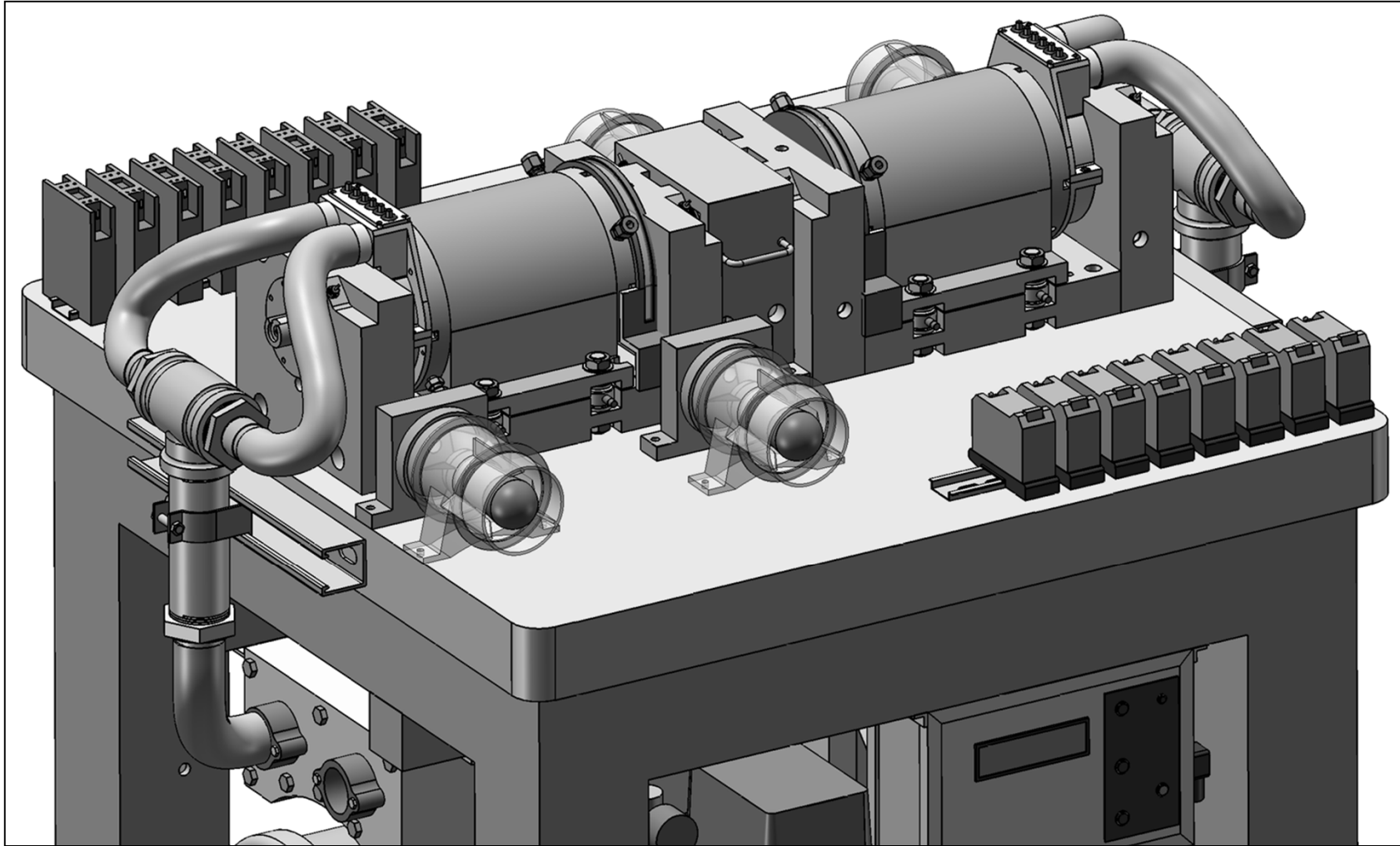


Free-Free Impact Hammer Testing



Bugra Ertas

4/07/2010

Objective

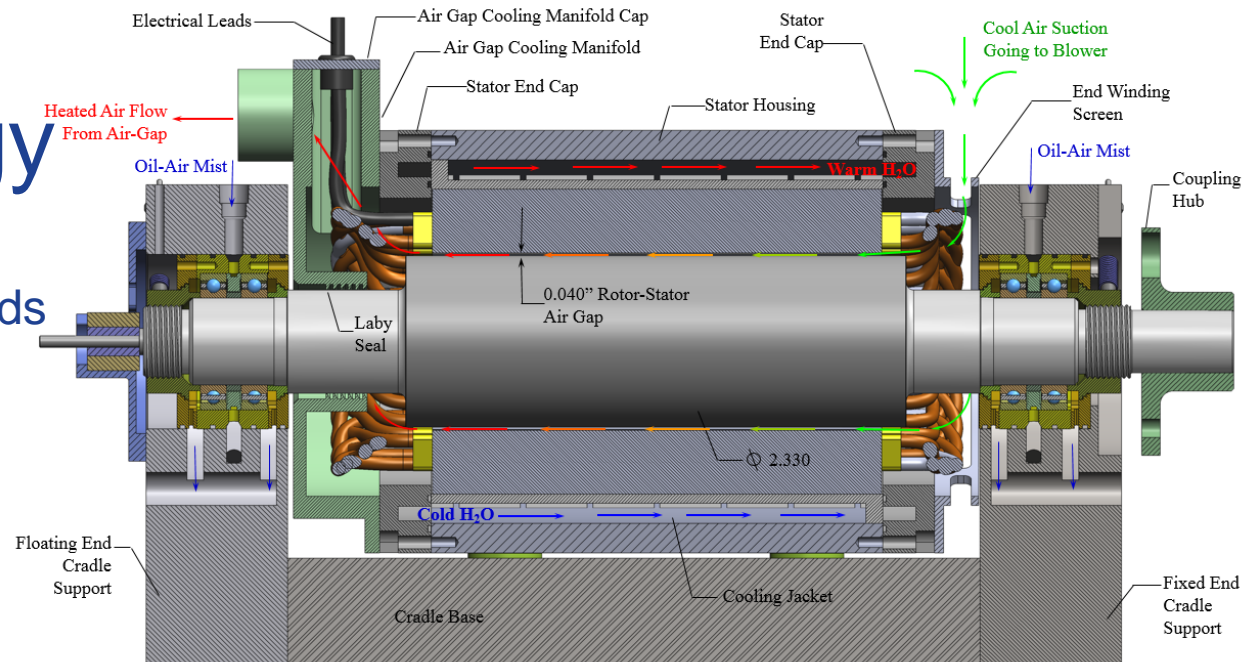
- To predict rotor bearing system natural frequencies/Critical Speeds
- Understand the limits of residual mass unbalance
- Select the correct bearing preload levels

Design Strategy

- Operate at sub-critical speeds
- Tight air gaps
- Low vibration required

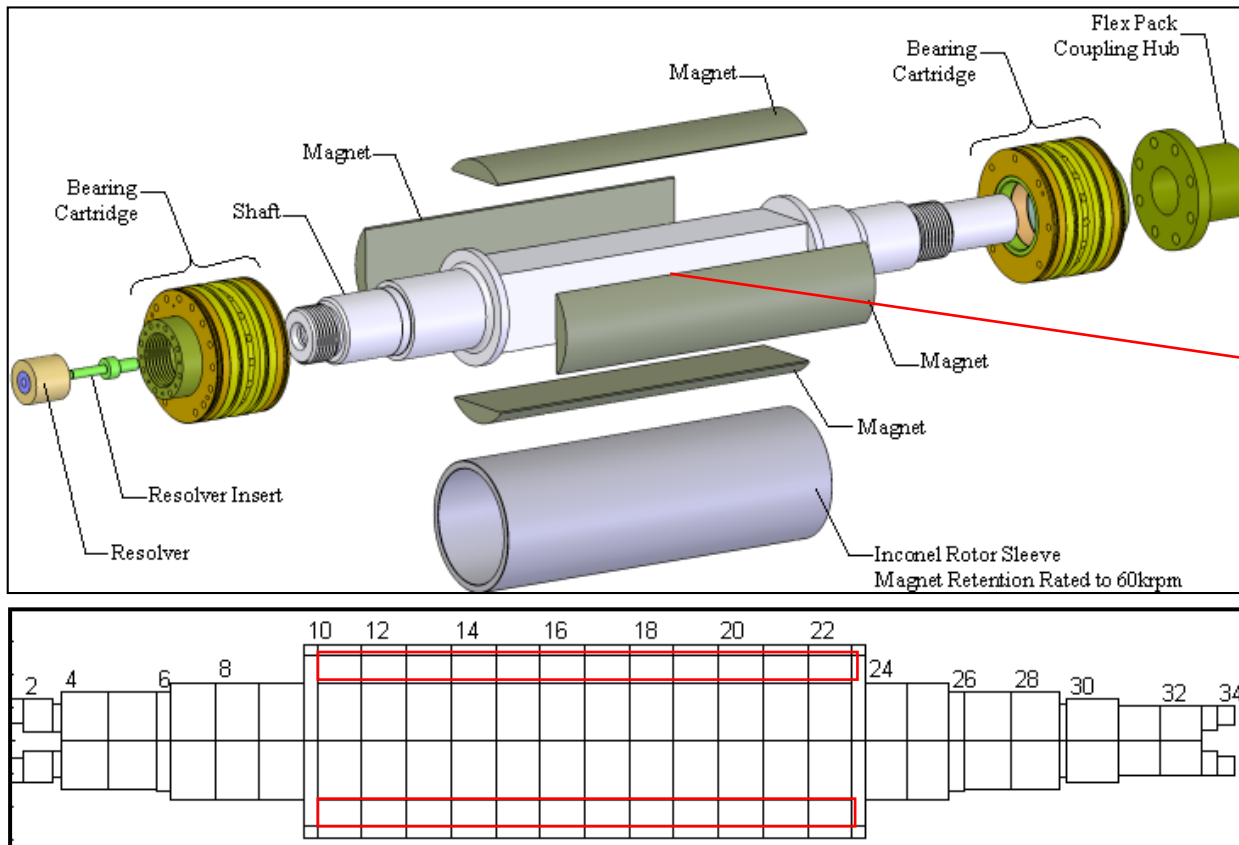
Unknowns

- Contribution of magnets to the rotor bending stiffness
 - was understood through free-free modal testing
- Bearing stiffness values and influence on critical speeds
 - determined through rotordynamics



← IMPORTANT for PERMANENT MAGNET MOTORS

Motor/Generator Rotor Architecture

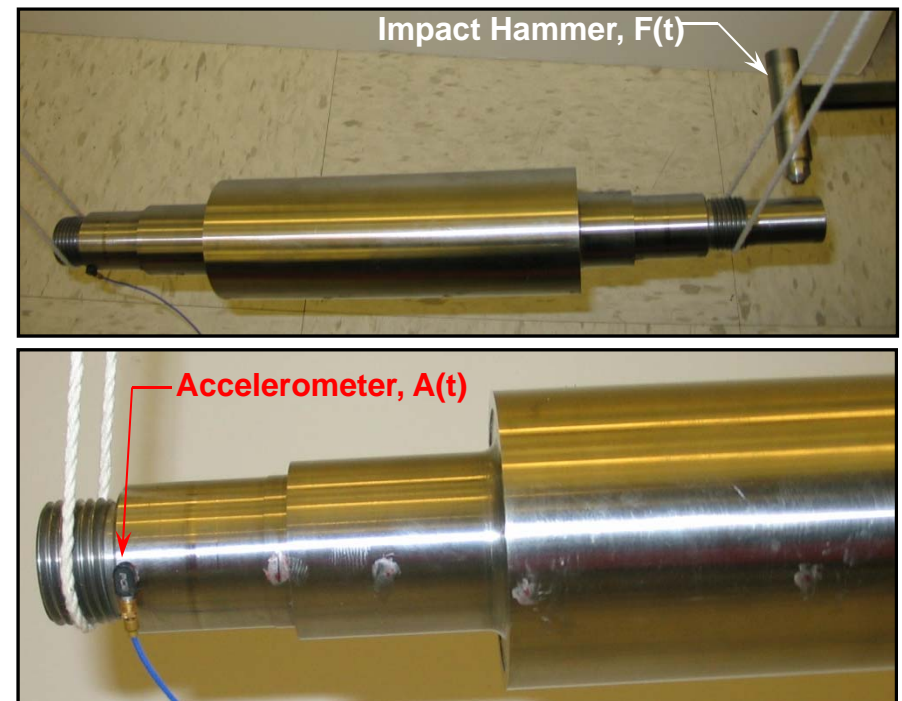
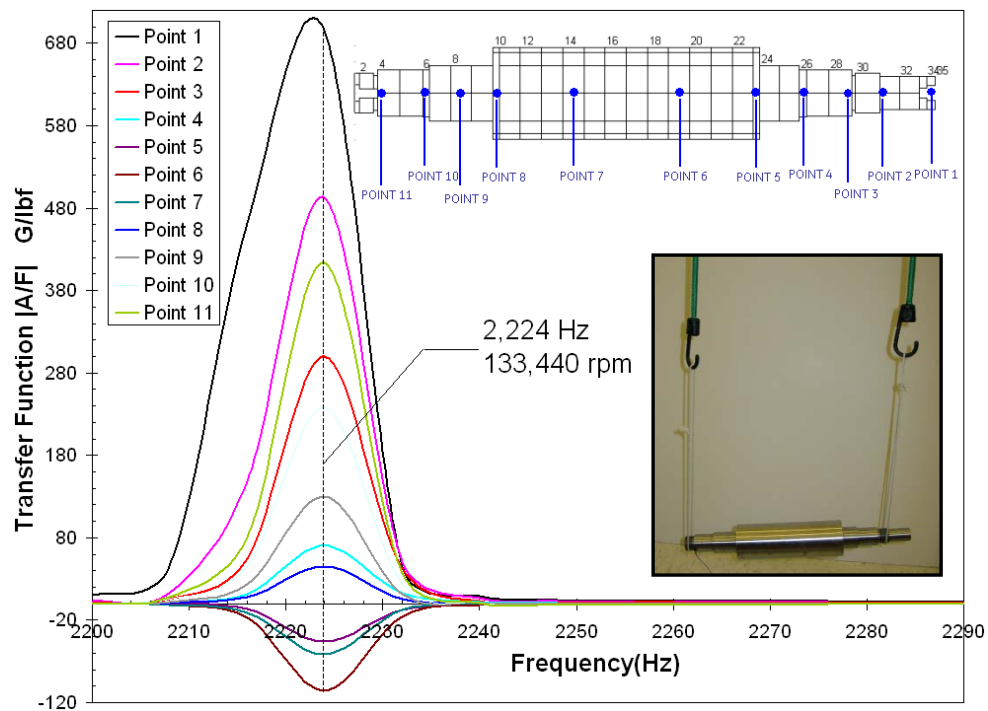


Rotor is a COMPOSITE of metal (solid and thin sleeves) and non-metal parts

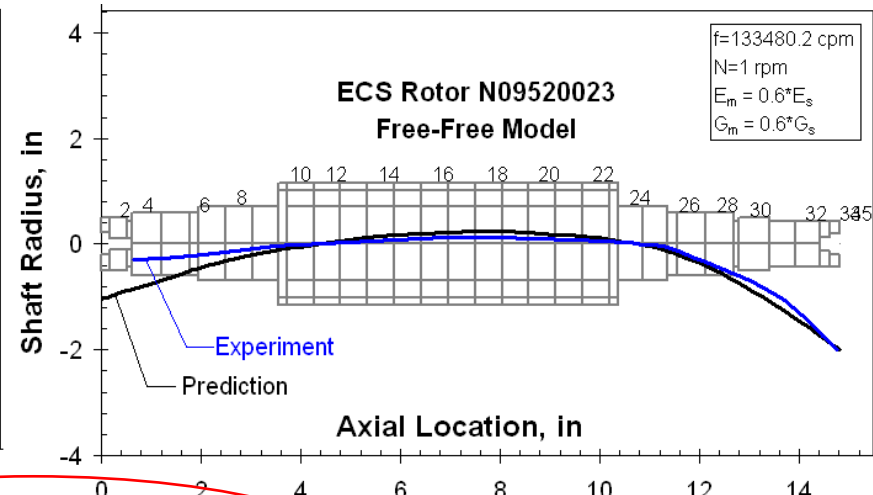
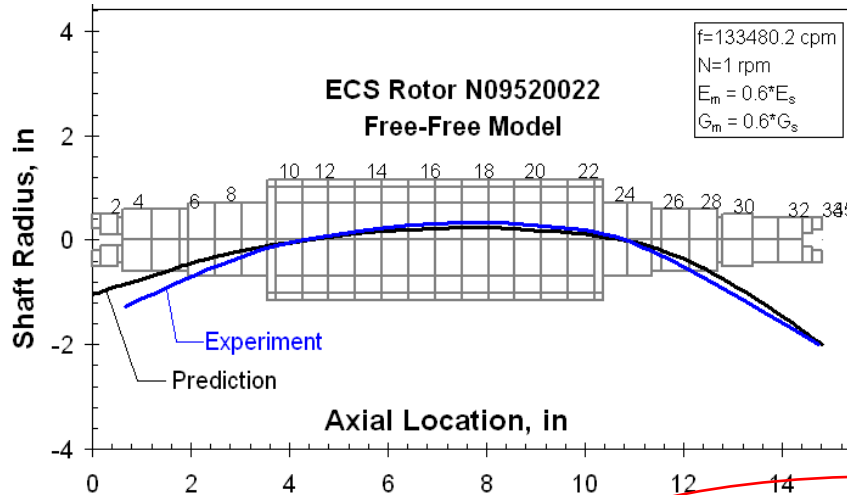
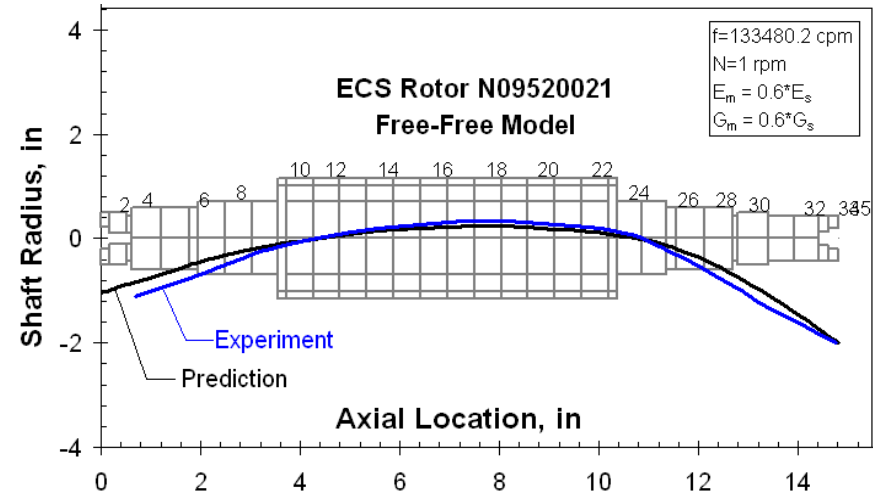
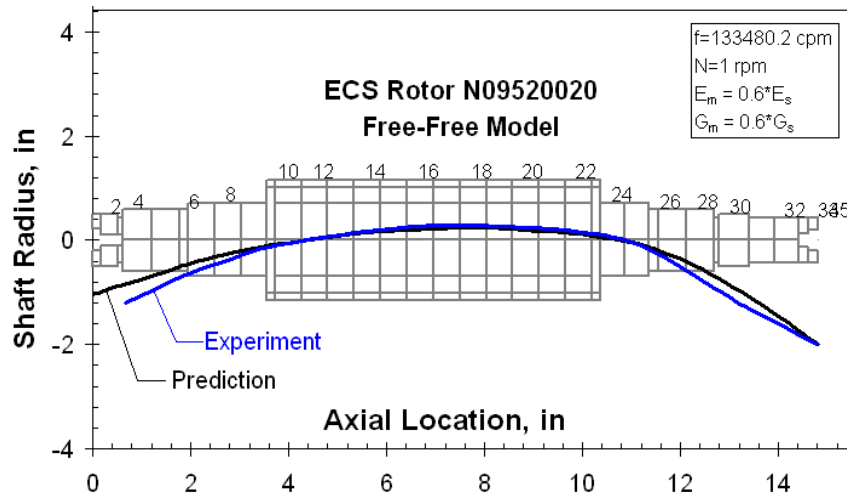
- Rotor design with 3 main components
 - shaft, magnets, and rotor retaining sleeve
- Need to understand the stiffness contribution of the magnets

Free-Free Modal Vibration Testing

- Hang rotor through elastic cords
- Impact rotor with hammer at one location while “roaming” the accelerometerroaming accelerometer method
- Measured transfer function (mechanical/inertial impedance)



Free-Free Modes: Experiments vs. Predictions



E_m and G_m Calibrated to 60% of E_s and G_s to Match Frequencies