



Digitalisierung des Schleifprozesses in der Smart Factory 2030

Schleiftagung 2023

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INSTITUT FÜR FERTIGUNGSTECHNIK (IFT)

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT GRAZ

25. und 26. Januar 2023



SCHLEIFTAGUNG

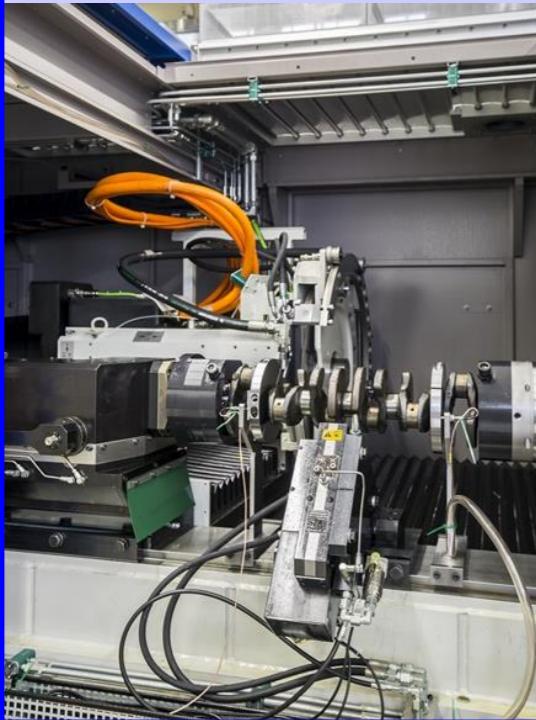
Agenda

- Einführung und Institutsvorstellung
- Schleiftechnologie + Smart Factory 2030
- Handlungsfelder
 - „Edge Computing“
 - Künstliche Intelligenz (AI)
 - Vernetzung (5G)
 - Robotik
 - 3D-Druck
 - Digitaler Zwilling



Einführung und Institutsvorstellung

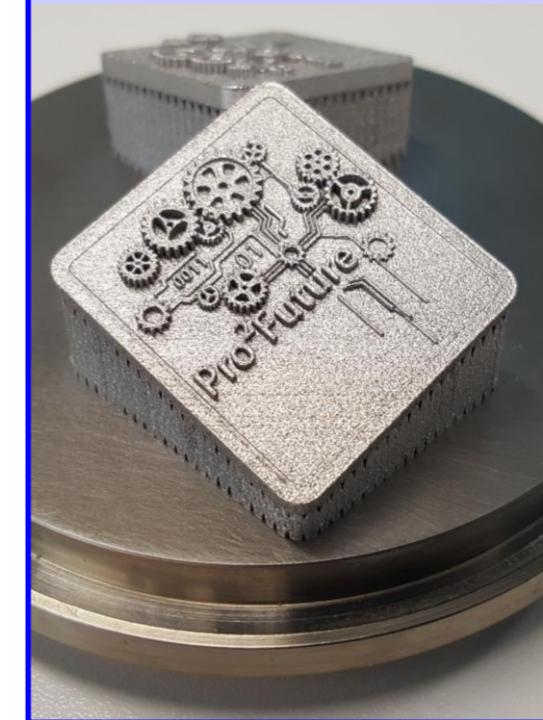
Precision
Machining



Fluid
Technology



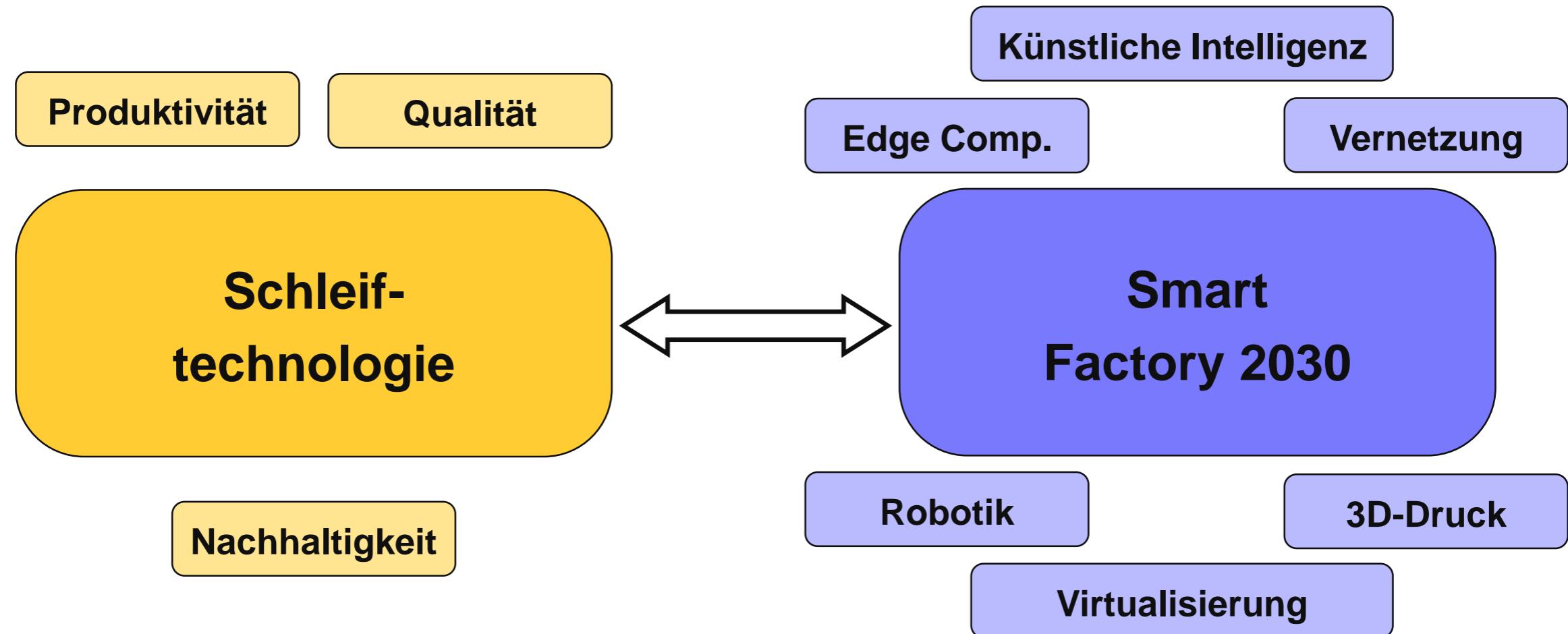
Additive
Manufacturing



Smart
Factory

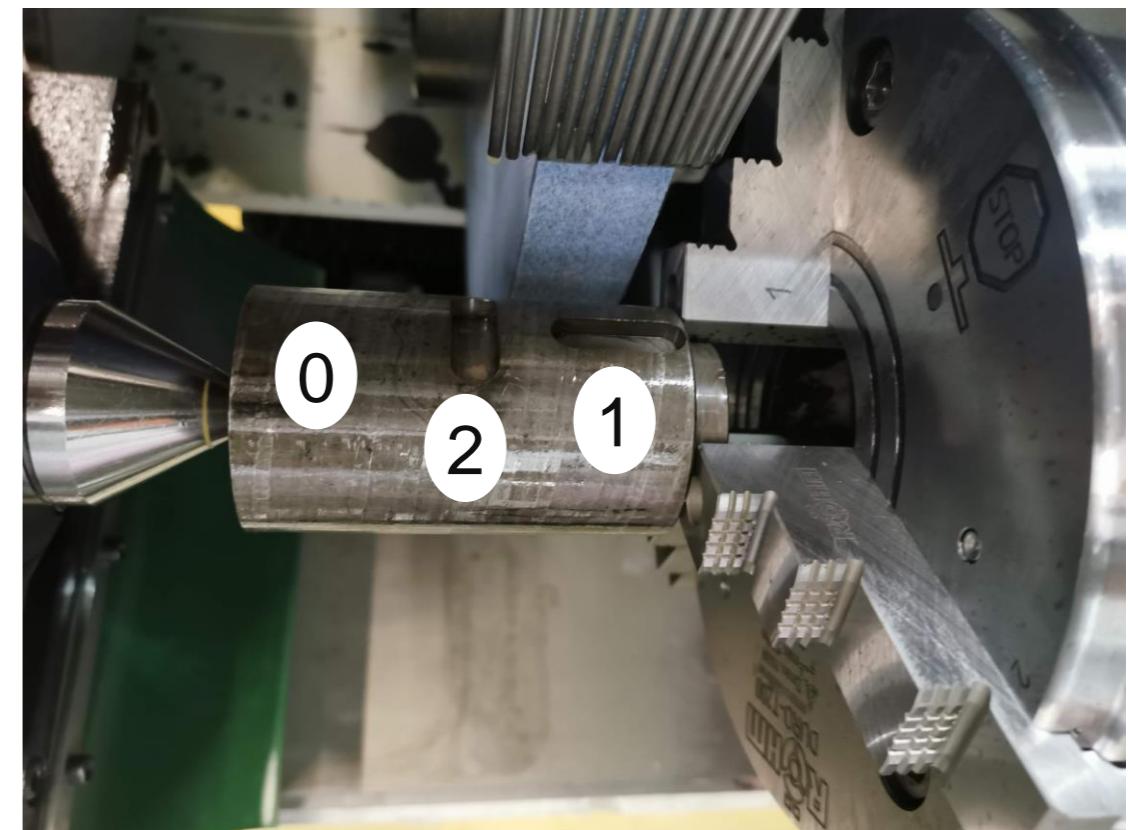
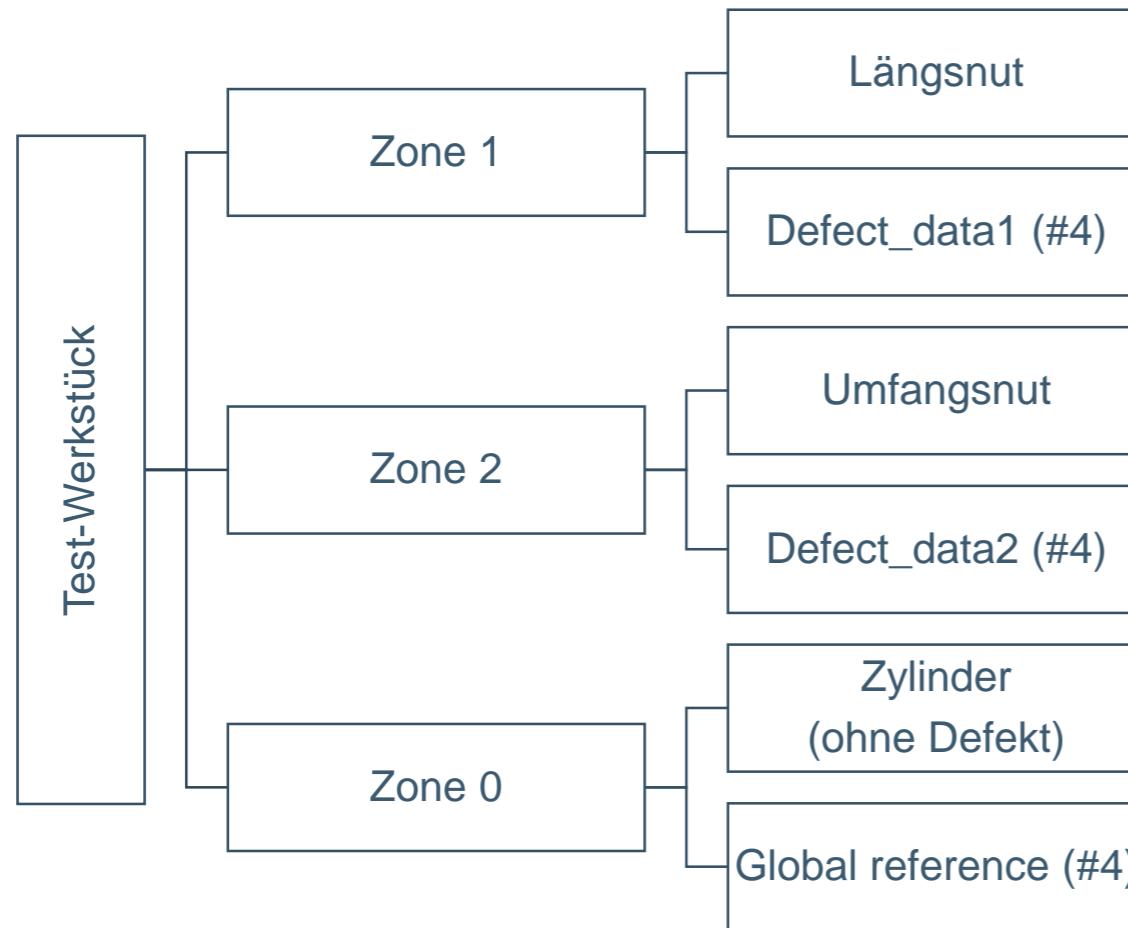


Grinding Factory



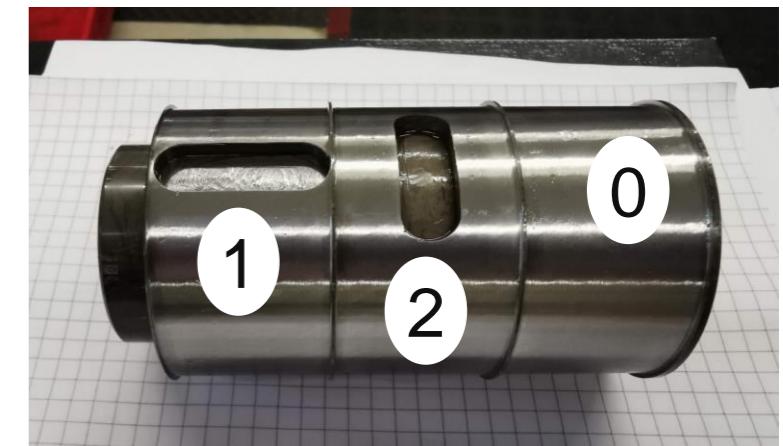
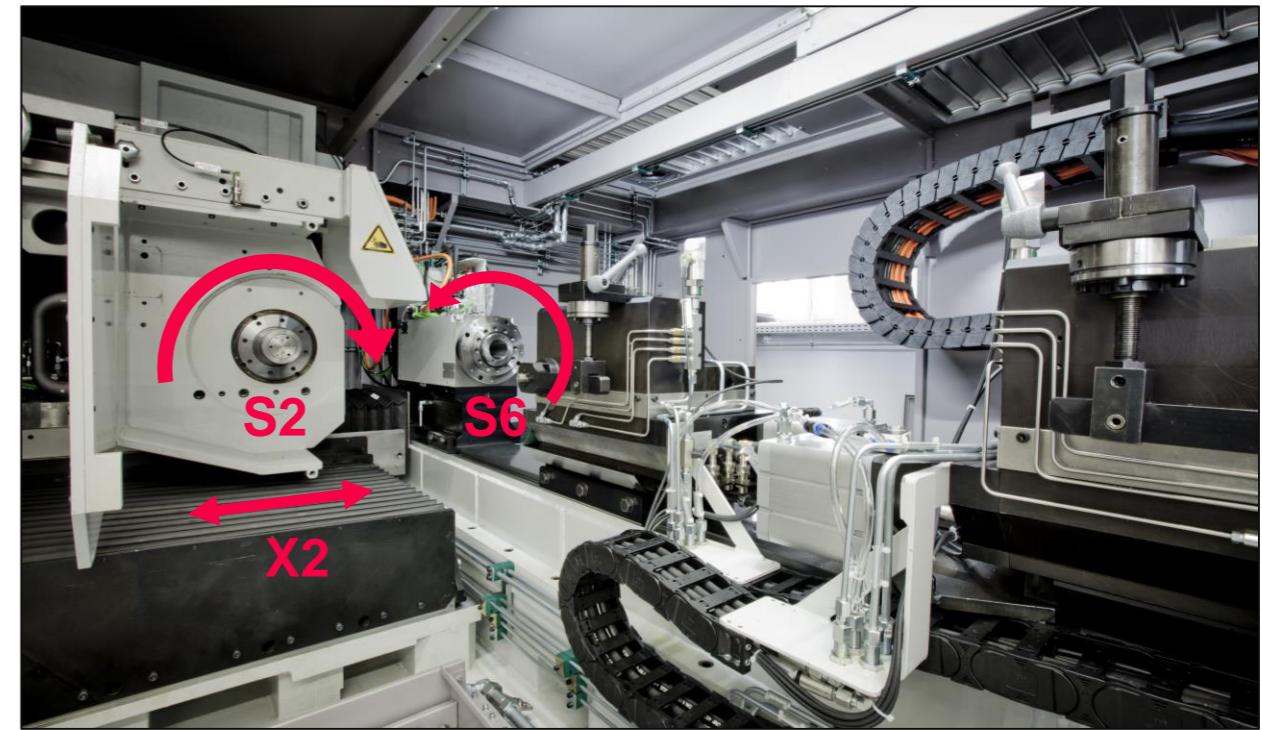
Hochfrequente Maschinendatenerfassung

P2D2 – Power Processing for Defect Detection

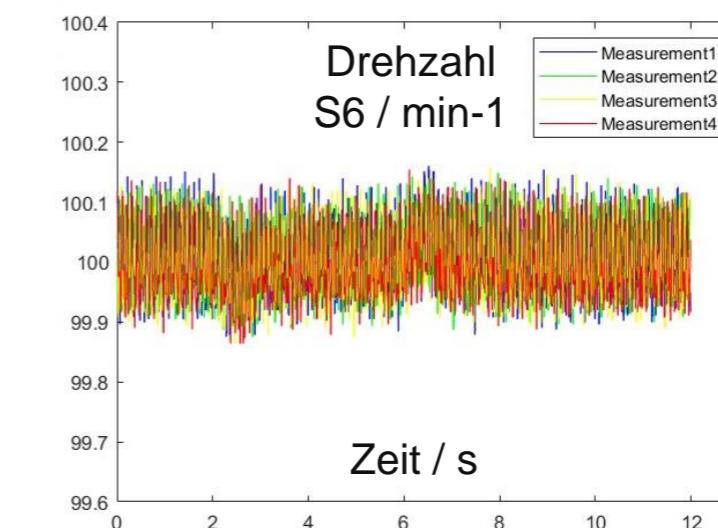
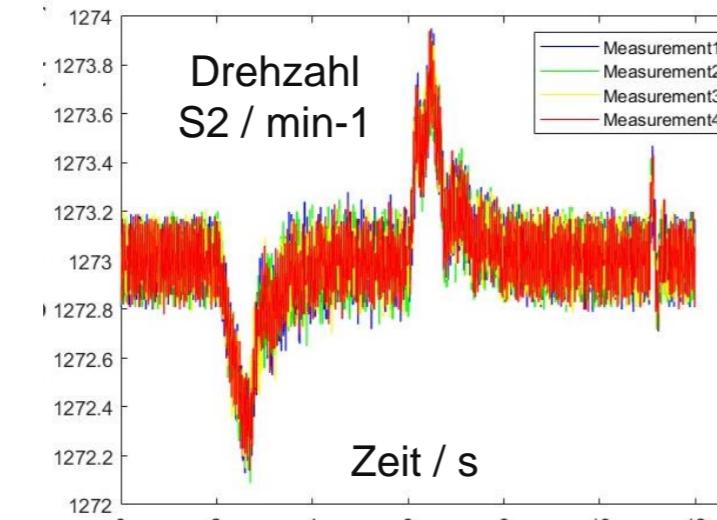
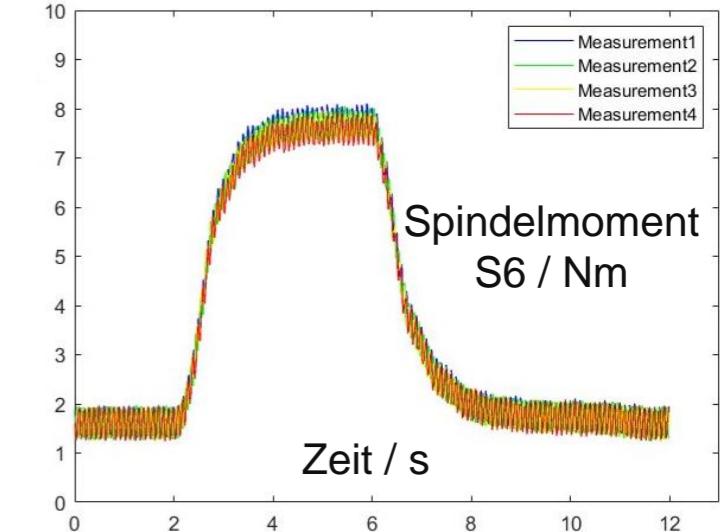
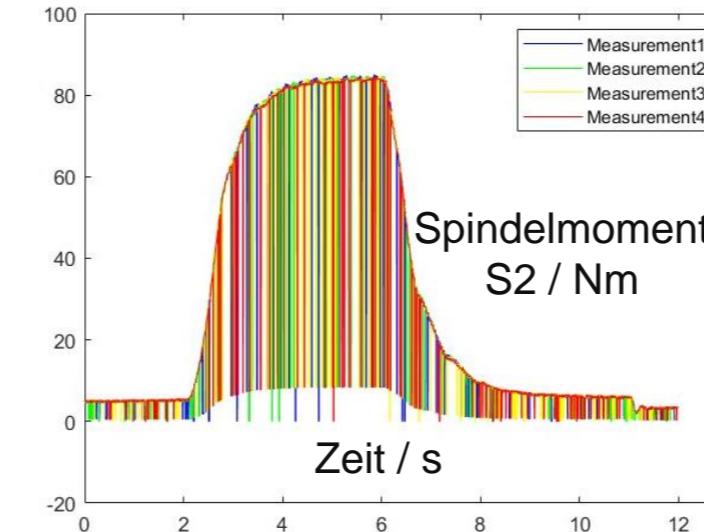
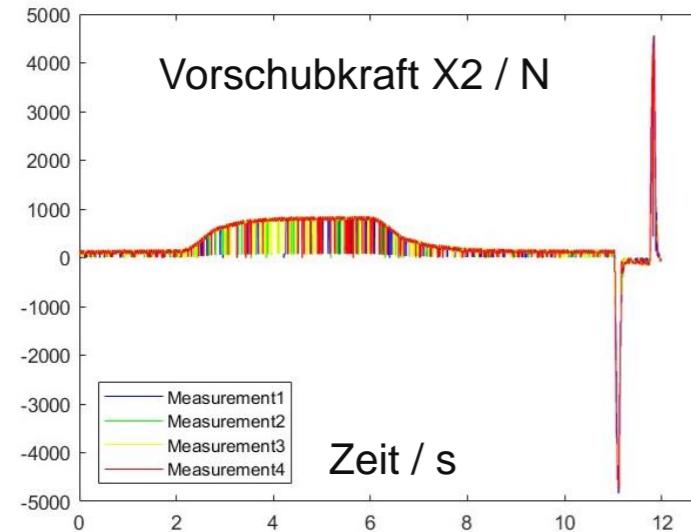


Messdaten

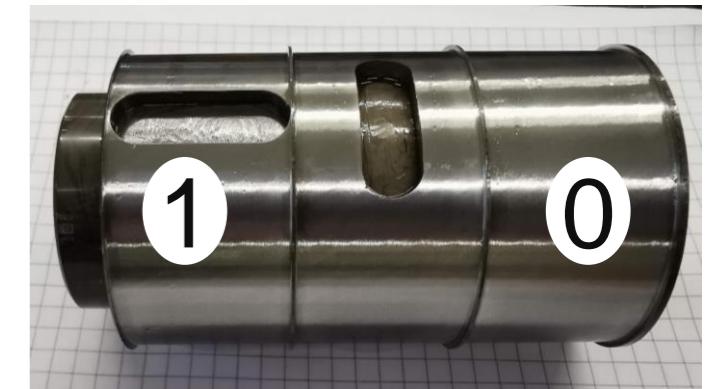
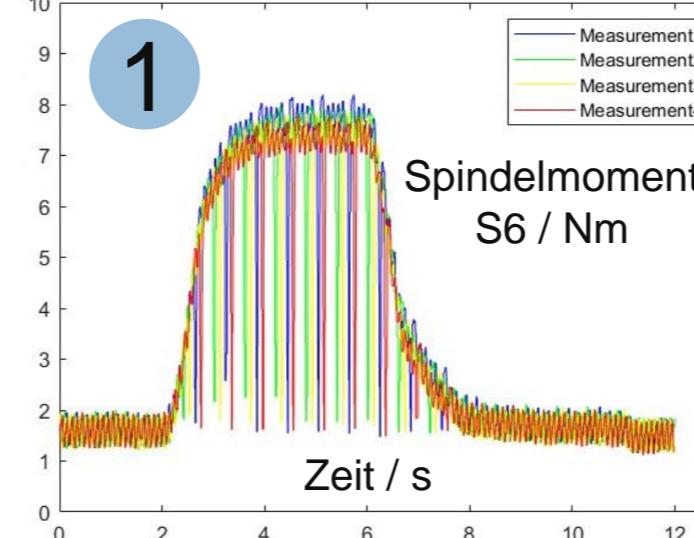
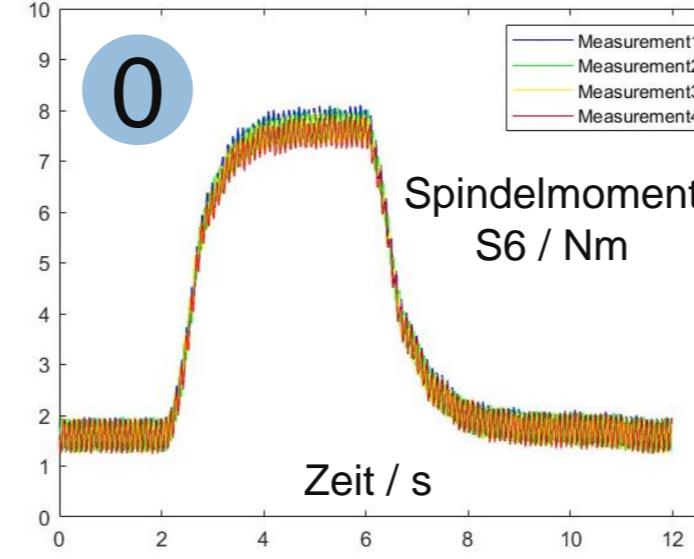
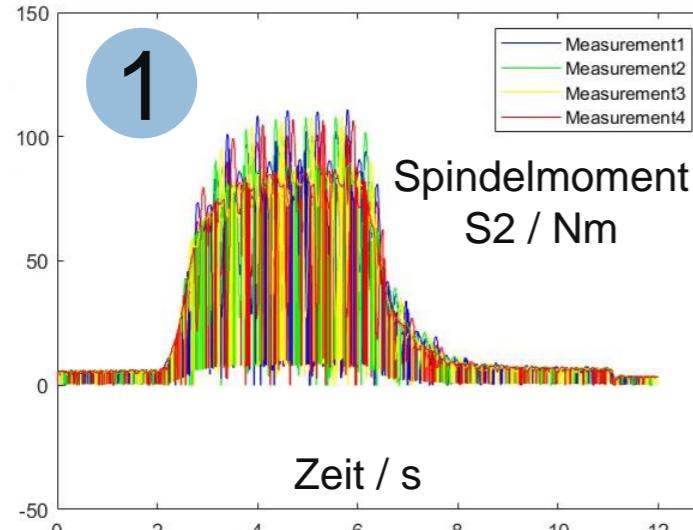
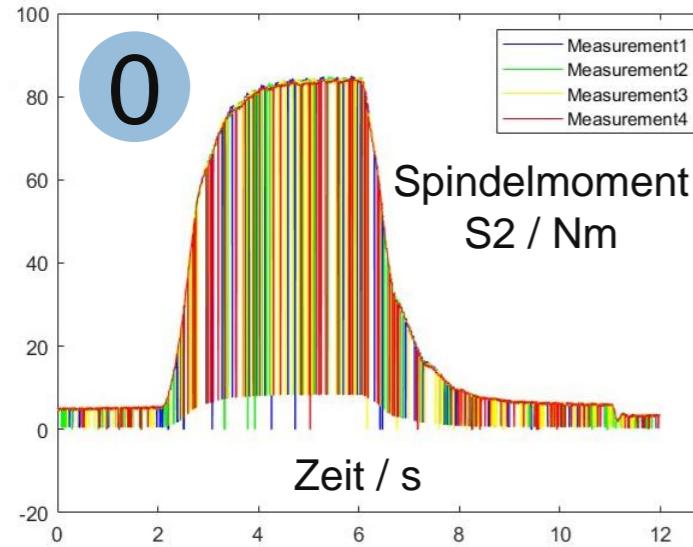
- Abtastrate 500 Hz, $\tau_a = 2 \text{ ms}$
- Messdaten des “Edge Devices”
 1. Vorschubkraft Linearachse **X2**
 2. Spindelmoment der Schleifscheibe **S2** (Priorität 1)
 3. Spindelmoment des Werkstücks **S6** (Priorität 2)
 4. Drehzahl S2
 5. Drehzahl S6
- Parameter: Vorschub, Drehzahlen, ..



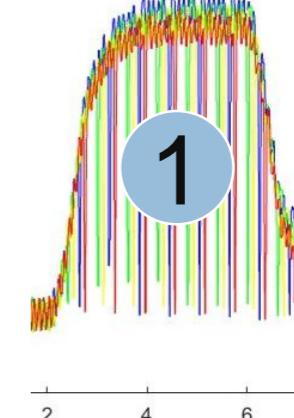
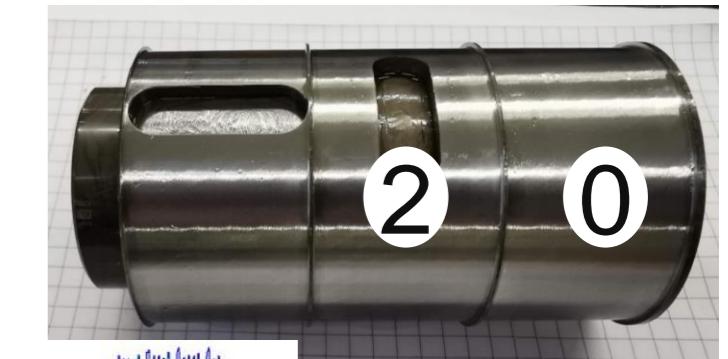
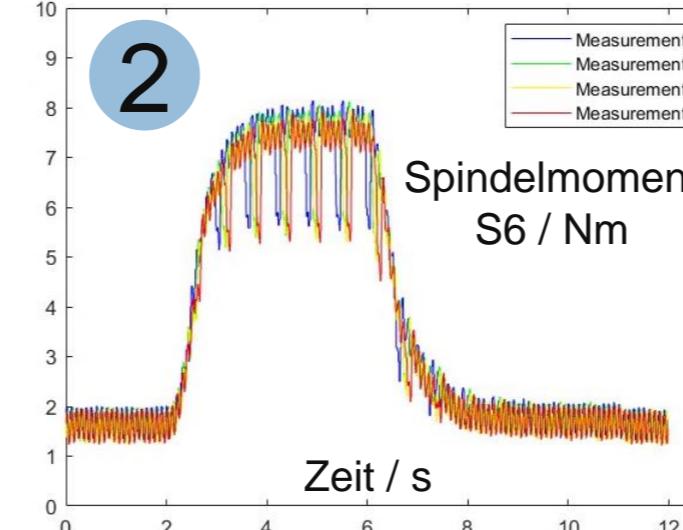
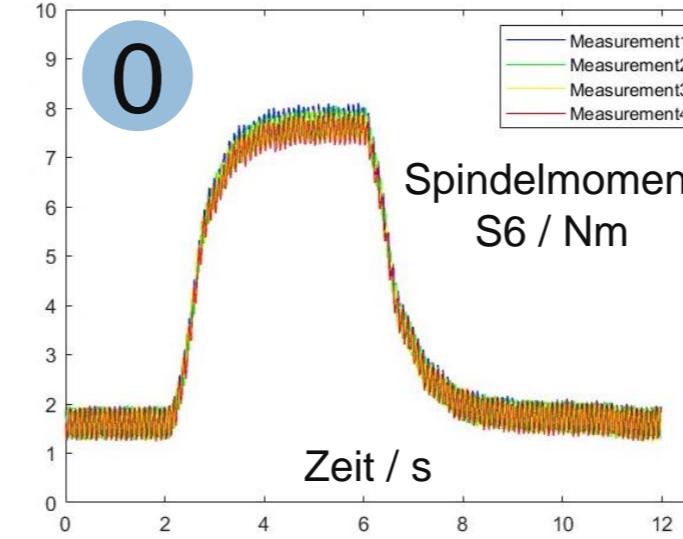
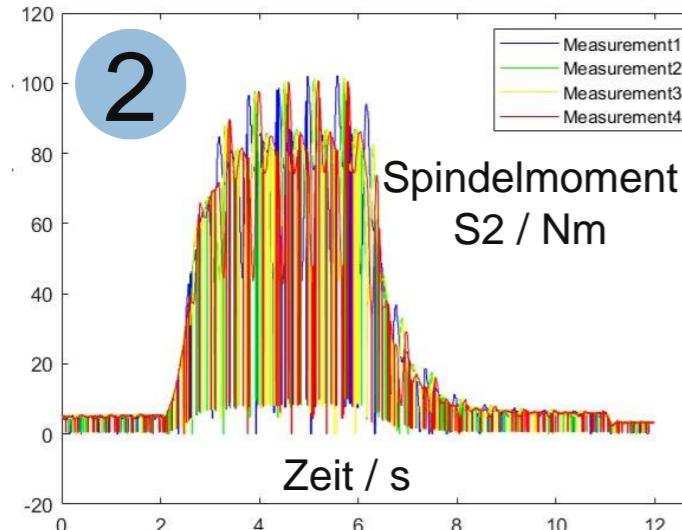
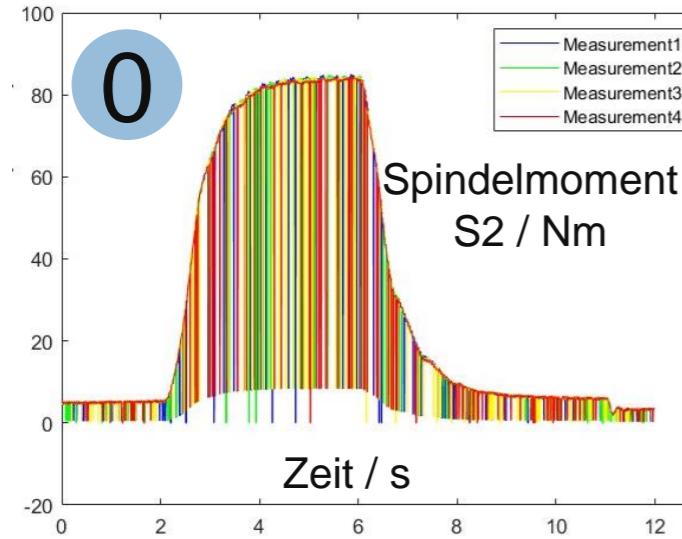
Referenzsignale (Data_0)



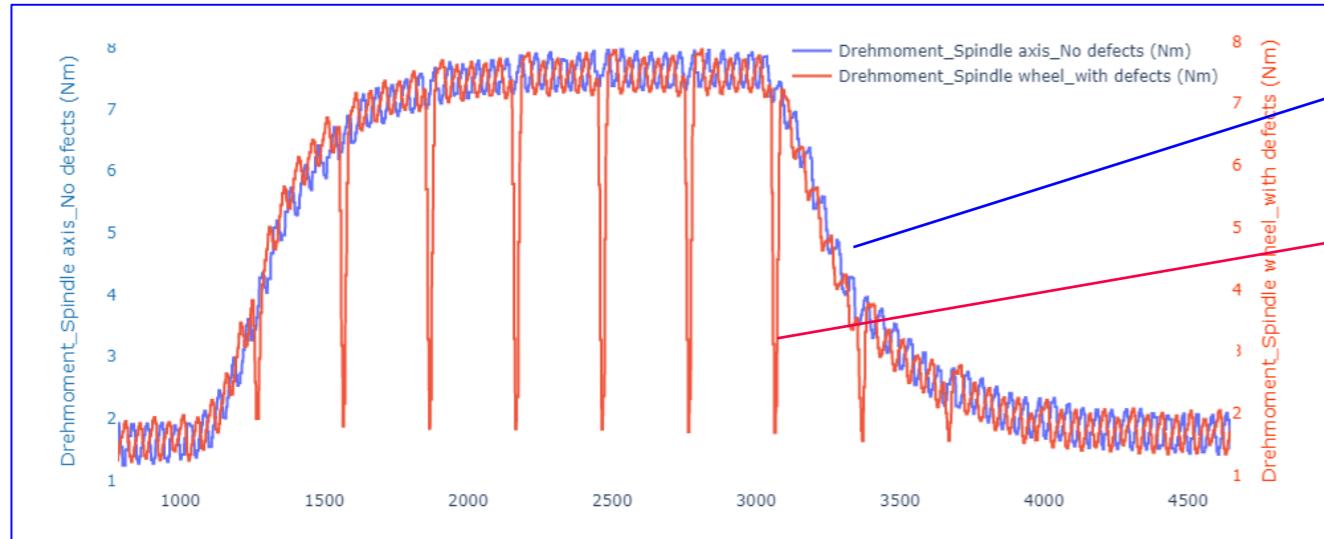
Drehmomente der Spindeln S2 und S6 (Data_0 vs. Data_1)



Drehmomente der Spindeln S2 und S6 (Data_0 vs. Data_2)

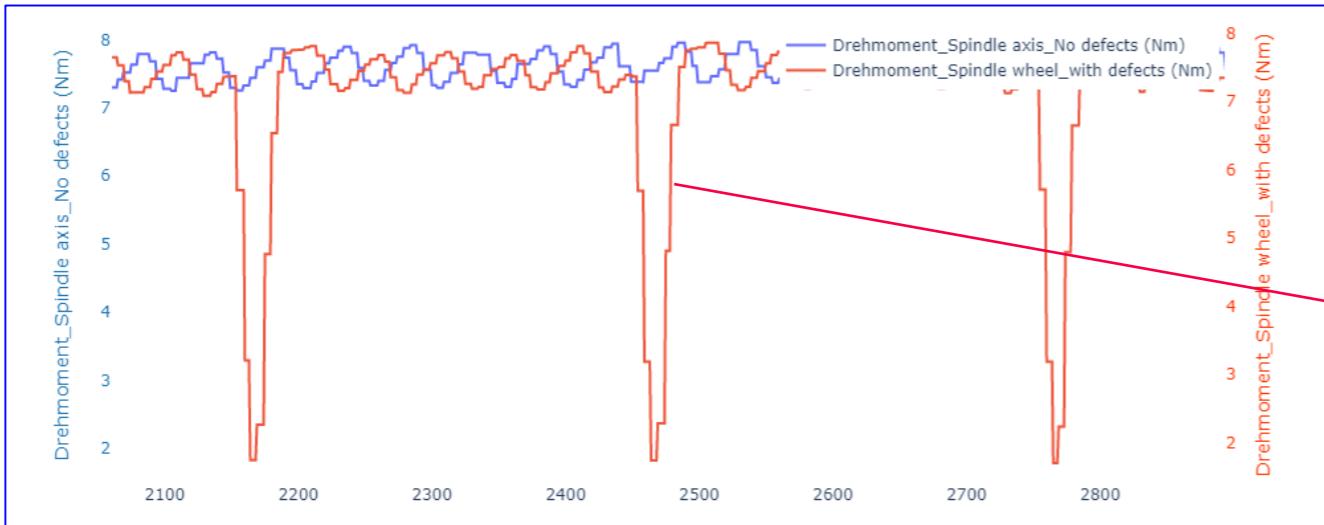
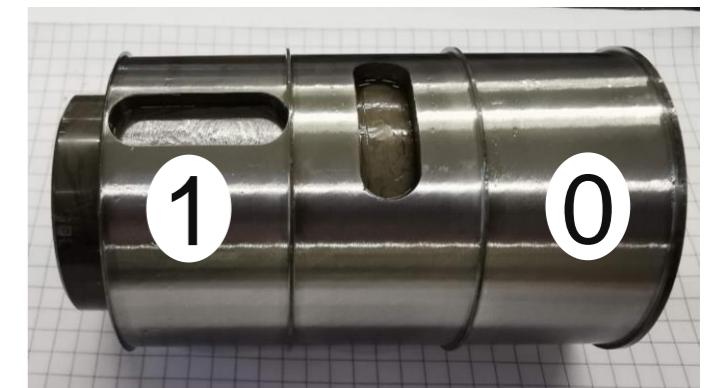


Werkstückmoment S6 (Data_0 vs. Data_1)



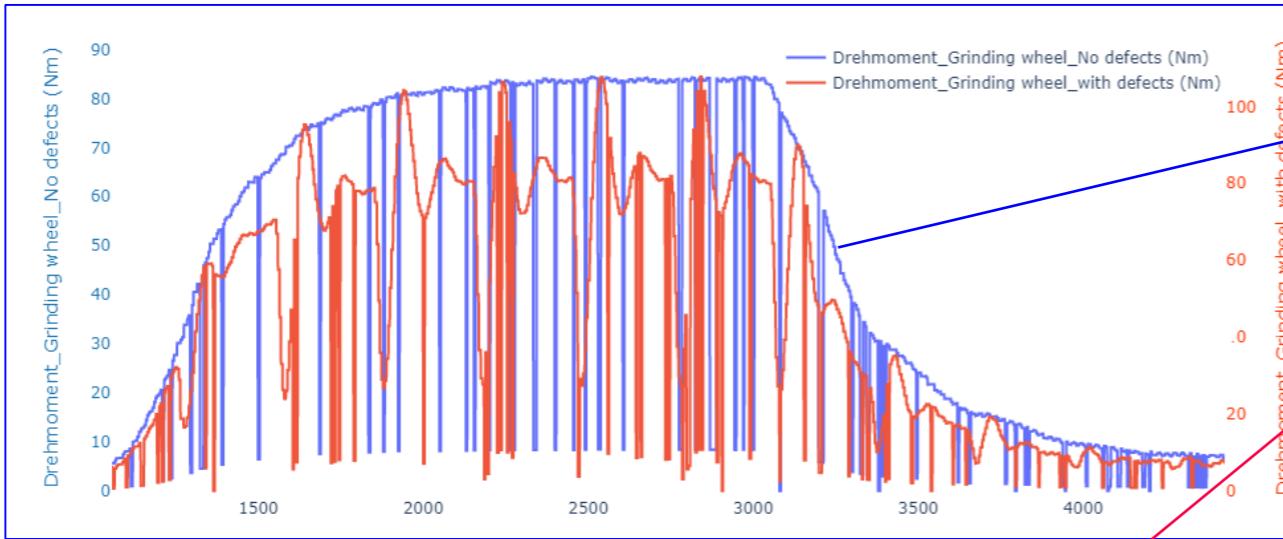
Blaue Kurve repräsentiert das Drehmoment ohne Defekte (Zone 0).

Rote Kurve repräsentiert das Drehmoment mit Längsnut (Zone 1) – periodische Signalschwankung.



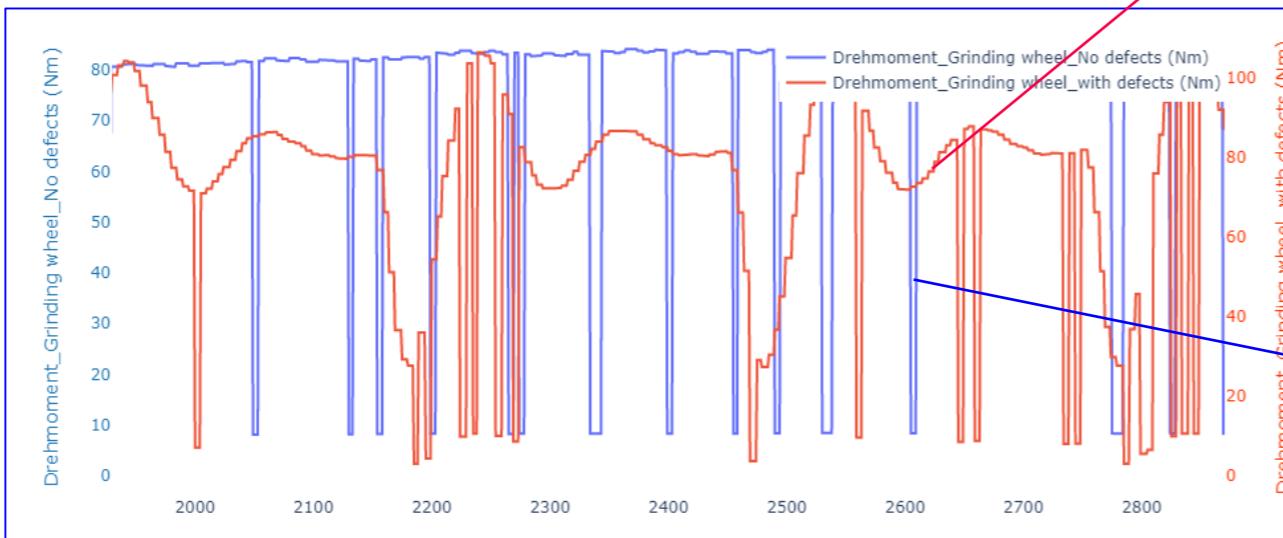
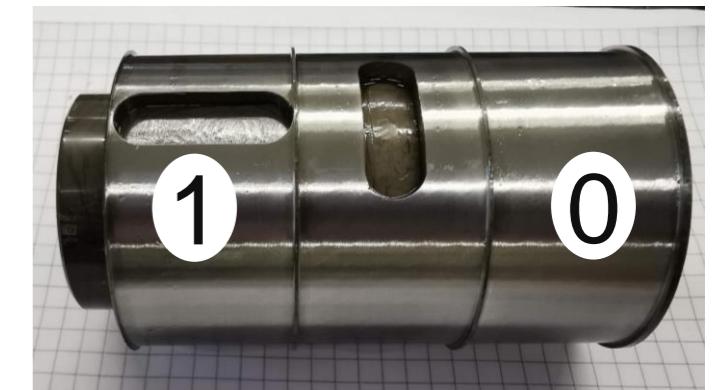
Vergrößerte Darstellung von drei Werkstückumdrehungen

Schleifspindelmoment S2 (Data_0 vs. Data_1)



Blaue Kurve repräsentiert das Drehmoment ohne Defekte (Zone 0).

Rote Kurve repräsentiert das Drehmoment mit Längsnut (Zone 1) – periodische Signalschwankung.

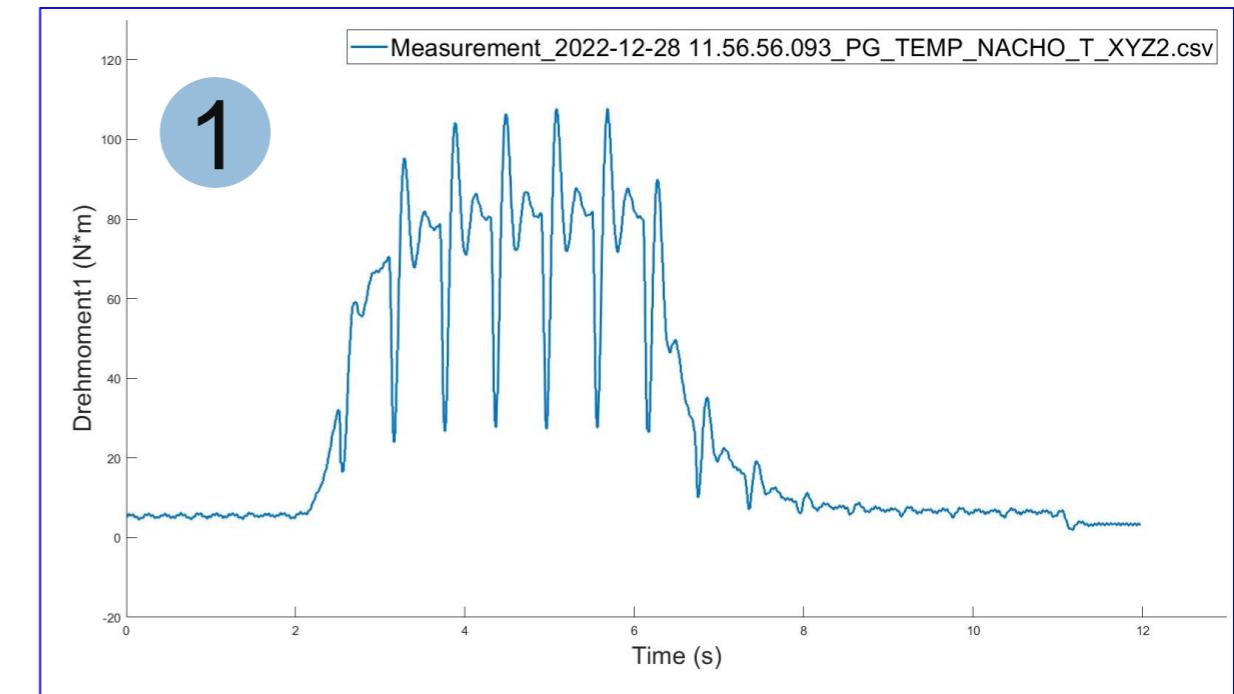
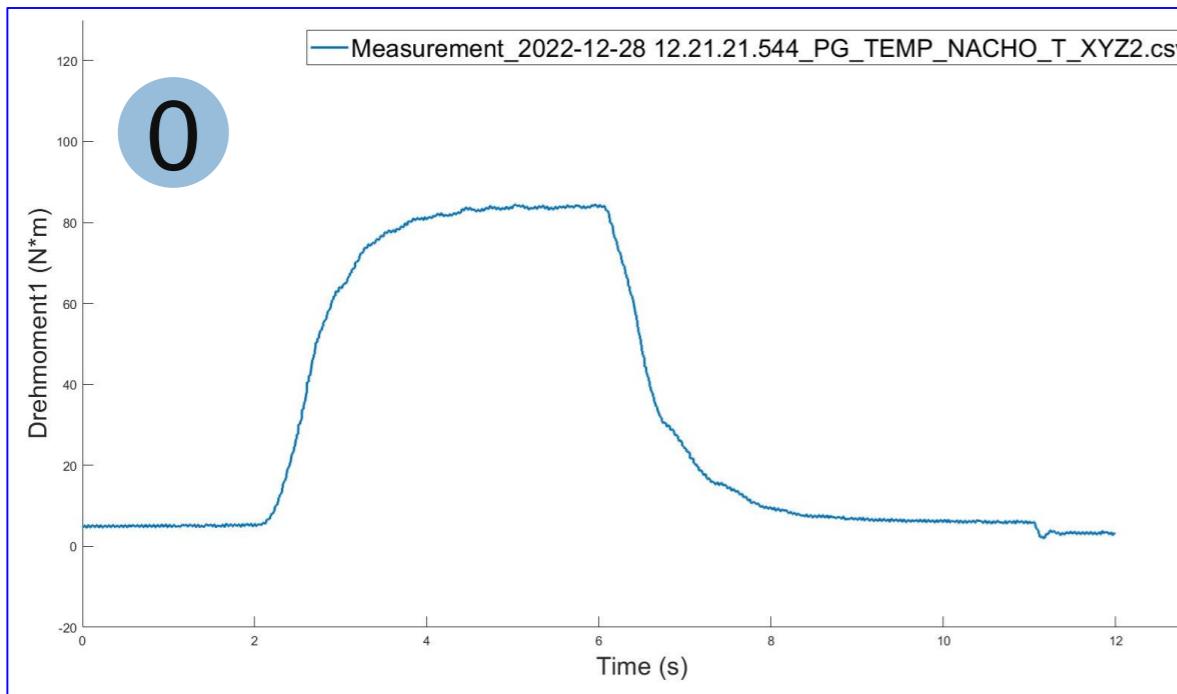


Rauschen des Signals als plötzlicher Abfall des Messwertes.

Schleifspindelmoment S2 (Data_0 vs. Data_1)



Signalrauschen wurde gefiltert.



Algorithmen des “Machine Learnings” zur Anomalie-Detektion

1. Pearson Correlation Coefficient (PCC): Der Pearson Korrelationskoeffizient (r) ist eine Zahl zwischen -1 und 1, Maß für Stärke und Richtung der Beziehung zwischen zwei Variablen misst.

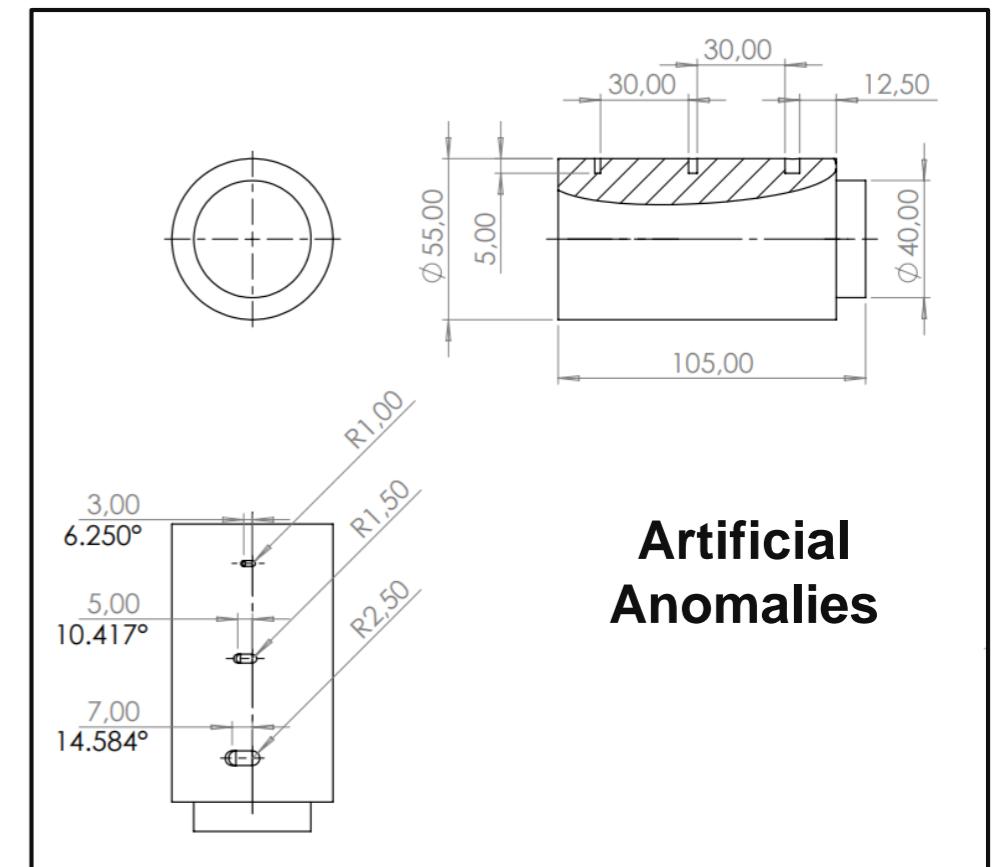
<https://www.scribbr.com/statistics/pearson-correlation-coefficient/>

2. Linear regression:

<https://www.scribbr.com/statistics/simple-linear-regression/>

3. Isolation forest:

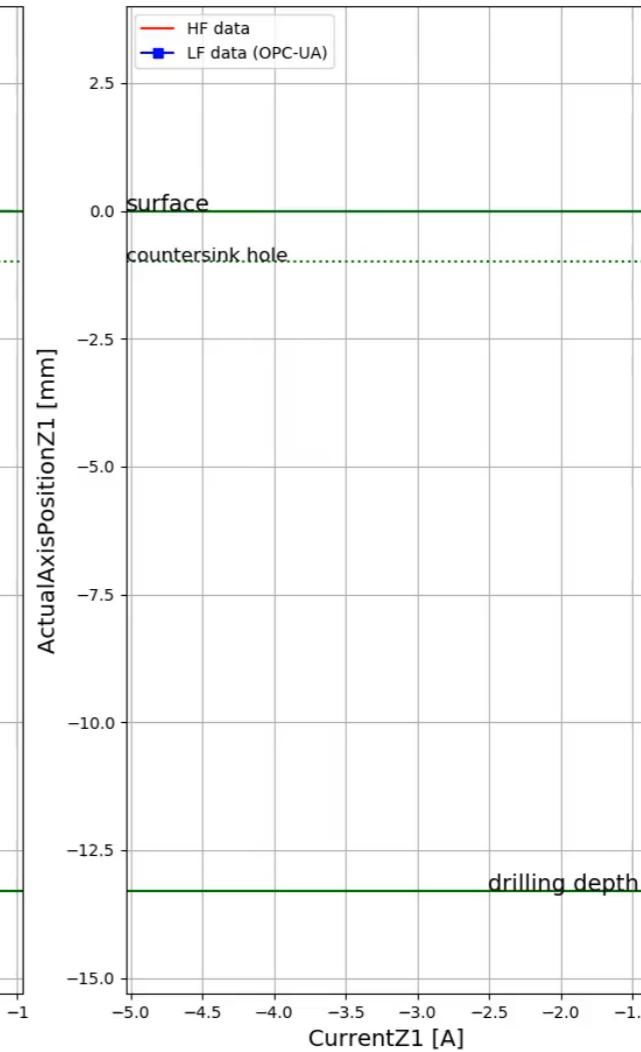
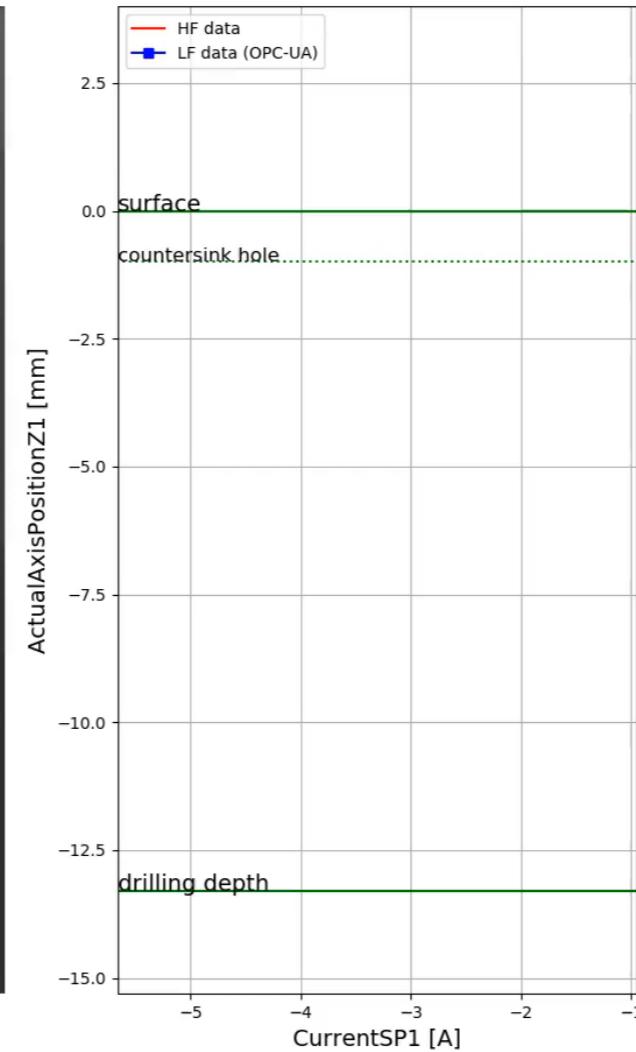
<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/07/anomaly-detection-using-isolation-forest-a-complete-guide/>



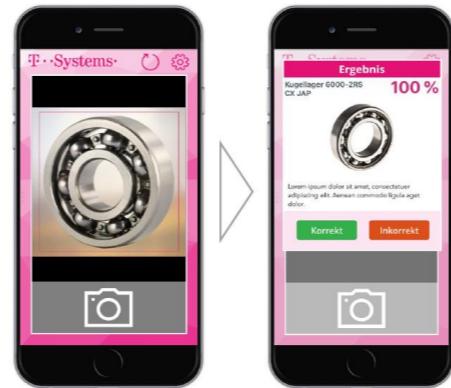
Vergleich: OPC-UA und „High Frequency Data“



$n = 13300 \text{ min}^{-1}$
 $f = 0,12 \text{ mm}$



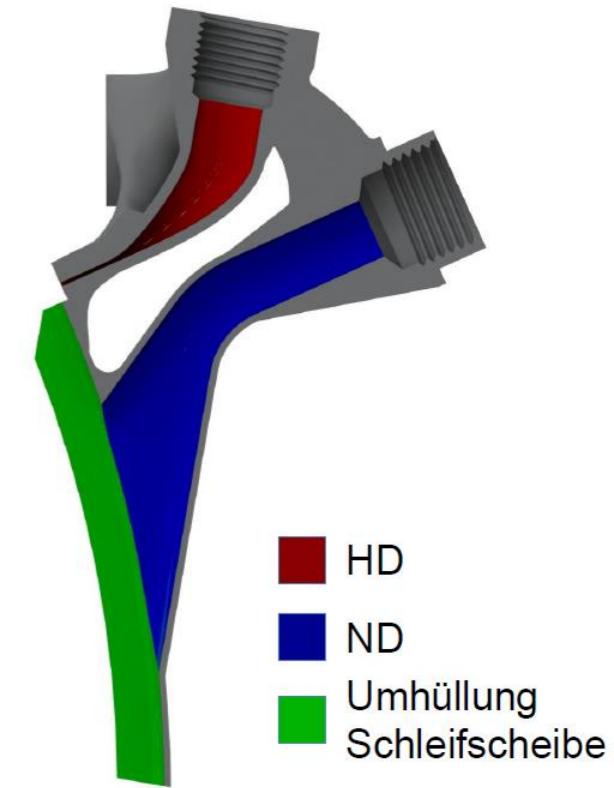
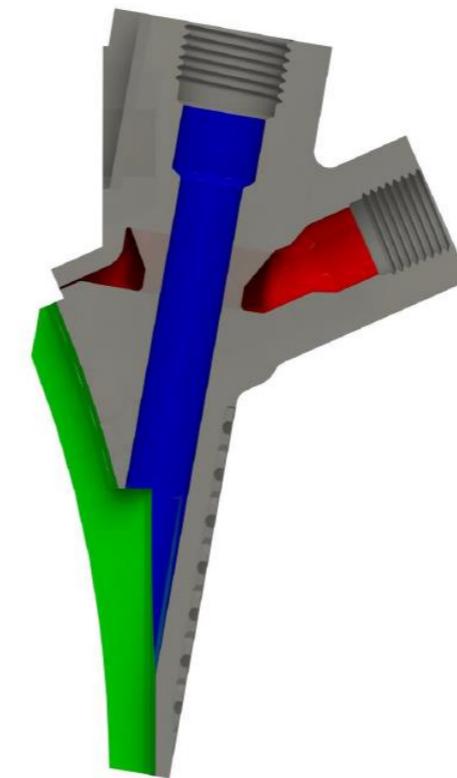
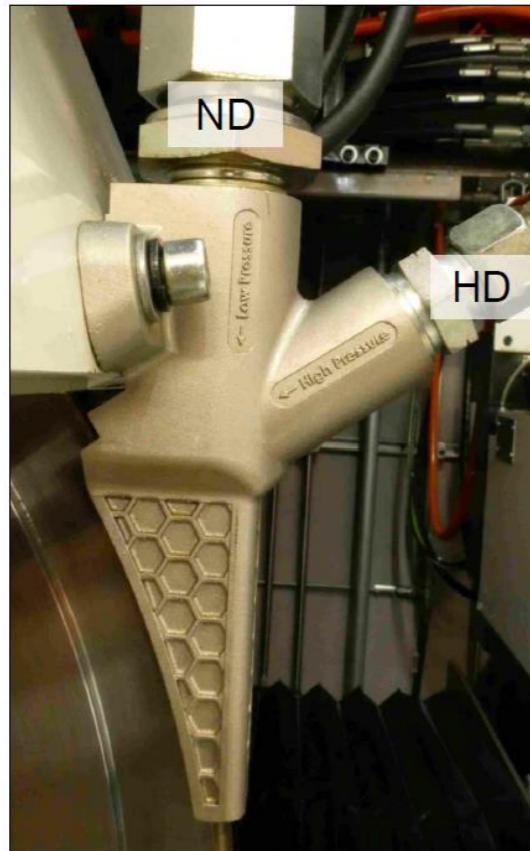
Vernetzung mit 5G Campus Netzwerk



Selbst konfigurierbares Produktionssystem

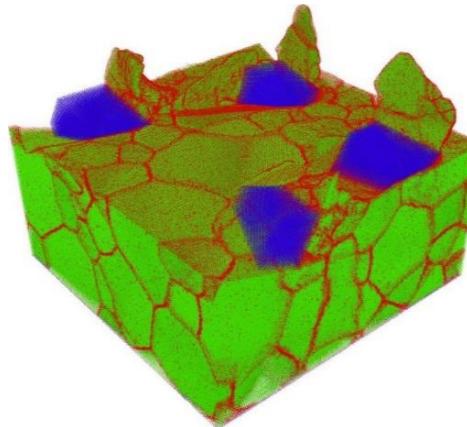


3D-Druck als „Enabler“ von Innovationen

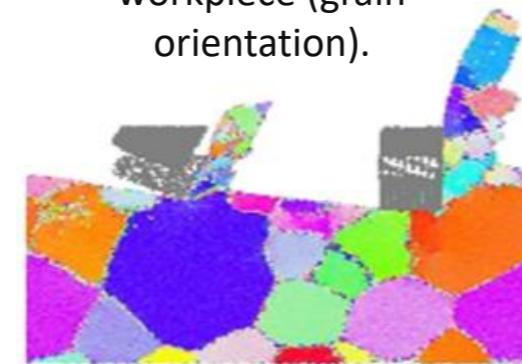


Virtualisierung – Prozess-Simulation

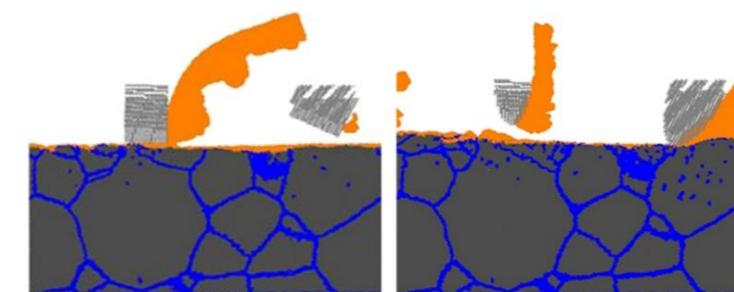
Sketch of a polycrystalline, periodic, ferritic workpiece.



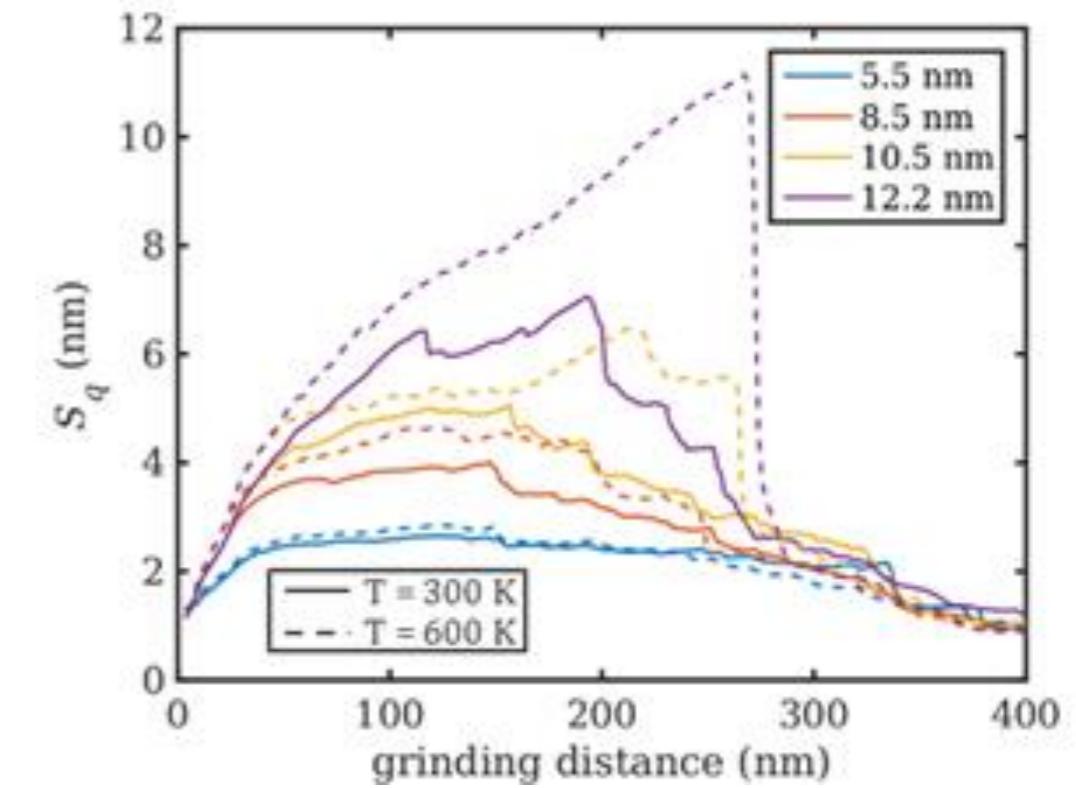
Representative tomographic section through the workpiece (grain orientation).



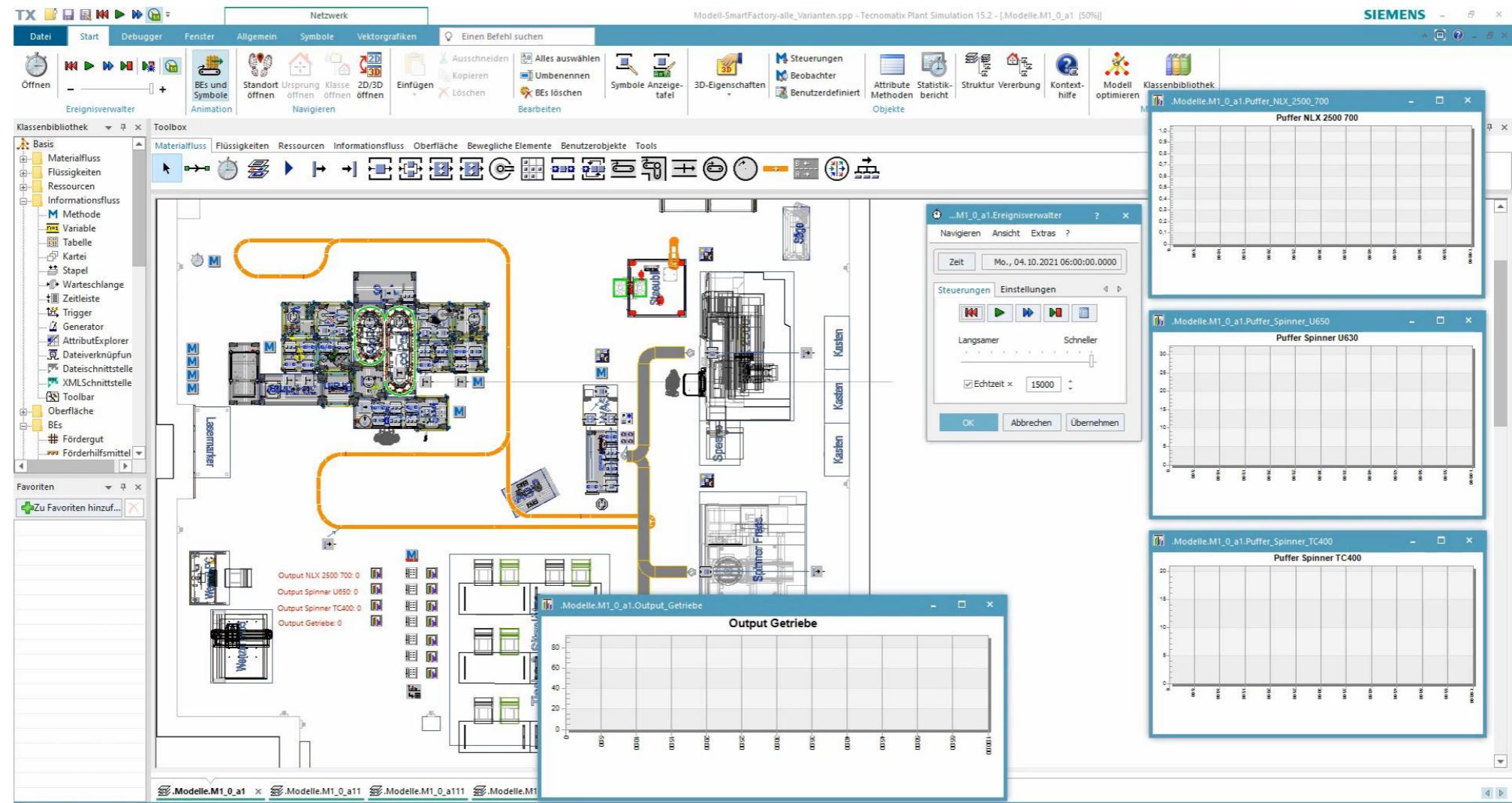
Chip (orange) formation with sharp (LEFT) and blunt (RIGHT) abrasives.



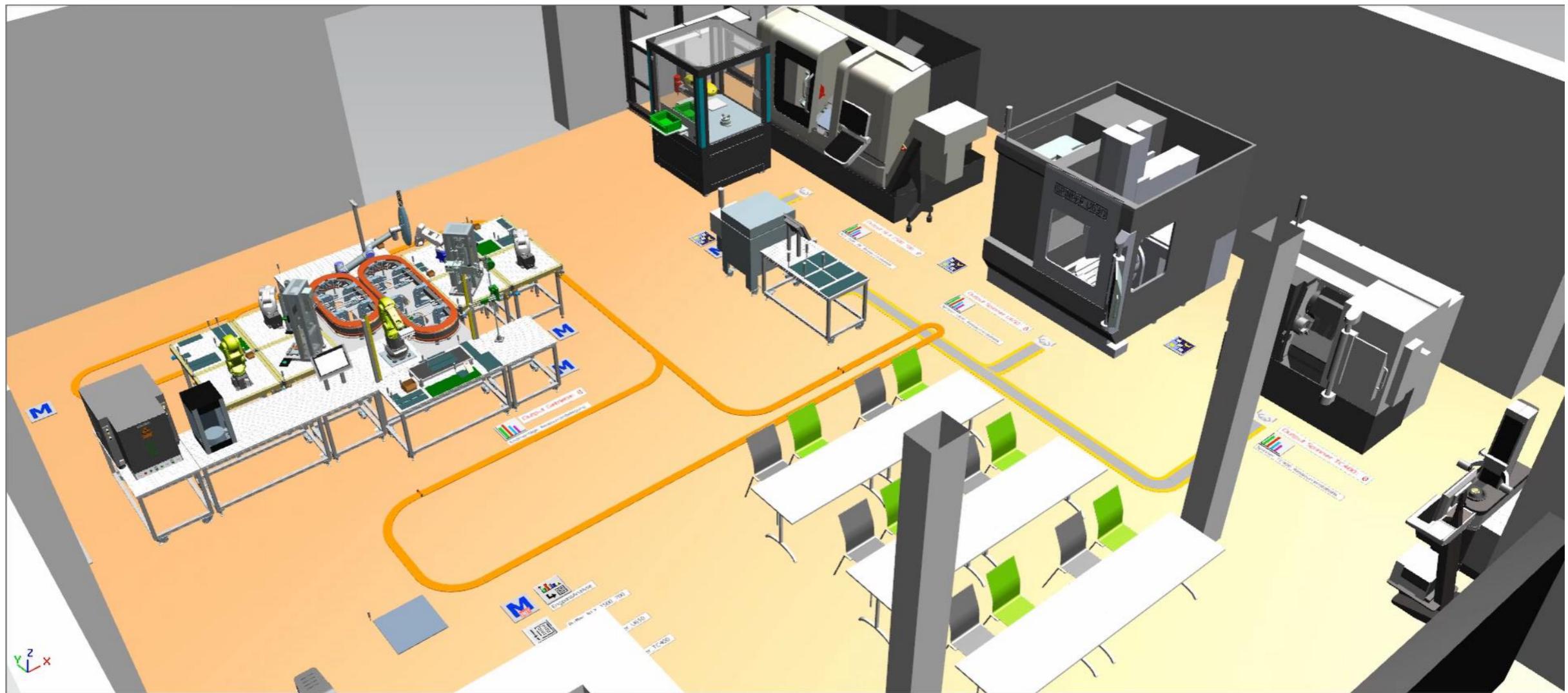
Development of the surface roughness (S_q)



Virtualisierung – Produktions-Simulation (2D)



Virtualisierung – Produktions-Simulation (3D)



We turn it into REALITY.

~~grind~~

Resource-efficient
Economic
Autonomous
Liveable