



Design Principles for Vibration Test Fixtures

Kara Buckley and Lee Chiang

B.S. Mechanical Engineering 2011

Advisor: Dr. Nikolaos A. Gatsolis, WPI

Affiliate Advisor: Dr. David C. Freeman Jr., MIT LL





Outline

- **Introduction**
 - **Problem Description and Approach**
- **Background Research**
- **Design Principles**
- **Analysis**
 - **Original Design**
 - **Design Iteration**
- **Recommendations for Future Work**



Project Overview

- **Problem:**
 - **Increased number of projects at the Lab requiring environmental testing**
 - **Engineers required to take on lead roles in tests like vibration qualification**
 - **New lead engineers often unfamiliar with complexities of vibration testing and vibration fixture design**



Project Overview

- **Goals:**
 - **Develop design principles for vibration test fixtures**
 - **Validate principles through analysis**
- **Approach:**
 - **Literary search on important issues regarding test fixtures**
 - **Propose generic design principles for vibration test fixtures**
 - **Apply design principles and perform finite element analysis on test fixture to validate principles**



Outline

- **Introduction**
 - Problem Description and Approach
- **Background Research**
- **Design Principles**
- **Analysis**
 - Original Design
 - Design Iteration
- **Recommendations for Future Work**



Background Research

- **Space Payload Vibration Environments**
 - **General Environmental Verification Standard (GEVS)**
 - **Military Standard 1540 Revision E (1540E)**

- **Other Vibration Environments**
 - **Department of Defense Test Method Standard for Environmental Engineering Considerations and Laboratory Tests (810F)**



Outline

- Introduction
 - Problem Description and Approach
- Background Research
- **Design Principles**
- Analysis
 - Original Design
 - Design Iteration
- Recommendations for Future Work



Vibration Test Fixture

- **What is a vibration test fixture?**
 - **Mounts specific test specimen onto a vibration table**
 - **Transmits forces produced by vibration table to test specimen**
- **Properties to consider when designing a custom test fixture**
- **Why a proper design is important for testing**
 - **Dangers and complications of faulty fixture**





Design Properties

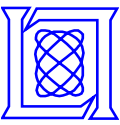
- **Various materials can be used for fixture fabrication**
 - **Young's Modulus to density ratio determines natural frequency of material**
 - **Aluminum is most commonly used at the Lab**
 - **Theoretically, any material can be used**

	Steel	Aluminum	Magnesium
Young's Modulus (E) N/m ²	20.7 x 10 ¹⁰	6.9 x 10 ¹⁰	4.14 x 10 ¹⁰
Density (ρ) kg/m ³	7840	2770	1800
E/ρ N m/kg	2.65 x 10 ⁷	2.49 x 10 ⁷	2.3 x 10 ⁷



Design Properties

- **Minimize mechanical impedance from fixture**
 - No natural frequency in test range
 - Less mass = smaller forces
 - Design fixture to be as rigid as possible
- **Testing is performed in three orthogonal directional axes**
 - Each axis isolated to provide control and standardization
 - Minimize movement in other axes



Design Properties

- **Control accelerometer usually attached on shaker table, test fixture, or test specimen**
 - Typically placed on shaker table at Lincoln Laboratory
- **Properties to consider when attaching accelerometers**
 - C.G. of part
 - Natural frequency of specimen
 - Other points of interest
(i.e. sensitive electronics)





Design Principles

- **Fixture should be designed to have the least mass possible**
 - **Weight limits on shaker table**
- **Fixture should be designed to be as stiff as possible**
 - **No unnecessary vibrations**
- **Ensure natural frequency of fixture is not within test range**
 - **Do not amplify vibration loads to natural frequency**

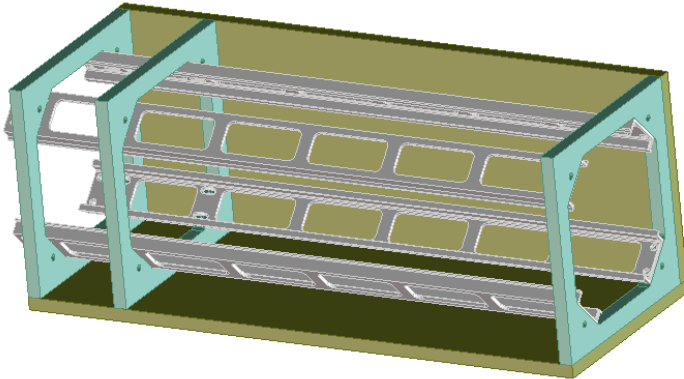


Outline

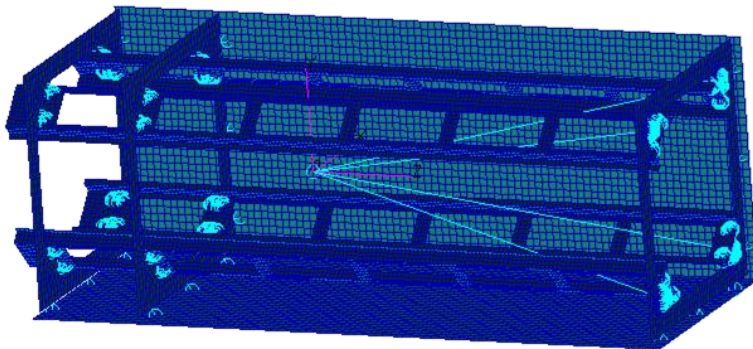
- **Introduction**
 - Problem Description and Approach
- **Background Research**
- **Design Principles**
- **Analysis**
 - **Original Design**
 - Design Iteration
- **Recommendations for Future Work**



Original Fixture



Defeatured CAD model in Co-Create.



FEA model in Patran.

Material Properties

Assumed Material Properties of Aluminum	
Elastic Modulus	10^7 psi
Poisson Ratio	0.33
Density	0.098 lb/in ³

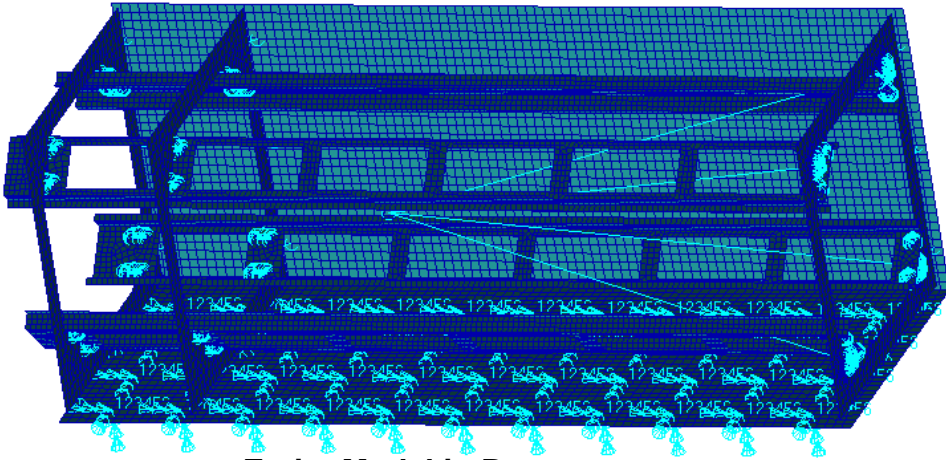
Mass Properties

Mass Moment of Inertia	X	Y	Z
X	2235	-	-
Y	-	2236	-
Z	-	-	157

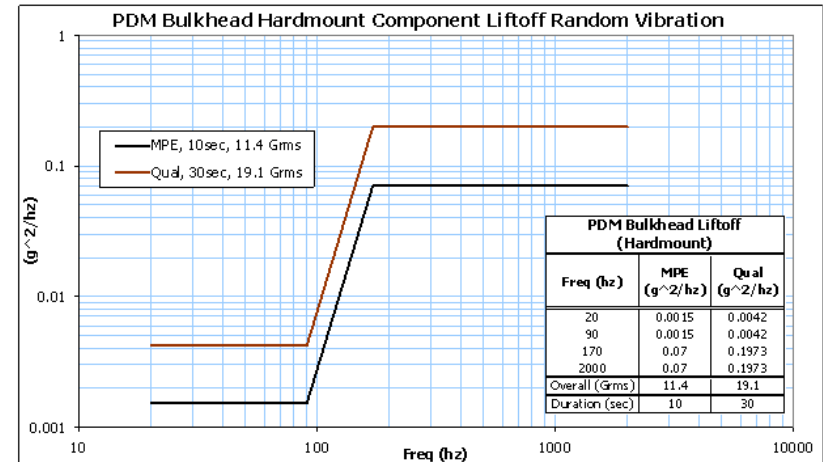
Assumed Lumped Mass: 26.5 lb
CG Location: 13.9" in from Front Support Panel



Boundary Conditions



Entire Model in Patran



PSD Curve Used

- 44 SPCs assumed as connection points to table

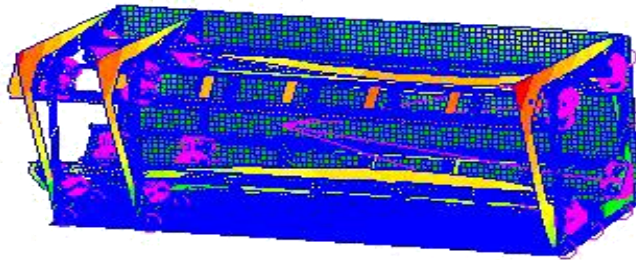
- The 24 bolt holes were modeled as RBE2s

- 3 RBE2s per support block were used to connect the blocks to the side and bottom panels connecting the support blocks to the panels.

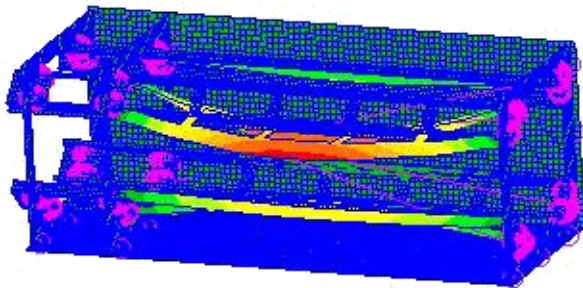
- 4 bolt holes on front plate modeled as RBE2s, and one RBE3 used to connect the lumped mass to the 4 bolts on the front block.



Model with Lumped Mass: Normal Modes



Mode 1, Frequency 7.498 Hz



Mode 4, Frequency 216.17 Hz

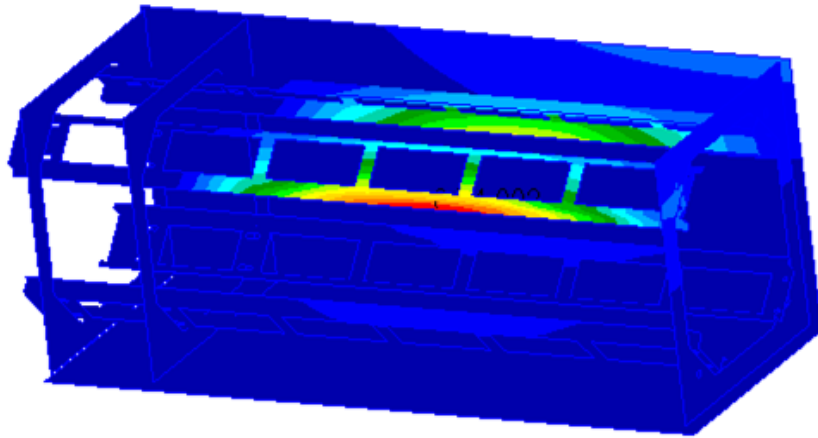
Mode	Frequency (Hz)
1	7.50
2	11.20
3	37.25
4	216.17
5	217.51
6	218.18
7	218.64
8	246.31
9	262.08
10	264.17

Modes 1-3 affect the front support block the mass is attached to, among other sections. Modes 4-10, in the testing range, affect the long section of rails that is unsupported.

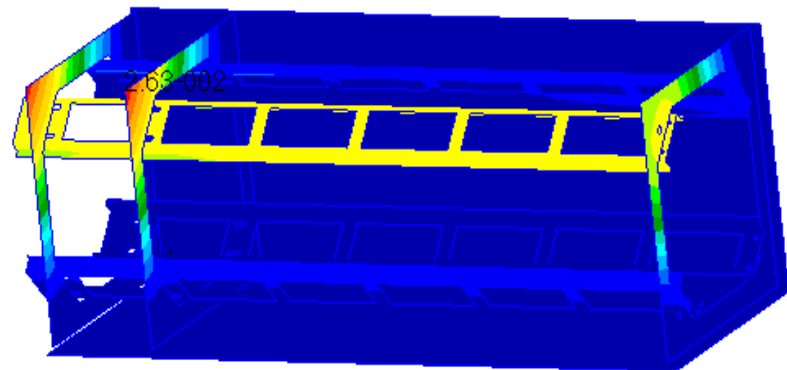
Videos not to scale.



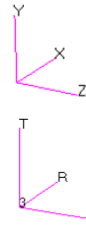
Model with Lumped Mass: Random Vibration Test Results



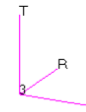
Screenshot of Displacement in the X Direction due to Vibration in the X Direction



Screenshot of Displacement in the Z Direction due to Vibration in the Z direction



Coordinate Frame 0 for Displacement of Two Panels, Three Support Blocks and Vibration Direction



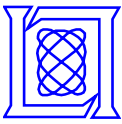
Coordinate Frame 1, Cylindrical Coordinate Frame for Displacement of Rails. Located at C.G. of part.

Vibration Direction	3 σ Displacement (inches)			3 σ Von-Mises Stress (psi)
	X	Y	Z	
X	0.196	0.168	0.048	41100
Affected Part	Rails	Rails	Rail/Corners of Support Blocks	Rails
Y	0.0498	0.0528	0.0097	36600
Affected Part	Rails	Rails	Rail/Corners of Support Blocks	Mass Support Block to Panel
Z	0.1137	0.084	0.0789	41100
Affected Part	Rails	Rails	Rail/Corners of Support Blocks	Rails to Support Block

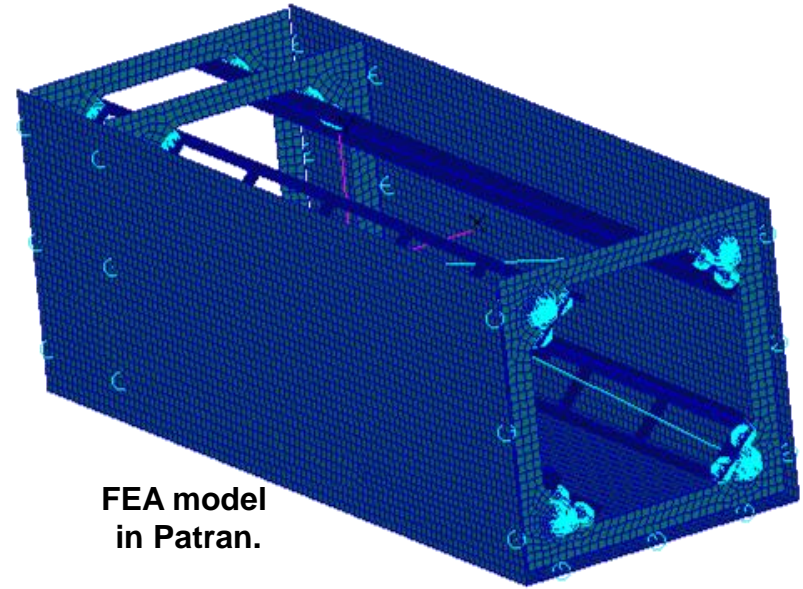
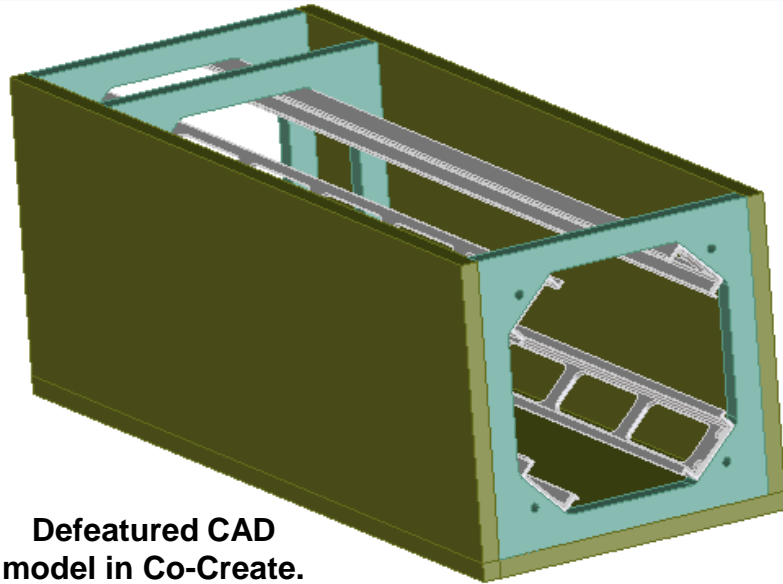


Outline

- Introduction
 - Problem Description and Approach
- Background Research
- Design Principles
- **Analysis**
 - Original Design
 - **Design Iteration**
- Recommendations for Future Work



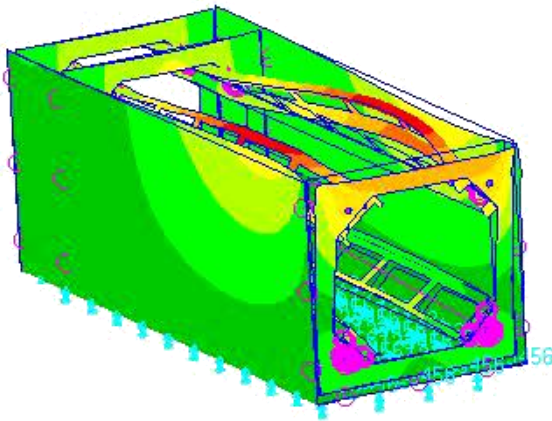
Model with Lumped Mass and Third Panel



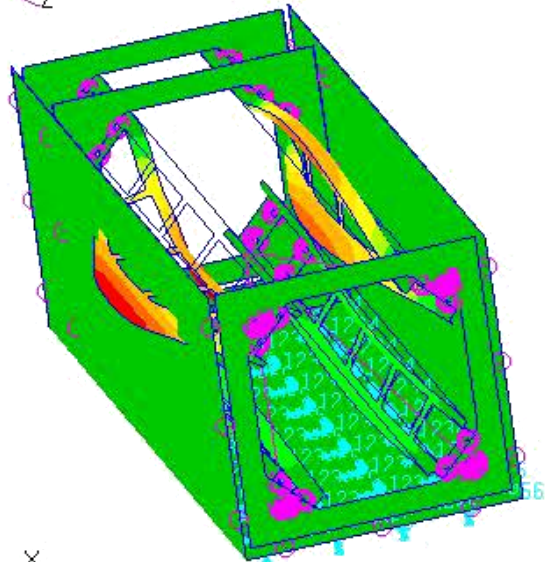
- Initial properties of Aluminum assumed
- Initial MPCs and lumped mass kept constant
- Initial PSD Curve used
- Added 9 RBE2s to connect the third panel to the three support blocks



Model with Lumped Mass and Third Panel: Normal Modes



Mode 1, Frequency 12.297 Hz

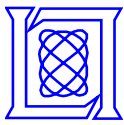


Mode 5, Frequency 218.13 Hz

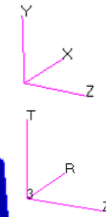
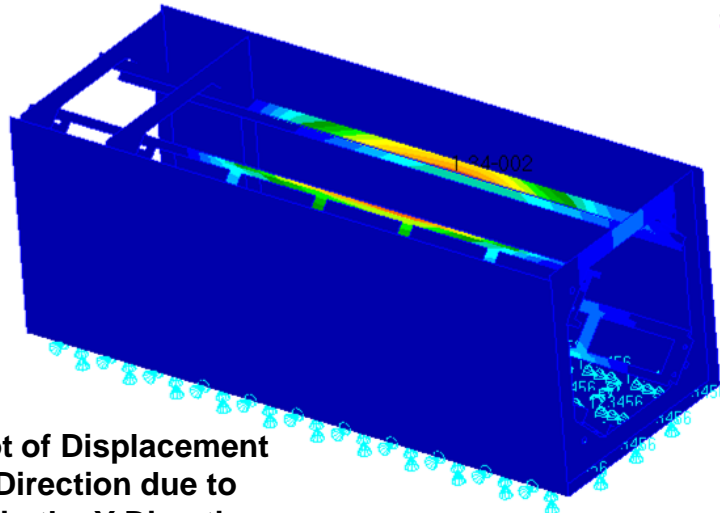
Mode	Frequency (Hz)
1	(7.498) 12.297
2	(11.2) 14.245
3	(37.246) 55.931
4	(216.17) 217.46
5	(217.51) 218.13
6	(218.18) 218.73
7	(218.64) 218.77
8	(246.31) 261.85
9	(262.08) 263.16
10	(264.17) 266.61

Modes 1-3 affect the front support block the mass is attached to, among other sections. Modes 4-10, in the testing range, affect the long section of rails that is unsupported.

Videos not to scale.



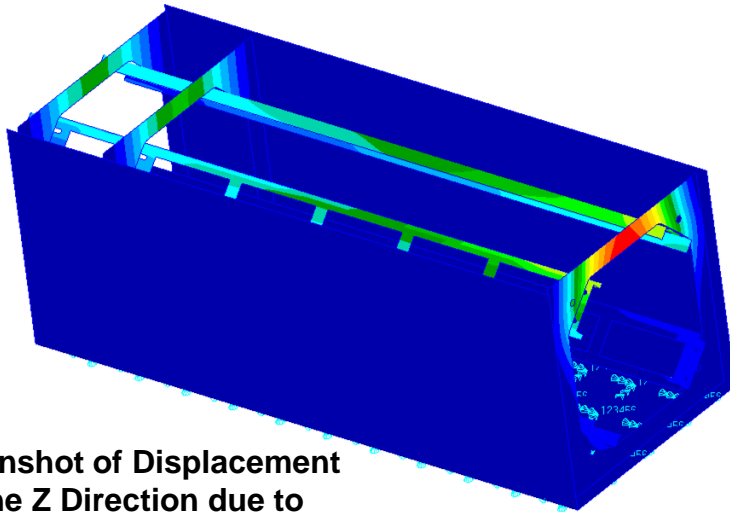
Model with Lumped Mass and Third Panel: Random Vibration Test Results



Coordinate Frame 0 for Displacement of Two Panels, Three Support Blocks and Vibration Direction

Coordinate Frame 1, Cylindrical Coordinate Frame for Displacement of Rails. Located at C.G. of part.

Screenshot of Displacement in the Y Direction due to Vibration in the Y Direction

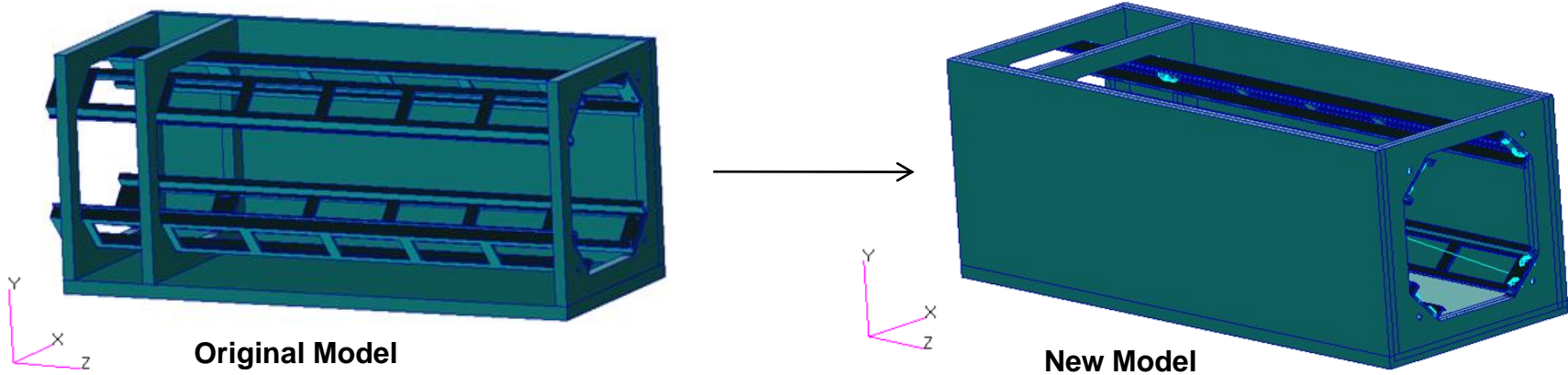


Screenshot of Displacement in the Z Direction due to Vibration in the Z direction

Vibration Direction	3 σ Displacement (inches)			3 σ Von-Mises Stress (psi)
	X	Y	Z	
X	(0.1962) 0.1989	(0.17) 0.21	(0.048) 0.005	(41100) 47100
Affected Part	Rails	Rails	Rail/Tops of Support Blocks	Rails
Y	(0.0498) 0.0378	(0.053) 0.040	(0.0097) 0.0082	(36600) 20700
Affected Part	Rails	Rails	Rails/Panel Sides/ Tops Supports	Mass Support Block to Panel
Z	(0.114) 0.023	(0.084) 0.018	(0.079) 0.026	(41100) 31800
Affected Part	Rail/Side Panels	Rails	Rail/Tops of Support Blocks	Rails to Support Block



Comparison



Vibration Direction	Random Vibration Displacement Ratio <u>Design Iteration Results</u> Original Design Results			Von-Mises Stress Ratio <u>Design Iteration Results</u> Original Design Results
	Displacement Direction			
	X	Y	Z	
X	1.01	1.25	0.0975	1.146
Y	0.76	0.76	0.85	0.57
Z	0.20	0.21	0.32	0.77



Outline

- **Introduction**
 - Problem Description and Approach
- **Background Research**
- **Design Principles**
- **Analysis**
 - Original Design
 - Design Iteration
- **Recommendations for Future Work**



Future Work

Our Future Work:

- **Publish MQP Report**
- **Tutorial**

Future Work at the Laboratory:

- **Discussion with Sponsor**
- **Fabrication**
- **Real Vibration Testing**



Questions?

Special thanks to: Dave Freeman, Professor Gatsonis, Grace Kessenich, Baoqing Yu, Sultan Chowdhry, Dave Costa, Jesse Mills, Jeremy Coombs, Anne Vogel, Mike Mastovich, Nicholas Leathe and Team Co-op.



Background Slides



Vibration Test Procedure

1. FEA

- 1. Test fixture**
- 2. Test part**
- 3. Combination of fixture and part**

2. Shake fixture

3. Shake fixture and mass mock-up of test part

4. Low level shake fixture and test part

5. Specified vibration test

6. Repeat low level shake fixture and test part



Comparison

	GEVS	1540E
Vibration Test Required	Sine Sweep Testing	Random Vibration Testing
	Prototype Qualification Test / Qualification Test	
Level	Limit Level x 1.25	Acceptance Level + 6 dB
Duration	~1.5 min/axis 2 octaves/min from 5 – 50 Hz	3 min/axis 20 – 2000 Hz
	Protoflight Qualification Test / Protoqualification Test	
Level	Limit Level x 1.25	Acceptance Level + 3 dB
Duration	~1 min/axis 4 octaves/min from 5 – 50 Hz	2 min/axis 20 – 2000 Hz
	Acceptance Test	
Level	Limit Level	Acceptance Level
Duration	~1 min/axis 4 octaves/min from 5 – 50 Hz	1 min/axis 20 – 2000 Hz

The terms “Limit Level” and “Acceptance Level” are taken directly from the corresponding standards. Though the terms used are different, the meaning is the same: the maximum expected/predicted environment.



Fixture Analysis

<u>Fixture</u>		Random Vibration Displacement (inches)				3-Sigma Values			
		Displacement Direction				Displacement Direction			
Modes (Hz)			x	y	z		x	y	z
1	211.7	x	0.0252	0.0225	0.00516	x	0.0756	0.0675	0.01548
2	214.75	<i>Location</i>	Rail	Rail	Rail/Corners				
3	216.51	y	0.0106	0.0121	0.00169	y	0.0318	0.0363	0.00507
4	217.91	<i>Location</i>	Rail	Rail	Rail/Corners				
5	239.41	z	0.00646	0.00578	0.0107	z	0.01938	0.01734	0.0321
6	257.02	<i>Location</i>	Rail	Rail	Rail/Corners				
7	262.15		Von Mises Stress (psi)				3-Sigma Values		
8	265.1		x	11100			x	33300	
9	272.47		y	4040			y	12120	
10	287.45		z	5150			z	15450	



Fixture and Lumped Mass Analysis

<u>Fixture + Lumped Mass</u>		Random Vibration Displacement (inches)				3-Sigma Values			
		Displacement Direction				Displacement Direction			
Modes (Hz)			<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
1	7.498	<i>x</i>	0.0654	0.056	0.016	<i>x</i>	0.1962	0.168	0.048
2	11.2	<i>Location</i>	Rail	Rail	Rail/Corners				
3	37.246	<i>y</i>	0.0166	0.0176	0.00323	<i>y</i>	0.0498	0.0528	0.00969
4	216.17	<i>Location</i>	Rail	Rail	Rail/Corners				
5	217.51	<i>z</i>	0.0379	0.028	0.0263	<i>z</i>	0.1137	0.084	0.0789
6	218.18	<i>Location</i>	Rail	Rail	Rail/Corners				
7	218.64		Von Mises Stress (psi)				3-Sigma Values		
8	246.31		<i>x</i>	13700		<i>x</i>	41100		
9	262.08		<i>y</i>	12200		<i>y</i>	36600		
10	264.17		<i>z</i>	13700		<i>z</i>	41100		



Fixture and Third Panel Analysis

<i>Fixture + Third Wall</i>		Random Vibration Displacement (inches)				3-Sigma Values			
		Displacement Direction				Displacement Direction			
Modes (Hz)			<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
1	214.89	<i>x</i>	0.027	0.026	0.00153	<i>x</i>	0.081	0.078	0.00459
2	215.69	<i>Location</i>	Rails	Rails	Rails/Tops Support Blocks				
3	217.96	<i>y</i>	0.0102	0.0114	0.000488	<i>y</i>	0.0306	0.0342	0.001464
4	218.08	<i>Location</i>	Rails	Rails	Rail/Panel Sides/Tops Supports				
5	253.83	<i>z</i>	0.00135	0.00139	0.00492	<i>z</i>	0.00405	0.00417	0.01476
6	261.07	<i>Location</i>	Rail/Sides of Panels	Rails/Tops Support Blocks	Rails/Tops Support Blocks				
7	265.49		Von Mises Stress (psi)				3-Sigma Values		
8	265.54		<i>x</i>	15200			<i>x</i>	45600	
9	281.49		<i>y</i>	4080			<i>y</i>	12240	
10	357.4		<i>z</i>	3110			<i>z</i>	9330	



Fixture, Lumped Mass, and Third Panel Analysis

<u>Fixture + Mass + Wall</u>		Random Vibration Displacement (inches)				3-Sigma Values			
		Displacement Direction				Displacement Direction			
Modes (Hz)			x	y	z		x	y	z
1	12.297	x	0.0663	0.07	0.00156	x	0.1989	0.21	0.00468
2	14.245	<i>Location</i>	Rails	Rails	Rails/Tops Support Blocks				
3	55.931	y	0.0126	0.0134	0.00274	y	0.0378	0.0402	0.00822
4	217.46	<i>Location</i>	Rails	Rails	Rail/Panel Sides/Tops Supports				
5	218.13	z	0.00768	0.00594	0.00855	z	0.02304	0.01782	0.02565
6	218.73	<i>Location</i>	Rail/Sides of Panels	Rails	Rails/Tops Support Blocks				
7	218.77		Von Mises Stress (psi)				3-Sigma Values		
8	261.85		x	15700			x	47100	
9	263.16		y	6900			y	20700	
10	266.61		z	10600			z	31800	