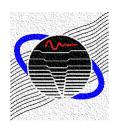
Blocked Force Determination Explanation and Examples Questions and Answers

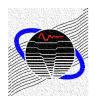
Vibro-Acoustics Consortium Web Meeting
University of Kentucky



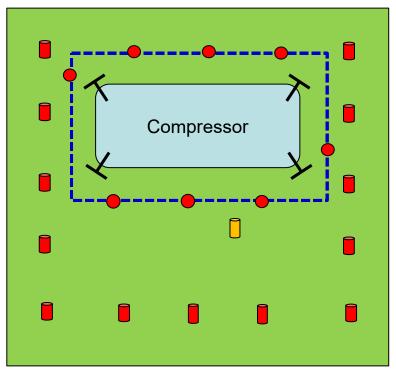
- How do I identify the source and receiver?
- How should I measure the accelerations?
- Where should I place accelerometers?
- How should I measure transfer functions?



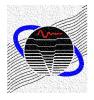
- The source structure should be where all machine input forces arise.
- Beware of significant flanking between source and receiver.





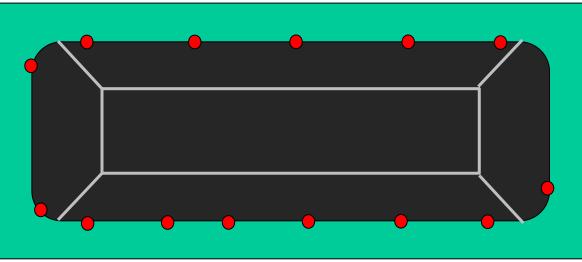


■ Indicator response □ Target response



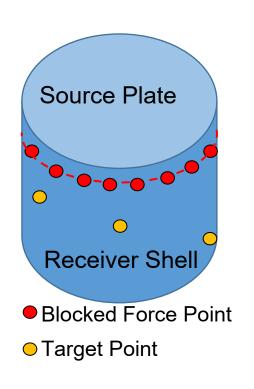
Bolted locations selected as blocked forces.



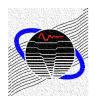


Blocked force input points

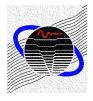






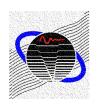


- How do I identify the source and receiver?
- How should I measure the accelerations?
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Accelerometer Measurements

- 2-3 times as many accelerometer measurements as the assumed input forces.
- Recommend against roving accelerometers unless dummy masses are used on thin plates.

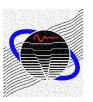


- How do I identify the source and receiver?
- How should I measure the accelerations?
- Where should I place accelerometers?
- How should I measure transfer functions?



Transfer Function Measurements

- Place accelerometers so transfer function information is unique.
- The transfer function matrix is inverted so good clean measurements are a must (i.e. troughs become peaks when inverted).
- Impact hammer is recommended because a shaker may change transfer functions when attached.



- How do I identify the source and receiver?
- How should I measure the accelerations?
- Where should I place accelerometers?
- How should I measure transfer functions?

