

Using Ball bars and probing

3DMC - 28th September 2023 - Bilbao

Mr Jean-Louis Grzesiak – IA Technical Director





Agenda

Improving Geometrical Set up of Robot cells









Our service, your solution







An industrial problem: Spot Welding with Offline Programming

We calibrated a palette under CMM

- with Target points for welding
- with Reference Points

To execute the program, I need to control the tool in the part coordinate system:

- Where is the Electrode from the robot end?
- Where is the Part from the robot base?
- Can we trust the Robot?
- We need to close the metrology loop!

We test by driving a pin into a hole



apply innovation



The standard Pin to Pin Method

We visualy determine the frames with the out of the box robot tools

- The Tool Centre Point (TCP)
- The part alignment
- Residual MAX error : 0.31mm

We visit our 4 positions and...

• We witness a max error of 1.9mm











Progressive Interventions





Using Renishaw Tools for Robots...









Our Framework for Robots







etrology JFERENCE



......

[TF]

[PF]

[*R*].

$$err = \sqrt{\left\|\overrightarrow{Tr}([PF]^{-1}, [R], [TF]) - \overrightarrow{OC}\right\|} - R$$

$$err = \sqrt{\left\|\overrightarrow{Tr}([PF]^{-1}, [R], [TF], [\Delta TF]) - \overrightarrow{OC}\right\|} - R$$

$$err = \sqrt{\left\|\overrightarrow{Tr}([PF]^{-1}, [R], [TF], [\Delta TF]) - \overrightarrow{OC}\right\|} - R$$

$$\min\left\{\sum err^{2}\right\} \qquad [H] = \begin{bmatrix} Rotation \\ Tx \\ Ty \\ Tz \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

From the model to the identification with a probe on a robot

 $err = \sqrt{\left\| \overrightarrow{CP} \right\|} - R$

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Renishaw RCS L-90 for a TCP identification

From the modelling to the identification with a ball bar

$$err_{i} = \left(\overrightarrow{Tool}_{i} - \overrightarrow{Pivot}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{Dir} - Length_{i}$$
$$err_{i} = \left(\overrightarrow{Tr}([PF]^{-1}, [R], [TF]) - \overrightarrow{Pivot}\right) \cdot \overrightarrow{Dir} - Length_{i}$$

$$min\left\{\sum err^2\right\}$$





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Renishaw RCS T-90 for joint offset calibration

From the model to the identification with a tripod of ball bars

 $\overrightarrow{err_i} = \overrightarrow{Tr}([Base]^{-1}, [R_i], [TF]) - \overrightarrow{TriPod}$

 $[R] = [A_{1}]. [A_{2}]. [A_{3}]. [A_{4}]. [A_{5}]. [A_{6}]$ $\overrightarrow{err_{i}} = \overrightarrow{Tr}([Base]^{-1}. [A_{1}]. [A_{2}]. [A_{3}]. [A_{4}]. [A_{5}]. [A_{6}]. [TF]) - \overrightarrow{TriPod_{i}}$ $min\left\{\sum err^{2}\right\}$







Closing the Loop

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Applying sound metrology principles







Manual and visual Pin to pin method





Mag Out of the box method – anything else?

Reproducible ? – Not really

Robot unidirectional repeatability: <10µm

R&R on pin to pin TCP: 700 µm!





Introducing the RCS Product Line

Aiding the commissioning, diagnostics and service

- Global launch in May/June 2023
- Bringing Renishaw's proven technology, plus 50 years
 of metrology know-how, to Industrial Automation
- A Ballbar and Tri-ballbar kit for precise 1D and 3D tests
 Automating calibration, setup, diagnostics and service
- A range of probing kits which are calibrated to 6DoF for alignment and automated recovery routines







Improving Geometrical Set up of robot cells

Process foundation

- Joint offsets
- Verification / Diagnostics

Process settings

- TCP /
- Part Frame

In-Process Control

- Part Frame/ Tool Frame
 - Simple and complex alignment
- Measurements
 - Best Fit, distance, angle











Any questions?

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RCS Products

Permanent in-process







