

Bearing Fault Classification based on the Adaptive Orthogonal Transform Method

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Abstract—In this work, we propose an approach based on building an adaptive base which permits to make accurate decisions for diagnosis. The orthogonal adaptive transformation consists of calculating the adaptive operator and the standard spectrum for every state, using two sets of vibration signal records for each type of fault. To classify a new signal, we calculate the spectral vector of this signal in each base. Then, the similarity between this vector and other standard spectra is computed. The experimental results show that the proposed method is very useful for improving the fault detection.

Keywords—Condition monitoring; vibration analysis; adaptive orthogonal transformation; bearing fault

I. INTRODUCTION

The rolling bearing is one of the most widely used elements in rotating machinery. As a critical component, it carries most of the load during the running of rotating machinery. If the rolling bearing fails, serious problems arise, which will, in turn, result in the decrease of production efficiency and large economic loss. Records show that faulty bearings contribute to about thirty percent of the failures in rotating machinery [1]. As a result, it is of great importance to study the effective fault diagnosis approaches for rolling bearings.

Various monitoring have been developed for bearing fault diagnosis and condition monitoring, such as vibration analysis, temperature and acoustic emission monitoring [2]. Vibration signal analysis is one of the most efficient techniques thanks to the useful information to severity and type of bearing damage [3], [4]. Various signal processing techniques have been proposed for mechanical fault diagnosis are time domain [5], frequency domain [6]–[8], time–frequency domain analysis [9], high frequency resonance technique (HFRT) [10], [11], wavelet transform methods [12], [13] and automatic diagnosis techniques [14]. In summary, such methods can be primarily categorized into two classes: frequency identification and features classification.

The basic idea of these methods is the decomposition of the vibration signal in a system of function of orthogonal base as those of Fourier, Walsh or Haar, [15]–[17] to obtain the vector (spectre) of the informative characteristics. However, the spectrum obtained by these frequency methods in the majority of cases will complicate the procedure of comparing the signals of various types of faults, since the vibration signal is a non-stationary process. Hence the need for a method of computing the vector of the informative characteristics with a minimum dimension.

In this paper, for the first time, we propose to use the adaptive orthogonal transformations for the extraction of the

informative characteristics of bearing vibration signal. This method was used for voice signals [18] and was recently employed for classification of breast masses in mammography [19].

The use of these transformations is favored by the ability to adapt the shape of their basic functions according to the character of the standard vector. The latter is formed from the vibration signals of each fault type. In other words, each class of defects is associated with a system of basic functions adaptive for the projection of the signals. The formed basic function system is expressed as a factorization orthogonal matrix operator, which allows making a transformation with a fast calculation algorithm.

This paper is organized as follows. The principles of adaptive orthogonal transforms are introduced in Section II. The proposed method is validated using the data collected from bearing run-to-failure tests in Section III. Finally, the main conclusions are outlined in Section IV.

II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In digital treatment, transformed shelf space orthogonal of a signal X can be represented by the matrix (1).

$$Y = \frac{1}{N}HX \quad (1)$$

Where,

- $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N]^T$ is the initial signal is to be transformed (of size $N = 2^n$).
- $Y = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N]^T$ is the vector of the spectral coefficients calculated by the operator orthogonal H of dimension $N \times N$.

To avoid the problem of signals synchronizations, we mention that X is transformed to the Frequency domain.

Factorization of Good [20] showed a possibility of representing the matrix operator H as product G_i (2) sparse matrix with a higher proportion of zero which has allowed the construction of the quick transformation algorithms of Fourier, Haar, and Walsh. The matrices G_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) are constructed by blocks of matrices $V_{i,j}$ of minimum dimension that is called spectral nuclei:

$$G_i = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{i1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \beta_{i1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{i1} \\ \delta_{i1} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{i2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \beta_{i2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{i2} \\ \delta_{i2} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{iN/2} \\ \beta_{iN/2} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{iN/2} \\ \delta_{iN/2} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

With

$$v_{i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{ij} & \dots & \gamma_{ij} \\ \beta_{ij} & \dots & \delta_{ij} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha_{ij}) & \dots & w_{i,j} \sin(\alpha_{ij}) \\ \sin(\alpha_{ij}) & \dots & -w_{i,j} \cos(\alpha_{ij}) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$w_{i,j} = \exp(j\theta_{i,j}), \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Hence ((1)) can be written as follows:

$$Y = \frac{1}{N}HX = \frac{1}{N}G_1G_2 \dots G_nX = \frac{1}{N} \prod_{i=1}^n G_iX \quad (3)$$

By defining the angular parameters, $\varphi_{i,j}$ and $\theta_{i,j}$, the operators of orthogonal transformations H can be formed with basic functions complex, or with real functions when $\theta_{i,j} = 0$. The calculation of the parameters depends $\varphi_{i,j}$ on the choice of the structures of the spectral nuclei $V_{i,j}$. What allows generating a system of basic functions adapted to a given class of signals.

Yet, to assure a fast calculation, in this work, the spectral nuclei in matrices G_i are established so that they contain a higher proportion of zeros, such as he is explained below.

Adapting operator H in (1) is provided by the condition:

$$\frac{1}{N}H_aZ_{cd} = Y_c = [y_{c,1}, 0, 0, \dots, 0]^T, y_{c,1} \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

Where,

- Y_c is the target vector which builds the criterion of adaptation of the operator H_a .
- Z_{cd} represents the vector standard of a class calculated by means of the statistical characteristics of several vibratory signals.
- H_a is adaptable to synthesize operator.

The synthesis of the adaptable operator H_a based standard Z_{cd} (for a given class), consists in calculating the angular parameters $\varphi_{i,j}$ matrices G_i according to the condition (4). The procedure of the calculation of the parameters is illustrated by Fig. 1 the principle of which is based on an iterative algorithm introduced by Fig. 2, which allows the calculation of the target vector Y_c is according to the equation:

$$Y_i = G_iY_{i-1} \quad (5)$$

The calculation of the vector Y_c allows the obtaining of the adapted operator H. For the classification of the vibration signals, we dispose two sets of the vibration signals. The first

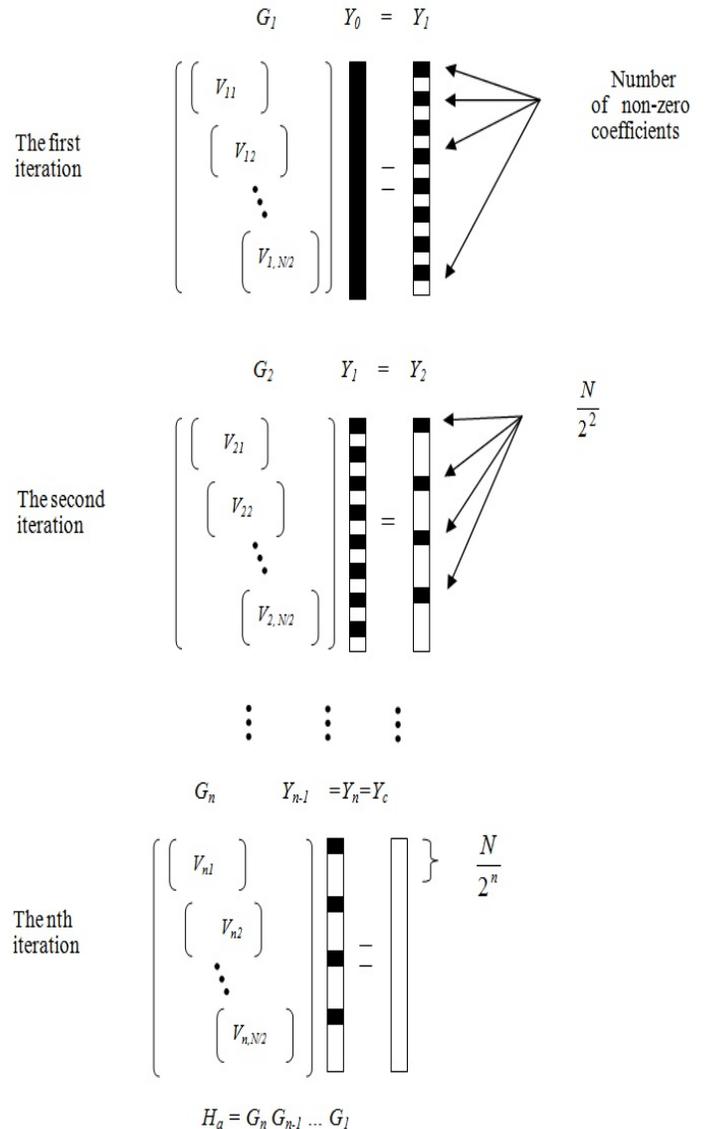


Fig. 1. The procedure of synthesis of the operator of the adaptive transformed.

one serves to calculate the standard Z_{cd} of i (class i) and allows to generate the synthesis of the operator. Whereas the second set used to form the spectral standard $Y_{sd,i}$ of i , which is obtained by the projection of the recordings of the second set in the adaptable base H_a .

To make the decision and classify vibration signal, we calculate each Y_i spectrum in each base $H_{a,i}$. To define the fault corresponding to the vector Y_i of the informative characteristics, we lean on a rule of decision formed by a combination of two criteria:

- The Euclidean distance $\delta_i = \|Y_i - Y_{sd,i}\|$ and
- The distance of the energy concentrated in their first coefficients of the decomposition $\varepsilon_i = |Y_{1,i}^2 - Y_{1,sd,i}^2|$.

So, the vector Y_i will correspond to class i if $\delta_i = \min(\delta_{k=1 \dots M})$ and $\varepsilon_i = \min(\varepsilon_{k=1 \dots M})$, with M is the number of classes. This procedure of classification is illustrated

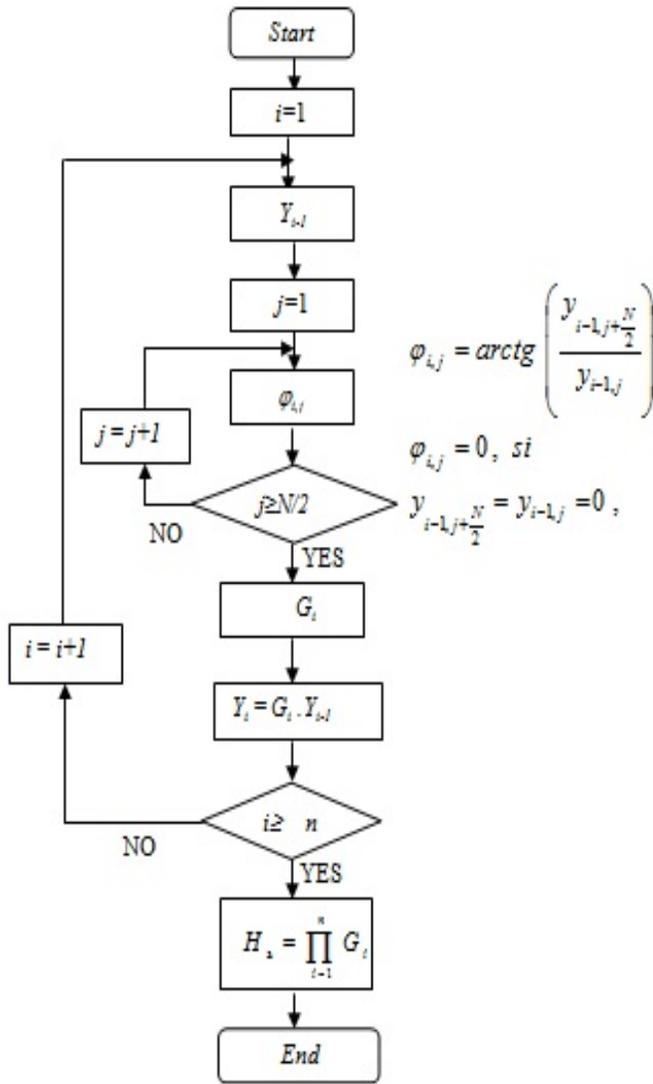


Fig. 2. The algorithm of synthesis of the operator of the adaptive transformed.

in the Fig. 3.

III. APPLICATION TO EXPERIMENTAL SIGNAL

A. Experimental setup

The bearing test rig hosts four bearings were installed on a shaft. The rotation speed was kept constant at a rate of 2000 RPM by an alternative current motor coupled to the shaft via rub belts. A uniform radial load of 6000 lbs is applied onto the shaft and bearing. All bearings are lubricated.

Rexnord ZA-2115 double row bearings were installed on the shaft as shown in Fig. 4. A PCB 353B33 High Sensitivity Quartz ICP accelerometers were installed on the bearing housing. The test rig and sensors placement are also shown in Fig. 4. All failures occurred after exceeding designed lifetime of the bearing which is more than 100 million revolutions. Vibration data were collected every 10 minutes by NI DAQCard-6062E at the sample rate set at 20 KHz.

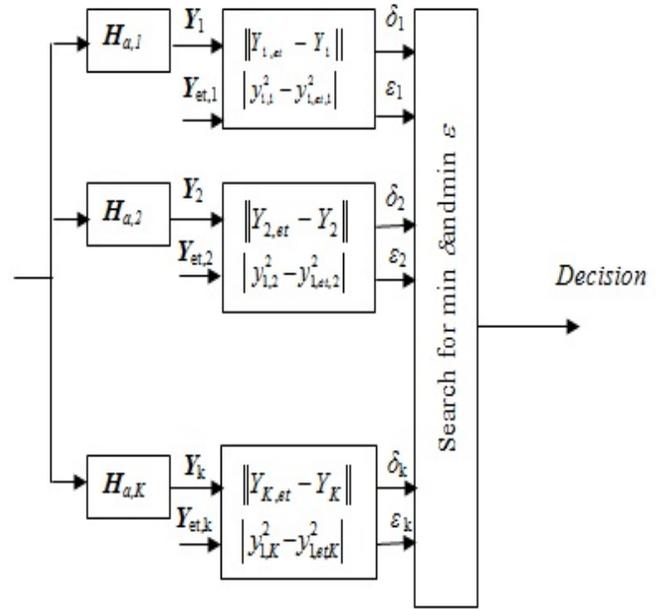


Fig. 3. Classification procedure.

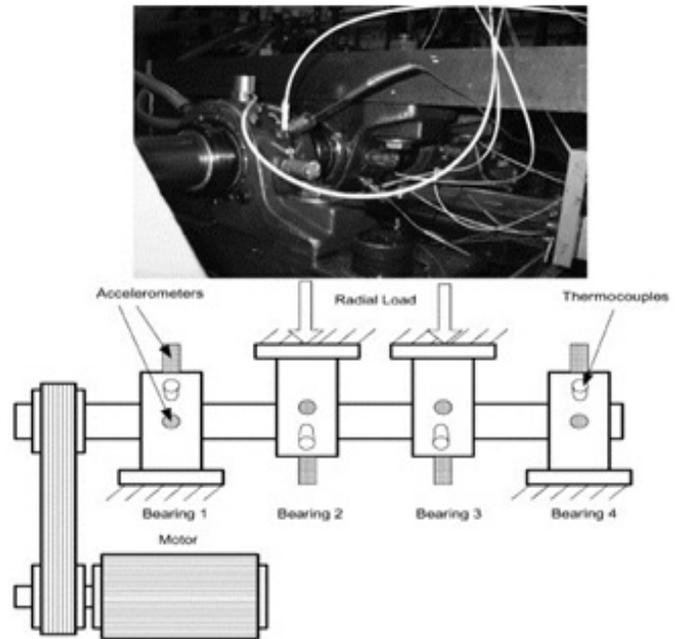
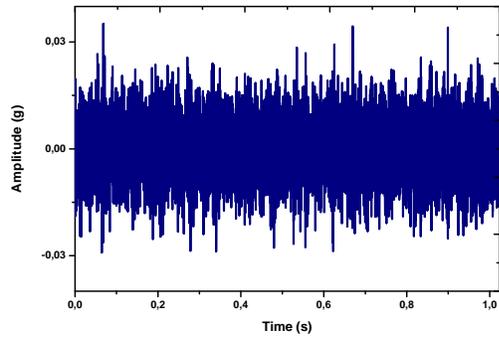


Fig. 4. Bearing test rig.

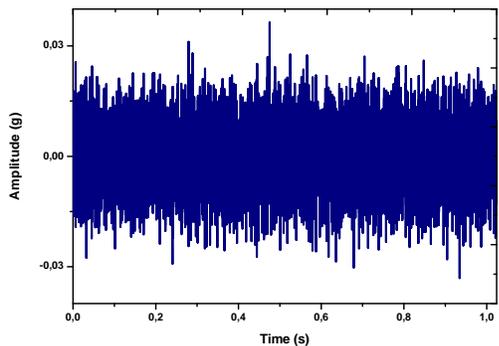
The test was carried out for 35 days until a significant amount of metal debris was found on the magnetic plug of the test bearing. An inner race defect was discovered in test bearing 1.

B. Experimental Results Analysis

The proposed method was applied to detect the bearing with outer race fault. The raw vibration signal of normal operating conditions and outer race failure occurred in bearing 1 are plotted in



(a)



(b)

Fig. 5. Vibration signal of: (a) normal operating conditions, (b) outer race failure occurred in bearing 1.

Fig. 5a and 5b, respectively.

Fig. 6a and 6b present the frequency spectrum of normal state and outer race. The characteristic defect frequencies cannot be obtained directly in FFT spectrum.

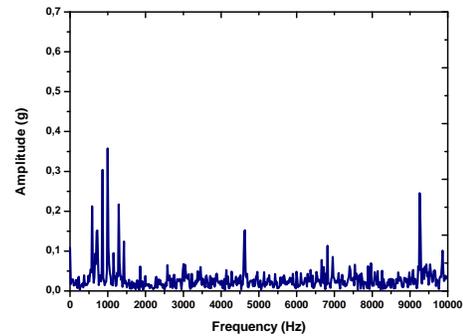
By using the elaborate method, the projection of normal signal in the normal class base and fault class base are plotted in Fig. 7a and 7b, respectively. We can notice that the energy of the projection of the normal signal in the adaptive base has a small spectral vector (Fig. 7a).

Fig. 8a and 8b illustrate the projection of fault signal in the normal class base and fault class base. It can be seen that during the projection of this signal at a normal base, we obtain rather a broad spectral vector (Fig. 8a).

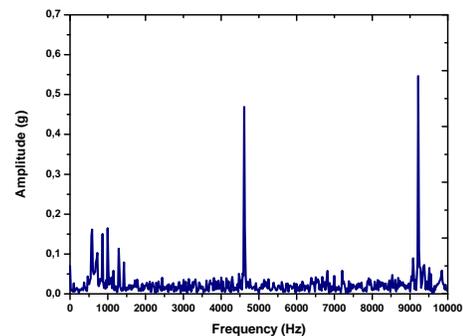
This result demonstrate that the first signal belongs to the class of the normal signal and the second signal belongs to the class of abnormal signal, respectively. The same conclusion also manifested by values of δ and ε .

The results obtained by the developed method, illustrated in Fig. 7 and 8 indicate its effectiveness and show that it ensures a high distinction that will help to make the classification of bearing vibration signal.

The efficiency of the elaborate method is illustrated on Fig. 9 which reflects the certainty of classification according to the size of the interval of the analysis. The certainty of the



(a)



(b)

Fig. 6. FFT of: (a) normal operating conditions, (b) outer race failure occurred in bearing 1.

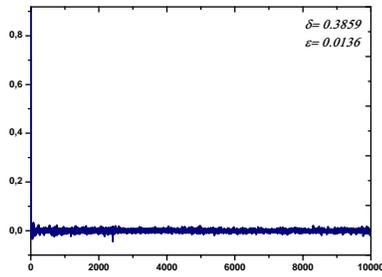
classification of the signals is much higher and can reach a 100 % value as the interval of analysis increases.

IV. CONCLUSION

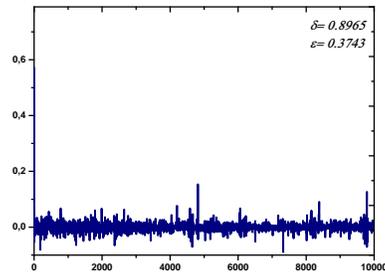
To improve the accuracy fault classification of bearings in rotating machines, a new method is developed based to calculate the informative characteristics of the vibration signal. The experimental results show that the method ensures a high distinction that will help to make the classification of bearing vibration signal. The developed software system according to this method will be beneficial for practical fault classification.

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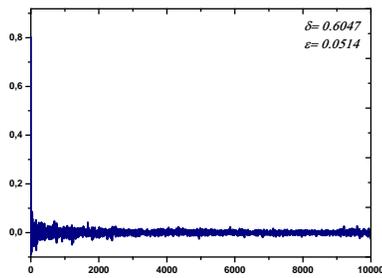
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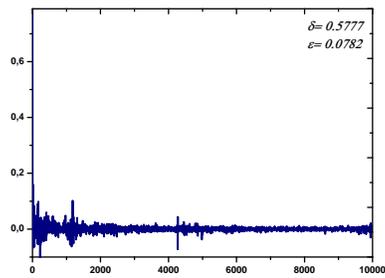
(a)



(a)



(b)



(b)

Fig. 7. Projection of normal signal in the: (a) normal class base, (b) fault class base. Fig. 8. Projection of fault signal in the: (a) normal class base, (b) fault class base.

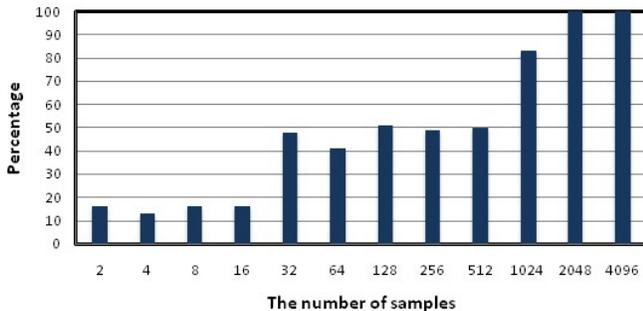


Fig. 9. Classification percentage according to the size of the interval of the analysis.

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