

Development of Cutting Force Prediction Method for Micro Pattern Machining

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Key words : Micro machining, Micro pattern, Cutting force, Prediction, Cutting depth, V-groove

- F_c : Cutting force of each path (N)
- K : Specific cutting energy ($N/\mu m^2$)
- A : Cutting area (μm^2)
- C : Constant (from experiment)
- n : Constant (from experiment)
- t : Chip thickness (μm)
- F_r : Real cutting force (N)
- F_v : Predicted cutting force (N)
- d_i : i-th cutting depth (μm)
- a : Angle of tool (rad)
- p : Pitch of pattern (μm)
- w : Width of tool (μm)

Fig 1.
가

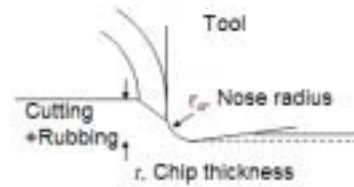


Fig 1. Micro machining and nose radius

1.

TFT-LCD
TFT-LCD

가

가 (Specific cutting energy)

$$F_c = KA \tag{1}$$

가 가 V 가 (1,2), 가 (3)

가 0.5~20 μm

(4) (5,6) 가 (Size effect)

$$K = Ct^{-n} \tag{2}$$

V

가

(2)

가

가 가 (3) (Least square method)

2.

$$\min(\sum(F_{ri} - F_{vi})^2) \rightarrow C, n \tag{3}$$

2.1

(Prism)

가

가

가

(4), 가 가

가

(5)

$$F_c = C((d_i - d_{i-1}) \sin(\frac{a}{2}))^{-n} (d_i^2 - d_{i-1}^2) \tan(\frac{a}{2}),$$

if $2d \tan(\frac{a}{2}) < p$ (4)

$$F_c = C((d_i - d_{i-1}) \sin(\frac{a}{2}))^{-n} (d_i - d_{i-1}) p,$$

if $2d \tan(\frac{a}{2}) \geq p$ (5)

(Rectangle) 가 (6)

$$F_c = C((d_i - d_{i-1}) \sin(\frac{a}{2}))^{-n} 2d_{i-1} (d_i - d_{i-1}) \tan(\frac{a}{2}) + C(d_i - d_{i-1})^{-n} (w + (d_i - d_{i-1}) \tan(\frac{a}{2})) (d_i - d_{i-1})$$

(7)

$$F_c = \sum K_k A_k$$

(7)

2.3

가 Fig 2 (a) Fig 2 (b) (c)

Fig 2 (a) 가 C n 가

Fig 2 (b) Fig 2 (c) 0.02 N 0.04 N

Fig 2 (d) 가

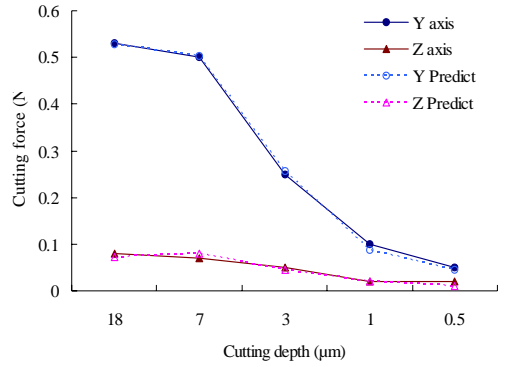
0.04 N 가 (a) (b) (c) 0.04 N

가

가 Fig 3 (a) C n

Fig 3 (b) Fig 3 (b)

가 0.21 N 가

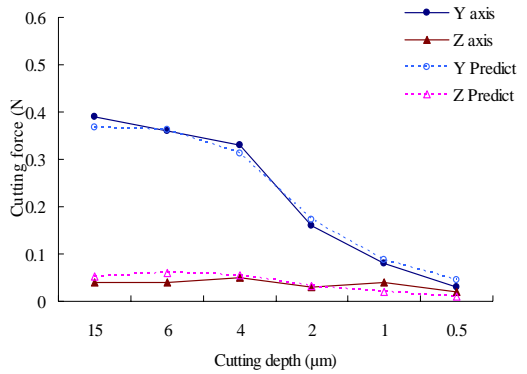


KIMMExperiment - 5 Step cut
 Workpiece : 6:4 brass
 Tool : SCD, V 90°
 Pitch : 50 μm
 Cutting depth : 18+7+3+1+0.5 μm
 Cutting speed : 1,200mm/min

Least Square Method
 Constant : $C_y=0.00174, n_y=0.026$
 Constant : $C_z=0.00035, n_z=0.172$

Max. Error : $E_y=0.01, E_z=0.01$ N

(a)

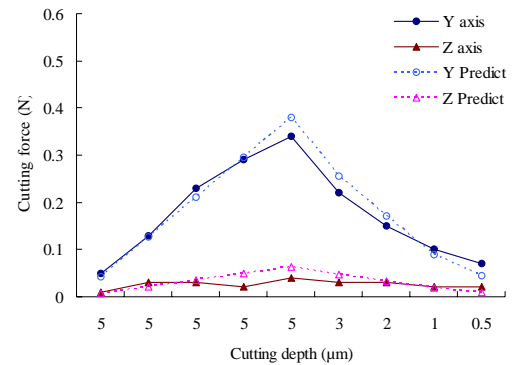


KIMMExperiment - 6 Step cut
 Cutting depth : 15+6+4+2+1+0.5 μm

Constant of (a)

Max. Error : $E_y=0.02, E_z=0.02$ N

(b)

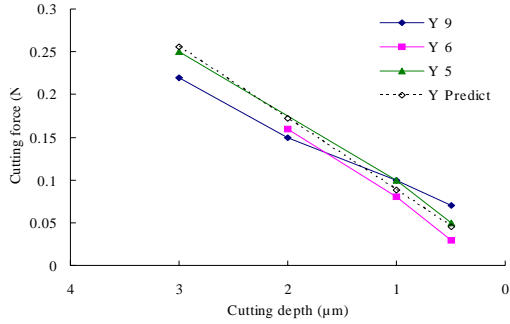


KIMMExperiment - 9 Step cut
 Cutting depth : 5+5+3+2+1+0.5 μm

Constant of (a)

Max. Error : $E_y=0.04, E_z=0.03$ N

(c)



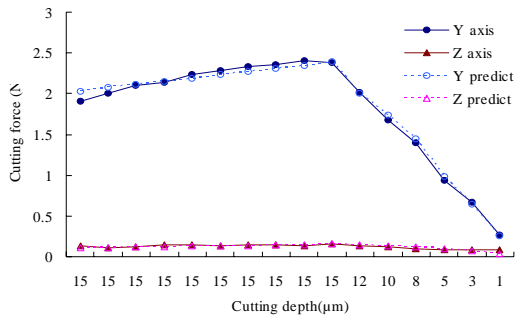
KIMM Experiment - 측정 값 비교
Cutting depth : 3+2+1+0.5 μm

Constant of (a)

측정오차 E_y : 0.03, 0.01, 0.02, 0.04 N

(d)

Fig 2. Cutting fore of prism pattern

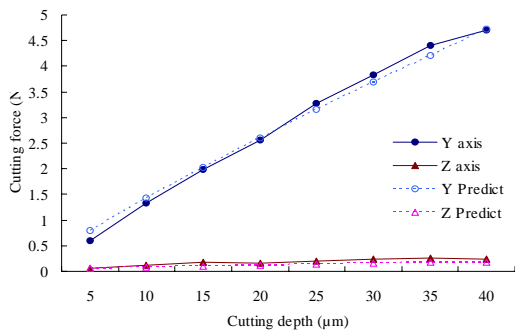


KIMM Experiment
Workpiece : 6:4 brass
Tool : SCD, a=5.72°, w=120 μm
Pitch : 150 μm
Cutting depth : 15*10+12+10+8+5+3+1 μm
Cutting speed : 1,200 mm/min

Least Square Method
Constant : C_y=0.00168, n_y=0.149
Constant : C_z=0.00021, n_z=0.468

Max. Error : E_y=0.12, E_z=0.05 N

(a)



KIMM Experiment
Cutting depth : 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40 μm

Constant of (a)

Max. Error : E_y=0.21, E_z=0.08 N

(b)

Fig 3. Cutting force of rectangular pattern

3. 가

3.1 가
가 가
가 가

Fig 4

가
가 0.001 N

(6)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

0.001 N

가

가

$$F_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n F_i}{n} \quad (8)$$

$$d_{avg} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n d_i}{n} \quad (9)$$

$$d_i += (1 - \frac{F_i}{F_{avg}})d_{avg} \quad (10)$$

$$F_{max} - F_{min} < 0.01 \quad (11)$$

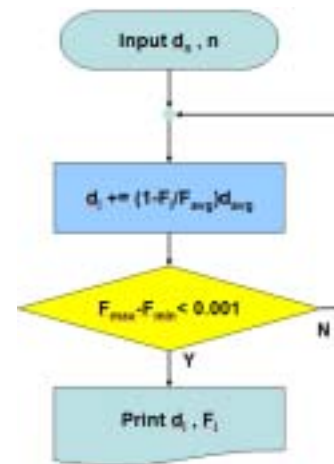


Fig 4. Cutting depth computation algorithm

3.2 가

가 가 가 가

가 Fig 5 (a)

5 μm 5 가

0.5 N 3.5 N 7

Fig 5 (b)

3.5 N

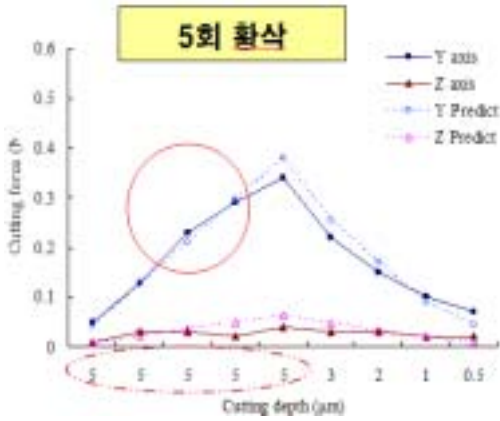
가

가

가

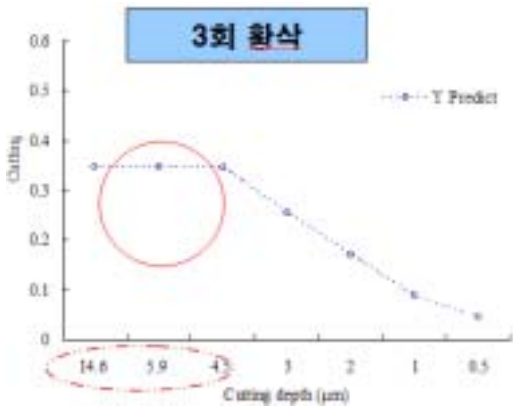
5

3



KIMM Experiment : 9회 절삭
 Cutting depth : 5*5회+3+2+1+0.5 μm

(a) 5 step roughing



일정 절삭력 가공조건 : 7회 절삭
 Cutting depth : 14.6+5.9+4.5+3+2+1+0.5 μm

(b) 3 step roughing

Fig 5. Cutting depth for constant cutting force

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4.

가

가 가

가 0.04 N,

0.12 N

가

가

5

3