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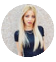

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Prediction of self-excited vibrations occurance during aluminium alloy AL 7075 milling

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Abstract— **Despite the existence of other production methods, metal cutting still plays an important role in modern production. The performance of machine tools has a decisive role in terms of productivity and quality of production increase. When we are talking about improving the performances of machine tools, the analysis of the appearance of self-excited vibrations and their isolation take a significant place. The aim of this paper comes from trends and limitations that are present in metal production. The paper presents analytical and experimental methods for identifying stability lobe diagrams in the aluminum alloy Al 7075 milling. The influence of certain regime on the occurrence of self-excited vibrations, i.e. the definition of vibrational stable processing regimes, is considered.**

Key words –self-excited vibrations, stability lobe diagram, experimental modal analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Three types of vibrations can occur during machine tools cutting: free vibrations, forced vibrations and self-excited vibrations that affect the machining process to a greater or lesser extent. The most unfavorable vibrations that occur in the cutting process are self-excited vibrations, which energy for their formation and amplitude growth are drawn from the cutting process itself. These vibrations can occur due to friction in the system tool – workpiece, due to thermal or mechanical effects, or as a consequence of the regenerative effect, i.e. variation of the chip thickness during cutting. Self-excited vibrations are a phenomenon that has a negative effect on productivity, leads to accelerated wear or breakage of the tool, and in some cases can lead to breakage of clamping elements or elements of the machine. In order to anticipate or control the process of creating self-induced vibrations, different methods have been developed. One way to predict the occurrence of self-induced vibrations is to create the stability lobe diagram (SLD), which defines the boundary of a stable, conditionally stable and unstable region, whereby combinations of depth of cut, cutting speed i.e. number of revolution per minute and feed rate are observed.

Methods for defining the stability lobe diagram can be divided into analytical and experimental.

1. An analytical model for the prediction of self-induced vibrations

The analytical model for the prediction of self-excited vibrations requires the determination of transfer function of the mechanical structure of machine tool – cutting tool – workpiece. Some of the dynamic characteristics of the observed system, needs to be known in order to define the stability lobe diagram by applying these kinds of models. In most cases, the necessary information on the dynamic characteristics of the system is obtained from the transfer function (TF) or from the Frequency Response Function (FRF) of system machine tool – tool holder – cutting tool. Different methods can be applied in order to determine the TF of mail spindle – tool holder – cutting tool system. One of the methods is experimental modal analysis, where the structure of the machine tool is excited by an impulse hammer, while response represents corresponding motion, speed or acceleration measured by appropriate sensors.

2. Experimental model of prediction of self-excited vibrations

The experimental model of prediction of self-excited vibrations can be observed as determination of the intervals of the certain parameters in which the cutting process is stable. Usually, workpiece has inclined plane, which causes an increase in depth of cut when the tool moves, until the moment of self-excited vibrations occur. One of the methods for determining that self-induced vibrations occur, shown in this paper, is to measure the acceleration. Accelerometer is mounted on the main spindle carrier, as close as possible to the cutting tool. After self-excited vibrations occur, which is manifested by the rapid jump of acceleration amplitude and by the change in sound of cutting, the process is stopped. The axial depth of cut, where the vibrations occurred, is determined by using the “tangent method”.

This paper analyses the prediction of self-excited vibrations in milling, by applying an analytical model based on assumption of ‘‘average’’ angle of the tooth in the cut. In order to determine modal parameters of the main spindle - tool holder – cutting tool system, which are necessary for the analytical definition of the stability lobe diagram, series of experiments are carried out using modern diagnostic

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equipment. Based on these experiments, frequency response function of the observed system is determined.

Also, an experimentally verification of the analytically defined stability lobe diagram is carried out in a concrete example. The experimental part of this research is performed in the Laboratory for Machine Tools and CIM Systems at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in East Sarajevo on the vertical machining center EMCO Concept Mill 450.

II. STATE OF THE ART

In the middle of the last century Tlusty and Tobias have done the research in order to identify the self-excited vibrations and their impact on machine tools stability. They conducted their research in completely separate studies, but in almost the same time. Tlusty and Tobias proposed certain methods for analyzing the stability of machine tools such as determining the limiting chip width to avoid self-excited vibrations and stability lobe diagrams. During the examination of machine tools stability using limiting chip width, the great influence on the self-excited vibration occurrence have cutting parameters. Tlusty and Tobias have identified the regenerative mechanism of the self-excited vibrations and developed its mathematical model in the form of Delay Differential Equations (DDE). It is necessary to know the transfer function, i.e. frequency response function of the main spindle - tool holder – cutting tool, in order to define the limiting chip width and create a stability lobe diagram.

The method proposed by Altintas and Budak, the Zeroth Order Approximation (ZOA) [3], is based on the prediction of system stability using Fourier's zero-order expression in order to approximate the change in the cutting force and the creation of a stability lobe diagram for process where the cutting force varies relatively little, e.g. in the machining of flat surfaces by face mill.

Song [4], uses the analytical and experimental approach, where he considers the influence of the number of teeth and how the tool helix angle effects on the appearance of self-excited vibrations, by milling the alloy of aluminum Al 7075. Zataraina [5] considers the influence of tool helix angle on milling the aluminum alloy Al 7075 using end mills with different helix angles.

Quintana [6] defines a stability lobe diagram in milling experimentally, whereby milling inclined surface workpiece is performed. The occurrence of self-excited vibrations is registered by recording and analyzing sound emissions, using modern signal processing techniques. Based on FFT sound analysis, the moment when self-excited vibrations appear is determined, which excludes the possibility of an error due to the subjective feeling of the operator.

In addition, a large number of researchers also applied complex mathematical expressions to model self-excited vibrations in order to define the stability lobe diagram. Insperger and Stephan [7] applied a semi-discrete method (Semi-discretization, SD) to reduce the DDE method to a series ordinary differential equations (ODE) with a known solution.

In his research, Gradišek [8] compares the boundaries of the stability of the milling process obtained by the methods of ZOA and SD, and gets the conclusion that these two methods give very similar stability lobe diagrams for machining with high radial immersion. On the other hand, significant differences can be noticed in defined stability lobe diagrams for low radial immersion.

III. ANALYTICAL MODEL FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE STABILITY LOBE DIAGRAM BASED ON THE AVERAGE TOOTH ANGLE APPROACH

An analytical model for defining a stability lobe diagram in milling based on the average tooth angle approach, shown in this paper, is a modified Tlusty's model for turning to accommodate the milling process [1]. The difference between these two analytical models is that on turning cutting force is time invariant, while on milling is variable and time-dependent. The analytic model of defining the stability lobe diagram in turning was modified to the milling by introducing the average tooth angle approach, which may result in the milling process as time invariant.

According to the analytical model of defining the stability lobe diagram [1], the relationship between the depth of cut where self-excited vibrations occur in milling and number of revolutions are given by the

$$b_{lim} = \frac{-1}{2 \cdot K_s \cdot \cos(\beta) \cdot \mathrm{Re}\left[FRF_{orient}\right] \cdot N_t^*} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{f_c}{\Omega \cdot N_t} = N + \frac{\varepsilon}{2 \cdot \pi} \tag{2}$$

$$\varepsilon = 2 \cdot \pi - 2 \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathrm{Re}\left[FRF_{orient}\right]}{\mathrm{Im}\left[FRF_{orient}\right]}\right) \tag{3}$$

In these equations

b_{lim} – is the limiting chip width to avoid chatter

f_c – is the chatter frequency

N – is the integer number of waves of vibration imprinted on the workpiece surface in one revolution

N_t – average number of teeth in the cut, given by the equation

$$N_t^* = \frac{\phi_e - \phi_s}{\frac{360}{N_t}} \tag{4}$$

In the previous equations φ_e and φ_s are exit and start angle,

$\varepsilon/2\pi$ is any additional fraction of a wave, where is ε the phase (in rad) between current and previous tool vibrations.

The oriented FRF of machine tool main spindle – tool holder – cutting tool system is calculated by summing the products of the directional orientation factors and corresponding FRFs for the x and y directions;

$$FRF_{orient} = \mu_x \cdot FRF_x + \mu_y \cdot FRF_y \tag{5}$$

The directional orientation factors μ_x and μ_y are determined depending on the relative movement between the tool and the workpiece (up milling or down milling), and exit and start angle ϕ_e, ϕ_s in the next way: cutting force F is first projected into x and y axis, which determines the components of the force F_x and F_y. These components are then projected into surface normal passing through the axis of the tool.

For the slotting cut where $\varphi_s = 0$, $\varphi_e = 180^\circ$, and radial immersion is 100% the average angle of a tooth in the cut is therefore given by the next equation

$$\phi_{sr} = \frac{\phi_s + \phi_e}{2} = \frac{0+180}{2} = 90^\circ \tag{6}$$

The directional orientation factors are

$$F_x = F \cdot \cos(\beta) \tag{7}$$

$$F_n = F_x \cdot \cos(0) = F \cdot \cos(\beta) \cdot \cos(0) = = F \cdot \cos(\beta) \tag{8}$$

$$\mu_x = \cos(\beta),$$

$$F_y = F \cdot \cos(90 - \beta) = F \cdot \sin(\beta) \tag{9}$$

$$F_n = F_y \cdot \cos(90) = = F \cdot \sin(\beta) \cdot \cos(90) = 0 \tag{10}$$

$$\mu_y = 0$$

The oriented FRF is calculated by

$$FRF_{orient} = \cos(\beta) \cdot FRF_x + 0 \cdot FRF_y \tag{11}$$

meaning that compliance in the y direction has no influence on the stability.

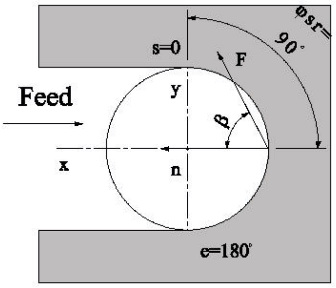

Figure 1. Determining slotting directional orientation factors

It is necessary to determine the modal parameters of the next system: machine tool main spindle - tool holder – cutting tool in order to define the stability lobe diagram of the EMCO Concept Mill 450 vertical machining center with described analytical method. Modal parameter which needs to be determined are natural frequency, modal stiffness and dimensionless damping ratio. The modal analysis represents the process of identification of dynamic characteristics, i.e. modal parameters. The Large number of procedures are applied to identify modal parameters, which can be roughly classified into methods based on the application of analytical, numerical and experimental methods. The analytical way of identifying modal parameters implies accurate mathematical solutions that describe the behavior of a construct in dynamic operation, which is possible only in simple and idealized cases, but they are not common in practice.

The numerical way of identifying modal parameters most often involves the application of finite elements method (FEM) software. Beside the analytical and numerical methods, dynamic parameters can be determined by experimental testing. Experimental tests are a very desirable methods for determining modal parameters since they are, simple and fast. What is very important in the research is that there is no material destruction. Experimental modal analysis involves signal analysis of the excitation and the response in the frequency domain at the same time. This research shows the determination of the modal parameters of the system machine tool main spindle - tool holder – cutting tool based on the experimental modal analysis. Fig.2 shows model for determining FRF of vertical machining center EMCO Concept Mill 450.

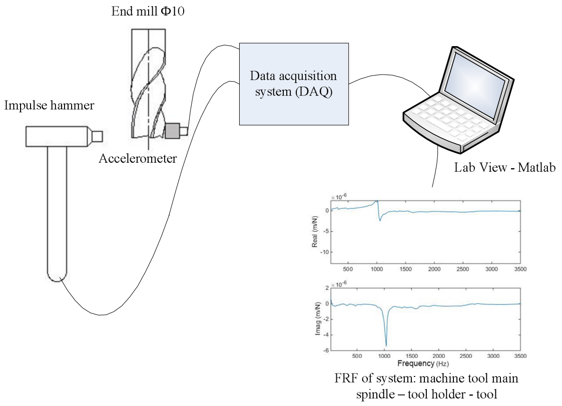

Figure 2. Model for determining FRF of vertical machining center

In the tool holder, an end mill Φ10 with four teeth is mounted by ER collet clamping system. Impact force is applied on the tool tip, and response is measured by an accelerometer. Acquisition is carried out using LabVIEW software. After experimental measurements are completed, the collected data are transferred to the Matlab environment, where the FRF is defined by fast Fourier transform (FFT) and represented by its "real-imaginary" part. Fig. 3. Shows FRF of system machine tool mail spindle - tool holder – tool represented by its real and imaginary part. The parameters that are necessary for defining the stability lobe diagram obtained by the experimental modal analysis. are given in Table 1

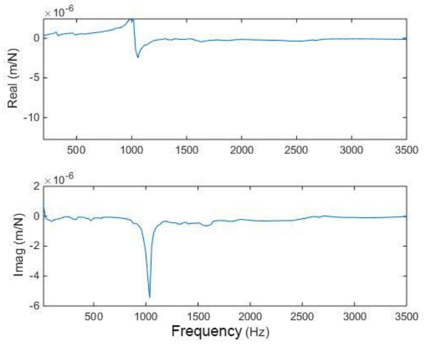

Figure 3. Real and imag part of FRF

TABLE 1. PARAMETERS NEEDED FOR ANALYTIC DEFINING THE STABILITY LOBE DIAGRAM

$\varphi_s = 0$	Start angle
$\varphi_e = 180^\circ$	Exit angle
$f_n = 1019\ Hz$	Natural frequency
$k = 5.44 \cdot 10^7\ N/m$	Stiffness
$\varsigma = 0.017$	Dimensionless damping ratio
$d = 10\ mm$ $N=4$	Diameter and number of tooth
$K_s = 750\ N/mm^2$	Specific force

An example of a stability lobe diagram defined by the analytical method [1] is given in Fig. 4. Two areas can be observed, "stable one", marked with a green marker and "unstable one" marked with a red marker. A stable area, below the saddle curve lines, defines a combination of cutting parameters, that is, the number of revolutions and blim, the limiting chip width to avoid chatter, while the unstable region implies the occurrence of self-excited vibrations for the selected combination of the cutting parameters.

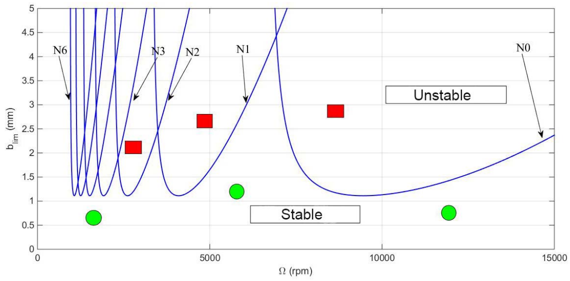

Figure 4. An example of a stability lobe diagram

IV. EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION ANALYTICAL DEFINED STABILITY LOBE DIAGRAM

The experimental part of this research is carried out at the vertical machining center EMCO Concept Mill 450 in the Laboratory for machine tools and CIM systems at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in East Sarajevo. A hard metal end mill with four teeth with a coating of Ti, Al (N) and two angles of coil, 35 ° and 38 ° is used in milling. The methodology for defining a stability lobe diagram implies the implementation of a series of experiments, whereby workpiece has the surface with a 10 ° slope, Fig. 5.

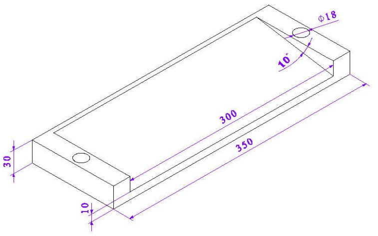

Figure 5. Shape and dimensions of the workpeace

In this way, while the tool is moving, the depth of cut gradually increases until the moment of self-excited vibrations appear. Due to the depth of cut change, a very slight increase in the amplitude of the cutting tool vibrations occurs, and at the time when the depth of cut reaches the limiting chip value, a sudden jump of amplitude occurs, indicating the self-excited vibrations presence. The vibration parameter directly measured by the contact method is acceleration, using thereby the National Instruments instrumentation.

The instrumentation consists of a National Instruments cDAQ 9172 chassis and an analog NI 9233 card with four analog inputs of a ± 5 V voltage range and a maximum signal speed of 50 kS / s (kilosamples per second) METRIX Instruments accelerometer, sensitivity 100mV / g with piezo-ceramics, is mounted on the main spindle carrier using a magnetic holder, as close as possible to the tool. The graphical programming language LabVIEW is used for acquiring data, and Matlab environment for processing the results of measurement. While calculating the measurement results in order to determine the limiting chip value, it should also be noted that the absolute value of the vibration amplitude is not taken into account because it is not relevant for determining the moment when self-induced vibrations occur.

This moment, beside the sudden vibration amplitude jump, is characterized by a change in the surface quality and chip shape, as well as the appearance of intensive sound, which is an indicator that the machine works with unfavorable cutting regime. When sound appears, the operator stops the operation of the machine, but the axial depth of cut is subsequently determined using the tangent method. The axial depth of cut is determined, in which the self-excited vibrations occur, based on the obtained results of measurements in the time domain.

In the area of the amplitude jump, the polynomial is withdrawn passing through the vibration peaks. At the point where the polynomial has the highest value of the first derivative, the tangent is withdrawn. The cross-section of the tangent with the horizontal line that is pulled through the vibrations peaks in the part of a stable processing process (in which no self-excited vibrations) represents the moment when self-excited vibration occurs, and determines the axial depth of cut δ. Namely, based on a known time interval from the moment of contact of the cutting tool with the material, until the moment of the self-excited vibrations occurs (Fig. 5, value t2 -t1), and the known federate and the angle of inclination of the workpiece, axial depth of cut at which self-excited vibration occurs has been calculated. In Fig. 6. signal in the time domain was shown as an illustration of described method, as well as the moment of self-excited vibration appears for an experiment performed at 5750 rpm and feed rate 460 mm / min.

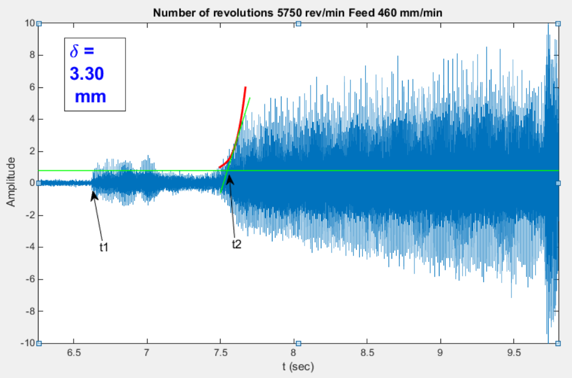

Figure 6. Time domain signal at 5750 rpm and feed rate 460 mm / min

From the Fig. 6 can be seen that, in the concrete case, the depth of cut at which the self-excited vibrations appear is δ = 3.30 mm. In a case that self-excited vibrations do not appear, the experiment interrupts at the moment of reaching the maximum defined depth of cut. Since the diameter of the tool is 10 mm and that the experiment was carried out in the slotting cut where, and radial immersion is 100%, in order to prevent the possible breakage of the tool, the experiment is interrupted when the depth of cut reaches 11 mm. Stable cutting regime is considered each depth of cut bigger than 8 mm.

Fig. 7 shows the workpiece after the experimentally defined stability lobe diagram. Fig. 8 shows comparison of the stability lobe diagram defined analytically, with experimentally defined one. Experimentally determined axial depths of cut, shown in the Fig. 8 are marked with red markers. The defined stability lobe diagram is shown in two dimensions (2D), because all experiments are performed for one, constant value of feed pre tooth. Table 2 gives the values of the speed of cut (revolution per minute), feed rate, and axial depth of cut determined for all experiments carried out.

Figure 7. Workpiece after experimentally defined stability lobe diagram

The experimentally defined axial depth of cut, where zone of stable and unstable cut are clearly visible, were used to confirm the analytically defined stability lobe diagram for aluminum alloy Al 7075 milling on the vertical machining center, in the observed range of the revolutions per minute, and at the constant values of feed rate.

TABLE 2 AXIAL DEPTH OF CUT DEPENDING OF REVOLUTION PER MINUTE WITH CONSTANT FEED PER TOOTH VALUE

Number of revolutions (rpm)	Feed rate (mm/min)	Axial depth of cut (mm)	Vibration occured
2000	160	7.95	No
2250	180	8	No
2500	200	8	No
2750	220	8	No
3000	240	8	No
3250	260	3.46	Yes
3500	280	6,10	Yes
3750	300	8	No
4000	320	8	No
4250	340	7,35	Yes
4500	360	7,22	Yes
4750	380	8	No
5000	400	8	No
5250	420	6,14	Yes
5500	440	3,86	Yes
5750	460	3,3	Yes
6000	480	5,09	Yes
6250	500	4,68	Yes
6500	520	8	No
6750	540	8	No
7000	560	8	No
7250	580	5,39	Yes
7500	600	8	No
7750	620	8	No
8000	640	6,61	Yes
8250	660	4,07	Yes
8500	680	4,17	Yes
8750	700	5,59	Yes
9000	720	4,13	Yes
9250	740	6,41	Yes
9500	760	3,87	Yes
9750	780	5,59	Yes
10000	800	5,59	Yes
10250	820	5,39	Yes
10500	840	4,7	Yes
10750	860	5,59	Yes
11000	880	6,71	Yes
11250	900	7,12	Yes
11500	920	5,19	Yes

Analyzing the results, i.e. comparing the analytically defined stability lobe diagram with experimentally obtained one, can be concluded that the considered analytical model yields good results, and that the stability lobe diagram obtained in such a way, can be reliably used in the definition of milling operations.

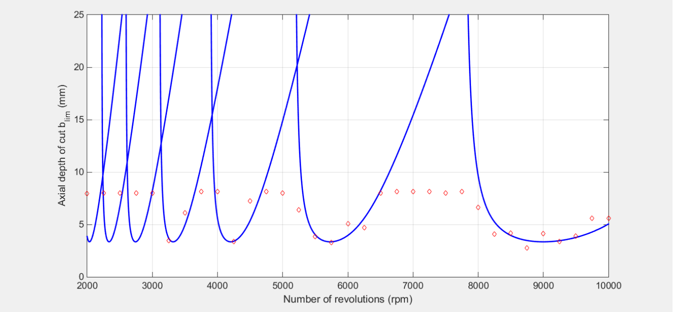

Figure 8. Stability lobe diagram defined analytically and experimentally

V. CONCLUSION

A stability lobe diagram, as a boundary between a stable and unstable cutting, is a function of number of revolutions and axial depth of cut. This paper presents the analytical method for defining the stability lobe diagram based on the average tooth angle approach and the experimental verification of the obtained results. The boundary between a stable and unstable cut can be determined by measuring the axial depth of cut on the workpiece in which self-excited vibrations have occurred, where the areas of stable and unstable cut are clearly visible. By processing the collected signals in the time domain and using the tangent method, axial depth of cat can be determined, in which the cutting process becomes unstable. The methodology presented is suitable for determining the stability lobe diagram for slot milling where radial immersion is 100% and average angle of tooth is 180°.

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SELF-EXCITED VIBRATION PREDICTION DURING ALUMINIUM ALLOY AL 7075 MILLING

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