

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECTRAL  
SUBTRACTION-BASED ALGORITHM FOR  
EXPERIMENTAL MODAL ANALYSIS UNDER  
OPERATING CONDITION

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We hereby declare that We have checked this thesis and in our opinion, this thesis is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Mechanical Engineering.



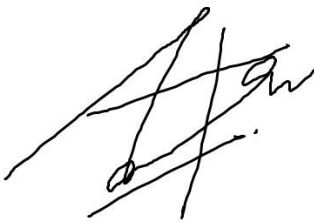
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I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at Universiti Malaysia Pahang or any other institutions.

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## ABSTRAK

Ujikaji analysis ragaman (EMA) merupakan salah satu teknik yang digunakan dalam mengenalpasti sifat-sifat dinamik sesuatu struktur. Berdasarkan prosedur dalam EMA, pengukuran daya input dan sambutan getaran bagi pengiraan fungsi rangkap pindah perlulah dijalankan ketika sistem berada di dalam keadaan tutup operasi bagi mengelakkan kewujudan daya-daya yang tidak dapat diukur hasil daripada pengoperasian mesin. Dalam keadaan pengoperasian mesin, kehadiran daya-daya yang dihasilkan oleh mesin akan menyebabkan ralat dalam pengiraan fungsi rangkap pindah. Disebabkan itu, sambutan getaran yang diukur memerlukan satu proses penurasan untuk mengurangkan sambutan yang disebabkan oleh daya dari pengoperasian mesin dan dalam masa yang sama hanya mengekalkan sambutan yang terhasil daripada daya impak buatan. Satu algoritma penurasan yang baharu berdasarkan adaptasi penuras penolakan spektrum telah dibangunkan bagi mengekalkan sambutan impak dalam prosedur EMA. Asas dalam penuras ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti magnitud ambien yang terdapat dalam spektrum getaran yang diukur dan menggunakan penuras penolakan spektrum untuk mengurangkan ciri-ciri ambien. Satu parameter yang dikenali sebagai Magnitud Ambien Berkesan diperkenalkan bagi tujuan penambahbaikan parameter faktor gadaan dalam penuras penolakan spektrum. Parameter ini dikira berdasarkan leraian vektor ambien yang merujuk kepada arah sambutan impak pada setiap jalur frekuensi. Arah bagi sambutan ambien dianggar berdasarkan kepada ambien buatan yang dibina semula. Pembinaan semula ambien buatan dilakukan dengan mengambilkira data pra-terpicu bagi sambutan getaran yang diukur. Dalam prosedur yang dibangunkan, jumlah bilangan data pra-terpicu ditetapkan bersamaan dengan data pasca-terpicu dan data ambien buatan dibina semula dengan menjumlahkan siri Fourier bagi data pra-terpicu. Proses pembinaan semula ambien buatan menghasilkan satu set data yang lebih panjang iaitu bersamaan dua kali ganda panjang asal data pra-terpicu. Data ambien buatan adalah merupakan set data yang diambil daripada separuh kedua data yang dihasilkan. Daripada pemerhatian yang dijalankan menerusi kajian ini, input sambutan yang lebih konsisten boleh menghasilkan ambien buatan dengan aras kesamaan yang lebih baik dengan mengambilkira perbandingan dengan ambien asal. Penemuan ini mempunyai perkaitan dengan kecekapan process penurasan, di mana input ambien buatan yang mempunyai aras kesamaan yang tinggi iaitu kurang daripada 5% perbezaan boleh mengurangkan kadar ambien dengan lebih berkesan. Bagi keadaan mesin sedang beroperasi, Fungsi Sambutan Frekuensi (FRF) menunjukkan ciri-ciri berbeza pada frekuensi operasi jika dibandingkan dengan data garis-dasar. Dengan penggunaan penuras yang dihasilkan menerusi modifikasi penuras penolakan spektrum, ciri-ciri asal dalam FRF berjaya dikekalkan sehingga tahap 90% persamaan dan pada masa yang sama berupaya menyingkirkan kesan-kesan yang disebabkan oleh daya ambien. Hasil yang diperolehi menunjukkan modifikasi penuras penolakan spektrum yang dibangunkan dalam kajian ini boleh digunakan untuk menghasilkan sambutan impak yang bersih bagi pengukuran yang dijalankan dalam keadaan mesin sedang beroperasi. Kaedah ini dicadangkan untuk diaplikasi dalam prosedur EMA di mana proses penurasan dijalankan sebelum pengiraan FRF bagi meningkatkan keberkesanan prosedur EMA bagi pengukuran dengan kewujudan daya ambien.

## ABSTRACT

Experimental modal analysis (EMA) is one of the techniques used to identify the dynamic properties of a structure. In the EMA procedure, the input force and vibration response measurement for transfer function calculation is carried out under shut-down conditions to prevent unmeasurable forces induced by the operating machinery. Under the operating condition, the presence of unmeasurable forces causes an error in the transfer function calculation due to incomplete information of input forces. Therefore, output response from the measurement requires a filtering process to suppress the response from operating forces and retain only the response from the artificially induced force. A new filtering algorithm adopted from a spectral subtraction filter was developed to preserve the impact response in impact-based EMA. The basis of this filter was to identify the amount of ambient magnitude contained in the measured vibration spectrum and utilised the spectral subtraction filter to suppress the ambient features. An effective ambient magnitude parameter was introduced to improvise the gain factor in the spectral subtraction filter. This parameter was calculated based on resolved ambient vector in the direction of impact response at each frequency band. The direction of ambient response at each frequency band was estimated based on the reconstructed artificial ambient. The artificial ambient was reproduced based on pre-triggered data in measured vibration response. In this procedure, the number of pre-triggered data was set as equivalent to the post-triggered data, and the artificial ambient was reconstructed from the summation of Fourier series of the pre-triggered data with twice the original length. The artificial ambient was selected from the second half of the reconstructed signal. From the research observation, a higher consistency level with approximately less than 5% deviation for the input ambient response produce higher similarity in artificial ambient with respect to actual ambient. This finding correlated with the efficiency of the filtering process, whereby the input with a higher similarity artificial response suppresses a more accurate amount of ambient and retains more than 90% of the baseline features. Under the operating condition, the measured frequency response function (FRF) showed non-identical features at operating frequencies as compared to the baseline data. The utilisation of the filtering process based on the modified spectral subtraction filter had successfully restored the essential features in FRF and suppressed unwanted ambient consequences. The findings indicated that the modified spectrum subtraction filter could be utilised to extract the clean impact response under consistent operating conditions. It was suggested this method be applied prior to FRF calculation to enhance the EMA procedure under ambient operating forces.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>DECLARATION</b>	
<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Research Overview	1
1.2 Problem statement	4
1.3 Research Objectives	6
1.4 Project Scopes	6
1.5 Chapter Outlines	6
<b>CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Vibration Model	8
2.2.1 Spring Mass System	9
2.2.2 Damping System	13



2.3	Modal Analysis	17
2.3.1	Experimental Modal Analysis (EMA)	18
2.3.2	Operational Modal Analysis (OMA)	21
2.3.3	Mode Indicator Function	22
2.4	Signal Analysis	25
2.4.1	Time Domain	25
2.4.2	Frequency Domain	30
2.4.3	Time-frequency Domain	32
2.5	Filter	33
2.5.1	Analog Filter	33
2.5.2	Digital Filter	35
2.5.3	Averaging Technique	37
2.5.4	Adaptive Filter	38
2.5.5	Matrix Factorization Method	39
2.5.6	Spectral Subtraction	40
2.6	Previous Studies on Noise Suppression	42
2.7	Summary	51
<b>CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY</b>		<b>53</b>
3.1	Introduction	53
3.2	Experimental Modal Analysis	55
3.3	Development of Ambient Suppression Algorithm	61
3.4	Artificial Ambient Reconstruction	66
<b>CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>		<b>72</b>
4.1	Introduction	72

4.2	Experimental Modal Analysis	72
4.3	Filtering Algorithm for Ambient Suppression	82
4.3.1	Pilot Study on Spectral Subtraction Based Filter	82
4.3.2	Effect of Artificial Ambient on the Effectiveness of the Filtering Process	88
4.3.3	Suggestion for EMA Procedure using the Modified Spectral Subtraction Filter	97
4.4	Full Scale of In-operation EMA using Modified Spectral Subtraction Filter	100
4.4.1	Modal Assurance Criterion (MAC) Validation	103
	<b>CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION</b>	<b>105</b>
5.1	Introduction	105
5.2	Recommendation	107
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>108</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A SSBoll79 Matlab Function</b>	<b>118</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B Matlab Program</b>	<b>123</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1	List of instruments	57
Table 3. 2	List of DASyLAB modules for EMA measurement	59
Table 4. 1	Modal parameter for shutdown condition	73
Table 4. 2	Modal parameter for operating condition	76
Table 4. 3	Statistical properties of the selected ambient data	89
Table 4. 4	Similarity coefficient between artificial and actual ambient	92
Table 4. 5	Modal parameter for modified spectral subtraction filter	101
Table 4. 6	Modal assurance criterion datasheet	104

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. 1	The core research scope to be explored in this study.	3
Figure 1. 2	The specific research scope in this study.	3
Figure 2.1	A vibratory system's components	9
Figure 2. 2	(a) A spring-mass model (b) Free body diagram of spring-mass system	10
Figure 2.3	Spring stiffness measurement	11
Figure 2. 4	The spring stiffness curve	12
Figure 2. 5	The viscous damping	14
Figure 2. 6	The coulomb damping	15
Figure 2. 7	Frequency Response Function (FRF) plot.	17
Figure 2. 8	The transfer function model	18
Figure 2. 9	Mode Indicator Function	23
Figure 2. 10	Example of stabilisation Diagram	24
Figure 2. 11	Types of analog filter; (a) Low-pass filter (b) High-pass filter (c) Band-pass filter, (d) Band-reject filter	35
Figure 2. 12	Type of digital filter type	37
Figure 2. 13	Comparison of vibration signal using time synchronous averaging	43
Figure 2. 14	Comparison of mode shape (a) static EMA (b) TSA approach.	44
Figure 2. 15	(a)Overlay of the noised IRF signal. (b) Overlay of the noise-reduced FRF signal.	45
Figure 2. 16	Stabilization diagram shows harmonic removed in beam experimental study.	46
Figure 2. 17	Stabilisation diagrams of the identified modal parameters using basic SVDF (a),(b) and modified SVDF	47
Figure 2. 18	Stability diagram in natural frequency estimation (a) before periodic sub-signal removal. (b) after periodic sub-signal removal.	48
Figure 2. 19	Filtering results by EMD and wavelet threshold method	49
Figure 3. 1	Overall flowchart in this research	54
Figure 3. 2	Motor-driven simulator rig	55
Figure 3. 3	Experimental setup for modal testing analysis	55
Figure 3. 4	Wire-mesh model for the motor-driven structure.	56
Figure 3. 5	NI-DAQmx software layout.	57
Figure 3. 6	EMA measurement set up using DASyLab software.	58
Figure 3. 7	FRF plot under shut down condition	60

Figure 3. 8	Frequency spectrum of the structure under ambient operating force.	60
Figure 3. 9	(a) Impact signal, $x_i$ (b) Harmonic ambient, $x_a$ (c) Impact + harmonic, $x_t$ (d) Overlaid Impact signal, $x_i$ and Filtered signal, $x_o$	63
Figure 3. 10	Comparison between the filtered and original signal for non-synchronous harmonic ambient	64
Figure 3. 11	(a)Complex plane of ambient and impact spectrum. (b) Rotational transform of the measured spectrum	65
Figure 3. 12	Graphical representation of effective ambient magnitude, $ S_e(\omega) $	65
Figure 3. 13	Comparison between filtered signal with and without phase reallocation.	66
Figure 3. 14	The signals used to reconstruct the artificial ambient.	68
Figure 3. 15	The process of generating the artificial ambient response	69
Figure 3. 16	Overlapping of artificial and measured ambient response.	69
Figure 3. 17	Flow chart for the modified spectral subtraction filter.	71
Figure 4. 1	Overlaid frequency response function (FRF) for shutdown condition	73
Figure 4. 2	Mode shapes obtained during shutdown condition; (a) 13.7 Hz, (b) 18.9 Hz, (c) 27.4 Hz, (d) 67.7 Hz, (e) 100.0 Hz	74
Figure 4. 3	Frequency response function (FRF) for operating condition	75
Figure 4. 4	Mode shapes obtained during operating condition; (a) Mode 1, 13.7 Hz, (b) Mode 2, 19.1 Hz, (c) Mode 3, 27.4 Hz, (d) Mode 4, 39.9 Hz, (e) Mode 5, 50.0 Hz, (f) Mode 6, 70.0 Hz, (g) Mode 7, 80.0 Hz, (h) Mode 8, 100.0 Hz	77
Figure 4. 5	Overlaid FRF plot between running and shut down condition at point 13	78
Figure 4. 6	Overlaid FRF plot between running and shut down condition at point 20	79
Figure 4. 7	Overlaid FRF plot between running and shut down condition at point 31	79
Figure 4. 8	(a) Frequency spectrum of the solo run from the operation of speed controller cooling fan. (b) Overall ambient operating frequency.	80
Figure 4. 9	Stability diagram for the baseline FRF	81
Figure 4. 10	Stability diagram for the in-operation FRF	81
Figure 4. 11	Vibration response under operating condition	83
Figure 4. 12	Overlaid vibration response.	84
Figure 4. 13	Comparison FRF plot between shut down and filtered signal at Point 20	85
Figure 4. 14	Comparison FRF plot between shut down and filtered signal at Point 26	85

Figure 4. 15	Comparison FRF plot between shut down and filtered signal at Point 27	86
Figure 4. 16	Comparison FRF plot between shut down and filtered signal at Point 30	86
Figure 4. 17	Comparison FRF plot between shut down and filtered signal at Point 38	87
Figure 4. 18	The ambient time waveform for A1 to A5 signal.	90
Figure 4. 19	Example of sample lag graphical representation.	91
Figure 4. 20	The Frequency Response Function (FRF) of the selected bump test data.	92
Figure 4. 21	FRF overlaid plot for the baseline and post-filter responses for each sample of ambient (A1-A5).	94
Figure 4. 22	Detail FRF overlaid plot for the baseline and post-filter responses for each sample of ambient (A1-A5) at the first and second mode.	95
Figure 4. 23	Detail FRF overlaid plot for the baseline and post-filter responses for each sample of ambient (A1-A5) at the third mode.	95
Figure 4. 24	Detail FRF overlaid plot for the baseline and post-filter responses for each sample of ambient (A1-A5) at the 40Hz of operating frequency.	96
Figure 4. 25	Detail FRF overlaid plot for the baseline and post-filter responses for each sample of ambient (A1-A5) at the fourth mode.	96
Figure 4. 26	Detail FRF overlaid plot for the baseline and post-filter responses for each sample of ambient (A1-A5) at the fifth mode.	97
Figure 4. 27	Flowchart for the overall EMA procedure with embedded modified spectral subtraction filter.	99
Figure 4. 28	Overlaid frequency response function (FRF) for the filtered signal	100
Figure 4. 29	Mode shapes obtained by using modified spectral subtraction method; (a) Mode 1, 13.6 Hz, (b) Mode 2, 19.0 Hz, (c) Mode 3, 27.4 Hz, (d) Mode 4, 67.7 Hz, (e) Mode 5, 100.0 Hz	102
Figure 4. 30	Modal assurance criterion (MAC) analysis for the baseline data and filtered signal data	104

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