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Framework of a Machine Tool Configurator for Energy Efficiency

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Abstract

The energy consumption behavior of installed machine tools and manufacturing systems are nowadays well evaluated and the field of action for comprehensive improvements and optimization activities is open. However, the improvement potential of installed machine tools is accessible, but its implementation is limited due to constraints such as high investment costs with unknown amortisation time for the machine tool reconfiguration. The planned configuration of components tailored to the machine tool’s target use is seen as a promising way to address the expected energetic performance in the configuration phase using detailed multichannel measurements and knowledge of past improvement activities.

A modular configuration approach, based on multichannel measurements, in order to improve the energy efficiency of the machine tool, including all auxiliaries, is not present yet. In conjunction with a case study, this paper introduces a concept for a machine tool configurator to integrate the requirements for the energy use during the use phase of the machine tool and its components. Beyond this, the paper provides information for TCO calculations and investment decision.

The integrated approach enables machine tool builders to optimize the machine tool configuration, select components in order to increase energy efficiency and achieve cost savings for the machine tool user, in line and validated with the machine tool builder’s business case.

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Keywords: energy efficiency; machine tool configuration; power measurement; energy efficient manufacturing, energy consumption, energy model

1. Introduction

Apart from legislative initiatives such as the European directives 2009/125/EC [1] and 2012/27/EU [2], machine tool user and builder have a strong motivation to implement energy efficiency measures in manufacturing as the industrial electrical consumption contributes to up to 42.6 % of the worldwide electricity consumption [3]. Energy savings imply therefore also a notable economic potential. Based on this amount of resources, manufacturing industries and machine tool builders in particular, have a great leverage on the reduction of resources used and resulting CO\(_2\)-emissions.

At the same time, the worldwide manufacturing industries’ energy saving potential is estimated by 20% by 2050 [4]. Waste of resources and energy is typically caused by the mismatch of functionalities, over dimensioning, high process reliability margins, poor integration into the manufacturing environment and wasteful operation. Performed energy consumption measurements [5] revealed a trade-off between the machine tool design and the actual machine tool usage. Approaches performed today are characterized by rule-based measures to foster energy efficiency. Based on the strong machine tool individuality in design, usage and machining process it is obvious that a major optimization potential needs to be tackled by a customized approach rather than rule-based procedures. This study aims at paving the way for addressing these issues before their occurrence and in order to fully exploit energy and resource saving potentials of machine tools. To do so, energy efficiency needs to be addressed as
early as possible and with all necessary information on the future machine tool use.

2. State of the Art

A fundamental basis for the indication of needed energy improvement measure is the application of adequate measurement methods and equipment. Metering devices for power profiling and resource consumption measurement of machine tools enable in-depth information to identify energy efficiency improvements as shown by Kara et al. [6], O’Driscoll et al. [7], Bogdanski et al. [8], and Gontarz et al. [5]. These approaches allow a detailed investigation of the machine tool’s power profile for well-known machining processes and applications. Brecher et al. [9] confirm that in most cases machine tools are over-dimensionalized as there is poor information on the actual energetic needs or controllability of auxiliaries in relation to the actual machining process. In accordance to the sub-component selection without energy measurements, Schäfer [10] estimates a general performance margin for machine tool auxiliaries of 1.2 to 2 to ensure all theoretically possible load conditions. As a general estimation Abele et al. [11] identified a square proportion of the weight of the horizontal lathe to its connected load due to dynamic forces and additional cooling auxiliaries. It can therefore be confirmed, that overdimensioning and inefficient construction and machine tool design are caused by missing information of the actual resource requirement. Configuration in manufacturing firstly occurred in the context of mass-customization, introduced by Pine [12], as approach to satisfy an increasing demand for customized products, while keeping costs to a minimum [13]. Configuration is referred to as activity to compile a set of predefined components taking into account restrictions for assembly [14]. The products complexity is predefined by product specific manufacturing strategy and the degree of specification demanded by the customer. The manufacturing strategy for machine tools is typically make-to-order and enables both: a customer specific configuration before and possible reconfigurable after the purchase of a manufacturing system. Approaches in industry towards reconfigurable manufacturing systems to increase flexibility and productivity have been introduced by Koren et al. [15], Kono et al. [16] and Lorenzer [17]. Approaches towards energy efficiency imply mainly rule-based efficiency measures, e.g. use of high-efficient components and frequency controlled drives. Approaches such as Design-for-Environment [18], Eco-Design [1] and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) [19] put holistic, life-cycle oriented design into practice. These approaches allow maximum flexibility in machine tool design, e.g. embedding eco-design guidelines in the development process. Diaz et al. [20] suggest to estimate the constant energy demand of machine tools during design phase and minimize it, if a high power level can be expected. The ISO 14955-1 [21] states fields of action for integrating energy efficiency into the product design process. In general the machine tool can be described as an assemblage of non-controlled or constant, semi-controlled and variable components, e.g. pumps or fans [22]. The energetic behavior of these consumers depends strongly on the actual machining process, the machine usage and the production environment. Information on the actual machining process and future machine tool use is not given in an adequate and detailed way in early development stages. For this reason it is obvious that rule-based eco-design methods cannot reveal the full optimization potential and must instead be individually applied based on detailed information to enable all necessary machining operations with an adequate and efficient machine tool configuration.

Reconfigurable machine tools are stated to be more cost-efficient than dedicated ones due to their ability to adapt to changing production requirements. However, approaches of today focus on the manufacturing systems’ flexibility rather than on the energy efficiency. Furthermore, their use is limited in industrial setting due to complexity and high implementation costs. The multi-objective optimization approach as introduced by Bensmaïne et al. [23] focusses on the usage and change costs of machine tools and tooling. It neglects the operating costs caused by media and energy, e.g. steam, compressed air or electricity. Züst et al. [24] show in their study that most energy efficiency on installed machine tools (retro-fit measures) do not pay off in a considerable period of time (ROI) due to multiple factors, e.g. energy price, machine use, and optimization prize. Even though, configuration is forecasted to be one out of six key competitive factors in manufacturing [25], machine tool configuration on new machine tools is a frequently neglected and towards its importance for energy efficiency optimization underestimated phase.

All in all, the right dimensioning of machine tools accomplished by a well-designed configuration procedure is beneficial both in energy and cost savings. A demand for less energy and therefore lower operating costs during machining [26] in combination with lower purchasing investments of adequate designed components are expected.

3. Approach

The following approach was adopted from the results of the case study introduced in chapter 4 and tackles the challenging trade-off between the right investment decision before the machine tool assembly and installation, and an adequate and reliable machine tool configuration for the intended machine use. The following four successively built elements (Figure 1) are seen as mandatory for an energy efficiency optimization through machine tool configuration and design:

- A multichannel metering system to evaluate the entire energetic picture of the machine tool and its components.
- An optimization procedure based on the customer specification and individual needs, e.g. the use over time and use intensity.
- A configuration logic which transforms the specific machine tool user needs into modular optimization measures.
- A modularization system determined by the machine tool design that enables the adjustment of energy intensive components according to the machine tool user’s specification.

A multichannel metering system (1) which is able to evaluate all required energy forms, e.g. electrical power, compressed air and cooling fluids, on a detailed component level allows indicating the right dimensioning and control settings of machine tool components during the actual machining process.
and the machine tool use. This system is indispensable to
determine the actual optimization potential, because it reveals
dependencies between components, mismatch and over
dimensioning. Based on this information, optimization
measures and efficiency relevance, e.g. the usage of frequency
converters, can be derived. Beyond the optimization
of existing machine tools, the multichannel power metering
system serves as a base for the development of the
configuration strategy, leading to a new business model for
energy efficiency implementations in manufacturing.

The machine tool optimization procedure (2), supported by
the multichannel power metering system, empowers
the machine tool builder to implement minor improvements on
the machine tool in both: use phase and configuration phase.
This includes also a decision tree to indicate which
components need to be switched off during unproductive
machine tool states, e.g. standby, taking into account their
energetic impact as well as safety, work piece quality, and
process reliability [27]. However, this method requires
repeated, varied attempts for solution finding, which is time
consuming, costly and lacks in integrating experiences gained
form the past.

These shortcomings are overcome by the development of a
configuration logic (3) that considers optimization decisions
taken in the past and translated to empirical, generic set of
proven component combinations individually adjustable to the
machine tools’ intended use. Experience based optimization
decisions can be made due to the defined use scenarios of the
machine tool, e.g. the series type and related time shares of
the operational states “off”, “standby”, “ready” and “process”,
as well as the expected load intensity of manufacturing
process. This approach is mainly reasonable in the
configuration phase. Nevertheless, the configuration freedom
is limited through the basic machine tool design and the
interfaces between the machine tool components.

In order to fully exploit the energy efficiency potentials
the configuration logic needs to be translated to a modularization
system (4) that allows both an adjustment and exchange of
energy intensive components due to the user’s specification
and the machine tool’s intended use. The limits of
configuration are determined during the design phase due to
the definition of the interfaces between components and the
resulting restriction of assembly.

The challenge is to obtain the information required in order to
apply the optimization strategies. In order to foster energy
efficiency holistically, four types of information have to be
obtained from the future machine tool user:

- **Manufacturing environment-knowledge**: Connection to
  the technical building service, e.g. compressed air,
  transportation, cooling fluids, steam, exhaust air system),
  interfaces with the building, e.g. air temperature, noise
  level, vibrations.

- **Operations-knowledge**: Process type, e.g. specification of
  standby, idle and processing times.

- **Machine functionality-knowledge**: part geometry,
  process steps, quality, process requirements, e.g.
  temperature stability requirements, cooling.

- **Component dimensioning-knowledge**: Process intensity,
  e.g. part material, part geometry, process parameters such
  as cutting speed and feed rate.

In the following and based on the above mentioned information
the following case study was performed.

### 4. Industrial Case Study

The following case study is derived from the bilateral project
Energy Efficiency for Customer quotation (EE4C) in
cooperation the machine tool builder Fritz Studer AG. This
project led to findings for the development and application of
a machine tool customization approach as introduced in
chapter 3.

The project goal is to intensify the interaction between the
machine tool builder and machine tool user in order to
improve the energy efficiency in the machine tool use phase.
The key component is represented by the multichannel
measurement principles in combination with the machine tool
configuration in the quotation phase. Beforehand the current
selling and configuration procedure was analyzed to integrate
the following approach. The quotation enables a suitable stage
for the machine tool configuration, which can be adjusted
according to the individual customer needs. Therefore this
four-step approach leads to awareness of the energetic
machine tool behavior, an improved energy efficiency
performance and an optimized total cost of ownership (TCO).

1. **Process definition**: In the first step the machine tool
user provides the product or product range defining the
machining process. It is essential that the machine tool user
can specify the required product in type, quantity and quality
or set of desired applications. If a defined machining process
is not given or unknown, an internal test work piece (Figure
2) is considered; covering and assuring all required product
and quality features of the selected machine tool.
2. Machine tool measurement: In the second step, the detailed machine tool multichannel measurements based on the customer machining process is performed. With the multichannel measurement system, the power consumption profile of each component and all necessary additional resources, e.g. compressed air and cooling liquids, are evaluated. This measurement also covers the component control dependency towards the machining process and thermal behavior of all active machine tool components as well as all possible machine tool modes, e.g. “off”, “standby”, “ready” and “process” mode. Figure 3 shows the performed machine tool measurement for a test work piece and based on the test machine tool in standard configuration.

![Cost function](image)

Figure 3: Return on investment calculation and comparison between machine tool setting A and B.

![Detailed machine tool measurement](image)

Figure 4: Detailed machine tool measurement based on specific customer requirements in standard configuration.

3. Analysis and economic evaluation: Based on the performed measurements in (2), inefficiencies on the component level based on the actual customer machining process and expected machine use can be indicated. Thus, different machine tool use scenarios can be simulated, e.g. shift regimes, machine states duration and occurrence, etc. For the performed measurement and expected machine tool use, frequency controlled cooling pumps as well as an optimized standby mode are reasonable and were further considered. This approach is represented with the step 2, introduced as overall approach in chapter 2 (Figure 1). On the basis of the selected technical optimization measures economic evaluations, e.g. Net Present Value (NPV) and Return on Investment (ROI) (Figure 4) have been performed.

4. System selection: In the final step the pre-selected standard machine tool configuration can be modified based on the analysis in step (3). Based on the measurement and the possible technical optimization, the machine tool user receives a detailed TCO calculation of the machine tool in standard and modified configuration. Both configurations are set up to perform according to the specified customer requirements with first priority to product quality and quantity. For a lean implementation of this approach in future, a pre-configuration of the machine tool should be made based on historic data and detailed component simulation (compare chapter 2, Figure 1, step 3). In the present case study, the modified machine tool configuration led to a direct energy consumption reduction of 20% with an amortization time of 3 years.

5. Discussion and Outlook

Machine tool builders fail to holistically consider energy efficiency during the configuration phase, although this phase allows a high degree of customization with an adequate cost-benefit ratio, potentially providing competitive advantage for both, machine tool builders and users. A higher degree of customization requires a design to order manufacturing strategy, enhanced by an additional element. The introduced approach is based on the detailed machine tool measurement in combination with the right application time and suitable configuration approach. It introduces an effective way for the highly individual machine tool configuration. This approach is further designed to tackle the individual customization, based on different parameters, e.g. machine use, machining process, and infrastructure. The given approach represents a first step into the modular and customized configuration but has to deal with lacking information on the customer side and the (today) costly modularization procedure. Furthermore, the machine tool user receives a detailed technical and economical machine tool evaluation, which is in line with today’s legislation approaches requiring quantified improvements. For this
reasons, this approach will be further considered and improved as a lean process investment in early phases, e.g., quotation phase.

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