

# 数控机床空间几何误差测量研究进展\*

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**摘要:**数控机床是衡量国家制造装配业水平的重要标志,数控机床的加工精度是反映其性能和水平的一个关键指标。误差补偿是提高数控机床加工精度的一个主要途径和发展趋势,数控机床空间误差快速、精确测量是进行误差补偿、提高数控机床精度的前提与关键。如何快速准确测量数控机床各种误差成为国内外测量域的一个研究热点和重点,出现了很多不同类型的测量方法和仪器。按测量仪方法及仪器与测量策略这两条主线,对现有数控机床空间几何误差测量方法进行较全面介绍,分析了各种方法的优缺点,讨论了其发展趋势。

**关键词:**空间几何误差;误差补偿;激光测量;数控机床

**中图分类号:** TH741 **文献标识码:** A **国家标准学科分类代码:** 460.4035

## Research progress on volumetric geometric error measurement of numerical control (NC) machine tools

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**Abstract:** Computer numerical control (CNC) machine tool is a key indicator of the level of the country's manufacturing assembly industry, and its machining accuracy is a key element which reflects the performance and the level of machine tools. Error compensation is one of the main ways and trends to improve the processing accuracy of CNC machine tools. Rapid and accurate measurement of CNC machine volumetric errors is the premise and key of the error compensation and the accuracy improvement of CNC machine tools. How to rapidly and accurately measure all kinds of errors of machine tools has become a research hotspot and focus in the measurement field at home and abroad. Currently, there are many kinds of measuring methods and measuring instruments in this field. Focusing on the measuring instrument and method, as well as the measurement strategy, this work summarizes volumetric geometric errors measurement methods and instruments for CNC machine tools. The principle, pros and cons of them are analyzed and the trends in the fields are discussed.

**Keywords:** volumetric errors; error compensation; laser measurements; numerical control (NC) machine tools

## 0 引 言

数控机床是衡量国家制造装配业水平的重要标志。目前,我国已成为世界机床消费、进口与制造大国,但机床加工精度等技术指标仍处于中等水平,制约了我国制造加工业的发展。3轴、5轴数控机床可以快速加工复杂工件、提高加工效率,成为目前机床的主要发展方向之一。数控机床加工精度是反映其性能和水平的一个关键

指标,通过精确测量数控机床各种误差、建立误差模型、进行误差补偿,可以提高与维持机床制造与使用过程中的加工精度<sup>[1-6]</sup>,成为国内外普遍采用的提高数控机床精度的途径之一。

5轴数控机床需要测量42项误差<sup>[7-8]</sup>:机床移动部件轴运动时的3项线性误差和3项角度误差,5轴(3个直线轴和2个转轴)共30项误差,主轴的5项误差元素,3个直线轴之间的3项垂直度误差,以及2个转轴各2项轴线偏转误差。对于3轴数控机床共有21项误差需要测量。

按产生机理将机床空间误差来源分为几何误差、力误差、热误差与控制误差4个大类<sup>[4]</sup>。例如导轨运动副沿X轴运动时,在X方向的线性误差 $\delta_x(x, T, F)$ 即为几何位置 $x$ 、温度 $T$ 、受力 $F$ 共同作用下的复合误差。几何误差、热误差及力误差占总加工误差的80%<sup>[8]</sup>,减少这3项误差是提高机床加工精度的关键。如何快速准确测量数控机床各种误差成为此领域的一个研究热点和重点,出现了很多不同类型的测量方法和测量仪器<sup>[9]</sup>。本文按测量方法与仪器、测量策略两条主线对目前国内外的数控机床几何误差测量研究现状进行综述。

### 1 测量方法与仪器研究类

从具体获得误差参数的测量方法入手、研发测量仪器以实现数控机床几何误差的测量,归为测量方法与仪器研究类。主要包括单参数测量与多参数同时测量。此类测量方法或仪器一般根据基本定义直接测量误差,测量精度高,但仪器结构复杂、成本高。

#### 1.1 单参数测量

如图1所示,激光干涉仪是一种具有纳米级分辨率的高精度离面位移测量仪,在分别搭配反射镜、角锥棱镜、角度转向单元等光学元件以及精密转台后,将面内位移与角度变化转变为离面位移,实现直线轴6D误差、直线轴之间垂直度误差以及转轴转角定位误差的单参数测量<sup>[11]</sup>。英国 Renishaw、美国 keysight、API、Zygo、德国 JENAer 公司生产的激光干涉仪占据我国大部分市场,国内仅成都工具所可生产用于机床检测的激光双频干涉仪。该类仪器是目前广泛使用的数控机床单项误差测量仪,每测量一个误差都需更换敏感元件,效率低,仅适用于测量单个机床,无法在机床生产加工过程中使用。



图1 单参数测量常用激光干涉仪

Fig.1 Laser Interferometers for single parameter measurement

#### 1.2 多参数同时测量

为提高测量效率,必须多参数同时测量,国内外学者对此进行了长期研究,提出多种多自由度误差同时测量方法。这些方法主要基于光学检测原理,本文将归纳为准直法<sup>[12-23]</sup>、干涉法<sup>[24-31]</sup>、干涉与准直结合法<sup>[32-43]</sup>等。

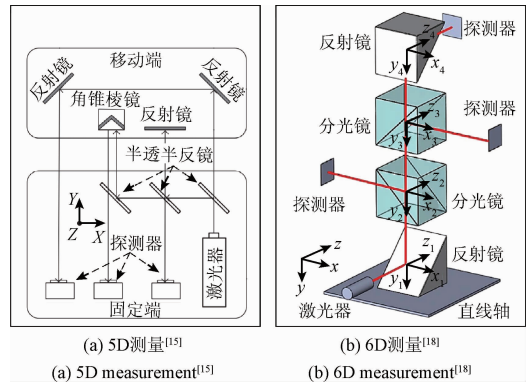
#### 1.2.1 准直法

以激光自身传播光线为基准,根据探测器上入射光斑位置变化,计算几何误差的方法为准直法。其原理简单,是最早的多自由度误差测量方法。

##### 1) 基于反射的光学敏感元件

常见的直线轴多自由度误差准直测量原理如图2(a)所示。通过分光镜获得的3束平行光,分别经过平面反射镜、角锥棱镜、直角棱镜结构反射后,将除定位误差以外的5D误差转变为光斑在3个探测器上的面内位移,实现同时测量。Ni J 等人<sup>[12]</sup>和 Huang P 等人<sup>[13]</sup>、Yang L 等人<sup>[14]</sup>、Barka N 等人<sup>[15]</sup>都提出过几种类似的基于准直的多自由度误差测量方法。

对于垂直于直线轴运动方向的光斑位置探测器,定位误差属于离面位移,无法直接测量。Lee S. W. 等人<sup>[16]</sup>、Wang W 等人<sup>[17]</sup>和 Chen Y. T. 等人<sup>[18]</sup>提出的几种直线轴6D误差准直测量方法,都是通过改变测量光线传播方向、将定位误差转变为面内位移进行测量,如图2(b)所示。



(a) 5D测量<sup>[15]</sup> (b) 6D测量<sup>[18]</sup>  
(a) 5D measurement<sup>[15]</sup> (b) 6D measurement<sup>[18]</sup>

图2 基于准直的多自由度误差测量方法

Fig.2 MDOF measurement methods based on collimation

如图3所示,Chen C. J. 等人<sup>[19]</sup>提出一种锥形六棱镜为敏感单元,3个探测器分别接收3束激光的转轴6D误差测量系统。该系统的直线度误差与角度误差稳定性分别为 $\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$ 、 $\pm 1.5''$ <sup>[19]</sup>。

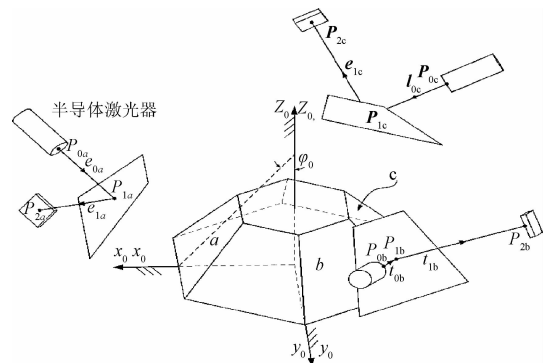


图3 基于锥形六棱镜的转轴6D误差测量方法<sup>[19]</sup>

Fig.3 A 6-DOF errors measurement method based on 6-sided pyramid-polygon-mirror for rotary axis<sup>[19]</sup>

Gao W 等人<sup>[20]</sup>提出一种表面编码器,通过 2D 倾斜传感器测量由 2D 角度栅格移动引起的反射光线角度变化,计算沿 X、Y 轴方向的直线度误差与绕 Z 轴的角度误差。如图 4 所示的两套表面编码器可组成 X 轴和 Y 轴 5D 误差测量系统。该系统沿 X 与 Y 轴方向的线性误差、绕 X 与 Y 轴的角度误差、绕 Z 轴的角度误差分辨率分别为  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ 、 $0.5''$ 、 $0.5'$ 。

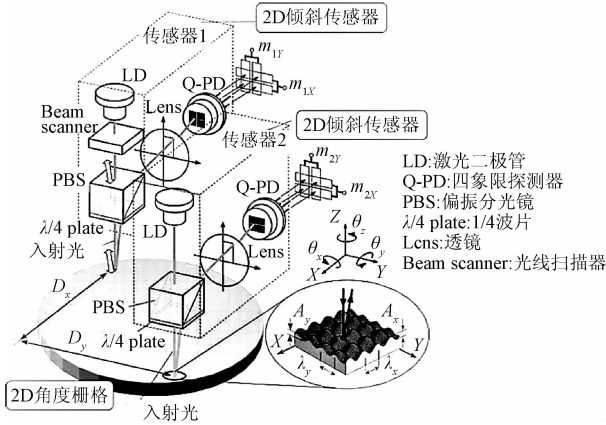


图 4 基于表面编码器结构的 5D 误差测量方法<sup>[20]</sup>

Fig. 4 A 5-DOF measurement method based on dual-mode surface encoder<sup>[20]</sup>

2) 光栅敏感元件

一束激光入射到反射光学敏感元件上,只产生一束携带二维直线度或角度信息的反射光,测量 6D 误差需要多个敏感元件。利用光栅作为敏感元件时,会产生有特定空间关系的多束出射光,测量 6D 误差只需一个敏感元件。

如图 5 所示, Kim J. A. 等人<sup>[21]</sup>提出一种通过光栅 0 级与 ±1 级衍射光位置变化测量 6D 误差的方法。在 ±1 mm 与 ±2° 范围内,其直线度和角度的极限误差分别为 ±10 μm、±43.2'', 重复性分别为 10 μm、36''。Jywe W. Y. 研究组提出基于衍射光栅的直线轴<sup>[22]</sup>、转轴<sup>[23]</sup> 4D 误差测量方法,测量原理分别如图 6 和 7 所示。

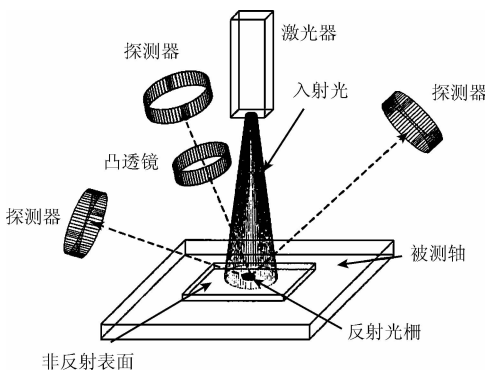


图 5 基于反射光栅的 6D 误差方法

Fig. 5 A 6-DOF measurement method based on reflective diffraction grating

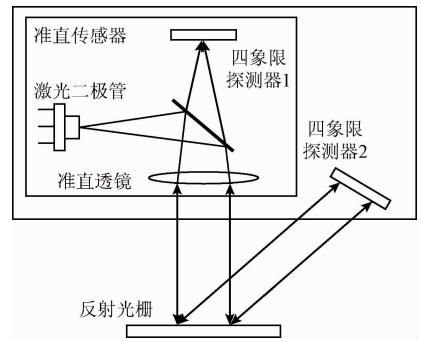


图 6 基于反射光栅直线轴 4D 误差方法  
Fig. 6 4-DOF measurement methods based on reflective diffraction grating for linear axis

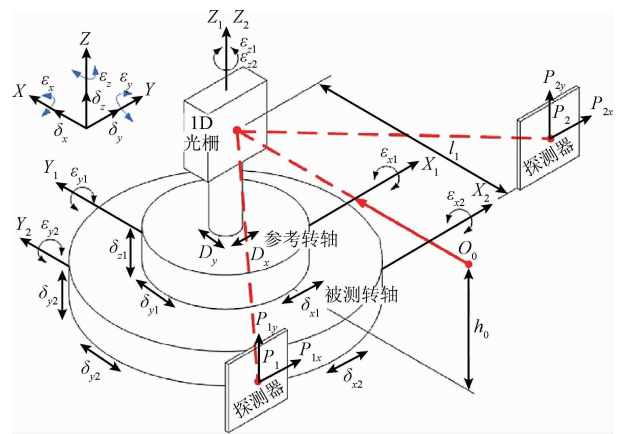


图 7 基于反射光栅的转轴 4D 误差方法  
Fig. 7 4-DOF measurement methods based on reflective diffraction grating for rotary axis

常见的直线轴 5D 误差准直测量方法精度较高,可以测量大型机床。将定位误差转变为面内位移实现 6D 误差测量时,探测器测量范围有限;基于表面编码器和基于光栅的多自由度误差测量,敏感单元尺寸有制。后 3 类方法只能测量小型机床,且测头的传感器空间分布离散,或者测头与敏感单元相对位置安装要求较高,增加了仪器化难度。

1.2.2 干涉法

1) 基于反射的光学敏感元件

将 1.1 节中多个误差敏感元件集成、配合多光束干涉仪,同时测量多自由度误差。如图 8 所示的 JENAer 3D 激光干涉仪的激光由 3D 干涉镜分束,3D 反射镜反射后,分别携带定位误差、绕 X、Y 轴角度误差返回测头,配合光学转向单元,同时测量任意单直线轴 3D 误差。Renishaw XM-60 多光束激光干涉仪可同时测量任意单直线轴 6D 误差。



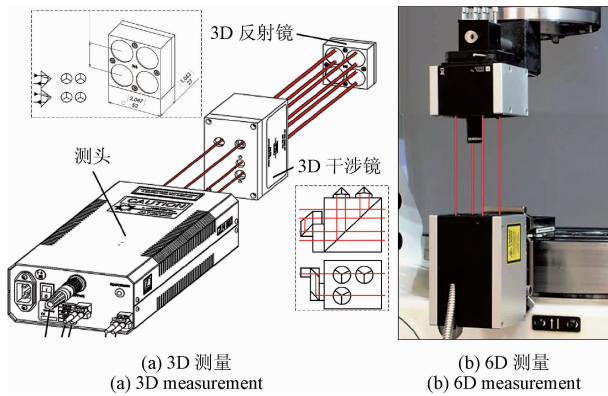


图8 MDOF误差测量干涉仪

Fig. 8 Laser Interferometers for MDOF errors measurement

同时测量多轴多误差可极大提高多轴机床测量效率。Zygo、JENAer的多轴激光干涉系统分别如图9和10所示,利用分光、转向组件将激光沿三直线轴方向入射到敏感单元上,携带各种误差信息的测量光最终回到3D激光测头,同时测量多轴多误差参数。

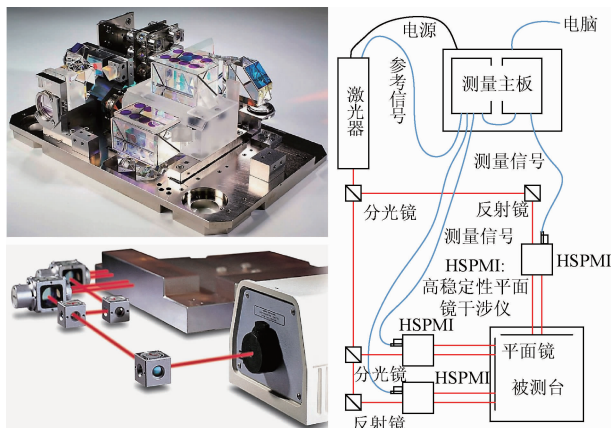


图9 Zygo ZMI™多轴激光干涉测量系

Fig. 9 Zygo ZMI™ multi-axes laser interference system

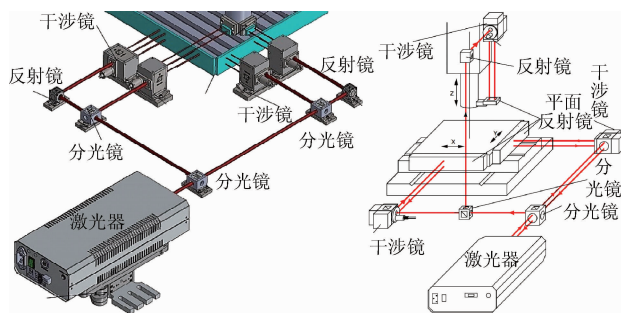


图10 JENAer ZLM多轴激光干涉测量系

Fig. 10 JENAer ZLM multi-axes laser interference system

以上仪器所有参数均采用激光干涉测量,精度高、效率较高,但测量参数仍然有限,价格昂贵,不能同时检测出3轴21项误差参数与5轴42项误差参数。此外国内外学者也对多自由度误差干涉测量进行研究。泰曼-格林干涉包含等倾与等厚干涉,可得到1D直线度误差与1D角度误差。Molnar G等人<sup>[24]</sup>通过1x4单模光纤耦合器分光、有一定夹角的反射镜组作为敏感单元,构成如图11所示的4组泰曼-格林干涉结构,实现6D误差同时测量,其直线度误差和角度误差分辨率可达到Å级与μrad级。该系统测头空间结构复杂,其安装误差严重影响测量精度。

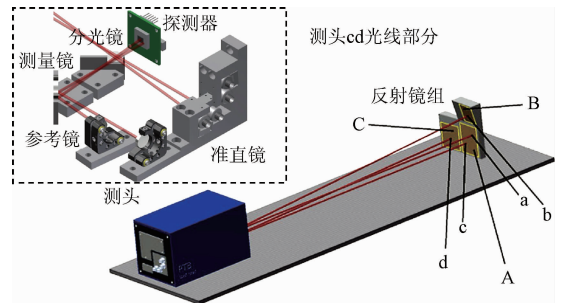


图11 基于泰曼-格林干涉的6D误差同时测量方法

Fig. 11 A 6-DOF errors measurement method based on Twyman - Green interferometer

2) 光栅敏感元件

Wu C. C.等人<sup>[25]</sup>提出基于光栅分光与莫尔干涉测量线性位移的1D光栅编码器。基于以上原理,Hsieh H. L.等人<sup>[26-28]</sup>提出多种2D光栅衍射分光、准共路外差干涉的多自由度误差测量方法。如图12所示的一种6D直线度误差测量方法:通过D1、D4探测器相位差测量沿Z轴定位误差;单元1中,扩束后的激光通过两个相互垂直的半圆形半波片后,4个象限依次产生90°相位差,构成一个2D光栅编码器结构,根据D1~D3探测器测量信号计算沿X轴与Y轴直线度误差<sup>[26]</sup>;在3个不同的位置放置3个测量单元,根据各单元的直线度误差计算角度误差,实现6D误差测量<sup>[28]</sup>,该系统结构复杂,造价昂贵且调整困难。

此外还有一些学者提出利用沃拉斯顿棱镜与光栅衍射结构<sup>[29]</sup>、利特罗结构<sup>[30-31]</sup>的光栅编码器多自由度误差测量方法。光栅编码器采用光栅间距为测长单元,利用干涉实现长度测量,不受空气折射率变化的影响,但测量范围受光栅尺寸限制,尚未形成仪器。

1.2.3 干涉准直结合法

激光干涉是最有效的大范围高精度长度测量方法,激光准直是最有效的高精度微小角度测量方法,两者结合是激光多自由度误差同时测量的最佳技术路线之一。



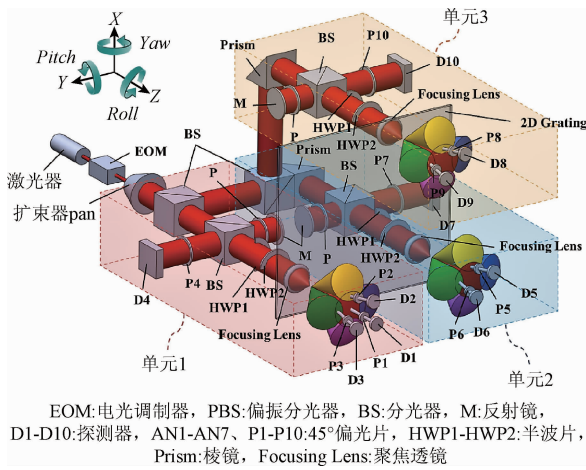


图 12 基于准共路干涉编码的 6D 误差方法<sup>[28]</sup>

Fig. 12 A 6-DOF measurement methods based on quasi-common optical path optical encoder<sup>[28]</sup>

1) 基于反射的光学敏感器件

美国 API 公司的 XD™ Laser 激光干涉仪 (见图 13) 基于干涉测量定位误差、基于准直测量其他误差,实现 Z 轴 5D 误差同时测量、X 轴与 Y 轴的 6D 误差同时测量、两直线轴垂直度测量。



图 13 API XD™ Laser 激光干涉仪

Fig. 13 API XD™ Laser Interferometers

除商用仪器外, Fan K. C. 等人<sup>[32]</sup>、Liu C. H. 等人<sup>[33]</sup>和 Kang C. S. 等人<sup>[34]</sup>都进行了干涉准直结合测量多自由度误差的研究。Gillmer S. R. 等人<sup>[35]</sup>提出一种图 14 所示的 6D 误差测量方法:单元 1 通过  $f_1$  与被半透半反膜反射的  $f_2$  在 QPD 上的波前干涉,结合  $PD_R$  参考信号计算定位误差以及绕 X 轴、Y 轴角度误差;单元 2 利用准直法测量沿 X 轴与 Y 轴的直线度误差;单元 3 通过半波片旋转改变  $f_2$  快轴、慢轴方向,通过  $PD_1$ 、 $PD_2$  光强改变计算绕 Z 轴旋转的角度误差。该方法直线度、绕 X 轴、Y 轴、Z 轴角度误差标准差分别为  $0.33 \mu\text{m}$ 、 $0.03''$ 、 $0.09''$ 、 $9.45''$ 。

本课题组长期从事激光多自由度误差同时测量的研究,先后提出多种单参数高精度测量方法<sup>[36-38]</sup>与多自由度误差同时测量方法<sup>[39-40]</sup>。首次研制出图 15 所示的基于单根光纤耦合 He-Ne 双频激光的 6D 误差同时测量系统。采用单根光纤耦合的双频激光测长,不仅能利用外

差式激光干涉抗干扰能力强的优点,同时能够隔离激光器热源影响,提高测量系统的热稳定性,此外单模光纤出射的高质量光线亦为激光准直提供了高稳定性的光线基准。测量仪器定位误差、直线度、绕 X/Y 轴角度、绕 Z 轴角度误差的测量分辨率分别为  $1 \text{ nm}$ 、 $50 \text{ nm}$ 、 $0.05''$ 、 $0.1''$ 。

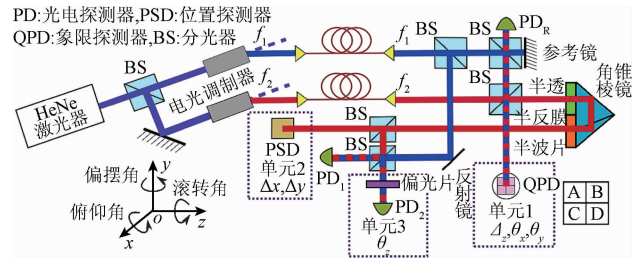


图 14 双光纤耦合的直线轴 6D 误差测量方法<sup>[35]</sup>

Fig. 14 A compact, fiber-coupled, 6-DOF measurement system<sup>[35]</sup>

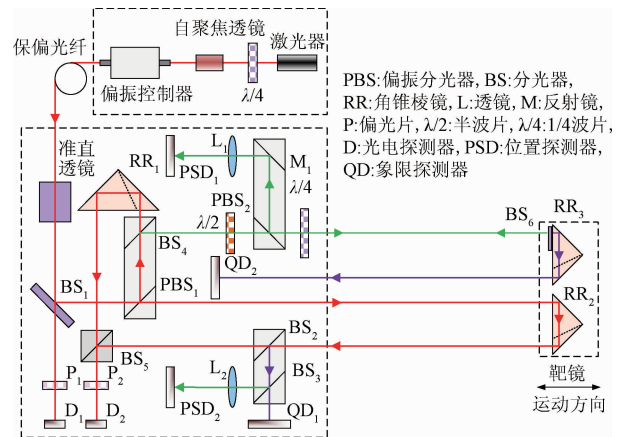


图 15 单根光纤耦合双频激光的直线轴 6D 误差测量方法<sup>[40]</sup>

Fig. 15 A 6-DOF measurement method based on single polarization maintaining fiber transmission<sup>[40]</sup>

2) 二元光学敏感元件

Chen B. Y. 等人<sup>[41]</sup>提出一种基于渥拉斯顿棱镜的 6D 误差测量方法,直线度与角度重复性分别为微米量级与弧秒量级。Lee C. B. 等人<sup>[42]</sup>提出一种如图 16 所示的准直与一维光栅编码器结合的 6D 误差同时测量方法:单元 1 基于准直法测量沿 Z 轴直线度误差,单元 2 衍射分光、准直测量沿 Y 轴直线度与 3 个角度误差,单元 3 通过偏振分光器与 1/4 波片构成四步移相干涉的一维光栅编码器结构、测量沿 X 轴定位误差。其定位误差、直线度误差与角度误差分辨率分别为  $0.4 \text{ nm}$ 、 $20 \text{ nm}$ 、 $0.03''$ 。Liu C. H. 等人<sup>[43]</sup>也提出一种基于光栅编码器的 5D 误差测量方法,并对系统进行了封装和小型化处理,其稳定性和准确性有所下降,但仪器体积小,可以直接安装在机床

上,实现实时误差测量与补偿。

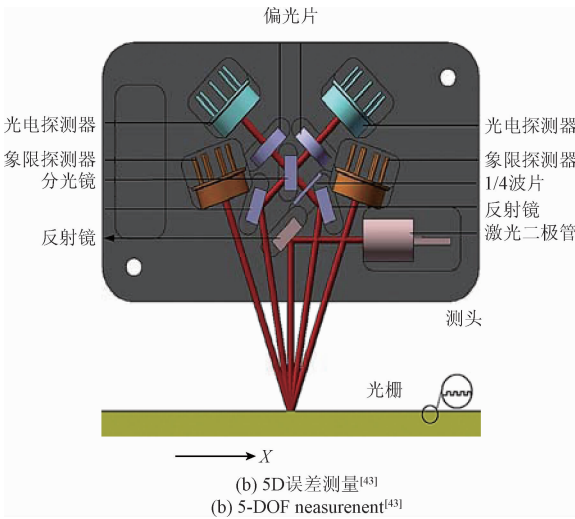
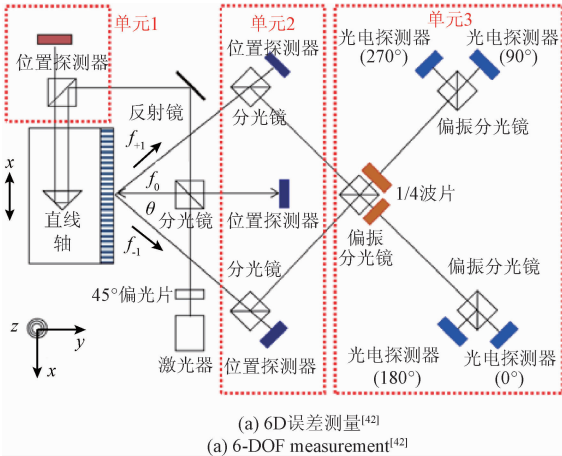


图 16 基于反射光栅光学编码器的多自由度误差方法  
Fig. 16 MDOF measurement methods based on reflection grating optical encoder

## 2 测量策略研究类

使用简单或既有测量仪器,设计不同轨迹和策略,对机床空间误差进行测量,然后对其解耦,间接计算得到其分项误差,归为测量策略研究类。主要包括直线轨迹法<sup>[44-53]</sup>、圆形轨迹法<sup>[54-60]</sup>、标准件测试与加工测试<sup>[7,47]</sup>等。

### 2.1 直线轨迹测量

直线轨迹测量法在测量数控机床空间多线路径或者特定序列路径上各点空间坐标后,建立数学模型对其测量点的综合误差进行辨识,间接计算得到机床的各项几何误差参数,是一种简单有效的方法。

#### 2.1.1 多线路径法

如图 17 所示,目前基于多线路径的综合误差辨识方法主要有 22 线法<sup>[44]</sup>、15 线法<sup>[45]</sup>、12 线法<sup>[46]</sup>、10 线法<sup>[47]</sup>、

5 线法<sup>[48]</sup>等。测量时主轴带动靶镜沿直线移动,通常由干涉仪测量每个点与起始点的距离,描绘出直线轨迹,如图 18 所示。该方法被正式列为 ISO230-6 标准,测量精度高,但重复安装仪器降低了效率,且精度受安装误差影响较大。

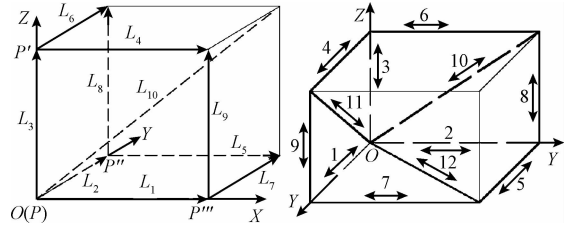


图 17 多线法测量原理

Fig. 17 Diagram of multi-lines measurement

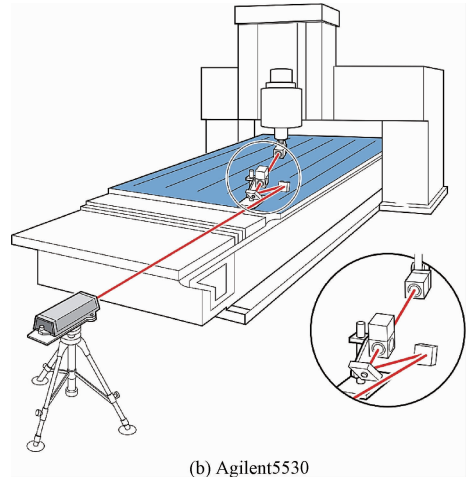
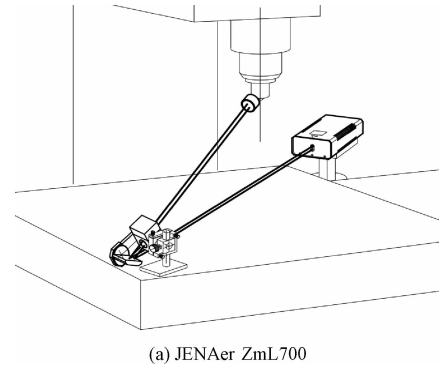


图 18 传统干涉仪对角线测量

Fig. 18 Diagonal Measurement of Traditional interferometers

如图 19 所示,光动公司 MCV-500 系列直线位移测量系统与 ETALON 公司 Laser TRACER-NG 激光跟踪仪将沿对角线的移动分解为沿 3 个直线轴的分步移动,直接将误差分离到各直线轴,仅测量 4 个对角线即可获得用于误差补偿的数据<sup>[49]</sup>。

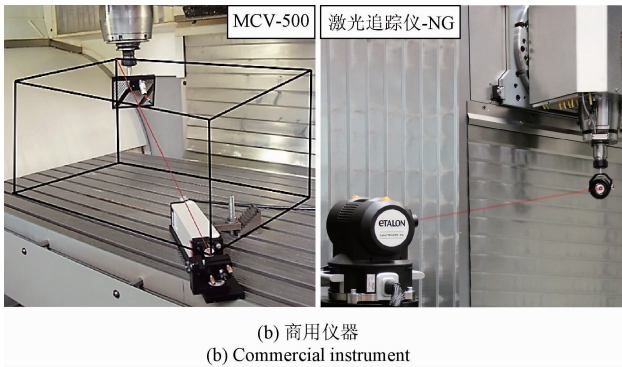
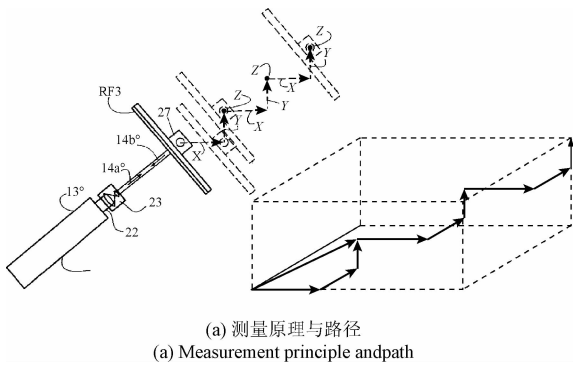


图 19 分布对角线测量路径

Fig. 19 Sequential Step Diagonal Measurement

### 2.1.2 特定路径法

如图 20 所示,特定序列路径法通常采用激光跟踪仪按一定顺序测量多个点空间坐标实现误差测量<sup>[50-51]</sup>。瑞典 HEXAGON(Leica)、美国 API、FARO 公司生产的激光跟踪仪占据国内外大部分市场(见图 21)。由于单跟踪仪测量精度有限,出现了多跟踪仪测量方法<sup>[52]</sup>,如图 22(a)所示,该方法在提高测量精度的同时增加了成本。为降低成本,出现了单跟踪仪多基站测量方法<sup>[53]</sup>,如图 22(b)所示,该方法在提高测量精度的同时只是降低了测量效率,成为目前主流的激光跟踪测量方法,具有安装快捷、操作简便优点,但对于高精度测量仍然存在精度较低、时间较长等不足。

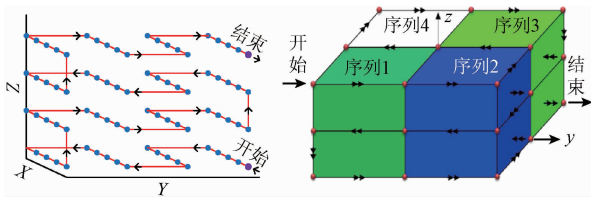


图 20 特定序列空间点测量路径

Fig. 20 sequential multilaterations for geometric errors measurement



图 21 Leica、API、FARO 激光跟踪仪  
Fig. 21 Leica、API、FARO Laser tracker

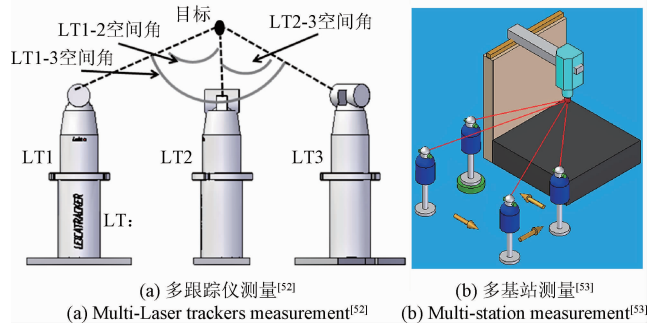


图 22 激光跟踪仪测量

Fig. 22 Laser trackers measurement

## 2.2 圆形轨迹测量

圆形轨迹测量是利用球杆仪<sup>[54-57]</sup>、R-test 法<sup>[58-60]</sup>、正交光栅<sup>[61]</sup>等仪器记录数控机床运动形成的圆形轨迹,与标准圆对比分离出机床各项几何误差参数,被正式列为 ISO230-4 标准。下面对球杆仪法和 R-test 法进行简单的介绍。

### 2.2.1 球杆仪法

Bryan J. B. 提出球杆仪测量原理<sup>[54]</sup>,如图 23(a)所示,两个球体分别安装于机床主轴与工作台上,通过球体间杆长伸缩记录圆形轨迹。Renishaw 与 API 公司均生产球杆仪,前者占据着世界上大部分市场。该仪器使用简单、操作方便,在机床误差测量领域获得了广泛的运用。由于测杆只能按有限间距变化且长度较短,球杆仪测量范围有限。为克服这一缺点,Fan K. C. 等人<sup>[57]</sup>提出一种 3D 激光球杆仪,ETALON 公司将其商品化 Laser tracer-MT,如图 23(b)所示。该仪器一定程度上扩大了测量范围,可实现任意轨迹的测量,但在测量大型数控机床时依然存在较大局限性。

### 2.2.2 R-Test 法

Weikert S<sup>[58]</sup>提出 R-test 测量原理,如图 24 所示,将圆球与 3 个位移传感器分别固定于机床主轴与工作台上,3 个位移传感器同时测量圆球表面与工作台的距离变化,根据几何关系计算球心运动轨迹。该方法测量范围受位移传感器测量范围所限。为克服这一缺点,Hong C. F. 等人<sup>[60]</sup>提出一种非接触激光位移传感器的 R-test 方法,一定程度上扩大了测量范围。



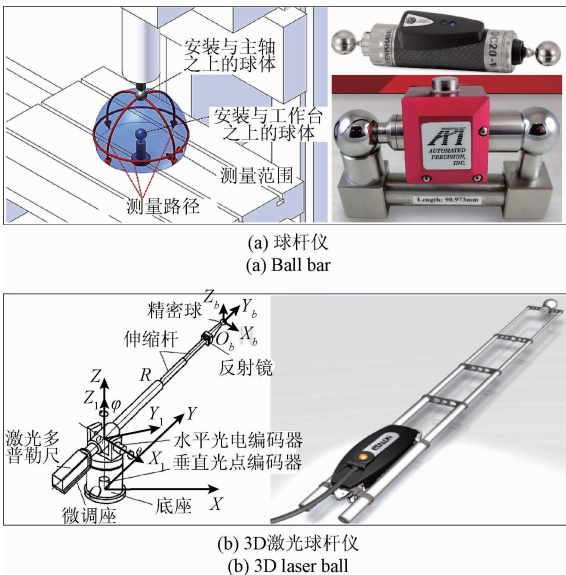
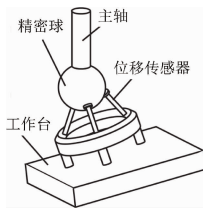


图23 球杆仪与3D激光球杆仪

Fig. 23 Double ball bar and 3D laser ball

图24 R-test 实验装置与测量原理<sup>[59]</sup>Fig. 24 Schematic of R-test device and experimentation setup<sup>[59]</sup>

### 3 结论与展望

除以上提到的测量方法外,国内外学者还提出过全息镜与涅拉斯顿棱镜<sup>[62]</sup>、望远系统<sup>[63]</sup>、霍尔元件<sup>[64]</sup>、电容位移传感器<sup>[65]</sup>等多自由度误差直接测量方法,以及2D全息系统<sup>[66]</sup>、机器视觉<sup>[67]</sup>等多自由度误差间接测量方法。但都未形成商用仪器。

通过以上分析可知,测量仪器研究类目前成熟的仪器只有激光干涉仪,单参数干涉仪测量效率低,多参数干涉仪价格昂贵且无法测量五轴机床42项误差。在众多测量方法中,干涉准直结合合法利用干涉测量精度高、量程大的特点测量直线轴定位误差,利用准直测量结构简单、精度高的特点测量其他5D误差,是多自由度误差测量的一个发展方向;半导体激光器配合衍射光栅构成的光栅编码器小型化后,可直接安装在数控机床上进行在线测量与补偿,是多自由度误差测量另一个发展方向。

测量策略研究类目前成熟的仪器有激光干涉仪、激光跟踪仪、球杆仪、激光球杆仪和圆光栅等。其中激光干

涉仪只能进行直线轨迹测量,精度高但效率低;激光跟踪仪在向着测量任意轨迹方向发展,但精度相对较低;球杆仪安装使用最方便,但测量范围有限;激光球杆仪测量范围相对球杆仪有所增大且可以进行任意轨迹测量,但范围依然有限;圆光栅精度高,可以测量任意轨迹,但价格昂贵、测量范围有限、易损坏。所有测量策略研究类方法都需要建立复杂精准的数学模型,不易解耦得到全部单项几何误差,难以用于研究机床误差产生机理,不适用于实时误差补偿,只能进行定期离线误差测量与补偿。

综上所述,目前数控机床多自由度误差测量虽然有一些成熟的仪器,但无法满足如今高端加工与制造领域实时、在线、多参数同时测量的需求。多误差参数高精度快速测量,成为数控机床误差补偿急需解决的关键测量科学问题之一,也是目前一个未能解决的测量技术难题,仍然是精密制造及精密测量领域的研究重点和热点。

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