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Thermal error modelling of a three axes vertical milling machine using Finite element analysis (FEA)

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## Abstract

The errors caused by thermal deformation directly affect the precision of a machine tool. Temperature changes of machine tool structures occur as a result of two reasons firstly, internal heat sources like belt drives, motors and bearing. Secondly, external heat sources such ambient temperature change of the work shop. These changes in machine tools structure temperature cause the heat to flow and because of this the machine tool element deforms.

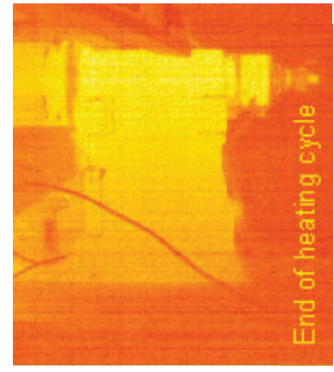
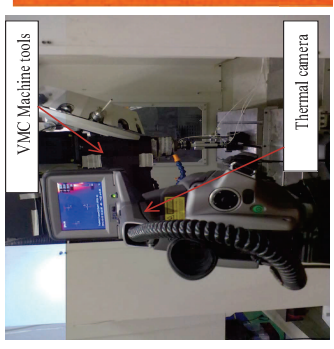
## Objectives

- Measuring temperature gradient and displacement of machine of machine tools
- Creating a FEA Model and simulating the temperature and displacement of machine tools
- Comparing the experiment and simulated data

## Methodology

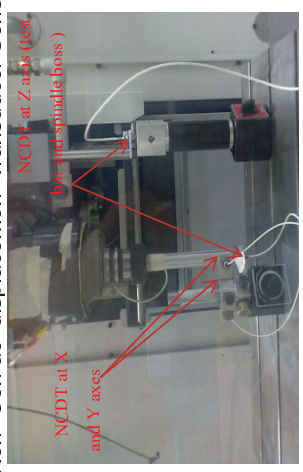
**Experiment:** the experiment set up divided into to parts

1- Thermal imaging camera set up



Thermal imaging camera set up and a thermal image at end heating cycle

2- Non- Contact displacement Transducer Sensors (NCDT)



NCDTs use a magnetic field to sense the target

## boundary conditions

**Heat transfer Conduction**  
 $Q = KA \left( \frac{dT}{dx} \right)$

**Heat transfer convection**  
 $Q = hA(\Delta T)$

**Heat transfer radiation**  
 $Q = \epsilon \sigma A T^4$

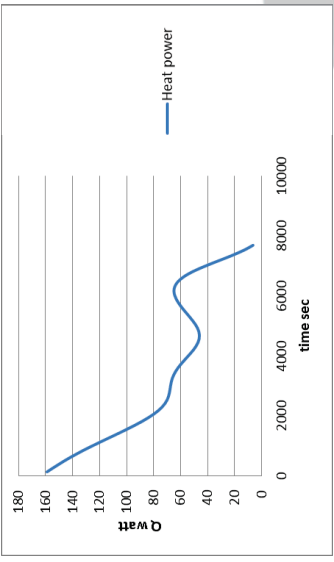
Where Q heat rate (W), K (W/m. °C) thermal conductivity, dx length (m) , ΔT temperature difference (°C), T surface temperature (°C), ε body emissivity, t time (sec), σ The Stefan Boltzmann Constant (W/m<sup>2</sup>°C<sup>4</sup>).

Radiation is negligible due to the low working temperatures

Heat transfer balance equation

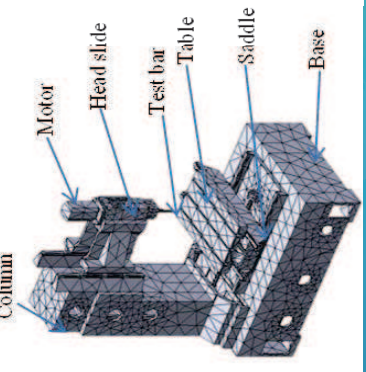
$$Q = (mC_p \Delta T) / t + hA\Delta T$$

Where m mass Kg, C<sub>p</sub> specific heat (J/kg.°C)



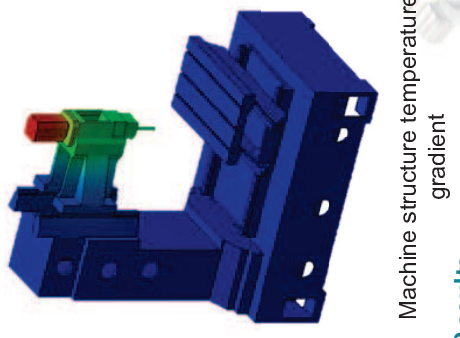
Heat power (Non linear heat source relationship)

## Creating FEA model and simulating it

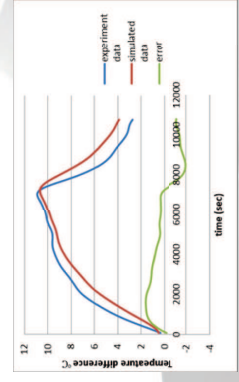


## Model simulation

The FEA was carried out using Dassault Systemes Simulation (Part of the Solidworks suite of software) to predict the temperature gradient and the spindle thermal deformation.



## Results



Results comparison

Correlation coefficients (R)	Temperature	Displacement
	0.92	0.97

## Conclusion

The accurate simulations can be used to predict errors under different operating conditions and to develop compensation models. Thermal error could be reduced to just 4 μm in the Z and Y axis directions from 35 and 20 μm respectively.