



A knowledge-embedded end-to-end intelligent reasoning method for processing quality of shaft parts

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◆ Paper Related

◆ Related work of our teams

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| 0 | 毛坯 | 195 | 扩孔 | 320 | 磨齿 |
| 10 | 车工 | 200 | 数车 | 330 | 磨螺纹 |
| 20 | 标印 | 210 | 标印 | 340 | 数车 |
| 30 | 车工 | 220 | 数车 | 345 | 抛光 |
| 40 | 磨工 | 225 | 校正 | 350 | 扭矩标定 |
| 45 | 车工 | 228 | 车工 | 355 | 磨工 |
| 50 | 钻孔 | 230 | 外磨 | 356 | 扭矩标定 |
| 100 | 稳定处理 | 240 | 数控 | 358 | 钳工 |
| 120 | 车工 | 250 | 数控 | 370 | 检验 |
| 130 | 外磨 | 260 | 钳工 | 380 | 动平衡 |
| 140 | 扩孔 | 280 | 校正 | 390 | 高速动平衡 |
| 160 | 磨工 | 290 | 中心孔磨 | 391 | 磨工 |
| 170 | 磨工 | 292 | 外磨 | 393 | 动平衡 |
| 173 | 车工 | 293 | 外磨 | 394 | 高速动平衡 |
| 175 | 珩磨 | 294 | 数车 | 395 | 扭矩标定 |
| 185 | 校正 | 296 | 珩磨 | 396 | 超声波清洗 |
| 186 | 中心孔磨 | 297 | 校正 | 400 | 荧光检验 |
| 187 | 磨工 | 299 | 中心孔磨 | 405 | 镀银 |
| 190 | 标印 | 300 | 外磨 | 410 | 检验 |

Multi-stage manufacturing processes (MMPs)



| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Original process | 57 |
| Processing-related | 33 |
| Long-end related | 15 |

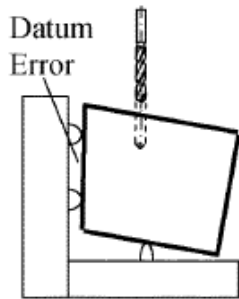
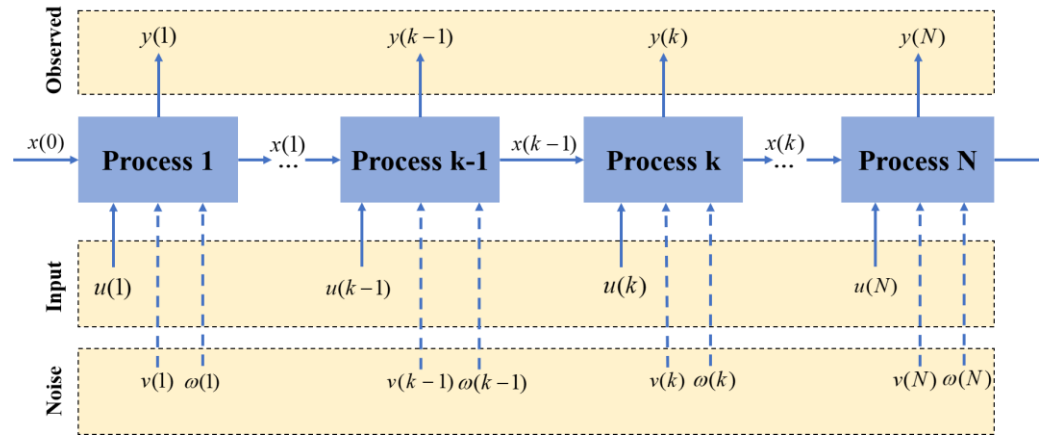
| | |
|----------------|----|
| Inner hole | 4 |
| External round | 11 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| External circular surface | 5 |
|---------------------------|---|

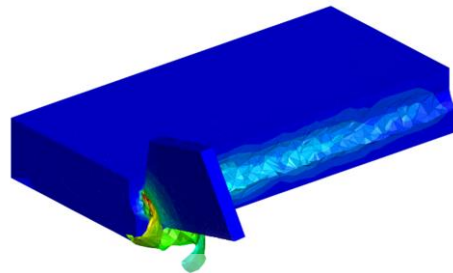
MMPs involved in the processing of parts

Challenge 1:

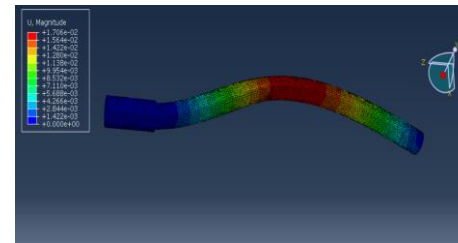
Complex intermediate factors affecting final quality



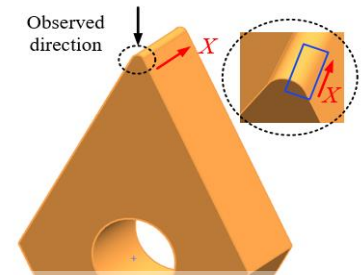
Clamping



Force & Heat



Deformation



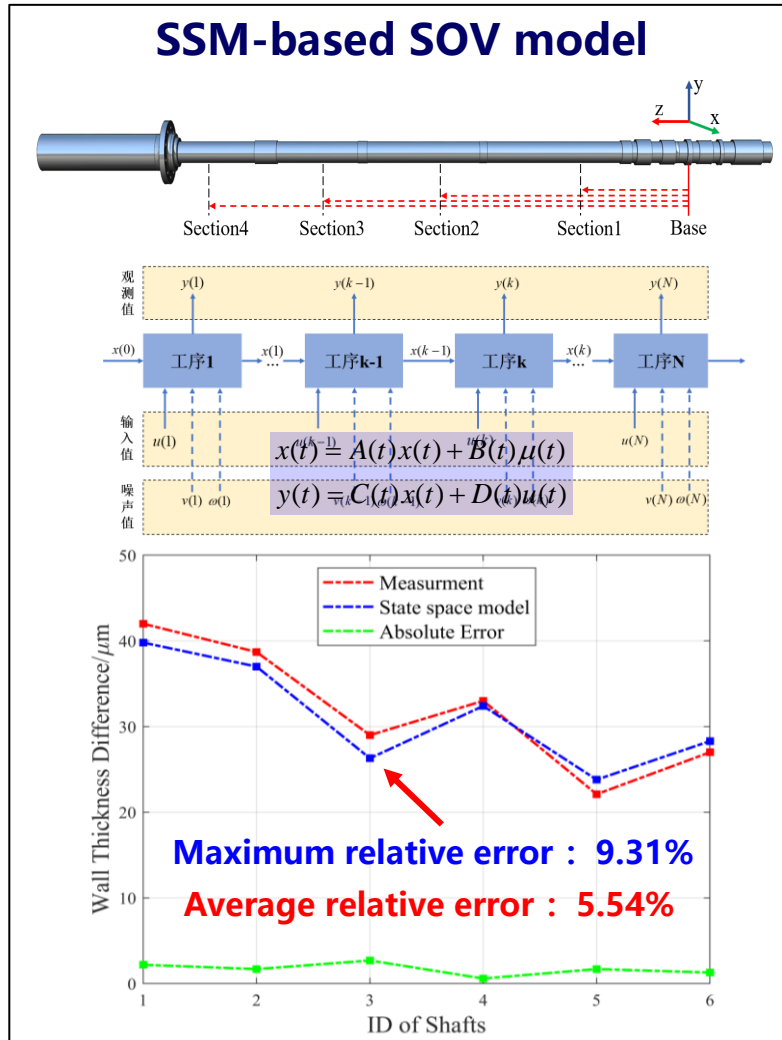
Wear

The propagation pattern is complex and difficult to model accurately

Challenge 2:

Constrains the perceived accuracy of part machining quality

Overall Model



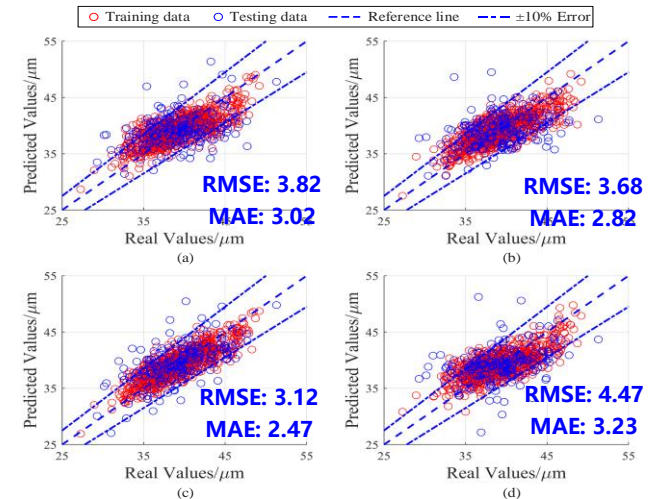
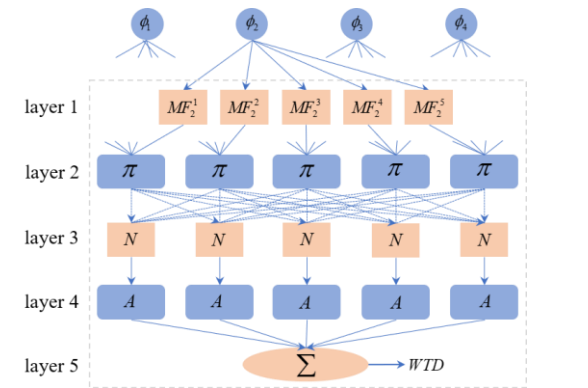
Knowledge of error propagation of MMPs

Mechanism knowledge

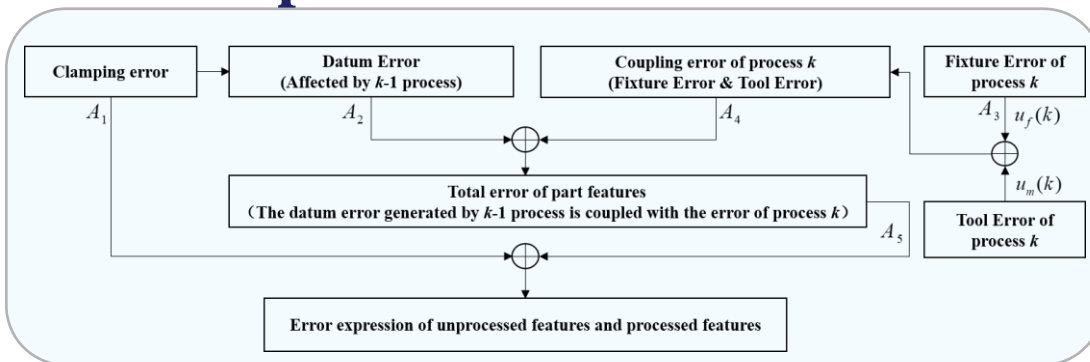
Data Knowledge

Quality reasoning model with knowledge embedded

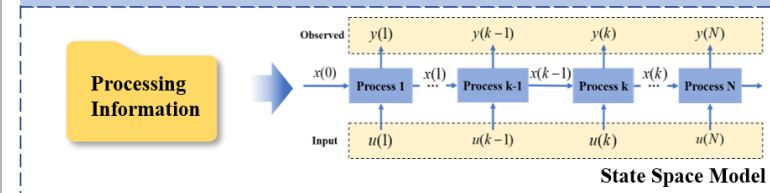
End-to-end part quality inference based on ANFIS



State Space Model



Part 1. State Space Model

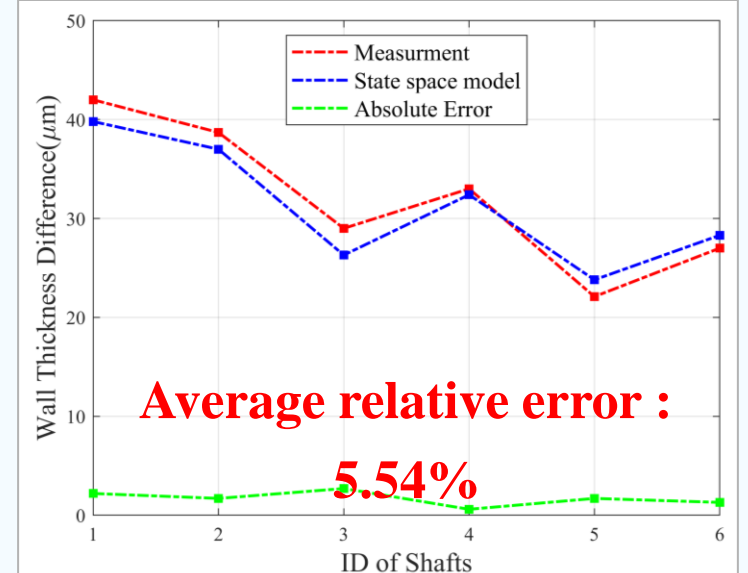


$$x(k) = A(k)x(k-1) + B(k)u(k) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$A(k) = [A_1(k) + A_5(k)A_4(k)A_2(k)A_1(k)]$$

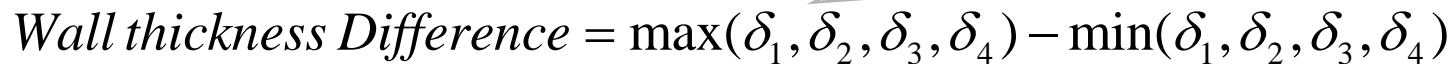
$$B(k) = A_5(k)[A_4(k)A_3(k) \quad I_{6 \times 6}]$$

| ID | Measurement/ μm | State space model/ μm | Absolute relative Error |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 42.0 | 39.8 | 5.24% |
| 2 | 38.7 | 37.0 | 4.39% |
| 3 | 29.0 | 26.3 | 9.31% |
| 4 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 1.82% |
| 5 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 7.69% |
| 6 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 4.81% |



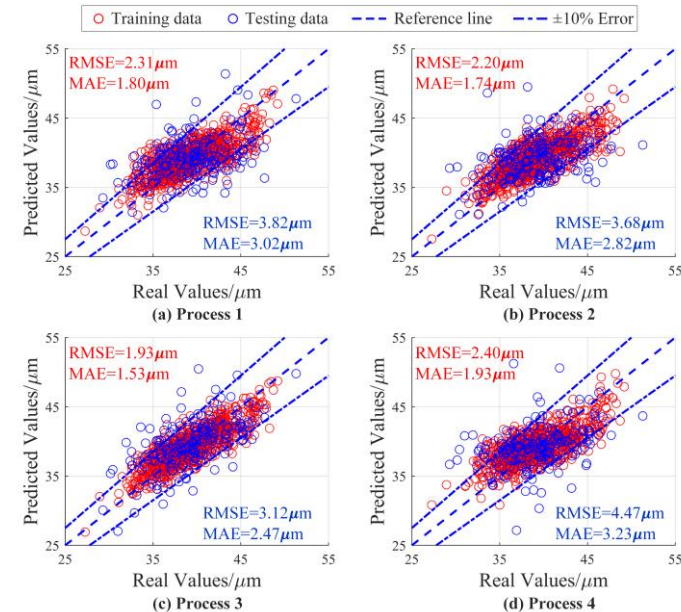
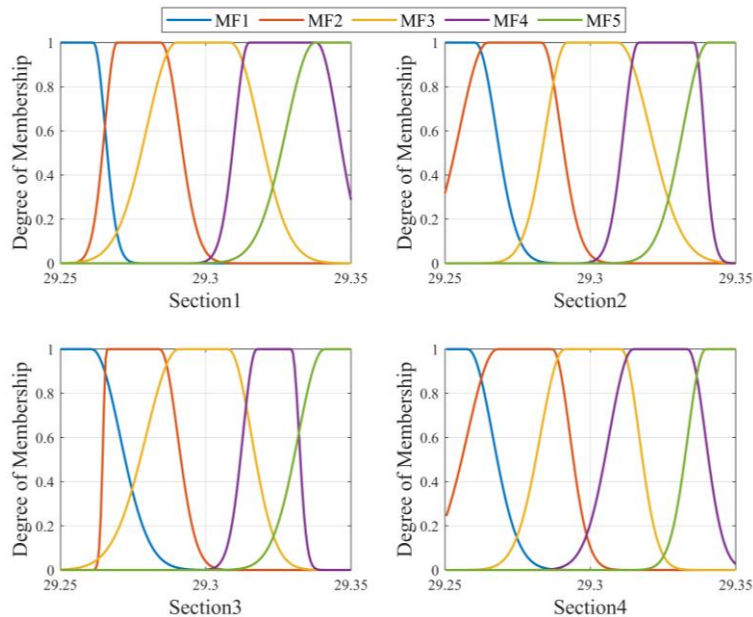
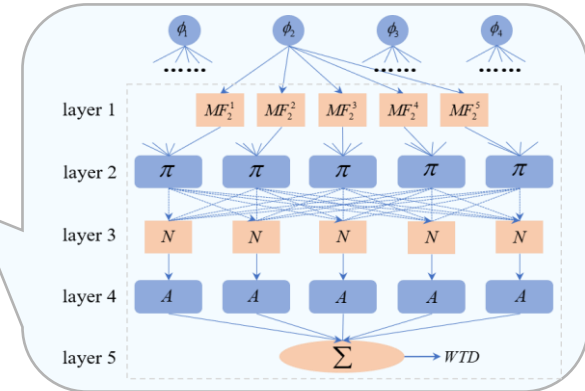
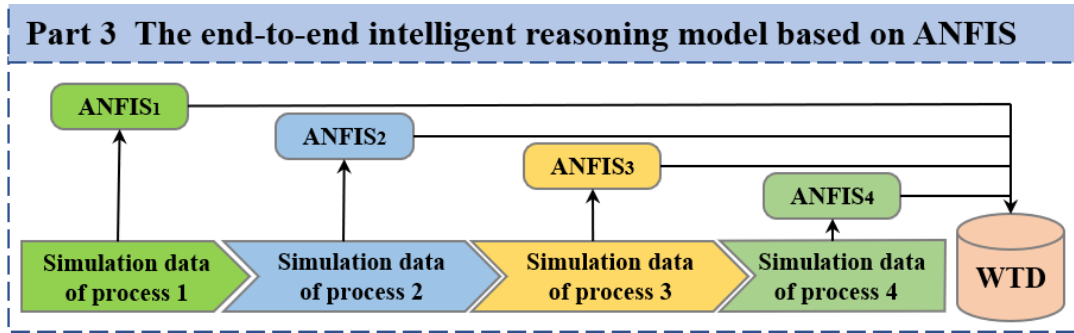
The error propagation relationship between adjacent processes was constructed and extended to MMPs

Part 2. The simulation of knowledge-embedded data



Enables the acquisition of knowledge-embedded datasets

□ The end-to-end intelligent reasoning model based on ANFIS



End-to-end part processing quality perception

全流程误差建模与分析

工具 帮助

ANFIS零件加工质量智能推理

Step1: 工序选择

工序号: 40磨工

零件模型及截面示意图

Step2: 外圆直径

| | 实测直径值 | 误差值 |
|-----|----------|-------------------|
| 截面1 | 39.02 mm | 20 μm |
| 截面2 | 39.07 mm | 70 μm |
| 截面3 | 39.11 mm | 110 μm |
| 截面4 | 39.06 mm | 60 μm |

误差值计算 智能推理 清空

壁厚差: 124.6 μm

Step3: 壁厚差分布图

X: 截面1 Y: 截面2 绘图

壁厚差分布规律

Process
selection

Observed
value

Intelligent
Reasoning

Process
Analysis

A knowledge-embedded **end-to-end** intelligent reasoning method for processing quality of shaft parts is proposed.

The final machining quality of the part (Wall Thickness Difference) can be **pre-perceived** by the measurement results of the current process.

By analyzing the membership functions, it is possible to **specify the appropriate size range** for each section, which ensuring that the WTD meets the requirements.

◆ Paper Related

◆ Related work of our teams

$$x_i = f(x_{i-1}) + s_i + w_i$$

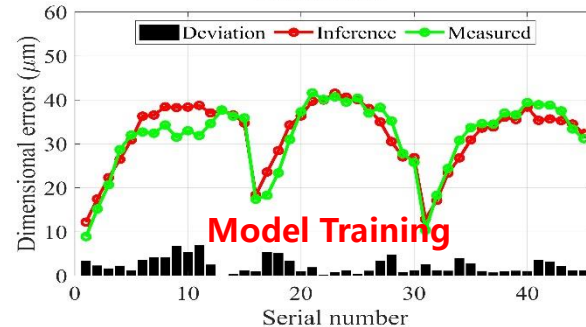
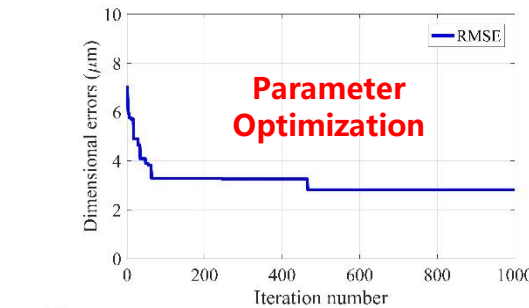
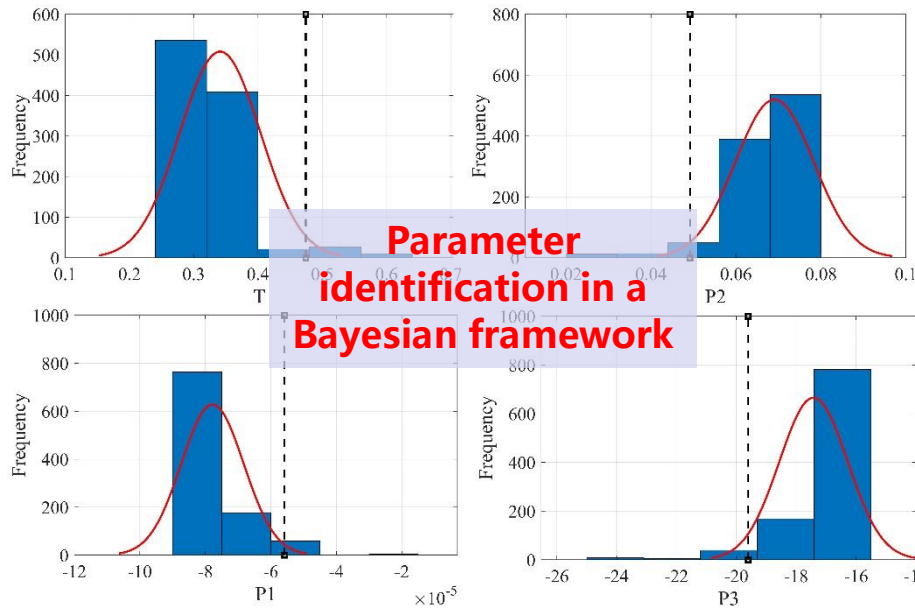
Process i Process i-1 System random

① Uncertainty of transmission coefficient $\rightarrow T_f$

② Uncertainty of systematic errors $\rightarrow p$

Improved semi-parametric model

$$E_{in} = \Delta \cdot T_f + [p_{1f}, p_{2f}, p_{3f}] \cdot [u^2, u, 1]^T + (E_u + E_d)/2$$



Improved semi-parametric regression model for mechanism knowledge fusion

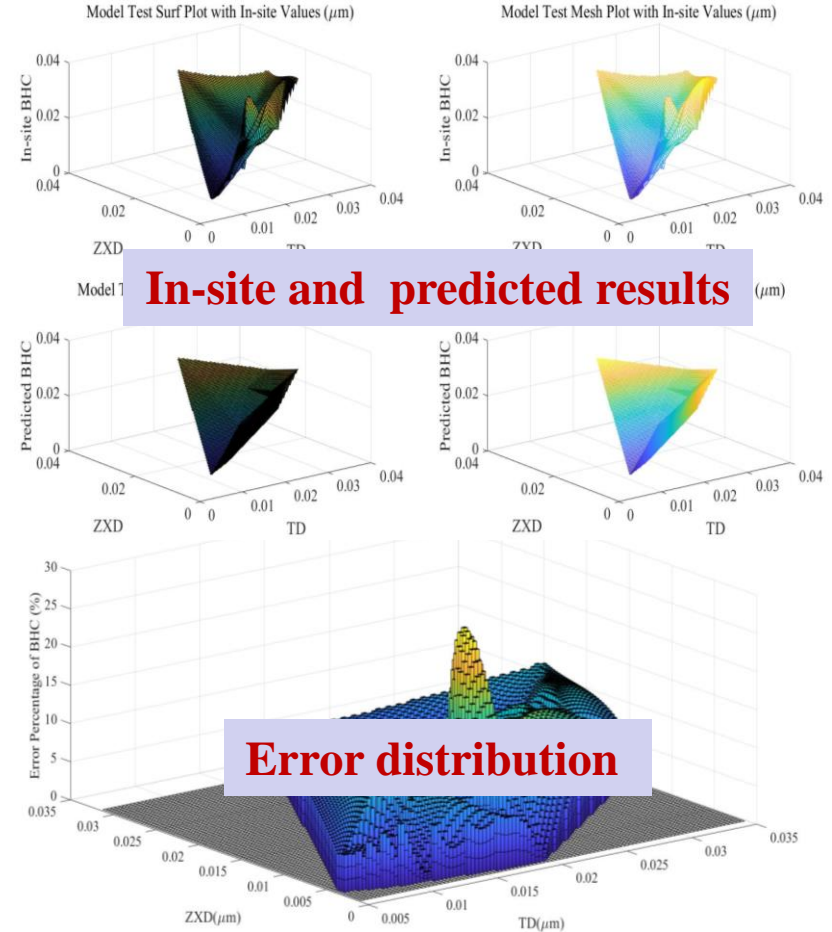
➤ Forward-backward algorithm

$$r_t(i, j) = \frac{\alpha_t(i) a_{ij} b_{j(t+1)} \beta_{t+1}(j)}{P_r(O | \lambda)} = \frac{\alpha_t(i) a_{ij} b_{j(t+1)} \beta_{t+1}(j)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_t(i) a_{ij} b_{j(t+1)} \beta_{t+1}(j)}$$

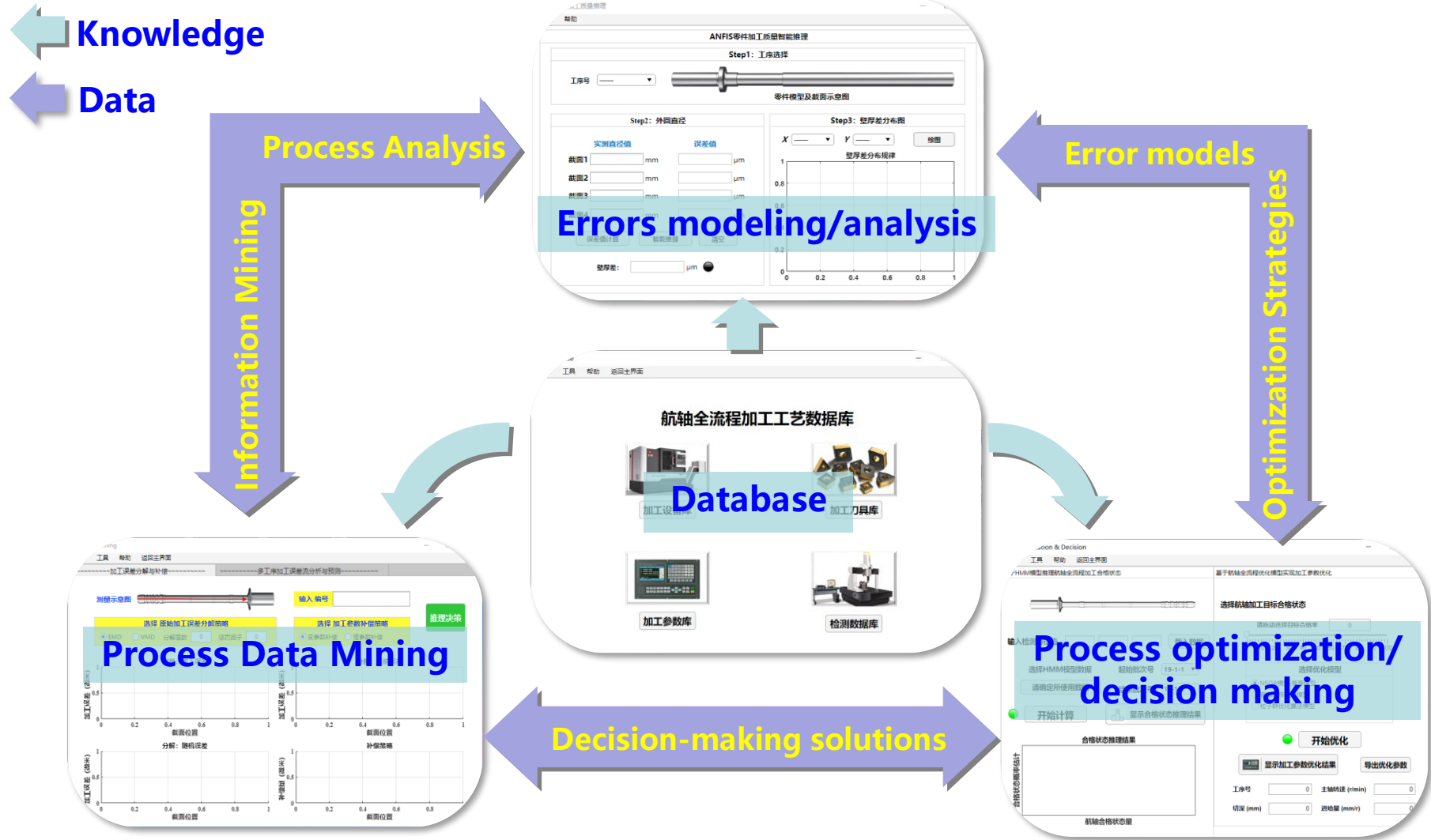
$$r_t(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N r_t(i, j) = \frac{\alpha_t(i) \beta_t(j)}{P_r(O | \lambda)}$$

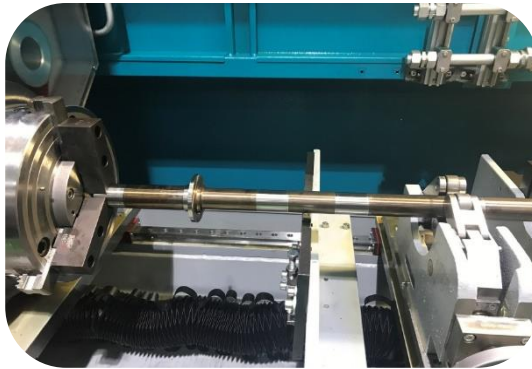
➤ Baum-Welch algorithm

$$\overline{\pi_i} = \gamma_1(i) \quad \overline{a_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} r_t(i, j)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} r_t(i)} \quad \overline{b_{ij}} = \frac{\sum_{t=1, o_t=v_k}^{T-1} r_t(i)}{\sum_{t=1}^{T-1} r_t(j)}$$



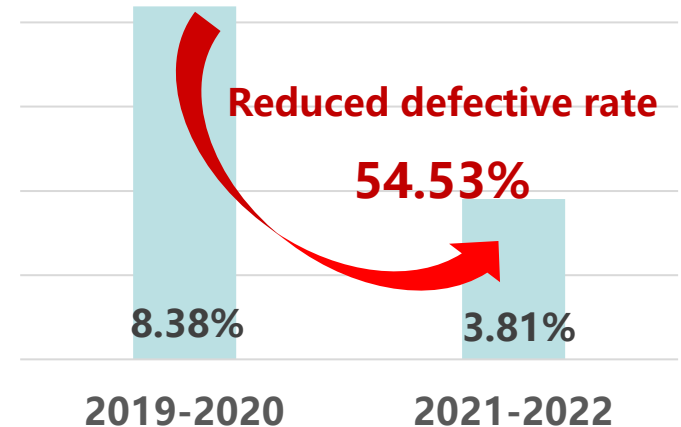
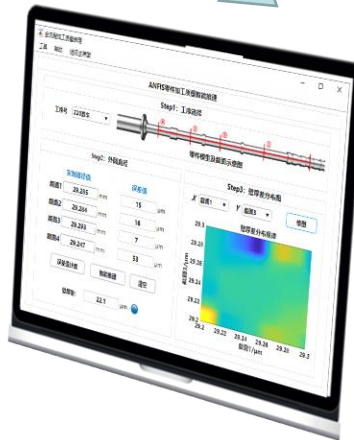
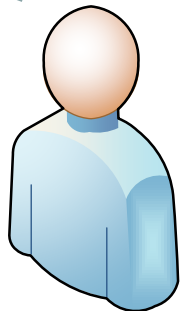
HMM was used for qualification prediction with inspection data



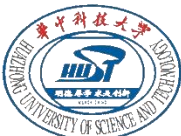


Shaft machining workshop

Workers—Production—Software



Provide support for the machining of a type of shaft for AVIC



<http://imnc.mse.hust.edu.cn>

PaperID-82



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科研动态



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Thanks for listening!

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