

齿轮超声振动辅助磨削表面完整性研究综述

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摘要:【目的】齿轮作为动力传递系统的核心构件,其表面完整性直接影响装备的服役寿命。超声振动辅助磨削(Ultrasonic Vibration-Assisted Grinding, UVAG)通过引入高频振动能,旨在解决高性能齿轮精密制造中切削力大、摩擦热积累严重等难题。【分析】系统梳理了齿轮超声振动辅助磨削装备的创新发展历程,重点分析了不同结构形式UVAG装备的关键技术特征。从表面完整性表征方法出发,深入探讨了超声振动对材料去除行为、表面粗糙度、残余应力分布及亚表层损伤控制的调控机制。【结论】超声辅助加工能显著降低磨削力和磨削温度,改善齿轮表层物理力学性能,在精密加工领域具有独特的技术优势与工程应用潜力。【展望】未来研究应聚焦于超声振动系统与磨削工艺的深度融合,探索多物理场耦合作用下的表面质量演化规律,并致力于大型化、高频化UVAG成套装备的研发。

关键词: 齿轮系统; 超声振动; 磨削加工

中图分类号: TH161 **DOI:** 10.16578/j.issn.1004.2539.XXXX.XX.001

0 引言

齿轮作为动力传递系统的核心基础构件^{[1]-14-115[2-3]},其性能表现直接决定了高端装备(如航空发动机、风力发电齿轮箱、高精度工业机器人等)在极端工况下的可靠性、传动效率与服役寿命^[4-6]。随着现代工业对齿轮性能提出“高精度、高转速、低噪声、长寿命、高承载”的严格要求^[7-9],制造过程中亟需解决切削力控制^[10-11]、磨削温度抑制^[12-13]、砂轮性能优化^[14-16]及加工效率提升^[17-18]等关键问题。传统磨削工艺因存在热-力耦合效应显著、材料去除机制受限等问题,易在齿轮亚表层诱发微裂纹^[19-20]、热损伤层^[21-23]、残余拉应力^[24]以及不利相变组织,严重损害表面完整性^[25-26],并成为齿面点蚀、断齿等疲劳失效的主要诱因^[27]。因此,通过创新加工方法调控表面完整性,从而实现齿轮抗疲劳性能与使用寿命^[28]的协同提升,具有重要的研究意义与工程价值。

为克服传统加工方法的局限,超声振动辅助加工技术(Ultrasonic Vibration Assisted Machining, UVAM)通过向刀具或工件引入高频(≥ 18 kHz)、微幅振动,将传统连续切削转变为周期性分离切削过程,赋予磨

粒极高的瞬时加速度与速度,改变了切屑的形成过程,促进材料以剪切方式更高效地去除,优化了摩擦特性^[29-32]。其核心效应包括:高频振动改变了磨粒-工件接触区的接触与摩擦状态,为磨削液的渗透与换热提供了更佳条件,并减少了磨屑与容屑空间的粘连,降低了磨削力,有效抑制了磨削力与磨削热积累(30%~40%);同时,振动轨迹与工件进给运动的叠加,使实际切削路径更为复杂,增加了单颗磨粒在单位时间内的有效切削次数,有助于降低未变形切屑厚度,改善已加工表面形貌。研究表明,UVAM技术通过椭圆振动轨迹能够有效改善表面形貌,使表面粗糙度 R_a 值降至0.4以下^[33-35];更为重要的是,在表层引入梯度残余压应力场,可提高显微硬度,提升齿轮的使用寿命。

齿轮超声加工技术在改善表面形貌、控制加工损伤、提升齿廓精度等方面已展现出显著优势。本文重点围绕超声振动辅助磨削的技术原理与工程应用,系统分析振动系统设计、非谐振建模方法、超声振动对表面完整性的影响机理,并展望了该技术在航空、新能源汽车等领域齿轮制造中的发展路径与应用前景。

收稿日期: 2025-09-11 修回日期: 2025-10-21

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目

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引用格式: 史玉鑫,赵俊帅,赵彪,等. 齿轮超声振动辅助磨削表面完整性研究综述[J]. 机械传动, XXXX, XX(X): 1-8.

SHI Yuxin, ZHAO Junshuai, ZHAO Biao, et al. Review of surface integrity in ultrasonic vibration-assisted gear grinding [J]. Journal of Mechanical Transmission, XXXX, XX(X): 1-8.



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1 齿轮超声振动辅助磨削装置技术发展

如图1所示^{[1]115-116[36]103-105[37]38-47}，超声振动齿轮加工技术自20世纪中叶概念萌芽，历经装置创新与系统优化，实现了一维到多维超声振动加工，到今天已经发展到以非谐振设计和稳定性调控为核心的先进阶段。该技术通过持续革新，不断突破加工效率与精度的瓶颈，为实现高性能齿轮的精密制造提供了关键支撑。



图1 超声振动加工齿轮技术发展

Fig. 1 Development journey of ultrasonic vibration-assisted gear machining technology

超声振动系统作为齿轮超声加工的核心组成部分，其性能直接决定了能量传递的效率与加工效果。如图2所示，该系统一般由超声电源、换能器、变幅杆及齿轮刀具(或工件)等构成，常见振动模态包括纵-纵、纵-弯及纵-扭等形式^{[38]598-599}。

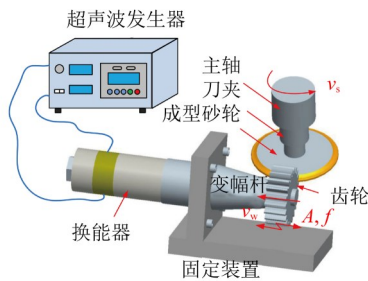


图2 切向超声振动辅助齿轮磨削系统

Fig. 2 Transverse ultrasonic vibration-assisted gear grinding system

在工程实践中，齿轮通常作为终端负载与变幅杆相连，构成复合振动系统。由于实际边界条件复杂，往往难以满足理想假设，因此，有必要将齿轮结构与振动系统作为整体进行建模与分析。秦慧斌等^{[36]104-105}指出，齿轮作为负载，其结构尺寸通常由功能需求决定，而非振动系统的谐振条件，因此，需通过变幅杆的结构适配实现系统谐振，该类设计属于“非谐振设计”范畴。目前，非谐振超声振动系统的理论体系尚未完善，其建模与优化方法仍是研究重点。

针对非谐振系统的设计问题，王时英等^[39]基于圆盘与变幅杆的耦合动力学方程，结合力边界条件，

推导了非谐振变幅器的频率方程，并通过实验验证了理论模型的正确性，为非谐振设计提供了理论依据。郭星晨等^[40-41]从纵波传播理论出发，建立了含齿轮结构特征的系统共振数学模型，采用Matlab与Ansys联合仿真，优化了系统参数，最终通过模态分析、阻抗测试与谐振试验验证了设计误差小于5%，表明基于局部共振理论的设计方法具备较高可行性与精度。梁欣等^[42]的研究进一步表明，在非谐振系统中，齿轮-变幅杆耦合界面存在振幅放大效应，且齿轮端面输出振幅对分度圆直径及杆径参数不敏感，在一定条件下可保持稳定。吴能赏等^[43]通过对阶梯型变幅杆与准双曲面齿轮小轮的组合结构进行有限元模态分析与修正，实现了系统工作频率与纵振频率的匹配。魏冰阳等^[44]采用力电类比与四端网络方法，建立了超声研齿换能及变幅器的等效网络模型，推导出系统的频率方程与振速比显式表达式，据此完成了1/2波长换能器的设计与实现。吕明等^[45]建立了变幅杆-齿轮系统的整体理论模型，并指出阻尼与反射波对振幅分布影响显著，但对节圆位置影响较小。王时英等^[46]基于Mindlin理论推导了超声珩齿变幅器的频率与振幅方程，为复杂结构的动力学分析提供了理论工具。杨建军等^[47]对三类带轴锥齿轮超声变幅系统进行谐振设计，实现了理论设计、仿真与实验频率误差仅1.17%，验证了理论模型的准确性。

如图3所示，在工艺效果层面，CHEN等^{[48]333-334}提出的三维超声振动辅助磨削技术融合了超声振动与电解过程中的砂轮修整，可保持砂轮表面始终锋利，提高了磨削效率和加工精度。如图4所示，BIE等^{[38]602-603}将齿轮简化为与参考圆直径相同的圆柱体，忽略齿轮形状对纵向振动的影响，并通过模拟确定了设计的合理性。类似地，WANG等^[50]将齿轮和变幅杆视为一个整体振动系统，利用一维波动方程建立各部分的位移和应力函数，运用模态分析和瞬态动力学分析，验证了理论模型的正确性

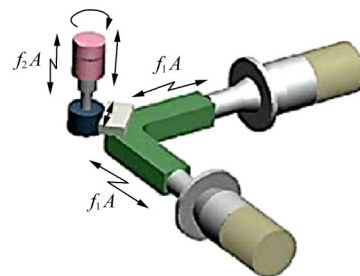


图3 三维超声振动辅助内磨削原理示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of the principle of three-dimensional ultrasound vibration-assisted internal grinding

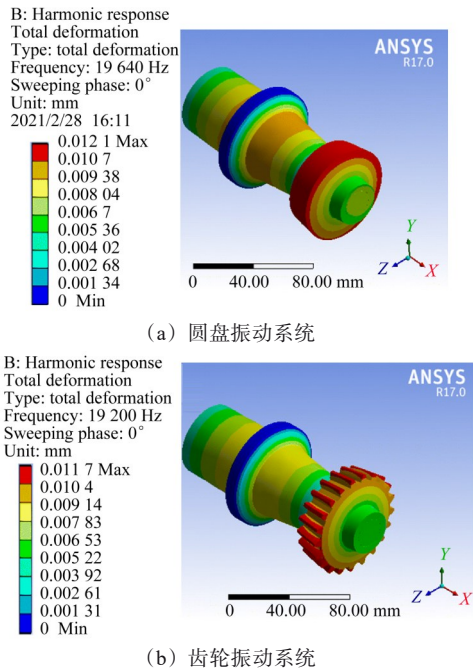


图4 超声振动系统有限元位移云图

Fig. 4 Finite element displacement map of the ultrasonic vibration system

2 超声振动磨削齿轮的加工表面完整性

超声振动辅助加工技术作为一种先进的精加工手段,在硬脆材料(如陶瓷)及延性材料(如C45碳钢)磨削中均展现出优异的表面质量控制能力,其核心优势源于振动能量优化了材料去除机理,其机理与工艺优化研究近年来受到广泛关注。^[51]

在理论分析方面,蔡卫星等^[52]基于运动学分析与磨削体积守恒定律,建立了超声振动作用下的平均未变形磨屑厚度模型与切屑变形力解析表达式,并进一步引入振动调制下的摩擦因数变化,构建了磨粒-工件界面摩擦力模型。理论研究表明,超声振动促使砂轮上磨粒产生断续切削作用,可减小平均磨削力,并且砂轮相对工件做高频往复运动,使工件出现软化现象,材料的流动应力降低,进一步减小了磨削力。由于磨削力的减小及磨粒-工件接触界面的改变,磨削过程中产生的热量减少,导致磨削温度降低。

CHEN等^{[48][341-342]}发现与二维超声振动相比,三维超声振动引入了Z轴方向的振动,使得磨削轨迹变为空间螺旋线,类似于旋转切削,有利于保持磨粒刃口锋利,降低了磨削温度,可使磨削力降低20%~30%。BIE等^{[38][608-609]}研发的切向超声振动辅助磨削系统可有效降低法向与切向磨削力(降幅最高分别达28.2%和18.9%)及磨削温度(25.7%),提高了齿轮表面残余压应力(13.2~29.3%)和表面硬度(8.9~12.7%)。超声振动尤其适用于低速工况,有助于延长砂轮寿命并提升加工质量。HAN等^[53]的研究结果表明,分离特性改变了材料的去除机理。与普通磨削相比,超声振动

的磨削力较小,磨削力比稳定;颗粒与工件之间的高频相互作用中断了磨削过程,减少了磨屑的粘附,减轻了砂轮的磨损。

YIN等^[54]提出的超声辅助成形磨削方法通过进一步降低磨削力,可提升齿面加工效率与质量。类似地,姚松林等^[55]发现在一定范围内,振动频率、幅值与主轴转速的增加可优化表面质量,进给量与切削深度的增加则会削弱超声振动的优化效果。朱德荣等^[49]的实验结果证明,超声振动修形可显著提高齿面误差修正能力与材料去除效率,降低粗糙度值达37.1%,并改善啮合性能。

在齿轮残余应力方面,闫艳燕等^[56]系统研究了纵扭复合超声振动辅助磨削对表面残余应力分布的影响机制,由其理论模型可知,机械效应诱导的残余压应力在数值上超越了热效应导致的残余拉应力。如图5所示,有限元仿真进一步表明,超声磨削应力场集中于剪切变形区与犁犁区,且剪切应力贡献占主导;温度场则高度集中于表层,最高达320℃。实验验证表明,纵扭超声磨削可有效消除表面拉应力,获得以压应力为主导的表面状态,且该应力场分布受磨削深度、线速度及超声振幅等参数的耦合调控。别文博等^{[37][35-36]}从残余应力与表层组织协同控制的角度发现,超声处理不仅可显著降低齿面粗糙度、改善微观形貌,更关键的是在表层引入了高幅值、大梯度的残余压应力场与硬化层。ZHAO等^[57]则从热-力耦合角度分析了超声振动对12Cr2Ni4A齿面残余应力的影响机制,指出通过适当调整振幅,可以降低磨削温度和磨削力,使热应力减小,降低烧伤风险,并且齿轮齿形表面为残余压应力,如图6所示。

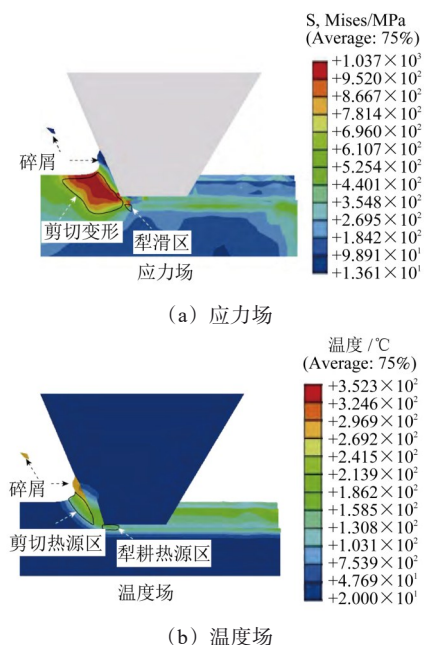


图5 超声磨削有限元云图

Fig. 5 Finite element cloud diagram of ultrasonic grinding

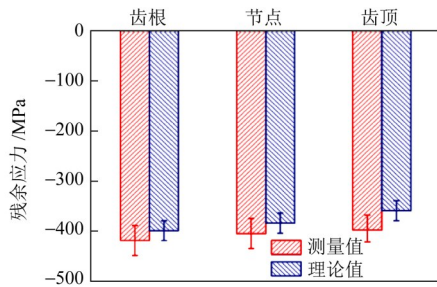
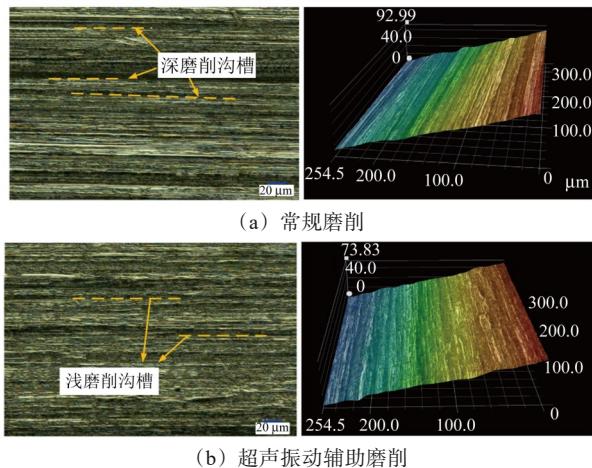


图6 齿轮齿形表面沿渐开线残余应力分布规律
(工艺参数: $a_r=40\ \mu\text{m}$, $V_w=400\ \text{mm/min}$, $n=4\ 000\ \text{r/min}$, $A_f=1.2\ \mu\text{m}$)
Fig. 6 Distribution rule of residual stress along involute on the surface of gear profile (Processing parameters: $a_r=40\ \mu\text{m}$, $V_w=400\ \text{mm/min}$, $n=4\ 000\ \text{r/min}$, $A_f=1.2\ \mu\text{m}$)

在表面形貌方面,图7所示对比了常规磨削与超声振动辅助成形磨削工艺加工后的齿面形貌^[58]。在常规磨削加工中[图7(a)],齿轮表面平行于磨削方向的区域可清晰观察到较深的磨削槽与明显的磨削脊,这类特征直接反映了普通磨削方式下材料去除的痕迹形态;而在超声振动辅助作用下[图7(b)],磨削槽深度显著变浅,且磨粒运动路径呈现出明显的重叠现象。这一差异源于超声磨削过程中,磨粒与工件的接触关系会随磨粒对工件的往复冲击持续变化,最终使得超声磨削加工后的齿面呈现出更优的光滑外观。



(a) 常规磨削

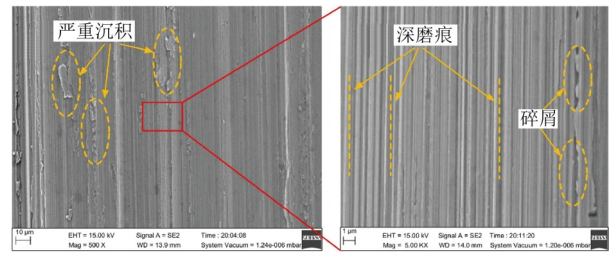
(b) 超声振动辅助磨削

图7 磨削齿面表面形貌

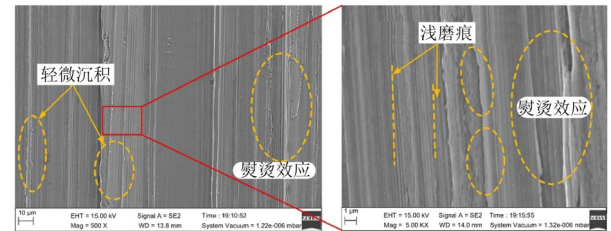
Fig. 7 Surface morphology of the ground tooth surface

类似的研究结论也体现在BIE等^[59]的实验中,其通过扫描电子显微镜(SEM)对磨削后齿面的分析结果如图8所示。结果显示,常规磨削加工的齿轮齿面存在较深的磨削沟纹,同时伴随切屑残留与严重的材料沉积问题;而超声振动磨削后的齿面[图8(b)]则呈现出截然不同的状态——加工表面整体光滑,磨削槽深度大幅降低,材料沉积现象也明显减轻。

在亚表层损伤控制方面,超声振动展现出独特优势。传统磨削中,较大的磨削力与高温易在工件亚表层诱发塑性变形层、微裂纹、组织相变(如烧伤白层)等损伤。超声振动通过降低磨削力,可减轻机械载荷对亚表层的塑性挤压与撕裂作用;通过降低



(a) 常规磨削



(b) 超声振动辅助磨削

图8 齿面SEM图

Fig. 8 SEM images of tooth surfaces

磨削温度,可抑制因热应力导致的微裂纹萌生与扩展,以及不利的相变组织生成。ZHAO等^[60]对磨削后齿轮的剖面金相分析显示,超声加工可以抑制磨削区的塑性变形,从而减少亚表面层的微观结构变化。这主要是因为超声振动辅助磨削可以有效地降低磨削温度,改善热均匀性,减少塑性变形和黏着磨损,从而提高齿轮的表面完整性和亚表面质量。

从机制上看,高频振动在磨粒与工件接触的瞬间会激发应力波向材料内部传播。应力波在工件中传播时会发生叠加,应力波的传播有助于破碎和分散已产生的微裂纹,阻止其向深处扩展,并在材料表层产生加工硬化效应,引入有益的残余压应力。因此,应力波效应不仅可增强材料去除效率,还可通过抑制裂纹扩展和改善表层应力状态,显著提升工件的表面完整性^[61]。

3 总结与展望

超声振动辅助加工技术通过高频振动减小磨削力和磨削温度,可保障磨削表面完整性,从而为高性能齿轮抗疲劳制造提供了有效的技术途径。总结分析现有的研究成果,有如下结论。

1) 面向复杂几何形状设计的振动系统已成为实现该工艺的核心。借助有限元分析、阻抗测试与多物理场耦合仿真等方法,推动了超声振动辅助加工技术从全谐振到非谐振的设计理论发展,有效解决了齿轮作为大型负载与变幅杆之间的耦合难题。

2) 超声振动使连续磨削过程转变为高频断续分离过程,显著降低了磨削力与磨削热,优化了切削区域的热-力耦合状态,从而系统提升了齿轮加工的表面完整性。

3) 与传统工艺相比,超声振动辅助加工在表面

完整性、刀具寿命方面均表现出更优性能, 尤其在提高齿轮疲劳寿命方面展现出显著潜力, 具备较好的工程应用前景。

超声振动辅助加工技术在齿轮制造中表现出良好的应用前景, 但其进一步发展仍面临若干关键挑战与研究机遇。

1) 当前非谐振设计理论尚未体系化, 尤其在面对复杂齿轮几何与多物理场耦合条件下, 振动系统的建模、仿真与性能预测仍需深入研究。未来需发展融合结构动力学、弹性波传播理论与材料特性的多尺度设计方法。

2) 如图9所示^[62], 结合在线监测、人工智能与自适应控制技术, 实现加工过程的振动状态实时调控与工艺参数动态优化, 是推动超声振动辅助磨削在航空、新能源汽车等发展应用的关键路径。

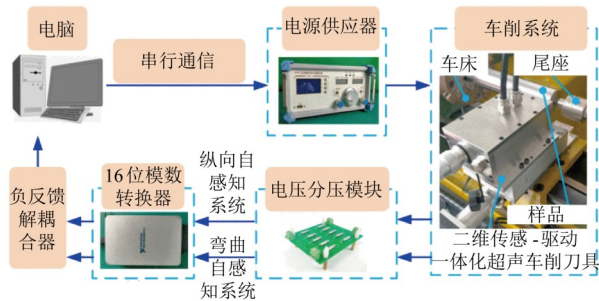


图9 智能可控试验系统

Fig. 9 Intelligent controllable test system

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Review of surface integrity in ultrasonic vibration-assisted gear grinding

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Abstract: [Objective] Gears are central components of power transmission systems, and their surface integrity fundamentally dictates the reliability and fatigue life of high-end equipment. Ultrasonic vibration-assisted grinding (UVAG) introduces high-frequency energy to mitigate excessive cutting forces and frictional heat accumulation, which are critical challenges in the precision manufacturing of high-performance gears. [Analysis] Through a systematic review of existing literature, this paper firstly delineates the evolutionary trajectory and core technical specifications of gear UVAG equipment. Secondly, it investigates the

regulatory mechanisms of ultrasonic vibration on material removal behaviors based on surface integrity characterization methods, such as surface roughness, residual stress distribution, and subsurface damage control. Technical characteristics of different vibration application modes are comparatively analyzed. [Conclusion] UVAG demonstrates superior capabilities in improving gear surface quality and reducing thermal damage compared to conventional grinding. It provides a robust theoretical foundation for achieving “high precision and long life” in gear manufacturing. [Prospect] Future research should focus on the synergistic optimization of multi-physics fields during the UVAG process and the development of high-frequency, large-scale integrated equipment to meet the requirements of extreme service conditions in aerospace and industrial robotics.

Key words: Gear system; Ultrasonic vibration; Grinding process

(编辑: 李立)