

## Our approach

- Real-time tracking of robotic end-effectors for measurement of in-plane position and velocity.
- Relative measurement between workpiece and robot.
- Simple, potentially low-cost sensors, using no imaging lenses, based upon high speed processing of laser speckle patterns.
- No external measurement head and no line-of-sight requirements as with laser trackers.

## Robotic tool speed sensing

- Velocity accuracies:  $\pm 0.01$  mm/s.
- Velocity range:  $\pm 70$  mm/s (higher velocities may be possible).

## Robotic end-effector position sensing

- Position measurement including workpiece slippage and vibration.
- $< 100 \mu\text{m}$  accuracy over meter paths.
- $< 0.5 \mu\text{m}$  accuracy over short (mm) paths.

## Example application: tool speed measurements in wire and arc additive manufacturing (WAAM)

WAAM is an additive manufacturing process using a combination of an electric arc as the heat source and wire as feedstock.

- Speckle sensor was applied for path characterisation of a KUKA KR150 L110/2 industrial robot.
- Measurements of an oscillatory wall building strategy show a 25% reduction in tool-speed at corner radii.
- Compensation via wire feed speed eliminates excess material deposition and improves build quality.

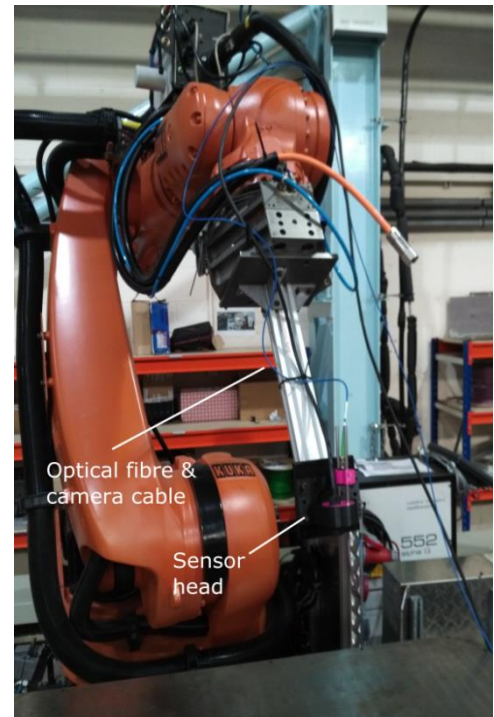
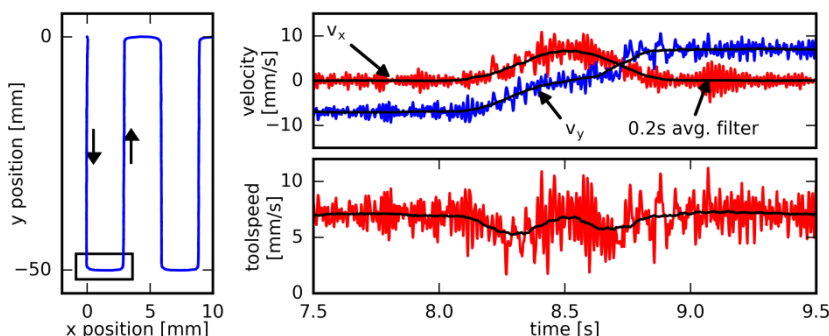


Figure 1: (right) Speckle correlation sensor installed on KUKA KR150 L110/2 robot. (left) Oscillatory wall building path and (centre) the measured robot velocity components (top-axis) and combined tool speed (bottom) when traversing the corner radii shown in the highlighted rectangle. A 0.2s averaging filter is shown overlaid for clarity.

## Further information:

[1] T O Charrett, Y Bandari, F Michel, J Ding, S W Williams and R P Tatam, "Laser speckle velocimetry for robot manufacturing", Proc. SPIE 10329 Opt. Meas. Syst. Ind. Insp. X, Munich, June 25, 2017.

[2] Y Bandari, J Ding, S Williams, F Michel, T O Charrett and R P Tatam "Compensation strategies for robotic motion errors for additive manufacturing (AM)", in: International Solid Freeform Fabrication Symposium, Austin, Texas, 2016.

# Centre for Engineering Photonics

## About Cranfield University

Cranfield is an exclusively postgraduate university that is a global leader for transformational research in technology. Cranfield is focussed on the specialist themes of aerospace, defence and security, energy and power, environment and agrifood, manufacturing, transport systems, and water.

Cranfield has the largest number of engineering and technology postgraduates in the UK, awards over five percent of the UK's engineering and technology PhDs each year and currently works with over 1,500 companies and organisations worldwide.

Cranfield is ranked in the top five of UK universities for commercial research income, with 81% of Cranfield's research classed as world-leading or internationally excellent by REF (Research Excellence Framework, 2014). Cranfield University was formed in 1946 as the College of Aeronautics, the first postgraduate college of its kind.

## The Centre for Engineering Photonics

Engineering Photonics at Cranfield is recognised internationally as a leading centre for optical sensing and instrumentation, which, since its inception in 1989, has been led by Professor Ralph Tatam. Engineering Photonics undertakes research ranging from blue skies concepts to the development of prototype instrumentation that is used by us and our academic and industrial collaborators in real environments. Further information about the Centre and a full list of publications and links can be found at [openoptics.info](http://openoptics.info).

## Research areas

Engineering Photonics applies advanced photonic technologies to solve challenging measurement problems. Our research underpins measurements across a wide range of industrially important areas such as: aerospace, healthcare, manufacturing, transport, automotive, environment and agrifoods. We work in collaboration with academia, SMEs and major international companies both nationally and internationally.

## Technologies

Optical interferometry; optical fibre sensor technology including interferometry, FBGs and LPGs; optical imaging and image processing; optical gas sensing; speckle interferometry and metrology.

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