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Experimental investigation of tool wear and its effect on TiSiN-coated ball-end mill geometry in high-speed milling

Rami Belguith^{1,2}  • Maher Baili² • Lotfi Sai¹ • Mihed Ben Said¹ • Gilles Dessein² • Wassila Bouzid¹

Abstract

In this paper, an experimental investigation was carried out in order to identify the tool life of sintered carbide ball-end mill based on spindle speed variation. The used tool is coated with titanium silicon nitride “TiSiN” which is a high-hardened and high heat-resistant coat. Experiments were conducted on parallelepiped plane workpieces on AISI 4142 during high-speed milling. Two kinds of tests were realized, the first is a wear experiment using high cutting parameters in order to identify the wear criterion model as a function of the spindle speed. The second one is an accelerated wear experiment to develop an empirical model for the tool life. The research revealed that the tool life and wear criterion value decrease when increasing the spindle speed. It is observed that the wear increases linearly in the normal wear zone. Furthermore, the effect of tool wear on the ball-end mill geometry and the cutting parameters were also investigated. A noticeable variation was found on the effective radius of the tool which affect the tool geometry such as the direction angles of the elementary cutting edge which results in the variation of the cutting parameters. An important effect also of the effective radius variation on the cutting speed was proved.

Keywords Ball-end mill · Wear · TiSiN coat · Tool life · Wear criterion value · Tool geometry · High-speed milling

Nomenclature

f_z	Feed per tooth (mm/tooth)
N	Spindle speed (RPM)
N_f	Number of flutes
V_B	Flank wear (mm)
T	Tool life (min)

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R	Discretized radius (mm)
Pa	Discretization plane
Ps	Edge tangential plane
Pn	Normal plane
$\gamma_o(z)$	Rake angle in the plane Po (rad)
$\lambda_s(z, t)$	Cutting edge angle in the plane Ps
i_0	Helix angle (°)
$\theta_{V_{Bo}}(z, t)$	Offset angle due to flank wear in the plane Po
$\theta_{V_{Ba}}(z, t)$	Offset angle due to flank wear in the plane Pa
$\psi(\theta, z, t)$	Angular position of each increment (rad)
$t_n(\theta, z)$	Uncut chip thickness (mm)
ψ_{lim}, κ_{lim}	Limit angles of the engaged tool/workpiece area (rad)
a, g	Wear criterion model constants
c, d	Tool life model constants
r	Common difference between levels
z	The height of discretized disk
Δt	The milling duration of each surface (min)
$\theta(t)$	Rotational angle (°)
ae	Radial depth of cut
ap	Axial depth of cut
V_B^*	Flank wear criterion value (mm)
R_n	Nominal radius (mm)
R_{n0}	Initial nominal radius (mm)

Pr	Reference plane
Po	Orthogonal plane
$\kappa(z, t)$	Direction angle of each increment (rad)
γ_a	Rake manufacturer angle in the plane Pa
α_a	Clearance manufacturer angle in the plane Pa
$i_L(z, t)$	Local helix angle ($^\circ$)
$\alpha_o(z)$	Clearance angle projection in the plane Po (rad)
$\gamma_n(z)$	Rake angle in the plane Pn (rad)
$\varphi(z, t)$	Angular position of each increment from tooth tangent (rad)
$db(z, t)$	Chip width (mm)
ΔV_B	The flank wear measured after the milling of one surface (mm)
t	Time (min)
k	Wear constant
Δz	The height of the elementary disk (mm)
V_f	Feed rate (mm/min)

1 Introduction

Tool wear is one of the most important problems when optimizing the cutting process. This unwanted defect decreases the tool performance and causes its replacement. Therefore, this issue has an important economic impact on the machining process [1]. To develop the high-speed machining with a very high precision and efficiency in dry finishing, many types of coatings are used to improve the thermal and mechanical properties of the tool. Furthermore, several researchers have analyzed the wear of coated tools used in machining in order to show the effect of each type of coating on the wear evolution.

Sai et al. [2] proved using an experimental investigation on the AISI 4340 steel in high-speed turning that for coated carbide tools, tool life decreases when increasing the cutting speed where the wear rises notably once the coating layer is removed and the soft substrate wears quickly. They also proved the best behavior of the ceramic cutter with high life for highest speeds. The tool life in this work is defined using a wear criterion model and not as constant because of its dependence on the cutting speed. An empirical model of the tool life was predicted to optimize the achievement of a maximum tool life. Bouzakis et al. [3] have investigated the effect of TiN, TiAlN, and TiSiN properties on the tool wear in the milling process. It was found that TiSiN has the best coating resistance and fatigue behavior.

Szymon et al. [4] have compared the tool life of sintered carbide coated with TiAlN and cubic boron nitride when machining the X155CrVMo12-1. They predicted a mechanistic cutting force model considering the tool wear. The results showed that the sintered carbide tool had better behavior than the cubic boron nitride for some cutting configurations and had disastrous wear above $V_c = 500$ m/min. Twardowski

et al. [5] have investigated the tool wear during milling of hardened steels (55NiCrMoV6 and X153CrMoV12) using sintered carbide and boron nitride tools. The tool life was analyzed based on the variation of cutting speed. Therefore, the tests were divided into three categories where the sintered carbide tool was recommended only for $V_c < 300$ m/min. For $V_c > 500$ m/min, the boron nitride edges have to be used. The intermediate range presents a transition area. They also indicated that for ball-end tools, the rise of the cutting speed to 300 m/min leads to the decrease of the tool life with 35% because of the quick wear. Wang et al. [6] have investigated the effect of two sorts of carbide tools coated with TiSiN and TiAlN. Experiments showed that in high-speed machining of hardened steels, the main wear observed in the initial and stable wear stages was the abrasive wear through the flank wear. Rake face worn, breakage, and chipping appear after peeling of coating because of the diffusion and oxidation. This work compared the behavior of the two coatings. For the TiAlN coating, the wear increases linearly, damage is observed on the tip, and the tool life was 12.8 m. The stable wear was longer for the TiSiN-coated tools, the wear resistance was better than the TiAlN coating, and the tool life was four times longer. Stavropoulos et al. [7] have investigated the limitations of the tool wear prediction in face milling and machining the CGI 450 plates. The principle of the method is to use simultaneously the detection of acceleration and spindle energy current sensor signals. The prediction of the tool wear was defined by experimental results from third-degree regression models and design recognition systems. The wear experiments were made based on the analysis of cutting force variations, the spindle current, and the dynamic behavior of the machine tool. It was shown that this predictability is affected by the mean signal energy, acquired from vibration acceleration signals. Yuan et al. [8] found that TiSiN coating had the best hardness of 34.9 GPa and the highest Young's modulus with a value of 453.5 GPa. For high-speed milling of hardened steels, the wear is manifested from peeling, adhesive, diffusion, and oxidation. In a recent paper, Okokpujie et al. [9] have developed an empirical model of high-speed steel tool wear machining the 1061 aluminum alloy. The tool wear was investigated as a function of the cutting speed, feed rate, and radial depth of cut using a scanning electron microscope to measure the tool wear. On the other hand, many works have presented the importance of the TiSiN coating on the mechanical and thermal behavior of the tool. Chang et al. [10] found that the hardness of the TiSiN coating (from 32 to 38 GPa) is higher than that of TiAlN (29 GPa). The adding of the TiSiN layer coating improves mechanical, wear, and corrosion properties. Cheng et al. [11] have also demonstrated that for TiSiN coating, the increase of Si fraction allows the rise of the hardness, Young's modulus, and the friction coefficient. Weicheng et al. [12] have indicated that the TiSiN coating which contains the TiN with the atom "Si" had a hardness of 3550 HV

and a maximal working temperature of 1300 °C. These characteristics promote the use of this coating for dry high-speed machining. Ning et al. [13] have predicted a mechanistic force model for ball-end milling including tool wear. The cutting force is calculated by the summation of the forces from the rake face, cutting edge, and flank face. The flank force is defined according to the flank wear. Ben Said et al. [14] have developed an analytical model of cutting forces based on the thermomechanical approach in oblique cutting. The tool geometry and the cutting parameters are defined according to the flank wear in ball-end milling. The ball-end tool geometry used in this study is also the same as that used by Sai et al. [15], developing an analytical model of the cutter-workpiece engagement (CWE) region and the cutting parameters in three- and five-axis ball-end milling. Ji et al. [15] have developed a geometry model to cross-section parameters of chamfered cutting edge of a ball-end mill machining a solid carbide.

The purpose of this paper is to present an experimental investigation to identify the ball-end mill coated with TiSiN wear behavior. Therefore, this work contains a wear experiment using hard constant cutting parameters in order to identify the wear criterion model of the used tool as a function of the spindle speed. The second objective is to predict an empirical model for the tool life using the accelerated wear experiment with different cutting parameters. These models are used to illustrate the effect of the flank wear on the tool geometry, mainly the decrease of the effective tool radius according to time. This diminution induces the decrease of the cutting speed and modifies the cutting geometry.

2 Worn tool geometry modeling

The worn tool geometry is presented according to the reference, discretized, and edge tangential planes (Fig. 1). The initial tool geometry parameters are defined for $t = 0$ and the initial radius is $R_n(z, t = 0) = R_{n0}$. These parameters are considered variable as a function of the tool wear in time. The length of the linear infinitesimal cutting edge projection in the reference plane Pr is defined by the distance $P_i P_{i+1}$ which is supposedly linear because of its law value (Fig. 1a). The worn cutting edge is given in the tangent plane Ps inclined by the angle $\lambda_s(z, t)$ where the elementary cutting edge is defined by the distance $P_i P'_{i+1}$ (Fig. 1c). The point P_i from the cutting edge is positioned in the plane of discretization Pa as shown in the (Fig. 1b).

The tool flank wear $V_B(t)$ has an important effect on the tool geometry parameters. The following relation of the flank wear has a linear behavior, so it is available only before the wear criterion value is reached:

$$0 \leq V_B \leq V_B^* \Rightarrow V_B(t) = kt = \frac{V_B^*(t)}{T} t \quad (1)$$

V_B^* and T represent respectively the wear criterion value and the tool life. They are presented by the following equations and will be identified experimentally in the next section:

$$T = cN^d, \quad V_B^* = aN^g \quad (2)$$

$$V_B(t) = \frac{a}{c} N^{g-d} t \quad (3)$$

The effective cutting speed could be calculated from the worn tool as a function of the effective diameter affected by the flank wear:

$$N = \frac{1000 V_{c\text{-eff}}(z, t)}{\pi D_{\text{eff}}(z, t)} \quad \text{with} \quad D_{\text{eff}}(z, t) = 2R(z, t) \quad (4)$$

During machining, the effective radius $R(z, t)$ and the effective cutting speed decrease according to the tool flank wear, where the spindle speed N is always constant.

2.1 Effect of the flank wear on the tool radius

The flank wear $V_B(t)$ of the ball-end tool changes the nominal radius from the initial state R_{n0} to $R_n(z, t)$, in the reference plane Pr (Fig. 1) and in the orthogonal plane Po (Fig. 2). The position of the cutting edge is modified due to flank wear. It is shifted from its initial position P_i to the new position P''_i in the orthogonal plane Po and to P'_i in the normal plane Pn .

The nominal radius $R_n(z, t)$ of the worn tool is given by:

$$R_n(z, t) = \frac{R_{n0} \cos(\lambda_s(z, t = 0)) - V_B(t) \tan(\alpha_o(z))}{\cos(\lambda_s(z, t = 0)) \cos(\theta_{V_{Bo}}(z, t))} \quad (5)$$

$\theta_{V_{Bo}}(z, t)$ is the offset angle due to flank wear in the plane Po and is calculated from Fig. 2:

$$P_i'' A_{3o} = P_i A_{3o} \tan(\gamma_o(z)) = (R_{n0} - P_i A_{3o}) \tan(\theta_{V_{Bo}}(z, t)) \quad (6)$$

$$P_i A_{3o} = A_{2o} A_{1o} = \frac{V_B(t) \tan(\alpha_o(z))}{\cos(\lambda_s(z, t = 0))} \quad (7)$$

$$\tan(\gamma_o(z)) = \tan(\gamma_a) \sin(\kappa(z, t = 0)) \quad (8)$$

$$\tan(\theta_{V_{Bo}}(z, t)) = \frac{V_B(t) \tan(\alpha_o(z)) \tan(\gamma_a) \sin(\kappa(z, t = 0))}{R_{n0} \cos(\lambda_s(z, t = 0)) - V_B(t) \tan(\alpha_o(z))} \quad (9)$$

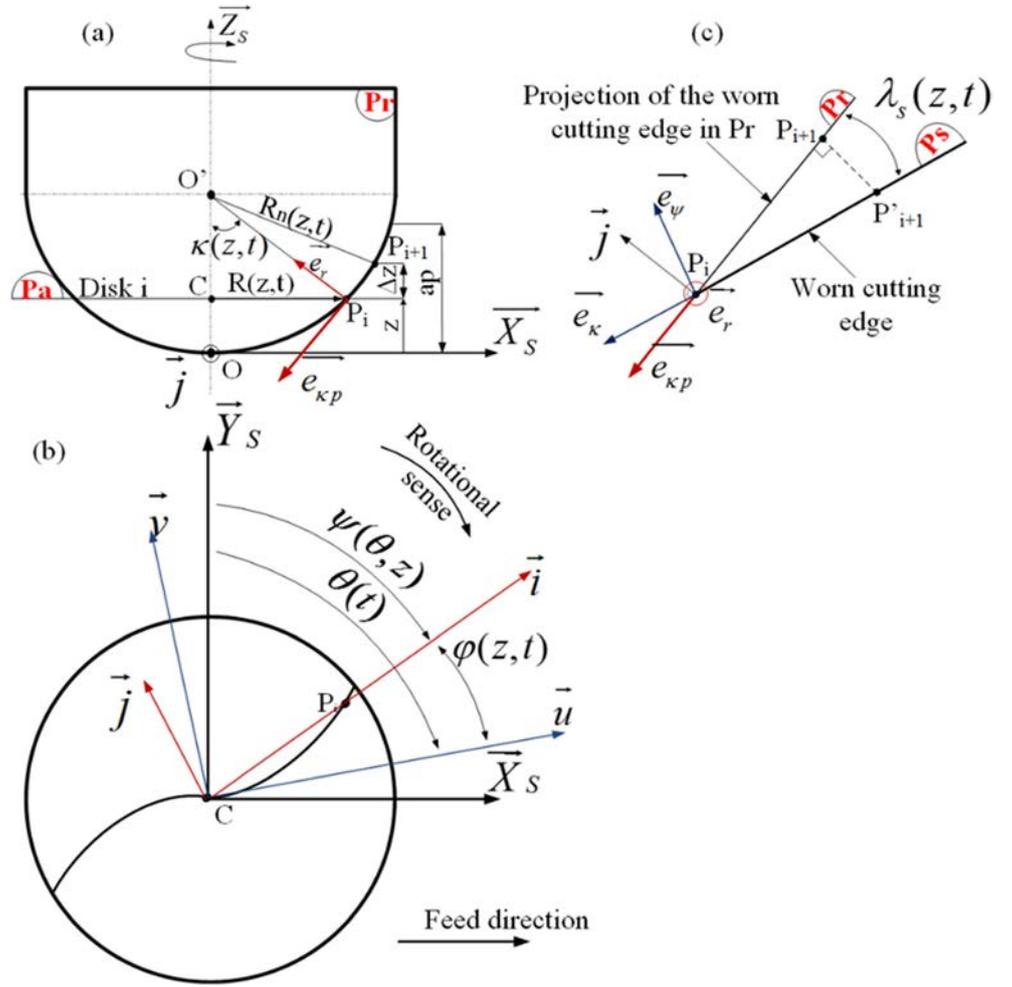
$\alpha_o(z)$ is the clearance angle calculated from the angle α_a given by the constructor as follows:

$$\tan(\alpha_o(z)) = \frac{\tan(\alpha_a)}{\sin(\kappa(z, t = 0))} \quad (10)$$

The flank wear $V_B(t)$ causes also the variation of the discretized effective radius of the tool $R(z, t)$ in the plane Pa (Fig. 1a). This radius is given by:

$$R(z, t) = \sqrt{R_n(z, t)^2 - (R_{n0} - z)^2} \quad (11)$$

Fig. 1 Tool geometry. **a** Reference plane view Pr . **b** Discretized plane view Pa . **c** Edge tangential plane view Ps



The cutting edge angle $\lambda_s(z, t)$ in the plane (Ps) is defined by:

$$\tan(\lambda_s(z, t)) = \tan(i_L(z, t)) \sin(\kappa(z, t)) \quad (12)$$

$$\tan(i_L(z, t)) = \frac{R(z, t)}{R_{n0}} \tan(i_0) + \frac{R(z, t) \theta_{V_{Ba}}(z, t)}{\Delta z} \quad (13)$$

The local helix angle $i_L(z, t)$ (Fig. 3) and direction angle of each increment $\kappa(z, t)$ in the plane (Pr) are given by these equations:

$$\cos(\kappa(z, t)) = \frac{R_{n0} - z}{R_n(z, t)} \quad (14)$$

Fig. 2 Effect of the flank wear. **a** Normal plane projection Pn . **b** Orthogonal plane projection Po

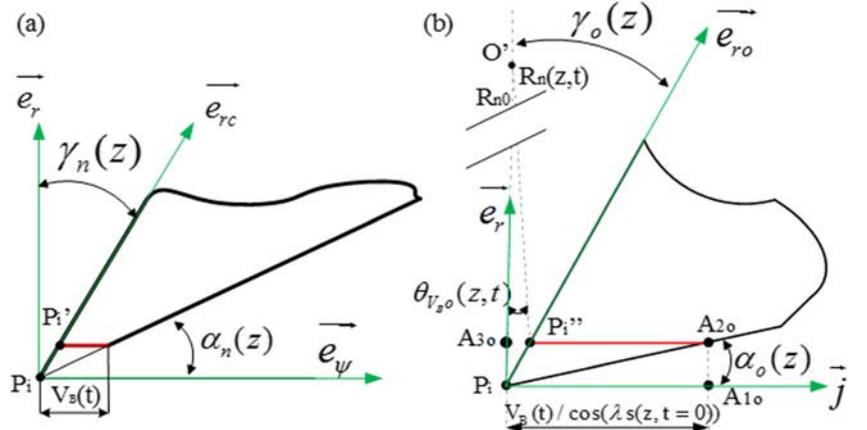
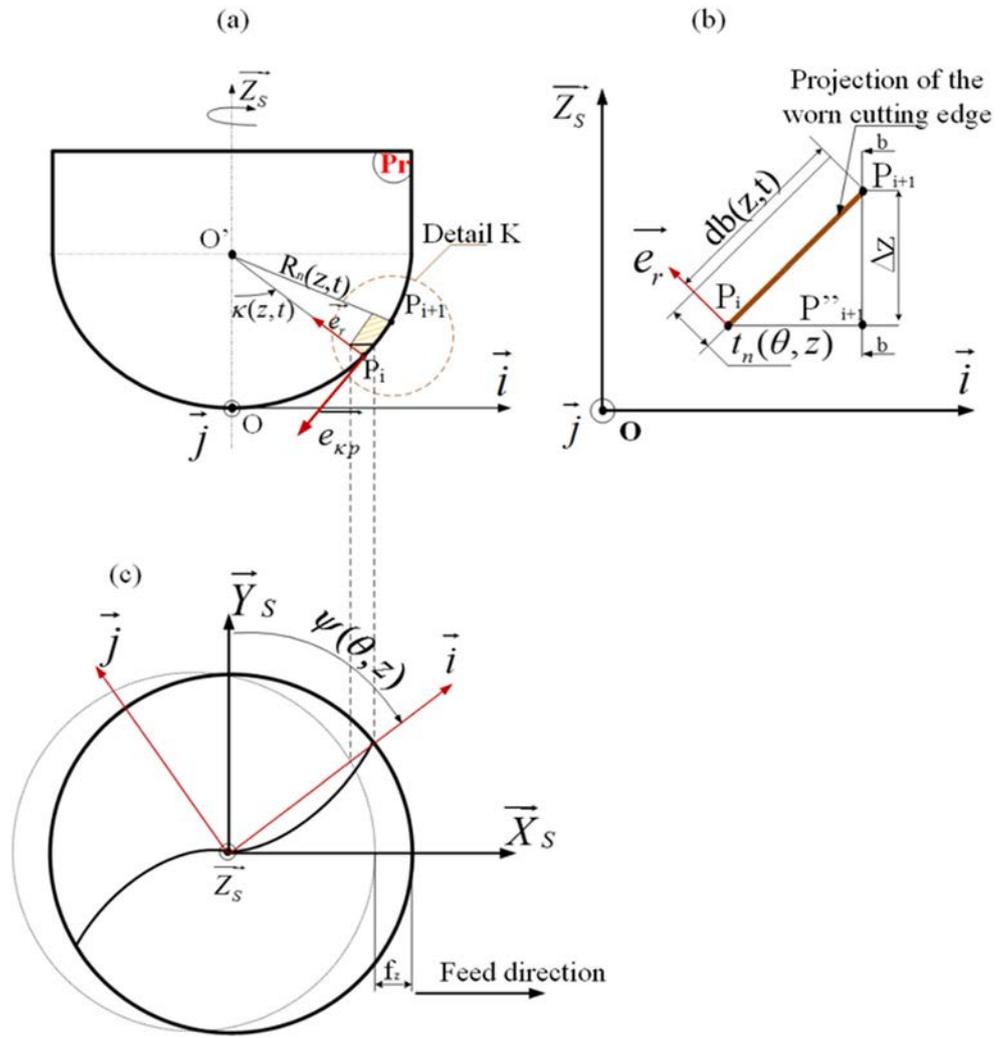


Fig. 5 Cutting geometry. **a** Reference plane view. **b** Detail K. **c** Discretized plane view



The wear criterion value is taken generally as a constant $V_B^* = 0.3 \text{ mm}$ and, in this work, in high-speed milling, the

wear criterion targeted changes according to the cutting parameters, especially the spindle speed. The wear criterion

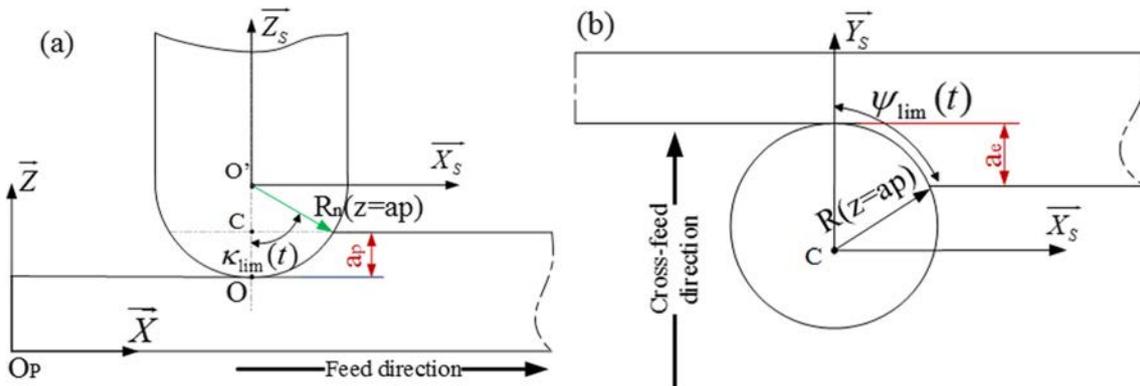


Fig. 6 Tool-workpiece engagement area. **a** Reference plane view. **b** Discretized plane view

Table 1 Tool characteristics

Kendu designation	Coating	R_{r0}	i_0	γ_a	α_a
3902.52	TiSiN	5 mm	30°	20°	12.5°

empirical model was defined in this study through two experiments. Each of them was realized using ball-end mills machining 16 surfaces with a total length of 64 m and a total time $t_1 = 13.328$ min for experiment 1 and $t_2 = 11.312$ min for experiment 2 (Table 2).

The second experimental setup was carried out to predict an empirical Taylorian wear model for the tool life using the accelerated wear method. These experiments were conducted with two ball-end mills under these parameters: the feed per tooth $f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm. The workpiece was divided into four levels; each level contains two surfaces (Fig. 8b). The difference in the two experiments is that the machining parameters increase in the same workpiece, passing from a level to another with a common difference between levels $r = 1.15$ (Table 3). The total time of milling is $t_3 = 7.2$ min for experiment 3 and $t_4 = 5.816$ min for experiment 4 by summing the machining time of each test Δt .

The tool flank wear was measured by using a polarized portable digital microscope Dino-Lite AM7013MZT equipped with a precise orientation support (Fig. 8a). The image processing the measurements was taken using the software DinoCapture 2.0 associated with the used microscope.

4 Results and discussions

4.1 Wear criterion experiments

The tool wear evolution was measured for experiments 1 and 2. The mean flank wear was measured in zone B away from the tool engagement ends. This wear will be considered as a

Table 2 Machining parameters for experiments 1 and 2

	Spindle speed	Feed rate	Δt (1 surface)
Experiment 1	20,165.4 rpm	4033 mm/min	0.833 min
Experiment 2	23,750.4 rpm	4750 mm/min	0.707 min

constant along the immersed cutting edge in the workpiece. The used tools had an initial wear for each of them with $V_B = 0.073$ mm for the tool used for the first experiment and $V_B = 0.093$ mm for the second experiment.

In the wear criterion tests, 12 values were measured during 13.328 min for the first experiment and 11.312 min for the second experiment. The tool wear criterion model is defined based on the spindle speed variation.

In high-speed milling, the input of the machine program is the spindle speed where the effective cutting speed could be determined using the tool diameter. Knowing that this diameter is affected by the wear during machining, we choose to present the wear criterion of the ball-end mill coated with TiSiN as a function of the spindle speed. The observed wear criterion values of the first and second experiments are respectively $V_{B1}^* = 0.29$ mm and $V_{B2}^* = 0.267$ mm, taking into account the initial flank wear for each tool. They were identified clearly from the wear evolution where we presented the tool wear measured as a function of time by subtracting the initial wear of each tool (Fig. 9).

The wear criterion model of the ball-end mill coated with TiSiN is defined as a function of the spindle speed as follows:

$$V_B^* = aN^g \quad (22)$$

a and g are two constants defined from the spindle speeds and the wear criterion.

This relation defining the evolution of the wear criterion value of the used tool is:

$$V_B^* = 40.866N^{-0.499} \quad (23)$$

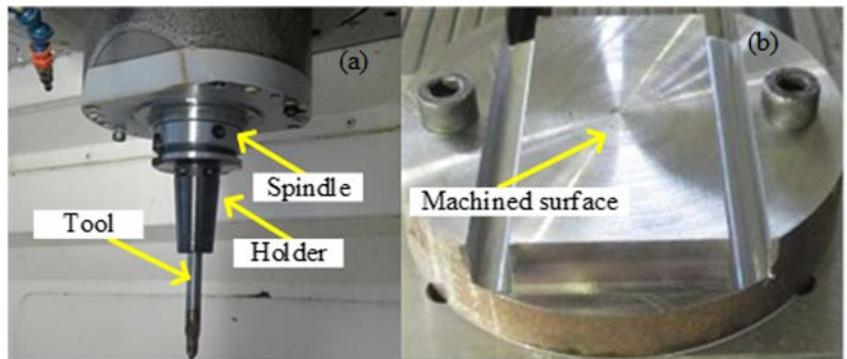
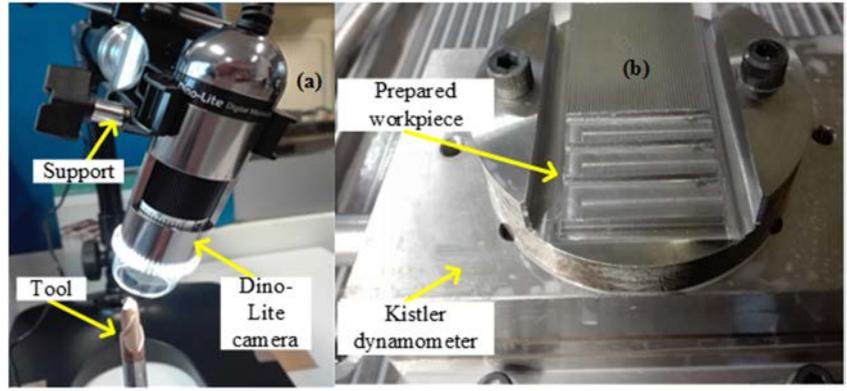
Fig. 7 a Tool holder setup. b Workpiece

Fig. 8 a Dino-lite camera. b Kistler dynamometer



The wear criterion value decreases when increasing the spindle speed. In high-speed machining, the tool wear criterion could not have a constant value and have a very sensitive behavior according to the spindle speed.

4.2 Accelerated wear experiments

The definition of the Taylorian tool life model using the accelerated wear method needs only two values of V_B after the workpiece machining with the defined configurations (Table 3). The accumulated tool wear of experiment 3 is $V_{B3} = 0.103$ mm and that of experiment 4 is $V_{B4} = 0.135$ mm.

The tool wear of the accelerated wear experiments 3 and 4 was measured in the end of the four levels in each workpiece. Using the same reasoning of the tool wear criterion model, we defined the tool life model of the ball-end mill coated with TiSiN as a function of the spindle speed. The effective cutting speed will be calculated later from the real diameter affected by the wear.

The Taylorian tool life model is predicted from the experimental accelerated wear test data and considers the variability of the wear criterion as follows:

- The Taylorian tool life form is defined by:

$$T = cN^d \quad (24)$$

Table 3 Machining parameters of experiments 3 and 4

Experiment 3		Experiment 4			
$\Delta t_3 = 1.8$ min		$\Delta t_4 = 1.454$ min			
N (rpm)	V_f (mm/min)	N (rpm)	V_f (mm/min)		
Test 1	12,738.85	2547.77	Test 1	15,764.33	3152.86
Test 2	14,649.68	292.93	Test 2	18,128.98	3625.79
Test 3	16,847.13	3369.42	Test 3	20,848.32	4169.66
Test 4	19,374.2	3874.84	Test 4	23,975.57	4795.11

- Determination of c and d :

Knowing that the flank wear evolves linearly as a function the time, it is presented as follows:

$$V_B = Kt \quad (25)$$

Therefore, the tool wear criterion is defined by:

$$V_B^* = KT \Leftrightarrow K = \frac{V_B^*}{cN^d} \quad (26)$$

$$V_B = \frac{V_B^*}{cN^d} t \quad \text{and} \quad V_B^* = aN^g \quad (27)$$

The tool wear criterion value is considered variable for experiments 3 and 4 according to the spindle speed. The tool wear equations for the four levels of the two experiments are:

$$\Delta V_{B31} = \frac{a(N_{31})^g}{c(N_{31})^d} \Delta t_3; \Delta V_{B32} = \frac{a(rN_{31})^g}{c(rN_{31})^d} \Delta t_3 \quad (28)$$

$$\Delta V_{B33} = \frac{a(r^2N_{31})^g}{c(r^2N_{31})^d} \Delta t_3; \Delta V_{B34} = \frac{a(r^3N_{31})^g}{c(r^3N_{31})^d} \Delta t_3$$

$$V_{B3} = \Delta V_{B31} + \Delta V_{B32} + \Delta V_{B33} + \Delta V_{B34} = \frac{a\Delta t_3 N_{31}^{g-d}}{c} (1 + r^{g-d} + r^{2(g-d)} + r^{3(g-d)}) \quad (29)$$

Using the same approach for experiment 4:

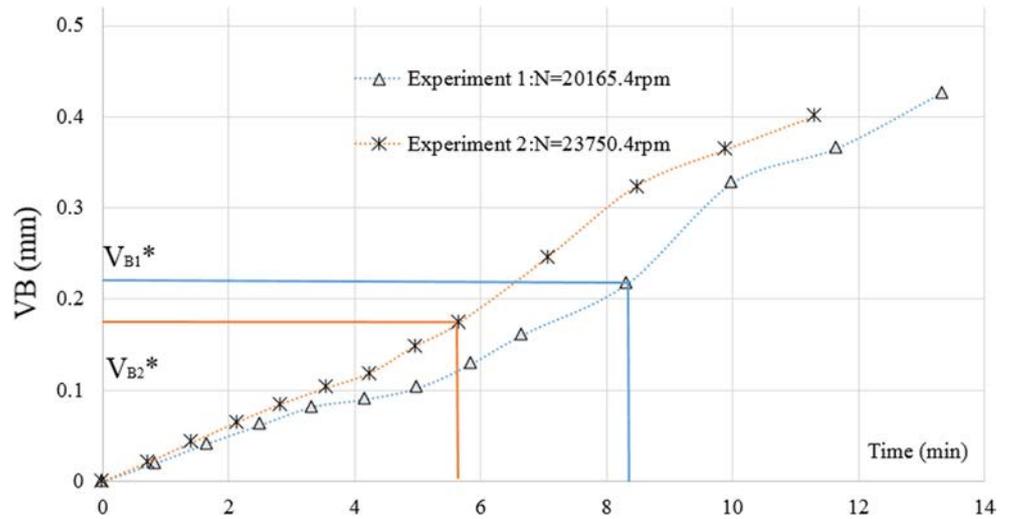
$$V_{B4} = \Delta V_{B41} + \Delta V_{B42} + \Delta V_{B43} + \Delta V_{B44} = \frac{a\Delta t_4 N_{41}^{g-d}}{c} (1 + r^{g-d} + r^{2(g-d)} + r^{3(g-d)}) \quad (30)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{B3}}{V_{B4}} = \frac{\Delta t_3 N_{31}^{g-d}}{\Delta t_4 N_{41}^{g-d}} = \frac{\Delta t_3}{\Delta t_4} \left(\frac{N_{31}}{N_{41}} \right)^{g-d} \quad (31)$$

The first constant d is given by:

$$d = g - \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta t_4 V_{B3}}{\Delta t_3 V_{B4}}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{N_{31}}{N_{41}}\right)} = -2.77 \quad (32)$$

Fig. 9 Flank wear evolution with time ($fz = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{n0} = 5$ mm)



The second constant c is calculated by:

$$c = \frac{a \Delta t_4 N_{41}^{g-d}}{V_{B4}} \left(1 + r^{g-d} + r^{2(g-d)} + r^{3(g-d)} \right) = 1.032 \cdot 10^{13} \quad (33)$$

- The tool life is so defined according to the spindle speed with this relation:

$$T = 1.032 \cdot 10^{13} N^{-2.77} \quad (34)$$

4.3 Tool wear results

The tool life decreases in ball-end milling when increasing the spindle speed. This diminution has a more accurate aspect when using a wear criterion value variable as a function of the spindle speed. The flank wear defined by the wear criterion and the tool life evolution is presented in Fig. 10 according to the models defined previously (Eq. 6). This empirical

model was validated by the experimental results of the first and second experiments (Fig. 10). A good agreement was observed between the measured results of experiments 1 and 2 and the predicted results of the Taylorian model using the accelerated wear experiments 3 and 4.

Figure 11 shows the flank wear evolution according to the time of the accelerated wear experiment conditions presented previously in Table 3.

The evolution of the flank wear for each spindle speed is delimited by the wear criterion value in the flank wear axis and by the tool life in the time axis. The detailed results are presented in Table 4 where it is clear that for both experiments, the tool life and the flank wear criterion decrease according to the rise of the spindle speed.

The accelerated wear experiments presented in the previous section have a main advantage that it is carried out with a large number of parameters when the spindle speed is changed from a level to another for experiments 3 and 4. Therefore, these experiments are conducted under eight spindle speed values. This method replaces the traditional experimental one, which needs the determination of a big number of

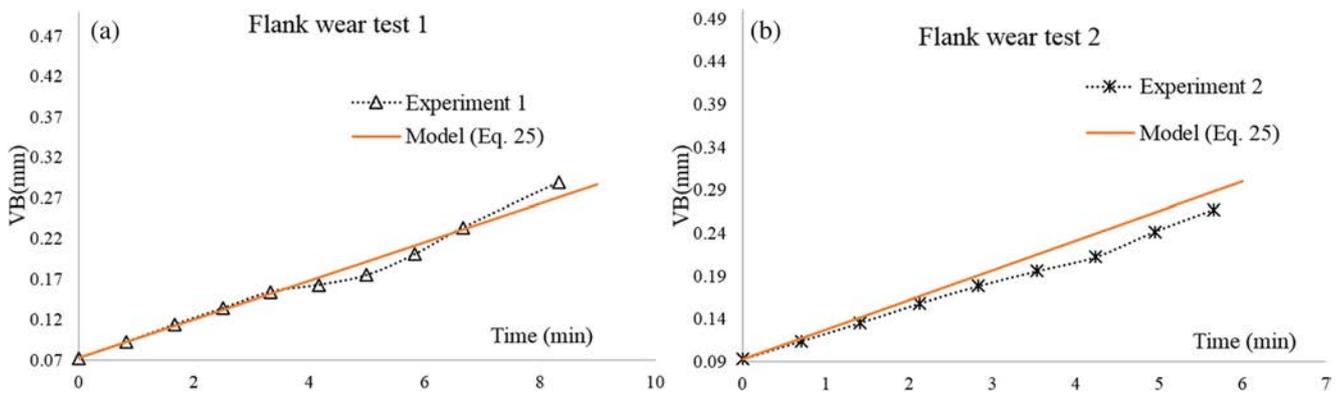


Fig. 10 Experimental and empirical evolution of flank wear. **a** Experiment 1: $K = 0.02363$, $V_B^* = 0.29$ mm, $N = 20,165.4$ rpm. **b**

Experiment 2: $K = 0.03426$, $V_B^* = 0.267$ mm, $N = 23,750.4$ rpm ($fz = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{n0} = 5$ mm)

Fig. 11 Empirical evolution of flank wear in each of the accelerated wear experiment conditions ($f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{n0} = 5$ mm)

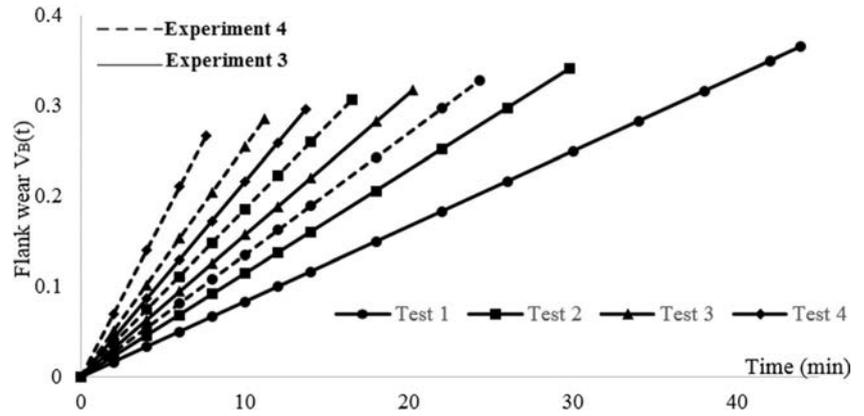


Table 4 Flank wear criterion and tool life results

	Experiment 3		Experiment 4	
	T (min) (Eq. 34)	V_B^* (mm) (Eq. 23)	T (min) (Eq. 34)	V_B^* (mm) (Eq. 23)
Test 1	43.9	0.36	24.32	0.32
Test 2	29.8	0.34	16.52	0.3
Test 3	20.24	0.318	11.216	0.28
Test 4	13.74	0.29	7.615	0.26

experimental points to calculate the Taylorian constants through the figure of the tool life.

The evolution of the tool life according to the spindle speed is presented in Fig. 12, knowing that for all our study, we have varied the spindle speed instead of the cutting speed. This is because the spindle speed value is always constant during machining and the cutting speed changes according to the diminution of the tool diameter because of wear.

4.4 Effect of the wear on the tool and cutting geometry

The engaged zone of the tool in the workpiece is discretized into a four disks. A geometrical model was developed using the equations of the first section in order to illustrate the effect of the flank wear on the effective radius of the tool for different spindle speeds.

Figure 13 shows the effect of the tool wear on the discretized radius. We choose here to present the evolution of the radius of a medium position ($z = 0.5$ mm) from the cutting where we measured the tool wear. This will also be considered for all the merged depth of the tool in the workpiece. The increase of the tool wear in time causes the diminution of the effective radius. Therefore, it causes the decrease of the effective cutting speed.

The effective radius reduces for all the chosen spindle speeds where we noticed acceleration in the decrease of this radius according to the spindle speed rise. This is due to the

decrease in the tool life and the flank wear criterion value when increasing the spindle speed. Figure 14 shows the evolution of the effective cutting speed as a function of time where it decreases according to the effective radius diminution.

The increase of the wear in time decreases the effective radius of the tool, which causes the modification of the tool geometry. The location angle of the discretized element $\kappa(z, t)$ reduces and the angular position of each increment from tooth tangent in the discretization plane $\varphi(z, t)$ increases as shown in Fig. 15.

On the other hand, the cutting edge inclination angle $\lambda_s(z, t)$ rises and the normal rake angle $\gamma_n(z, t)$ decreases according to the flank wear augmentation as revealed in Fig. 16.

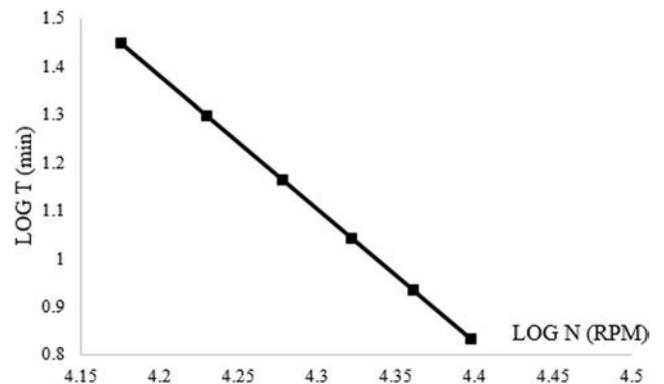


Fig. 12 Evolution of the tool life according to the spindle speed

Fig. 13 The worn effective radius at $z = 0.5$ mm and the wear as a function of time ($f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{r0} = 5$ mm)

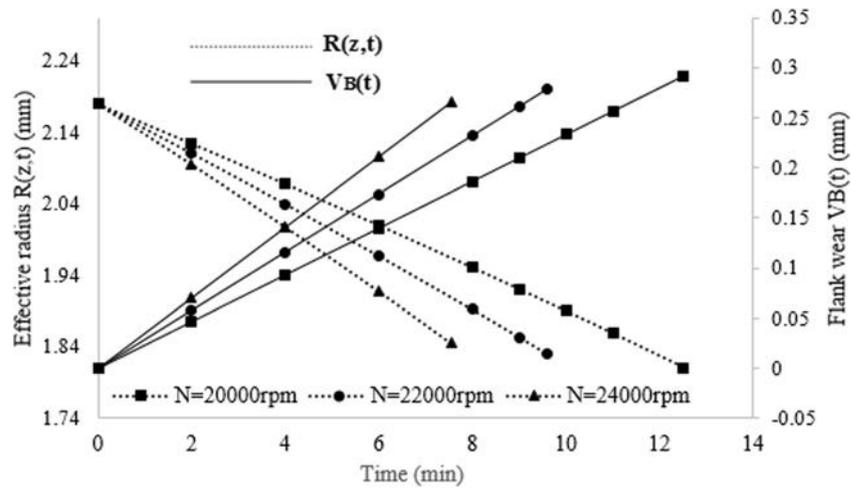


Fig. 14 Evolution of the effective cutting speed at $z = 0.5$ mm with time ($f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{r0} = 5$ mm)

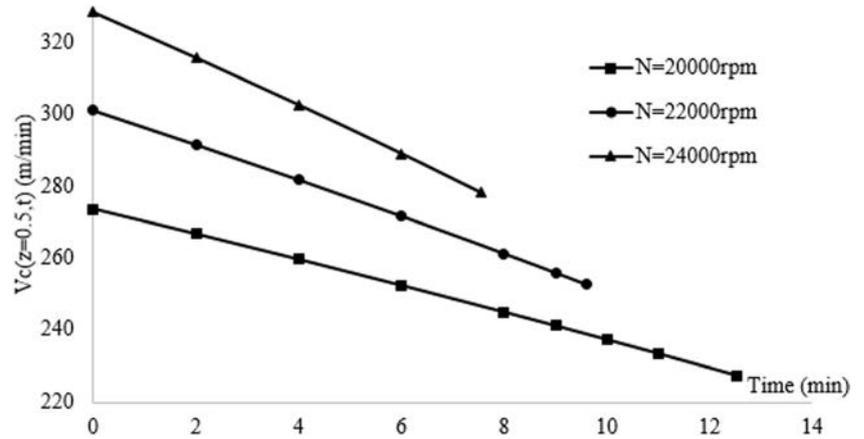
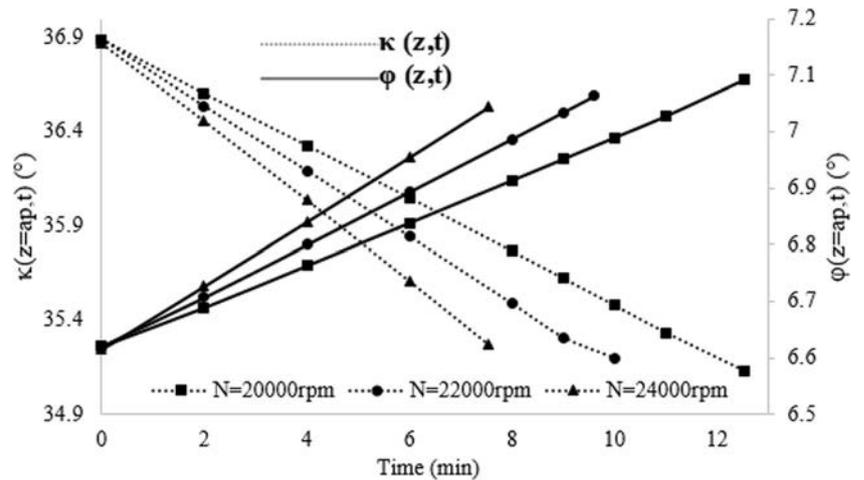


Fig. 15 Evolution of the direction angle of each increment in Pr and the angular position of each increment from tooth tangent in Pa ($f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{r0} = 5$ mm)



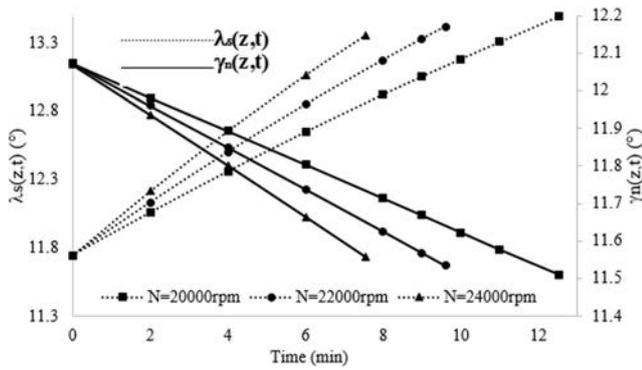


Fig. 16 Evolution of the cutting edge inclination angle and the rake angle ($f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{n0} = 5$ mm)

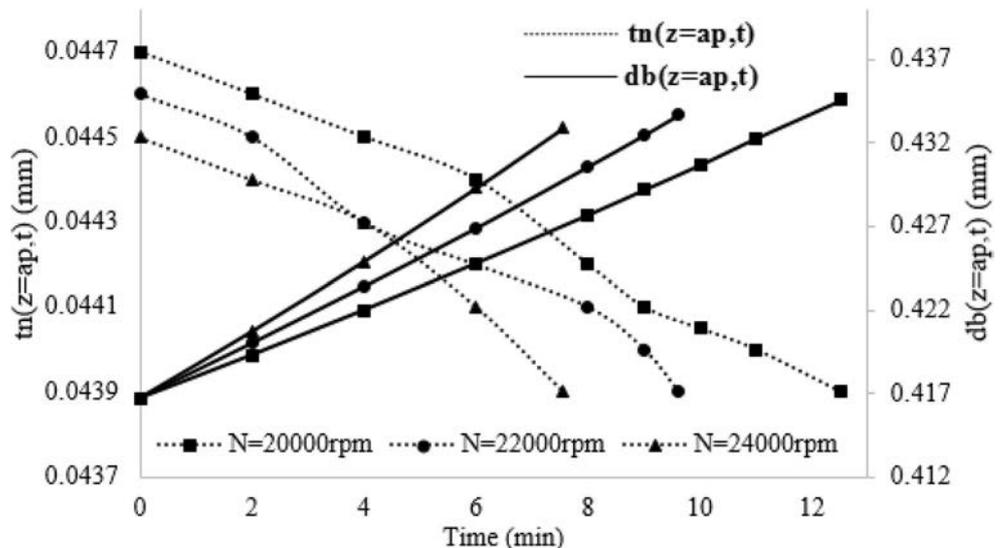
As said before, the flank wear has an important effect also on the cutting geometry. The increase of the direction angle of each increment in the reference plane $\kappa(z, t)$ causes both the diminution of the uncut chip thickness and the rise of the chip width. The evolution of the uncut chip thickness according to the cutting time is presented in Fig. 17 where it decreases according to the wear rise. The evolution of the chip width is presented in Fig. 17 where it increases according to the increase of the wear. It is observed that the effect of the flank wear is more important for the chip width compared with the uncut chip thickness.

5 Conclusion

In this work, an experimental investigation was carried out in high-speed machining of the AISI 4142. The sintered carbide

tool is coated with a TiSiN layer. A tool life model for the used tool is defined using a variable wear criterion model. In high-speed milling, the wear criterion could not have a constant value; therefore, we choose to identify it as a function of the spindle speed. The tool life is defined based on the Taylorian method using the third and the fourth experiments; this empirical model was validated using the evolution of the wear as a function of time basing on the first and the second experiments. The different models are defined as a function of the spindle speed. Following the evolution of the tool wear as a function of time, the real tool radius and the effective cutting speed could be calculated. The results showed an important effect of the tool wear on the tool geometry and on the tool life. A higher spindle speed value decreases the tool life and the wear criterion value. The effective radius of the tool decreases as a function of time, which causes the diminution of the effective cutting speed. For example, for a spindle speed $N = 22,000$ rpm, during the tool life $T = 9.611$ min, the effective radius decreases for $z = 0.5$ mm from 2.179 to 1.82 mm resulting in the diminution of the effective cutting speed from 301 to 253 m/min. The cutting edge inclination increases from 11.74° to 13.42° and the direction angle of each discretized element decreases from 36.88° to 35.2° . The tool flank wear has also a significant effect on the cutting geometry where it causes the decrease of the uncut chip thickness and the increase of the cutting width. The ball-end mills used in our experiments display its good behavior in dry high-speed milling of the AISI 4142; this is due principally to the effect of the TiSiN coat despite its existence in a single layer of 2 mm. In future works, we will develop an analytical cutting force model considering the effect of the flank tool wear and we will study the effect of this wear on the topography of the machined surfaces.

Fig. 17 Maximal uncut chip thickness and cutting width of the worn tool for $z = ap$ and $\Delta z = 0.25$ mm ($f_z = 0.1$ mm/tooth, $ap = ae = 1$ mm, $R_{n0} = 5$ mm)



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