

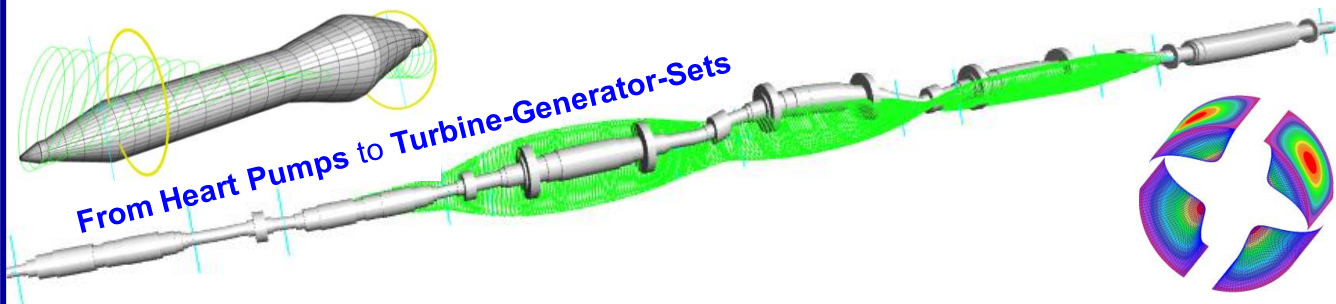
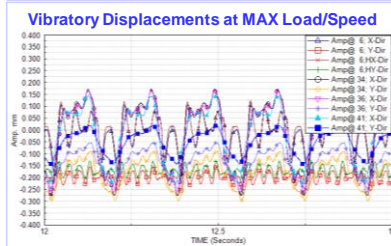
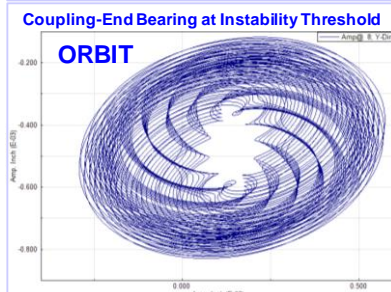
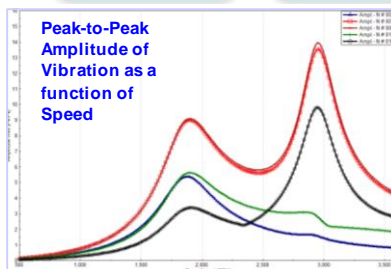
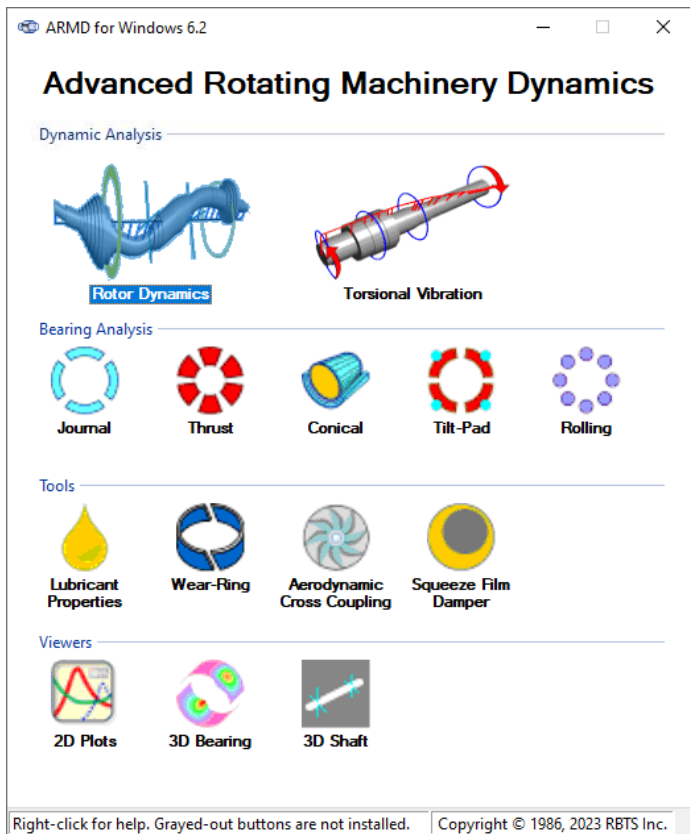
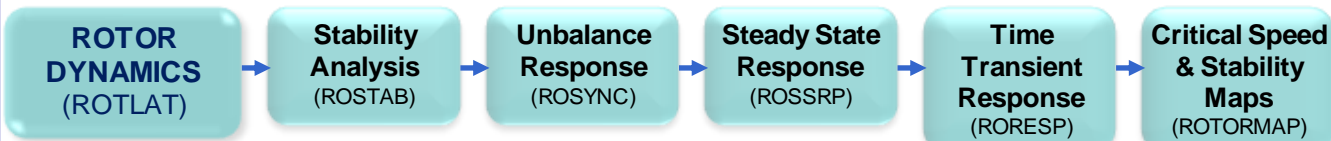
Advanced
Rotating
Machinery
Dynamics

ROTLAT

Version 6.2

**New
Release**

Rotor Dynamics – Rotor/Bearings/Supports Lateral Vibration Analysis

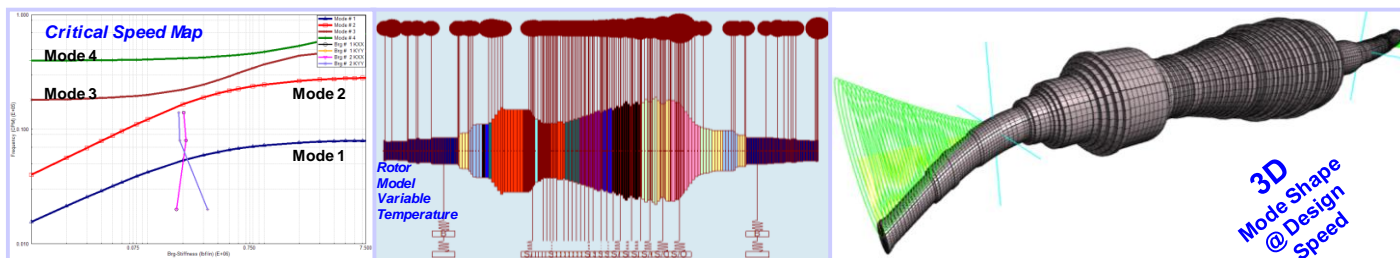


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The rotor dynamics lateral vibration analysis package uses a finite-element based formulation, for performing damped and undamped **natural frequencies, mode shapes and stability** (ROSTAB & ROTORMAP), **synchronous unbalance response** (ROSYNC), **steady-state response** (ROSSRP), and **non-synchronous time-transient response** (RORESP) of rotating machinery. The five sub-modules are integrated by ROTLAT's user interface. The user interface controls the sub-modules to provide a complete rotor/bearing system dynamic analysis environment integrating the rotating assembly with its support bearings, wear-rings, seals, aerodynamic effects, support structural flexibilities, etc.



ROTLAT incorporates advanced modeling features and capabilities including the following:

- Rotor of various configurations: Solid, Hollow, Tapered & Stepped.
 - Shaft material damping.
 - Gyroscopic effects (discs with angular degrees of freedom).
 - Element geometry, stiffness diameter, or element stiffness.
 - Bearings of all types: Cylindrical, Conical, Tilting Pad & Rolling Element.
 - Bearing models linked to rotating assembly at any station.
 - Bearings vertical elevation for accurate bearings load computation.
 - Springs: wear-rings, seals, aero-dynamic effects, squeeze-film dampers, etc.
 - Springs models linked to rotating assembly at any station.
 - Bearings support systems; casing and foundations.
 - Static foundation/pedestal flexibility (mass, stiffness and damping).
 - Dynamic (frequency dependent) foundation/pedestal flexibility.
 - Discs: couplings, impellers, sleeves, etc.
 - Moment release (pin-joint) at shaft stations.
 - Multiple unbalance forces at any location and phase orientation along the shaft.
 - External excitations and body forces: sinusoidal, step, ramp and pulse type functions.
- *The release of RBTS' ARMD Version 6 Rotor Dynamics is a major milestone in the product's development history, rolling out a **completely new and improved** graphical user interface for the package with enhanced numerical capabilities and analysis features. The software's front end was redesigned with our customers' and industry's input to incorporate the most logical, efficient, and productive techniques to model and analyze complex rotor/bearing systems for lateral vibrations.*

ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

ARMD ROTLAT users will immediately see the improvements as element, shaft, and system data are presented in a flatter format, with key fields and analysis options readily visible and accessible from the main data entry screens. Engineering productivity to design models is vastly improved as shafts and systems can be easily imported from user-generated component template models. Furthermore, the ability to simultaneously run multiple instances of the program permits rapid side-by-side comparison of results.

By identifying new trends from industry standards, along with RBTS' involvement in turbomachinery standards revisions, new technical features were added to the software. Addition of equivalent element stiffness diameters, user specified stiffness for such elements as flexible coupling or disk plate, expanded user-defined forces application, better access to temperature dependent properties, seamless integration of modeled bearings and springs (such as wear-rings, seals, aerodynamic effects, squeeze-film dampers, etc.) all combine to provide more accurate modeling and better matching of analysis results to actual system empirical results.

New Enhanced Modeling, Usability and Technical Features:

- **Improved TAB layout.** Redesigned for more direct and faster access to data input locations and results. Important functionality is brought forward into the TAB structure, thereby eliminating the need to select from drop down or pop-up menu lists.

The screenshot displays the ARMD ROTLAT software interface with three overlapping windows:

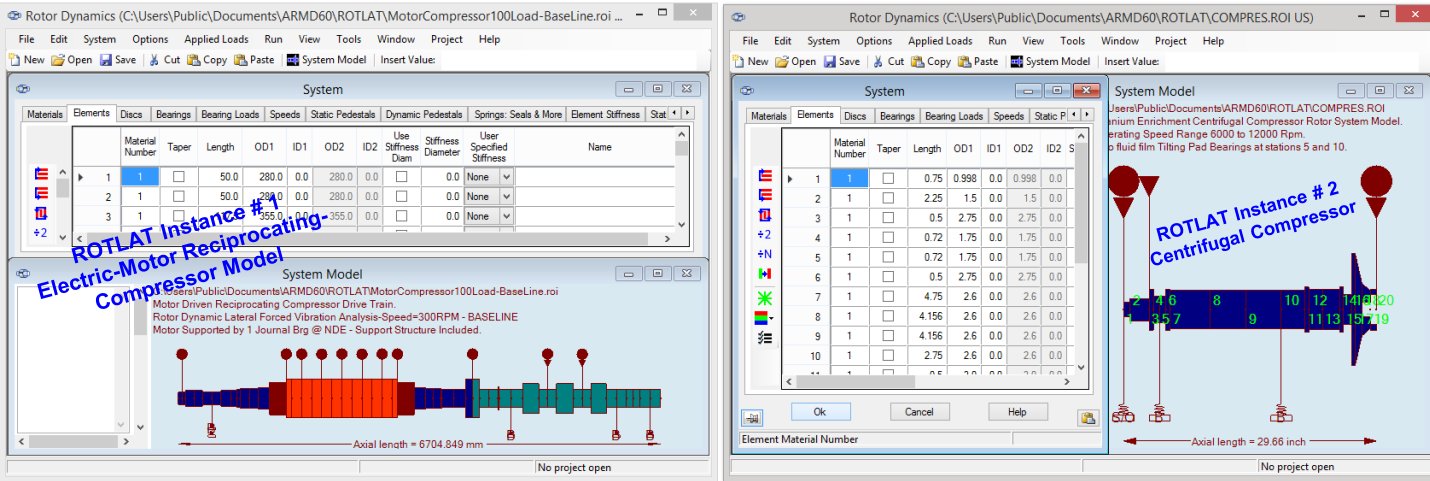
- System Window:** Shows a table of system elements with columns for Material Number, Taper, Length, OD1, ID1, OD2, ID2, Use Stiffness Diam, Stiffness Diameter, User Specified Stiffness, and Name. Rows 49, 50, and 51 are visible.
- Options Window:** Shows the 'Natural Frequencies / Mode Shapes' tab. Under 'Natural Frequencies and Mode Shape Options', there are 'Output Options' including 'Cycles/Minute' (selected), 'Hertz', 'Damping Ratio' (selected), and 'Log Decrement'. A checkbox for 'Compute natural frequencies and mode shapes where the critical damping ratio is below' is present with a value of 0.0.
- Applied Loads Window:** Shows a table of predefined applied loads with columns for Station, Direction, Load, Frequency, Phase Angle, Start Time, End Time, and Name. Rows 14, 15, and 16 are visible.

Material Number	Taper	Length	OD1	ID1	OD2	ID2	Use Stiffness Diam	Stiffness Diameter	User Specified Stiffness	Name
49	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.7	250.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	None	
50	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.9	257.8	0.0	257.8	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	None	
51	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.9	281.7	0.0	281.7	0.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	None	

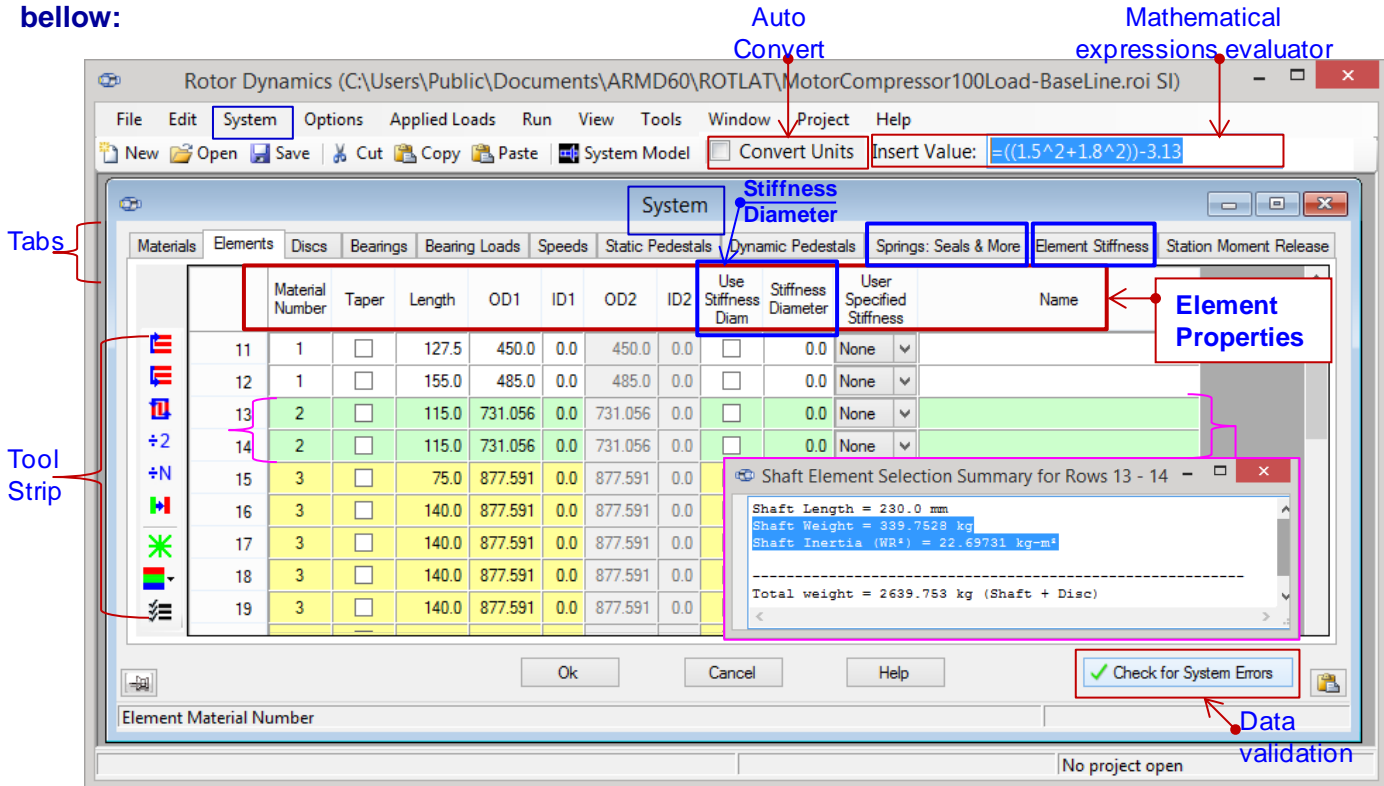
Station	Direction	Load	Frequency	Phase Angle	Start Time	End Time	Name
14	44 Force in Y	2179.3	2310.0	76.776	0.0	10000.0	Compressor Throw 3 Y 5th Ham.
15	44 Force in Y	3891.9	2640.0	-66.54	0.0	10000.0	Compressor Throw 3 Y 6th Ham.
16	44 Force in Y	5163.3	1980.0	48.908	0.0	10000.0	Compressor Throw 3 Y 7th Ham.

ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

➤ **Multiple instances of ROTLAT.** The newly developed package can now **open simultaneously multiple instances of ROTLAT**, so modeled shaft and components can be moved easily between different system models to allow fast, side-by-side comparison of model variations and analysis results. This functionality permits multiple instances of ROTLAT Version 6 or Version 5.8 to be accessible on your screens.



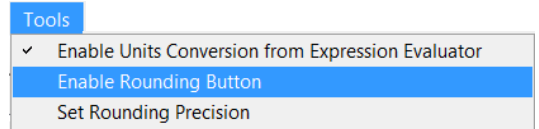
Many of the improvements incorporated into the ARMD ROTLAT Version 6 are specifically directed towards simplicity, increasing usability and increasing productivity as illustrated below:



- Move row Up
- Move row Down
- Reverse order of elements on the shaft
- Split Element
- Divide into N elements
- Change material
- Mark/unmark elements
- Color rows
- Get Summary

ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

- **Evaluate Mathematical Expressions.** When entering data to cells, data entry field has the ability to evaluate mathematical expressions, without having to launch a calculator app.
- **Whole Number.** Display for improved legibility, defaulting to scientific notation when required.
- **Auto Convert Units.** Automatically computes the units conversion when modeling a system with different components using mixed SI and English units. Example: You have a few inch dimensions to enter amongst hundreds of mm values, just check the box for auto conversion.
- **Automatic Cell Validation.** Performed at data entry time. The program now reviews data grids for incomplete, invalid, or nonsensical entries, providing an error flag and correction recommendation. This applies to mass-elastic data fields, user defined torques, and required solver data inputs.
- **Data validation error diagnostics** quickly walks user through any model input errors. A mouse click navigates the user to the next error found.
- **Row Tagging.** Row marking/tagging for quick identification and rapid recall, advantageous for multi-shaft systems with very large numbers of elements.
- **Round Function.** Round function for data entry fields is accessible from the Tools menu, and can be declared for all data fields.
- **Tool Strip/Bar and Buttons.** Replaces hidden right-click menus to provide enhanced visibility of functions and features.
- **Data Entry Grids.** All data entry grids can be open simultaneously for ease of model building.

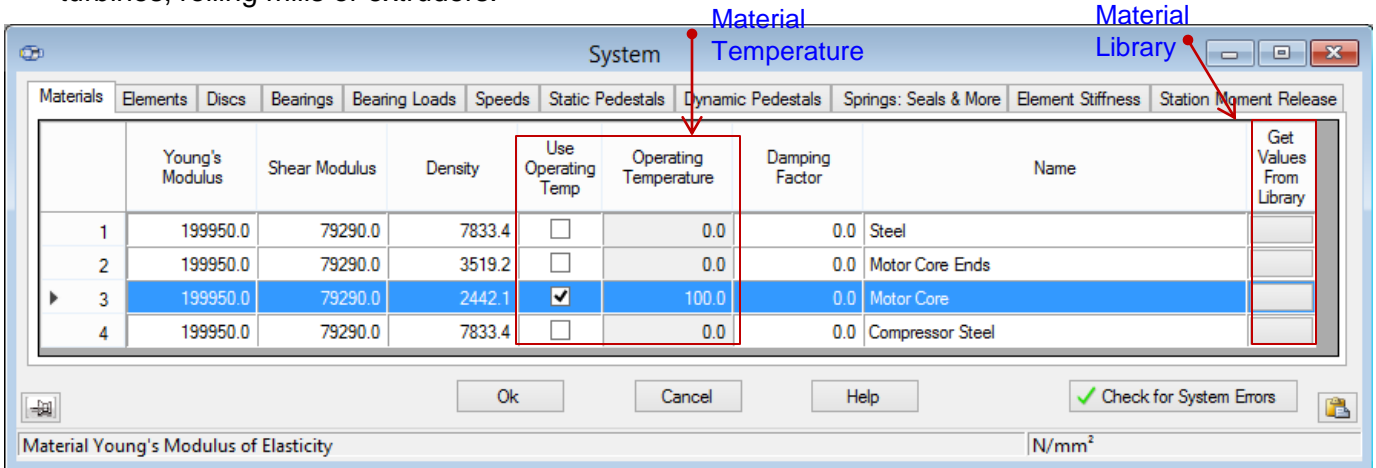


The screenshot displays the ARMD60 ROTLAT software interface. The main window is titled "Rotor Dynamics (C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD60\ROTLAT\MotorCompressor100Load-BaseLine.roi)". It features a menu bar (File, Edit, System, Options, Applied Loads, Run, View, Tools, Window, Project, Help) and a toolbar with icons for New, Open, Save, Cut, Copy, Paste, System Model, and Convert Units. The interface is divided into several panes:

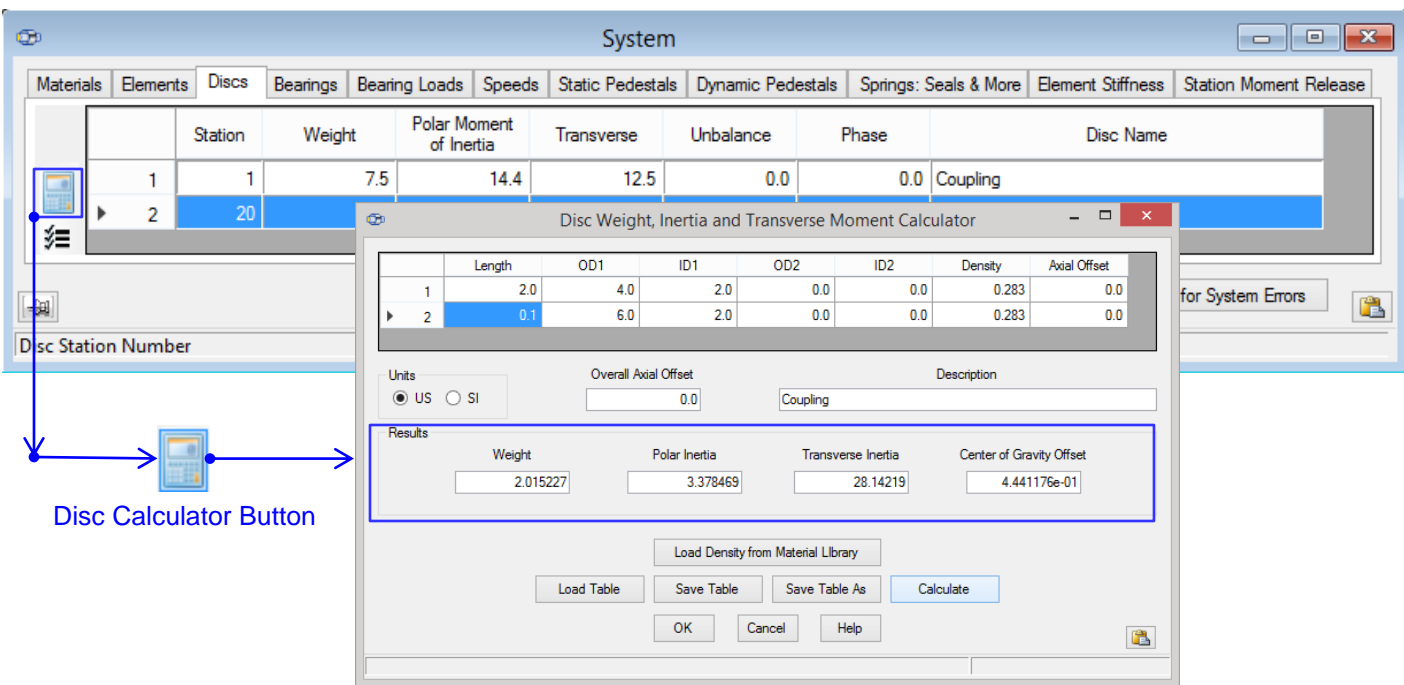
- System:** A table with columns for Materials, Elements, Discs, Bearings, Bearing Loads, Speeds, Static Pedestals, Dynamic Pedestals, Springs, Seals & More, Element Stiffness, and Station Moment Release. It contains data for 19 elements.
- Applied Loads:** A table with columns for Station, Direction, Load, Frequency, Phase Angle, Start Time, End Time, and N. It lists 9 applied loads.
- System Model:** A 3D schematic of a rotor system with numbered elements (1-55) and various bearings. The axial length is 6704.849 mm.
- Options:** A dialog box with tabs for Description, Solvers Options, Natural Frequencies / Mode Shapes, Unbalance Response, and Time Transient Simulation. It includes sections for Features / Output Control, Pedestal / Housing, Gravitational body force factors, and Solver Options.

ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

- **Data Entry Menus.** All data entry menus are visible at the Grid Input page. Grids now feature selection check boxes and editing buttons where appropriate.
- **Shaft Material Temperature.** Material operating temperature is readily input and enabled, to capture the temperature dependent material properties and their effect upon rotating assembly dynamic characteristics. Particularly useful for shafts in high temperature applications like steam turbines, rolling mills or extruders.

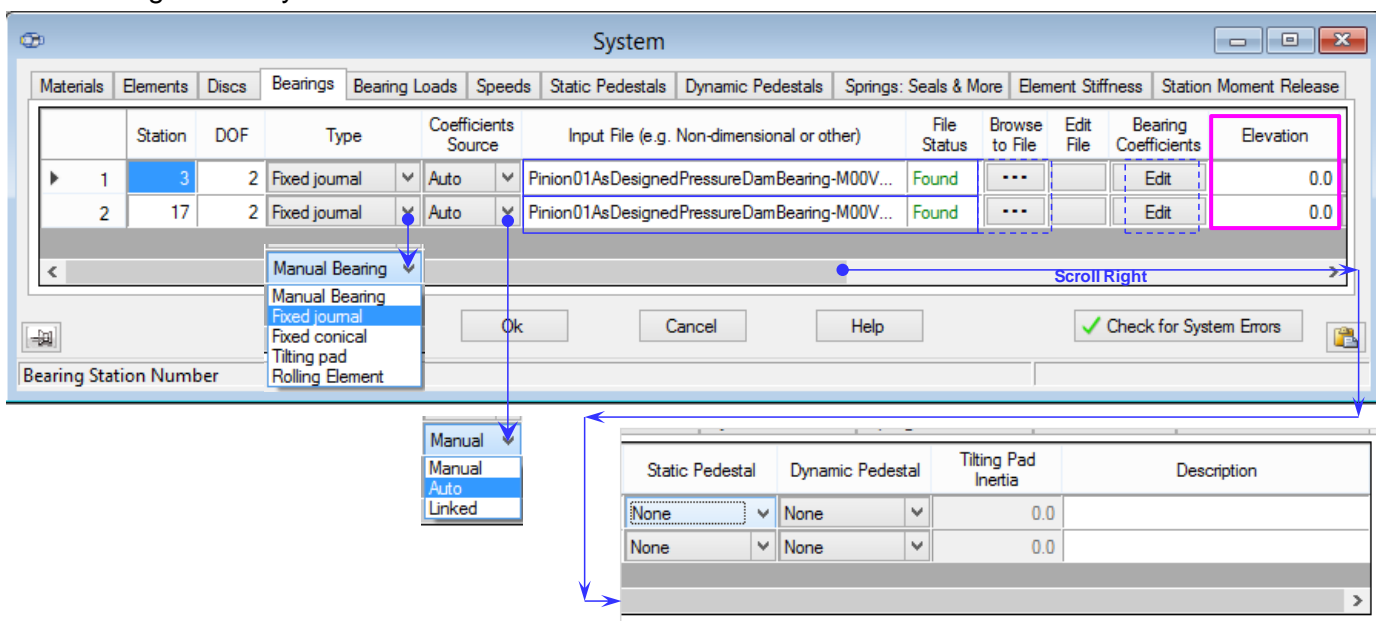


- **Stiffness Diameter** can be used to enter the equivalent mass-elastic properties of complex shaft sections, motor lamination stacks, shrunk on disks, etc. When selected, stiffness diameter is used to compute element stiffness while element geometry is used for computing element weight and inertia properties.
- **Discs & Disc Calculator.** Discs representing concentrated mass with/without inertia properties can be located at any station along the shafting system. A disc calculator is implemented in ROTLAT to compute weight, polar and transverse moments of inertia for user defined single or multiple disc geometries. Calculated weight and inertia properties are automatically placed in the appropriate cells in the Discs form.



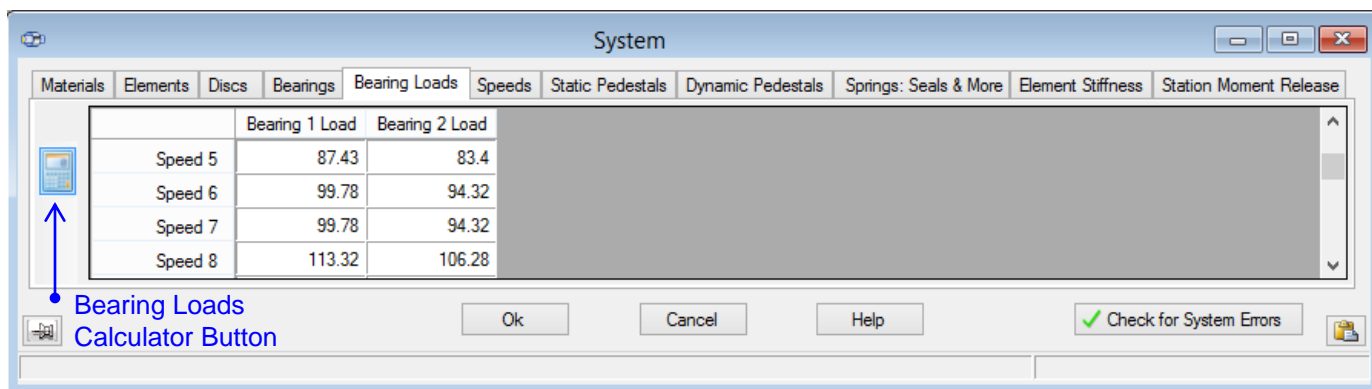
ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

- **Bearings** can be located at any station along the shafting system. Bearings are the fundamental elements supporting the rotating assembly, and any internally generated or externally applied forces and moments. Their dynamic properties (stiffness and damping coefficients) can be manually specified or automatically generated when bearing models are linked to specified stations on the rotating assembly.



Typically, a bearing has two degrees-of-freedom (X and Y directions, Z being the rotational axis) which is the default setting. ROTLAT can accommodate any number of degrees-of-freedom such as **4x4** for bearings with moment stiffness (Rolling-Element bearings or Thrust bearings). Similarly, for Tilting-Pad bearings where pad pitch degree-of-freedom are to be considered (full stiffness and damping coefficients **NxN**) the size is set to 2 + number-of-pads).

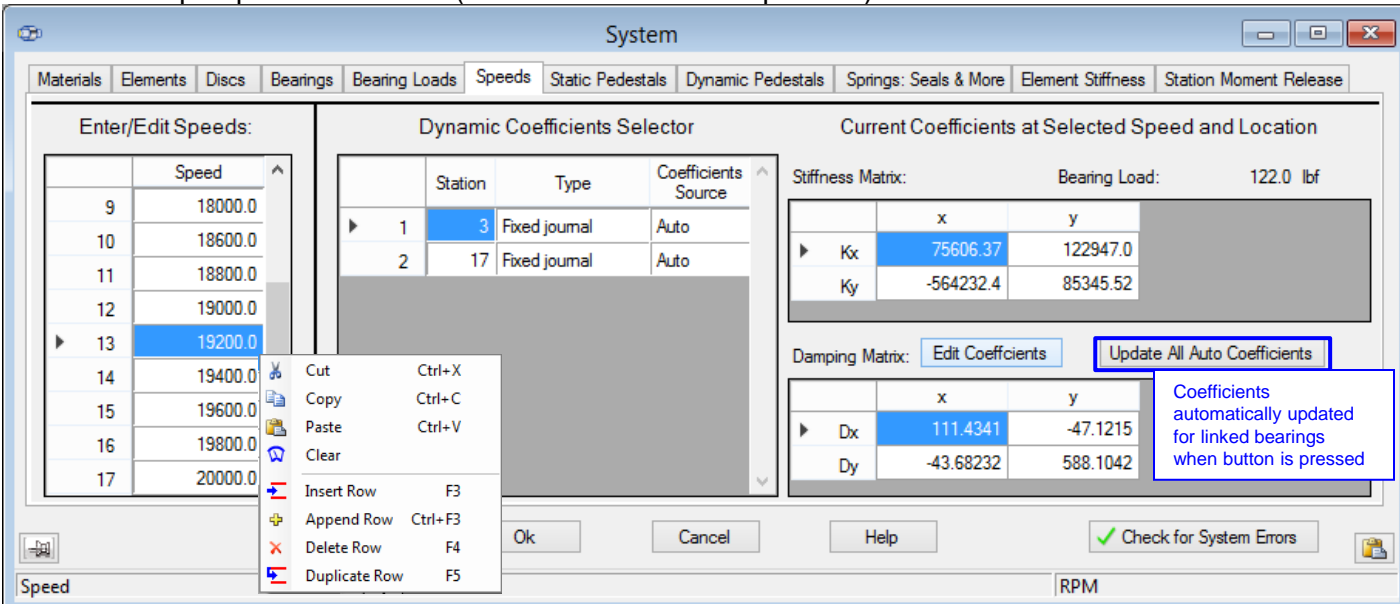
- **Bearings Loads**. Bearing applied loads due to rotating assembly dead weight and/or externally applied forces and moments on the rotating assembly, can be automatically calculated or manually specified in the form. To automatically calculate bearing applied loads simply press the calculator button on the left side of the form.



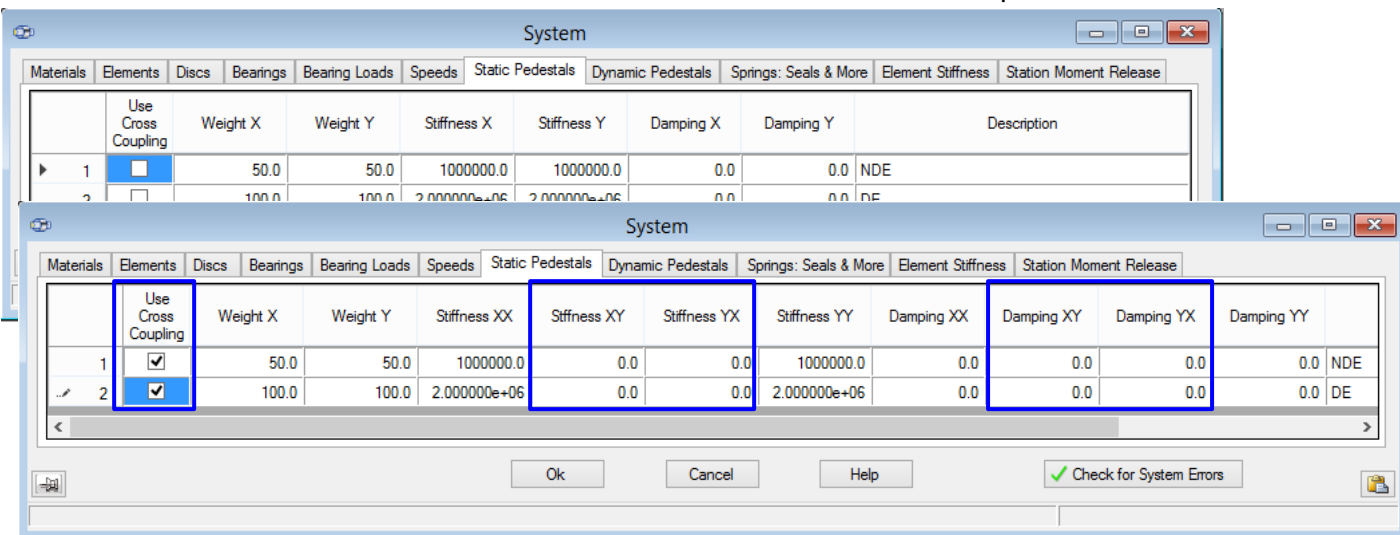
Bearing load calculations may-or-may-not consider dead weight load and externally applied forces/moments, but also will take **bearing elevation** into account to properly compute bearings load magnitudes and directions for each of the bearings supporting the rotating assembly. Bearings **Elevations** are influential when indeterminate supports are considered with three or more bearings such as those installed in multi-rotor power generating units.

ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

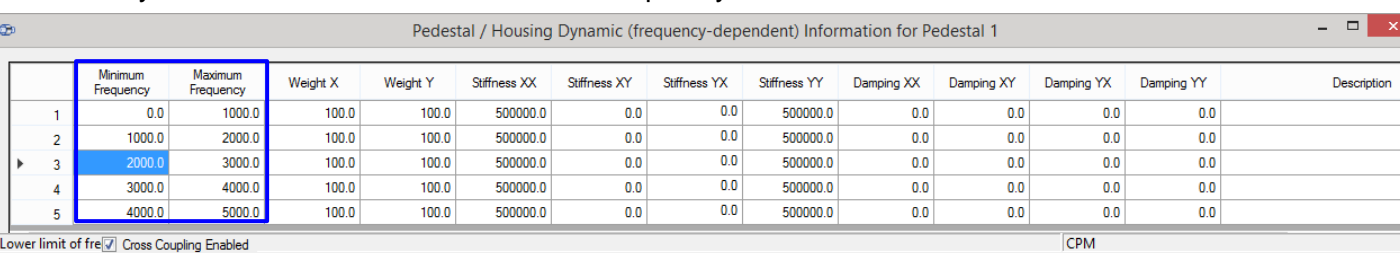
- **Speed Cases.** Many speed cases can be considered in rotor dynamic evaluation with ROTLAT. Speed cases entry and bearing dynamic coefficients viewing are designed for efficiency with copy and deep duplicate functions (all linked values are duplicated).



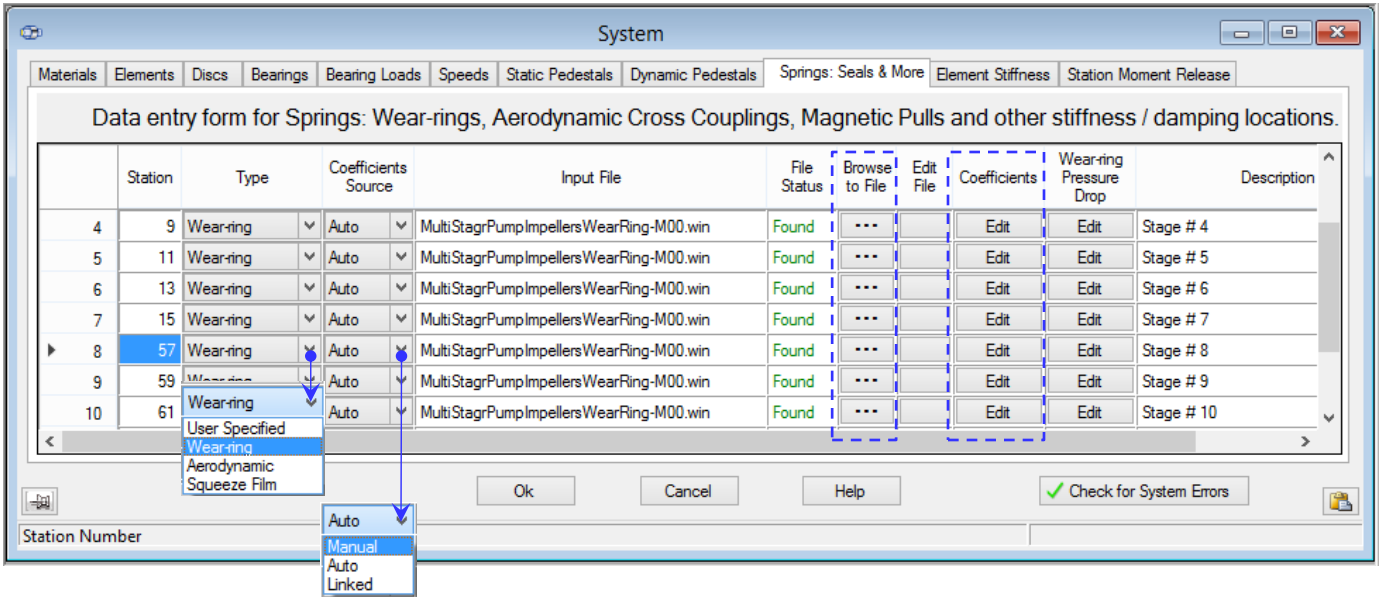
- **Static Pedestal.** Bearings support flexibility such as bearing housing, support structure, etc. can be considered in ROTLAT. These dynamic coefficients are normally defined in the horizontal X-direction and vertical Y-direction with their mass, stiffness and damping characteristics. Any defined static pedestal properties can be linked to any bearing in the system. ROTLAT not only accommodates these coefficients but also can accommodate cross-coupled coefficients as shown.



- **Dynamic Pedestal.** Similar to the static pedestal mentioned above, the dynamic pedestal defines the dynamic coefficients as a function of frequency bands calculated or measured in the field.



- **Springs.** Provides the means to introduce dynamic characteristics (stiffness and/or damping coefficients similar to bearings) affecting the rotating assembly. This option permits the user to specify **dynamic effects** such as those arising from **Seals, Wear-rings, Impeller Aero-Dynamics, Impeller Hydraulics, Steam Whirl effects**, etc. that may be stabilizing or destabilizing forces on the rotating assembly. Their dynamic properties (stiffness and damping coefficients) can be manually specified or for some elements (shown below) automatically generated when these elements are linked to specified stations on the rotating assembly.



- **Element Stiffness.** The element stiffness feature (matrix tab shown below) permits user specification of elements stiffness matrices to be utilized in the shaft element form instead of being computed internally by the solvers from the specified element geometry. This feature allows the specification of element stiffness matrix for such elements as coupling, coupling connections, plate elements, discs, or any other flexible connection along the shafting system.

	X	αX	Y	αY
X	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4
αX	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4
Y	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,4
αY	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,4

Axisymmetric Non-tapered Element

	X	αX	Y	αY
X	$\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$-\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$
αX	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{4EI}{L}$	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{2EI}{L}$
Y	$-\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{12EI}{L^3}$	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$
αY	$\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{2EI}{L}$	$-\frac{6EI}{L^2}$	$\frac{4EI}{L}$

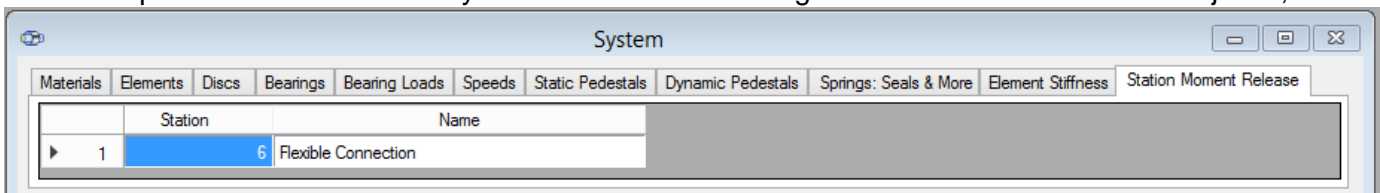
User Specified Element Stiffness Matrix

K_{xx}	$K_{\alpha x}$	K_{yy}	$K_{\alpha y}$
2.905900e+07	1.452900e+07	3.004100e+07	-1.551200e+07

Edit the values above to produce the effective stiffness matrix shown below:

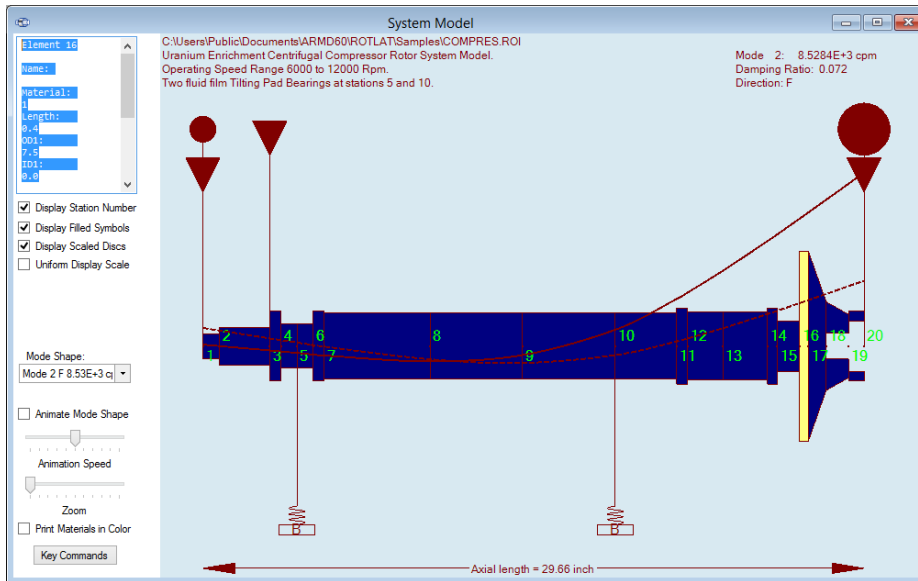
	x	αx	y	αy
x	2.905900e+07	1.452900e+07	-2.905900e+07	1.452900e+07
αx	1.452900e+07	3.004100e+07	-1.452900e+07	-1.551200e+07
y	-2.905900e+07	-1.452900e+07	2.905900e+07	-1.452900e+07
αy	1.452900e+07	-1.551200e+07	-1.452900e+07	3.004100e+07

- **Station Moment Release.** The station moment release permits specification of stations along the shafting system not to transmit moment forces across the station while transmitting full shear forces. This option lends itself to readily define a station reflecting shaft connections at universal joints,

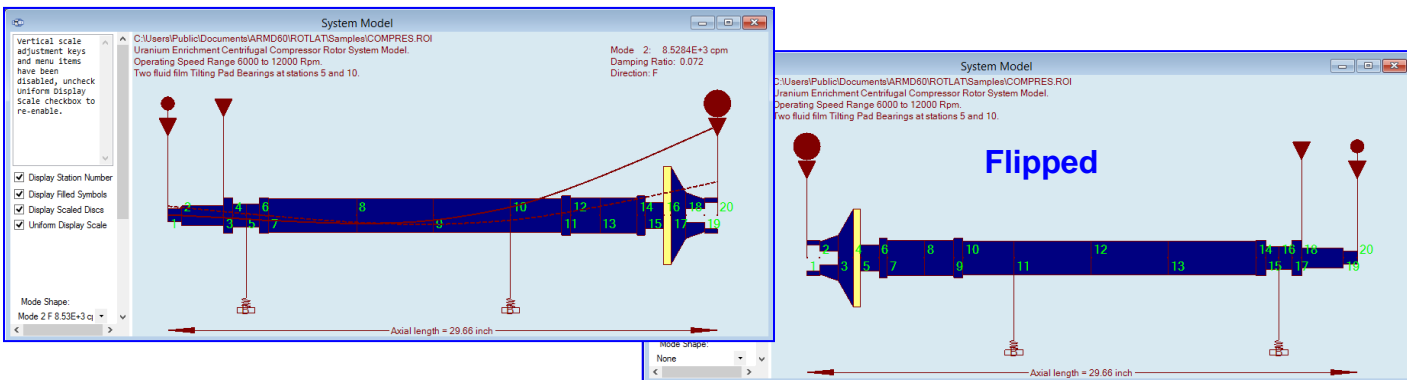


➤ 2-D GRAPHICS MODEL.

Real-time graphics update of the 2-D image corresponding to numeric data input in data grids provides visual confirmation of model correctness while building system models.



2-D Model auto resizing gives user the option to “fit-to-page” complete model. User can automatically view the model with the correct aspect ratio (Uniform Display Scale, shown below), thereby permitting rapid, visual model review. Shaft models can be **flipped from left to right** with a single button click.



Interrogate an element in the 2-D Model Viewer to see all defining element data in a side-bar data window.

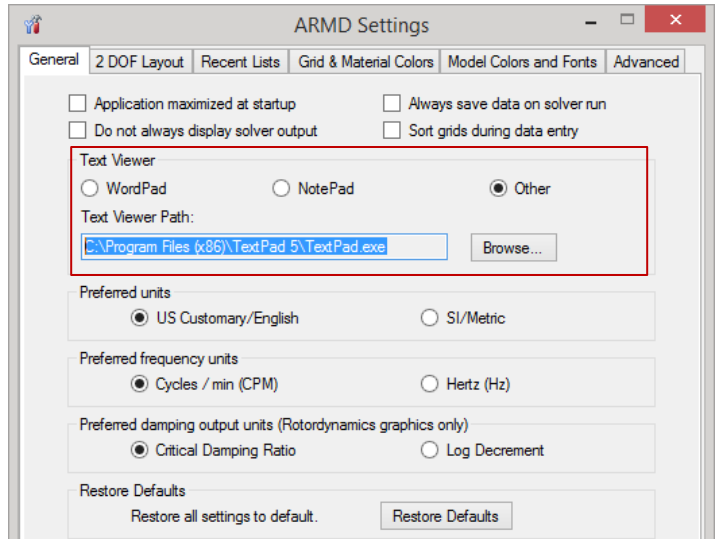
Element selection with control keys within the 2-D model viewer permits easy identification of particular cells within large models. This is useful for models with closely spaced thin elements.

Rotated view option for copying the 2-D model graphic to the clipboard.

Metfile enabled copy and paste of system models and graphics for better report graphics.

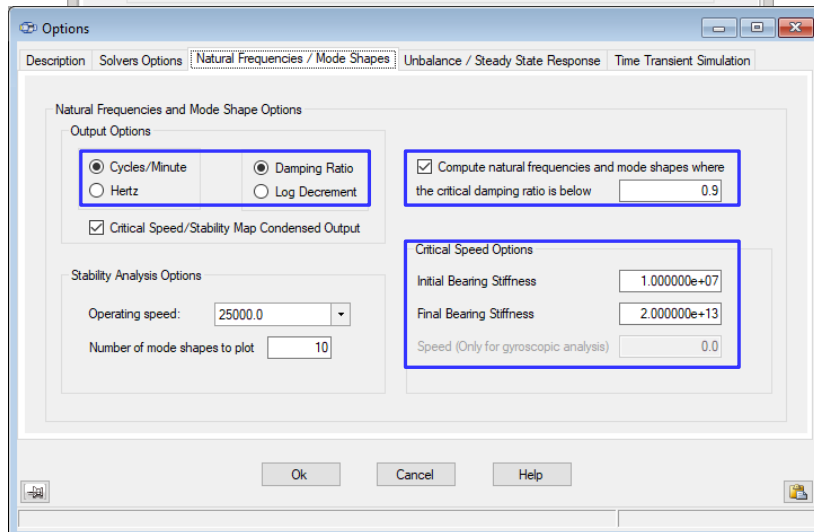
Tool panel has been added on the 2-D display window for enhanced graphics control and better visibility of display options.

➤ **Text Output Viewer.** User selectable text output viewer that can be Word, Open Office Writer, Notepad, WordPad, or any other program which accepts text file input. Settings are specified in the ARMD Settings form from the help menu.



➤ **One-click Quick Chart.** This feature rapidly displays an X-Y graph of entered tabular data for visual verification of correctness. ARMD Graph software is still available for complete graphic analysis capabilities

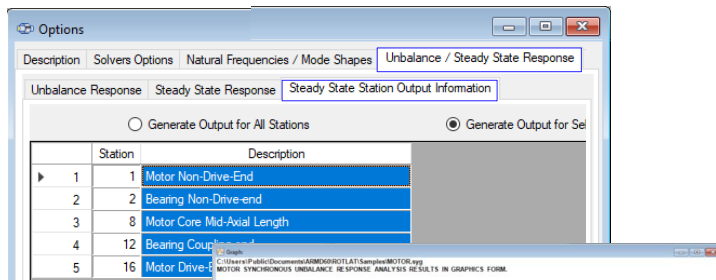
➤ **Selectable Output Units.** Selectable Frequency Units between CPM or Hz, in accordance with the user's preference, or the industry standard format, can be set simply by checking a box in the options form. Also damping parameter (Damping Ratio or Log. Dec.) can be selected.



➤ **Damped Modes.** Users may eliminate graphical presentation of highly damped modes by simply checking a box and specifying damping ratio threshold.

➤ **Critical Speed Map Options.** Minimum and maximum support/bearing stiffness for critical speed map can be user specified and can include gyroscopic/speed effects.

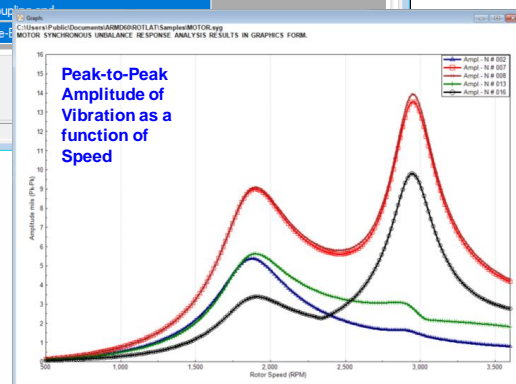
➤ **Amplification Factors.** Amplification factors in accordance with API standards are computed for user specified stations by simply specifying the desired stations for this option.



MOTOR.syo

AMPLIFICATION FACTORS FOR SPECIFIED ELEMENTS

MEASUREMENT TYPE	FREQUENCY (CPM)	AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	AMPLITUDE (mils Pk-Pk)
SHAFT STATION - Motor Non-Drive-End			
X-AXIS	1870.9	4.31	4.531
Y-AXIS	1886.4	3.96	1.873
MAJ. AXIS	2914.6	6.92	1.449
MAJ. AXIS	1870.9	4.30	4.797
MAJ. AXIS	2945.7	9.21	1.817
SHAFT STATION - Non-Drive-End Bearing			
X-AXIS	1870.9	4.27	5.014
Y-AXIS	1886.4	3.99	2.235
MAJ. AXIS	1870.9	4.22	5.367
SHAFT STATION - Motor Core Mid-Axial Length			
X-AXIS	1886.4	3.91	9.123
Y-AXIS	2945.7	10.08	13.926
MAJ. AXIS	1902.0	3.54	9.092
MAJ. AXIS	2945.7	9.79	13.935
SHAFT STATION - Drive-End Bearing			
X-AXIS	1902.0	3.79	5.520
Y-AXIS	2930.2	8.67	3.628
MAJ. AXIS	1902.0	3.64	6.000
SHAFT STATION - Coupling / Drive-End			
X-AXIS	1902.0	3.35	3.320
X-AXIS	2976.9	6.27	3.762
Y-AXIS	2945.7	10.40	9.090
MAJ. AXIS	1902.0	3.40	3.384
MAJ. AXIS	2945.7	10.31	9.812



NATURAL FREQUENCY, MODE SHAPE & STABILITY

- Natural frequencies & mode shapes
- Damped and undamped simulation
- Stability parameters (damping ratio, logarithmic decrement)
- Rotor orbit direction (forward/reverse precession)
- Critical speed map
- Stability map / Campbell diagrams
- Bearing reaction forces
- Shaft weight, deflection, centerline slope, shaft moment, shear, & fiber stress diagrams

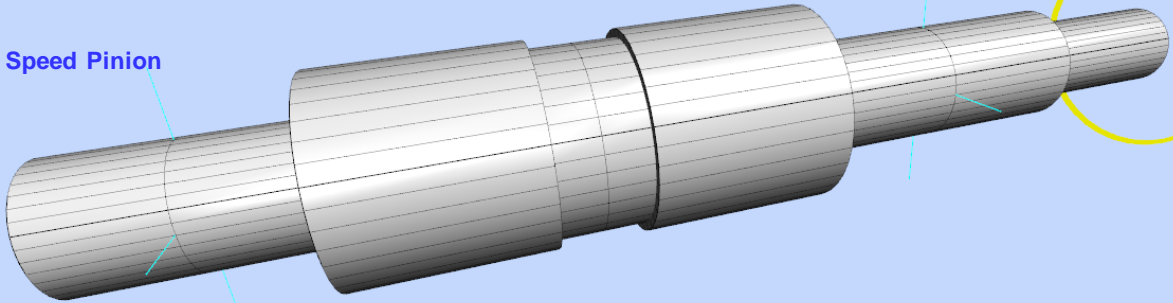
The image displays the ARMD software interface for rotor analysis. It includes several key components:

- Solver Options:** A configuration window for solving natural frequencies and mode shapes. It includes sections for Features/Output Control, Gravitational body force factors, Solver Options, and Amplitude Output Units.
- Options Dialog:** A secondary configuration window titled "Natural Frequency, Mode Shapes & Stability". It allows users to set Output Options (Cycles/Minute, Hertz, Damping Ratio, Log Decrement), Stability Analysis Options (Operating speed, Number of mode shapes to plot), and Critical Speed Options (Initial/Final Bearing Stiffness, Speed).
- Critical Speed Map:** A graph showing the relationship between Frequency (CPM) and Operating Speed (CPM) for four modes (Mode 1, 2, 3, 4). The y-axis ranges from 0.100 to 2.000, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 3880.0. Mode 1 is shown in blue, Mode 2 in red, Mode 3 in green, and Mode 4 in black.
- 2D Shaft Model:** A detailed view of the rotor assembly showing the shaft, bearings, and seals. The axial length is 5774.999 mm. A callout box indicates Mode 10 F 7.9186E+3 cpm, Damping Ratio: 0.007, and Direction: F.
- 3D Shaft Model:** A 3D perspective view of the rotor assembly, showing the shaft, bearings, and seals. The axial length is 5774.999 mm. A callout box indicates Mode 10 F 7.9186E+3 cpm, Damping Ratio: 0.007, and Direction: F.

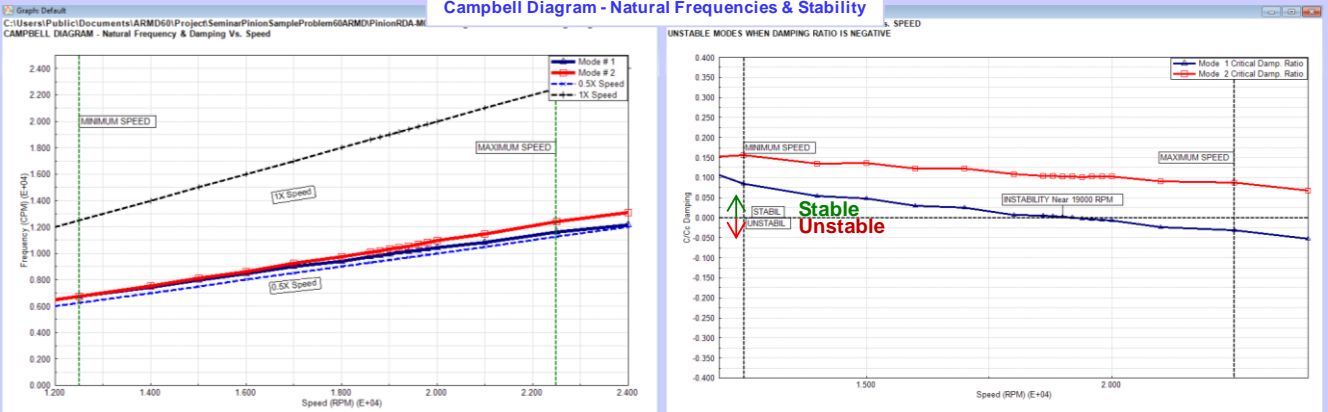
ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

Gear Box Pinion Shaft Rotor Dynamic Analysis - Speed 12,500-22,500 RPM.
Supported on Two Pressure Dam Bearings, Radial Clearance=0.00325", and
Dam Step Height=0.020", Lubricated by ISO 32 Oil Supplied @ 140 Deg.F.

High Speed Pinion



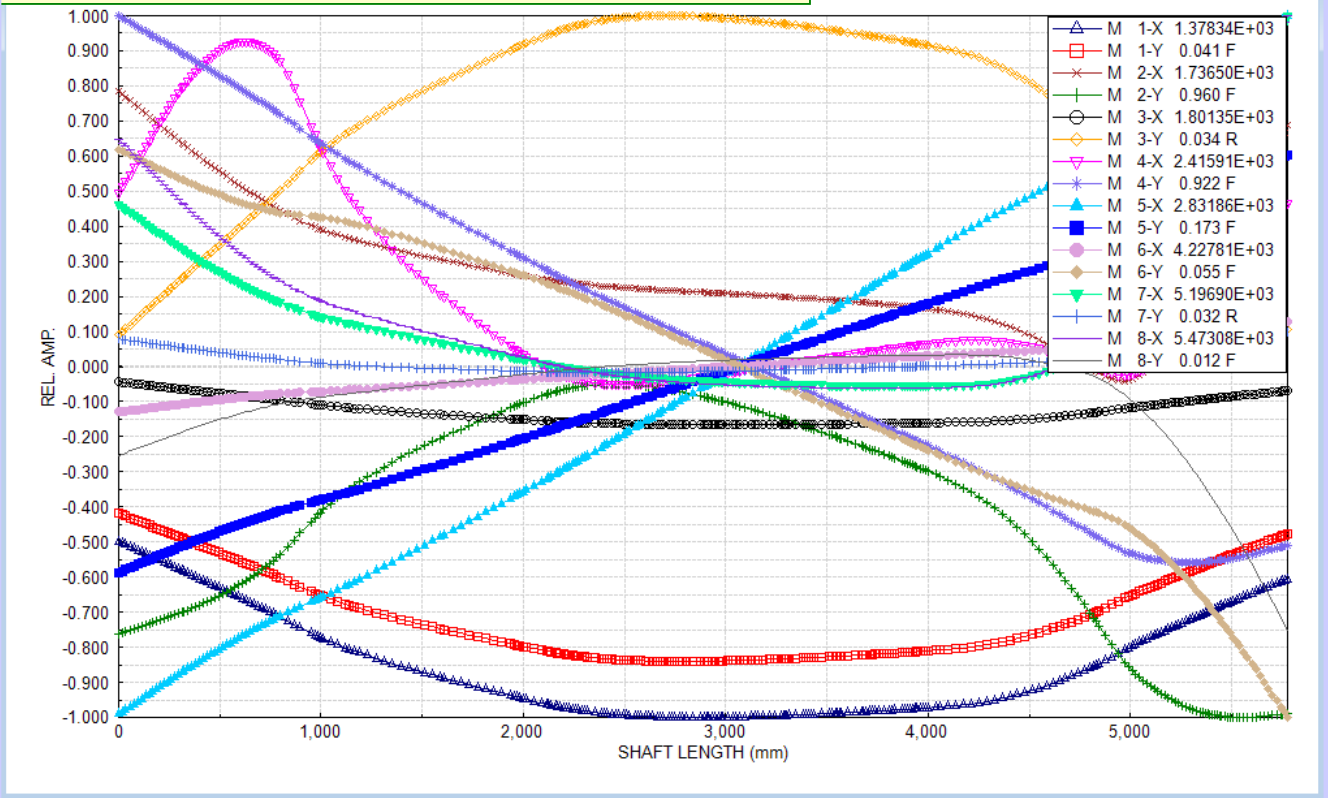
Campbell Diagram - Natural Frequencies & Stability



Graph: Default

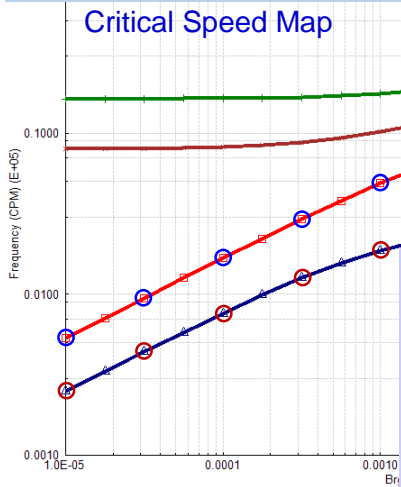
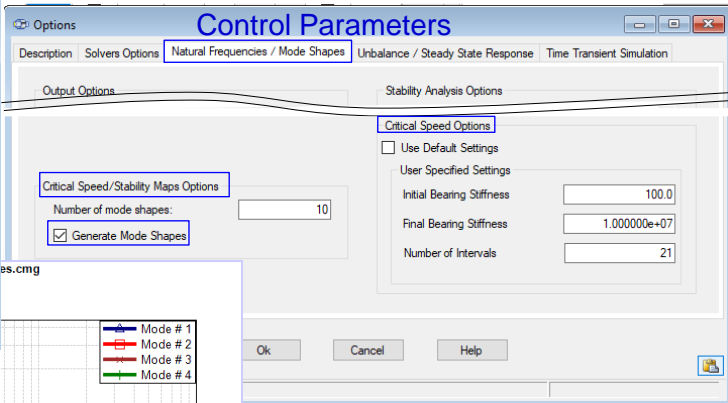
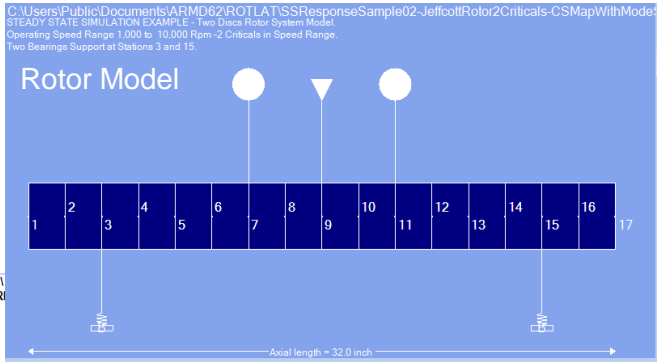
C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD60\ROTLAT\Samples\TurbineModel-M2PedestalKWithSealsNomCNom Setup.stg

2D Graphics – Motor Lowest Eight (8) Natural Frequencies Modes of Vibration

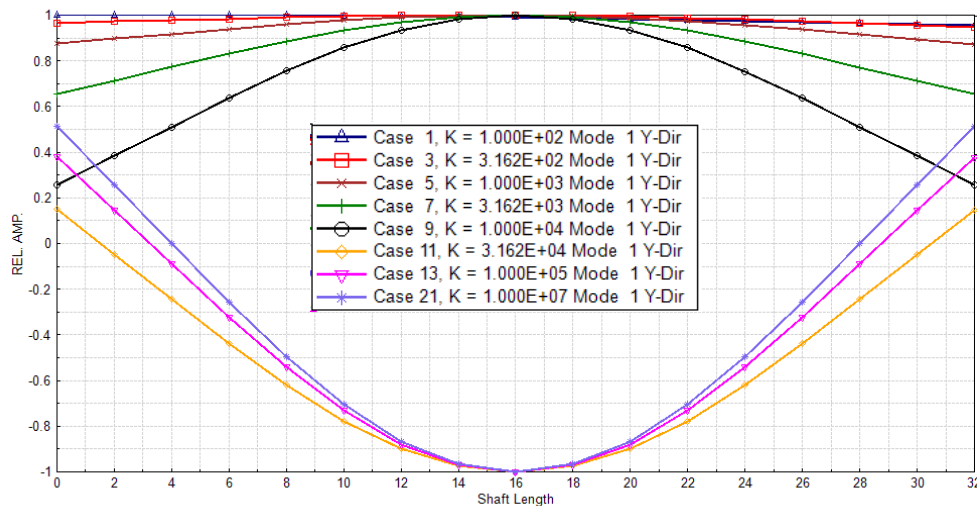


ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

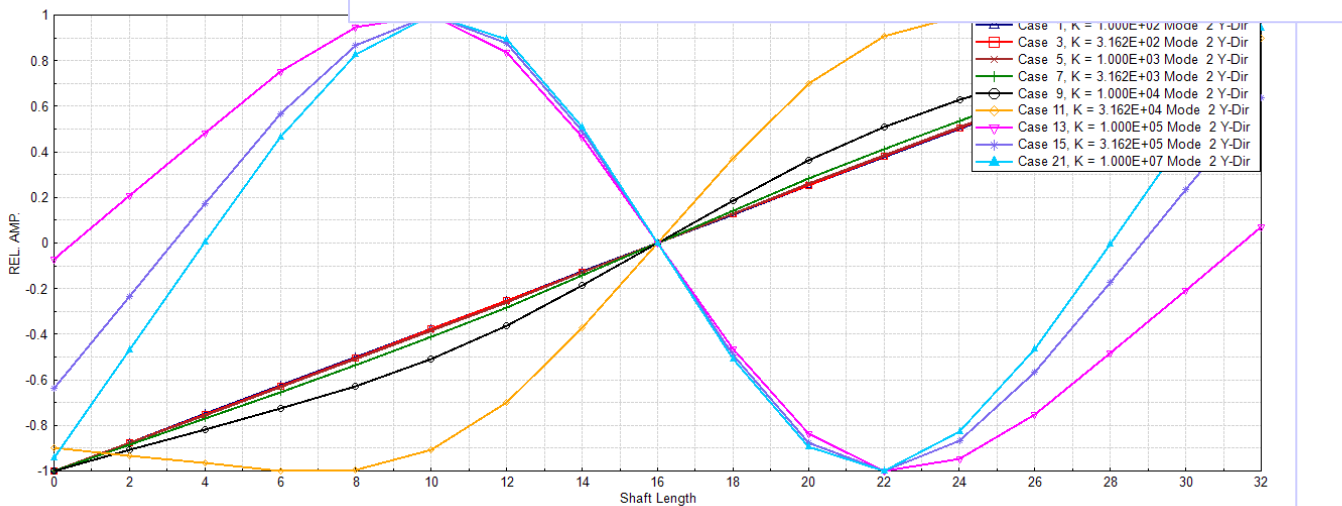
➤ Generation of mode shapes as a function of support stiffness for Critical Speed maps and as a function of speed for Stability maps.



C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD62\ROTLAT\SSResponseSample02-JeffcottRotor2\Criticals-CsMapWithModeShapes.cgx
CRITICAL SPEED MAP (MODE SHAPE #1) FOR VARIOUS SUPPORT STIFFNESS CASES



C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD62\ROTLAT\SSRes
CRITICAL SPEED MAP (MODE SHAPE #2) FOR VARIOUS



ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

Synchronous UNBALANCE & STEADY-STATE RESPONSE

- Multiple unbalance planes/forces
- Vibratory amplitudes and orbits
- Foundation vibratory amplitudes
- Various types of external excitations and body forces including harmonic excitations/orders
- Magnitude and phase (Bode plot)
- Forces/moments transmitted to bearings and foundation
- Rotor shape plots
- Dynamic forces and moments
- API Amplification factors

Options

Unbalance Response | Steady State Response | Station Output

Synchronous Unbalance Response

Compute unbalance response over the range of speeds shown here:

Initial speed: 500.0 RPM
 Intermediate speed: 1800.0 RPM
 Final speed: 3600.0 RPM
 Number of speed increments: 100

Motor Rotor Model – Un Shaded

Graph

Peak-to-Peak Amplitude of Vibration as a function of Speed

Amplification Factors at Select Stations

MEASUREMENT TYPE	FREQUENCY (CPM)	AMPLIFICATION FACTOR	AMPLITUDE (mils Pk-Pk)
SHAFT STATION – Motor Non-Drive-End			
X-AXIS	1870.9	4.31	4.531
Y-AXIS	1886.4	3.96	1.873
Z-AXIS	2914.6	6.92	1.449
MAJ. AXIS	1870.9	4.30	4.797
MAJ. AXIS	2945.7	9.21	1.817
SHAFT STATION – Non-Drive-End Bearing			
X-AXIS	1870.9	4.27	5.014
Y-AXIS	1886.4	3.99	2.235
MAJ. AXIS	1870.9	4.22	5.367
SHAFT STATION – Motor Non-Drive Mid-Axial-Speed			
X-AXIS	1886.4	3.91	8.123
Y-AXIS	2945.7	10.08	13.926
MAJ. AXIS	1902.0	3.54	9.092
MAJ. AXIS	2945.7	9.79	13.935
SHAFT STATION – Drive-End Bearing			
X-AXIS	1902.0	3.79	5.520
Y-AXIS	2930.2	8.67	3.628
MAJ. AXIS	1902.0	3.64	6.000
SHAFT STATION – Coupling / Drive-End			
X-AXIS	1902.0	3.35	3.320
Y-AXIS	2976.9	6.27	3.762
Z-AXIS	2945.7	10.40	9.090
MAJ. AXIS	1902.0	3.40	3.384
MAJ. AXIS	2945.7	10.31	9.812

Output Set: ROSYNC Vibrational Amplitudes | Output Set Property: 2942.42 RPM | Shape Amplitude: 2000

5000 Horsepower Electric Motor Analysis
 Normal Operating Speed = 1800 (RPM). Two Fluid-Film Journal Bearing.
 Bearing data is generated with the bearing module JURNBR.

Viewpoint

Zoom: +, -, ISO, YZ, XZ, XY

Rotation about: X, Y, Z

Visibility: Show Mesh, Solid, Ellipses, Center Lines, Discs, Bearings, Connections

Animation: Animation Speed

3D Graphics – Dynamically Deflected Rotor at Critical Speed of 2945 rpm
 Animation available for enhanced viewing.

Vibrational Amplitude in mils, at selected RPM, scaled by Shape Amplitude | No project open

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ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

- Implement feature for scaled amplitude of vibration to be user specified in the below form “API Scaling” tab. For example, API 617 criteria for compressors states “vibration response at each vibration probe, for considered unbalance amount and for cases of interest, shall not exceed the mechanical test vibration limit Avl, of 25.4 micrometer (1.0 mil) or the equation shown below, which ever is less”.

Options

Description Solvers Options Natural Frequencies / Mode Shapes Unbalance / Steady State Response Time Trans

Unbalance Response Steady State Response Station Output API Scaling

Enable API Scaling (Unbalance Response Only)

Minimum Allowable Speed (Nma) RPM

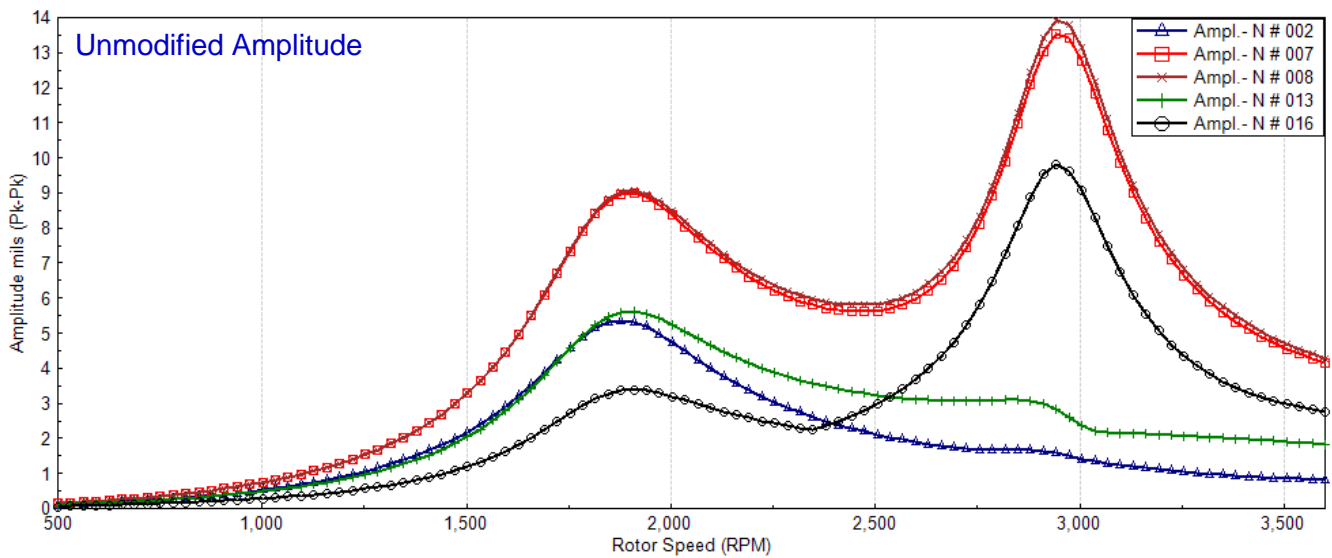
Maximum Continuous Speed (Nmc) RPM

Mechanical Test Vibration Limit (Avl) Mils

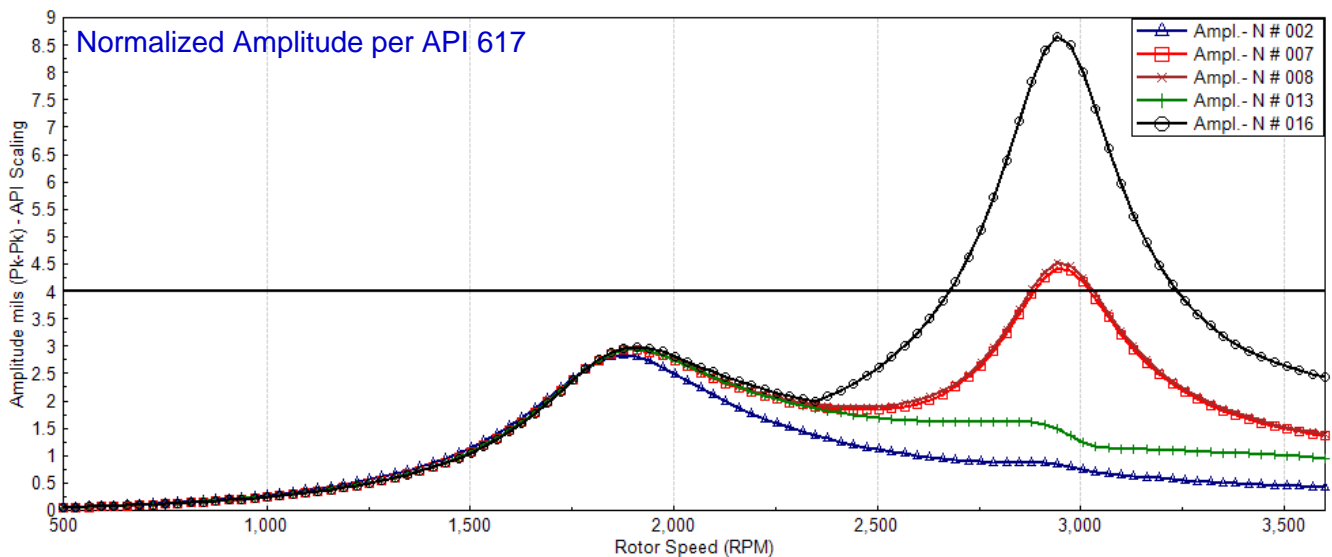
In SI units: $Avl = 25.4 \sqrt{12,000 / Nmc}$
 In USC (English) units: $Avl = \sqrt{12,000 / Nmc}$

Mechanical test vibration limit value Avl is computed by the user in accordance with appropriate equipment API specifications and specified in the form. Solution is performed and results are normalized utilizing the Avl value, as shown in the below generated graphics output.

C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD62\ROTLAT\MOTOR.syg
 MOTOR SYNCHRONOUS UNBALANCE RESPONSE ANALYSIS RESULTS IN GRAPHICS FORM.



C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD62\ROTLAT\MOTOR.syg
 MOTOR SYNCHRONOUS UNBALANCE RESPONSE ANALYSIS RESULTS IN GRAPHICS FORM >> Per API 617 Normalized Amplitude <<.



ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

Options

Description | Solvers Options | Natural Frequencies / Mode Shapes | **Unbalance / Steady State Resp**

Unbalance Response | **Steady State Response** | Station Output

Perform Steady State Response using these features:

Steady-State Response

- Disc Unbalance
- Predefined Applied Loads
- Gravitational Body Forces

Steady State Response Speed Selections:

Compute steady state response at 6000.0

Compute steady state response over the range of speeds shown

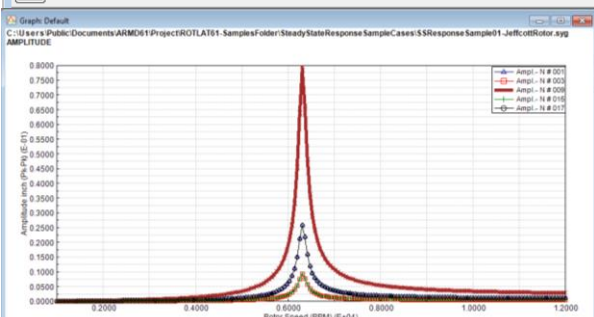
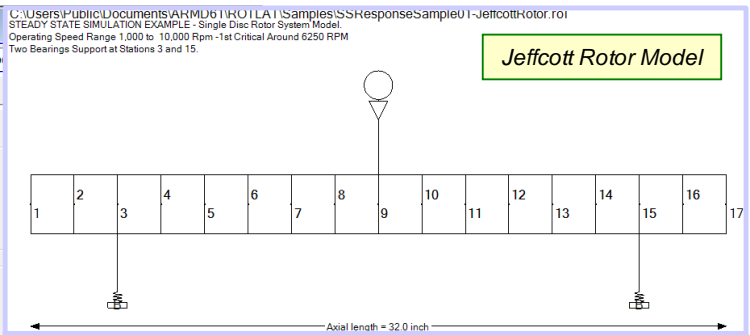
Initial speed: 1000.0 RPM

Intermediate speed: 6000.0 RPM

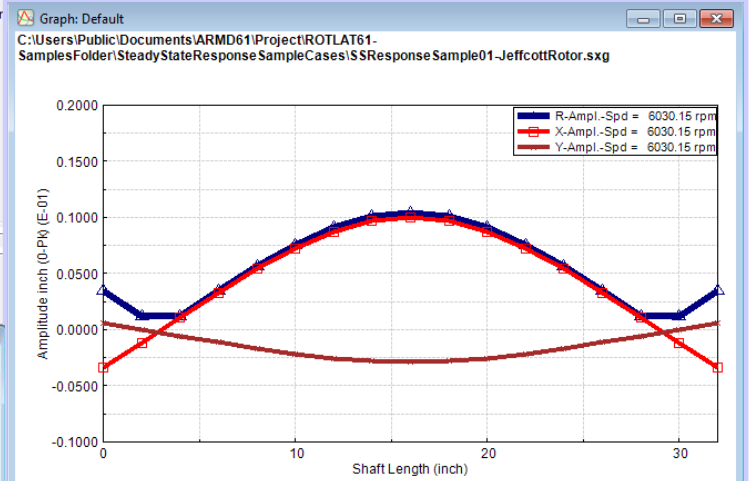
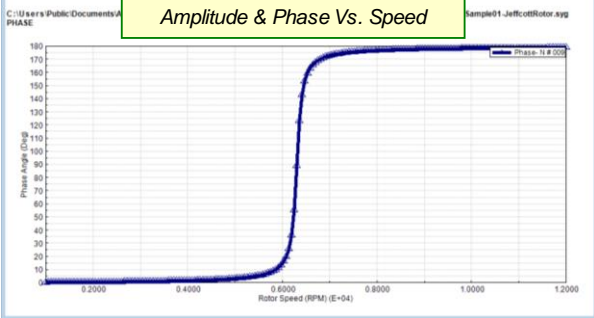
Final speed: 12000.0 RPM

Number of speed increments: 200

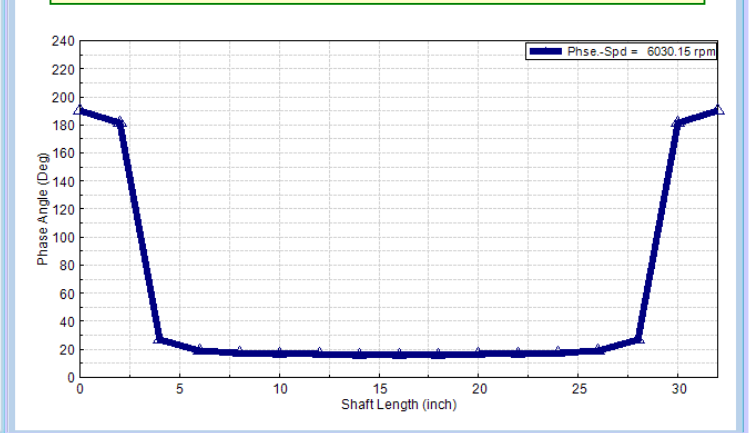
Ok | Cancel | Help



Amplitude & Phase Vs. Speed



Rotor Shape Plot At Select Speed – Displacements & Phase Angle.



ARMD Shaft Viewer (C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD61\ROTLAT\Samples\SSResponses\Sample01-JeffcottRotor.roi)

File View Project Help

Output Set: (ROSYNC Vibrational Amplitudes) | Output Set Property: 6030.15 RPM | Shape Amplitude: 400

STEAADY STATE SIMULATION EXAMPLE - Single Disc Rotor System Model

Operating Speed Range 1000 to 10,000 Rpm - 1st Critical Around 6250 RPM

Two bearings Support at Stations 3 and 15.

Scale Axes show the maximum radial excursion of 1.0E-02 inch (zero-to-peak)

1.0E-02

Rotational about X Y Z

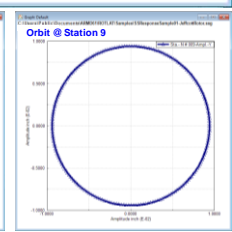
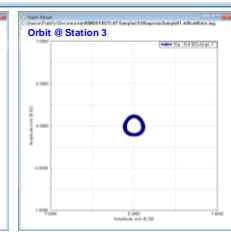
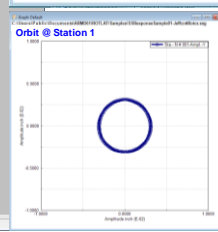
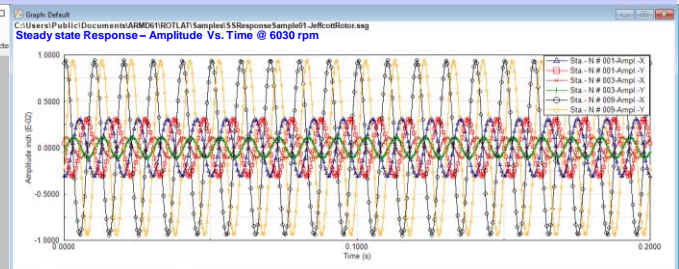
Zoom In Out

Visibility Show: Mesh, Ellipse, Discs, Connections, Solid, Center Lines, Bearings, Scale

Animation: Animation Speed

Vibrational Amplitude in inch, at selected RPM, scaled by Shape Amplitude

No project open



ARMD™ V6.2 – ROTLAT Package

TIME-TRANSIENT RESPONSE (Non-Synchronous)

- Gravitational and external forces: Multiple sinusoidal, step, ramp, pulse and unbalance
- Vibratory amplitudes time history
- Rotor orbits
- Dynamic forces and moments
- Dynamic stresses
- Transmitted forces and moments
- Pedestal vibratory amplitudes

Options

Time Transient Control Options

Perform Time Transient Response using these features:

- Disc Unbalance
- Predefined Applied Loads
- Gravitational Body Forces
- Continuation run

Compute time transient response at: **330.0** RPM

Number of time steps: **16384**

Time step interval for integration: **5.000000E-04** Seconds

Requested Stations and Directions for Output

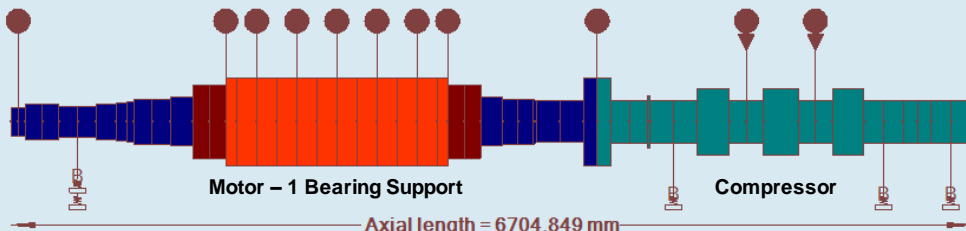
Station	X Amplitude	Y Amplitude	X Rotation	Y Rotation	X Housing Amplitude	Y Housing Amplitude	Description
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Applied Loads

Station	Type	Direction	Load	Frequency	Harmonic	Phase Angle
5	Time Transient	Force in X	20256.0	2640.0	0.0	31.147
6	44 Time Transient	Force in X	47135.0	2310.0	0.0	15.094
7	44 Time Transient	Force in X	56625.0	1650.0	0.0	94.624
8	44 Time Transient	Force in X	91693.0	660.0	0.0	-129.44
9	44 Time Transient	Force in X	119250.0	990.0	0.0	58.541
10	44 Time Transient	Force in X	737500.0	330.0	0.0	166.98
				1650.0	0.0	-117.67
				3300.0	0.0	142.16
				2970.0	0.0	-40.789
				2310.0	0.0	76.776
				2640.0	0.0	-66.54
				1980.0	0.0	48.908

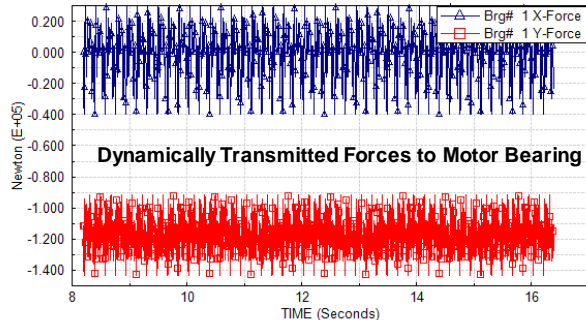
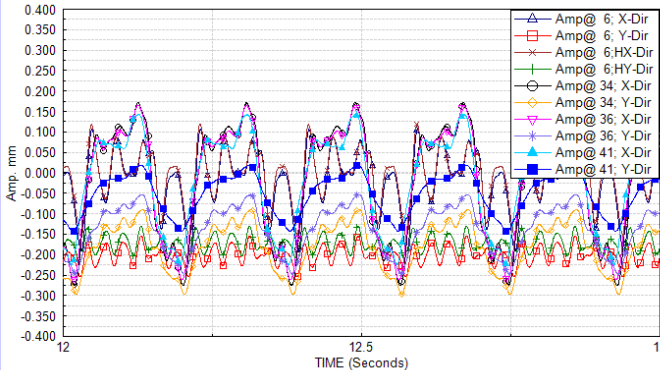
9500 HP Motor Driving Reciprocating Compressor

C:\Users\Public\Documents\ARMD60\Project\MotorRecipCompressor-SampleCase\MotorCompressor100Load-BaseLine.roi
 Motor Driven Reciprocating Compressor Drive Train
 Rotor Dynamic Lateral Forced Vibration Analysis - Speed=300RPM - BASELINE
 Motor Supported by 1 Journal Brg @ NDE - Support Structure Included.

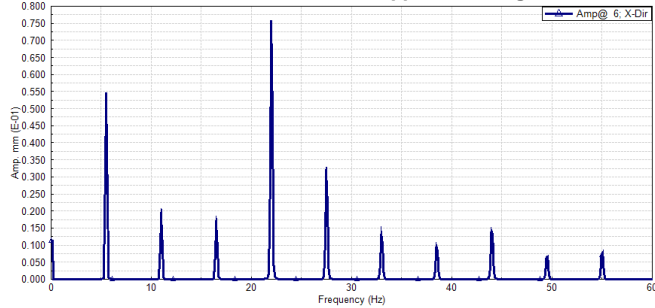


Compressor Excitation Forces At Normal Operating Conditions

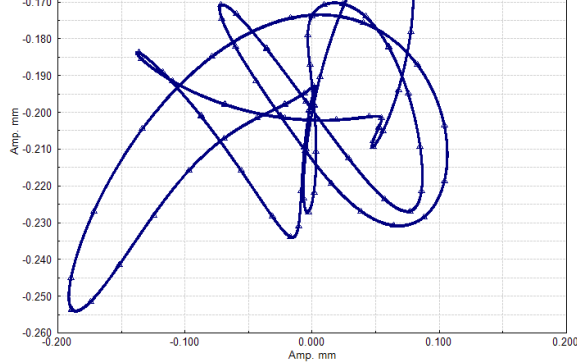
Shaft Vibratory Displacements at MAX Load MAX Speed



FFT - Motor Vibration at Support Bearing



Motor Shaft ORBIT at Support Bearing Due to Reciprocating Compressor Excitation



Purchasing Options

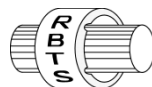
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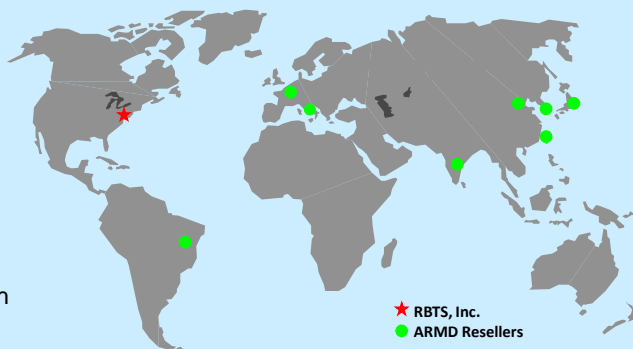
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