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基于刀齿轨迹模型的五轴侧铣加工铣削力预测*

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[摘要] 在五轴侧铣加工过程中刀具的刀轴姿态变化复杂, 导致瞬时切屑厚度计算困难。为提高切削力的预测精度, 首先通过五轴侧铣几何模型描述了圆柱铣刀的刀齿运动轨迹, 在建立微元切削力模型后, 提出了一种瞬时切屑厚度的计算方法, 计算当前切削刃上切削点到前几个刀齿回转圆柱面的映射距离, 并在齐次坐标变换下, 将空间中的线面求交计算转换成二维平面的线与圆弧的求交运算, 在考虑刀具跳动对圆弧轨迹的影响后, 求解方程组获得瞬时切屑厚度值。最后在五轴机床上进行了切削力试验, 对比测量的力数据发现, 仿真结果无论趋势还是大小都和实测值较好地吻合, 验证了所建立的切削力预测模型的有效性。

关键词: 五轴侧铣; 圆柱铣刀; 瞬时切屑厚度; 切削力预测; 齐次坐标变换

Prediction of Milling Force in Five-Axis Flank Milling Based on Cutter Tooth Path Model

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[ABSTRACT] In the five-axis flank milling process, it is difficult to calculate the instantaneous chip thickness due to the complex change of tool axis attitude. In order to improve the prediction accuracy of milling force, Firstly, the cutter tooth trajectory of cylindrical cutter is described by the geometric model of five axis flank milling. After establishing the micro element cutting force model, a calculation method of instantaneous cutting thickness is proposed, which is to calculate the mapping distance between the cutting point on the cutting edge and the rotary cylinder surface of the previous cutter teeth. Under the homogeneous coordinate transformation, the intersection calculation of line and plane in space is transformed into the intersection calculation of line and arc in two-dimensional plane. After considering the influence of tool runout on arc trajectory, the instantaneous chip thickness value is obtained by solving the equations. Finally, the milling force experiment was carried out on a five-axis machine tool. By comparing the measured force data, the simulation results are in good agreement with the measured values both in trend and size, which verifies the effectiveness of the established cutting force prediction model.

Keywords: Five-axis flank milling; Cylindrical cutter; Instantaneous chip thickness; Cutting force prediction;

Homogeneous coordinate transformation

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$X_C=[X_{cx}, X_{cy}, X_{cz}]$ 指向当前刀位进给方向, $Z_C=[Z_{cx}, Z_{cy}, Z_{cz}]$ 为刀轴矢量 T 。建立刀齿微元坐标系 $O_f X_f Y_f Z_f$, 其轴方向矢量 Z_f 与刀具坐标系 Z_C 轴同向, X_f 轴为过点 O_f 指向刀具中心线方向。由于存在螺旋角 β , 刀齿会随着轴向位置变化而出现变化的滞后角 φ 。已知半径 R 、轴向高度 z , 滞后角可以表示为

$$\varphi = \frac{z \tan \beta}{R} \quad (7)$$

设刀具底端切削刃的旋转角为 ϕ , 齿数为 N , 则在刀具高度 z 处第 j 个刀齿的旋转角表示为

$$\theta_{z,j} = \phi - \varphi + \frac{(j-1) \cdot 2\pi}{N} \quad (8)$$

在刀具坐标系下, 高度 z 处第 j 个刀齿的切削点的坐标可以表示为

$$A_{z,j}^C = \begin{bmatrix} R \cos \theta_{z,j} \\ R \sin \theta_{z,j} \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

由于工件坐标系 $O_w X_w Y_w Z_w$ 固定不动, 而刀具坐标系 $O_C X_C Y_C Z_C$ 会随刀具姿态的变化而变化, 将变化的刀具坐标系转换到固定不动的工件系下表示, 已知刀具坐标系 X_C 、 Y_C 、 Z_C 3 个轴矢量, 刀具坐标系转换到工件坐标的旋转矩阵可以由 R_C^W 表示。 P_C 为刀具坐标系的原点坐标, 则将刀具坐标系转换到工件坐标系中的转换矩阵可以表示为

$$T_C^W = \begin{bmatrix} R_C^W & P_C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{cx} & Y_{cx} & Z_{cx} & P_{cx} \\ X_{cy} & Y_{cy} & Z_{cy} & P_{cy} \\ X_c & Y_{cz} & Z_{cz} & P_{cz} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

2 切削力模型

2.1 切削力计算

采用机械力学模型计算切削力, 如图 3 所示, 将刀具沿刀轴方向划分为 M 个厚度相等的切削微元盘。

在刀具旋转角度为 $\theta_{i,j}$ 时, 作用在第 j 个齿第 i 个

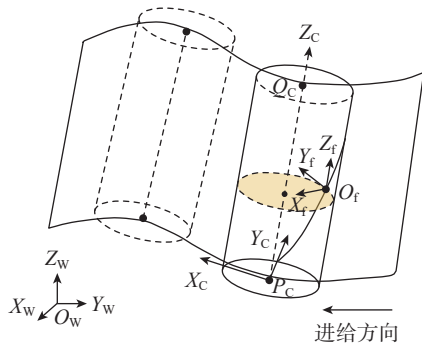


图 2 坐标系建立示意图

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of coordinate system establishment

切削微圆盘的切削力公式表示为

$$\begin{cases} dF_{t,i,j}(t) = W(\theta_{i,j}(t)) \cdot (K_{te} h_{i,j}(t) db + K_{te} db) \\ dF_{r,i,j}(t) = W(\theta_{i,j}(t)) \cdot (K_{re} h_{i,j}(t) db + K_{re} db) \\ dF_{a,i,j}(t) = W(\theta_{i,j}(t)) \cdot (K_{ac} h_{i,j}(t) db + K_{ac} db) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式中, K_{te} 、 K_{re} 、 K_{ac} 分别为切向、径向和轴向剪切力系数; K_{te} 、 K_{re} 、 K_{ac} 分别为切向、径向和轴向犁切力系数; $h_{i,j}(t)$ 为第 j 个齿第 i 个切削微圆盘的瞬时切屑厚度; db 为切削微圆盘厚度; $W(\theta_{i,j}(t))$ 是判断切削微圆盘是否参与切削的窗口函数, 可以表示为

$$W(\theta_{i,j}(t)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \theta_{en,i,j} \leq \theta(\phi_{i,j}(t)) \leq \theta_{ex,i,j} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

式中, $\theta_{en,i,j}$ 、 $\theta_{ex,i,j}$ 分别为第 j 个齿第 i 个切削微圆盘的切入角、切出角。

在 t 时刻, 作用在工件上的总切削力分力可以通过将作用在轴向切削深度内的圆盘元件上的 3 个切削力相加和坐标变换得到, 表示为

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_x^W(t) \\ F_y^W(t) \\ F_z^W(t) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_j \sum_i R_C^W \cdot T_{i,j} \begin{bmatrix} dF_{t,i,j}(t) \\ dF_{r,i,j}(t) \\ dF_{a,i,j}(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

式中, $T_{i,j}$ 绕刀轴的旋转矩阵表示为

$$T_{i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} -\cos \theta_{i,j} & -\sin \theta_{i,j} & 0 \\ \sin \theta_{i,j} & -\cos \theta_{i,j} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

2.2 瞬时切屑厚度计算

瞬时切屑厚度为在刀具工件啮合区域内, 当前刀齿的任意切削点沿刀齿面法向到已加工面的距离。如图 4 所示, 前一刀齿回转为已加工面, 在切入角、切出角限制的接触区域内, 有效瞬时切屑厚度为当前刀齿回转型面与前一刀齿回转型面相交的实体部分。

为计算瞬时切屑厚度, 如图 5 所示, 刀位 M 为前一刀位点, 刀位 N 为当前刀位点, 刀具在作平移和旋转运动时形成了瞬时切屑厚度 h ; $A_{i,j}$ 为刀具在刀位点 N 上第 j 个刀齿第 i 个切削微圆盘的切削点, 计算点 $A_{i,j}$ 到刀位 M 处的刀齿回转型面的距离为点 $A_{i,j}$ 处的瞬时切屑厚度。

首先建立刀位 M 的刀具坐标系 $O_M X_M Y_M Z_M$ 以及刀位 N 的刀具坐标系 $O_N X_N Y_N Z_N$ 。切削点 $A_{i,j}$ 处的切屑厚度 h 满足

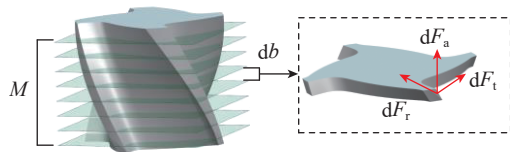


图 3 切削力微元模型

Fig.3 Micro-element model of cutting force

$$A_{i,j}^M - C^M = h \times \vec{n}^M \quad (15)$$

式中, C^M 、 \vec{n}^M 、 $A_{i,j}^M$ 分别为在 $O_M X_M Y_M Z_M$ 坐标系下 M 位置处的刀齿回转面上的交点、 M 位置处的刀齿回转面法向矢量及 N 位置处的刀齿切削点。

切削点 $A_{i,j}^N$ 在 $O_N X_N Y_N Z_N$ 坐标系下表示为

$$A_{i,j}^N = \begin{bmatrix} R \cos \theta_{i,j} \\ R \sin \theta_{i,j} \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

向量 \vec{n} 垂直于刀位 M 的轴线, 是切削点 $A_{i,j}$ 垂直于 M 位置处刀齿回转面的法向矢量; R_N^W 是刀具坐标系转换到工件坐标系的转换矩阵; P_n 为坐标系原点。将点 $A_{i,j}^N$ 转换到工件坐标系下表示为

$$[A_{i,j}^W, 1]^T = \begin{bmatrix} R_N^W & P_n \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [A_{i,j}^N, 1]^T \quad (17)$$

已知点 $A_{i,j}^W$ 、刀尖点 P_m 坐标、刀轴矢量 T_m , 在工件

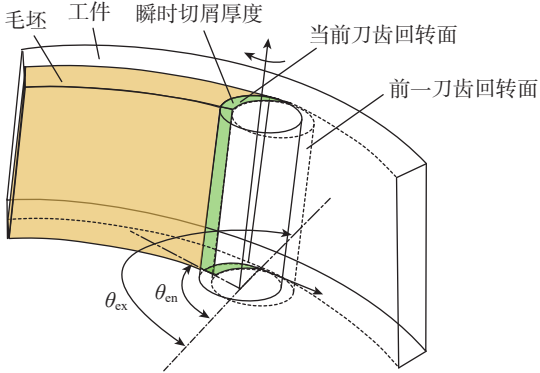


图4 瞬时切屑厚度模型

Fig.4 Instantaneous chip thickness model

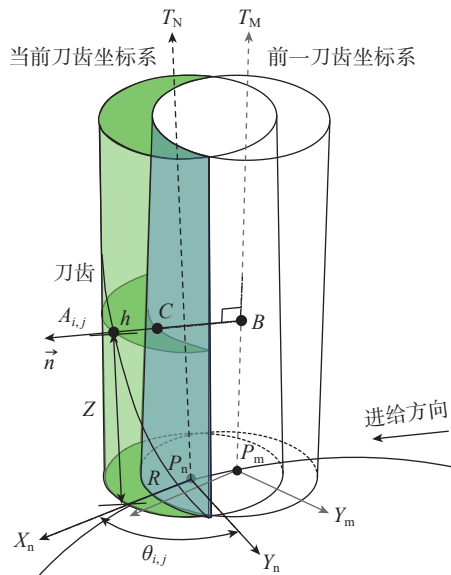


图5 瞬时切屑厚度计算示意图

Fig.5 Instantaneous chip thickness calculation

坐标系下求解出垂足 B^W 。

$$\begin{cases} (A_{i,j}^W - B^W) \cdot T_m = 0 \\ (B^W - P_m) = k \cdot T_m \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

点 $A_{i,j}^W$ 垂直于刀齿回转面的法向矢量 \vec{n}^W 计算公式为

$$\vec{n}^W = \frac{A_{i,j}^W - B^W}{\|A_{i,j}^W - B^W\|} \quad (19)$$

将工件坐标系下的点 $A_{i,j}^W = [a_x, a_y, a_z]$ 与矢量 \vec{n}^W 转换到刀具坐标系 $O_M X_M Y_M Z_M$ 下表示为

$$\vec{n}^M = [n_x, n_y, n_z] = (R_M^W)^{-1} \cdot \vec{n}^W \quad (20)$$

$$[A_{i,j}^M, 1]^T = \begin{bmatrix} R_M^W & P_m \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot [A_{i,j}^W, 1]^T \quad (21)$$

在坐标系 $O_M X_M Y_M Z_M$ 下, 刀位 M 处刀齿回转面的交点 C^M 表示为

$$C^M = [R \cos \theta \quad R \sin \theta \quad z]^T \quad (22)$$

将式 (20)~(22) 代入式 (15) 求解方程组, 得

$$\begin{cases} a_x - R \cos \theta = h \cdot n_x \\ a_y - R \sin \theta = h \cdot n_y \\ a_z - z = h \cdot n_z \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

交点 C^M 的参数 θ 、 z 未知, 联立方程消去 θ 简化计算为

$$(n_x^2 + n_y^2)h^2 - 2(a_x n_x + a_y n_y)h + a_x^2 + a_y^2 - R^2 = 0 \quad (24)$$

法矢量与刀齿回转面有两个交点, 所求解出未知数 h 的两个解中, 最小 h 值为切削点到回转面有效切屑厚度值。

$$h = \frac{a_x n_x + a_y n_y - \sqrt{\Delta}}{n_x^2 + n_y^2} \quad (25)$$

$$\Delta = (a_x n_x + a_y n_y)^2 - (n_x^2 + n_y^2)(a_x^2 + a_y^2 - R^2) \quad (26)$$

在实际加工过程中, 刀具跳动不可避免, 刀具跳动会改变瞬时切屑厚度的大小, 从而使各齿的切削力峰值不同。如图 6 所示, 定义刀具径向跳动偏移值为 ρ , 偏转角为 λ , 则刀具跳动影响下的刀具半径为^[12]

$$R(i, j) = R + \rho \cos \left(\frac{z_i \tan \beta}{R} - \lambda + \frac{(j-1) \cdot 2\pi}{N} \right) \quad (27)$$

若加工过程中受刀具跳动影响, 当前切削点的瞬时切屑厚度不一定是到前一齿的刀齿回转面, 而是到前 k

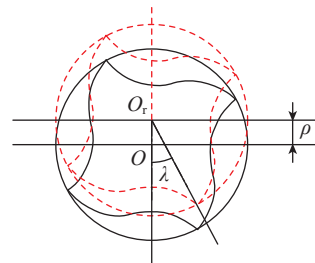


图6 刀具跳动示意图

Fig.6 Schematic diagram of tool runout

个刀齿回转面的距离。

依次计算当前切削点到前 k 个刀齿回转面的距离, 最小值为当前切削点对应的真实的瞬时切屑厚度, 即

$$h_{i,j} = \max[0, \min_{k=1,2,\dots,N}(h(k,i,j))] \quad (28)$$

3 切削力预测试验验证

为验证本文所提算法的有效性, 在 A 摆头 B 转台的上海拓璞卧式数控机床 HMC-C100PL 上进行侧铣加工试验。毛坯材料为 AL7050-T7451, 刀具为直径 12 mm 的整体硬质合金平底铣刀, 切削刃数为 3, 螺旋角为 45°, 刀具跳动偏移值 ρ 为 0.0017, 偏转角度 λ 为 42°。主轴转速 2000 r/min、每齿进给量 0.03 mm、切深 10 mm、切宽 1 mm, 试验试件壁厚大于 10 mm。试件的被加工面与刀位点如图 7 所示。

切削力测量设备为 Kistler 9272 型四分量测力计, 其 x 和 y 方向的灵敏度为 -7.8 pC/N , z 方向的灵敏度为 -3.5 pC/N , 试验采样频率为 10 kHz。数据采集设备为 HR-CA-411 型电荷放大器、HRU1213MA 型信号采集仪, 试验设备如图 8 所示。

切削力系数标定采用文献 [14] 的方法, 做 5 组槽铣

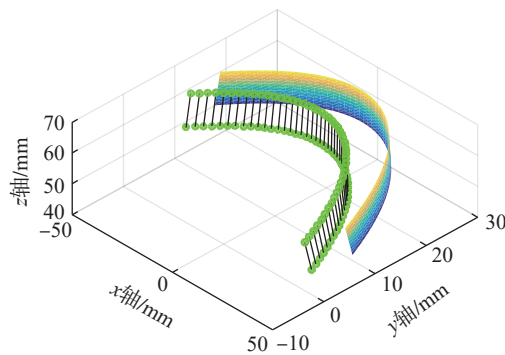


图 7 MATLAB 仿真加工曲面与刀位点

Fig.7 Machining curved surface and cutter location by MATLAB simulation

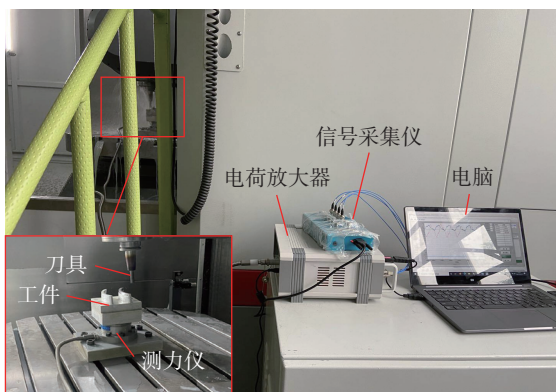


图 8 切削力测量装置

Fig.8 Cutting force measuring device

试验, 主轴转速 2000 r/min、轴向切深 1.5 mm, 通过测力仪设备分别采集每齿进给量 0.04 mm/r、0.06 mm/r、0.08 mm/r、0.10 mm/r、0.12 mm/r 的槽铣切削力试验结果, 获得平均切削力值, 试验测量结果如表 1 所示。

用最小二乘法拟合实测切削力的平均值, 如图 9 所示。拟合的切削力系数如表 2 所示。

图 10 为刀具旋转一周内测量与预测的结果对比图。测量结果与预测结果接近, 预测的 y 轴切削力无论是趋势还是峰值都比较吻合; x 轴切削力测量峰值与预测峰值相差较大, 最大误差在 24.5% 左右, 但整体趋势和实测值一致。在实际测量切削力值时, 电荷放大器由于受潮及设备本身性能不稳定, 测量的切削力值会发生漂移的情况, 测量结果不可避免地会受到影响。

图 11 是工件在整个切削过程中切削力的预测值与

表 1 不同进给的平均切削力值
Table 1 Average cutting force at different feeds

每齿进给量 $f_z / (\text{mm/r})$	x 方向力平均值 \bar{F}_x / N	y 方向力平均值 \bar{F}_y / N	z 方向力平均值 \bar{F}_z / N
0.04	-65.866	-82.79	-8.358
0.06	-77.371	-111.84	-20.792
0.08	-89.337	-135.41	-30.992
0.10	-108.85	-154.95	-40.23
0.12	-109.66	-175.76	-42.414

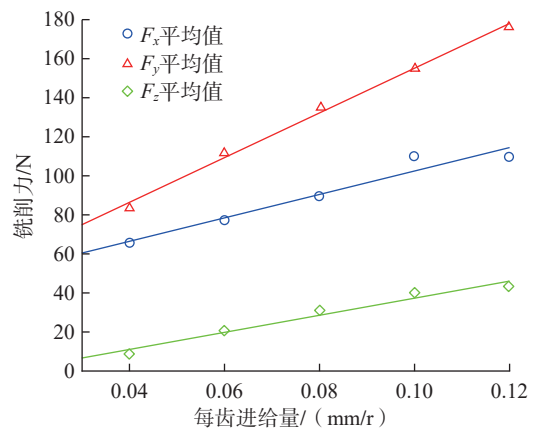


图 9 最小二乘拟合切削力

Fig.9 Least square fitting cutting force

表 2 切削力系数
Table 2 Cutting force coefficient N/mm^2

切向剪切力系数 K_{tc}	径向剪切力系数 K_{rc}	轴向剪切力系数 K_{ac}	切向犁切力系数 K_{te}	径向犁切力系数 K_{re}	轴向犁切力系数 K_{ae}
1018	533.63	305.6	28.295	29.593	2.872

实测值,可以发现,工件在 x 轴向受力减小的同时, y 向受力在增大;从预测结果与实测结果来看趋势基本一致,但是切削力的轮廓线并未完全吻合,在侧铣过程中受刀具跳动影响,理论刀轴矢量与实际刀轴矢量会发生

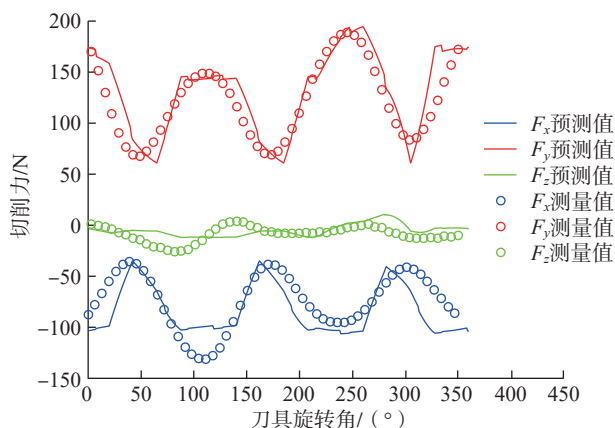
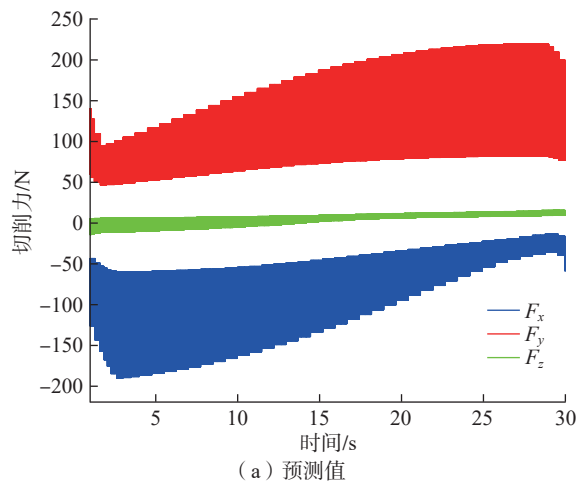
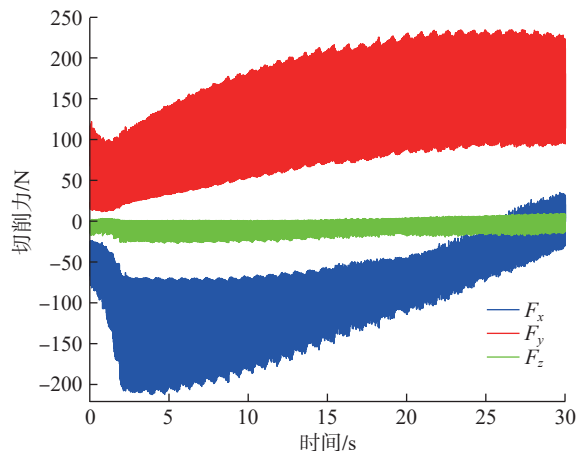


图 10 刀具旋转一周周期内切削力测量值与预测值比较

Fig.10 Comparison of measured and predicted cutting force within one cycle of tool rotation



(a) 预测值



(b) 实测值

图 11 工件整个切削过程切削力预测值和实测值

Fig.11 Predicted and measured values of cutting force in the whole cutting process of the workpiece

偏差,而刀轴矢量是识别刀具位姿的重要变量,这也会导致预测值与实测值出现偏差。

4 结论

(1)以五轴侧铣几何模型表述了任意时刻的刀轴姿态,并建立了圆柱铣刀的刀齿运动模型,通过齐次坐标变换,把空间下的求交问题转换成平面中的求交解析计算。

(2)通过切削力标定试验获得切削力系数,仿真的 x 轴方向力增大的同时 y 轴方向的力在减小,最后将仿真的力值与实测力值进行比较,最大预测误差值在 24.5%,从切削加工整个过程来看,切削力趋势和大小基本吻合,验证了本文模型用于预测切削力的有效性。

(3)在五轴侧铣加工过程中,航空航天类薄壁零件会因切削力作用出现让刀变形误差,且恒定的进给速度将严重影响五轴侧铣加工效率,基于本文的切削力预测模型可以进一步做薄壁件变形误差预测和进给速度优化等研究。

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(下转第 108 页)

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(上接第 83 页)

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