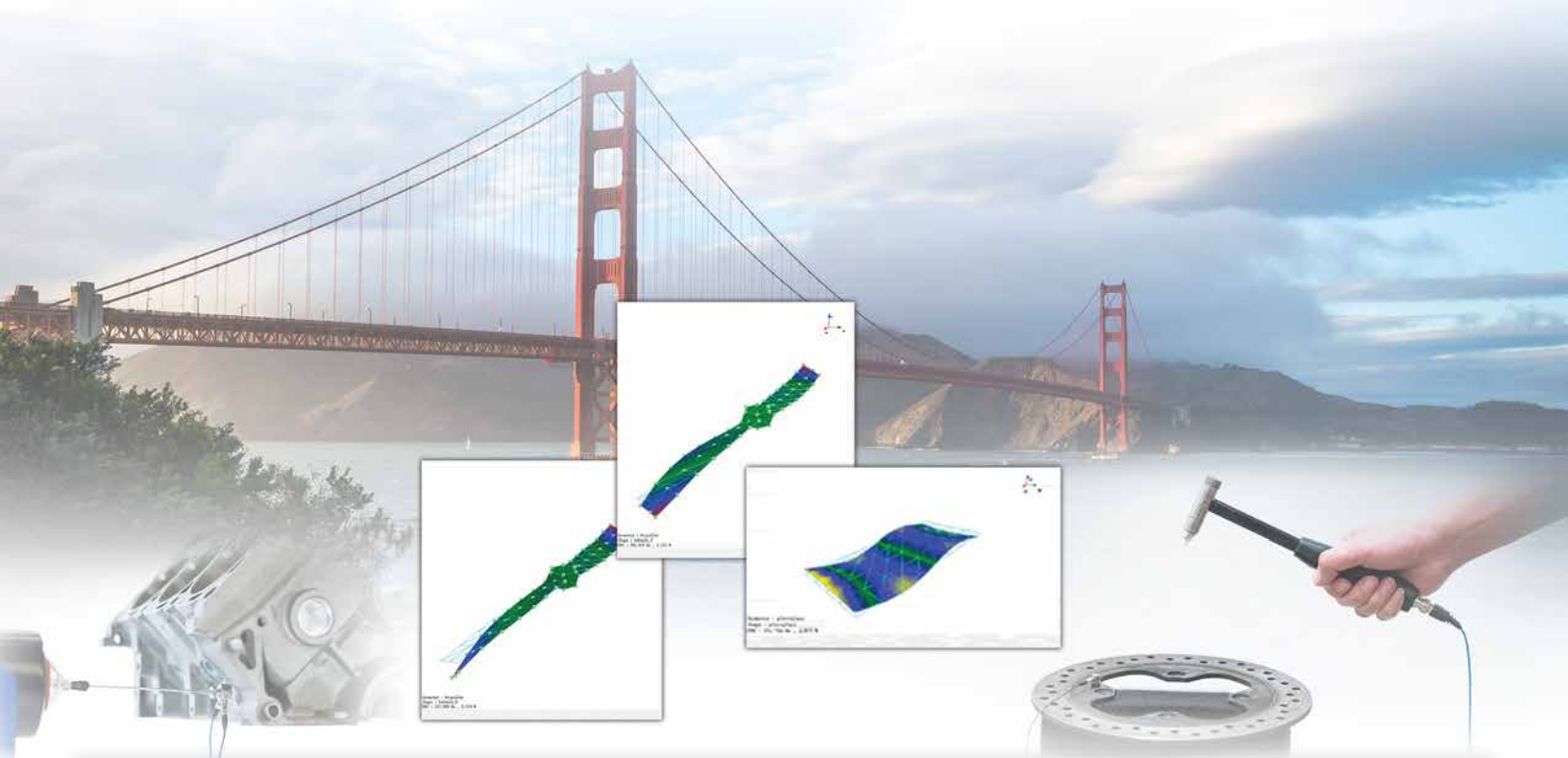


Experimental Modal Measurement and Analysis Seminar



Modal analysis is an essential technology behind solving today's noise and vibration problems. Dr. Peter Avitabile, Professor Emeritus at University of Massachusetts Lowell, will discuss taking measurements – along with the pitfalls, difficulties, and common misconceptions related to modal testing. This seminar will focus on the practical aspects of impact and shaker measurements, the most common methods used to acquire data for experimental modal analysis.

Agenda:

DAY 1

- 8:15 - 9:50 Overview of Experimental Modal Analysis and Measurements Required
- 10:00 -10:30 Impact Basics - Hammer, Tips, Force, Accelerometers
- 10:30 -11:00 Shaker Basics - Shaker, Amplifier, Force, Impedance
- 11:00 -11:50 Perform a basic experimental modal test - overview the process: make measurements
- 1:00 - 2:00 Modal Primer - A Brief Overview of the Process
- 2:00 - 2:50 Hammer - Tips; Force/Exponential Window; Coherence - example measurements
- 3:00 - 3:50 Hammer - Double Impact; Over/Underload/Saturation - example measurements
- 4:00 - 5:00 Hammer - Multiple Impacts; Roving/Stationary Hammer - example measurements

DAY 2

- 8:15 - 9:50 Shaker Excitation Signals for modal testing - example measurements (random, burst random, pseudo-random, chirp, digital stepped sine)
- 10:00 -11:00 MIMO-FRE, Multiple Coherence - example measurements (or previous data) (Shaker independence/PCA, shaker anomalies, number of shakers)
- 11:00 -12:00 Measurement Inconsistencies from Poor Testing - Implications for Modal Test
- 1:00 - 2:00 Impact Testing - Additional Items for Consideration Frequency Range - Multi-bands; Skewed Inputs, ICP Low Frequency;
- 2:00 - 3:00 Shaker Testing - Additional Items for Consideration Stinger types, stinger effects, impedance heads, general shaker set up SLSO/MIIVIO, mass loading, effect on modal analysis (stability, modes extracted)
- 3:00 - 4:30 Closing Remarks - Q&A



*Speaker: Dr. Peter Avitabile -
University of Massachusetts Lowell*