

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS AND
EFFECTS OF ENGINE TAPPING
NOISE BY DESIGN OF
EXPERIMENT (DOE)**

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ABSTRACT

Studies on the effect of various factors on engine noises have been conducted in many ways involving component simulation, sound quality analysis, and product testing. However, the solution remains exclusive and testing may be expensive yet to solve the engine noise issues totally for several Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). Manufacturing has many factors that much to be considered and this includes the uncontrolled factors that exist within the production system and engine operation. The main research objective is to investigate the most significant factors affecting the valvetrain tapping noise level by using Design of Experiment (DOE) via Taguchi method. The aim is to determine the optimum combination of valvetrain parameters in order to reduce the valvetrain tapping noise level. The intention is also to compare the optimum valvetrain tapping noise on bench and vehicle test, while further testing to verify and validate the engine performance and emission. The Orthogonal Array design for seven factors, two-level experiment and eight runs (L_82^7) was employed with the pre-test run conducted at the manufacturing plant in the actual engine running condition. The data were collected and analyzed using Signal-to-Noise (S/N) ratio, ANOVA, Main Effects Chart, Box Plot and Interaction Plot available in Minitab software. Through Minitab software, the predicted optimum combination of factor was proposed according to Signal-to-Noise (S/N) ratio value. The optimal valvetrain parameters were then built into a completed engine to confirm the valvetrain noise level on bench test. The optimal valvetrain parameters was further verified and validated by the performance test, emission test and vehicle integration for noise level inspection. From DOE experiment result, as the most significant factor, the Camshaft Exhaust Waviness was further taken for improvement and implemented at the engine production line. The pilot batch of engine production was continuously monitored and 10 unit production cars were measured for noise level in one week duration. The study had discovered the optimum factors combination which comprised of the Cylinder Head Bore Diameter (Max: 32.018 cm), Mechanical Tappet Diameter (Min: 31.973 cm), Spring Force (Max: 367 N), Camshaft Intake Waviness (Min: 0.5 μ m WCM), Camshaft Exhaust Waviness (Min: 1.5 μ m WCM), Tappet Clearance Intake (Max: 0.326 mm) and Tappet Clearance Exhaust (Max: 0.205 mm). The confirmation of the optimal valvetrain setting on bench test yields a lower noise level around 70.4 dB SPL and identical with the value predicted by the software (70.3 dB SPL). The validation result shows a positive outcome with the vehicle integration test recorded around 69.5 dB SPL (main location) which had met the maximum allowable noise at 72.0 dB SPL. Meanwhile for the performance and emission level, the results were complied with the target as specified by PROTON designer. The results of the experiment clearly showed that, the most significant factor affecting the engine valvetrain tapping noise is the Camshaft Exhaust Waviness (P-value 0.044 < α -level 0.05) with the optimal parameter found to be at minimum level (< 2.0 μ m WCM). From the verification of production vehicles with improved camshaft parameter, the valvetrain tapping noise is reduced approximately 7.9% from the average 73.8 dB SPL to the average 68.0 dB SPL. Since the performance and emission data on the improved engine samples were complied with the OEM standard, the improved camshaft parameter implementation was justified as successful. In overall, this research had met the main objective to apply Taguchi methodology in investigating and determining the factors causing the product failures through a structured experimentation.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY / RESEARCH

The automotive sector is one of the important roles in the development of modern industrialization in Malaysia. This statement is proven by the favorable performance of the automotive industry, which the local automotive market had benefited from the consistent upward growth trend of Total Industry Volume (TIV) in 2014 [1]. Based on Malaysian Automotive Association (MAA) [1], the sales of new motor vehicles (or Total Industry Volume) in 2014 grew 1.6% to 666,465 units eclipsing the previous 2013 sales record of 655,793 units as shown in Figure 1.1, approaching the MAA's revised forecast of 680,000 units [1]. Due to this, the Malaysia's Gross Domestic Products (GDP) growth has expanded around 5.6% to 6.5% in the year 2014 based on data released by Bank Negara Malaysia [1].

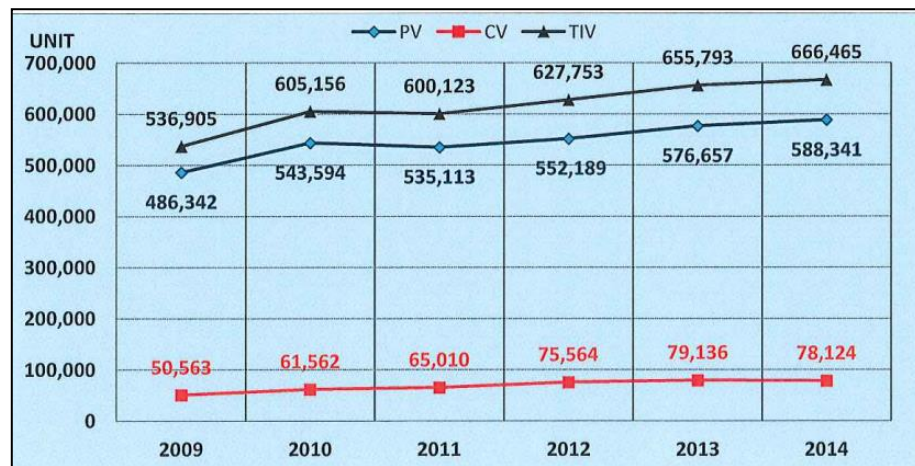


Figure 1.1: Total Industry Volume (TIV) growth trend from the year 2009 to 2014 in Malaysia [1]

In Malaysia history, the automotive sector has been driven by the introduction of National Automotive Principle by Malaysian Government in 1985 and from that moment, the first Malaysian car maker was born in the same year which currently known as Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Sdn. Bhd. (shortly known as PROTON). During the year, a joint venture between Malaysian Heavy Industry Corporation of Malaysia (HICOM), Mitsubishi Motor Corporation (MMC) and Mitsubishi