

CYCLOSTATIONARITY APPLIED TO ACOUSTIC EMISSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW INDICATOR FOR MONITORING BEARING DEFECTS

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Résumé

L'exploitation des propriétés de cyclostationnarité des signaux vibratoires est maintenant de plus en plus, utilisée dans le cadre de la surveillance des machines tournantes, notamment dans le cas de la détection de roulements défectueux. La technologie d'émission acoustique (EA) est apparue comme un autre outil efficace pour la maintenance préventive des machines tournantes. Dans cette étude, nous proposons une étude expérimentale qui caractérise l'aspect cyclostationnaire des signaux d'émission acoustique enregistrés à partir d'un roulement très faiblement défectueux (40µm sur la bague extérieure) pour voir son efficacité à une détection précoce. On utilise à cet effet un capteur industriel (UE10 000), qui est un capteur d'émission acoustique (EA) doté d'un circuit électrique qui convertit le signal de très haute fréquence en un signal audible par la technique d'hétérodynage. La densité cyclique spectrale, qui est un outil mettant en évidence la cyclostationnarité, est utilisée afin de caractériser l'aspect cyclostationnaire de l'EA. Deux nouveaux indicateurs basés sur la cyclostationnarité sont proposés et comparés pour une détection précoce du défaut.

Mots clés : *émission acoustique, cyclostationnarité, indicateurs d'endommagement, densité spectrale cyclique, roulements.*

Abstract

The exploitation of cyclostationarity properties of vibratory signals is now more widely used for monitoring rotating machinery and especially for diagnosing bearing defects. The acoustic Emission (AE) technology has also emerged as a reliable tool for preventive maintenance of rotating machines. In this study, we propose an experimental study that characterizes the cyclostationary aspect of Acoustic Emission signals recorded from a defective bearing (40µm on the outer race) to see its efficiency to detect a defect at its very early stage of degradation. An industrial sensor (UE10 000) is used. An electrical circuit converts the high frequency signal into an audible signal by heterodyning. The cyclic spectral density, which is a tool dedicated that to put into evidence the presence of cyclostationarity, is used for characterizing the cyclostationary. Two new indicators based on this cyclostationary technique are proposed and compared for early detection of defective bearings.

Keywords : *Acoustic Emission, Cyclostationarity, Damage Indicators, Cyclic Spectral Density, Rolling Bearing*

1. Introduction

Most researches on machinery fault diagnosis can be classified in time, frequency or time-frequency domain. In time domain, the Peak, RMS values of vibratory signals, Crest Factor, Skewness (Skew) and Kurtosis are usually used statistical descriptors since they are scalar [1, 2]. Techniques requiring advanced signal processing have been widely used in vibration. In the frequency domain, the envelope analysis, also known as amplitude demodulation, may be used since it proved to be very effective in detecting bearing characteristic frequencies.

On the other hand, many research studies have been published on the detection and diagnosis of bearing defects by acoustic emission. Tandon and Choudhury [3] presented a detailed review of vibration and acoustic methods, noise measurements, shock waves and acoustic emission techniques. They updated critical works [4] incorporating latest and advanced techniques. Yongyong *et al.* [5] presented a detailed review of the application of acoustic emission for monitoring bearings. However, there are few publications on the application of ultrasonic techniques for monitoring bearing condition [6, 7]. Kim *et al.* [8] focused on the diagnosis of bearings (defect about 100 μm) operating at low speeds. Kedadouche *et al.* [9] presented a comparative study between acoustic emission and vibration. This study was focused on the diagnostic of bearing which present a defect at an early stage (40 μm). Chiementin *et al.* [10] used time domain indicators: RMS, Kurtosis, and proposes to improve the signal-to-noise ratio by applying denoising techniques (wavelet, spectral subtraction, Sanc) on experimental AE data. Liao *et al.* [11] used wavelet analysis and Zvokelj *et al.* [12] were interested in the application of Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) applied to AE signals. Recently, Kilundu *et al.* [13] applied cyclostationary on acoustic emission and showed the effectiveness of spectral correlation and ICS (Integrated correlation spectral) indicators for monitoring bearing defects but with relatively big defect sizes.

The aim of this study is to investigate the effectiveness of acoustic emission (AE) techniques to detect bearing defects at a very early stage and compare the results with signals from vibration measurements, using an experimental approach. An artificially defect in the form of a scratch with a 40 microns size, induced on the outer ring of the bearing, was used for this comparative study. It is the smallest bearing fault size that has ever been investigated in literature. The ultrasonic sensor (UE 10000) is used with an electrical circuit that converts the high frequency signal into an audible signal EA by heterodyning. The ultrasonic signals from a normal bearing and those of the damaged bearing are compared with vibration signals at speeds of rotation ranging from 300 rpm to 900 rpm. This paper first highlights the cyclostationary character of AE associated with a defective bearing, and secondly, shows the effectiveness of the density spectral cyclic for diagnosis. Finally, new indicators for monitoring bearings based on cyclostationarity characteristics are presented.

2. Cyclostationarity

A signal is cyclostationary at an order 'n', if its statistical properties, at an order 'n' are periodic. Antony [14] presented a review of cyclostationary process and gives many examples. It is well known that the defects on the rolling bearing produce a series of shocks. These shocks are not perfectly periodic due to slips. Antony was suggested that these slips are a non-stationary process and may be approximated as quasi-cyclostationary over only a limited period of time [15]. Kilundu *et al.* [13] note that the acoustic emission is similar to

vibrations and he suggests the same cyclostationarity properties for AE signal arising from a defective bearing. An efficient method for testing cyclostationarity of a signal $x(t)$ (residual part after extracting the deterministic part of the signal) is to compute the two-dimensional Fourier transform of its autocorrelation function $R_{xx}(t, \tau)$ i.e

$$S_x(f, \alpha)dfdx = DFT_{t \rightarrow \alpha, \tau \rightarrow f}\{R_{xx}(t, \tau)\} \quad (1)$$

where f and α are, respectively, the spectral and cyclic frequencies

The Cyclic Power Spectral Density of the signal is estimated by using the Welch's averaged periodogram method. The parameters and the method are set based on the recommendations of Antoni [16, 17]. For this investigation, the parameters employed for obtaining the averaged cyclic periodogram estimates were set as follows:

- hanning window with 2/3overlap;
- window length: 256;
- cyclic frequency resolution: 0.2 Hz.

2.1. Methodologies for processing cyclostationary signals

Antoni *et al.* [15] presented a review of some signal processing tools dedicated to cyclostationary signals (Fig.1) when the signals are issued from rotating machines. Fig. 1 presents an organization chart for different steps of signal processing.

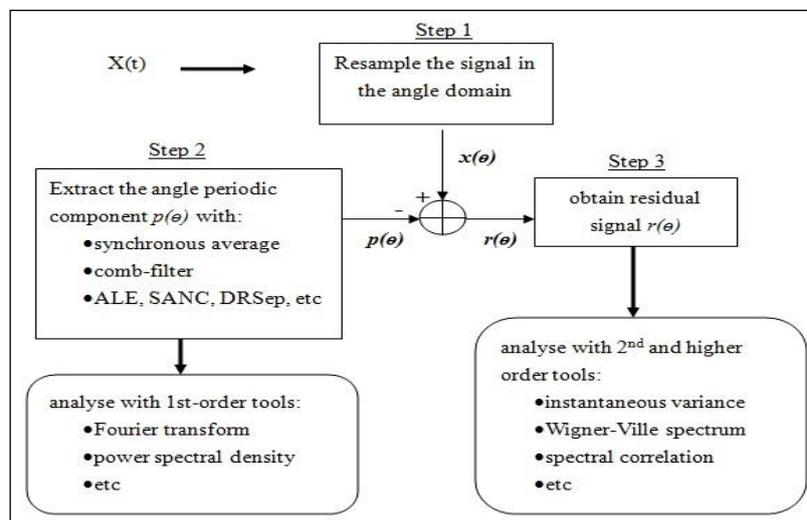


Fig. 1. Methodology for processing cyclostationary machine signals, Antoni *et al.*[15]

The technique consists in resampling the signal in the angle domain (Step 1) and extracting the angle periodic component using the synchronous average (Step 2). After that, the residual (2^{sd} order) may be computed by extracting the periodic part (deterministic) from the original signal (Step 3). If we cannot resample the signal in the angle domain, other tools may be used which are dedicated to extract the deterministic part for any signal like Comb-filters, ALE,

SANC and DRSep...etc. In the last decades, several blind algorithms were dedicated to the separation of mixtures of unobserved signals. Recently applied to mechanical systems and in particular to rotating machines that usually generate vibration signals exhibiting cyclostationarity, Bonnardot *et al.* [18] developed a multiple cyclic regression (MCR) technique for extracting the 2^{sd} order of a signal. Boustany and Antoni [19] proposed a new method called SUBLEX which achieve to the same objectives under the same assumptions as [16], but using a different approach. After that, Boustany and Antoni [20] proposed a new effective method called RRRC (Reduced-Rank Cyclic Regression) that benefits from the respective advantages of the original MCR and SUBLEX methods but suppresses their drawbacks. All these techniques may be used to study the cyclostationarity of rotating machine (Fig.2). In this paper, the last method (RRRC) is used for extracting the second order of the signal from the acoustic emission and from the vibration signal in order to compute their cyclic spectral density (CSD).

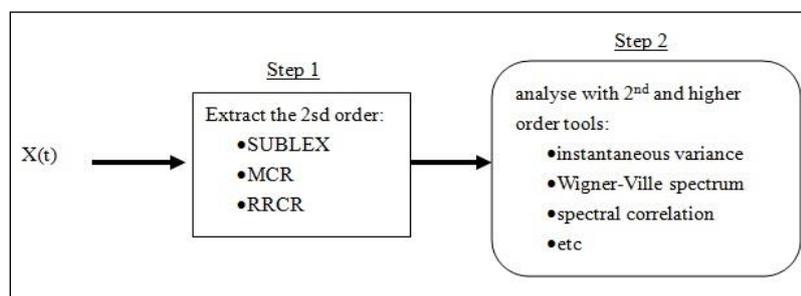


Fig. 2. Methodology for processing cyclostationary machine signals by extracting the second order

3. Experimental study

The test bench used in this study is shown in Fig.3-(A). A shaft is supported by two bearings and connected to a motor with a flanged coupling bolted rubber. Two systems were investigated, one with a healthy bearing (SKF, 1210 EKTN9) and the other with an artificially damaged bearing on the outer race (defect order: BPFO = 7.24). The default size is 40 microns as shown in Fig.3-(B).



Fig.3.(A) Experimental Test bench, (B) The defect on outer ring

The equipments for vibration data collection and ultrasound are shown in Figure 4-A. They consist in an accelerometer with a sensitivity of 100 mV/g and an ultrasound detector (UE Systems UltraProb 10000). Both sensors are connected to an analogue digital converter (THOR Analyzer PRO: DT9837-13310) with a sampling frequency of 48 kHz. The latter is connected to a collector-analyzer BETAVIB. The ultrasonic sensor used in this study operates in the lower ultrasonic spectrum from 20 kHz to 100 kHz. A heterodyne circuit converts the

high frequency acoustic emission signal as detected by the transducer around a central frequency F_c into an audible signal (0-7 kHz) (Fig. 4-B). The heterodyned signal may then be recorded through conventional data acquisition system at 48 kHz. The mechanical system is excited by an unbalance mass rotating. The acoustic emission signals from the two bearings (healthy and faulty) are recorded at the central frequency of 30 kHz which was found as the more sensitive to the defect when rotating at various speeds (300, 600 and 900 rpm).

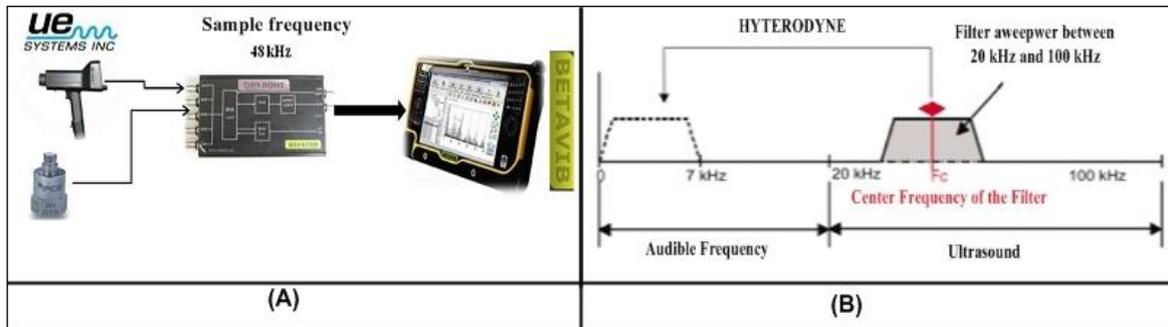


Fig.4. (A) Data acquisition system, (B) Heterodyne principle

4. Results analysis and applications

4.1. Vibration signal

Fig.5-A and Fig.5-B show respectively the vibration signal of the damaged bearing when operating at 300 rpm and its second order obtained by RCRR. Fig.5-C shows the spectrum of the original signal (blue line) and its 2nd order (red line) for the defective bearing while Fig. 5-D exhibits the spectrum for the healthy bearing. A zoom around [0 -300 Hz] reveals that the frequency related to the rotation of the shaft (deterministic part) exists only in the original signal, while we can observe the bearing frequency (BPFO) in the 2nd order spectrum in both cases (healthy and faulty), but with a very small amplitude. All other deterministic peaks were filtered in the 2nd order spectrum.

Fig. 6 compares the Cyclic Spectral Density (CSD) between the healthy and defective bearing. Fig 6-B clearly exhibits BPFO and its harmonics around the resonance of bearing which are located between [500 - 1500 Hz] and [4000 - 5000 Hz], with a level of energy definitely larger than for the healthy bearing (Fig. 6-A).

4.2 Acoustic emission signal

Fig.7-A and Fig.7-B show, respectively, the ultrasonic signal of the damaged bearing when operating at 300 rpm and its second order obtained by RCRR. We note that the second order is the same than the original signal when a defect is present. The acoustic emission doesn't detect information related to the rotational frequency (deterministic part), but we observe a decrease of noise. Fig.7-C shows the spectrum of the original signal (blue line) and its 2nd order (red line) for the defective bearing while Fig 7-D exhibits the spectrum for the healthy bearing.

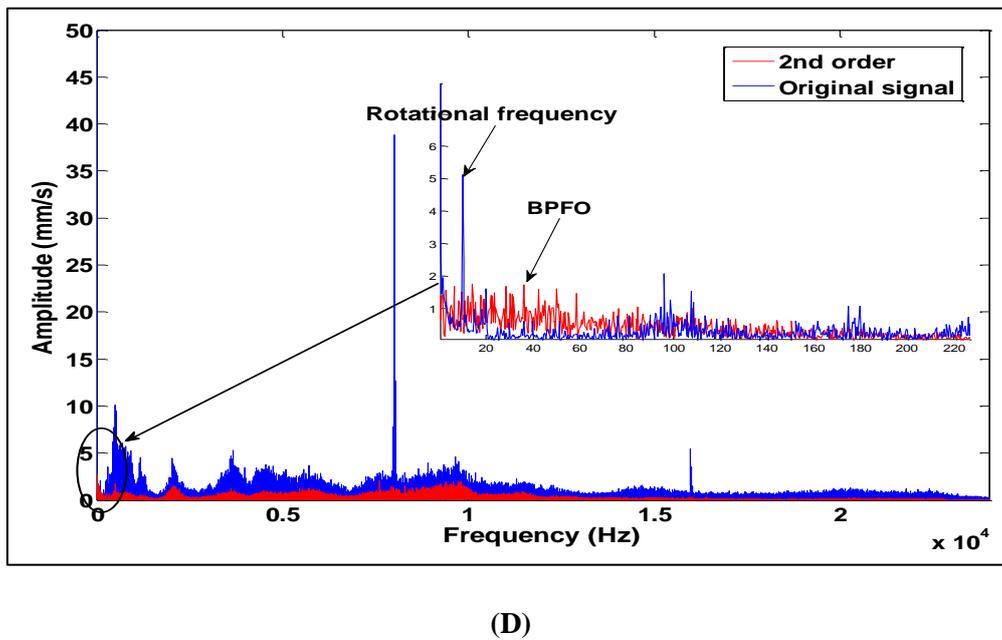
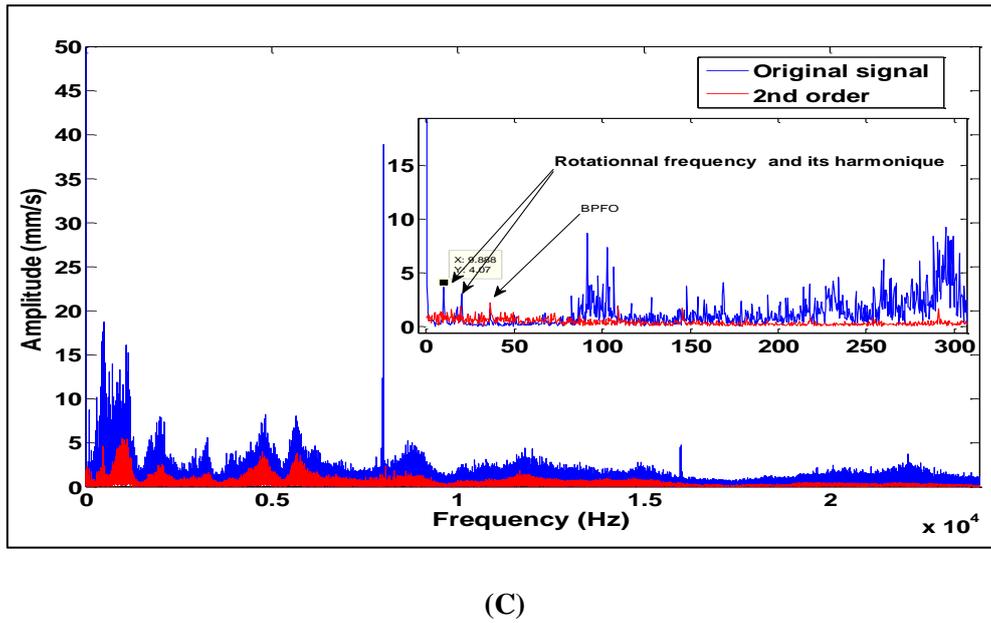
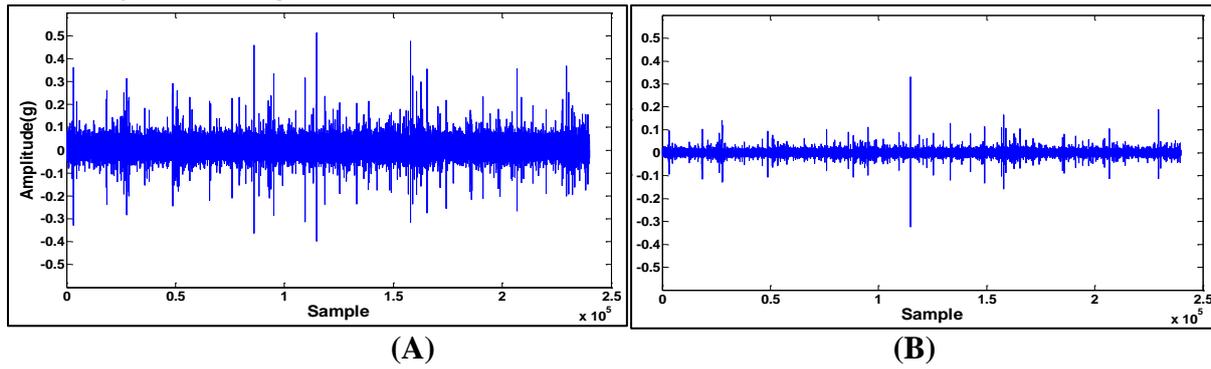
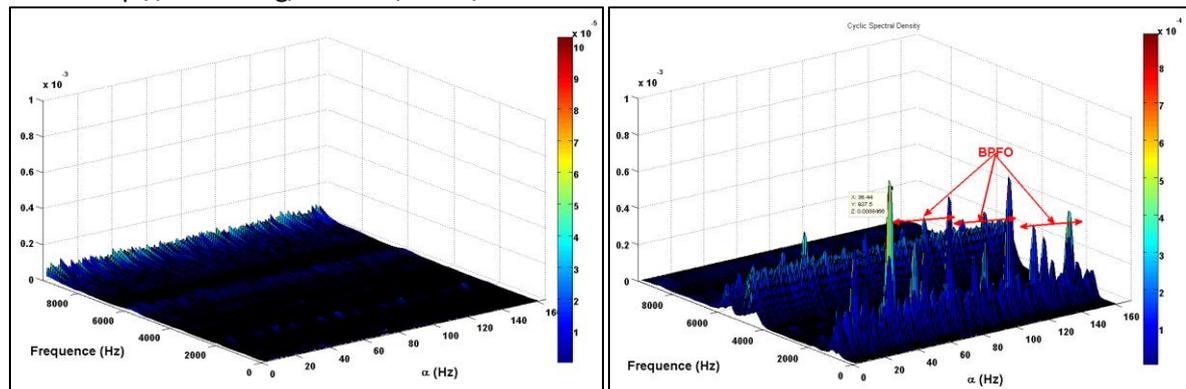


Fig.5. (A) vibration signal of the defective bearing, (B) Second order after applying the RRCR method the defective bearing, (C) Spectrum of (A) and (B) of the defective bearing, (D) Spectrum of the healthy bearing.



(A)

(B)

Fig.6. CSD of vibration signal: (A) Healthy bearing (B) defective bearing

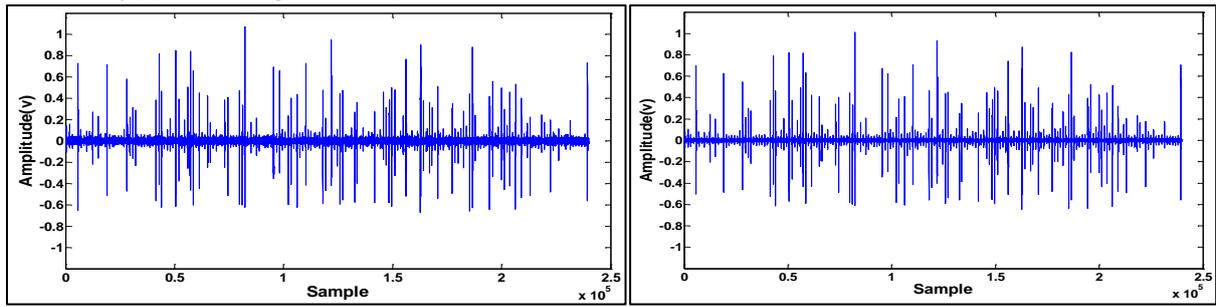
A zoom around [0 -300 Hz] reveals that the spectrum of the 2nd order is the same as the spectrum of the original signal when a defect is present while its amplitude is lower when there is no defect. At this speed, we can consider that the original signal recorded by acoustic emission is at order 2. It is in fact the main advantage of acoustic emission measurements. However, the contribution of the deterministic part is lost. Similarly to vibration analysis, Fig. 8-B clearly highlights the CSD of ultrasonic signal of the defective bearing, showing the manifestation of *BPFO* and its harmonics around the resonance [500-1500 Hz] with a level of energy of the CSD definitely larger than for the healthy bearing (Fig. 8-A).

4.3 Comparison between vibration and acoustic emission

Fig. 9, 10 and 11 represent the CSD of vibration and acoustic measurements for the defective bearing at speeds of 300 rpm, 600rpm and 900 rpm, respectively. It can be noticed that acoustic emission detects the frequencies *BPFO* and its harmonics for all speeds. However, the vibration measurements show only the manifestation of *BPFO* when operating at low speed (300 rpm). Only an increase of the energy at high frequencies around the resonance can be noticed for the two other speeds. In conclusion, it is clear that the acoustic emission measurement is more efficient to detect a defect than vibration measurements when the defect is very small (40 μ m) for an early stage of degradation when increasing the speed.

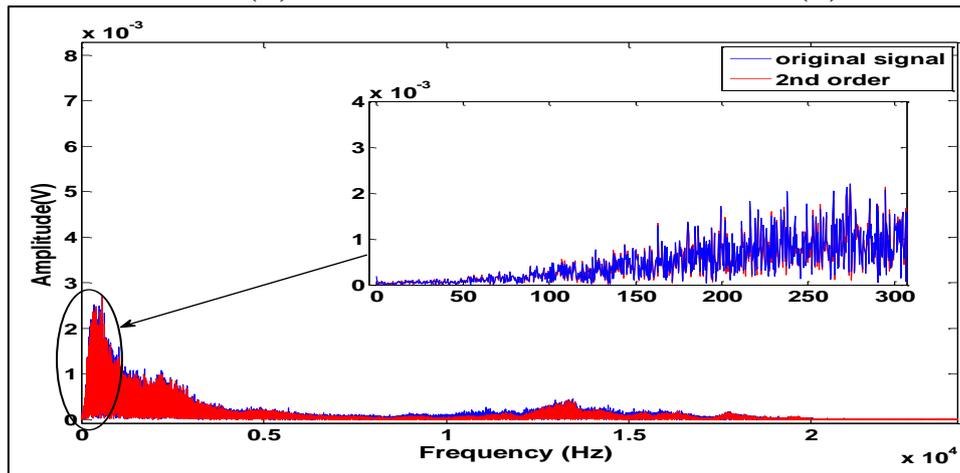
4.4 New Indicators of cyclostationary

In order to track the defect evolution, Kilindu *et al.*[13] proposed a new indicator called Integrated Spectral Correlation denoted *ICS*, to evaluate energy at the defect frequency (equation 2) from the CSD. The indicator is computed by integrating the magnitude of the spectral correlation between $\alpha_{1,2} = f_{bearing} (1 \mp 1\%)$ along α -axis, and for all the values along f-axis (equation (2)).

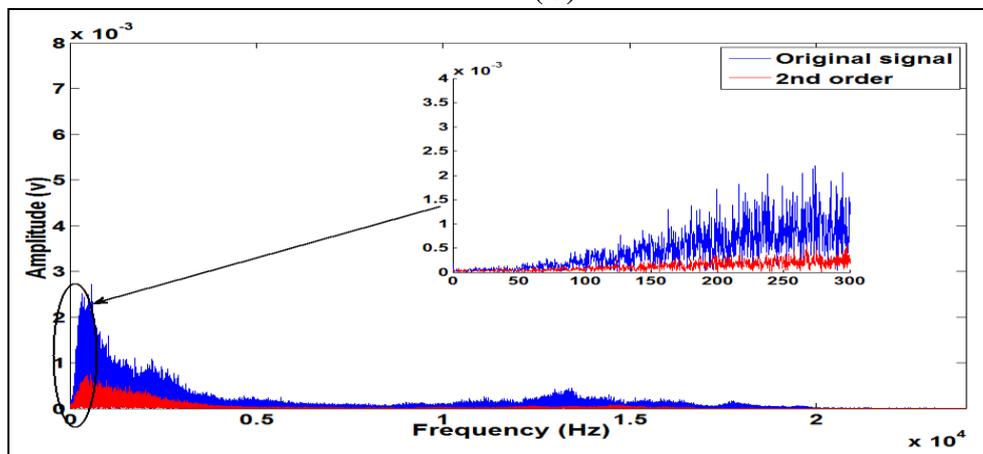


(A)

(B)



(C)



(D)

Fig.7. (A) Ultrasonic signal of the defective bearing, (B) Second order after applying the RRCR method of the defective bearing, (C) Spectrum of (A) and (B) of the defective bearing, (D) Spectrum of the healthy bearing.

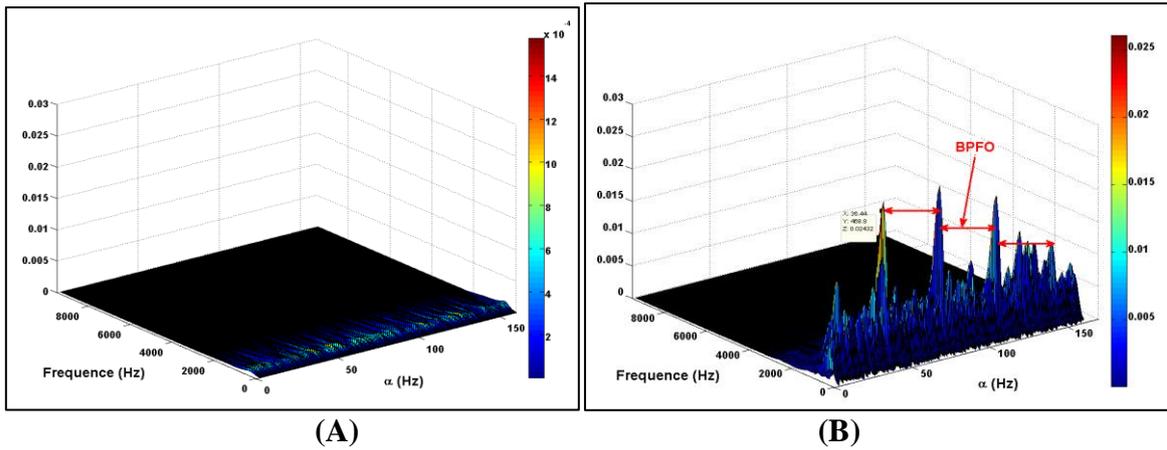


Fig.8. CSD of Ultrasonic signal: (A) Healthy bearing (B) defective bearing

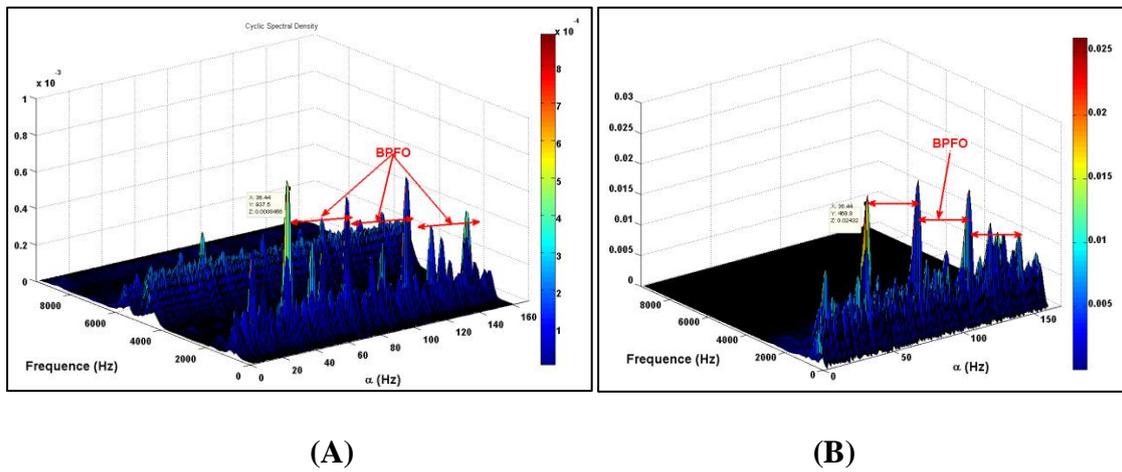


Fig.9. CSD of defective bearing at speed of 300 rpm: (A) Vibration, (B) ultrasound

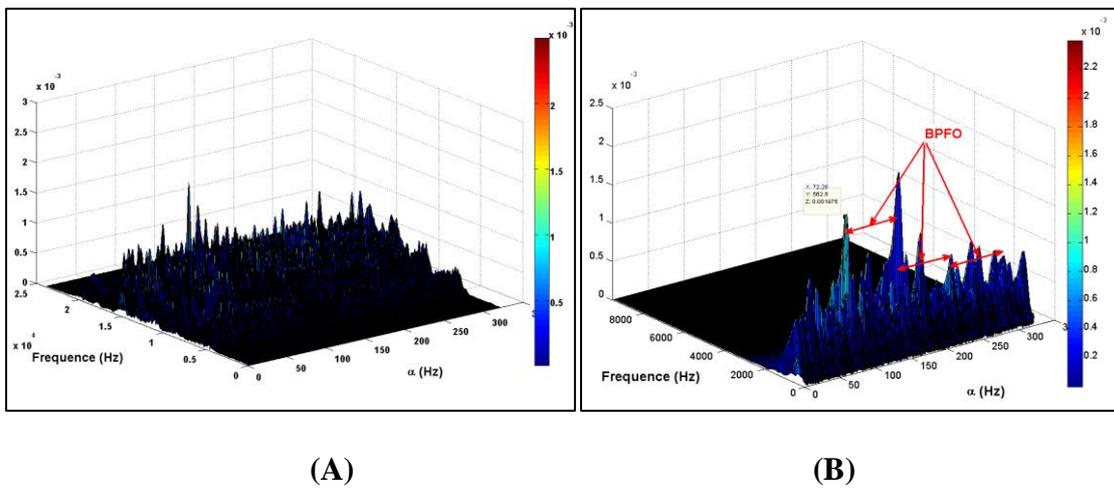
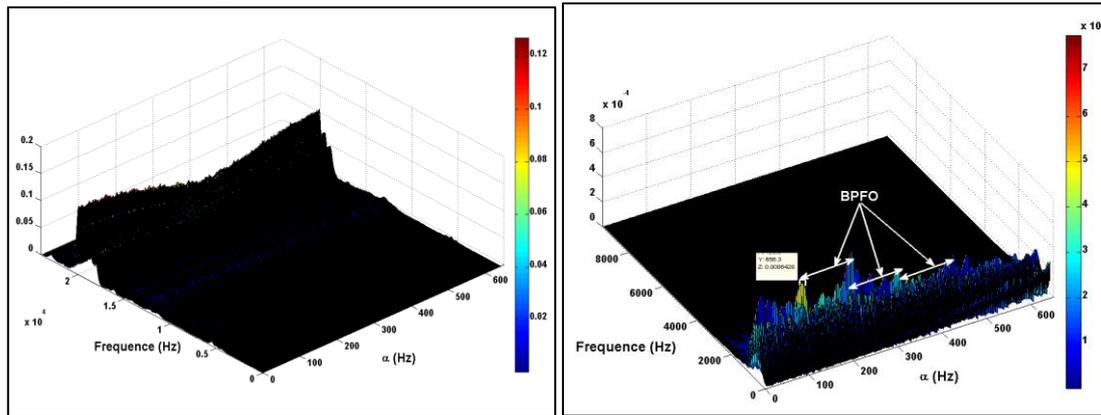


Fig.10. CSD of defective bearing at speed 600 rpm: (A) Vibration, (B) ultrasound



(A)

(B)

Fig.11. SCD of defective bearing at speed 900 rpm: (A) Vibration, (B) ultrasound

$$ICS = \sum_{\alpha=\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \sum_0^{f_s/2} \|S_x^\alpha\| \quad (2)$$

where f_s is the sample frequency.

If the defect is applied to outer race, the bearing frequency BPFO appears:

$$f_{bearing} = BPFO = \frac{Nb}{2} \left(1 - \frac{Bd}{Pd} \cos\theta\right) \times w \quad (3)$$

where Bd is the diameter of the balls; Pd is the diametral pitch; θ is the contact angle; Nb is the number of balls and w is the rotational speed.

However, it is well known that the increase of degradation of a faulty bearing not only causes an increase in the amplitude of the vibration frequencies of bearings, but also generates vibration harmonics of these frequencies as well as modulation frequencies. Consequently, the key of diagnostic relies on the number of harmonic of the bearing frequency and of their modulation frequencies [21, 22]. Consequently, we have try to develop two new indicators like ICS that are denoted ICS_1 and ICS_2 which take into account the amplitude modulation of the defects and the frequency resonance of the bearing:

- For the first one, the ICS is computed by integrating the magnitude of the cyclic spectral density between $(BPFO - 2.2 \times Fr \text{ and } BPFO + 2.2 \times Fr)$ along α -axis, and for all the values f around the resonance (equation (4)).

$$ICS_1 = \sum_{n=1}^3 \sum_a^b \sum_{f_1}^{f_2} \|S_x^\alpha\| \quad (4)$$

where $a = n \times BPFO - (2.2 \times fr)$ and $b = n \times BPFO + (2.2 \times fr)$ and fr is frequency of rotational speed.

- For the second one, the ICS is computed by integrating the magnitude of the cyclic spectral density between $(BPFO - 2.2 \times Fr, BPFO + 2.2 \times Fr)$ along α -axis, and for all the values along f -axis (equation (5)).

$$ICS_2 = \sum_{n=1}^3 \sum_a^b \sum_1^{Fs/2} \|S_x^a\| \tag{5}$$

Fig.12 show the indicators (ICS , ICS_1 and ICS_2) computed for the healthy bearing (blue bar) and the defective bearing (red bar) at different speeds.

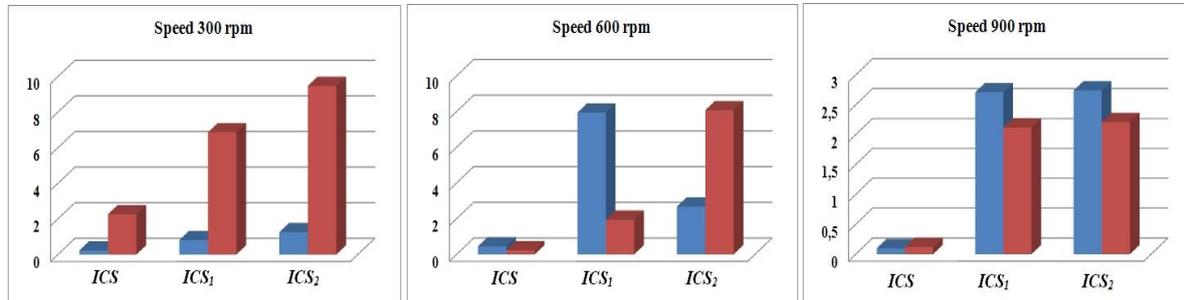


Fig.12. Indicators of cyclostationarity at different speeds, █ Healthy bearing, █ Defective bearing.

When rotating at 300 rpm, all the three indicators may distinguish between the healthy and defective bearing and it can be noticed that the two new indicators (ICS_1 and ICS_2) are more sensitive than the ordinary ICS . However, at higher speeds (600 and 900 rpm), all these indicators are not efficient. We suppose that the problem may be due to the fact that when the defect size is very small, the amplitude of the healthy bearing is equivalent to the amplitude of the defective bearing due to the effect of other excitations that act in the high frequency domain (friction, lubricant, etc.). For enhancing these indicators, we have investigated three new indicators. We propose to normalize the previous indicators by dividing them by time descriptors of the original signal. The new indicators ($ICSN$: Integrated Cyclic Spectral Normalised) are normalized relative to their *Standard Deviation (SD)*, *Skewness*, and *Kurtosis* given by equation (6), (7) and (8).

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \tag{6}$$

$$Skewness = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right)^{3/2}} \tag{7}$$

$$Kurtosis = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^4}{RMS^4} \tag{8}$$

Table 1 presents the values of the time descriptors for the healthy bearing and the defective one.

Speed	Healthy Bearing			Speed	Defect Bearing		
	Kurtosis	RMS	Skew		Kurtosis	RMS	Skew
300	153,169	0,021	2,073	300	118,05	0,038	0,93
600	83,556	0,040	0,654	600	57,13	0,034	0,0057
900	82,459	0,017	1,025	900	61,10	0,025	0,1358

Table 1. Time descriptors for the healthy and the damaged bearing at different speeds.

It is well known that the *Kurtosis* and *Skewness* are sensitive to random shocks. It has been noticed that even if the bearing is supposed healthy, the effect of lubricant, friction, surface roughness and small imperfections generates random shocks in the high frequency domain. For this reason, it may be noticed that the *Kurtosis* and *Skewness* of the healthy bearing present greater values than for the defective bearing.

Fig. 13, 14 and 15 show the indicators normalised by *SD*, *Kurtosis* and *Skewness*, respectively, and computed for the healthy bearing (blue bar) and the defective bearing (red bar).

- When rotating at low speed (300 rpm), all the indicators normalised are efficient and the $ICSN_2$ is the best compared to others indicators.
- When rotating at 600 rpm, only $ICSN_2$ makes a difference between the healthy and the defective bearing for all the indicators.
- However, when rotating at higher speed (900 rpm), only $ICSN_2$ normalised by *Skewness* (Fig. 15) allows for making a difference between the healthy and the defective bearing.

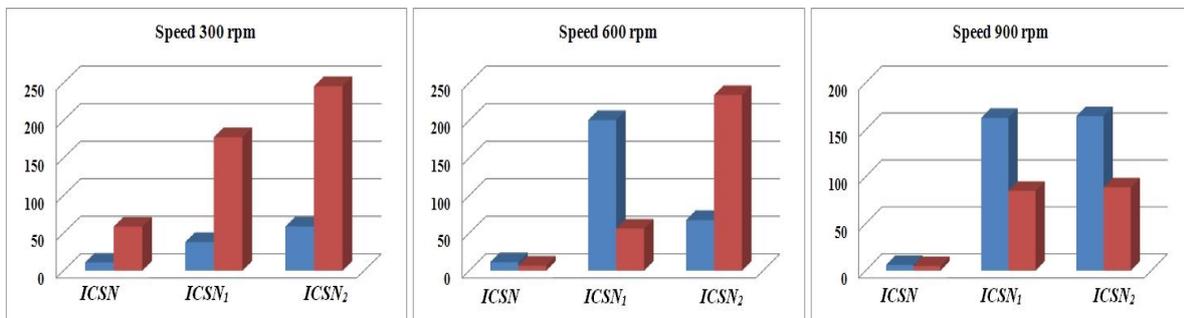


Fig.13. Indicators of cyclostationarity normalized by RMS for different speeds, █ Healthy bearing, █ Defective bearing.

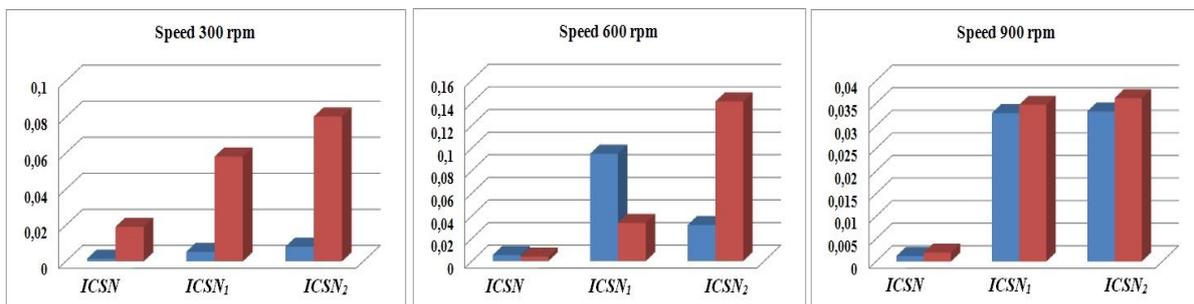


Fig.14. Indicators of cyclostationarity normalized by Kurtosis for different speeds, █ Healthy bearing, █ Defective bearing.

Fig. 15 shows that all these indicators normalized by Skewness were able to distinguish a defective bearing from a healthy one, whatever the rotating speed. Furthermore, the indicator

$ICSN_2$ normalised by Skewness revealed to be more sensitive than the two others by making a large difference between the healthy and the defective bearing for all the speeds (Fig. 15). Consequently, we propose to adopt this indicator ($ICSN_2$) for the monitoring of acoustic emission signals applied to bearing diagnosis.

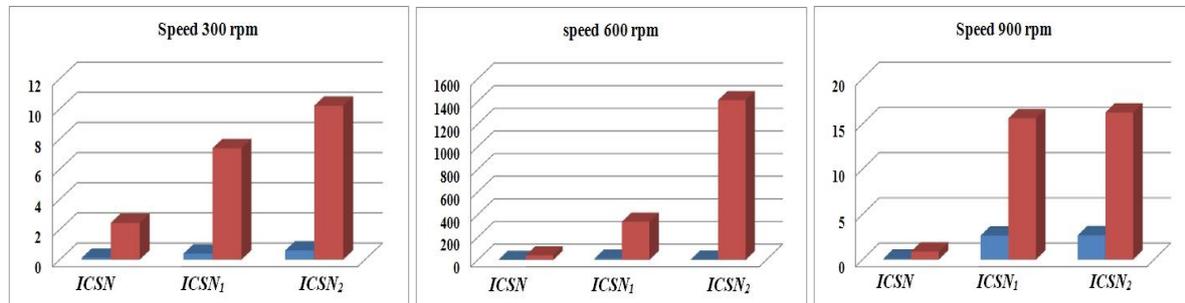


Fig.15. Indicators of cyclostationarity normalized by Skewness for different speeds, █ Healthy bearing, █ Defective bearing.

5 Conclusion

This study focused on the potential of cyclostationary tools applied to the acoustic emission to detect a very small defect (40 microns) compared with the vibration measurement. Two bearings (defective and healthy) were investigated on a test bench at different speeds. This study highlights the cyclostationarity character of acoustic emission measurements. The Cyclic Spectral Density (CSD) is computed for all acoustic emission and vibration signals and the results show that the acoustic emission measurement is more efficient than the vibration measurement for an early detection of degradation even when defect is very small (40 μ m) especially when increasing the speed. A new indicator (called $ICSN_2$) is developed for the monitoring of acoustic emission signal. This indicator is based on the amplitude of the cyclic spectral density computed into a bandwidth close to bearing frequencies and its harmonics and normalized by the Skewness of the time signal. It must be noticed that this study is the first one able to detect a so small defect on bearings (40 microns). Further tests are planned with several defects of different sizes to explore the full potential of this method; the results will be confirmed later.

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