

[1.2,3]:

$$R_Z=h_I+h_2+h_3+h_4, \quad (1)$$

$$h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 - \quad , \quad , \quad ,$$

$$h_l = h = S^2/8R, \quad (2)$$

$S$ - ;  $R$  - .

$$0 - h_2 = 0.$$

$$h_3 \qquad R_7$$

$$h_3 = R_z - h \quad ; \quad R_z = R_z \quad (3)$$

#### $h_4$ -

$$h_4 = R \quad .$$

$$R_Z(\quad),$$

$$R_z = S^2/8R + R_z - h + R, \quad (4)$$

$$h = R_p \left\{ \frac{150P(1+f^2)^{0.5}}{\pi R t_m H_\mu \left[ \frac{180 - \arccos(S-a)/a}{180} (h - h) + 2h \right]} \right\}^{0.5}, \quad (5)$$

$$h = \dots; f = \dots; a = \dots; \\ h = \dots; h = \dots; R_p, t_m = \dots; \\ : R_p = 0,65R_z; t_m = 45\%.$$

$$R_z = \dots; \\ R_z = \frac{S^2}{8r} + \frac{b(2s+b)}{32r} + R \quad (6)$$

$$r = \dots; R = \dots; b = \dots;$$

$$b_c = 0.5\rho(1 - 2\tau_0/\sigma_T); \quad (7)$$

$$\rho = \dots; \sigma = \dots; \\ \tau_0 = \dots; T = \dots;$$

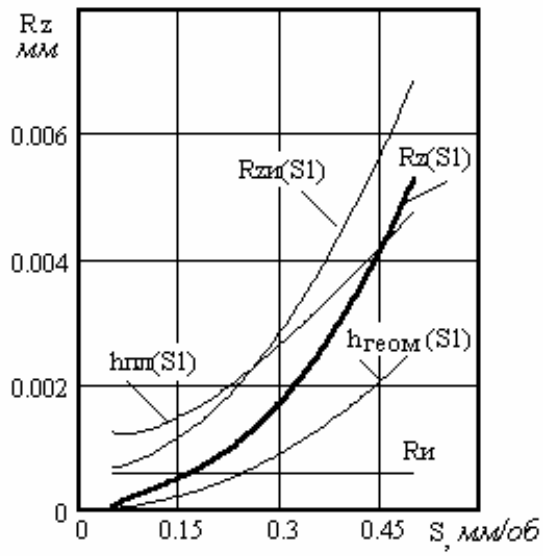
$$\tau_o = 500 / \left( 9.81 \left( l^{\frac{a(T+273)}{100+b}} + c \right) \right); \quad T = \frac{P}{10^3 \alpha F} \sigma(ts)^m v^l + 20^\circ, \quad (8)$$

$$a, b, c, p, m, l = \dots; \alpha, \sigma = \dots; F = \dots;$$

$$s = \dots; R_z = \dots; R_z = \dots; .1.$$

$$h_1 = h, \quad h_3 = R_z - h, \quad h_4 = R = 0,6.$$

$$.2 \quad R = 0,2R_z$$



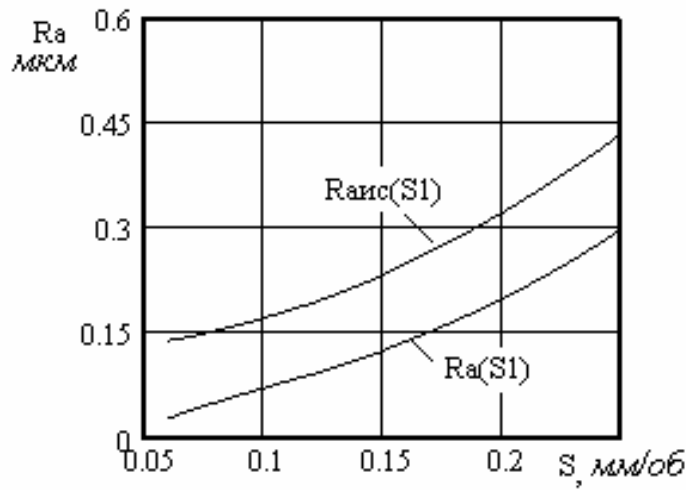
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s

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 $r=5$  ; -  
 $\rho=0,03$  ;  
 $V$   
 $=150 /$  ;  $t=5$  ; -  
 $f-$  ; -  
 $R=15$  ;  $P=500$  ; -  
 $f=0,15$ .

$R_a$

$R_a$ .



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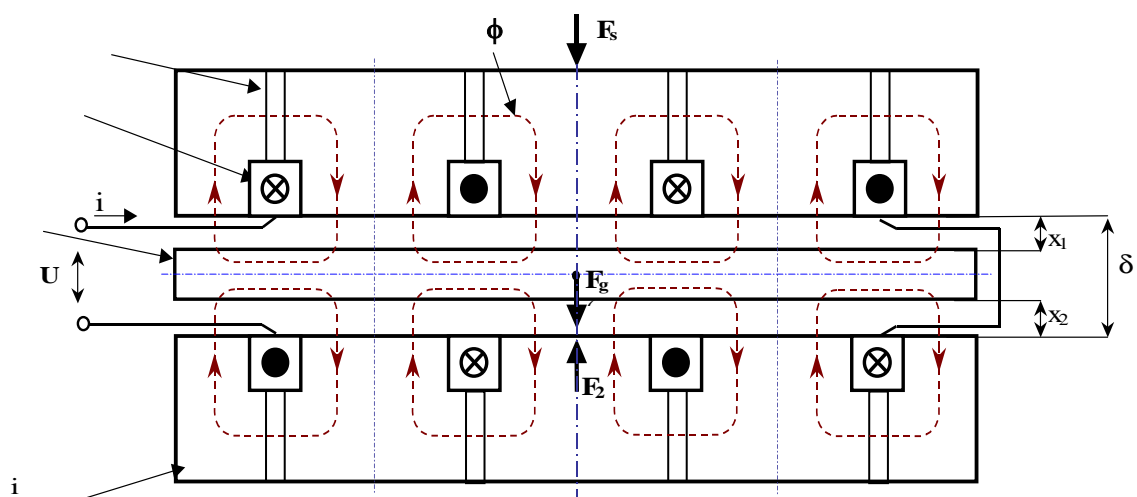
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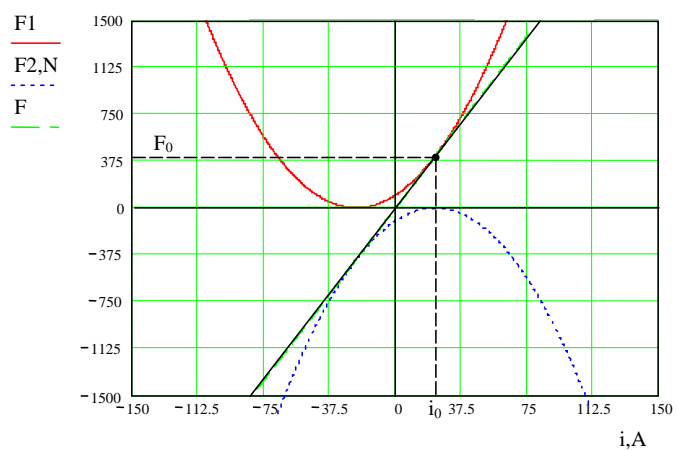
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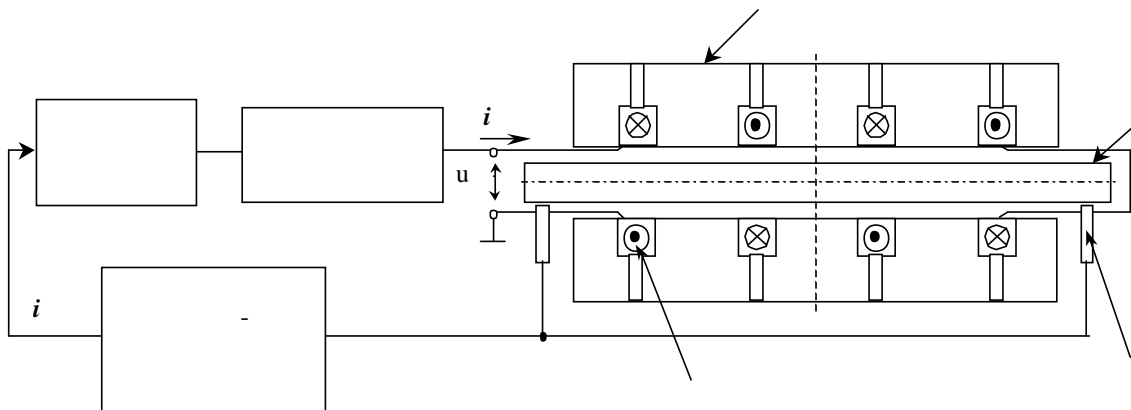
$$F = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{N} + \Theta_{\text{pm}})^2 \cdot \mu_0 \cdot A_{\text{Luft}}}{(2 \cdot x_1 + L_{\text{Fe}})^2} \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{N} - \Theta_{\text{pm}})^2 \cdot \mu_0 \cdot A_{\text{Luft}}}{(-2 \cdot x_1 + 2 \cdot \delta + L_{\text{Fe}})^2} \right], \quad (1)$$

$\Theta_{pm}$  - ;  
 $N$  - ;  
 $A_{Luft}$  - ;  
 $L_{Fe}$  - ;  
 $x_1, x_2$  - ;  
 $\delta$  - .

), . 3. (2) , -

$$\Delta F = 2 \cdot N \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \Theta_{pm} \cdot \frac{A_{Luft}}{(2 \cdot x_1 + R_{magFe} \cdot \mu_0 \cdot A_{Luft})^2} \cdot \Delta i - 8 \cdot N \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \Theta_{pm} \cdot i_0 \cdot \frac{A_{Luft}}{(2 \cdot x_1 + R_{magFe} \cdot \mu_0 \cdot A_{Luft})^3} \cdot \Delta x_1 \quad (2)$$

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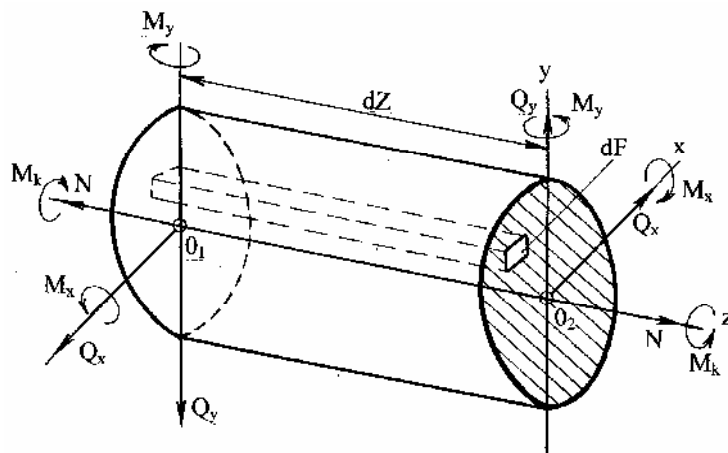


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[6]:

$$dU = dU(\quad) + dU(\quad) + dU(\quad) + dU(N) + dU(Q_x) + dU(Q_y). \quad (2)$$



. 1.  
dF

N

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} dU(M_k) &= \frac{M_k^2 dZ}{2GJ_p}; & dU(M_x) &= \frac{M_x^2 dZ}{2EJ_x}; \\ dU(M_y) &= \frac{M_y^2 dZ}{2EJ_y}; & dU(N) &= \frac{N^2 dZ}{2EF}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

; J -

; J ,

; F -

$\frac{dU(Q_y)}{dF}$

(2)

dZ ( . 1).

$U_0' dF dZ$ ,  $U_0'$  -

$U_0' = \tau_y^2 / 2G$  [6]

$$U_0' dF dZ = \frac{\tau_y^2}{2G} dF dZ. \quad (4)$$

(4)

F,

$$dU(Q_y) = \frac{dZ}{2G} \int_F \tau_y^2 dF.$$

$$[6] \quad \tau_y = \frac{Q_y S_x^*}{J_x b}, \quad S_x^* -$$

b -

dF.



$$\begin{aligned}
 dU(Q_y) &= \frac{Q_y^2 dZ}{2GZ_x^2} \int_F \frac{S_x^{*2}}{b^2} dF, \\
 dU(Q_y) &= \frac{Q_y^2 F dZ}{2GFJ_x^2} \int_F \frac{S_x^{*2}}{b^2} dF \cdot \\
 &= \frac{F}{Z_x^2} \int_F \frac{S_x^{*2}}{b^2} dF, \\
 dU(Q_y) &= K_y \frac{Q_y^2 dZ}{2GF}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$dU(Q_x) = K_x \frac{Q_x^2 dZ}{2GF}. \tag{6}$$

(5) (6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(3), (5) \quad (6), \quad (2) \\
 dU &= \frac{M_k^2 dZ}{2GJ_p} + \frac{M_x^2 dZ}{2EJ_x} + \frac{M_y^2 dZ}{2EJ_y} + \frac{N^2 dZ}{2EF} + K_x \frac{Q_x^2 dZ}{2GF} + K_y \frac{Q_y^2 dZ}{2GF}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

(7)

$$U = \int_0^l \left( \frac{M_k^2}{2GJ_p} + \frac{M_x^2}{2EJ_x} + \frac{M_y^2}{2EJ_y} + \frac{N^2}{2EF} + \frac{K_x Q_x^2}{2GF} + \frac{K_y Q_y^2}{2GF} \right) dZ. \tag{8}$$

U,

[2, 4, 5]

0,06 - 0,19

 $t_u$  [6].

[3]:

$$t_u = \frac{Gb_k^2}{4\pi(1-\mu)} \ln\left(\frac{R}{r_0}\right), \tag{9}$$

R -

;  $r_0$  -

$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho(v)}} \quad (v) -$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\overline{\rho(v)}}}, \quad \overline{\rho(v)} - \quad V:$$

$$\overline{\rho(v)} = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^V \rho(v) dv. \quad (10)$$

[3, 7].

$$T_u = \frac{Gb_k^2}{4\pi(1-\mu)} \ln \frac{\bar{R}}{r_0} \int_0^V \rho(v) dv. \quad (11)$$

$G_0,$

$d_x$

$$dT_k = \int_0^L b_k \sigma_0 d_x, \quad (12)$$

$L -$

$S, \quad (v)dv$

$d_x,$

:

$$T_k = \int_0^V \rho(v) dv \int_0^L b_k \sigma_0 d_x. \quad (13)$$

$V,$

:

$$T_k = \int_0^V \rho(v) \left( \int_0^L b_k \sigma_0 d_x \right) dv. \quad (14)$$

:

$$T = T_u + T_k = \frac{Gb_k^2}{4\pi(1-\mu)} \ln \frac{\bar{R}}{r_0} \int_0^V \rho(v) dv + \int_0^V \rho(v) \left( \int_0^L b_k \sigma_0 d_x \right) dv, \quad (15)$$

$$\int_0^L b_k \sigma_0 d_x = b_k \sigma_0 L,$$

$$T = \left( \frac{Gb_k^2}{4\pi(1-\mu)} \ln \frac{\bar{R}}{r_0} + b_k \sigma_0 L \right) \int_0^V \rho(v) dv. \quad (16)$$

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$$T = \left( \frac{Gb_k^2}{4\pi(1-\mu)} \ln \frac{\bar{R}}{r_0} + b_k \sigma_0 L \right) (K_\rho \cdot \rho + \Delta\rho). \quad (17)$$

(17)

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U

(b, m

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(8) (17)

G

E

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=K<sub>ucx+</sub> :

$$G = \frac{\sigma_m - \sigma_0}{ab_k \sqrt{\rho}},$$

$$G = \frac{\sigma_m - \sigma_0}{ab_k \sqrt{K_\rho \rho + \Delta\rho}};$$

$$E = \frac{2(1+\mu)(\sigma_m - \sigma_0)}{ab_k \sqrt{\rho}},$$

$$E = \frac{2(1+\mu)(\sigma_m - \sigma_0)}{ab_k \sqrt{K_\rho \rho + \Delta\rho}}. \quad (18)$$

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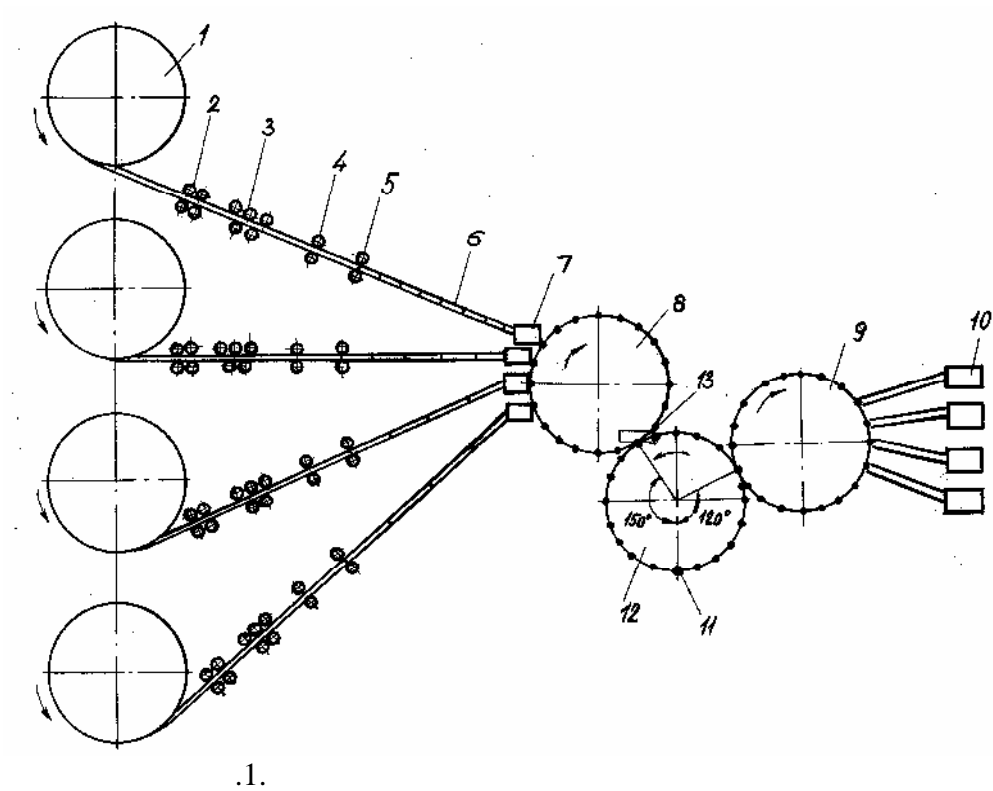
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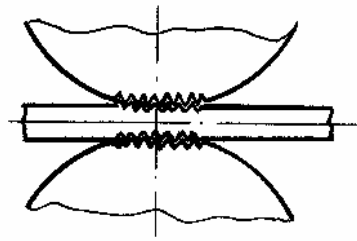
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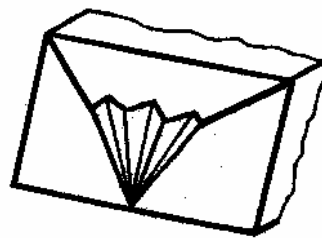
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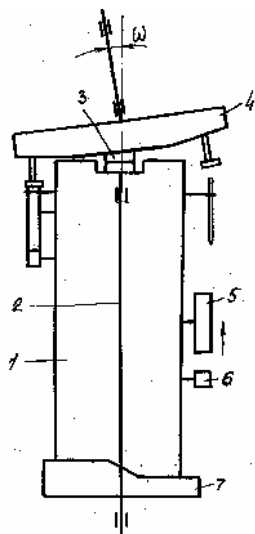
$\omega$ .

$$P = P * \sin \omega,$$

P –

, P -

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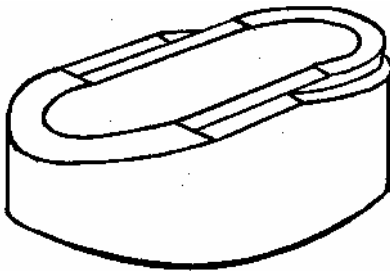
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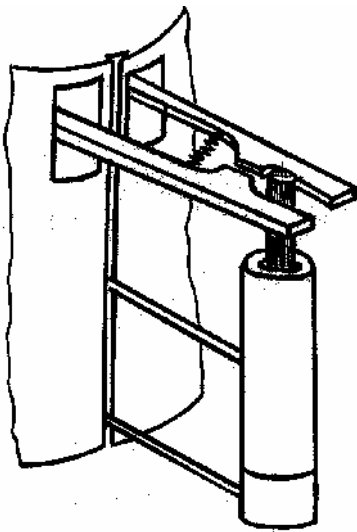
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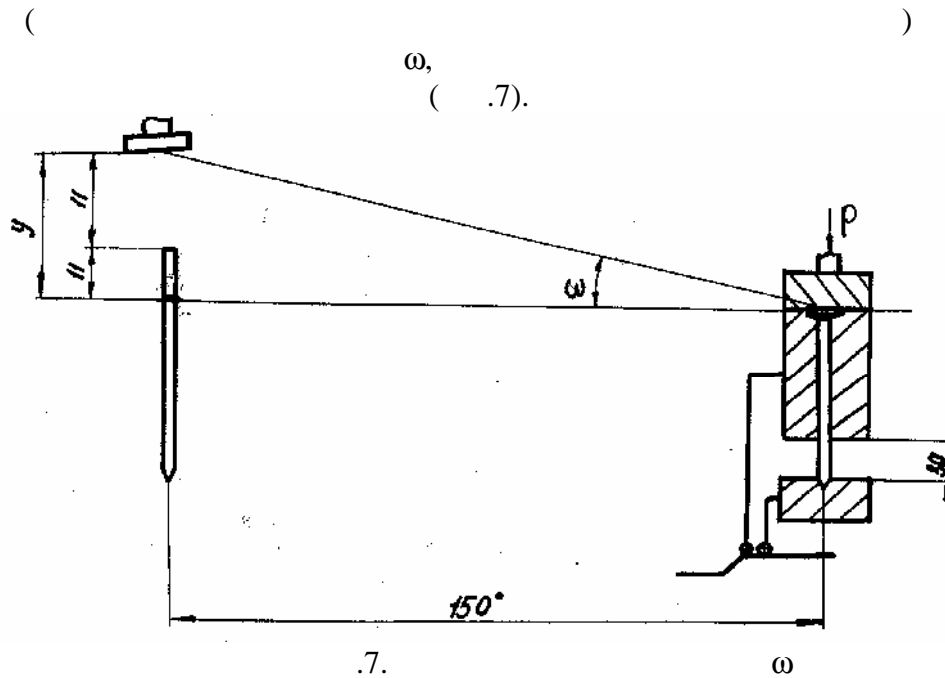
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$$\omega = \arcsin(y/\beta\pi D),$$

 $D$  –,  $\beta$  –

$$\beta = 15/36.$$

$$D = 480$$

$$U = 20[2], \quad \omega = 2^\circ.$$

 $\alpha_1,$ 

:

$$\alpha_1 = (11/22) * 150^\circ = 75^\circ.$$

$$, \alpha_2 = 66,5^\circ, \alpha_3 = 58,5^\circ, \alpha_4 = 60^\circ.$$

[3]:

$$P = P_\sigma + P_\tau$$

$$P_\sigma, P_\tau$$

$$P_\sigma = 6,28\sigma_s[0,161*(D^2-d^2)+(D-d)^2*(D-2d)/48*h+(1,285+0,5*(D-d)/h)*d^2/8],$$

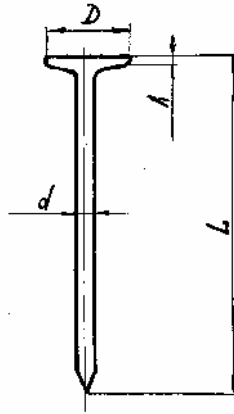
$$P_\tau = 1/6*\pi*\sigma_{sl}*d(D+d)/2,$$

 $D, d, h$ –

$$4028-63( \quad .8).$$

$$\sigma_s = \sigma,$$

$$\sigma_{sl} = \sigma + (20...25) / \quad^2, \quad \sigma -$$



.8.

.3,

:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{c1} &= 5523 \quad , \\ P_{c2} &= 3782 \quad , \\ P_{c3} &= 2370 \quad , \\ P_{c4} &= 1237 \quad . \end{aligned}$$

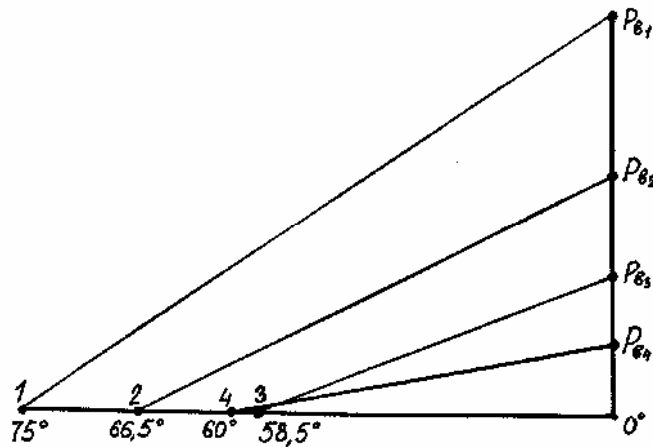
:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 193 \quad , \\ P_2 &= 132 \quad , \\ P_3 &= 83 \quad , \\ P_4 &= 43 \quad . \end{aligned}$$

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P.



.9.

$$P_{max} = P_1 + (66,5 - 18) / 66,5 * P_2 + (58,5 - 36) / 58,5 * P_3 + (60 - 54) / 60 * P_4 + (75 - 72) / 75 * P_1 = 333 \quad .$$

,

$$18^0.$$

$$T = P_{max} * D_p * 0,5 = 3330 * 480 * 0,5 = 799 \quad .$$

:

$$= \pi n / 30 = 799 * 3,14 * 6 / 30 = 0,50 \quad .$$

$$n = 6 \quad / \quad ,$$

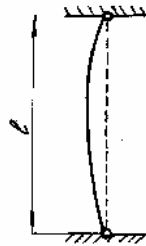
= 10 .

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$$= U / T = 20 / 10 = 2 \quad / \quad .$$



( .10).



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;  
 $(P / F) \leq [\sigma] * \varphi$ ,  
 F –  
 $[\sigma]$  –  
 $\varphi$  -

$P \leq (\pi d^2 / 4) * [\sigma] * \varphi$ ,  
 $\varphi = f(\lambda = 4 \mu l / d)$ ,  
 $\mu$  -

$\lambda = (4 * 1 * 0,03) / 0,005 = 24$ ,  $\varphi = 0,96$ .

$P = (\pi * 0,005^2 / 4) * 160 * 10^6 * 0,96 = 301$  ,

1.

/	L,	d,	D,	h, ,	$\alpha$	,	,	,	- , %	$P_{max}$ ,	T,	P ,
1	150	5	9	3	$75^0$	5523	193	301	56	333	799	0,50
2	100	4	7,5	2,4	$66,5^0$	3782	132	191	45			
3	70	3	6	1,8	$58,5^0$	2370	83	104	25			
4	50	2,5	5	1,5	$60^0$	1237	43	70	63			

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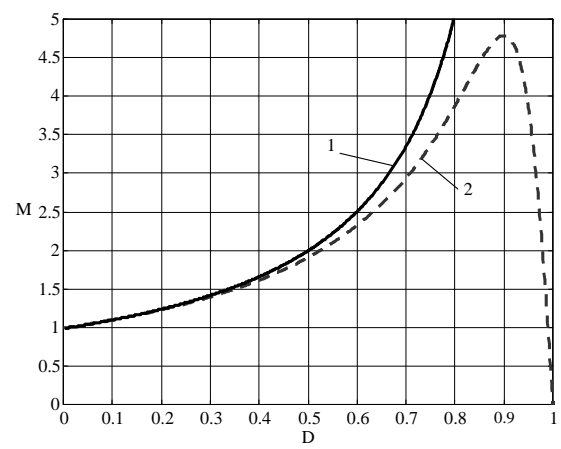
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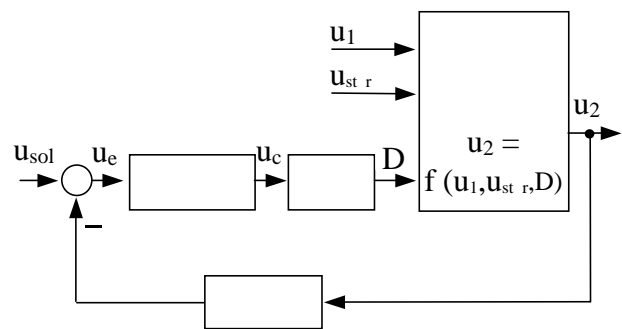
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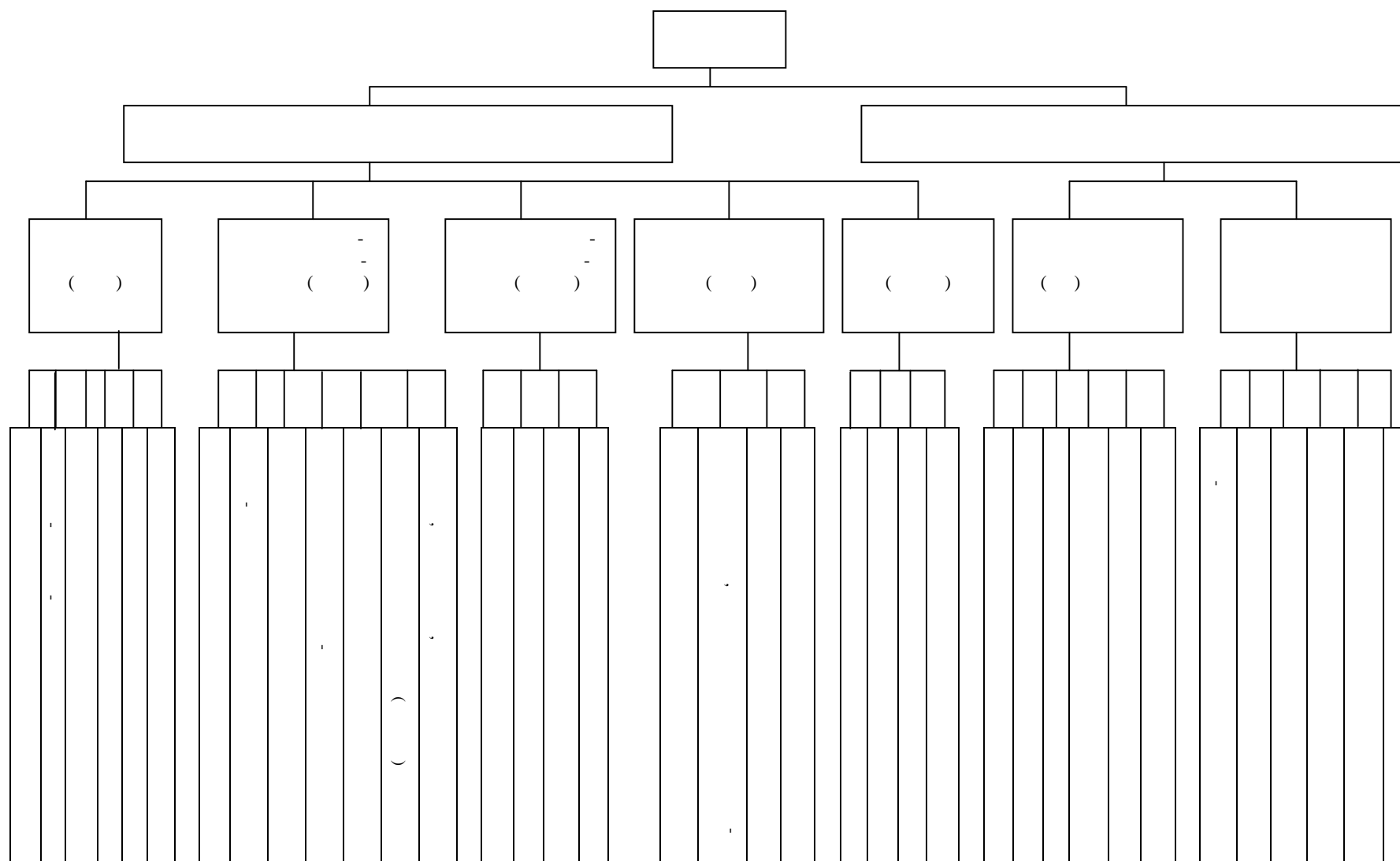
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## REVERSE ENGINEERING OF BOTTLES BY USING RAPID PROTOTYPING TECHNIQUES

Eleftherios Liakos, T. J. Oliver

(University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Great Britain)

### Abstract

This investigation is focused on the design of a bottle for the Greek food and tourist market by using the benefits and special applications of Reverse Engineering. The project explores both a specific method used in Rapid Prototyping, and the means by which it fits into the design and manufacturing process.

Particularly considered are the design methods required for the production of a replica bottle based on an historic amphora. This is a specific type of large, ancient. Greek vessel for storing oil or wine. The design considers the production of normal sized bottles (in glass or plastic) for wine or oil which, will be a novel product in the Greek consumer or tourist market industry.

The introduction of new products is crucial for remaining successful in a competitive global economy. Decreasing product development cycle times and increasing product complexity require new ways to realize innovative ideas. In response to these challenges, industry and academic use a spectrum of technologies that assists the developments of new products and which also broaden the number of product alternatives.

An example of these technologies is Rapid Prototyping, which can be used to create metal, plastic or glass parts, by fabricating patterns for casting applications. This project, explores both a specific method used in Rapid Prototyping, and the process by which it fits into the design and manufacturing process.

### Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the efforts and support of T.J. Oliver, my project supervisor and design lecturer at the University of Portsmouth.

Additionally, I would like to thank Dr Vince Hughes and John Bishop for shearing their knowledge, support, and their company contacts such as Solent Mould Tools Ltd, mould makers for the plastic packaging industry.

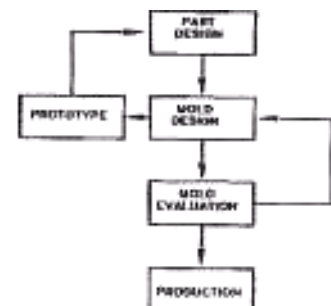
I would also like to thank R. Baker and P. Bennet for their technical assistance.

Finally, I would like to specially thank Bob Maguire for his most appreciated assistance, by being so helpful with any design problem of mine with the Pro-Engineer design program.

### The Problem

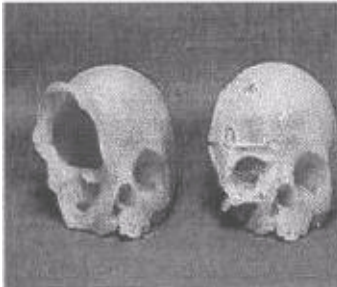
The question and the need that led to this investigation was how to produce exact replicas of complex and fragile parts, in order to be tested, examined and modified. The solution to this problem was generated using Reverse Engineering and Rapid Prototyping technology.

Uses of these methods can include the production of replicas of complex products such as *jewelry*. Another use may be for *medical*, where CT or MRI scans can be used to create solid models of a patient prior to an operation, for a necessary replacement part, such as a hip. *Paleontology* is another example where a valuable or a fragile artefact might need to be studied without damaging the original, and Reverse Engineering can be used to provide a suitable model.



To investigate the abilities of Reverse Engineering a Greek Amphora bottle was selected in order to be replicated. Use of a Computer Aided Design program Pro-Engineer, and the design of the bottle was self taught, and involved many techniques not taught at undergraduate level, such as the use of the Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM) laser machine. Several Rapid Prototyping techniques were involved and certain parts required modification.

Investigation into how parts were created with tighter tolerances, such as in mould manufacture, were also undertaken. Several analyses were completed for each stage of the project, to find out whether the product could meet the desired



the real market.

design criteria for

### Description

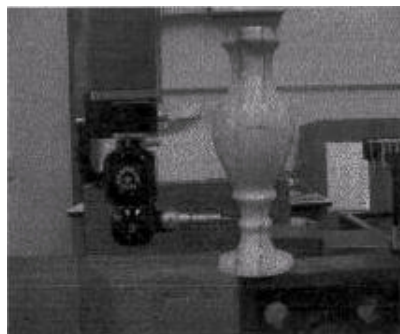
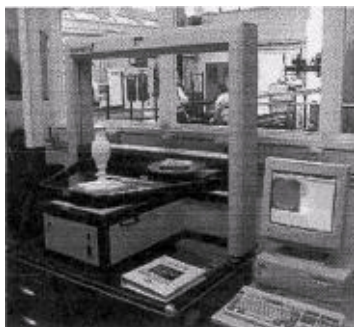


The figure below shows the process of the Reverse Engineering starting from the existing prototype.

There is a major difference between reverse engineering by using Rapid Prototyping and the Rapid Prototyping process itself. In Reverse Engineering, the prototype already exists, and RP (using stereolithography (SL) or Laminated Object Manufacturing (LOM) for solid imaging) builds an exact replica for examination or other purposes, for example, the replicas of complex products.

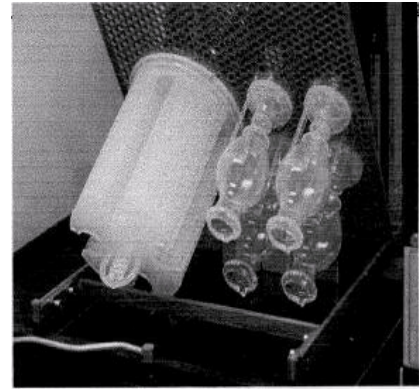
### The Project

The figures below represent the prototype, which is a Greek Amphora storage vessel, and the processes used in Reverse Engineering. The first step is laser scanning of the prototype by a 3D laser digitizing system, Digi-Bot EL hi order to redesign, investigate and modify the prototype the Amphora was scanned by another sophisticated and more complex machine, the Coordinate Measuring Machine (CMM).



The next stage was design modifications using the Pro-Engineer 3D Computer Aided Design programme. The final step of the Reverse Engineering technique was the creation of replicas and the new prototype models as the figures show. For this task Stereolithography (SLA - 250/50 model) was chosen why the layered manufacturing process and the time taken to produce these prototypes was 28 hours, work continuously.

The new prototypes is strongly recommended to be used as o a set of live oil containers, made from P.E.T plastic or glass material, for the Greek consumer market



### Conclusions

Rapid prototyping technology has led to a reduction in product development time. In addition, the product dimensional accuracy for both the machined parts and the Rapid Prototyping parts is improved and in addition the Rapid Prototyping technology surface finish is of higher quality. This project considered a product design development, particularly the Reverse Engineering of a replica bottle based on an historic Amphora.

Through out this project design, Reverse Engineering and its benefits have been studied in depth and questions as to *how replicas can be produced have been investigated using the process of Reverse Engineering of a prototype Greek storage vessel.*

Reverse Engineering using Rapid Prototyping techniques has led to a reduced risk associated with tooling design, by producing prototype tooling, and has enabled an early use of prototype parts, which were manufactured by a process as close as possible to the final production process.

Generally speaking Reverse Engineering is the best **replication** and visualization method, it is not only used in engineering and production but also in medicine, and Paleontology. Therefore, Reverse Engineering by using Rapid Prototyping not only is an excellent method to produce to an almost perfect replica of a prototype part, it is also a method that can be used to generate improved design as well as and the associated tooling.

As the understanding of Rapid Prototyping and Reverse Engineering increases, so their applications will also increase.