

# INDUSTRY 4.0



## COLLABORATORS



## Advanced maintenance solutions methodology & impact

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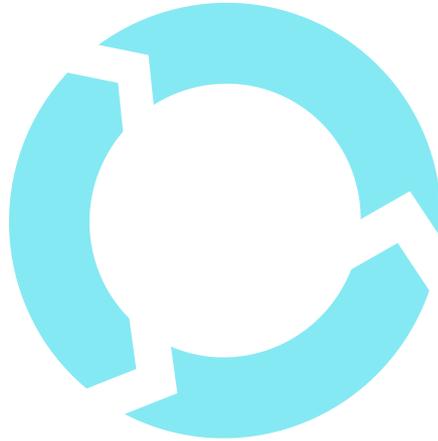
## El Mantenimiento en IK4-TEKNIKER

- **Misión:** Apoyar a la industria a mejorar en la Detección, Diagnóstico y Pronóstico de mal-funcionamientos (sistemas mecatrónicos).
- **Objetivos mantenimiento:**
  1. Aumentar disponibilidad y fiabilidad de máquinas
  2. Extender la vida
  3. Reducir costes directos e indirectos
- **Visión:** Aunar **tecnologías y experiencia** para maximizar el retorno del mantenimiento.
  - Especial enfoque en el potencial (y limitaciones) de las tecnologías predictivas (sensores, CbM embebido, gestión 'parques'...)

## I+D

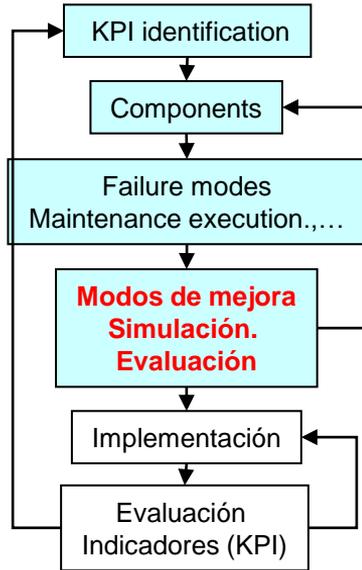
### R&D Groups

- **Sistemas de Información**
- Electrónica y comunicaciones
- Control
- Mecánica
- Tribología
- Física/Química Superficies

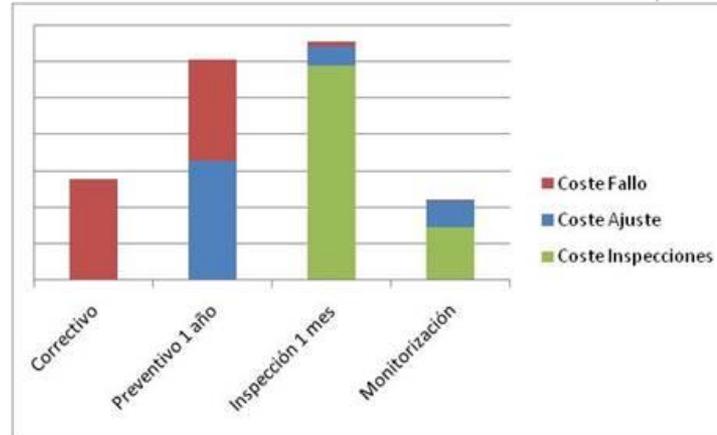
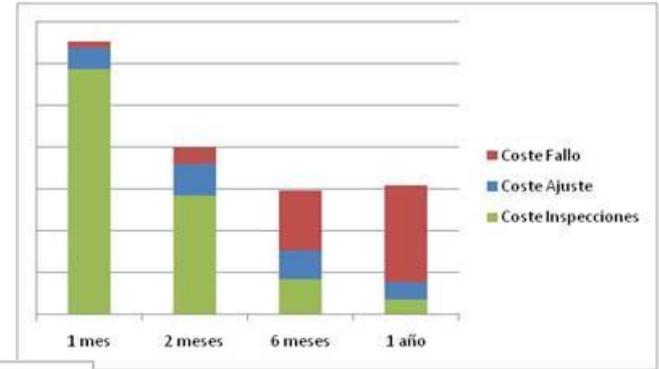


## COLLABORATION

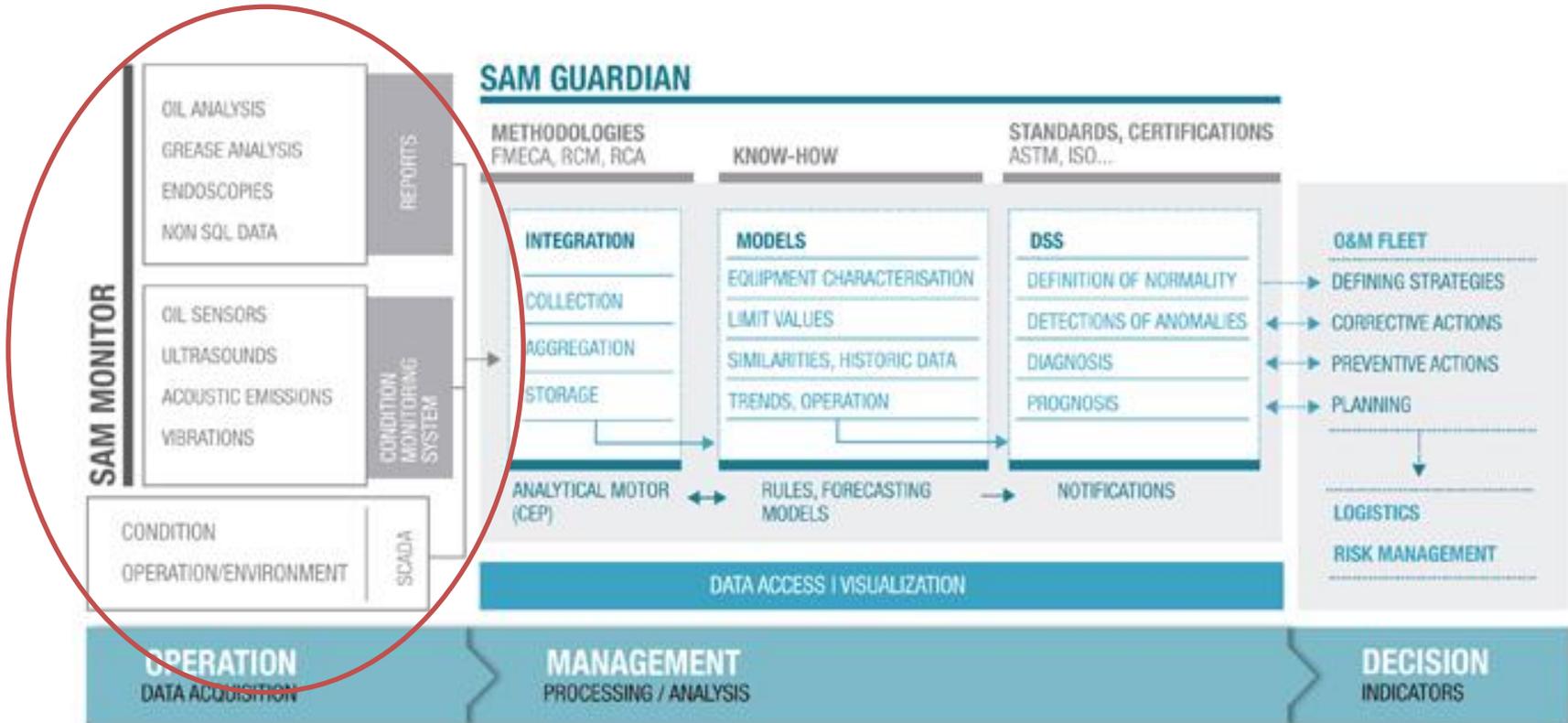




Impact of different inspection frequencies



Impact of different maintenance strategies in the maintenance costs of a component (in €/month)



T-REX METHODOLOGY & WORKBENCH FOR FAST  
DEPLOYMENT OF ADVANCED MAINTENANCE SOLUTIONS

# METHODOLOGY

- Maintenance is gaining importance in business
- Impacting lifecycle value

The IoT will lead to a **25 %** reduction in **asset maintenance costs** and **35 %** reduction in **downtime**

*U.S Department of Energy*

PdM

- Can reduce the **Cost of planned repairs** by **12%**,
- Cut **maintenance costs** by almost **30%** and
- Reduce **unscheduled downtime** by **70%**.

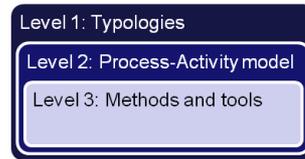
*World Economic Forum and Accenture*

Where to start from???

- The methodology is a guideline for facilitating a roadmap for newcomers
- Assess and clarify needs, limit challenges, and in doing so, to favour fast development
  - It helps to develop **effective PdM solutions** by aligning condition monitoring features and details with business needs
  - A solution specific **condition monitoring workbench** can be made available for visual data inspection, plus including the application of generic algorithms for event and condition detection and alarm triggering
- It contributes to
  - Facilitate linking business goals and technologies
  - Provide inputs on architecture, indicators, algorithms, hardware

- A framework for a methodological design and deployment of continuous monitoring and predictive technologies

**Framework**



- Methodology develops from strategic business perspective to implementation of monitoring technology.

**Level 1**  
Typologies

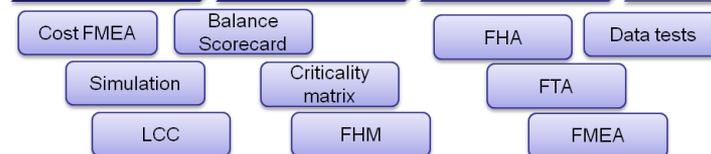


- Connected to service oriented business model development tools

**Level 2**  
Methodology tool



**Level 3**  
Support tools





## Business perspective

States the focus and the impact expected from the technologies in terms of the value introduced with respect to the business model or business plan. Thus, it makes a explicit link to business model. (e.g. expectations in maint. Costs, performance, unavailability, lifecycle extension, re-use,...)

## Technical objectives

Focus on the technical approach to be pursued. It is the highest technical level and the responsible for assessing the degree to which technical objectives have to be met (remote diagnostics, usage monit., condition monitoring, ...)

## Technical analysis

States the critical functional aspects and the means to pinpoint them. This is a technical phase that leads to the identification of adequate monitoring scenario (indicators, frequencies, thresholds, ...)

## Data monitoring

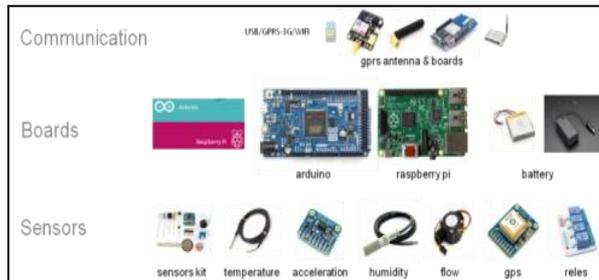
States the parameters and processing leading to the extraction of the expected indicators. stage is the closest to the implementation level.

Business	
Perspective	Value
Financial / Reusability	Re-use: enables re-usability of components/systems or extending
Financial / Reusability	lifecycle, increasing income / decreasing annual expenses
Technical	
Objective	Focus
Condition monitoring	Recognition of tool and spindle unbalance
Condition monitoring	Spindle vibration can rapidly destroy bearings
Analysis	
Functional failures	Indicators
Unbalance	Current level/rms, statistics (average and std deviation) (frequency, wavelets not suitable with current resolution)
Worn bearings	Time to stop. Reach certain speed and wait for spindle is motionless
Damaged tool holder	Current level/rms, statistics (average and std deviation) (frequency, wavelets not suitable with current resolution)
Problem on the stator windings	Temperature level and variability
Monitoring	
Formula	Parameters
$COUNTI<OP\_Mode\_MAN> + COUNTI<OP\_Mode\_LOC> + CO$	<OP_Mode_MAN> = {10} Working mode: "Manual", <OP_Mode_LOC> = {10} Working mode: "Local" <OP_Mode_INV> = {10} Working mode: "Invalid or transitional"
$COUNTI<Table\_OK> / (COUNTI<Table\_OK> + COUNTI<Tabl$	<Table_OK> = {56} Table in place : 1, <Table_ERR> = {56} Table in place : 0
$(COUNTI<SC\_OPEN> + COUNTI<SC\_WAIT>) / (COUNTI<SC\_OPEN> + COUNTI<SC\_WAIT> +$	<SC_OPEN> = {9} E-Stop Status: "EStop open", <SC_WAIT> = {9} E-Stop Status: "Waiting EStop validation", <SC_OK> = {9} E-Stop Status: "No EStop"
$COUNTI<Stack\_OK> / (COUNTI<Stack\_OK> + COUNTI<Stack$	<Stack_OK> = ???, <Stack_ERR> = ???
$COUNTI<Pick\_FAIL> / (COUNTI<Pick\_OK> + COUNTI<Pick$	<Pick_FAIL> = {2} Pick info: "Pick failed from stack dismantler", <Pick_OK> = {2} Pick info: "Disc picked from stack dismantler"
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# Implementation

- Final implementation is company specific – depends on the machinery existing electronics & communications capabilities
- A pragmatic typology has been identified (embedded, PC embedded, virtual PC)
- Therefore,
  - ☑ defined as needed based on the options identified (embedded, PC embedded, virtual PC) and use case constraints
  - ☑ it is further feedback to take into account within methodology (viability, costs)

Embedded



PC embedded



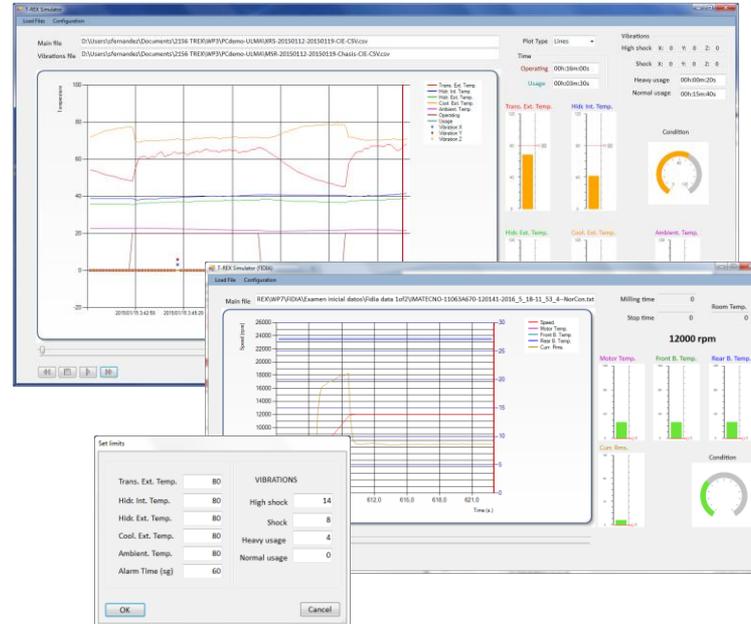
Virtual PC



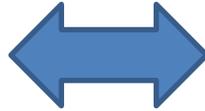
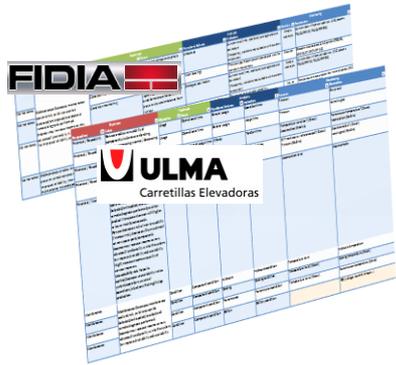
# Workbench for - first data - embedded simulation

- Counters
- Event detection
- Anomaly detection
- Alarm triggering
- Set configuration parameters
- Visual data inspection
- Output log

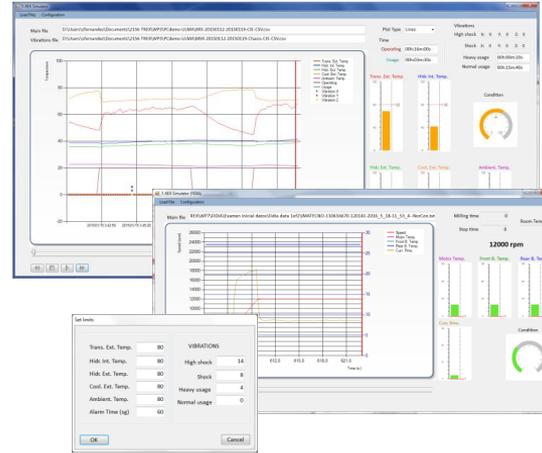
Workbench



Methodology Tool



Workbench



Implementation



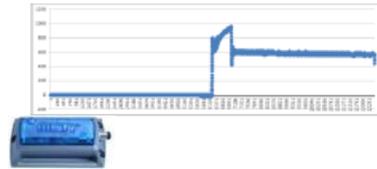
FTA, FMEA

DATA TESTS

FTA, FMEA table showing various failure modes and their consequences.

Normal condition	Fixed speed						Transients	
	8000 RPM	12000 RPM	18000 RPM	24000 RPM	30000 RPM	12000 RPM	18000 RPM	24000 RPM
No. 1 axis movement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No. 2 axis movement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
No. 3 axis movement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stop by inertia								

Max. Repeatability: 4  
Test length: 1000s/step  
Transitioned set value time: 5s  
\*Keep all control variables equal for all runs

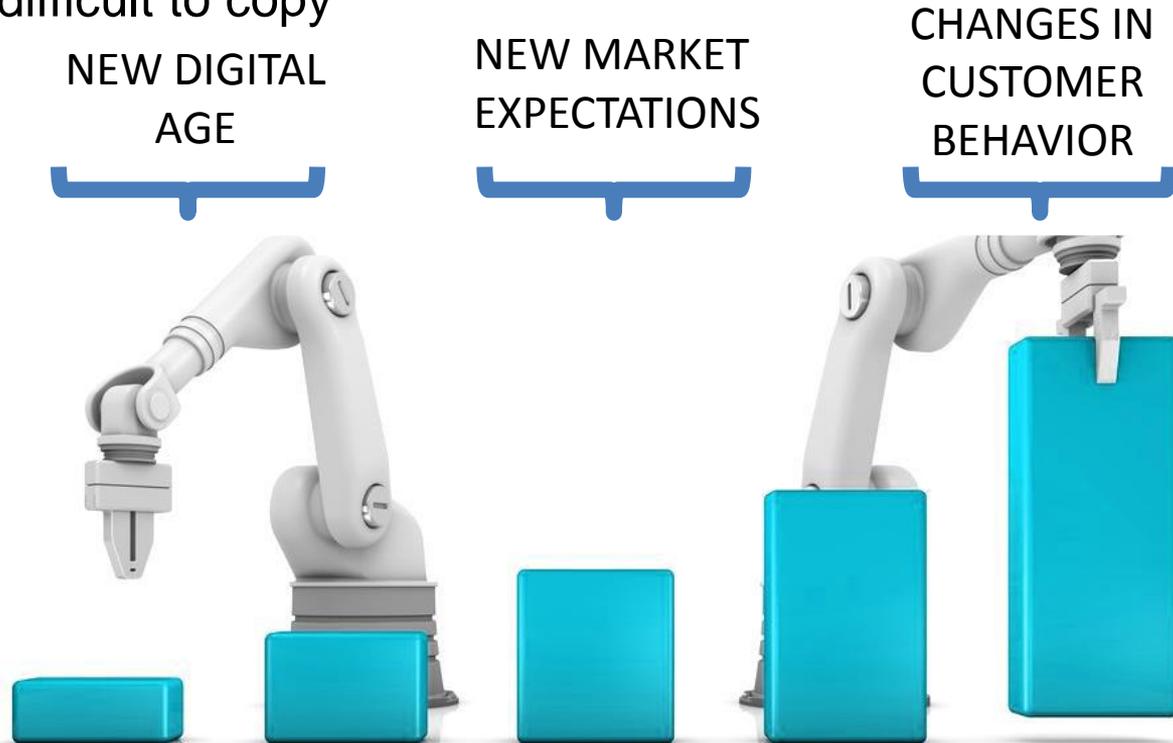


- Transport domain: research on condition-based maintenance and fleet management as a lever for improved short-term rental service
- Machine-tool domain: research on new designs and on monitoring technologies as an enabler of condition-based maintenance services

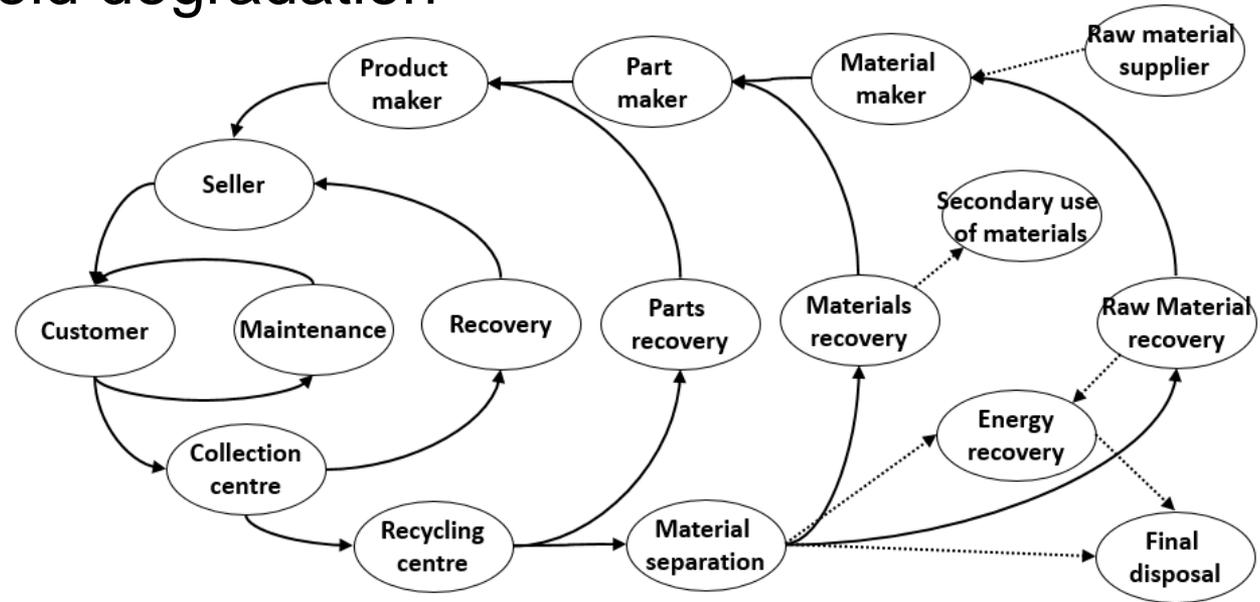
- Overall,
  - Potential impact identified in terms of maintenance costs reduction, lifecycle costs reduction, lifecycle extension and components/systems re-use increase
  - Identified condition indicators grouped into:
    - Usage: such as time of operation/use and anomalous usage
    - Condition and diagnosis: based on various physical sensor measurements
    - Performance: for instance associated to energy consumption, number of operations, among others
  - Tools such as FMEA applied in some cases for understanding/clarification. Data collection applied for algorithm identification, technology adjustment, among others
  - Main general algorithms identified were: counters, event detection and condition, along with some associated alarms/actions that could be triggered.

# IMPACT

- A trend towards the convergence of digital virtual and physical systems
- Advanced maintenance strategies can be a factor of internal strength at manufacturer – difficult to copy



- Maintenance → first line for re-XXX extension
- (Proactive) maintenance – beyond prediction – act in order to avoid degradation



- A methodology has been introduced in order to help structuring a condition monitoring offer
  - from goals perspective to condition monitoring technologies
  - contribute to assess and clarify needs, limit challenges, and in doing so, to favour fast development.
- The methodology was applied to industrial use cases, for supporting industry in adopting new or alternative maintenance strategies
  - Commonalities have been already extracted from the analysis of use cases (hardware/software/condition typologies)



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Intelligent Information Systems



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