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**TECHNOLOGY, INC.**

# Accelerated Electrochemical Machining Tool Design

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# Outline

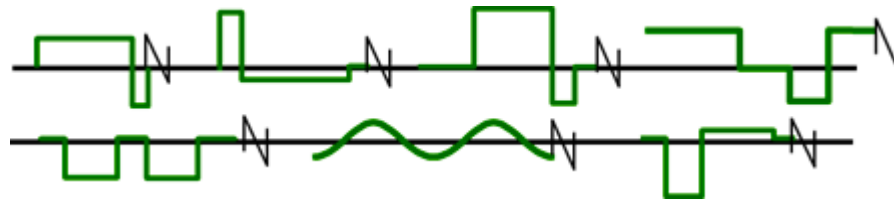
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- Electrochemical Machining (ECM)
- ECM Tests
  - Apparatus and Methods
  - Results and Characterization
- COMSOL<sup>®</sup> Modeling
  - Results and Comparison to Experiment

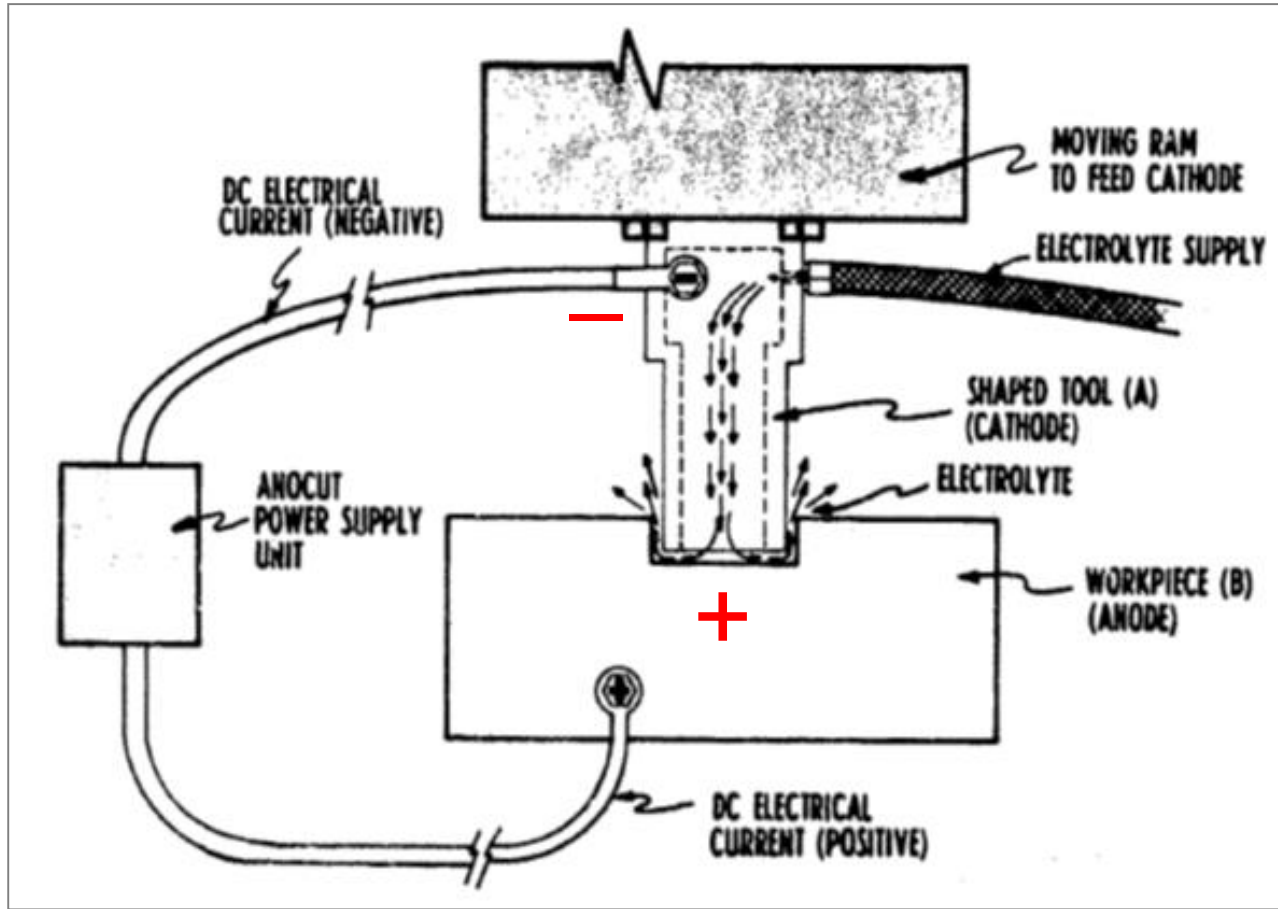


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## Electrochemical Machining



# Electrochemical Machining



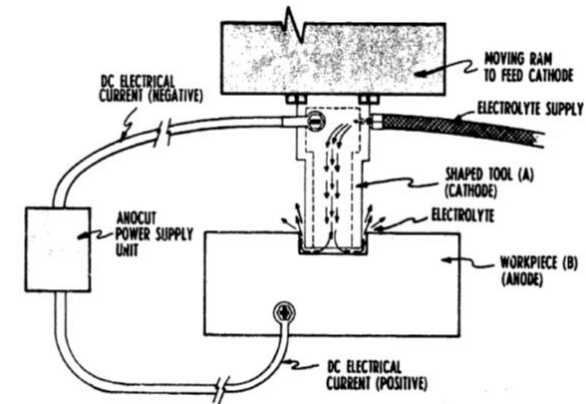
# Electrochemical Machining

## Key advantages†:

- Applicability to difficult to cut materials,
  - No tool wear/No (thermal/mechanical surface damage,
- High material removal rate,
- Smooth bright surface finish, and
- Production of parts with complex geometry.

## Key challenges†:

1. Disposal of machining products ← (prior Faraday)
2. Electrolyte processing ← (prior Faraday)
3. Tool design ← (current Faraday)
4. Machining accuracy ← (current Faraday)
5. Process monitoring ← (prior sensor/automation advancements)

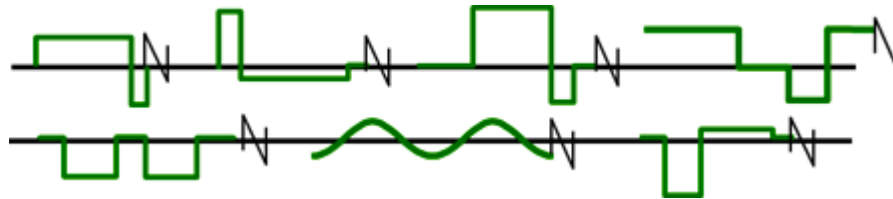


†K.P. Rajurkar, D. Zhu, J.A. McGeough, J. Kozak, A. De Silva, “New Developments in Electro-Chemical Machining” *Annals of the CIRP* Vol 82(2) 1999.

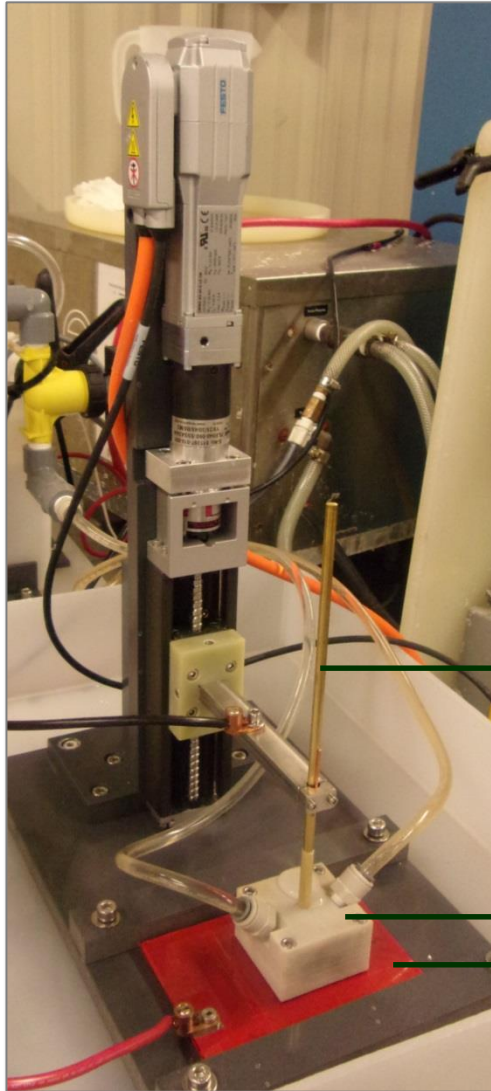


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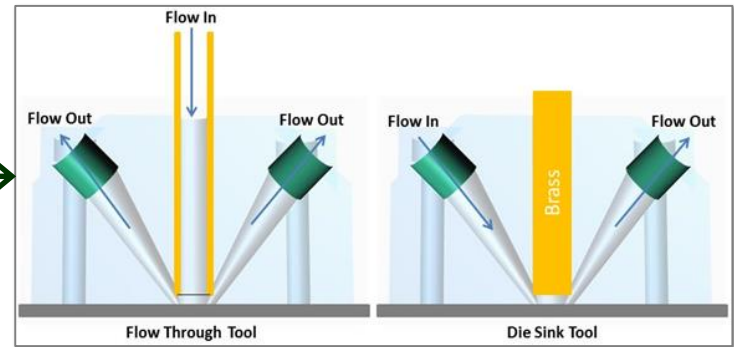
## ECM Tests



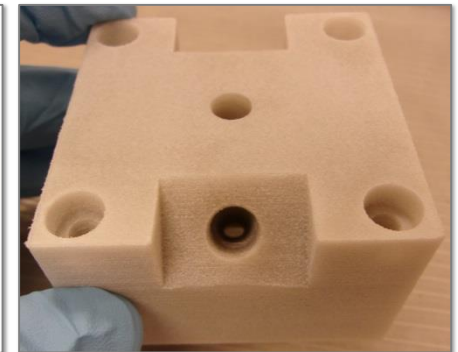
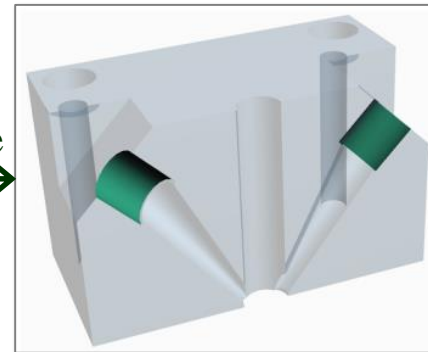
# ECM Apparatus



Rod or Tube Tool



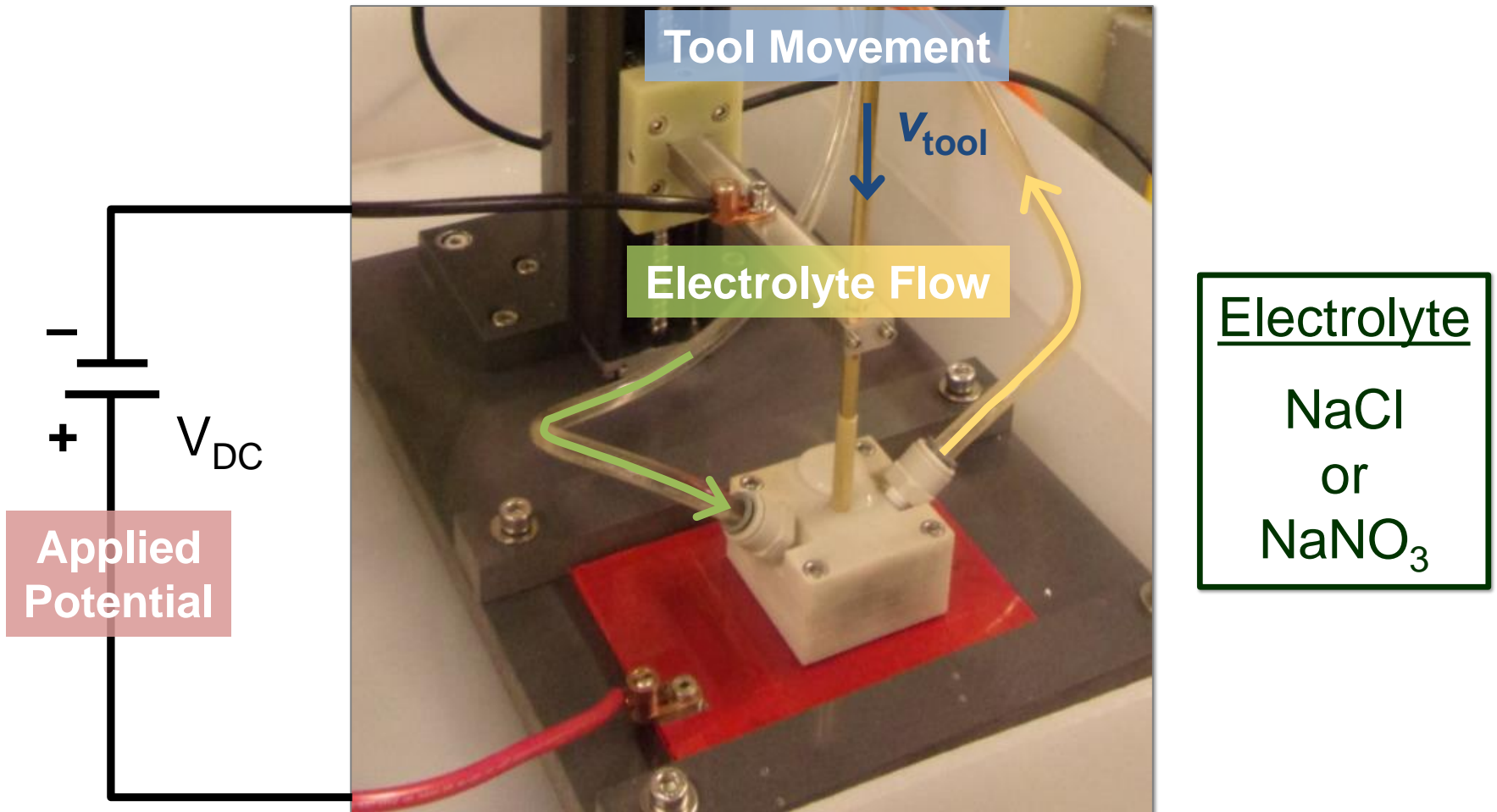
3-D Printed Flow Module



4130 Steel Flat Panel ECM Part


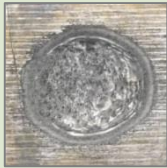
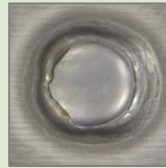
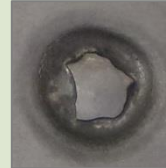
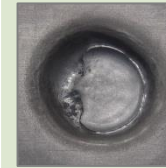
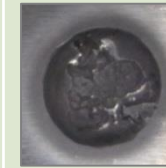
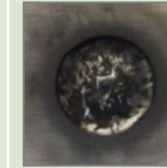


# ECM Experimental Parameters





# ECM Tests – Results

Parameter	Units	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4	Test 5	Test 6	Test 7
<b>Tool</b>	–	Rod	Rod	Rod	Tube	Rod	Rod	Tube
<b>Electrolyte</b>	–	NaCl	NaCl	NaCl	NaCl	NaCl	NaNO <sub>3</sub>	NaNO <sub>3</sub>
<b>V<sub>DC</sub></b>	V	5	5	15	10	10	10	10
<b>v<sub>tool</sub></b>	in/min	–	0.012	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
<b>δ<sub>o</sub></b>	in	0.050	0.050	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
<b>Δt</b>	min	20	4.3	20	20	20	16	14
<b>Photo</b>								

**Preliminary Tests**

**Test Matrix**

# ECM Test Matrix – Characterization

## Rod Tool

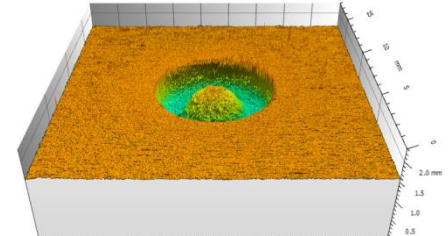
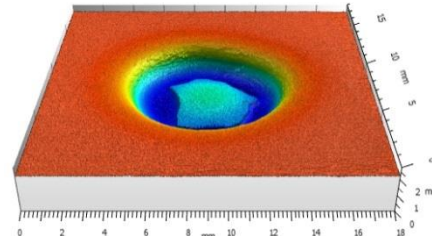
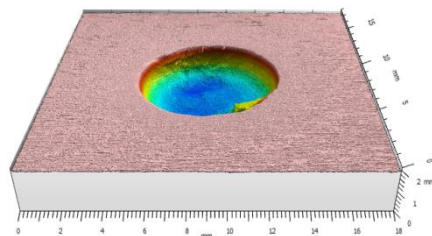
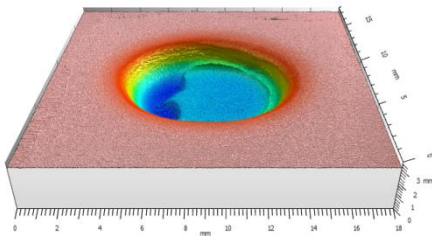
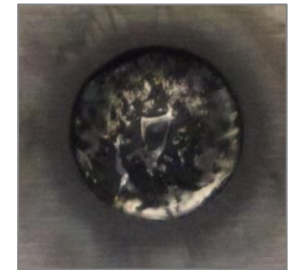
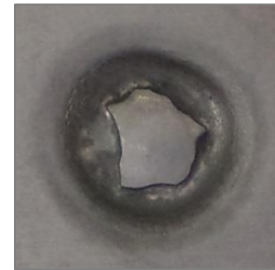
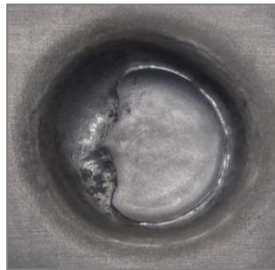
## Tube Tool

NaCl

NaNO<sub>3</sub>

NaCl

NaNO<sub>3</sub>

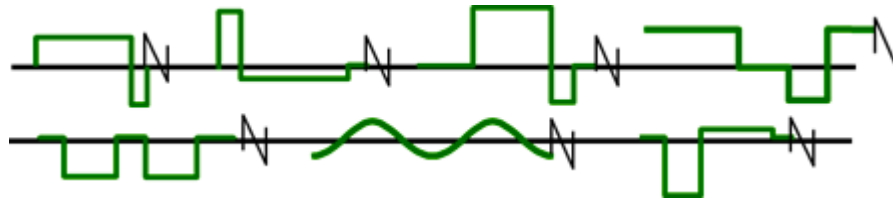


- Rod Tool → Flat Base
- Tube Tool → Mounded Base
- NaCl → Wider, Faster ECM
- NaNO<sub>3</sub> → Tighter, Slower ECM
- Suboptimal Fluid Flow → Irregular Edges



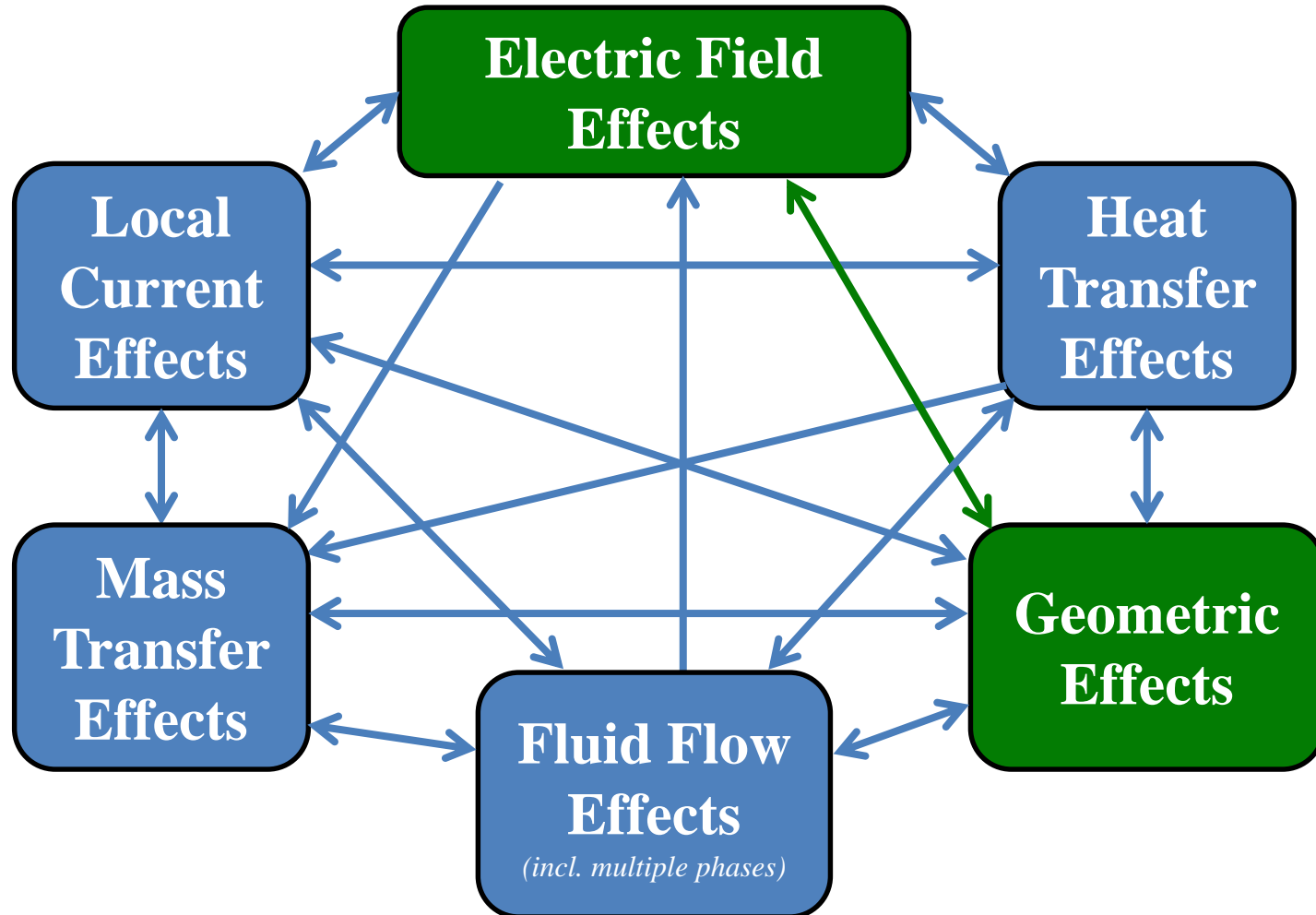
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## COMSOL<sup>®</sup> Modeling



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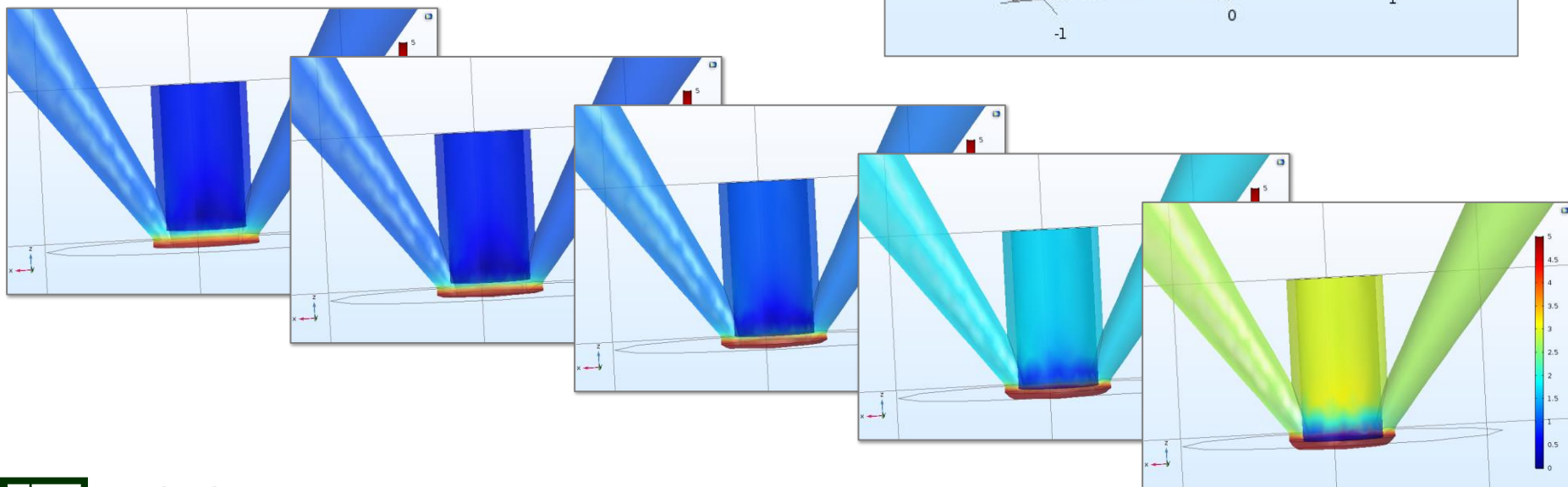
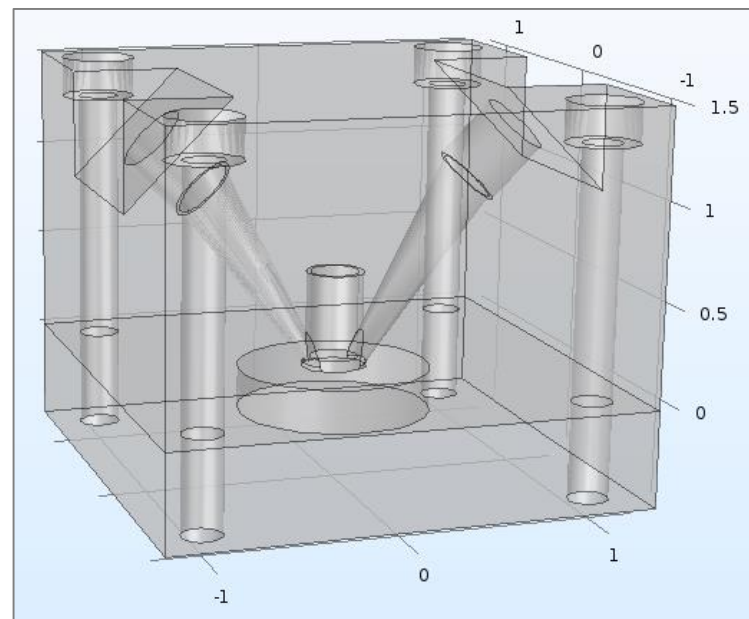
# Modeling – Evaluation of Physical Phenomena



# Modeling – COMSOL Functionality

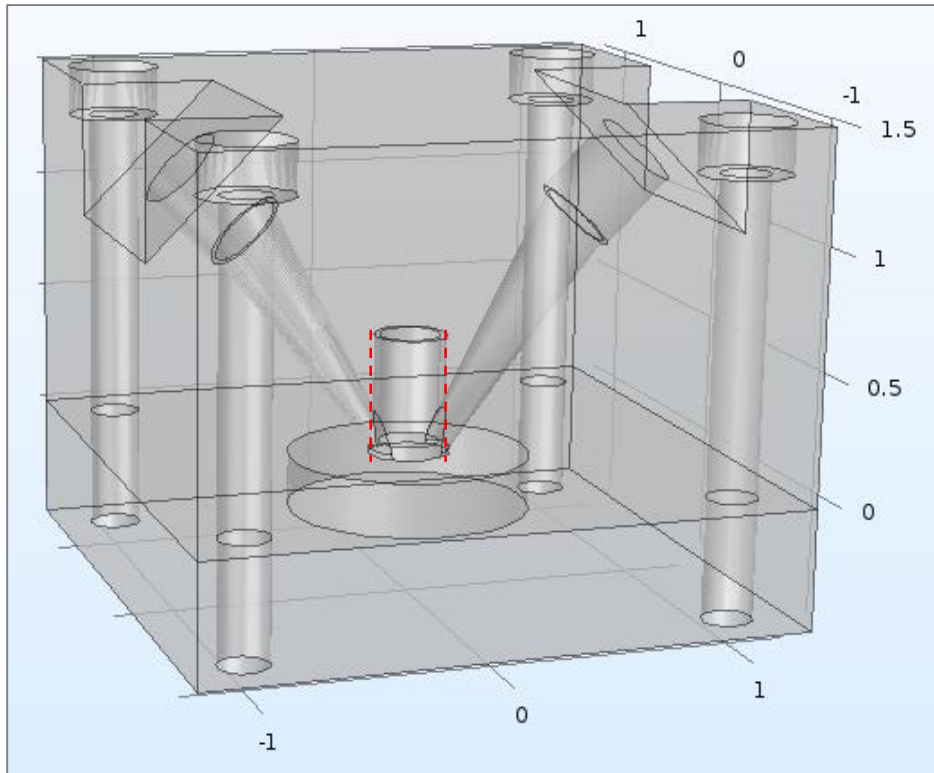
## COMSOL Electrodeposition Module

- 3-D Model Import
- No Flow
- Primary Current Distribution Only
- Multiphysics – Deforming Geometry

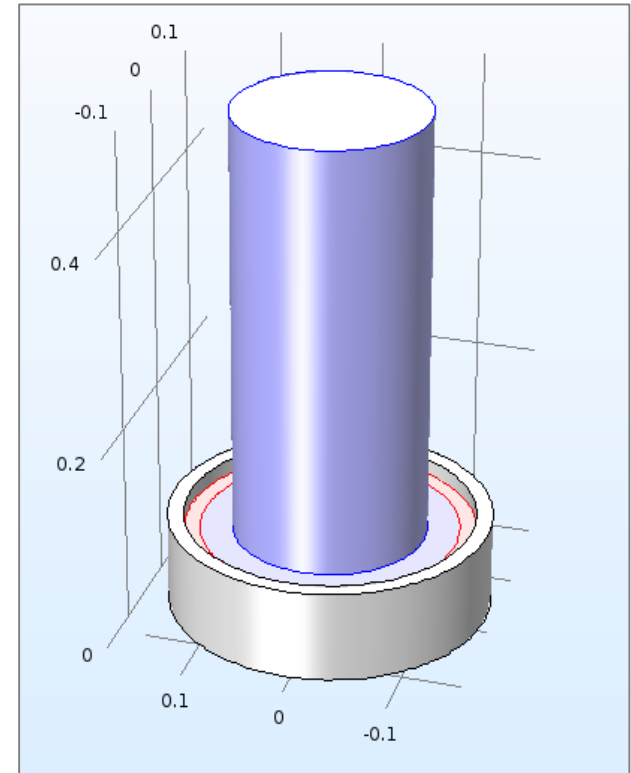


# Modeling – Rod/Tube Tool Tests

## Rod Tool Cross-Flow

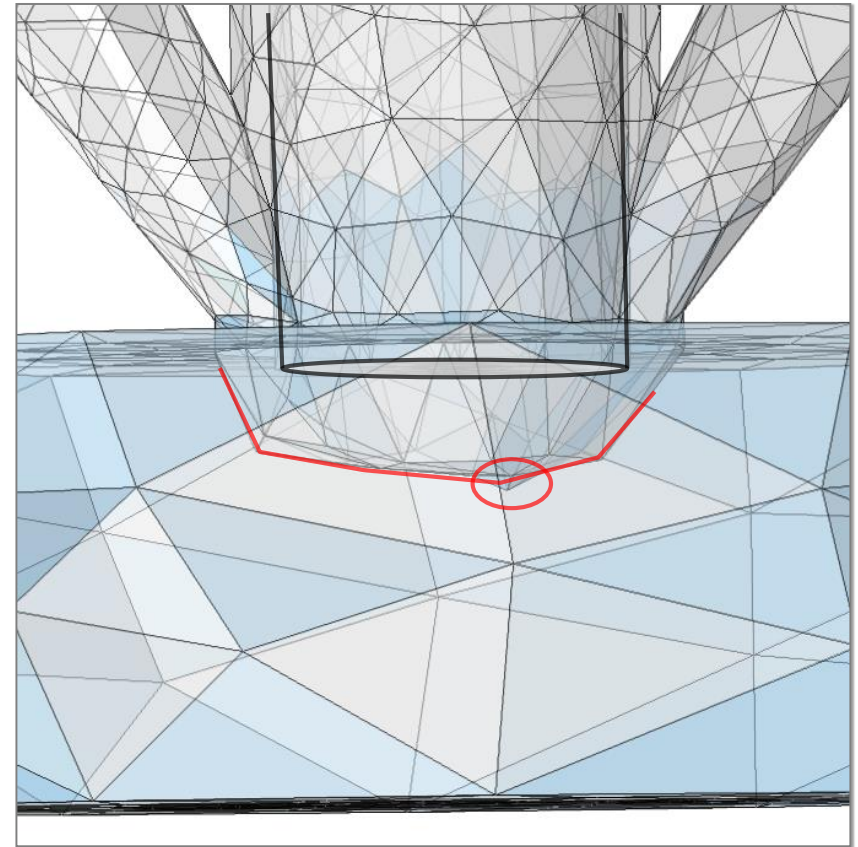


## Tube Tool Flow-Through



# Modeling – Mesh Construction/Evolution Challenges

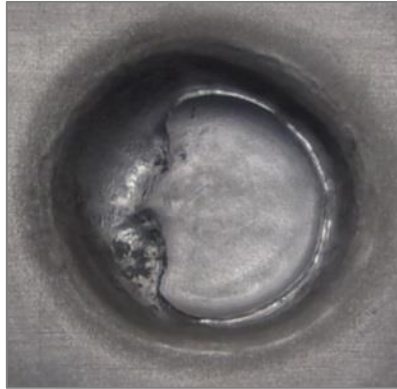
- Insufficient mesh density on deforming surfaces
- Spurious deformed mesh geometries
- Recalcitrant ‘Inverted mesh element’ errors



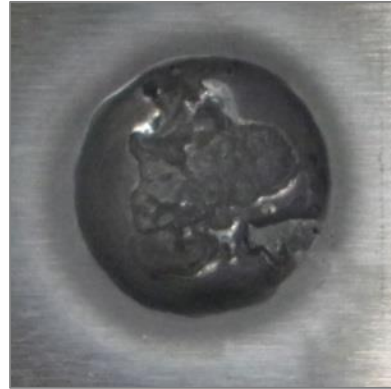
# Modeling – ECM Test Matrix

## Rod Tool

NaCl

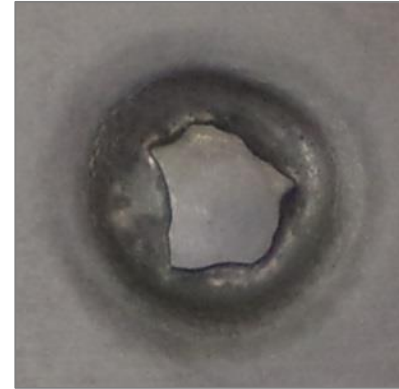


NaNO<sub>3</sub>

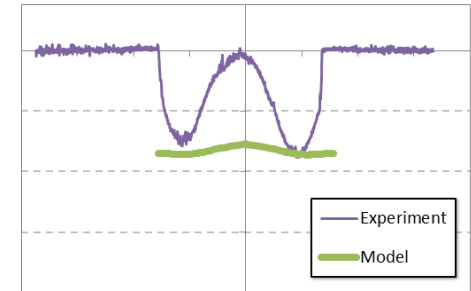
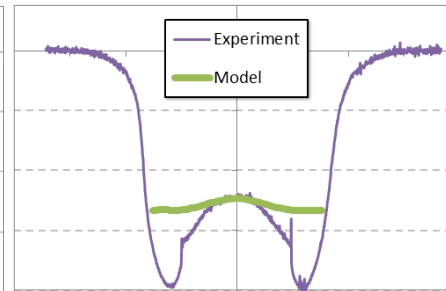
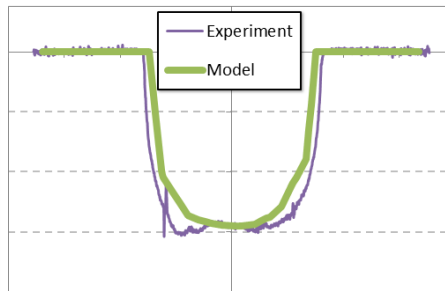
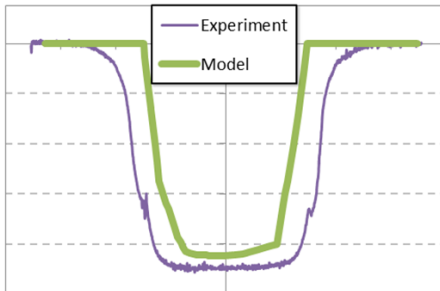
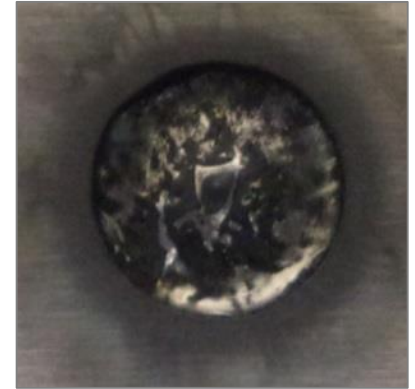


## Tube Tool

NaCl



NaNO<sub>3</sub>



- Rod Tool → Flat Base
- Tube Tool → Mounded Base

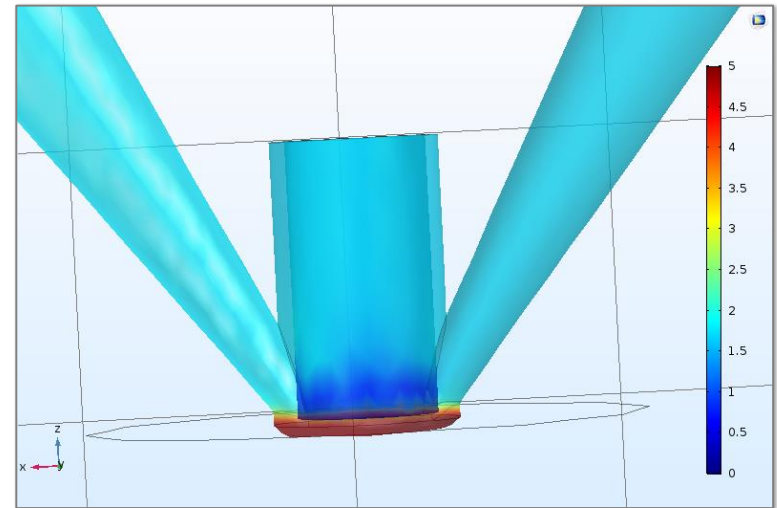
- NaCl → Wider, Faster ECM
- NaNO<sub>3</sub> → Tighter, Slower ECM

- Suboptimal Fluid Flow → Irregular Edges



# Summary

- GOAL: Multiphysics modeling for rapid, accurate ECM tool design  
*Reduce/eliminate multiple prototyping steps*
- Fabricated basic bench-scale ECM apparatus
- Demonstrated ECM of 4130 steel with cross-flow (rod) and through-flow (tube) flow configurations
- Preliminary COMSOL modeling (no flow, 1<sup>o</sup> current distribution only) yields good match to subset of experimental ECM profiles
  - *Subsequent modeling to include flow, surface effects*



# Acknowledgment

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- This material is based upon work/resources supported by:
  - Commercial Partners
  - SBIR/STTR Grants
  - Faraday Corporate
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Thank You!