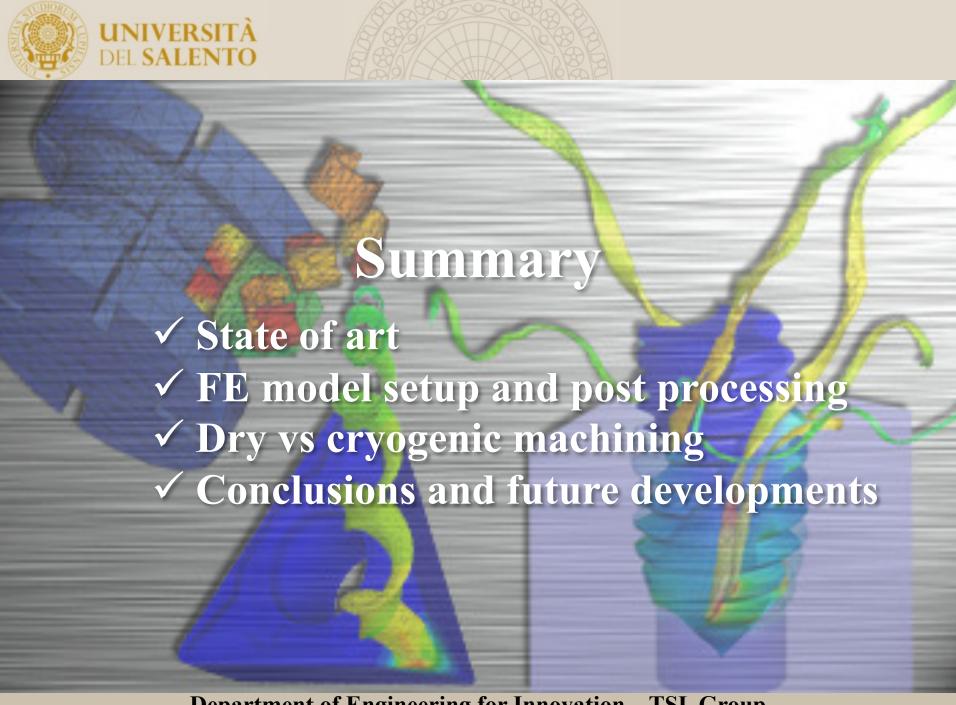


Corso di ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES IN MANUFACTURING

(ING/IND16) CF 9

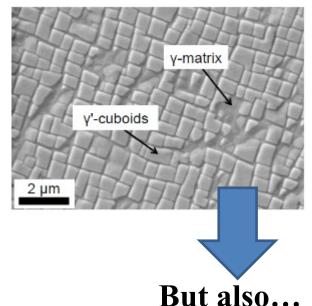
FE simulation as a support to the study of new coolant approaches: Cryogenic machining

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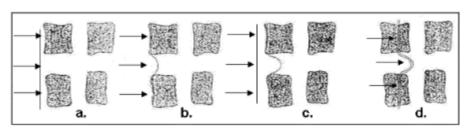


Low Pressure Turbine





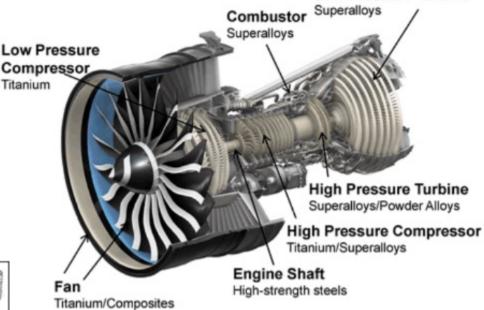
- ✓ Low productivity
- ✓ Poor surface quality
- ✓ Short tool life
- ✓ High cost



Nickel superalloys

- ✓ High creep resistance
- ✓ High corrosion resistance
- ✓ High oxidation resistance
- ✓ High mechanical strength

✓ Good surface stability



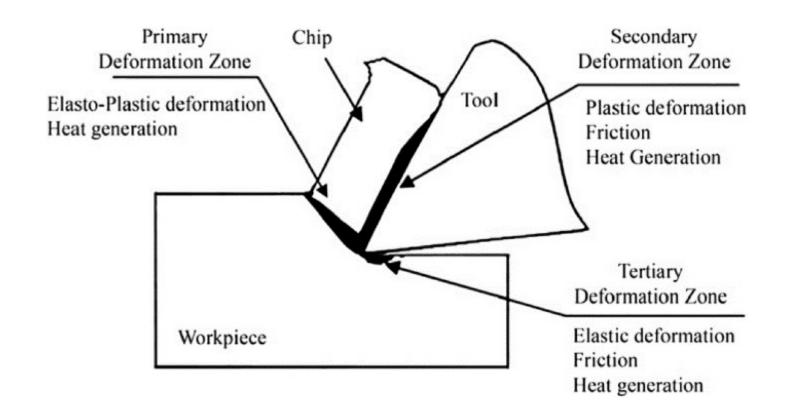


Surface integrity

✓ Surface topography

State of art

- ✓ Surface metallurgy
- ✓ Mechanical characteristic





Coolant and Lubricants (CLs)

Non-water miscible fluids

Base fluid

Base oils:

- Mineral base oil
- Hydrocrack oil
- Polyalphaolefines
- Synthetic ester (vegetable oil, animal fat, etc.)

Water miscible fluids

State of art

- **Emulsions** (concentrate: base oil + emulsifier)
- Solution (organic or inorganic; e.g. polymer, glycerol)

Wear protection additives (anti-wear-additives, extreme-pressure-additives, polar-additives)

Other additives (anti-corrosion additives, antioxidant additives, anti-mist additives, anti-foam additives, etc.)

Cutting fluid

Impurities

Additives

- Products of chemical reactions
- Contaminant (dirt, dust, particle from tool, work piece, machine, tramp oil)
- Drag-out looses
- Bacteria and fungal attack

Production phase

- Cool cutting area
- Reduce force
- Extend cutting edge life
- Transport the chips away from cutting area

phase Use



Coolant and Lubricants (CLs)

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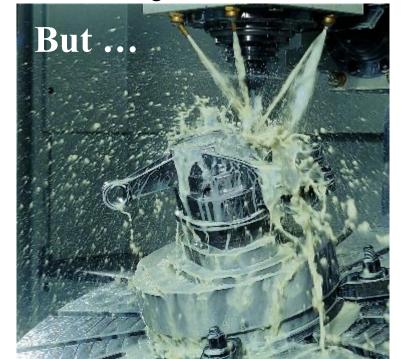
Cutting fluid

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✓ Cool cutting area

- ✓ Reduce force
- ✓ Extend cutting edge life
- ✓ Transport the chips away from cutting area



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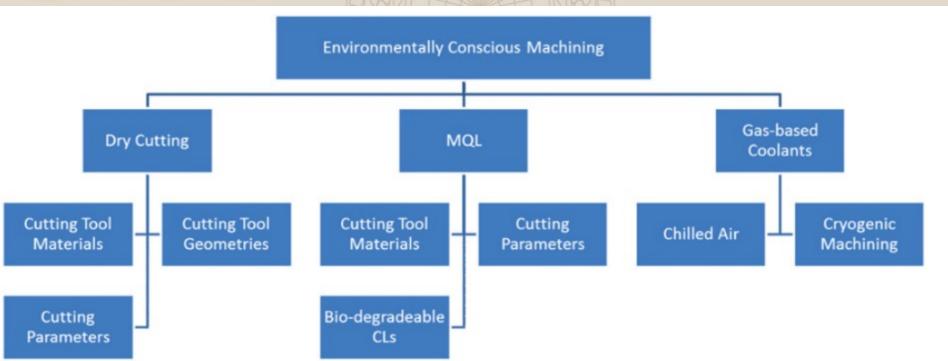
phase

Use



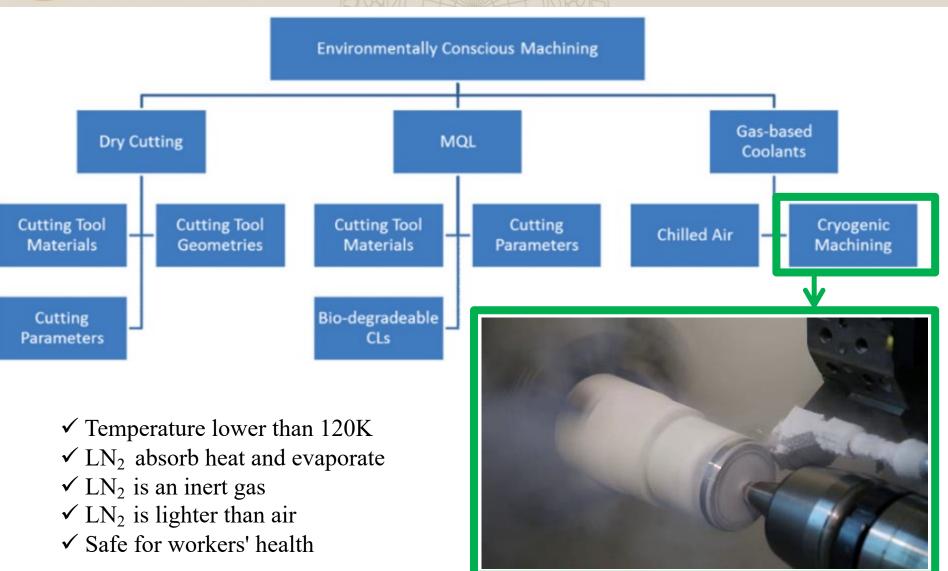
FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining



FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining



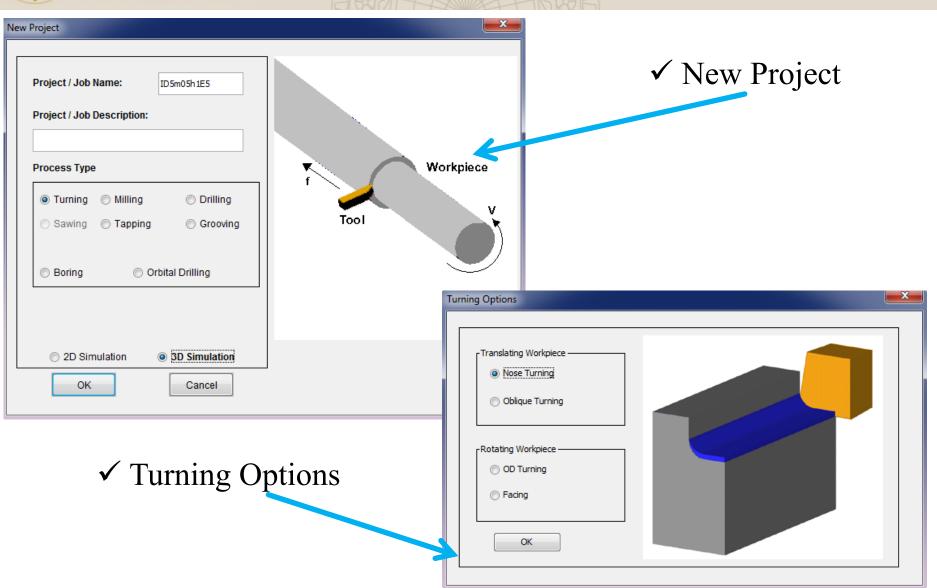
✓ Finite Element Model AdvantEdge (Third Wave Systems Inc.) is a commercial implementation of the finite element method designed to analyze the behavior of metals encountered during machining operations.

✓The code embodies an explicit scheme capable of modeling coupled, non-linear thermo-mechanics at large strains and strain rates incorporating constitutive deformation behavior, contact, friction, fracture and adaptive meshing.

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FE model setup and post-processing

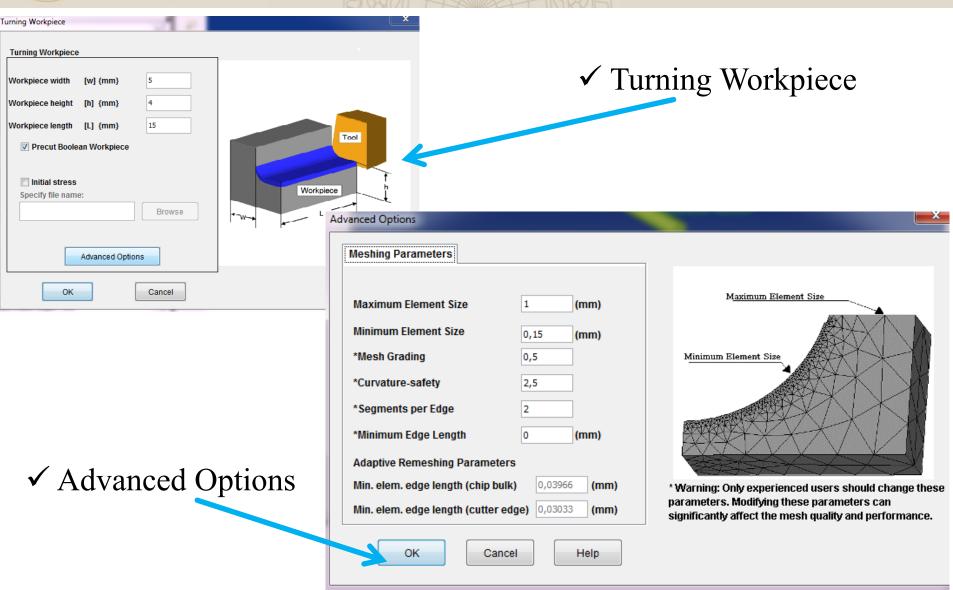
Dry vs cryogenic machining





FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining



Third Wave AdvantEdge - ID5m05h1e5.twp

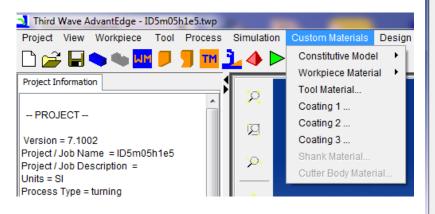
State of art

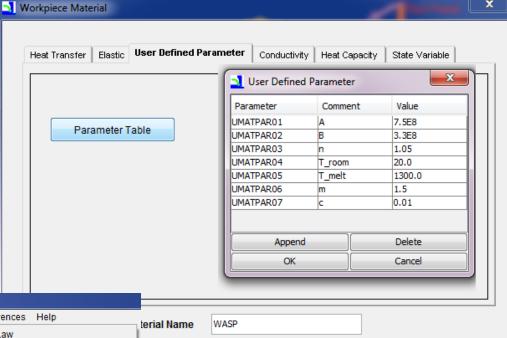
FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining

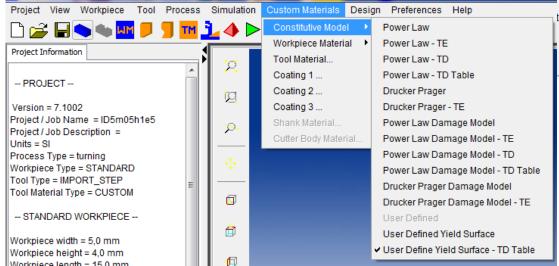
Conclusions and future developments







Import...



✓ Johnson-Cook model

Export..

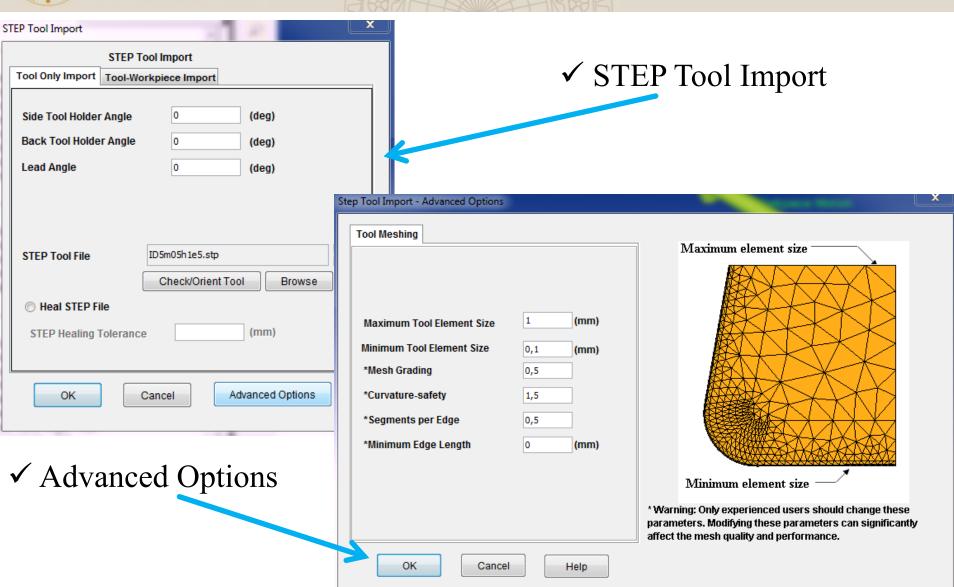
$$\sigma = \underbrace{(A + B \epsilon^n)}_{\textit{Elasto-Plastic term}} \underbrace{\left[1 + C \ln \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{\dot{\epsilon}_0}\right)\right]}_{\textit{Viscosity term}} \underbrace{\left[1 - \left(\frac{T - T_{room}}{T_{melt} - T_{room}}\right)^m\right]}_{\textit{Thermal softening term}}$$

Cancel



FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining

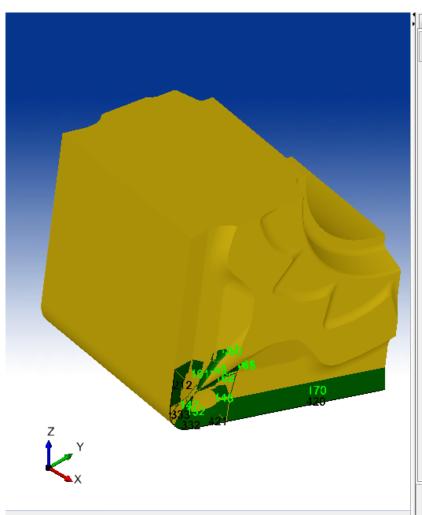


FE model setup and post-processing

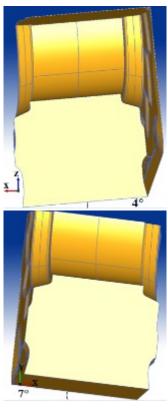
Dry vs cryogenic machining

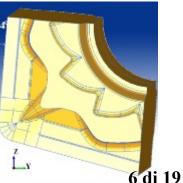
Conclusions and future developments

✓ Check/Orient Tool







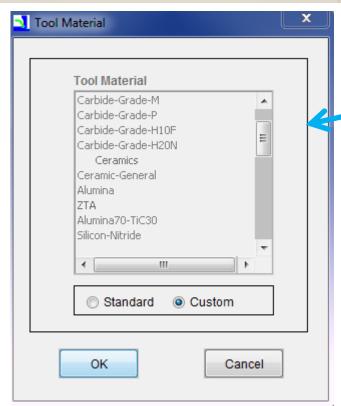


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FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining

Conclusions and future developments



✓ Custom Material

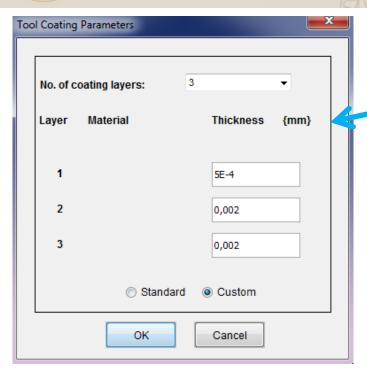
✓ Tool Material

Tool Material	X
Heat Transfer Strain Hardening Thermal Softening	Rate Sensitivity Elastic Drucker Prager Damage
Thermal Conductivity [k] { W/m.degC } Heat Capacity [c] { J/Kg.degC }	84,7 185,57
Density [den] { Kg/m3 }	1,58E4
Custom Material Name TOOL OK Import	Export Cancel

FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining

Conclusions and future developments

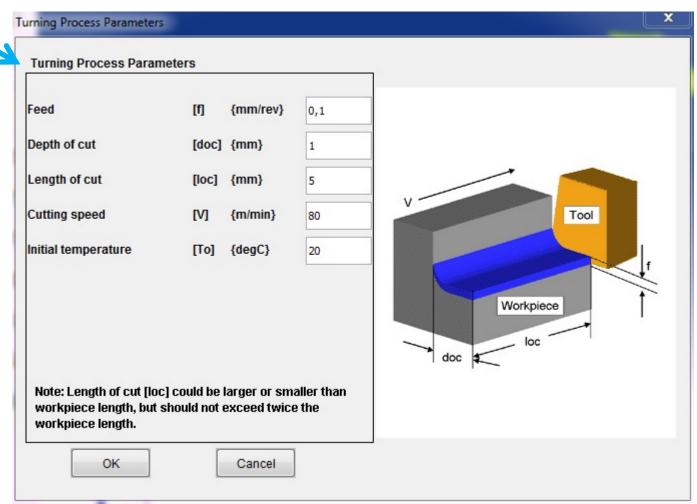


✓ Custom Coating Material

✓ Tool Coating Parameters

Coating1 Material	×
Heat Transfer Strain Hardening Thermal Softening	Rate Sensitivity Elastic Drucker Prager Damage
Thermal Conductivity [k] {W/m.degC} Heat Capacity [c] {J/Kg.degC}	25 2290
Density [den] { Kg/m3 }	5240
Custom Material Name C1 OK Import	Export Cancel

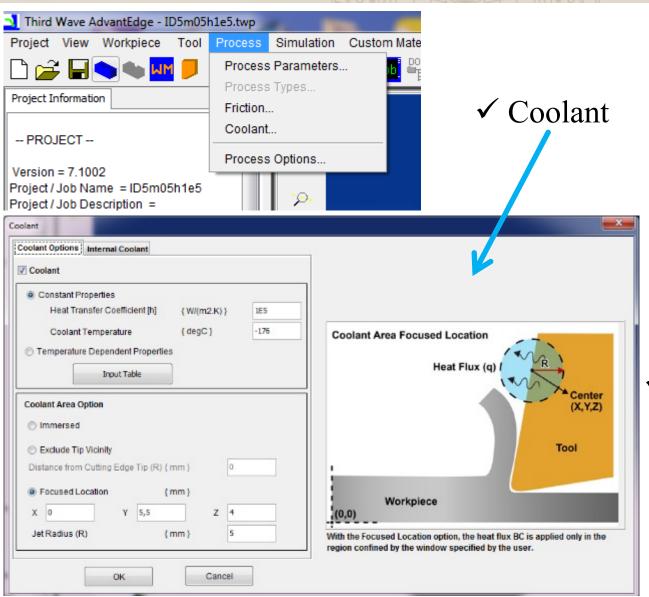
✓ Turning Process Parameters



FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining

Conclusions and future developments





✓ Friction Coefficient

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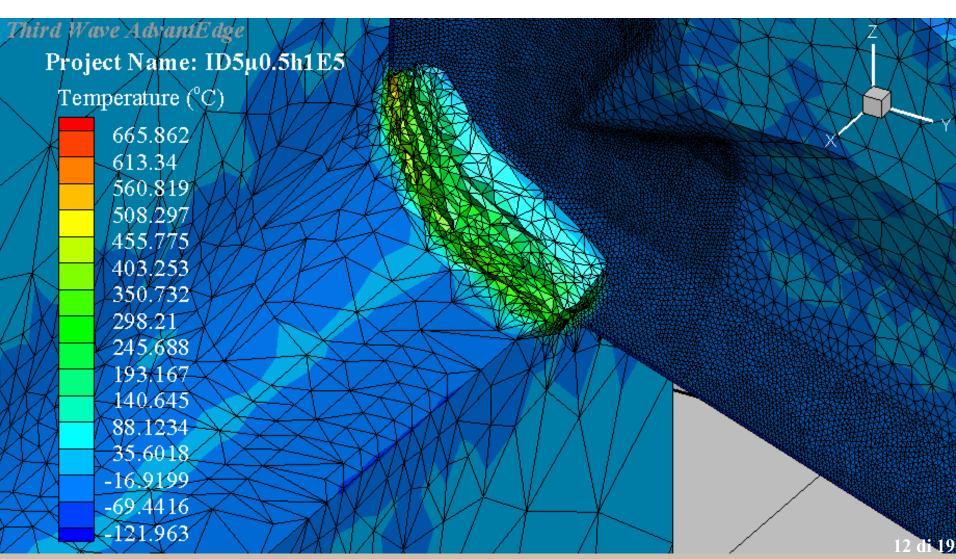


✓ Simulation Options

eneral	Workpiece Meshing	Results Pa	arallel		
Cauti	Only experienced us Modifying these par and accuracy				
Minir	num / maximum eleme	ent size			
Mir	ı. elem. edge length (cl	hip bulk)	{mn	1}	0,03966
Min. elem. edge length (cutter edge) {mm}					0,03033
Ra	0,15				
Adap	otive remeshing				
Me	sh refinement factor		1	Coarse	•
Me	sh coarsening factor		5	Default	•
Chi	p refinement factor		1	Coarse	•
Gra	nding near cutting edge	e			6
Gra	nding radius factor				1
Dept	h of mesh refinement f	for residual s	stress	analysis	
De	pth in Y axis		{mm}		0,45
De	pth in Z axis		{mm}		0,45

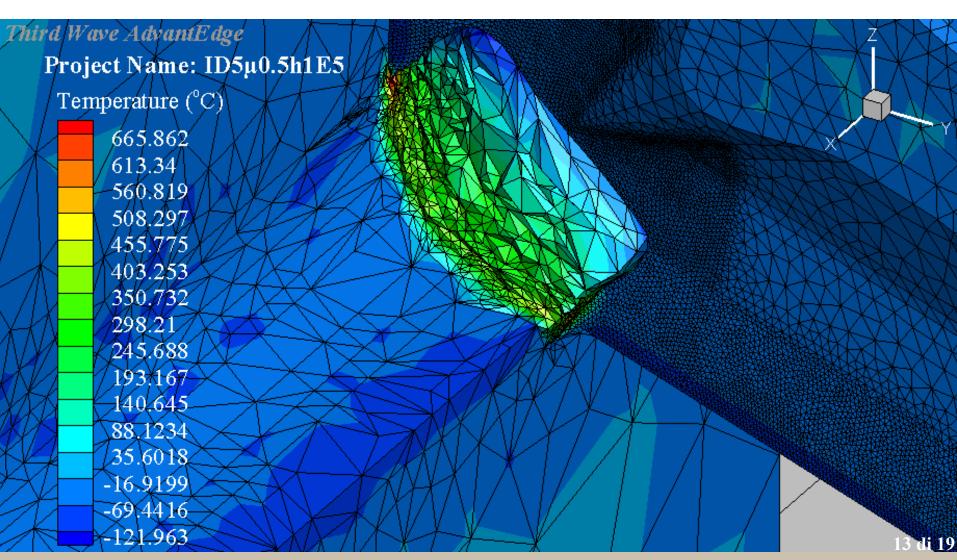


\checkmark F=0.10 [mm/rev] S=80 [m/min] - Length of cut = 1 mm



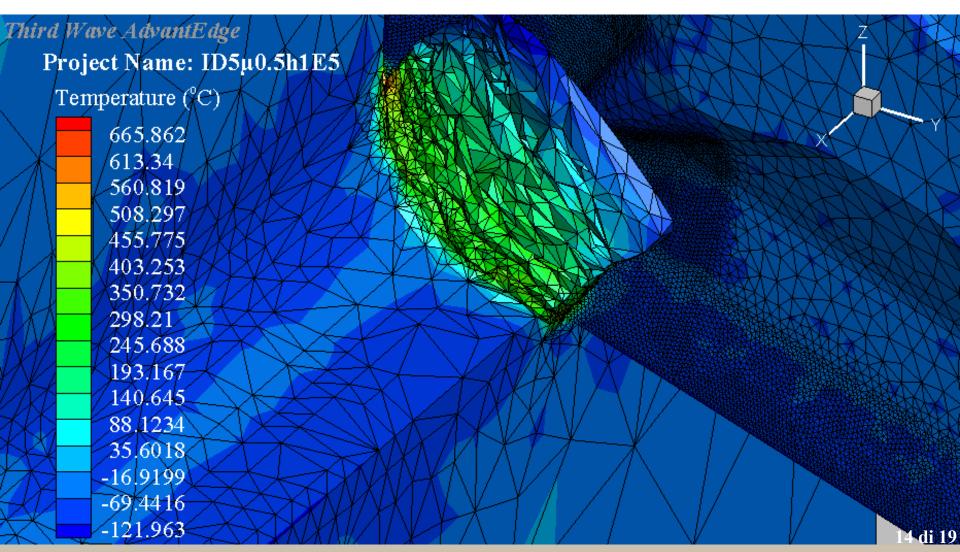


\checkmark F=0.10 [mm/rev] S=80 [m/min] - Length of cut = 2 mm



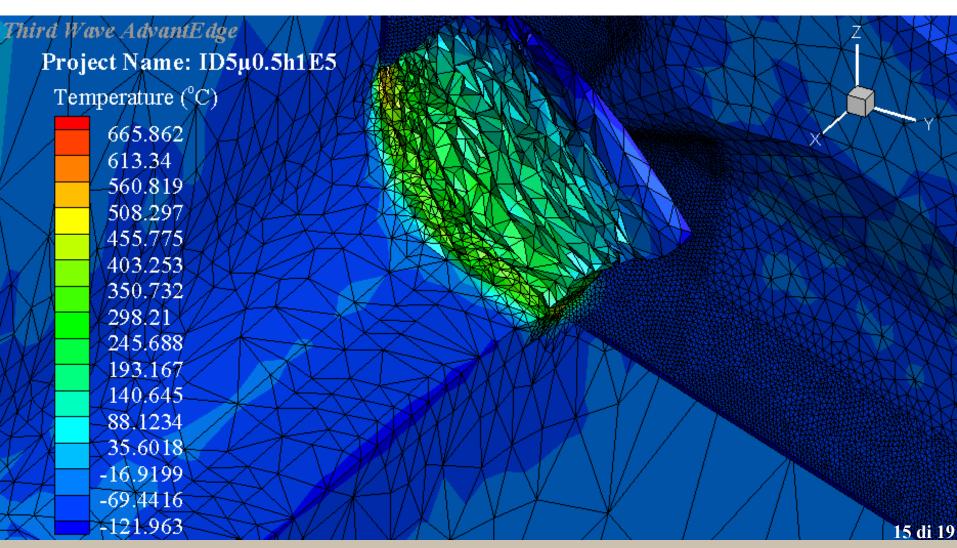


\checkmark F=0.10 [mm/rev] S=80 [m/min] - Length of cut = 3 mm



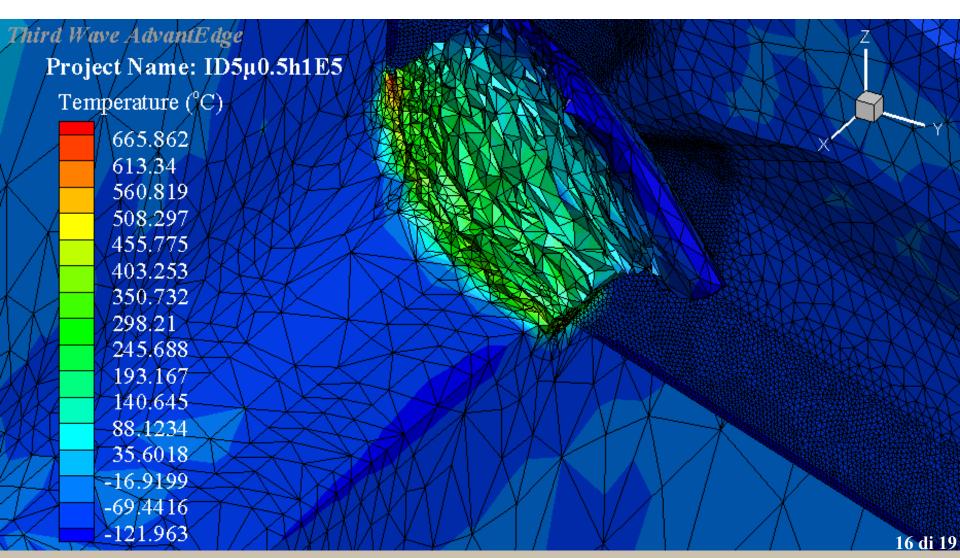


\checkmark F=0.10 [mm/rev] S=80 [m/min] - Length of cut = 4 mm



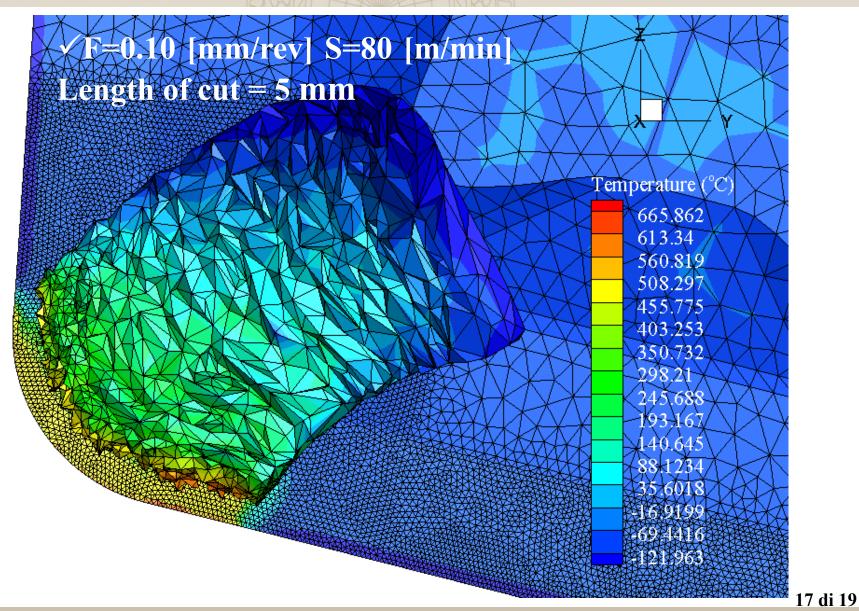


\checkmark F=0.10 [mm/rev] S=80 [m/min] - Length of cut = 5 mm



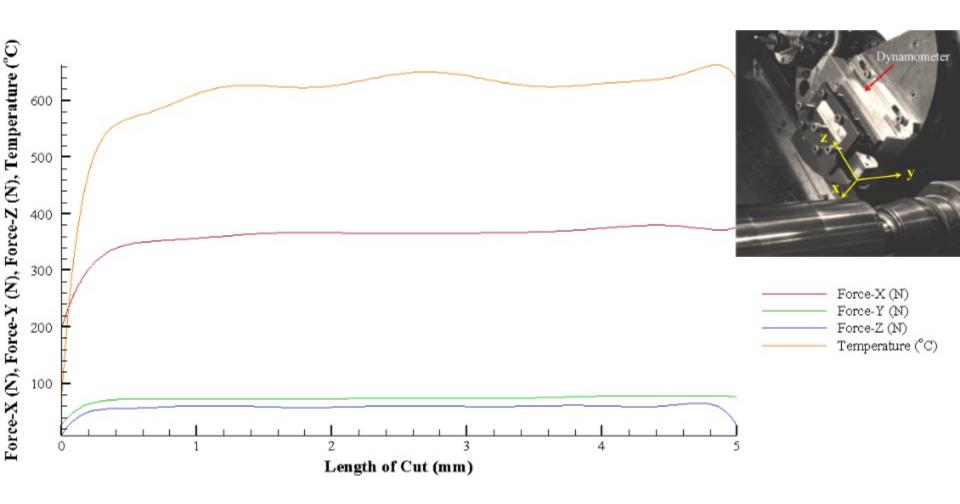
FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining



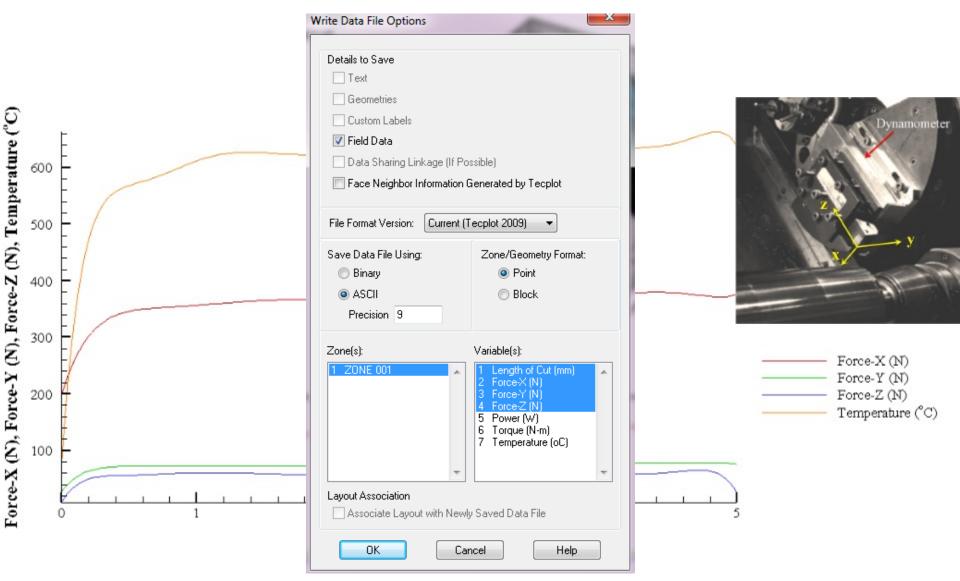


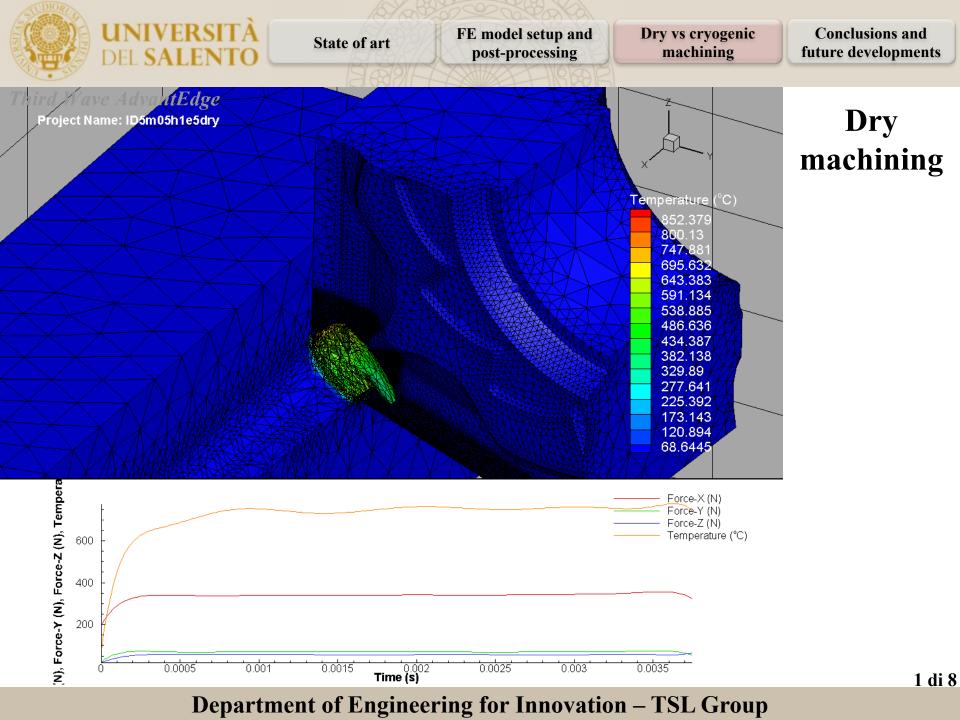
✓ Forces and max temperature

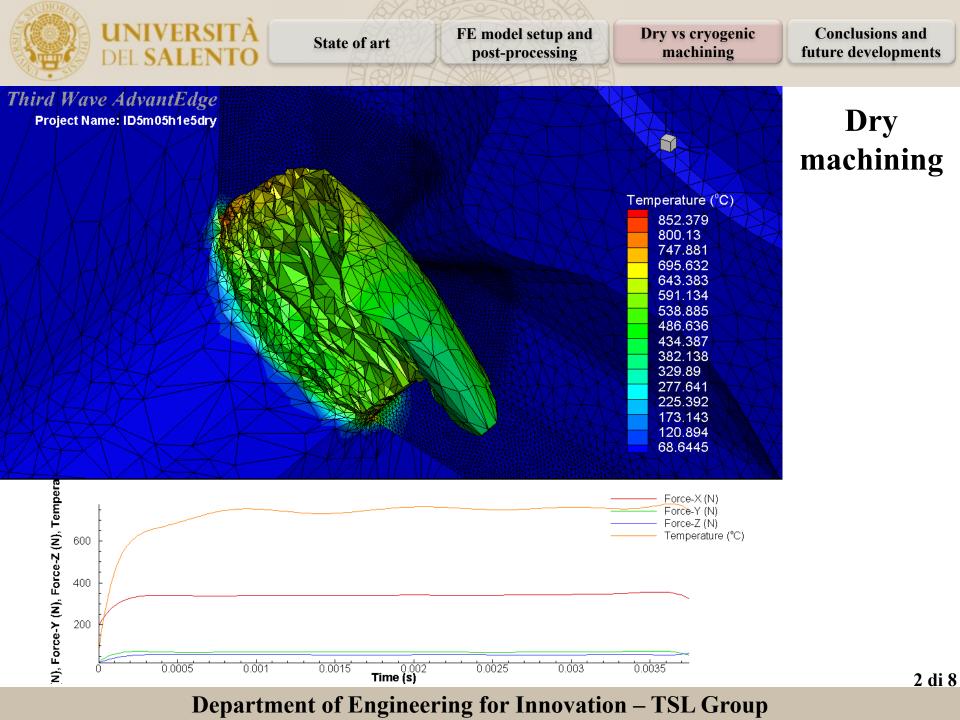


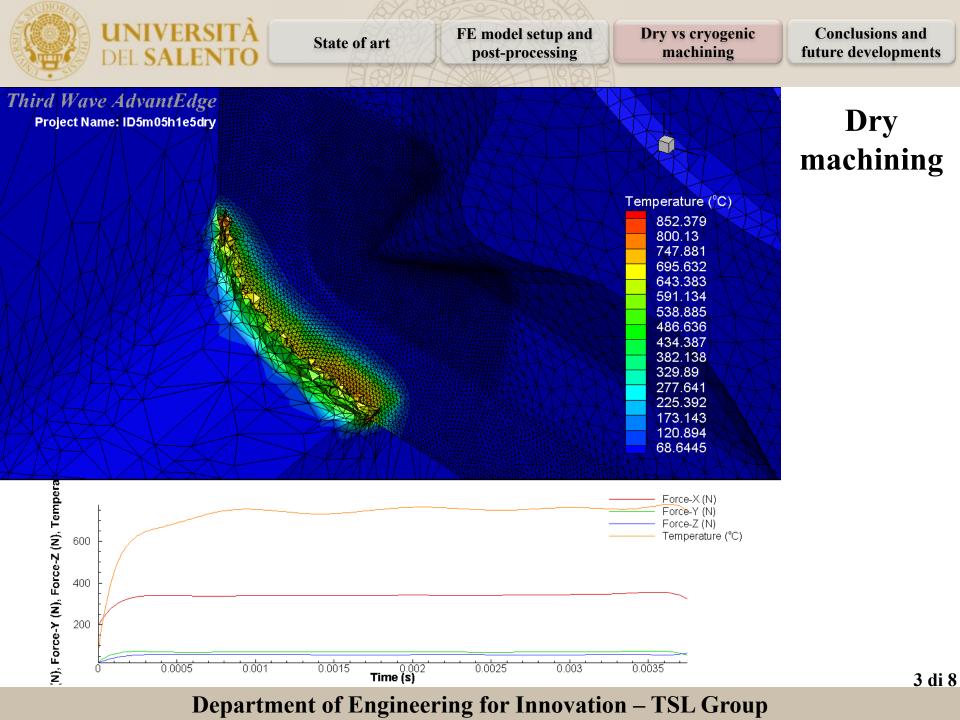
FE model setup and post-processing

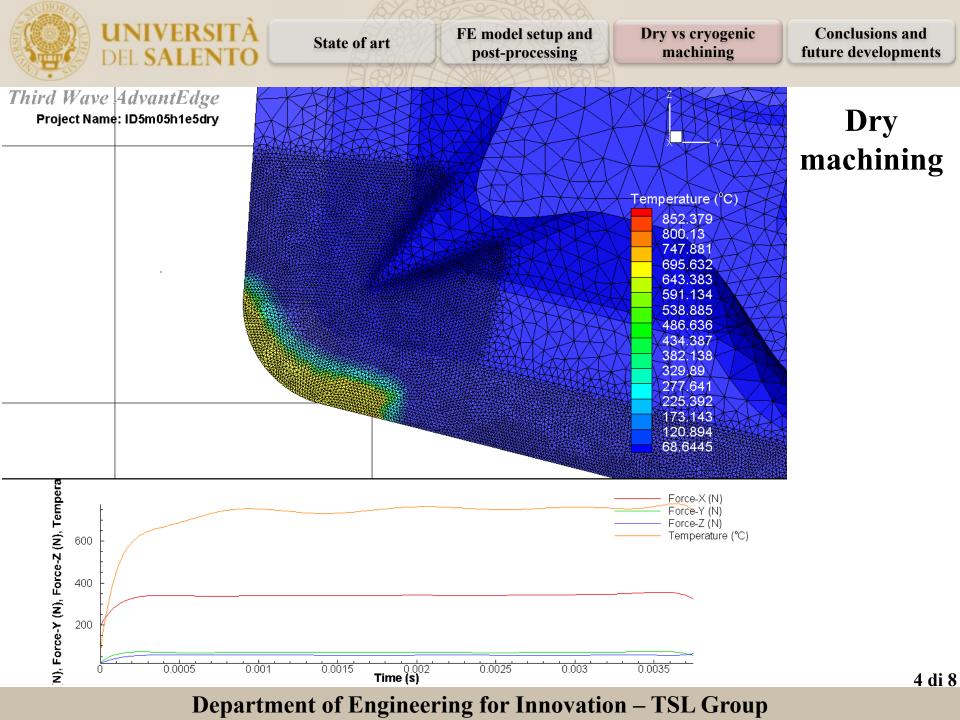
Dry vs cryogenic machining

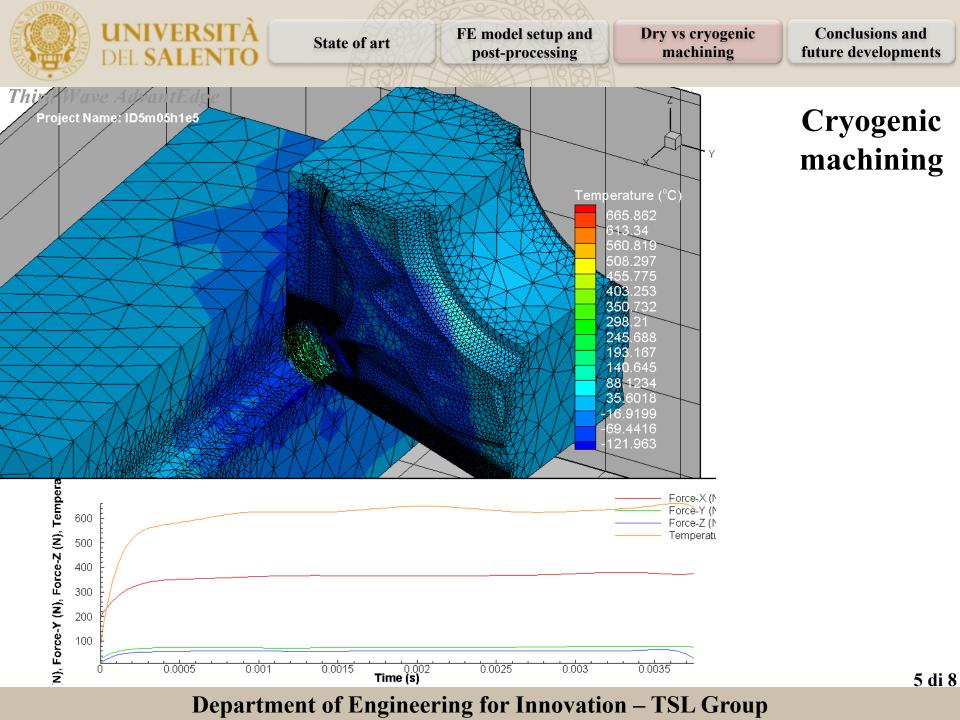










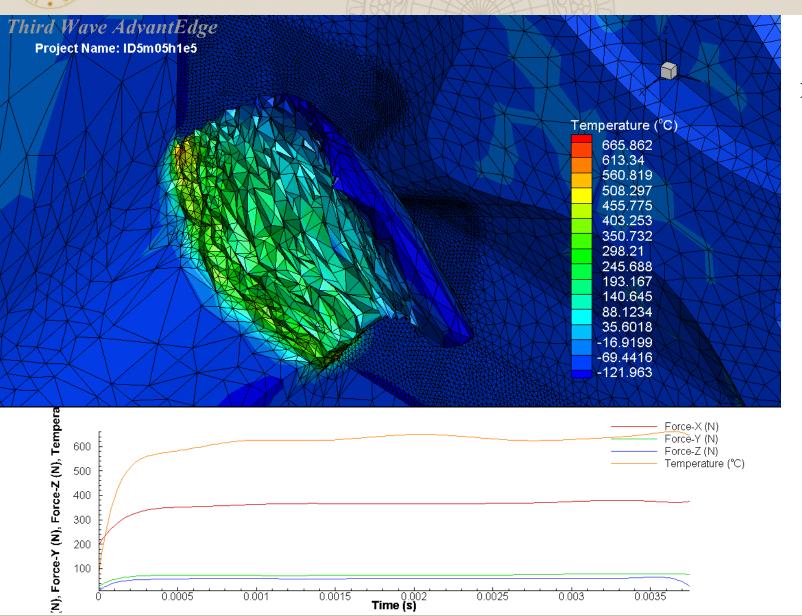




FE model setup and post-processing

Dry vs cryogenic machining

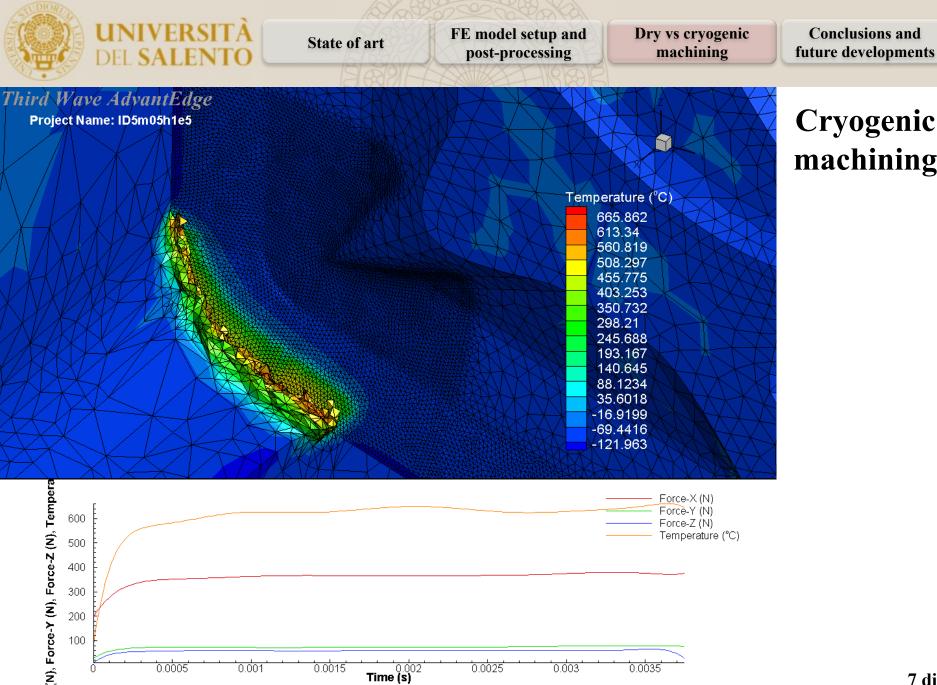
Conclusions and future developments



Cryogenic machining

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0.0005

0.001

0.0015

Time (s)

Cryogenic machining

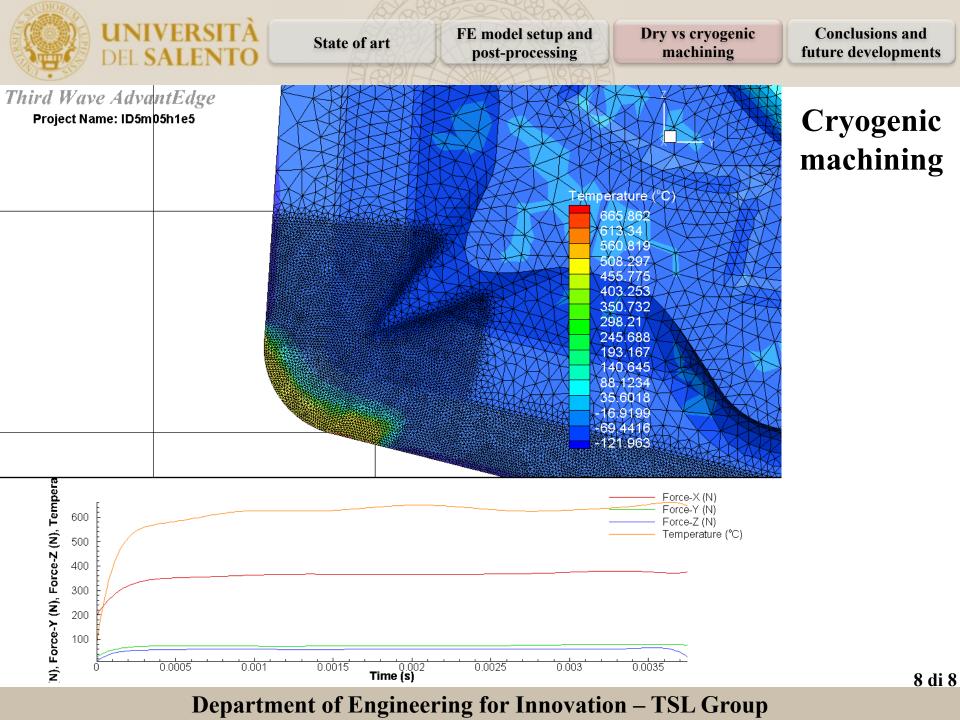
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0.0025

0.003

0.0035



Conclusions...

- With LN_2 : temperature lower than 120K;
- LN₂ absorb heat and evaporate;
- LN₂ is an inert gas;
- LN₂ is lighter than air Safe for workers' health;
- Numerical/experimental errors on the main cutting force below 10% can be obtained. The main cutting force trend can be correctly predicted;

State of art

- Numerical/experimental errors on the feed/radial force obtained vary in a range of 50-80%;
- Numerical/experimental errors on the temperature below 10% can be obtained. Numerical temperatures that differ from experimental ones by about 10 °C, in the case of thermocouples, is widely acceptable;





...and future developments

Cryogenic fluid affects material thermomechanical behavior (few studies explore this aspect);

State of art

- The cooling approach for effectively using cryogenic machining and dispensing method shall be identified: FE simulation can be a valid support tool for the process understanding;
- In order to improve the prediction of the FE model the research lines suggested include: Friction and Rheological models
- Experimental characterization of the cryogenic machining of Waspaloy, is still at an early stage.

