

A Bootstrap Method for Analysis of Noise & Vibration Spectrum

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Key Words : Bootstrap method(), Statistics(), Probability(), Noise and Vibration Spectrum(), Launch vehicle(),

ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the Bootstrap method for statistical analysis of noise and vibration spectrum in aeronautic and space fields. Generally, all components of a launch vehicle and its payloads are subjected to high intensive noise and vibration environment during the lift-off phase and the ascent phase through Mach =1 and Max Q. In order to verify their survivabilities against these severe vibroacoustic environments during qualification tests and acceptance tests, it is most important to estimate the proper upper limits of the environmental condition. Although NASA has typically utilized the Normal Tolerance Limit method in deriving these levels, the reference[1] says that the Bootstrap can be also an alternative method to estimate the maximum expected environments. In this paper, a general procedure of the Bootstrap method is summarized, and it is applied to analyze acceleration power spectral density functions, which were measured during acoustic test on the upper stage of KSLV - I.

1.

Fig. 1 [1].

가
() /
(Mach=1) (Max. Q)

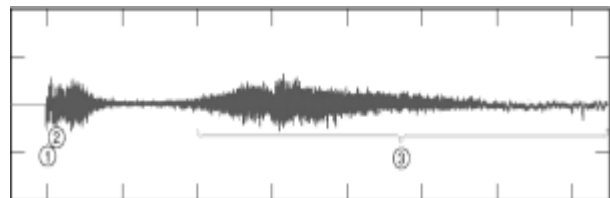


Fig. 1 Typical Vibration Environment of Launch Vehicle at Lift-off and Ascent Phase:(①Ignition, ② Lift-off, ③Transonic & Max Q)

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(DT: development

test), (QT: qualification test), (AT: acceptance test) / (margin) 가 /

2. [6]

2.1 Efron X(n) R(X) 가 100 가 1000

Piersol[2]

10 / [3][4]

(EEE: extreme expected environment) 90%(C90) 2.2

99%(P99) (MEE: maximum expected environment) 50%(C50)

95%(P95) (+5dB +11dB) Step 1. (original) $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

(NTL: normal tolerance limits) [5]. 가 Step 2. Step 1 $n = 5$

$Pr(Pr(X \leq \bar{x} \pm ks) > p) = \gamma$ (1) Step 3. Step 2 $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)$ $X_b = (x_3, x_5, x_3, x_4, x_1)$ 가 θ 가 $\theta = mean(X)$

\bar{x} , s , p , γ 가 $\theta_b = mean(X_b) = (x_3 + x_5 + x_3 + x_4 + x_1)/5$

Hughes[6] (resampling) Step 4. Step 2 3 (Bootstrap method) (B) (θ_B) Titan - IV $\theta_B = \{\theta_{b1}, \theta_{b2}, \theta_{b3}, \dots, \theta_{bB}\}$

(KSLV - I) Hughes[6]가 Step 5. Step 4 (θ_B) (CDF: cumulative distribution function)

Step 6. Step 5 $(1 - \alpha) \times 100\%$ $(1 - \alpha) \times 100\%$

3. KSLV - I

[7]

4.

(KSLV - I)
KSLV - I

가 , KSLV - I
가 3

KMS

. KSLV - I

Fig. 2 3

KMS 11 20Hz~2,000Hz
1.25Hz (1585 line) (ASD)

(zone)
KMS

(log - normal)

. KSLV - I

ASD

KMS

log10(ASD)

Fig. 2 3

10^X

[6].

ASD log10

(original sample)

KMS

KMS 8 , 11

1000

KMS

$$z_{zone}(f, i) = \{x_{zone}(f, i) - \overline{x_{zone}(f)}\} / s_{x_{zone}(f)}$$

가

KMS

12680 (= 8 x 1585)

17435 (= 8 x 1585)

(CDF)

Table 1 Probability values of z_{zone} of each zone

		KMS	
Median	0.014	0.159	0
Standard deviation	0.936	0.954	1
Skewness	-0.098	-0.301	0
Kurtosis	2.377	2.254	3
z(P95)	1.509	1.346	1.65
z(P99)	1.856	1.776	2.33

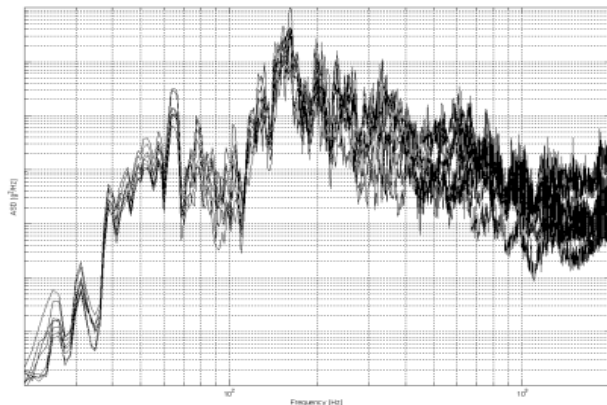


Fig. 2 Measured ASD on the VEB

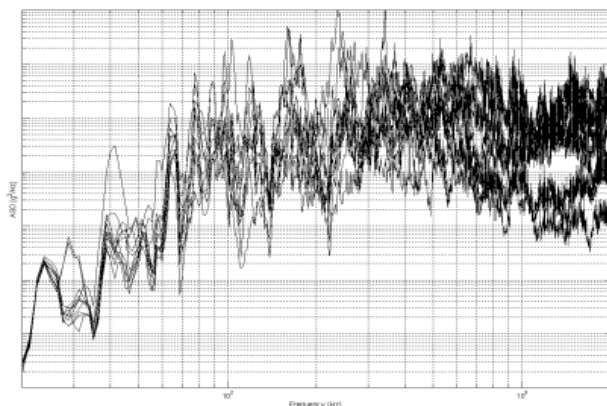


Fig. 3 Measured ASD on the KMS Panels

1

z_{zone}

, KMS

가 , KMS

가

P95 P99

z(P95) z(P99)

P95/C50 P99/C99

$$P95_{C50}(f) = 500^{th} \text{ of } \langle \overline{x_{BS}(f)} + z(P95) \times \overline{s_{BS}(f)} \rangle_{1000}$$

$$P99_{C90}(f) = 900^{th} \text{ of } \langle \overline{x_{BS}(f)} + z(P99) \times \overline{s_{BS}(f)} \rangle_{1000}$$

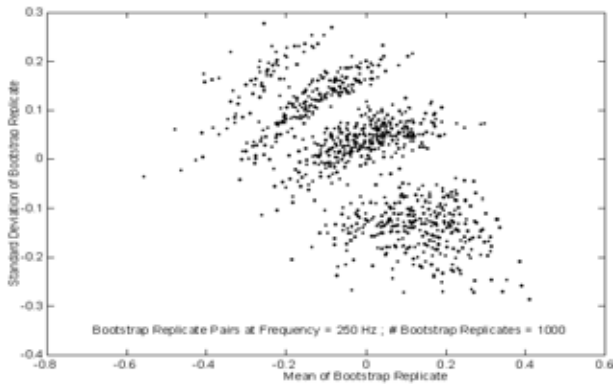


Fig. 4 Example of Mean and Standard deviation of Bootstrap replicate at 250Hz within the VEB zone

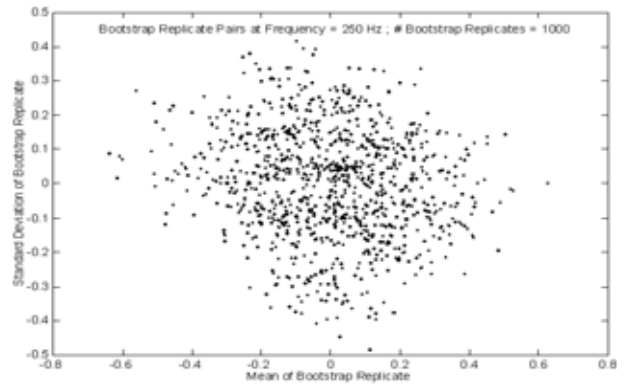


Fig. 6 Example of Mean and Standard deviation of Bootstrap replicate at 250Hz within the KMS zone

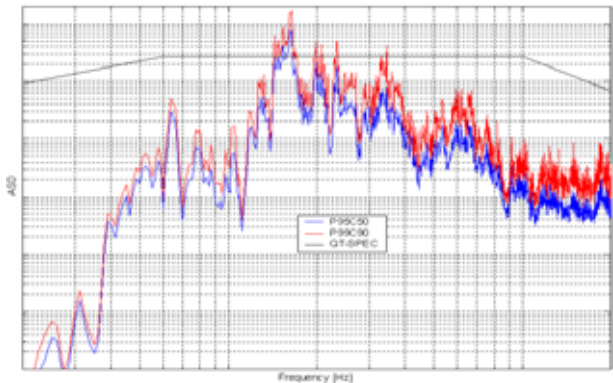


Fig. 5 Random vibration specification within the VEB zone, (P95/C50, P99/C90, QT-Spec)

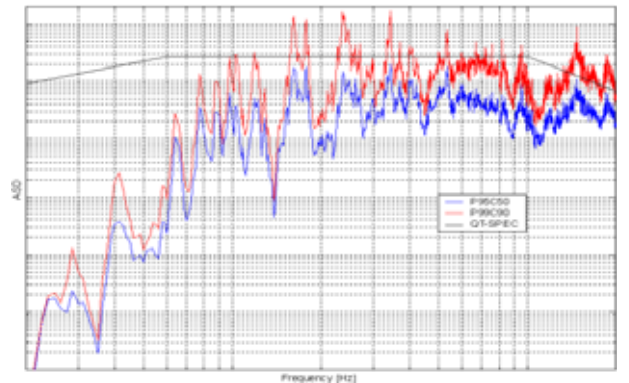


Fig. 7 Random vibration specification within the KMS zone, (P95/C50, P99/C90, QT-Spec)

, Fig. 4

Fig. 5 P95/C50 P99/90

(140~170)
(conservative)
KMS
가

가
, Fig. 6

Fig. 7 P95/C50

P99/90
(80Hz)
가

5.

, KSLV - I
P95/C50 P99/C90

가
가

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