

Solutions for metal cutting

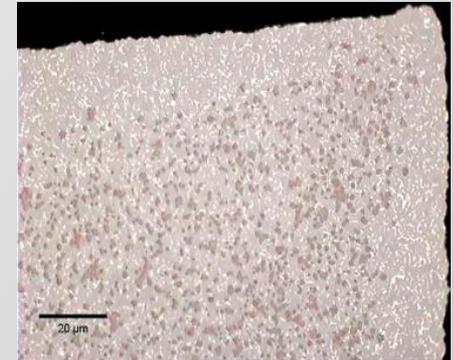
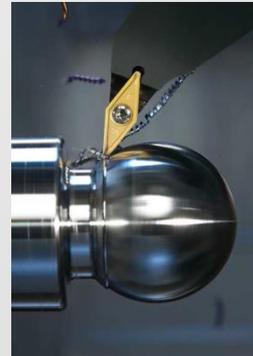
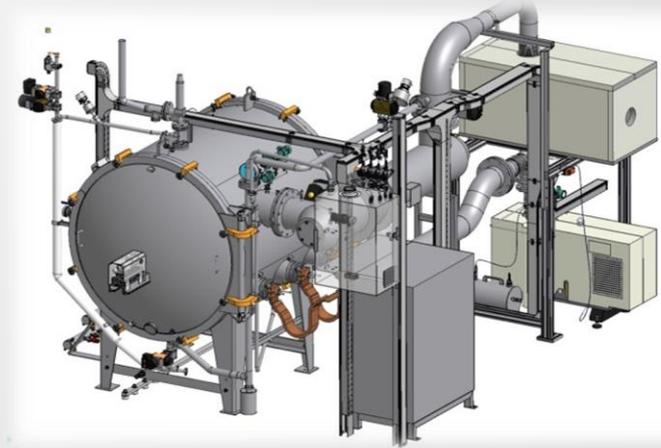
Applications of thermodynamic calculations

Henrik Strandlund

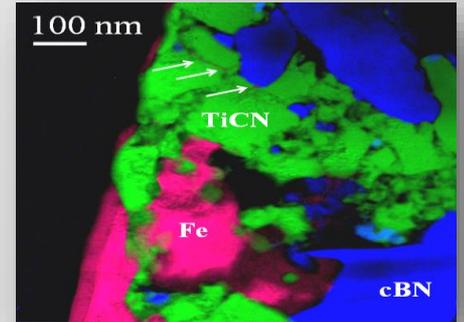
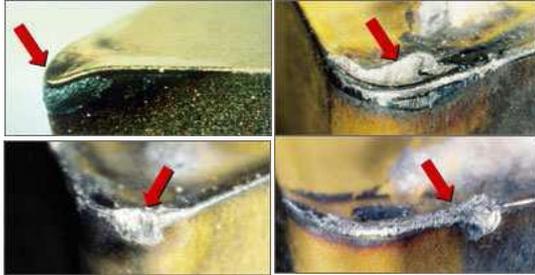
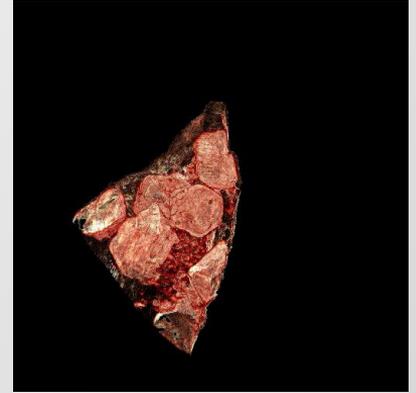
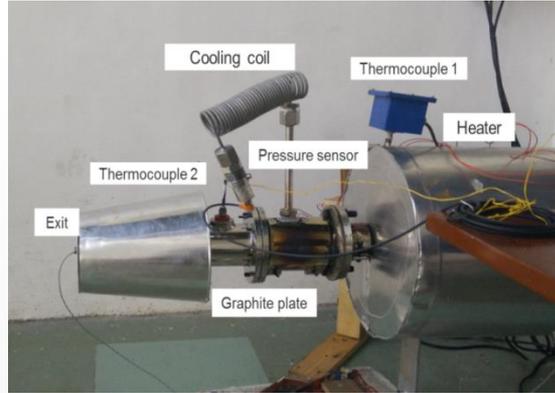


Applications

- Machining dynamics
- Metal cutting
- ***Wear of inserts***
- ***Manufacturing processes***
- Solid mechanics
- ***Mechanical properties***
- ***Thermodynamic properties***
- ***Microstructure in materials***
- ***Defects in materials***



Generating input data and verification of results

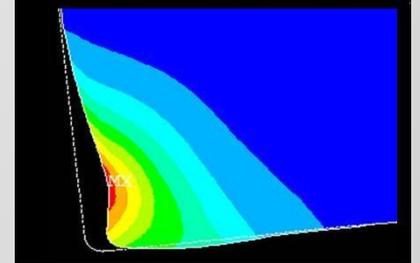
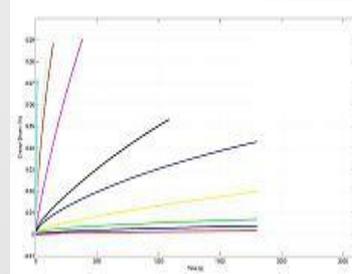
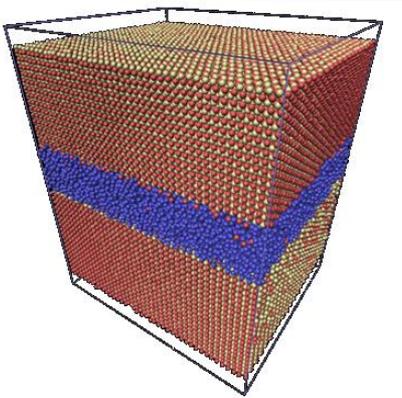




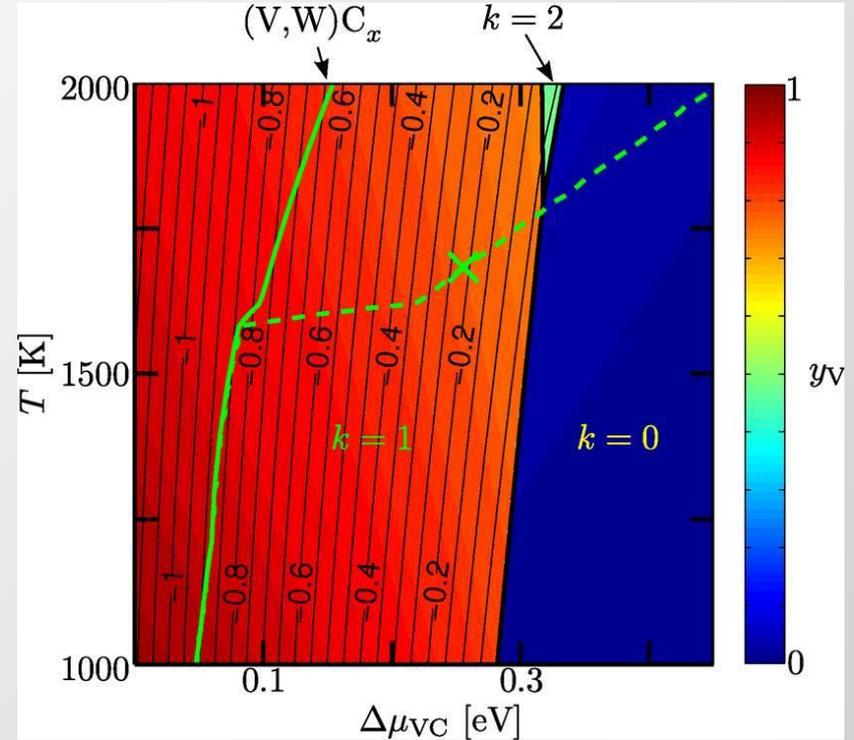
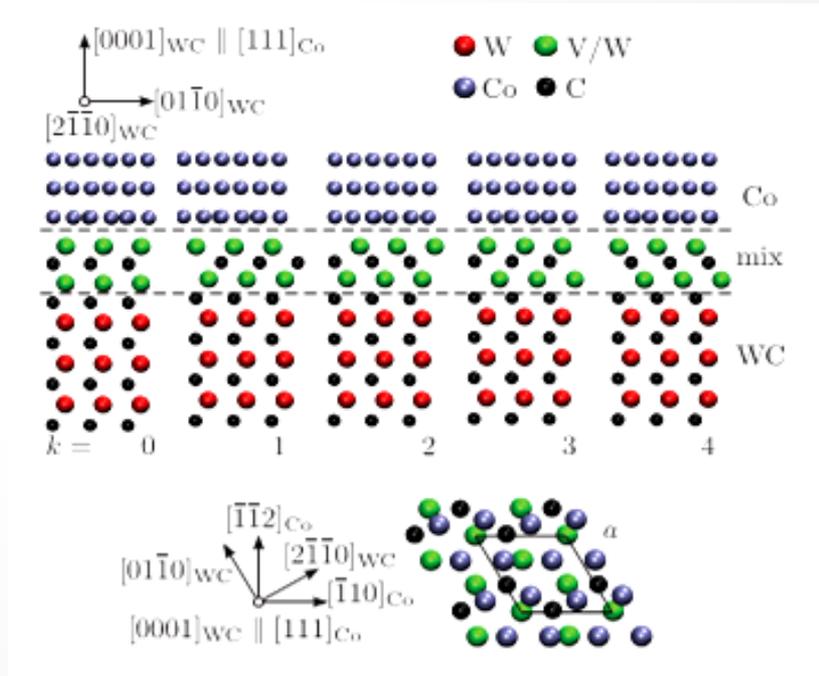
Wear of inserts

Predicting plastic deformation

Fundamental atomistic simulations, thermodynamic calculations and measurements to generate input to models



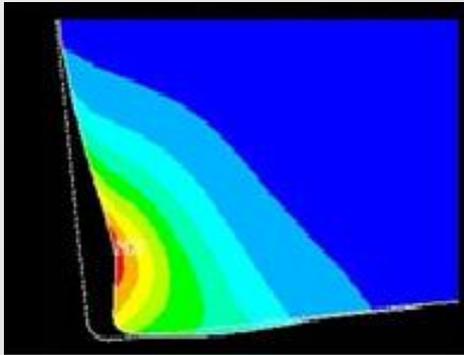
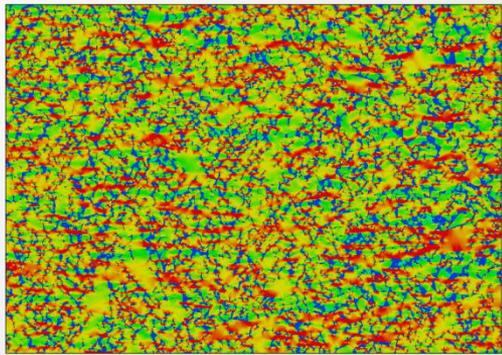
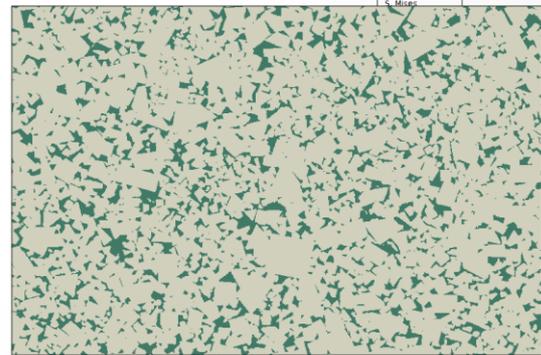
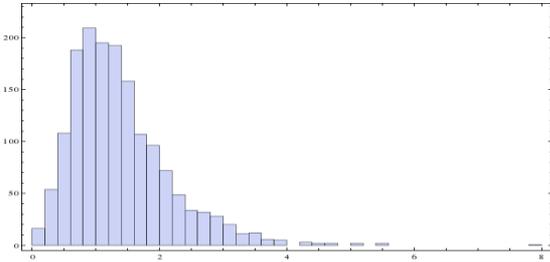
Thermodynamics properties and defects



S. A. E. Johansson and G. Wahnström, Phys Rev B 86, 035403 (2012)

Microstructure in materials and mechanical properties

Microstructural FEM of plastic deformation



Microstructure before Deformation (SEM image)

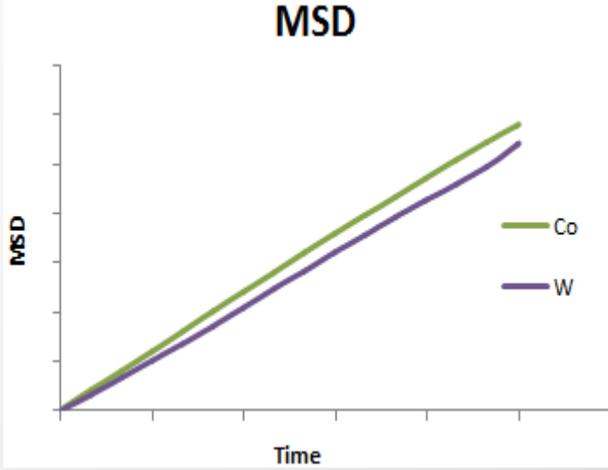
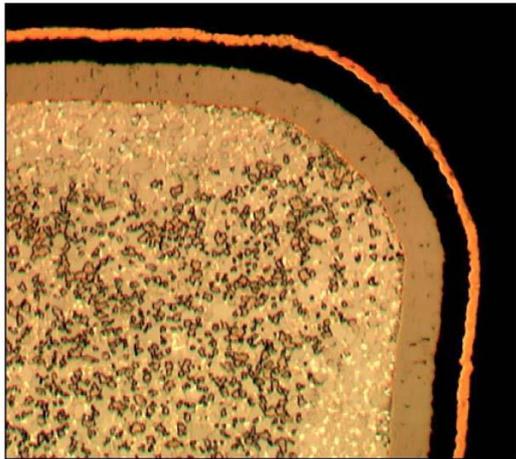
Simulated deformed microstructure

Simulated macroscopic deformation

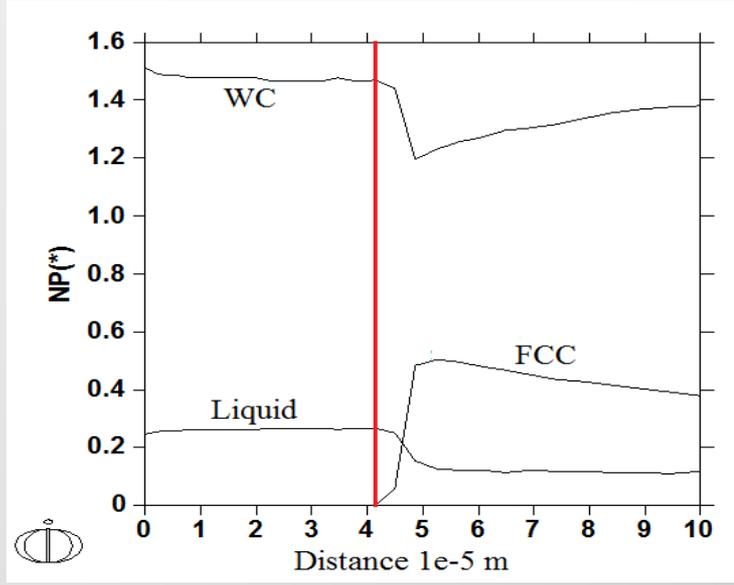
Microstructure in materials and mechanical properties

Gradient formation in cemented carbides

Atomistic mobilities in liquid state, Ab-initio MD simulations



Depth of the gradient



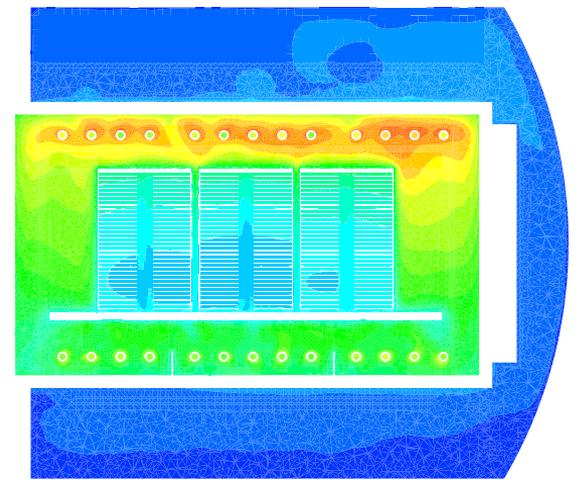
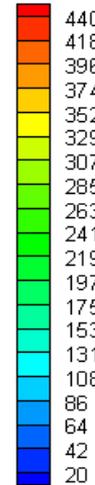
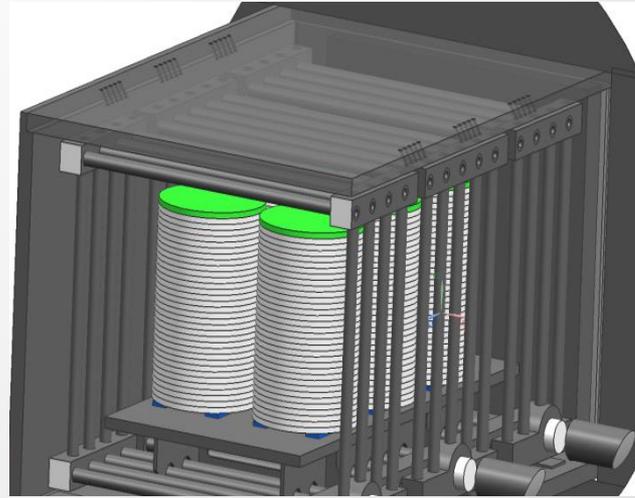
M Wahlbrül, Master Thesis, 2014

Properties of manufacturing processes

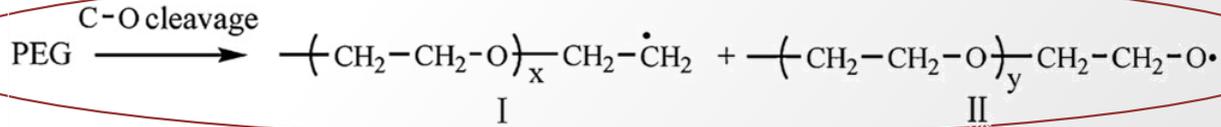
Otimization of sintering processes and furnaces

Optimizing equipment and processes by simulating and studying gas and temperature distribution

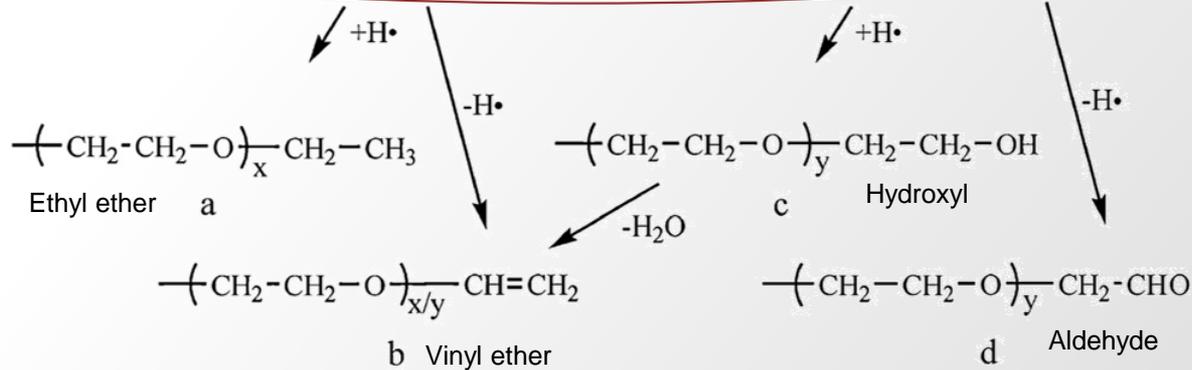
Simulations of debinding



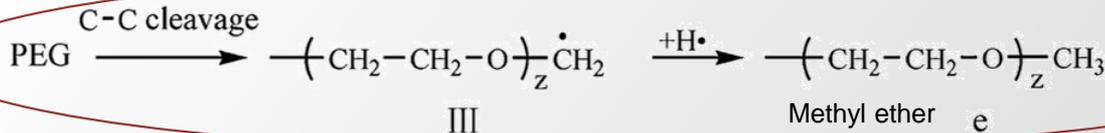
Decomposition of the binder (PEG)



At low Temp (Onset of reaction)



At high Temp (above 200 °C)

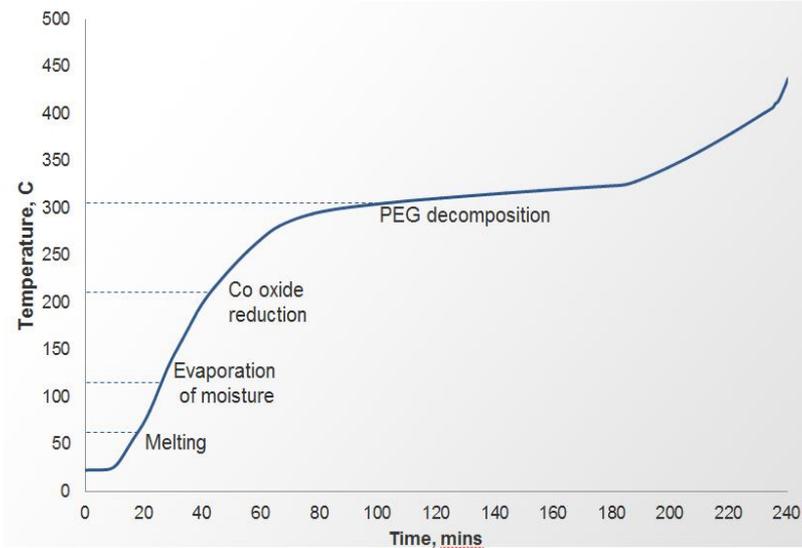


Scheme 1. The decomposition pathway of PEG.

Decomposition of the binder (PEG)

Group name	Product series	Molecular weight	Comp (%)
A	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$	120-516	0.5-2.5
B	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_3$	90-354	
C	$\text{HO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$	102-546	
D	$\text{OHC-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$	100-544	
E	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_3$	100-408	1-3.1
F	$\text{CH}_2\text{=CH-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_3$	102-410	
G	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$	134-486	2.2-5.6
H	$\text{CH}_2\text{=CH-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$	132-440	
I	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$	108-558	1.3-2.2
J	$\text{CH}_2\text{=CH-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$	106-384	
K	$\text{OHC-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_3$	108-382	
L	$\text{OHC-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$	132-528	0.5-0.7
M	$\text{CH}_2\text{=CH-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH=CH}_2$	104-378	
N	$\text{OHC-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH=CH}_2$	130-394	
O	$\text{OHC-CH}_2\text{-(O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CHO}$	146-410	

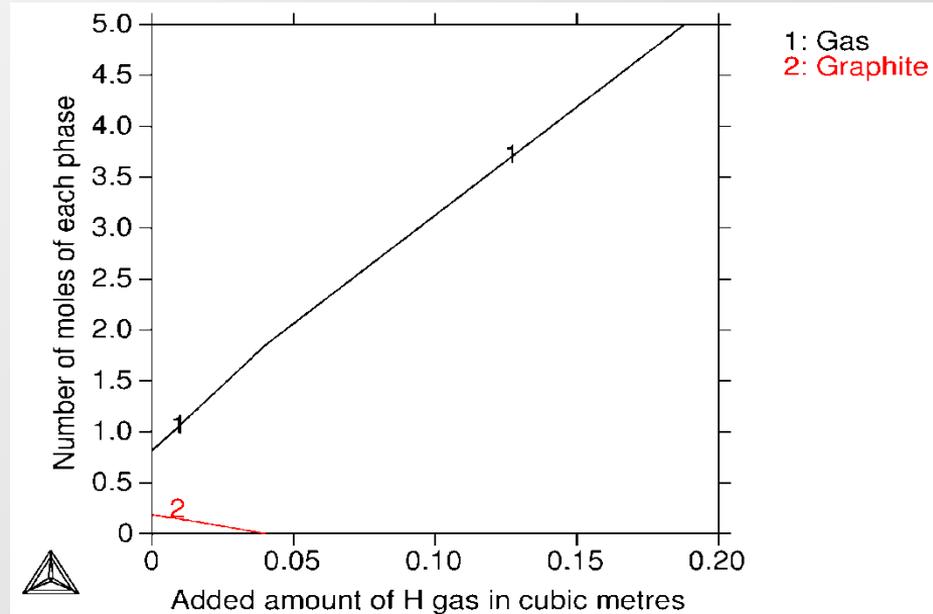
Modeling debinding in cemented carbides



Large amount of H₂ gas needed to avoid condensation of graphite!

What do we form instead?

T=300°C, H₂-rich atmosphere,
Thermo-Calc + SSUB3 database



Mostly methane and water.

