

# Design of a Less Deafening Hair Dryer

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# Presentation Overview

- Project Scope
- Solving the Problem
- Current Concept
- Current Progress and Upcoming Plans
- Gantt Chart

# Project Scope

- Fall 2015 Objectives
  - Finalize Concept Design
- Spring 2015 Objectives
  - Produce Business Model for Product
  - Construct a Fully Functional Prototype

# What's the Problem??

- **Hair Dryers are just TOO LOUD!**
  - 60 dB < Sound Pressure Level < 95 dB
  - Free Jet Flow --> Turbulence
  - Creates unwanted and annoying noise in households and grooming businesses
- **Goal: Design and Build a Quieter Hair Dryer**

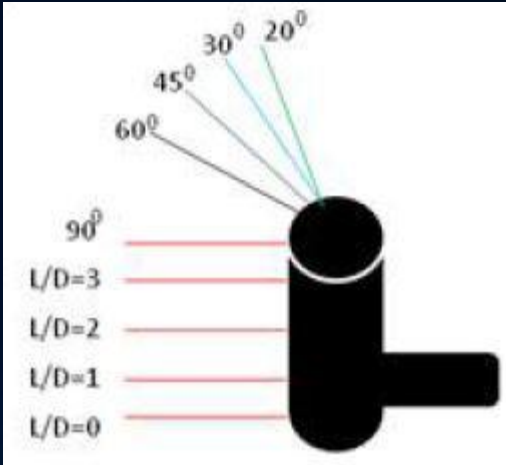


# Where's the Problem?

- **Primary Sources**
  - Intake
  - Nozzle Exit
- **Additional Sources of Concern**
  - Within the Nozzle
  - Front and Rear Grill Covers
  - Air Filter



# KEY

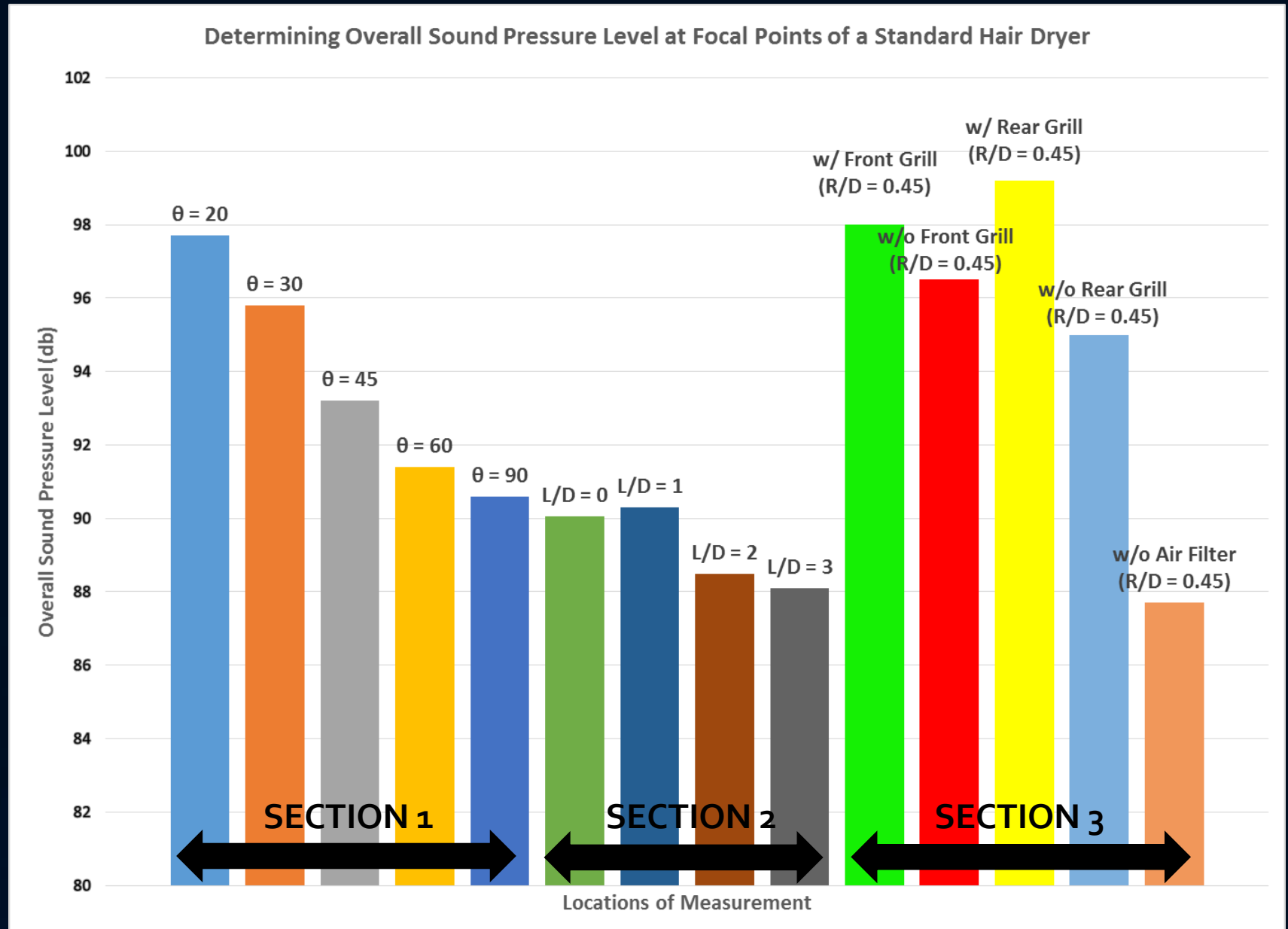


$\theta$  = Angle between the axis of the jet and the plane of the hair dryer

L/D = Distance of the microphone location from the inlet

R/D = Distance between the hair dryer exit and its user

D = Diameter of 2 inches



*Note: Testing data above based on outside source*

# How to Fix the Problem?

- **Fan**
  - Incorporate Centrifugal Design
  - Apply Cambered Airfoil Shaped Blades
- **Intake and Exit**
  - Design Front Rear Grill-Cover with Streamline Spokes
  - Mount Sound Absorption Material
  - Shape Edge of Nozzle-Exit

# Why Fix it this Way?

Centrifugal  
Types

- **Centrifugal Fans with an Airfoil Blade Design**
  - High Pressure
  - Requires the least amount fan power input
  - Use of airfoil blade design with ~ 10 to 16 blades creates lowest amount of broadband noise
  - Covered by housing which greatly reduces noise
  - When installed in a hair dryer, air is pulled in from the top of the hair dryer as opposed to the side; away from user's ear during operation
  - Can be made inexpensively with plastic and aluminum parts





# Why Fix it this Way?

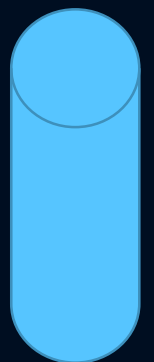
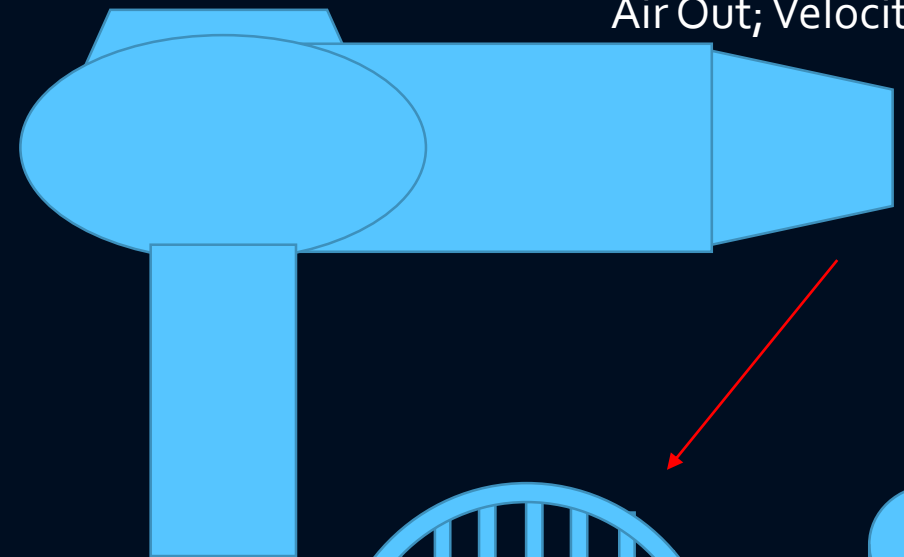
- **Intake and Exit**

- Designing the air-exiting section of the hair dryer as a nozzle versus a diffuser will increase velocity of air
- The shape of the spokes for the grill cover should enhance streamlining of air from the nozzle to reduce turbulence
- Applying sound absorption liner near both the intake and exit of hair for sound reduction

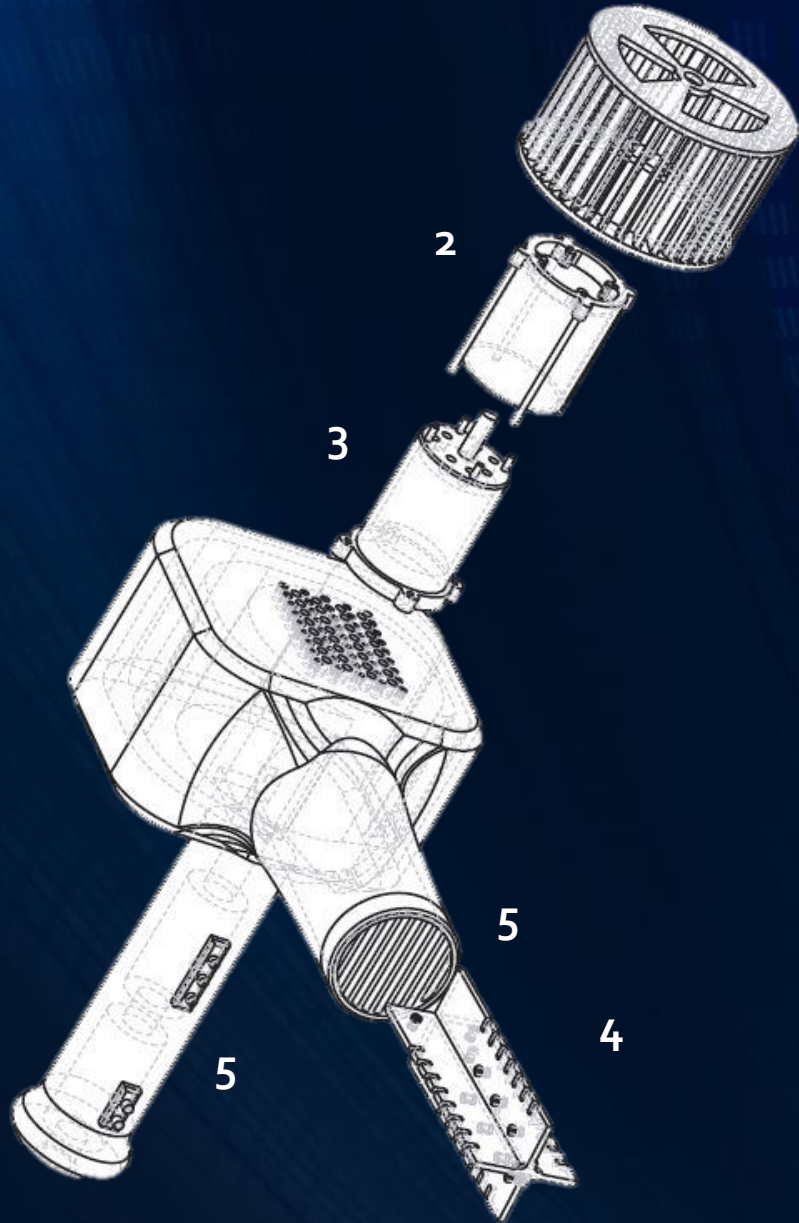
Air In; Pressure Increase



Air Out; Velocity Increase



# Current Concept



## 1 (Type: Centrifugal Fan)

- Decision: "Airfoil Blade" – Low noise output and efficient flow output

## 2 (Type: DC Brushless Motor Casing)

- Decision: Physical vibration damped material

## 3 (Type: DC Brushless Motor)

- Decision: Weighs less than AC, quieter than brushed

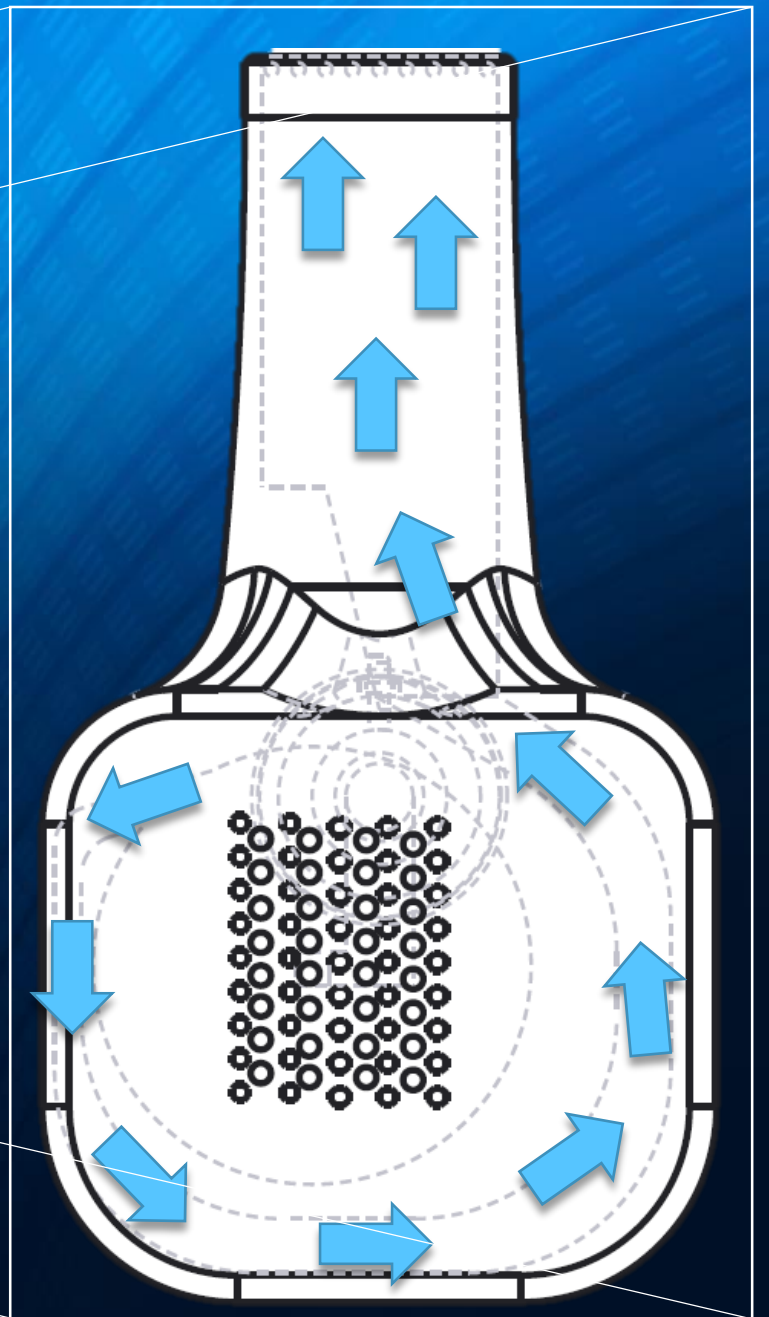
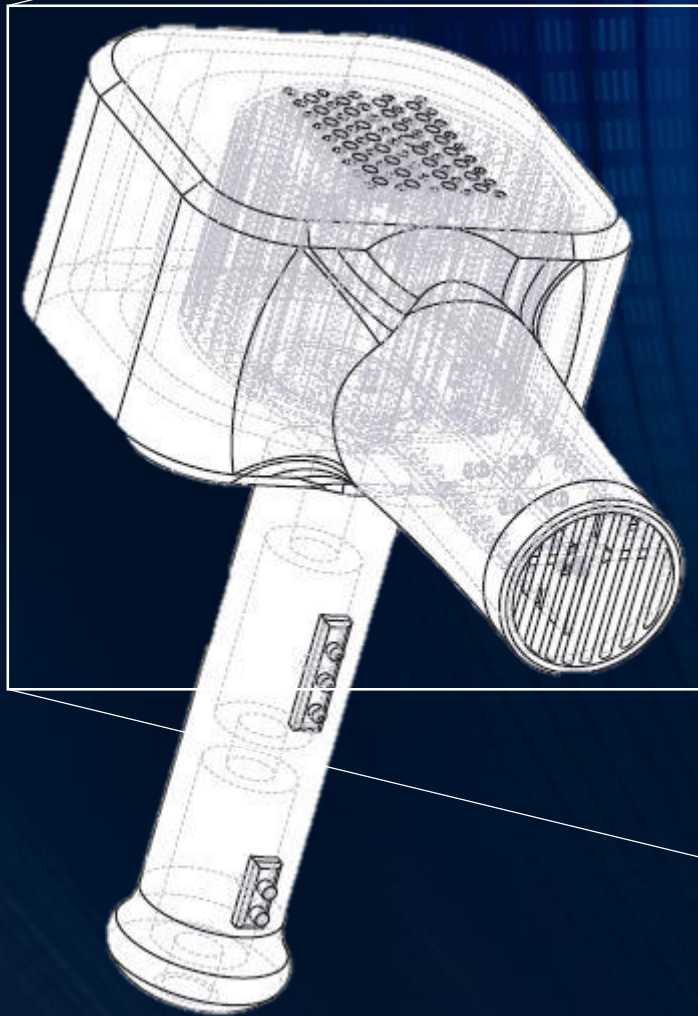
## 4 (Type: Heating Element)

- Decision: "+ Geometry" – Produce heat and with less restriction for airflow as possible

## 5 (Type: Exterior Design – Switches, Outflow)

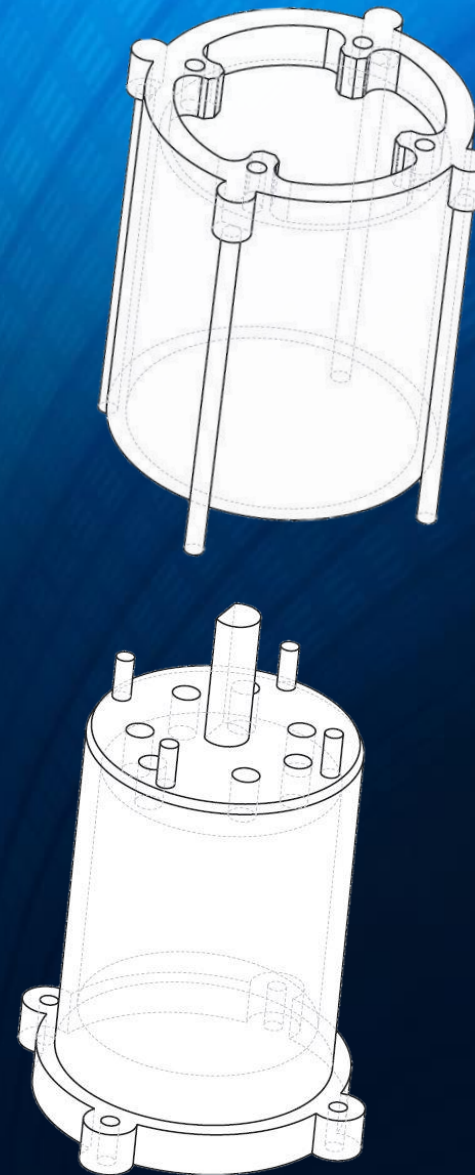
- Decision: "Circular Rods" – Increase flow rate compared to other geometric shape
- Decision "Switches" – Function parameters

# Current Concept





# Current Concept



# Reverse Engineering of Quiet Hair Dryer

## Centrix Quiet Q-Zone - \$80

- Rubber vibration dampers between casing
- Centrifugal fan design
- Forward curved wheel blades
- Intake on both top and bottom
- Brushed DC motor
- High setting  $\approx 71$  dB





# Sound Intensity Mapping

Equipment:

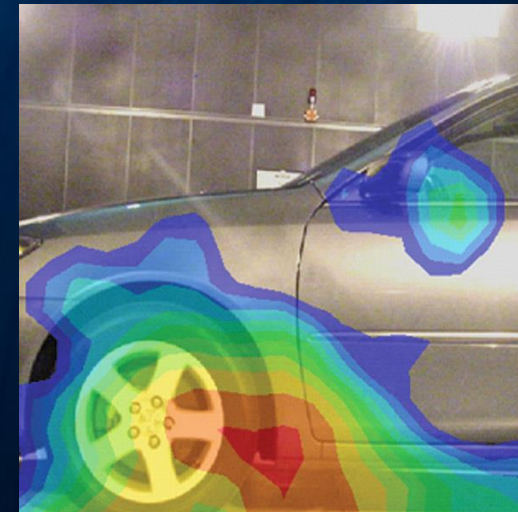
Brüel & Kjær's Type 3599 Sound Intensity Probe Kit



Reasons for doing this:

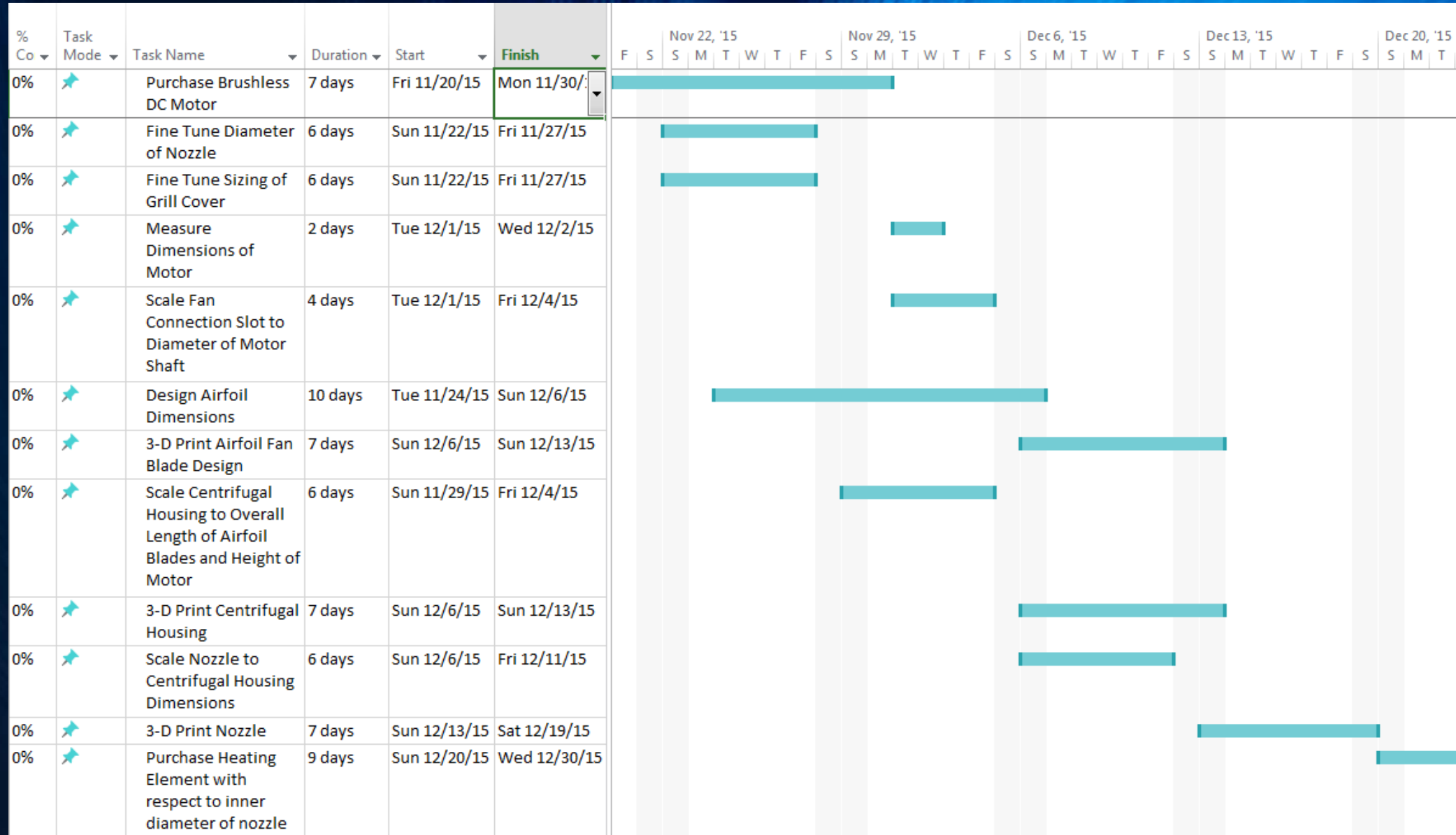
- Determine Sound Power
- Locating Noise Sources
- Perform Sound Insulations Tests

Create contour map of sound sources



$$\text{Sound Intensity} = \frac{\text{Sound Power}}{\text{Area}}$$

# Gantt Chart



# Questions?

# References

- [http://hebergement.u-psud.fr/projetsdephysiquestatistique/m1/projet\\_jt.html](http://hebergement.u-psud.fr/projetsdephysiquestatistique/m1/projet_jt.html)
- Akehmetov, B, and Gupta, S, and Ahuja, K; "Noise Source Ranking of a Hair Dryer.", AIAA
- <http://www.brd-nonoise.com/RequestDetails.aspx>
- [http://www.mne.psu.edu/lamancusa/me458/11\\_fan.pdf](http://www.mne.psu.edu/lamancusa/me458/11_fan.pdf)



# Appendix - HOQ

		ENGINEERING CHARACTERISTICS							
Customer Requirements	CI	Air Supply Source	Air Flow Rate	Convert Electricity to Heat	Temp Control	User Protection	Electric Supply	Motor	Material Selection
Quiet	10	10	6	0	0	0	0	6	3
Dries Effectively	10	10	10	10	10	0	3	6	0
Ease of Use	6	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0
Operates Safely	10	6	0	3	3	10	6	6	0
Lightweight	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Ergonomic	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Variable Heat Settings	6	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0
Variable Speed Settings	6	6	10	0	0	0	3	10	0
Affordable	3	6	0	0	0	3	3	6	3
SCORE		332	247	226	217	109	117	294	108
Relative Weight		20%	15%	14%	13%	7%	8%	18%	7%
Rank		1	3	4	5	7	6	2	7