



Qsls Suspended Large Shaker

FEATURES

Compact due to very high power density Patented self-supporting, self-aligning and decoupled

Accurate internal force sensor

BENEFITS

Fast, efficient placement and ready to test Limited space, any position and inclination Controlled and repeatable accuracy

POTENTIAL APPLICATION AREAS

Electric power generation and power distribution Marine and Off Shore

Large size mechatronics including production machinery Building, including built infrastructure Defense

Railway rolling stock Mining, agriculture, earth moving equipment

Large space and aero structures

POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

Vibro-acoustic transfer functions Structural transfer functions Transfer path analysis Inverse load identification Experimental modal analysis Power insertion, SEA methods CAE, simulation, model correlation Waveform replication

RANGE INDICATION FOR THE TEST OBJECT

Typical minimum test object weight Typical maximum test object weight Advised minimal test object damping 50 kg* 40000 kg* 1%* Qsources QsIs Suspended Large Shaker is a self-suspending, selfaligning low frequency shaker developed to carry out consistent repeatable structural excitation on large stuctures. Mining, large production-line machinery, off-shore, metal bridges, railway infrastructure,... can be excited up to 1000 Hz.

The very high power density and patented internal suspension system allow this shaker to be portable, fast and easy to install. This shaker is supported by (the much larger) test structure without any need for external support and no requirement to align the shaker, force sensor and test object. An accurate internal force signal is provided. Excitation in any orientation/inclination is possible as the shaker is either glued onto the test structure or, if desired, can be connected through a threaded connection.

Given the compact size of the shaker it can be used in limited spaces allowing excitation of structures in locations which cannot be reached through alternative excitation methods such as sledgehammers or externally supported classical shakers. The 210 N (sine 20 Hz) force level allows excitation of large structures with typical weight of the test objects ranging between 50 and 40000 kg.



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SPECIFICATIONS** 22-1000 Hz Core Frequency Range Low frequency extension down to *** 6 Hz Axial mass coupled to the test-object in the 115 gram advised frequency range Radial mass coupled to the test-object in the 25 gram advised frequency range Force level (random pink in core frequency 80 N RMS range) Force level sine (20 Hz) 210 N sspk Internal friction or non-linearity maximum 2 N Stroke maximum peak to peak 16 mm Advised ambient temperature range for 10 to 45 application degrees celsius** 175 mm Length Diameter 70 mm 2800 gram Weight Footprint on test-object, diameter 40 to 80 mm Force signal curve stability, temperature range +- 0.5 dB of 10 to 60 degrees Celsius Nominal force signal sensitivity 3.5 mV/N IEPE Force signal conditioning AMPLIFIER REQUIREMENTS**** 500 Watt at Suggested minimal continuous power: 4 ohm load Suggested minimal stable peak voltage 45 Volt sspk (single sided peak) Minimal shaker impedance 5 Ohm Built in protections for Qsls Qam-sls Protection module for other amplifiers Qprot-sls PROVIDED SHAKER PROTECTIONS Thermal protection internal Electric overload protection Oam-sls amplifier integrated Overstroke protection internal Attachment break-away protection drop rope provided

*The application range can be wider, or narrower depending on the test-object nature and type of sensors used.

**These specifications may be adapted if necessary to improve the quality of the

product. *** Lower frequency extension applies to test objects typically more than 1000 kg **** Use the QsIs only with the dedicated Qma-sIs amplifier, or use the Qprot protection module between shaker and amplifier



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The Qsls is tuned for high accuracy on a very wide range of test-objects between 22 and 1000 Hz. This is the core frequency range. In practice it is well possible to use the shaker outside of this range. In this case either the mass of the test-object has to be large enough and the accuracy remains or, alternatively, the accuracy is reduced on lighter objects in the extended part of the frequency range. In many applications the high accuracy delivered in the core range is not required.





