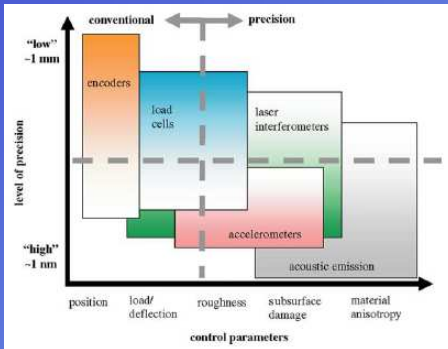
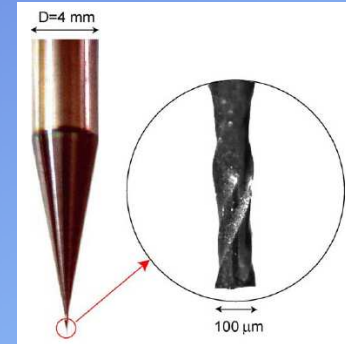
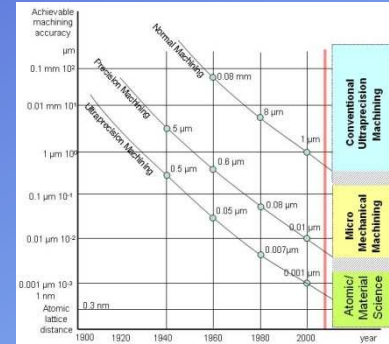


Innovative Manufacturing Processes

Tool Condition Monitoring (TCM) in Micro-Milling

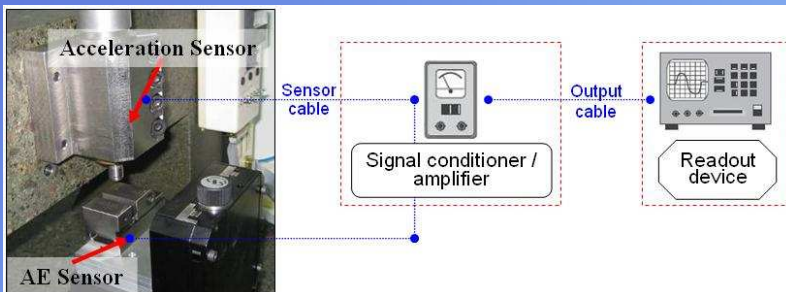
Micro-milling utilizing smaller cutting tools developments and higher speeds as to meet machining trends for increasing accuracy and product miniaturization

Major problems for micro-milling are unpredictable cutting tool life and premature tool failure



Two main TCM groups for Micro-milling:

- **Direct methods:**
 - Optical sensing
- **Indirect methods:**
 - Cutting forces
 - Acoustic emissions (AE)
 - Tool/part vibrations



Fusion of sensorial signals could be used for the TCM in micro-milling:

- **Acceleration sensor: spindle vibrations**
- **AE sensor: tool failure or chip breakage**

Innovative Manufacturing Processes

Experimental Investigation of Micro-milling Process Quality

Micro-milling process quality is difficult and more challenging to be controlled. Measurement of the average surface roughness R_a (μm).

$$R_a = (1/L) \int |Y(x)| dx$$



Use of matrix of experiments L_9 (3^4):

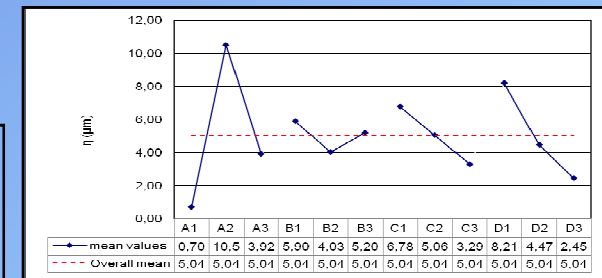
- Determination of effects of main cutting parameters on the average surface roughness
- Optimum level values for minimum average surface roughness

Factors affecting experiments:

- A. Tool diameter (mm)
- B. Rotational speed (RPM)
- C. Feedrate (mm/sec)
- D. Depth of cut (mm)

Calculation of signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio:

$$\eta_i = -10 \log_{10}(\text{average of the squares of the } R_a \text{ in the experiment } i)$$



Implementation of ANOM and ANOVA analyses for calculation of the optimum value of each factor, and their responsibility (%) on average surface roughness (μm)

