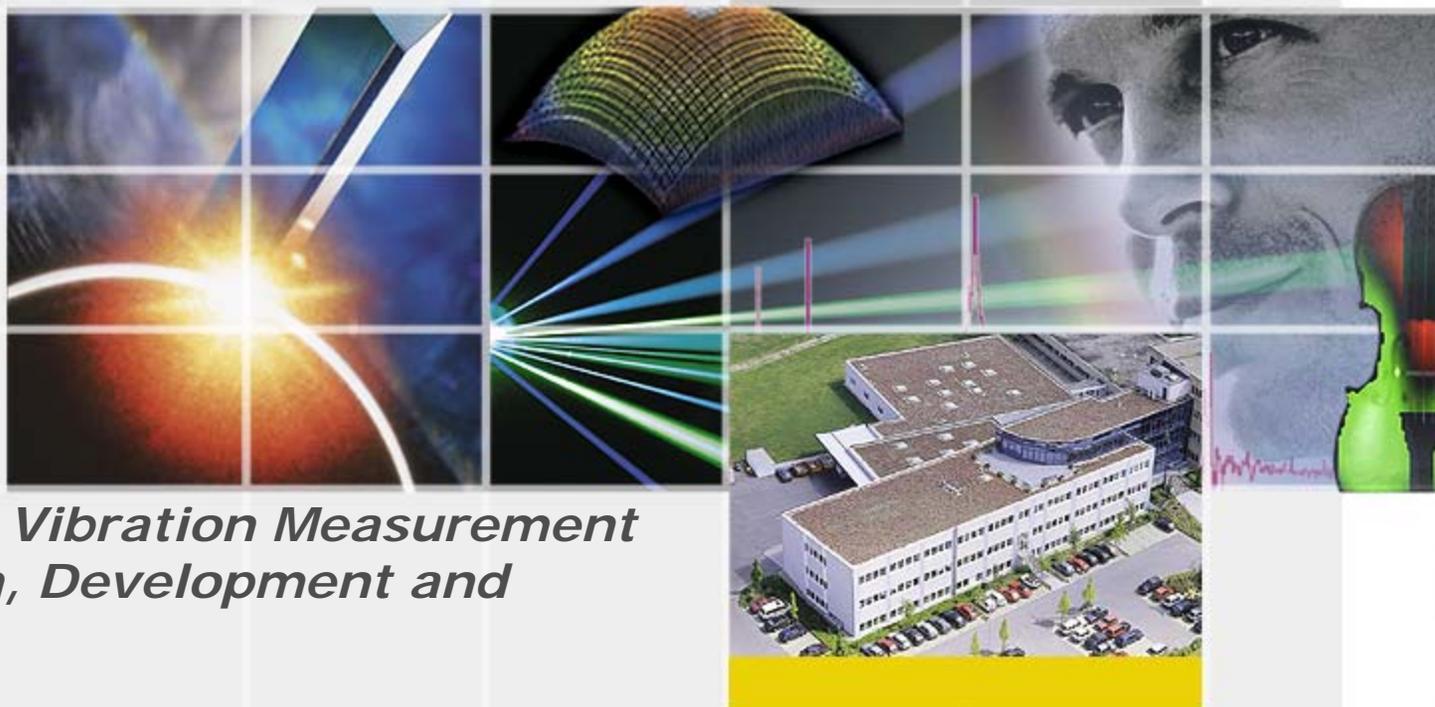


Laser Doppler Vibrometry



*Non-contact Vibration Measurement
for Research, Development and
Production*

Laser 2005

Dr. Heinrich Steger
Polytec GmbH, Waldbronn

Agenda

- **Company Overview**
- **Basics of Laser Doppler Vibrometry**
- **Key Features of LDV**
- **Product Overview**
- **Scanning & 3D Scanning Vibrometry**
- **Exemplary Applications**
- **Conclusions**

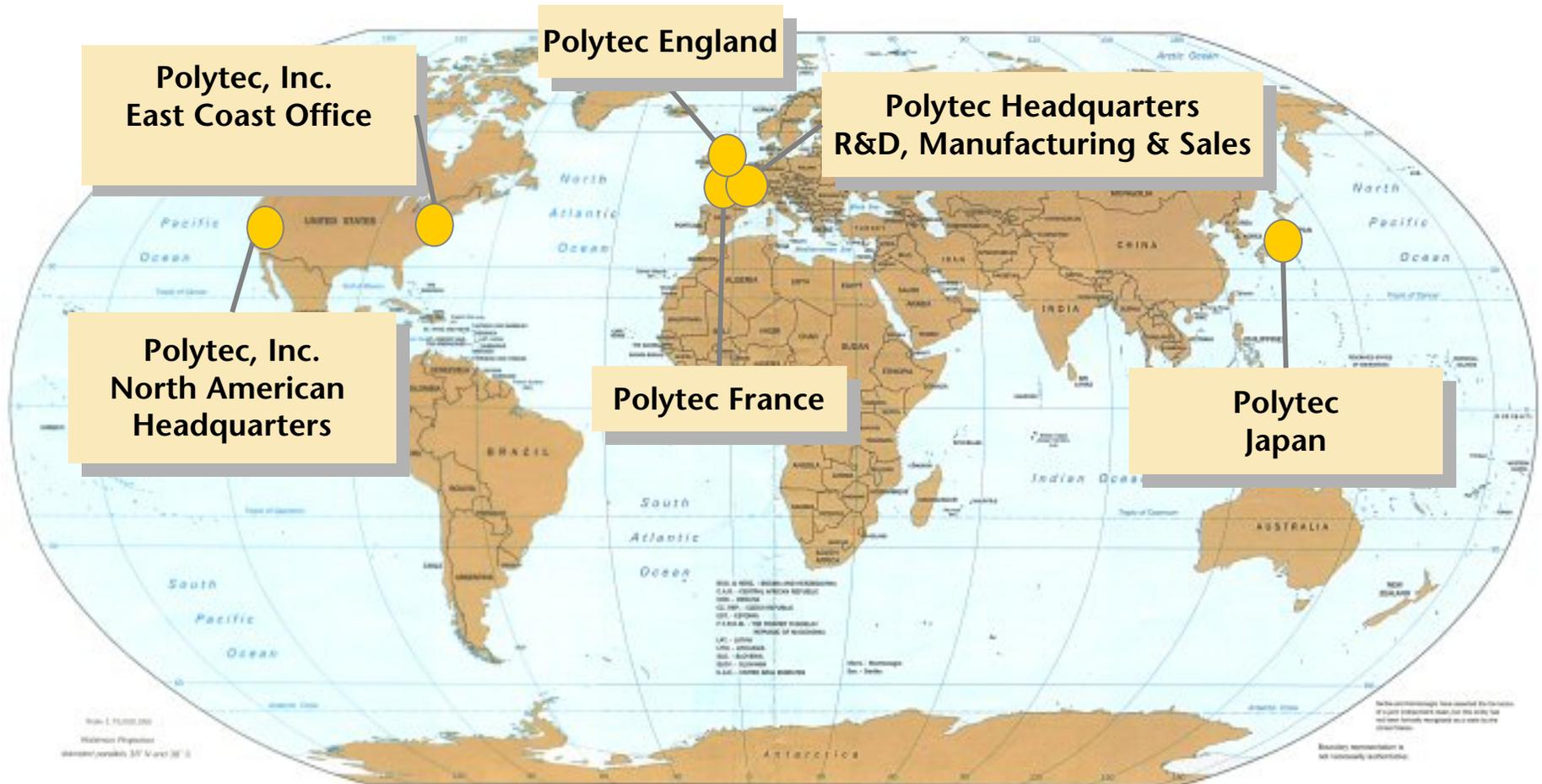
Polytec, Waldbronn

1967 Foundation



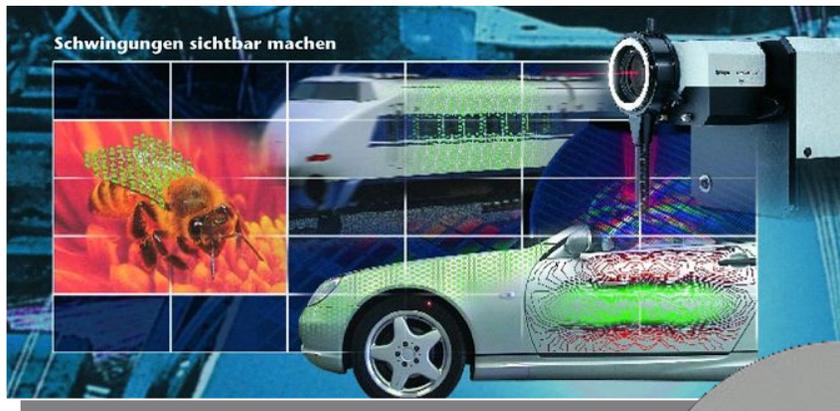
Polytec today
250 employees globally
40 employees R&D

The Polytec Group

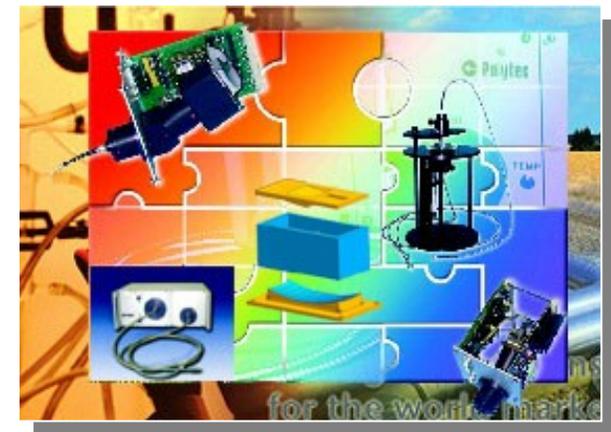


Business Units

Laser Measurement Systems



Photonics



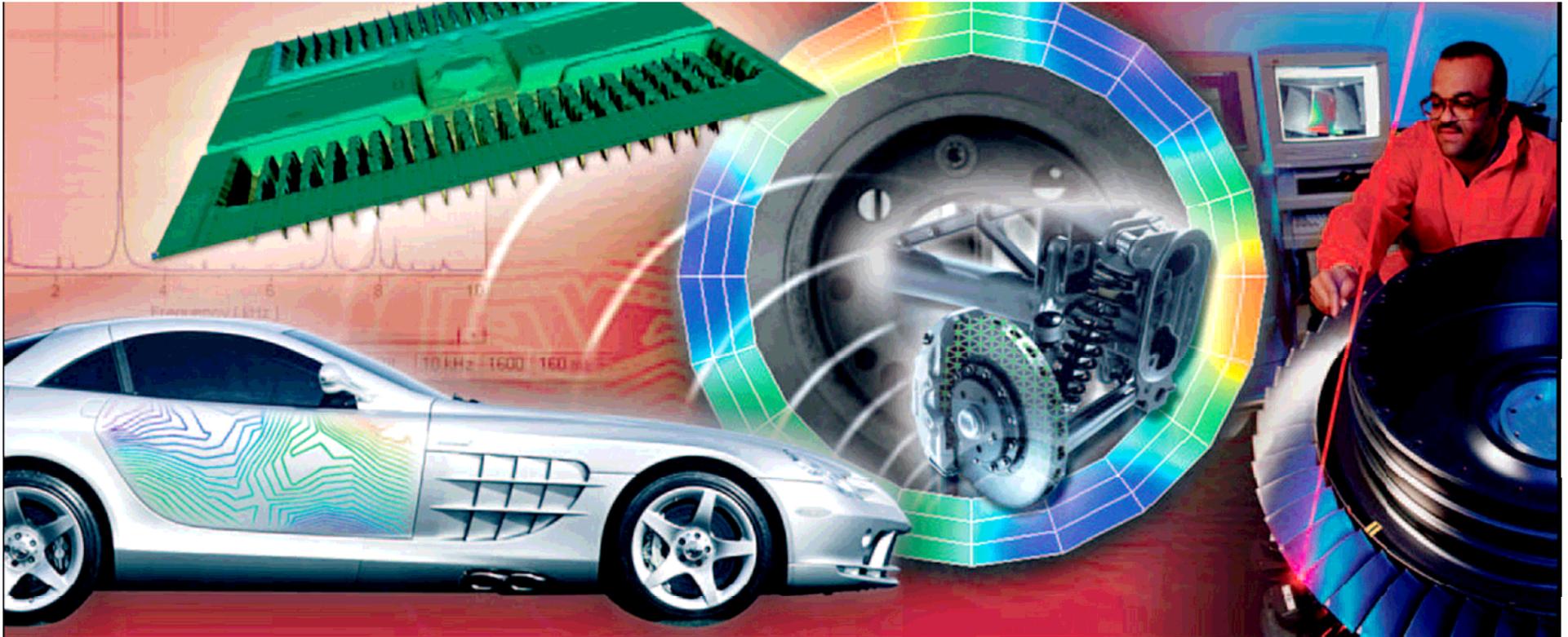
Spectral Technologies

Laser Measurement Systems



- **Laser Doppler Vibrometer**
Non-contact
Vibration
Measurement
- **Laser Surface Velocimeter**
Measurement
of Speed and
Length
- **PNA Polytec**
Noise Analysis
Production Line
Monitoring and
Control
- **Surface
Metrology**

Laser Measurement Systems



Measuring Vibrations

- Single Point or Full Field Scanning
- 1- or 3-dimensional
- on Macro- and Microstructures
- in R&D and Production Environments

Applications

- Automotive
- Aerospace
- Data Storage
- Microsystems
- Transportation
- Engineering
- Audio and Acoustics
- Biology and Medicine
- ... and your field!

What Advantages does non-contact optical Vibration Measurement offer?

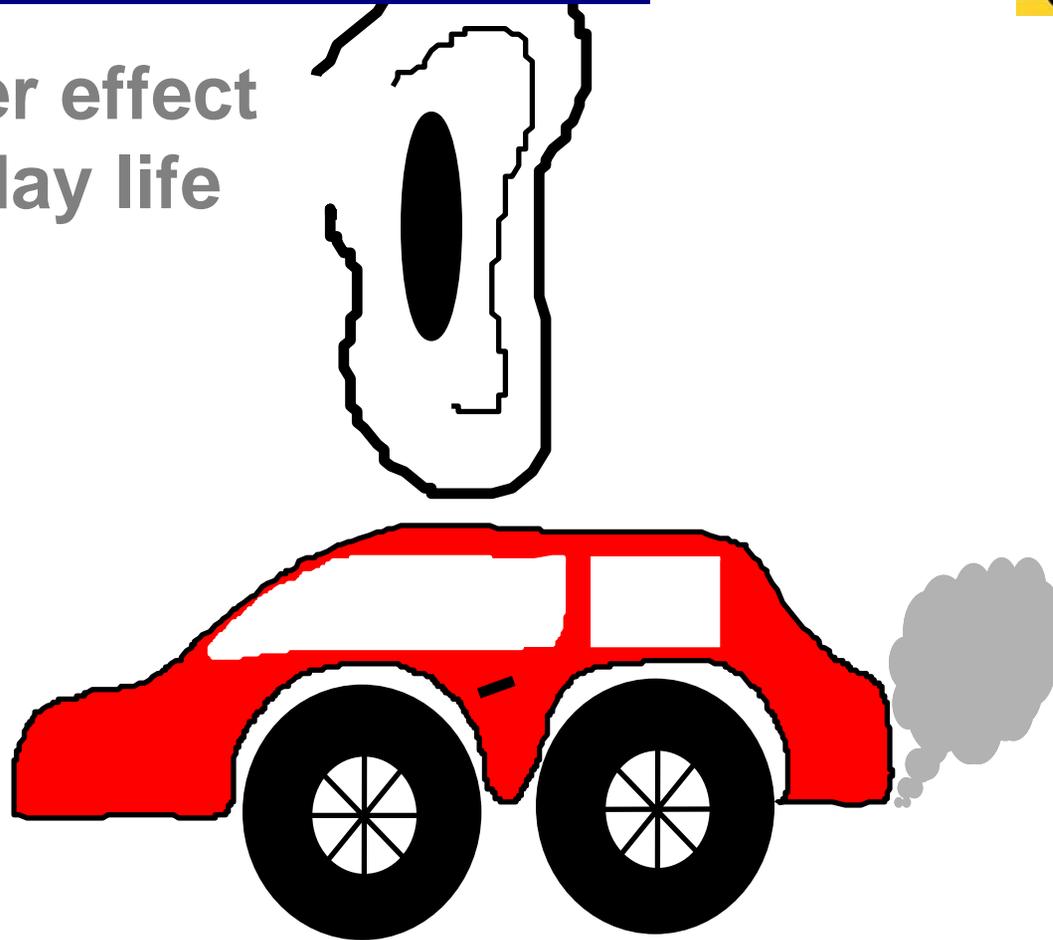
- **Optical**
 - ➔ Non-contact laser sensor

- **Non-contact**
 - ➔ Be independent from object and material properties, especially suited to measure on critical objects, like soft, filigran, fissured, hot or hazardous structures
 - ➔ Reactionless measurement
 - ➔ No cabling

- **Sensor: Light**
 - ➔ Arbitrary number of channels: Scanning
 - ➔ Enormous frequency bandwidth
 - ➔ Extreme sensitivity: ➔ nm ➔ pm
 - ➔ Far-distance measurements
 - ➔ Measure at locations difficult to access



The Doppler effect
in every day life

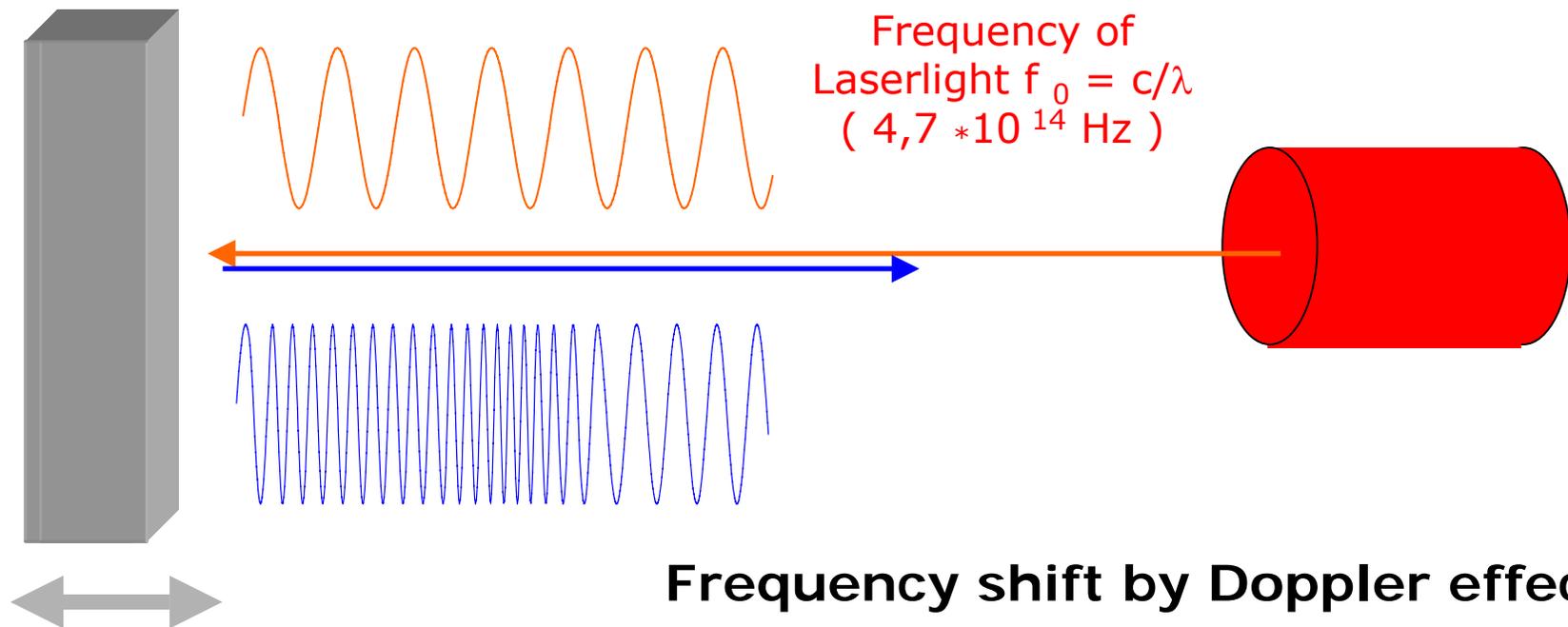


Frequency shift can be heard directly

The Doppler Effect with Laser Light

vibrating
object

He-Ne Laser
<1 mW (633 nm)



The relation between Doppler frequency,
Laser wavelength and velocity is

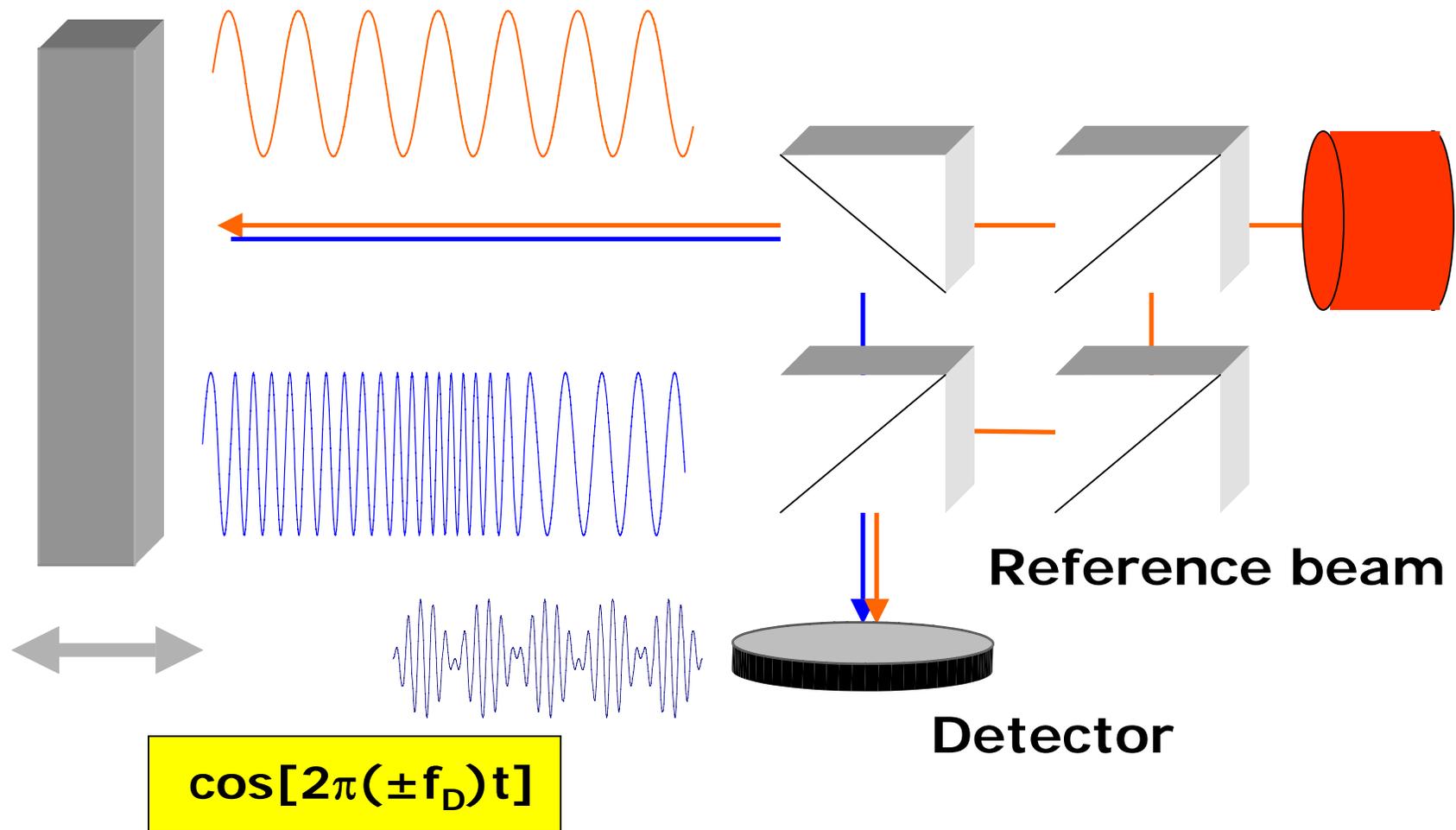
$$f_D = 2 \cdot \frac{v}{\lambda}$$

For the He-Ne Laser this can be written as

$$f_D = 3.16 \cdot 10^6 \left[\frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{m/s}} \right] \cdot v \left[\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

$$\lambda = 632,8 \text{ nm}$$

How does a Vibrometer operate?



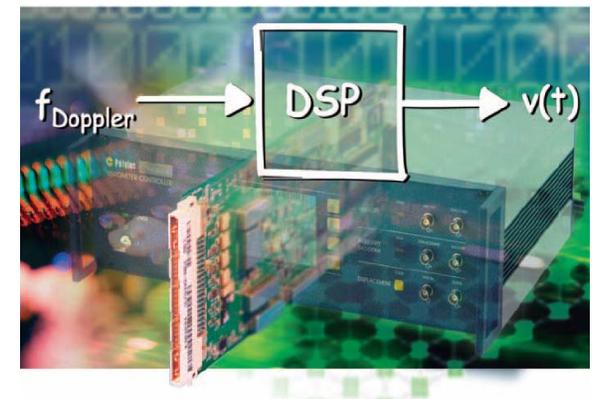
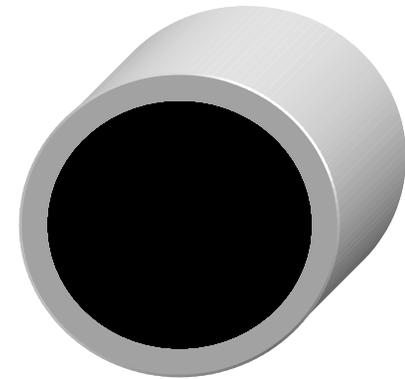
How does a Vibrometer operate ?



On the **detector** occurs a **bright-dark signal** which has exactly the Doppler frequency

The **detector** converts the **optical signal** to an **electrical signal**, this is demodulated by the **decoder**

On a BNC connector a voltage signal **proportional to the vibration velocity** is available



The bright-dark modulation signal at the detector can be evaluated in two different ways:

■ Velocity measurement

(analog or digital)

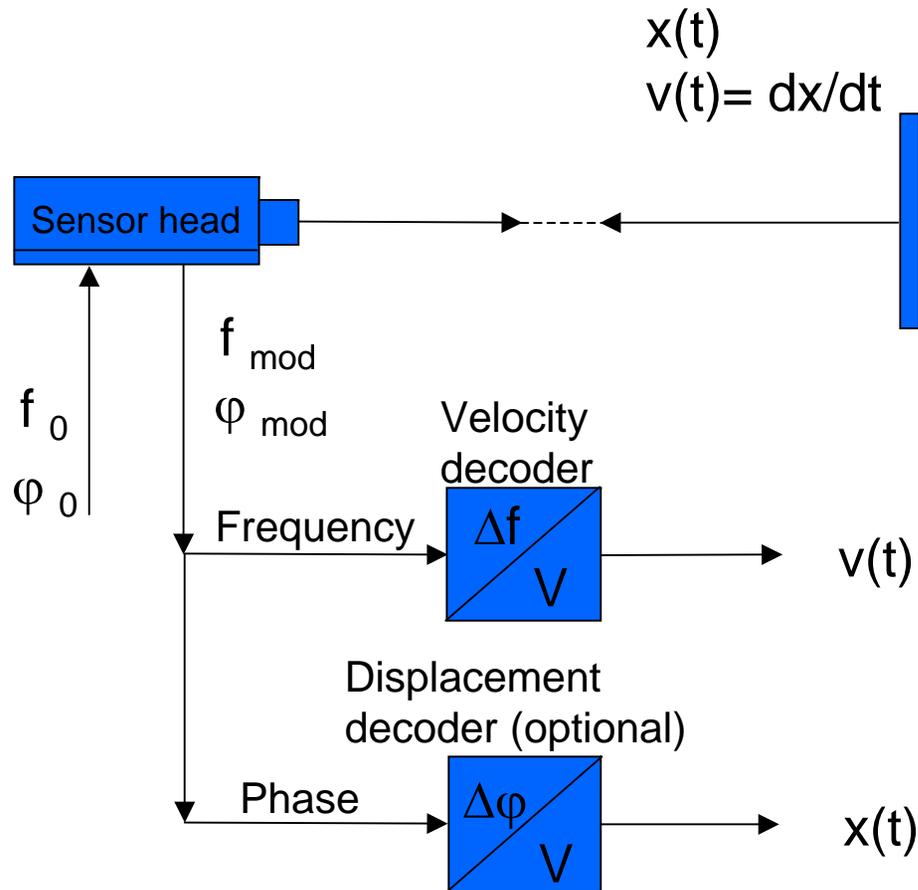
Electronic signal processing converts the Doppler frequency shift - which is proportional to the velocity - into a proportional voltage signal.

■ Displacement measurement

(digital process)

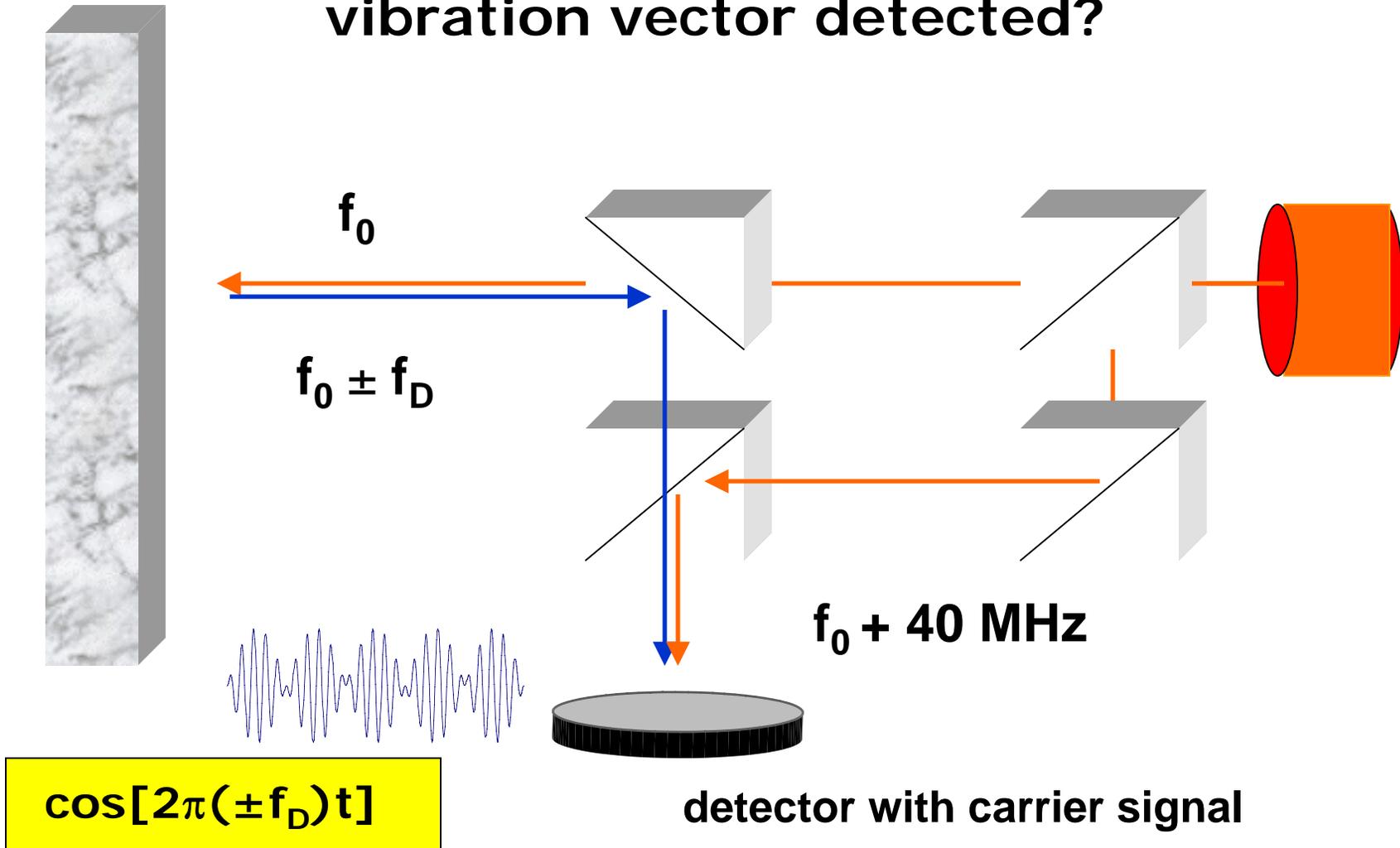
The displacement of the structure changes the optical length of one interferometer arm and introduces a phase shift, proportional to the displacement.

Signal Demodulation

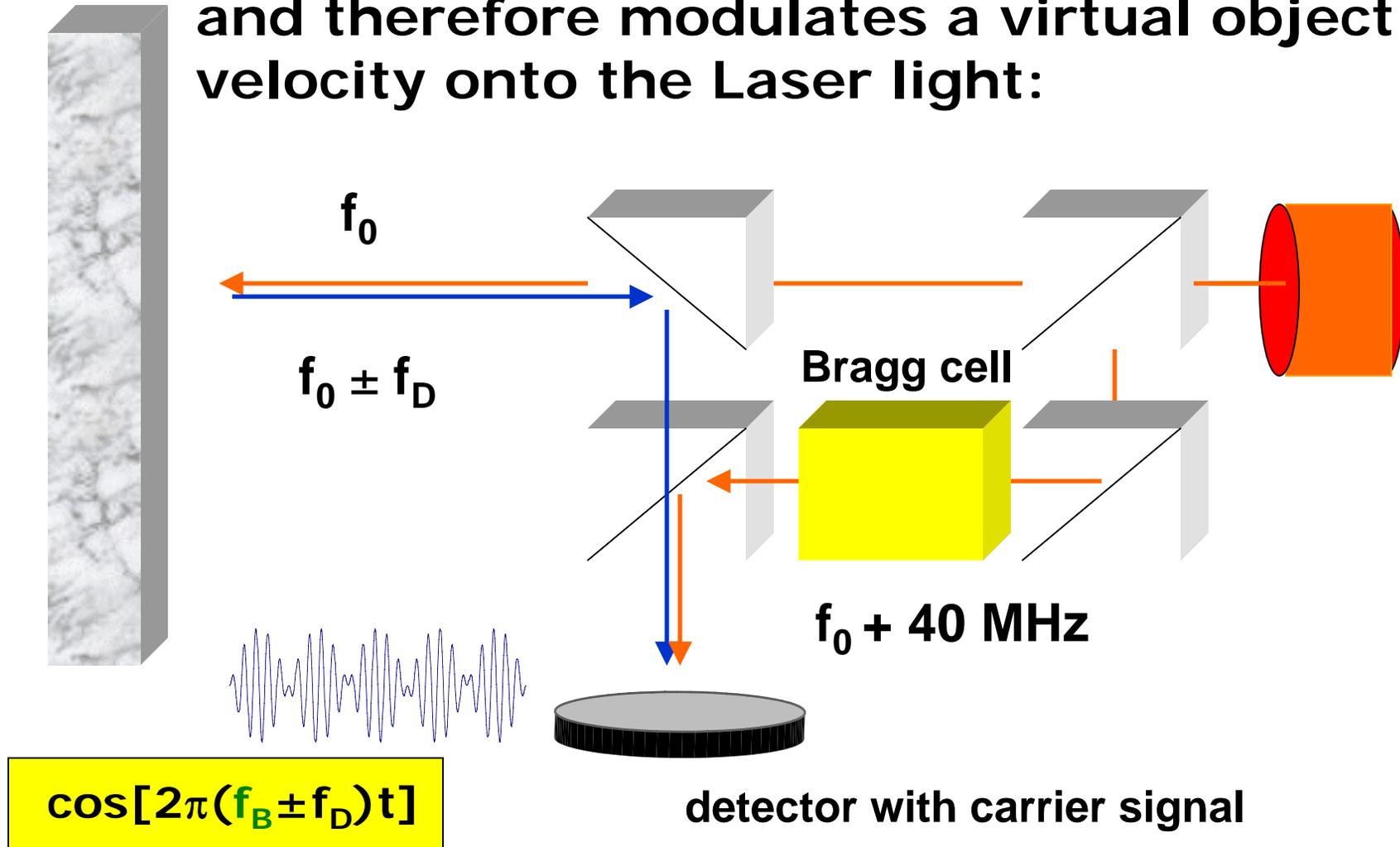


The interferometer compares phase φ_{mod} and frequency f_{mod} of the object beam with those of the internal reference beam (f_0 and φ_0). Displacement is derived by measuring the phase change and velocity by measuring the frequency.

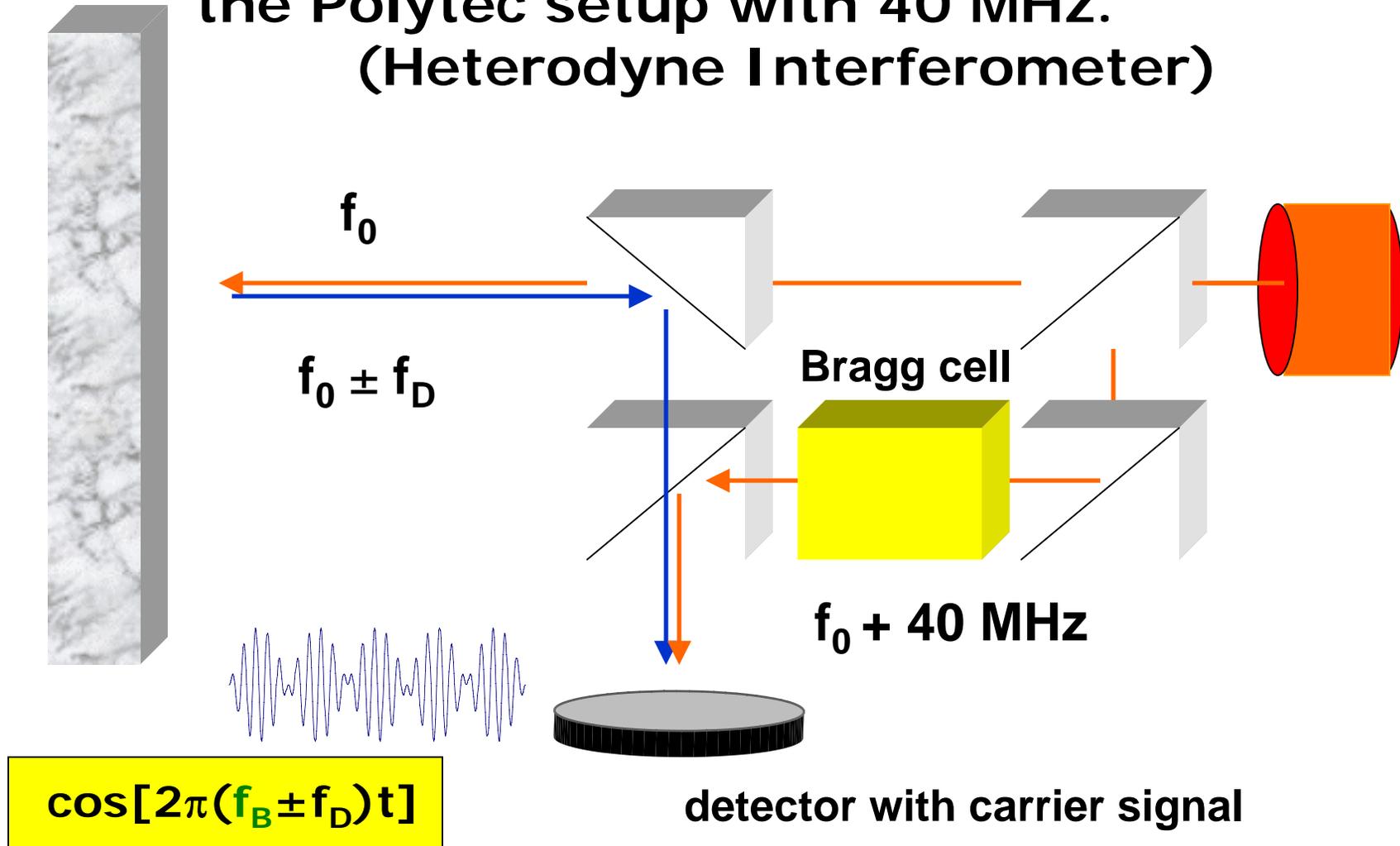
What happens at object velocity $v = 0$
and how is the direction of the
vibration vector detected?



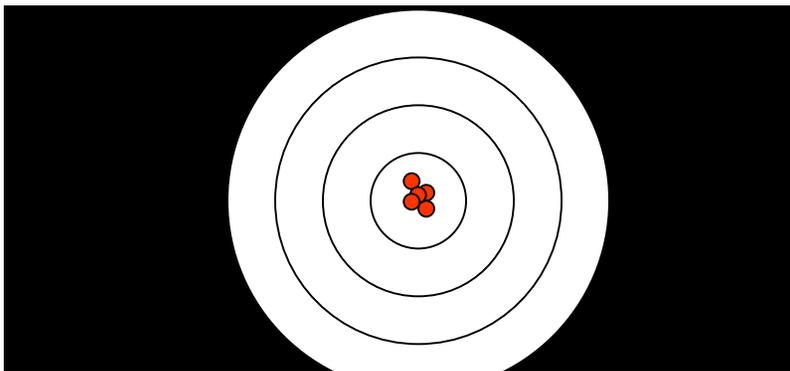
A Bragg cell introduces a constant frequency shift f_B in the reference beam and therefore modulates a virtual object velocity onto the Laser light:



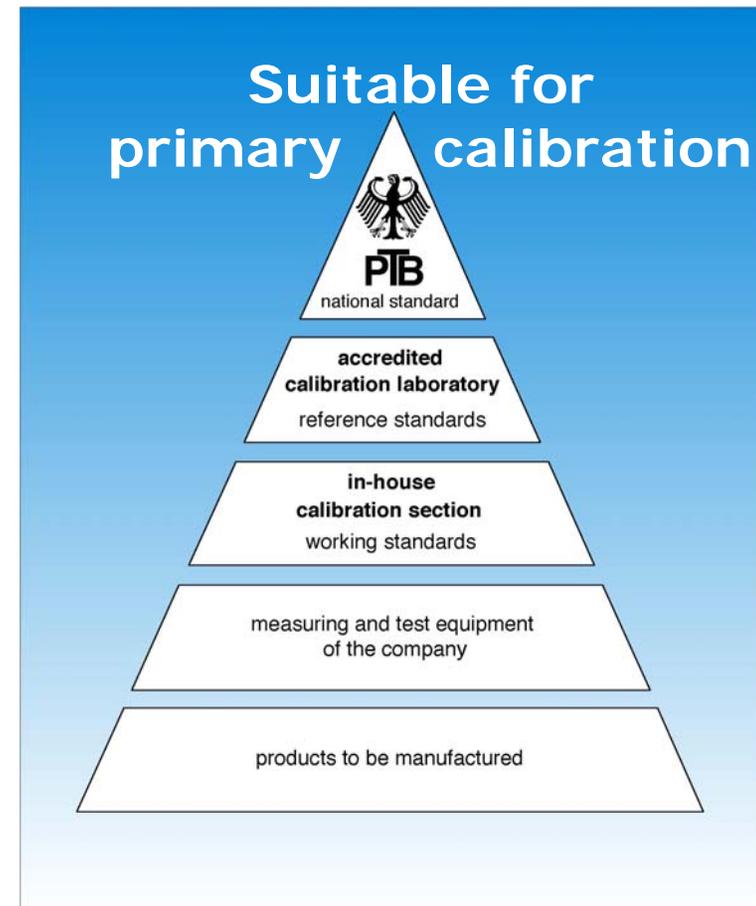
The Bragg cell is positioned in the path of the reference beam and is modulated in the Polytec setup with 40 MHz.
(Heterodyne Interferometer)



Key Features



exactly + reproducible



Where is Vibrometry used?



The applications are unlimited!

The measurement ranges cover almost all technical relevant mechanical vibrations.

f **Frequency:** 0 Hz – 30 MHz

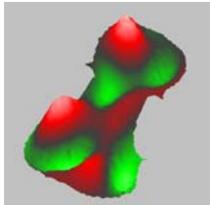
$dr(t)/dt$ **Velocity:** 50 nm/s–30 m/s (9 Decades)

$\Delta r(t)$ **Displacement:** 2 pm – 10 m (13 Decades)

$d^2r(t)/dt^2$ **Acceleration:** $10^{-8} g$ – $10^7 g$ (15 Decades)

Where is Vibrometry used?

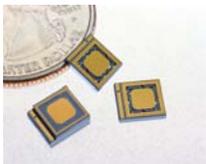
Laser vibrometry is especially beneficial where tactile sensors can not be used :



- Precise measurement of structural dynamics and structure borne sound
- No massloading, reactionless measurement
- Measurement of many sample points in a short time



- Measuring on sample points difficult to access
- Measurement on soft, filigran, jagged or hot structures



- Measurement on microstructures
- Acquisition of high frequencies

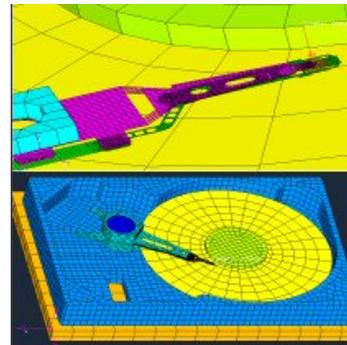
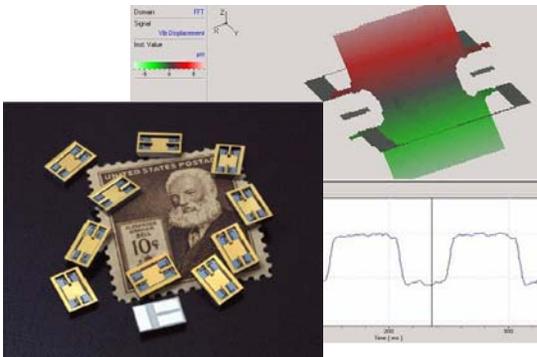


- Measurement from large distances
- Independent from material properties

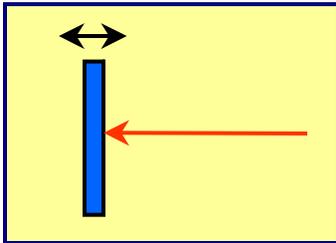
Where is Vibrometry used?



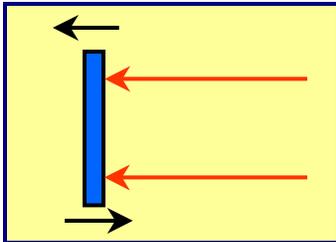
Here, and in many other application areas !



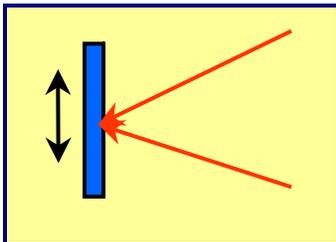
Vibrometer - Typology



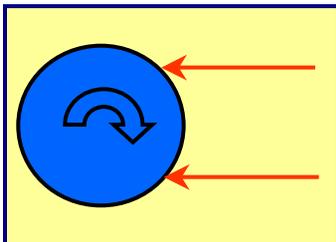
Out-of-Plane



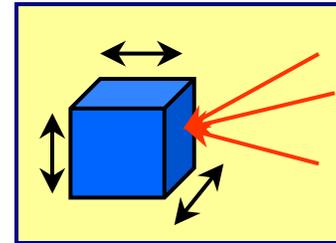
Differential



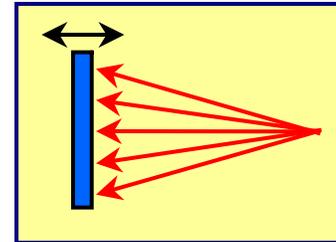
In-plane



Rotational



3D Vibrometer



Scanning



Scanning 3D

↔ Motion

← Measurement

Vibrometer - Typology



Out-of-Plane



3D Vibrometer



Differential



Scanning



In-plane



Scanning 3D



Rotational

↔ Motion

← Measurement

Modular Vibrometer Platform



OFV-5000
*Modular
Vibrometer Controller*

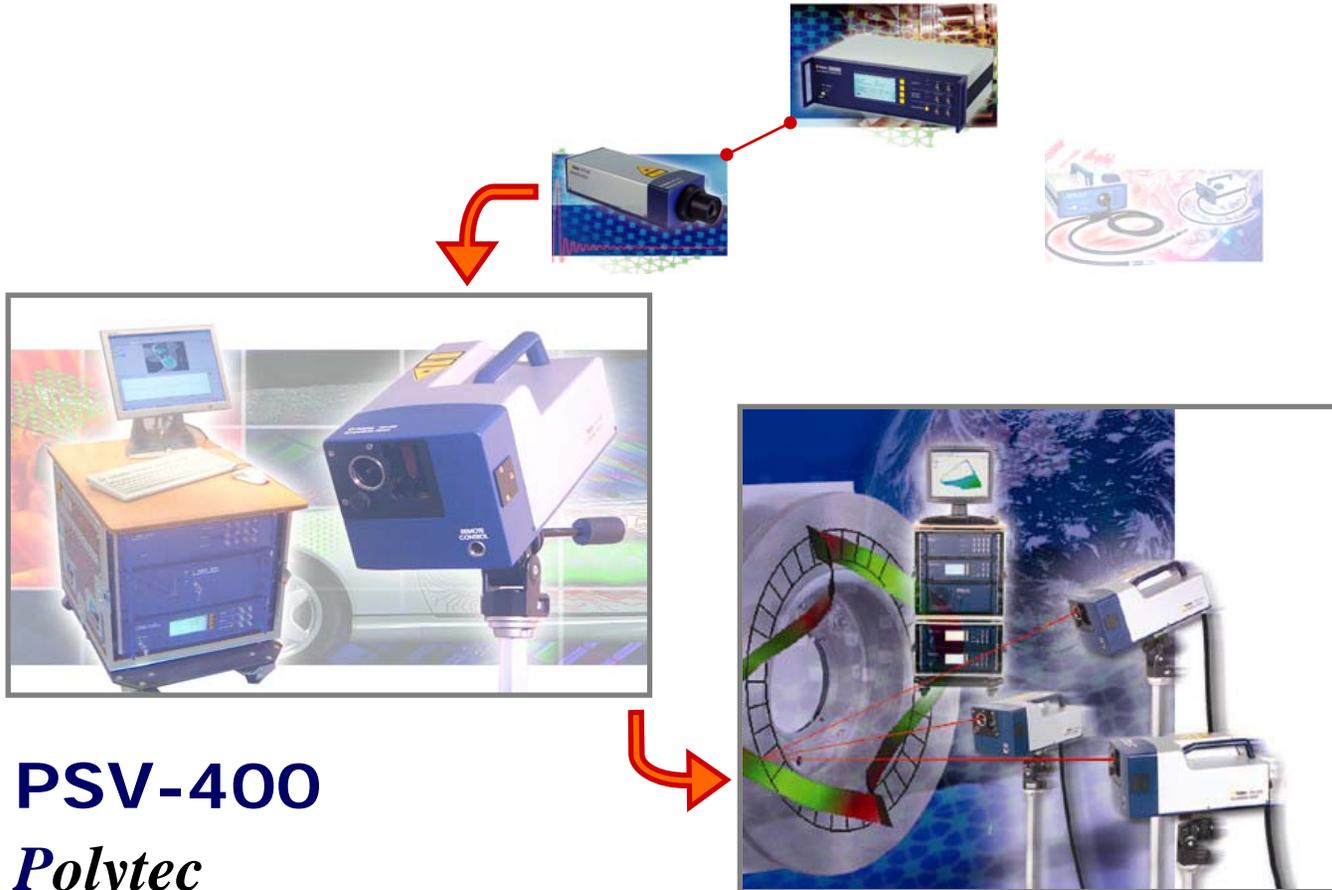


OFV-505
*Single-Point
Sensor Head*



OVF-551/552
*Fiber-Optical
Interferometer*

Scanning Vibrometer

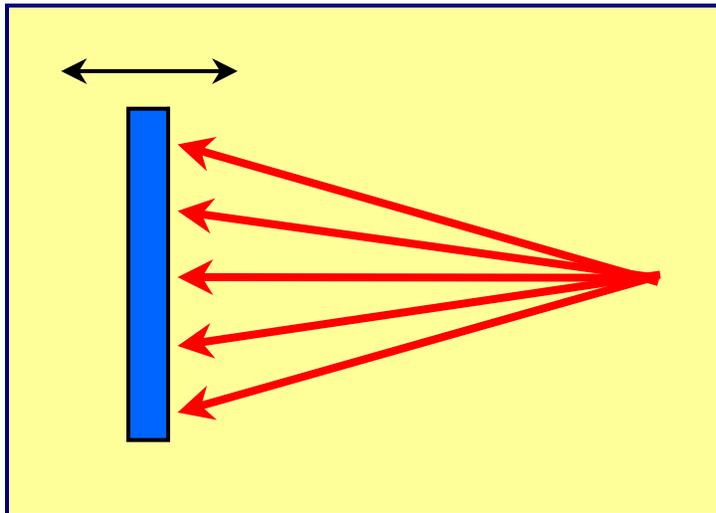


PSV-400
Polytec
Scanning
Vibrometer

PSV-400-3D
3D Scanning
Vibrometer

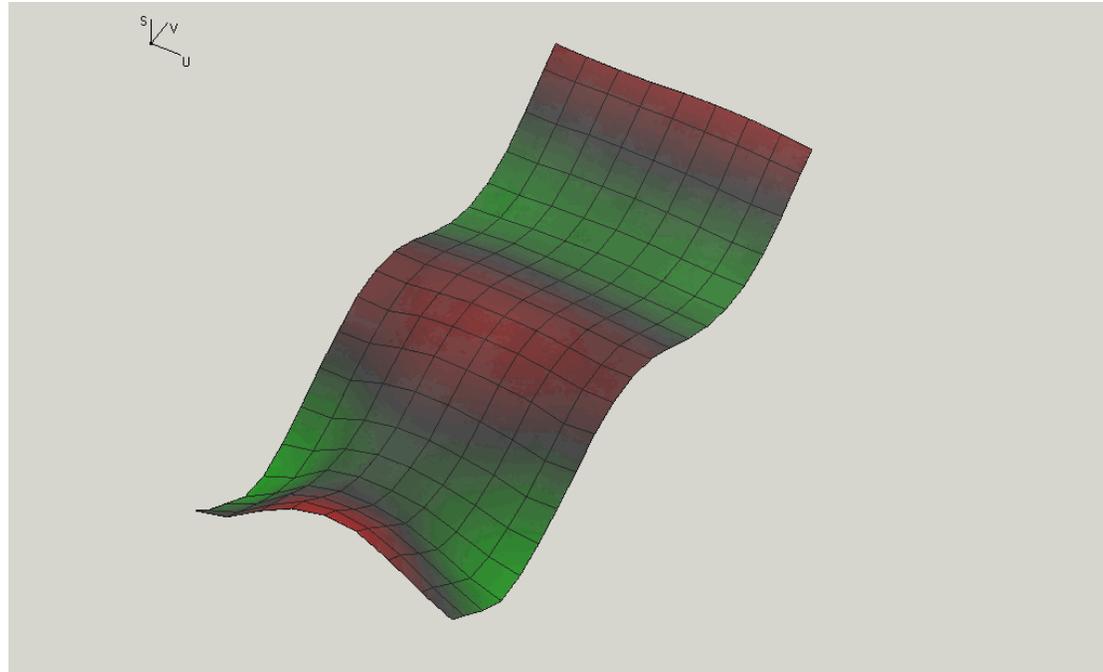
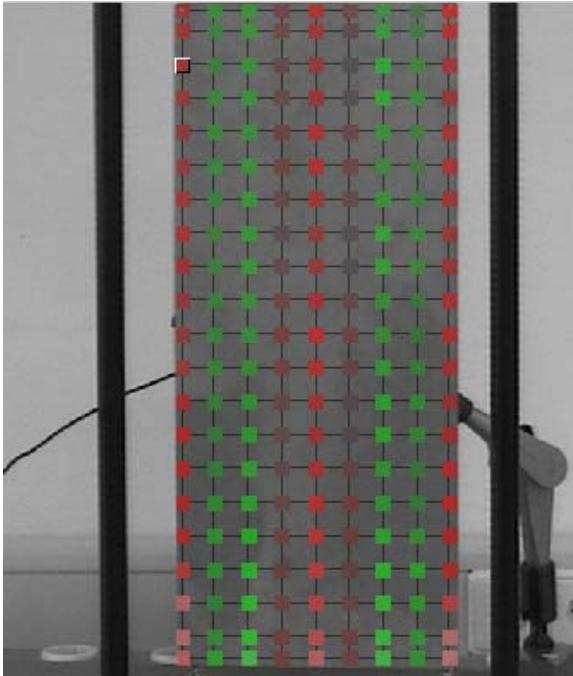
Scanning Vibrometer

Gain insight into structural dynamics and structure borne sound through full-field vibration measurement and mapping



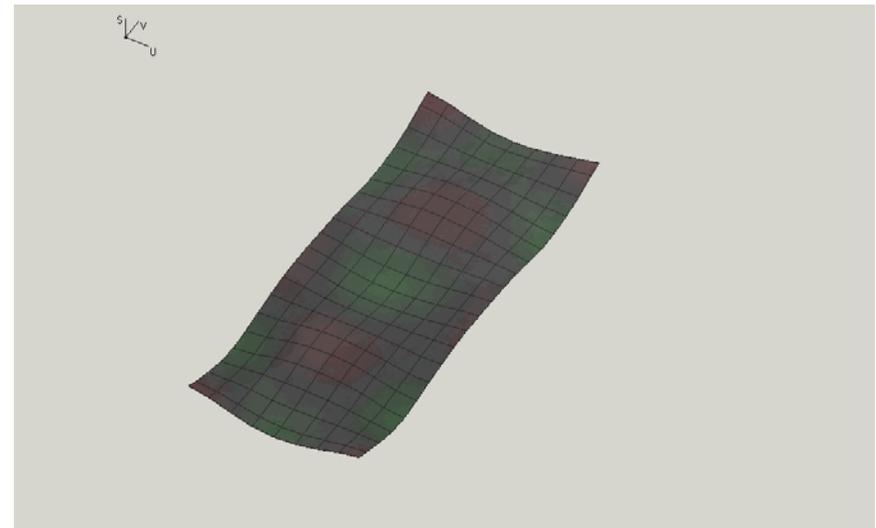
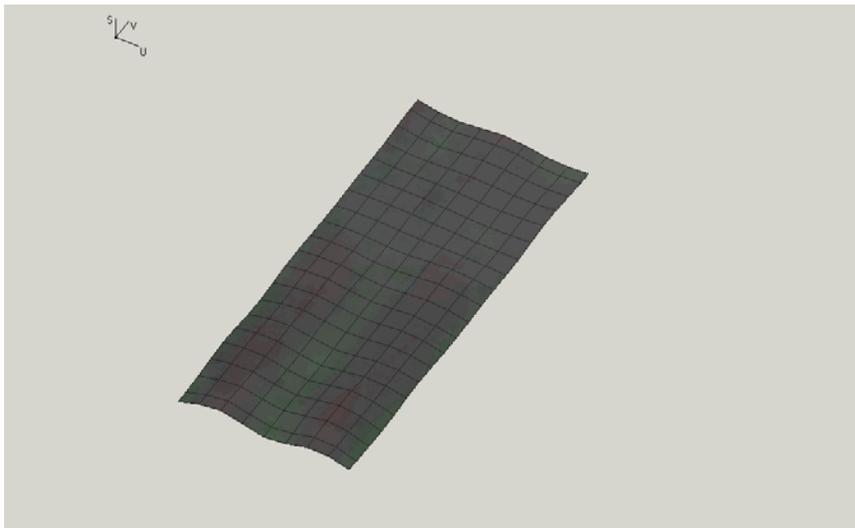
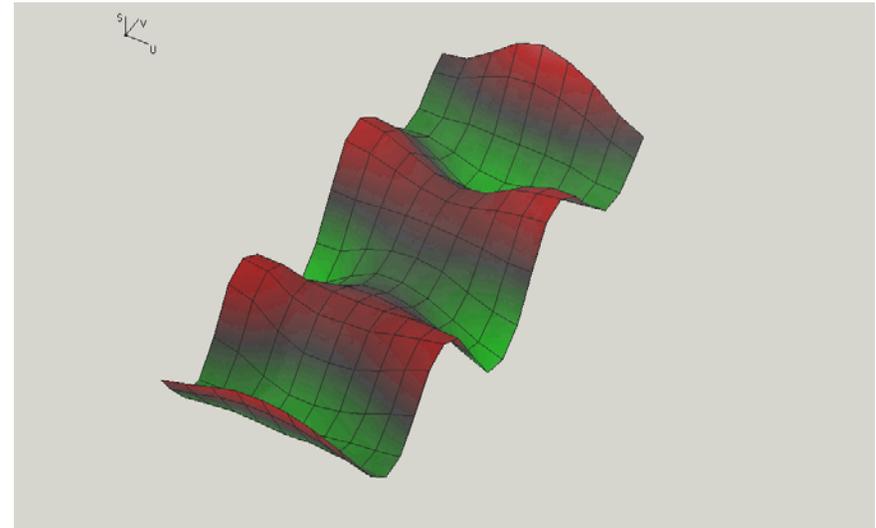
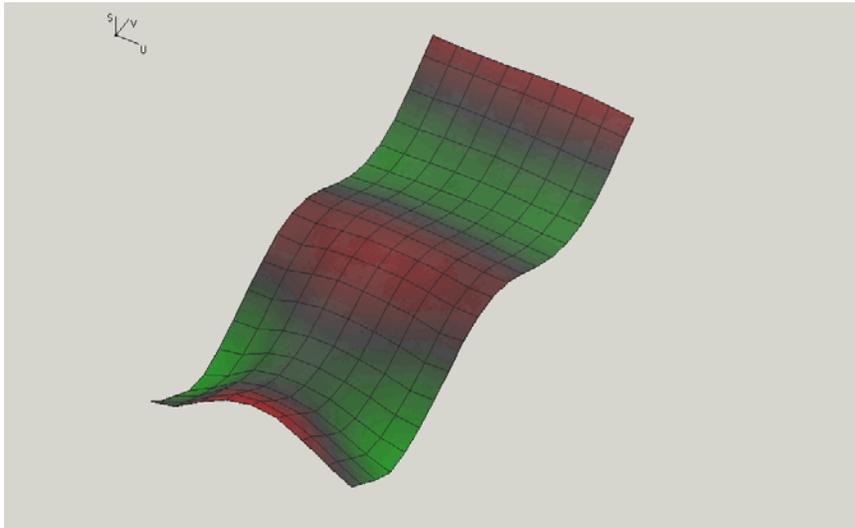
- The measurement beam of the scanning vibrometer scans the testobject on a predefined grid.
- At each sample point a complete measurement is performed within milliseconds.
- The phase relation among the sample points is established through the simultaneous measurement of a reference signal (e.g. excitation).

Full-Field Vibration Measurement

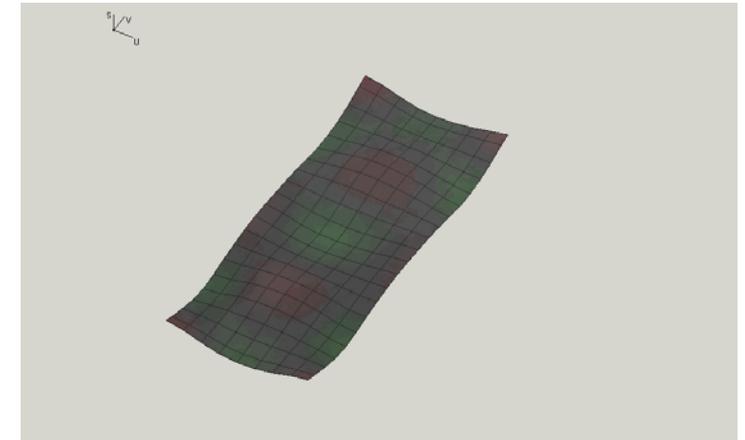
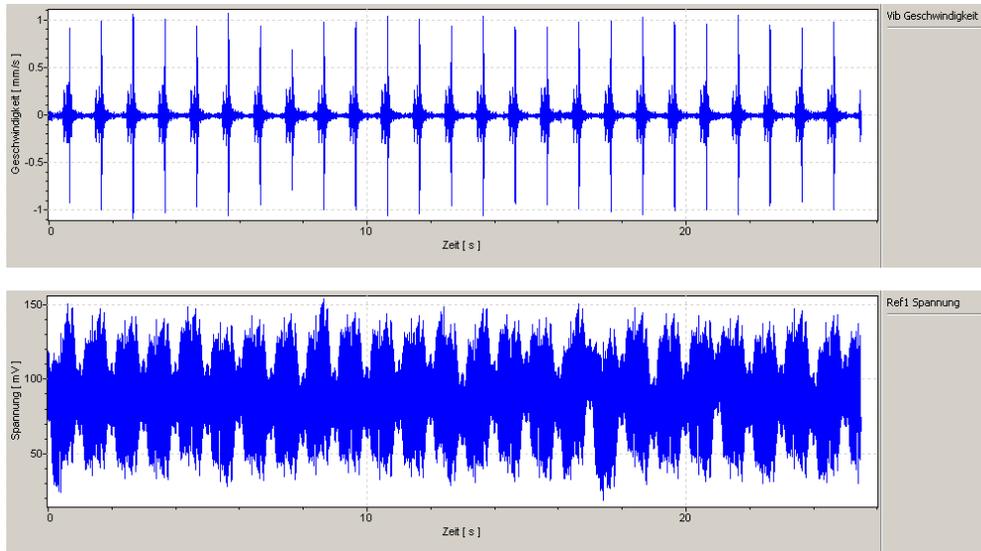


- Sample many scan points in a short time
- Up to 512 x 512 sample points in a grid
- Animated visualization of deflection shapes
- Intuitive and simple Operation

Operating Deflection Shapes



Principle of Operation

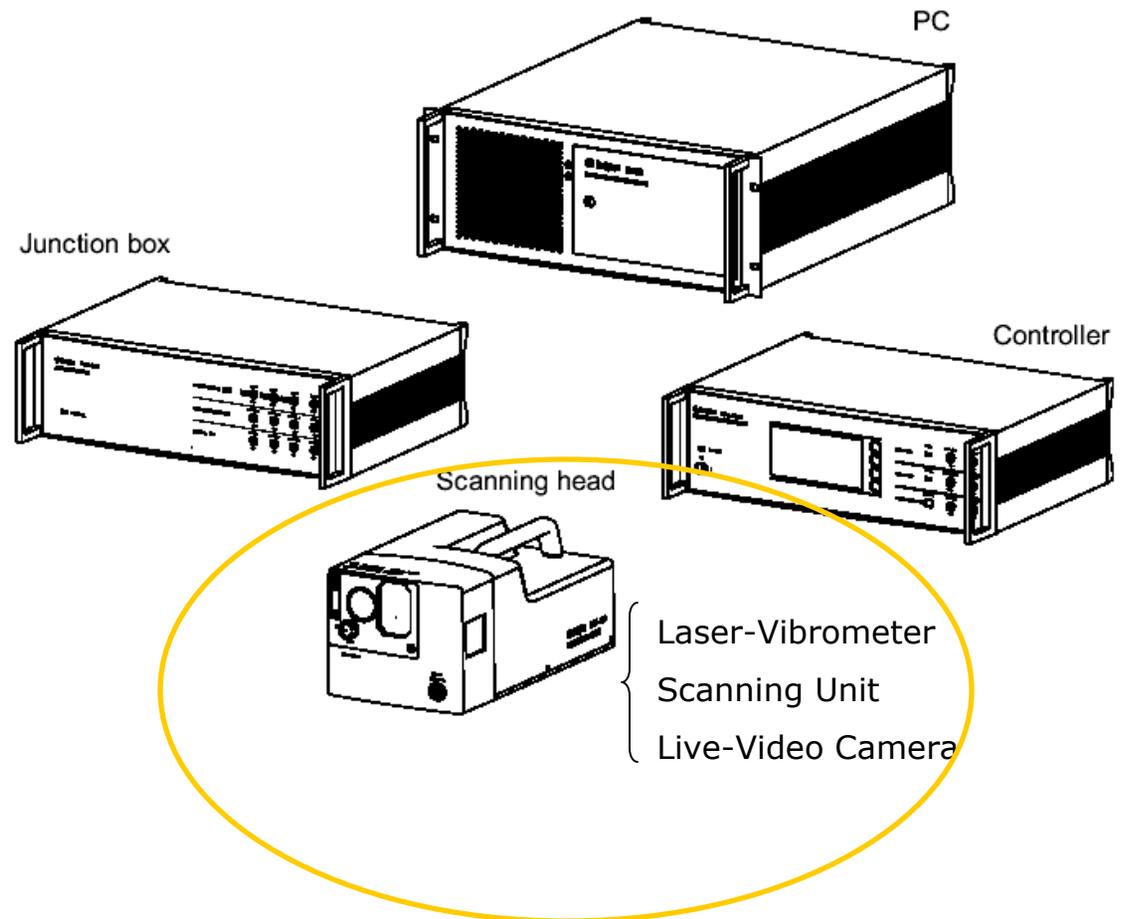


- Measurement of $v(t)$ at all scan points and subsequent FFT transformation
- ➔ Amplitude and *rel.* Phase at each sample point
- ➔ Deflection of the surface of the test object

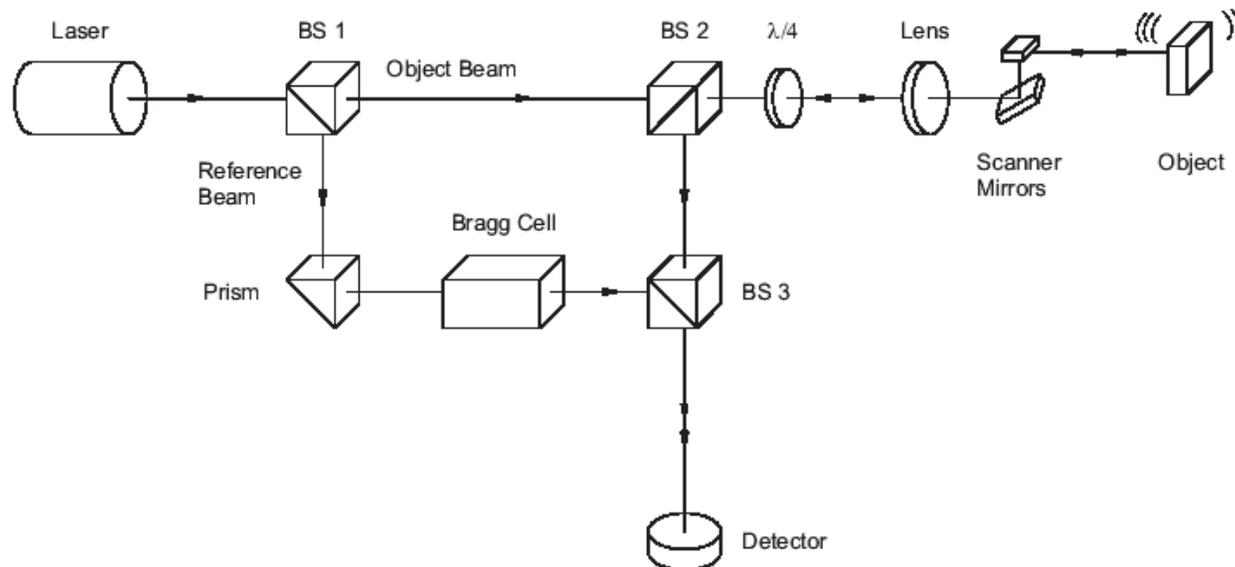
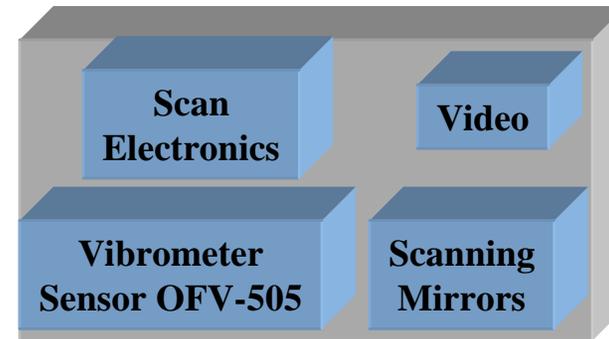
Setup and Components



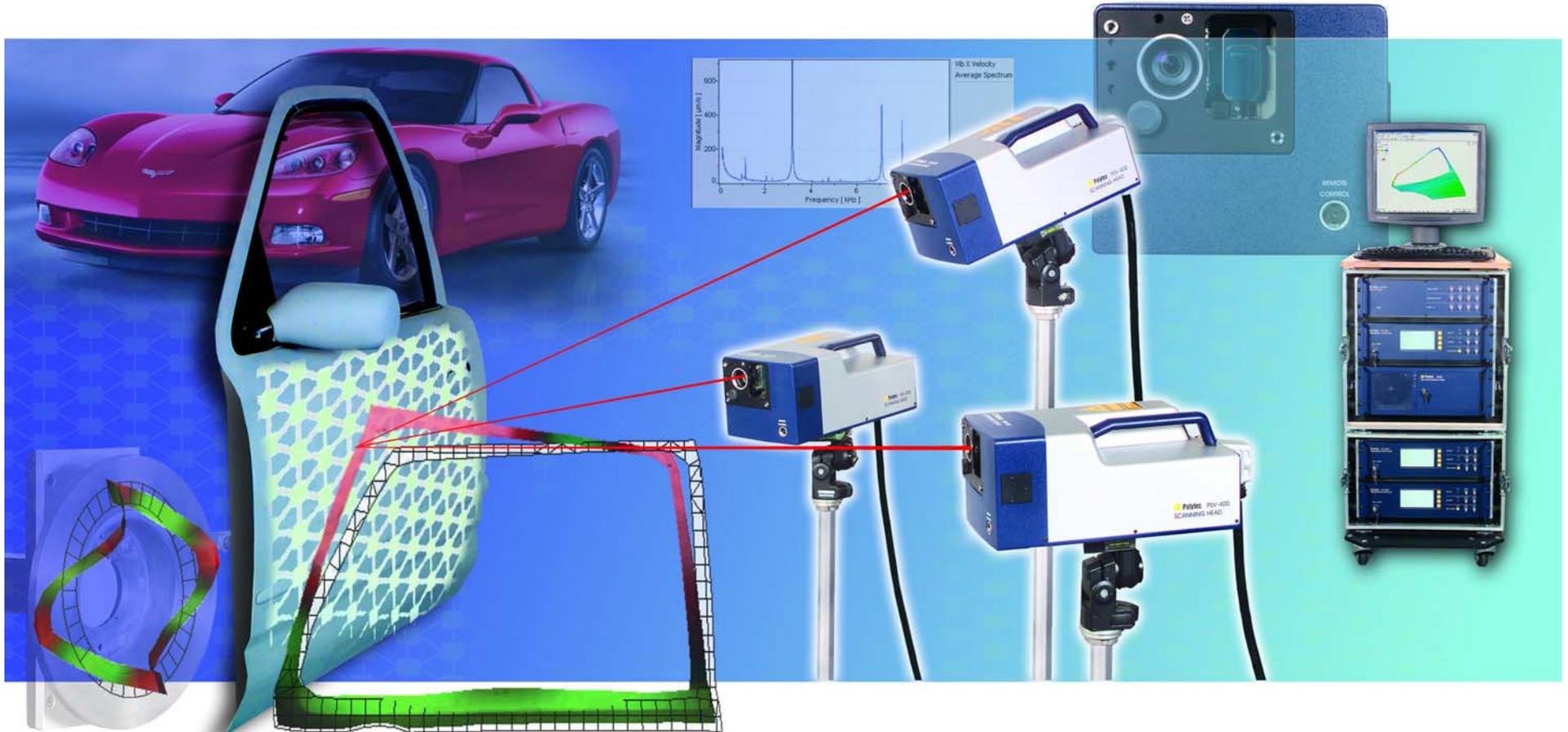
Setup and Components



Setup of the PSV-I-400 Sensor

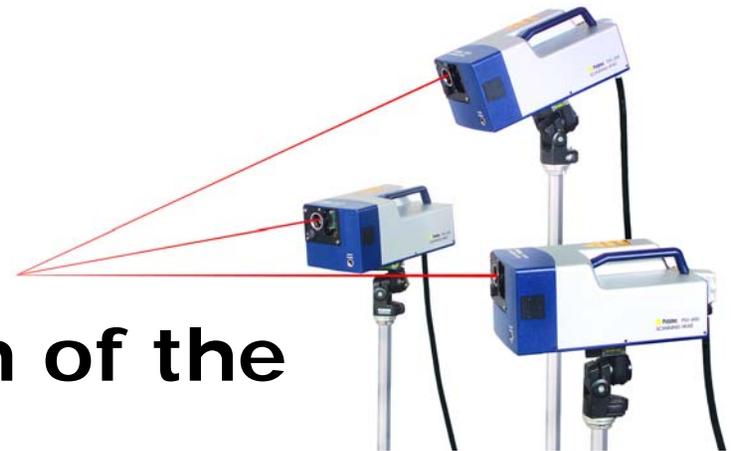


3D Scanning Vibrometer System



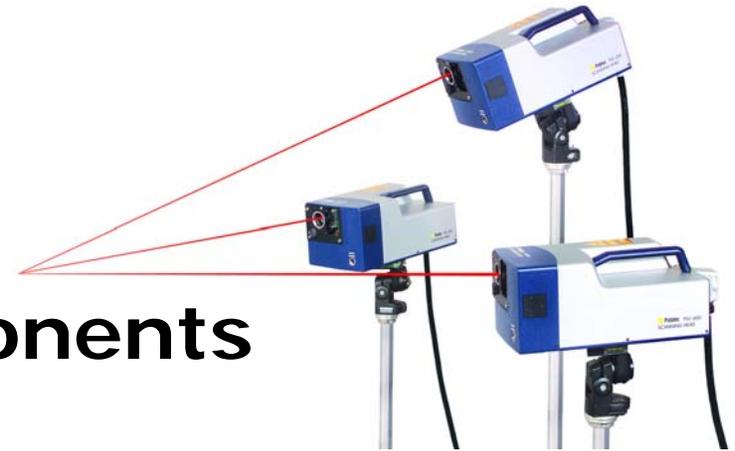
Benefits of a 3D Scanning System

- 3D data output for modal analysis
- Separation of in- and out-of plane results
- Simple sensor-to-object alignment
- High spatial resolution
- Fast
- No mass loading
- Intuitive 3-D animation of the measurement results



Function Principle of the 3D-SLDV

- 3 Vibrometers measure on the same point, each from a different direction
- Acquisition of all components of the vibration vector
- Measured data is transformed into the Cartesian coordinate system of the measured object



Car Body

PSV-400 Polytec Scanning Vibrometer

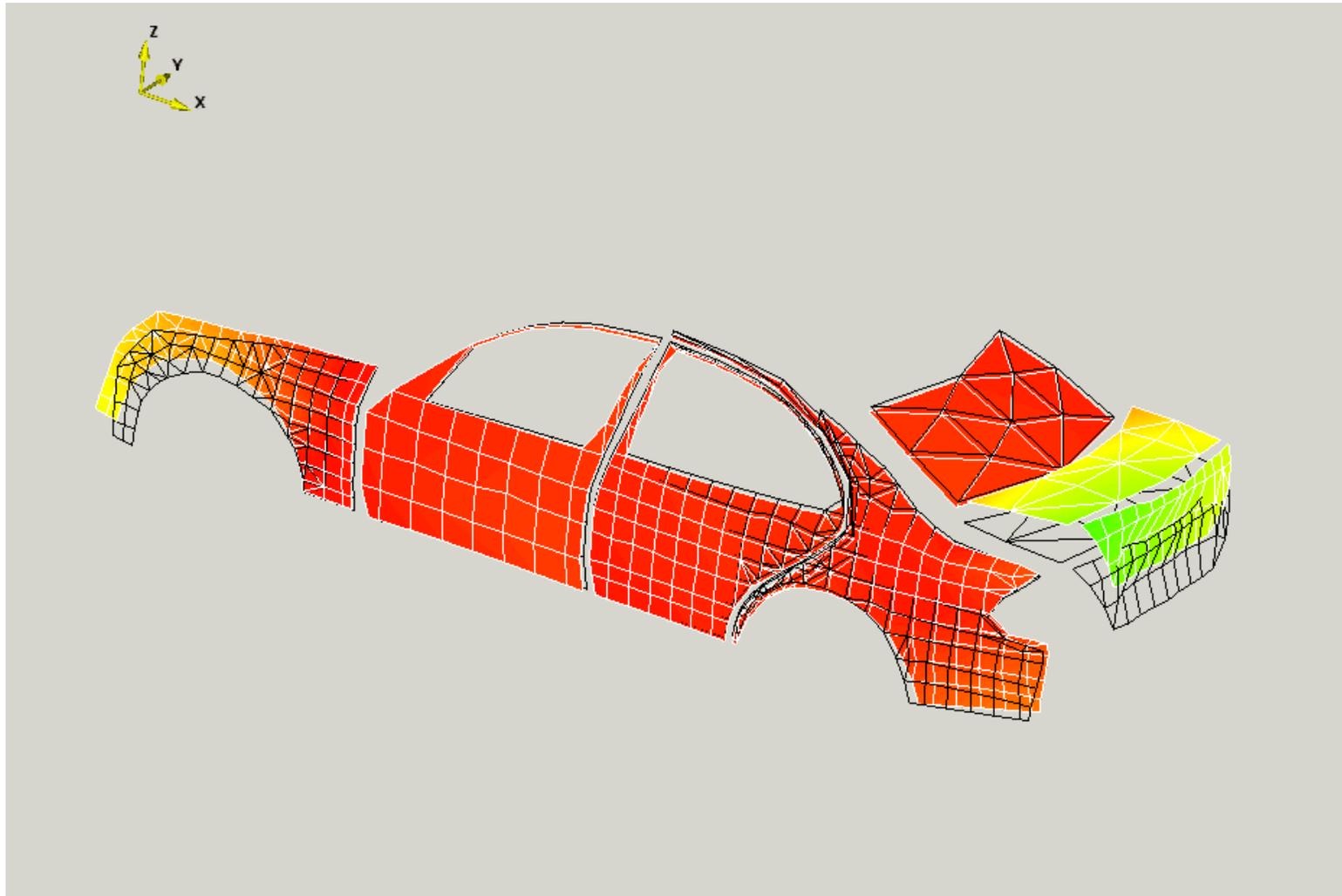


Modal Test on Car Body

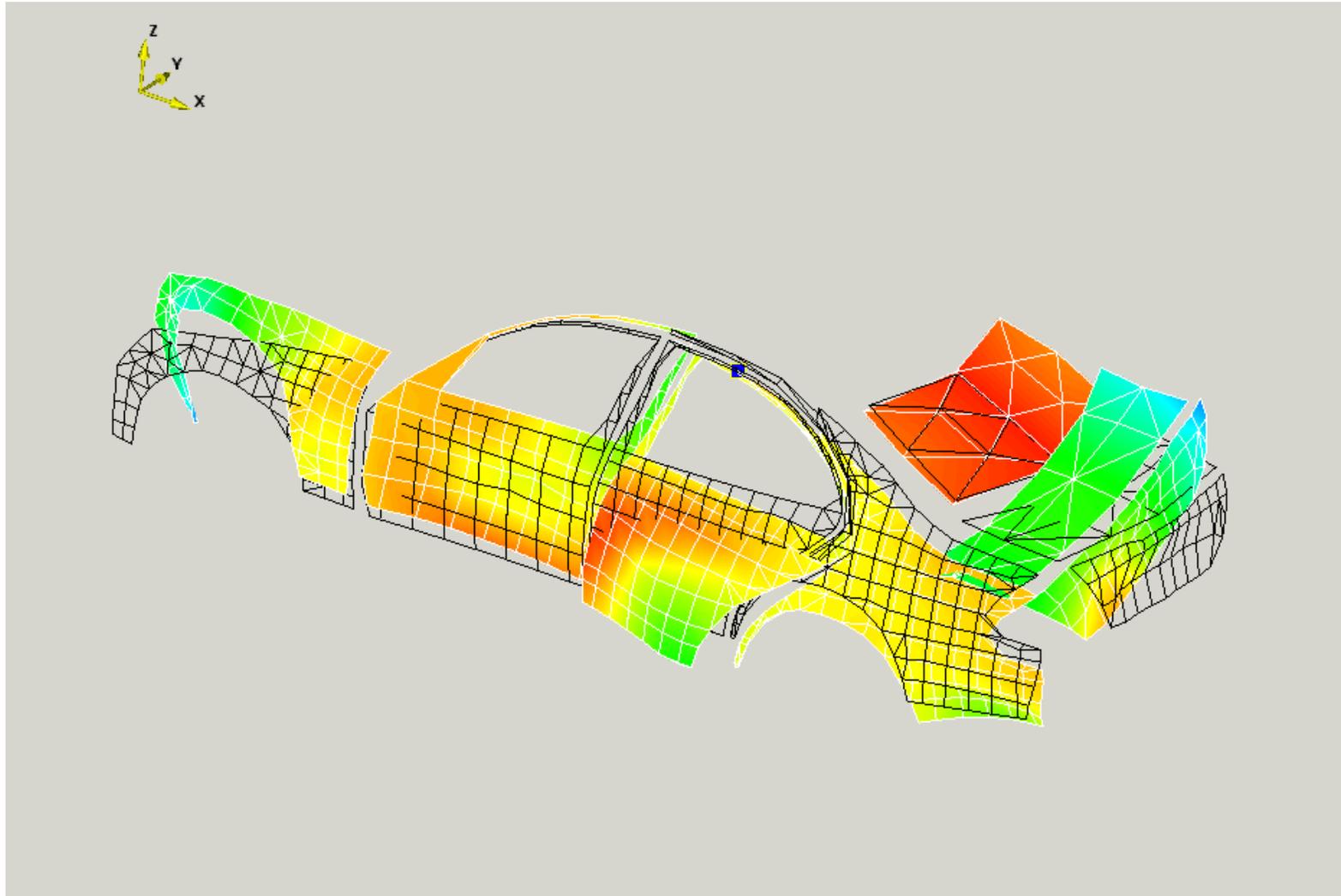


**Excitation with electro dynamical Shaker
3D-Vibration Measurement with PSV-400-3D**

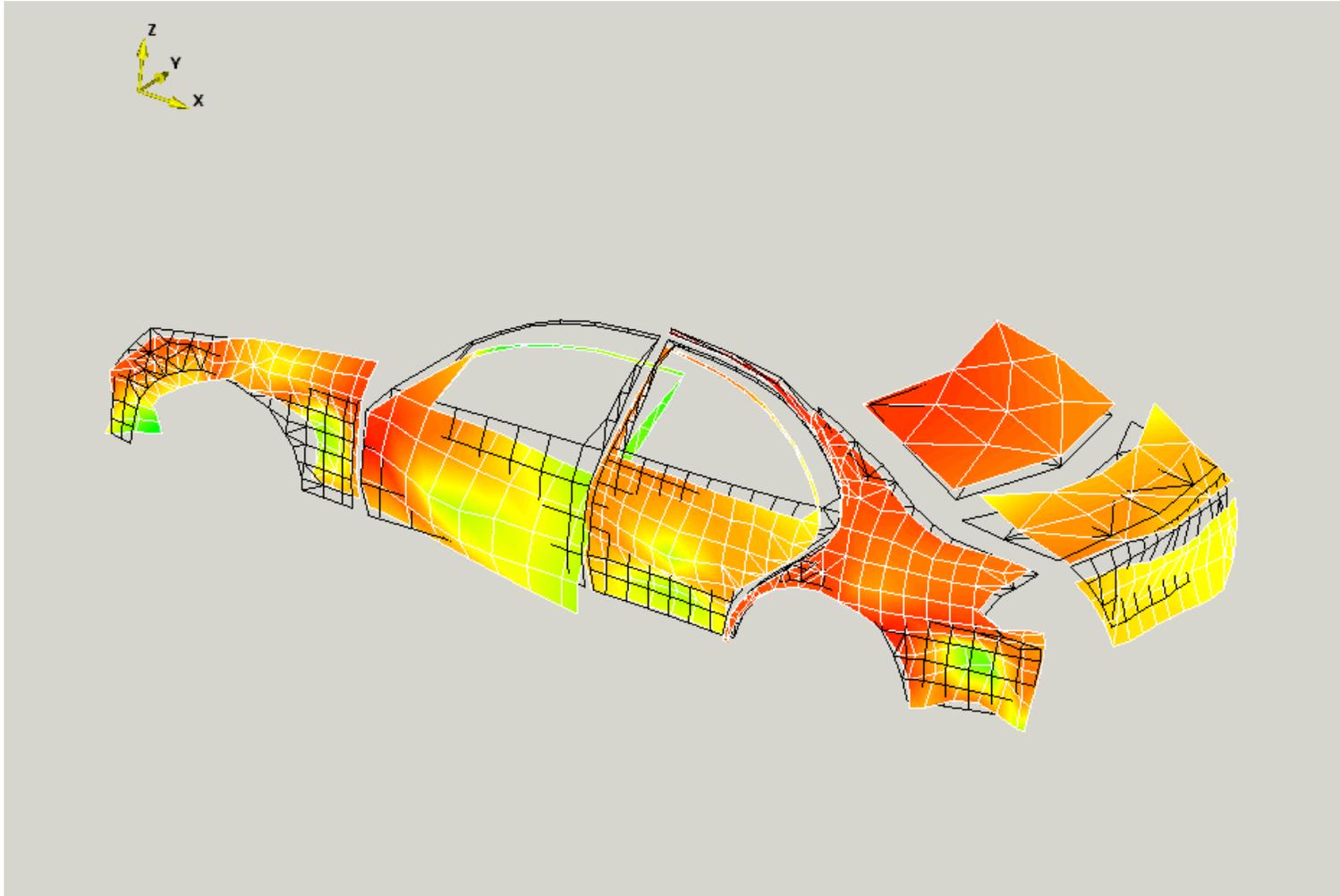
Deflection shape



Deflection shape



Deflection shape

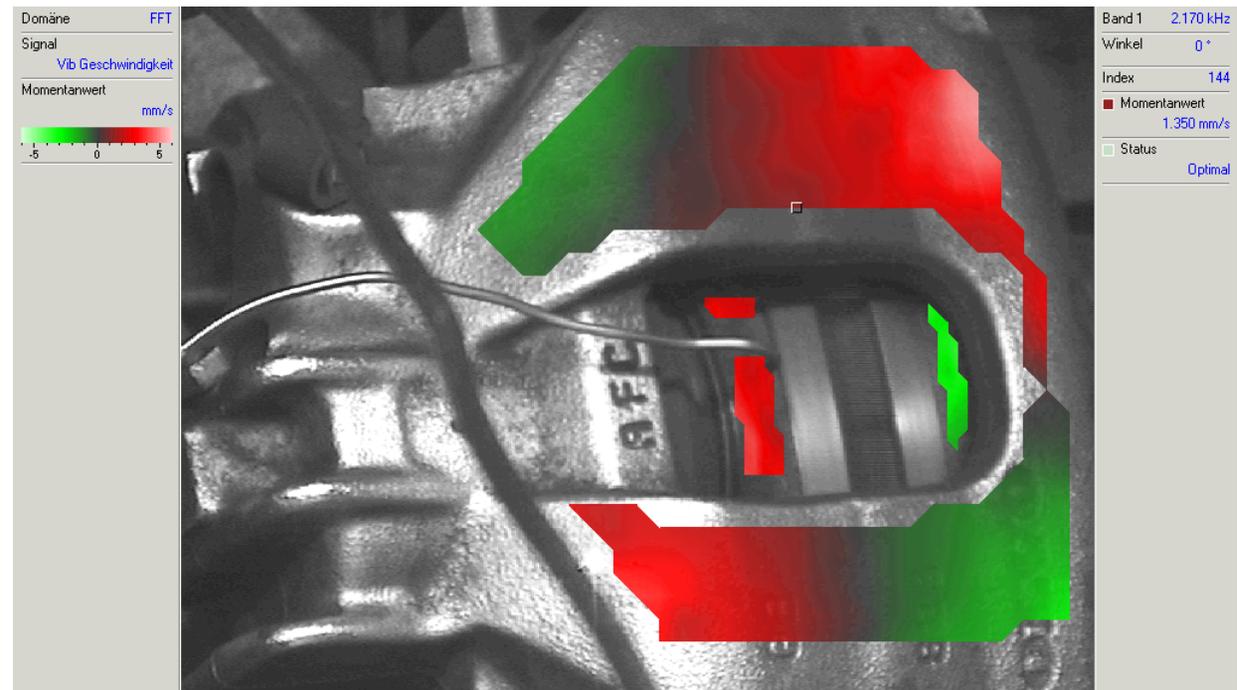


Operating Deflection Shape Analysis

- Brake squealing and related measurement tasks are always important development activities.
- Measurements can be performed on any substructure as well at standstill as in rotating state.

Example:

Measurement under stationary operating conditions on a caliper

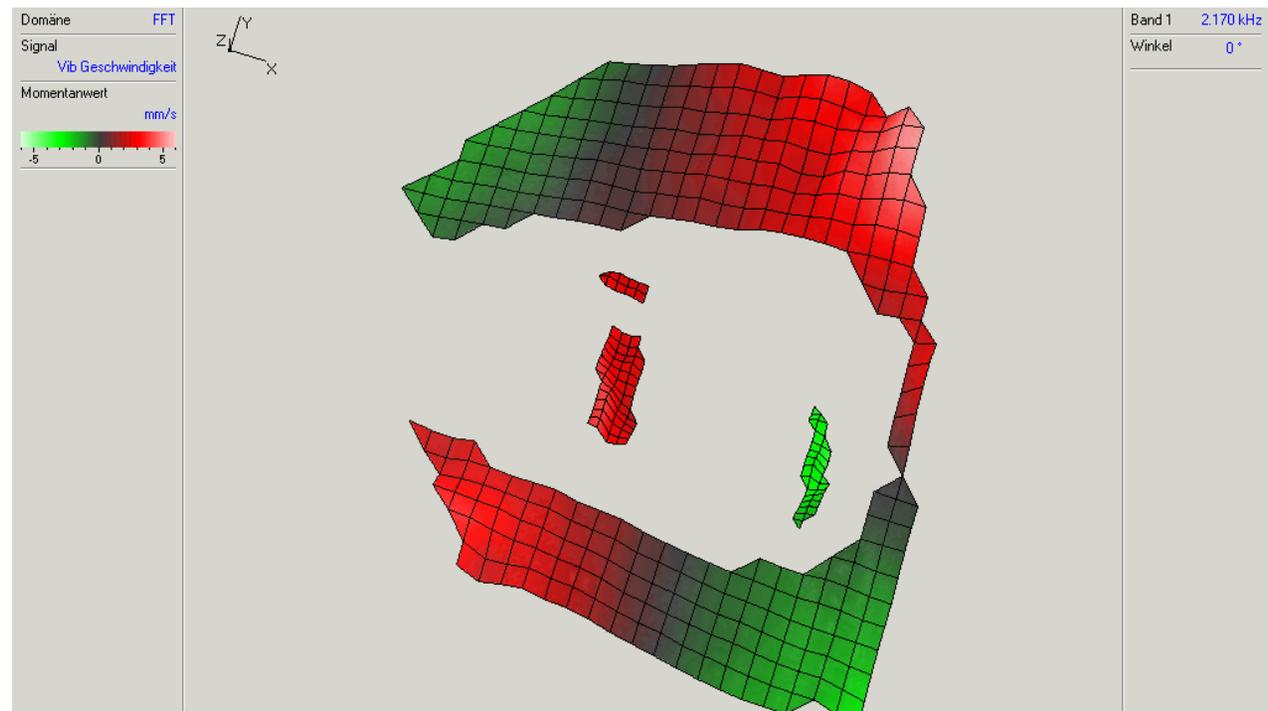


Operating Deflection Shape Analysis

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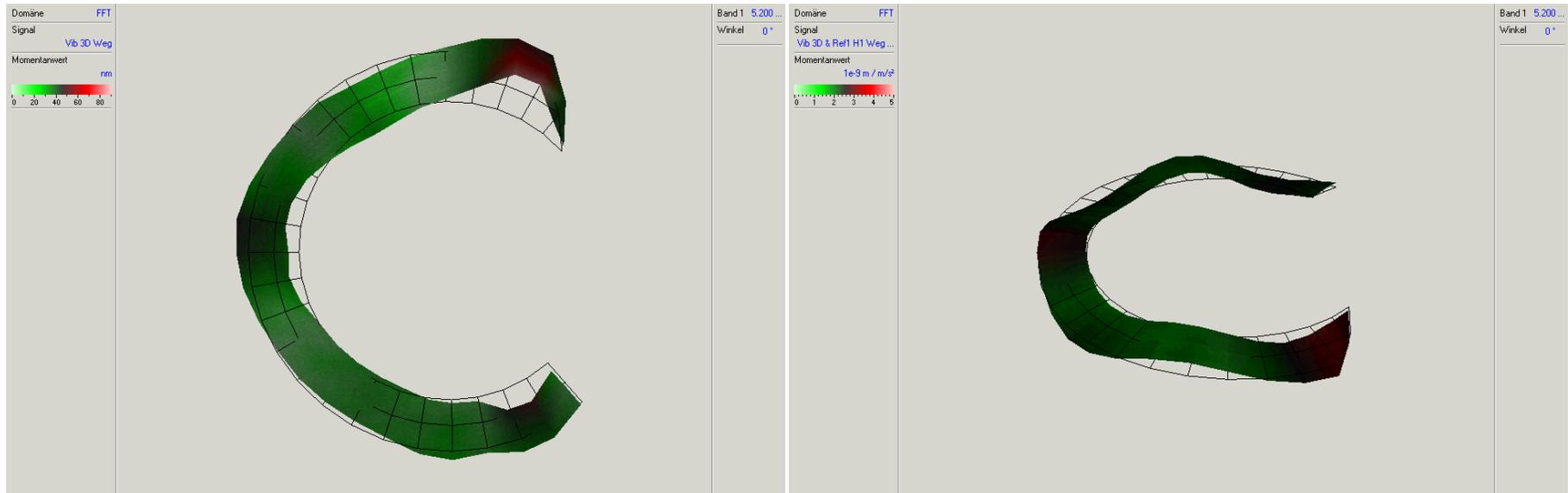
Example:

Measurement under stationary operating conditions on a caliper



Operating Deflection Shape Analysis

- Measuring the 3D dynamics under operating conditions (4 rpm; $p = 5$ bar)

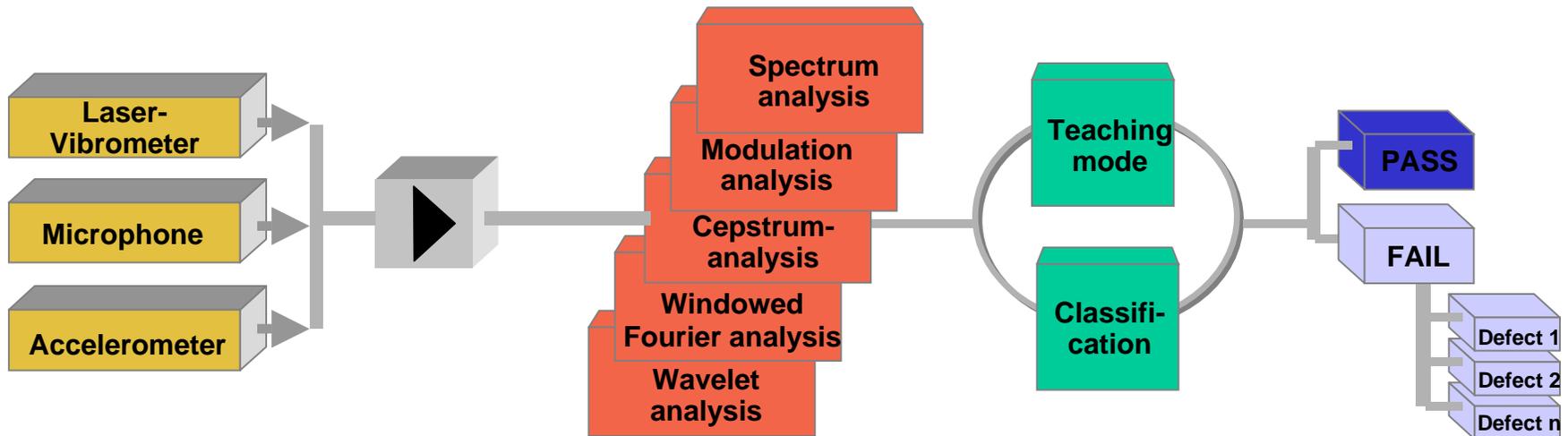


Mode 1: In-Plane

Mode 2: Out-of-Plane

Result: Mode 1 and 2 are shifted towards each other in the frequency domain, instable state at 5 kHz causes squealing!

Vibro-Acoustic Defect Analysis

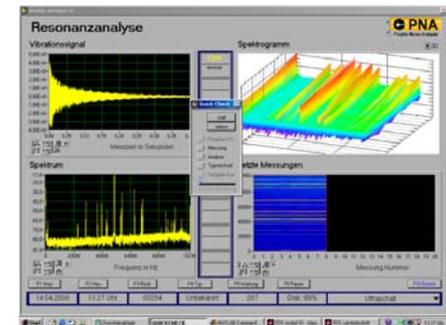
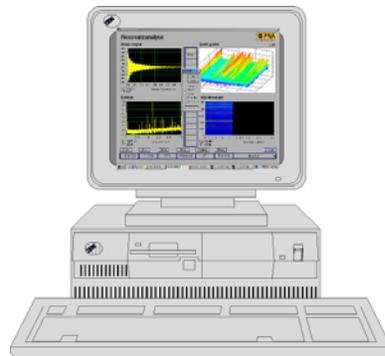
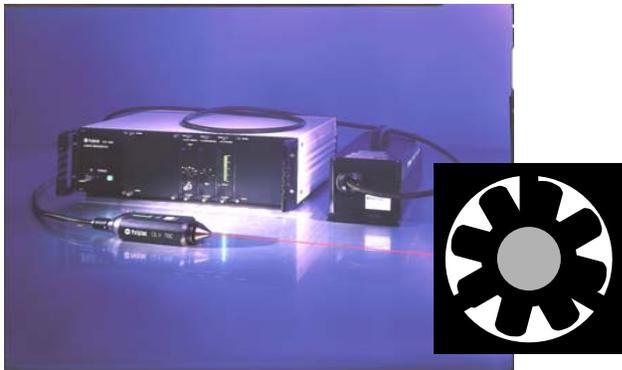


Vibro-Acoustic Sensing

Feature Extraction

Feature Selection & Classification

Result



Benefits of Laser-Doppler Vibrometry

- **Non contact, optical structure-borne sound measurement**
 - **Immunity to Interferences (e.g. Microphone)**
No sound insulation necessary
 - **No mechanical contact to the test sample (e.g. Accelerometer)**
No abrasion of mechanical Parts, no special handling equipment, no magnetic contact needed, measurement on soft materials
 - **Short cycle time (< 500 ms)**
(handling, measurement and analysis)
 - **Reactionless**
No interference of the vibration signal
 - **Optical Method**
Measurements in or through optical transparent materials

Vibro-Acoustic Defect Analysis

**Acoustic crack testing of
cam rings**

100% End-of-line test



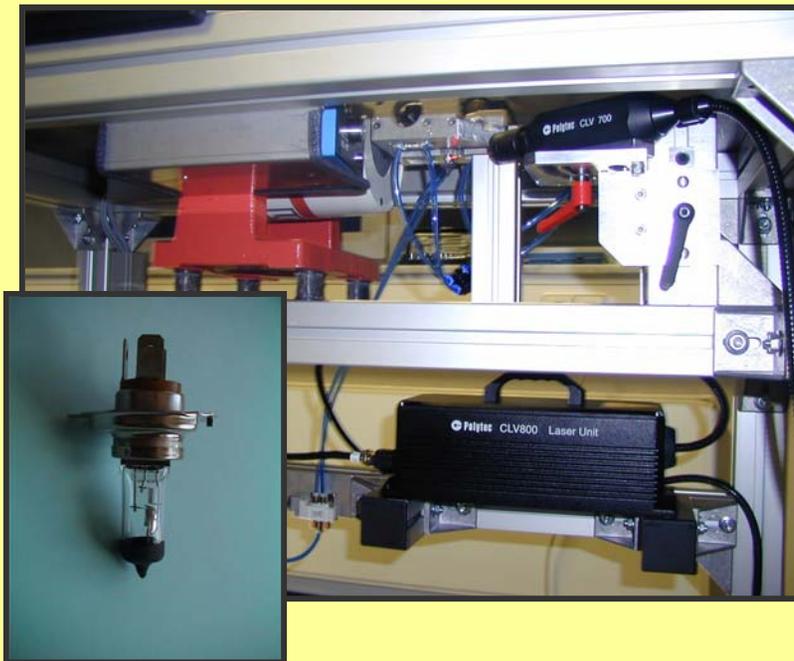
Vibro-Acoustic Defect Analysis

**Vibrational testing of
steering gears**
100% End-of-line test



Vibro-Acoustic Defect Analysis

**Vibrational testing of
light bulbs for cars**
100% End-of-line test



MEMS



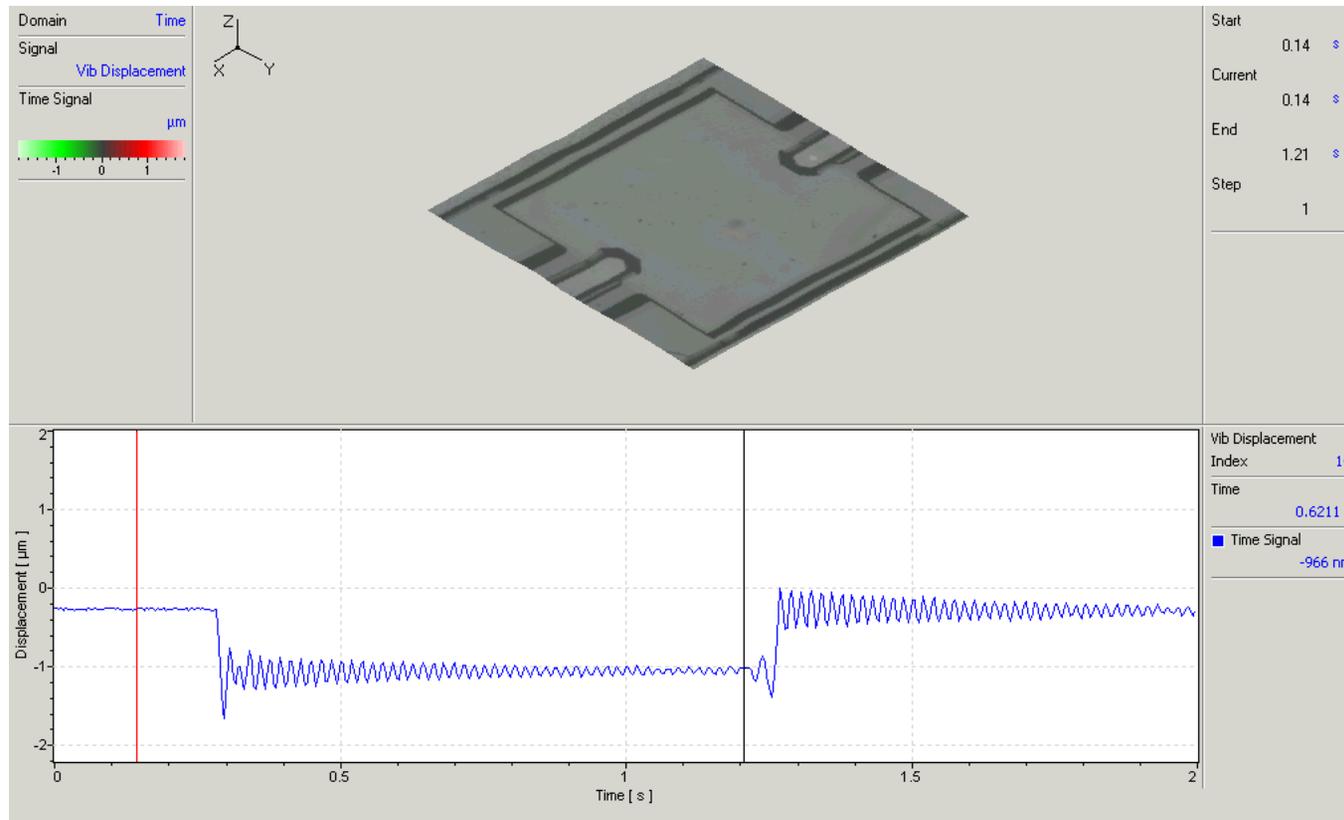
Micro-
Electro-
Mechanical
System

Micro Mirror



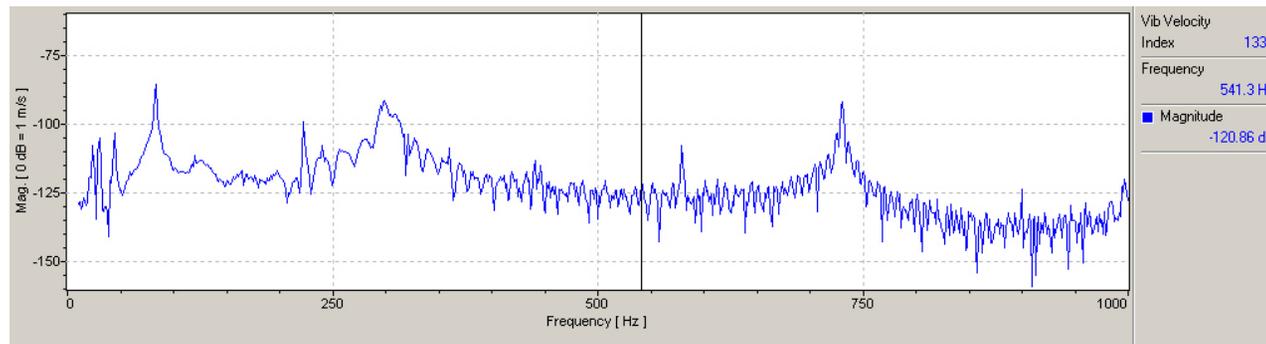
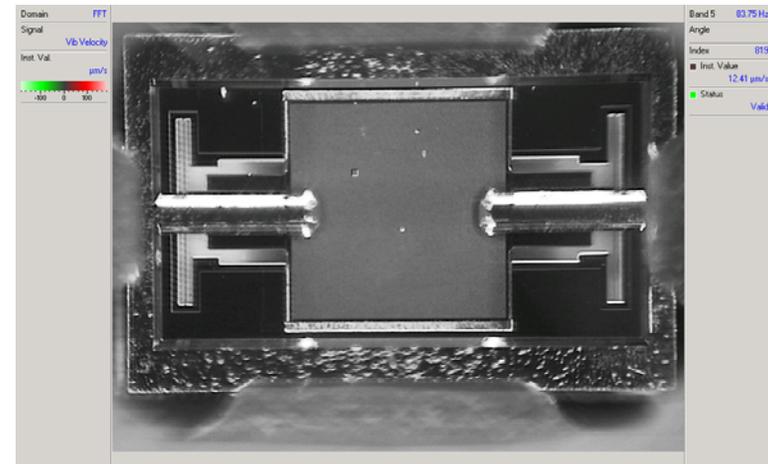
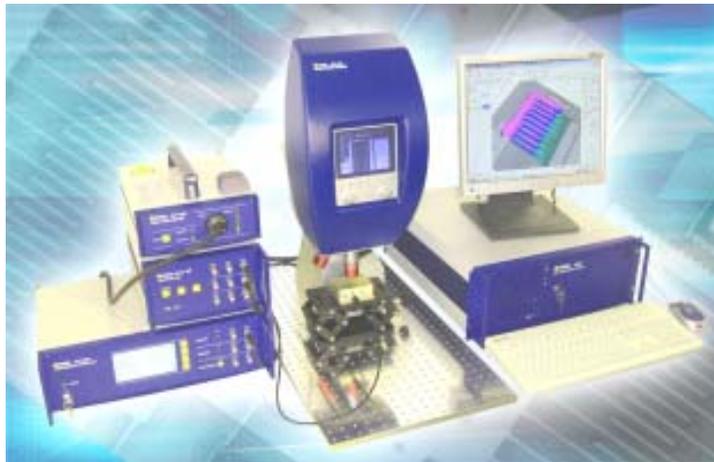
Manipulation
of Light

Optimization of Step-Response



Response on 100 Volt step function

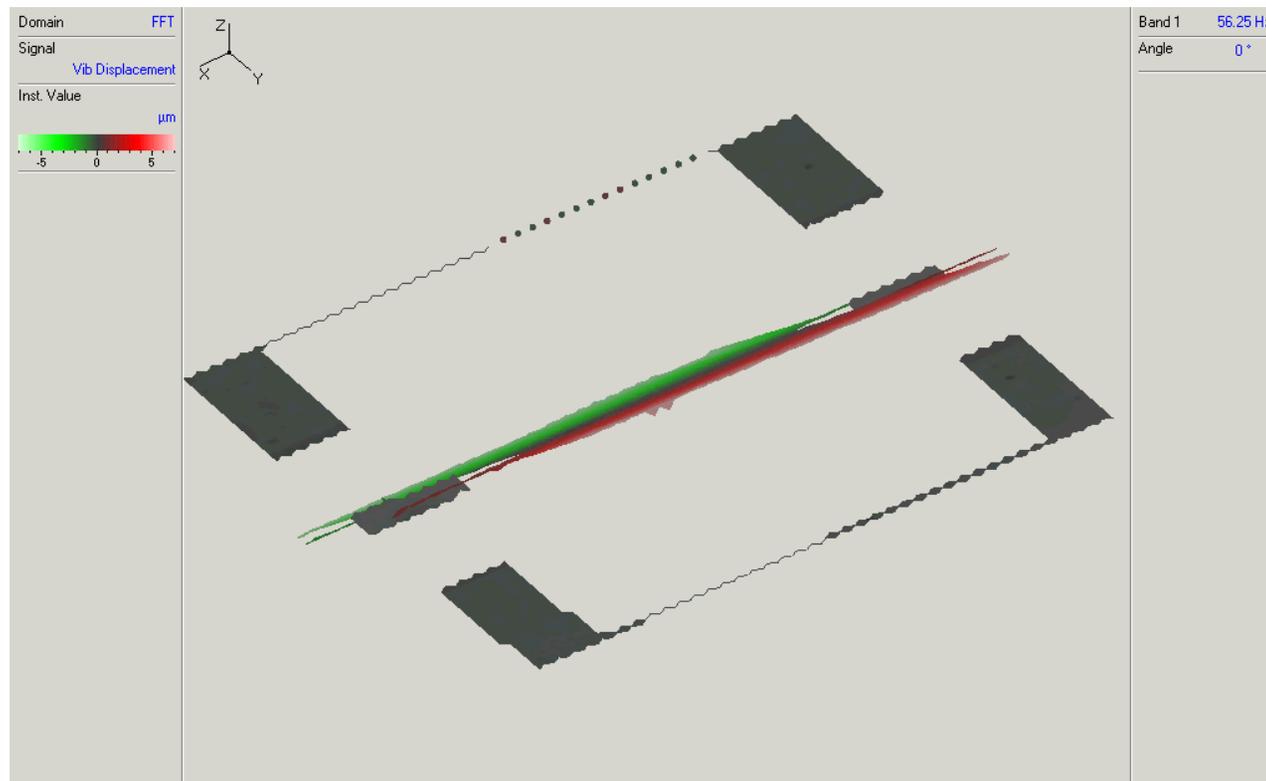
MSA-400 Micro System Analyzer



frequency spectrum

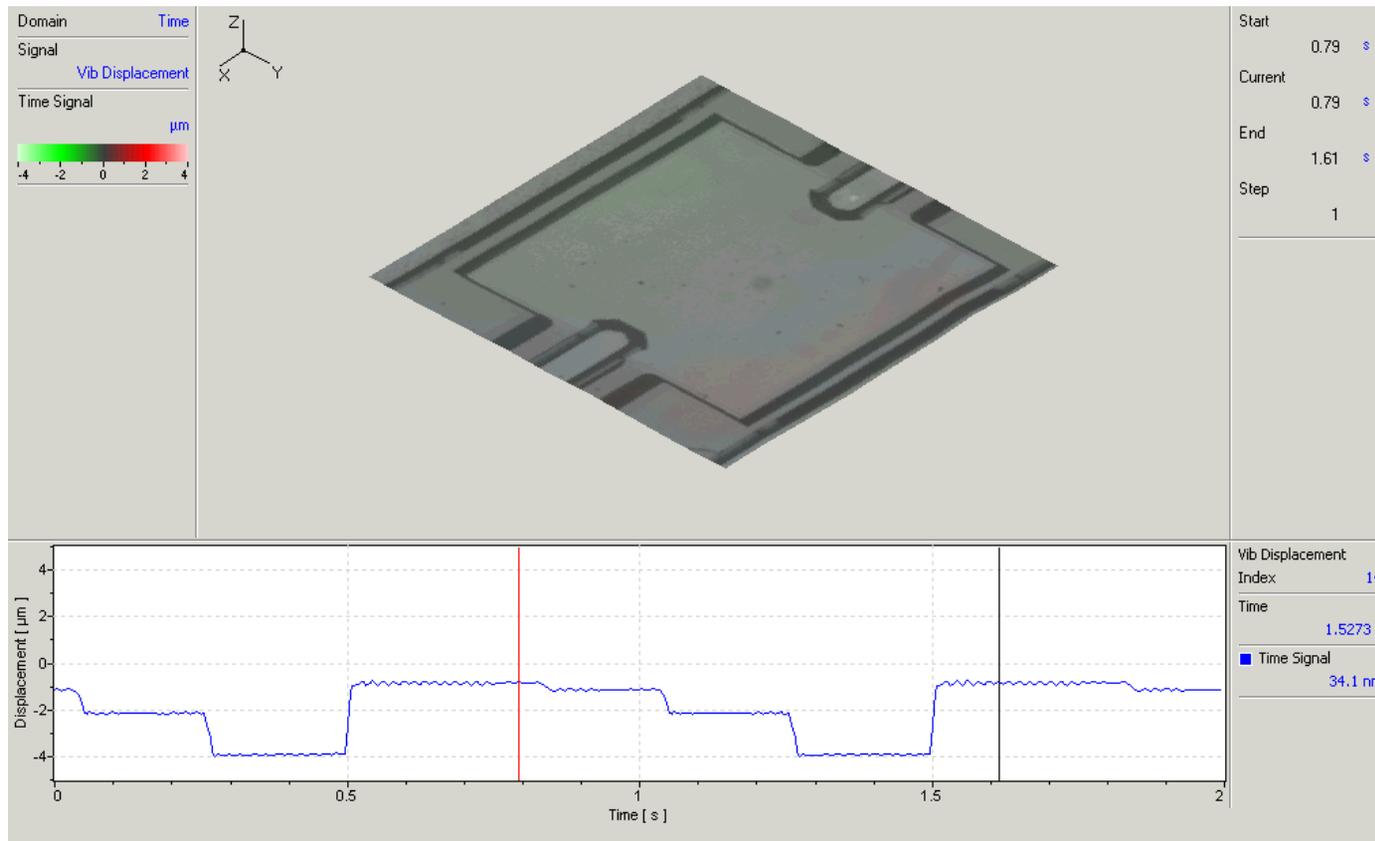
Micro Scanning Vibrometer Measurement

1. order rotational deflection shape @ 55 Hz

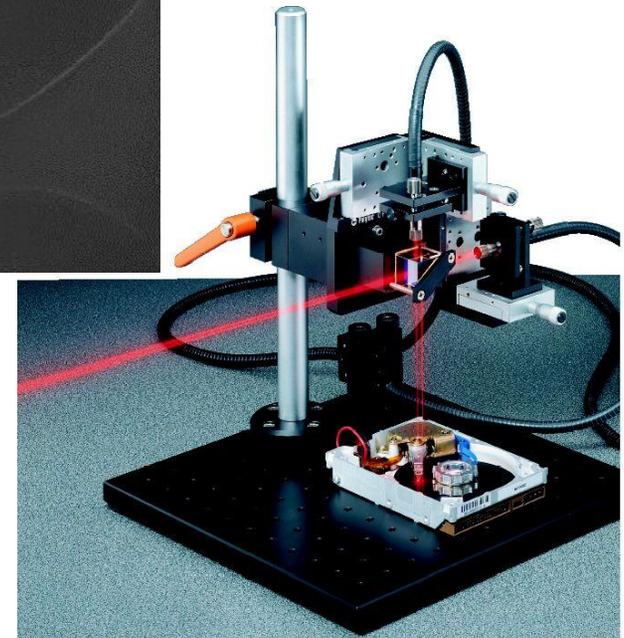
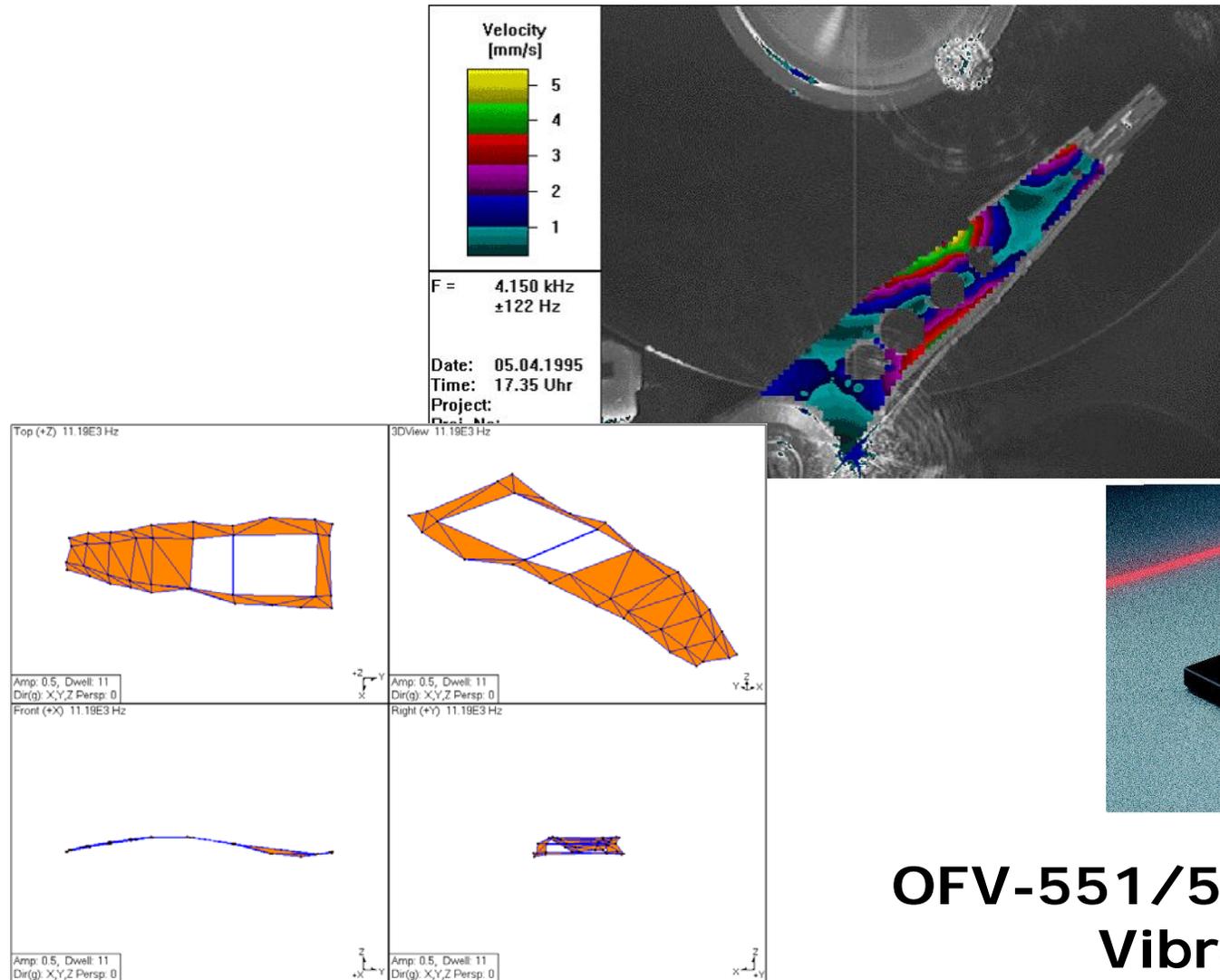


Optimization of Step-Response

'Input Shaping' removes resonance



Hard Disc Drives

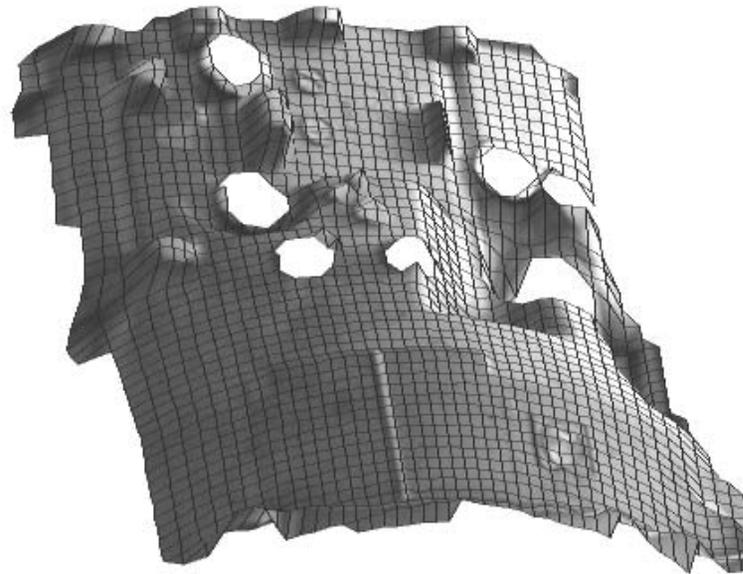


OFV-551/552 Fiber-optic Vibrometer

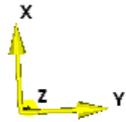
PSV Geometry Scan Unit

Benefit:

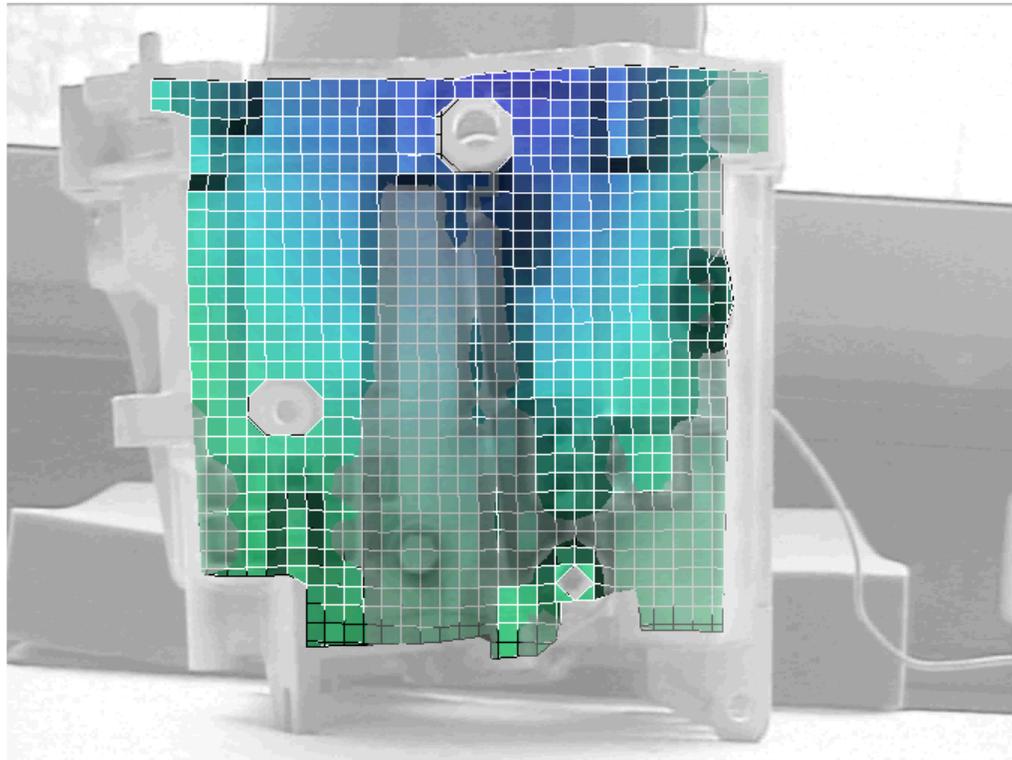
- Direct and fast acquisition of the geometry of the measurement object with the Scanning-Vibrometer



Domain **FFT**
Signal
Vib & Ref1 CP Voltage * ...
Inst. Value
1e-9 V * m/s
-50 0 50



572 Hz

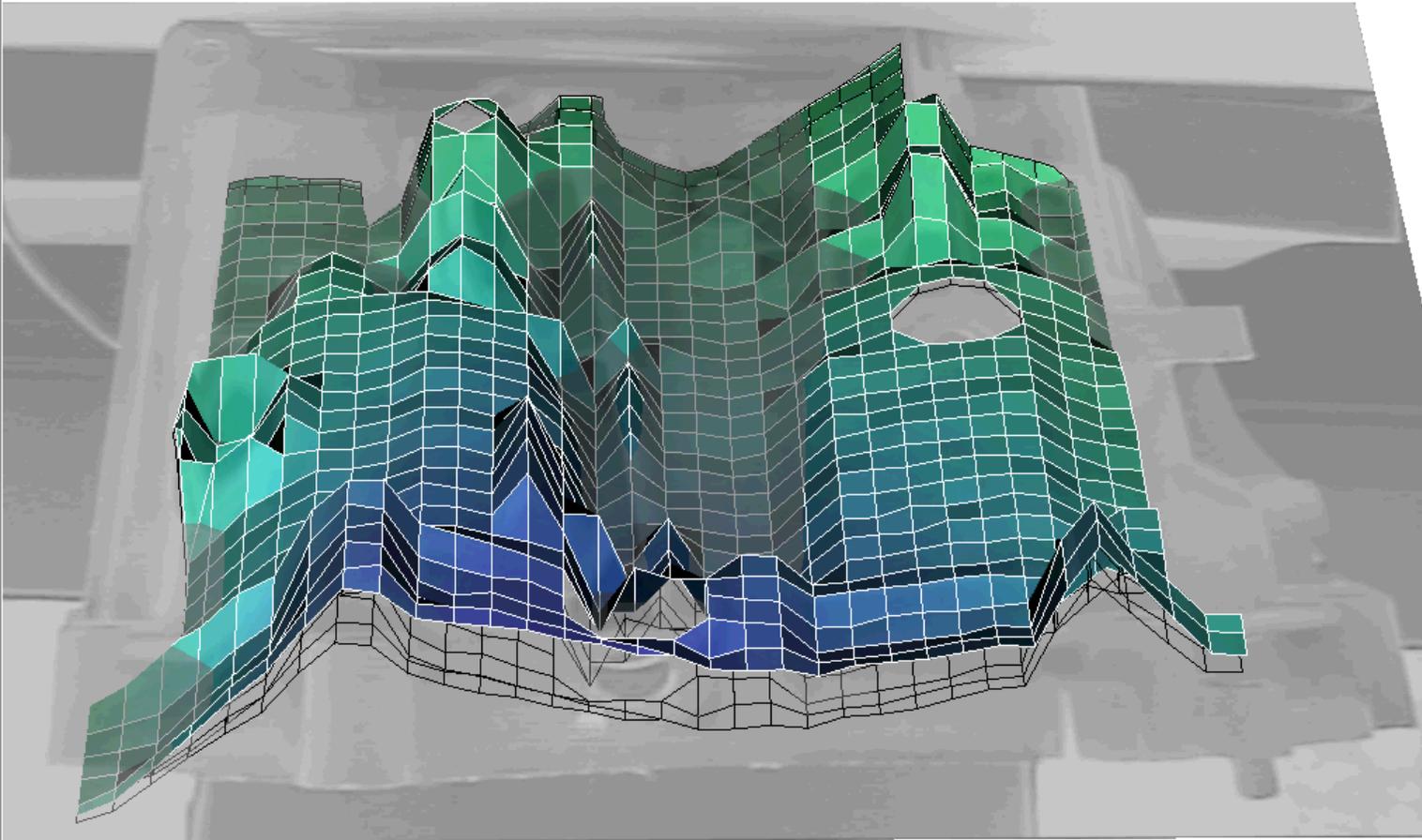


Band 1 **571.9 Hz**
Angle **0°**
Vib Direction **-Z**

Domain FFT
Signal
Vib & Ref1 CP Voltage * ...
Inst. Value
1e-9 V * m/s
-50 0 50



Band 1 571.9 Hz
Angle 0°
Vib Direction -Z



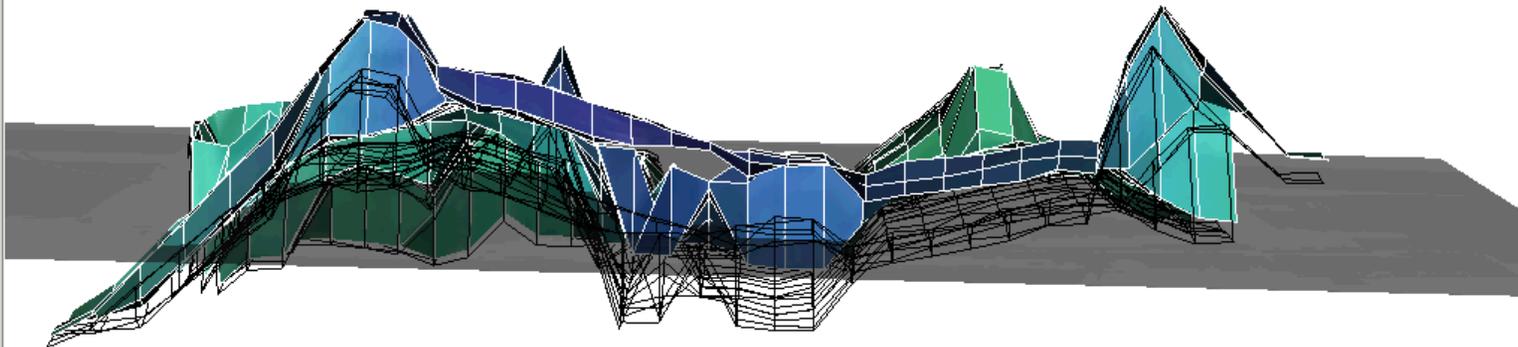
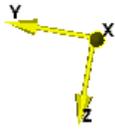
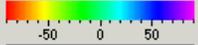
Domain [FFT](#)

Signal

[Vib & Ref1 CP Voltage * ...](#)

Inst. Value

1e-9 V * m/s



Band 1 [571.9 Hz](#)

Angle [0°](#)

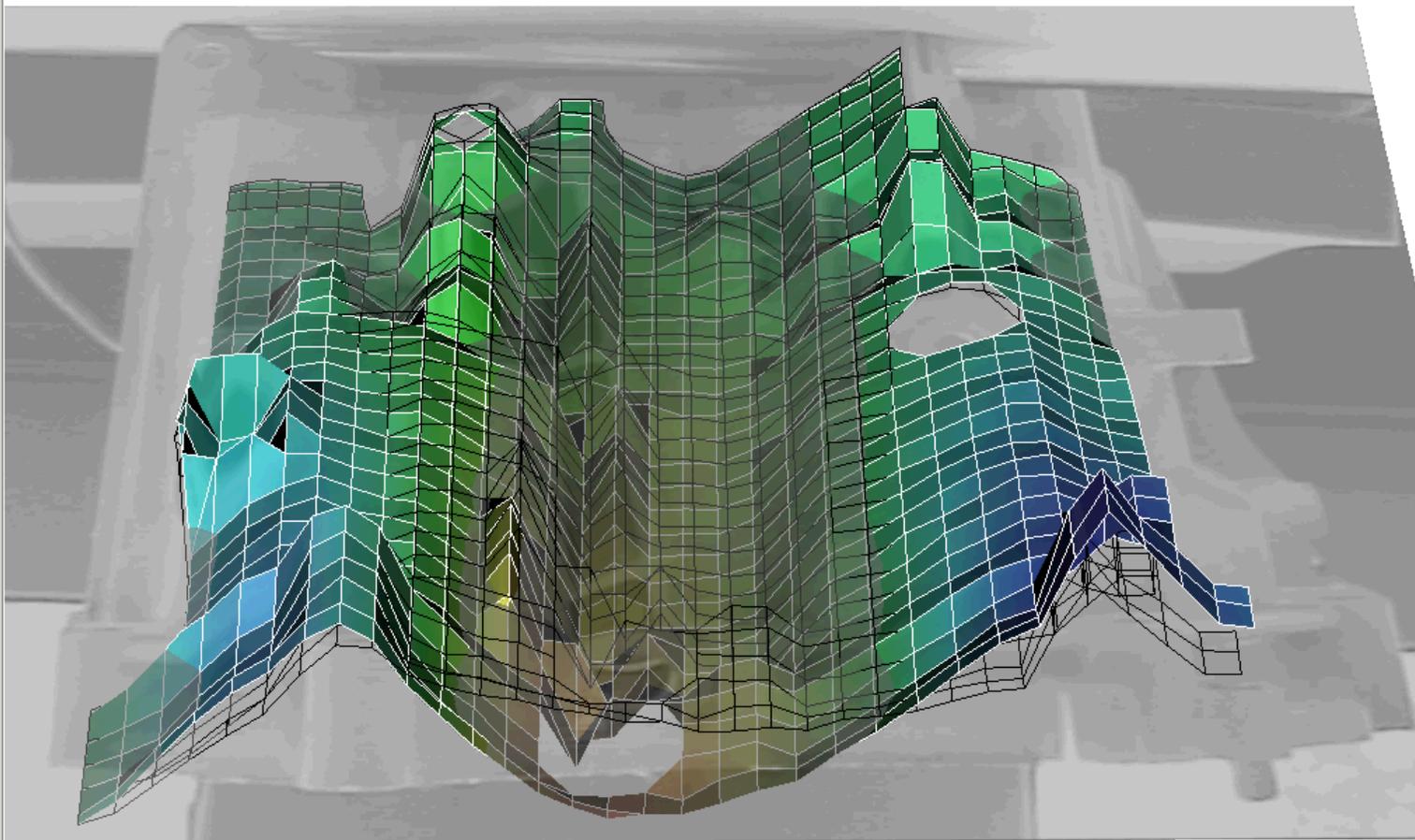
Vib Direction [-Z](#)

Domain **FFT**
Signal
Vib & Ref1 CP Voltage * ...
Inst. Value
1e-9 V * m/s
-100 -50 0 50 100

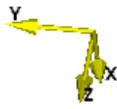


1672 Hz

Band 4 **1.672 kHz**
Angle **0°**
Vib Direction **-Z**

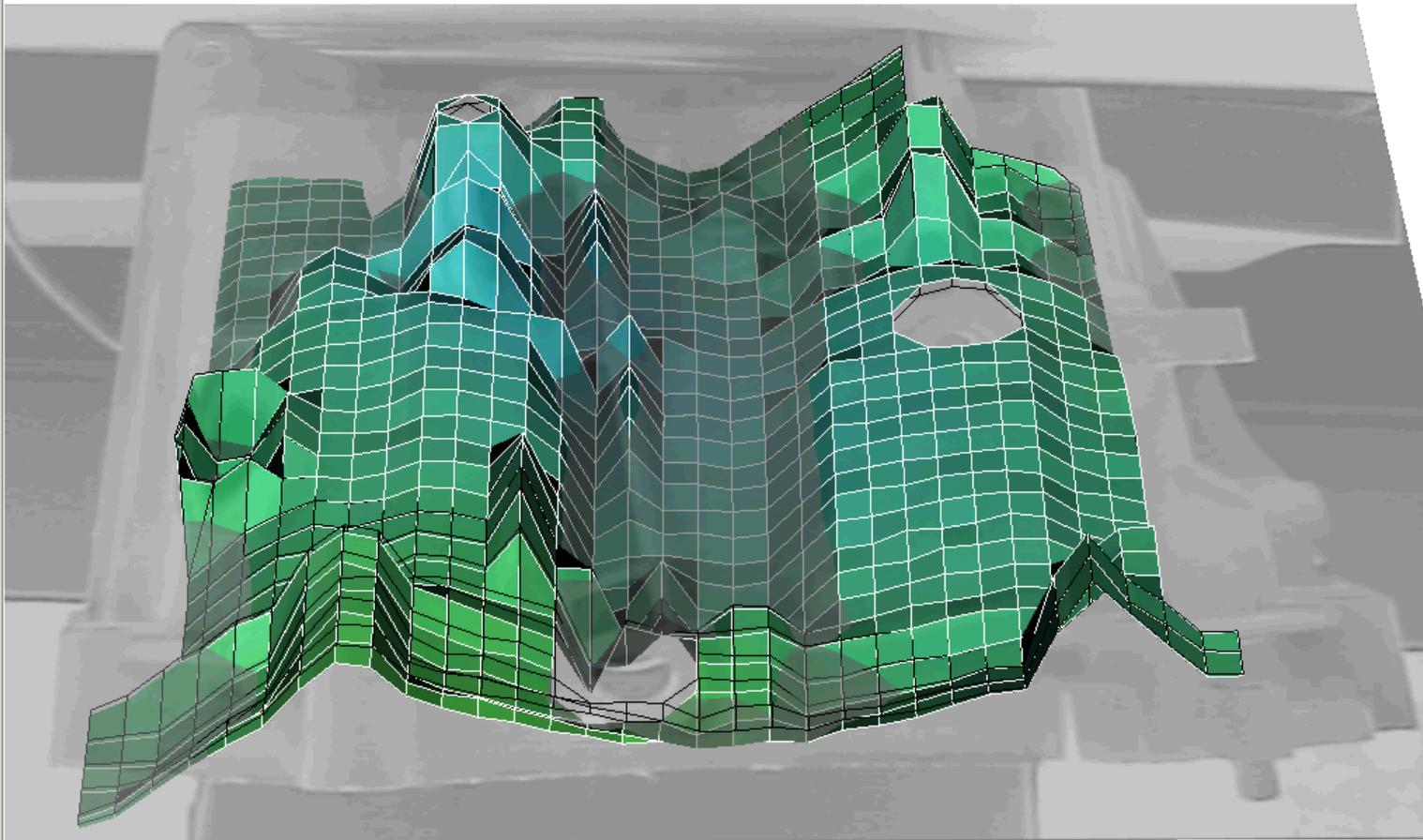


Domain **FFT**
Signal
Vib & Ref1 CP Voltage * ...
Inst. Value
1e-9 V * m/s
-200 -100 0 100 200



2112 Hz

Band 6 **2.112 kHz**
Angle **0°**
Vib Direction **-Z**





New Product: MSA-400 Micro System Analyzer



MSA-400 – The Features



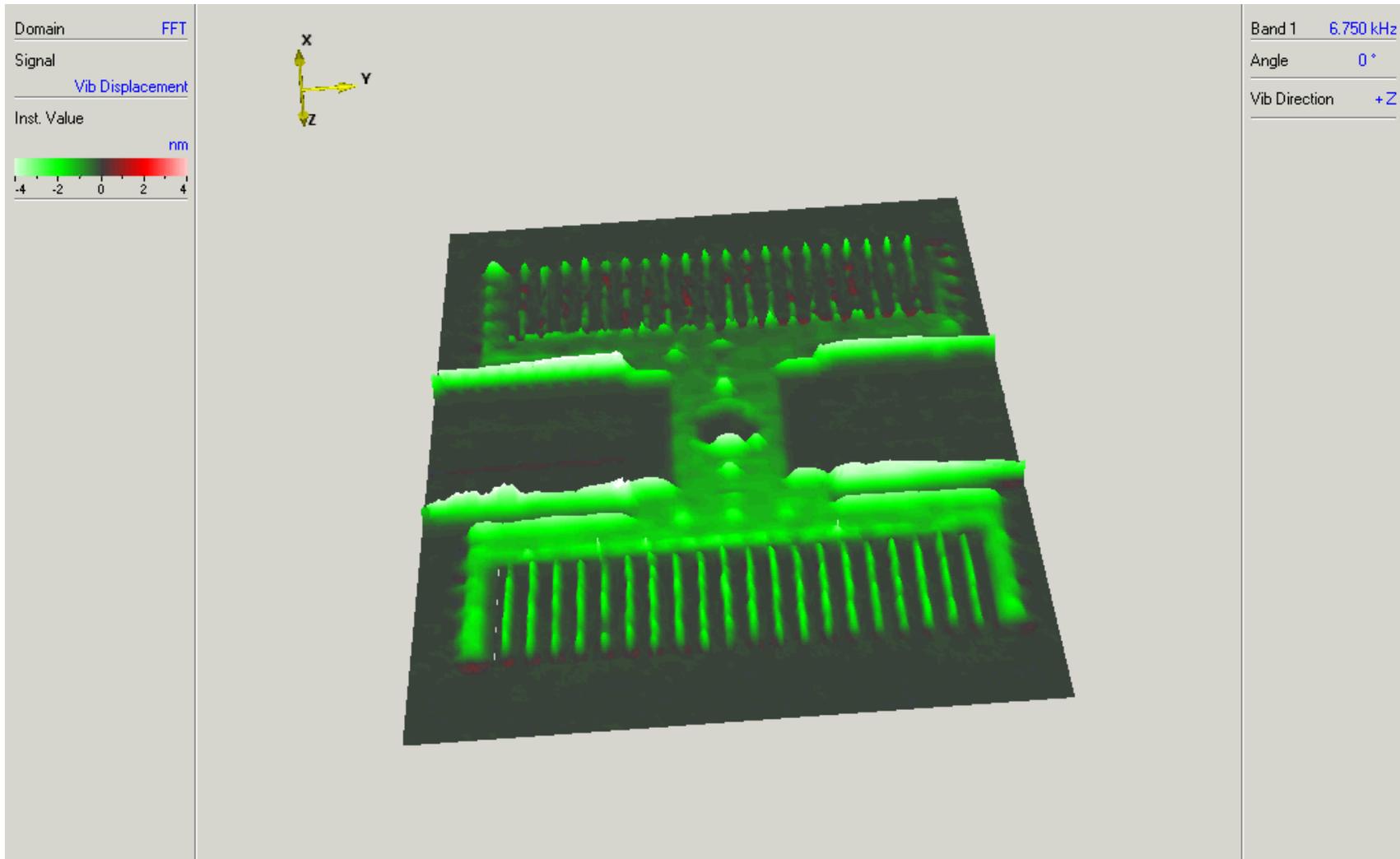
- Measures in-plane (IP) and out-of-plane (OOP) motions of micro structures
- Displays frequency and time domain data
- On-line live-video monitoring of the measurement processes, no distracting fringes in the video image

MSA-400 – The Features



- Measurement probe uses sub micron laser spot (0.7 μm for 50 x lens)
- Scripting control for automation
- Standard export formats for measurement data, graphics and animations facilitate postprocessing and reporting

Out-of-plane Motion Analysis

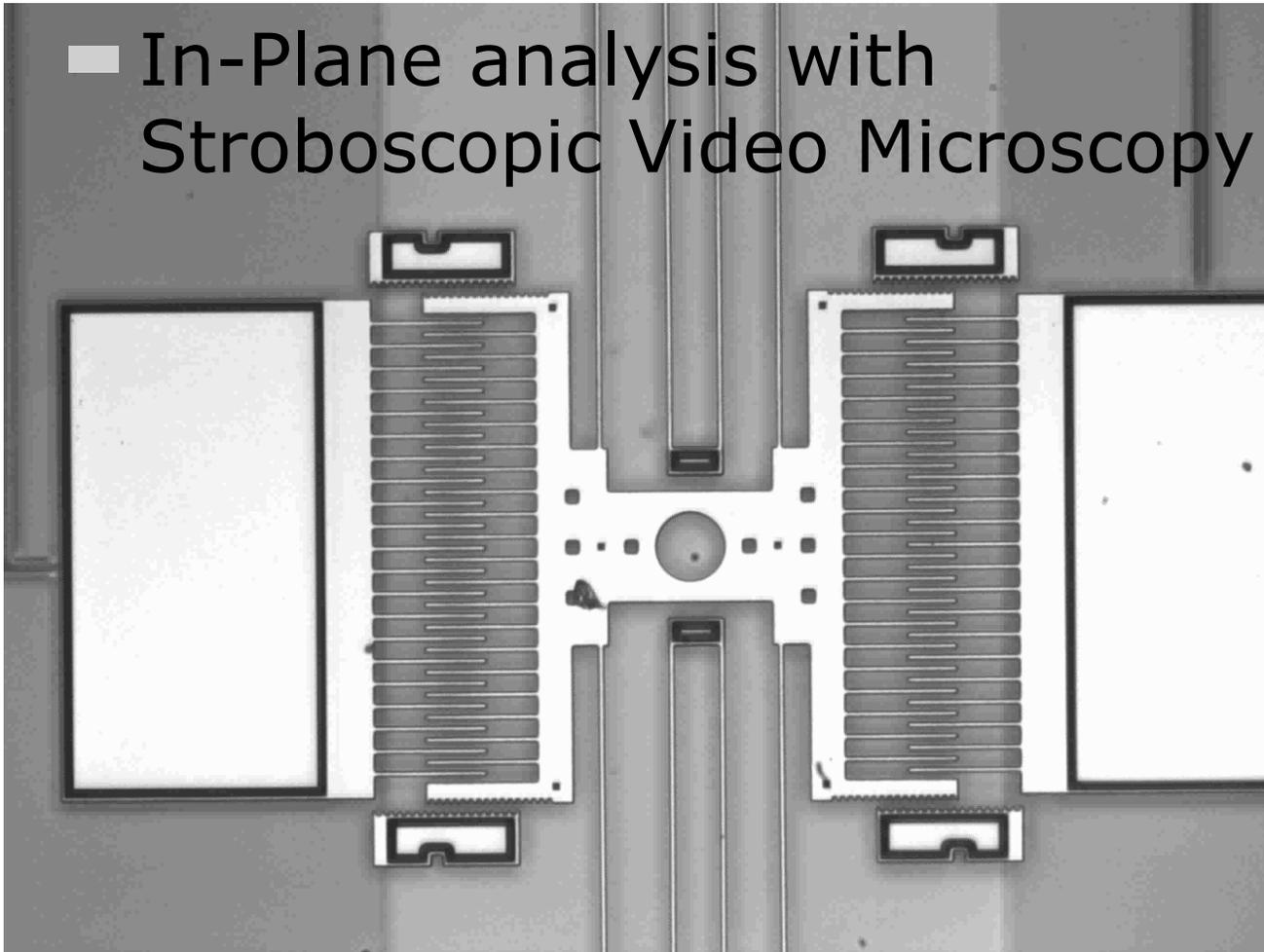


Out-of-plane Motion Analysis

- using Microscope Scanning Laser Doppler Vibrometry
- Benefits:
 - Full frequency response in one single measurement
 - Very fast identification and visualization of all system resonances

In-plane Motion Analysis

- In-Plane analysis with Stroboscopic Video Microscopy



In-plane Motion Analysis

- In-Plane analysis with Stroboscopic Video Microscopy
- Benefits of the combined OOP and IP system
 - The extreme OOP sensitivity (pm) allows to identify also the in-plane resonances through their spurious OOP contribution
 - The subsequent in-plane analysis can be limited to the resonance regions identified in the OOP measurement

Conclusions

- The non-contact Laser Vibrometry measurement principle without any mass loading facilitates reactionless measurements for highly reliable vibration data in an enormous field of applications
- Scanning and 3-D Scanning Laser Vibrometry is an indispensable tool for fast and efficient experimental modal analysis
- The quick system setup without any cabling on the testobject contributes to a significant reduction of development time

For more information and practical product demonstrations please visit our booth or

<http://www.polytec.com>