Research Article

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Vibration signal acquisition and computer simulation detection of mechanical equipment failure

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Abstract: The author in order to solve the problem of optimizing the accuracy of mechanical equipment failure detection proposes a vibration signal collection and computer simulation detection for mechanical equipment failure. Using wavelet domain Wiener filtering-based mechanical equipment fault detection method, the author first combined Wiener filtering and wavelet threshold filtering, established a vibration signal collection model for mechanical equipment, obtained the true signal and the filtered signal error and fusion of the principle of wavelet threshold filtering to perform orthogonal wavelet transform on noisy signals, and through the principle of fast independent component analysis to separate the vibration signals of mechanical equipment, build the initial separation matrix of the signal with unit variance, and found the estimated value of the source signal; the collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment is completed according to the estimated value, realizing the optimization of the detection of mechanical faults and equipment failures. The simulation results prove that the signal-to-noise ratio of the vibration signal of mechanical equipment collected by this method is higher than 15.7% of the signal-to-noise ratio based on the FastICA method; this is mainly because when this method is used for anti-interference collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment, combining the principle of fast independent component analysis to separate the vibration signals of mechanical equipment, construct the initial separation matrix of the signal with unit variance. Using the proposed method for signal acquisition can greatly reduce the error, and it can provide effective support for fault detection of mechanical equipment.

Keywords: mechanical equipment, vibration signal, acquisition

1 Introduction

To effectively detect the operating status of power equipment and then perform fault diagnosis of mechanical equipment, find, and solve the problem in the early stage of the failure, a vibration signal collection and computer simulation detection for mechanical equipment failure are proposed. The coal conveying system equipment of thermal power plants is diverse and discrete, the environment is harsh, has high dust, and high electromagnetic interference, for coal handling system equipment testing, and most of the equipment is judged according to its mechanical vibration conditions [1]. Vibration is important status information in the process of mechanical equipment status detection and fault diagnosis, in order to reduce the loss caused by vibration; it is necessary to detect the vibration state of mechanical equipment, accurately measure the specific parameters of vibration, then provide early warning of equipment failure, and carry out equipment maintenance and maintenance in time [2]. Due to the complexity of mechanical equipment vibration, various factors need to be considered comprehensively in the vibration signal processing, including the accuracy in the data acquisition process and the influence of various noise interference in the data processing; it is a very complicated data processing process [3,4]. The traditional vibration detection method mainly realizes a single collection of vibration signals; in the process of signal and noise processing, the conventional spectrum analysis method is used to process, leading to a large
error rate of the test results; it is difficult to guarantee the accuracy of the detection data, and this has attracted the attention of many scholars and researchers. The design compilation of the vibration signal detection system for mechanical equipment failure is shown in Figure 1.

Regarding the issue above, the author proposes a mechanical equipment fault vibration signal acquisition based on wavelet domain, Wiener filtering and computer simulation testing. A low-power, high-reliability vibration signal acquisition and processing system is introduced, using a built-in IC piezoelectric acceleration sensor, equipment vibration signals are collected; after collecting the signal processing, on the one hand, the data is transmitted to the PC through wireless transmission; on the other hand, the current vibration acceleration value of the detection device is displayed on the LCD screen of the display terminal. The simulation results prove that using the proposed method for signal acquisition can improve the efficiency of mechanical equipment fault detection and reduce the detection error. It has strong robustness.

2 Literature review

In the case of lateral vibration of mechanical equipment, the fault signal is disturbed by the lateral vibration generated by the equipment and presents the characteristics of low-frequency signal, as shown in Figure 2 [5]. When the traditional mean clustering method detects complex and large-scale equipment failures, due to the low frequency of the signal, failure convergence clustering must be performed first. In the process of convergent clustering, the K-means algorithm does not take into account the convergence characteristics of the phase neighbors of the low-frequency signal, causing the algorithm to converge too slowly; the detection time is too long and the accuracy is not high [6]. It focuses on the anti-interference acquisition method of mechanical equipment vibration signal based on pattern matching. This method first obtains the cycle start and end points of the signal, and gets the fundamental frequency period of the vibration signal; on this basis, the anti-interference collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment is completed. The signal acquisition complexity of this method is low; however, when the current method is used for anti-interference collection of mechanical equipment vibration signals, it is difficult to resist the interference of external factors, and there is the problem of poor signal acquisition robustness [7]. It proposes an anti-jamming acquisition method based on improved particle swarms of mechanical equipment vibration signals. This method gives the criterion of the independence of the signal, defines the fourth-order cumulative of the signal random variable, fusion in the particle swarm theory takes kurtosis as the objective function, and optimizes the collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment. This method has strong signal acquisition robustness; however, the signal

![Figure 1: Design compilation of vibration signal detection system for mechanical equipment failure.](image-url)
acquisition process is cumbersome and time-consuming [8].
It introduces a micro-electro-mechanical system (MEMS) capacitive acceleration sensor bit detection system, and the acceleration of the detected object motion is converted into motion displacement by integration calculation, realizing real-time detection of the movement of objects. The method has good stability, but the hardware design only considers the collection of a single data and did not consider the impact of the surrounding environment; the applicability in a noisy environment is limited [9]. It introduces a displacement measurement method of a three-axis acceleration sensor, and it mainly uses the spectrum analysis method to calculate the displacement. This method uses the frequency domain method to remove the trend term and signal noise to obtain the vibration amplitude, but it did not consider the influence of the law of data changing with time [10]. It analyzes the motion trajectory of a single-axis acceleration sensor, aiming at noise and measurement errors; the Kalman filter is used to improve the accuracy of the measurement. This method only analyzes the vibration in a single direction, and no further optimization is considered in the later integration operation, and the accuracy is insufficient [11]. It proposes a fault detection method based on Drosophila optimization Regarding the signal-to-noise ratio output by the bistable stochastic resonance system as the taste concentration of the Drosophila optimization method, sub-sampling technology is used to select stochastic resonance system structure parameters and for complete periodic signal feature enhancement [12]. It uses data simulation and related data of bearing inner ring failure to conduct experiments, and experimental results show that the method is relatively simple; however, the convergence speed of fault detection is relatively slow, which cannot meet the requirements of modern technological development [13]. It proposes a fault signal detection method based on power function bistable stochastic resonance. Taking the gain of the average signal-to-noise ratio as a measurement index, a way to find the optimal system parameter combination is proposed. The weak signal and noise and the system can produce the best resonance effect. Based on the power function bistable stochastic resonance the simulation signal under Levy noise conditions is detected [14]. It uses wavelet transform combined with power function bistable stochastic resonance to detect bearing fault signals. Experiments show that this method has a certain stability, but this method also has the problem of a slow convergence rate [15]. It proposes an equipment fault detection method based on probability and wavelet analysis. Divide each layered wavelet coefficient by quantile data, according to the decomposition value of each layer, and the probability of failure at each position of the signal is calculated. Combine the wavelet threshold to analyze the calculation results. Experimental results show that the detection speed of this method is fast, but the detection accuracy is not ideal; that is, the detection accuracy coefficient is low [16].

3 Research methods

3.1 Principles of sampling, location, and detection of vibration information for mechanical equipment failure

The method of sampling and positioning detection of mechanical equipment vibration information first uses
the microcontroller unit (MCU) main controller and completes the data collection of vibration information through the vibration sensor. The collected information is transmitted to the data analysis center through Ethernet for comprehensive analysis and optimization processing; finally, the vibration displacement is calculated [17]. The whole detection process is shown in Figure 3, and the specific steps of the method for sampling and positioning the vibration information of mechanical equipment are described in detail as follows.

Assuming that the data sampling is implemented in an analog way, analog/digital (A/D) conversion is then used to sample the vibration signal of mechanical equipment, and the sampled data are converted by the reference voltage and output the analog voltage value proportional to the acceleration, as shown in the formula (1); the voltage value is converted to the acceleration value as shown in the formula (1):

\[ v = \text{data}/(2^n - 1) \times V_{REF}. \]  

(1)

Assuming that data sampling is implemented in digital mode, the serial peripheral interface (SPI) bus is then used to directly read the corresponding register, according to the numerical conversion manual of acceleration sensor; it is further converted into acceleration value [18]. After the sampled data are converted into acceleration value, using Kalman filtering method, process model and measurement model are used for state estimation to complete data filtering, and the two models are expressed by formula (2) and formula (3):

\[ x(k + 1) = A(k)x(k) + w(k), \]

(2)

\[ z(k) = C(k)x(k) + v(k). \]

(3)

In the formula, \( x(k) \) is the variable to be estimated, \( w(k) \) is process noise, \( A(k) \) is the process matrix, \( z(k) \) is the data collected by the vibration sensor, \( c(k) \) is the measurement matrix, and \( v(k) \) is the measurement noise. According to the law that the value to be estimated changes over time, and according to \( A(k) \), the next state \( x(k + 1) \) is estimated from \( x(k) \), different noise variance models are established for different application fields, and all the collected data are iteratively calculated to complete the filtering of all the data.

The filtered acceleration data \( a_i \) is calculated by quadratic integration, as expressed in Eq. (4), to obtain the displacement of vibration as shown in formula (4):

\[ s = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \Delta t. \]  

(4)

In the formula, \( n \) represents the number of collected data and \( \Delta t \) is the sampling time interval, which is determined by the sampling frequency.

In summary, the available vibration information sampling and positioning principle are discussed; this principle method is used to complete the sampling and positioning detection of vibration information of mechanical equipment.

3.2 Improving the realization of fault detection methods for mechanical equipment

(1) Data sampling of vibration displacement detection system

The embedded data acquisition system consists of MCU main controller with UART, SPI, PIT, DMA, A/D, MEMS vibration sensor, and RS485 bus interface unit. It is composed of Ethernet physical interface unit to realize the sampling of analog quantity and digital quantity. The analog acceleration sensor uses A/D conversion to complete 8-bit to 24-bit precision data sampling. The hardware design circuit is shown in Figure 4.

Data collection of a digital acceleration sensor mainly uses the SPI bus to set and read the corresponding register of the acceleration sensor, and the setting procedure of the digital acceleration sensor is shown as in Figure 5.

(2) Orthogonal wavelet transform of noisy signal

When optimizing the detection and optimization of mechanical equipment failures, need to collect vibration signals, combine Wiener filtering and wavelet threshold filtering, get the ideal vibration signal, define the stationary random process of the signal, give the observation signal model, and get the unit sample response of the filter; the error between the real signal and the filtered signal is calculated, and the noisy signal is subjected to

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Figure 3: Vibration information detection process of mechanical equipment.
orthogonal wavelet transform through wavelet threshold filtering [19,20]. The specific steps are detailed as follows:

Assuming that $y''$ represents the ideal vibration signal, $A$ represents the maximum value of the AC component of the vibration signal, $w$ represents the angular frequency of the rotation of the mechanical shaft, $\phi$ represents the initial phase of the vibration signal, and $t$ represents the duration of the vibration signal, then formula (7) is used to calculate the ideal vibration signal represented by $A$ as shown in formula (5):

$$y'' = \frac{t \otimes A \mp \omega}{\phi \times t}. \quad (5)$$

If $E(y)$ represents the mathematical expectation of the signal stationary random process, $R_x(\cdot)$ stands for autocorrelation function, $t_1$ and $t_2$ represent the signal duration at different moments, then formula (6) is to calculate $E(y)$ as shown in formula (6):

$$E(y) = \frac{R_x(\cdot) \times I_{drip} \times S_p'}{|t_1 \times t_2|} \times y''. \quad (6)$$

In the above formula, $I_{drip}$ represents the offset of the initial phase, and $S_p'$ represents the interference of the device’s own noise.

Assuming that $s(n)$ represents the real vibration signal of mechanical equipment, $w(n)$ represents additive white Gaussian noise, and the observation signal model is given by Eq. (9) as shown in Eq. (7):

$$x(n) = \frac{w(n) \times s(n)}{y''(n) \times h(k) \times E(y)} \times N''. \quad (7)$$

In the above formula, $y''(n)$ represents the FIR filter criterion, $h(k)$ represents the unit sampling response of the FIR filter, and $N''$ represents the filter order.

Suppose that $e(n)$ represents the error between the real signal and the filtered signal, $\phi_{xx}(m)$ represents the autocorrelation function of the observed signal $x(n)$, $\phi_{xx}(m)$ represents the real signal, then use formula (8) to calculate $e(n)$ as shown in formula (8):

$$e(n) = \frac{\phi_{xx}(m)}{x(n)} \times \phi_{xx}(m) \times m_{kp} \mp I_{fp}. \quad (8)$$

In the above formula, $m_{kp}$ represents the influence of non-stationary noise on the signal, and $I$ represents the ergodic coefficient.

Suppose that $o_{kp}$ represents the wavelet decomposition coefficient, $T_{sd}$ represents the low-frequency coefficient of the signal, $H_{fp}$ represents the high-frequency coefficient of the signal, then use Eq. (11) to perform orthogonal wavelet transformation on the noisy signal through wavelet threshold filtering, as shown in Eq. (9):

$$P_{yp} = \frac{H_{fp} \times T_{sd}}{o_{kp}} \mp y_{swp} \times x(n) \times e(n). \quad (9)$$

In the above formula, $y_{swp}$ represents the minimum-maximum variance threshold.

In summary, it can be explained that, in the anti-interference optimization collection process of vibration signals of mechanical equipment, first Wiener filtering and wavelet threshold filtering are combined, and the vibration signal acquisition model of mechanical equipment is set up to obtain the error between the real signal
and the filtered signal; combining the principle of wavelet threshold filtering to perform orthogonal wavelet transform on noisy signals has laid the foundation for the realization of anti-jamming optimal collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment [21].

4 Results discussion

In order to prove the effectiveness of the mechanical equipment fault detection method based on the wavelet domain Wiener filter, the author conducted an experiment. The author built a simulation platform for anti-interference acquisition of vibration signals of mechanical equipment in the MATLAB environment [22]. The experimental data come from the vibration source signal records of two different motors and add different degrees of Gaussian white noise interference to the source signal.

4.1 Signal acquisition effects of different methods

The proposed Wiener filtering method is adopted based on wavelet domain and based on FastICA method to carry out anti-interference acquisition experiment of mechanical equipment vibration signal; the effects of two different methods are compared for anti-interference collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment. The comparison results are shown in Figures 6–8.

It can be analyzed and explained in Figures 6–8, under certain interference conditions, the vibration signal effect of mechanical equipment is collected using this method; it is better than the vibration signal effect of mechanical equipment collected by FastICA method. This is mainly because when this method is used for anti-interference collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment, first combine Wiener filtering and wavelet threshold filtering, establish a vibration signal collection model for mechanical equipment, and get the error between the real signal and the filtered signal; fusion of the principle of wavelet threshold filtering to perform orthogonal wavelet transform on noisy signals improved the effectiveness of the proposed wavelet domain Wiener filtering method for mechanical equipment vibration signal acquisition [23,24].
4.2 Comparison of signal-to-noise ratio of signals collected by different methods

The author uses the Wiener filtering method proposed in this article based on the wavelet domain, and based on FastICA method carried out anti-interference acquisition experiment of mechanical equipment vibration signal; the signal-to-noise ratio of the signals collected by the two different methods is compared, and the comparison result is shown in Figure 9.

It can be illustrated from Figure 9 the signal-to-noise ratio of the vibration signal of mechanical equipment collected by this method; it is higher than 15.7% of the signal-to-noise ratio based on the FastICA method. This is mainly because when this method is used for anti-interference collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment, combining the principle of fast independent component analysis to separate the vibration signals of mechanical equipment, the initial separation matrix of the signal with unit variance is built; on this basis, an estimate of the source signal is obtained, completing the anti-interference collection of vibration signals of mechanical equipment; according to the estimated results, it guarantees the signal-to-noise ratio of this method to collect vibration signals of mechanical equipment [25].

5 Conclusion

In view of the large error rate and low accuracy of current methods in mechanical vibration detection, the author compared other literature methods and mechanical equipment fault detection method based on wavelet domain Wiener filtering; the hardware can realize the three-dimensional data collection of digital sensors and analog sensors, and the software analyzes the error factors of the acceleration data in the displacement calculation process. After experimental verification, the author compares with other literature methods; as a result, the method proposed by the author can effectively remove the influence of noise, reduce the error in the integration process, and significantly improve the accuracy of the vibration signal detection of mechanical equipment. Future research methods: The sample selection criteria of the active learning method are mainly aimed at the samples with high uncertainty of classification results, representative sample, and high probability of false positive, which improves the utilization rate of data by the model to a certain extent, but this is still established, on the basis that there is little difference in the number of fault samples of various categories. In practical engineering applications, in addition to the lack of labeled samples, the unbalanced number of faulty samples is also a big problem. In the future, it can be considered to take sampling and generation measures for a few samples based on the AL-DNN in this article to alleviate the problem of an unbalanced number of samples, leading to model bias.

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References


Figure 9: Signal-to-noise ratio of signals collected by different methods.


