

Sensor Measurement Fundamentals Series

Vibration Measurements

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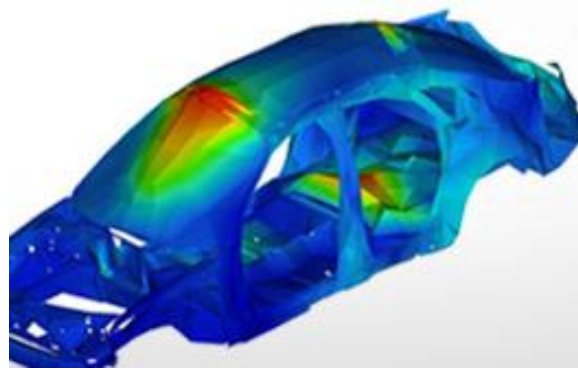
Key takeaways

- Vibration fundamentals
- Vibration sensors
- Data acquisition system requirements
- Signal processing techniques
- NI's vibration solution

Why measure vibration?



Machine
Health



Noise and
Vibration



Structural
Health

Vibration applications



Engine NVH

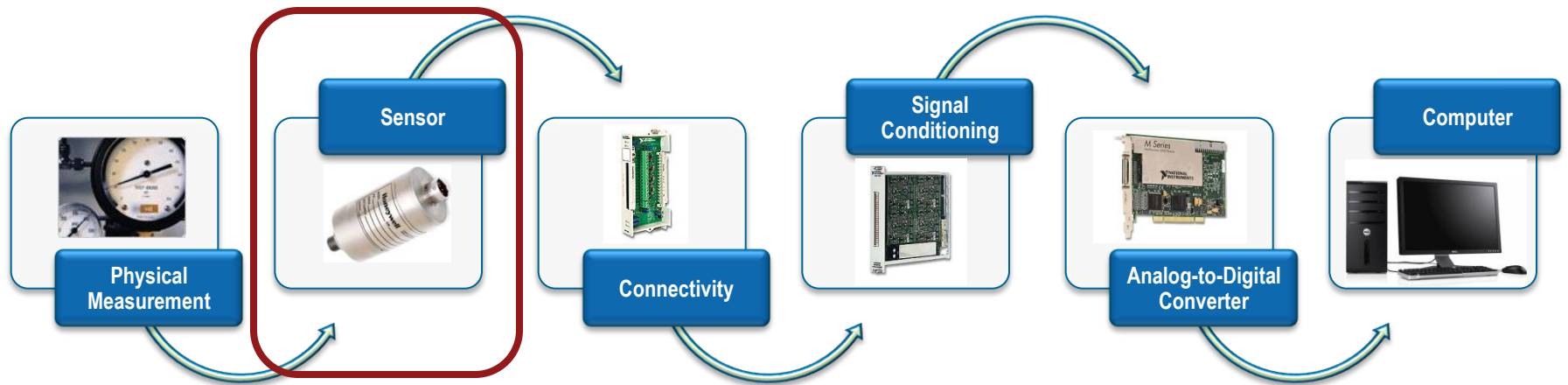


Consumer Electronic Test



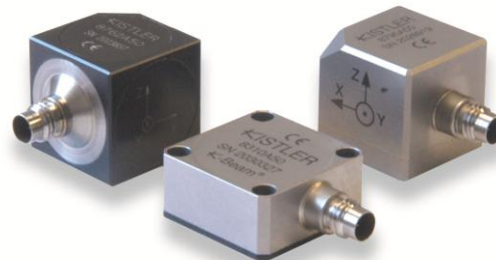
Road Dynamometer

Measurement components

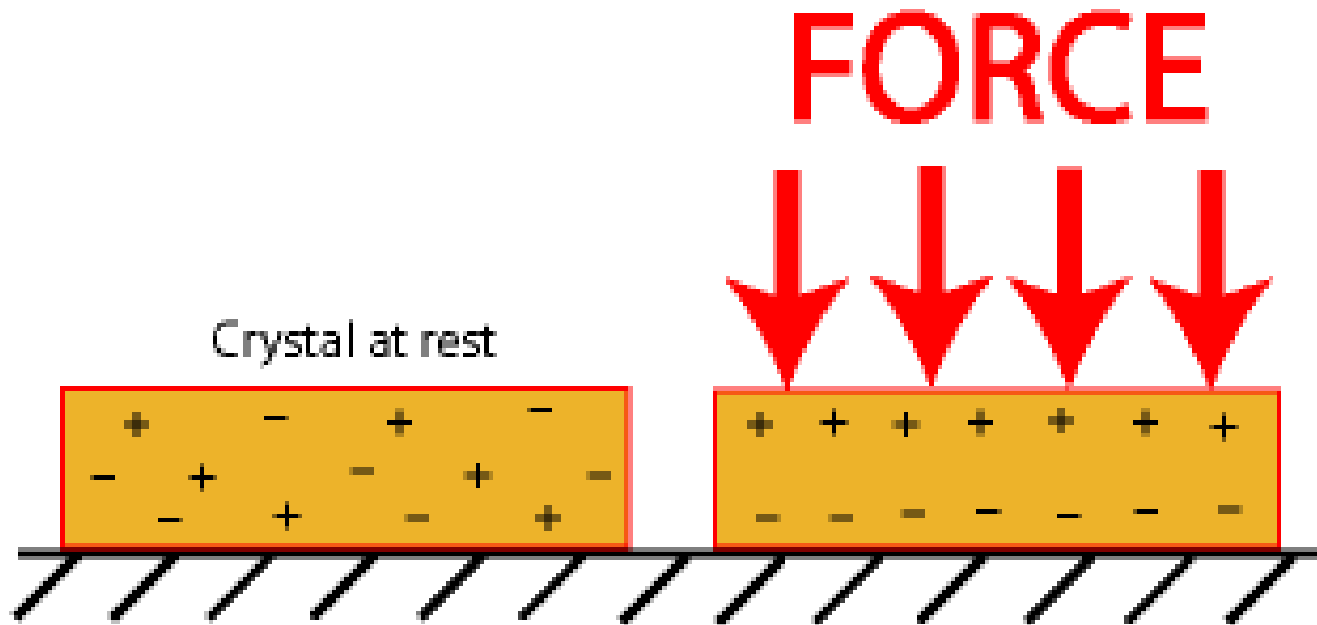


Accelerometers

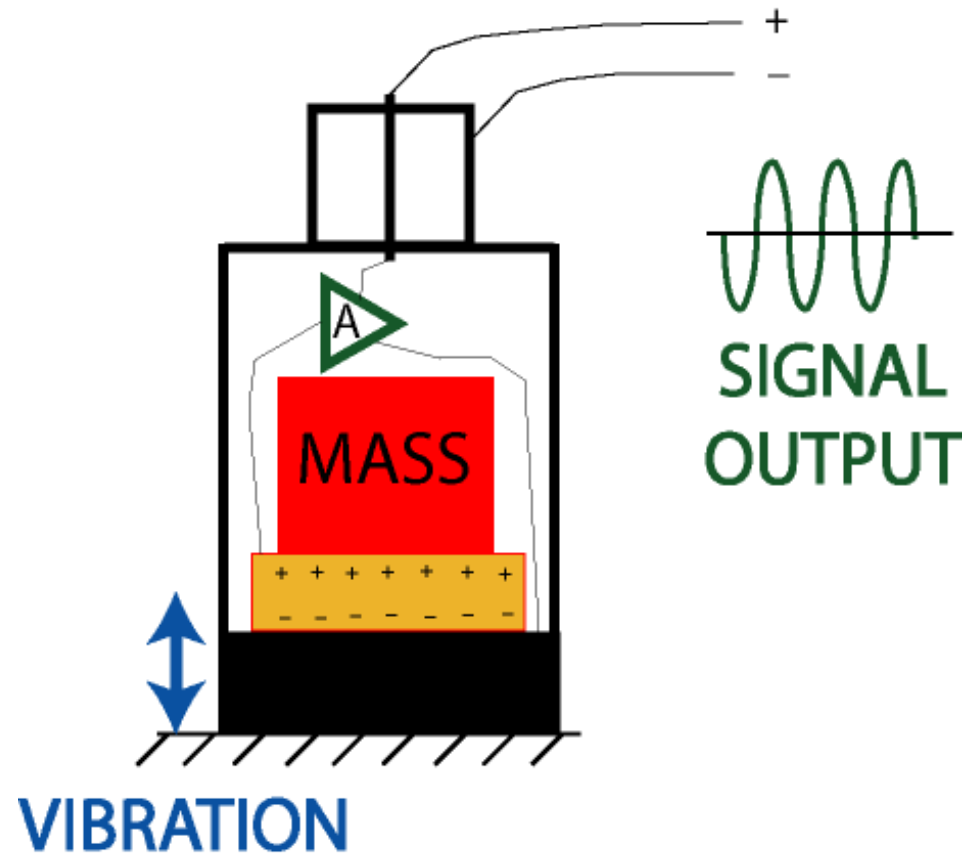
- Measure
 - Acceleration
 - Velocity and displacement
(via integration versus time)
- Result is expressed in units of g or m/s^2
 - $1 g =$ acceleration at the surface of the earth
 - $1 g = 9.81 m/s^2$



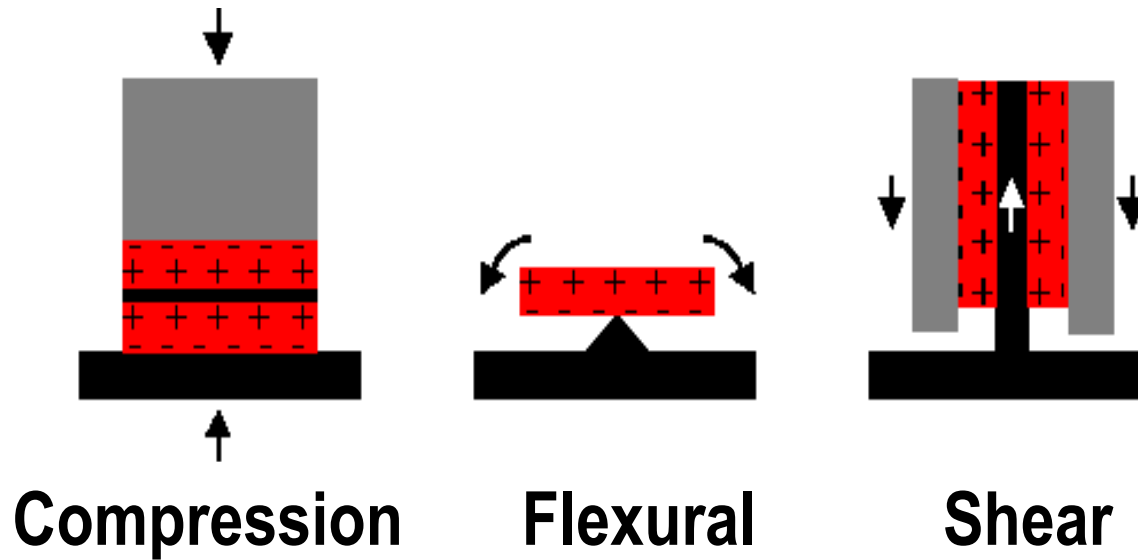
Accelerometers use the properties of piezoelectric crystals to change force into voltage



Vibration generates analog output voltage proportional to the acceleration of vibration



Accelerometer materials can be oriented for different measurements



Charge mode accelerometers are ideal for extreme temperature environments



Inline Converter



Advantages

- High temperature survivability

Disadvantages

- External conditioning required
- Need low noise cabling
- Sensitive to environmental influences

IEPE accelerometers are easy to connect, simple to set up

Direct Connection



Advantages

- Simple and easy to use
- Built-in microelectronics

Disadvantages

- Lower temperature range
- Fixed sensitivity

Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS)

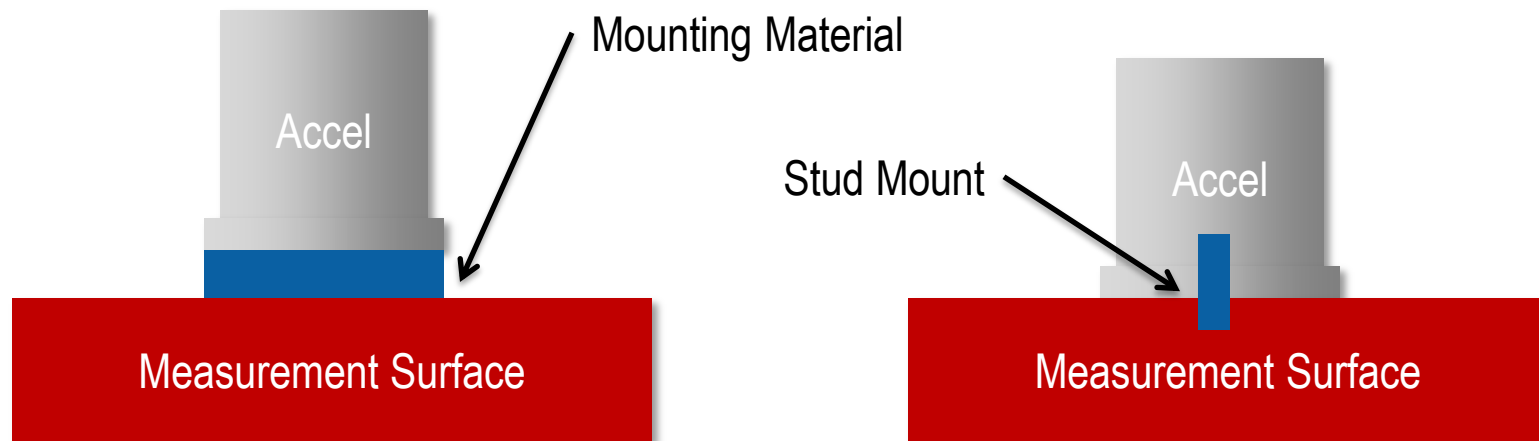


TEDS Info

- Calibration
- Sensitivity
- Sensor model
- Filter information
- And more



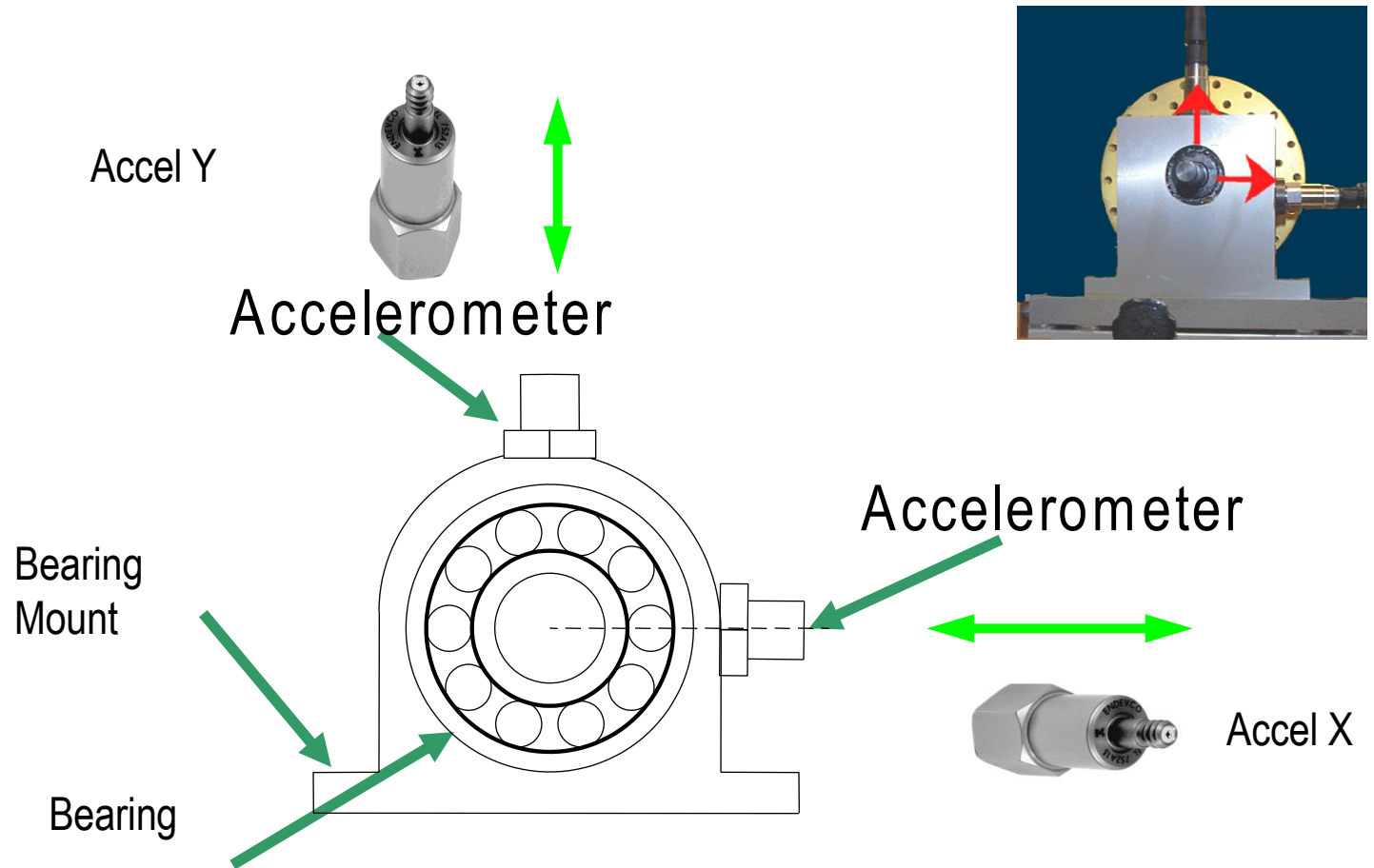
Accelerometer mounting options



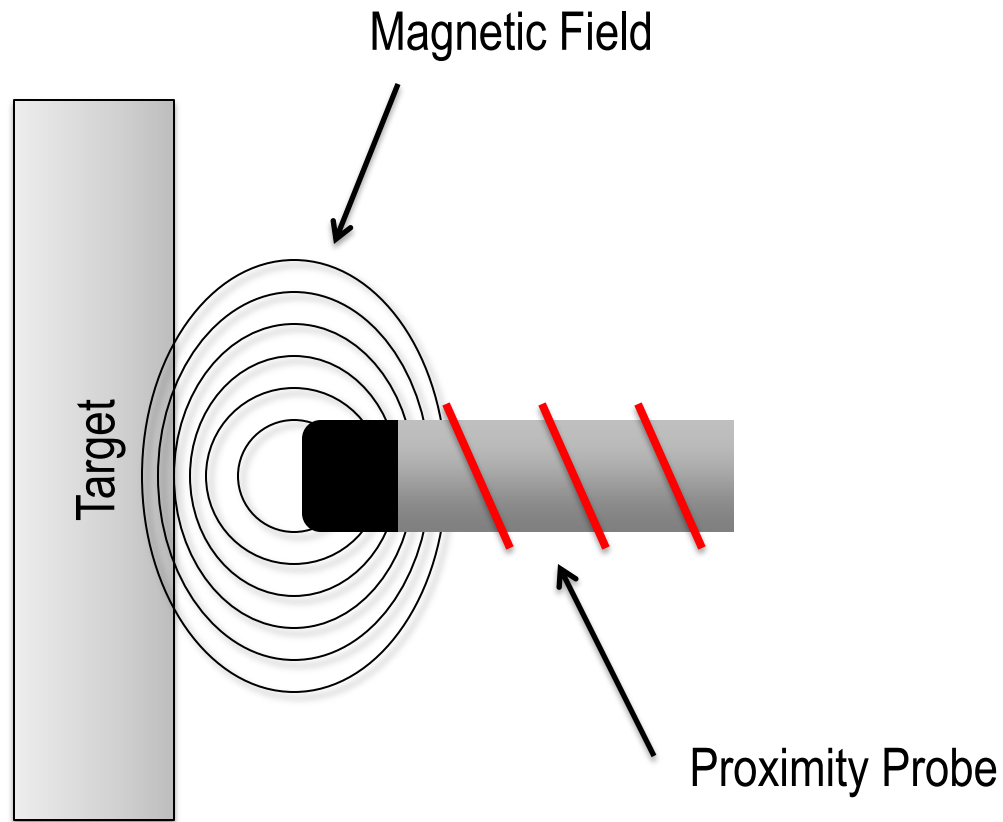
Typical Frequency Limits for Various Mounting Options

Method	Frequency Limit
Handheld	500 Hz
Magnet	2,000 Hz
Adhesive	2,500–4,000 Hz
Beeswax	5,000 Hz
Stud	6,000–10,000 Hz

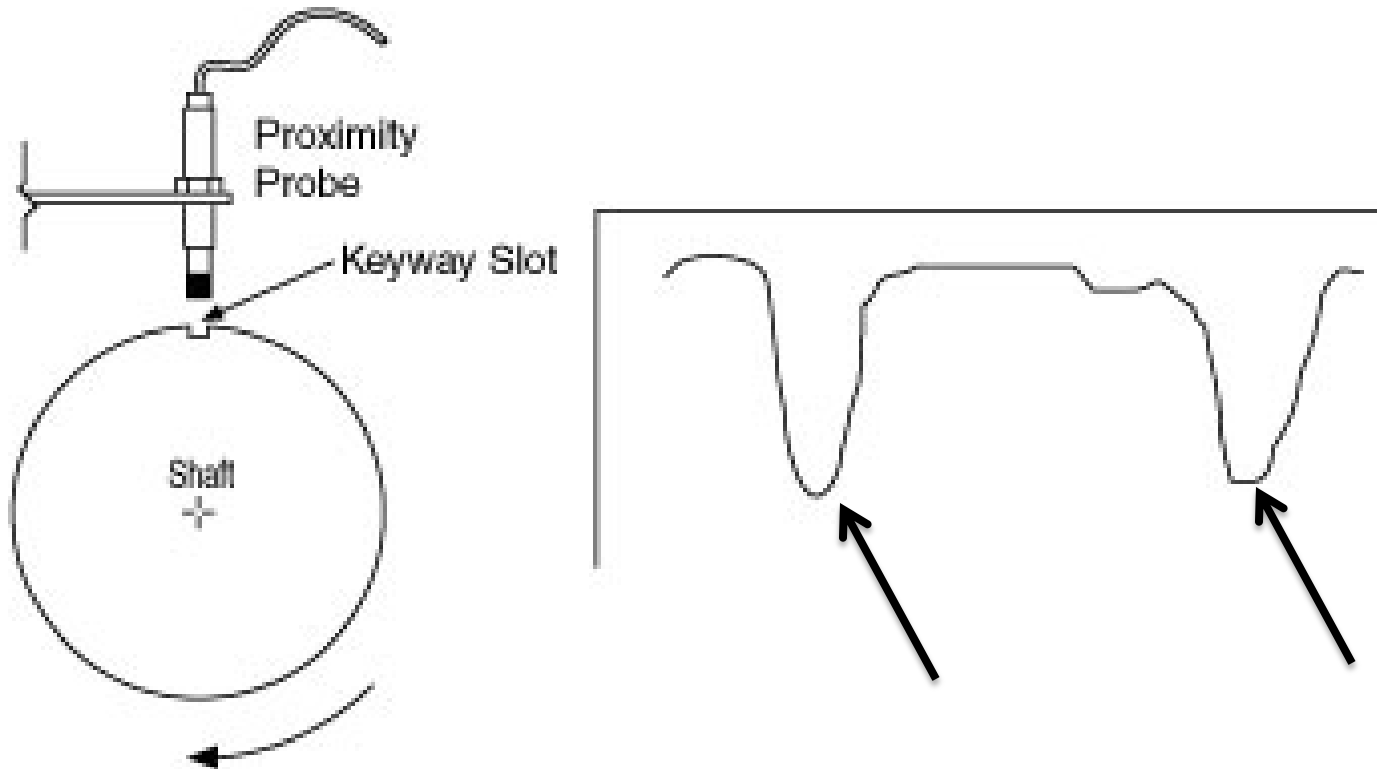
Monitoring of roller bearings in machines is performed with accelerometers



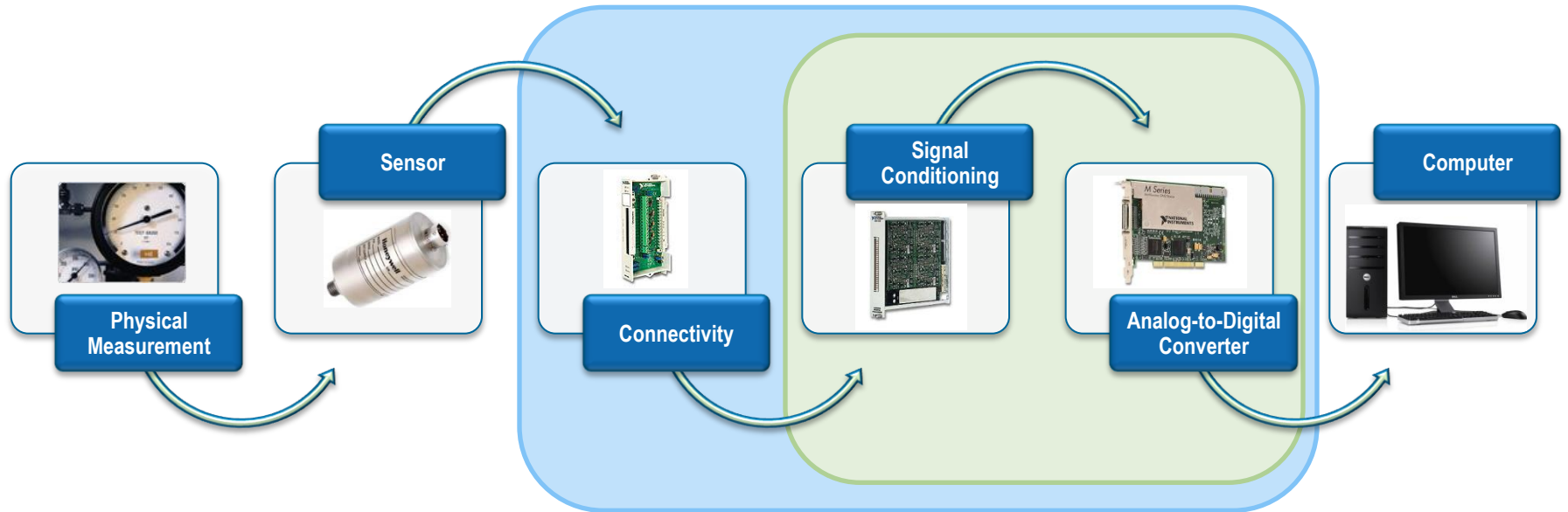
Proximity (eddy current) probes



Proximity (eddy current) probes



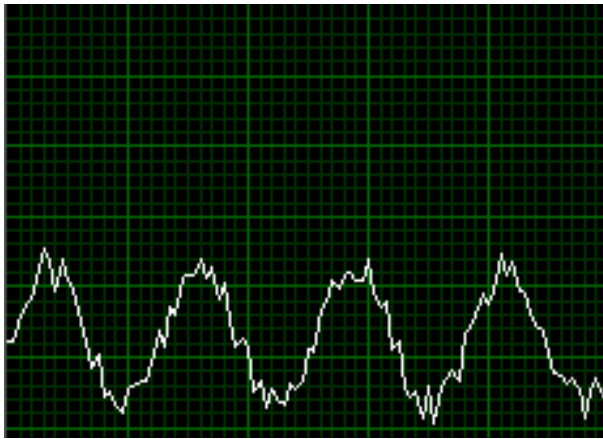
Measurement components



Measurement requirements

- Sensor excitation
- AC coupling
- Anti-aliasing
- High resolution
- Synchronous measurements

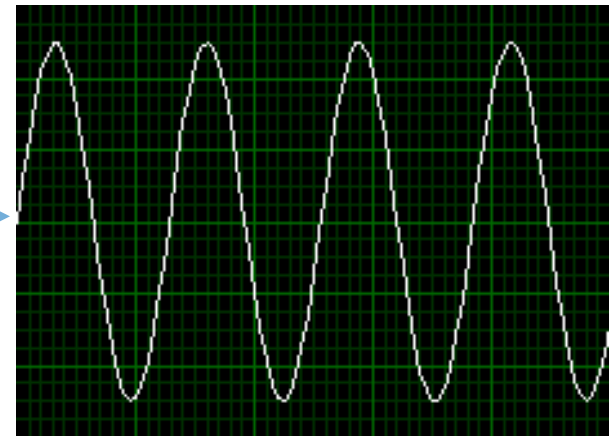
Signal conditioning removes artifacts and noise from the signal



Noisy, Low-Level Signal

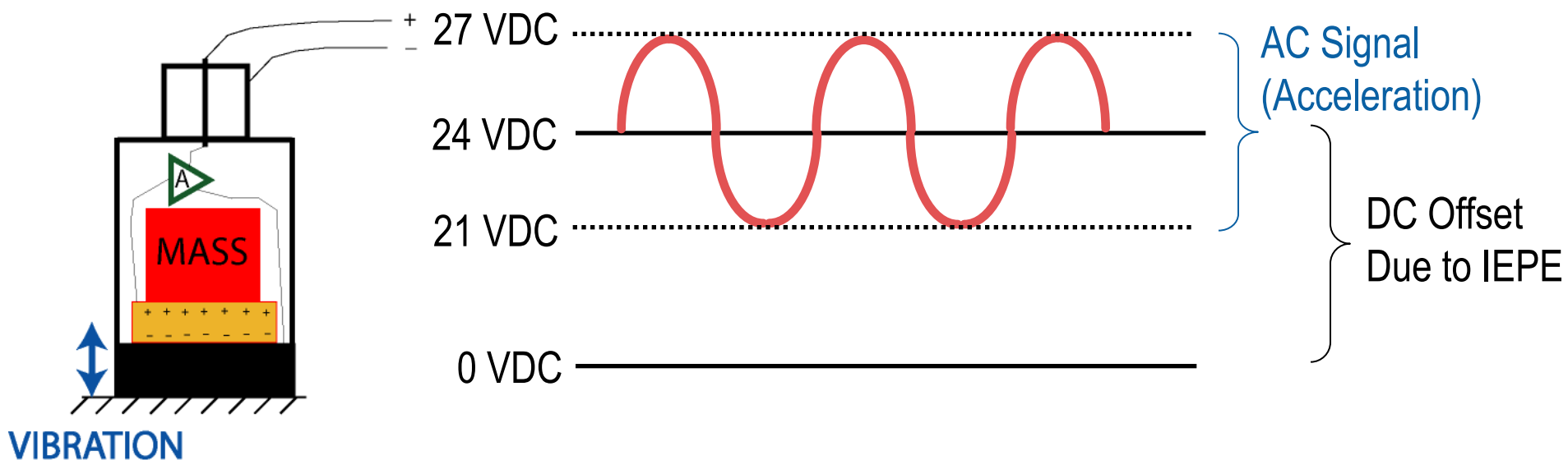


**Signal
Conditioning**



Filtered, Amplified Signal

Powering IEPE sensors means AC coupling is needed for best measurement resolution

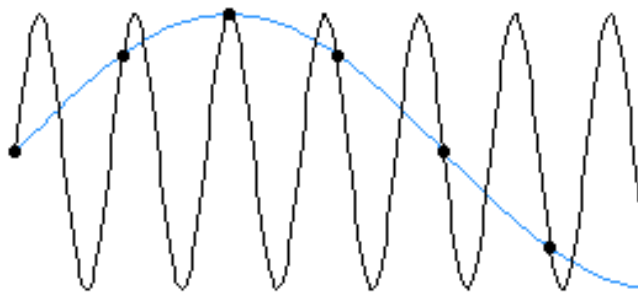


Aliasing

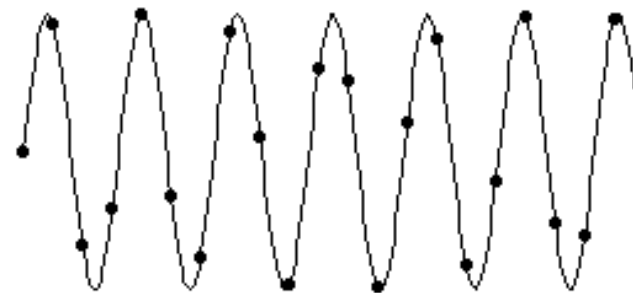
- Shannon sampling theorem
 - The maximum frequency (Nyquist frequency: f_N) that can be analyzed is given by

$$f_N = f_s/2$$

f_s : sampling frequency

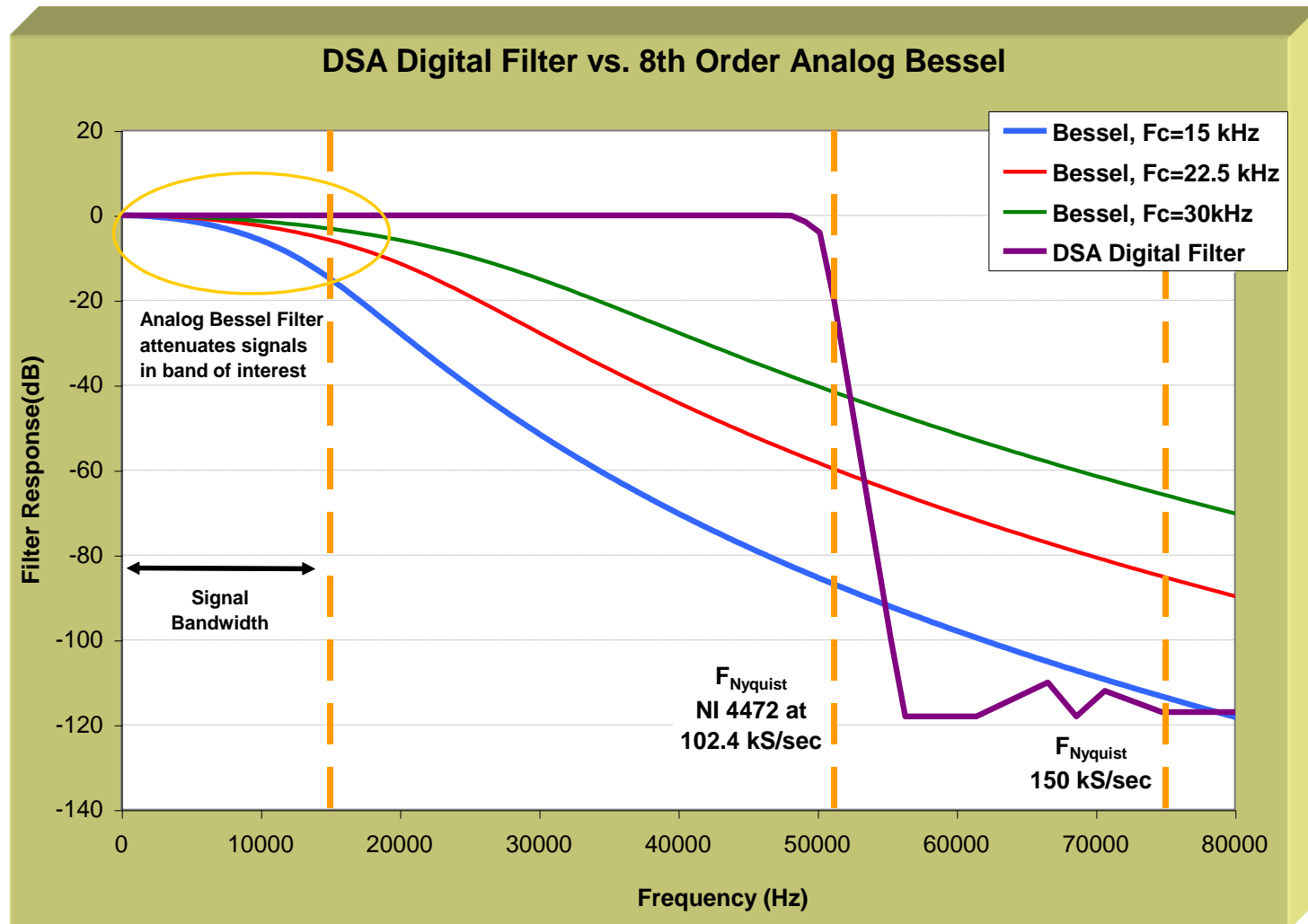


Improperly sampled



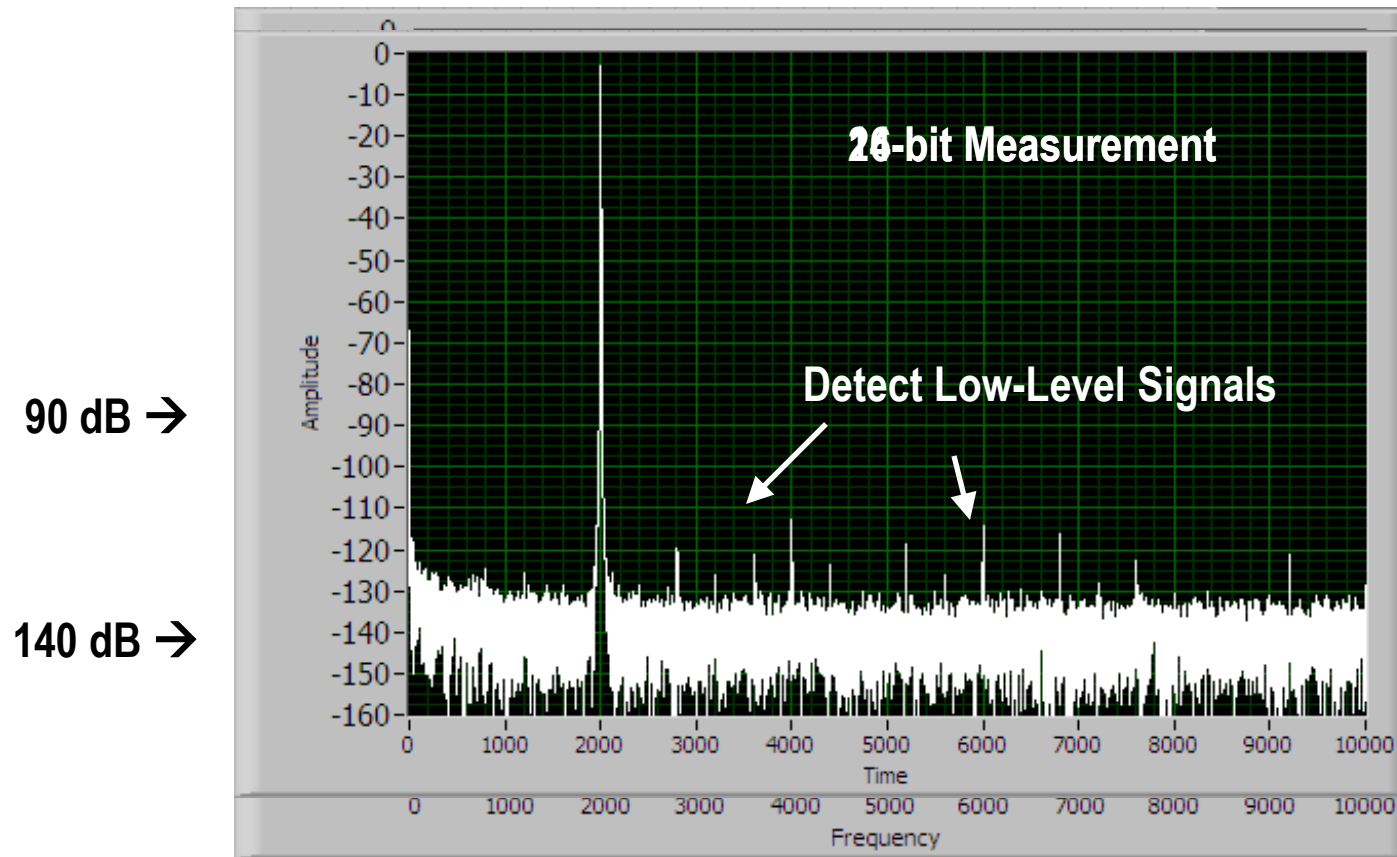
Properly sampled

Anti-aliasing filter in ADCs

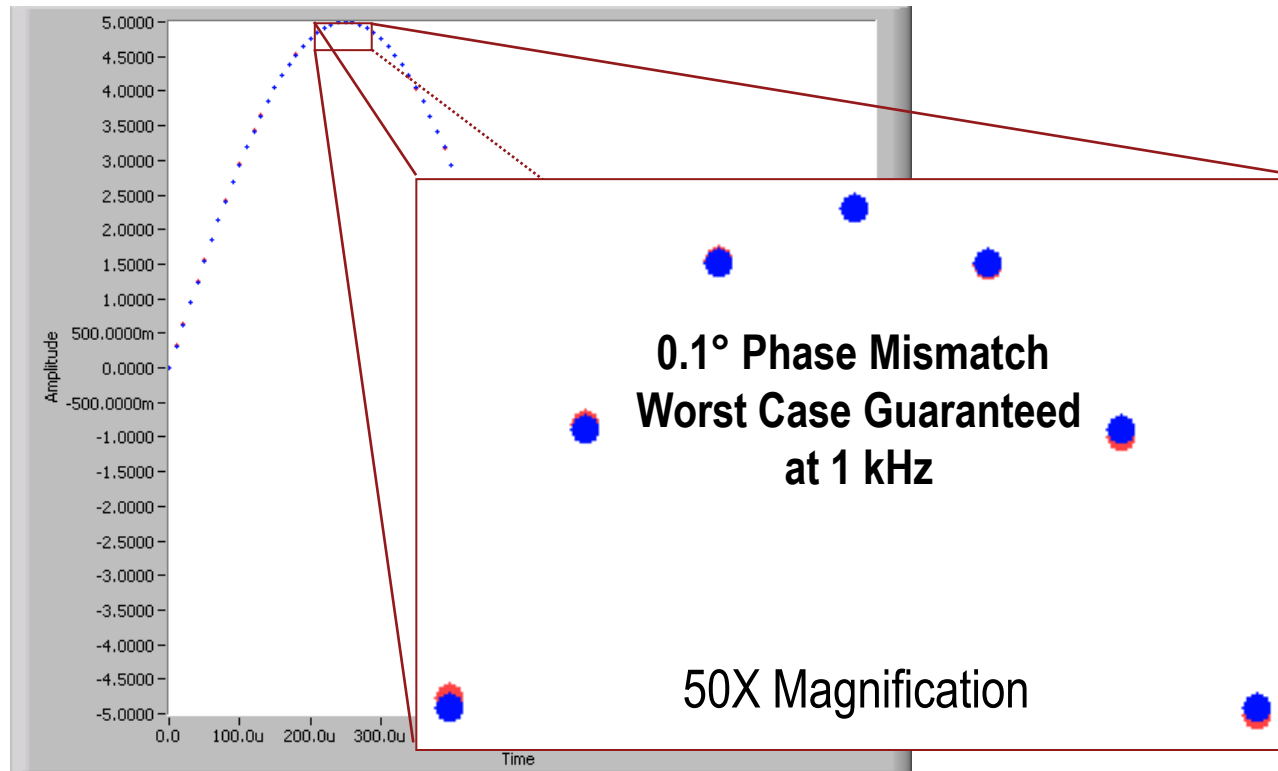


Effect of ADC resolution

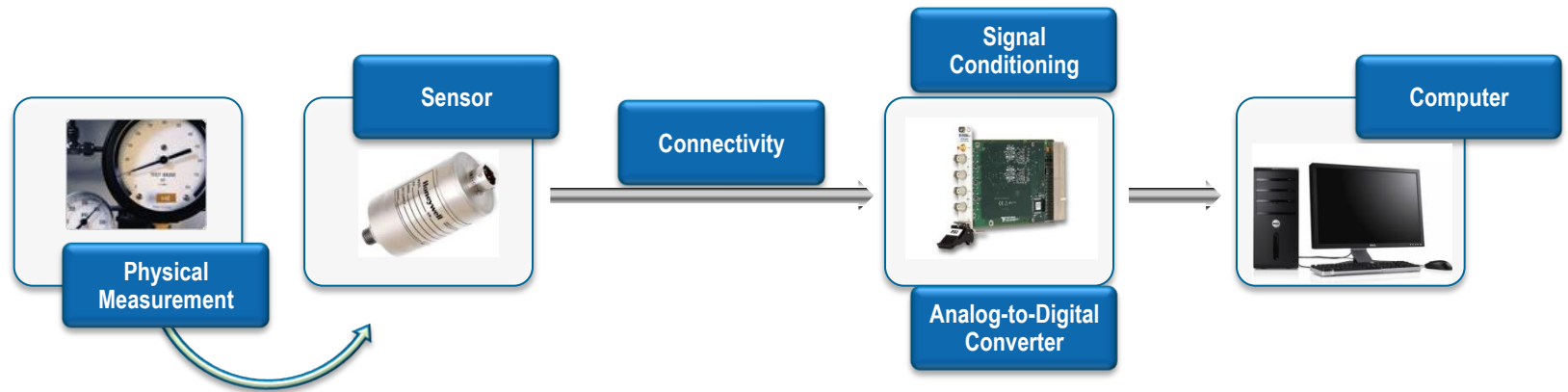
With high-resolution ADCs, you can detect both strong and weak signal components at the same time.



NI synchronization technology ensures phase synchronous measurements



NI dynamic signal acquisition devices simplify acquisition from IEPE sensors



NI has many solutions for accelerometer measurements

Portable

NI 9234: WiFi, ENET, USB
NI 443x: 24-bit analog output



- Rugged, compact
- USB, wireless, Ethernet
- Synchronized

High Channel Count

NI 4498: 16 channels



- Better dynamic range
- Variable input ranges
- Highest sample rate

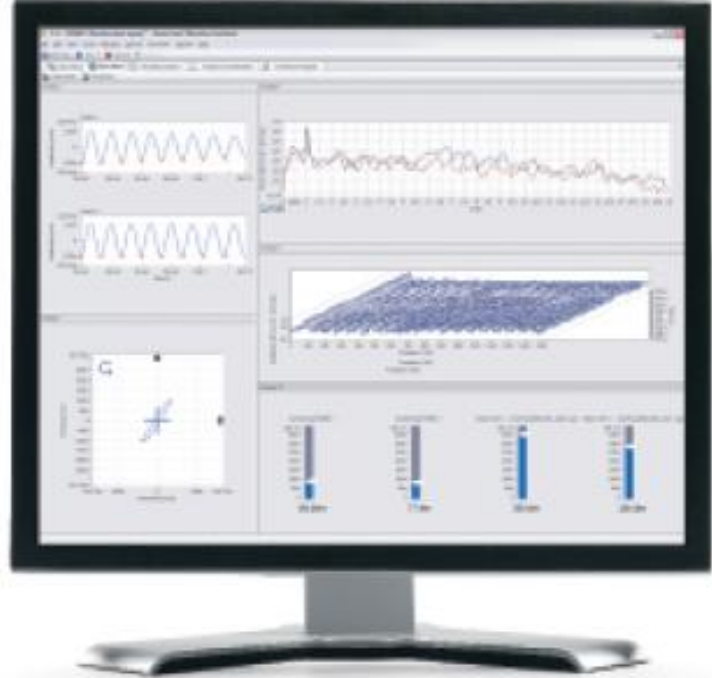
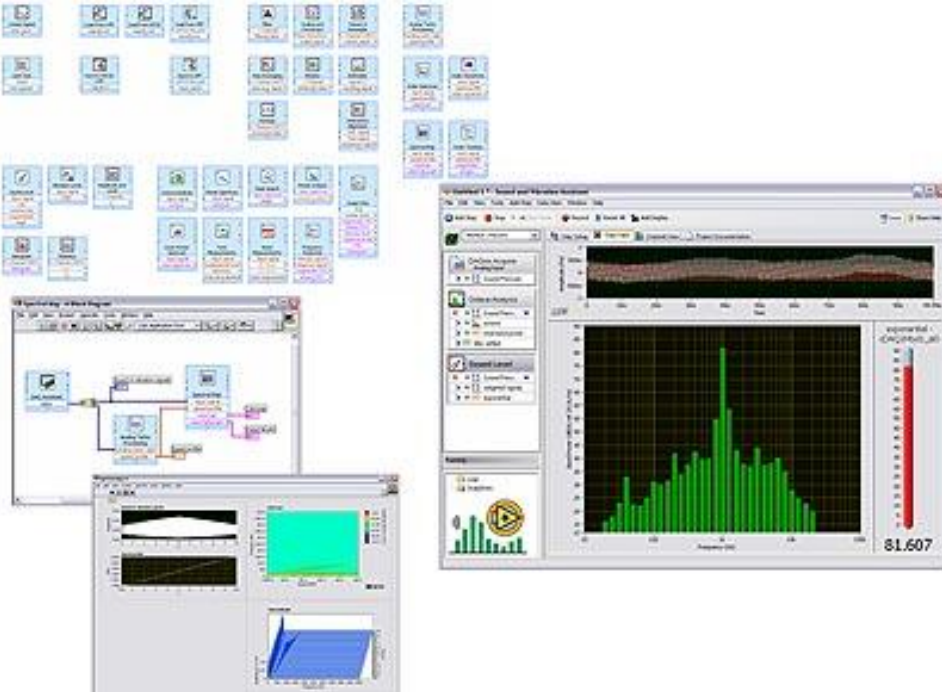
High Performance

NI 446x analog out and in

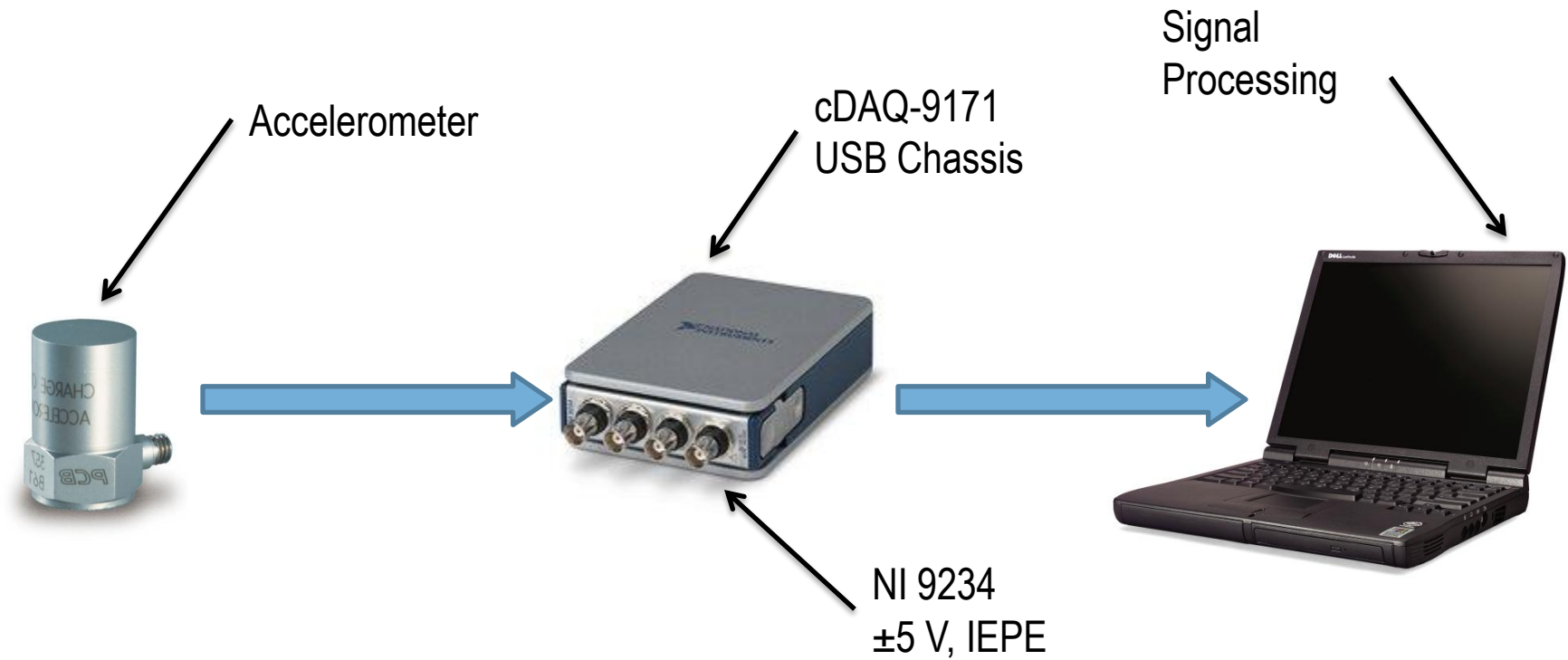


- Best dynamic range (118)
- Best AC coupling
- PCI or PXI bus

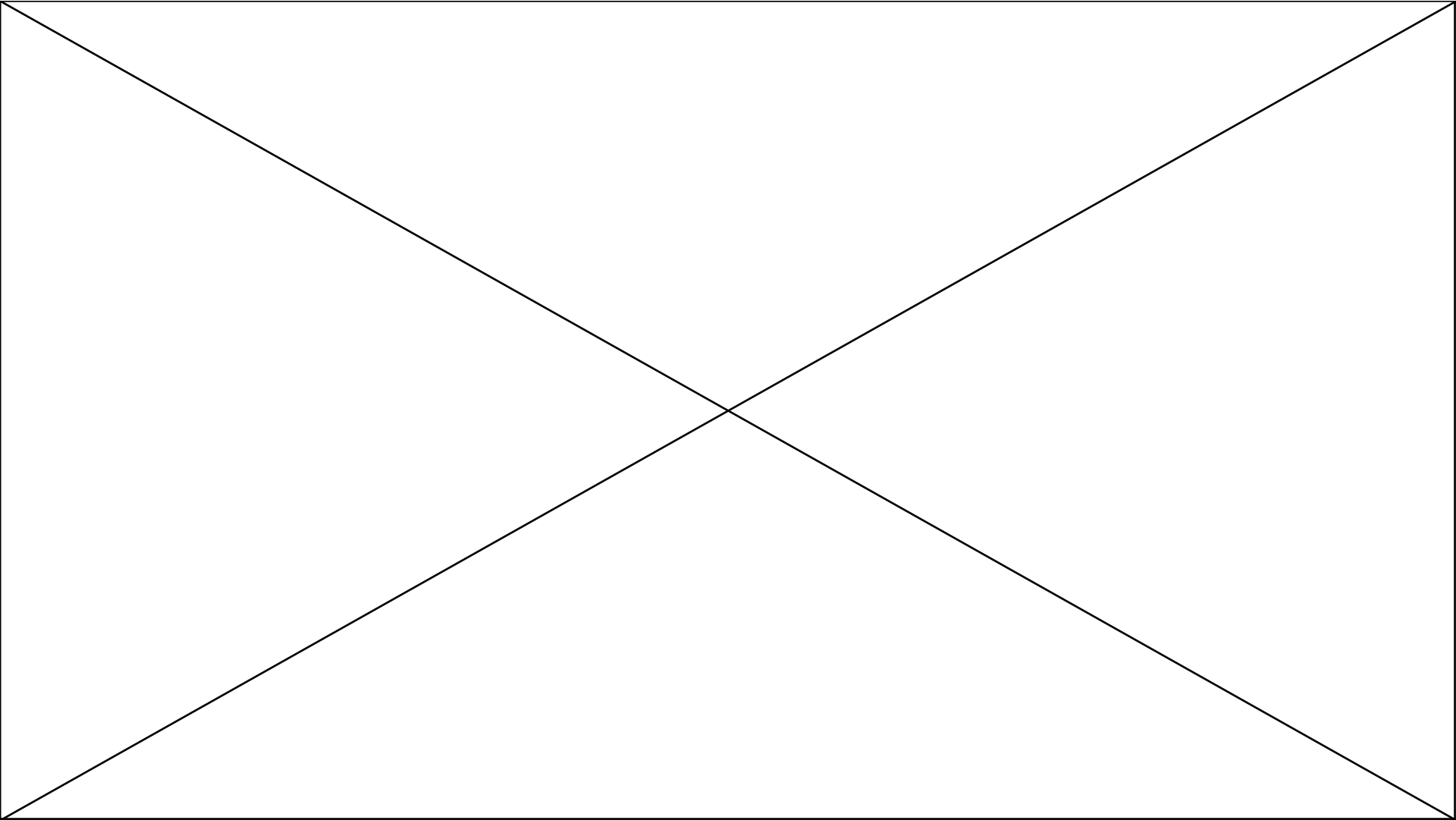
The Sound and Vibration Measurement Suite for LabVIEW simplifies vibration measurements

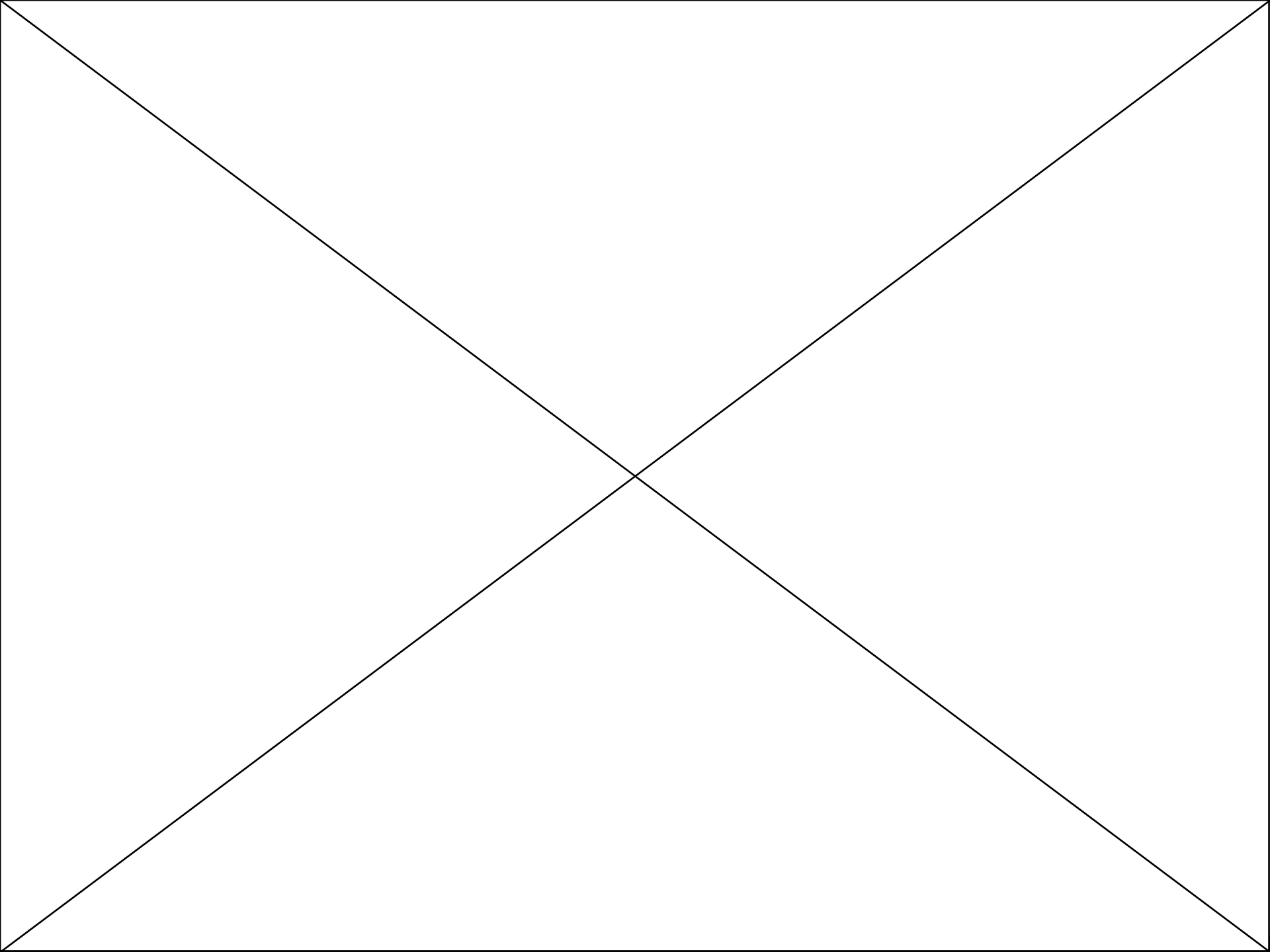


Vibration demo

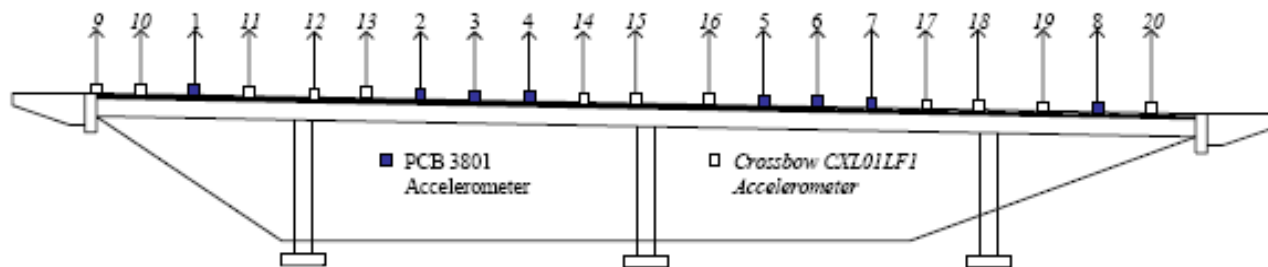


Hardware Demonstration



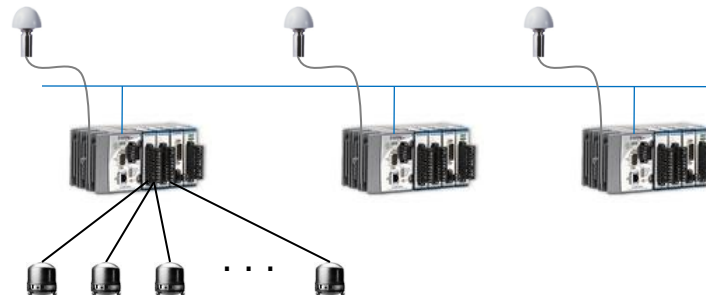
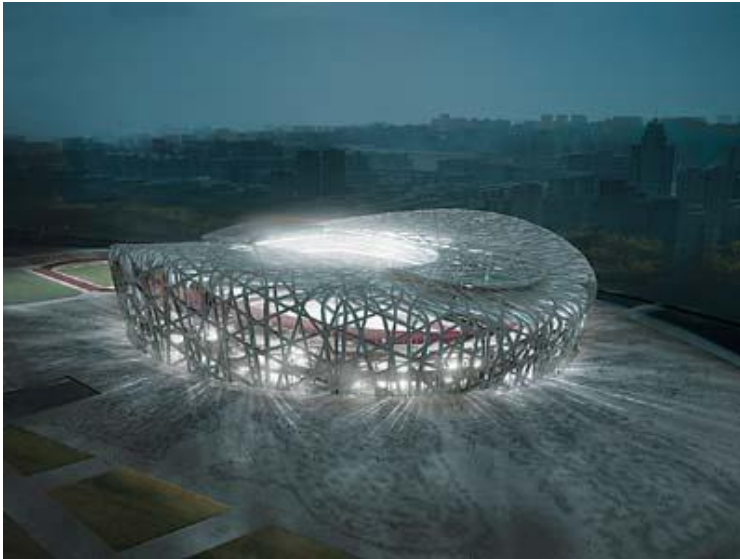


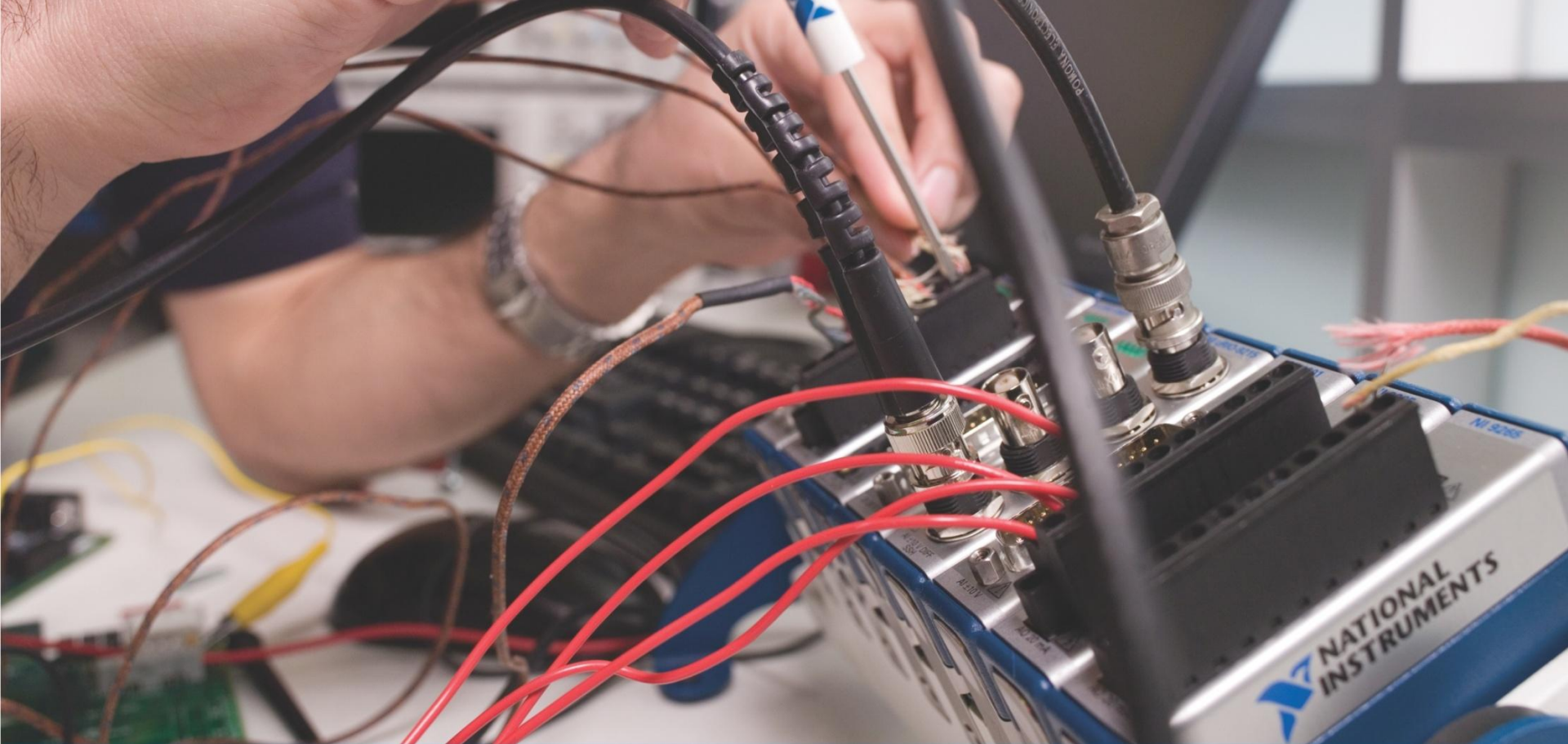
NI hardware is frequently used in structural test



UCSD: Bridge Testbed for Health Monitoring Technologies

Continuous monitoring of seismic activity at the Beijing National Stadium and Aquatics Center





ni.com/soundandvibration