

## TRANSMISSION OF VIBRATIONS AND NOISE FROM THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF THE TANK WAGONS

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**Abstract:** The research, of which this article is a part, deals with the design, implementation and verification of the methodology of measuring the transmission of vibro-sound energy from the contact of the tread profile with the rail through the primary suspension blocks, side bearers, bogie pivot and brake system to the tank shell and measuring the generation of sound energy by the wagon bogie. It analyses the frequency distribution of vibro-sound energy of individual blocks (components) of the tank wagon and the intensity of vibration transmission by these blocks until the mounting of the tank shell. Using frequency spectra, the transmission loss of individual bogie blocks and tank at a maximum speed of 120 km/h is displayed. The measurement methodology, measured amplitudes and frequency distribution of vibrations and noise in motion are the basis for reducing the vibro-sound energy not only of the developed prototype tank wagon, but also of railway wagons with a similar bogie. As part of scientific research, the proposed methodology was also successfully applied to solving the dynamic load of high-speed spinning headstocks used in the textile industry.

**Keywords:** tank rail vehicle, bogie, kinematic excitation, vibration transmission, noise.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Vibro-acoustic measurements were performed on an accredited test circuit in motion at different speed of the tested tank wagon prototype. Prior to the in motion measurements, a modal analysis was carried out on the bogie and tank shell of the tank rail vehicle to determine the Eigen frequencies of the Eigen modes of the individual components of the bogie and tank shell. For each bogie block, time-frequency-amplitude diagrams of the vibration acceleration square depending on the wagon speed were processed, as well as the results of the bogie noise analysis, which clearly characterize the dependence of the dynamic load of the bogie and components connecting the tank wagon on the operating speed.

The wagon wheels and the construction of their mounting (bogie) in relation to the wagon (superstructure) of a freight railway wagon is predominantly made of metal compo-

### 1. ÚVOD

Vibroakustické merania sa realizovali na akreditovanom skúšobnom okruhu za pohybu pri rôznej rýchlosti skúšaného prototypu cisternového vozňa. Pred meraním za pohybu sa vykonala modálna analýza podvozku a plášťa cisterny cisternového kolajového vozidla, s cieľom určiť vlastné frekvencie vlastných tvarov jednotlivých komponentov podvozku a plášťa cisterny. Pre každý blok podvozku sa spracovali časové-frekvenčné-amplitúdové diagramy kvadrátu zrýchlenia kmitania v závislosti od rýchlosti vozňa, ako aj výsledky analýzy hluku podvozku, ktorý jasne charakterizuje závislosť dynamického zaťaženia podvozku a komponentov spájajúcich cisternový vozeň od prevádzkovej rýchlosti.

Kolesá vozňa a konštrukcia ich uloženia (podvozok) vo vzťahu k vozňu (nadstavbe) nákladného železničného vozňa je vyrobená prevažne z kovových komponentov, ktoré sú veľmi dobrým vodičom vibro-zvukovej ener-

nents, which are a very good conductor of vibro-sound energy from the source (contact of the wheel with the rail) to the superstructure of the wagon. If the superstructure is a cistern, this energy is also transferred to the metal body of the tank shell, thereby increasing the area of radiation of sound energy to the surrounding environment, which is most pronounced when the natural frequencies of the tank shell match the excitation frequencies. Thus, the individual components of the wagon, from the wheel to the superstructure itself, are characterised by natural frequencies which, when matched with the excitation frequency component, cause resonance of the component and thus increase the noise emission into the surrounding area [1-4]. The reduction of the vibro-sound energy generated by the rolling of the wheelset on the rail transferred to the bogie structure and radiated into space as unwanted noise required theoretical, numerical, structural, material and experimental analysis of the generation, transmission and radiation of this energy into the surrounding space. In order to reduce the vibro-sound energy of rail vehicles, it is important to analyse the frequency-amplitude loading of the individual bogie blocks of these vehicles from the primary excitation source, which is the contact of the tread profile and the rail, directly on the components (blocks) of the tank wagon in motion. The aim of the proposed methodology and frequency analysis is to obtain transmission loss values by applying accelerometers and measuring microphones on the blocks (components) of the bogie from the primary source to the inputs to the tank shell, at the operating speed of the rail vehicle [4].

Efforts to reduce mechanical vibration and noise are aimed at reducing the sound power of the source itself, reducing the sound energy radiated by the source into the open space and preventing the propagation of vibro-sound energy through the mechanical system, i.e. the bogie and the tank wagon shell itself. This is necessarily preceded by the design and verification of the optimal measurement methodology at rest in determining the Eigen frequencies of the Eigen modes of selected components of the rail vehicle and especially in motion by measuring the amplitude-frequency attenuation characteristics of individual blocks of the rail vehicle bogie [2, 3].

gie zo zdroja (kontaktu kolesa s koľajnicou) na nadstavbu vozňa. Ak je nadstavbou cisterna, táto energia sa prenáša aj do kovového telesa plášťa cisterny, čím sa zväčšuje plocha vyžarovania zvukovej energie do okolitého prostredia, čo je najvýraznejšie, keď sa vlastné frekvencie plášťa cisterny zhodujú s budiacou frekvenciou. Jednotlivé komponenty vozňa od kolesa až po samotnú nadstavbu sa teda vyznačujú vlastnými frekvenciami, ktoré pri zhode so zložkou budiacej frekvencie spôsobujú rezonanciu komponentu a tým zvyšujú emisiu hluku do okolia [1-4]. Zníženie vibro-zvukovej energie generovanej odval'ovaním dvojkolesia po koľajnici prenášanej na konštrukciu podvozku a vyžarovanej do priestoru ako nežiaduci hluk si vyžadovalo teoretickú, numerickú, štrukturálnu, materiálovú a experimentálnu analýzu vzniku, prenosu a vyžarovania tejto energie do okolitého priestoru. Pre zníženie vibro-zvukovej energie koľajových vozidiel je dôležité analyzovať frekvenčné-amplitúdové zaťaženie jednotlivých blokov podvozku týchto vozidiel od primárneho zdroja budenia, ktorým je kontakt jazdného profilu kolesa a koľajnice, priamo na komponentoch (blokoch) cisternového vozňa v pohybe. Cieľ navrhovanej metodiky a frekvenčnej analýzy je získať hodnoty prenosových strát aplikáciou akcelerometrov a meracích mikrofónov na bloky (komponenty) podvozku od primárneho zdroja po vstupy do plášťa nádrže pri prevádzkovej rýchlosti koľajového vozidla [4].

Úsilie o znižovanie mechanického kmitania a hluku je zamerané na zníženie akustického výkonu samotného zdroja, zníženie zvukovej energie vyžarovanej zdrojom do voľného priestoru a zabránenie šíreniu vibro-zvukovej energie mechanickou sústavou, teda podvozkom a samotným plášťom cisternového vozňa. Tomu nevyhnutne predchádza návrh a overenie optimálnej metodiky merania v pokoji pri určovaní vlastných frekvencií vlastných tvarov vybraných komponentov koľajového vozidla a najmä v pohybe meraním amplitúdových-frekvenčných charakteristík útlmu jednotlivých blokov podvozku koľajového vozidla [2, 3].

## 2. GOAL, EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT

### 2.1. Goals

The aim of the vibro-acoustic measurements of the developed tank wagon prototype in motion was to verify the proposed methodology for obtaining reliable vibro-acoustic signals at different operating speed, to verify and confirm the results of previous measurements at rest in determining the natural frequencies of the basic structural blocks [2, 3] and to analyse the transmission loss of these tank wagon blocks, namely the primary suspension with the axle box and the axle guide stay, the bogie formed by the longitudinal beam and bogie main cross member, the side bearer, the bogie pivot and the braking system from the real kinematic excitation under the defined operating conditions of the tank wagon. The obtained vibro-acoustic results together with the results from previous measurements are the basis for the design of measures to effectively reduce the noise of the developed tank wagon prototype of a given mass, length and volume with a universal bogie usable for most types of railway vehicles [5, 6]. By fulfilling these objectives, the environmental noise generated by railcars is reduced, which contributes to the promotion of human health and well-being [7, 8].

### 2.2. Methodology

The procedure for evaluating the operational quality of wagon components in terms of their noise is based on the dynamic behaviour of the main components (rail vehicle, primary suspension, axle box, bearings, longitudinal beam, bogie main cross member, tank, break system), that is, on the evaluation of the parameters of the mechanical vibration quantities. The tank wagon was applied 11 vibration acceleration sensors to predefined measurement points on the bogie, on the mounting of the shell of the wagon tank and on the shell itself [9-11]. Three measuring microphones were used to measure the sound pressure level generated by the wheelset, to measure the noise at the bottom of the tank shell, including the braking system, and to measure the noise generated by the head of the tank shell [4, 12]. When applying the sensing elements to the tank wagon and their connection to the evaluation equipment stored in the measur-

## 2. CIELE, METODIKA HODNOTENIA A MERA-CIE ZARIADENIE

### 2.1. Ciele

Ciele vibroakustických meraní vyvinutého prototypu cisternového vozňa za pohybu boli overiť navrhnutú metodiku získavania spoľahlivých vibroakustických signálov pri rôznych prevádzkových rýchlostiach, overiť a potvrdiť výsledky predchádzajúcich meraní v pokoji pri určovaní vlastných frekvencií hlavných konštrukčných blokov [2, 3] a analyzovať prenosové straty týchto blokov cisternového vozňa, konkrétne primárneho vypruženia s ložiskovou skriňou a rázsochou, podvozku tvoreného pozdĺžnym nosníkom a hlavným priečnikom podvozku, klznicou, guľovým čapom podvozku a brzdneho systému z reálneho kinematického budenia v definovaných prevádzkových podmienkach cisternového vozňa. Získané vibroakustické výsledky spolu s výsledkami z predchádzajúcich meraní sú podkladom pre návrh opatrení na účinné zníženie hlučnosti vyvinutého prototypu cisternového vozňa danej hmotnosti, dĺžky a objemu s univerzálnym podvozkom použiteľným pre väčšinu typov železničných vozidiel [5, 6]. Naplnením týchto cieľov sa redukuje environmentálny hluk generovaný vagónmi, čo prispieva k podpore zdravia a pohody človeka [7, 8].

### 2.2. Metodika

Postup hodnotenia prevádzkovej kvality komponentov vozňa z hľadiska ich hlučnosti sa zakladá na dynamickom správaní sa hlavných komponentov (koľajové vozidlo, primárne vypruženie, ložisková skriňa, rázsocha, pozdĺžny nosník, hlavný priečnik podvozku, nádrž, brzdna sústava), čiže na hodnotení parametrov mechanických veličín kmitania. Na cisternový vozeň sa aplikovalo 11 senzorov zrýchlenia kmitania na vopred definované meracie body na podvozku, na uloženie plášte cisterny vozňa a na samotný plášť [9-11]. Tri meracie mikrofóny sa použili na meranie hladiny akustického tlaku generovaného dvojkolesím, na meranie hluku na spodku plášte cisterny vrátane brzdového systému a na meranie hluku generovaného dnom plášte cisterny [4, 12]. Pri aplikácii snímacích prvkov na cisternový vozeň a ich pripojení k vyhodnocovaciemu zariadeniu uloženému v meracom vozni sa musela zohľadniť maximálna rých-

ing wagon, the maximum speed of 120 km/h of the measuring train had to be taken into account of the measuring train so as not to interrupt and affect the sensed signals from the defined measuring points and damage to the connecting cables and sensing elements, shown in Fig. 1 [4, 13].

lost' 120 km/h meracieho vozňa, aby nedošlo k prerušeniu a ovplyvneniu snímaných signálov z definovaných meracích bodov a poškodeniu spájacích káblov a snímacích prvkov, znázornených na obr. 1 [4, 13].

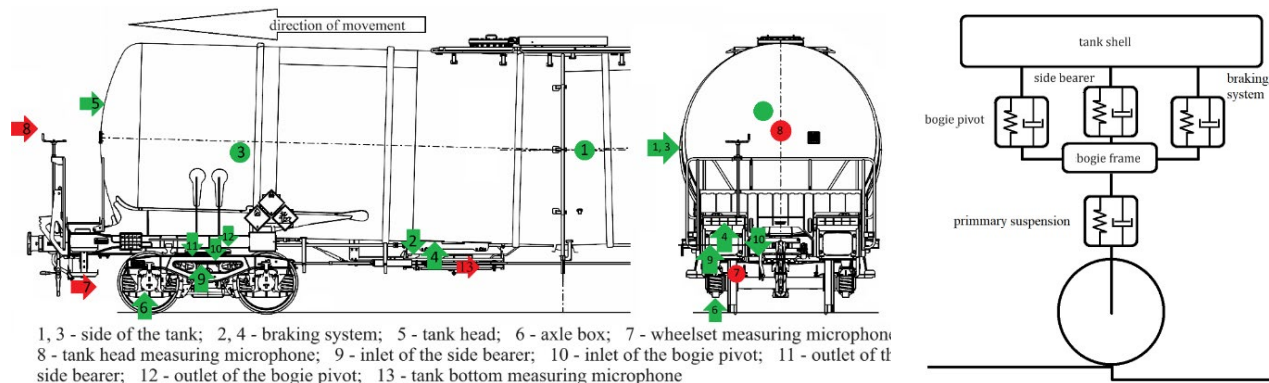


Fig. 1: View of the distribution of accelerometers and microphones and schematic diagram of the transmission of vibration from the contact of the wheel with the rail to the shell of the tank.

Obr. 1: Pohľad na rozmiestnenie akcelerometrov a mikrofónov a schéma prenosu kmitania z kontaktu kolesa s kolajnicou na plášť nádrže

### 2. 3. Measuring equipment

When measuring mechanical and acoustic vibration, the most modern measuring technique was used from the renowned Bruel & Kjaer (B&K) company, namely the 12-channel B&K PULSE measuring card; accelerometers with usable frequency ranges of 0.2 Hz – 12 800 Hz; sound analyser with a usable frequency range up to 25 600 Hz for control recording of measured signals, including residual noise. The attachment of the sensor to the investigated objects was in accordance with the requirements of ISO 5348 [11] on the accelerometer as well as in accordance with the previous experience of the researchers [6, 9, 14-16]. The aim was to ensure that the accelerometer would correctly reproduces the movement of the analysed component without interfering with its sound. In addition to the frequency range, it was also very important to choose a suitable averaging method for the signal type and the number of averaging per time unit, as well as a suitable time window [17, 18]. For this reason, the Hanning window was chosen with linear averaging and 66.67 % overlap that provides completely uniform weighting, as it is was deemed useful for analysing generated signals.

### 2. 3. Meracie zariadenie

Pri meraní mechanického a akustického kmitania sa použila najmodernejšia meracia technika od renomovanej spoločnosti Bruel & Kjaer (B&K), konkrétne 12-kanálová meracia karta B&K PULSE; akcelerometre s použiteľným frekvenčným rozsahom od 0,2 Hz do 12 800 Hz; analyzátor zvuku s použiteľným frekvenčným rozsahom do 25 600 Hz na kontrolný záznam nameraných signálov vrátane reziduálneho šumu. Pripevnenie senzora na skúmané objekty bolo v súlade s požiadavkami ISO 5348 [11] na akcelerometer, ako aj v súlade s predchádzajúcimi skúsenosťami výskumníkov [6, 9, 14-16]. Cieľ bol zabezpečiť, aby akcelerometer správne reprodukoval pohyb analyzovaného komponentu bez rušivých vplyvov na jeho zvuk. Okrem frekvenčného rozsahu bolo veľmi dôležité zvoliť aj vhodnú metódu priemerovania pre daný typ signálu a počet priemerovaní za časovú jednotku, ako aj vhodné časové okno [17, 18]. Z tohto dôvodu bolo zvolené Hanningovo okno s lineárnym priemerovaním a 66,67 % prekrytím, ktoré poskytuje úplne rovnomerné váženie, pretože sa bralo do úvahy za užitočné na analýzu generovaných signálov.

### 3. DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF TANK WAGON BOGIE

#### 3.1. Time analysis

The recording of instantaneous vibration values versus time is usually analysed graphically to account for broadband signal peaks, beats, modulation, or envelope analysis, which is directed at the process of demodulation of low-level components in a narrow frequency band that are masked by high-level broadband vibrations (pulse-excited free vibrations, vibration from gear tooth shots, etc.). It should be noted that envelope detection provides a means of detecting damage earlier and with greater reliability.

The time history in Figure 2 (top), taken at the primary suspension input at 120 km/h, represents a reference condition of vibration amplitudes with significant peak value generated by the irregular rail surface and wheel flange of the rolling vehicle bogie. Less significant vibration with significant random peak value were observed at the bogie pivot outlet and the inlet of tanker shell and the rolling vehicle superstructure, respectively (figure in the middle). The random peaks are generated by the random impact contact of the journal with the transverse tank seat casing. The time history of vibrations at the side bearer and tanker shell inlet is even lower and without significant peaks (figure bottom).

The graphical representation of the time histories very clearly shows the magnitude of the transmission loss of the individual components of the tank wagon bogie, namely the bogie pivot and the side bearer, which were the subject of the investigations. Also on the basis of the time history, measures can be taken to reduce the transmission of vibration-sound energy not only to the tank wagon shell but also for different types of rolling vehicles [19, 20].

### 3. DYNAMICKÁ ANALÝZA PODVOZKU CISTERNOVÉHO VOZŇA

#### 3.1. Časová analýza

Záznam okamžitých hodnôt kmitania v závislosti na čase sa zvyčajne analyzuje graficky s cieľom zaznamenať výkmity (špičky) širokopásmového signálu, záchvevy, moduláciu či obáľkovú analýzu, ktorá je nasmerovaná na proces demodulácie nízkoúrovňových zložiek v úzkom frekvenčnom pásme, ktoré sú zamaskované širokopásmovým kmitaním s vysokou úrovňou (impulzne budené vol'né kmitanie, kmitanie od záberov zubov ozubených kolies a iné). Treba podotknúť, že detekcia obálky poskytuje prostriedok na skoršie rozpoznanie poškodení a s väčšou spoľahlivosťou.

Časový priebeh na obrázku 2 (hore), snímaný na vstupe primárneho vypruženia pri rýchlosti 120 km/h, reprezentuje referenčný stav amplitúd kmitania s výraznými výkmitmi (vrcholmi, špičkami) generovanými nerovnomerným povrchom kol'ajnice a okolesníka kolesa podvozku kol'ajového vozidla. Menej výraznejšie kmitanie s výraznými náhodnými výkmitmi sa zaznamenalo na výstupe guľového čapu a vstupe do plášťa cisterny, respektíve nadstavby kol'ajového vozidla (obrázok v strede). Náhodné výkmity sú vybudené náhodným rázovým kontaktom čapu s puzdrom priečneho nosníka. Časový priebeh kmitania na klznici a vstupe do plášťa cisterny je ešte nižší a bez výrazných výkmitov (obrázok dole).

Grafické znázornenie časových priebehov veľmi názorne zobrazuje veľkosť prenosového útlmu jednotlivých komponentov podvozku cisternového vozňa, a to guľového čapu a klznice, ktoré boli predmetom skúmania. Aj na základe časového priebehu možno prijať opatrenia na redukciiu prenosu vibračno-zvukovej energie nielen do plášťa cisternového vozňa, ale aj pre rôzne typy kol'ajových vozidiel [19, 20].

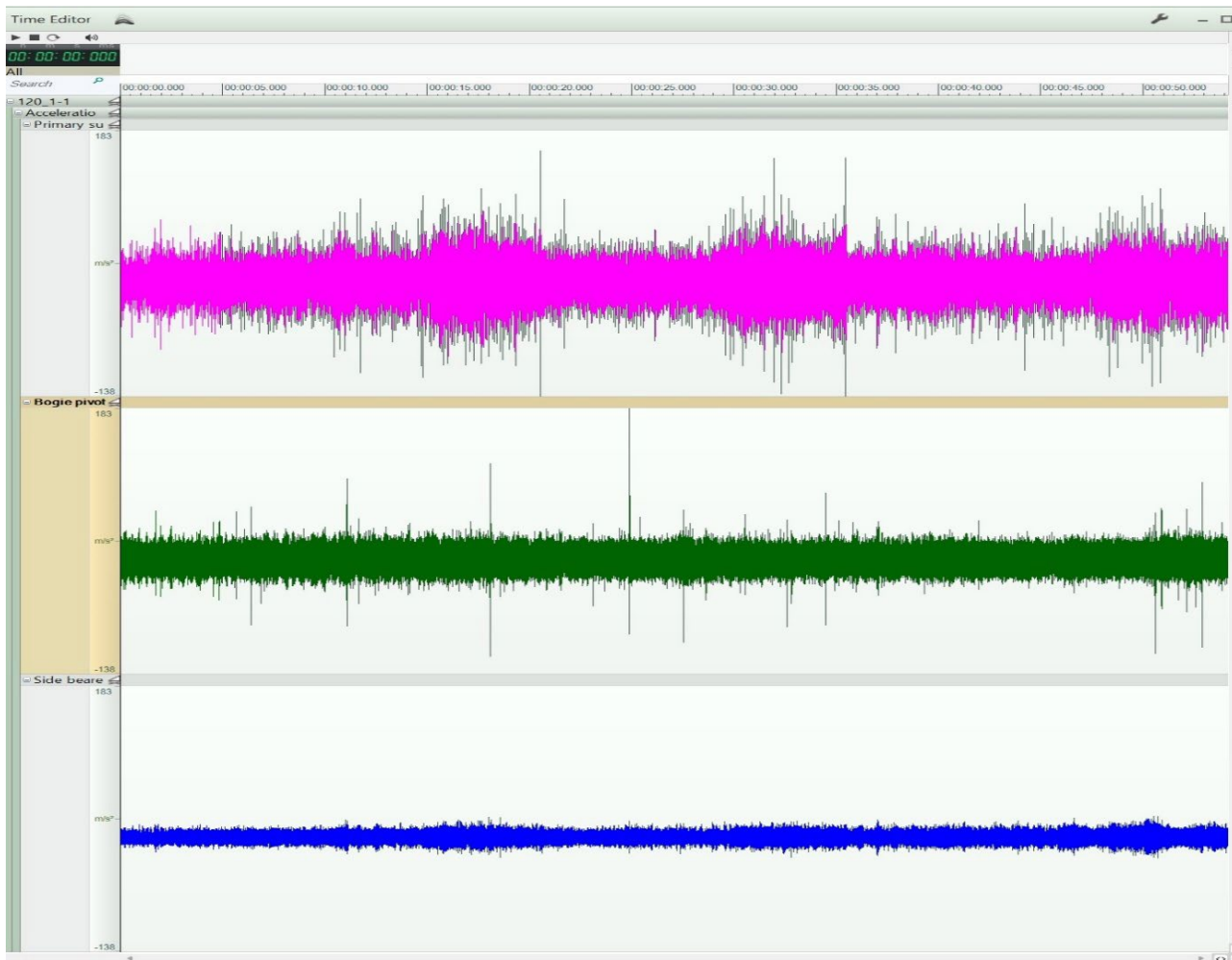


Fig. 2: Time history recorded at the primary suspension inlet (top), at the bogie pivot (middle) and at the side bearer (bottom)

Obr. 2: Časový priebeh snímaný na vstupe primárneho vypruženia (hore), na guľovom čape (v strede) a na klznici (dole)

### 3.2. Frequency analysis

A great deal of vibration analysis is done in the frequency domain because the various sources of vibration can usually be isolated by the frequencies at which they occur. A single channel analysed in the frequency domain gives a great deal of information, but often it is important to relate vibration to a second channel as either a phase or amplitude reference, or both.

The intensity of vibration-sound energy generation of the primary source depends on the roughness of the contact surfaces and the irregularity of the rail shape and the tread profile of the wheel, which generates the kinematic excitation of the rail vehicle, dependent on the load, resp. contact pressure (Hertzian pressures), rail vehicle speed, but also from

### 3.2. Frekvenčná analýza

Veľká časť analýzy kmitania sa vykonáva vo frekvenčnej oblasti, pretože rôzne zdroje kmitania sa môžu obvykle oddeliť podľa frekvencií, na ktorých sa vyskytujú. Jeden kanál analyzovaný vo frekvenčnej oblasti poskytuje veľké množstvo informácií, ale často je dôležité vzťahovať kmitanie k druhému kanálu, ktorým je buď fázová alebo amplitúdová referencia, alebo oboje.

Intenzita generovania vibračno-zvukovej energie primárneho zdroja závisí od drsnosti styčných plôch a nepravidelnosti tvaru kol'ajnice a profilu kolesa, ktorý generuje kinematické budenie kol'ajového vozidla v závislosti od zaťaženia, resp. kontaktného tlaku (Hertzove tlaky), rýchlosti kol'ajového vozidla, ale aj od polomeru zatáčania alebo sklonu

the turning radius or track slope and lateral loading of the wheel flange with the rail during random transverse movement of the wagon, transverse slope of the rails and in the curve with predominant centrifugal force prevails over the horizontal component of the gravity force or vice versa.

The aim of the primary suspension of the bogie is to reduce the intensity of vibro-sound energy from the primary source, i.e. the contact of the wheel and, in the case of transverse movement, also the wheel flange with the rail [10]. The primary suspension connects the axle box with an axle guide stay firmly connected to the longitudinal beam and the bogie main cross member, which is the outlet but also the input measuring point for the side bearer and moved along the bogie main cross member for the bogie pivot, shown in Fig. 3. The vibration transmission through the primary suspension, which contains two interposed parallel springs on the sides of the axle box and the axle guide stay, is analysed at the axle box location – primary suspension input, sensor 6 shown in Fig. 3 and at the upper axle guide stay firmly connected to the longitudinal beam and bogie main cross member – the output of the primary suspension where the vibration acceleration was sensed, sensor 9 and 10 shown in Fig. 3. The primary suspension dampens vibrations in the entire frequency band. Friction plates are also applied to the axle box and axle guide stay in the discontinuity at which the power flow is attenuated. By applying a material with a higher transmission loss in the contact surfaces of the axle box and the axle guide stay a greater reduction of the power flow from the primary source will occur. From the frequency spectra in Fig. 3, and in especially from the frequency spectrum on a linear scale (bottom), the differences in the transmission loss of the investigated bogie blocks can be seen. These frequency spectra are used to effectively design the reduction of the transmission loss and therefore the environmental noise reduction of the railway vehicle bogie [19].

kolajne a bočného zataženia okolesníka kolajnicou pri náhodnom priečnom pohybe vozňa, priečnom sklone kolajnic a v oblúku s prevahou odstredivej sily nad vodorovnou zložkou gravitačnej sily alebo naopak.

Cieľ primárneho odpruženia podvozku je znížiť intenzitu vibračnej energie od primárneho zdroja, čiže kontaktu kolesa a v prípade priečného pohybu aj okolesníka s kolajnicou [10]. Primárne vypruženie spája ložiskovú skriňu s rázsochou pevne spojenou s pozdĺžnym nosníkom a hlavným priečnikom podvozku, ktorý je výstupným, ale aj vstupným meracím bodom pre klznicu a posúva sa pozdĺž hlavného priečnika podvozku pred guľový čap podvozku, znázornený na obr. 3. Prenos kmitania cez primárne vypruženie, ktoré obsahuje dve medzilahlé paralelné pružiny na bočných stranách ložiskovej skrine a rázsochy, sa analyzuje v mieste ložiskovej skrine – vstup primárneho vypruženia, senzor 6 (obr. 3), a v mieste hornej časti rázsochy pevne spojenej s pozdĺžnym nosníkom a hlavným priečnikom podvozku – výstup primárneho vypruženia, kde sa snímalo zrýchlenie kmitania, senzor 9 a 10 (obr. 3). Primárne vypruženie tlmí kmitanie v celom frekvenčnom pásme. Na ložiskovú skriňu a rázsochu sa tiež aplikujú trecie dosky v diskontinuite, pri ktorej sa tlmí tok energie. Aplikáciou materiálu s vyššou prenosovou stratou v kontaktných plochách ložiskovej skrine a rázsochy dôjde k väčšiemu zníženiu toku energie od primárneho zdroja. Z frekvenčných spektier na obrázku 3 a najmä z frekvenčného spektra v lineárnej mierke (dole) je vidieť rozdiely v prenosovom útlme skúmaných blokov podvozku. Tieto frekvenčné spektrá slúžia na efektívny návrh redukcie prenosového útlmu, a teda aj redukcie hluku podvozku kolajového vozidla [19].

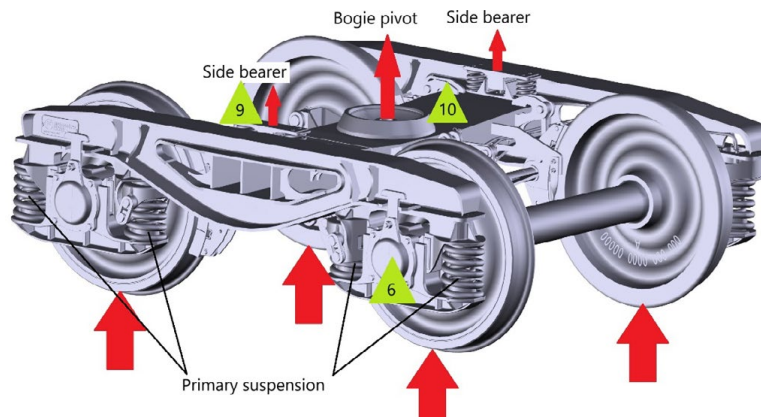


Fig. 3: Frequency spectrum in logarithmic and linear scales at the input of the primary suspension (6) and the outputs of the bogie pivot (10) and side bearer (9) into the tank shell at a speed of 120 km/h.

Obr. 3: Frekvenčné spektrum v logaritmickej a lineárnej mierke na vstupe primárneho vypruženia (6) a výstupoch z guľového čapu (10) a klznice (9) do plášťa cisterny pri rýchlosti 120 km/h

From the auto-spectrum of modal analysis, more pronounced amplitudes of discrete fre-

Z autospektra modálnej analýzy boli získané výraznejšie amplitúdy diskretných frekven-



quencies at the input of the primary suspension were obtained, in the vicinity of 500 Hz, 820 Hz, 1.05 kHz, 1.8 kHz, 2.1 kHz and 2.9 kHz [2, 3]. Similar frequency spectra with significant amplitudes at the measured frequencies at rest also represent the vibration of the primary suspension block in motion [4]. In addition to the frequencies already mentioned, a significant discrete value of the vibration acceleration amplitude is at a frequency of 1.3 kHz, which is not significant in the auto-spectrum of modal analysis, due to the tank wagon providing a brake that attenuated the bogie's natural frequency amplitude. From the amplitudes of the frequency spectra obtained from the time histories on the primary suspension, bogie pivot and side bearer (see Fig. 2), the value of the damping of the vibration acceleration by the analysed bogie components can be seen in Fig. 3.

The intensity of the frequency distribution of the excited vibration of the primary suspension connected to the axle box at the entrance and the axle guide stay firmly connected to the longitudinal beam and bogie main cross member is also confirmed by the speed and time-frequency-amplitude diagram in Fig. 4-right. It can be stated that only the amplitude of the vibration acceleration changes with the speed of the wagon. This means that these discrete frequencies with significant amplitudes represent the Eigen frequencies of the Eigen modes of the individual components of the primary suspension block and the following components to the primary suspension.

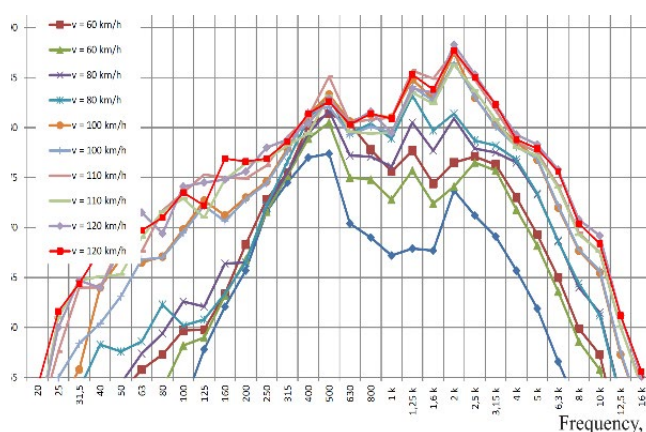
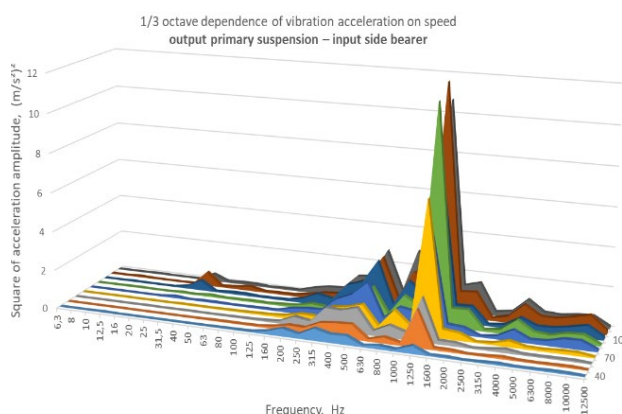


Fig. 4: Third-octave analysis of the bogie noise (left), and bogie main cross member vibration (right) as a function of wagon speed.

ciť na vstupe primárneho vypruženia v okolí 500 Hz, 820 Hz, 1,05 kHz, 1,8 kHz, 2,1 kHz a 2,9 kHz [2, 3]. Podobné frekvenčné spektrá s výraznými amplitúdami pri nameraných frekvenciách v pokoji predstavuje aj kmitanie bloku primárneho vypruženia v pohybe [4]. Okrem už spomínaných frekvencií je výrazná diskrétna hodnota amplitúdy zrýchlenia kmitania pri frekvencii 1,3 kHz, ktorá nie je v autospektre modálnej analýzy výrazná, a to z dôvodu, že cisternový vozeň zabezpečuje brzdu, ktorá tlmí amplitúdu vlastnej frekvencie podvozku. Z amplitúd frekvenčných spektier získaných z časových priebehov na primárnom vypružení, guľovom čape a klznici (pozri obr. 2) možno na obr. 3 vidieť hodnotu útlmu zrýchlenia kmitania analyzovanými komponentmi podvozku.

Intenzitu frekvenčného rozloženia vybudeneho kmitania primárneho vypruženia spojeného s ložiskovou skriňou na vstupe a rázsochy pevne spojené s pozdĺžnym nosníkom a hlavným priečnikom podvozku potvrdzuje aj rýchlostný a časový-frekvenčný-amplitúdový diagram na obr. 4 vpravo. Možno konštatovať, že s rýchlosťou vozňa sa mení len amplitúda zrýchlenia kmitania. To znamená, že tieto diskrétno frekvencie s výraznými amplitúdami predstavujú vlastné frekvencie vlastných tvarov jednotlivých komponentov bloku primárneho vypruženia a nasledujúcich komponentov k primárnemu vypruženiu.



Obr. 4: Analýza hluku vozňa v tretinovo-oktávových pásmach (vľavo) a kmitanie hlavného priečnika vozňa (vpravo) v závislosti od jeho rýchlosti

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RESULTS

The vibro-acoustic measurements of the tank wagon prototype in motion focused on the analysis of the frequency and amplitude distribution of the vibro-acoustic energy transmitted by the tank wagon bogie, including the braking system. During the kinematic excitation of the wagon, the frequency-amplitude transmission of vibro-acoustic waves to the tank shell and the emission of acoustic energy from the bogie to the surrounding area were monitored. From Fig. 4 shows the frequency coincidence of the vibration and noise generated by the bogie [13]. The maximum values of A-weighting levels in the third-octave bands near the middle frequencies of 1.25 kHz and 2 kHz coincide with the maximum vibration amplitudes, the values of the noise and vibration amplitudes being dependent on the wagon speed. Lower values of A-weighting sound levels and vibrations were achieved at the middle frequencies of the third-octave bands from 315 Hz to 800 Hz. In this frequency band, the tank wagon superstructure was particularly evident

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#### 4. ZÁVER A VÝSLEDKY

Vibroakustické merania prototypu cisternového vozňa za pohybu sa zamerali na analýzu frekvenčného a amplitúdového rozloženia vibroakustickej energie prenášanej podvozkom cisternového vozňa vrátane brzdového systému. Počas kinematického budenia vozňa sa sledoval frekvenčný-amplitúdový prenos vibroakustických vln na plášť cisterny a emisia akustickej energie z podvozku do okolia. Z obrázku 4 vyplýva frekvenčná zhoda kmitania a hluku generovaného podvozkom [13]. Maximálne hodnoty hladín A v tretinovo-oktávových pásmach v blízkosti stredných frekvencií 1,25 kHz a 2 kHz sa zhodujú s maximálnymi amplitúdami kmitania, pričom hodnoty amplitúd hluku a kmitania závisia od rýchlosti vozňa. Nižšie hodnoty hladín zvuku a kmitania s vážením A sa dosiahli pri stredných frekvenciách pásiem v tretinovo-oktávových pásmach od 315 Hz do 800 Hz. V tomto frekvenčnom pásme sa prejavovala najmä cisternová nadstavba vozňa.

#### POĎAKOVANIE

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