



Development of a Soundproof Device for 950 Watt rated Portable Generators

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ABSTRACT: The noise emanating from generators has adverse effects on our health. In view of this, this paper reports the development of soundproof device for 950Watt rated generators which are widely used portable generators. Performance evaluation of the soundproof device was carried out, and the sound pressure level of the generator was reduced by 7.64, 6.24, 6.82, 8.72 and 8.68dB at distances of 0.70, 1.40, 2.10, 2.80 and 3.50m from the generator respectively. © JASEM

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/jasem.v20i1.10>

KEYWORDS: Generator, soundproof device, sound pressure level, enclosure, open environment

INTRODUCTION

In most developing countries like Nigeria, one of the alternatives, that is mostly explored to forestall the problem of erratic power supply, is the use of packaged generators. These packaged generators have an advantage in terms of mobility and ease of deployment to business sites, the installation and startup times are equally short. As a disadvantage, these generators are relatively expensive to run with the current price regime of petroleum products and fuels attendant pollution of the environment resulting from flue gas discharge to the environment and noise pollution cannot be ruled out. The attendant consequence of the foregoing, is that people and the environment are being exposed to noise and vibration in excess of sixteen hours per day (Okpighe, 2015)

According to Chandrashekara et al (2014) noise is an unwanted sound . It is a hazard that we expose ourselves to every day without consideration (Banks, 1997). Noise is usually regarded as one of the factors threatening our living environments (Ahmed et al, 2010). Although Industrial machinery, air/surface transportation and construction activities are main contributors in noise production or "noise pollution"(Hawkins, 2014) generators contribute so much to this noise. As asserted by Parvathi et al,(2003) and Todd et al(2013), these generators emit very high levels of noise in addition to noxious gas emission, making generator noise one of the major contributions to environmental noise pollution. Noise from generator arises from three sources and these are engine air flow interactions, combustion noise and mechanical noise (Krishna and Wegrzyn, 1999). Noise can cause physical problems such as permanent hearing loss, as well as psychological traumas, like Stress. Kuku et al(2012) asserted that

the use of generator as alternative source of electricity power is almost, if not a norm in the Nigerian society today and the growing concerns is to avoid the noise from these generating set. However, Olayinka (2013) stated that due to the ignorance of Nigerians on the fact, there exist a close nexus between noise pollution and sustainable city, little or no attention is paid to the control of noise pollution in Nigeria. Looking into the serious and disastrous effects of noise pollution on human life, it is essential to take preventive and protective measures (Ijaiya,2014)

Since the use of generator as alternative, cannot be presently avoided, there is a great need to control the noise. The mostly widely used generators among the portable ones, is the one rated 950W, despite its low wattage. The reason could be attributed to its low cost irrespective of the make, compare to others. So the aim of this work is to use passive control method to develop a soundproof device for 950W rated generator that is to some extent affordable and use by all and sundry.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following materials were used for the construction of the soundproof device: Medium Density Fireboard (MDF) 2. Polyurethane foam, 3. fan 4. Screw and gums 5. Electric cable and sockets 6. Hinges 7. Heat resistance rubber pipe and 8. Sound level meter manufactured in Taiwan by Exteck Instrument Corporation

Three pairs of panel with each pair having sizes of 686mmx 444mm, 686mmx480mm and 480mmx444mm, padded with polyurethane foam of thickness 25mm were fabricated from MDF of

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thickness 25mm. The outer dimension of the enclosure is 686mmx480mmx444mm.

Determination of the volume of the space in the enclosure

The thickness of the foam, $t_f = 25\text{mm}$ and the thickness of MDF, $t_m = 25\text{mm}$

Inner length of the enclosure, $l_i = 686 - (25+25+25+25) = 586\text{mm}$, Inner width or breadth of the enclosure, $b_i = 480 - (25+25+25+25) = 380\text{mm}$, Inner height of the enclosure,

$h_i = 444 - (25+25+25+25) = 344\text{mm}$

The volume of the space in the enclosure,

$$V_s = l_i \times b_i \times h_i \quad (1),$$

$$V_s = 0.586 \times 0.380 \times 0.344 = 0.077\text{m}^3$$

Determination of flow rate of the required cooling air, The rated power of the generator = 950W

The output power of the generator on $\frac{3}{4}$ load = $\frac{3}{4} \times 950 = 712.5\text{W}$, Five experimental trials were carried out on the 950W generator on $\frac{3}{4}$ load. On the average, the generator consumes 0.5 litres of petrol per hour.

So the energy that is put into the system, $P_i = \frac{\rho v C}{t}$ (2)

.Where ρ is the density of petrol = 737kg/m^3 , v is the volume of petrol = 0.5 litre (0.0005m^3) and t is the time = 1hour (60x60seconds) and C is the calorific value of petrol = 44MJ/Kg

$$P_i = \frac{0.0005 \times 737 \times 44 \times 10^6}{60 \times 60} = 4503.89\text{W}$$

Assuming 60% of the energy is lost through the exhaust, so the energy available from the petrol that is put into the generator $P_a = \frac{40 \times 4503.89}{100} = 1801.56\text{W}$,

So the energy lost by the generator to the enclosure, $Q_e = 1801.56 - 712.5 = 1089.06\text{W}$

This is the amount of heat that should be extracted from enclosure by the fan.

$$\text{The air flow is given as, } \dot{M} = \frac{Q_e}{C_p \times \Delta T} \quad (3)$$

Where C_p is the specific heat capacity of air at constant volume which is $1\text{kJ}/(\text{kg}^0\text{C})$ and ΔT is the change in temperature between the air inside the enclosure and outside ambient air

$$\dot{M} = \frac{1089.06}{28000} = 0.039\text{Kg/s}$$

Assuming a hot day, the outside ambient air temperature would be 37^0C . Also assuming the air temperature inside the enclosure should not exceed 65^0C , in line with work of Banks, (1999).

The volumetric flow rate or discharge of the air is given as

$$Q = \frac{\dot{M}}{\rho_a} \quad (4)$$

Where ρ_a is the density of air at $65^0\text{C} = 1.045\text{kg/m}^3$

$$Q = \frac{0.039}{1.045} = 0.037\text{m}^3/\text{s}$$

This is the quantity of air that would be supplied by the fan and the dimension of the inlet of the enclosure through which the air will be supplied is 90mm x 90mm.

The velocity at which this air is supplied, $U = \frac{Q}{A_d}$

(5)

Where A_d is the area of the air duct = $0.09 \times 0.09 = 0.0081\text{m}^2$

$$U = \frac{0.037}{0.0081} = 4.57\text{m/s},$$

Selection of the fan: Since the quantity of air that would be supplied by the fan has been determined to be $0.037\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, Two fans were selected having the discharge of $0.037\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, with one drawing fresh air into the enclosure to cool and the other extracting hot air from the enclosure.

Assembly of the soundproof device: The fabricated three pairs (6) panels padded with foam were assembled with screws and hinges to form the enclosure, making one of the six padded panels into a hinged door, another into the floor or base where the generator is placed. Fitted to the panel which form the right hand side and the one which form the left hand side of the device as shown in plate I, are the two fans and the heat resistance pipe which is attached to the exhaust of the generator, respectively. The pictorial views of the soundproof device with opened and closed door are shown in plates I and II respectively.



Plate: I The opened soundproof device .



Plate: II The closed soundproof device

Performance evaluation of the soundproof device: 950W rated Honda generator was put on and placed inside the soundproof device and was allowed to run on three quarter load, for 20 minutes and as it was running, the sound level meter manufactured in Taiwan by Exteck Instrument Corporation was switched on and used to measure the sound pressure level in decibel (dB) at distances of 0.70m, 1.4m, 2.1m, 2.8m and 3.5m from the generator five times, with the average value taken for each of five different distances from the soundproof device. The same procedure was repeated when the generator was placed in an open environment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The variation of sound pressure level of the generator run in an open environment and in the soundproof device with the distance of measurement from the generator is shown in Figure 1.

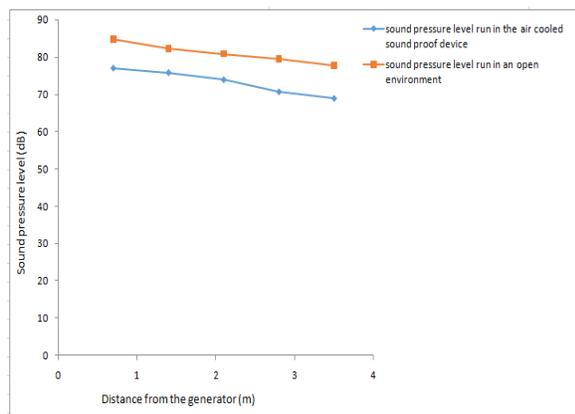


Fig 1: The variation of sound pressure level of the generator run in an open environment and in the soundproof device with the distance of measurement from the generator

It can be seen from figure 1, that the sound pressure level decreases as the distance from the generator increases for both running the generator in an open environment and in the soundproof device. The values of the sound level pressure of the generator

range between 84.70 and 77.62dB as the measured distances range between 0.70 and 3.50m, when it was run in open environment. Exposure to this range of sound pressure level could be classified as high risk as defined by Yesufu, et al, (2013). A continuous exposure to this kind of noise or sound within this range of sound pressure level, without a corresponding period of recouping will certainly lead to one of the health related effects of noise as suggested by Agarwal and Swami(2009) stated by Anomohanran(2013). There are reductions in sound pressure level measured for the generator run in the soundproof device at distances of 0.70,1.40, 2.10, 2.80 and 3.50m by 7.64, 6.24, 6.82, 8.72 and 8.68dB respectively. This trend of reduction of sound pressure level is similar to the trend observed in Kuku et al(2012) work.

Conclusion: The use of portable generator is unavoidable as it is the readily available, affordable and alternative energy source for developing economies like Nigeria. However, the noise pollution from these generators, which are detrimental to our health, can be mitigated to a reasonable extent by the use of the developed soundproof device, which is simple in production. The soundproof device could reduce sound pressure level of the 950W rated generator by 7.64, 6.24, 6.82, 8.72 and 8.68dB at distances of 0.70, 1.40, 2.10, 2.80 and 3.50m from the generator respectively.

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