

# Angular Velocity

## The Analysis of the RPM

# Physics

- The rate of change of angular displacement and is a vector quantity which specifies the angular speed of an object and the axis about which the object is rotating.

# Simplified

- The RPM displayed in a 0 to 360/720 degree plot and measured degree-by-degree so that slight RPM changes can be detected.

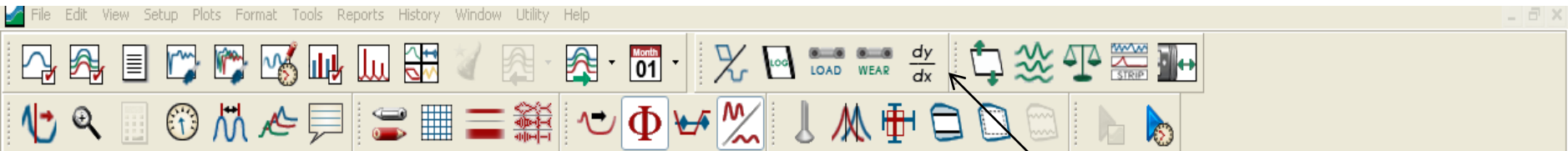
# Angular Velocity's Sensor Point

- Records the rise and fall of the RPM in a phased plot
- Can record in units of RPM and Hz
- Only requires the encoder

# Angular Velocity's Tools

- Derivatives and Spectrum window
- Smoothing
- Cursor
- Group/Waterfall Plots

# Derivatives and Spectrum Window

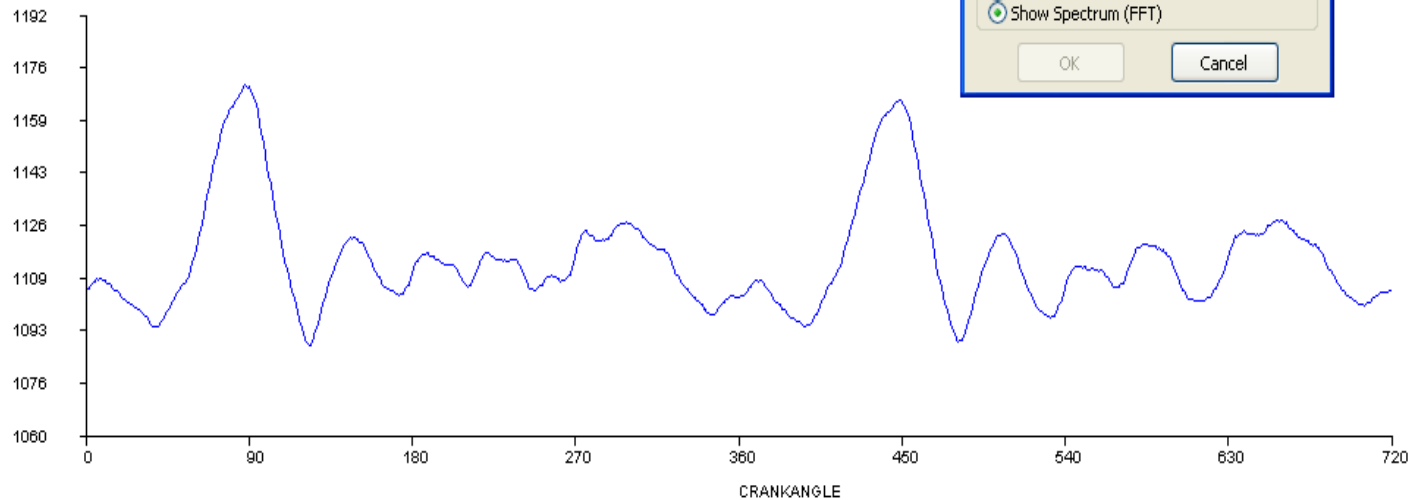


**Derivatives and Spectrum** ✖

Include Lines  
 1 > Angular Velocity

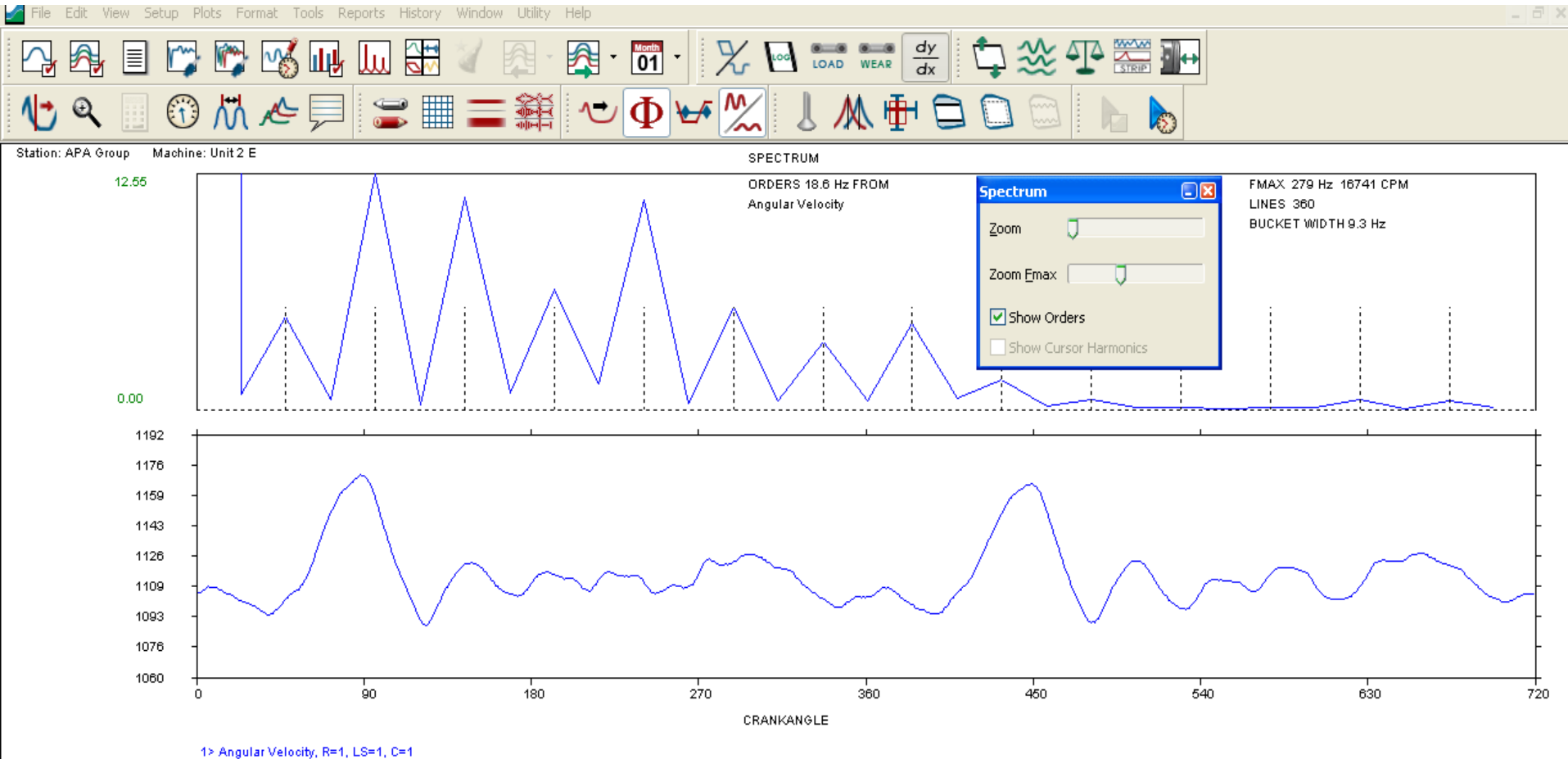
Type of Plot  
 Show 1st Derivative  
 Show 1st and 2nd Derivative  
 Show Spectrum (FFT)

OK Cancel

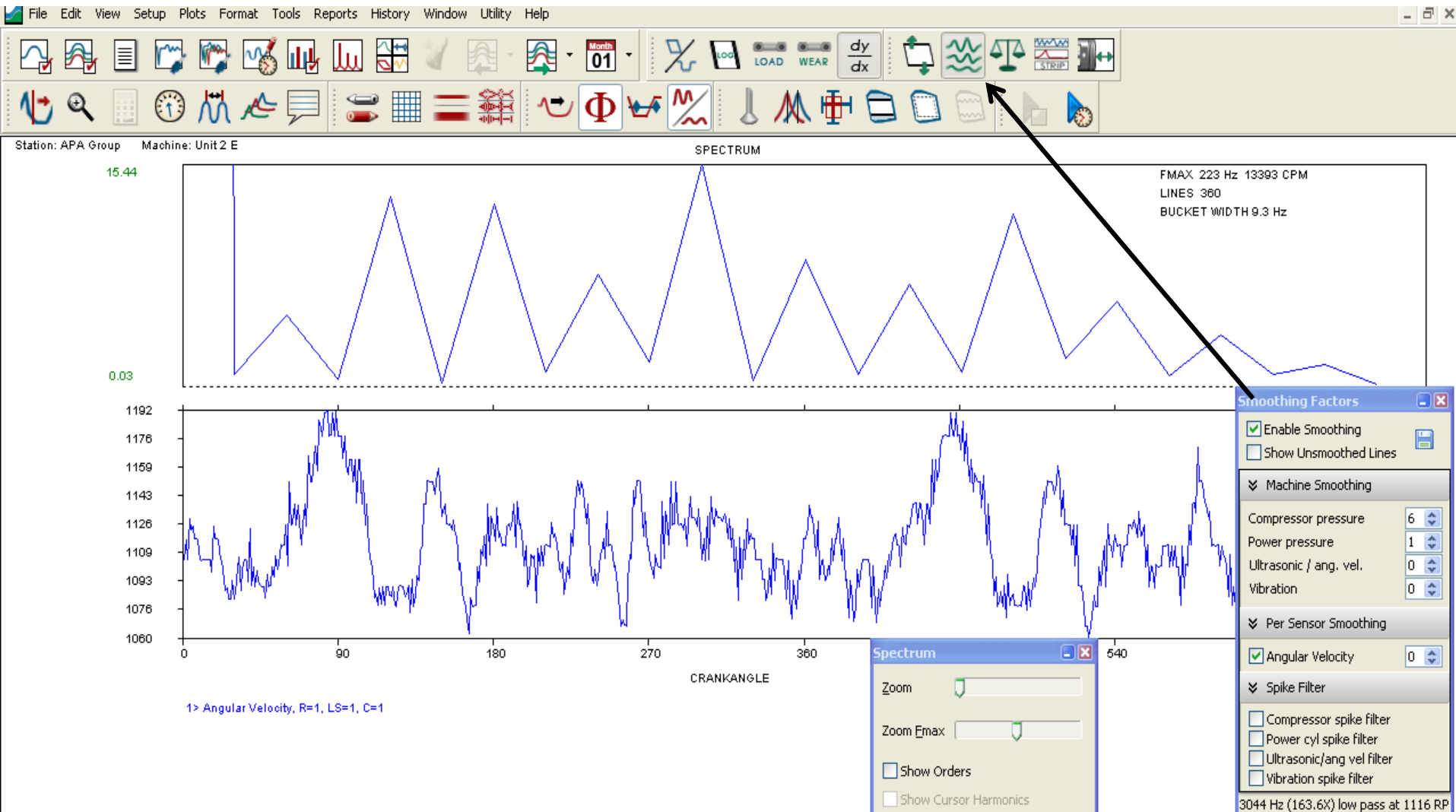


1 > Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

# Change to an FFT Plot

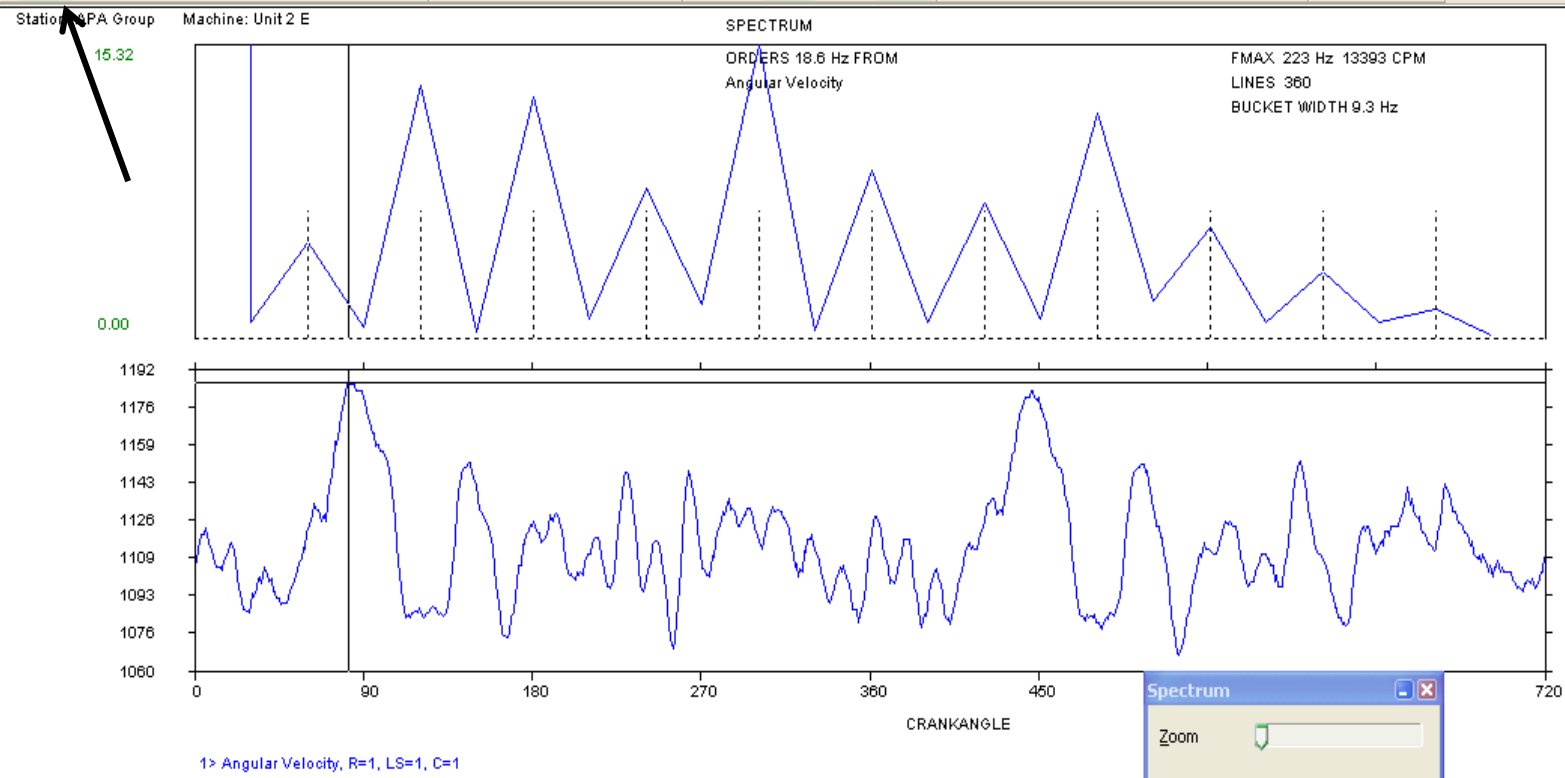
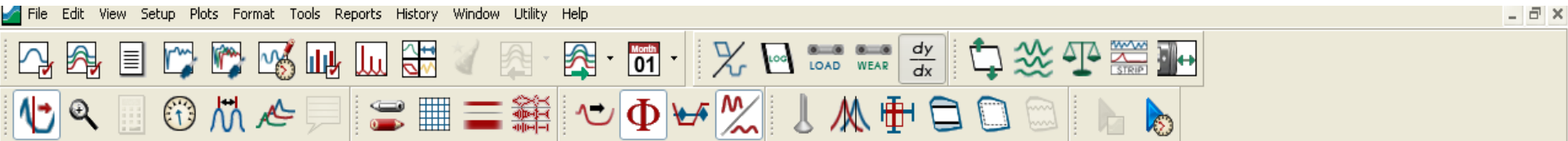


# Smoothing





# Cursor



Cursor

Line Values  
1186.20

Big Step Mode

X 81.8 Y 1186.6

Spectrum  
25.4 Hz 1521.3 CPM  
1.36 X  
1.74 (p-p 3.49)

Reflective Cursors  Unphased  
 Animation On  Pins  
 Auto Index

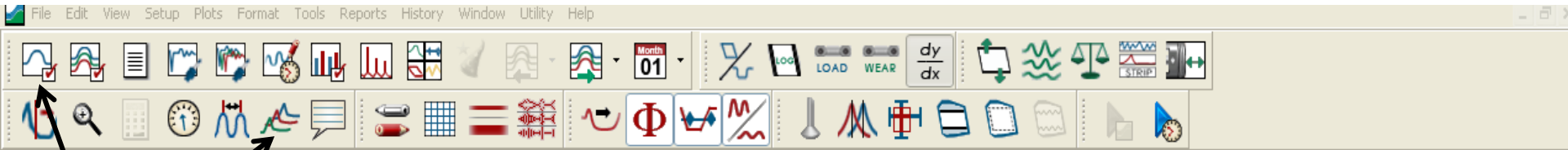
Spectrum

Zoom

Zoom Emax

Show Orders  
 Show Cursor Harmonics

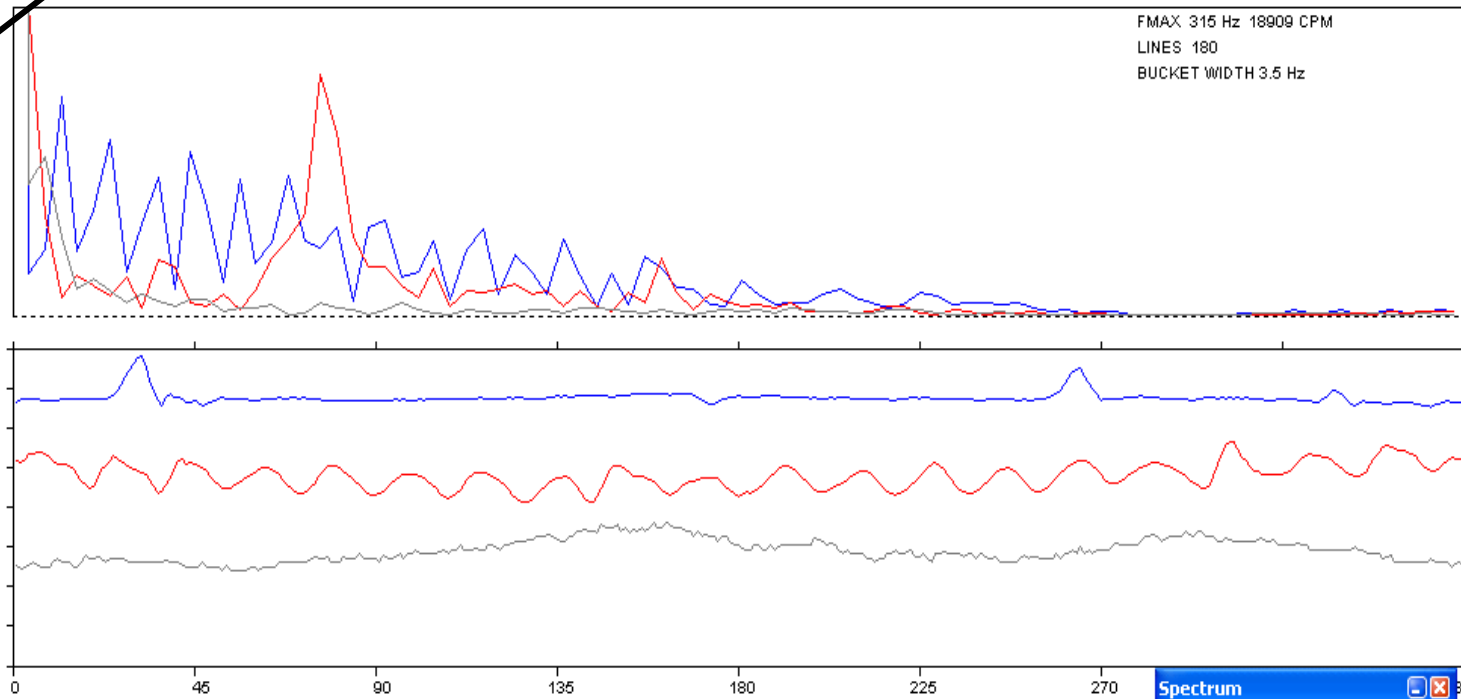
# Plots



Station: Shell ST-300 Machine: C-300

SPECTRUM

FMAX 315 Hz 18909 CPM  
LINES 180  
BUCKET WIDTH 3.5 Hz



1> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1  
3> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

2> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

**Spectrum**

Zoom

Zoom Fmax

Show Orders

Show Cursor Harmonics

# Why Use Angular Velocity?

- Some OEMs will recommend maximum peak RPM in a revolution, aka RPM Velocity Limit
- Crankshaft Torsional Vibration
  - Alternating torques are generated by the slider-crank mechanism of the crankshaft, connecting rod, and piston.
  - The motion of the piston mass and connecting rod mass generate alternating torques, often referred to as "inertia" torques.
  - The cylinder pressure due to combustion is not constant through the combustion cycle.
  - The slider-crank mechanism does not output a smooth torque, even if the pressure is constant (e.g., at top dead center there is no torque generated).

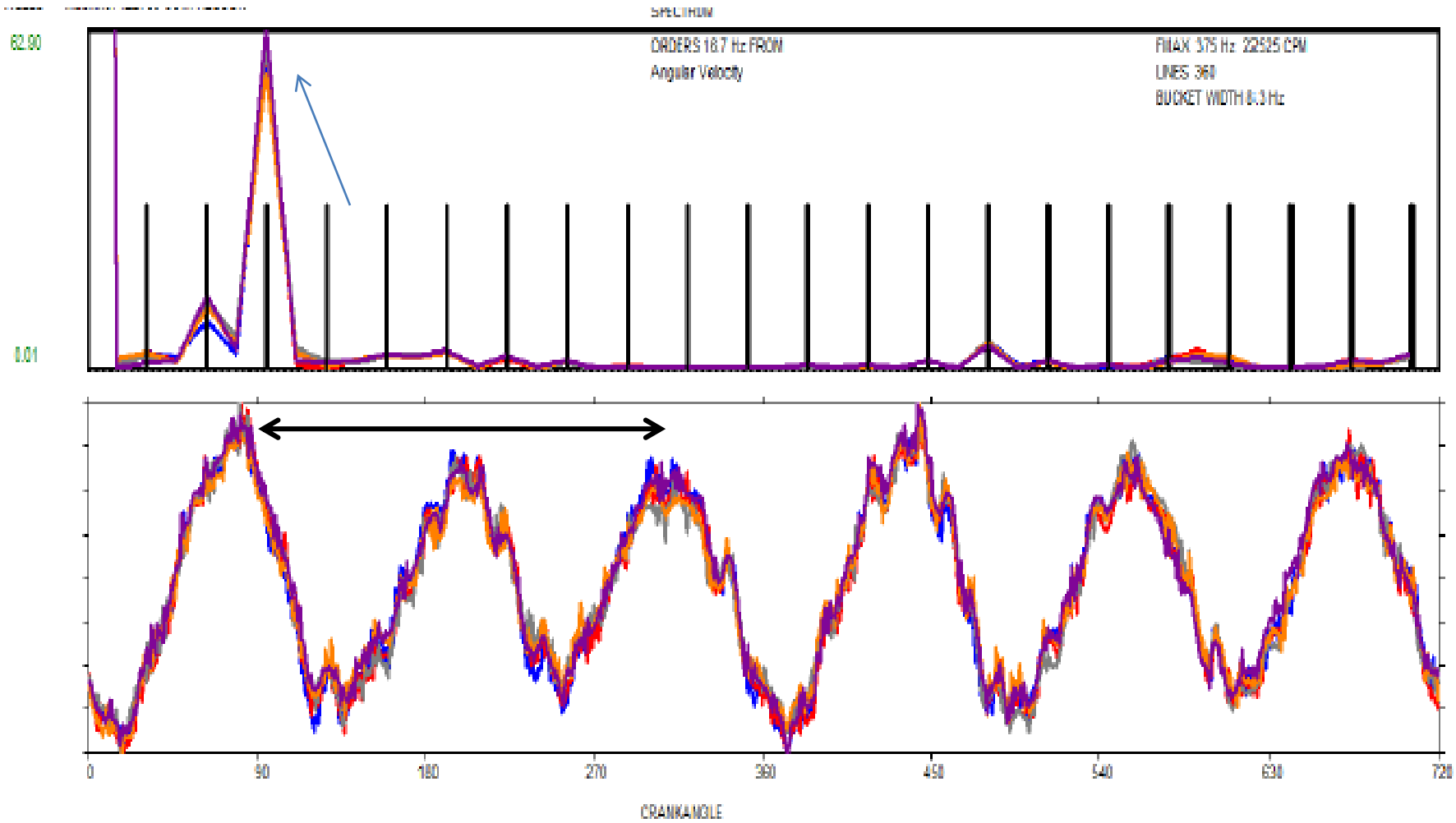
# Continue

- Machines with several cylinders can have very flexible crankshafts due to their long length.
- There is inherently little damping in a crankshaft to reduce the vibration.
- If torsional vibration is not controlled in a crankshaft, it can cause failure of the crankshaft or any accessories that are being driven by the crankshaft (typically, at the front of the machine, the inertia of the flywheel normally reduces the motion at the rear of the machine).
- This potentially damaging vibration is often controlled by a torsional damper that is located at the front nose of the crankshaft (in automobiles, it is often integrated into the front pulley).

# Two Types of Dampers

- Viscous dampers consist of an inertia ring in a viscous fluid. The torsional vibration of the crankshaft forces the fluid through narrow passages that dissipates the vibration as heat. The viscous torsional damper is similar to the hydraulic shock absorber in a car's suspension.
- Tuned absorber-type of "dampers" are often referred to as a harmonic dampers or harmonic balancers (even though it technically does not dampen or balance the crankshaft). This damper uses a spring element (often rubber in automobile engines) and an inertia ring that is typically tuned to the first torsional natural frequency of the crankshaft. This type of damper reduces the vibration at specific engine speeds, when an excitation torque excites the first natural frequency of the crankshaft but not at other speeds. This type of damper is similar to the tuned mass dampers used in skyscrapers to reduce the building motion during an earthquake.

# The Analysis



1> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

3> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

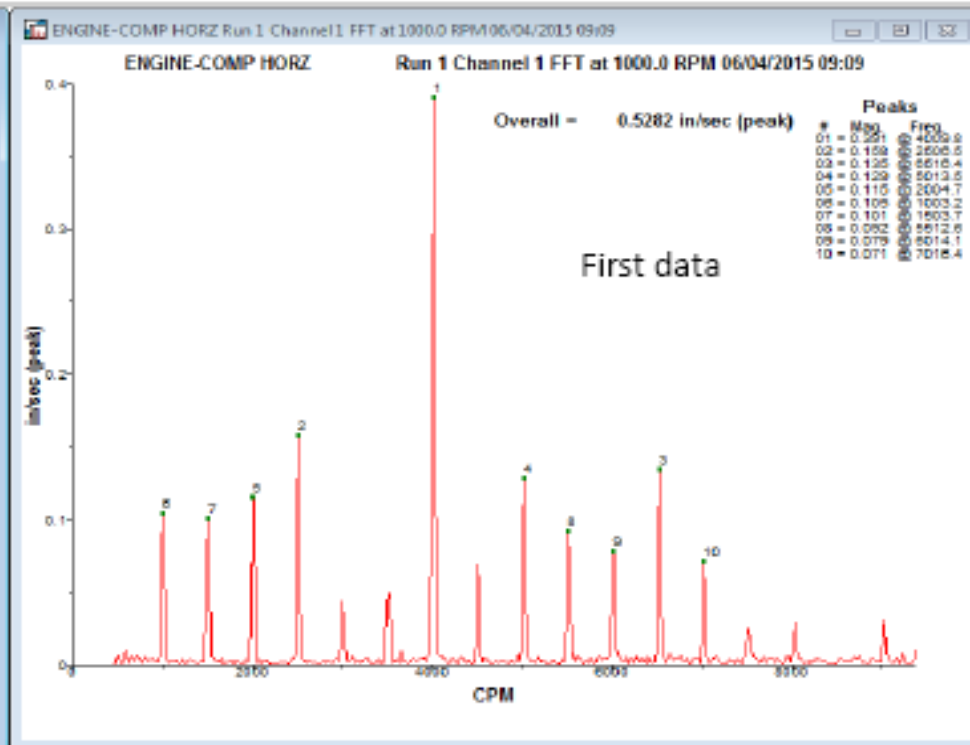
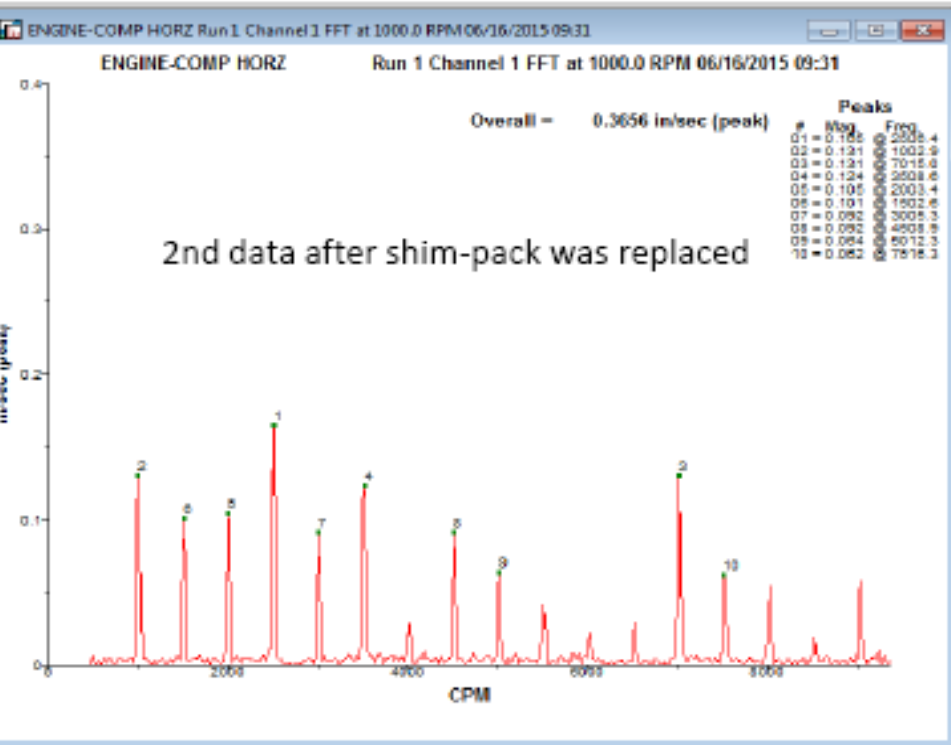
5> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

2> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

4> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=1, C=1

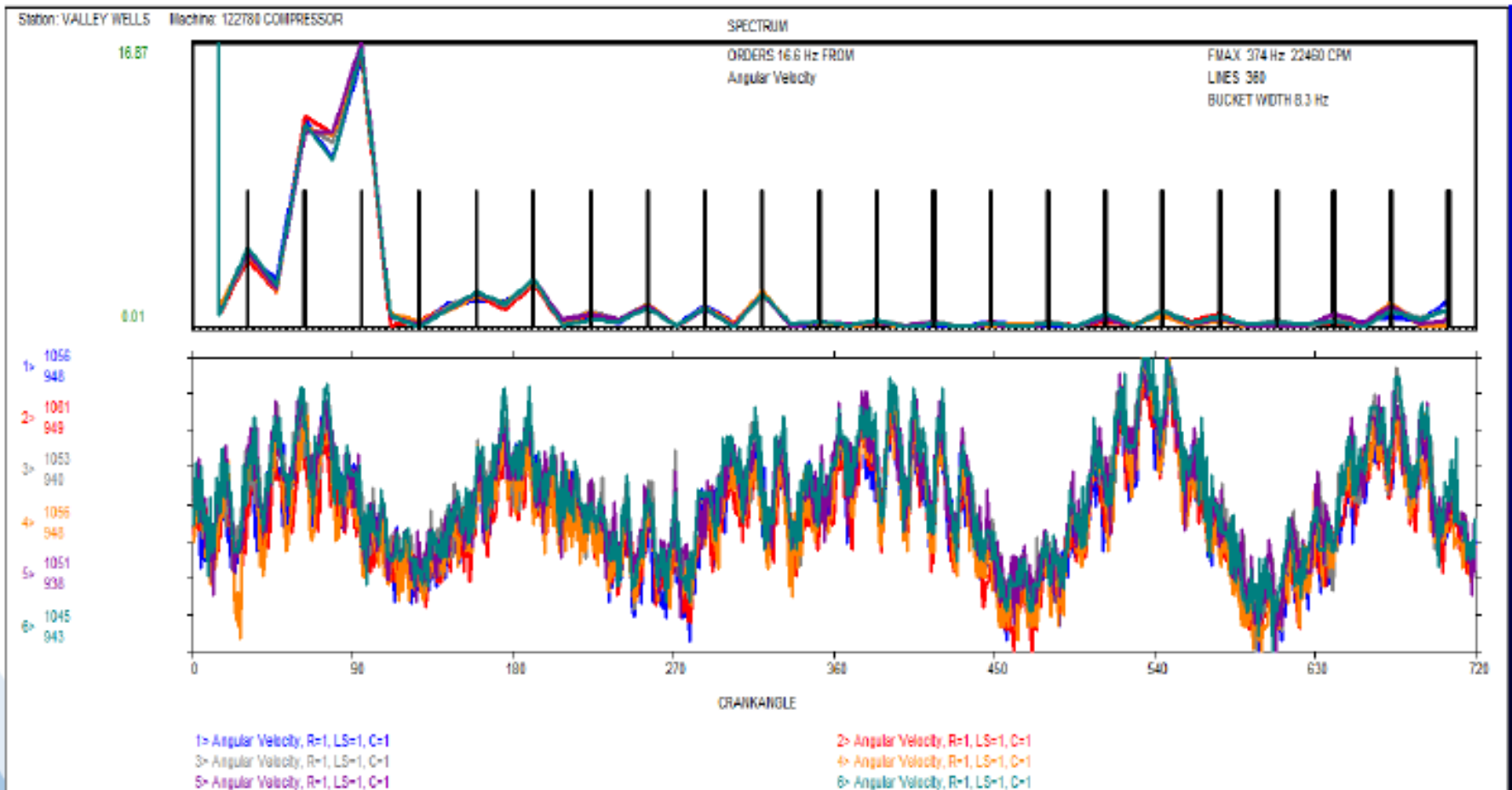
# FFT, Guidelines and Trending

DATE	OBSERVATION	SPEED (rpm)	Mn Brg 1	Mn Brg 2	Mn Brg 3	Mn Brg 4	Mn Brg 5	Mn Brg 6	Mn Brg 7	Mn Brg 8	Mn Brg 9
6/16/2015	Current Data. After failure and new shim-pack. Low vibration peak at 4X run speed	1000	0.344	0.326	0.365	0.513	0.466	0.434	0.457	0.329	0.354
6/4/2015	Previous Data. Before the failure. High misalignment observed and coupling problem. High vibration peak at 4X run speed	1000	0.37	0.321	0.454	0.411	0.475	0.555	0.415	0.457	0.477



# Be Careful

After single Damper was replaced for a Double Damper, the angular velocity went down to **16 rpm pk**. The maximum velocity limits for 6 throws and dual chain configuration is **40 rpm pk** recommended by Ariel

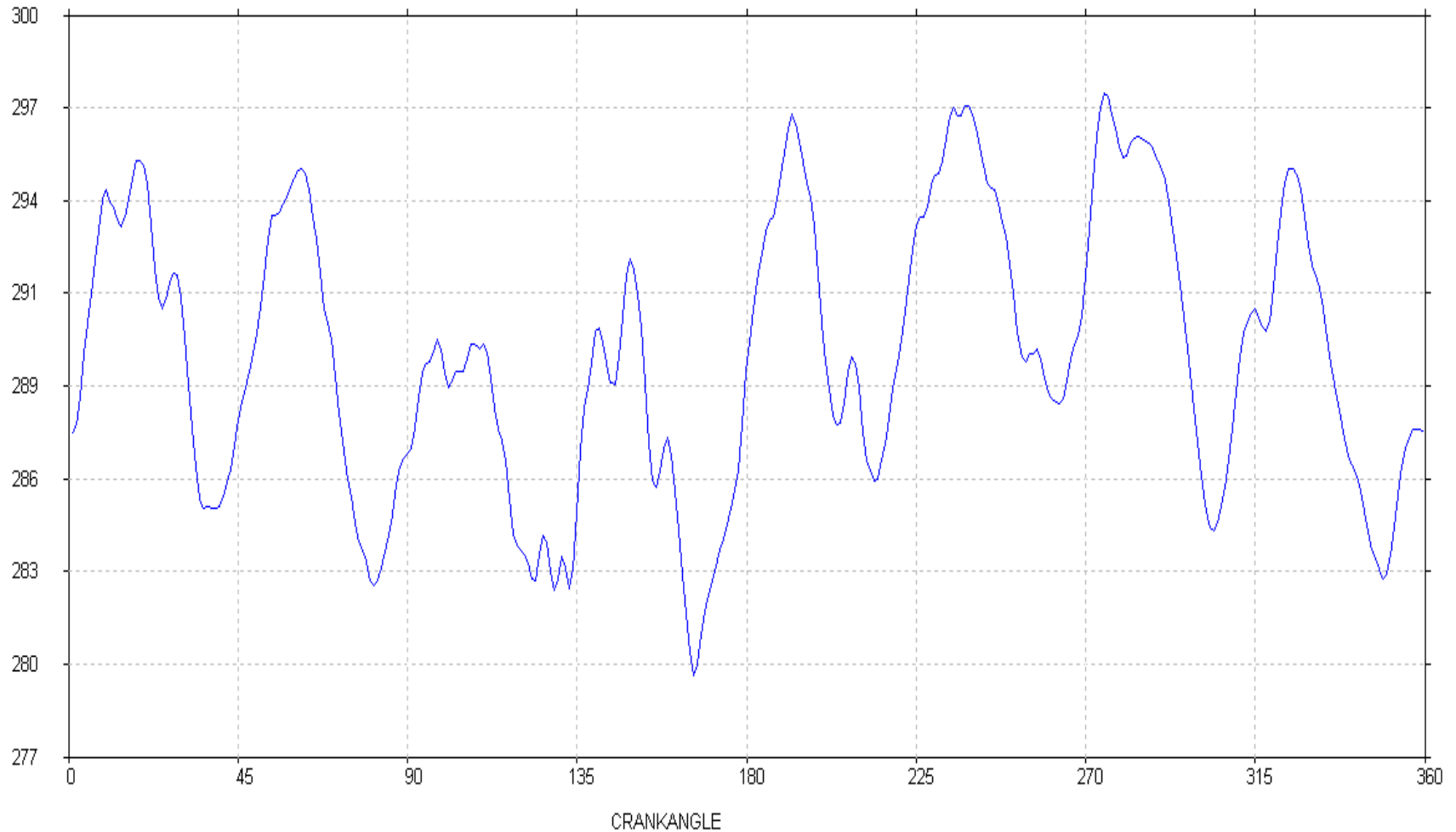




# Due Diligence

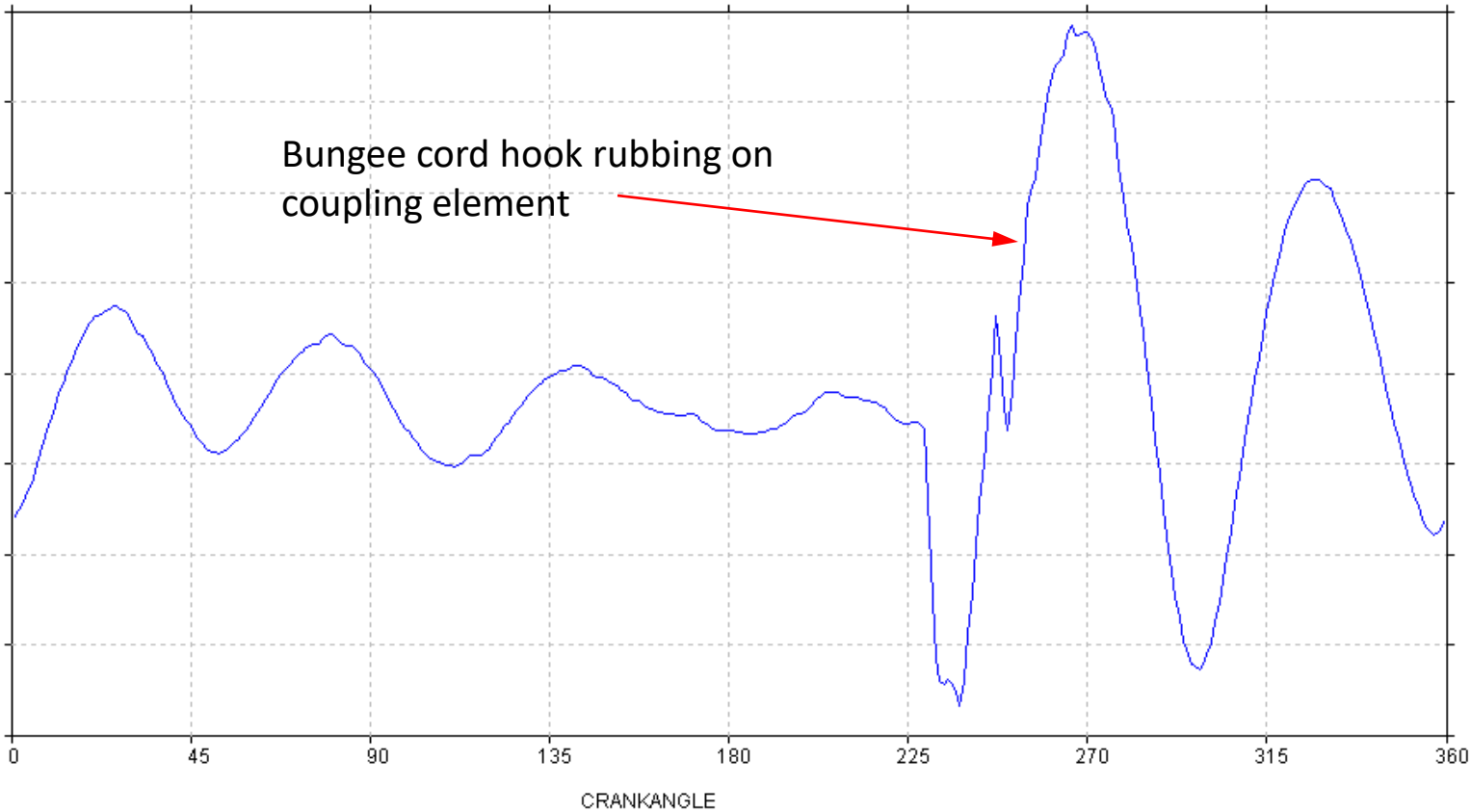
- Garbage in, garbage out!
  - Encoder must be rigid, straight and free of obstacles
  - Plastic and rubber should not be used in the coupling or the tip of the encoder
  - Best Results would be a hex head bolt and socket or something comparable

# Angular Velocity Example (hex head drive on a TLA 6 at 289 RPM)

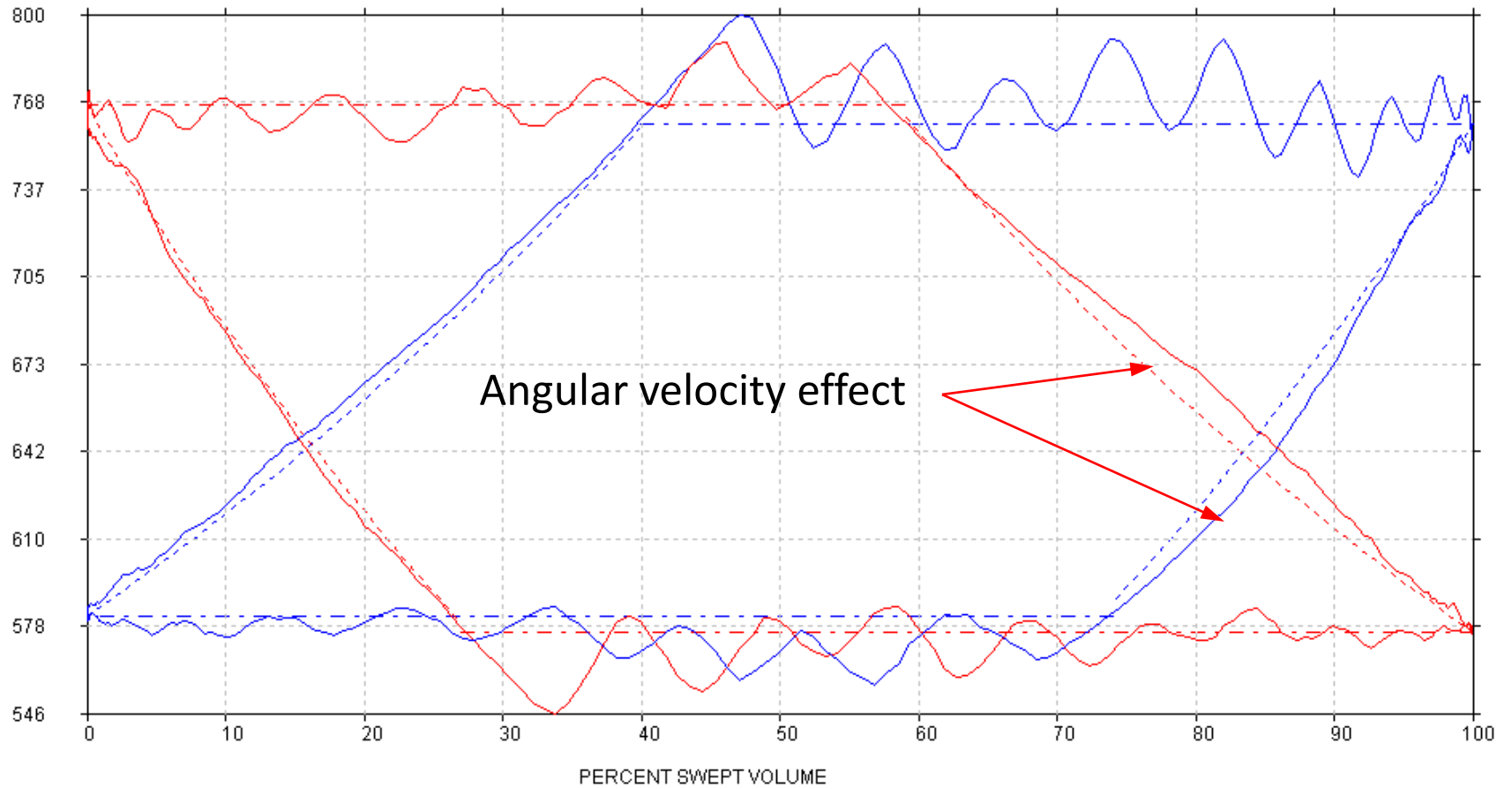


# Angular Velocity

1> 318  
191



1> Angular Velocity, R=1, LS=23, C=5



1> Comp 5 C Pressure, R=3, LS=18, C=5

2> Comp 5 H Pressure, R=3, LS=18, C=5

# Conclusion

- Upside
  - The test point is very easy to collect
  - The analysis is easy if coupled to FFT data and/or guidelines
  
- Downside
  - There is some startup preparation needed
    - Machine may need to be down to install a hex head/bolt
  - Torsional issues are rare

# Questions?

