Damping in Machine and Cutting Tools A journey in search

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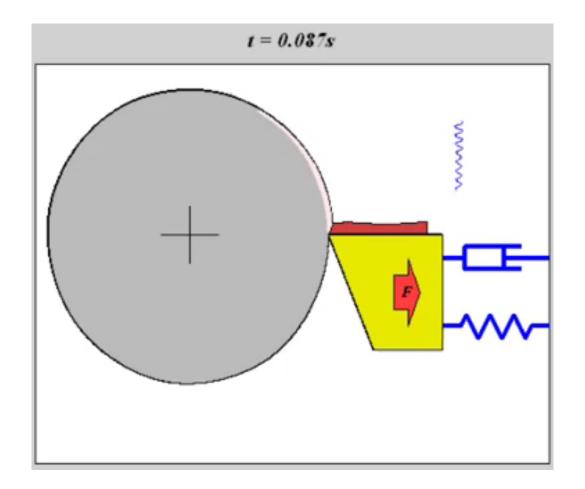


What is damping?

- Damping is good. Very good.
- Damping is defined as any method of dispersing energy in a vibrating system, and as a result, damping reduces the amplitude of vibration with time



Why do we need damping?



Eynian, 2009

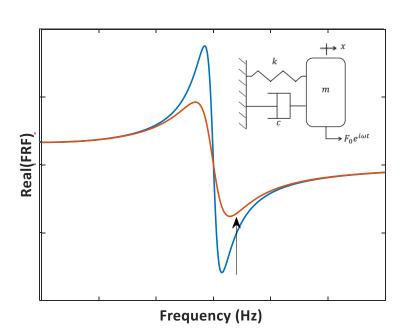


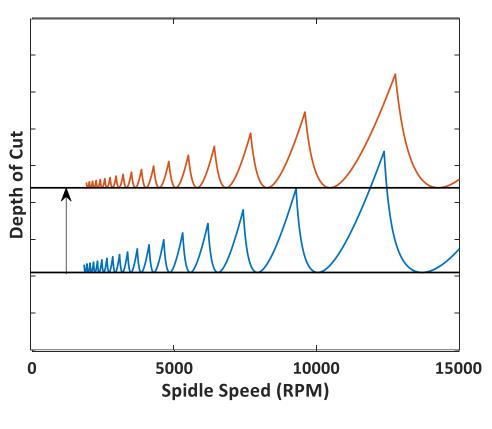


Why do we need damping?

$$a_{lim} = -\frac{1}{2K_t \alpha \, Real(H(\omega_c))}$$

$$a_{lim,crit} = \frac{-1}{2K_t\alpha\min\left(Re(H(\omega_c))\right)}$$



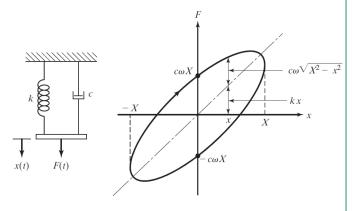




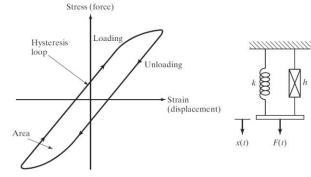


Mechanisms of damping in structures

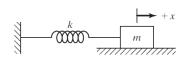
Viscous damping



Hysteretic (structural/material) damping



Coulomb (dry-friction) damping







Damping mechanisms in machine tools

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	Viscous damping	Hysteretic damping	Dry Friction
	40 lb c	$m\ddot{x} + k(1 + tan\delta)x = f(t)$	$m\ddot{x} + kx + \mu N sign(\dot{x})$
Estructural	$\frac{mx+cx+mx-j(c)}{c}$	$\frac{mx + k(1 + tuno)x - f(t)}{}$	= f(t)
Parts		igotimes	
Bolted Joints			
Guideways	(
Rubber		⊘	
Fluids State with Administrative Content Adjustments to Adjustment Adjustment to Adju	⊘		
EddyCurrents	Θ		

Munoa, CIRP HPC 2018





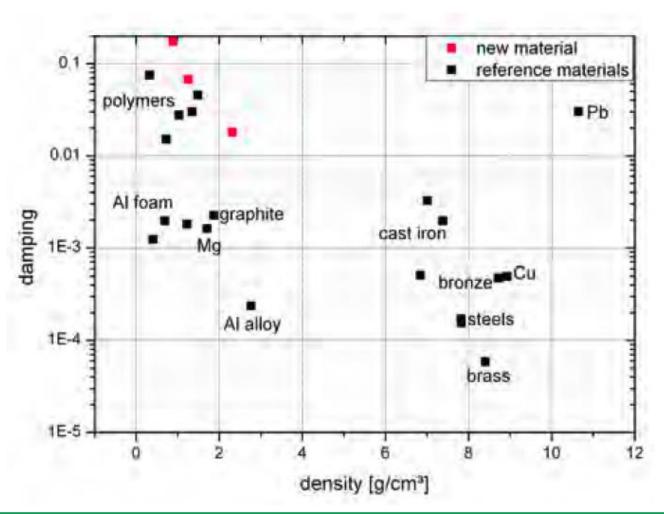
Structure of this talk on damping

- Damping in materials
- Damping due to joints
- Passive damping
- Active damping





Damping due to materials

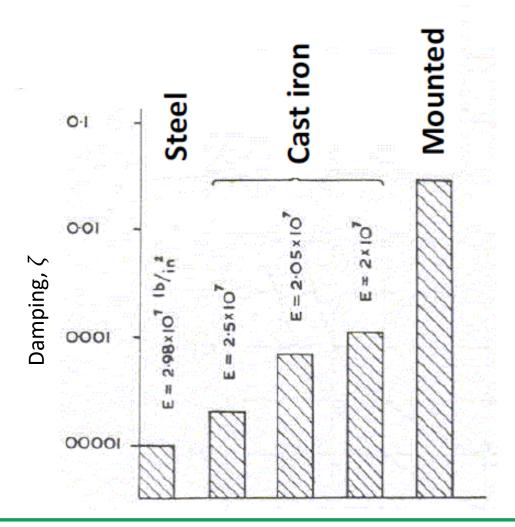








Damping in spindles



Koenigsberger and Tlusty, 1970





Damping in machine tools

Over 90% of the damping is at the interfaces. Of the remainder, some is due to materials, and some due to heat loss.



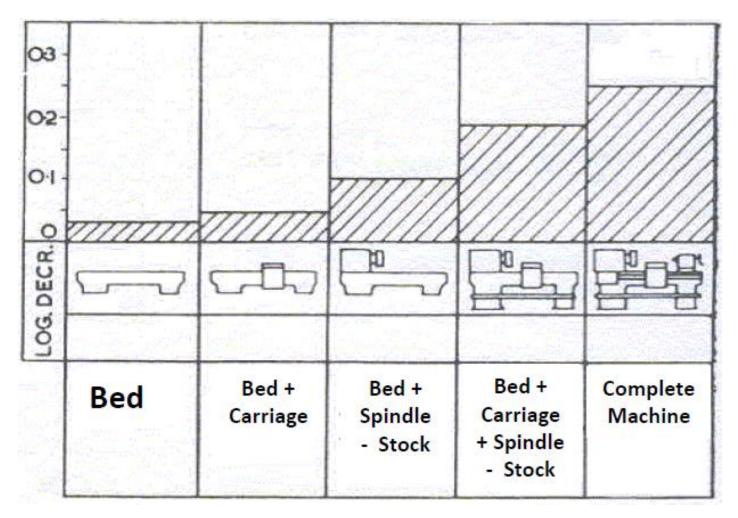
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Influence of joints on damping

Damping, ζ

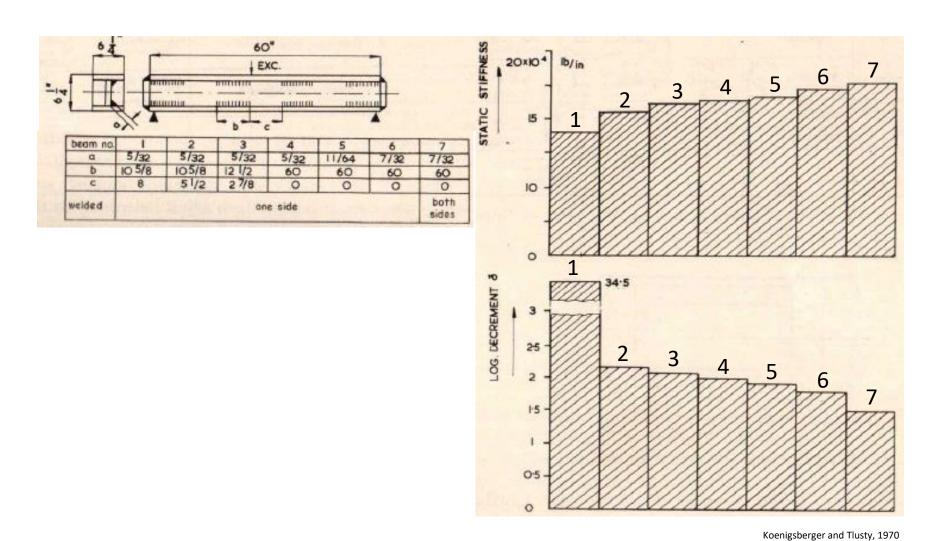


Koenigsberger and Tlusty, 1970





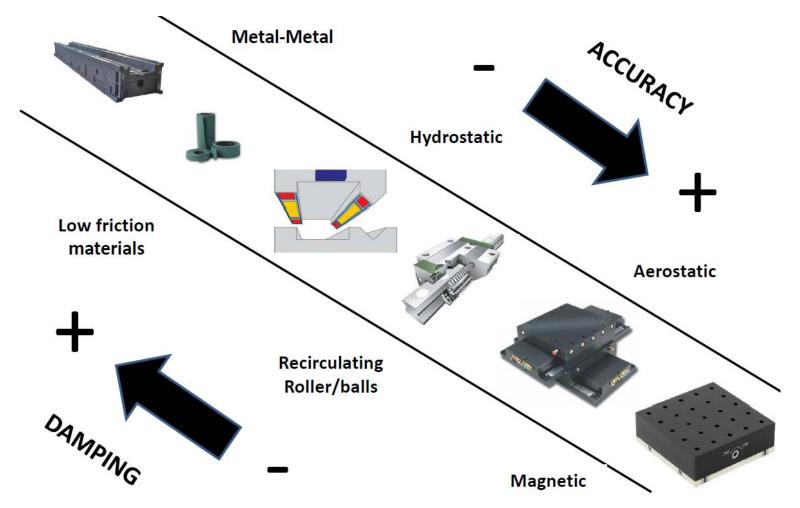
Influence of weld length on damping







Accuracy vs. damping

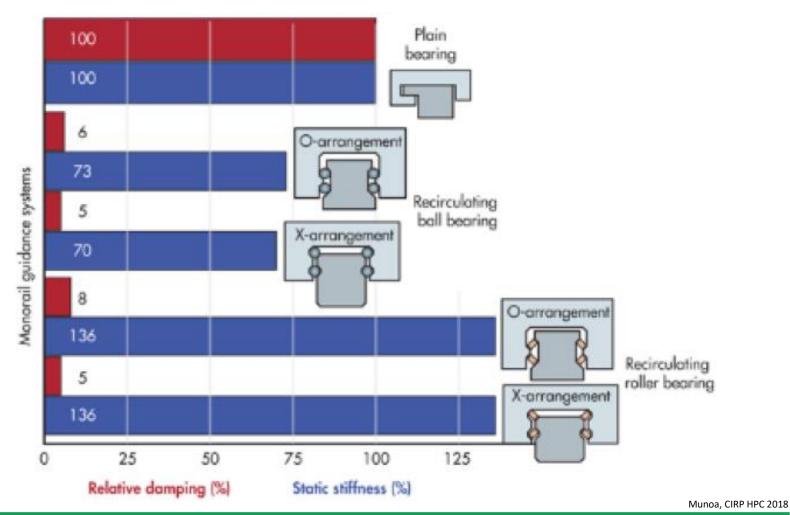


Munoa, CIRP HPC 2018





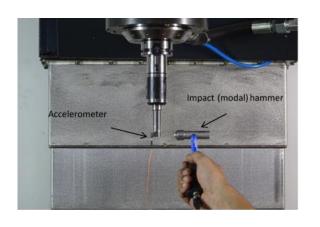
Damping in linear guideways

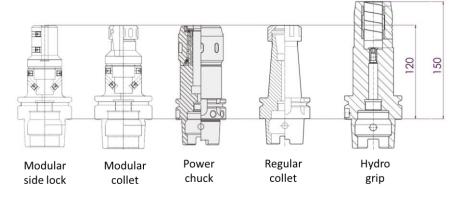


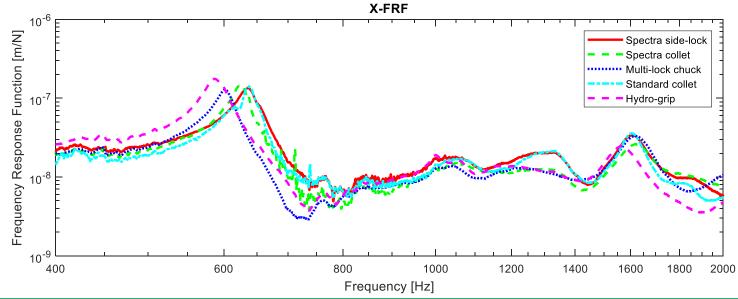




Damping in tool and tool holder joints









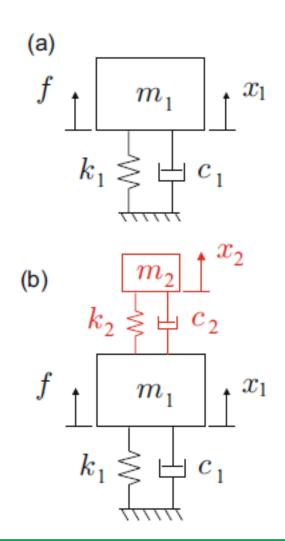


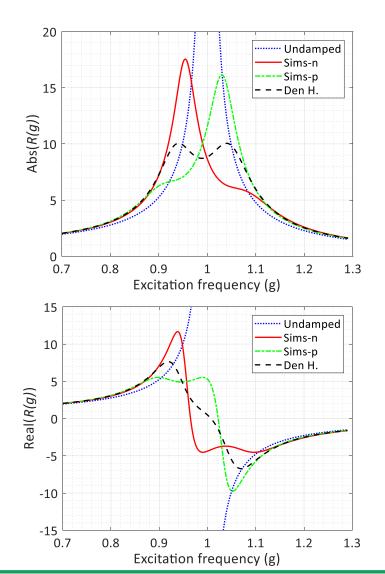
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Passive damping

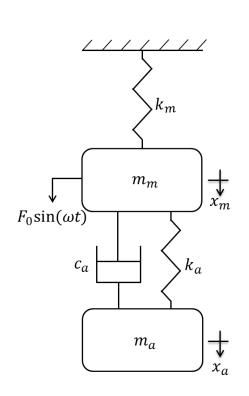








Vibration absorber in boring bars



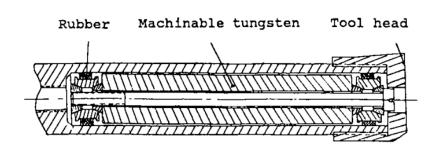




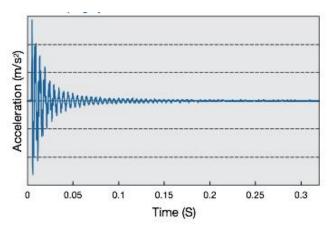


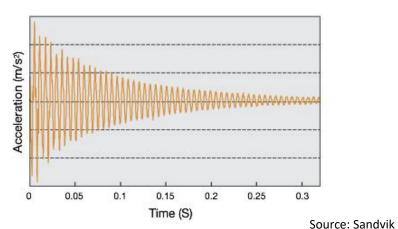
Tuned boring bars – passive damping





The main parts of the damped boring bar are: a)heavy turning body, b) rubber brushes c) special oily liquid

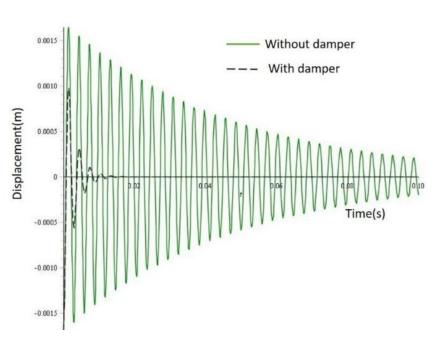


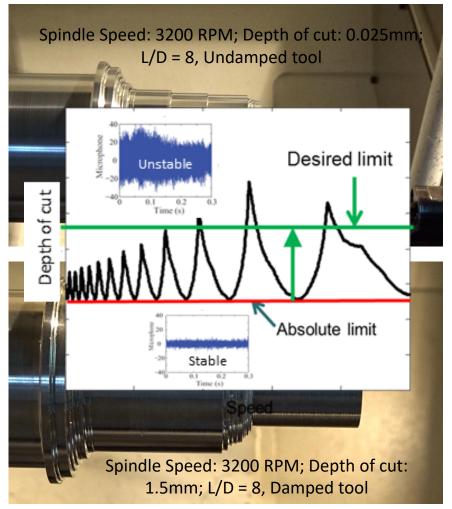






Vibration absorber in boring bars

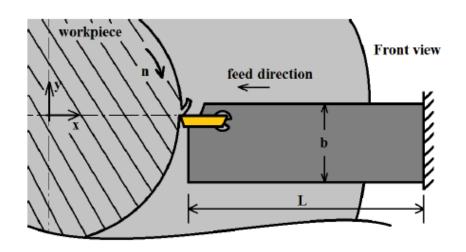


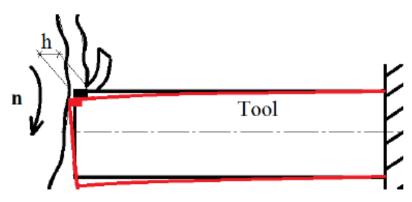


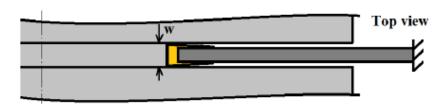




Grooving







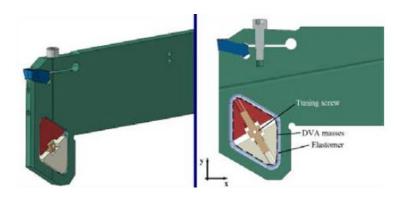
$$w_{cr} \cong \frac{+1}{2K_{ct}Re[G_{xy}]}$$

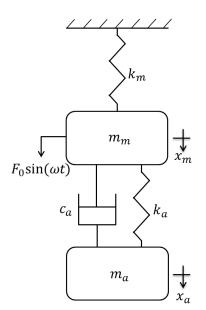
Saffury, CIRP CMMO 2017

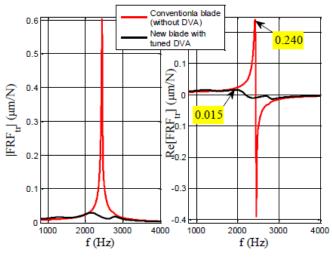


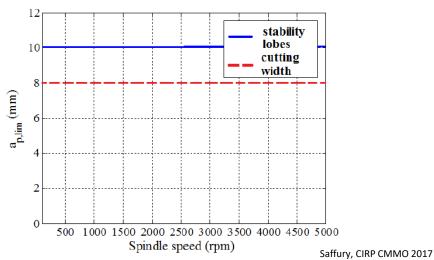


Vibration absorber for grooving





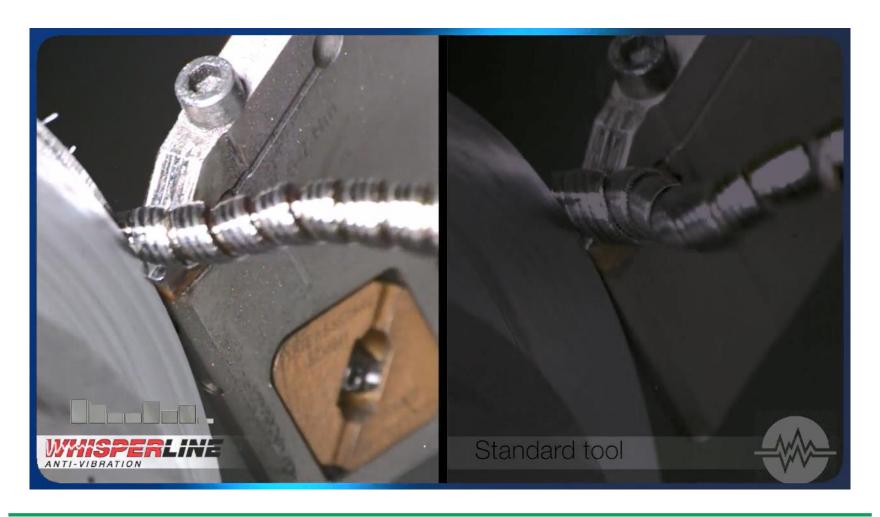








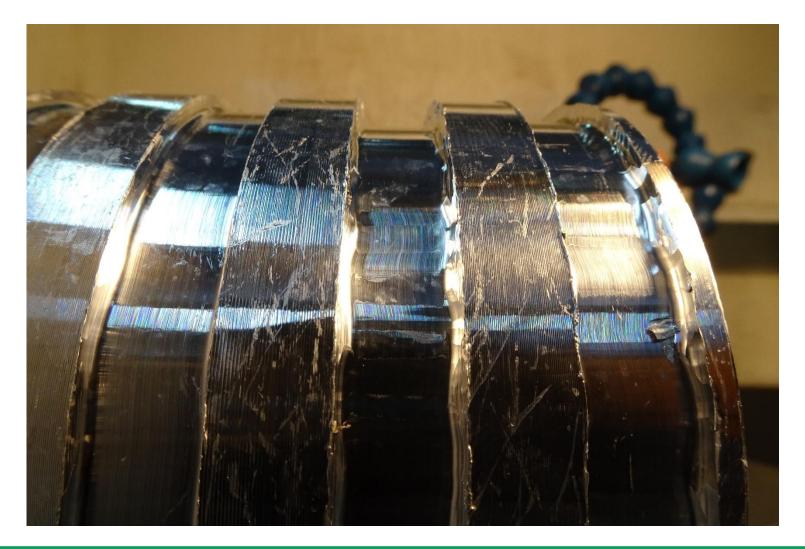
Grooving: avoiding chatter with a damped tool







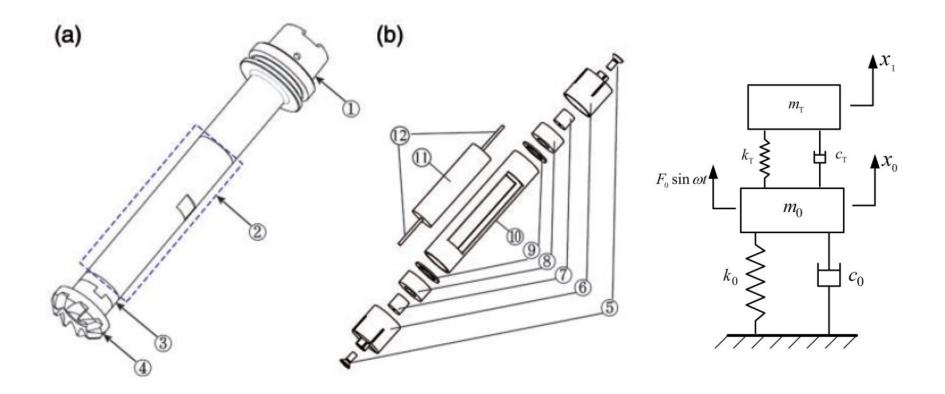
Damping snaking chatter in grooving?







Damped milling holder

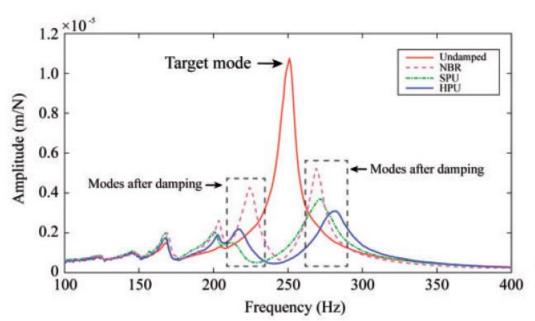


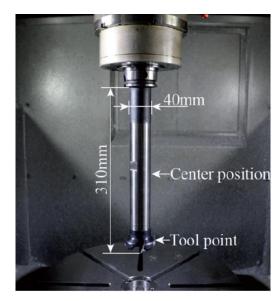
Yang et al. JVC, 2018

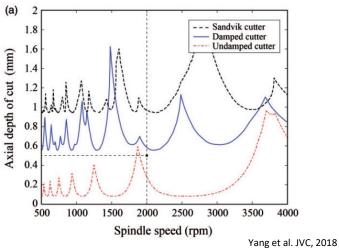




Damped milling holder



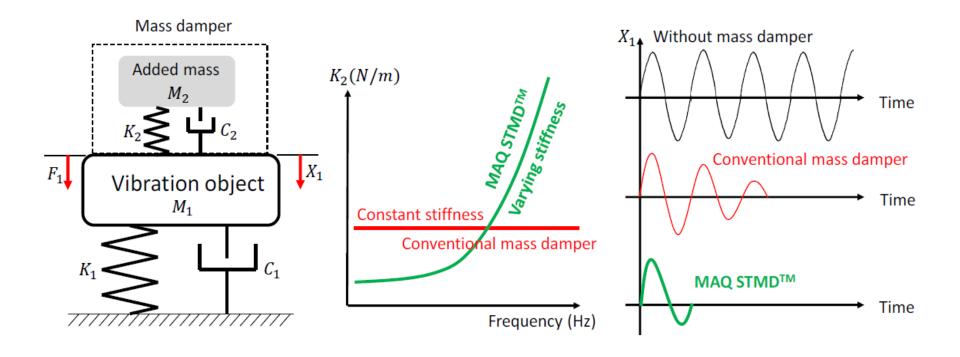








Self-tuning mass dampers



MAQ, Self-tuned mass dampers

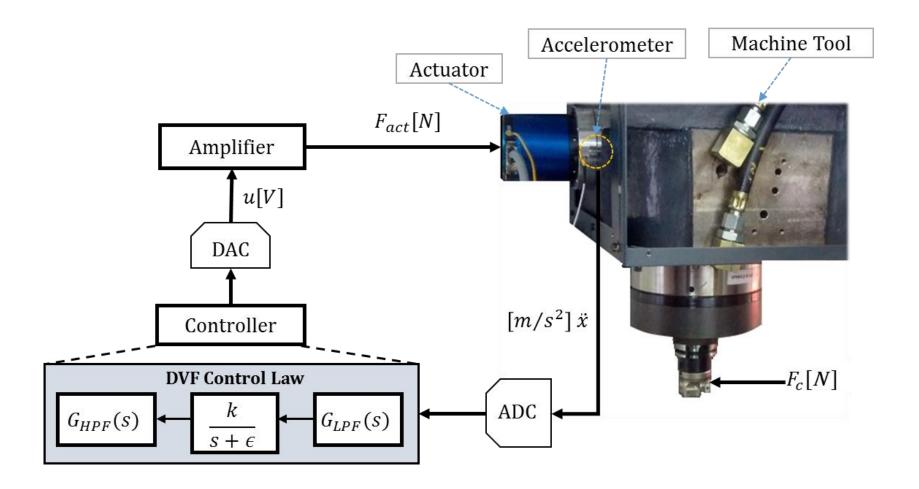




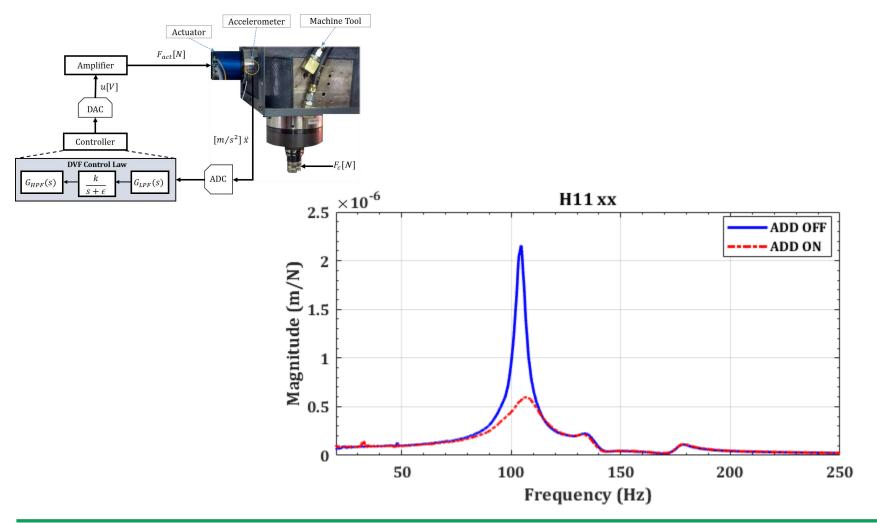
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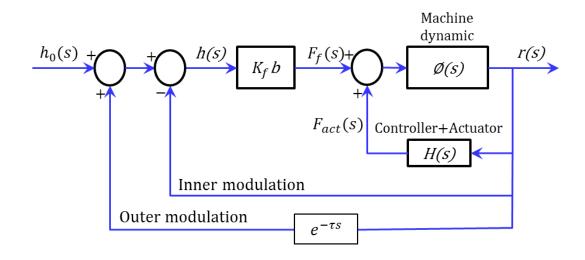


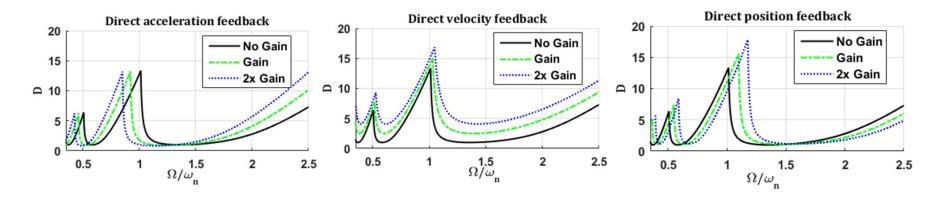






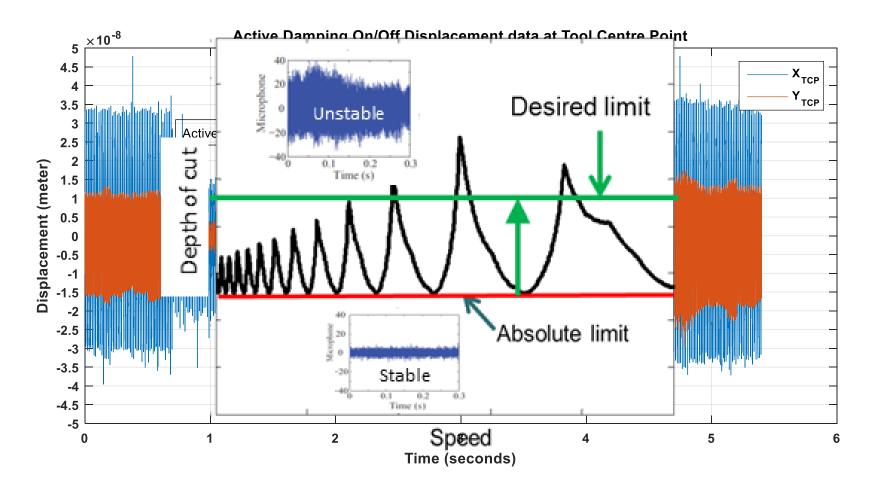
Active damping: influence of kind of feedback





























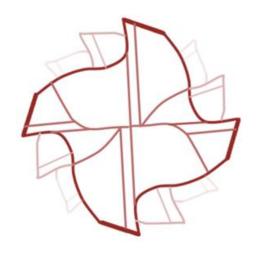
In summary...

- Damping is good. Very good.
- Material level advances can only do so much for you.
- Should you cast or weld?
- The real damping is at the interfaces.
- When/where possible consider passive and/or active damping solutions.
- The journey in search continues ...





Thank you



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