

工學碩士 學位論文

(S T D 11)

가

指導教授 河 萬 景

論文 工學碩士 學位論文 提出

2002年 2月

釜慶大學校 大學院

機械工學科

李 英 碩

李英碩 工學碩士 學位論文 認准

2000年 12月 日

主 審 工學博士 具 洋 ①

委 員 工學博士 郭 在 燮 ①

委 員 工學博士 河 萬 景 ①

1.	.....	1
2.	.....	3
2.1	.....	3
2.2	.....	10
2.3	.....	14
3.	.....	16
3.1	.....	16
3.2	.....	17
4.	.....	21
4.1	.....	22
4.1.1	.....	24
4.1.2	.....	33
4.2	.....	37
4.3 Spark-out	.....	41
5.	.....	46
	.....	48
Abstract	.....	50
Normenclature	.....	51

1.

가 가 (Grinding operation)
 (Grinding wheel)

[illegible]

가 . 가 가 ,
가 (R_a , $R_{\max}$) 가
가 (spark-out)
STD11 가 가
.

2.

2.1

가
(2.1) (Cutting, F_c)
(Sliding, F_s)

$$F_n = F_c + F_s \tag{2.1}$$
$$(\bar{p}) \quad (A_a)$$

$$F_n = F_c + \bar{p}A_a \tag{2.2}$$

$$A_a = b(D \cdot t)^{1/2}A \tag{2.3}$$

, b D , t A
(u) F_c

$$F_n = \frac{k \cdot u \cdot v \cdot b \cdot t}{V} + \bar{p} \cdot b \cdot (D \cdot t)^{1/2} \cdot A \tag{2.4}$$

(v)가
가 , (v)가
가 ,
[6]

2.1.1 Shimamune Ono

島宗勉 小野浩二^[7] Fig. 1
(Grain edge)

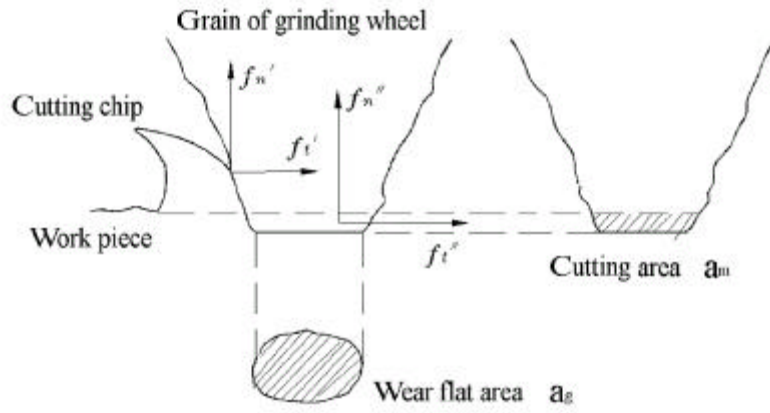


Fig. 1 Cutting model of grain edge

$$(f_t, f_n) \quad (f_t', f_n')$$

$$(f_t'', f_n'')$$

.

$$\begin{aligned} f_t &= f_t' + f_t'' \\ &= k_s a_m + \mu k_n a_g \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_n &= f_n' + f_n'' \\ &= \lambda k_s a_m + k_n a_g \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$$a_m = \frac{1}{n_\tau} \frac{v}{V} \sqrt{\frac{t}{d_e}} \quad .$$

$$k_s : \quad (kg/mm^2)$$

$$k_n : \quad (kg/mm^2)$$

$$\mu :$$

$$\lambda : \quad 2$$

$a_m, a_g :$

$n_z : \quad (1/mm^2)$

$$F_t = n_z b l_c f_t \quad (2.7)$$

$$F_n = n_z b l_c f_n \quad (2.8)$$

.

2.1.2 (Specific grinding energy)

M.C. Shaw

(Chip)

[8]

(Plunge grinding)

$$E_s = \frac{F_t V}{A v} \quad (2.9)$$

$$E_s = \frac{F_t (V \pm v)}{v \cdot b \cdot t} \quad (2.10)$$

(2.10) + (Up-grinding), - (Down-grinding)
grinding) $v \quad V$ (2.10)

$$E_s = \frac{F_t V}{v \cdot b \cdot t} \quad (2.11)$$

.

2.1.3

() F_t ,
 ,
 F_n 가
 $F_t = 2$, , , ,
 . ,

(Glazing), (Loading) F_n
 .
 $F_n = \frac{1}{3} F_t$

$F_n = 2F_t$.
 F_f F_n F_t .
1 F_f
 ,
 ,

, 가
 , 1 Fig.2

[9]
 , ,
 , $\overline{g}$
 . ϕ OAB(ds)
 ,

dp

$dF_t = dp \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \cos \phi$ (2.12)

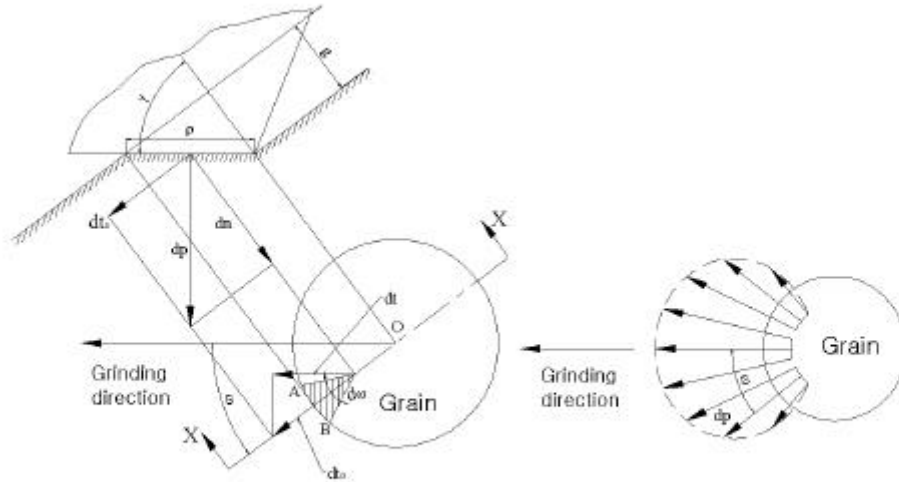


Fig.2 Grinding force of cutting abrasive

$$dF_f = dp \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma \right) = dp \cdot \sin \gamma \quad (2.13)$$

$$, \quad dF_t = \frac{dF_f}{\tan 2\gamma} = \frac{dp}{\tan 2\gamma} \cdot \sin \gamma \quad (K_s)$$

$$dp = K_s \cdot (ds \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \cos \phi) = K_s \cdot ds \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \cos \phi \quad (2.14)$$

dp is the grinding force per unit area, as shown in Fig. 2.

ρ

$$ds = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot d\phi \cdot \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma \right) = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot d\phi \quad (2.15)$$

$$(2.15) \quad (2.14)$$

$$dp = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \cos \phi \cdot d\phi \quad (2.16)$$

$$(2.16) \quad (2.12) \quad (2.13)$$

$$dF_t = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \phi \cdot d\phi \quad (2.17)$$

$$dF_f = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \cos \phi \cdot d\phi \quad (2.18)$$

$$, \quad F_t \quad F_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \phi \cdot d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2\phi + 1}{2} \cdot d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \gamma \left[\frac{\sin 2\phi}{2} + \phi \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \pi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} K_s \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot (\rho \cdot \cos \gamma)^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} K_s (\overline{g})^2 \cdot \sin \gamma \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \cos \phi \cdot d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \phi \cdot d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma [\sin \phi]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \rho^2 \cdot K_s \cdot \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= K_s \cdot (\rho \cdot \cos \gamma)^2 \cdot \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \gamma} \\
&= K_s \cdot (\overline{g})^2 \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \tan \gamma
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.20}$$

$$K_s \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad \overline{g} \text{ (}\mu\text{m)}$$

.

$$K_s = 42 \times 10^3 (\overline{g})^{-1.24} (kg/mm^2) \tag{2.21}$$

2.2

2.2.1

가 가 가 (Integrity)
가 . 가 가

Fig. 3

가

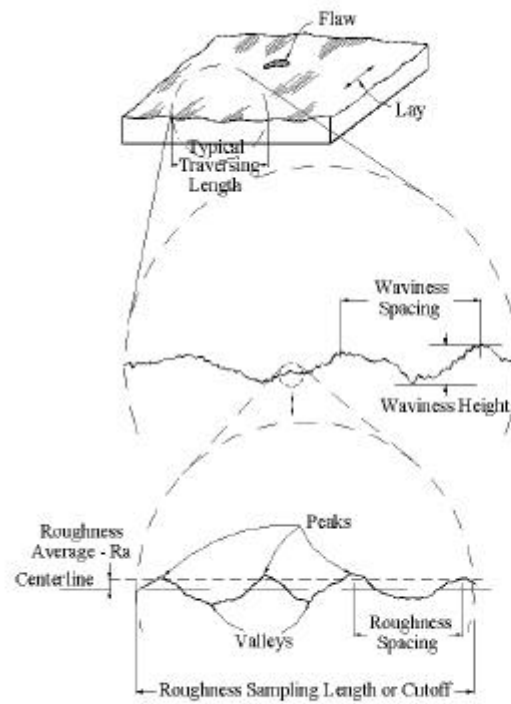


Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of surface roughness

가 , , 가
 가
 [10]

$$R_a = \frac{1}{9\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{v \cdot a}{V \cdot d^{1/2}} \right)^2 \quad (2.22)$$

, V v , d a
 .
 ,
 가
 .

가 가
 0.8mm 가 [11]

2.2.2

가 ,
 가
 ,
 ,

가 . Optiz 渡邊^[12]

$$H_{th}$$

.
 .

$$H_{th} = k \cdot t^a \cdot V^{-b} \cdot v^c \cdot s^d \cdot b^{-e} \quad (2.23)$$

(2.23) Table 1 ,

Table 1 Eexperimental coefficients formular of ground surface roughnesss

Researcher	a	b	c	d	e
salje	0.15	1.0	0.18	0.47	0.47
Watanabe	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.38	0.38
Werner	0.26	0.51	0.51	-	-
Masslow	0.4	-	0.6	0.45	-

가 t, v, s , V, b .

2.2.3

가 가

$$\gamma = \frac{v}{V} \cdot \frac{C}{r} \quad (2.24)$$

(d) (D) .

$$\Delta = C \frac{v}{V} \sqrt{t \left(\frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{d} \right)} \quad (2.25)$$

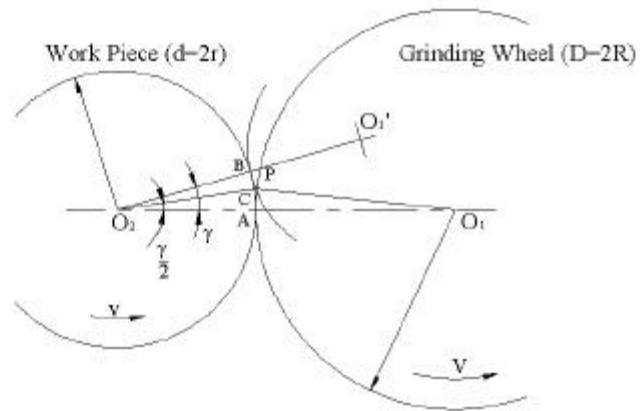


Fig. 4 Relative motion between grinding wheel and workpiece in cylindrical grinding

(2.25)

$$d = \infty$$

$$\Delta = C \frac{v}{V} \sqrt{\frac{t}{D}} \quad (2.26)$$

$$\Delta = \alpha \sqrt{t} \quad (\alpha \quad) \quad (2.27)$$

가 .

2.3

가
 , (Least-squares
 regression)
 가 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$

$$y_i = a_0 + a_1 x_i + e_i \quad (2.28)$$

, a_0 , a_1 , e

$$e_i = y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i$$

, n

$$S_r$$

$$S_r = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i)^2 \quad (2.29)$$

$$a_0 \quad a_1 \quad (2.29)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial a_0} = -2 \sum (y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial S_r}{\partial a_1} = -2 \sum [(y_i - a_0 - a_1 x_i) x_i]$$

$$\nabla_{a_1} S_r$$

$$0 = \sum y_i - \sum a_0 - \sum a_1 x_i$$

$$0 = \sum y_i^2 x_i - \sum a_0 x_i - \sum a_1 x_i^2 \quad (2.30)$$

$$\sum a_0 = n a_0 \quad a_0, a_1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad .$$

$$n a_0 + \sum x_i a_1 = \sum y_i \quad (2.31)$$

$$\sum x_i a_0 + \sum x_i^2 a_1 = \sum x_i y_i \quad (2.32)$$

$$(\text{Normal equation}) \quad ,$$

$$a_1 = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \quad (2.33)$$

$$(2.31)$$

$$a_0 = \bar{y} - a_1 \bar{x} \quad (2.34)$$

$$. \quad \bar{y} \quad \bar{x} \quad y \quad x \quad .^{[13]}$$

3.

3.1

WA (V)
 , #100, #220, #300, K .
 φ 250 mm, 15mm .
 (STD11)
 (L) 100mm, (W) 60mm, (H) 20mm
 . Table 2

Table 2 Conditions of the workpiece

Workpiece	STD11
Size	100 mm × 30 mm × 5 mm
Chemical composition	Cr(12%), C(1.5%), Mn(0.6%), Ni(0.5%), Si(0.4%), P(0.03%), S(0.03%)
Hardness(H _B)	255(kg _f /mm ²)

3.2

(Surface grinding machine ; NAGASE SGH-6, Japan) , Al_2O_3 WA KmV(, $225 \times 15 \times 50.8$ mm) .

20 30 μ m .

Photo.1 가

(Piezo- electric type tool dynamometer, Kistler, 9257B)

가
(Multichannel charge ampli-
fier, Kistler, 5019B) A/D

Fig. 5 .

(R_a , R_{max}) (Mitutoyo, SURF-
TEST 301) , Photo. 2 .

가
1800 rpm ,
5, 10, 20, 30 μ m, 1.4, 2.5, 3.4, 4.6m/min
1 가



Photo. 1 Experimental set-up for experiment

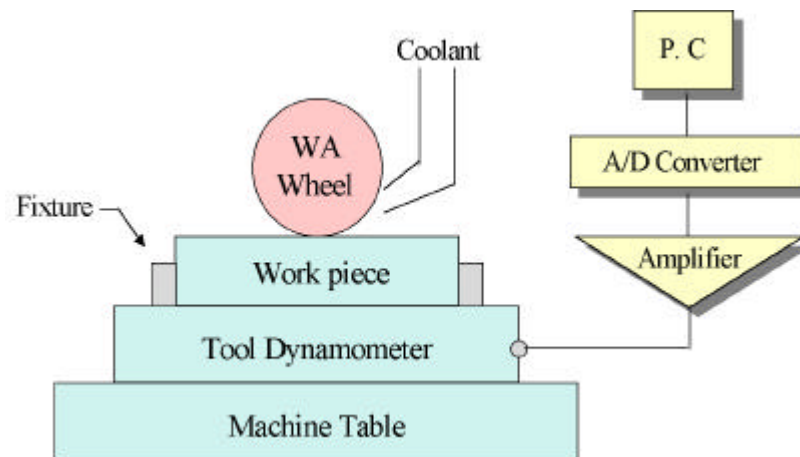


Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of experimental set-up



Photo. 2 Measurement of surface roughness

Table 3 4

.

Table 3 Experimental equipments

Instrument	Model
Grinding machine	Horizontal spindle surface grinder
Grinding wheel	WA100KmV, WA220KmV, WA300KmV
Workpiece	STD11(100×60×20 mm)
Tool dynamometer	Kistler 9257B
Roughness tester	MITUTOYO社 SURFTTEST - 301
Charge amplifier	Kistler 5019B
A/D converter	ADLINK 8112PG
Personal Computer	Pentium (Samsung M6000)

Table 4 Experimental conditions

Item	Condition
Wheel speed	1,800rpm
Table speed	1.4, 2.5, 3.4, 4.6(m/min)
Depth of cut	5, 10, 20, 30(μm)
Coolant	Shell lubricant(soluble type 25:1)
Dressing condition	Single pointed diamond dresser
Grinding type	Plunge & Up-grinding & Wet

4.

(STD11)

가

#100, #220, #300 WA

1.4

4.6m/min

5 30 μ m

가

.

가

,

.

가

가

.

,

가

,

.

4.1

. Fig. 6 (a)
A/D
, (b) Digital Filtering Smoothing
,
.
 P_{flu} (Fluctuation of instant
dynamic grinding force)
.
, T_s
(Settling time), P_s (Settling grinding
force) .

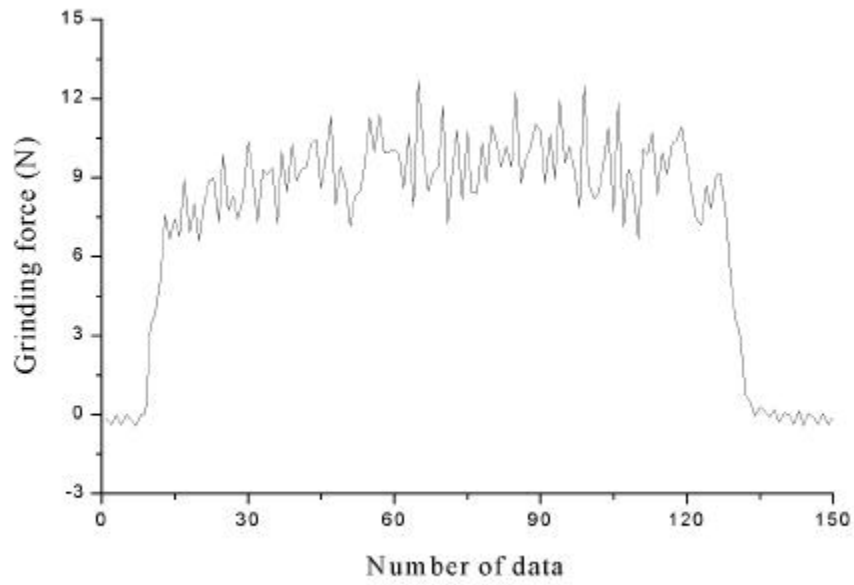


Fig. 6(a) Obtained force signal

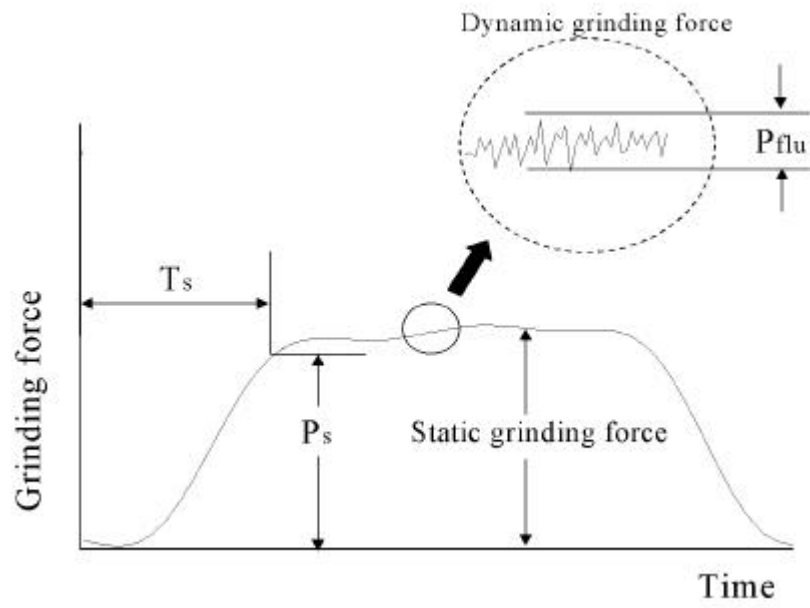
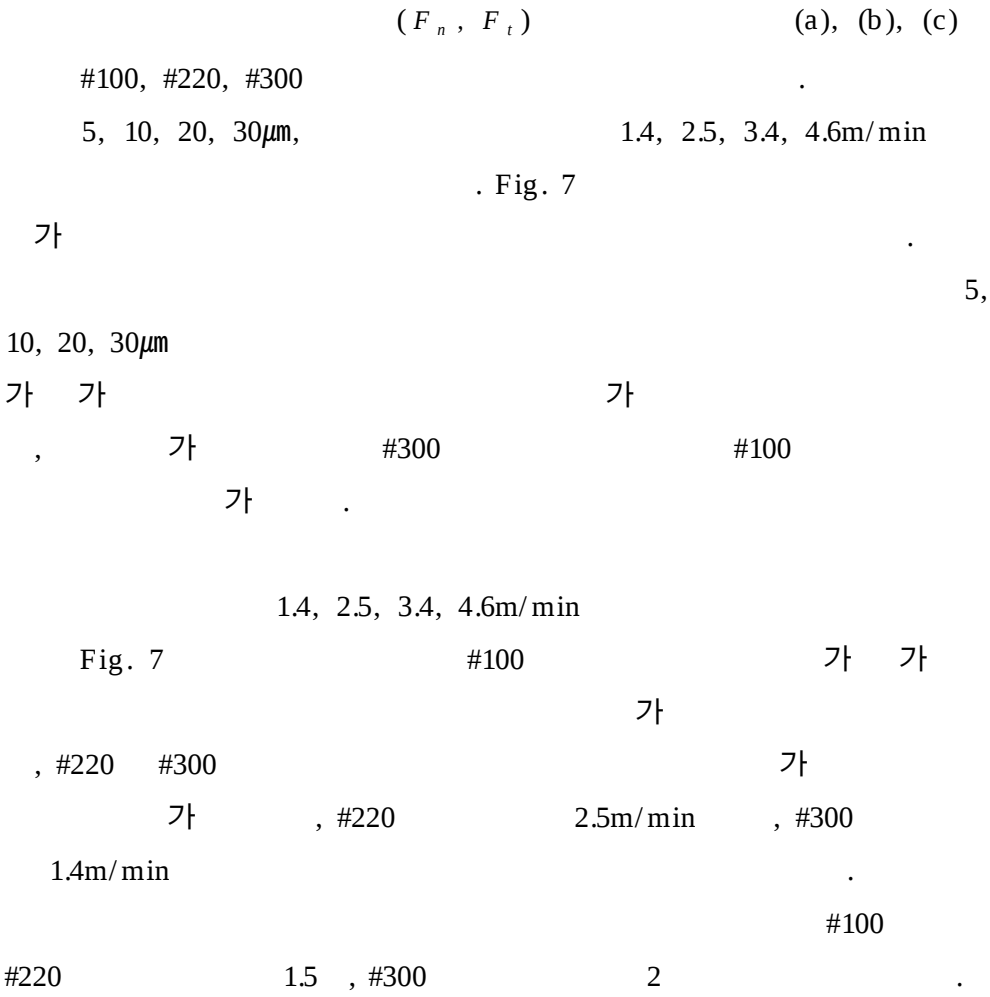


Fig. 6(b) Definition of static and dynamic grinding force

4.1.1

Fig. 7 WA



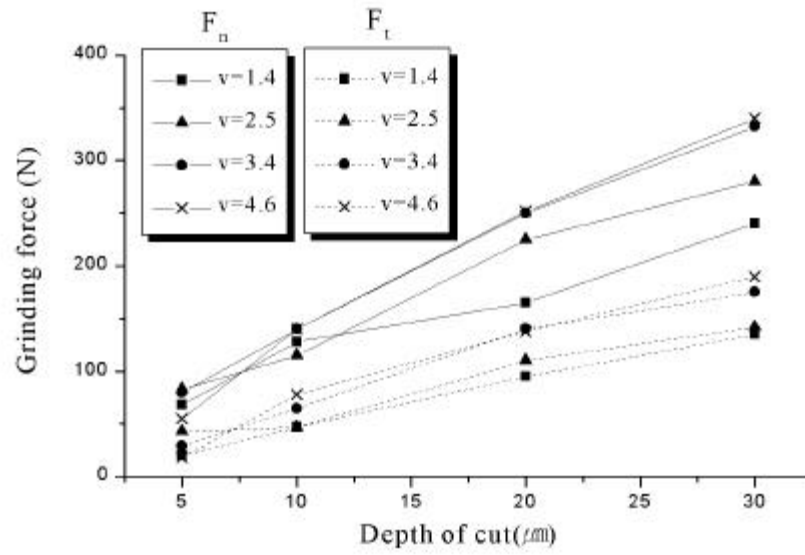


Fig. 7(a) Grinding force versus depth of cut for feedrate change (WA #100 wheel)

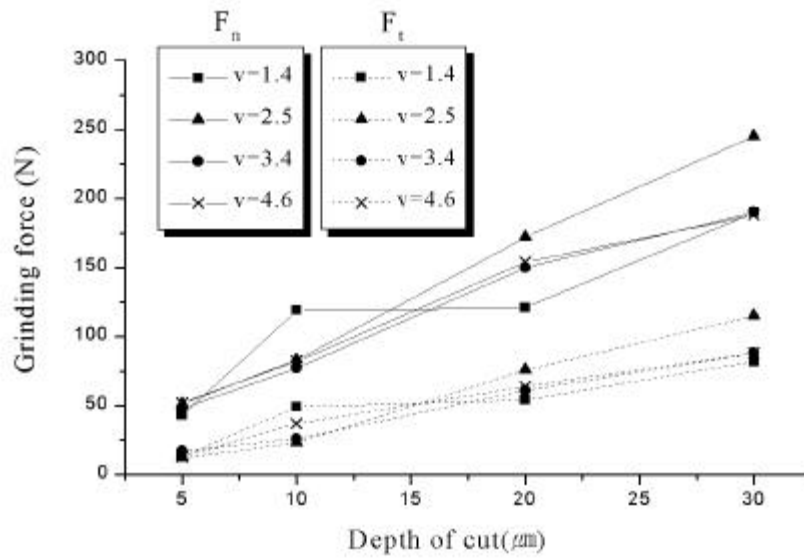


Fig. 7(b) Grinding force versus depth of cut for feedrate change (WA #220 wheel)

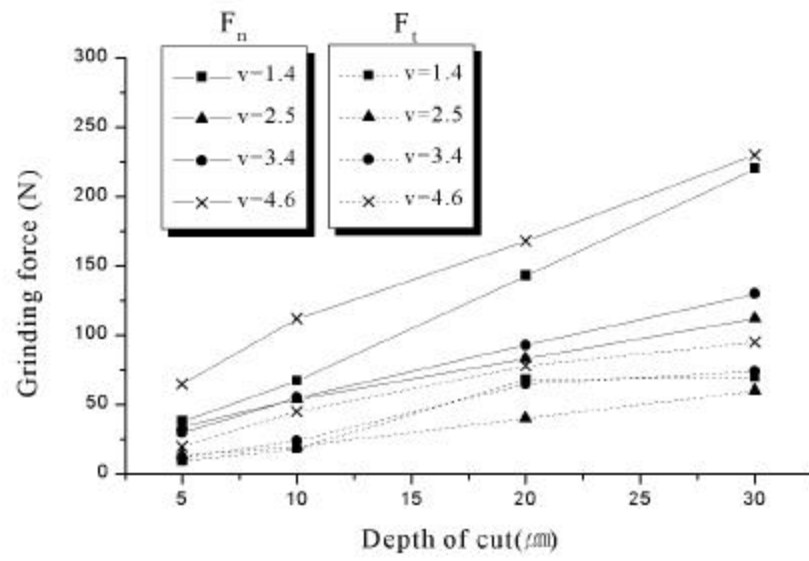


Fig. 7(c) Grinding force versus depth of cut for feedrate change (WA #300 wheel)

Fig. 8 STD11

2.5m/min, 가 10 μ m 4.6m/min, 가 20 μ m
 가 #100
 #220, #300 가
 가

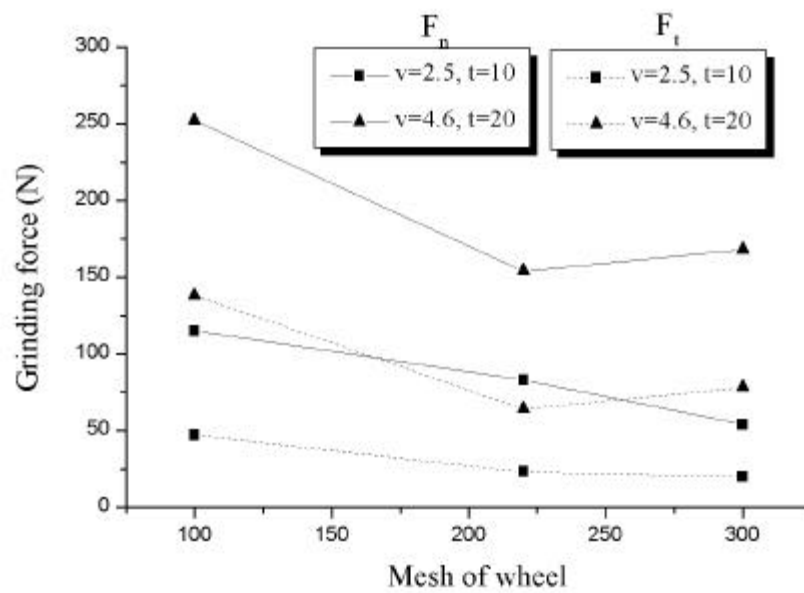


Fig. 8 Relation between grinding force and mesh of wheel

Fig. 9 ($Z = bvt$) 가 가
, $vt = constant$ 가 가
WA (#100) 1,800rpm
가 10 120 10 가
.
, 가 가 가 가
, 가
60 가
,
가 가
,

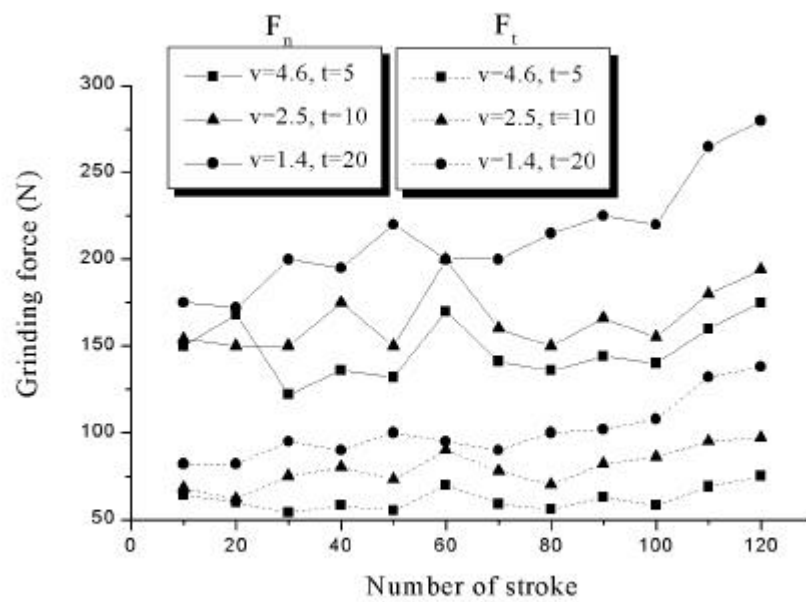


Fig. 9 Grinding force for number of stroke at $vt=constant$

$$F_k = \frac{F_n}{F_t}$$

. Fig. 10

가 가 가 가 20μm
, #100
2, #220 2.5 , #300
가 20μm 가
, #100 2.19,
#220 2.73, #300 2.53 .

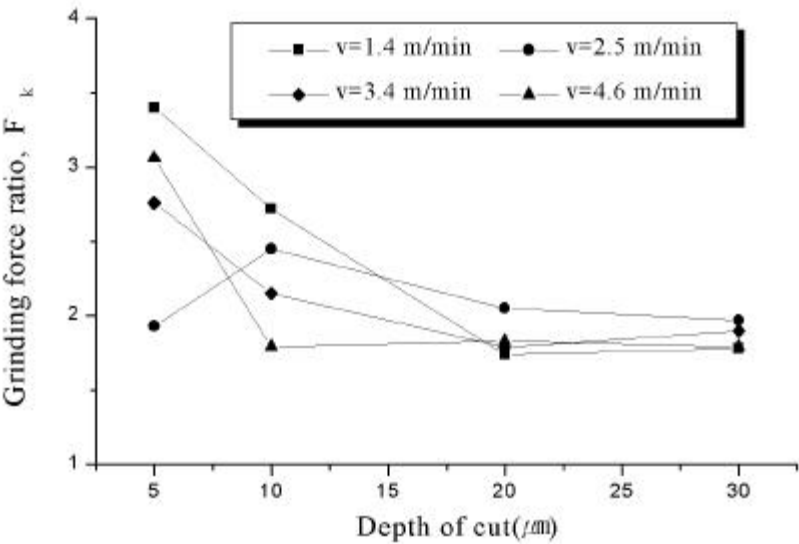


Fig. 10(a) Grinding force ratio versus depth of cut for feedrate change (WA #100 wheel)

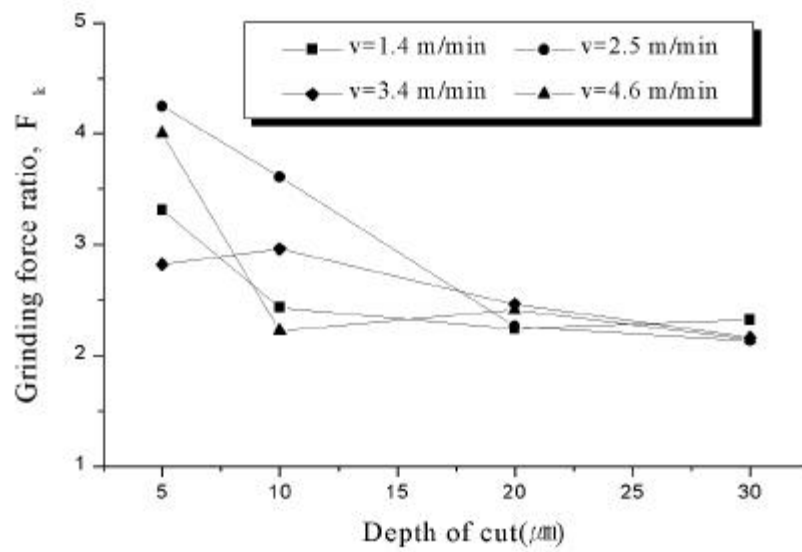


Fig. 10(b) Grinding force ratio versus depth of cut for feedrate change (WA #220 wheel)

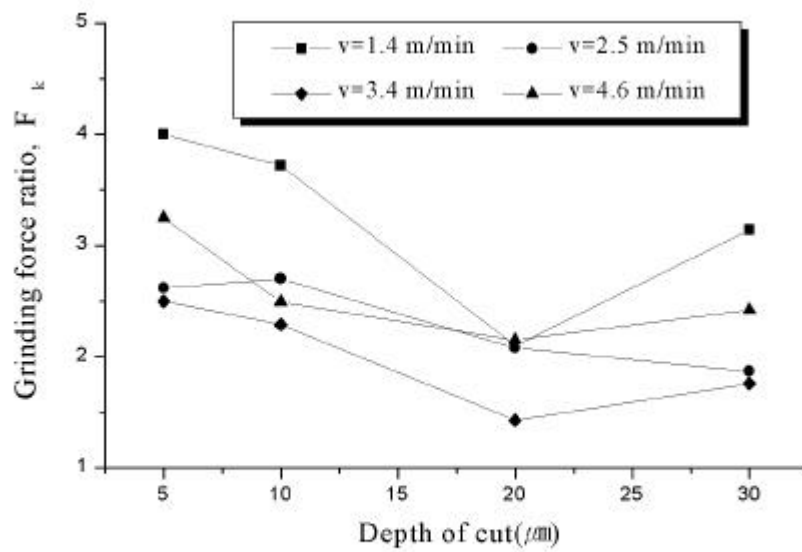


Fig. 10(c) Grinding force ratio versus depth of cut for feedrate change (WA #300 wheel)

(R_a)

(F_n)

2.3

$$R_a = a_0 + a_1 F_n + e_i$$

$$a_1 = \frac{n \sum F_n R_a - \sum F_n \sum R_a}{n \sum F_n^2 - (\sum F_n)^2}$$

$$a_0 = \overline{R_a} - a_1 \overline{F_n}$$

Mesh	$\sum F_n$	$\sum R_a$	$\overline{F_n}$	$\overline{R_a}$	a_1	a_0
#100	289.3	5.37	18.0813	0.3356	2.9272×10^{-3}	0.28267
#220	196.5	4.27	12.2813	0.2669	4.8727×10^{-3}	0.20706
#300	151.7	3.12	9.48125	0.195	2.4465×10^{-3}	0.17181

Fig. 11

$$R_a = 0.28267 + 2.9272 \times 10^{-3} F_n \quad (\#100 \text{ Wheel})$$

$$R_a = 0.20706 + 4.8727 \times 10^{-3} F_n \quad (\#220 \text{ Wheel})$$

$$R_a = 0.17181 + 2.4465 \times 10^{-3} F_n \quad (\#300 \text{ Wheel})$$

가 가 , Fig. 11

가

가

#220

가

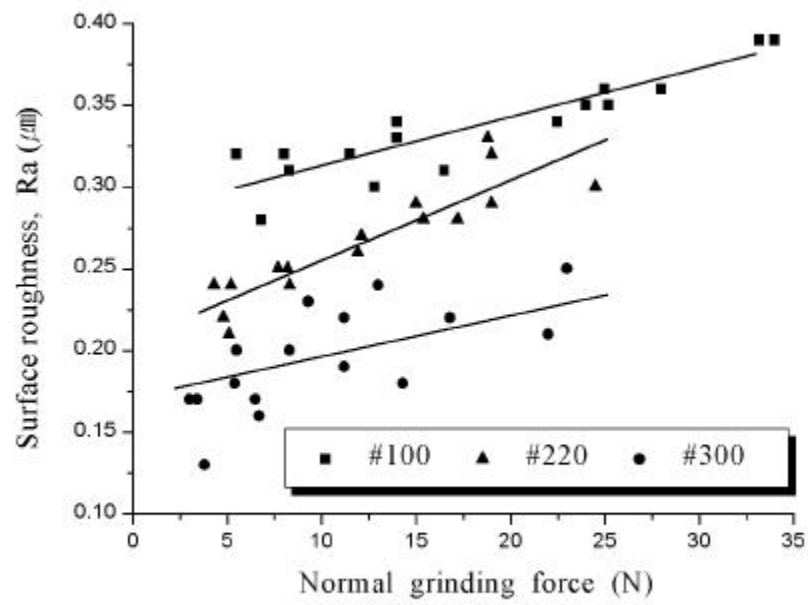


Fig. 11 Relation between surface roughness and normal grinding force

4.1.2

WA STD11 가

Fig. 12 . 가
3.4m/min , 가 5, 10, 20, 30 μ m
.
가 가 가
가 ,
.
,
가
가 , ,
.

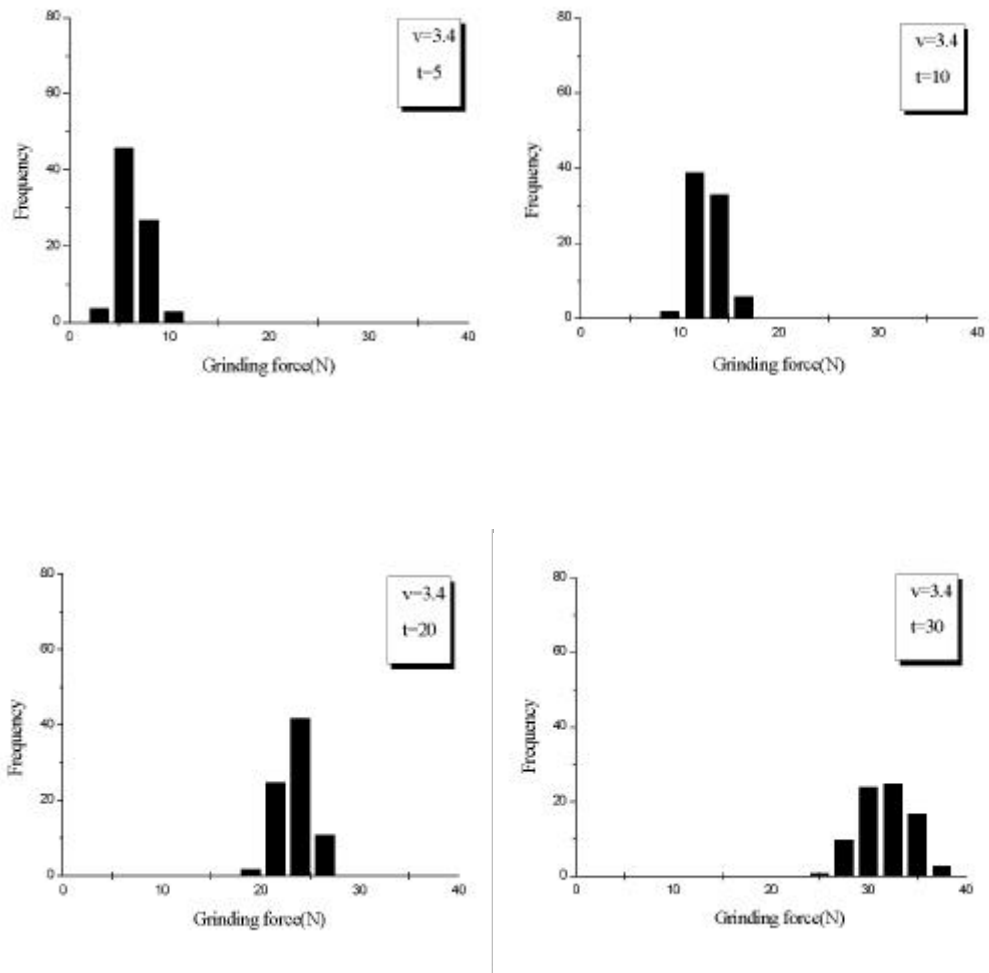


Fig. 12(a) The distribution of frequency versus grinding force
(WA #100 wheel)

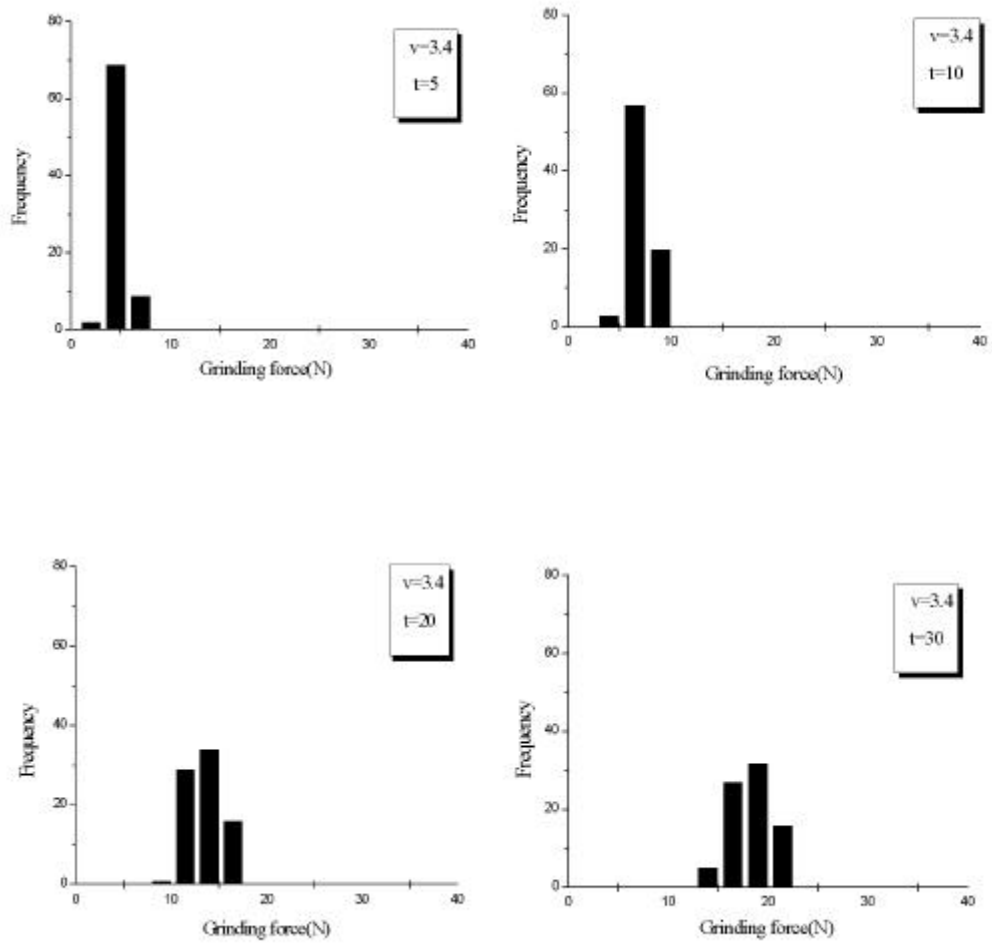


Fig. 12(b) The distribution of frequency versus grinding force
(WA #220 wheel)

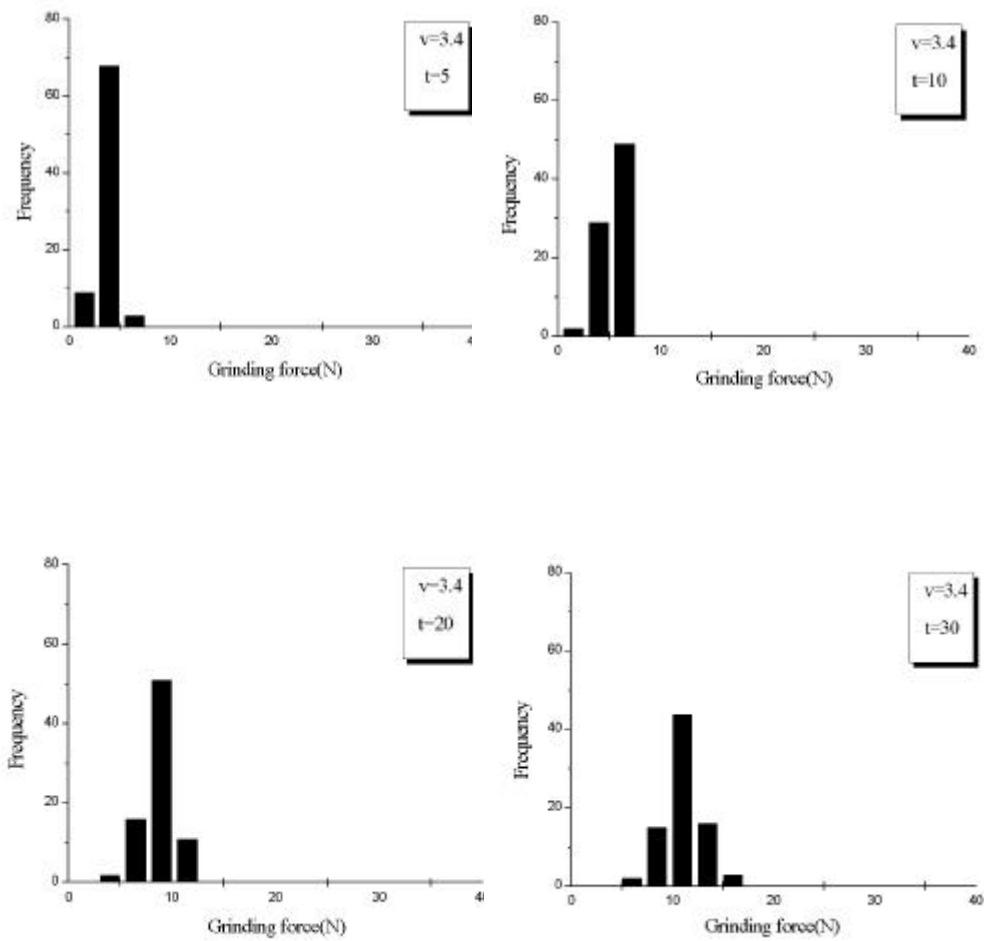


Fig. 12(c) The distribution of frequency versus grinding force
(WA #300 wheel)

4.2

Fig. 13 WA STD11 가
 . Fig. 13(a) 가
2.5m/min
(#100, #220, #300) 5 30 μ m
 R_a R_{max} , Fig. 13(b)
가 10 μ m
1.4
4.6m/min 가 R_a R_{max}
 . R_a
가 가 가
 , R_{max} #100
#220 #300
 , 가
 .

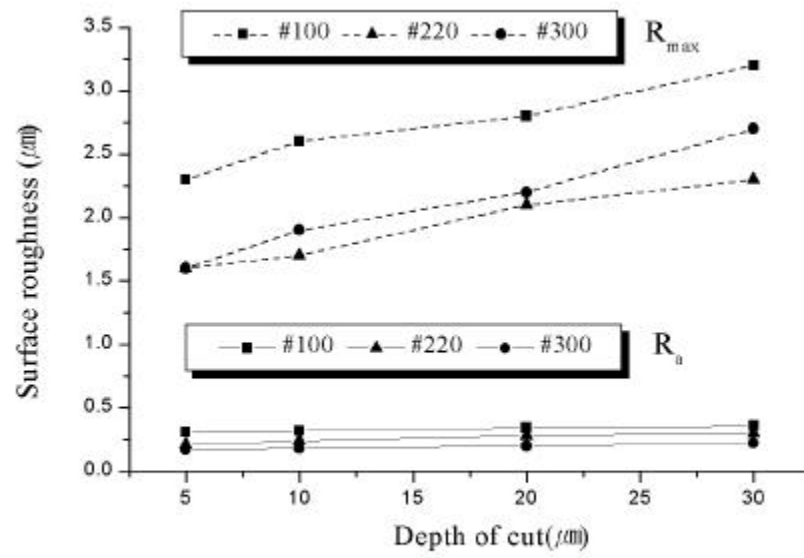


Fig. 13(a) Surface roughness of grinding direction for depth of cut

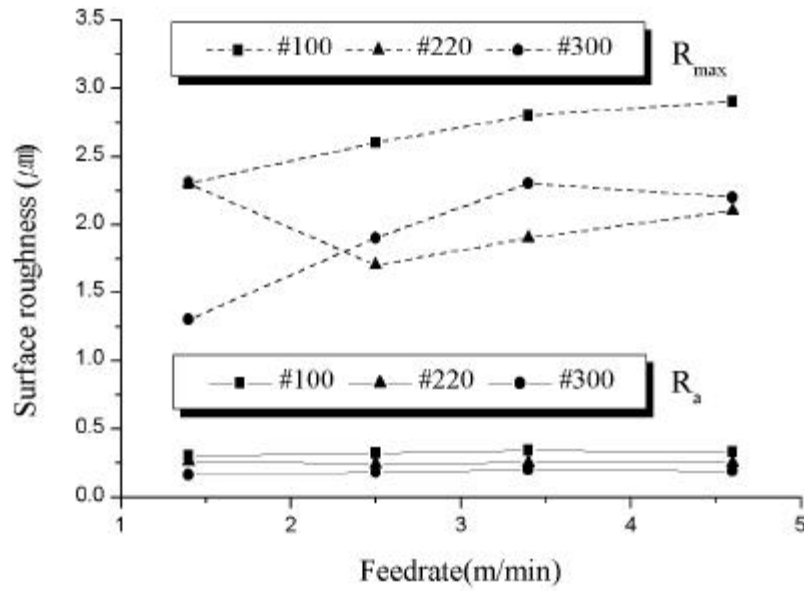


Fig. 13(b) Surface roughness of grinding direction for feedrate

(R_a)

Fig. 14

.

가

가

, 가 가

가

.

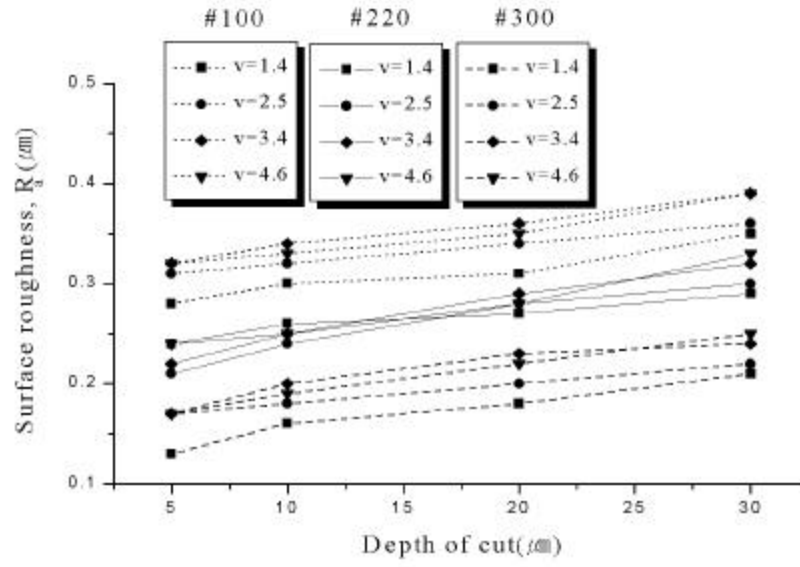


Fig. 14(a) Surface roughness(R_a) versus depth of cut for feedrate and mesh of wheel

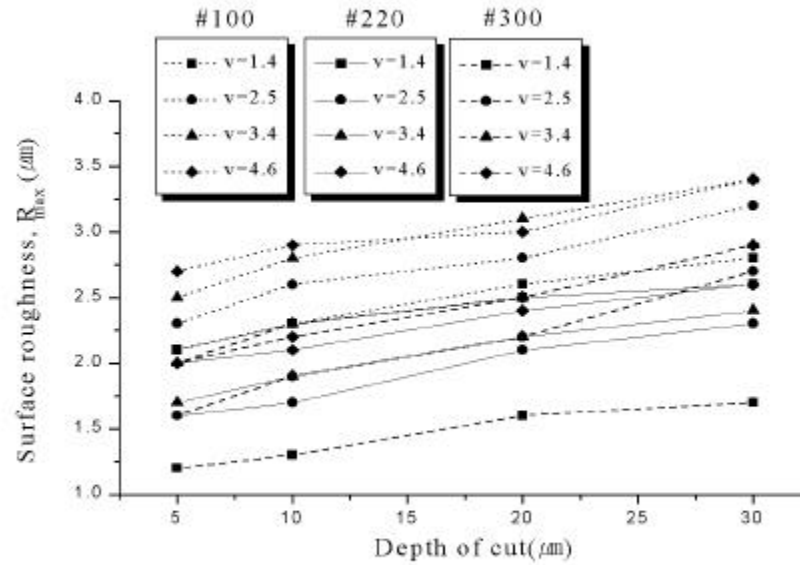


Fig. 14(b) Surface roughness(R_{max}) versus depth of cut for feedrate and mesh of wheel

4.3

STD11
1 5 . Fig. 15 #100
가 1.4m/min 4.6m/min , 가
1 5 2/3

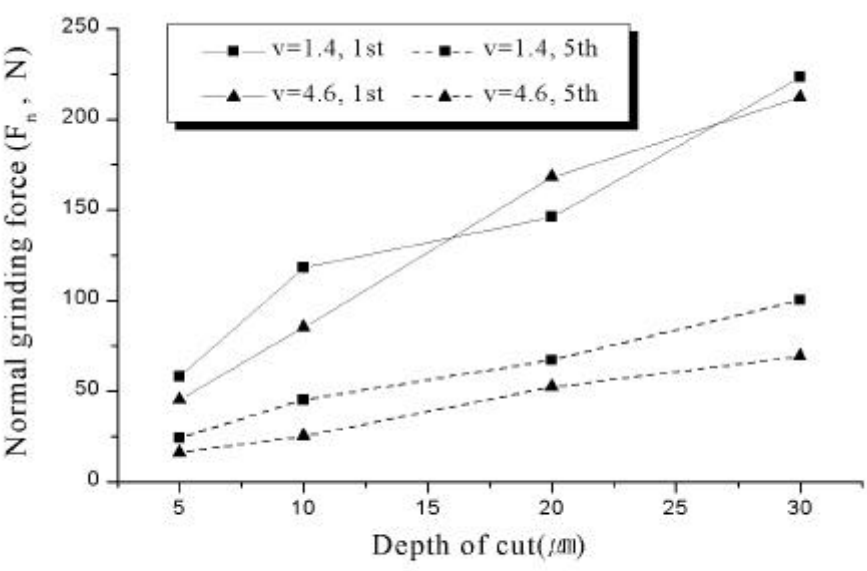


Fig. 15 Effect of spark-out on the grinding force

Fig. 16

가

2.5m/min, 10 μ m

가

가

, 10

가

10

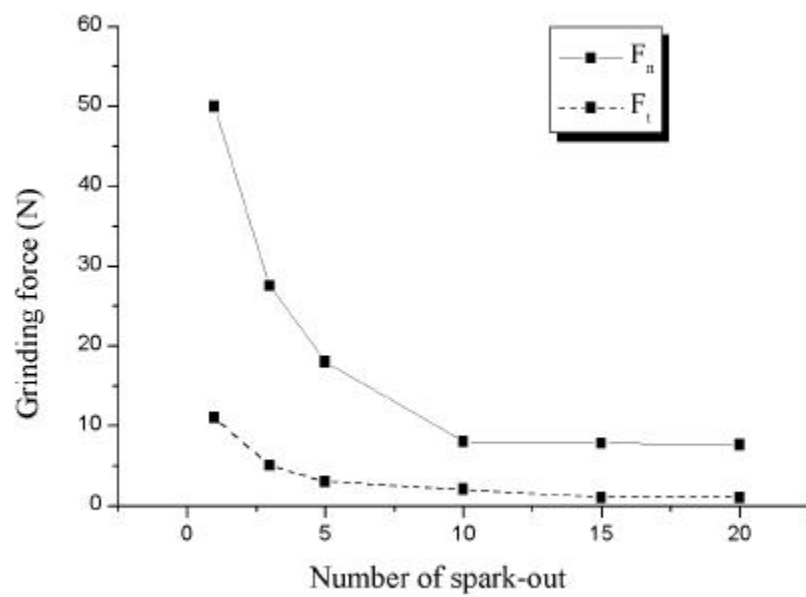


Fig. 16 Grinding force versus number of spark-out

STD11

. Fig. 17 #100 , 가
 1.4m/min, 4.6m/min 1 5
 가 10μm 가 1 5
 , 가 10 20% .

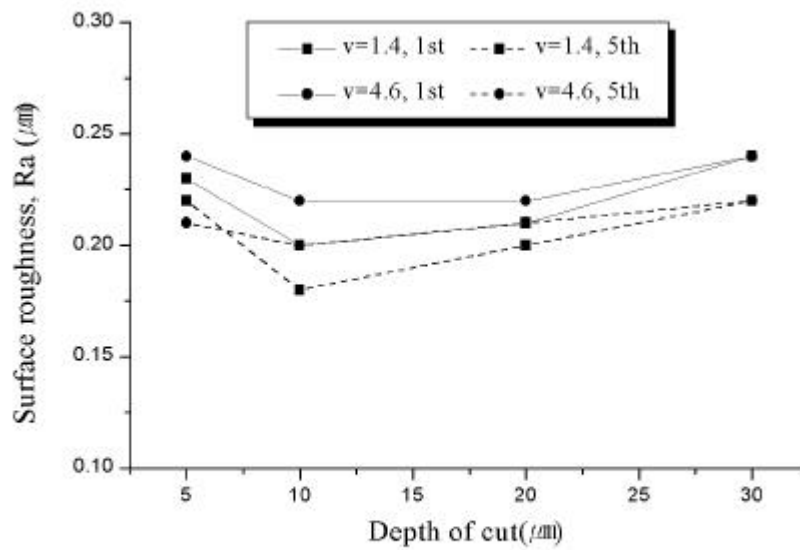


Fig. 17 Effect of spark-out on the surface roughness

STD11 가 , 2.5m/min, 10 μ m 가 . Fig. 18 가 가 , R_a R_{max} 가 . , 10 , 10 .

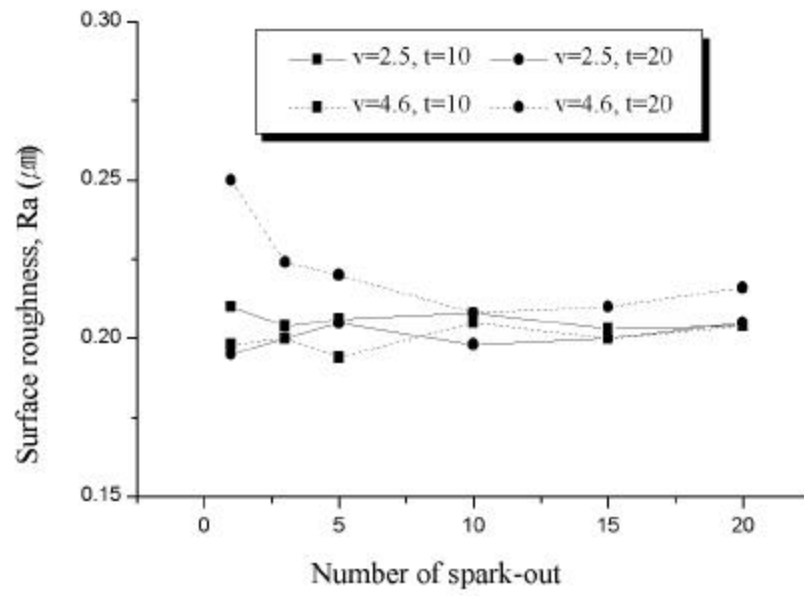


Fig. 18(a) Surface roughness(R_a) versus number of spark-out

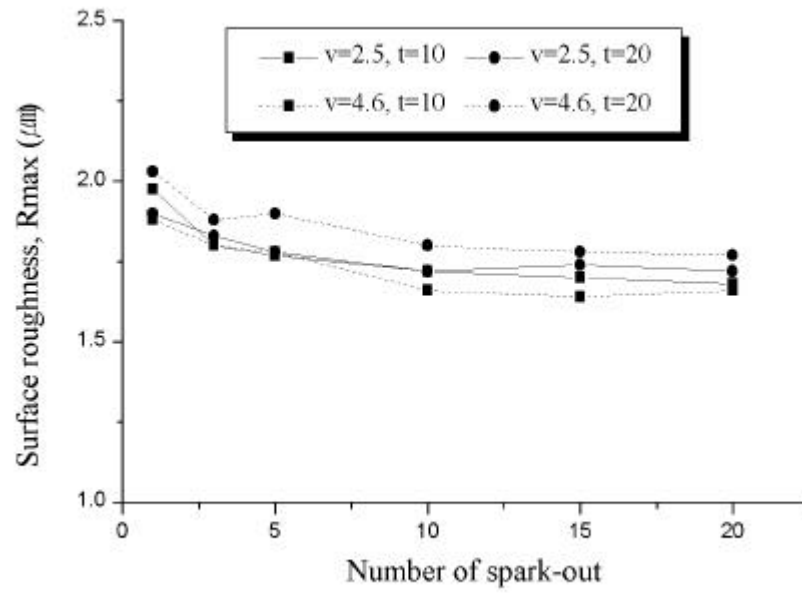


Fig. 18(b) Surface roughness(R_{max}) versus number of spark-out

5.

WA (#100, #220, #300)

가 (STD11) 1.

4 4.6m/min, 5 30 μ m 가

,

.

1. 가 , #100

#220 1.5 , #300 2

. 가 가

, 가 가

가 .

2. 가 가 가 ,

60 ,

가 가

.

3.

가 가

가 가 .

가 .

4. #100, #220, #300 가 ,

가 가

.

.

5.

, 가 10 가
.
10 가 .

1. , , “AE 가 ,”
 , 17 , 4 , pp. 240-246, 2000.
2. , , , , “ 가
() ,” , 13 , 11 , 1996.
3. Kazunori Nagasaka, Yoshihiro Kita, and Akihiro Tanibayashi, “ The
Construction of Expert System for Grinding Process,” Journal of
JSPE, Vol. 57, No. 7, pp. 141-146, 1991.
4. Ganhoi Kim and Inasaki, “ Establishment of Optimum Grinding
Conditions Utilizing the Fuzzy Regression Model,” Journal of JSME,
Vol. 59, No. 566, pp. 280-286, 1992.
5. , “ 가 ,”
 , pp. 57, 1982.
6. S. Malkin, Grinding Technology-Theory and Application of
Machining with Abrasives, John Wiley & Sons, 1989.
7. 島宗勉, 小野浩二; “砥石壽命に關する研究(研削抵抗の時間的變化),” (第
1報), 日本精密機械學會論文集, Vol. 46, No. 11, pp. 1379-1385, 1980.
8. 井上英夫; “研削加工におけるびびう 振動 現象,” 日本精密機械學會論文
集, Vol. 53, No. 9, pp. 591-592, 1969.

9. , 가 , , 1996.
10. J.r. crookall, Milton C. shaw, Nam P. Suh, Principles of Abrasive Processing, Clarendon press · Oxford, 1996.
11. , , 가 , , pp. 41- 160, 1998.
12. , , , “ WC-Co 가 , ” , 10 , 1 , pp. 42-51, 1993.
13. , , , , 1994.
14. Kuo S, Computer Application of Numerical Methods, Addison Wesley, 1972.
15. K. Steffen, H.Follinger, “ A New Approach for Investigating Dynamic Effects in Grinding,” Annals of CIRP, Vol. 34 , No. 1, 1984.
16. W. H. Backer and M. E. Merchant, “ On the Basic Mechanics of the Grinding Process,” Transactions of the ASME, pp. 141- 148, 1958.
17. K. V. Kumar, Mcoznina, Y. Tanaka, and M. C. Shaw, “ A New Method of Studying the Performance of Grinding Wheels,” Trans. ASME, Vol.102, No.1, pp. 80-84. Fed. 1980.

Selection of Optimum Machining Condition Using STD11 Material in Surface Grinding

Lee, young - suk

**Dept. of Mechanical Engineering,
Graduate School of Pukyong National University.**

Abstract

Generally the grinding, which is applied in the net shape manufacturing, is an important process that influences directly the accuracy and integrity of products. This paper deals with parameters considered in grinding such as grinding force, surface roughness, feedrate and depth of cut.

In order to measure variation of grinding force and surface roughness, an experiment was made. In this experiment, equipments like hydraulic surface grinding machine, dynamometer, charge amplifier, A/D convertor, PC, surface roughness measuring instrument and so on were used.

In this experiment variation of grinding force shows that analysis of static and dynamic peculiarity, the grinding force ratio and the number of stroke are taken into consideration. Besides, the effect of spark-out examined and surface roughness is observed for machining quality of workpiece. With the experimental investigation, I suggest STD11's machining condition for effective grinding.

Key words : Grinding force(), Depth of cut()
Feedrate(), Surface roughness()

Nomenclature

- A : Cross cutting area of workpiece (mm^2)
- a_g : Wear flat area of grain (mm^2)
- a_m : Cutting area of grain (mm^2)
- b : Wheel width (mm)
- C : Distance between grain and other grain (mm)
- D : Wheel diameter (mm)
- d : Workpiece diameter (mm)
- E_s : Specific grinding energy (kg/mm^2)
- f_n : Normal component force in grain (kg)
- f_t : Tangential component force in grain (kg)
- F_n : Normal component of grinding force (kg)
- F_t : Tangential component of grinding force (kg)
- K_s : Specific cutting force in grinding (kg/mm^2)
- k_n : Compressible yield stress in workpiece (kg/mm^2)
- k_s : Specific cutting force in grinding (kg/mm^2)
- μ : Friction coefficient between grain and workpiece materials
- λ : Force component ratio in cutting
- l_c : Contact length between wheel and workpiece (mm)
- n_τ : Density of grain edge ($1/mm^2$)
- P_{flu} : Fluctuation of instant dynamic grinding force
- P_s : Settling grinding force (kg)
- R_a : Center line average height roughness (μm)

r : Wheel radius (mm)

$R_{\max}$: Peak to valley height (μm)

T_s : Settling time

t : Wheel depth of cut or downfeed (μm)

v : Workpiece velocity (m/min)

V : Wheel velocity (m/min)

Δ : Surface roughness of grinding ($R_a, \mu m$)

Z : Metal removal rate (mm^3/sec)

