

Design of a Less Deafening Hair Dryer

January 19, 2016

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Presentation Overview

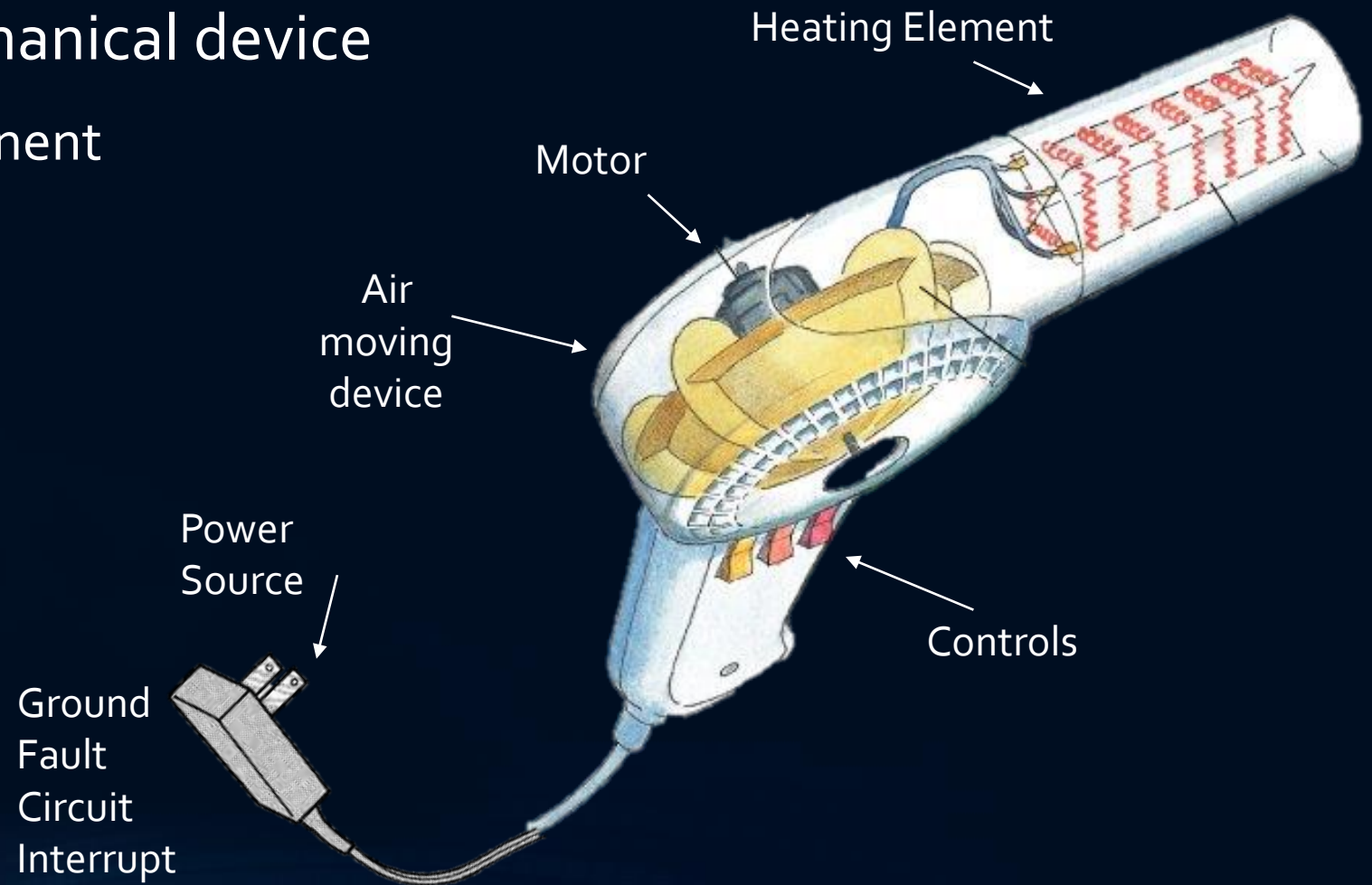
- Project Scope
- Hair Dryer Background
- Flow Path Options
- Current Design
 - Components
- Hair Dryer Effectiveness
- Measuring Sound Pressure
- ACC Innovation Challenge
- Gantt Chart
- References

Project Scope

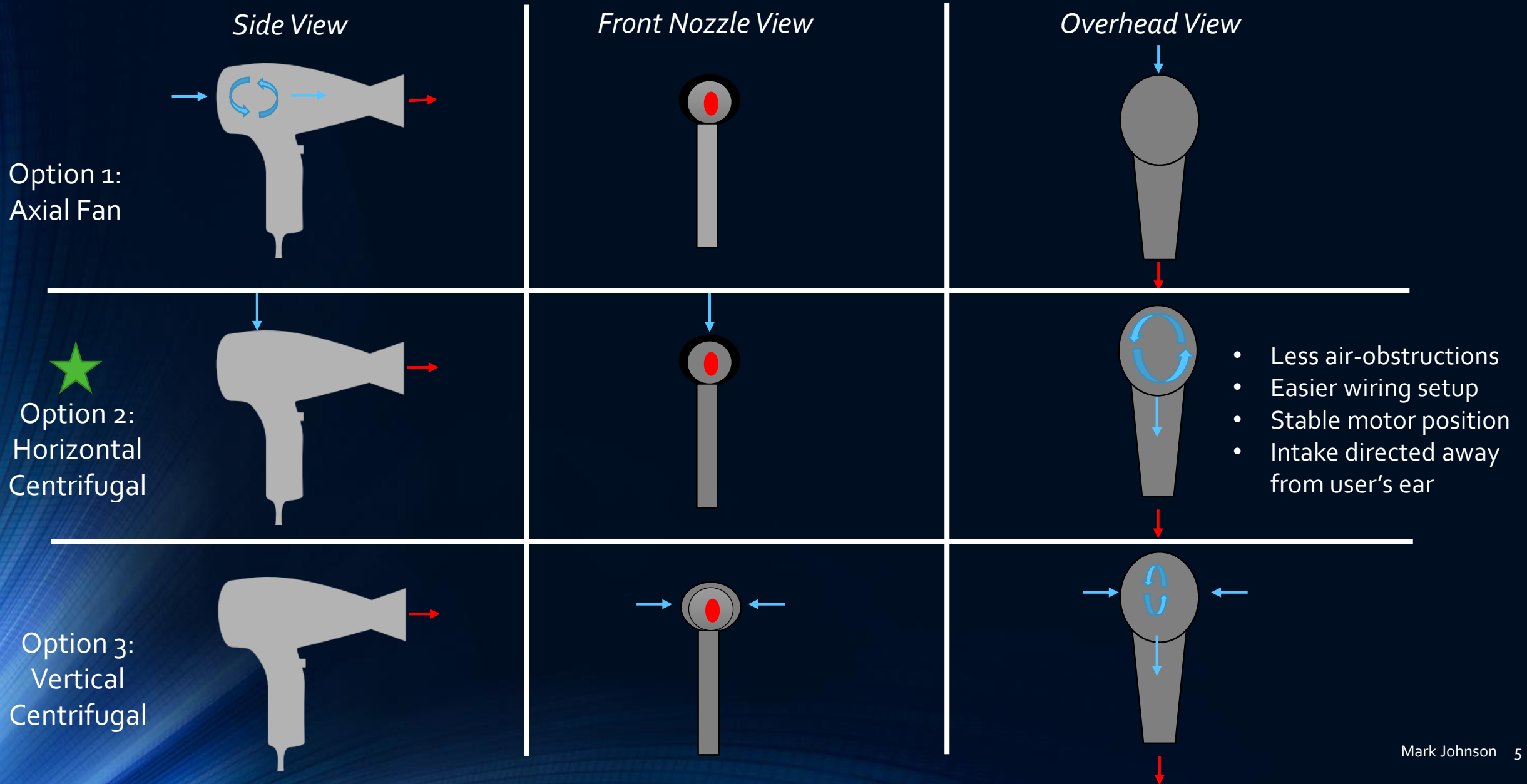
- The project is to create a hand-held hair dryer which produces a sound pressure level no higher than 70 decibels, yet still effectively dries a user's hair within a reasonable amount of time
- Milestones
 - 3-D Print centrifugal housing, fan blades, and outer casing
 - Ensure electrical components function properly
 - Qualify for *ACC Innovation Competition*

Hair Dryer Breakdown

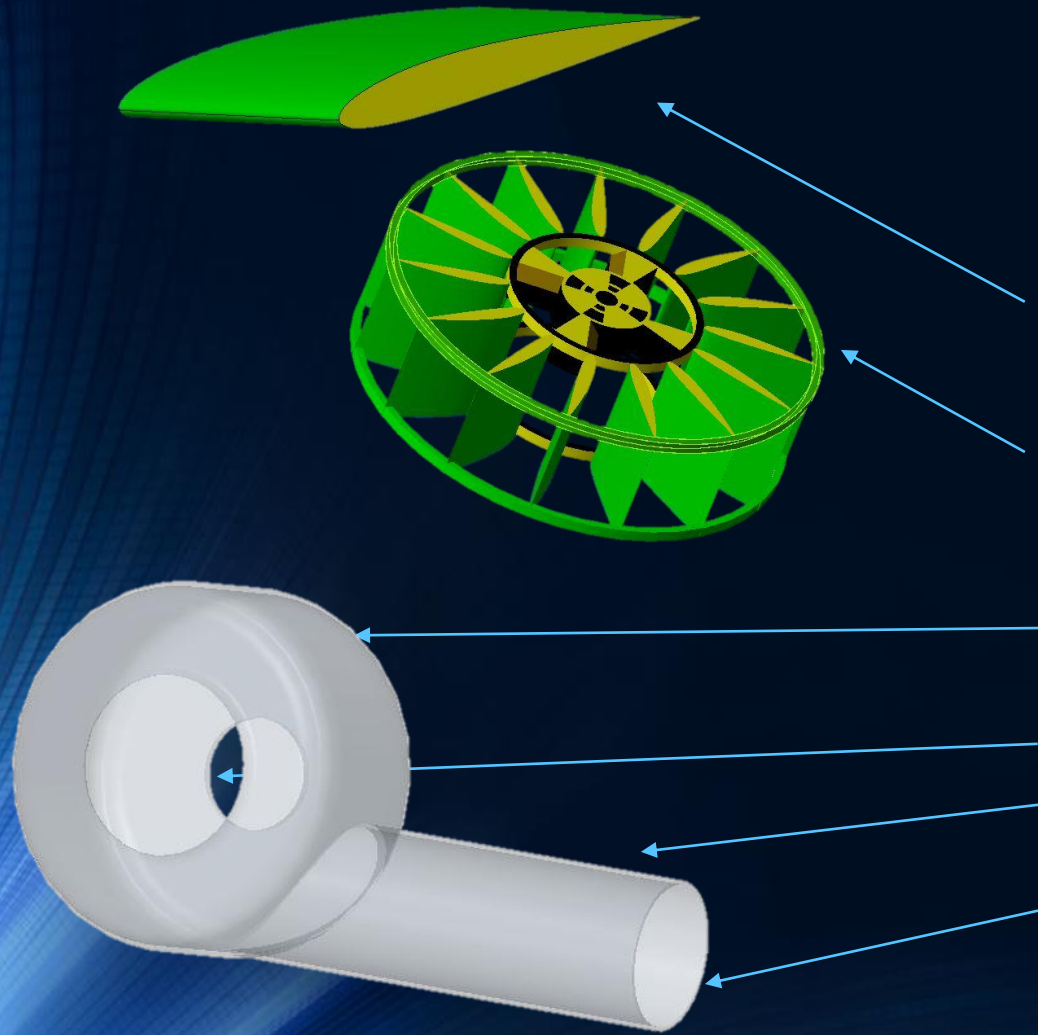
- Simple electromechanical device
 - Air Moving Component
 - Motor
 - Heating element
 - Controls
 - Power Source
 - GFCI



Flow Path Options



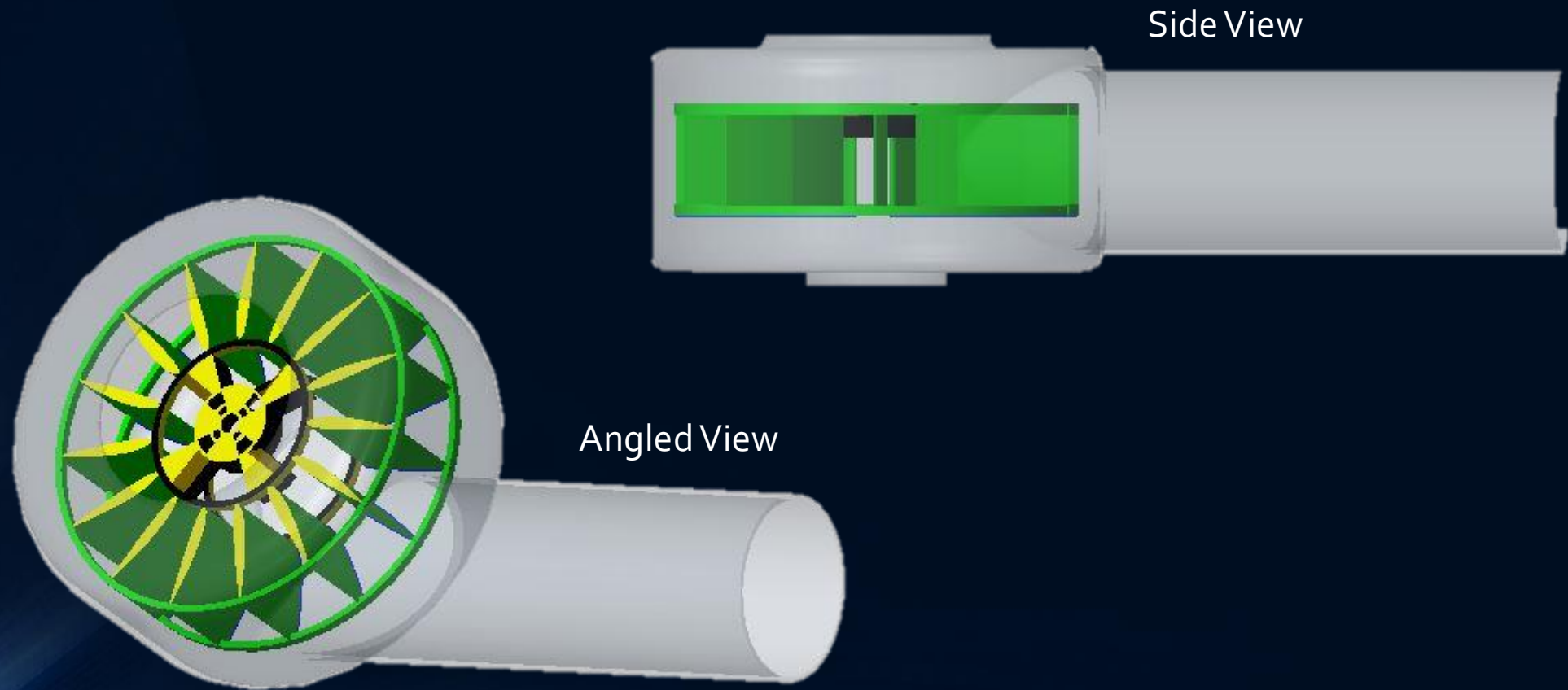
Current Design



Dimensions

Part	Length (in)	Width (in)	Height (in)	Diameter (in)
Airfoil Fan Blade	1.000	0.079	1.000	n/a
Fan Assembly	n/a	n/a	1.000	3.625
Centrifugal Housing	n/a	n/a	2.250	4.125
Inlet	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.000
Nozzle	5.560	n/a	n/a	1.700
Nozzle Exit	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.600

Assembled View of Primary Components



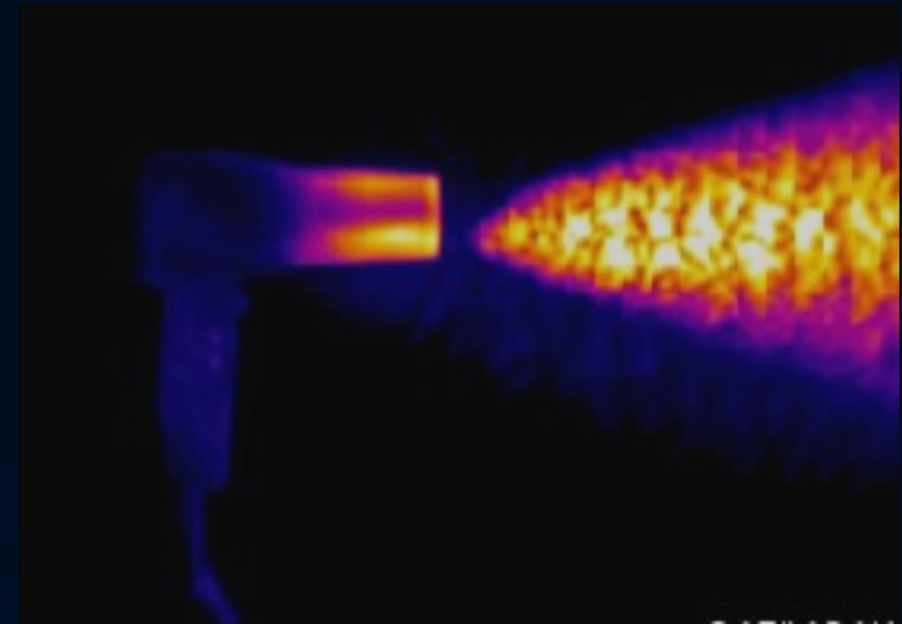
Secondary Components

Parts	Quantity	Currently Own
Brushed DC Motor	1	Yes (re-use)
Motor Mount	1	Yes (re-use)
Mounting Screws	7 (min)	Yes (re-use)
Heating Element	1	Yes (re-use)
Electrical Wiring	multiple	Yes (re-use)
Switches	3	Yes (re-use)
Outer Body Casing	1 (2 half pieces)	No

Parts	Quantity	Currently Own
Casing Screws	multiple	No
Sound Absorption Foam	unknown	No
Motor-to-Fan Press Fitted Fastener	1	No
Inlet/Exit Grill Covers	2	No

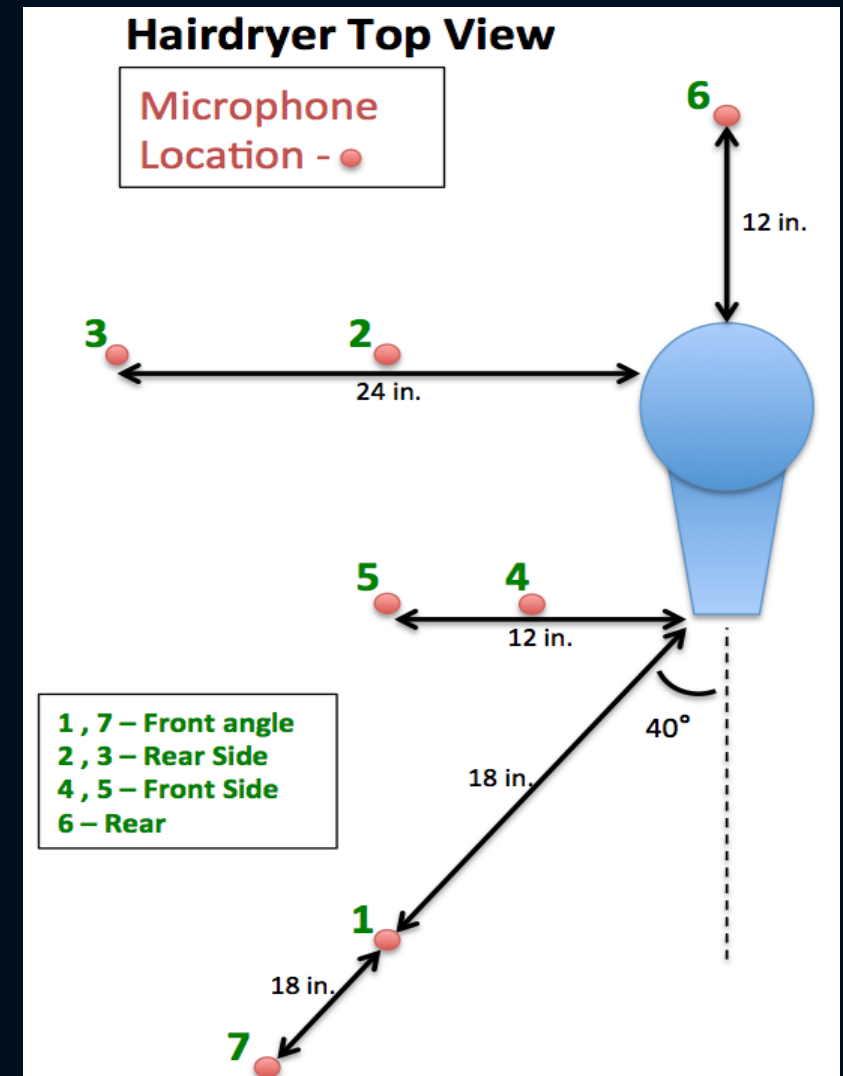
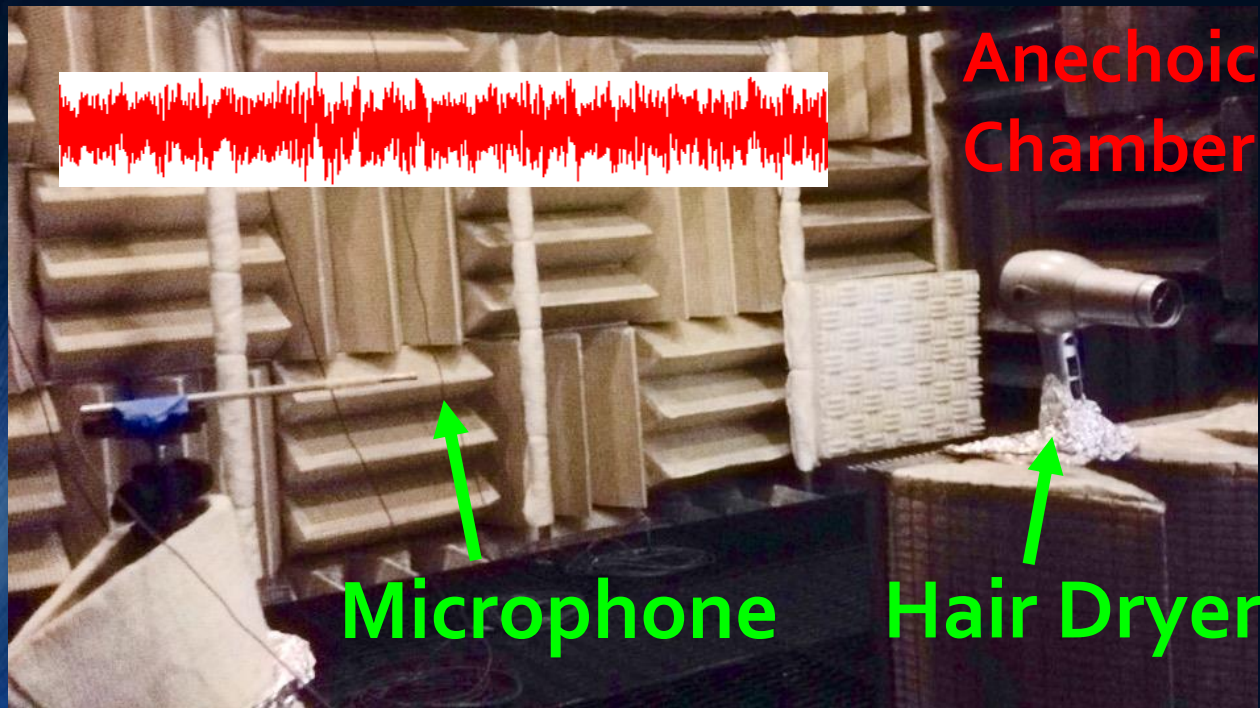
Quantify Hair Dryer Effectiveness

- A project goal is to not decrease the effectiveness of Hair Dryer
- Benchmark prototype against competitor designs
- Determine rate of heat produced
- Velocity or volume flow rate
 - Pitot tube or an Air flow meter
- Temperature at distance of use
 - Thermocouple or Thermometer



Measuring Sound Pressure

- Benchmark to noise output of competitors
- Determine sound based on frequency
- Calculate motor rpm



Testing Setup

Measuring Sound Pressure

Revlon 1875 –
Axial Fan



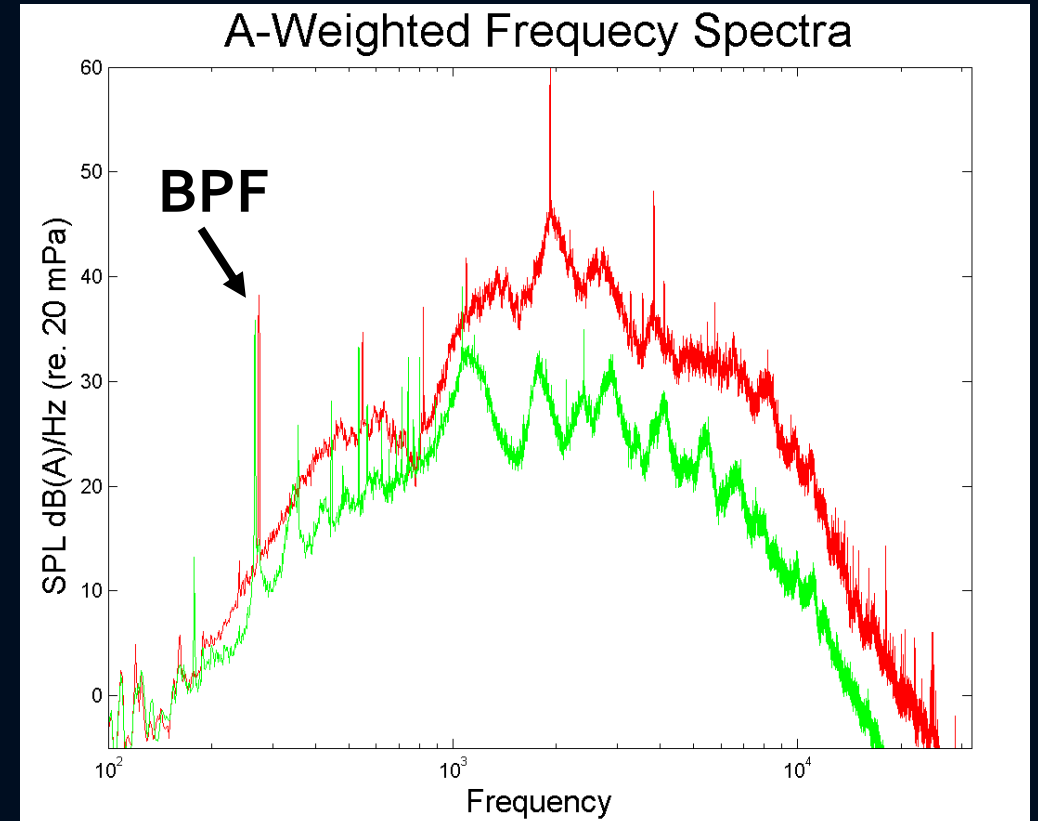
- Fan RPM \approx 2350
- SPL at 1 = 76 dB(A)

Centrix Q-Zone –
Centrifugal Fan



- Fan RPM \approx 530
- SPL at 1 = 64 dB(A)

- Low speed setting of fan is roughly 70% of high setting
- Blade pass frequency magnitude comes from blades passing nearby stationary components



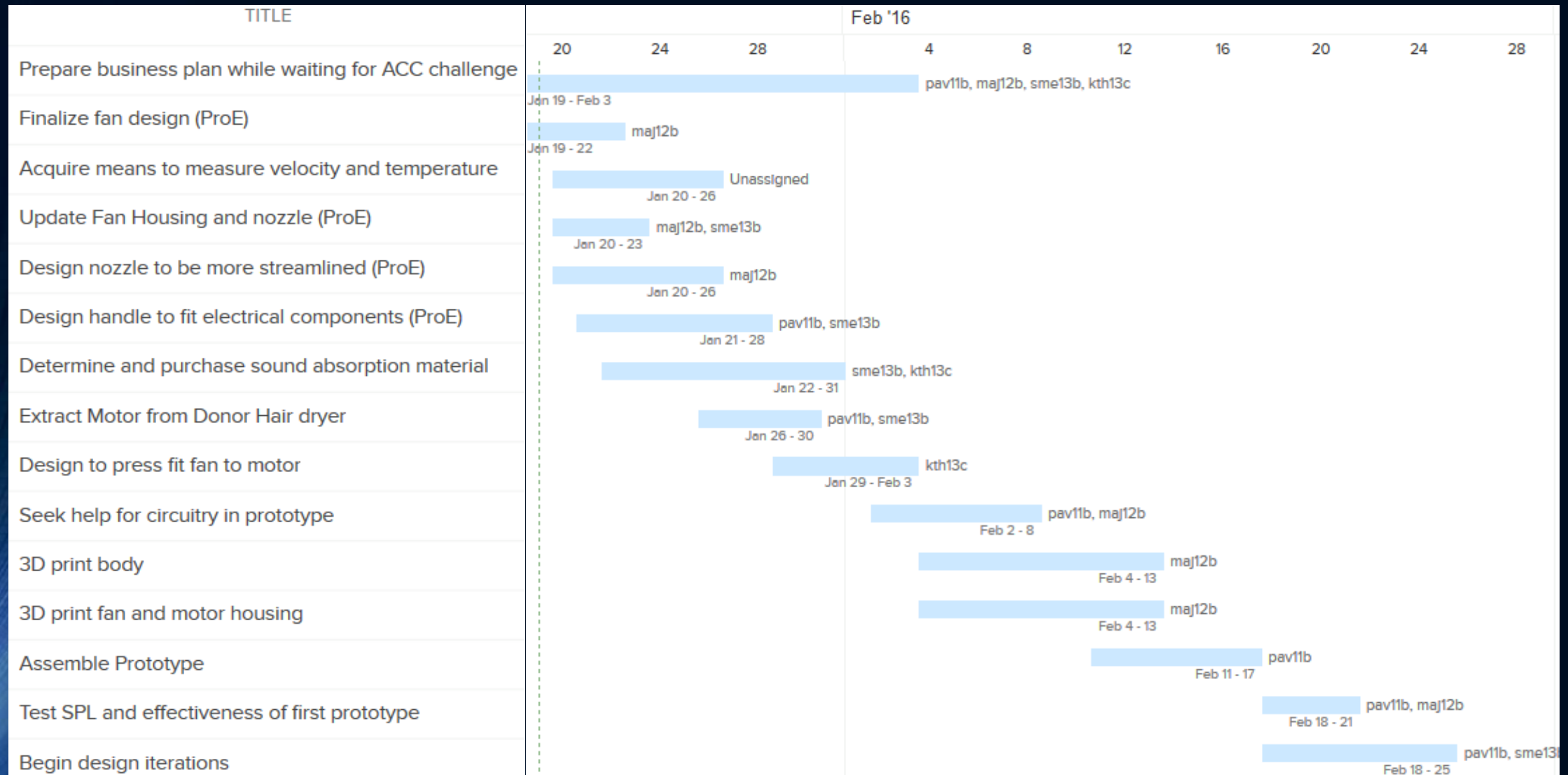
$$\text{Blade Pass Frequency} = \frac{(\text{RPM of Motor}) * (\# \text{ of Blades})}{60}$$

2016 ACC Innovation Challenge



- Competition amongst ACC schools for the best innovation
- Each school sends one representative idea to Georgia Tech in April
- Judging is based off of 3 minute pitches of idea and business model
- Notified after February 1st if our team is selected to continue in FSU
- Eligibility
 - Original creators and inventors of the prototype/idea
 - Open to FSU students
 - Must be able to produce a functioning prototype by April 2016
- Cash prizes for top teams at Georgia Tech

Gantt Chart



References

- http://hebergement.u-psud.fr/projetsdephysiquestatistique/m1/projet_jt.html
- <http://www.brd-nonoise.com/RequestDetails.aspx>
- http://www.mne.psu.edu/lamancusa/me458/11_fan.pdf
- https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Acoustics/Noise_from_Cooling_Fans
- <http://www.sengpielaudio.com/calculator-dba-spl.htm>
- http://alumni.media.mit.edu/~dlanman/courses/decibel_meter.pdf

Questions?