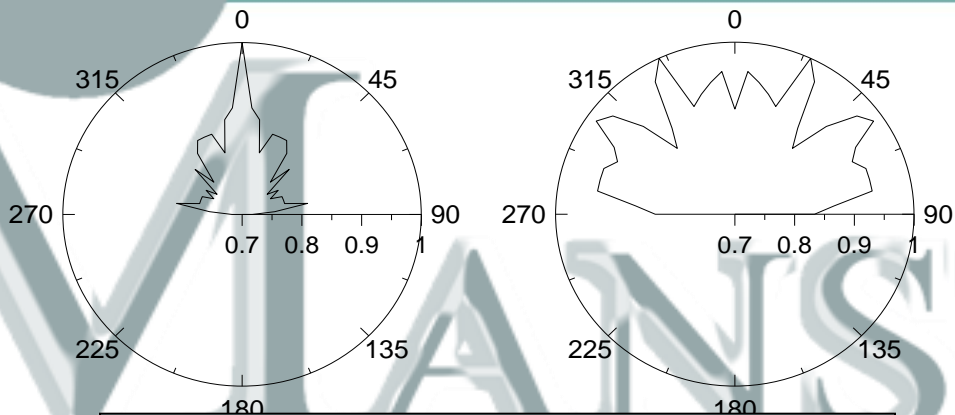
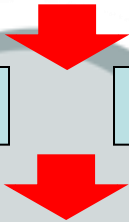
實驗結果

揚聲器之製程為Bimorph結構

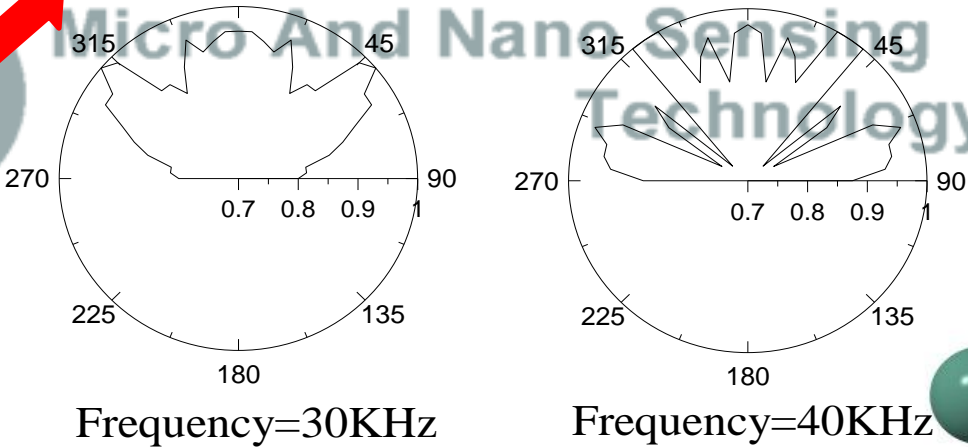
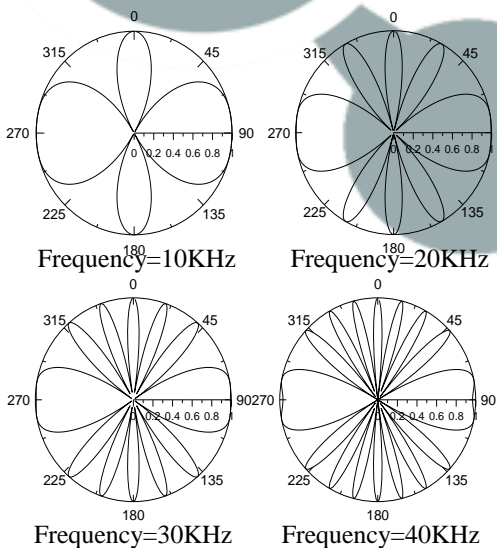
平整度

黏著劑

厚度不均與硬化問題



每個點聲源之音壓值無法達到一致



2X2Bimorph揚聲器之實驗量測圖

四、結論

1. 由數值分析的結果顯示，指向性決定於音訊波長與點聲源的間距的比值，當陣列數增加時，聲源間距減小，旁瓣將受到抑制且主葉的寬度也縮小，可有效增加其指向性，但陣列數目大過一臨界值時，再持續增加陣列數目也無助於指向性的增加。
2. 當操作頻率增加時，旁瓣的數目也隨之增加，但主葉的寬度卻能有效的縮減，因此高頻音訊則需要更多的陣列個數達到最佳的指向性。



Thank you for your attention!!

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