



Traceable In-Process Dimensional Measurement

Operation and behaviour of a climate simulation chamber developed for investigations of thermal effects on machine tools

M.Sc. Dietrich Berger Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig, May 18th, 2016

wbk Institute of Production Science





	Motivation
2	Technical Boundaries and Target Plan
3	Dimensioning and Realisation of the Climate Chamber
4	Validation of the Results
5	Application





1	Motivation
2	Technical Boundaries and Target Plan
3	Dimensioning and Realisation of the Climate Chamber
4	Validation of the Results
5	Application



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Work Package Motivation



ldea

Development of in-process measurement in machine tools as an enabler for costefficient quality assurance systems

Potential

Reduction of production costs

Increase of quality



- Highly precise measurement on the shop floor
- No additional coordinate measurement systems



Calibration standard

Development of a calibration procedure, which is not affected by environmental conditions and is measured in the machine tool



Climatic simulation chamber

Mobile simulation chamber to imitate harsh shop floor conditions and their influence on in-process measurement systems of machine tools



Real shop floor

Increase of the production quality by compensation of the effects of environmental conditions on the measurement system



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Preliminary investigations



Process

- Serial production of varying automotive components by milling
- Initial situation:
 - Manual gauges used up to 5 times per shift
 - Additional CMM used at least once per shift and after each tool change

Analysis

- Potential for reduced costs due to reduced transportation and process times
- Acquisition of duration times for transportation, tool change, machining and measurement times
- Different scenarios include varying change of tools, CMM measurements and number of calibrations

I.	II	Ш	IV
1 Tool change	1 Tool change	2 Tool changes	1 Tool change
1 x CMM	2 x CMM	2 x CMM	1 x CMM
			1 x Calibration

Results

- General conclusion: High amount of variants of one manufactured part that requires an increased number of tool changes and measurements leads to monetary benefits
- Reduced costs per piece by 5-10% depending on considered scenario





	Motivation
2	Technical Boundaries and Target Plan
3	Dimensioning and Realisation of the Climate Chamber
4	Validation of the Results
5	Geometric Error Compensation



Slide **7** © wbk Institute of Production Science 20.05.2016 Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. Fleischer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Lanza, Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. V. Schulze

Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Technical boundaries

Operation conditions

- Outside temperatures: 18°C 35°C
- MT-Dimensions: 5.2 x 3.6 x 3.7 m³
- Heat emission: 24 kW
- Temperature homogeneity: ±2 K
- Cooling/heating rate: ±3 K/h

Concept

- Combination of isolating and load-bearing wall elements
- Modular structure for adaptable dimensions
- Maximum dimensions: 6 x 10 x 5 m³
- Temperature regulation: 15°C 45°C
- Interfaces for sensors
- Maximum of 40 m distance between conditioning components and climate chamber

Dimensioning of conditioning units?



Typical temperature change on the shop floor [wzl]





[NARR]

[MAG]







	Motivation
2	Technical Boundaries and Target Plan
3	Dimensioning and Realisation of the Climate Chamber
4	Validation of the Results
5	Application



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement System structure



Climatic components

- According to the most energy-intensive operating condition the resulting cooling load amounts 26 kW including emitted heat by the MT and draft effects
- Resulting rate of conditioned air: 8.000 m³/h
- Required rate of fresh air: **300 m³/h**

Slide 9© wbk Institute of Production Science20.05.2016Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. Fleischer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Lanza, Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. V. Schulze



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement System structure



Climatic components

- According to the most energy-intensive operating condition the resulting cooling load amounts 26 kW including emitted heat by the MT and draft effects
- Resulting rate of conditioned air: 8.000 m³/h
- Required rate of fresh air: **300 m³/h**

Slide 10© wbk Institute of Production Science20.05.2016Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. Fleischer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Lanza, Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. V. Schulze



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Digital model



Assumptions

- Inlet temperatures: 5°C 45°C
- Mean specific heat capacity: 37 J/kgK
- Air density: 1.184 kg/m³
- Software
 - StarCMM
 - Solver:

Boussinesq, K-Epsilon Turbulence, Realizable K-Epsilon Two-Layer, Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes, Two-Layer All y+ Wall Treatment

Goal:

- Verification of preliminary calculations
- Identification of critical temperature and flow velocity zones in stationary conditions that might disturb sensors or other equipment















Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Modeling and simulation





Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Temperature



Interim conclusion



Slide 13© wbk Institute of Production Science20.05.2016Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. Fleischer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Lanza, Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. V. Schulze





Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Flow velocities

Inlet temperature [°C]	5°C	10°C	15°C	20°C	25°C	30°C	35°C	40°C	45°C
Mean velocity [m/s]	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Maximum velocity [m/s]	0.59	0.55	0.3	0.36	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.46	0.44
Minimum velocity [m/s]	≈0	≈0	≈0	≈0	≈0	0.01	0.01	≈0	0.01
Std. deviation (n=192) [m/s]	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05

Interim conclusion

No significant effects of flow velocities on people or used equipment inside the climate chamber





Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Climate Simulation Chamber







	Motivation
2	Technical Boundaries and Target Plan
3	Dimensioning and Realisation of the Climate Chamber
4	Validation of the Results
5	Application



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Validation

10 m

2 m

Test profile requirements

- Heat up of MT:2 days
- Hold time for error detection:
 5 days

Sensor network

- 7 Sensor knots
- Each knot consists of 3 single sensors evenly distributed over the height





2.5 m

0.2 m





© wbk Institute of Production Science Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. Fleischer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Lanza, Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. V. Schulze

Slide **17** 20.05.2016

Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Sensors



Wall near sensors

Machine near sensors (I)



Machine near sensors (II)







Target Temperature	Knot	Mean	temper [°C]	ature	Std. deviation [°C]			Max. spread [Δ°C]		
[°C]	х	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3
	1	15.55	15.68	15.55	0.2	0.21	0.14	1.07	1.12	0.74
	2	15.68	15.48	15.7	0.21	0.23	0.14	1.12	1.36	0.76
	3	15.55	15.7	15.46	0.14	0.14	0.1	0.74	0.76	0.67
15	4	15.48	15.03	15.34	0.23	0.21	0.15	1.36	1.22	0.88
	5	16.37	15.37	15.26	0.09	0.1	0.07	0.6	0.57	0.41
	6	15.7	15.34	15.12	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.76	0.88	0.81
	7	15.15	15.68	15.46	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.79	0.67	0.96
Mean values			15.50		0.15			0.87		





Target Temperature	Knot	Mean	temper [°C]	ature	Std. deviation [°C]			Max. spread [Δ°C]		
[°C]	х	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3
	1	20.46	20.21	20.31	0.61	0.56	0.27	2.19	2.12	1
	2	20.21	20.52	20.47	0.56	0.24	0.44	2.12	1.09	1.67
	3 20.31	20.31	20.47	20.26	0.27	0.44	0.19	1	1.67	0.79
20	4	20.52	19.97	20.41	0.24	0.5	0.23	1.09	1.74	1.05
	5	20.55	20.2	20.25	0.36	0.18	0.14	1.48	0.81	0.6
	6	20.47	20.41	20.09	0.44	0.23	0.26	1.67	1.05	0.95
	7	20.31	20.39	20.21	0.35	0.14	0.49	1.21	0.71	1.76
Mean values			20.33		0.34			1.32		





Target Temperature	Knot	Mean	temper [°C]	ature	Std. deviation [°C]			Max. spread [Δ°C]		
[°C]	Х	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3
	1	25.72	25.28	25.42	0.41	0.35	0.17	2.58	1.77	0.99
	2	25.28	25.36	25.6	0.35	0.19	0.3	1.77	0.97	1.85
	3	25.42	25.6	25.07	0.17	0.3	0.16	0.99	1.85	0.75
25	4	25.36	24.81	25.24	0.19	0.43	0.24	0.97	2.37	2.32
	5	25.36	24.73	25.07	0.25	0.21	0.14	1.53	3.01	0.75
	6	25.6	25.24	25.12	0.3	0.24	0.28	1.85	2.32	4.72
	7	25.35	24.6	25.44	0.29	0.15	0.35	1.65	1.83	4.47
Mean values			25.27		0.26			1.97		





Target Temperature	Knot	Mean	temper [°C]	ature	Std. deviation [°C]			Max. spread [Δ°C]		
[°C]	Х	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3	x.1	x.2	x.3
	1	30.74	30.13	30.27	0.16	0.13	0.12	1.42	1.16	0.61
	2	30.13	30.02	30.51	0.13	0.24	0.15	1.16	0.98	0.96
	3	30.27	30.51	29.72	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.61	0.96	0.6
30	4	30.02	29.62	29.94	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.98	1.5	0.88
	5	29.96	29.2	29.73	0.14	0.12	0.1	0.91	0.65	0.53
	6	30.51	29.94	29.95	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.96	0.88	0.78
	7	30.17	28.98	30.37	0.16	0.1	0.16	1.03	0.52	1.08
Mean values			30.03		0.15			0.91		

Conclusion

- Fluctuations within the targeted tolerance range of ±2 K
- Perfomance: +15 K/h & -13.34 K/h





1	Motivation
2	Technical Boundaries and Target Plan
3	Dimensioning and Realisation of the Climate Chamber
4	Validation of the Results
5	Application



Traceable in-process dimensional measurement Task specific measurement uncertainties



Definition of an industrial approval part geometry



Measurement





Calibration



© wbk Institute of Production Science

Slide 24

20.05.2016

Prof. Dr.-Ing. J. Fleischer, Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. Lanza, Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. V. Schulze



Thank you for your attention!

EMRP European Metrology Research Programme Programme of EURAMET



The EMRP is jointly funded by the EMRP participating countries within EURAMET and the European Union





Kaiserstr. 12, 76131 Karlsruhe Tel.: +49 721 608 44016 dietrich.berger@kit.edu www.wbk.kit.edu



