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Choy

(EI)

[] Zheng

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(open crack)

[] Surace Ruotolo

[] Adams Cawley

n

$n+2$

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Liang

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$$0 < \beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots < \beta_n < 1$$

n

$$\xi = x/l = \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$$

[] ()

$$K_i = \frac{Ebh^2}{72\pi f(\eta_i)} \quad ()$$

$$E \quad h \quad b \quad a_i \quad \eta_i = a_i / h$$

$$f(\eta_i) = 0.6384(\eta_i)^2 - 1.035(\eta_i)^3 + 3.7201(\eta_i)^4 - 5.1774(\eta_i)^5 + 7.553(\eta_i)^6 - 7.3324(\eta_i)^7 + 2.4909(\eta_i)^8 \quad ()$$

$$[\quad], \quad \eta_i \leq 0.6$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left[EI \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial x^2} \right] + \rho A \frac{\partial^2 y(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$y(x,t) = Z(x) \cos(\omega t) :$$

$$Z(x) = c_1 (\cos(px) + \cosh(px)) + c_2 (\cos(px) - \cosh(px)) + c_3 (\sin(px) + \sinh(px)) + c_4 (\sin(px) - \sinh(px)) \quad ()$$

$$\theta = \frac{dZ}{dx} \quad Z \quad p^4 = \frac{\rho A \omega^2}{EI} \quad V = EI \frac{d^3 Z}{dx^3} \quad M = EI \frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z \\ \theta \\ M \\ V \end{bmatrix}_i = \begin{bmatrix} A_i & B_i & C_i/EI & D_i/EI \\ p^4 D_i & A_i & B_i/EI & C_i/EI \\ EI p^4 C_i & EI p^4 D_i & A_i & B_i \\ EI p^4 B_i & EI p^4 C_i & p^4 D_i & A_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z \\ \theta \\ M \\ V \end{bmatrix}_{i-1} \quad Z_R = [R_i] Z_L \quad ()$$

$$A_i = \frac{\cos(pl_i) + \cosh(pl_i)}{2}, \quad B_i = \frac{\sin(pl_i) + \sinh(pl_i)}{2p} \quad ()$$

$$C_i = \frac{-[\cos(pl_i) - \cosh(pl_i)]}{2p^2}, \quad D_i = \frac{-[\sin(pl_i) - \sinh(pl_i)]}{2p^3}$$

$$H_{22}^1 = p^4 D_1 B_2 + p^4 C_1 C_2 + p^4 B_1 D_2 + A_1 A_2, \quad H_{22}^2 = EI p^4 B_1 C_2$$

$$L_i \quad () \quad A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i \quad (i=1,2)$$

$$\beta \quad L_2 = (1-\beta)L \quad L_1 = \beta L \quad l_i$$

$$4(1 + \cosh \lambda \cos \lambda) + \frac{\lambda}{\bar{K}} \{ \sinh \lambda (\cos \lambda + \cos \lambda e) - \sin \lambda (\cosh \lambda + \cosh \lambda e) + 2 \cosh(\lambda \beta) \sin(\lambda \beta) - 2 \cos(\lambda \beta) \sinh(\lambda \beta) - 2 \sin[\lambda(1-\beta)] \cosh[\lambda(1-\beta)] + 2 \cos[\lambda(1-\beta)] \sinh[\lambda(1-\beta)] \} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$4 \sin \lambda \sinh \lambda + \frac{\lambda}{\bar{K}} \{ \sinh \lambda (\cos \lambda - \cos \lambda e) - \sin \lambda (\cosh \lambda - \cosh \lambda e) \} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$L \quad \lambda = pL, \quad \beta = L_1 / L, \quad e = 2\beta - 1, \quad \bar{K} = KL / (EI) \quad (1/\bar{K})$$

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[] Liang Hu

$$\omega^2 = \mu = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EI(x) \left(\frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx}{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \rho A Z^2 dx} = \frac{U}{V} \quad ()$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EI(x) \left(\frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \psi dx$$

$$\psi = EI \left(\frac{d^2 Z}{dx^2} \right)^2$$

$$V \quad U()$$

:

$$\frac{\Delta \mu}{\mu} = \frac{\Delta U}{U} - \frac{\Delta V}{V} \quad ()$$

(ΔV)

$$S=0.$$

$$S \quad S$$

$$S=1$$

:

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L S \psi dx \quad ()$$

$$: \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_0^L S \psi dx}{\int_0^L \psi dx} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad S_i \quad i \quad m$$

$$\frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{I_0} \int_{L_i} \psi dx S_i \quad ()$$

$$: \quad n \quad i \quad L_i \quad I_0 = 4 \int_L \psi dx :$$

$$\frac{\Delta \omega_n}{\omega_n} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \int_L g_n(\xi) L d\xi S_i, \quad g_n(\xi) = \psi_n / I_{0n} \quad ()$$

$$\Delta \omega_n = \omega_n - \omega_{nc} : \quad () \quad n \quad I_{0n}, \psi_n, g_n(\xi)$$

$$S_i$$

$$q \quad n \quad \omega_{nc} \quad \omega_n$$

$$m \quad ()$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega} \right\}_{q \times 1} = 2[H]_{q \times m} \{S\}_{m \times 1} \quad ()$$

[H]

$$h_{ij} = \int_{L_j} g_i(\xi) L_j d\xi, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, q \quad \& \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$Z_n(\xi) = \sin(n\pi\xi), \quad Z'_n(\xi) = n\pi \cos(n\pi\xi), \quad Z''_n(\xi) = -n^2\pi^2 \sin(n\pi\xi)$$

$$g_n(\xi) = \frac{[-n^2\pi^2 \sin(n\pi\xi)]^2}{4 \int_0^1 [-n^2\pi^2 \sin(n\pi\xi)]^2 d\xi} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(n\pi\xi)$$

$$h_{nj} = \int_{L_j} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(n\pi\xi) L d\xi = \frac{L_j}{4} \left[(\xi_2 - \xi_1) - \frac{1}{2n\pi} [\sin(2n\pi\xi_2) - \sin(2n\pi\xi_1)] \right] \quad ()$$

$$S_i \quad ()$$

$$\omega_n = (n\pi)^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\rho AL^4}}$$

$$(\quad) (\quad) (\quad)$$

$$(\quad) S_i$$

m

q

$$[H]$$

$$[\quad]$$

:

$$[H]$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$[H]_{m \times q}^T \left\{ \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega} \right\}_{q \times 1} = 2[H]_{m \times q}^T [H]_{q \times m} \{S\}_{m \times 1} = 2[HH]_{m \times m} \{S\}_{m \times 1} \quad (\quad)$$

$$\{S\}_{m \times 1}$$

$$[HH]$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$\{S\}_{m \times 1} = 0.5 [HH]_{m \times m}^{-1} [H]_{m \times q}^T \left\{ \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega} \right\}_{q \times 1} \quad (\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$S_i$$

$$S_i$$

i

$$(\quad)$$

$$\omega_{nc}$$

$$\omega_{nc} = \omega_n - \Delta \omega_n$$

$$\Delta \omega_n$$

$$\bar{K}$$

$$(\quad) (\quad)$$

$$\beta$$

¹ Pseudo-inverse

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\bar{K}

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$$\begin{Bmatrix} \Delta\omega \\ \omega \end{Bmatrix}_{5 \times 1} = 2[H]_{5 \times 10} \{S\}_{10 \times 1} \quad ()$$

: S ()

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8, S_9, S_{10}\}^T \\ &= \{0.4760, 0.0748, 0.1482, 0.5388, 0.2012, -0.4282, -0.6158, -0.0022, -0.0411, -0.8502\}^T \\ & \hspace{15em} S_{10}, S_9, S_8, S_7, S_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5\}^T \\ &= \{0.00075, -0.00430, 0.04844, -0.00872, 0.06635\}^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_3, S_5\}^T \\ &= \{-0.00899, 0.04295, 0.06309\}^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_3, S_5\}^T \\ &= \{0.04153, 0.06108\}^T \end{aligned}$$

S

()

$$\{S_3, S_5\} = \{0.04153, 0\}:$$

$$\frac{\Delta\omega_1}{\omega_1} = 0.20763\%, \quad \frac{\Delta\omega_2}{\omega_2} = 0.40186\%, \quad \frac{\Delta\omega_3}{\omega_3} = 0.20763\%, \quad ()$$

S

()

$$\{S_3, S_5\} = \{0, 0.06108\}$$

$$\frac{\Delta\omega_1}{\omega_1} = 0.591107\%, \quad \frac{\Delta\omega_2}{\omega_2} = 0.074266\%, \quad \frac{\Delta\omega_3}{\omega_3} = 0.459497\%, \quad ()$$

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pinv

[] Maiti Patil ()

MATLAB

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8, S_9, S_{10}\}^T \\ &= \{0.00066, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.05317, -0.00699, 0.03901, -0.00343, 0\}^T \end{aligned}$$

S_9, S_7

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_8, S_{10}\}^T \\ &= \{0.00066, -0.00343, 0, -0.00699, 0, 0.05317, 0.03901, 0\}^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_3, S_5, S_6, S_8, S_{10}\}^T \\ &= 10^3 \times \{1.23876, 0.78202, 0, 0.00006, -0.78198, -1.23879\}^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_3, S_5, S_6\}^T \\ &= 10^3 \times \{0.00001, 0.00003, -5.37444, 5.37447\}^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= \{S_1, S_3, S_6\}^T \\ &= \{0.00941, 0.031318, 0.050402\}^T \end{aligned}$$

S

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Maiti Patil .

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[] $a/h=0.5$

[] $\beta = 0.25$

[]

[]

$n \leq m$

m

n

$$\beta = 0.5 - 0.06 = 0.44 \quad \beta = 0.5 + 0.06 = 0.56$$

[]

1%

2%

2%

[]

13%

[] Maiti Patil

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i. [۱۳]

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	$[m^2]$: A
	$[N/m^2]$: E
	$[m^4]$: I
	$[N.m/rad.]$: K
		: L
		: M
		: q
		: s
		: x
	$[m]$	
	$[kg/m^3]$: ρ
	$[rad/sec]$: ω

$$: e=2\beta-1 \quad x/L=\beta$$

$$: \bar{K} = KL / EI$$

$$: \lambda=(\rho A\omega^2/EI)^{0.25} L$$

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[]:

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{E} \int_0^A K_I^2 dA \quad ()$$

A

E

K_I

[]:

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} g(a/h) \quad ()$$

h

a

σ

:

[]Dimarogonas Anifantis

$$g(a/h) = 1.13 - 1.374(a/h) + 5.749(a/h)^2 - 4.464(a/h)^3 \quad ()$$

$\eta = a/h$

$$dA = b d\alpha \quad \sigma = 6M/bh^2 \quad \Delta U = M_i^2 / 2K_i:$$

K_i

$$K_i = Ebh^2 / 72\pi f(\eta)$$

:

$f(\eta)$

$$f(\eta) = 0.6384(\eta)^2 - 1.035(\eta)^3 + 3.7201(\eta)^4 - 5.1774(\eta)^5 + 7.553(\eta)^6 - 7.3324(\eta)^7 + 2.4909(\eta)^8 \quad ()$$

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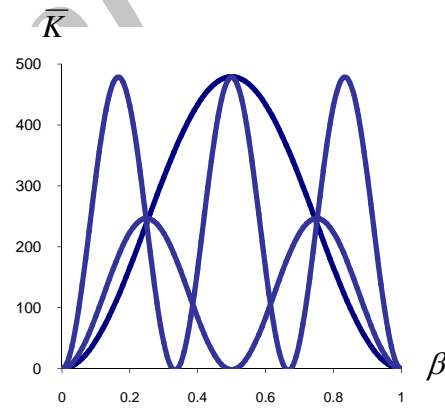
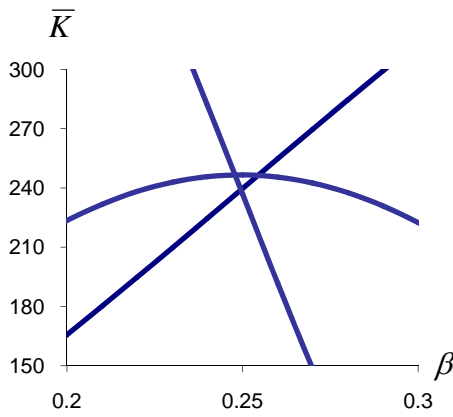
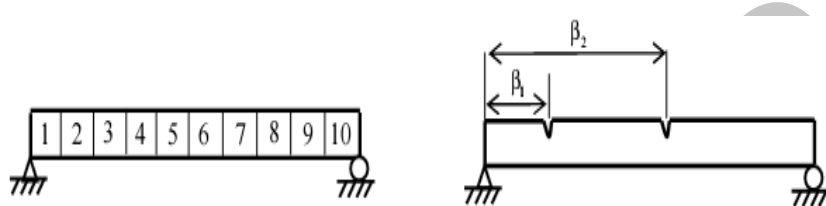
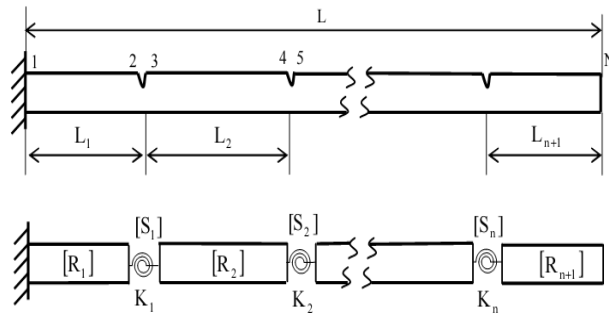
...

				<i>rad/sec.</i>					
β_1	a_1/h	β_2	a_2/h	ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	ω_4	ω_5	
				59.007	236.029	531.065	944.116	1475.182	
				[4]	58.625	235.142	528.096	942.515	1469.103
0.25	0.07971	0.45	0.0986		58.531	234.928	527.368	942.124	1467.620

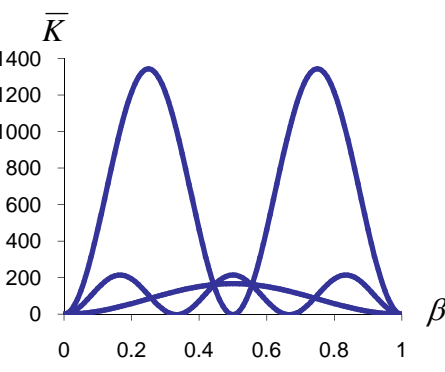
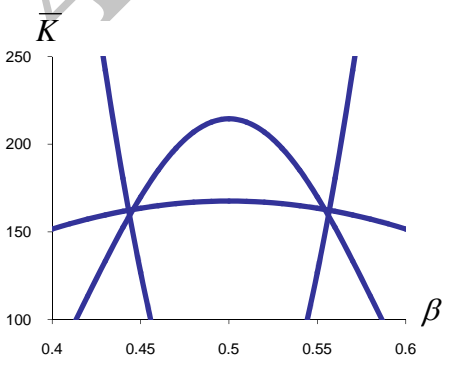
$E = 2.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2, \rho = 2350 \text{ kg/m}^3, L = 10 \text{ m}, h = 0.6 \text{ m}, B = 0.2 \text{ m}$

		<i>rad/sec.</i>							
a/h		ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	%	a/h	%		
		59.007	236.029	531.065					
0.25	0.0797	58.884	235.080	529.962	0.25	0.0	243.8	0.079	0.6
	[8]	58.915	235.314	530.233	0.25	0.0	320.7	0.069	13.4
0.45	0.0986	58.658	235.854	528.625	0.444	1.3	161.5	0.098	0.5
	[8]	58.719	235.884	529.051	0.443	1.6	195.6	0.089	9.7

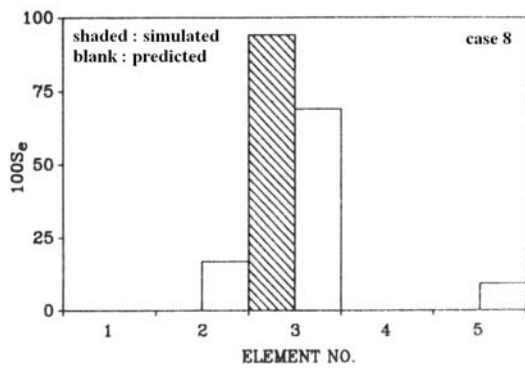
		<i>rad/sec.</i>							
a/h		ω_1	ω_2	ω_3	%	a/h	%		
		59.007	236.029	531.065					
0.25	0.5	53.897	204.512	502.072	0.25	0.0	7.996	0.4194	16



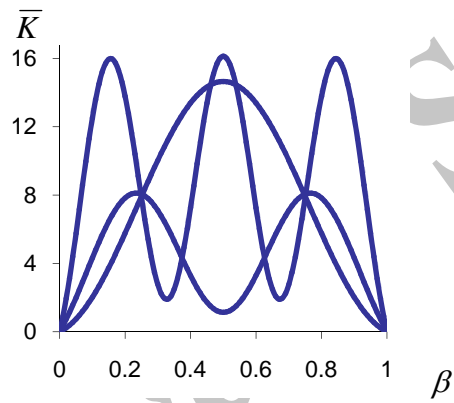
$\beta = 0.25, a/h = 0.07971$



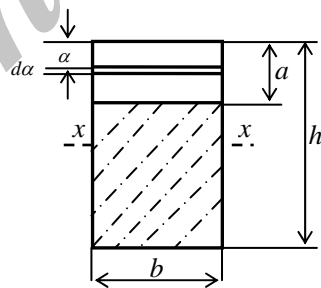
$\beta = 0.45, a/h = 0.0986$



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Archiv



Abstract

The development of nondestructive techniques for assessment of the state of crack-induced damages in structural components is very important in recent years. This is particularly true when considering that large amounts of resources have been spent on repair and rehabilitation of structures, such as highway bridges, airport runways, water-treatment facilities, etc.

In this article a physical model using a massless rotational spring to represent the crack-induced local flexibility is adopted as a basis for developing a method for detection of multiple open cracks in a Euler-Bernoulli Beam. The beam divided into a number of segments and each of them is considered to be associated with a quantitative damage index. The procedure gives a linear relationship explicitly between the changes in natural frequencies of the beam and the damage parameters. This linear relation is formulated via an influence matrix H . The elements of the H matrix can be determined from the modal shapes of the undamaged beam. Damage index matrix S can be solved by the resulting system of linear algebraic equations. Usually in driven linear algebraic equations the number of unknowns is greater than the number of equations and pseudo-inverse technique is necessary to solve the system of equations. In this article the method of solving these equations promoted and therefore position and size of cracks can be predicted faster and sharper than other methods that mentioned in references [3] and [8]. After obtaining damage indexes, each is treated in turn to exactly pinpoint the crack location in the segment and determine its size. The forward, or natural frequency determination problems, are discussed. The numbers of segments into which the beam is virtually divided limits the maximum number of cracks that can be handled. Case studies (numerical) are presented to demonstrate the method effectiveness for two simultaneous cracks and one large crack. The differences between the simulated and predicted crack locations and sizes are less than 2% and 1% respectively.

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