

Advanced Instrumentation for Micro-Vibration Characterization of Satellite Components

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Thursday 11 February 2016

Summary

- Vibration challenges
 - AM production process
 - Performance verification of AM parts
- Applications
- NPL project: Measuring ALM components

NPL in brief

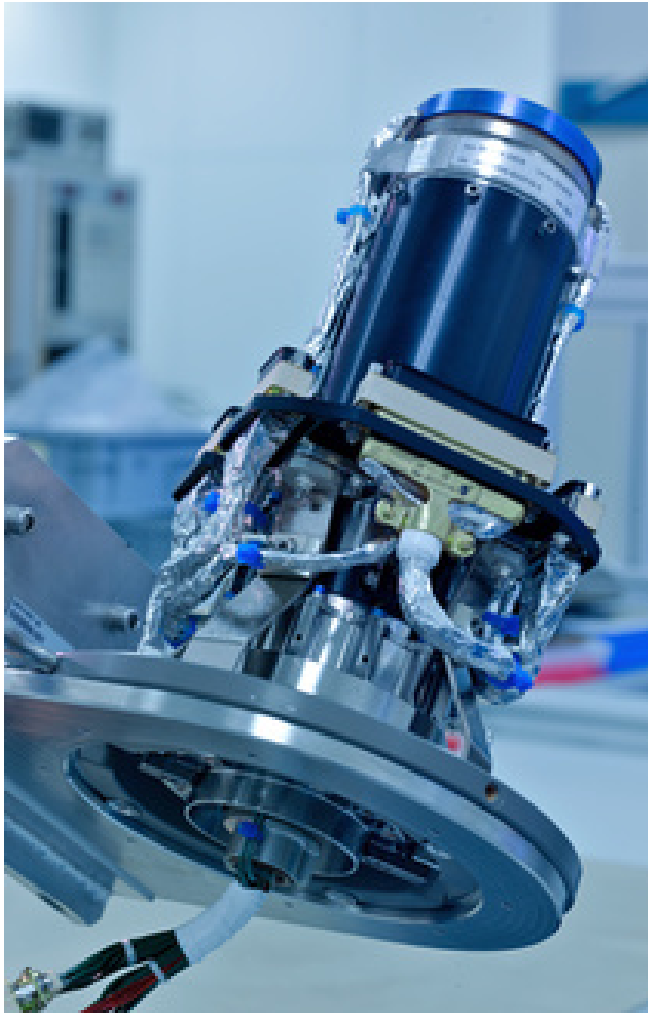
We are UK's national standards laboratory

- Founded in **1900**
- World leading **National Measurement Institute**
- ~800 staff, from over 150 different nationalities; 550+ specialists
- State-of-the-art laboratory facilities
- The heart of the UK's **National Measurement System** to support business and society
- Large capacity for **bespoke Instrumentation**
 - Sentinel IV, mechanical test centre at ESTEC



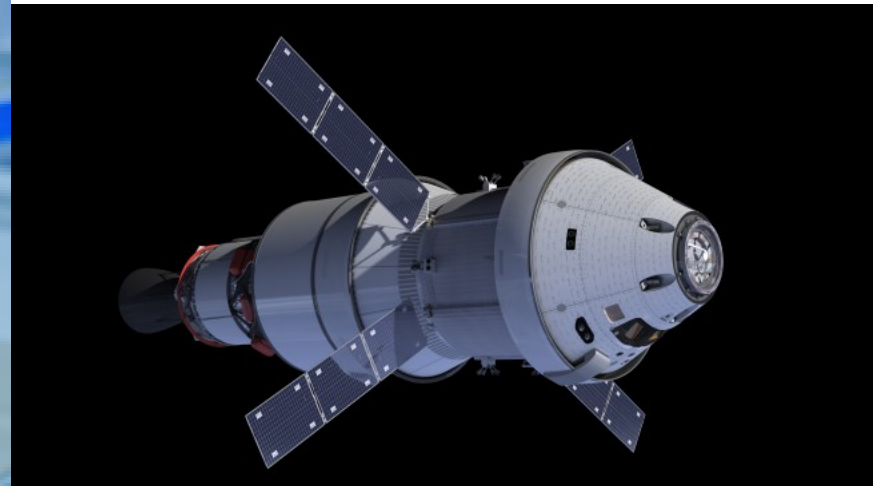
36 000 m²
388 Laboratories
purpose built

Solar Array Drive



© RUAG

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Orion multipurpose crew vehicle

© NASA

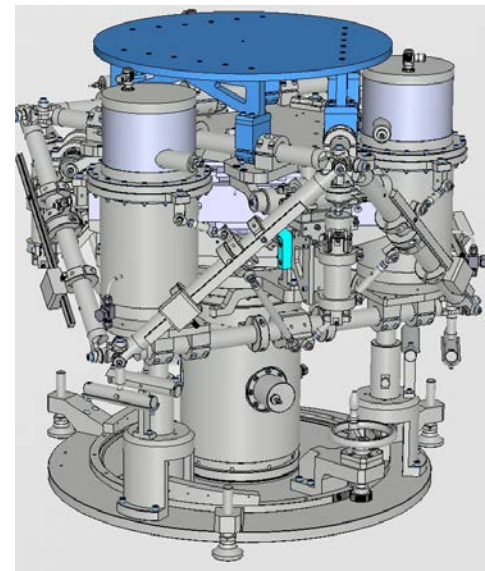
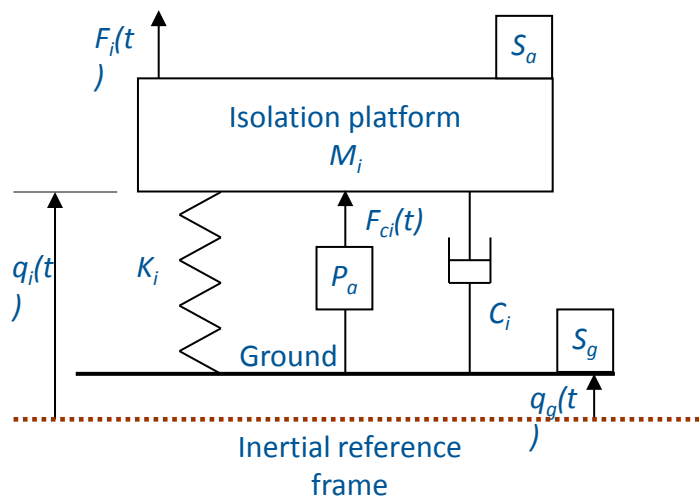


ESA vibration measurement test requirements

- Mass: 2-50 kg
- Payload Power: 0.5-20 kW
- Size: Up to $(0.4 \text{ m})^3$
- Measure Interface Forces – 10 μN to 0.1 N
 - For reference: Weight of 1 eyelash = 0.5 μN
- Equivalent accelerations for 50 kg payload:
 - 20 ng to 0.2 mg

Technologies developed to meet stringent test requirements (1/2)

- Generic active vibration isolation system



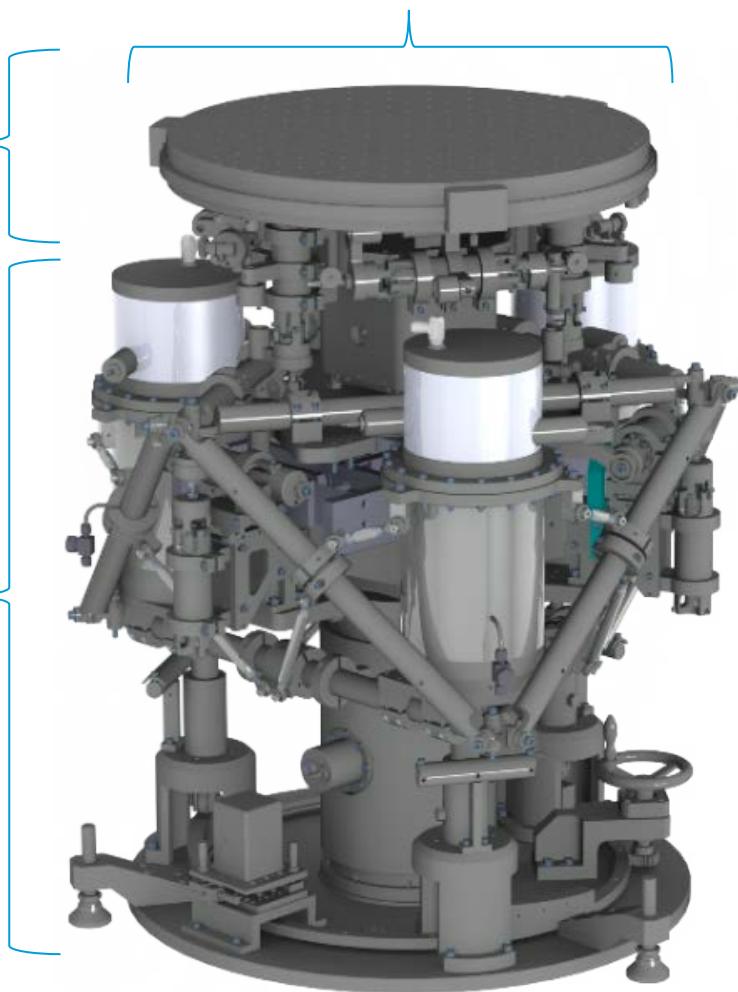
Technologies developed to meet stringent test requirements (2/2)

60 cm top plate

Measurement stage

6 DoF measurement platform

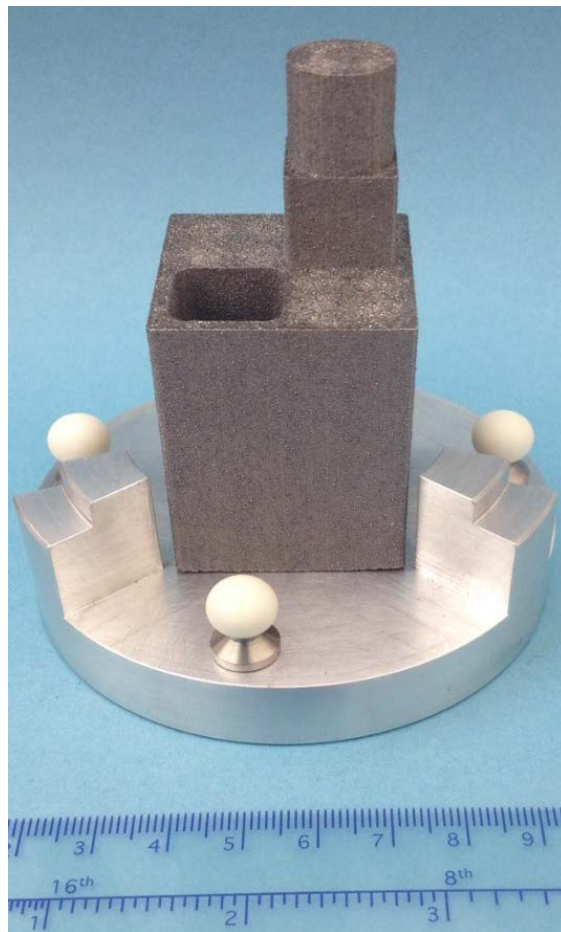
Active isolation stage – ultra-quiet background



Applications vibration isolation facilities/technology for AM and Space

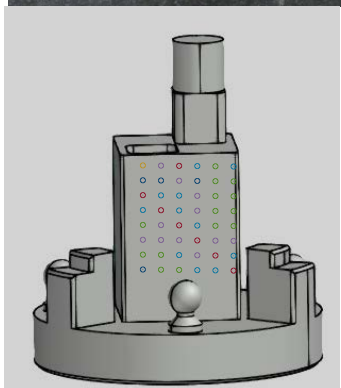
- Improve operation of advanced manufacturing facilities
 - Active Isolation retrofit for:
 - Semiconductor industry
 - Advanced machining
- Verify performance of AM parts/mechanisms/instruments
 - 6 DoF facility as test bed for performance
 - Performance of optical instruments with AM parts under different vibration backgrounds
 - Fine differences in vibration signature of AM mechanisms versus traditional (unwanted vibration from surface contact, etc)

UK funded collaborative research: Design of an NPL test artefact with ALM



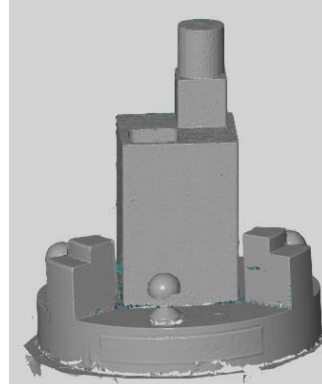
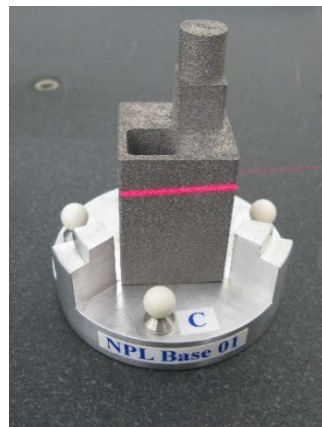
- Parallel flat side faces
- Common shapes (cubes, cylinders)
- Internal and external features
- Reference tooling balls

Measured with three different measurement techniques: Tactile (CMM), Optical and XCT

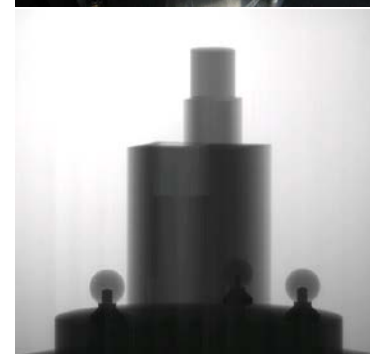
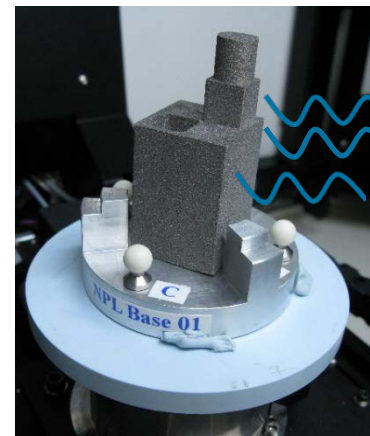


Tactile

National
Measurement
System

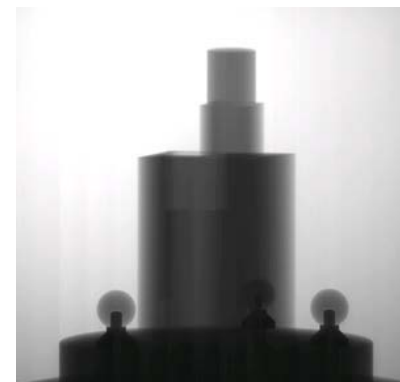
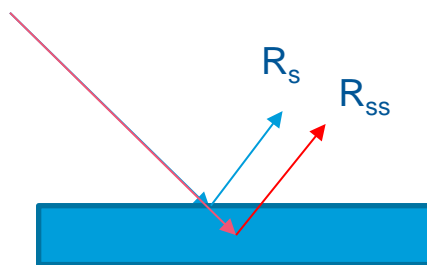
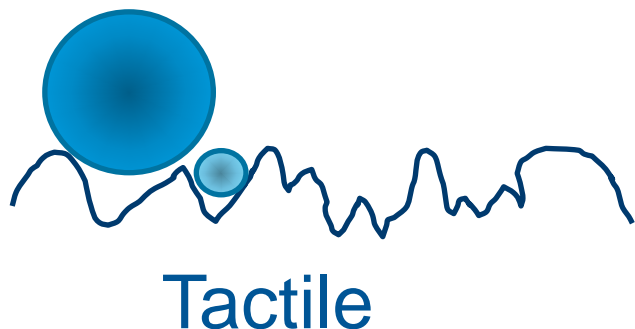


Optical



XCT

Differences and issues between techniques



XCT

Optical

- Up to 300 μm *systematic* error between techniques, even though STD $\sim 10\text{s}$ of μm
- Take home message: be very careful when trusting measurements of ALM parts...

Surfaces – all with R_a of 0.8 μm

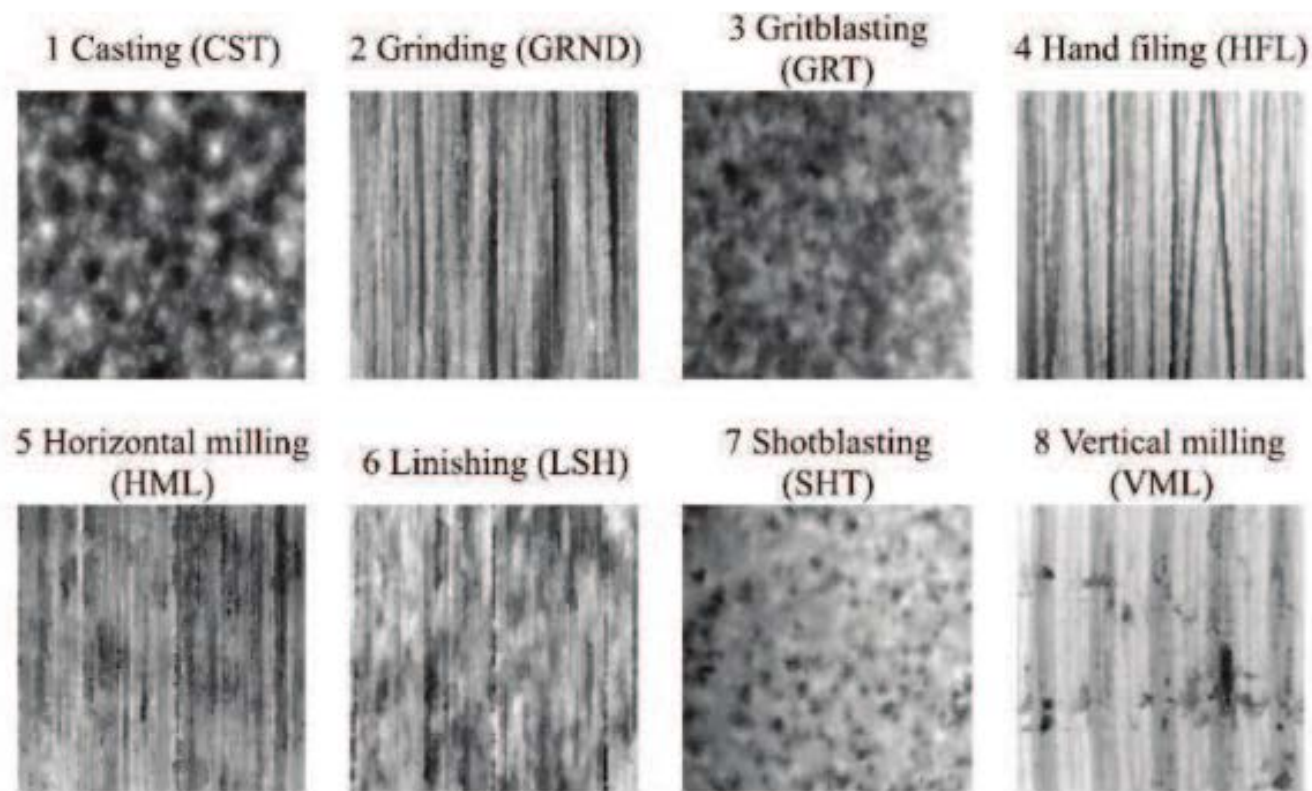


Figure 3. Samples of machined surfaces, all with 0.8 μm R_a (Josso, et al., 2000)

Thank you

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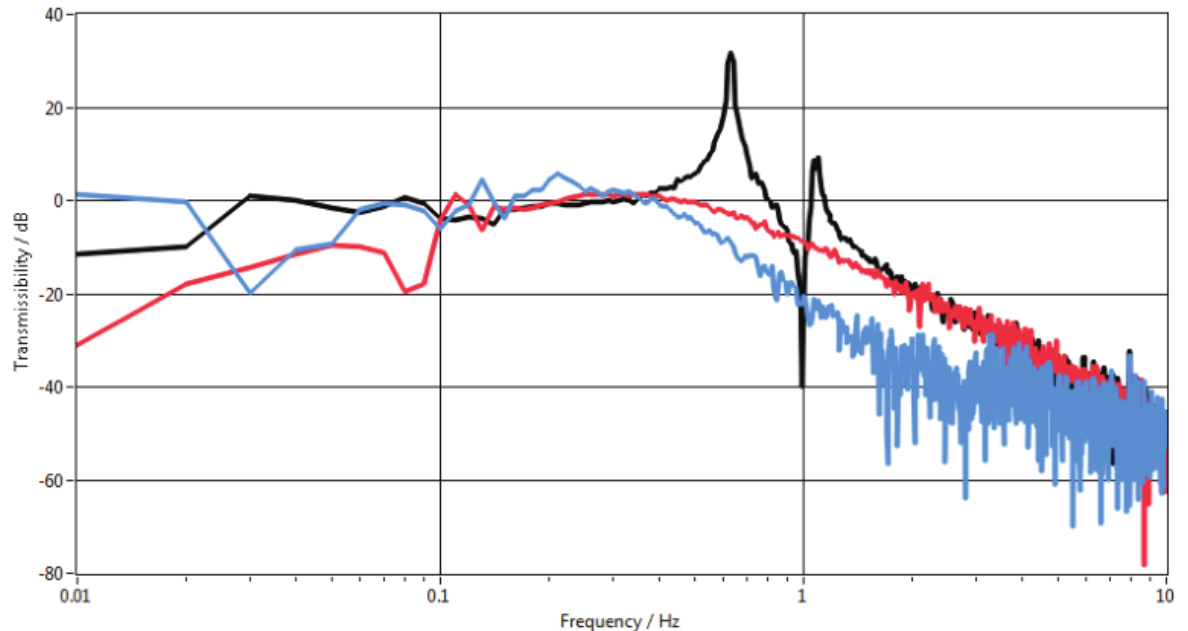
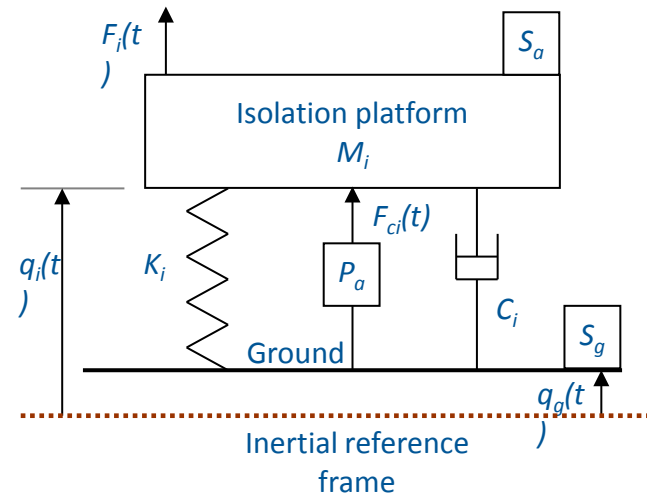


Backup slides

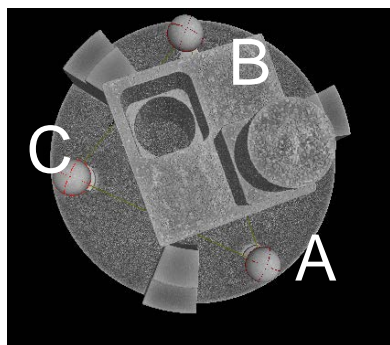


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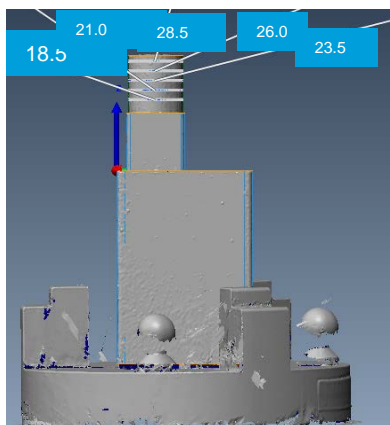
Dimensional measurements - Summary



| Item | CMM | CMM-Optical | CMM-XCT |
|--------|--------|-------------|---------|
| A(Dia) | 9.991 | 0.079 | 0.005 |
| B(Dia) | 9.991 | 0.188 | 0.006 |
| C(Dia) | 9.992 | 0.064 | 0.006 |
| A-B | 68.381 | -0.063 | 0.014 |
| A-C | 50.769 | -0.026 | 0.013 |
| B-C | 57.820 | -0.025 | 0.008 |

- Comparison of data from CMM, XCT and optical.
- Sphere diameter and distance
- Circle diameters and standard deviation (Std)

All units are in mm



| Height | CMM | Std | CMM - Optical | Std | CMM - XCT | Std |
|--------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 18.5 | 14.070 | 0.037 | 0.206 | 0.030 | 0.165 | 0.012 |
| 21.0 | 14.051 | 0.036 | 0.232 | 0.029 | 0.177 | 0.012 |
| 23.5 | 14.066 | 0.043 | 0.246 | 0.030 | 0.192 | 0.013 |
| 26.0 | 14.052 | 0.040 | 0.202 | 0.035 | 0.163 | 0.012 |
| 28.5 | 14.059 | 0.034 | 0.201 | 0.034 | 0.177 | 0.013 |