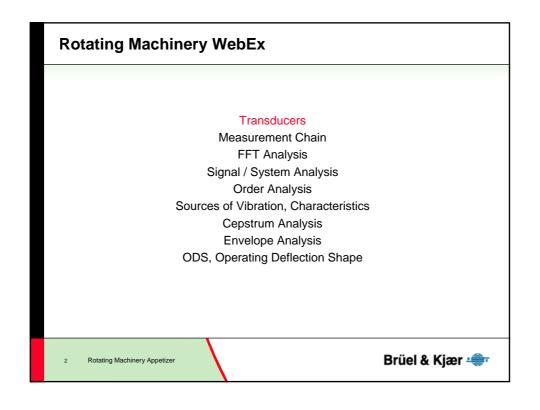
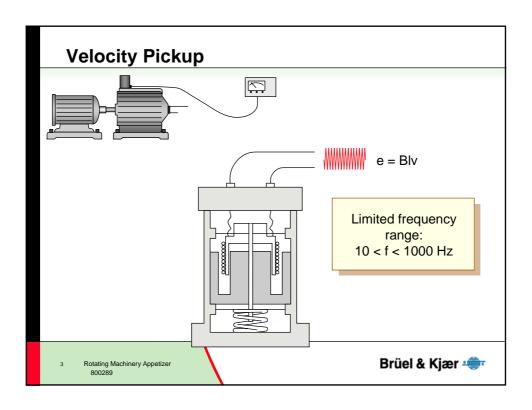
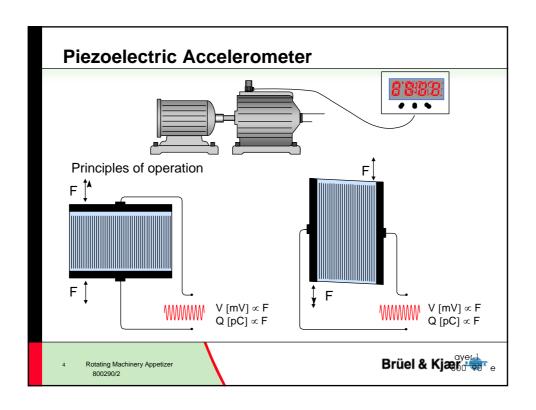
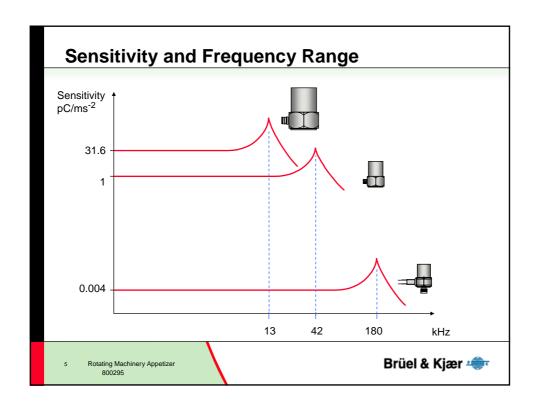
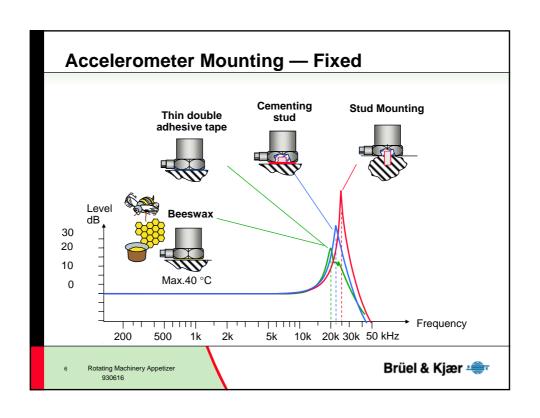
# Appetizer to Rotating Machinery Diagnostics 29 November 2006 – 3 days Hands-on Brüel & Kjaer Headquarter Denmark Brüel & Kjær 拳

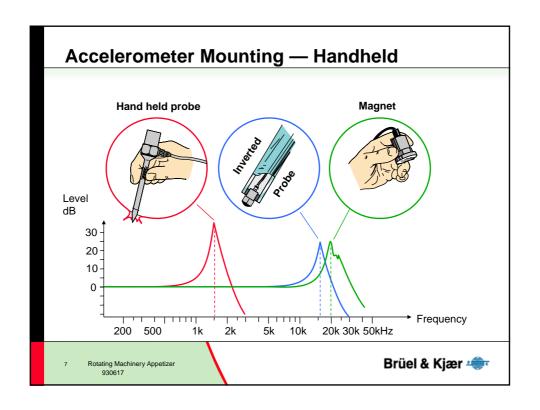


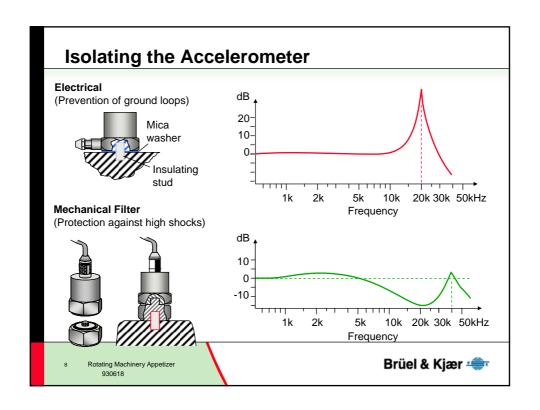


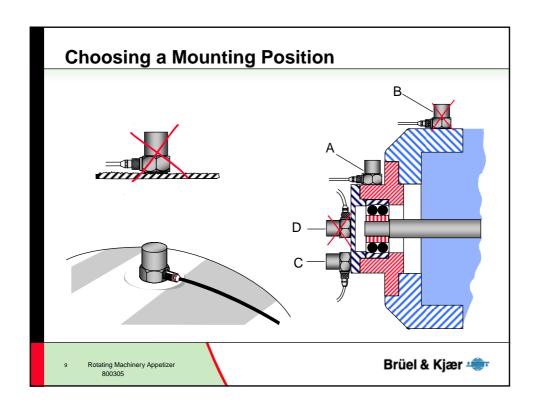


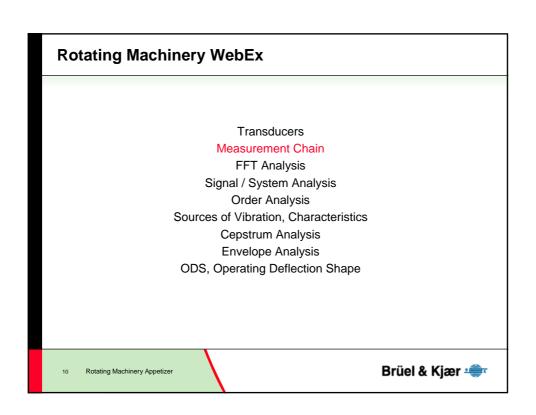


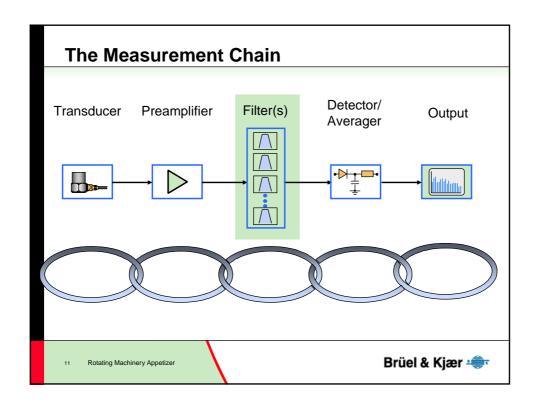


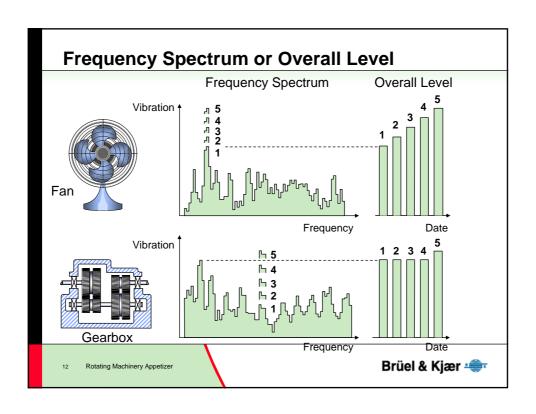


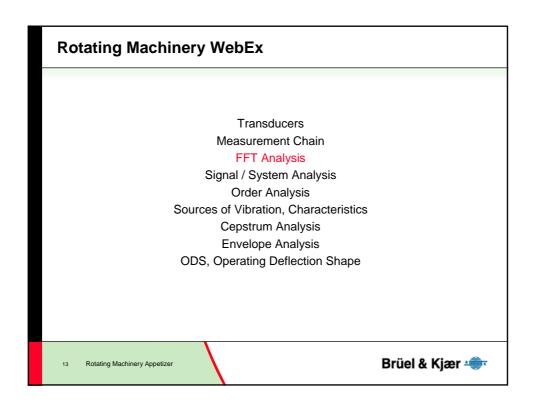


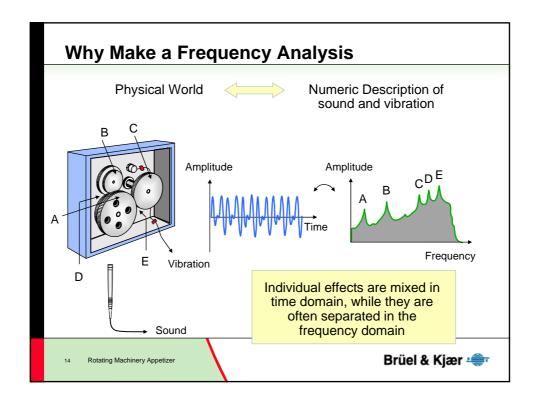


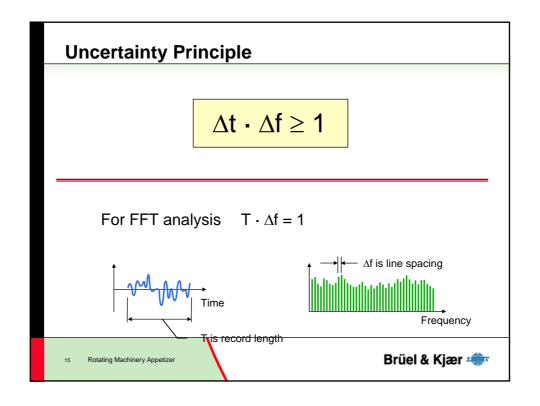


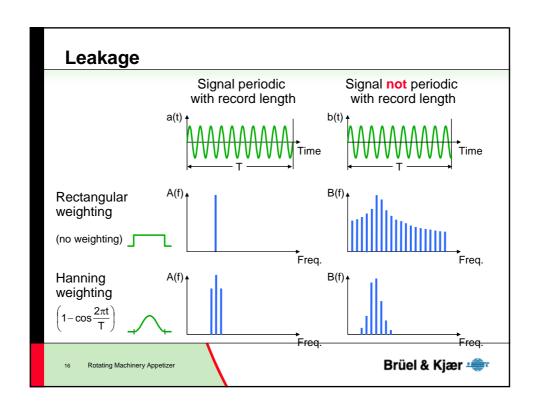


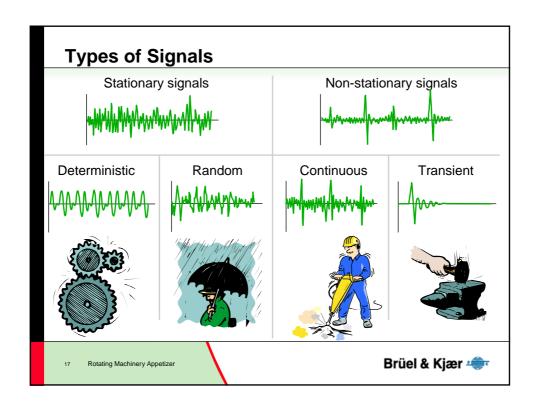




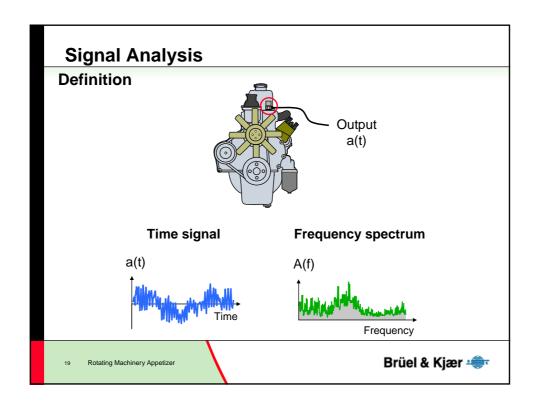


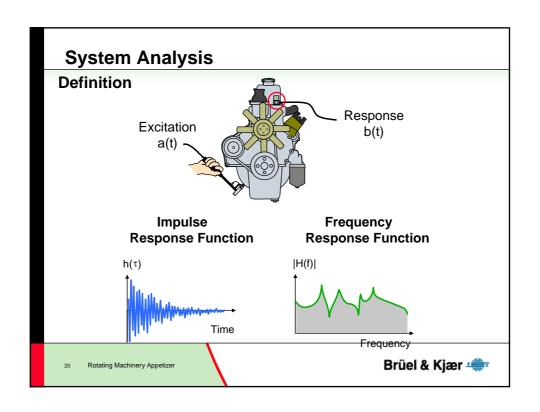


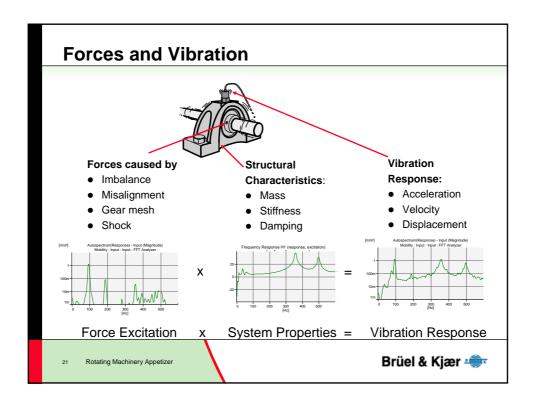


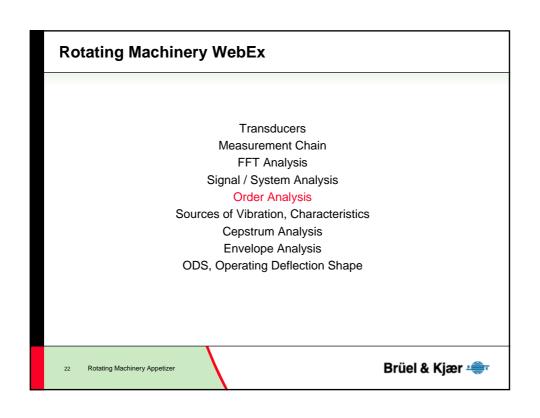


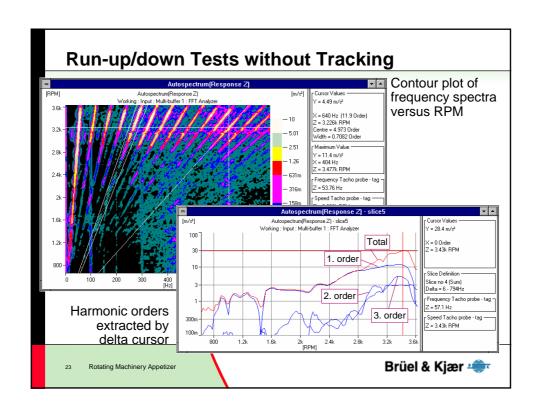
Use of Weighting Functions in <i>Signal</i> Analysis							
	Weighting						
	Rect- angular	Hanning	Transient	Expo- nential	Kaiser- Bessel	Flat Top	
Transients:							
General purpose	~						
Short transient			<b>V</b>				
Long decaying transients				V			
<ul> <li>Very long transients</li> </ul>		+ overlap					
Continuous signals:							
General purpose		<b>V</b>					
Two-tone separation					~		
Calibration						<b>V</b>	
(Pseudo random)	<b>V</b>						
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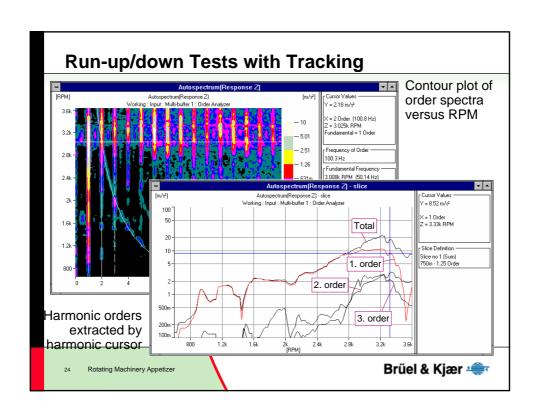


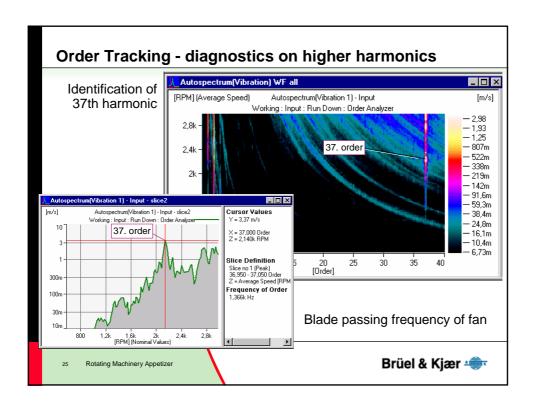


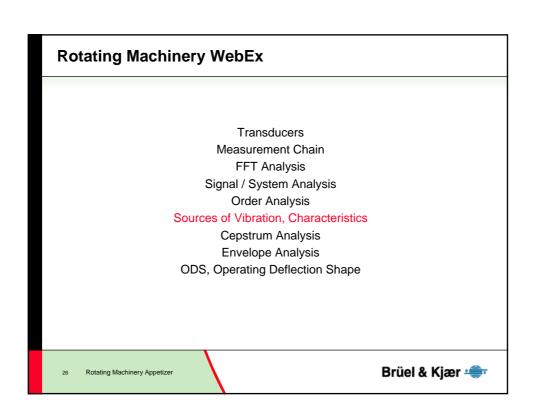


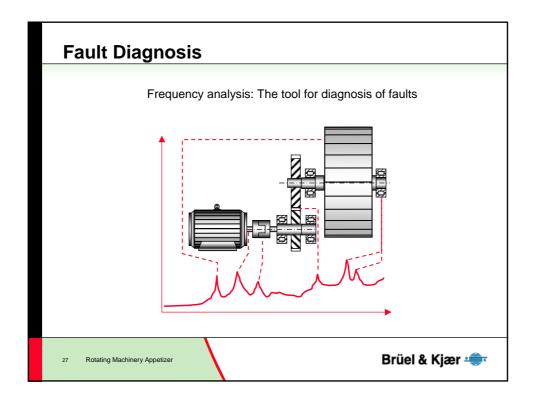


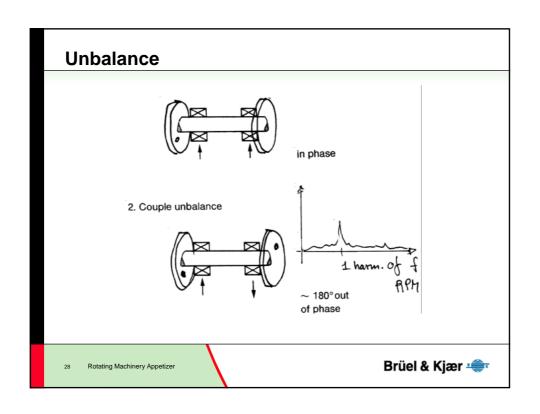


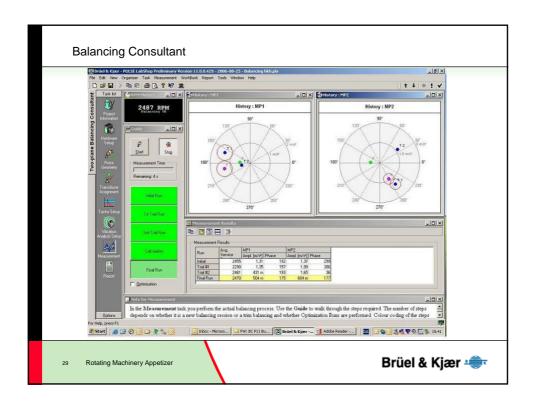


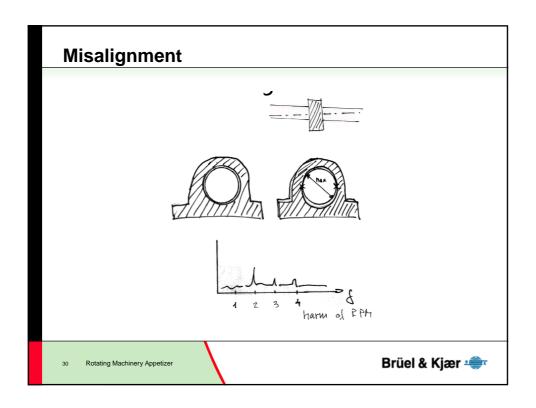


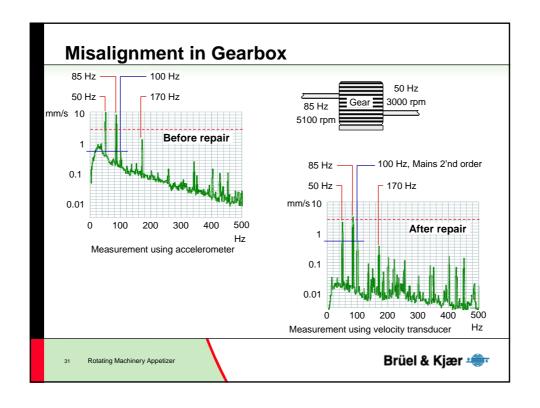


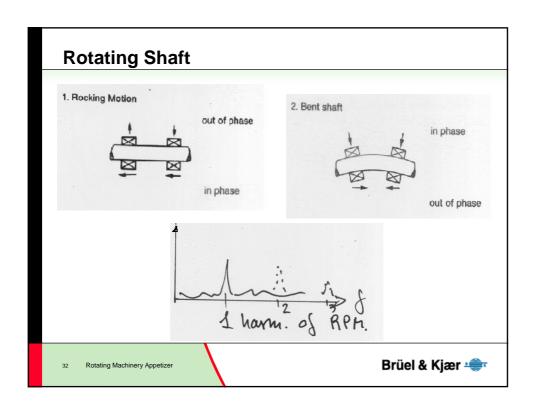


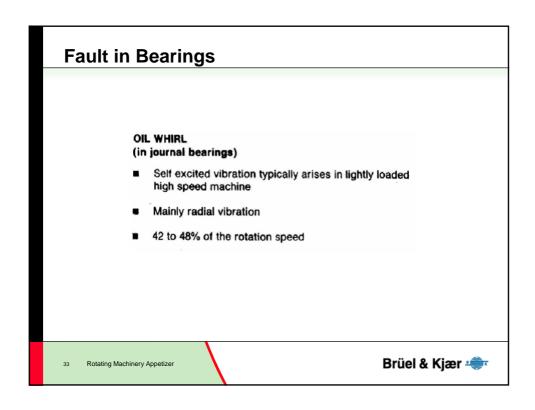


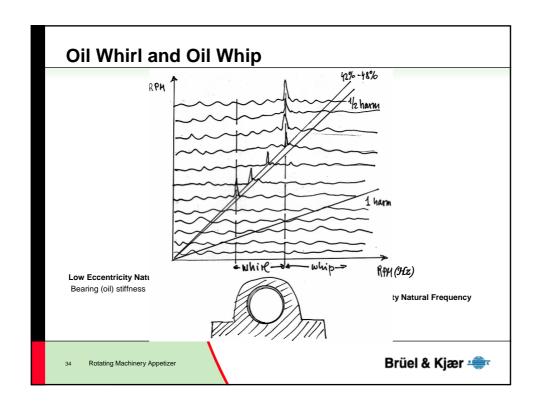












## **Loose Journal Bearing**

### LOOSE BEARING COMPONENTS

Vibration: mainly radial

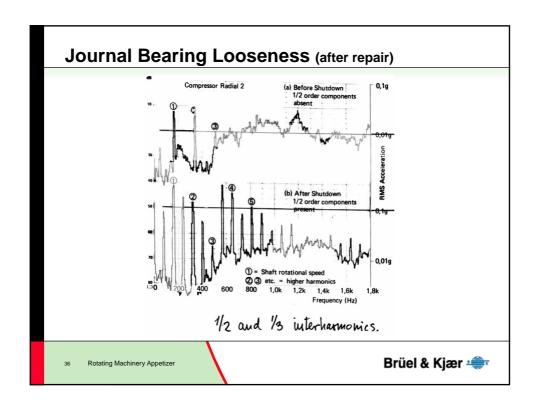
Frequencies: increase in low harmonics plus

sub-harmonics and interharmonics

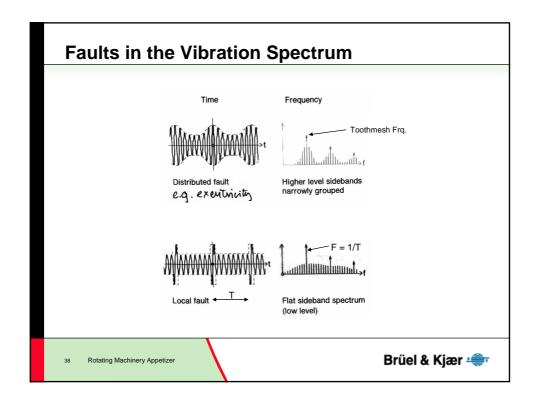
Rotating Machinery Appetizer

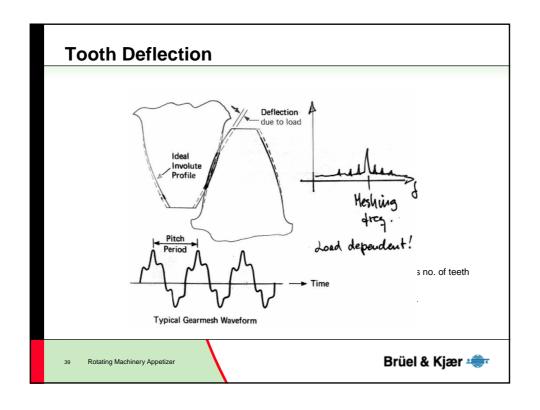
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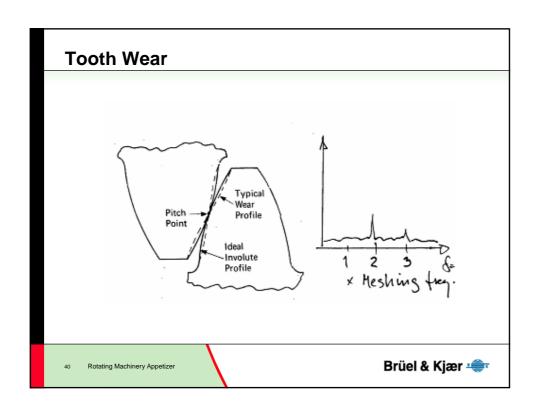


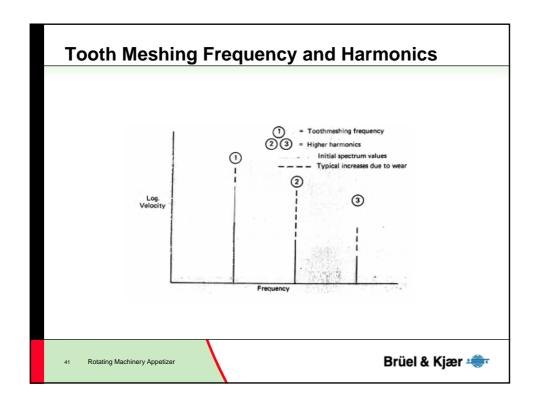


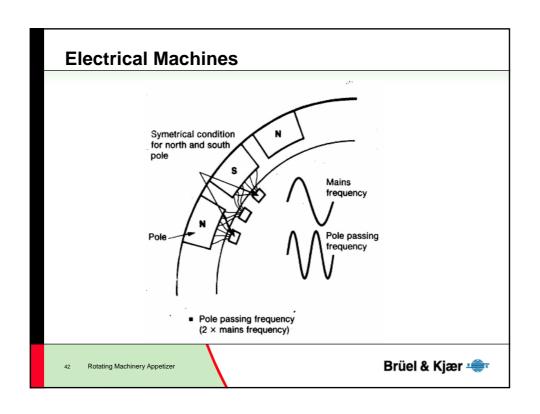
## Vibration from Gears Vibration from gears comes from several sources, including: Tooth deflection under load Uniform wear around the gear Local effects such as cracked teeth

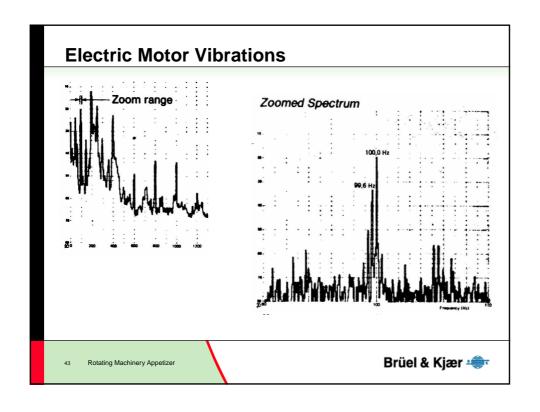


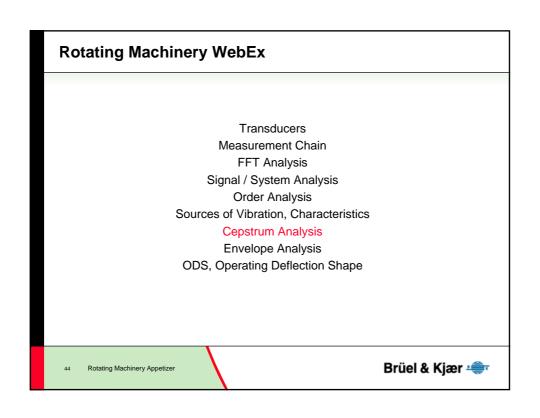


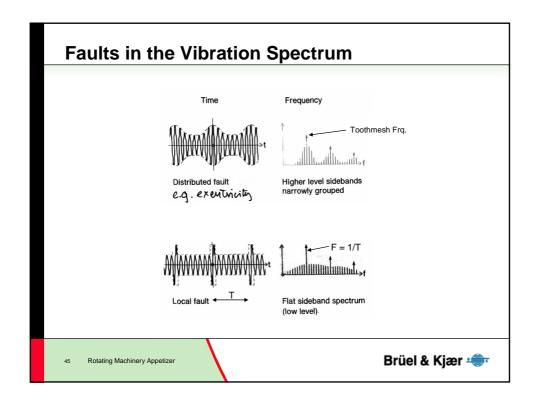


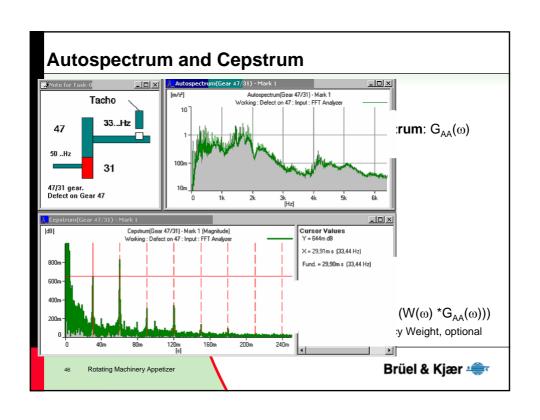


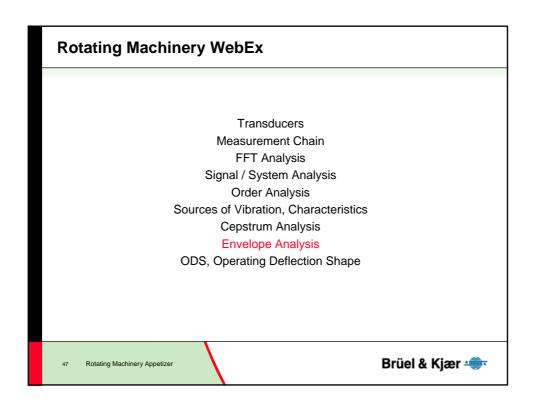


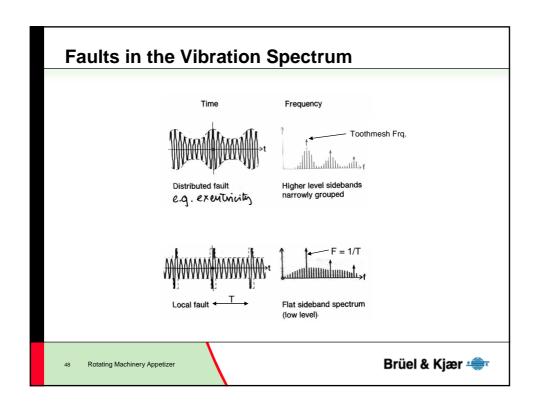


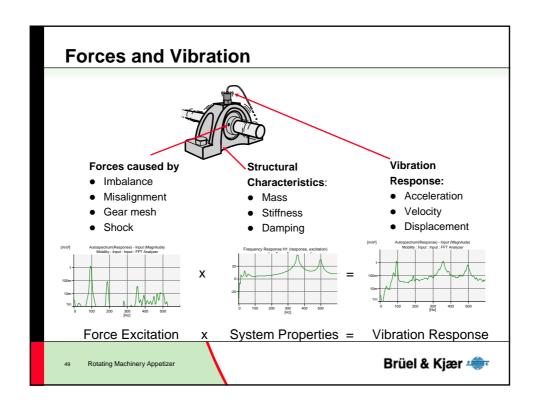


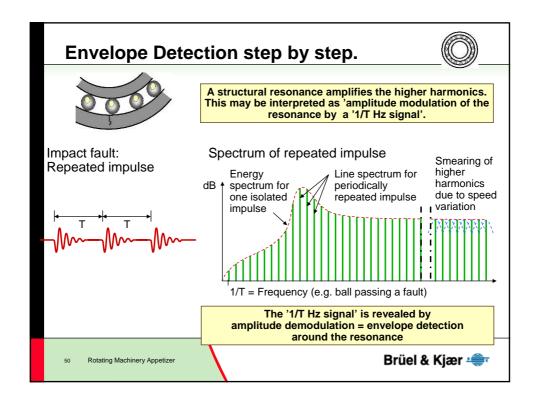


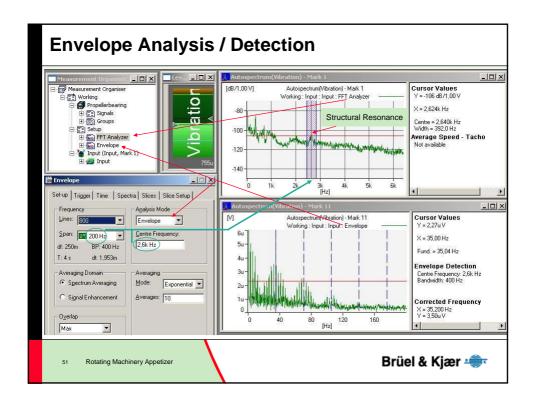


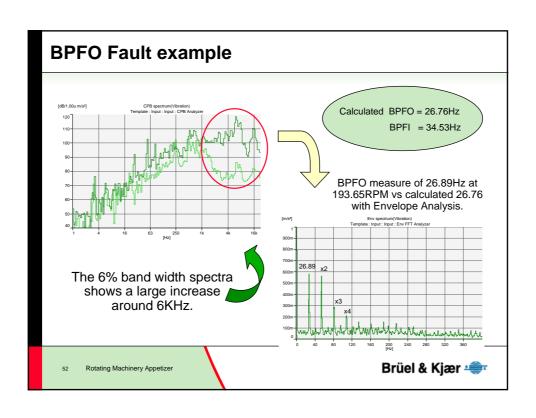


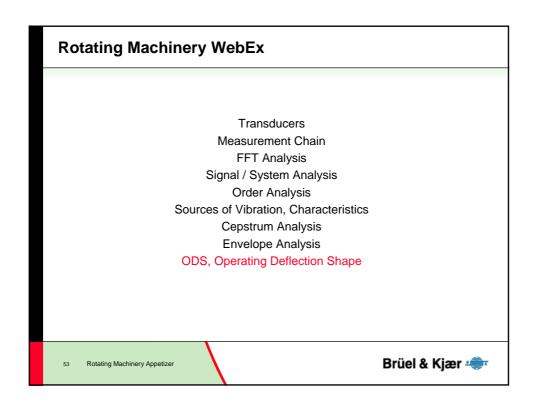


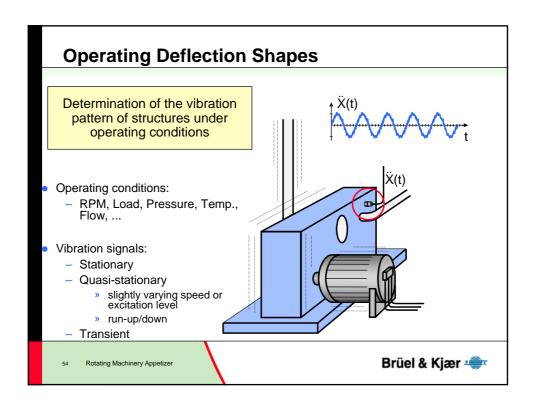










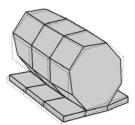


## **Operating Deflection Shapes**

- Operating Deflection Shapes documented in terms of
  - Animated geometry
  - Tables of Acceleration, Velocity, Displacement

Measurements at different points and directions (Degrees-of-freedom, **DOFs**)

Ex.: ODS of a frequency (order) component (i.e. sinusoid)



DOFs	Shape 1 Accel. (m/s^2)	Shape 1 Vel. (m/s)	Shape 1 Disp. (m)
+1Y:-1Y	1,2596	368,51E-6	107,81E-9
+2Y>1Y	19,427E-3	5,6837E-6	1,6629E-9
+3Y:-1Y	0,42542	124,46E-6	36,413E-9
+4Y:-1Y	6,0324E-3	1,7649E-6	516,34E-12
+5Y:-1Y	0,74126	216,87E-6	63,447E-9
+6Y:-1Y	34,6630-3	10,141E-6	2,9669E-9
+7Y:-1Y	0,49648	145,25E-6	42,495E-9
+8Y:-1Y	0,18884	55,247E-6	16,163E-9
+26Y:-1Y	0,47658	139,43E-6	40,792E-9
+27Y:-1Y	8,9399E-3	2,6155E-6	765,2E-12
+28Y:-1Y	0,47475	130,96-6	40,636E-9
+29Y:-1Y	1,9376E-3	566,89E-9	165,85E-12
+30Y:-1Y	0,6873	201,08E-6	58,829E-9
+31Y:-1Y	8,1696E-3	2,3901E-6	699,26E-12
+32Y:-1Y	0,50681	148,28E-6	43,38E-9
+33Y:-1Y	2,48446-3	726,86E-9	212,65E-12

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