A review Study on Cutting tool using internal cooling system for heat loss

Rajeev Ratan Singh

rrsvs1996@gmail.com

M. Tech Scholar, Department of Mechanical Engineering, BRCM CET, Bahal, (Haryana), India

Dr. Anil Kumar

dranil@brcm.edu.in

Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, BRCM CET, Bahal, (Haryana), India

Abstract:*This review paper aims to investigate the use of an internal cooling system in cutting tools to minimize heat accumulation in the cutting zone during machining operations. The focus is on utilizing Ansys Workbench, a powerful finite element analysis (FEA) software, to simulate and analyze the heat transfer behavior within the cutting tool. The paper reviews the existing literature on internal cooling systems, their design principles, and their impact on heat dissipation. The objective is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the advantages and challenges associated with implementing such cooling systems and to evaluate the effectiveness of using Ansys Workbench for thermal analysis.*

Keywords: Cutting Tool, Ansys, CFD analysis, Thermal analysis, Cooling of tool.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction section provides an overview of the importance of heat management in cutting processes. It highlights the adverse effects of excessive heat generation in the cutting zone, such as tool wear, reduced tool life, and decreased machining accuracy. To address these issues, researchers have explored various cooling techniques, including external and internal cooling systems. This review paper specifically focuses on the internal cooling system, which involves the circulation of a cooling medium through channels within the cutting tool. Ansys Workbench is introduced as a valuable tool for conducting thermal analysis and optimizing the design of cutting tools with internal cooling systems. [1].

On the other hand, a significant portion of our business is devoted to more traditional methods of metal cutting. Large machinery stores may be found in a variety of industries, including aerospace, electrical engineering, railroads, shipbuilding, aviation, and even the machine-tools business. These industries have thousands of individuals working in the processing sector. Metal cuts remain the most economically advantageous technique, despite the fact that many efforts have been made to develop ways to manufacture components that decrease material pollution, such as cold forging, precision casting, and powder metalworking, and it is anticipated that this will continue to be the case for many years into the future.

In the process of cutting metal, the form of a large-angle wedge that is asymmetrically produced from the work content needs an instrument that is specifically designed to cut metal in order to separate a thinner layer from a body that is much thicker. The coating has to be sufficiently thin to withstand the load that is being applied while also allowing for the formation of a clearance angle on the cutter, which will prevent the clearing face from accessing the newly generated work surface.

Single-Point Cutting Tools

A SPCT is mechanically implied by its shank (or body), which serves as a blade directed towards one foot. Forming, forming, boring, and similar processes. This blade is also suitable for bracing, welding, or mechanically attaching to one side of a framed or embedded solid piece of steel. They may be found in computers, shapers, planners, and comparison systems. Machining entails rotational movement coupled with translational motion over the course of the process.

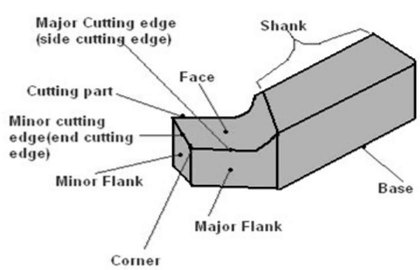

Figure 1: Single-point cutting tool nomenclature [6]

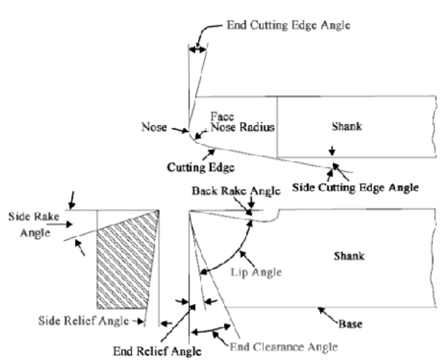

Figure 2: The cutting angle of a tool with a single point of cutting [6]

Typically, a single point cutting tool is used for both the hardware shank and the so-called point cutting component. The foundation, cutting face, end flank, side/side/main flank, and side/side/main flank are the only areas from which the cutting device may draw inspiration. The side and major flank of the abs are what the chip slides over, creating the ab's side/main edge. The 'air conditioned' front end line is framed by a merger of the end flank and the base. Sometimes a knife is used to cut the chip at the "a" or "nose" point.

Literature Review

The literature review section presents a comprehensive analysis of existing studies related to cutting tools with internal cooling systems. It discusses the design considerations for internal cooling channels, such as their size, shape, arrangement, and flow rate. Various cooling mediums used in these systems, including compressed air, liquid coolant, and cryogenic gases, are also explored. The review examines the thermal behavior of cooling systems under different cutting conditions and evaluates their impact on heat dissipation and temperature reduction in the cutting zone. The use of Ansys Workbench in previous research studies for thermal analysis is also discussed.The process of doing a literature review entail looking at what other authors have written about Single point cutting tool heat removal using Internal cooling system analysis. The literature study provided context and background information that was utilized to introduce something novel to the topic.

Shengrong SHU et. al. (2021) It is possible that the insert in the cutting tool used for this research has its cutting tool tip cooled from both the inside and the outside. discussion of a unique turning tool that uses a combination of circulation internal cooling and spray cooling to remove chips from the cutting zone.

ANSYS The cooling performance of the composite cooling turning tool is investigated using fluid and thermal fluid solid coupling analysis. The internal spray cooling structure is optimized using CFD simulations based on the Taguchi Method, and the best geometric parameters are chosen. By combining spray cooling technology with an already-existing turning tool with circulating internal cooling, the innovative turning tool prototype is made viable. Cutting tests are used to examine and evaluate the proposed innovative turning tool system's cooling efficiency and usability in more detail.

B Sowgandhi et. al. (2019) In this research, An extensive investigation is made into the machine's machining and operating circumstances when it is using its internal cooling system. Two examples are the technologies used in space and missiles. High hardness and excellent physical qualities are used in these industries' materials. This kind of machining produces a lot of heat, which obstructs chip flow. The longevity of the tool also diminishes with the quality of the machined surfaces. Effective cooling strategies are employed to reduce temperature in the cutting zones since tool temperature leads to wear and mechanical strength degradation. The creation of a closed internal cooling system is becoming more and more necessary as a result of new cooling technologies. Wet and dry machining have been contrasted. A green interior cooling system decreases temperature, according to a temperature study.

T.S. Ogedengbe et. al. (2019) In the course of this research, numerous different kinds of mechanical circumstances, the effects of heat on the workpiece and the instrument, and several solutions for reducing heat in cutting zones were looked at. The purpose of this investigation is to simulate the amount of heat that is lost. In order to calculate the percentage ratio, the Ansys version 19.1 software employed many distinct strategies for the removal of heat from the simulated environment. It was found that heat production was the source of two different kinds of tool wear: crater wear and flank wear. Because of this, the life of the tool was shortened, and it produced inaccurate dimensions. Additionally, the surface was damaged, and the corrosion on the workpiece was severe. Several methods of heat reduction and varieties of refrigerants were investigated, as well as the benefits and drawbacks associated with each of them.

A.M. Ravi et. al. (2018) The objective of this research is to develop a novel cooling system that can control the temperature at the tip of the tool, hence reducing the cutting forces required and the pace at which the tool wears out. The components were made of HCWCI, and the inserts in the cutting tools were CBN. At the periphery of the instrument holder, vast passages for the flow of cold water in a smooth manner were developed. In order to carry out the experiments, the Taguchi method was implemented. The test results demonstrate a considerable reduction in the cutting forces and rate of tool wear.

Sandip Manel et. al. (2017) The article examined heat and how it affects the generation of temperature spikes in metalworking as well as potential controls for such temperature surges. When cutting metal, the production of heat is very important since it controls the mechanism of the machining process and, as a result, the economy of the machining. The hardness, strength, and durability of the tool are all degraded when it is exposed to temperatures that are too high. An excessive quantity of heat is produced in the cutting zone, changing the dimensions of the machined product and perhaps thermally damaging the region being machined. Tool wear, tool life, and surface integrity are all affected by interactions between tool chips and tool workpieces. An essential machining parameter might be the contact length of the tool chip, which determines how much heat can be dissipated from the secondary deformation zone. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to reduce the quantity of heat that is introduced into the cutting tool. In general, it is highly essential to examine the process of heat production, heat partitioning, and temperature division in mechanical procedures.

AnanthSidagam et. al. (2017) They created and examined single point cutting tools with standard angles in CATIAV5R20 before doing their research in ANSYS15.0. Following the distribution of the analysis's findings, they tweaked the geometrical design and created a variety of tools with varying back rake degrees before analyzing each one separately. It is advantageous because the surface area of the tool reduces and stress rises as the cutting angles rise. In order to minimize the amount of work material deformation generated by the tool, the optimal cutting angle is set at the point of maximal stress, which is located at the lowest cross sectional area of the tool tip. As a result, the instrument produces less heat and causes fewer wounds.

Venkatesh Babu, et. al. (2017) They investigated single point cutting tool wear in a CNC turning centre. Using a single point revolving technique on 41Cr4 steel, titanium nitride (TiN)-coated carbide cutting tool inserts were used to describe tool wear. This study demonstrates that increasing the feed rate and optimizing the coolant fraction both increase product quality and decrease product rejects. Four different feed rate settings were tested, each with a different coolant proportion.

NanjanBiddappa et. al. (2017) Utilizing work for variable Depth of Cut and Speed, how the stress is distributed near the very end of the SPCT is estimated. Various cutting speeds and depths are rationally analyzed for the cutting tool stresses. CATIA V5 R21 has finished the modelling of the single-point cutting tool. The ANSYS 15 application is then used to import and mesh the model. Then, pressure readings taken at different cutting depths and speeds are fed to the program. The computer program analyzes the finite element and decides how quickly to evaluate the model in different DOCS. The tool's end likewise experiences equivalent pressures and shear stresses. The restricted element analysis of a single point cutting tool finds the greatest stresses on the tool end, which are the primary cause of failure. Near the tool tip, the most severe distortion occurs, blurring the tool and leading to failure.

Poonam D. Kurekar et. al. (2017) They investigate the outcomes of the temperature testing and cutting services performed using the Single Point Cutting Tool. During high-speed machining processes, the temperature at the end of the tool is constantly checked. When it comes to the management of the process at the cutting point of the tool, heat is a crucial factor. In order to investigate the experimental temperature dimension Three distinct tests are performed concurrently during the machining process at slow, medium, and high speeds respectively. The models that are created in the CATIA software are used as the Single Point Cutting Tool, and then the models are imported into the ANSYS application for further processing. With the use of temperature measurement, one is able to figure out how the temperature is distributed over the cutting tool, which is done. According to the results of stress tests performed on the instrument used for cutting, the impact of the cutting force is much greater than that of the thrust force.

PranayBatwe et. al. (2017) Research on the optimal cutting angle of a tool's tip was reviewed. Tools with a single cutting point are called "single-point., yet this one point allows them to perform a wide variety of tasks, including boring, shaping, and rotating. These tools are used in machines such as lathes, boring machines, and shapers. Because of the Cutting Force, a Large Number of Forces and Temperatures Get Created Between Them, Which Causes It To Be Damaged By Using Thermocouple Also Measure Its Temperature, Which Causes It To Improve Its Tool Life.

S Gajanana et. al. (2017) When milling AL6061 alloy with a single point cutting tool, the cutting speed, supply, and depth of cut were the process parameters that needed to be tuned. After choosing further tests that are appropriate for the computer being utilized, the testing is done. The software Design Expert integrates equipment for measuring surface roughness, removal rates, and cutting forces of items. The inputs are approximations in order to get more accurate results, and an equation is developed for each of the parameters. Cutting strength, roughness, and metal deduction rate are all affected by several input factors; this paper presents experimental techniques for assessing these effects.(FLD). It is recommended to make use of ANOVA to figure out the contribution of each component.

B. Denkena et. al. (2016) The effect of hammers and process factors on the amount of heat produced in the workpiece is examined empirically. We also provide a simulation that, given the process parameters, can estimate the workpiece's temperature. In this investigation, we analyzed how chamfered cuts influence stability and thermal output. In experiments with frying thin-walled components, it was discovered that chamfered cutting edges were more stable than sharp ones. Sharp cutting edges generate far less heat in the workpiece than do chopped edges. Aluminium alloys are more likely to have soft spots because of this. The maximum temperature of the workpiece may be lowered by increasing the feed per tooth.

Shambharkar et. al. (2016) The impact of operation-related heat and cuts on the Single Point Cutting Tool (SSCT) was studied. In the testing, a thermocouple is used to monitor the temperature at varying cut depths; the results show that the temperature increases with increasing cut depth. At varying cutting depths, the tool's cutting strengths are calculated analytically. The PRO-Engineer Wildfire-4 software was used to model the single-point cutting tool. After that, ANSYS is used to import the pattern and mesh it. The program is fed information like the temperature data and the expected forces at various cutting depths. Using finite element analysis, the program evaluated and calculated the stresses generated at the tool tip and the distortion of the tool tip under different forces. According to the finite-element analysis, the top of the single-point tools are where the highest stress is produced, making them most prone to breaking. The blurring defect of the tool is also the main source of distortion at its tip.

Tianjian Li et. al. (2016) In this research, a solid penalizing insulating material (SIMP) was added to the tool flow channel design in order to enhance mechanical and heat conduction evaluations by computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulation. The mechanical and thermal data from a typical instrument are used to develop a model for optimizing the sound structure of an internally cooled tool. The new instrument is more efficient than its predecessor in terms of heat and maximum temperature reduction while maintaining little deformation. The main performance of a freshly equipped tool is determined by thermal interaction at varying flux rates, and includes maximum tool temperature, ideal flow rate, maximum refreshment capacity, and thermal field dispersion.

Conclusion

The conclusion section summarizes the key findings and insights obtained from the review. It highlights the potential of internal cooling systems in reducing heat accumulation and enhancing the performance of cutting tools. The advantages of utilizing Ansys Workbench for thermal analysis are emphasized, along with the need for further research to optimize the design and implementation of internal cooling systems. The conclusion also suggests future research directions and potential areas for improvement in the field of cutting tool cooling using Ansys Workbench.

Overall, this review paper provides a comprehensive overview of cutting tool cooling techniques, with a specific focus on internal cooling systems. It evaluates the effectiveness of using Ansys Workbench for thermal analysis and highlights the significance of optimizing cutting tool design to improve heat management and overall machining performance.

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