

*(), T.Kuriyagawa ** (Tohoku Univ. Nanomechanics),
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Wheel curve generation error of aspheric grinding in parallel grinding method

Yeon Hwang* (GIST, Dept. Mechatronics), T.Kuriyagawa** (Tohoku University, Dept. Nanomechanics),
Sun-Kyu Lee# (GIST, Dept. Mechatronics)

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a geometrical error analysis of wheel curve generation method for micro aspheric surface machining using parallel grinding method. In aspheric grinding, wheel wear in process is crucial parameter for profile error of the ground surface. To decrease wheel wear, parallel grinding method is adopted. Wheel and work piece (Tungsten carbide) contact point changes during machining process. In truing process of the wheel, radius is determined by the angle and distance between wheel and truer. Wheel radius error is predominantly affected by vertical deviation between the wheel rotation center and the truer center. Simulation for vertical error and wheel radius error shows same tendency that expected by geometrical analysis. Experimental results show that the analysis of curve generation method matches with simulations and wheel radius errors.

Key Words : Curve generation method(), Parallel grinding(), aspheric grinding(),
wheel wear()

1.

d = radius of truer

q = angle between truer and wheel

l = distance between truer center line
and wheel center line

$A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ = Truing line on truer

$B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ = Rotation center of A on
wheel center line

$C(x_3, y_3, z_3)$ = Wheel surface locus on
horizontal plain

IT
가 가

가

가

,
1,2,3

가

가

.
4

2.2

(metal bonded type)
 (cup type) CG
 R
 (Truing line) (Curve generation)
 Fig.3

Fig.3

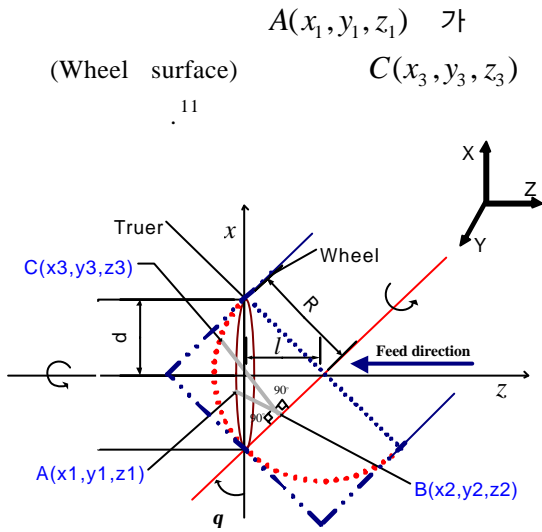


Fig.3 Curve Generation by Cup type truer

$$A(x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad d \quad (1)$$

$$A(x_1, y_1, z_1) = A(x_1, \sqrt{d^2 - x_1^2}, 0) \quad (1)$$

$$B(x_2, y_2, z_2) = (0, 0, l) \quad \tan q \text{ 가} \quad (2)$$

$$B(x_2, y_2, z_2) = B(x_2, 0, \tan q \cdot x_2 + l) \quad (2)$$

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{A(x_1, y_1, z_1)^2 + B(x_2, y_2, z_2)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\overline{AB}^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 = (1 + \tan^2 q)x_2^2 - 2(x_1 - l \tan q)x_2 + d^2 + l^2$$

$$\overline{AB} \text{ 가} \quad (3)$$

$$A(x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2, z_2) \quad \frac{d\overline{AB}}{dx} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d\overline{AB}^2}{dx^2} = 0, x_2 = \frac{x_1 - l \tan q}{1 + \tan^2 q} \quad (4)$$

$$S = x_1 - l \tan q, R = \sqrt{d^2 + l^2} \quad \overline{AB}^2 = B(x_2, y_2, z_2) \quad (5), (6)$$

$$\overline{AB}^2 = -\frac{S^2}{1 + \tan^2 q} + R^2 \quad (5)$$

$$B\left(\frac{S}{1 + \tan^2 q}, 0, \frac{\tan q \cdot S}{1 + \tan^2 q} + l\right) \quad B(x_2, y_2, z_2), C(x_3, y_3, z_3) \quad XZ$$

$$\overline{BC} = \frac{1}{\tan q}, C(x_3, y_3, z_3) \quad z_3 \quad 90^\circ \quad (7)$$

$$z_3 = -\frac{1}{\tan q}(x_3 - x_2) + z_2 = -\frac{1}{\tan q}\left(x_3 - \frac{S}{1 + \tan^2 q}\right) + \frac{\tan q}{1 + \tan^2 q} \quad (7)$$

$$\overline{BC}^2 = \left(\frac{x_3 - x_2}{\sin q}\right)^2 = \frac{(x_3 - \cos^2 q \cdot S)^2}{\sin^2 q} \quad (8)$$

$$\overline{BC}^2 = \left(\frac{x_3 - x_2}{\sin q}\right)^2 = \frac{(x_3 - \cos^2 q \cdot S)^2}{\sin^2 q} \quad (8)$$

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 \quad (5) \quad (8) \quad XZ \quad C(x_3, y_3, z_3) \quad (9)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 q} \cdot S \pm \sqrt{\sin^2 q \left(-\frac{S^2}{1 + \tan^2 q} + R \right)}$$

$$y_3 = 0$$

$$z_3 = \frac{\tan q}{1 + \tan^2 q} \cdot S + l \mp \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 q \left(-\frac{S^2}{1 + \tan^2 q} + R \right)}}{\tan q}$$

(9) (10) 가

(0,0,l) R

$$x_3^2 + (z_3 - l)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 q} \cdot S \pm \sqrt{\sin^2 q \left(-\frac{S^2}{1 + \tan^2 q} + R \right)} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\tan q}{1 + \tan^2 q} \cdot S \mp \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 q \left(-\frac{S^2}{1 + \tan^2 q} + R \right)}}{\tan q} \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 q} - \frac{\sin^2 q}{\tan^2 q} \right) \cdot S^2 + R^2 = R^2$$

(10) R (11)

$$R = \sqrt{d^2 + l^2} \quad (11)$$

3.

3.1

3.1.1

f2

f1

가

$$(\Delta y) \quad (11)$$

($\Delta x, \Delta z$)

$$\Delta x = -\Delta z (q = 45^\circ)$$

Fig.4

$$\Delta z = \Delta l \quad (12)$$

$$R' = \sqrt{d^2 + (l + \Delta l)^2} \quad (12)$$

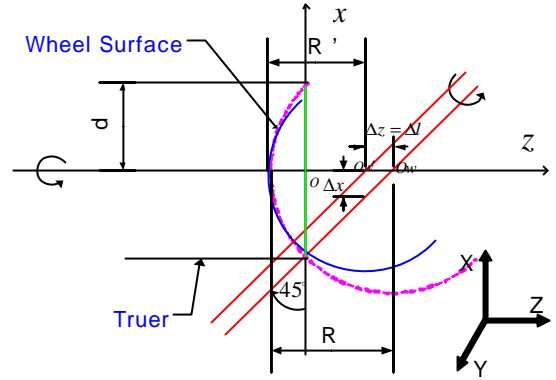


Fig.4 Horizontal adjustment error

3.1.2

X, Z

가

Y

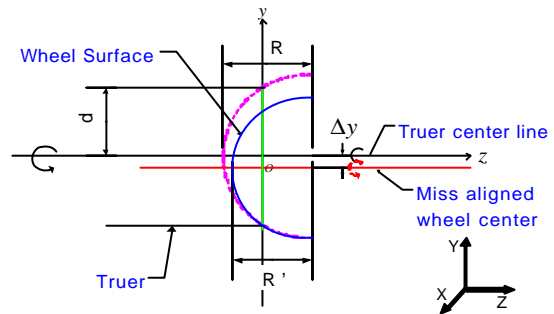


Fig.5 Vertical adjustment error(Y axis)

Fig.5

(12)

Y

Δy

CG

XZ

$C(x_3, y_3, z_3)$

$$x_3 = \frac{x_1 - l}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1 + l}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(\sqrt{d^2 - x_1^2} - \Delta y)^2}{2}}$$

$$y_3 = 0$$

$$z_3 = \frac{x_1 + l}{2} \mp \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1 + l}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(\sqrt{d^2 - x_1^2} - \Delta y)^2}{2}}$$

$$(13) \text{가 } R \quad Z \quad (14)$$

$$x_3^2 + (z_3 - a)^2 = R^2 \quad (a = \text{constant}) \quad (14)$$

$$(14) \quad R \quad x_1 \quad (15)$$

$$R^2(x_1, y_1, z_1) = \left(\frac{x_1 - l}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1 + l}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(\sqrt{d^2 - x_1^2} - \Delta y)^2}{2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x_1 + l}{2} \mp \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1 + l}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(\sqrt{d^2 - x_1^2} - \Delta y)^2}{2}} - a \right)^2$$

$$R \quad (15)$$

$$R^2(x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad x_1 \quad 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\Delta y = 0 \quad R$$

$$\frac{dR^2(x_1, y_1, z_1)}{dx_1} = \frac{2\Delta y}{\sqrt{\frac{d^2}{x_1^2} - 1}} \neq 0 \quad (16)$$

3.2

$$R' = \frac{(R^2)'}{2R} \quad (17)$$

$$R \quad x_1 \quad \text{가} \quad (16) \quad (17) \quad \Delta y$$

$$R \quad \Delta R$$

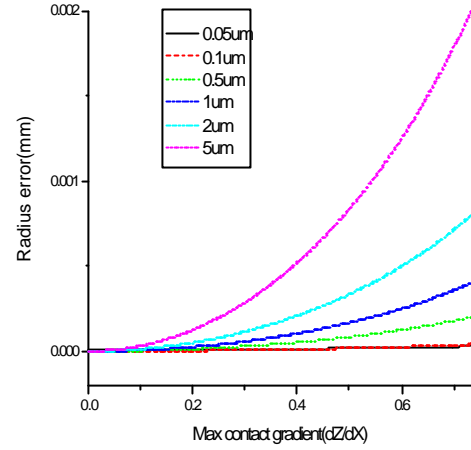


Fig.6 Wheel radius Error simulation of vertical adjustment error

Fig.7 $f0.8mm$
 $f0.92mm$

$$\Delta y_1 \approx 2.5um$$

$$\Delta R_1 \approx 1um$$

Fig.8

$$\Delta y_2 \approx 0.5um$$

$$\Delta R_2 \approx 0.3um$$

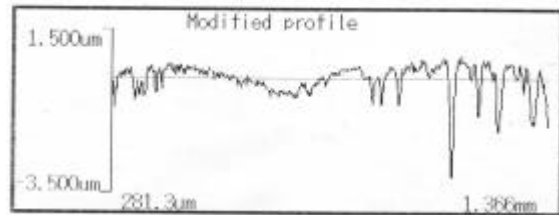


Fig.7 Wheel radius Error measured by carbon transcription method ($\Delta y_1 \approx 2.5um$)

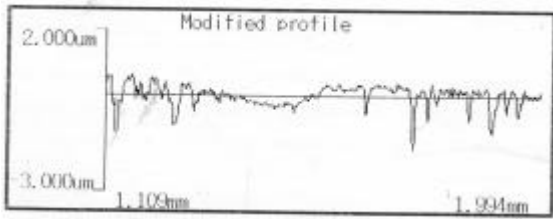


Fig.8 Wheel radius Error measured after vertical adjustment by carbon transcription method ($\Delta y_2 \approx 0.5um$)

4.

가

가

0.5um 0.9mm 0.3um

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