

# pyFBS: A Python package for Frequency Based Substructuring

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## Software

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## Summary

In science, engineering and technology complex problems are often decomposed into smaller, simpler subsystems. Each subsystem can then be analyzed and evaluated separately. This approach can often reduce the complexity of the overall problem and provide invaluable insight into the optimization and troubleshooting of each individual component. The subsystems can also be assembled back together and with that the system can be analyzed as a whole.

Dynamic Substructuring (DS) is an engineering concept where dynamic systems are modeled and analyzed in terms of their components or so-called substructures. There are several ways of formulating the dynamics of substructures. One of them is with Frequency Response Functions (FRFs), which describe the response as the result of a unit harmonic force. The method is well suited for experimental approaches where FRFs are obtained from measurement of components. Such approaches were already investigated in the 70s ([Klosterman, 1971](#)) and 80s (e.g. ([Martinez et al., 1984](#)), ([Crowley et al., 1984](#)), ([Jetmundsen et al., 1988](#)), ([Urgueira, 1989](#))). Due to complicated formulations and difficulties in obtaining good measurements, the method was hardly applicable. Thanks to better measurement hardware and proper formulation of the problem, Frequency Based Substructuring (FBS) has gained popularity in recent years ([Klerk, Rixen, & Voormeeren, 2008](#)), ([Seijs et al., 2016](#)), ([Rixen et al., 2006](#)). With this approach, it is also possible to build hybrid models in which experimentally characterized and numerically modelled parts are combined.

pyFBS is a Python package for Frequency Based Substructuring. The package implements an object-oriented approach for dynamic substructuring. Current state-of-the-art methodologies in frequency based substructuring are available in pyFBS. Each method can be used as a standalone or interchangeably with others. Also a 3D display is available so a user can simply place and orient associated input/outputs used with each method. Furthermore, basic and application examples are provided with the package together with real experimental and numerical data ([El Mahmoudi et al., 2019](#)).

## Statement of need

Evaluating structural dynamics is a necessary step in the development of any complex mechanical system. Vibro-acoustic character together with the visual design contributes to the customer's perception of a premium product. With DS the vibro-acoustic performance of a product can be analysed in terms of its subcomponents. This approach is highly beneficial, as almost all complex products are designed modularly. The pyFBS helps the user to perform

40 experimental modelling in DS. It enables an intuitive way to position sensors and impact lo-  
41 cations on the analysed structures. The position and orientation of sensors/impacts can be  
42 then be used in each implemented DS method. Furthermore, experimental measurements can  
43 be simulated with ease from a numerical model, where the same positional information can  
44 be used.

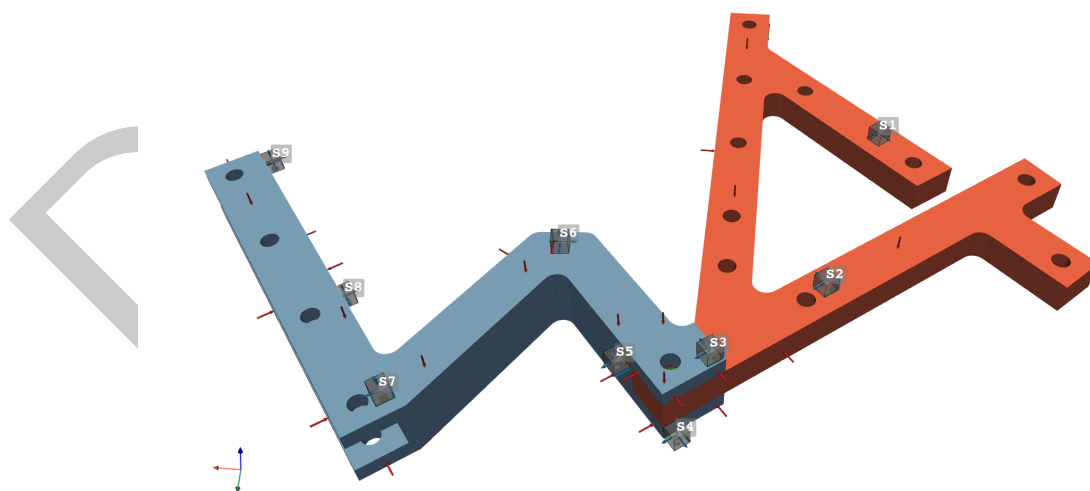
45 To the best of authors knowledge there is currently no open source software alternative, which  
46 would enable the user to use dynamic substructuring methodologies. The pyFBS has been  
47 designed to be used for scientific research in the field of dynamic substructuring. It is currently  
48 being used by a number of undergraduate students and postgraduate researchers.

## 49 Features

50 pyFBS enables the user to use state-of-the-art dynamic substructuring methodologies in an  
51 intuitive manner. Currently implemented features are listed below.

### 52 3D display

53 Structures and positions of impacts, sensors and channels can be visualized in 3D au-  
54 toretef{fig:3D}. The 3D display is built on top of PyVista (Sullivan & Kaszynski, 2019) and  
55 enables an intuitive way to display relevant data. Sensors and impacts can be interactively  
56 positioned on structures and the updated positions can be directly used within the pyFBS.  
57 With this feature the experimental setup can be prepared in advance, to avoid possible  
58 mistakes in experimental modelling. Furthermore, various animations can be performed  
59 directly in the 3D display, such as the animation of mode shapes or operational deflection  
60 shapes.



**Figure 1:** An example of a simple structure depicted in the pyFBS 3D display.

### 61 FRF synthetization

62 Frequency Response Functions can be synthesized for predefined positions of channels and im-  
63 pacts in a numerical model. Currently, mode superposition FRF synthetization is supported,

64 where mass and stiffness matrices are imported from FEM software. Damping can be intro-  
65 duced as modal damping for each mode shape. Additionally, noise can be introduced to the  
66 response so a realistic set of FRFs, representing experimental measurements, can be obtained.

## 67 Virtual Point Transformation (VPT)

68 VPT projects measured dynamics on the predefined interface displacement modes (IDMs)  
69 (Klerk, Rixen, Voormeeren, & Pasteuning, 2008). The interface is usually considered to  
70 be rigid; therefore, only 6 rigid IDMs are used in the transformation. After applying the  
71 transformation, a collocated set of FRFs is obtained, which can afterwards directly be used in  
72 DS. Expanded VPT is also supported, where directly measured rotational response is included  
73 in the transformation (Bregar et al., 2020).

## 74 System Equivalent Model Mixing (SEMM)

75 SEMM enables mixing of two equivalent frequency-based models into a hybrid model (Klaassen  
76 et al., 2018), (Klaassen & Rixen, 2020). The models used can either be of numerical or  
77 experimental nature. One of the models provides the dynamic properties (overlay model) and  
78 the second model provides a set of degrees of freedom. A numerical model is commonly used  
79 as a parent model and an experimental model is used as an overlay model.

## 80 Discussion

81 The development of the pyFBS is an ongoing effort. Currently the package is used as a  
82 research tool. In the future, more examples on the topic of DS and applications of Transfer  
83 Path Analysis (TPA) are going to be introduced in the documentation. Furthermore, imple-  
84 mentation of Operational Source Identification (OSI) is going to be integrated into the pyFBS  
85 in the near future.

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