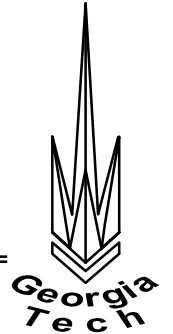


***AN ADAPTIVE STATISTICALLY BASED CONTROLLER  
FOR THROUGH-FEED CENTERLESS GRINDING***

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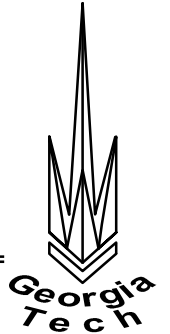


Precision Manufacturing Research Consortium  
Industrial Advisory Board  
Georgia Institute of Technology  
14 October 1998

Richard W. Cowan  
Advisor: Dr. Thomas R. Kurfess

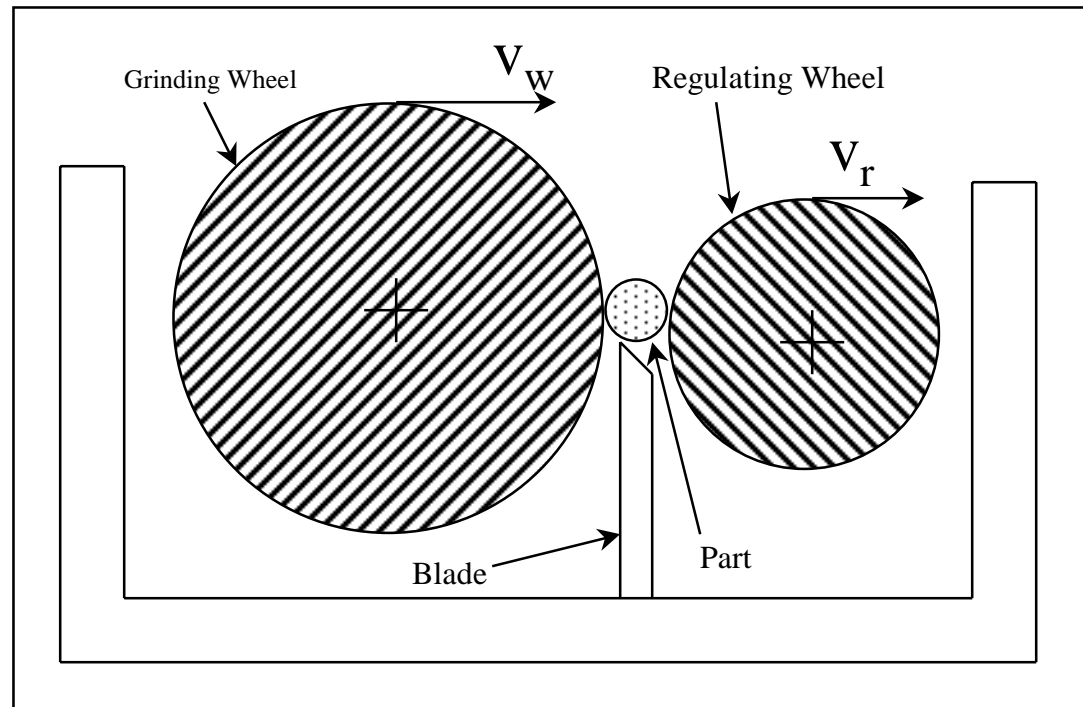
# ***The Argument for Self-tuning Statistically Based Control***

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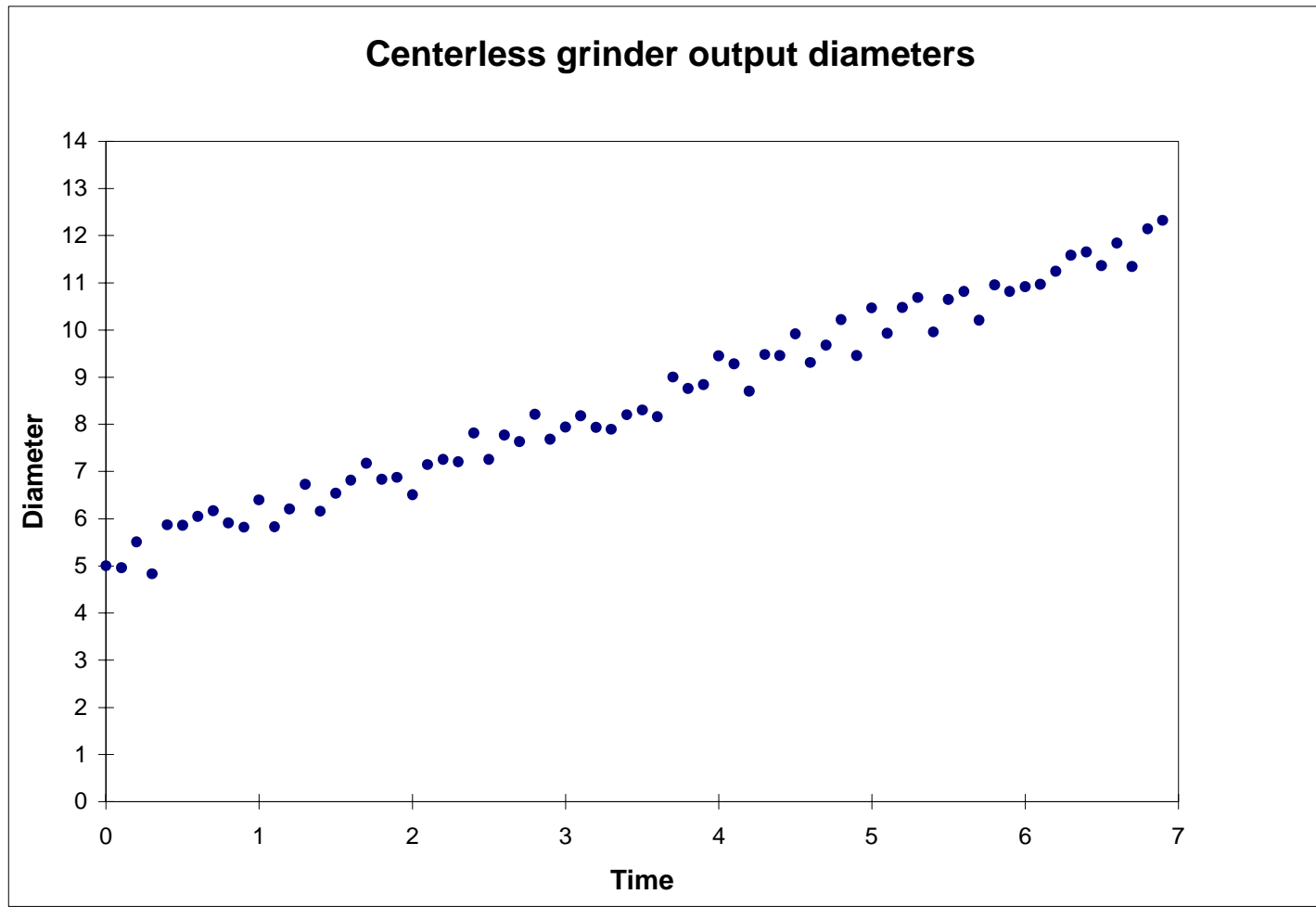
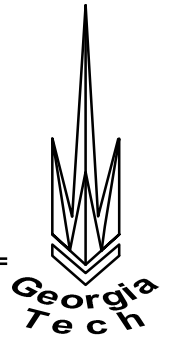


- Current methods like Cumulative Summation (CUSUM) have drawbacks due to fixed tuning parameters.
- The self-tuning method compensates for changes in machine precision.
- The self-tuning method requires little machine-specific tuning.
- It is inherently “portable.”

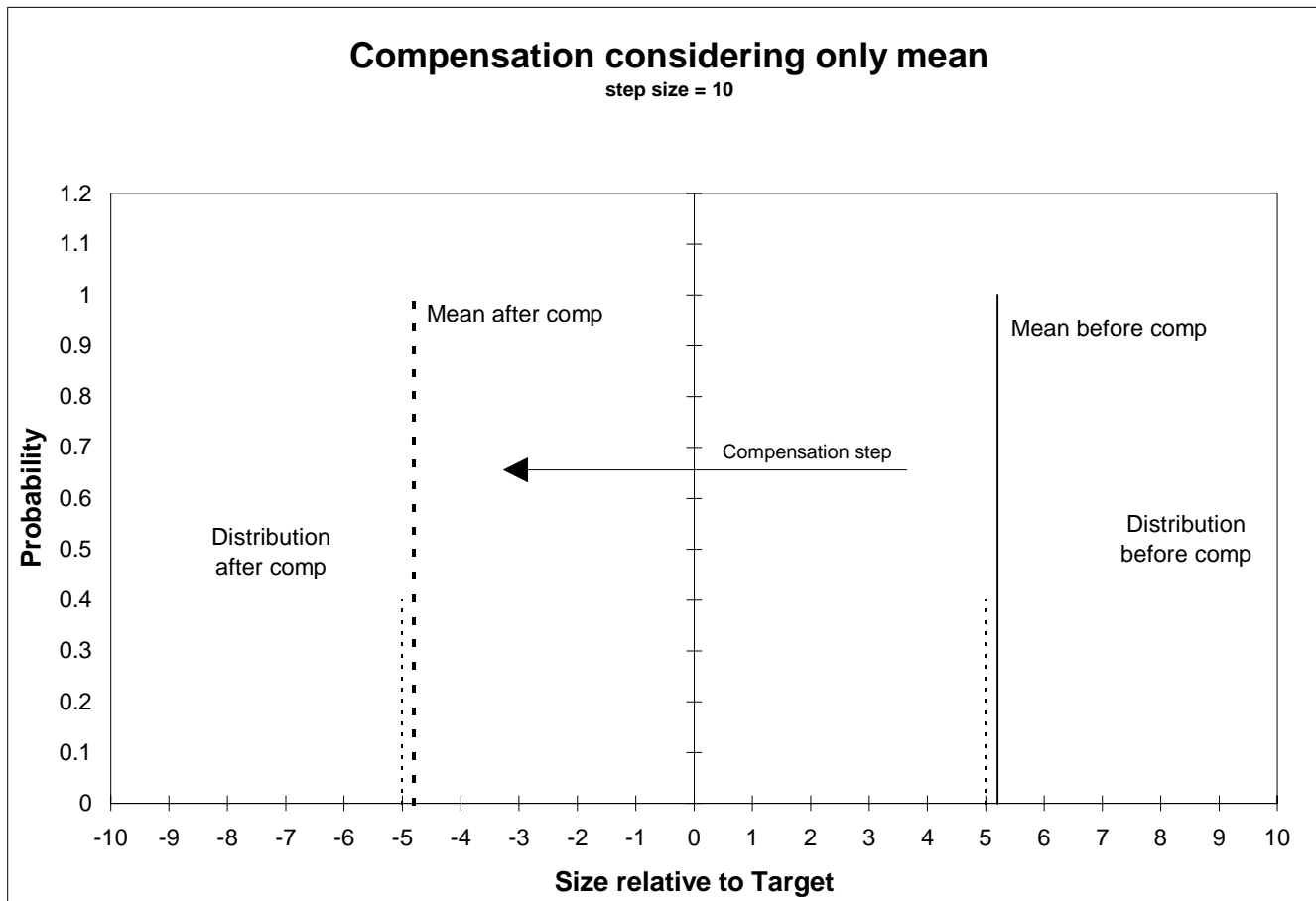
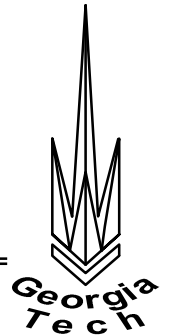
# Through-feed Centerless Grinding Schematic



# Typical Data to be Controlled

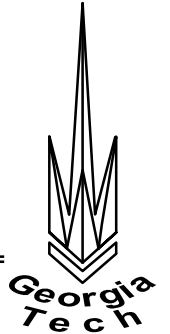


# Compensation Conditions



# ***Mathematical Description of the Process***

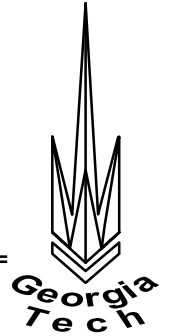
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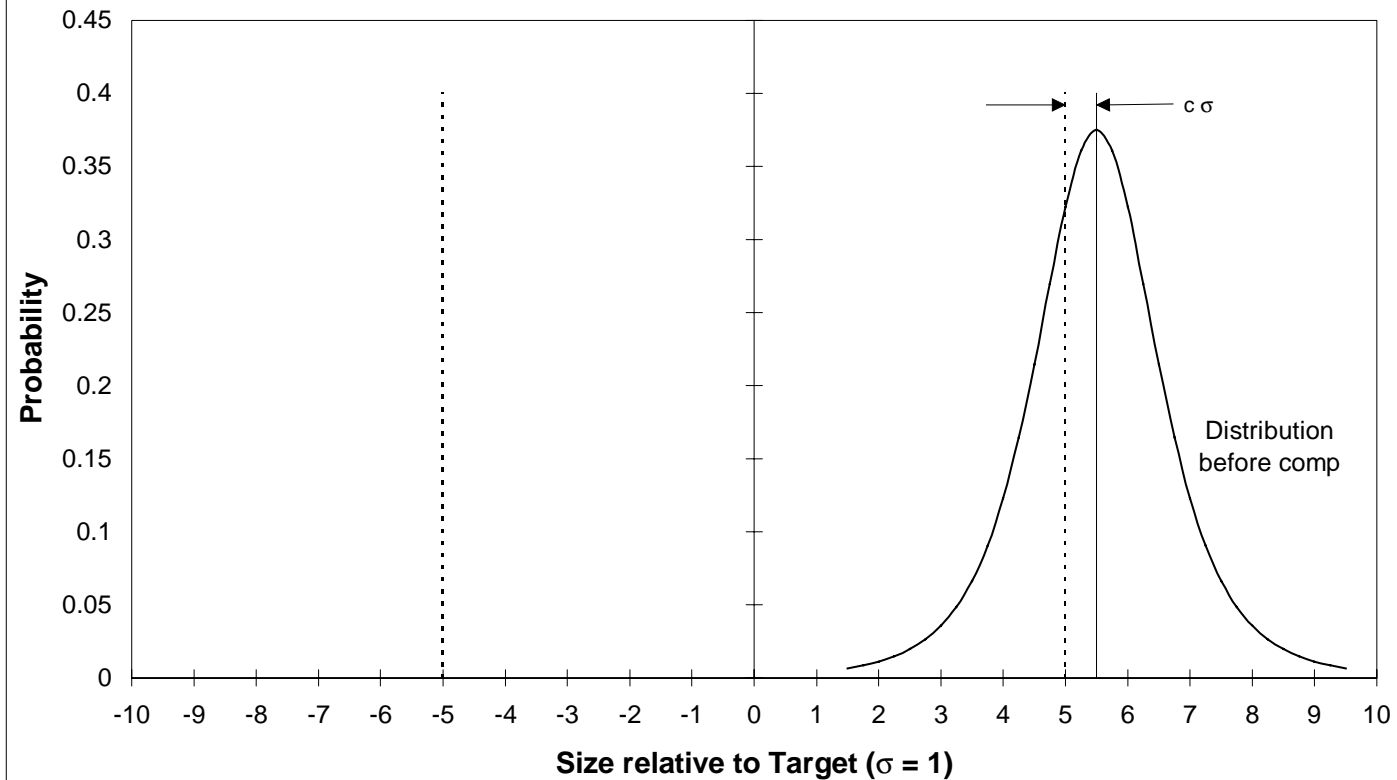
- The process is modeled as a 4 DOF student's  $t$  distribution.
- The mean,  $\mu$ , and standard deviation,  $\sigma$ , are calculated with each iteration.
- Hypotheses tests are performed that compare the mean with the two boundaries of interest,

$$T \pm 0.5 * STEP$$

# The Intermediate Case

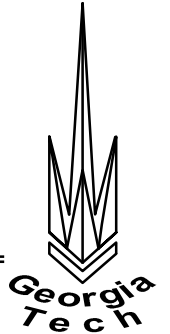


Compensation considering mean and standard deviation.  
Intermediate case (>50% <99%) determined by a distance ' $c\sigma$ '  
step size = 10



# ***The Hypothesis Tests***

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- With what amount of certainty is the measured mean outside of the region:  $T \pm 0.5 * STEP$  ?
- Two tests are performed one with respect to each of the boundaries.
- The statistics of interest are:

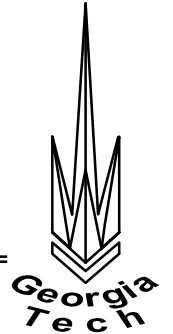
$$t_u = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{s} (\bar{x} - (T + 0.5STEP))$$

$$t_l = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{s} (\bar{x} - (T - 0.5STEP))$$



# Compensation Decisions Based on Hypothesis Tests

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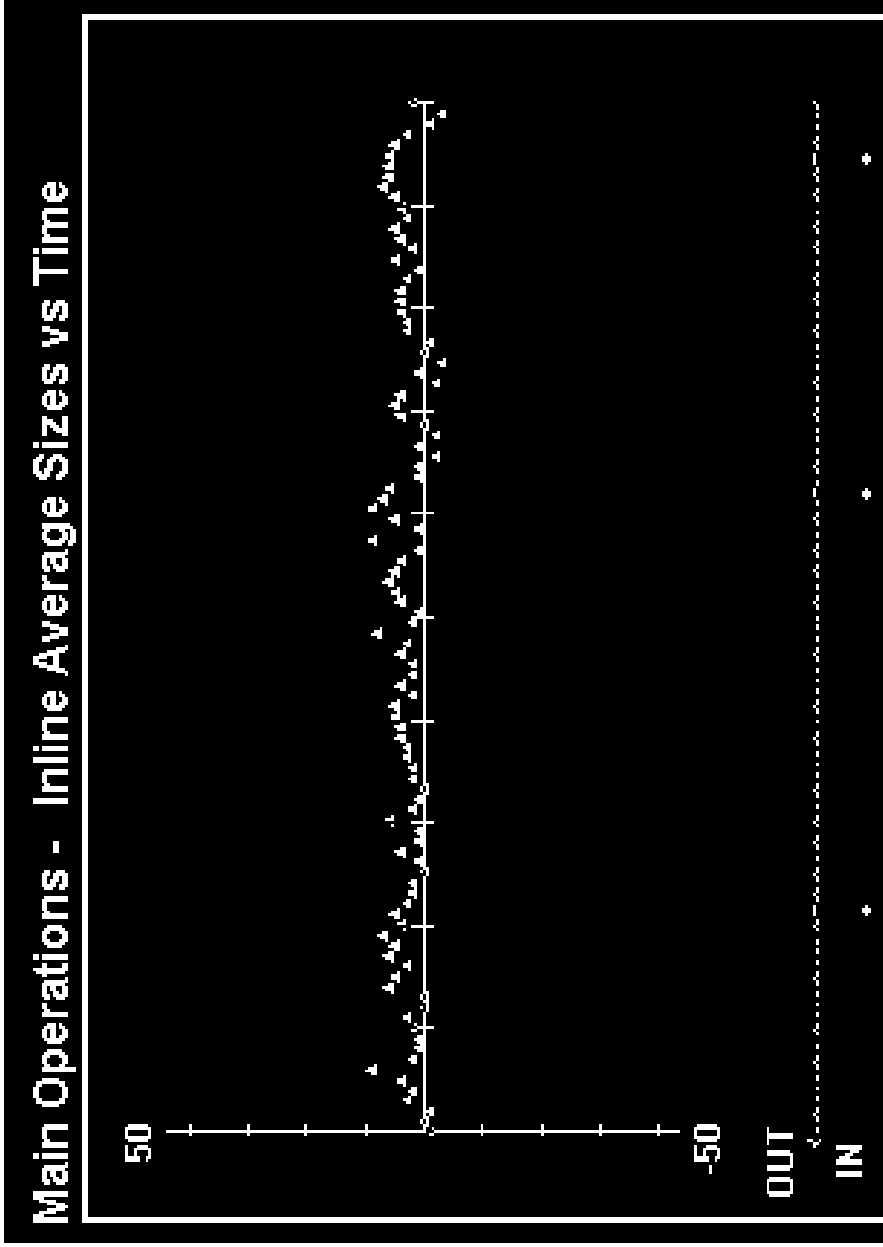
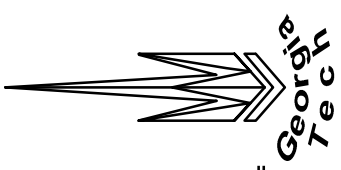
- Compensation decisions are made according to the following table:

CASE	DECISION
$t_u > t_d$	Compensate in
$t_l < -t_d$	Compensate out
else	Do not compensate

- Where  $t_d$  is the desired value.

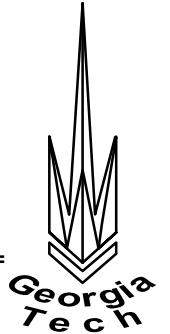
# Experimental Results: Steady State

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# ***Conclusions***

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- SBC works. Avoids the pitfalls of constant parameters.
- The self-tuning nature of this algorithm allows it to adjust for unpredictable changes in machine precision.
- Can be used on any similar machine with few if any changes made to the algorithm.
- Billions of bearings are made this way each year. Every small increase in precision and accuracy has significant benefits.