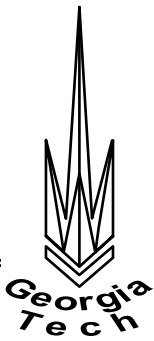


Process Modeling of Micro-Cutting Including Strain Gradient Effects

Kai Liu: Graduate Student

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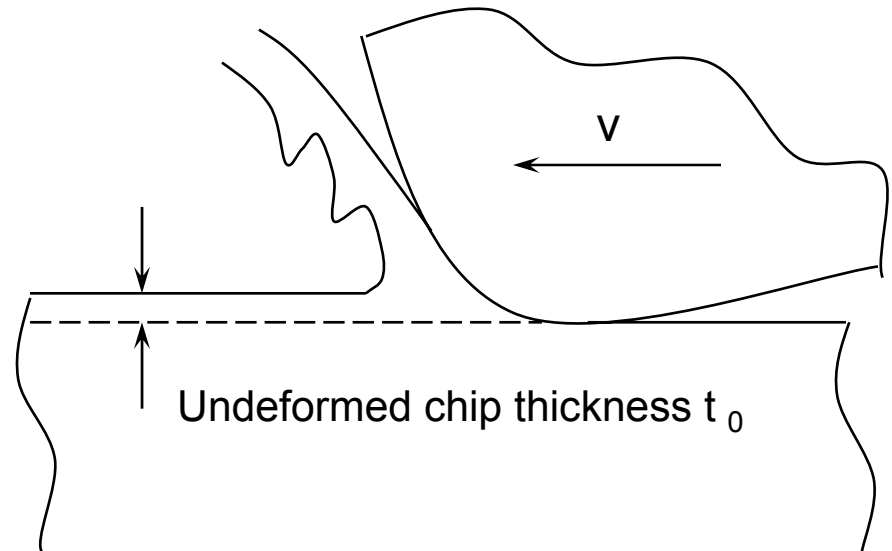
Presentation Outline



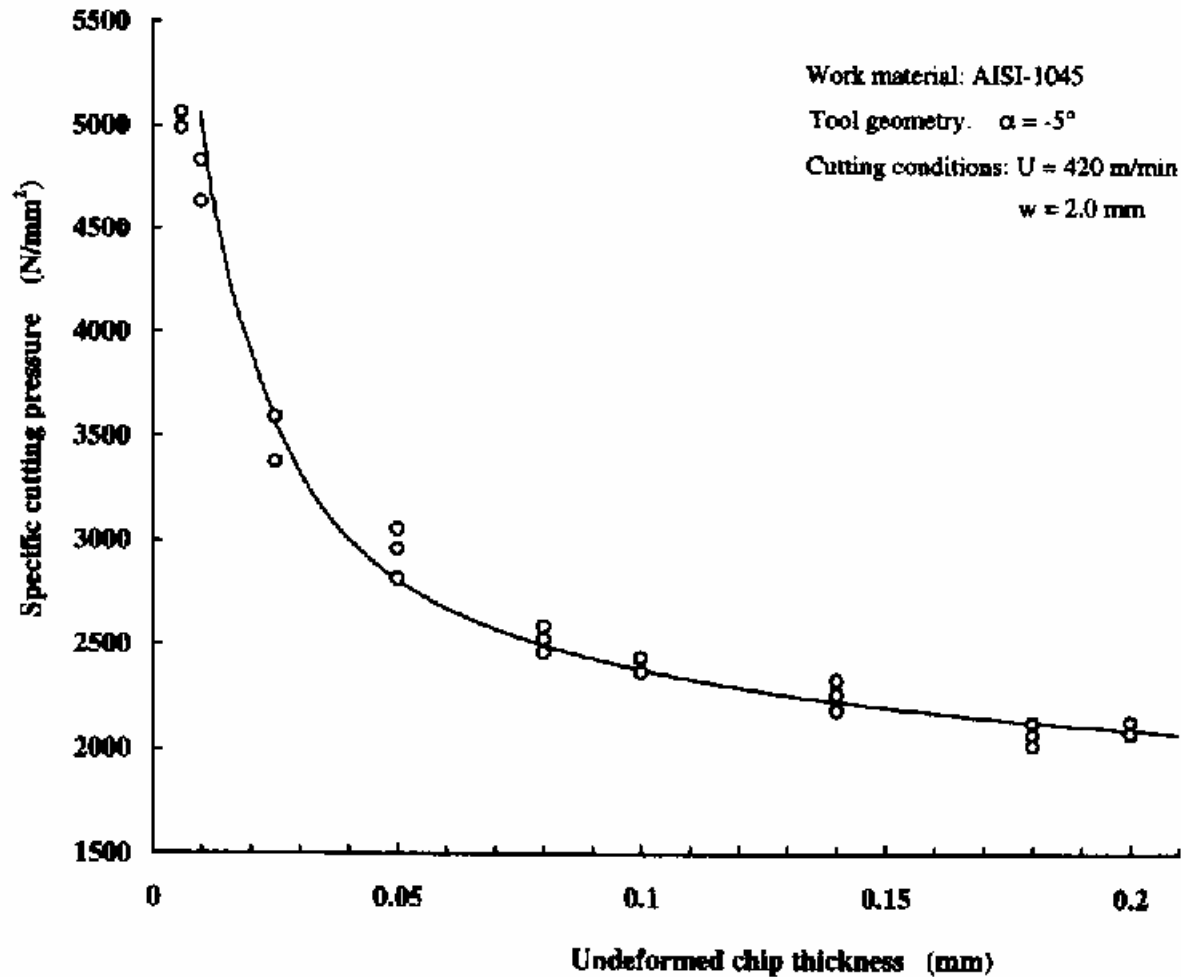
- ❖ Characteristics of micro-cutting
- ❖ Research objectives
- ❖ Numerical modeling of micro-cutting process
- ❖ Strain gradient plasticity
- ❖ Initial results
- ❖ Future work

Typical Characteristics of Micro-Cutting Process

- ❖ Very small undeformed chip thickness ($1\text{ }\mu\text{m}\sim 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$)
- ❖ Tool edge geometry dimension comparable to undeformed chip thickness.
- ❖ Large negative rake angle
- ❖ Large shear strain, strain gradient in primary shear zone.



Size effect in machining



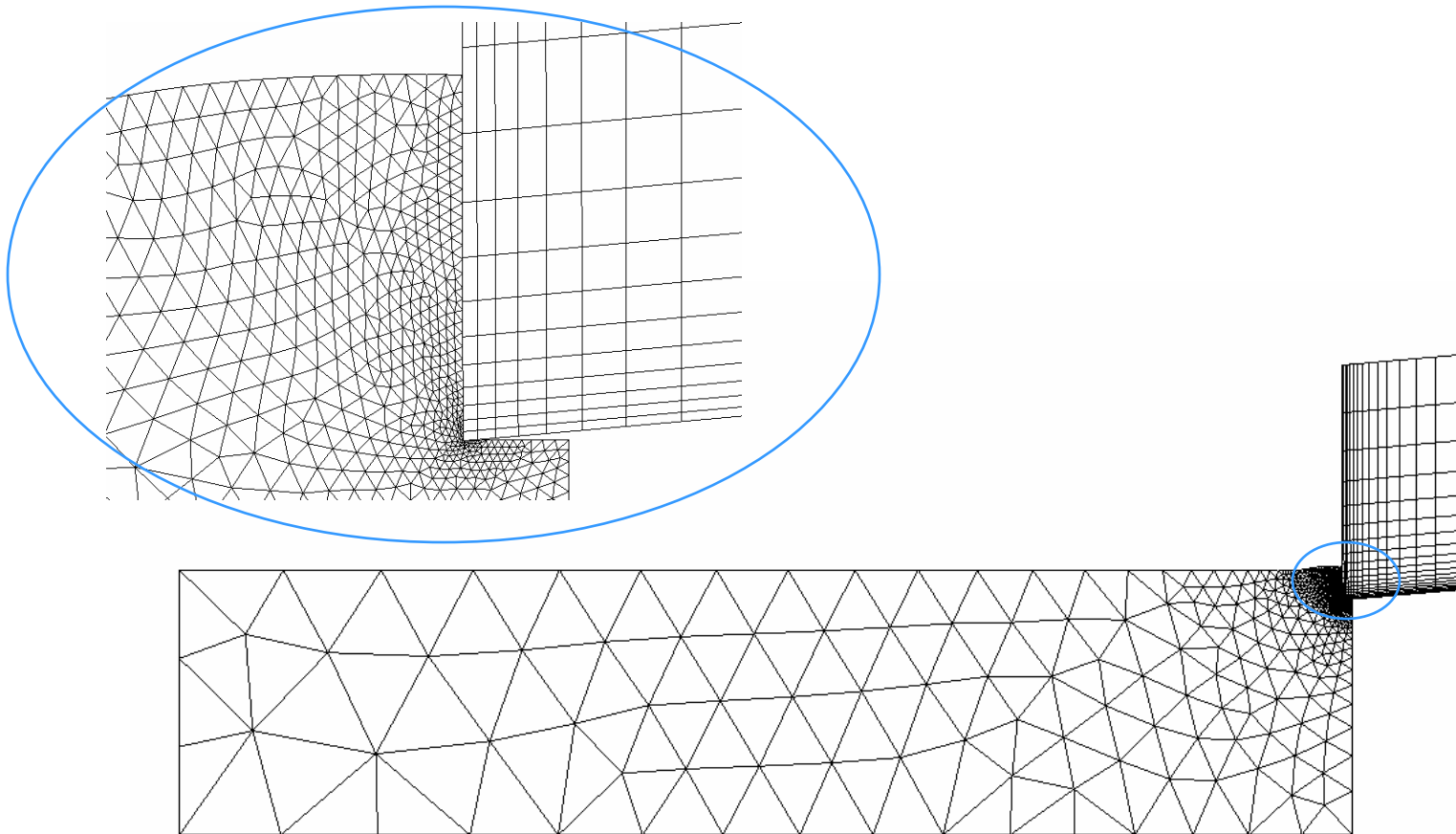
Research Objectives

- ❖ Develop a computational model to describe the micro-cutting process, taking into account the size effect.
- ❖ Predict the stresses, strains, temperatures, cutting forces and residual stresses in the micro-mechanically machined workpiece.
- ❖ Experimentally verify model.

Essential Model Capabilities

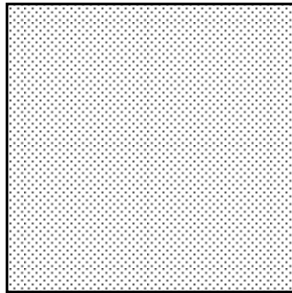
- ❖ Fully coupled thermal-mechanical analysis
- ❖ Accurate material flow stress modeling
- ❖ Physically-based chip separation criterion
- ❖ Adaptive remeshing capability
- ❖ Fracture initiation and crack growth
- ❖ Friction characteristics

Finite Element Model Configuration



Strain Gradient Plasticity

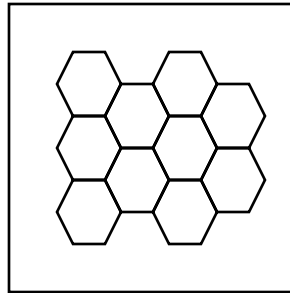
Classical
Plasticity



Min.
Length
Scale L

Macroscale
 $O(10^{-3}\text{m})$

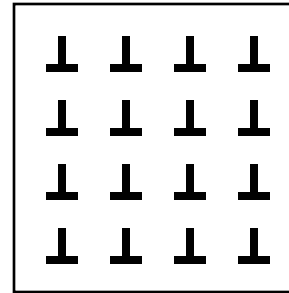
Strain gradient
Plasticity



Polycrystal
 $O(10^{-5}\text{m})$

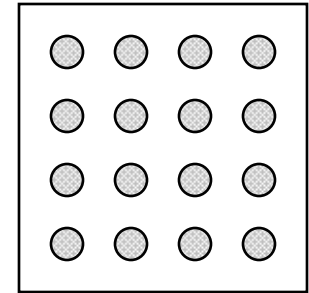
$0.1\ \mu\text{m} \sim 10\ \mu\text{m}$

Dislocation
Mechanics



Discrete
Dislocations
 $O(10^{-8}\text{m})$

Molecular
Dynamics



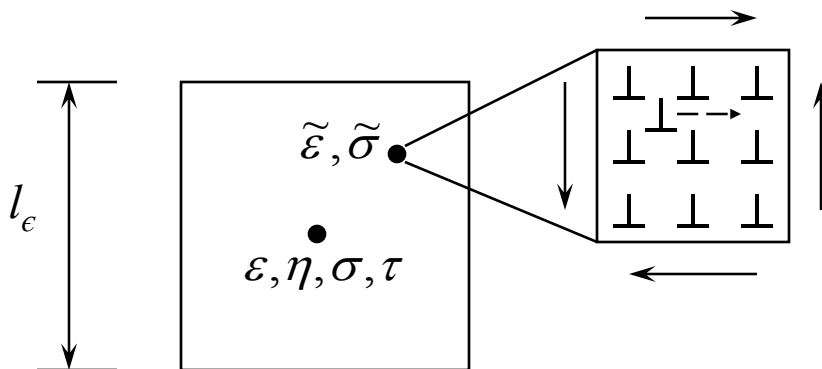
Atomistic
 $O(10^{-10}\text{m})$

Strain Gradient Plasticity

$$E = \frac{1}{2}(F^T \cdot F - 1) \quad \text{Green strain tensor } E$$

$$\eta_{ijk} = E_{ik,j} + E_{jk,i} - E_{ij,k} \quad \text{Strain gradient tensor } \eta$$

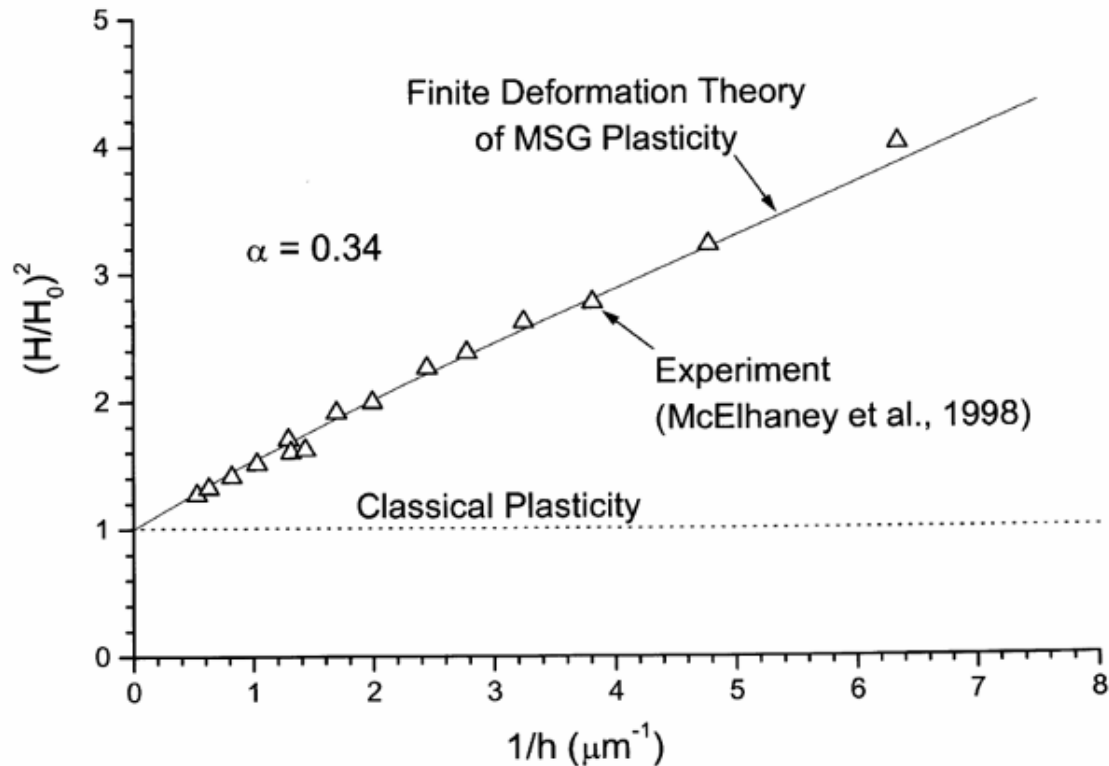
$$\tau = \alpha \mu b \sqrt{\rho_s + \rho_g} \quad \bar{\sigma} = \sigma_y \sqrt{f^2(\bar{\varepsilon}) + l \bar{\eta}} \quad l = 3\alpha^2 \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 b$$



microscale $\tilde{\varepsilon}, \tilde{\sigma}$

mesoscale $\varepsilon, \eta, \sigma, \tau$

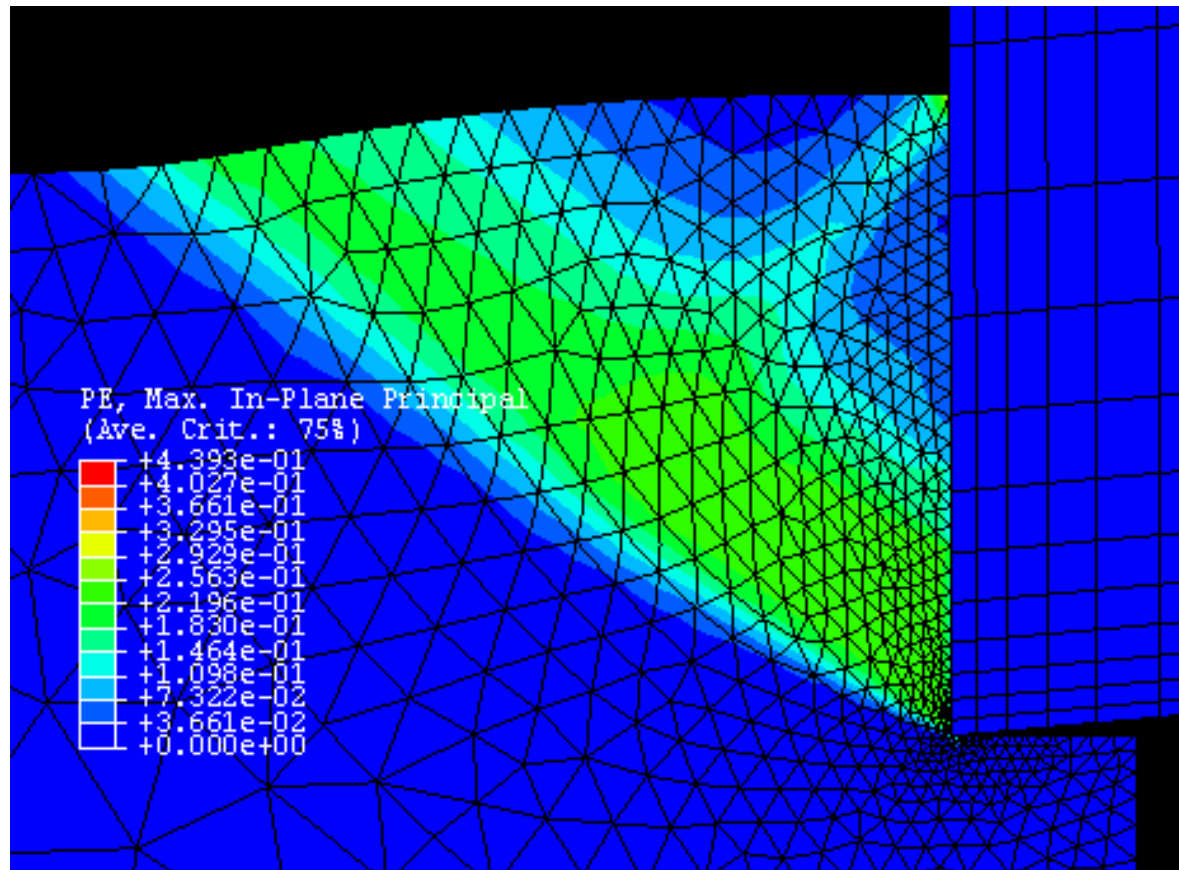
Strain Gradient vs. Classical Plasticity: Nanoindentation Example



Machining / Indentation Analogy

	Indentation	Machining
Shear strain	$\gamma \approx 0.36$	$\gamma \approx 2 \sim 4$
Strain gradient	$\eta = 4\gamma / D$	$\eta \approx 4\gamma / t$
Hardness or Specific force	$H = C'Gb\sqrt{\rho_s + (4\gamma / bD)}$	$F \approx AGb\sqrt{\rho_s + (4\gamma / bt)}$
Characteristic length Of deformation field	Indentation diameter, D	Undeformed chip thickness, t_0
	0.1 μm ~10 μm	0.5 μm ~50 μm

Initial Results



Future Work

- ❖ Implement strain gradient plasticity in finite element model
- ❖ Validate model by micro-/nano-indentation and/or micro-cutting experiment data