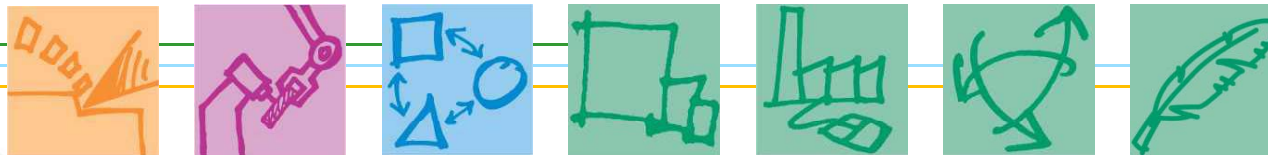


# Institute Presentation

## wbk Institute of Production Science



Adam-Mwanga Dieckmann

Karlsruhe, 30.5.2010

# Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

University of the State of Baden-Württemberg and  
National Laboratory of the Helmholtz Association



- **Established:** 1. October 2009  
(University Karlsruhe (TH): 1825, Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe: 1956)
- **Courses of studies:** 44 (technical, natural and economic sciences)
- **Students:** 19.000
- **Employees:** 7.813
- **Total budget:** 650 Mio.€



**wbk: Fasanengarten**



## Two locations:

- **wbk at the Fasanengarten**
- **wbk on Campus**



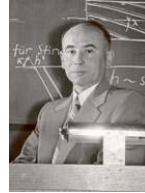
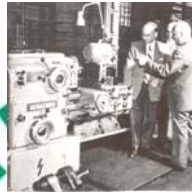
**wbk: Campus**



# The **wbk** Institute of Production Science

## 50's:

*Simple mechanics determine the standard for machines and tools*



Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil.

**Walter Schmidt**

1952-1964 at the wbk; previously head of development at Rheinmetall Borsig AG

## 60's:

*Process technology finds its way into cutting*



Prof. Dr.-Ing.

**Hans Victor**

1965-1980 at the wbk; former managing director of AEG

## 70's:

*Complex fabrication processes are automated with NC-technology*



Prof. Dr.-Ing.

**Jürgen Schmidt**

1967 – 2007 at the wbk

*Management Board since 2008*



Prof. Dr.-Ing. **Gisela Lanza**

Dr.-Ing. **Christian Munzinger**

Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. **Volker Schulze**

## 80's:

*Computer-aided manufacturing changes the production process making it less labor intensive.*



Prof. Dr.-Ing.

**Hartmut Weule**

1982-2003 at the wbk; during this time he was temporarily a member of the managing board for research and technology at Daimler



Prof. Dr.-Ing.

**Jürgen Fleischer**

at the wbk since 2003  
2008- 2012 Chairman of MAG Europe

## 90's:

*Highest system utilization becomes the uppermost goal. Technically economical production gains favor.*



Prof.-Dr.-Ing. **Dieter Spath**

1992-2002 at the wbk; previously managing director of KASTO





# The **wbk** in numbers (2009)

## Employees:

- Scientists ~45
- technical and admin. Staff ~26
- science assistants ~140

## Teaching:

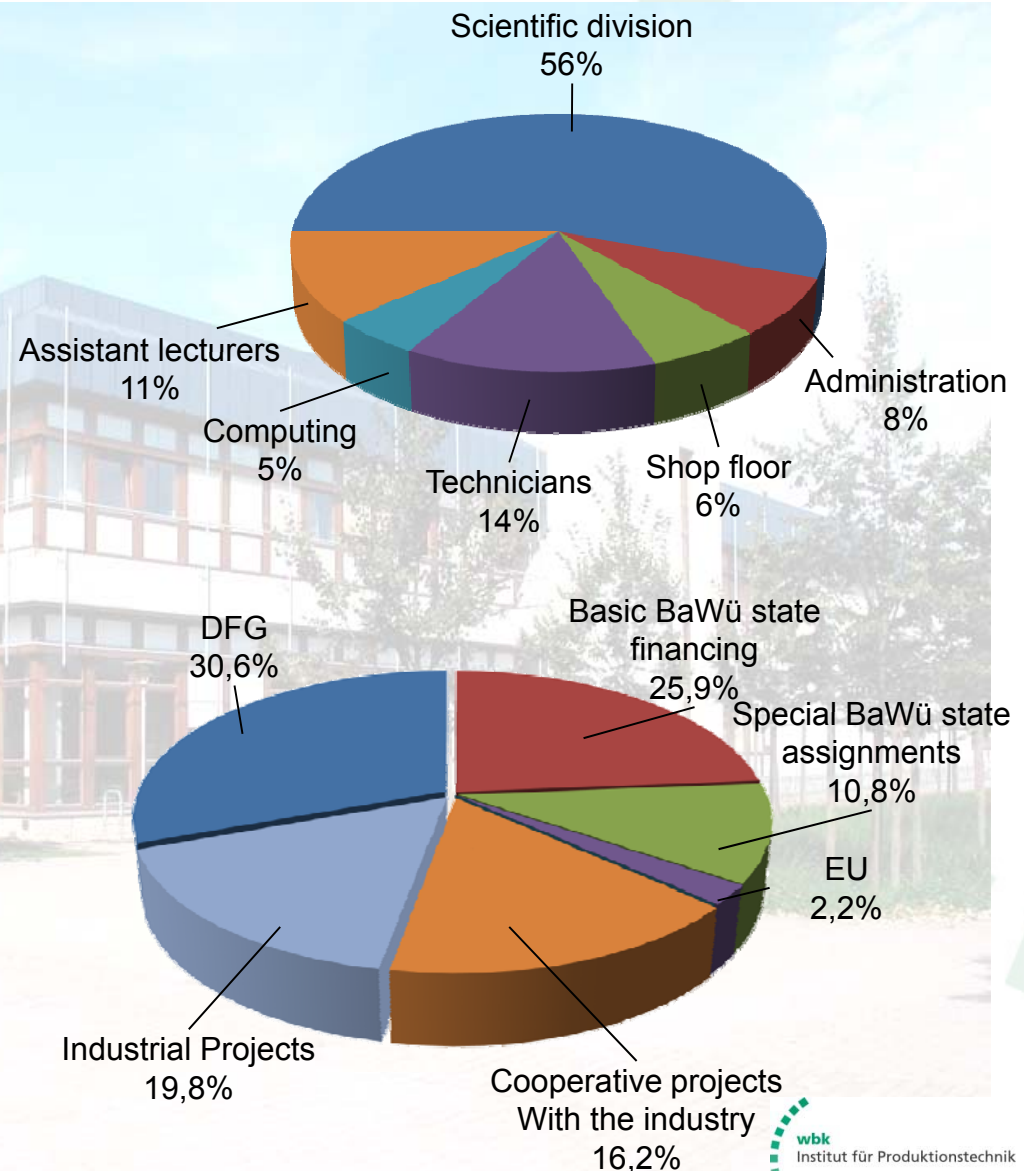
- 20 lectures
- approx. 1200 students per year
- approx. 170 student research projects and diploma theses per year

## Equipment:

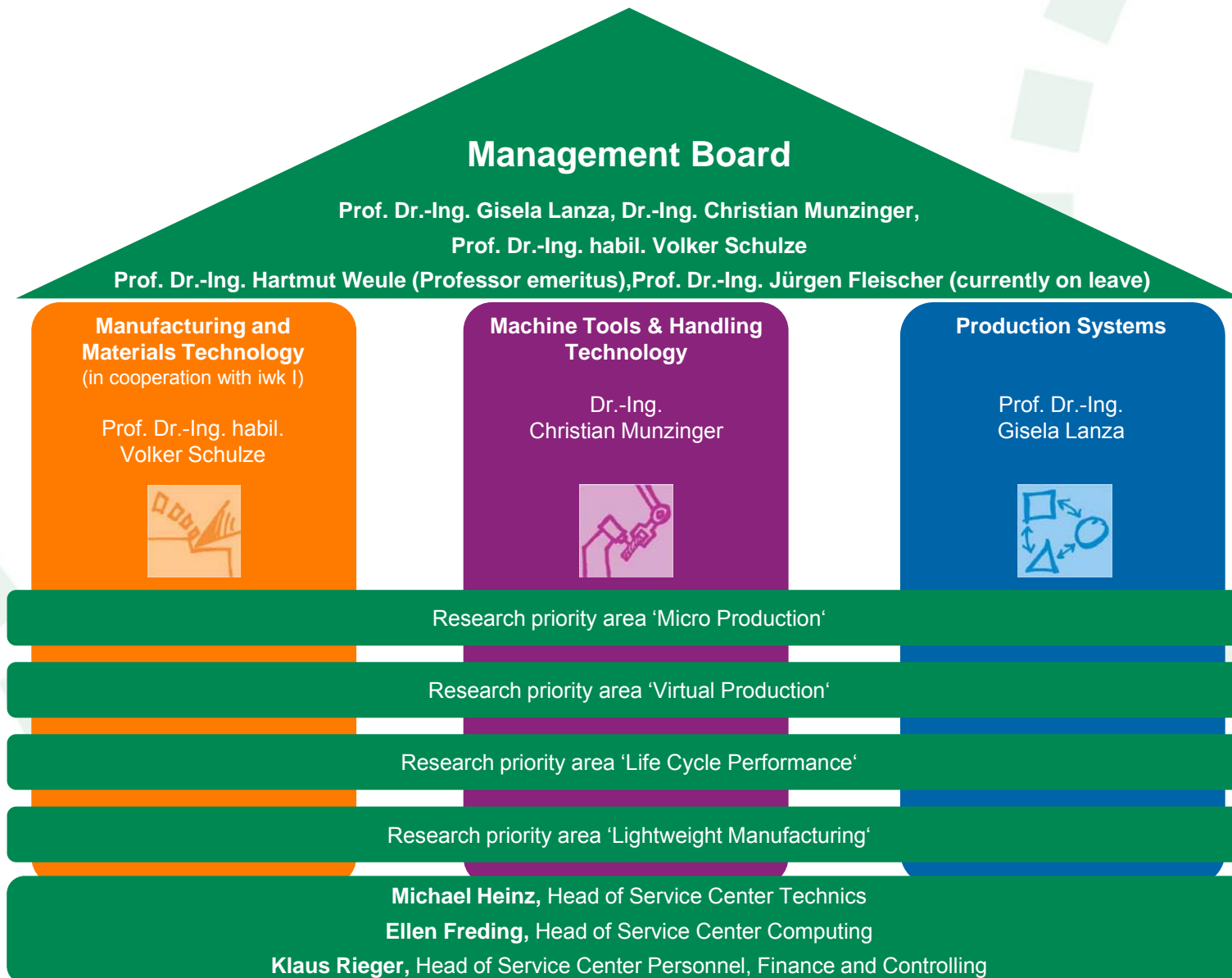
- two testing areas with 1.220m<sup>2</sup> of laboratory space
- approx. 30 experimental rigs
- two mechanical workshops offering apprenticeship
- comprehensive range of computer and simulation equipment

## Current numbers and facts:

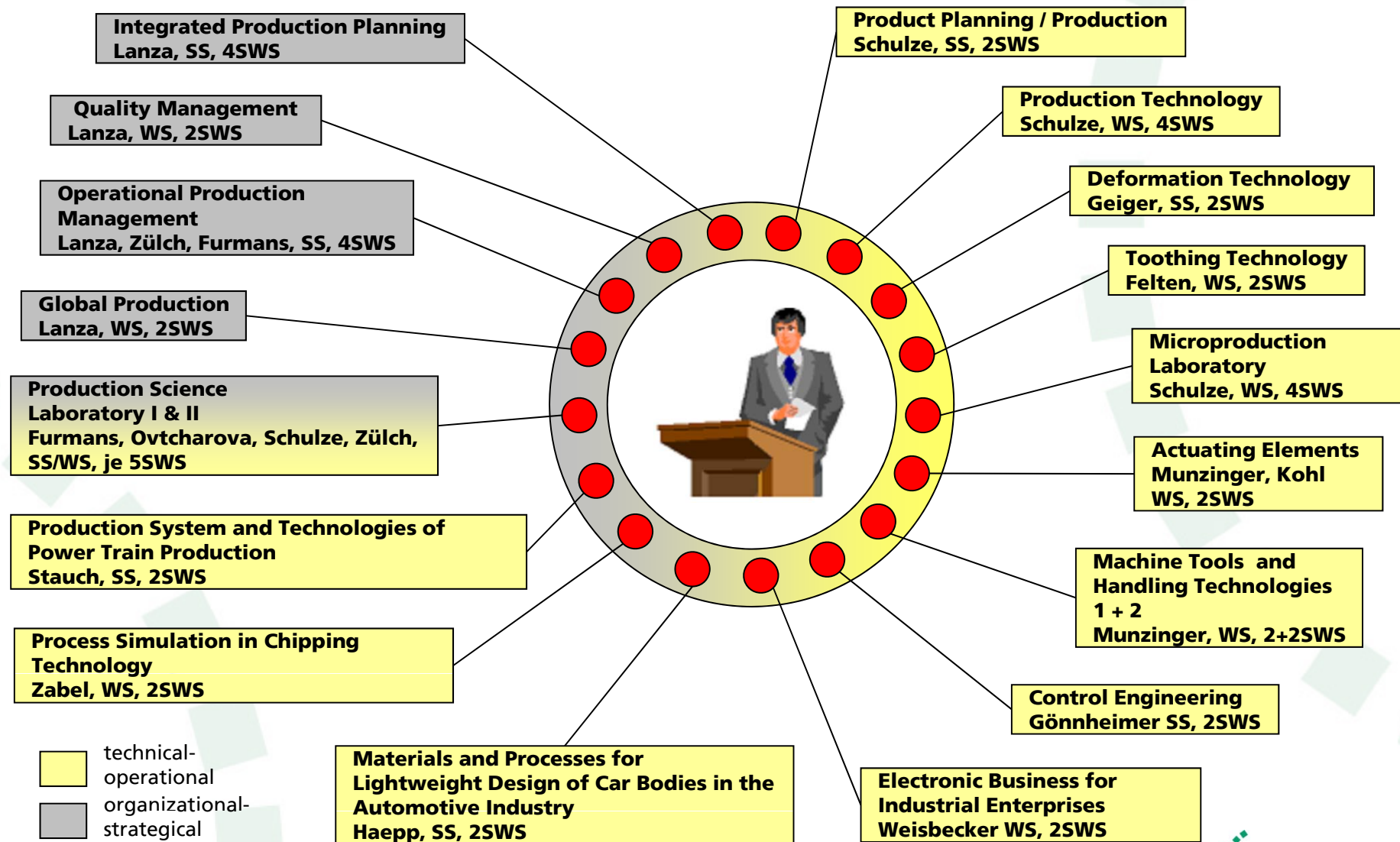
- 27 basic-research projects
- 16 cooperative projects
- 42 industrial projects



# The organizational structure of the **wbk**



# The scope of lectures offered by wbk



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# Production Techniques Laboratory

**In the course of the Production Technique Laboratory the following exercises will be held:**

V1 Computer Aided Product Development IMI

V2 Computer Aided Process Planning IMI

V3 Production of Parts with CNC Turning Machines wbk

V4 Storage and order-picking systems IFL

V5 Optical Identification in Production and Logistics IFL

V6 Industrial Robots wbk

V7 Controlling of Production Systems using PLCs wbk

V8 Workplace configuration ifab

V9 Computer Communication in Factory IMI

V10 Configuration of Display Work Stations ifab

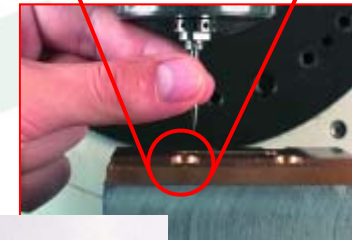
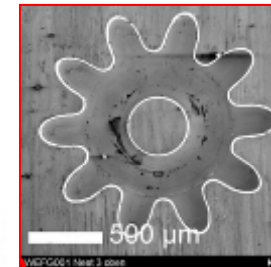
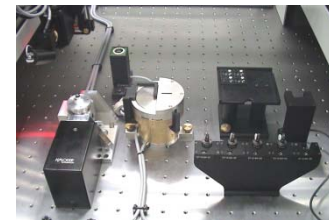
# Microproduction Laboratory

## Aim:

To give the students a feeling for the difference between micro and conventional manufacturing (theoretical and practical)

## Content:

- Microproduction processes (lessons)
  - Introduction
  - $\mu$ -milling
  - M-laserablation
  - $\mu$ -EDM
  - LiGA-technique
  - powder injection molding
  - $\mu$ -metrology / quality assurance
  - Excursion to a company
  - Summary, evaluation of the project work (test runs)
- Project work
  - Miniaturization, manufacturing and assembly of a micro system

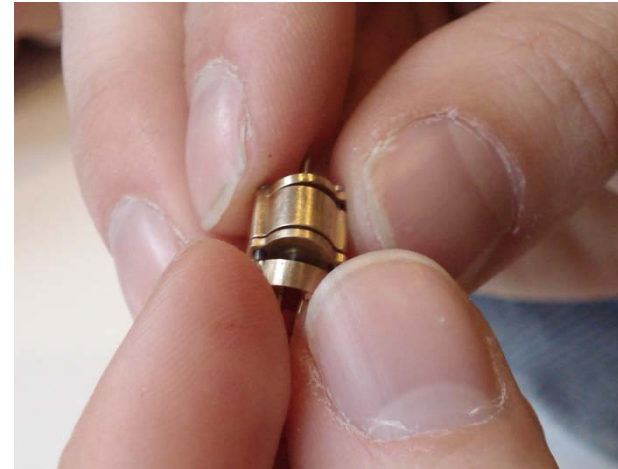


**Time period:** 1 semester, 9 lessons, 4 hours each lesson



# Project work

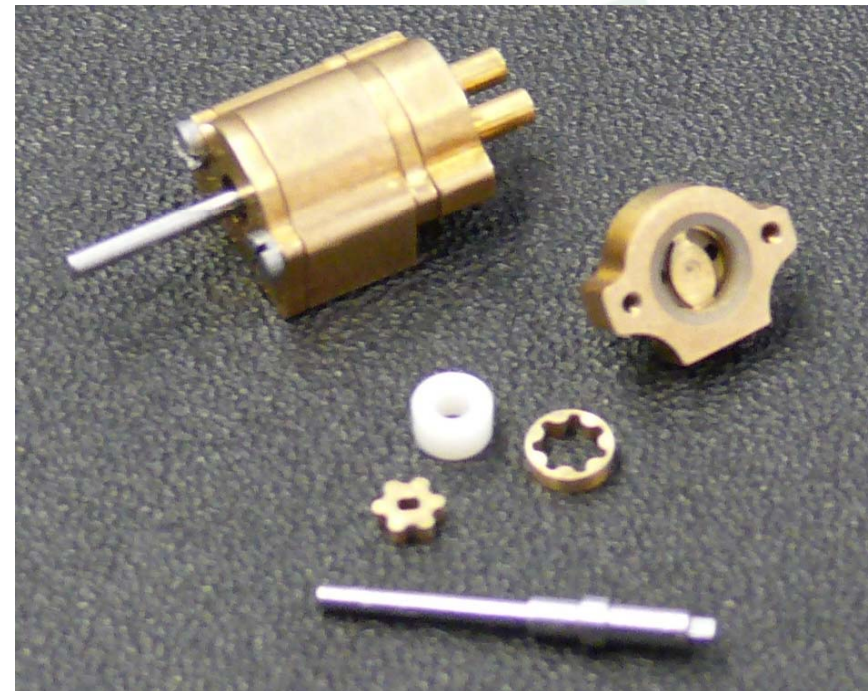
- Miniaturization
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Assembly
- Test runs



2008/2009: Stirling engine



2009/2010: Annular gear pump

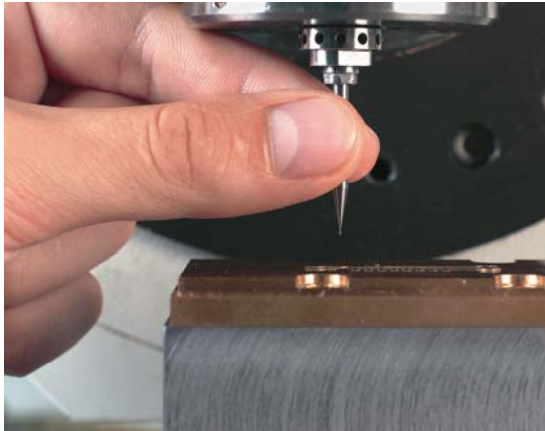


onstechnik

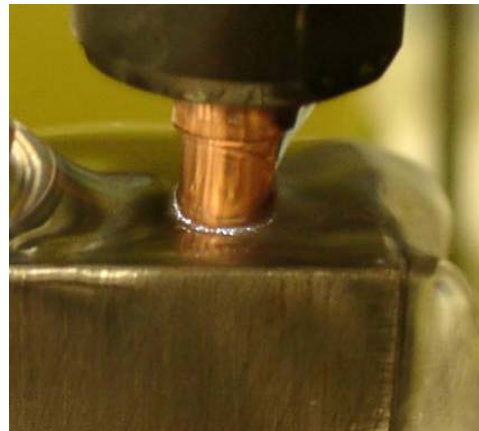
# Micro Production Technologies

primary structuring

micromilling



microEDM

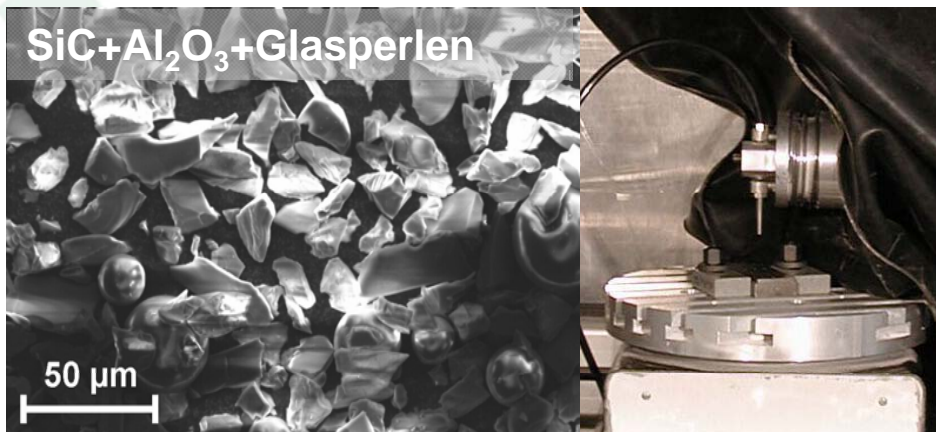


microlaserablation



fine machining

micro abrasive peening



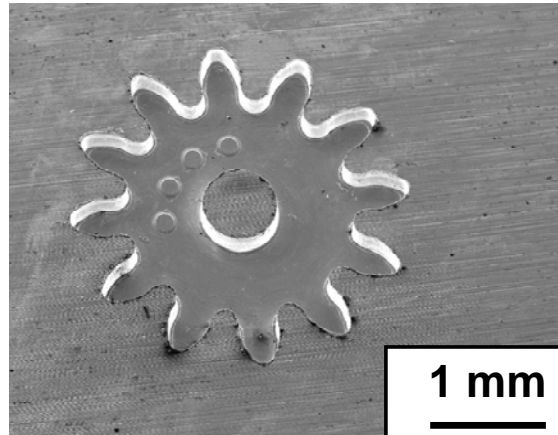
ultrasonic wet peening



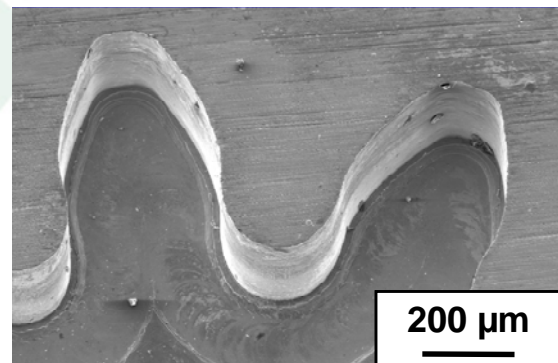


# Micro Production Technologies

micro milling



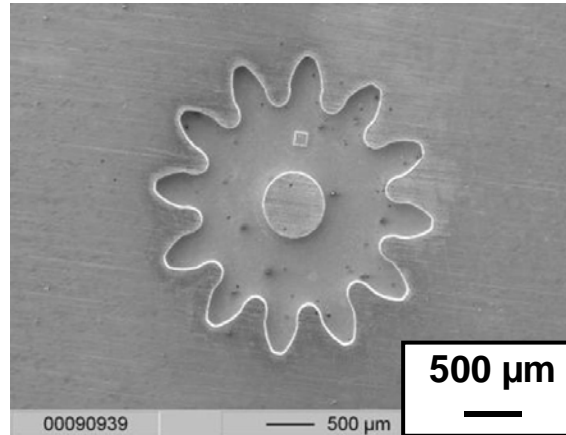
30CrMo6



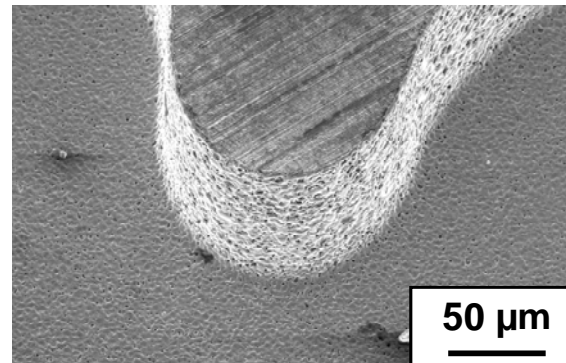
200 µm

- + removal rates
- + geom. flexibility
- hardness limited to 64 HRC

micro EDM



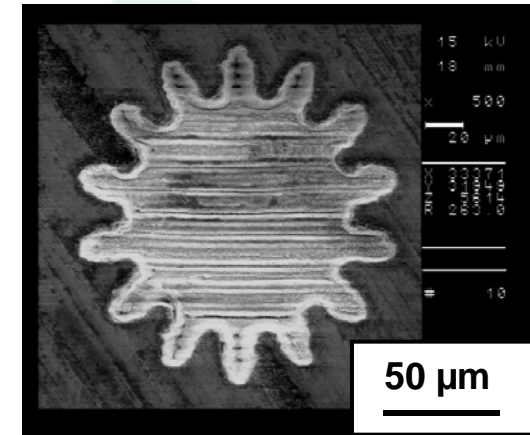
30CrMo6



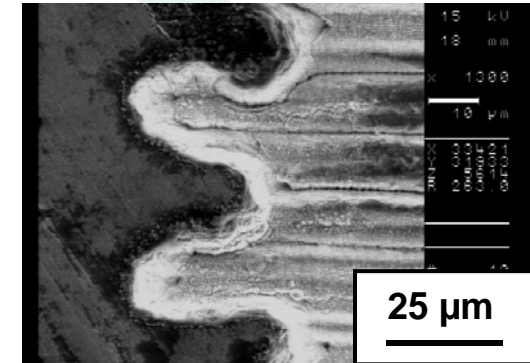
50 µm

- + not limited in hardness
- + geom. flexibility
- removal rates

micro laserablation



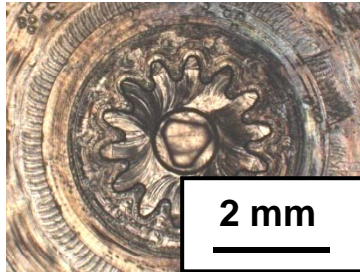
WC-12Co



25 µm

- + wide range of materials
- + miniaturisation
- removal rates

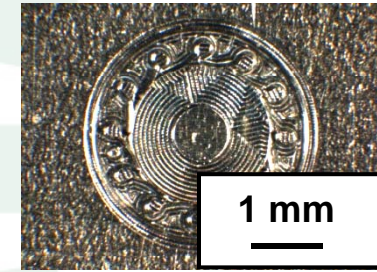
# Micro Production Technologies



sun wheel, micro milled

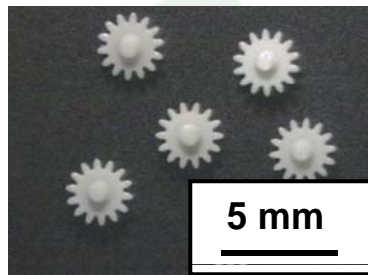


dispenser screw, micro milled



mould, micro milled

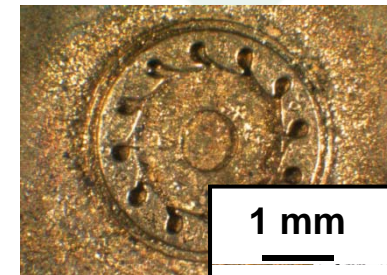
fine machining (if necessary)



injection moulding,  $\text{ZrO}_2$



low pressure injection moulding,  $\text{ZrO}_2$

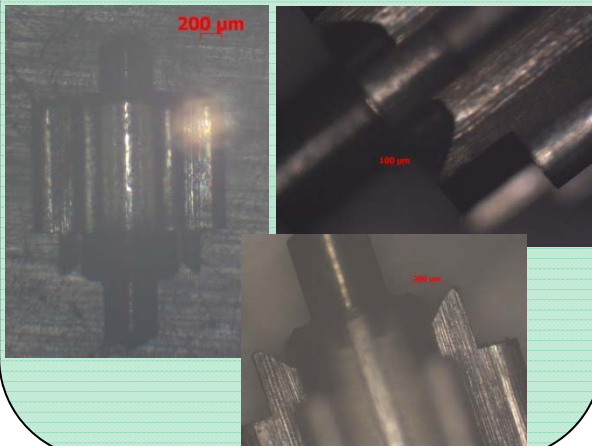


micro casting, Al-Bronze

# Transfer of technology



**Comparison of *micro EDM, laserablation* and *micromilling***

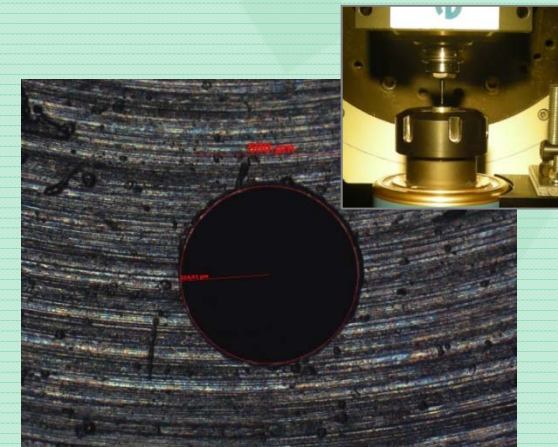


**Miniaturisation of a radial sealing**



**BOSCH**

**Process stability in micro drilling**



wbk  
Institut für Produktionstechnik

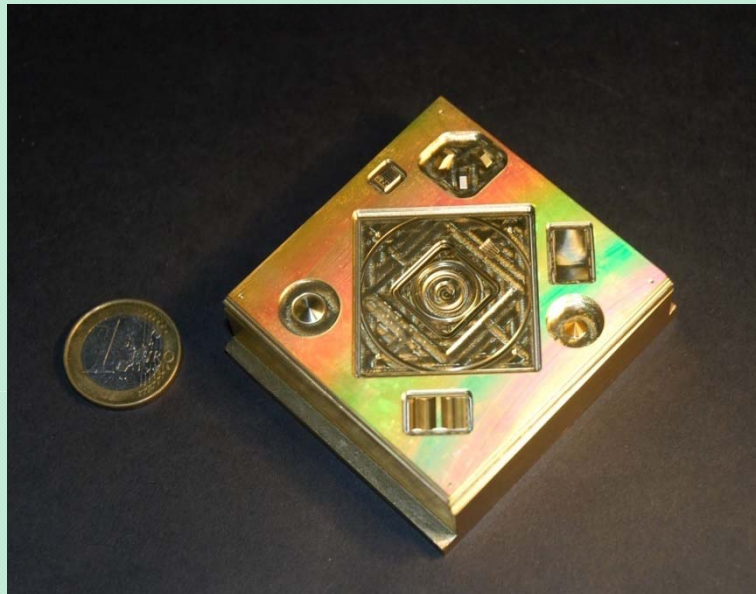


# Test workpiece for 5 axis micro milling machine tools (NcG, VDI)

## Micro-Testworkpiece

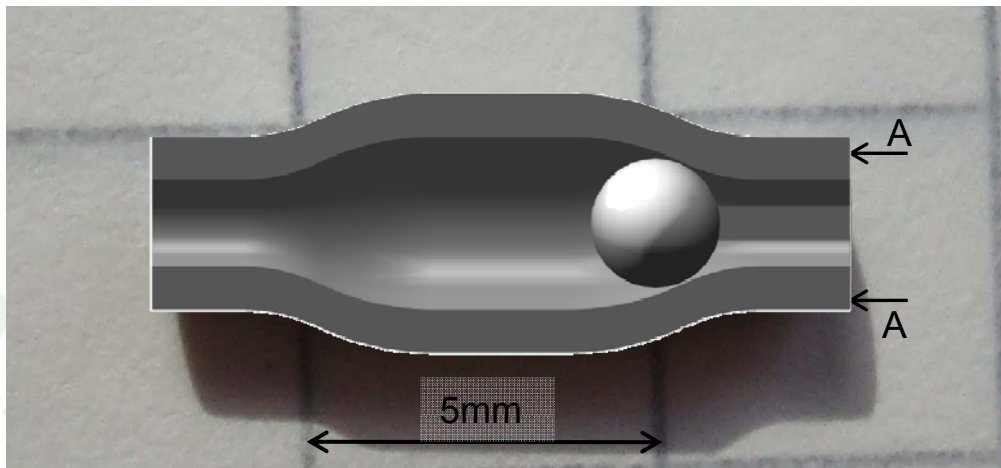
Material: MS 58  
Machining time: app. 30 min

**Standardised**  
**(combined VDI- and NcG-standard)**



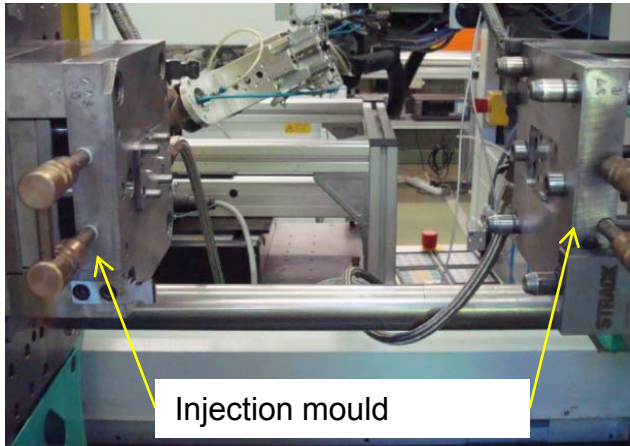
## Aim and approach sinter-joining

- Simplifying the process by combination:
- Final mounting operation can be omitted
- Complexity of the joining operation can be lowered

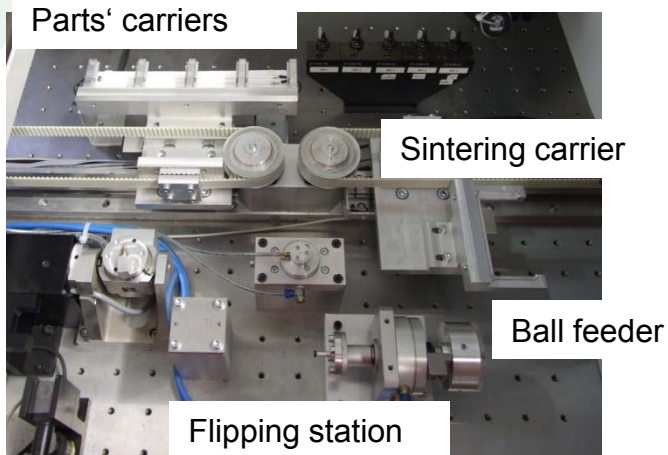


- Joining in green state
- The joint is produced during sintering
- Injection moulding tools can be simplified

# Result: check valve production



Injection moulding of check valve cases  
Grippers



Automated mounting of green parts

S  
i  
n  
t  
e  
r  
i  
n  
g



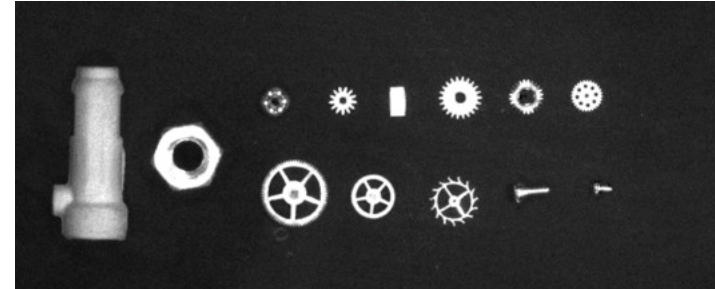
Sinter-joined check valve

- Necessary precision for joining lowered
- Undercuts produced without pullers
- Movable parts integrated
- Joined by sintering

## 3D vibrating conveyor for feeding micro parts

### Initial situation

- Increasing demand for micro assembly installations
- Present installations are very complex and can only convey one particular component
- High costs in the field of feeding and orientation technology
- Conventional vibrating conveyors come up against physical barriers conveying micro components smaller than 1 mm (adhesion)

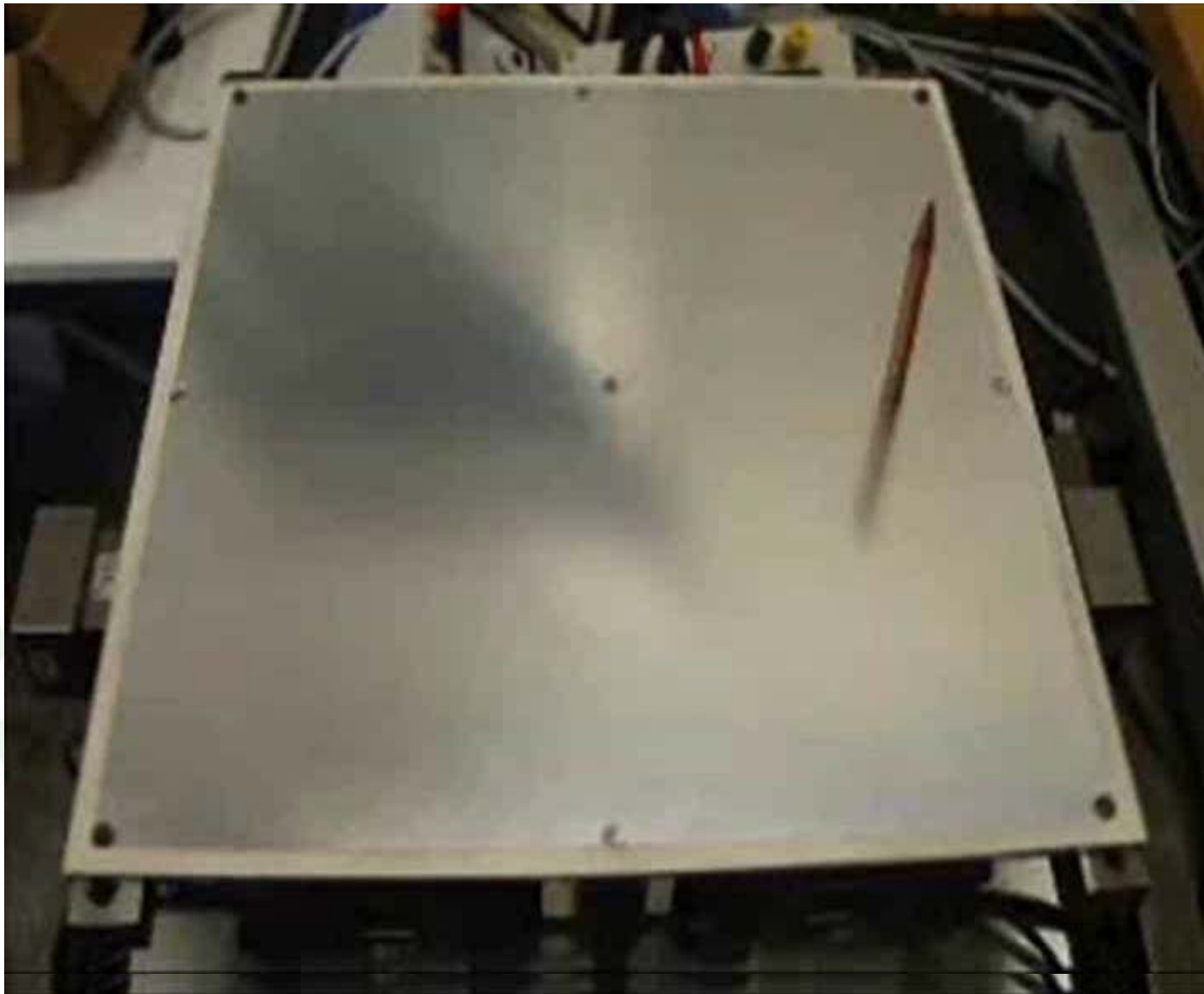


### Goal of the project

Development of a computer-based 3D vibrating conveyor for the contour-controlled conveyance of micro components

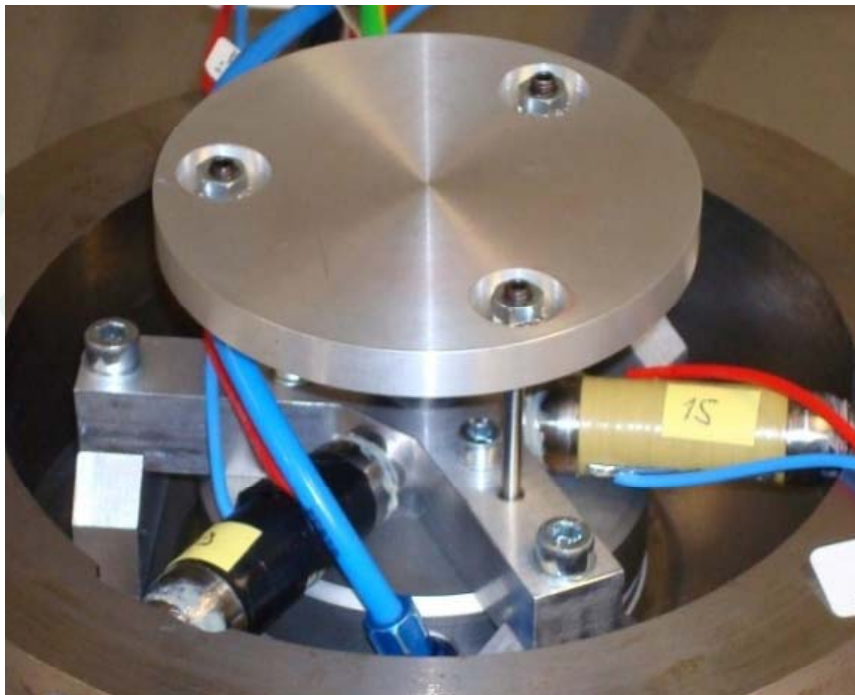
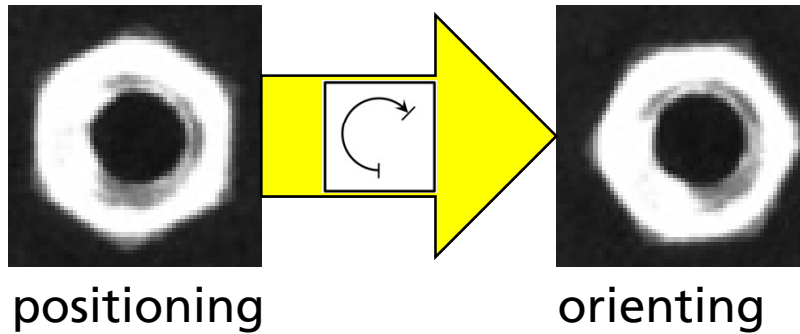
### Approach

- Using sliding conveyance of parts
- Using piezo bending actuators for frequencies up to 500 Hz and accelerations up to 200 m/s<sup>2</sup>, orthogonal superposition of vibrations including phase shift
- Integration of a vision system and computerized control
- Tests with different micro parts on different surfaces

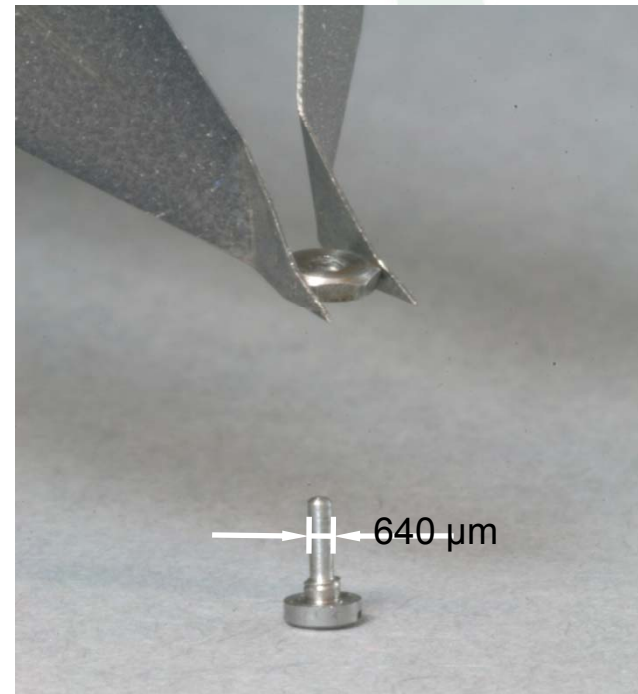




# Automated feeding of micro parts



separation and sorting



assembly

Thank you for your attention!



**Adam-Mwanga Dieckmann**

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