

## Micro Suspension Part Measurement

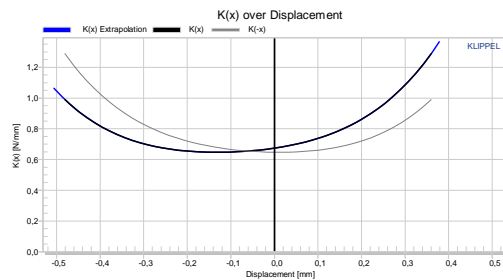
Module of the KLIPPEL ANALYZER SYSTEM (Document Revision 1.5)

### FEATURES

- Measurement of nonlinear stiffness  $K(x)$
- Small diaphragms (diameter < 7 cm)
- Measurement of bare membranes without attaching a voice coil
- Suspension Parts of:  
micro-speakers, headphones, tweeters, microphones

### BENEFITS

- Automatic measurement
- Nondestructive, dynamic method
- Specification of suspension parts
- Optimal driver design in R&D



### DESCRIPTION

The *MSPM Pro Micro Suspension Part Measurement* software module and hardware accessory for the KLIPPEL R&D System is designed for the measurement of the large signal stiffness of small suspension parts (micro-speakers, headphones, tweeters, microphones).

The membrane is excited passively by the sound pressure in a small pressure chamber. The non-linear behavior of the stiffness is measured by monitoring the distortion in the displacement of the membrane.

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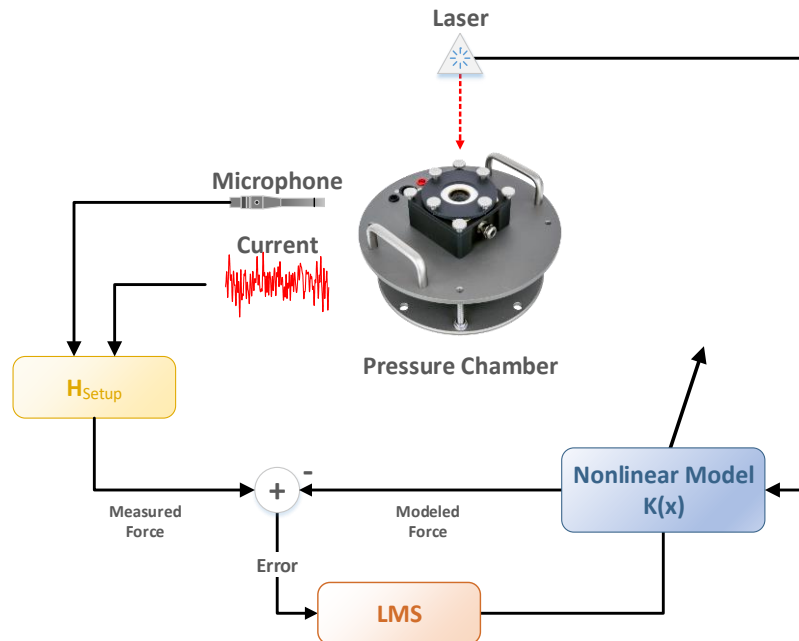
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# 1 Overview

## 1.1 Principle

### Measurement Principle



The *MSPM Pro Micro Suspension Part Measurement* identifies the nonlinear stiffness characteristic of small membranes. The membrane is glued into a plate, which is mounted in the *MSPM Bench*.



During the measurement, the membrane is excited by sound pressure in the small pressure chamber. Sound pressure  $p$  inside the pressure chamber, current  $i$  of the driving speaker, as well as the displacement  $x$  of the membrane is captured during the measurement. Using this information, the nonlinear stiffness behavior can be determined by using a fitting algorithm.

## 1.2 Results

### $K(x)$ over Displacement

The nonlinear stiffness of the membrane  $K(x)$  is displayed as a curve. In addition, coefficients describing a regular power series can be exported and used in the *SIM Simulation* or *SIM-AUR Simulation / Auralization* module.

## 2 Requirements

<b>2.1 Hardware</b>		
<b>MSPM Bench (Art. #2500-601)</b>	MSPM Bench comprises a small pressure chamber with a flexible clamping mechanism for micro suspension parts.	
<b>Analyzer</b>	The <i>Klippel Analyzer 3</i> or the <i>Distortion Analyzer</i> are used as hardware to control the laser head and to perform the measurement.	
<b>dB-Lab (&gt;210.124)</b>	Project Management Software of the KLIPPEL R&D SYSTEM.	
<b>LPM-Module</b>	Software Module for multitone measurements with the KLIPPEL Analyzer devices.	
<b>Laser Stand</b>	The MSPM Bench is designed to work with one of the following laser positioning devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3D Scanner (Scanning Vibrometer System SCN) (Art. #:2510-004)</li> <li>• LST Bench (Art. #: 2500-310) + Translation Stage (Art. #:2300-001)</li> <li>• Pro Driver Stand (Art. #:2211-100) + Translation Stage (Art. #:2300-001)</li> </ul>	
<b>Laser Displacement sensor</b>	A high precision laser displacement sensor is required. It is recommended to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keyence LK-H052 Laser sensor (Art. #:2103-200)</li> </ul>	
<b>Microphone</b>	A 1/4" microphone is required for sound pressure measurement in the pressure chamber. Recommended Product: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MIC 40PP-S1 (Art. #:2400-007)</li> </ul>	
<b>Amplifier</b>	A power amplifier is required for performing the measurement.	
<b>Computer</b>	A personal computer is required for performing the measurement.	
<b>2.2 Software</b>		
<b>dB-Lab (&gt;210.128)</b>	dB-Lab is the project management software of the KLIPPEL R&D SYSTEM.	
<b>MSPM Lite [optional]</b>	It is recommended to first determine the linear mechanical parameters using the <i>MSPM Lite Micro Suspension Part Measurement</i> module.	

### 3 Limitations

3.1 Device Under Test				
Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Dimension	DUT Dimensions can be found in <i>A12 MSPM Bench</i>			
Resonance frequency	100		2500	Hz
Cone Breakup Frequency <sup>1</sup>	600			Hz
3.2 Sensors				
Laser	Laser limitations can be found in <i>A2 Laser Displacement Sensor</i>			
Microphone	Microphone limits can be found in <i>A4 Microphones</i>			

### 4 Outputs

4.1 Result Curves		
<b>K(x) over Displacement</b>	The window shows the identified nonlinear stiffness $K(x)$ of the suspension part.	
<b>Fitting Error in Frequency Domain</b>	Diagnostic window; shows the forces $F$ in frequency domain. You can use this plot to check for a good fitting of both linear and nonlinear parameters.	
<b>Transfer Function DUT X/F</b>	Diagnostic window; shows the transfer function $X/F$ of the DUT.	
<b>Transfer function Measurement Setup F/I</b>	Diagnostic window; shows the transfer function $F/I$ of the Setup.	
4.2 Result Parameters		
Parameter	Unit	Description
$k_1 \dots k_4$	N/mm	Coefficients describing the nonlinear stiffness
$K(x=0)$	N/mm	Mechanical stiffness at rest position
$R$	kg/s	Mechanical resistance
$m$	g	Moving mass
$E_{lin}$	%	Linear error in force relative to stimulus signal $F_{stim}$
<b>Model Performance</b>	dB	Performance of the nonlinear model
$d_K$	%	Ratio of the distortion in measured displacement
$E_{Setup}$	%	Error in measured transfer function

<sup>1</sup> Negligible partial vibrations below the stated frequency

## 5 MSPM Bench Specification

### 5.1 Specification for 1.0 and above

5.1.1 Maximum/Minimum Ratings	Min	Max	Unit
Driver Nominal Impedance	8		$\Omega$
Input Voltage (continuous, <40s)		12	V
Input Voltage (short term, <5s)		19	V

**Driver used:** 18 Sound 6ND410

## 6 References

6.1 Related Modules	MSPM Lite, SPM Pro, SPM Lite
6.2 Manuals	MSPM Manual

Find explanations for symbols at:

<http://www.klippel.de/know-how/literature.html>

Last updated: May 19, 2020

Designs and specifications are subject to change without notice due to modifications or improvements.

