Modal Excitation Systems

Modal Excitation System Type 3624

- Type 4824 Modal Exciter
- Type 2732
- Power Amplifier (120 VA) Three Push/Pull Steel Stingers • UA-1598

Modal Excitation System Type 3625

- Type 4825 Modal Exciter Type 2720 Power Amplifier (500 VA)*
- UA-1598 Three Push/Pull Steel Stingers

Modal Excitation System Type 3626

- Type 4826 Modal Exciter
- Type 2721 Power Amplifier (1250 VA)

• UA-1598 Three Push/Pull Steel Stingers

* For 230 V mains supply only. For 100 V and 120 V mains supply, please use Type 2721.

Modal Exciters

Modal Exciter Type 4824

Includes the following accessories:

• AQ-0649	Cable with two 4-pin Neutrik™ speakON™
	connectors, length 5 m (16.4 ft)
 KC-1007 	Trunnion
• UA-1612	Three Adaptors M6 to 10–32 UNF

Modal Exciter Type 4825

Includes the following accessories:

• AQ-0649	Cable with two 4-pin Neutrik [™] speakON [™]
	connectors, length 5 m (16.4 ft)
KC-1007	Trunnion
• UH-1035	200 N Blower for Type 4825
• AF-1101	Air Hose for UH-1035, length 5 m (16.4 ft)
• UA-1612	Three Adaptors M6 to 10–32 UNF

In addition to modal exciters, the following Brüel & Kjær measurement exciters are also available.

Туре 4808	112 N (25 lbf) sine peak, 187 N (42 lbf)
	with forced air cooling

- Type 4809 45 N (10 lbf) sine peak, 60 N (13.5 lbf) with forced air cooling
- 10 N (2.25 lbf) sine peak Type 4810

Modal Excitation System Type 3627

 Type 4827 	Modal Exciter
 Type 2721 	Power Amplifier (1250 VA)
 Type 1056 	DC Static Centering Unit
 Type 2830 	Field Power Supply

• UA-1599 Three Push/Pull Steel Stingers

Modal Excitation System Type 3628

- Type 4828 Modal Exciter
- Power Amplifier (1250 VA) Type 2721
- DC Static Centering Unit • Type 1056
- Type 2830 Field Power Supply
- UA-1599 Three Push/Pull Steel Stingers

Modal Exciter Type 4826

Includes the following accessories:

- Cable with two 8-pin Neutrik[™] speakON[™] • AQ-0659 connectors, length 5 m (16.4 ft) KC-1007 Trunnion • UH-1036-004 400 N Blower for Type 4826
- AF-1103 Air Hose for UH-1035, length 5 m (16.4 ft)
- UA-1612 Three Adaptors M6 to 10-32 UNF

Modal Exciter Types 4827 and 4828

Both include the following accessories:

 KC-1008 	Trunnion
 UH-1036-001 	1000 N Blower
• AF-1103	Air Hose for UH-1036, length 5 m (16.4 ft)
• UA-1614	Three Adaptors M8 to 10-32 UNF
 UA-2039 	Three M8 to M6 thread inserts



IMPORTANT ASPECTS WHEN CHOOSING MODAL EXCITER SYSTEMS

Force Rating Determination

When choosing a modal exciter for the testing of a specific structure, two types of mass definitions come into play: static mass and dynamic mass. Static mass is defined as the weight of the structure under test. Dynamic mass (sometimes called apparent mass) is derived from a mobility measurement and is defined as F(f)/a(f), where F(f) is the force as a function of frequency and a(f) is the acceleration as a function of frequency.

Static mass is related to the rigid body modes of a structure while dynamic mass is related to the elastic modes. Therefore, the relationship between recommended force rating and the static mass of the structure used in this guide can only be taken as a rule of thumb.

The dynamic mass and the residual noise in the response channels are generally the determining factors when choosing optimum force rating, but the dynamic mass is usually unknown unless a finite element model is available!

If the dynamic mass is known, the formula $F = m \times a$ can be used to get a better estimation of the force rating needed. F is the required force rating, m is the dynamic mass (at the frequencies of interest) and a is the required acceleration level (at the same frequencies of interest). The required acceleration level a must be at or above the residual noise in the response channels. However, since damping determines

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the response amplitude at resonances, the stated formula should be seen only as a tool to help determine the required force rating.

Multi-exciter Setup

In a multi-exciter MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) setup, the stated relationship between recommended force rating and static mass of the test structure no longer applies as a rule of thumb.

Strong non-linear behaviour of the test object (suggesting distributed low-force inputs), repeated roots and/or a very large test object, normally implies that the number of input locations must be increased to achieve reliable modal parameter extraction. In such applications, several modal exciters with a force rating of only 100, 200 or 400 N are often employed to overcome these problems even for large aircraft. Prior knowledge, pretest analysis or a 'trial-and-error' approach is typically needed to establish the optimum number of modal exciters in such a setup. The examples refer to single exciter use.

Further information

Please notice that this configuration guide should be used in conjunction with product data sheets available for the different products. For additional information please contact us.

Modal Exciter **Configuration Guide**

HBK OFFERS A WIDE RANGE OF MODAL AND MEASUREMENT EXCITERS AND ACCESSORIES TO MEET YOUR TESTING NEEDS.

Excitation Systems and Stands Stingers and Tension Wire

START



Force rating: 1000 N (225 lbf) sine peak Typical mass: < 10,000 kg (22,046 lb)



1. Excitation via tension wire provides for the highest possible force measurement accuracy but requires that the structure under test can tolerate a constant pull without being displaced towards the modal exciter. It also requires that excitation is applied only at low frequencies (typically < 400 Hz), at low force levels (typically < 200 N) and with the shortest possible length of wire between modal exciter and structure under test.

2. Used in conjunction with Types 3624, 3625 and 3626. DC Static Centring Unit Type 1056 provides for electrical pre-tensioning (no need for a pre-tensioning spring), making it possible to utilize tension wire stinger UA 1600 in setups that would otherwise only allow for a push/pull stinger

Input Transducers

3. An impedance head provides for the highest accuracy of the driving point frequency response function measurement as there is a perfect co-linear relationship between force and acceleration measurement. Note that the use of the impedance head requires that the dynamic mass of the structure under test must be less than 1.5 kg for force measurement errors less than 10%. Structures with a dynamic weight of more than 1.5 kg should be instrumented with separate force transducers and accelerometers