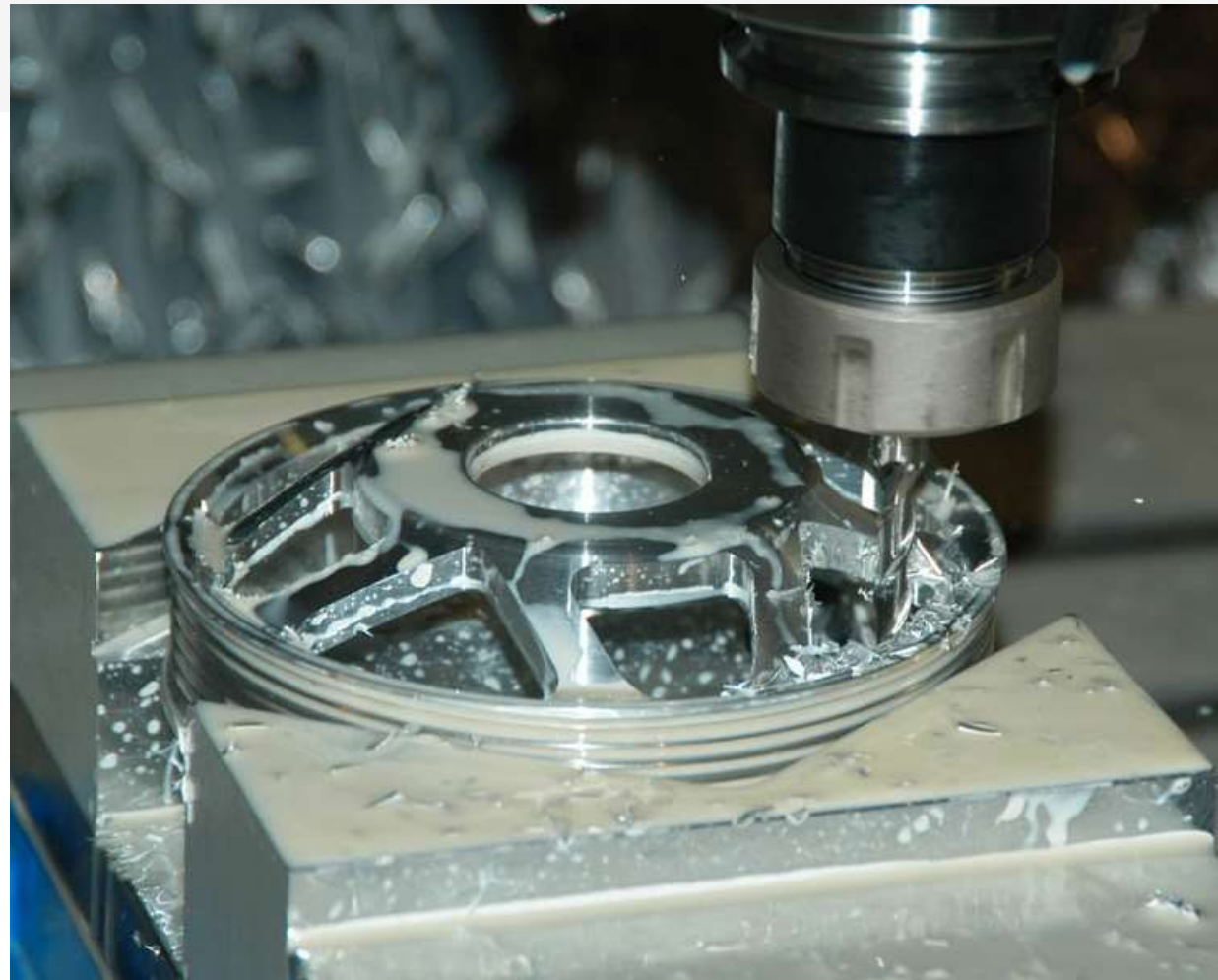


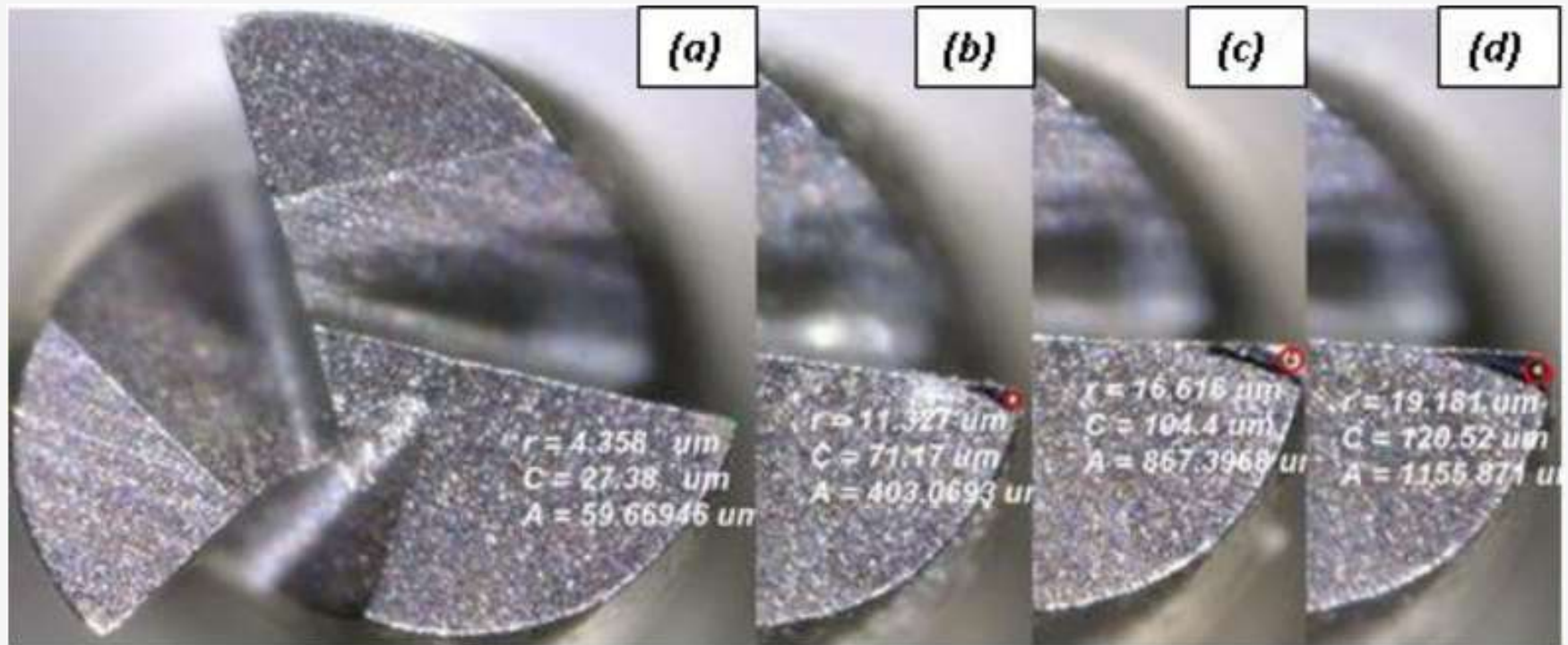
CNC MACHINING TOOL-WEAR DETECTION

Nathan Krumholz

Background



Tool Wear



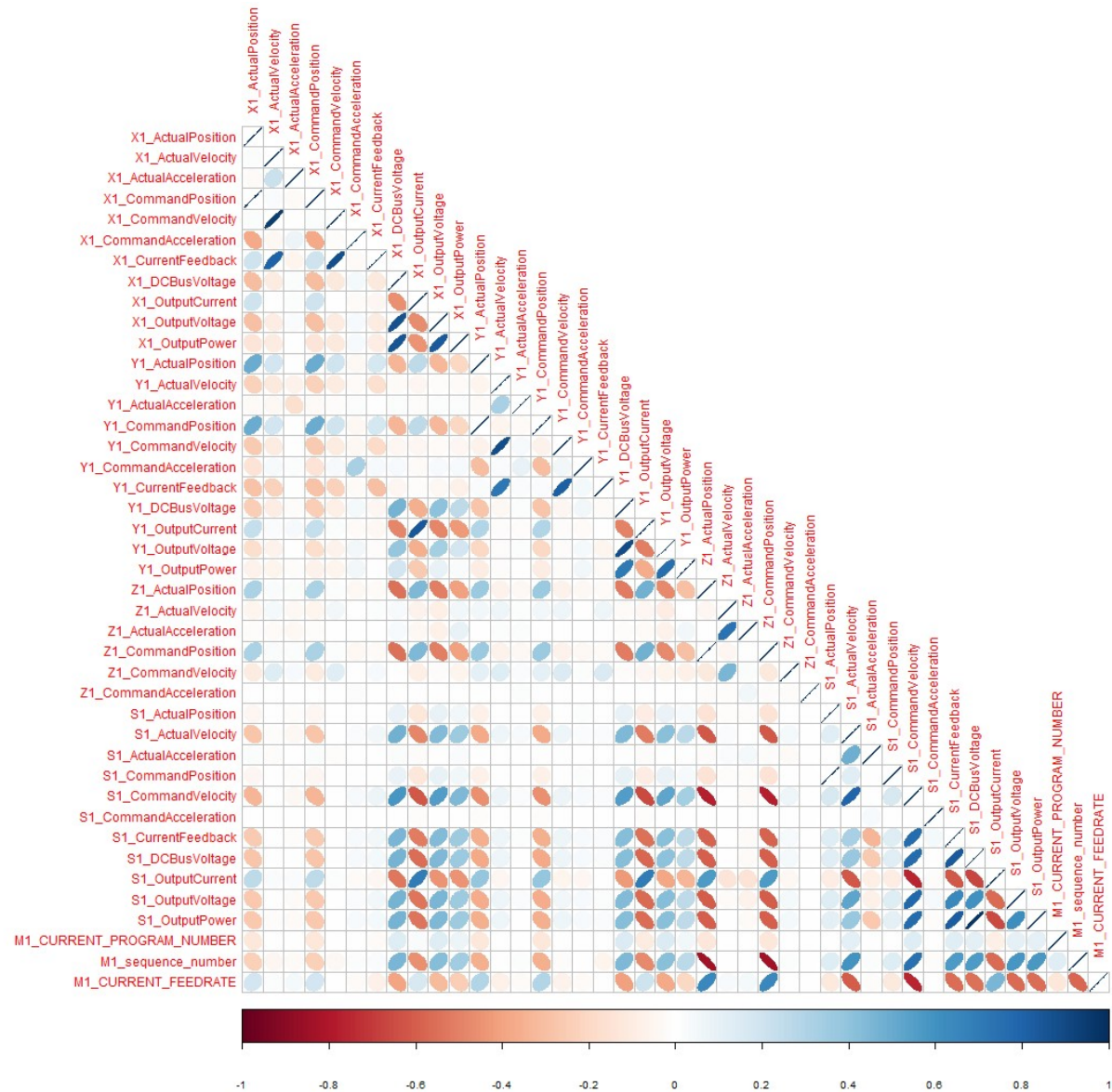
Tool wear evolution of end milling: (a) a new tool, (b) a worn tool, (c) and (d) severely worn tools

Data Set

- 18 experiments
 - 45 Variables
 - X,Y,Z,S dimensions
 - Position, Velocity, Acceleration
 - Command and Actual
 - Output power
 - Current feedback
 - Sequence (G-code Line) and group
 - Feedrate
-



DATA SET



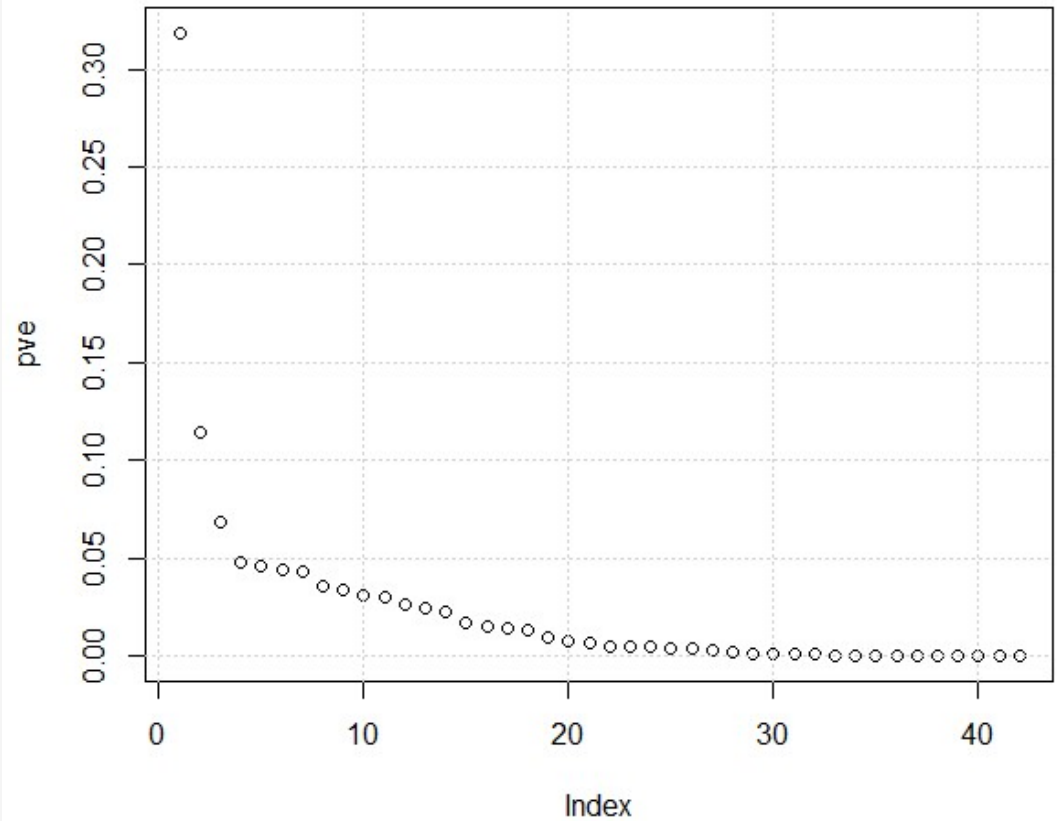
PCA

Goals: Reduce

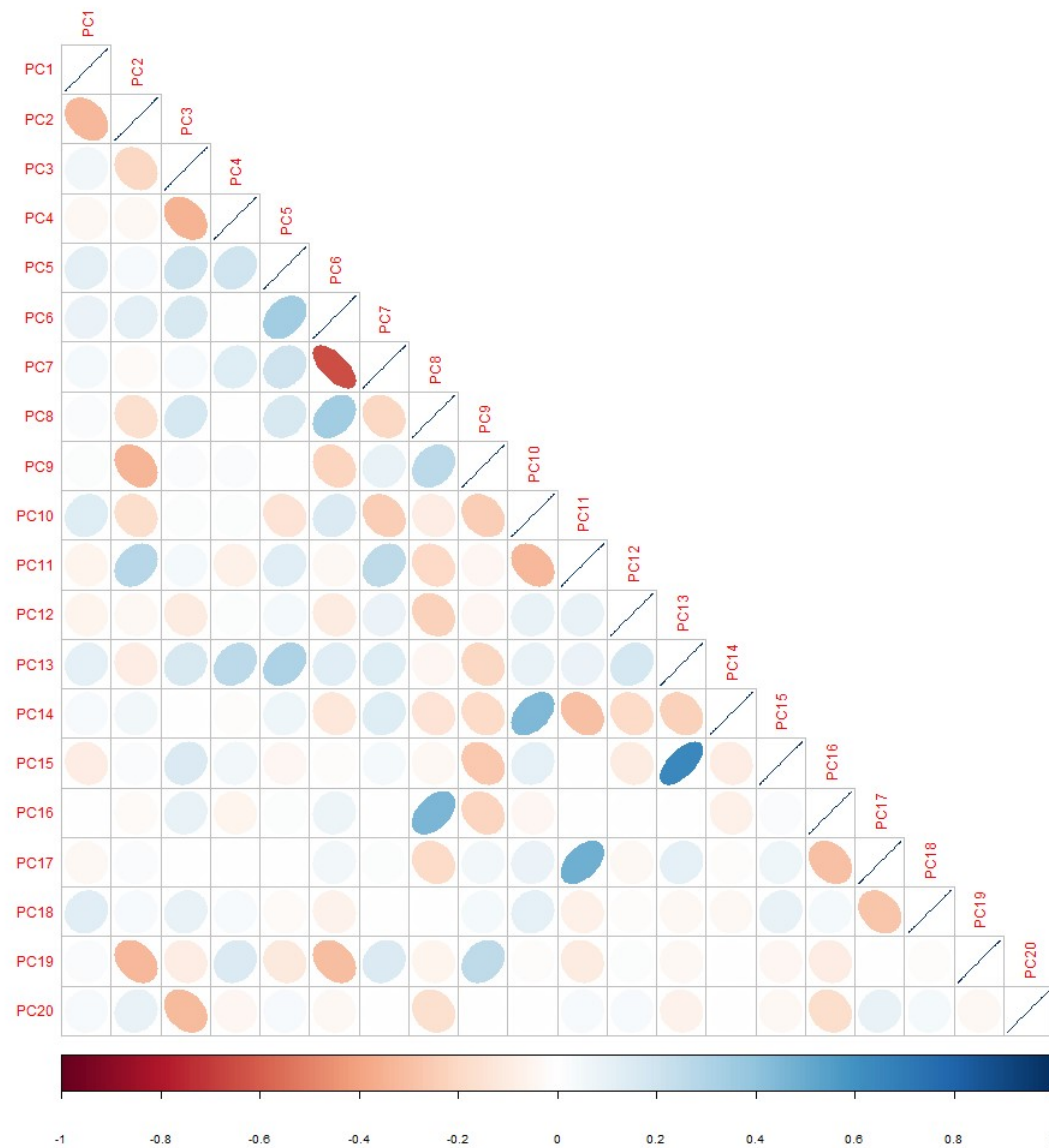
- Dimensionality
- Correlation

Results:

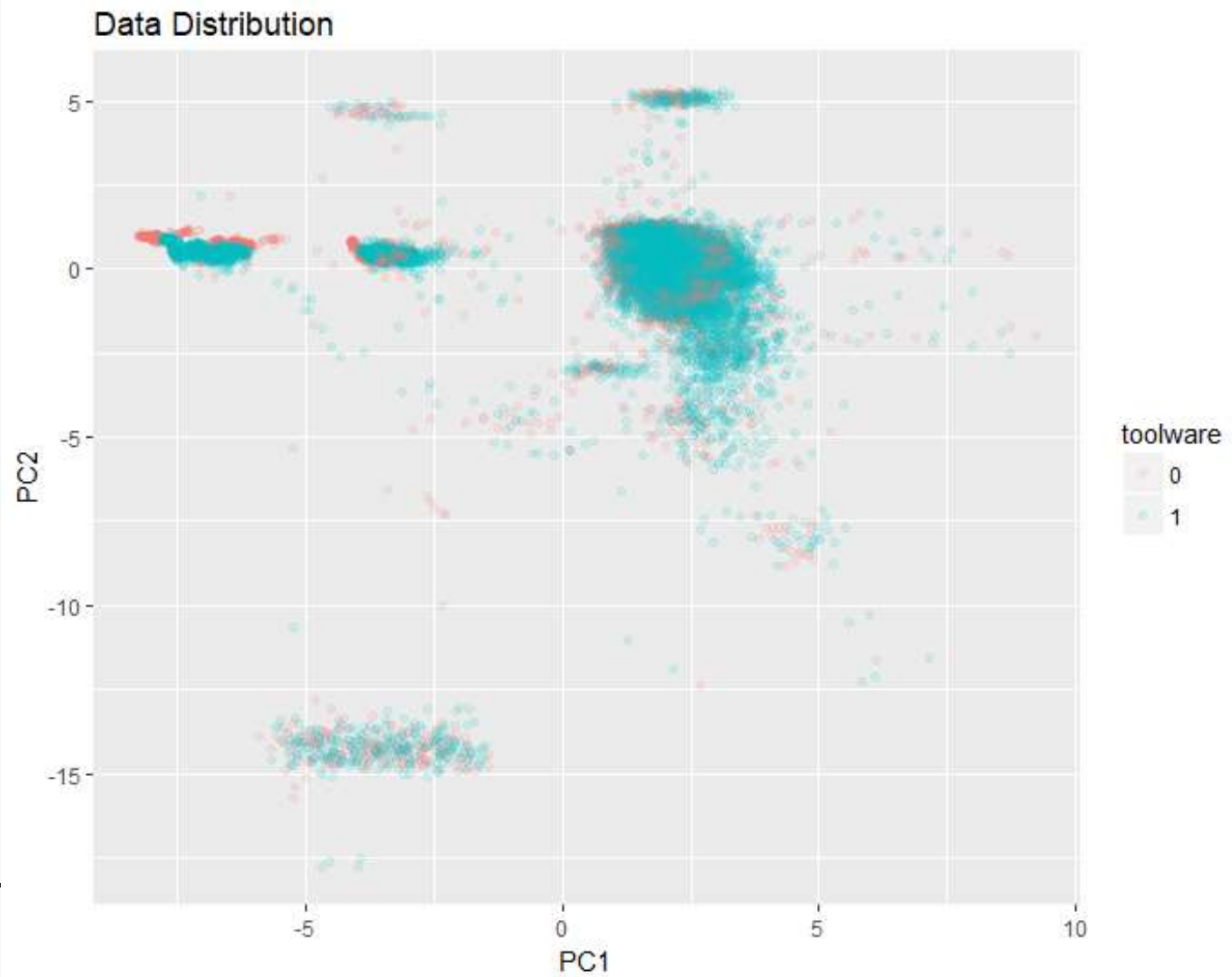
- First 20 Components
 - Preserved 96% of Variance



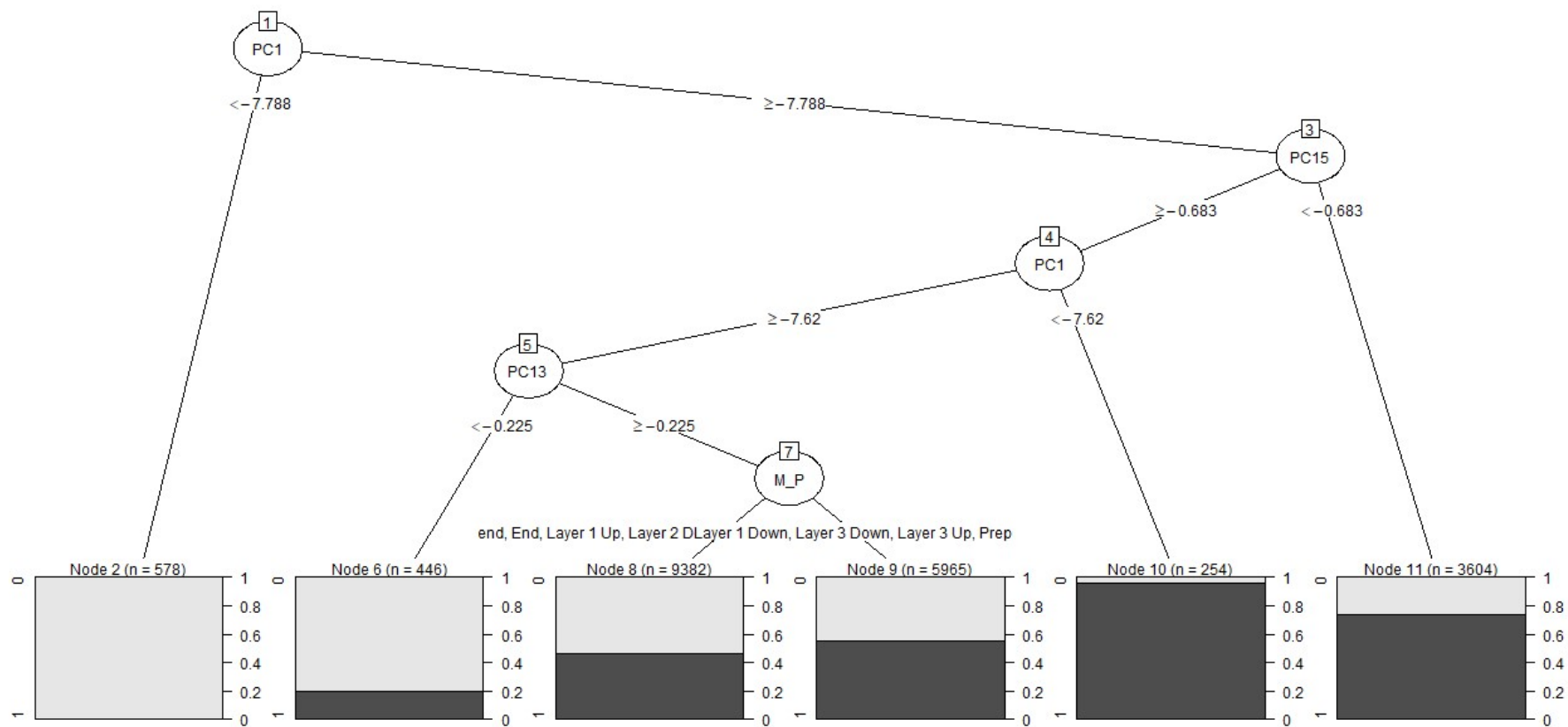
PCA



Clustering?

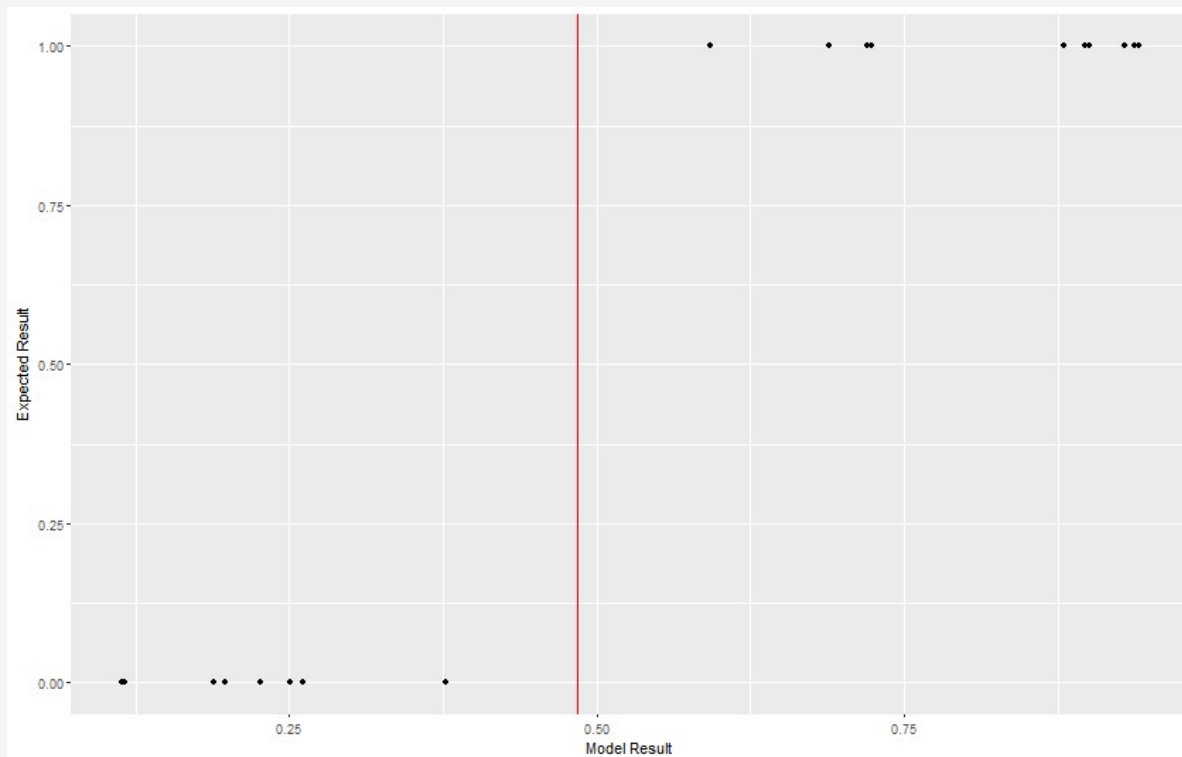


Tree Model: PCA



Tree Model: PCA

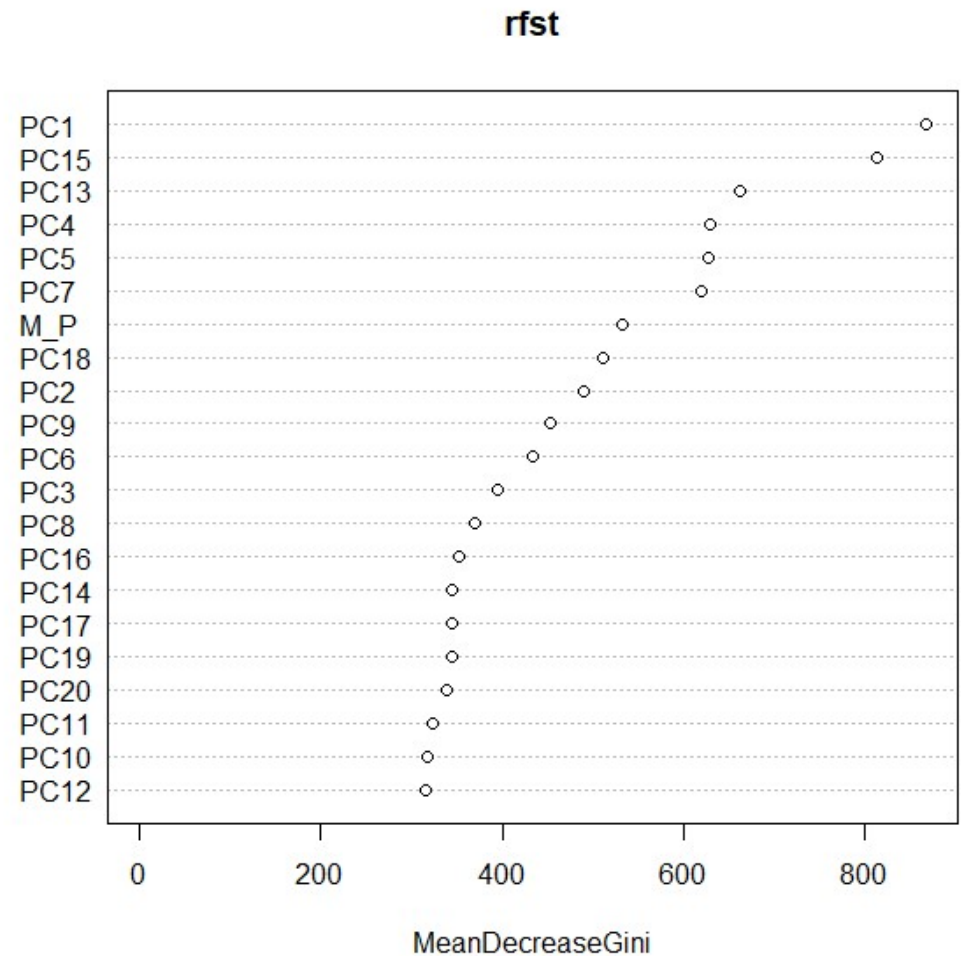
Compiled Results Over Time-Series



Confusion Matrix	0	1
0	41%	7%
1	6%	46%

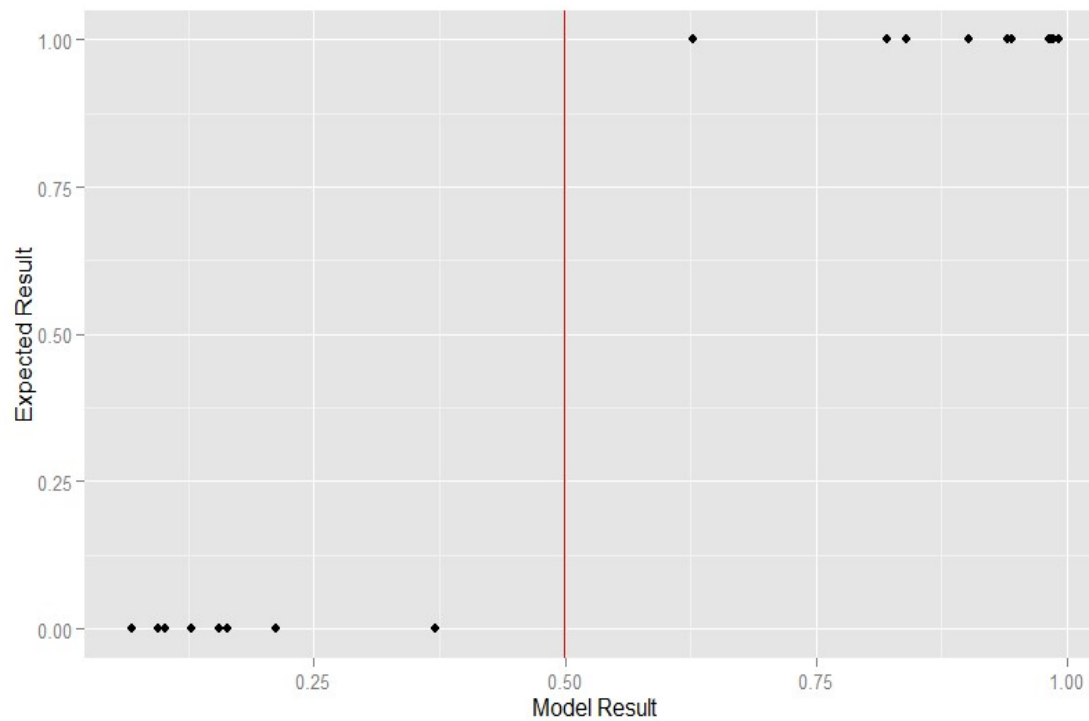
Important Variables

- PC1
 - Actual and Command Position and Current in Spatial Dimensions
 - Velocity and Current of Rotational Dimension
- PC15
 - X,Y Output Current
 - Sequence Number
- PC13
 - Dominated by Current Program Number



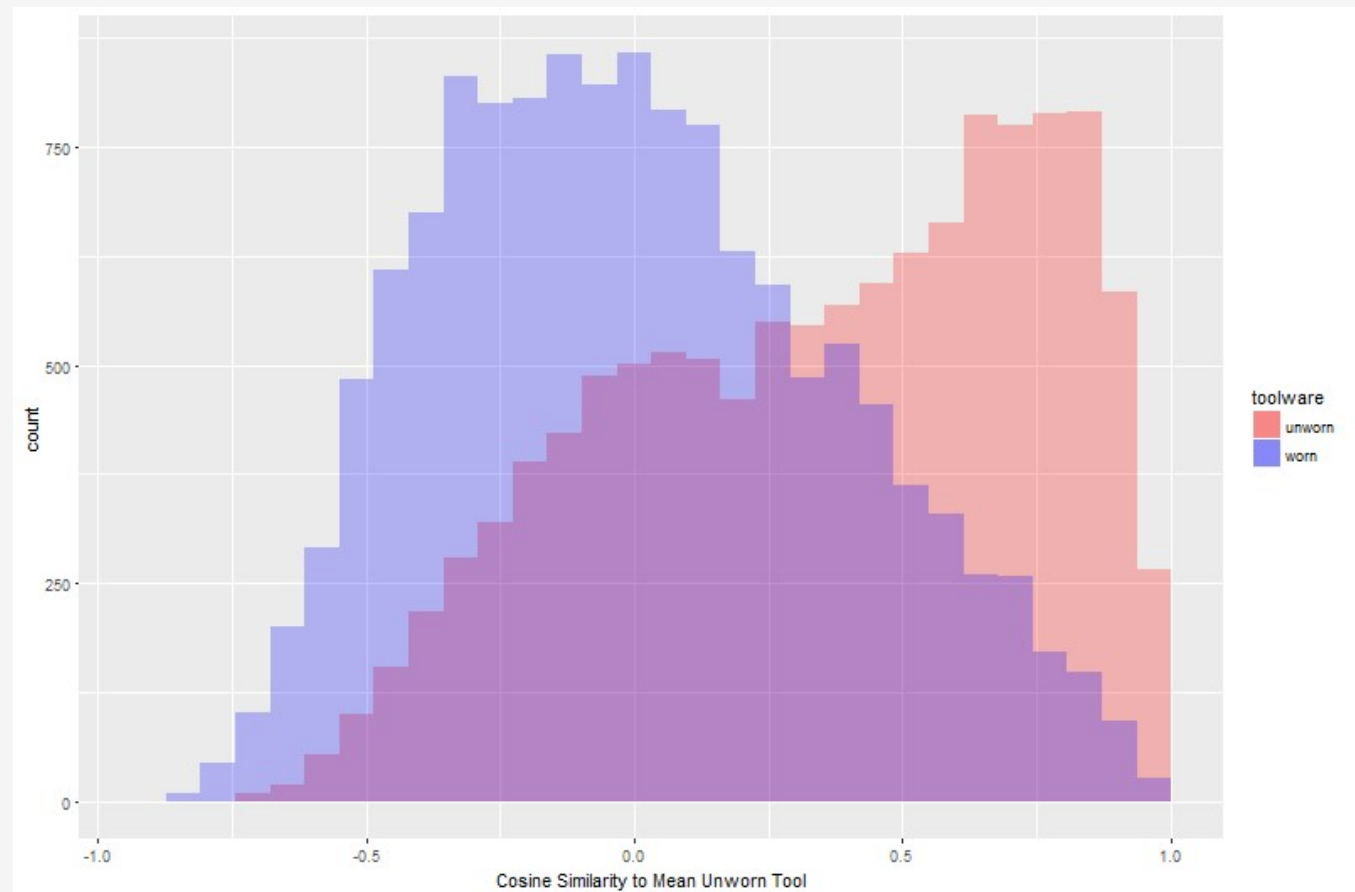
Random Forest: PCA

Compiled Results Over Time-Series

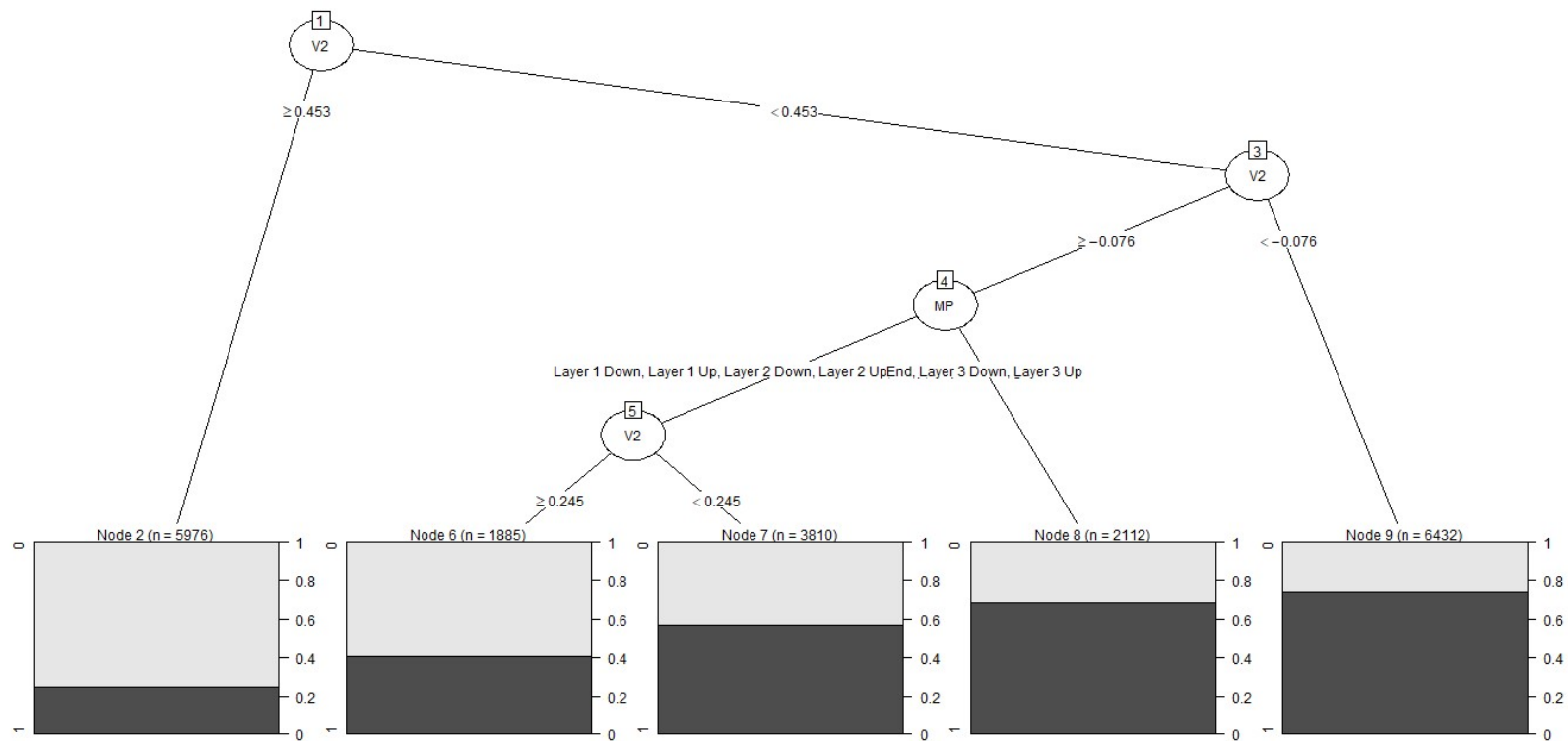


Confusion Matrix	0	1
0	41%	7%
1	6%	46%

Cosine Similarity

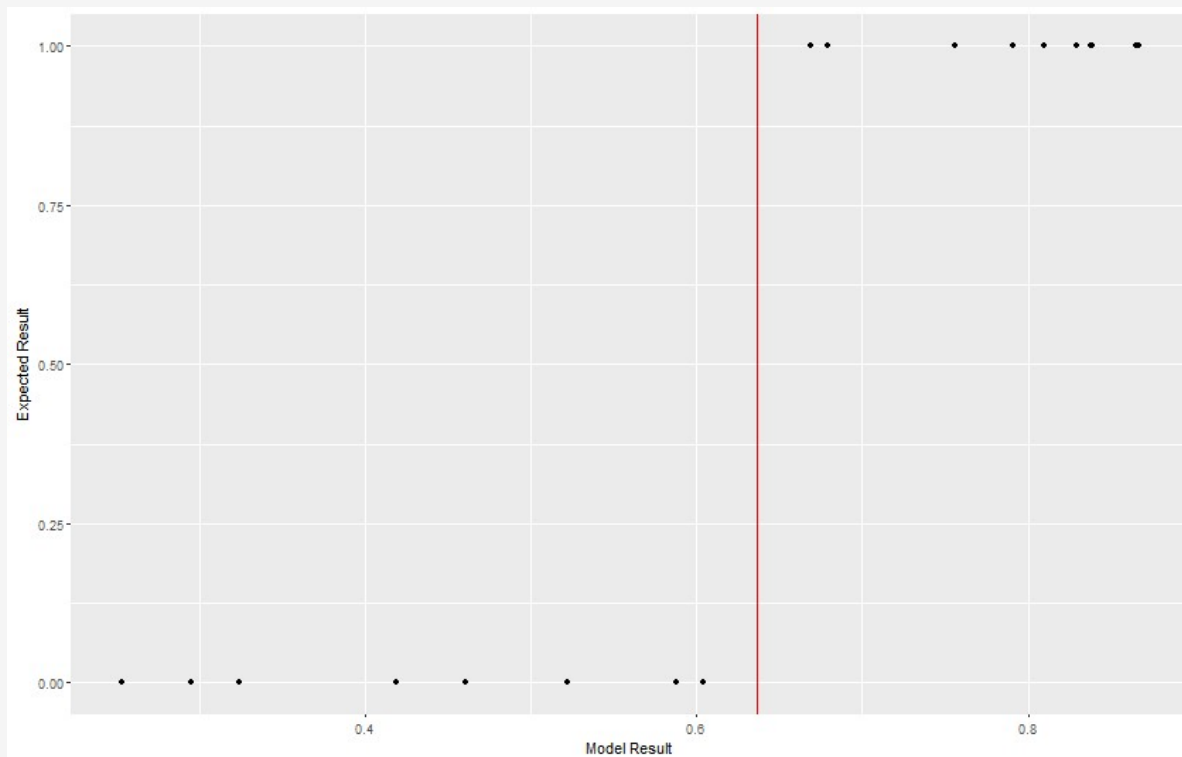


Tree Model: Cosine Similarity



Tree Model: Cosine Similarity

Compiled Results Over Time-Series



Confusion Matrix	0	1
0	27%	12%
1	20%	41%

Future Actions

- Tool-wear happens slowly over time
 - Not necessarily a binary response
- Used 1 tool in 1 program

