Toward the quality prognostic of an aircraft engine workpiece in Inconel Alloy 625: case study and proposed system architecture

Antoine Proteau, Antoine Tahan and Marc Thomas

Department of Mechanical Engineering, École de technologie supérieure, Montréal, Qc, H3C 1K3, Canada

Prognostic, Machining, Workpiece Quality, GD&T, Inconel, Contextualization System, Industry 4.0

Manufacturing companies are under a constant pressure due to multiple factors: new competition, disruptive innovations, cost reduction, etc. To survive, they must strive to innovate and adapt their business model to improve their productivity. Recent developments based on the concept of Industry 4.0 such as big data, connectivity and artificial intelligence provide several new avenues to explore. In the specific context of machining, we are working toward the development and implementation of an automatic system capable of making the prognostic of the quality (in terms of dimensional conformance) of a workpiece in real time while it is being manufactured. The goal of this paper is to showcase a prototype of the data acquisition aspect of this system and a case study. This case study has been conducted at our industrial partner facility (Quebec, Canada) and is based on the manufacturing of an aircraft engine component made from Inconel alloy 625 (AMS5666). The proposed prototype is a data acquisition system installed on a 5 axis CNC machines (GROB model G352) used to acquire and to contextualize signals obtained from the CNC machine sensors. The contextualization of the data is a key component for future work regarding the development of a prognostic system based on supervised machine learning algorithms. In the end, this paper depicts the system architecture as well as its interactions between the multiple systems and software already in place at our industrial partner. This paper also shows preliminary results describing the relationship between the workpiece quality (in terms of respect toward the dimensional requirements) and the extracted features from the sensors signals. Future work regarding this project will include data acquisition from a wider range of products (i.e. different shapes, materials, processes, etc.), development and testing of a machine learning based prognostic model and the implementation and validation of this system at our industrial partner.

References

- 1. Vogl GW, Weiss BA, Helu M (2016) A review of diagnostic and prognostic capabilities and best practices for manufacturing. Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing:1-17
- 2. Abellan-Nebot JV, Romero Subirón F (2010) A review of machining monitoring systems based on artificial intelligence process models. The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology 47 (1):237-257
- 3. Lee J, Jin C, Bagheri B (2017) Cyber physical systems for predictive production systems. Production Engineering 11 (2):155-165
- 4. Zheng S, Ristovski K, Farahat A, Gupta C Long Short-Term Memory Network for Remaining Useful Life estimation. In: 2017 IEEE International Conference on Prognostics and Health Management (ICPHM), Dallas, TX, US, 19-21 June 2017. pp 88-95
- 5. Gao R, Wang L, Teti R, Dornfeld D, Kumara S, Mori M, Helu M (2015) Cloud-enabled prognosis for manufacturing. CIRP Annals Manufacturing Technology 64 (2):749-772
- 6. Peng Y, Dong M, Zuo MJ (2010) Current status of machine prognostics in condition-based maintenance: a review. The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology 50 (1):297-313
- 7. Reis M, Gins G (2017) Industrial Process Monitoring in the Big Data/Industry 4.0 Era: from Detection, to Diagnosis, to Prognosis. Processes 5 (3):35
- 8. Wang K-S (2013) Towards zero-defect manufacturing (ZDM)—a data mining approach. Advances in Manufacturing 1 (1):62-74
- 9. Elattar HM, Elminir HK, Riad A (2016) Prognostics: a literature review. Complex & Intelligent Systems 2 (2):125-154