

부록 (APPENDIX)

$$T = T_s \times N = \frac{N}{F_s} = \frac{N}{2.56 \times F_{max}} = \frac{lines}{F_{max}}$$

T = Time required to collect the waveform (시간파형을 수집하는데 요구되는 시간)

Ts = Time between each sample (각각의 샘플 사이 시간)

Fs = Sampling rate = Samples per second (샘플링 주파수, 초당 샘플 수)

N = Number of samples (1024, 2048, 4096, etc.) (샘플 수(개수))

$$Resolution = \frac{F_{max}}{lines}$$

$$Bandwidth = Resolution \times Window factor$$

Resolution (분해능), Bandwidth (대역폭), Fmax (최대 주파수), lines (라인수)

Window factor (창 인자) = 1 (no window/uniform/rectangular) 또는 1.5 (Hanning window)

Separating Frequency (분리 가능한 주파수) $\geq 2 \times Bandwidth$ (대역폭) $\geq 2 \times Resolution$ (분해능) * Window Factor (창 인자)

요구되는 스펙트럼 라인 $\geq 2 \times Window factor \times Fmax / Separating Frequency$

Accuracy of Frequency (at peak) (피크에서 주파수의 확실성) = $\pm \frac{1}{2} \times Resolution$

Prime numbers (소수): 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19...

1 inch = 25.4 mm

1mm = 0.039 inches

Trial weight calculation (시험 추 계산):

$$W = \frac{F}{K \times R \times N^2}$$

F = 10% of rotor mass divided by the number of bearings (회전자 질량의 10%를 베어링 숫자로 나눔) in kg (단위: kg)

K = 0.011

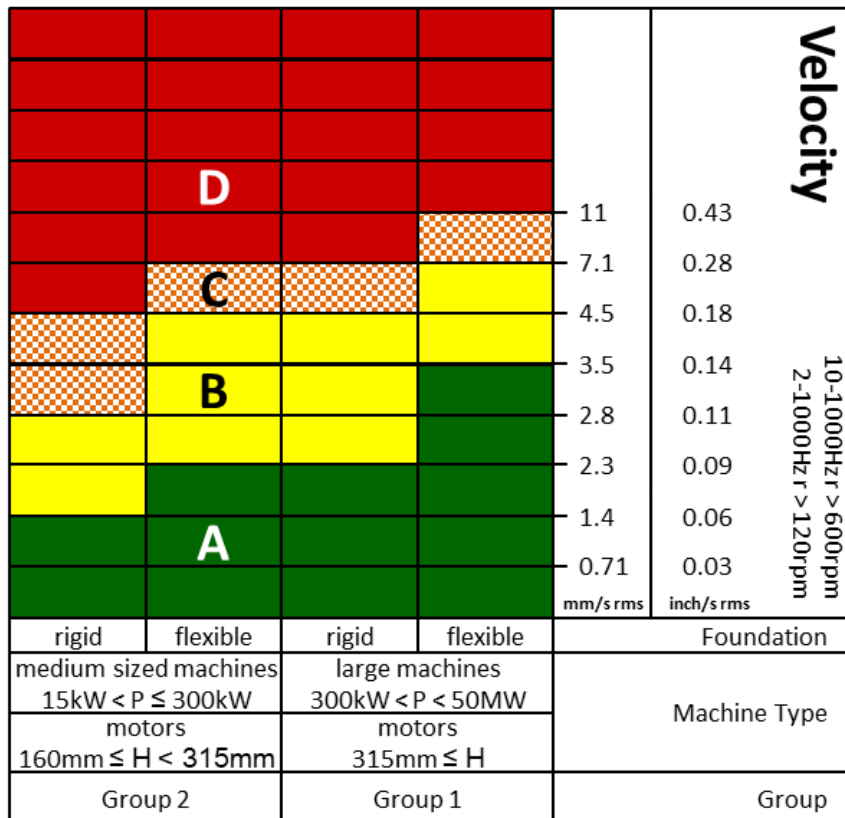
N = RPM/1000

R = Radius (반경) in cm (단위: cm)

Unit Conversions (단위 변환)

$D_{pk-pk} = \frac{19098 V_{pk}}{f_{cpm}} \quad V_{pk} = \frac{5217 A_{rms}}{f_{cpm}}$	$D_{pk-pk} = \frac{27009 V_{rms}}{f_{cpm}} \quad V_{rms} = \frac{93712 A_{rms}}{f_{cpm}}$
$D_{pk-pk} = \frac{9.958 \times 10^7 A_{rms}}{f_{cpm}^2} \quad A_{rms} = \frac{f_{cpm} V_{pk}}{5217}$	$D_{pk-pk} = \frac{2.53 \times 10^9 A_{rms}}{f_{cpm}^2} \quad A_{rms} = \frac{f_{cpm} V_{rms}}{93712}$
$V_{pk} = \frac{f_{cpm} D_{pk-pk}}{19098} \quad A_{rms} = \frac{f_{cpm}^2 D_{pk-pk}}{9.958 \times 10^7}$	$V_{rms} = \frac{f_{cpm} D_{pk-pk}}{27009} \quad A_{rms} = \frac{f_{cpm}^2 D_{pk-pk}}{2.53 \times 10^9}$
<p>D = Displacement: mils pk-pk V = Velocity: in/sec pk A = Acceleration: g rms F = 주파수: CPM</p>	<p>D = Displacement: micron pk-pk V = Velocity: mm/sec rms A = Acceleration: g rms F = 주파수: CPM 1 g rms = 9.8m/sec²</p>

ISO 10816-3 Vibration Severity Chart



- A New machine condition
- B Unlimited long-term operation allowable
- C Short-term operation allowable
- D Vibration causes damage

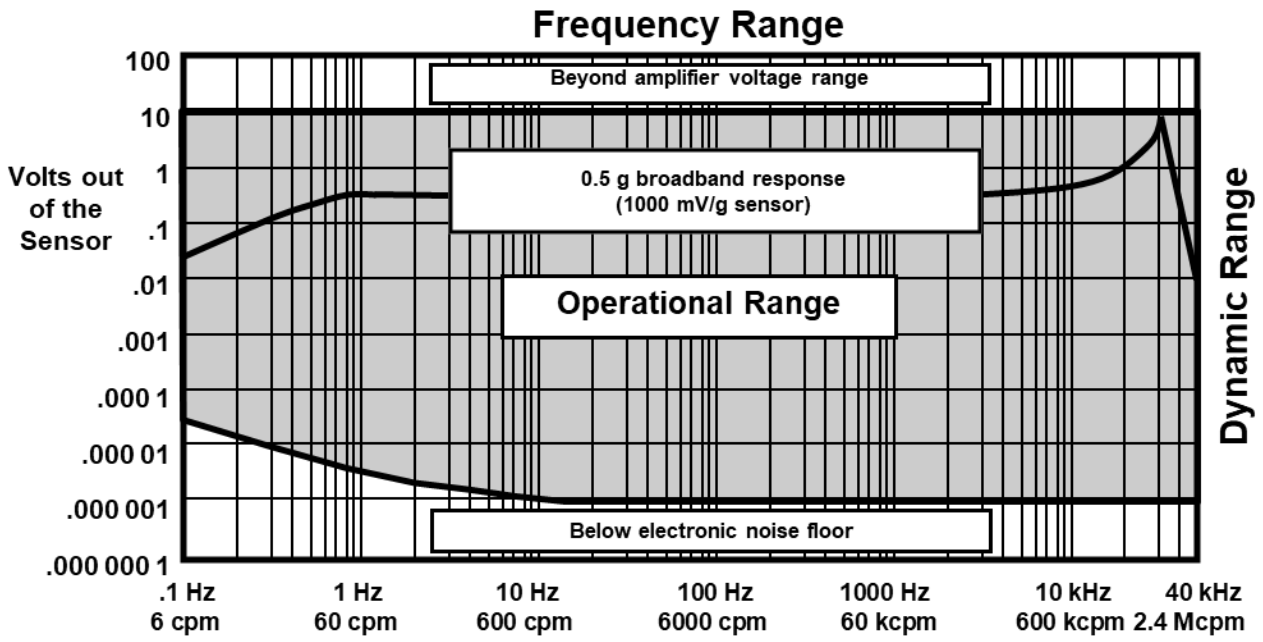
If the lowest natural frequency of the combined machine and support system in the direction of measurement is higher than its main excitation frequency (this is in most cases the rotational frequency) by at least 25 %, then the support system may be considered rigid in that direction. All other support systems may be considered flexible.

ISO 10816-3 Vibration Severity Chart

				140	5.51	Displacement 10-1000Hz: $r > 600 \text{rpm}$ 2-1000Hz: $r > 120 \text{rpm}$	
D				113	4.45		
		C		90	3.54		
				71	2.80		
B				57	2.24		
				45	1.77		
				37	1.46		
				29	1.14		
				22	0.87		
A				18	0.71		
				11	0.43		
				$\mu\text{m rms}$	mil rms		
rigid	flexible	rigid	flexible	Foundation			
medium sized machines $15\text{kW} < P \leq 300\text{kW}$		large machines $300\text{kW} < P < 50\text{MW}$		Machine Type			
motors $160\text{mm} \leq H < 315\text{mm}$		motors $315\text{mm} \leq H$					
Group 2		Group 1		Group			

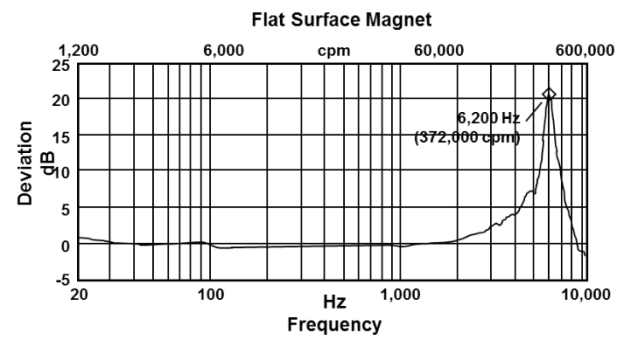
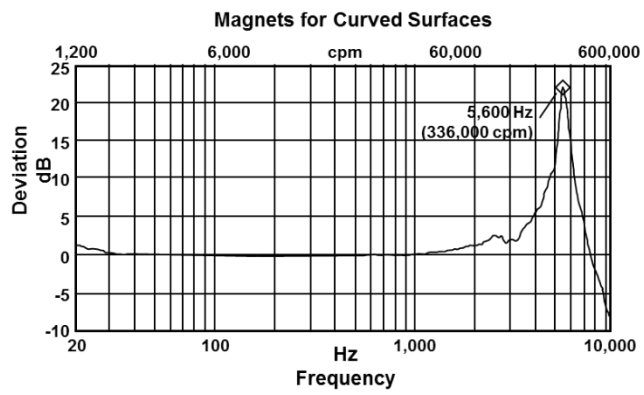
- A New machine condition
- B Unlimited long-term operation allowable
- C Short-term operation allowable
- D Vibration causes damage

Transducer Operating Regions (트랜스듀스 운전 범위)



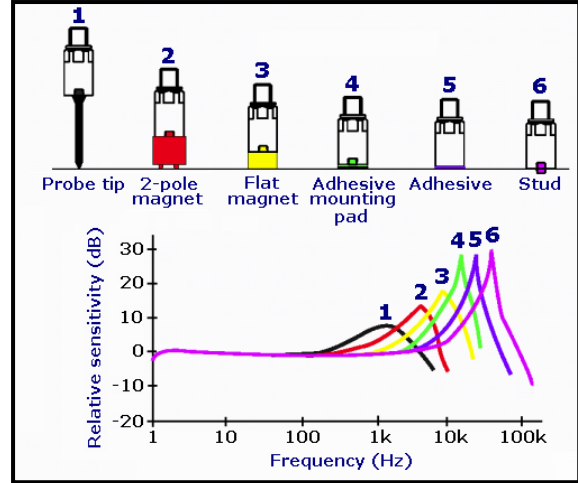
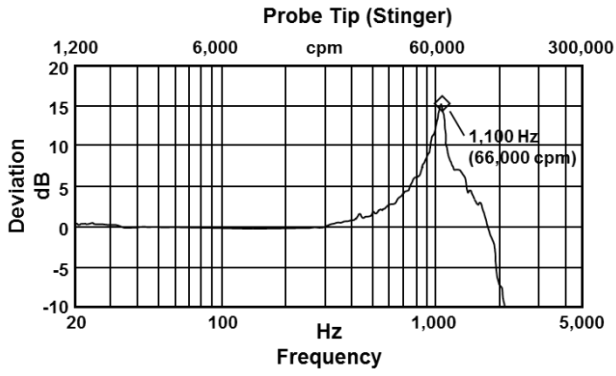
Transducer Frequency Response (주파수 응답) - Magnets on Curved Surfaces

Transducer Frequency Response - Magnets on Flat Surfaces

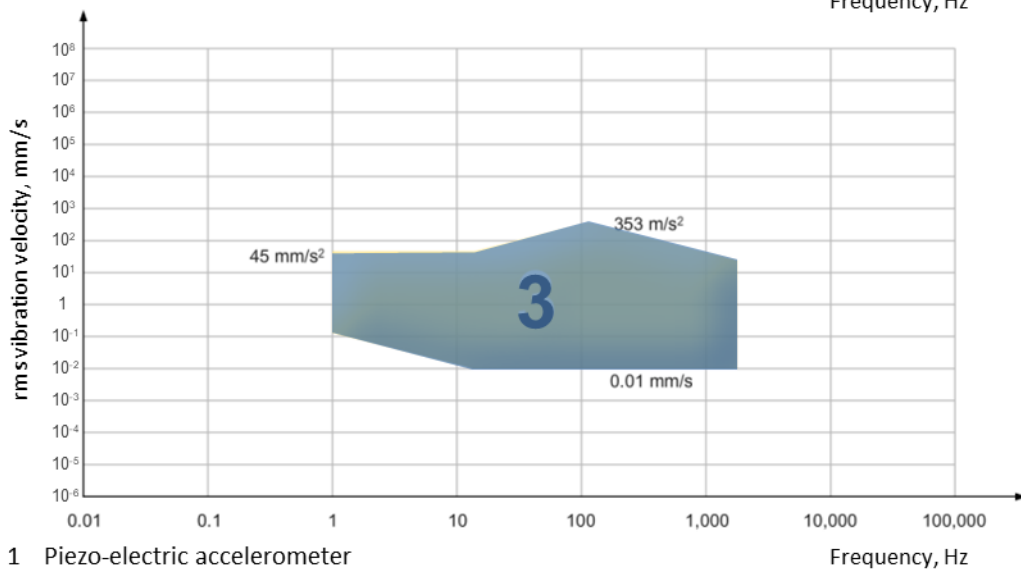
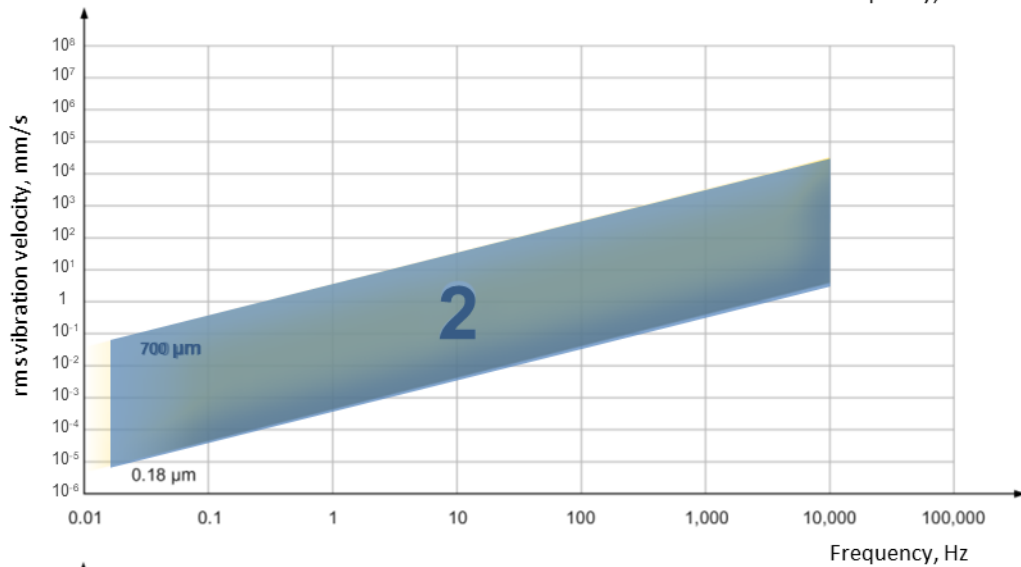
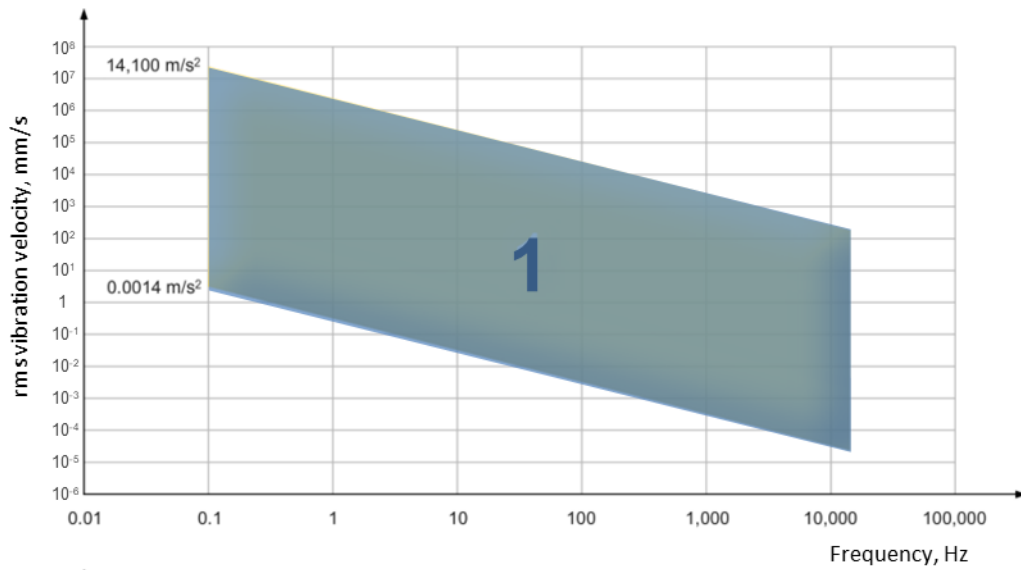


Transducer Frequency Response - Stingers or Hand Held Probes

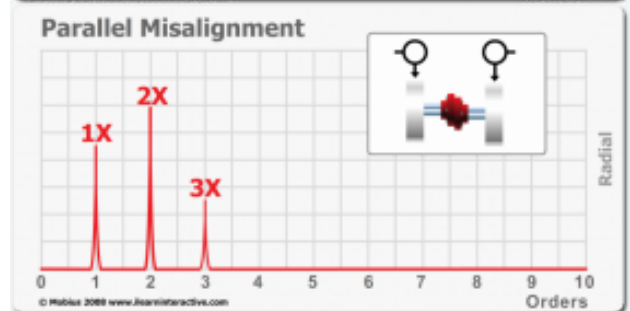
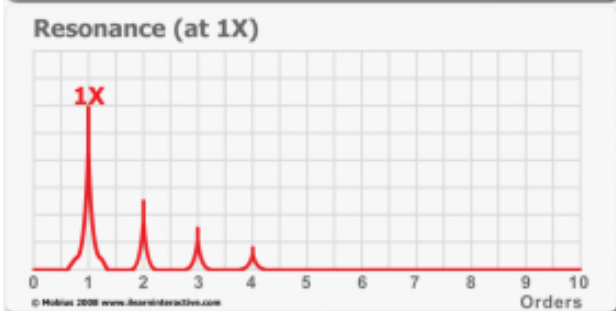
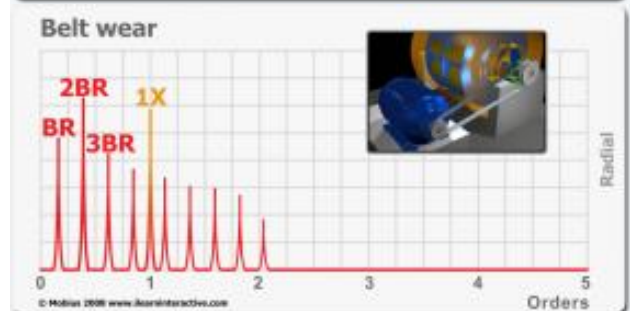
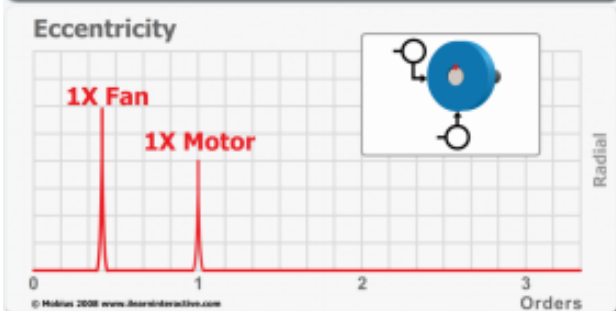
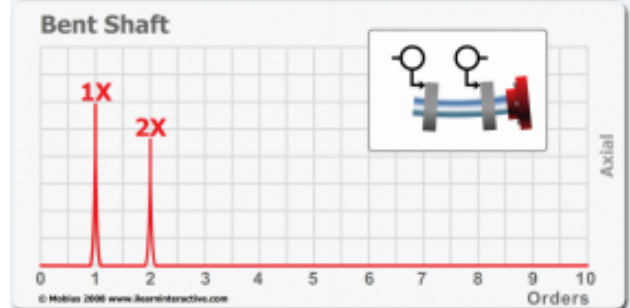
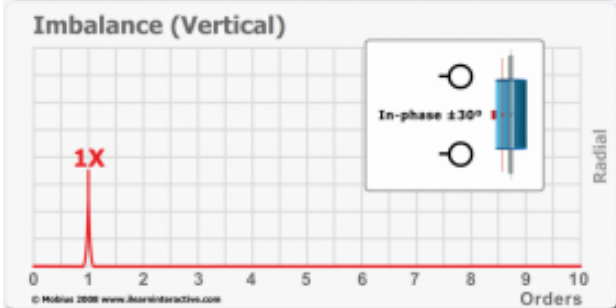
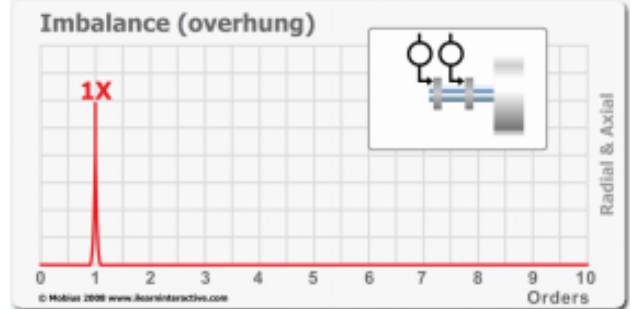
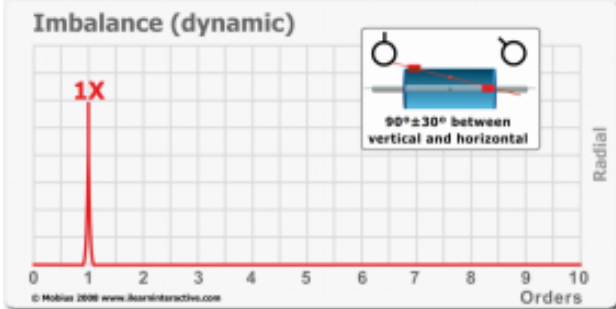
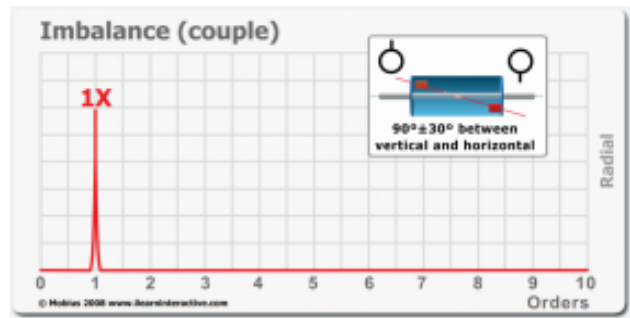
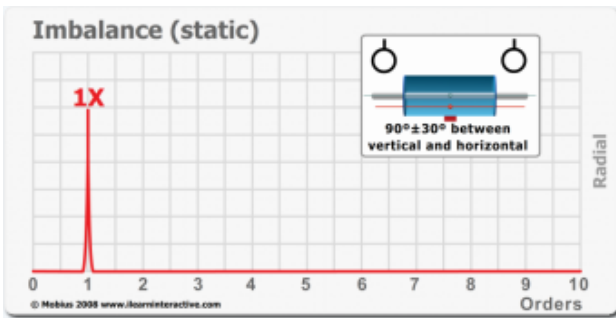
Transducer Frequency Response Curves (트랜스듀서의 주파수 응답 곡선)

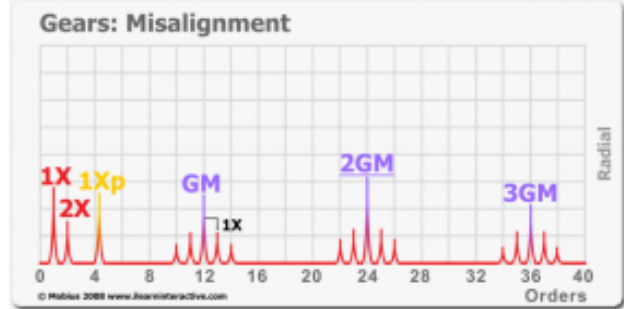
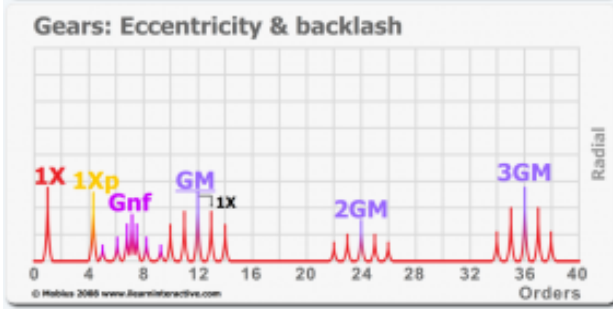
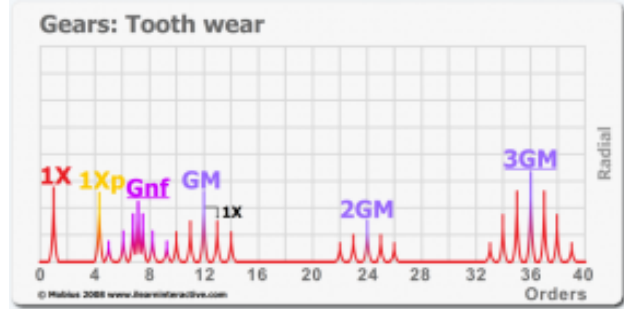
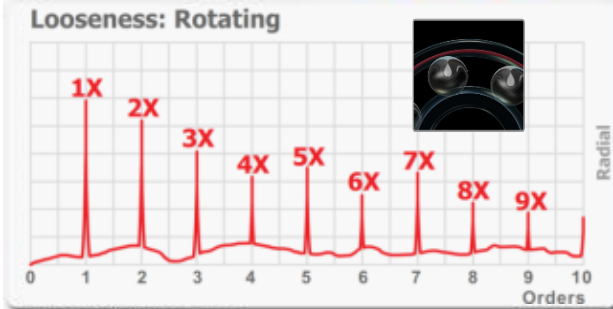
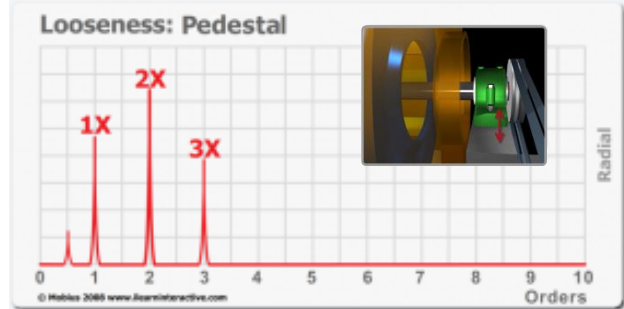
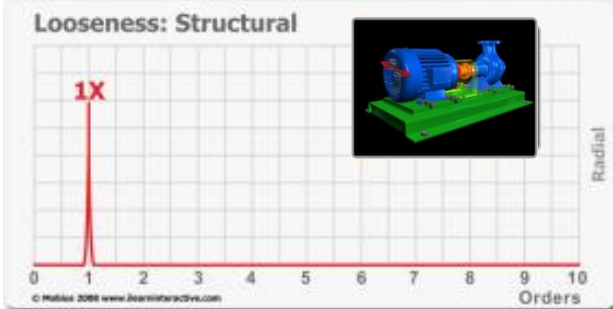
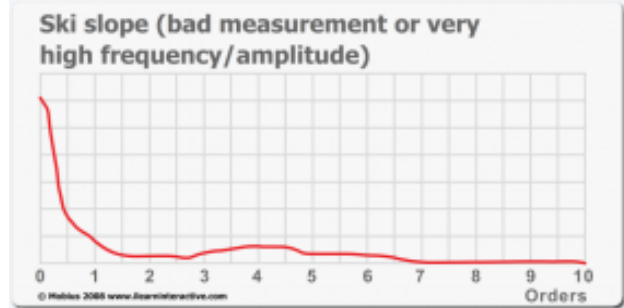
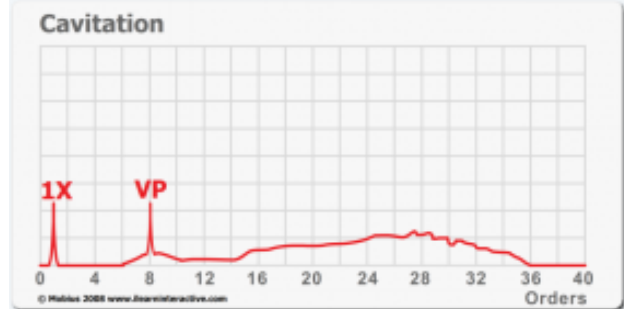
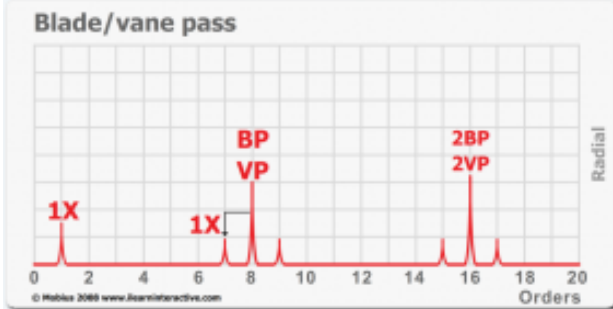
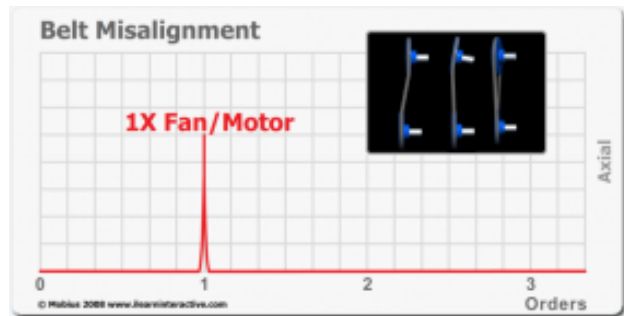
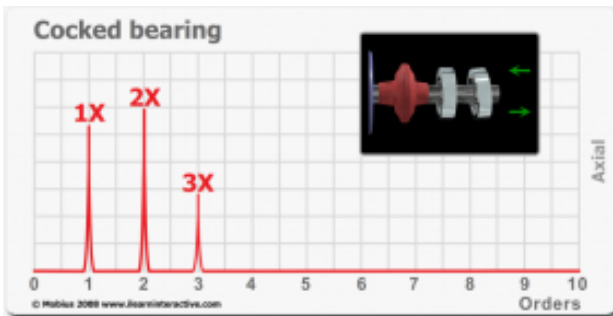


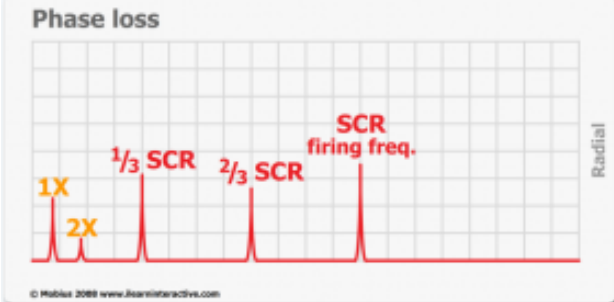
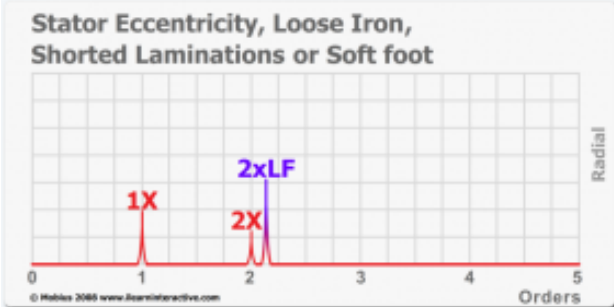
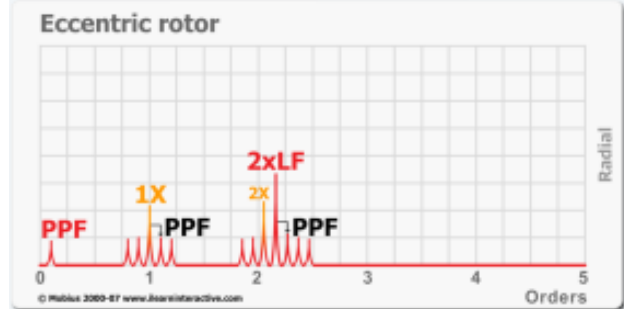
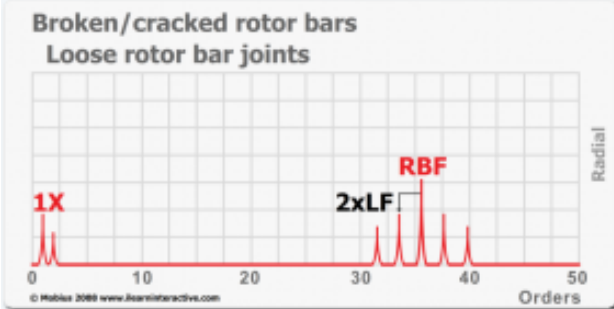
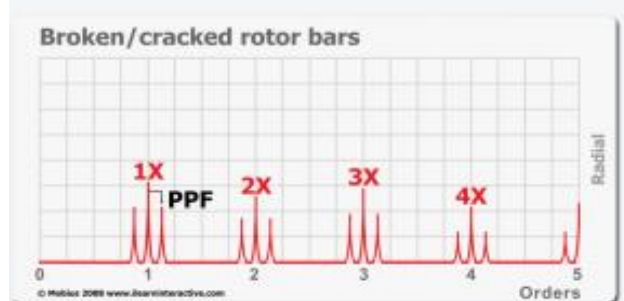
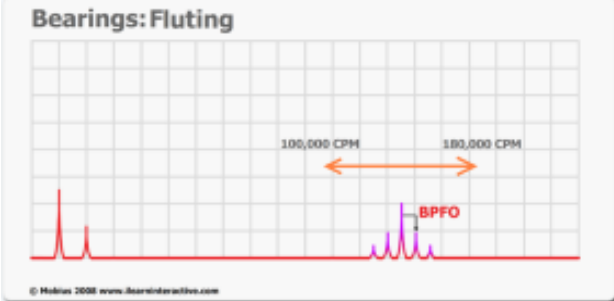
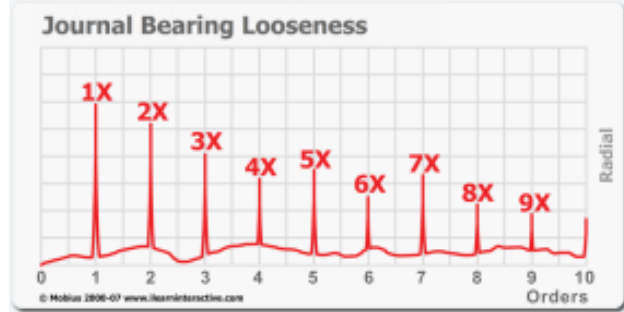
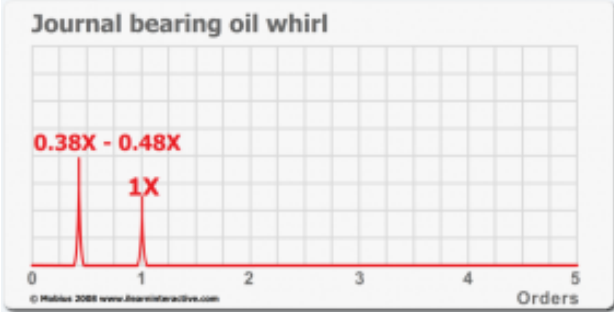
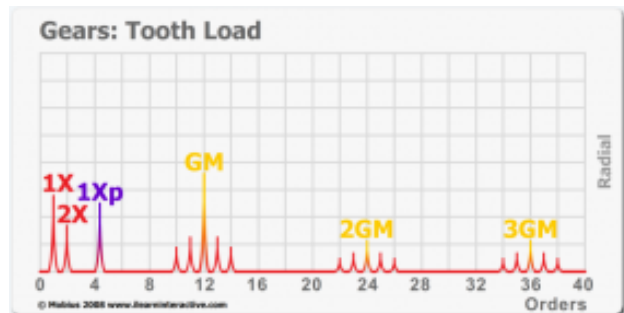
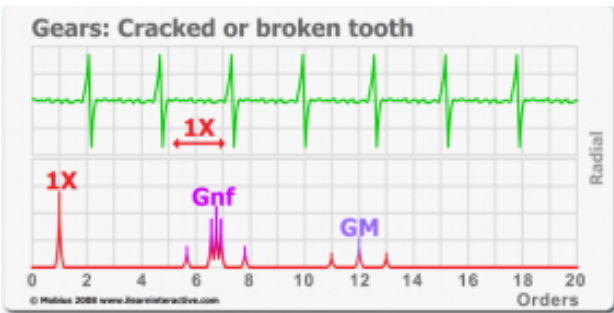
Transducer Effectiveness Regions (트랜스듀스의 효율적인 사용 범위)

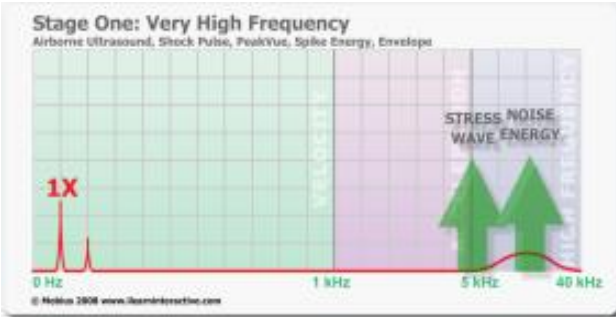
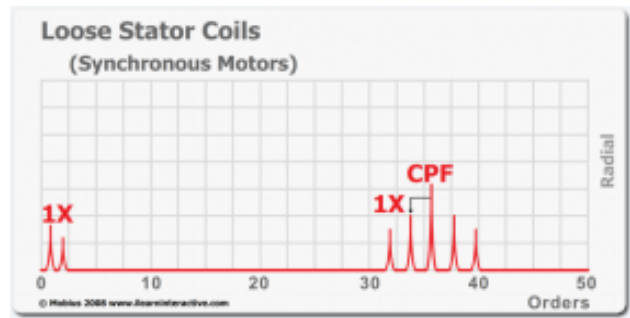
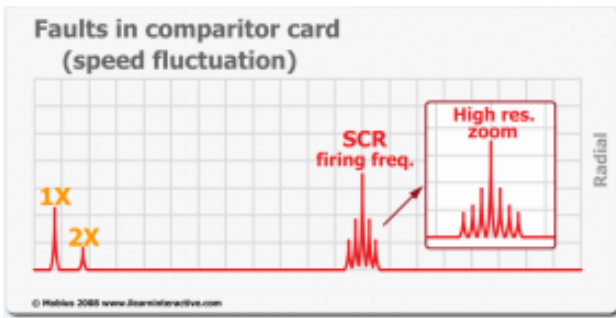


- 1 Piezo-electric accelerometer
- 2 Eddy-current proximity probe
- 3 Electro-mechanical velocity transducer

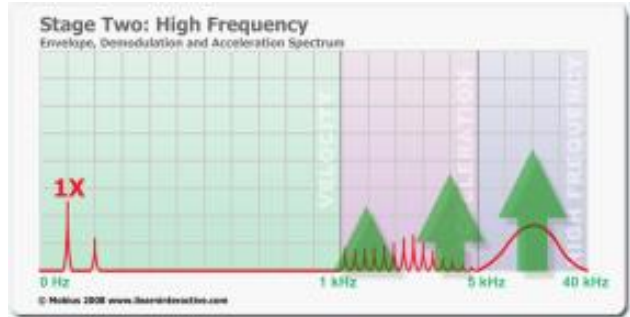




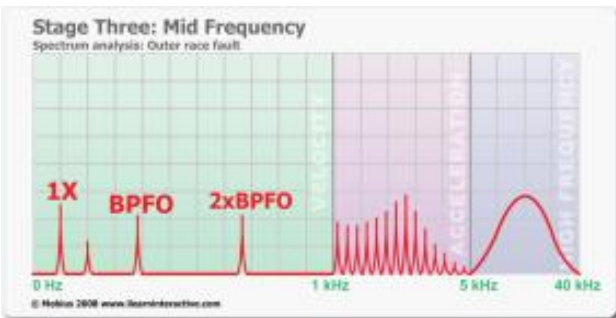




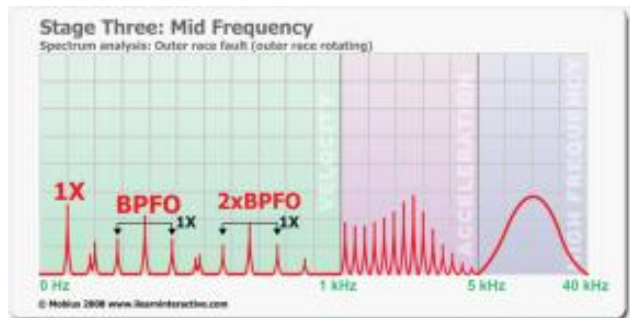
Stage One: Airborne Ultrasound, Shock Pulse, PeakVue, Spike Energy, Envelope



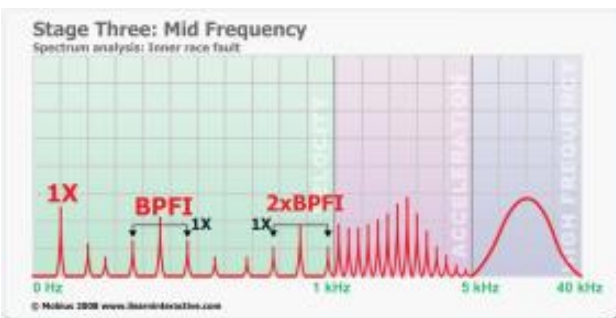
Stage Two: Envelope, Demodulation and Acceleration Spectrum



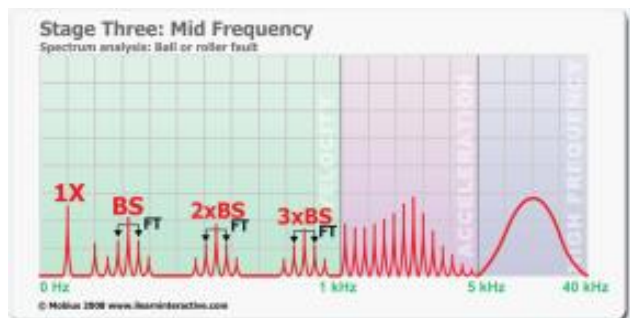
Stage Three: Outer race fault (inner race rotating)



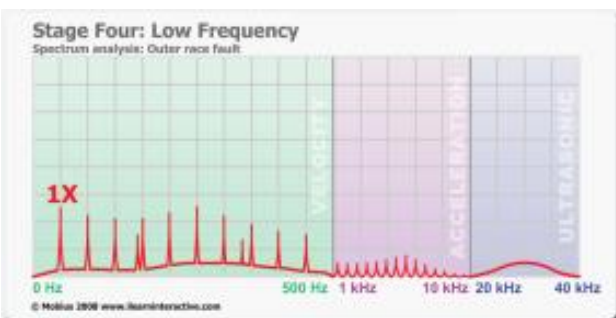
Stage Three: Outer race fault (outer race rotating)



Stage Three: Inner race fault (inner race rotating)



Stage Three: Ball or roller fault (inner race rotating)



Stage Four

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