



MENTORS-PEERS

PRACTICAL APPROACHES FOR RANDOM LOAD FACTORS



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- In 1954 John Miles developed a method to calculate the Root Mean Square (RMS) acceleration for a Single Degree of Freedom (SDOF) system excited by a random vibration excitation.
 - Simplifying assumption that the system behaves as a SDOF (i.e., all of the system responds uniformly at a single natural frequency).
 - SDOF is excited by a "white-noise" random source (constant broadband acceleration Power Spectral Density (PSD)).
 - Q is the Amplification Factor, or 1/(2 x C/C_o)





- Miles' Equation is a conservative approach for calculating an equivalent static load factor to account for a component's response to random vibration excitation.
 - Appropriate for calculating component interface loads.
 - Not applicable for calculating the internal responses (i.e., stresses, strains, deflections, or loads within that component).
- Random Response analysis is required to determine responses internal to the component resulting from random vibration excitation.
 - Miles' Equation assumes that the component responds uniformly as a Single Degree of Freedom system, and thus does not account for local responses to internal higher-order modes of the structure.





- Calculating Random Load Factors using Miles' Equation (Per JA-418).
 - By calculation or test, determine the first natural frequency, f_n in each axis.
 - Determine the resonant amplification factor, Q.
 - ° From test data, if available.
 - ° Estimated to be between 5 and 15 if no data is available. $(C/C_0 \text{ of } 3.33\% 5\%)$.
 - Using the natural frequency calculated above, and the applicable random vibration input criteria, the acceleration Power Spectral Density (PSD) g^2/Hz corresponding to the natural frequency f_n can be determined. If f_n falls on a sloped portion of the PSD spectrum, PSD can be interpolated using the following:

$$PSD = PSD_1 \times 10^k$$

Where: $k = 0.3322 \times S \times \log\left(\frac{f_n}{f_1}\right)$

S = Slope of the PSD function (dB per octave)

 F_1 = Lowest freq. given for the portion of the PSD spectrum being interpolated. log = logarithm to the base 10.

""Peak-of-the-Curve" Random Load Factor I JACOBS



- Preliminary structural analysis can be performed for Peak-of-the-Curve point (i.e., 350 Hz & 0.04 g²/Hz in this case).
 - Use Miles' Equation to calculate a worst case Random Load Factor.
 - Appropriate for small/lightweight components where high random load factors won't drive the design.
- Good for a large number of similar components, such as cabling, lines, plumbing. November 21, 2008 5 Robert L. Towner



'Peak-of-the-Curve'' Random Load Factor I JACOBS

- Random load factors were calculated for structural analysis of cabling used on Spacelab Pallet missions.
 - Large variation in configurations (small cable bundles, large wiring harnesses, rigid plumbing lines, wire-braided flex line ...).
 - Attached to a variety of locations (pallet hardpoints, honeycomb panels), with different random vibration environments.
 - Used Peak-of-the-Curve load factors (envelopes all possible applications), with the worst-case random environment.
- •Additional approaches used to resolve Margin of Safety issues:
 - Used acoustic test data for the OSS-1 pallet to show cable bundles exhibit high modal damping (Q=2.0 or C/Co = 25%).
 - Performed static loads test on cable attach hardware (standoffs, channels, cable ties) to allow use of Tested Factor of Safety (1.25 on yield/1.4 on ultimate, versus 1.4 on yield/2.0 on ultimate for untested structure).
 - Calculated specific Random Load Factors for problem components (i.e., specific cable spans, locations).



'Peak-of-the-Curve'' Random Load Factor JACOBS

Frequency

31.5

40

50

63

80

100

(Hz)

Acoustic Excitation Levels

The Acoustic Noise Spectrum inside the Reverberation Test Chamber was controlled by the spatial average of 8 microphones, distributed around the test article. The specified qualification level noise spectrum was taken from Shuttle Vehicle/Spacelab Structural/Mechanical Interface Control Document ICD-2-05101, para. 3.3.1.2, Table 3.3.1.2-2.



- Structure

- **Electrical Harness**
- Freon Lines (SS)
- Freon Lines (Flex)
- - MLI Attachment



Sound Pressure

Level (dB)

re 2x10⁵ N/m²

122

124

126

127.5

129,5

130,5

Tolerances

± 5 dB

± 5 dB

2

3 dB

3

5 dB

5 dB

5 dB

5 dB

dB

dB

dB

dB

dB 3

dB

dB

± 3 dB

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'Peak-of-the-Curve'' Random Load Factor JACOBS







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"Peak-of-the-Curve" Random Load Factor Lests Group



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"Peak-of-the-Curve" Random Load Factor **JE JACOBS** ESTS Group

Inplanc worst-case?
$F_{n} = 400 \text{ Hz}$ Q = 2.0 P = 0.0397 Hz $RLF_{x-y} = 3\sqrt{(\pi/2)(2.0)(400 \text{ Hz})(0.0397 \text{ Hz})} = 18.4293$
out-of-plane 1 kg & w+ < 2 kg worst-case?
Fr = 300 HZ
Q=7,0 P5D= 3,0 ⁹² /HZ
RLFZ = 37((T/2)(2.0)(300 HZ)(397/HZ) = 159.5 g's
out-of-plane 2ky wit 4 4ky worst-case ?
Fn= 376 HZ
Q=2,0 PSD-1.5 9-/HZ
RLFZ= 37(17/2)(2.0) (376 HZ)(1.5 93/HZ) = 126,3 g'S
out of plane 4kg w+ & 3kg worst-case?
$F_n = 464 H \Xi$
Q=2,0 PSD=0.8 52/HZ
$RLF_2 = 3 (\pi/2)(2,0)(464 HZ)(0,893/HZ) = 102.5 g's$



The Goddard acoustic test of the OSS-1 pallet was used to determine damping for cabling and plumbing lines mounted to honeycomb panels that were lightly mass-loaded. Compared response of accelerometers mo the mounting bracket to an adjacent accelerometer mounted to the honeycomb panel. Test data showed the max amplification, Q < 2.0.





MODAL EFFECTIVE WEIGHT CALCULATIONS

$$Meff = \frac{\left(\left[M \right] \times \left[\phi \right] \right)^2}{\left[M \right] \times \left[\phi^2 \right]}$$

- •NASTRAN calculates the modal effective mass matrix from a normal modes run (Sol 103).
 - Based on A. Chopra/E. Cruz formulation presented in "Evaluation of Building Code Formulas for Earthquake Forces" from the Journal of Earthquake Engineering, August 1986.
- Modal effective mass is a numerical technique used to identify the weight in each direction participating in a mode.
 - Summation of modal effective mass in *all* modes equals the total system mass (in each direction).
 - Useful for identifying system level modes, in which a large portion of the total system weight participates.
 - Applied in random load factor derivation to calculate net force contribution from individual natural frequencies.



RANDOM LOAD FACTORS MODAL EFFECTIVE WEIGHT CALCULATIONS



- Technique for calculating less severe random loads (but more realistic), is to use Miles' Equation to calculate the RLF at each natural frequency, multiply the RLF by the corresponding Modal Effective Mass to calculate an equivalent force contributed for each mode.
- The equivalent forces for each mode are Root-Sum-Square (RSS) together to calculate a net force due to the random loading.
- Divide the net RSS force by the component mass to determine a RLF.

$$RLF_{i} = 3 \times \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \times f_{ni} \times PSD_{i} \times Q_{i} - RLF \text{ calculated at mode } i.$$

$$Feff_{i} = RLF_{i} \times Meff_{i} - Effective \text{ Force at mode } i.$$

$$F_{net} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (F_{eff_{i}})^{2}} - Net \text{ Effective Force (for modes 1 through n).}$$

$$RLF = \frac{F_{net}}{M_{tot}} \text{ Overall Random Load Factor}$$

$$RLF = \frac{P_{net}}{M_{tot}} = \frac{P_{net}}{M_{tot}} + \frac{P_{net}}{M_{$$



RANDOM LOAD FACTORS MODAL EFFECTIVE WEIGHT CALCULATIONS



• Developed an Excel Spreadsheet for calculating Random Load Factors using the modal effective mass/RSS approach. **Calculates RMS Acceleration**



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RANDOM RESPONSE ANALYSIS



- The analysis method that best predicts the response of a structure to a random vibration environment is a random response analysis (SOL 111).
 - Uses a modal frequency response analysis to include the dynamic characteristics of the structure.
 - Acceleration PSD spectrum is applied at the structural interfaces,
 - Responses are recovered as Root-Mean-Squared values of acceleration, displacement, element force, stress, strain, or numerous other physical responses to the random excitation.
- Random Response analysis allows for the recovery of internal responses of the structure, while Random Load Factors are only suitable for calculating interface loads.
- MSC/Random automates and expands the functionality of random response analysis via the Patran environment.





Benchmark Comparisons (Sample Cases)

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Single Degree-of-Freedom Comparison

$$F_{n} = 100 \text{ Hz} \qquad M = 10 \text{ lbs} \qquad K = 10224.92 \text{ lb/in} \\ F_{n} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{(10224.92 \text{ lb/in})(386.1 \frac{11}{286.22})}{10 \text{ lbs}}} = 100 \text{ Hz} \\ M = 10 \text{ lbs} \qquad R_{L}F_{miles} = 37 \overline{(17/2)(10)(100 \text{ Hz})(0.100 \text{ g}^{2}/\text{Hz})} = 37.599 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s} \\ \therefore \text{ Jnterface force} = 10 \text{ lbs} + 37.599 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s} = 375.999 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s} \\ \therefore \text{ Jnterface force} = 10 \text{ lbs} + 37.599 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s} = 375.999 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s} \\ Q = 10 \\ R_{L}F_{miles} = 37 \overline{(17/2)(10)(100 \text{ Hz})(0.100 \text{ g}^{2}/\text{Hz})} = 37.599 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s} \\ Q = 10 \\ Spring \text{ Force} = 3 \cdot (386.1)(0.32299 \text{ g}^{2}\text{s}) = 373.599 \text{ lbs} \\ 3^{10}\text{ smo} \qquad NASTRAN \text{ Random Response} \text{ Rms} \\ 3^{10}\text{ smo} \qquad NASTRAN \text{ Rms} \\ 3^{10}\text{ s$$





Two Degree-of-Freedom Comparison



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Two Degree-of-Freedom Comparison



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M = 5 lbs

M = 5 lbs

K = 10,224.92 lb/in

K = 10,224.92 lb/in

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RANDOM LOAD FACTORS





$$F_{n_1} = 87.403 \text{ Hz} - Eff \quad \omega_{+=} = 9.4795 \text{ lbs}$$

 $F_{n_2} = 228.825 \text{ Hz} - Eff \quad \omega_{+=} = 0.5283 \text{ lbs}$

$$RLF_{1} = 31(17/2)(10)(89,403H_{2})(0,1009^{3}/H_{2}) = 35.15159^{5}$$
$$RLF_{2} = 31(17/2)(10)(228.825H_{2})(0,1009^{3}/H_{2}) = 56.87659^{5}$$

SE EFF wt /RSS to get interface force

$$F_{1+5} = \sqrt{(35.1515g's)(9.47951bs))^2 + ((56.8765g's)(0.32831bs))^2} = 334.571bs$$

From NASTRAN random responses

." NASTRAN = 331,79 105 Miles = (10100)(35,15159's) = 351,515 105 EFF W+ = 334.57 105







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Simply Supported Beam Comparison



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Cantilever Beam Comparison

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{10^{10}} \int_{10^{10}}$$

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Practical Examples

LMS Circuit Breaker Panel

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LMS Circuit Breaker Panel



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LMS CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL RANDOM INPUT



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LMS Circuit Breaker Panel

CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESP (RE-DESIGN OF CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL WITH 0.19 INCH THICKNESS)

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	-13.8	-0.4	3.5	14.2
	121	Eff. Wt./RSS	-5.0	-0.1	1.3	5.1
		Random Response	4.6	1.2	2.8	5.5
		Miles Equation	-12.1	0.4	-3.2	12.5
	133	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.4	0.1	-1.2	4.5
		Random Response	4.4	1.8	2.7	5.4
		Miles Equation	-13.2	-4.7	0.6	14.0
	141	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.8	-1.7	0.2	5.1
		Random Response	4.9	4.3	0.5	6.5
		Miles Equation	-12.1	4.6	-0.5	13.0
	153	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.4	1.7	-0.2	4.7
X-Axis		Random Response	4.6	3.7	0.5	6.0
		Miles Equation	-9.4	-3.2	-0.4	9,9
	161	Eff. Wt./RSS	-3.4	-1.1	-0.1	3.6
		Random Response	2.9	2.8	0.8	4.1
		Miles Equation	-8.9	3.3	0.2	9.5
	173	Eff. Wt./RSS	-3.2	1.2	0.1	3.4
		Random Response	2.8	2.3	0.8	3.7
[Miles Equation	-7.4	0.0	-4.3	8.6
	201	Eff. Wt./RSS	-2.7	0.0	-1.6	3.1
		Random Response	2.8	0.5	2.5	3.8
]		Miles Equation	-7.4	0.0	4.2	8.5
[213	Eff. Wt./RSS	-2.7	0.0	1.5	3.1
		Random Response	2.7	0.7	2.4	3.6

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=12.05 g; RLFy=10.76 g; RLFz=12.80 g

Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=4.35 g; RLFy=7.69 g; RLFz=3.63 g

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LMS Circuit Breaker Panel

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LMS Circuit Breaker Panel

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Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	-1.7	-12.3	-0.1	12.4
	121	Eff. Wt./RSS	-1.2	-8.8	-0.1	8.9
		Random Response	1.6	9.3	0.6	9.5
		Miles Equation	1.8	-11.6	-0.2	11.7
	133	Eff. Wt./RSS	1.3	-8.3	-0.1	8.4
		Random Response	1.9	8.4	0.6	8.7
		Miles Equation	-7.2	-10.1	0.7	12.4
	141	Eff. Wt./RSS	-5.2	-7.2	0.5	8,9
		Random Response	5.2	7.3	1.1	9.0
		Miles Equation	7.1	-9.8	0.6	12.2
	153	Eff. Wt./RSS	5.1	-7.0	0.4	8.7
Y-Axis		Random Response	5.3	7.2	1.0	9.0
		Miles Equation	-2.3	-11.1	0.1	11.3
	161	Eff. Wt./RSS	-1.6	-7.9	0.1	8.1
		Random Response	1.6	7.2	0.6	7.4
		Miles Equation	2.4	-11.1	0.2	11.3
	173	Eff. Wt./RSS	1.7	-7.9	0.1	8.1
		Random Response	1.9	7.2	0.5	7.5
		Miles Equation	-1.1	-4.5	-0.7	4.7
	201	Eff. Wt./RSS	-0.8	-3.2	-0.5	3.4
		Random Response	0.8	2.9	0.6	3.1
		Miles Equation	1.1	-4.8	-0.6	4.9
	213	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.8	-3.4	-0.4	3.5
		Random Response	1.0	3.1	0.7	3.3

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=12.05 g; RLFy=10.76 g; RLFz=12.80 g

Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=4.35 g; RLFy=7.69 g; RLFz=3.63 g

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LMS Circuit Breaker Panel

LMS CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL RANDOM INPUT



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LMS Circuit Breaker Panel

CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESP (RE-DESIGN OF CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL WITH 0.19 INCH THICKNESS)

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	15.9	12.2	-10.3	22.5
	121	Eff. Wt./RSS	4.5	3.5	-2.9	6.4
		Random Response	3.5	11.0	3.4	12.0
		Miles Equation	-15.5	14.5	-10.1	23.5
	133	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.4	4.1	-2.9	6.7
		Random Response	3.5	10.5	3.3	11.5
		Miles Equation	0.5	0.7	-13.8	13.8
	141	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.1	0.2	-3.9	3.9
		Random Response	0.5	1.5	4.1	4.4
		Miles Equation	-0.6	0.9	-13.4	13.5
	153	Eff. Wt./RSS	-0.2	0.3	-3.8	3.8
Z-Axis		Random Response	0.4	1.4	4.0	4.2
		Miles Equation	-5.4	-5.2	-12.3	14.4
	161	Eff. Wt./RSS	-1.5	-1.5	-3.5	4.1
		Random Response	1.7	4.6	3.7	6.2
	1.00	Miles Equation	5.5	-6.3	-11.9	14.6
	173	Eff. Wt./RSS	1.6	-1.8	-3.4	4.1
		Random Response	1.7	4.7	3.6	6.2
		Miles Equation	-12.1	-7.7	-9.0	16.9
	201	Eff. Wt./RSS	-3.4	-2.2	-2.5	4.8
		Random Response	2.0	6.8	2.1	7.4
		Miles Equation	11.9	-9.1	-8.8	17.3
	213	Eff. Wt./RSS	3.4	-2.6	-2.5	4.9
		Random Response	2.1	7.0	2.2	7.7

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=12.05 g; RLFy=10.76 g; RLFz=12.80 g

Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=4.35 g; RLFy=7.69 g; RLFz=3.63 g

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Practical Examples

Middeck Glovebox Assy - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration





Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration







Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration







Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration

Mode	Freq.		Modal Weight			
No.	(Hz)	Mode Shape Description	X (Lbm)	Y (Lbm)	Z (Lbm)	
Mode	l Weigh	t = 115.7 Lbs.				
1	74.4	Work Area Z-mode.	0.000	0.028	3.551	
2	76.1	Local mode of rear support frame panels.	0.000	0.917	0.009	
3	77.1	Local mode of rear support frame panels.	0.000	0.000	1.834	
4	81.2	Local mode of interface Frame bottom panel.	0.008	0.084	0.548	
5	88.2	Local mode of Interface Frame top panel.	1.465	0.283	2.591	
6	102.0	MGBX system X-mode.	57.321	0.462	0.039	
7	112.4	Local in-phase mode of Filter Frames.	0.635	2.154	0.005	
8	122.3	Local mode of I/F bottom and back panels.	0.303	13.219	2.811	
9	125.9	Local I/F bottom panel/rear supt frame panel.	0.035	4.626	7.911	
10	126.1	Local mode of Work Area bottom panel.	0.000	0.001	0.028	
11	126.5	Local mode of rear support frame panels.	0.000	0.012	0.010	
12	127.4	Local I/F bottom panel/rear supt frame panel.	0.031	4.085	5.379	
13	138.8	Local mode of Work Area top panel.	0.132	0.002	0.242	
14	141.1	Local mode of Work Area top panel.	0.096	0.000	0.412	
17	160.5	Bending of filter/stowage hsg rear baseplate.	0.026	26.637	15.680	
20	175.1	Bending of filter/stowage hsg rear baseplate.	0.231	9.002	7.919	
.24	184.1	Work Area twisting about the Y-axis.	3.544	0.040	0.057	
26	200.1	MGBX system Y-mode.	0.033	39.860	5.018	





Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration

MGBX SPACELAB RACK RANDOM INPUT MODAL EFFECTIVE WEIGHTS X-AXIS 1.0x10⁰ 70.0 60.0 1.0x10⁻¹ 50.0 Acceleration PSD (G²/Hz) Modal Effective Weight (Lbs) 1.0x10⁻² 20.0 1.0x10⁻³ - 10.0 -0.0 1.0x10⁻⁴ 20 100 1000 2000 Frequency (Hz)

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Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration

MGBX INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESP (STD SL-RACK)

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force	
		Miles Equation	-622.3	-126.1	-207.9	668.1	
	624	Eff. Wt./RSS	-331.8	-67.2	-110.8	356.2	
		Random Response	498.5	203.6	434.7	692.0	
-		Miles Equation	198.1	-62.7	52.1	214.2	
	625	Eff. Wt./RSS	105.6	-33.4	27.8	(356.2)	
		Random Response	167.2	142.2	86.7	236.0	
		Miles Equation	45.0	-68.1	-25.3	85.5	
	626	Eff. Wt./RSS	24.0	-36.3	-13.5	45.6	
		Random Response	52.1	176.5	89.6	204.7	
		Miles Equation	19.3	-45.2	33.9	59.7	
	627	Eff. Wt./RSS	10.3	-24.1	18.1	31.8	
		Random Response	34.2	70.0	30.9	83.8	
		Miles Equation	97.4	-67.4	91.5	149.6	
	628	Eff. Wt./RSS	51.9	-35.9	48.8	79.8	
		Random Response	82.2	173.4	58.1	200.5	
		Miles Equation	-637.9	-267.3	-14.2	691.8	
	629	Eff. Wt./RSS	-340.1	-142.5	-7.6	368.8	
		Random Response	402.1	259.4	163.7	505.7	
		Miles Equation	-626.4	125.3	201.8	669.9	
	644	Eff. Wt./RSS	-333.9	66.8	107.6	357.1	
X-Axis		Random Response	491.4	197.0	420.3	676.0	
		Miles Equation	194.7	61.7	-50.7	210.5	
	645	Eff. Wt./RSS	103.8	32.9	-27.0	112.2	
		Random Response	159.5	140.4	79.2	226.8	
		Miles Equation	43.6	67.2	25.8	84.1	
	646	Eff. Wt./RSS	23.2	35.8	13.8	44.8	
		Random Response	48.7	176.1	81.6	200.1	
		Miles Equation	22.2	45.3	-31.9	59.7	
	647	Eff. Wt./RSS	11.8	24.2	-17.0	31.8	
		Random Response	32.7	71.0	25.4	82.2	
		Miles Equation	104.5	68.8	-90.5	154.4	
	648	Eff. Wt./RSS	55.7	36.7	-48.2	82.3	
		Random Response	88.2	176.8	50.8	204.0	
		Miles Equation	-644.2	268.3	16.0	698.0	
	649	Eff. Wt./RSS	-343.4	143.0	8.5	372.1	
	and a second	Random Response	405.8	267.5	157.4	510.9	
		Miles Equation	-75.9	12.8	-43.1	88.2	
	700	Eff. Wt./RSS	-40.5	6,8	-23.0	47.0	
		Random Response	30.9	22.9	47.6	61.2	
		Miles Equation	-75.8	-12.6	42.5	87.8	
	800	Eff. Wt./RSS	-40.4	-6.7	22.7	46.8	
		Random Response	31.1	30.8	58.8	73.3	

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=16.9 g; RLFy=21.1 g; RLFz=18.5 g 2. Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=9.0 g; RLFy=8.8 g; RLFz=6.4 g





Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration



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1.0x10⁻⁴

20

Frequency (Hz)

100

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0.0

2000

1000





Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration

MGBX INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESP (STD SL-RACK)

BAC IN COLOR	THOE TONOL					
Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	322.3	-476.5	57.0	578.1
	624	Eff. Wt./RSS	133.8	-197.8	23.7	240.0
		Random Response	85.8	173.2	156.6	248.8
		Miles Equation	17.3	-31.2	1.4	35.8
	625	Eff. Wt./RSS	7.2	-13.0	0.6	14.8
		Random Response	52.4	60.9	30.4	85.9
		Miles Equation	-53.3	-35.9	-64.3	90.9
	626	Eff. Wt./RSS	-22.1	-14.9	-26.7	37.8
		Random Response	17.3	76.8	30.0	84.2
		Miles Equation	-94.3	-21.4	66.6	117.4
	627	Eff. Wt./RSS	-39.1	-8.9	27.7	48.7
		Random Response	19.3	34.9	33.4	52.0
		Miles Equation	19.1	-29.8	142.1	146.5
	628	Eff. Wt./RSS	7.9	-12.4	59.0	60.8
		Random Response	50.1	90.1	47.1	113.3
		Miles Equation	578.8	-596.1	-250.7	867.9
	629	Eff. Wt./RSS	240.3	-247.5	-104.1	360.3
		Random Response	152.3	204.4	69.0	264.0
		Miles Equation	-318.4	-459.6	55.0	561.8
	644	Eff. Wt./RSS	-132.2	-190.8	22.8	233.2
Y-Axis		Random Response	103.1	174.9	140.6	247.0
	_	Miles Equation	-18.0	-31.7	-0.8	36.4
	645	Eff. Wt./RSS	-7.5	-13.1	-0.3	15.1
		Random Response	63.2	59.4	35.4	93.7
		Miles Equation	51.4	-33.1	-63.7	88.3
	646	Eff. Wt./RSS	21.4	-13.7	-26.5	36.7
		Random Response	20.6	79.6	34.6	89.2
		Miles Equation	94.9	-19.6	65.4	116.9
	647	Eff, Wt./RSS	39.4	-8.1	27.1	48.5
		Random Response	17.5	36.6	34.4	53.2
		Miles Equation	-10.8	-25.7	134.8	137.6
	648	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.5	-10.7	55.9	57,1
		Random Response	47.3	94.4	47.9	115.9
		Miles Equation	-587.4	-572.2	-243.2	855.3
	649	Eff. Wt./RSS	-243.9	-237.5	-101.0	355.1
		Random Response	143.8	208.9	71.1	263.4
		Miles Equation	9.1	-54.7	46.2	72.1
	700	Eff. Wt./RSS	3.8	-22.7	19.2	29.9
		Random Response	6.4	51.0	94.1	107.2
		Miles Equation	-10.7	-53.9	54.2	77.2
	800	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.5	-22.4	22.5	32.0
		Random Response	6.2	49.1	83.6	97.1

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=16.9 g; RLFy=21.1 g; RLFz=18.5 g

Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=9.0 g; RLFy=8.8 g; RLFz=6.4 g

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Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration

MGBX SPACELAB RACK RANDOM INPUT MODAL EFFECTIVE WEIGHTS Z-AXIS



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Middeck Glovebox Assembly - Spacelab Rack-Mounted Configuration

MGBX INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESP (STD SL-RACK)

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	-43.2	101.9	-182.4	213.3
	624	Eff Wt /BSS	-14.9	35.2	-63.0	73.7
	024	Bandom Besponse	71.0	204.9	148.2	262.7
		Miles Equation	-21.9	16.8	-121.3	124.4
	625	Eff. Wt/BSS	-7.6	5.8	-41.9	73.7
	020	Bandom Besponse	46.1	60.7	44.9	88.4
		Miles Equation	-6.1	8.7	-81.0	81.7
	626	Eff. Wt/BSS	-2.1	3.0	-28.0	28.2
	020	Bandom Besponse	21.0	27.4	50.5	61.2
		Miles Equation	13.3	0.7	-108.4	109.2
	627	Eff. Wt/BSS	4.6	0.2	-37.5	37.7
		Random Response	10.6	12.3	58.2	60.4
		Miles Equation	31.7	-1.1	-86.9	92.5
	628	Eff. Wt/RSS	11.0	-0.4	-30.0	32.0
		Bandom Response	25.5	54.2	55.4	81.6
		Miles Equation	82.0	-131.8	-235.2	281.8
	629	Eff. Wt/BSS	28.3	-45.6	-81.3	97.4
	020	Random Response	63.5	144.7	131.3	205.5
		Miles Equation	22.4	90.8	-171.4	195.2
	644	Eff. Wt/BSS	7.7	31.4	-59.2	67.5
Z-Axis		Random Response	116.5	201.9	120.1	262.2
		Miles Equation	27.8	16.0	-119.7	124.0
	645	Eff, Wt./RSS	9.6	5.5	-41.4	42.8
		Random Response	67.3	57.4	46.8	100.0
		Miles Equation	9.1	8.2	-82.9	83.8
	646	Eff. Wt./RSS	3.2	2.8	-28.6	29.0
		Random Response	28.2	24.0	50.9	62.9
		Miles Equation	-13.7	0.5	-106.1	107.0
	647	Eff. Wt./RSS	-4.7	0.2	-36.7	37.0
		Random Response	10.7	11.9	56.0	58.2
		Miles Equation	-33.9	-1.5	-84.5	91.1
	648	Eff. Wt./RSS	-11.7	-0.5	-29.2	31.5
		Random Response	23.1	56.1	51.3	79.4
		Miles Equation	-67.0	-120.3	-222.6	261.8
	649	Eff. Wt./RSS	-23.1	-41.6	-76.9	90.5
		Random Response	47.0	144.1	121.2	194.1
		Miles Equation	-2.4	5.6	-272.9	273.0
	700	Eff. Wt./RSS	-0.8	1.9	-94.3	94.3
		Random Response	1.9	22.1	155.0	156.6
		Miles Equation	1.9	5.5	-267.7	267.7
	800	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.7	1.9	-92.5	92.5
		Random Response	2.7	22.8	151.4	153.2

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=16.9 g; RLFy=21.1 g; RLFz=18.5 g

2. Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=9.0 g; RLFy=8.8 g; RLFz=6.4 g

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Practical Examples

Highly Packed Digital Television (HI-PAC DTV)

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Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)



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Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)

X-Axis Input



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F01 =	20	PSD01 =	0.0044	n1 =	14.5		Grms1=	4.17	14.88	
F02 =	67	PSD02 =	1.500	n2 =	0		Grms2=	6.48		
F03 =	95	PSD03 =	1.500	n3 =	-20		Grms3=	3.69		
F04 =	109	PSD04 =	0.600	n4 =	0		Grms4=	9.20		
F05 =	250	PSD05 =	0.600	n5 =	-10		Grms5=	7.99		
F06 =	2000	PSD06 =	0.001	n6 =	0					
						1	Grms=	14.88		
Q =	10									
Analysis res	ults from	m USML-2	HI-PAC	TV PDA	C Module Me	del (Run	4 27/95 on	CSA '94)		
FREQUENCY	FO	PSD0	SLOPE	PSD	BLF(i)	EFFW	RLF(HMS)	RLF(SQ)	RLF(RSS)	BLF(IEFFW)
200.4	109	0.600	0.000	0.600	130.36	7.260	946.4	8.9573E+05	946.4	94.6
254.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.569	142.92	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.4	94.6
305.2	250	0.600	-10.000	0.309	115.50	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.4	94.6
305.4	250	0.600	-10.000	0.309	115.42	0.129	14.9	2.2168E+02	946.5	94.7
392.2	250	0.600	-10.000	0.134	86.34	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
418.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.109	80.16	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
448.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.086	73.95	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
458.5	250	0.600	-10.000	0.080	72.01	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
463.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.077	71.04	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
499.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.060	65.13	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
523.5	250	0.600	-10.000	0.052	61.75	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
577.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.037	55.14	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
697.2	250	0.600	-10.000	0.020	44.27	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.5	94.7
716.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.018	42.91	0.100	4.3	1.8415E+01	946.6	94.7
755.3	250	0.600	-10.000	0.015	40.34	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
756.4	250	0.600	-10.000	0.015	40.27	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
867.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.010	34.37	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
962.6	250	0.600	-10.000	0.007	30.44	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
968.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.007	30.21	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
1230.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.003	22.90	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
1616.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	16.67	0.002	0.0	1.1116E-03	946.6	94.7
1735.8	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	15.35	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
1795.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	14.77	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
1970.7	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	13.25	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	946.6	94.7
					EFFWSUM	7.5		RLF (RSS) =	946.6	
					EFFWRATIO	0.75		MASS =	10	
		-						BLF =	94.7	
					Delta Wt.=	2.509				
					3xGrms=	44,639		BI F=	95.3	

HI-PAC DTV PDAC RANDOM VIBRATION INPUT MODAL EFFECTIVE WEIGHTS - X-AXIS





Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)

X-Axis Input

HI-PAC-DTV PDAC INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESPONSE

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	-194.2	-166.1	527.1	585.8
	2	Eff. Wt./RSS	-141.9	-121.4	385.2	428.1
		Random Response	138.9	142.3	516.5	553.5
		Miles Equation	-263.6	0.0	0.0	263.6
	4	Eff. Wt./RSS	-192.7	0.0	0.0	192.7
		Random Response	195.9	0.0	0.0	195.9
		Miles Equation	-194.2	166.1	-527.1	585.8
	6	Eff. Wt./RSS	-141.9	121.4	-385.2	428.1
X-Axis		Random Response	138.9	142.3	516.5	553.5
		Miles Equation	-194.2	166.1	527.1	585.8
	44	Eff. Wt./RSS	-141.9	121.4	385.2	428.1
		Random Response	138.9	142.3	516.5	553.5
		Miles Equation	-263.6	0.0	0.0	263.6
	46	Eff. Wt./RSS	-192.7	0.0	0.0	192.7
		Random Response	195.9	0.0	0.0	195.9
		Miles Equation	-194.2	-166.1	-527.1	585.8
	48	Eff. Wt./RSS	-141.9	-121.4	-385.2	428.1
		Random Response	138.9	142.3	516.5	553.5

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=130.4 g; RLFy=65.1 g; RLFz=80.2 g

Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=95.3 g; RLFy=33.7 g; RLFz=67.9 g





Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)

Y-Axis Input







Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)

<u>Y-Axis Input</u>

HI-PAC-DTV PDAC INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESPONSE

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	21.6	-120.9	71.5	142.1
	2	Eff. Wt./RSS	11.2	-62.6	37.0	73.6
		Random Response	21.1	98.5	84.8	131.7
	_	Miles Equation	0.0	-83.7	77.3	113.9
	4	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.0	-43.3	40.0	59.0
		Random Response	0.0	58.8	92.0	109.2
		Miles Equation	-21.6	-120.9	71.5	142.1
	6	Eff. Wt./RSS	-11.2	-62.6	37.0	73.6
Y-Axis		Random Response	21.1	98.5	84.8	131.7
		Miles Equation	-21.6	-120.9	-71.5	142.1
	44	Eff. Wt./RSS	-11.2	-62.6	-37.0	73.6
		Random Response	21.1	98.5	84.8	131.7
		Miles Equation	0.0	-83.7	-77.3	113.9
	46	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.0	-43.3	-40.0	59.0
		Random Response	0.0	58.8	92.0	109.2
		Miles Equation	21.6	-120.9	-71.5	142.1
	48	Eff. Wt./RSS	11.2	-62.6	-37.0	73.6
		Random Response	21.1	98.5	84.8	131.7

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=130.4 g; RLFy=65.1 g; RLFz=80.2 g

2. Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=95.3 g; RLFy=33.7 g; RLFz=67.9 g





Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)

Z-Axis Input



Input at the	interfac	e with HE	SS (Ref. F	DAC CE	Spec/410S	PC0327 T	able 3-5)			
F01 =	20	PSD01 =	0.004	n1 =	14.5		Grms1=	4.17	14.88	
F02 =	67	PSD02 =	1.500	n2 =	0		Grms2=	6.48		
F03 =	95	PSD03 =	1.500	n3 =	-20		Grms3=	3.69		
F04 =	109	PSD04 =	0.600	n4 =	0		Grms4=	9.20		
F05 =	250	PSD05 =	0.600	n5 =	-10		Grms5=	7.99		
F06 =	2000	PSD06 =	0.001	n6 =	0					
							Grms=	14.88		
Q =	10									
Analysis res	ults fro	m USML-2	HI-PAC D	TV PDA	C Module Mo	del (Run	4/27/95 on	CSA '94)		
FREQUENCY	FO	PSD0	SLOPE	PSD	RLF(I)	EFFW	Force	RLF(SQ)	RLF(RSS)	RLF(E) FW)
200.4	109	0.600	0.000	0.600	130.36	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	0.0	0.0
254.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.569	142.92	0.150	21.4	4.5961E+02	21.4	2.1
305.2	250	0.600	-10.000	0.309	115.50	0.311	35.9	1.2903E+03	41.8	4.2
305.4	250	0.600	-10.000	0.309	115.42	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	41.8	4.2
392.2	250	0.600	-10.000	0.134	86.34	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	41.8	4.2
418.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.109	80.16	8.441	676.6	4.5779E+05	677.9	67.8
448.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.086	73.95	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	677.9	67.8
458.5	250	0.600	-10.000	0.080	72.01	0.416	30.0	8.9739E+02	678.6	67.9
463.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.077	71.04	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.6	67.9
499.9	250	0.600	-10,000	0.060	65.13	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.6	67.9
523.5	250	0.600	-10.000	0.052	61.75	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.6	67.9
577.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.037	55.14	0.053	2.9	8.5398E+00	678.6	67.9
697.2	250	0.600	-10.000	0.020	44.27	0.177	7.8	6.1394E+01	678.6	67.9
716.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.018	42.91	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.6	67.9
755.3	250	0,600	-10.000	0.015	40.34	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.6	67.9
756.4	250	0.600	-10.000	0.015	40.27	0.070	2.8	7.9461E+00	678.6	67.9
867.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.010	34.37	0.311	10.7	1.1423E+02	678.7	67.9
962.6	250	0.600	-10.000	0.007	30.44	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.7	67.9
968.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.007	30.21	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.7	67.9
1230.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.003	22.90	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.7	67.9
1616.9	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	16.67	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.7	67.9
1735.8	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	15.35	0.000	0.0	0.0000E+00	678.7	67.9
1795.1	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	14.77	0.024	0.4	1.2558E-01	678.7	67.9
1970.7	250	0.600	-10.000	0.001	13.25	0.001	0.0	1.7553E-04	678.7	67.9
10100					EFFWSUM	10.0		BLF (H≳SS. ⇒	678.7	
					EFFWRATIO	1.00		MASS =	10	
								RLF =	67.9	
					Delta Wt.=	0.046				
					3xGrms=	44.639		RLF'⇒	67.9	

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Hi-Pac DTV Comparison (Electronics box with a base flange)

Z-Axis Input

HI-PAC-DTV PDAC INTERFACE FORCE COMPARISON - MILES EQN, EFF WT/RSS, RANDOM RESPONSE

Axis	Grid No.	RLF Method	X (Lbs)	Y (Lbs)	Z (Lbs)	RSS Force
		Miles Equation	-12.2	42.7	-131.8	139.1
	2	Eff. Wt./RSS	-10.4	36.2	-111.6	117.7
		Random Response	13.6	46.2	141.5	149.4
		Miles Equation	0.0	11.2	-137.5	137.9
	4	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.0	9.5	-116.4	116.8
		Random Response	0.0	11.5	143.8	144.2
		Miles Equation	12.2	42.7	-131.8	139.1
	6	Eff. Wt./RSS	10.4	36.2	-111.6	117.7
Z-Axis		Random Response	13.6	46.2	141.5	149.4
		Miles Equation	-12.2	-42.7	-131.8	139.1
	44	Eff. Wt./RSS	-10.4	-36.2	-111.6	117.7
		Random Response	13.6	46.2	141.5	149.4
		Miles Equation	0.0	-11.2	-137.5	137.9
	46	Eff. Wt./RSS	0.0	-9.5	-116.4	116.8
		Random Response	0.0	11.5	143.8	144.2
		Miles Equation	12.2	-42.7	-131.8	139.1
	48	Eff. Wt./RSS	10.4	-36.2	-111.6	117.7
		Random Response	13.6	46.2	141.5	149.4

Notes: 1. Miles Equation Loads RLFx=130.4 g; RLFy=65.1 g; RLFz=80.2 g

Effective Weight/RSS RLFx=95.3 g; RLFy=33.7 g; RLFz=67.9 g