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A Technique for Vibration Measurement and Roundness Assessment
 of Rotating-axis using Camera Image

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Ki-Sung Son, Hyeong-Seop Jeon, Jin-Ho Park and Jong Won Park

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Key Words : Rotating-axis(), Roundness(), Image Processing(), Vibration(), Camera()

ABSTRACT

Vibration measurement of rotating shafts by installing sensors such as accelerometers or displacement sensors is costly and dangerous in some cases. As an alternative method, vibration measurement using camera images has been researched because sensor installation is not needed and displacement of a rotating shaft can be directly evaluated. This paper also suggests the enhanced technique applicable to the measurement of vibration of a large-scale rotating shaft. The concurrent methods based on camera images use marks, which are hardly applicable to rotating shafts. The proposed method measures vibration without any marks by evaluating shape errors. The working principle of the method is described and verified by a series of experiments.

Nomenclature

D :
 D_{pixel} :
 $F(S_1)$: A
 $F(S_2)$: B
 P_1 : A
 P_2 : B
 P_{size} : (mm)
 R :
 $S(i, j)$:
 $f(A)$:

$f(B)$:
 $f(S)$:
 $f(SA_{(t)})$: $0 \sim 180^\circ$ t
 $f(SB_{(t)})$: $180 \sim 360^\circ$ t
 h :
 h' :
 A_t : $t-1$ t $f(A)$
 B_t : $t-1$ t $f(B)$
 S_{ij} :

1.

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† Corresponding Author ; Member, SAE-AN ENGINEERING CO.
 E-mail: infoson@sae-an.co.kr
 Tel : +82-42-868-4868, Fax : +82-42-868-8313
 * SAE-AN ENGINEERING CO.
 ** Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute
 *** Chugnam National University

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가 Gap

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Fig. 1

A, B

2

EEPD

A, B

가

A

B

가

가

mm

가

가

(1)

2

S

A

가

(1-5)

B

y

S_{ij}

i

x

j

y

가

가

$$\Delta S_{ij} = S(i, j + 1) - S(i, j - 1) \quad (1)$$

(1)

가

가

$$F(S_1) = \frac{1}{m_1} \sum_{i=0}^{m_1} \left\{ j = p \sum_{j=p_1}^{p_1+n_1} (\Delta S_{ij} \times j) / \sum_{j=p_1}^{p_1+n_1} \Delta S_{ij} \right\} \quad (2)$$

(2)

EEPD(ex-

pected value of edge probability distribution)

(6)

$$F(S_2) = \frac{1}{m_2} \sum_{i=0}^{m_2} \left\{ j = p \sum_{j=p_1}^{p_1+n_1} (\Delta S_{ij} \times j) / \sum_{j=p_1}^{p_1+n_1} \Delta S_{ij} \right\} \quad (3)$$

(3)

EEPD

(2)

(3)

A

B

p₁

가

p₂

A

B

30 frame/sec~200 frame/sec

A

B

S(0,0)

F(S₁)

F(S₂)

가

$$D_{pixel} = F(S_2) - F(S_1) \quad (4)$$

(4)

(4) D_{pixel}

가

가

D_{pixel}

가

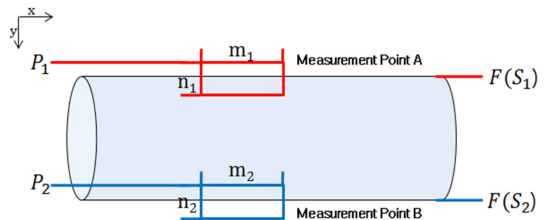


Fig. 1 measurement point A and B of object

2.

EEPD

, Fig. 2

Eq.(4)

$$D_{pixel}$$

3.

가

$$D = h \quad (5)$$

$$h - h' \quad (5) \sim (9)$$

$$Error = h - h' \quad (5)$$

$$h = 2R \quad (6)$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{R}{D} \quad (7)$$

$$h' = 2 \times R \sin \theta \quad (8)$$

$$Error = 2R - \left\{ 2 \times R \sin \left(\cos^{-1} \frac{R}{D} \right) \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$(10) \quad h'$$

$$P_{size} = \frac{h'}{D_{pixel}} \quad (10)$$

A B
P_{size} mm

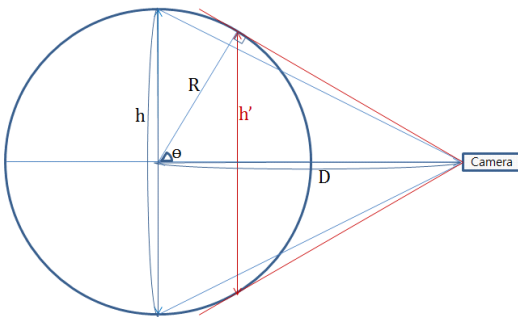


Fig. 2 Measurement error of diameter

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가

가

3.1

Fig. 3

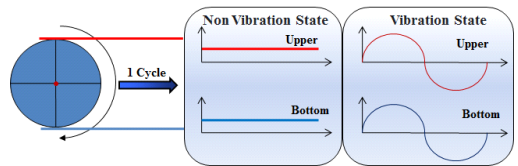


Fig. 3 Measurement of roundness with vibration

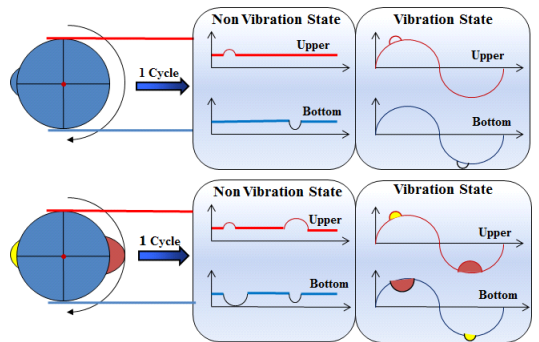


Fig. 4 Measurement of roundness with shape errors

Fig. 4

$$f(S) = f(S_A) - f(S_B)$$

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(14)~(19)

가

$$\Delta A_t = f(A_t) - f(A_{t-1}) \tag{14}$$

$$\Delta B_t = f(B_t) - f(B_{t-1}) \tag{15}$$

3.2 가

가

$$\begin{aligned} & (14), (15) \quad A_t \quad B_t \quad \text{가} \\ & f(A) \quad f(B) \quad t \\ & f(S) \quad f(S_t) \quad f(S_t) \quad 2R \quad \text{가} \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 5

1/2

$$f(A)-f(B) \quad 2R$$

If $f(S_t) \neq 2R$ and $(\Delta A_t - \Delta B_t) > \text{measuring resolution}$ then

$$f(S_{A(t)}) = \frac{\Delta A_t}{|\Delta A_t| + |\Delta B_t|} \times (f(S_t) - 2R) \tag{16}$$

$$f(S_{B(t)}) = \frac{\Delta B_t}{|\Delta A_t| + |\Delta B_t|} \times (f(S_t) - 2R) \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (16), (17) \quad f(S_t) \quad 2R \quad (A_t, B_t) \\ & (\text{measuring resolution}) \quad f(S_t) \\ & \quad \quad \quad A_t \quad B_t \\ & \quad \quad \quad f(S_{A(t)}) \quad f(S_{B(t)}) \end{aligned}$$

If $f(S_t) \neq 2R$ and $(\Delta A_t - \Delta B_t) < \text{measuring resolution}$ then

$$f(S_{A(t)}) = 0 \tag{18}$$

$$f(S_{B(t)}) = 0 \tag{19}$$

$$(18), (19) \quad f(S_t) \text{가 } 2R$$

가

4.

EEPD

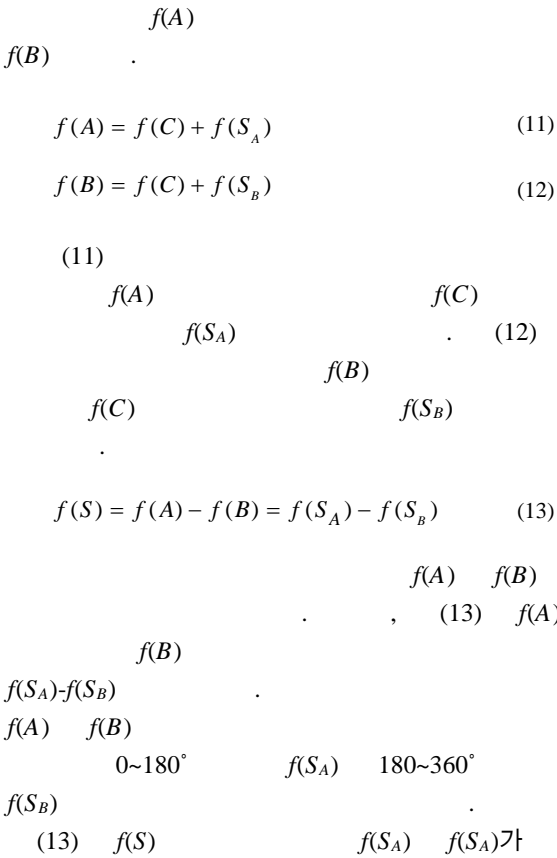


Fig. 5 Measurement of roundness by using the proposed method

가 . , 24bit resolution, 4096 Hz/sec Sample-rate
 가 가
 가 가 가 가
 가

4.1

200 rpm
 Figs. 6, 7
 60
 , 640×480

Visual Studio C++ S/W
 가
 10 mm 0.75 m
 75 mm
 가

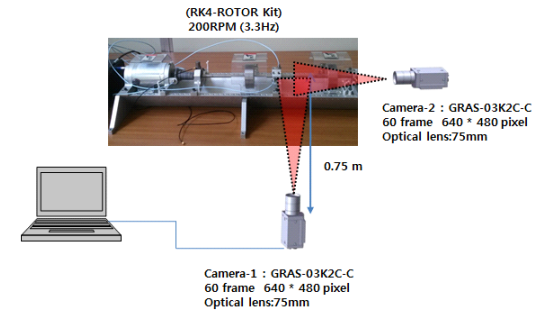


Fig. 6 Experimental setup for measuring vibration displacement

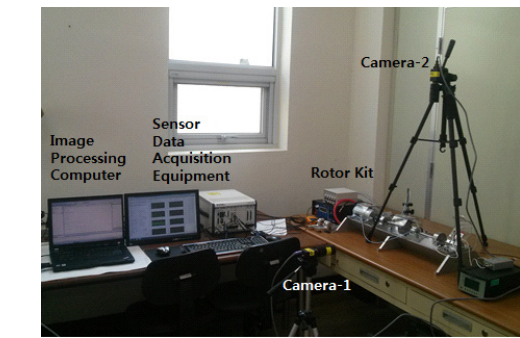


Fig. 7 Picture of experimental setup

4.2

EEPD

Figs. 8, 9

X-axis Y-axis
 A A
 B
 0.07 mm

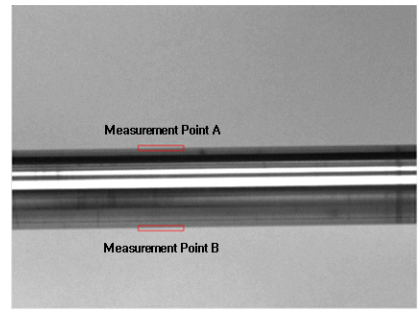


Fig. 8 X-axis image taken by camera-1

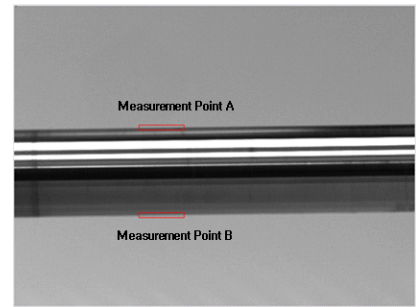


Fig. 9 Y-axis image taken by camera-2

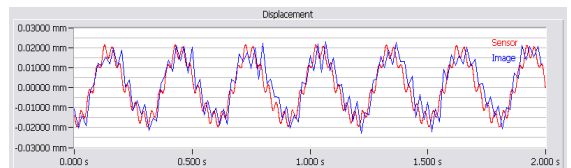


Fig. 10 Comparison of X-axis vibration displacements measured by gap sensor and EEPD method

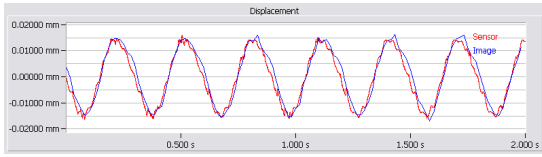


Fig. 11 Comparison of Y-axis vibration displacements measured by gap sensor and EEPD method



Fig. 13 Vibration displacements of rotating-axis without shape error

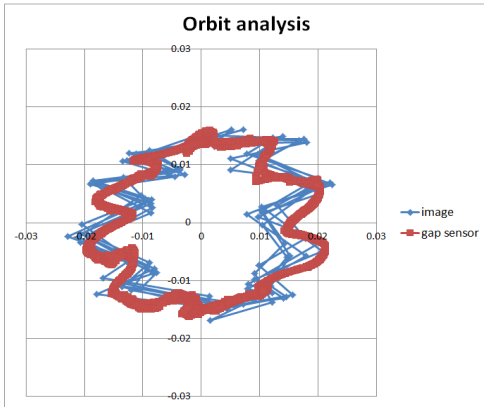


Fig. 12 Orbit analysis by gap sensor signal and EEPD method signal

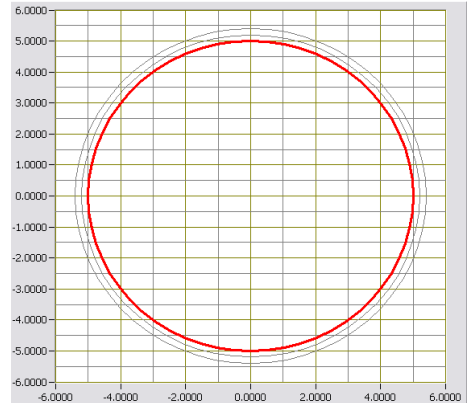


Fig. 14 Roundness of rotating-axis without shape error

Fig. 10 X-axis
EEP
X
5
EEP
14
P-P
0.0006
mm
EEP
P-P
0.0008 mm
P-P
EEP
Method
0.04 mm
P-P
P-P 0.041 mm
0.001 mm
0.025

Fig. 11 Y-axis
EEP
Y
X
P-P
0.0009 mm
EEP
P-P
0.0008
mm
P-P
EEP
0.0304 mm
P-P
P-P 0.0296 mm
0.0008 mm
0.0258

Fig. 12 EEP

가
가
4.3
가
가
Fig. 13
Fig. 14
가
가
Fig. 13
Fig. 14

0.002 mm
가
Fig. 15
Fig. 16
0.15 mm
가
가
Fig. 15
10 mm
가
Fig. 16
가
1:1
가
1/5



Fig. 15 Vibration displacements of rotating-axis with shape error along one direction

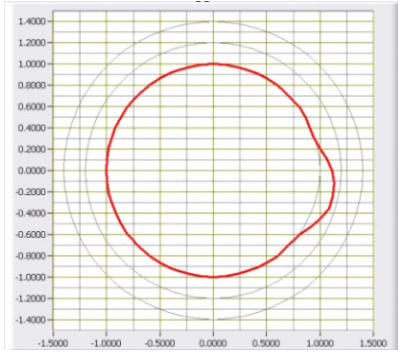


Fig. 16 Roundness of rotating-axis with shape error along one direction



Fig. 17 Vibration displacements of rotating-axis with shape error along two directions

0.15 mm 가 가
 0
 -0.008 mm, 0.147 mm
 가 0.155 mm
 Figs. 17, 18 0.2 mm
 2 , 1
 가
 가
 Fig. 17 10 mm 가
 , Fig. 18 1/5
 가 1:1 . Fig.
 18
 0.2 mm 가 가
 0.4 mm 가 가
 0

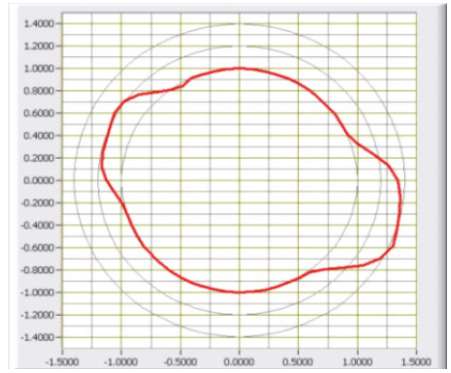


Fig. 18 Roundness of rotating-axis with shape error along two directions

-0.005 mm, 0.413 mm
 가 0.418 mm
 가
 가
 가가 가

5.

가
 0.07 mm 0.001 mm

2014
 가 (KETEP; No.20111510100050)

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Ki-Sung Son is a doctoral candidate of Department of Information Communications Engineering at chungnam national university. He is also a senior researcher at the R&D institute of SAE-AN ENGINEERING CO.