

# Modelling Enhanced Machining Processes

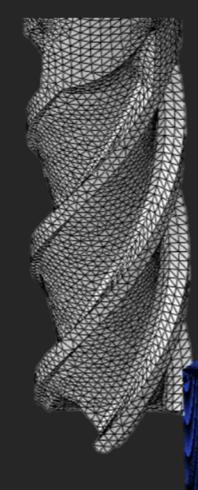
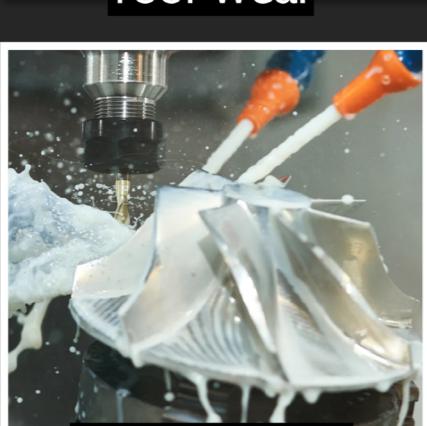
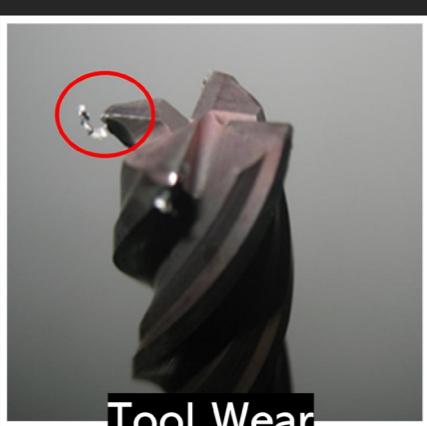
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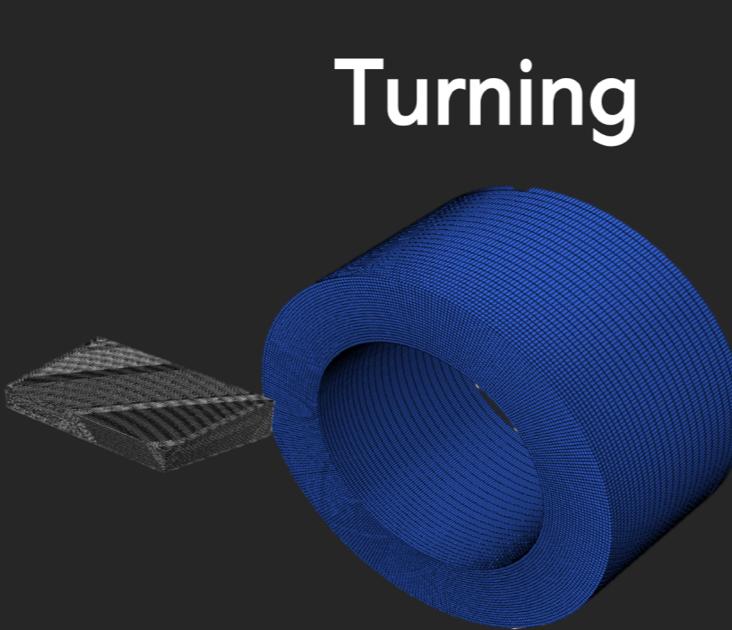
MEng Mechanical Engineering 2024/25

## The Challenge

High-performance alloys, such as Ti-6Al-4V and Inconel-718, can be difficult to machine due to:



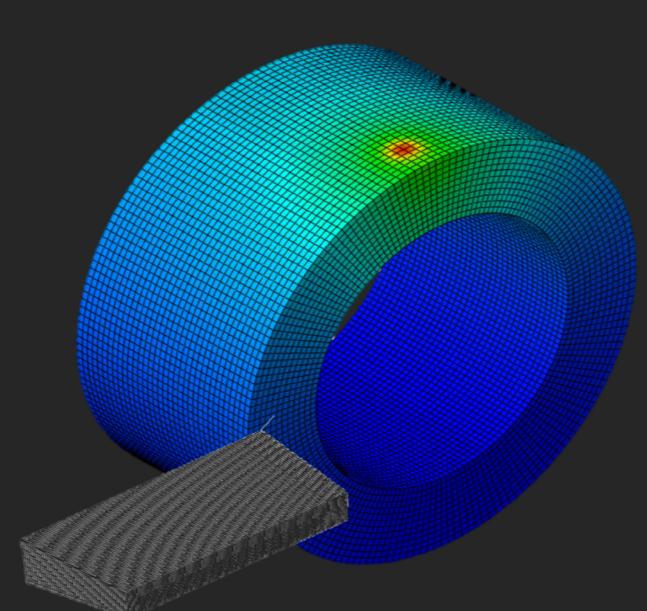
### Milling



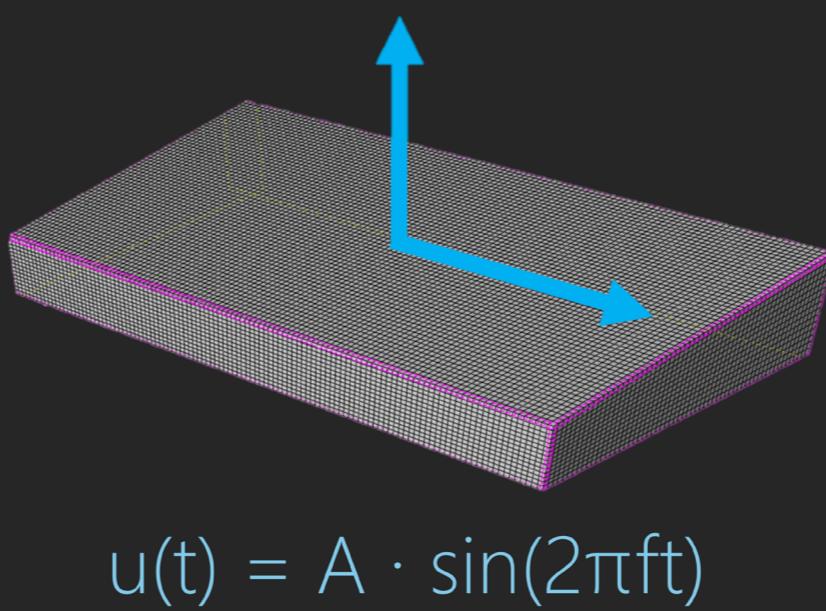
### Turning

Can be enhanced by...

### Thermal Source



### Ultrasonic Vibration



$$u(t) = A \cdot \sin(2\pi ft)$$

## Objectives

- ❖ Develop a Finite Element Model of various machining and material conditions
- ❖ Implement heat and vibration models representative of industrial configurations
- ❖ Simulate and analyse important machining behaviours
- ❖ Validate the enhanced machining models with experimental procedures
- ❖ Perform a parametric study to investigate the relationship of machining enhancements for future optimisation

## Industrial Applications

Tough alloy production is wide-scale aerospace, medical and automotive industries.

# Vibrationally Assisted Machining

Micron-amplitude oscillation at a specified frequency disrupts continuous cutting force degradation

## Numerical Modelling

Several analytical and empirically-derived models were used for predictive accuracy and validation:

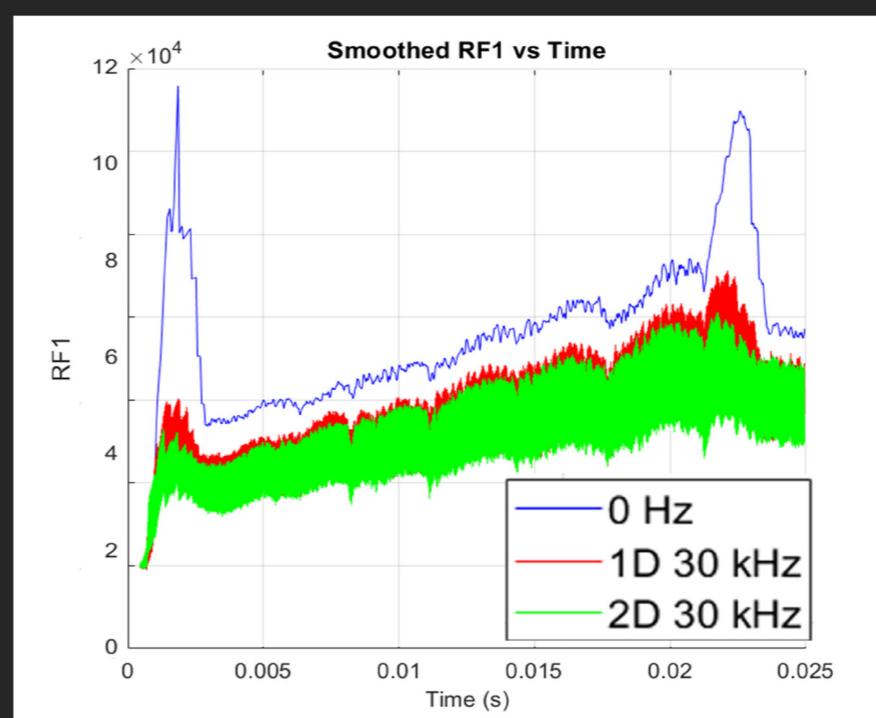
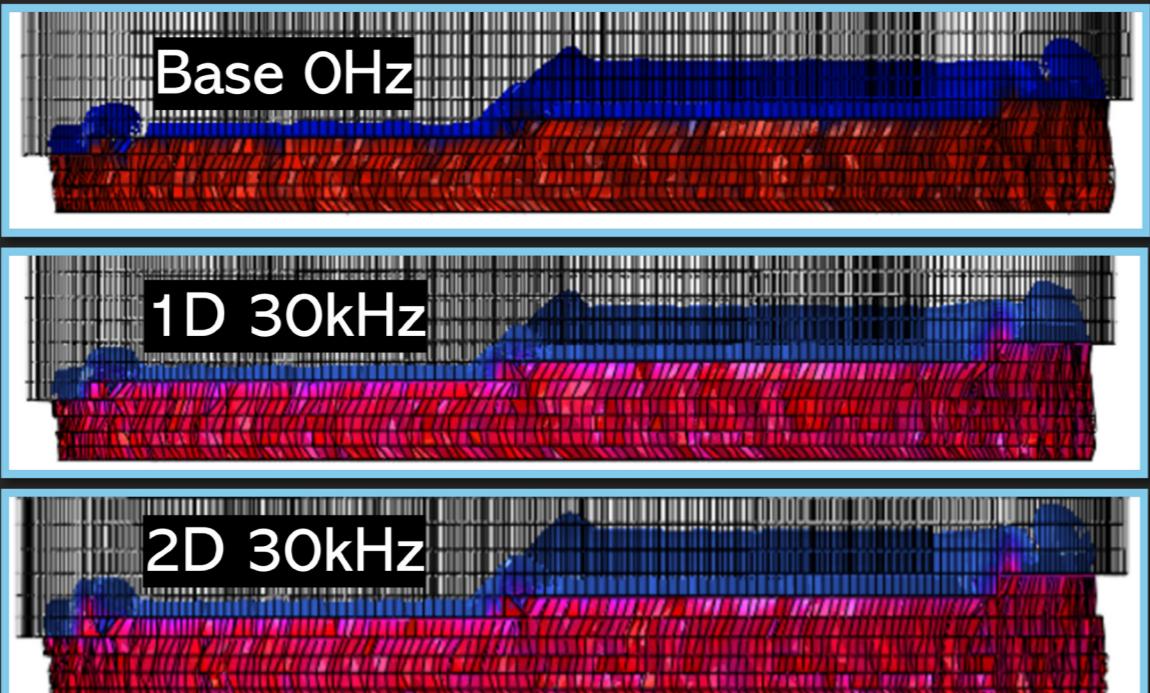
- ❖ Johnson-Cook Plasticity and Damage Model for Material Stress Modelling
- ❖ Archard's Law for material wear volume
- ❖ Taylor's and Usui's Models for tool life with temperature dependency
- ❖ Blok's Frictional Heating Model for temperature distribution
- ❖ Merchant's Orthogonal Cutting Model for shear and chip morphology behaviour
- ❖ Zener-Holloman Parameter for assessing the rate of dynamic recrystallisation during heating

## Experimental Validation

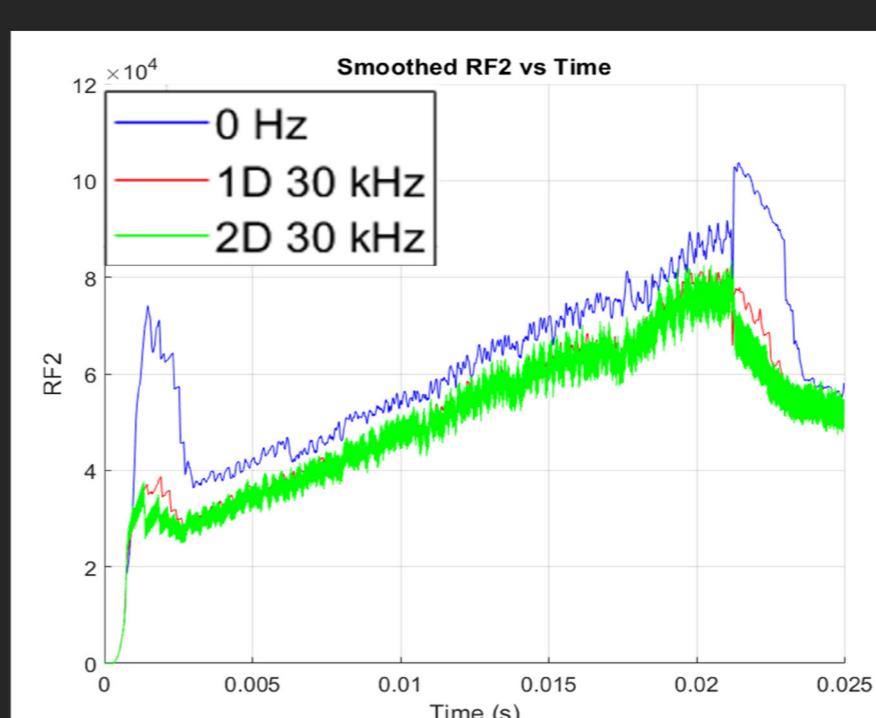
Using a DMG-50 Mori 5-Axis CNC Mill:

- ❖ Side cuts on Al6082-T6 blocks were performed at 0, 15, 20kHz vibration at 15µm amplitude
- ❖ Chips collected, and examined along with the sample surface finishes under a microscope
- ❖ Cutting force data on tool recorded and compared with simulation data

### Simulated Surface Finish [Turning]

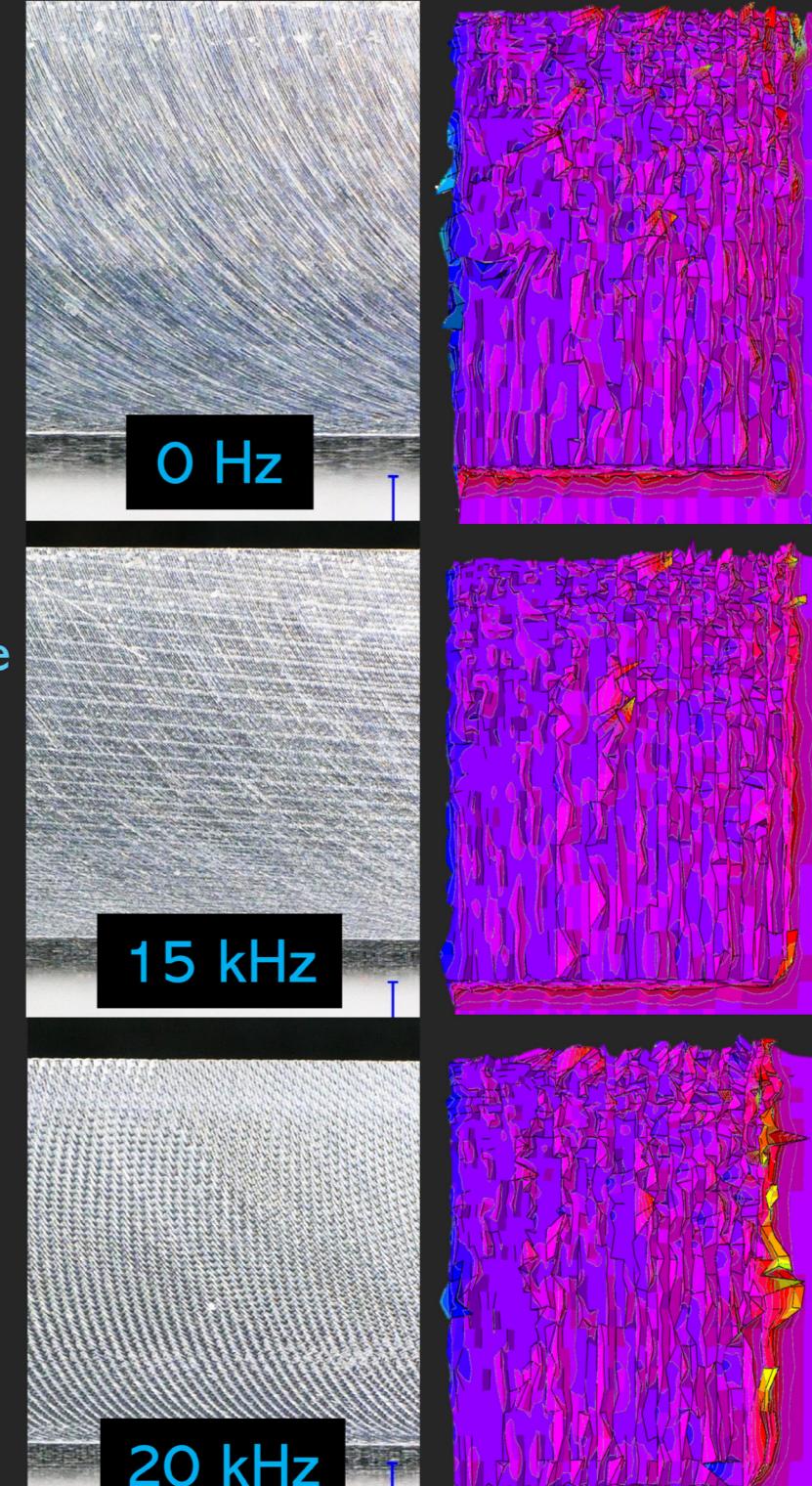


Simulated Force [Depth of Cut] against time



Simulated Force [Feed] against time

### Surface Finish Results [Milling]



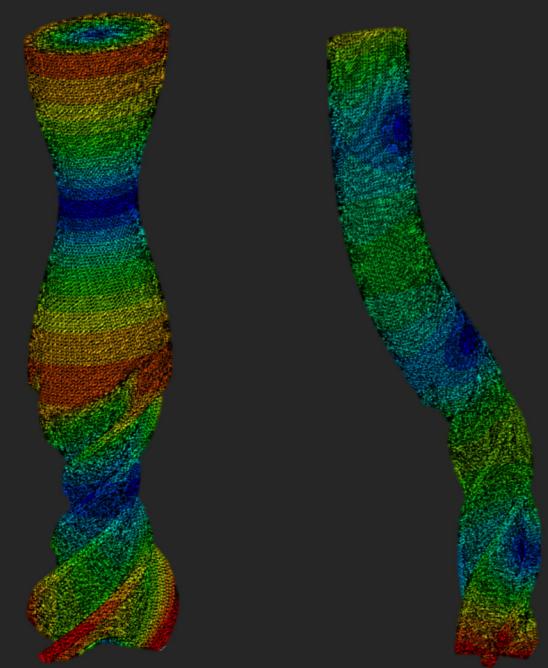
# Thermally and Vibrationally Assisted Machining

Thermal Softening: A reduction in strain hardening rate based on an increase in temperature

## Modal Analysis

A modal analysis was conducted to quantify the natural frequencies of the system and ensure simulation stability.

This was conducted up to the first 200 matching eigenvalues between 0 Hz and 3MHz (to account for simulation upscaling).



## Conclusions



- ❖ Developed validated FEA models for machining of Ti-6Al-4V and Al6082-T6.
- ❖ Vibration-assisted machining reduced cutting forces and improved chip segmentation, confirmed by experiment.
- ❖ Modal analysis prevented resonance artifacts, isolating true ultrasonic effects.
- ❖ Findings lay groundwork for integrating thermal enhancement in future simulations using Zener–Hollomon and harmonic models.



For the full report, as well as more simulation videos, profiles, and graphs, scan the QR Code for access:



## Future Work

- ❖ Validate combined laser–ultrasonic machining experimentally on CNC platforms.
- ❖ Refine output processing for more accurate temperature–response coupling.
- ❖ Explore multi-frequency elliptical vibration strategies.
- ❖ Generalize simulation framework for new heat sources and geometries using a universal thermal input parameter.
- ❖ Optimize amplitude, feed rate, and frequency for material-specific performance.