

切触在侧铣加工叶轮直纹面上的应用

刘鹤然,刘全红

(浙江科技学院 机械与汽车工程学院,杭州 310023)

摘要: 提出用侧铣方法加工叶轮曲面的切触理论,按接触条件确定刀具圆柱表面与工件的相对位置,按接触条件确定刀具的相对姿态。介绍了叶轮抛物面叶片表面的加工计算算例,其加工计算方便,加工效率高。相比于端铣加工,可大幅度减小切削余量。

关键词: 铣刀;接触;数控工艺

中图分类号: TG547

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1671-8798(2013)05-0351-06

Application of contact on NC side milling of ruled surface with cylindrical cutter

LIU Huran, LIU Quanhong

(School of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Hangzhou 310023, China)

Abstract: The contact theory and its application in the side milling of the ruled surface with cylindrical cutter is presented. The machining position and the posture is determined by the contact condition. An example of machining of impeller blade surface is introduced. The machining computation is convenient and the machining efficiency is high. Compared with the side milling, end milling reduces the cutting remains obviously.

Key words: milling cutter; contact; NC machining

三维自由度曲面通常采用端铣加工,但铣刀端部切削范围小^[1-7]。对于曲面的绝大部分面积来说,条形包络面与理论曲面间的诱导法曲率是较大的,为获得较小的残留面积高度,刀具的轨迹必须在曲面上排得很密,占用大量昂贵机时,并使数控程序变得冗长。本研究提出四坐标侧铣方法加工叶轮等不可展直纹面理论,切削范围大,可大大提高加工效率,大幅度减小切削余量^[8-9]。

收稿日期: 2013-05-02

作者简介: 刘鹤然(1953—),男,江西省南城人,教授,博士,主要从事机械传动研究。

1 理论推导

先建立圆柱侧铣刀的刀具表面在局部坐标系(图 1)下的方程。刀具与工件的接触见图 2。

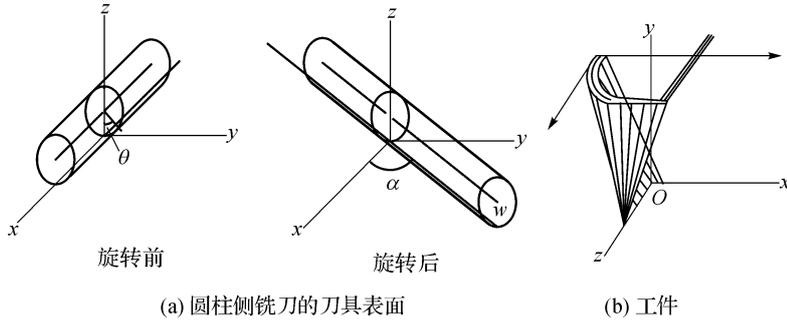


图 1 抛物线形叶轮曲面

Fig. 1 Parabolic surface of leaf wheel

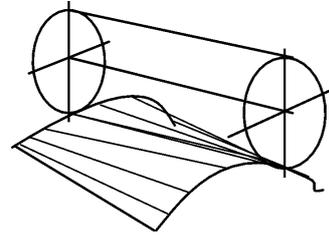


图 2 刀具与工件的接触

Fig. 2 Contact of cutter with workpiece

让圆柱轴线平行于 x 轴, 圆柱方程:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= w \\ y &= R \sin \theta \\ z &= R - R \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

式中: R —铣刀圆柱半径; θ —铣刀圆柱圆周上角参数; w —圆柱轴线参数, θ 和 w 确定圆柱表面任一点。

当 $\theta=0, w=0$ 时, $y=0, z=0$ 。即圆柱坐标原点与被加工点(局部坐标原点)重合。当圆柱绕 z 轴转 α 角后, 其方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w \\ R \sin \theta \\ R - R \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w \cos \alpha - R \sin \alpha \sin \theta \\ w \sin \alpha + R \cos \alpha \sin \theta \\ R - R \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

分别对 θ 和 w 求导数:

$$\begin{aligned} x'_w &= \cos \alpha & x''_w &= 0 & x'''_{w\theta} &= 0 & x''_{w\theta} &= 0 \\ y'_w &= \sin \alpha & y''_w &= 0 & y'''_{w\theta} &= 0 & y''_{w\theta} &= 0 \\ z'_w &= 0 & z''_w &= 0 & z'''_{w\theta} &= 0 & z''_{w\theta} &= 0 \\ x'_\theta &= -R \sin \alpha \cos \theta |_{\theta=0} = -R \sin \alpha \\ y'_\theta &= R \cos \alpha \cos \theta |_{\theta=0} = R \cos \alpha \\ z'_\theta &= R \sin \theta |_{\theta=0} = 0 \\ x''_\theta &= R \sin \alpha \sin \theta = 0 \\ y''_\theta &= -R \cos \alpha \sin \theta = 0 \\ z''_\theta &= R \cos \theta = R \\ x'''_\theta &= -x'_\theta \\ y'''_\theta &= -y'_\theta \\ z'''_\theta &= -z'_\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

将曲面方程写成: $\Phi = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 - z = 0$, 引入算子符号:

$$\left(\lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \right) \Phi = 0$$

自然满足, 因其放在切平面里。再求导:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \right)^2 \Phi &= 0 & \lambda &= \frac{d\theta}{dw} \\ \lambda^2 \Phi''_{\theta\theta} + 2\lambda \Phi''_{\theta w} + \Phi''_{ww} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\Phi'_\theta = 2ax'_\theta + bx'_\theta y + bxy'_\theta + 2cy'_\theta - z'_\theta$$

$$\Phi'_w = 2ax'_w + bx'_w y + bxy'_w + 2cy'_w - z'_w$$

$$\Phi''_\theta = 2a(x''_\theta + x'^2_\theta) + b(x''_\theta y + x'_\theta y'_\theta) + b(xy''_\theta + y'_\theta x'_\theta) + 2c(y''_\theta + y'^2_\theta) - z''_{\theta\theta}$$

当 $\theta=0$ 时,

$$\Phi''_\theta = 2ax'^2_\theta + 2bx'_\theta y'_\theta + 2cy'^2_\theta$$

$$\Phi''_{v\theta} = 2ax'_v x'_\theta + bx'_\theta y'_v + bx'_v y'_\theta + 2cy'_\theta y'_v$$

$$\Phi''_w = 2a(x''_w + x'^2_w) + b(x''_w y + x'_w y'_w) + b(xy''_w + y'_w x'_w) + 2c(y''_w + y'^2_w)$$

当 $\theta=0$ 时,

$$\Phi''_w = 2ax'^2_w + 2bx'_w y'_w + 2cy'^2_w$$

代入上式得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda^2 [2a(R\sin\alpha)^2 - 2b(R^2 \sin\alpha \cos\alpha) + 2c(R\cos\alpha)^2 - R] + \\ & 2\lambda [2a(-R\sin\alpha \cos\alpha) + bR(\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) + 2cR\sin\alpha \cos\alpha] + \\ & 2[ac\cos^2\alpha + b\cos\alpha \sin\alpha + c\sin^2\alpha] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

当 $\lambda=0$ 时,即刀具与曲面的接触方向沿圆柱直母线方向时,有

$$ac\cos^2\alpha + b\cos\alpha \sin\alpha + c\sin^2\alpha = 0$$

当 $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ 时, α 有两个不同根即双曲点;当 $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ 时, α 有两个重根即抛物点。

2 算 例

本研究曲面为抛物点。当 $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ 时无根,即椭球点,不宜用侧铣。

$$\begin{cases} x = (1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} + 0.175\ 422u - 24.529\ 83 \\ y = u \\ z = v \end{cases}$$

u, v 的取值范围满足:

$$190^2 < x^2 + y^2 < 250^2$$

因为 $v=210$ 为定值,唯一的变量为 u ,所以

$$x = 0.002\ 340\ 632v^{2.250\ 07} - 61.343$$

其矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -38.472\ 069 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} \\ 0 \\ v \end{bmatrix} + u \begin{bmatrix} 1.304\ 58 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} - 24.529\ 83 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

其矢量形式为:

$$\mathbf{r} = \boldsymbol{\rho}(v) + u\boldsymbol{\tau}(v)$$

式中:

$$\mathbf{r} = [x \ y \ z]^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}(v) = \begin{bmatrix} -38.472\ 069 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} \\ 0 \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}(v) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.304\ 58 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} - 24.529\ 83 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_x \\ \tau_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由微分几何可知,凡可写成上式的曲面是直纹面。其中 $\boldsymbol{\rho}(v)$ 为直纹面上与所有直母线都相交的曲线, $\boldsymbol{\tau}(v)$ 为过曲线上参数为 v 的那点的直母线上不为零的矢量。求曲面的偏导数,分别对 u 和 v 求偏导:

$$\begin{cases} x_u = 1.304\ 58 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} + 0.175\ 42 \\ y_u = 1 \\ z_u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_v = (1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 2.250\ 07 v^{1.250\ 07} \\ y_v = 0 \\ z_v = 1 \end{cases}$$

曲面的法矢:

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v$$

$$n_x = -1, n_y = x_u, n_z = x_v$$

因为 v 为定值, 所以

$$x_u = 0.000\ 013\ 045 v^{2.250\ 07} - 0.175\ 42$$

$$x_v = 0.005\ 266\ 585 v^{1.250\ 07}$$

法向矢量的模:

$$D = \sqrt{1 + x_u^2 + x_v^2}$$

单位法矢:

$$\mathbf{n} = [-1 \quad x_u \quad x_v] / \sqrt{1 + x_u^2 + x_v^2}$$

$$E = \mathbf{r}_u \cdot \mathbf{r}_u = (1.304\ 58 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} + 0.175\ 42)^2 + 1$$

$$F = \mathbf{r}_u \cdot \mathbf{r}_v = (1.304\ 58 \times 10^{-3} v^{2.250\ 07} + 0.175\ 42) \times (1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 2.250\ 07 v^{1.250\ 07}$$

$$G = \mathbf{r}_v \cdot \mathbf{r}_v = [(1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 2.250\ 07 v^{1.250\ 07}]^2 + 1$$

求 2 阶导数:

$$\begin{cases} x_{uu} = 0 \\ y_{uu} = 0 \\ z_{uu} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{vu} = 1.304\ 58 \times 2.250\ 07 v^{1.250\ 07} \\ y_{vu} = 0 \\ z_{vu} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{vv} = (1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 2.250\ 07 \times 1.250\ 07 v^{0.250\ 07} \\ y_{vv} = 0 \\ z_{vv} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{uu} = 0 \quad a' = 0$$

$$M = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{uv} = \frac{-1.304\ 58 \times 2.250\ 07 v^{1.250\ 07}}{|\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v|} \quad b' = \frac{-1.304\ 58 \times 2.250\ 07 v^{1.250\ 07}}{|\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{EG}}$$

$$N = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{vv} = (1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 2.250\ 07 \times 1.250\ 07 v^{0.250\ 07} / D$$

$$c' = \frac{N}{2G} = (1.304\ 58u - 38.472\ 069) \times 2.250\ 07 \times 1.250\ 07 v^{0.250\ 07} / 2DG$$

两参数曲线的夹角:

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\mathbf{r}_u \cdot \mathbf{r}_v}{\sqrt{EG}} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{EG}}$$

经仿射变换:

$$a = a' = 0,$$

$$b = (b' - 2a' \cos \gamma) \frac{1}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{b'}{\sin \gamma},$$

$$c = (a' \cos^2 \gamma - b' \cos \gamma + c') \frac{1}{\sin^2 \gamma} = \frac{-b' \cos \gamma + c'}{\sin^2 \gamma}$$

故原方程:

$$b \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + c \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{b'}{\sin \gamma} \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + \frac{c' - b' \cos \gamma}{\sin^2 \gamma} \sin^2 \alpha = 0$$

得: $\sin\alpha=0$, 即沿直母线方向接触。

设直纹面曲面绕其自身轴线转过 η 角, 到达加工位置, 见图 3。

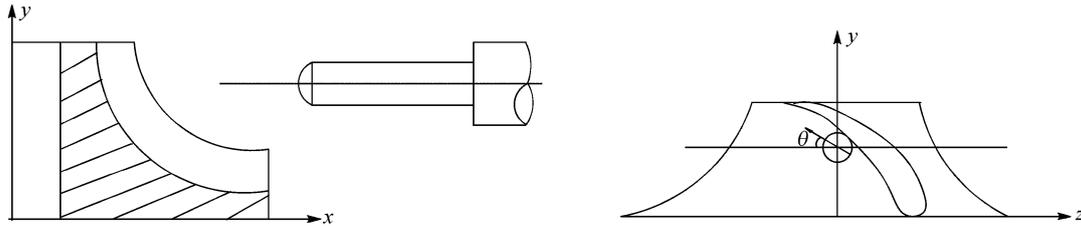


图 3 刀具与工件处于加工位置

Fig. 3 Position of cutter and workpiece

其坐标在空间固定坐标系下为

$$r = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\eta & -\sin\eta & 0 \\ \sin\eta & \sin\eta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(u, v) \\ y(u, v) \\ z(u, v) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(u, v)\cos\eta - y(u, v)\sin\eta \\ x(u, v)\sin\eta + y(u, v)\cos\eta \\ z(u, v) \end{bmatrix}$$

式中: η —直纹面曲面绕其自身轴线转过角度。

切向矢量在空间固定坐标系下坐标:

$$\tau^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\eta & -\sin\eta & 0 \\ \sin\eta & \cos\eta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tau_x(v) \\ \tau_y(v) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_x(v)\cos\eta - \tau_y(v)\sin\eta \\ \tau_x(v)\sin\eta + \tau_y(v)\cos\eta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

刀具沿直母线必须满足与刀轴线平行。刀轴线矢量: $[1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$

$$\tau_x(v)\sin\eta + \tau_y(v)\cos\eta = 0$$

法向矢量: $n_x = -1, n_y = x_u, n_z = x_v$

法向矢量在空间固定坐标系下坐标:

$$n^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\eta & -\sin\eta & 0 \\ \sin\eta & \cos\eta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_x(u, v) \\ n_y(u, v) \\ n_z(u, v) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n_x(u, v)\cos\eta - n_y(u, v)\sin\eta \\ n_x(u, v)\sin\eta + n_y(u, v)\cos\eta \\ n_z(u, v) \end{bmatrix}$$

刀具法向矢量的分量: $n_{cx} = 0, n_{cy} = \cos\theta, n_{cz} = \sin\theta$

当刀具与直纹面接触必满足两法线矢量平行:

$$\frac{n_{cx}}{n_x^{(0)}} = \frac{n_{cy}}{n_y^{(0)}} = \frac{n_{cz}}{n_z^{(0)}}$$

解: $n_x^{(0)} = 0$

$$-n_x(u, v)\sin\eta + n_y(u, v)\cos\eta = 0$$

$$n_z(u, v)\cos\theta = [n_x(u, v)\sin\eta + n_y(u, v)\cos\eta]\sin\theta$$

由上两式求 η 和 θ 。

设刀具中心坐标为 x_c, y_c, z_c ,

$$x = R\cos\theta + x_c$$

$$y = v + y_c$$

$$z = R\sin\theta + z_c$$

由于刀具与工件接触点坐标相同

$$x\cos\eta + y\sin\eta = R\cos\theta + x_c$$

$$-x\sin\eta + y\cos\eta = y_c + v$$

$$z = R\sin\theta + z_c$$

$$R = 20$$

由上三式求 x_c, y_c, z_c 。

由于圆柱面是典型的直柱面,沿其自身轴线的移动可视为没运动。故 v 多可取为任意数值,不妨取 0, x_c 的坐标值也不影响接触条件,所以可根据其他条件(如不干涉)来确定。

本算例所用实验设备见图 4,所加工的工件见图 5。



图 4 VMC-850 四轴数控铣床

Fig. 4 Four-axis NC miller VMC-850



图 5 凹面工件加工

Fig. 5 Cutting of workpiece's concave side

3 结 语

叶轮曲面更适合用侧铣加工。本研究提出侧铣加工叶轮曲面的切触理论,相比于端铣加工,可大幅度减小切削余量。本文介绍的叶轮抛物面叶片表面的加工计算算例,其加工计算方便,其加工效率高,只需 1 min 就可切一个槽。因此,本探索具有一定的现实意义。

参考文献:

- [1] Jung J Y, Ahluwalia R S. NC tool path generation for 5-axis machining of free formed surfaces[J]. Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing, 2005, 16(1): 115-127.
- [2] Zhang W, Zhang Y F, Ge Q J. Interference-free tool path generation for 5-axis sculptured surface machining using rational Bézier motions of a flat-end cutter [J]. International Journal of Production Research, 2005, 43(19): 4103-4124.
- [3] You C F, Chu C H. Tool-path verification in five-axis machining of the sculptured surfaces. [J]. International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 1997, 13(4): 248-255.
- [4] Hwang Y R, Liang C S. Cutting errors analysis for spindle-tilting 5-axis NC machining[J]. International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 1998, 14(6): 399-405.
- [5] Wang Y, Tang X W. Five-axis NC machining of sculptured surfaces [J]. International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 1998, 15(1): 37-44.
- [6] Khan A W, Chen W A. Methodology for systematic geometric error compensation in five-axis machine tools[J]. International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 2011, 53: 615-628.
- [7] Chaves J, Poulachon G. Optimal strategy for finishing impeller blades using 5-axis machining[J]. International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology, 2012, 58(5/8): 573-583.
- [8] 刘鹤然. 等共轭曲率摆动凸轮传动机构设计原理[J]. 浙江科技学院学报, 2013, 25(3): 190-193.
- [9] 刘鹤然. 高阶密切滚动轴承[J]. 浙江科技学院学报, 2012, 24(4): 294-296.