

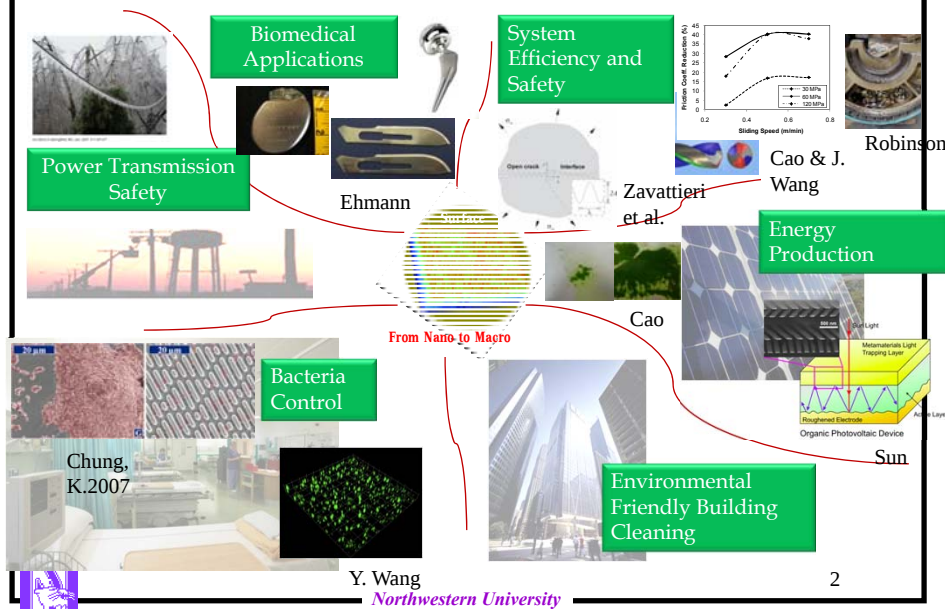
Microrolling-based Surface Texturing

Man-Kwan Ng, James Magargee,
Jian Cao, Kornel F. Ehmann

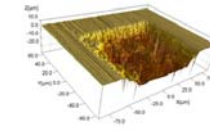
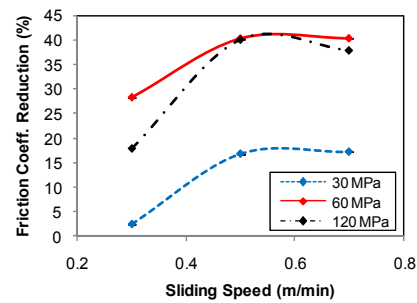
jcao@northwestern.edu



Impact of Engineered Surfaces



Laser Textured Steel Sample – Friction Evaluation



Meng, F., Zhou, R., Davis, T., Cao, J., Wang, Q., Hua, D., Liu, J.,
(2010) "Study on Effect of Dimples on Friction of Parallel Surfaces
Under Different Sliding Conditions", *Applied Surface Science*, 256, no.
9: 2863-2875, doi:10.1016/j.apsusc.2009.11.041



Results of Textured Drill Bits



Un-textured

Baseline drills a) #1 after 30 holes drilled, b) #2 after 52 holes drilled and c) #3 after 60 holes drilled



Textured

Drills with 20% textured area a) #1 after 60 holes drilled, b) #2 after 30 holes drilled and c) #3 after 60 holes drilled

Ling, T.D., Liu, P., Xiong, S., Grzina, D., Cao, J., Wang, Q. J., Xia, Z. C. and Talwar, R. (2013) "Surface Texturing of Drill Bits for Adhesion Reduction and Tool Life Enhancement", *Tribology Letter*, Vol. 52, pp.113-122,

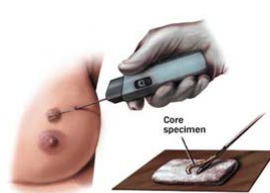


Minimally Invasive Needle Insertion Procedures

- **Biopsy:** a medical procedure to remove cells or tissue for examination.



Fine-needle aspiration

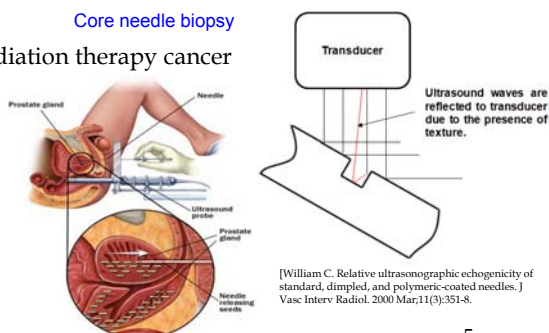


Core needle biopsy

- **Brachytherapy** - internal radiation therapy cancer

Prostate brachytherapy

Mayo Foundation for Medical
Education and Research

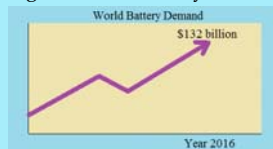


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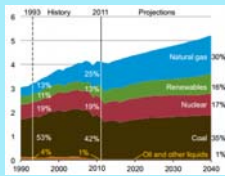
Motivations: Electricity Generation Efficiency Improvement

Electricity Generation Efficiency Improvement

- World battery demand is estimated rising to \$132 billion by 2016. [1]



- Over 80% of electricity will be generated by coal, natural gas and nuclear energy by 2020. [2]



Micro heat exchangers [3]

- Textures on heat exchangers increases heat exchange rate.



Material: 316 Ti

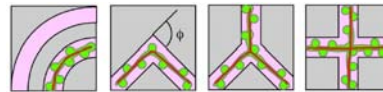
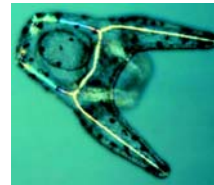
[1] Fredonia, "World Batteries", 2012.
<http://www.fredoniagroup.com/DocumentDetails.aspx?DocumentId=595546>.
[2] AEO2013 Early Release Overview, 2013.
[http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/er/pdf/0383er\(2013\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/er/pdf/0383er(2013).pdf)
[3] <http://www.imm-mainz.de>

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Challenges in Surface Texturing

Scalability – Speed,
Resolution, Shape,
Durability

Material Choices – Ceramics,
Glasses, Metals

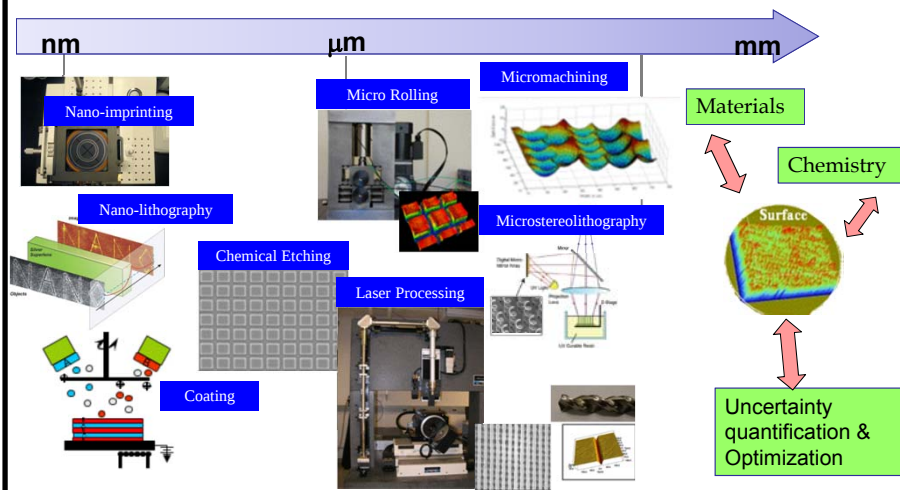


Joester and Park, Northwestern University, Study of sea urchin embryos growing crystals for magnetic and optical material research

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Manufacturing methods for desired surface



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Outline

- Motivations
- Design of desktop microrolling mill
- Rolling-based texturing methodology
- Conventional microrolling
- Electrically-assisted microrolling (EA μ R)
 - Continuous DC EA μ R
 - Pulsed DC EA μ R
- Future work

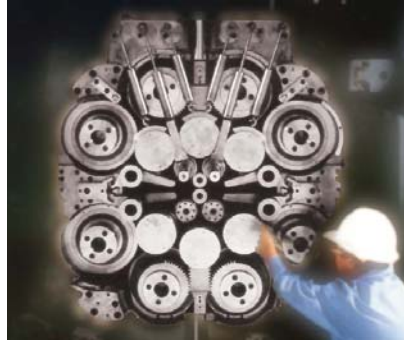


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Industrial Use Microrolling Mill

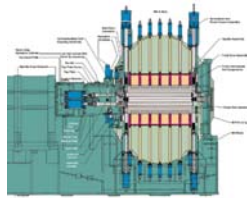


Z-mill

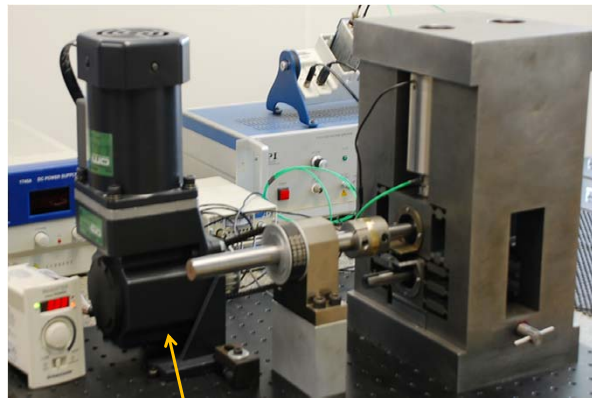
(<http://www.waterburyfarrel.com>)



\$ 1.5 – 3 million
~ 2 m² large



Desktop Microrolling Mill (DμRM)



0.34 m

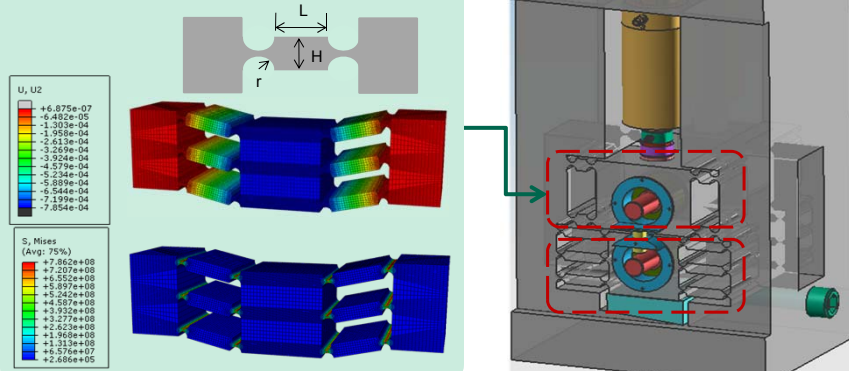
Each roll shaft is controlled by an individual speed-adjustable motor.

- Max. speed: 2,400 rev/min
- Permissible Torque: 1.29 N·m



Desktop Microrolling Mill (D μ RM)

Flexural Bearing Housing



FPM	H (mm)	r (mm)	L (mm)	Width (mm)	Stiffness (N/micron)	Natural Frequency(Hz)	Critical Stress (MPa)	Movement Range (μ m)
#1	10	3.7	8	50	80	1600	400	100
#2	8	3.3	28	50	12	1000	800	800



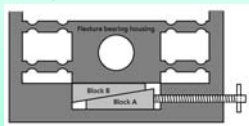
Desktop Micro-rolling Mill (D μ RM)

Roll gap adjustment

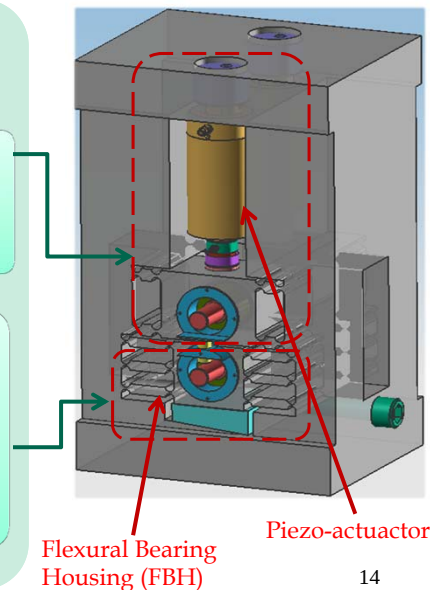
Fine adjustment

Piezo-actuators push the upper Flexural bearing housing (FBH) downward.

Coarse adjustment



Wedge adjusting unit pushes the lower flexural bearing housing upward.



Flexural Bearing Housing (FBH)

Piezo-actuator



Desktop Microrolling Mill (D μ RM) - Sensors

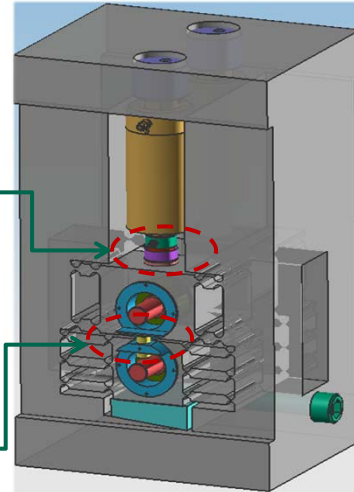
Monitoring and Measurements

Piezoelectric load cells

For roll separating force measurement.

Capacitive position sensors

For roll gap size measurement.

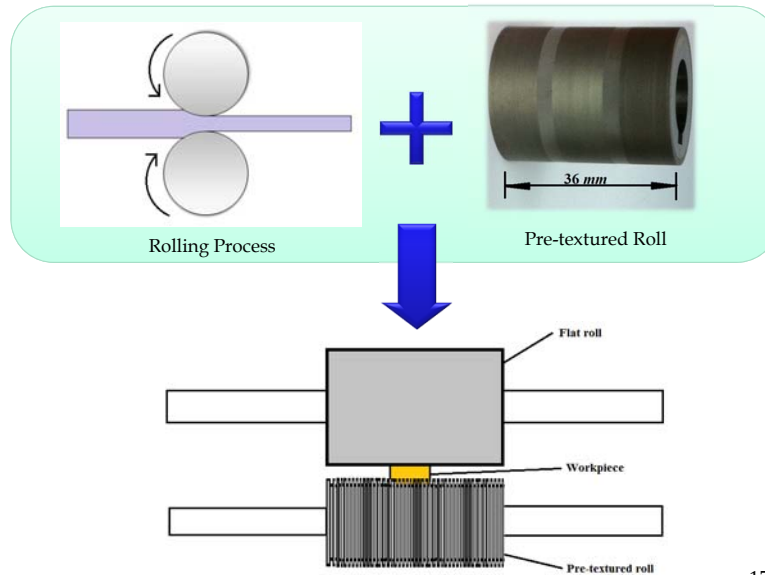


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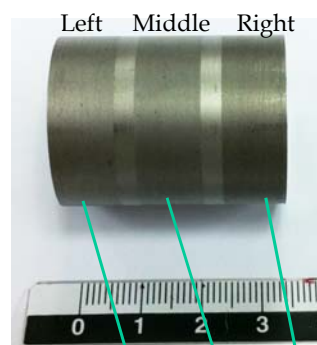


Microrolling-based Texturing

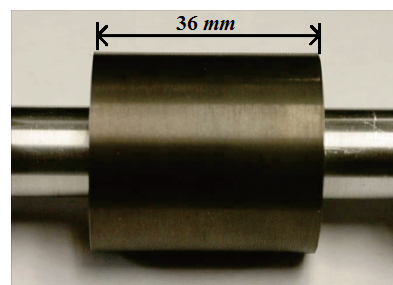
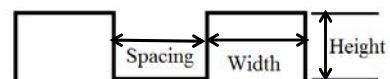


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Pre-textured Roll



	Left	Middle	Right
Teeth width	60	15	50
Teeth height	50	30	110
Spacing	100	80	200



Teeth width	100
Teeth height	100
Spacing	100

Unit: μm

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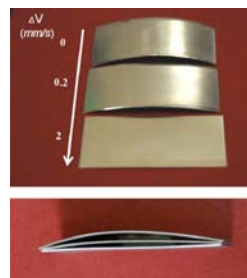
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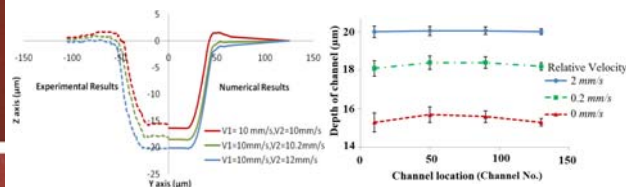
Relative Velocity Effect

- The relative velocity between upper and lower roll affects the curvature and channel depth of a rolled part. [1]



Higher velocities *reduce the curvatures* of rolled parts. [1]

0.5 mm AA5052

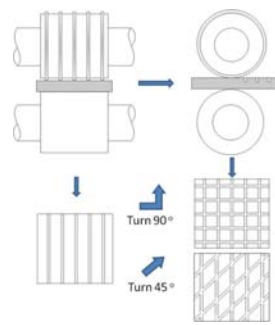


Higher velocities *increase the channel depths* of rolled parts. [1]

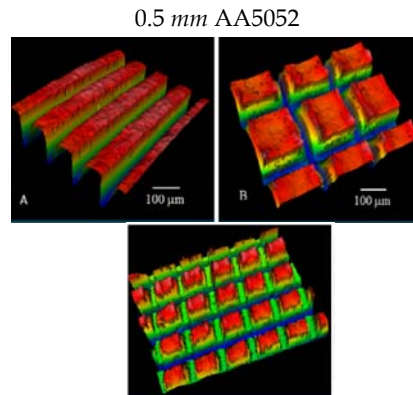


Multi-pass micro-rolling

- Enabling the production of different texture patterns. [1]



Schematics of texturing grid and rhombus patterns by multi-pass texturing.



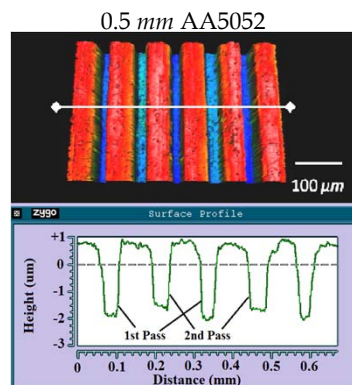
Zhou, R., Cao, J., Xu, C. and Ehmann, K. (2011) "An Investigation on Multi-pass Deformation-based Surface Texturing", Steel Research International, pp. 171.

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Multi-pass micro-rolling

- Hardening of rolled material in the 1st pass leads to a shallower channel production in the 2nd pass. [1]



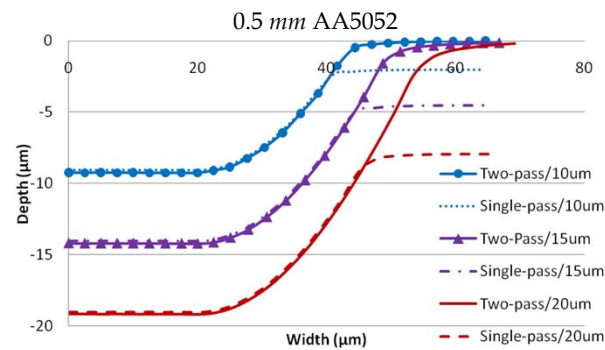
Zhou, R., Cao, J., Xu, C. and Ehmann, K. (2011) "An Investigation on Multi-pass Deformation-based Surface Texturing", Steel Research International, pp. 171.

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Multi-pass micro-rolling

- Increasing the thickness reduction and channel depth of a rolled part. [1]



Zhou, R., Cao, J., Xu, C. and Ehmann, K. (2011) "An Investigation on Multi-pass Deformation-based Surface Texturing", Steel Research International, pp. 171.



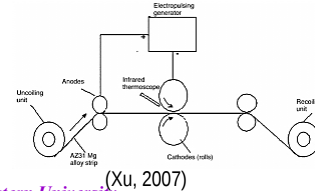
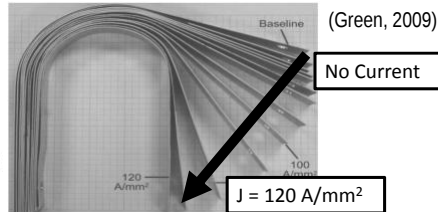
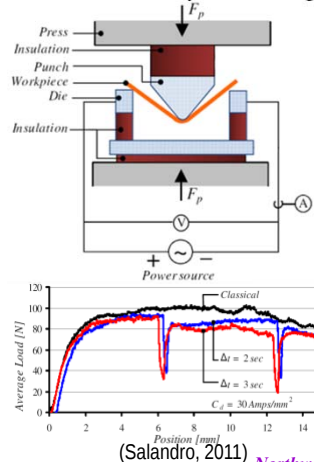
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Enhanced Process Capabilities in EA-forming

- Reduced forces in sheet bending (Salandro, 2011; Jordan, 2012)
- Eliminate springback after bending (Green, 2009; Salandro, 2011)
- Increase formability in rolling (Klimov, 1997; Xu, 2007; Yanagimoto, 2009)



(Salandro, 2011)

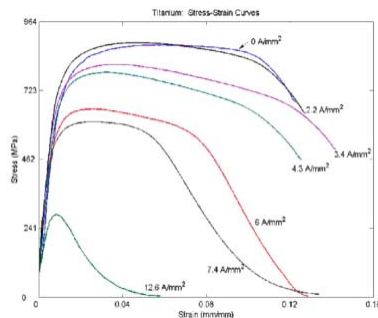
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(Xu, 2007)

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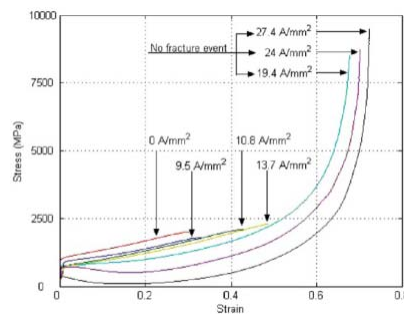
Observations of EA-Deformation

- Applied electric current (either DC or pulsed) cause **stress reductions (%)** and **increased ductility (%)** during deformation
- Attributed to **nonthermal effect**



EA-tension Ti 6Al-4V

(Ross, 2009; Perkins, 2007)



EA-compression Ti 6Al-4V



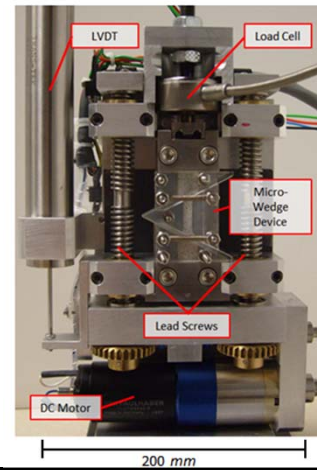
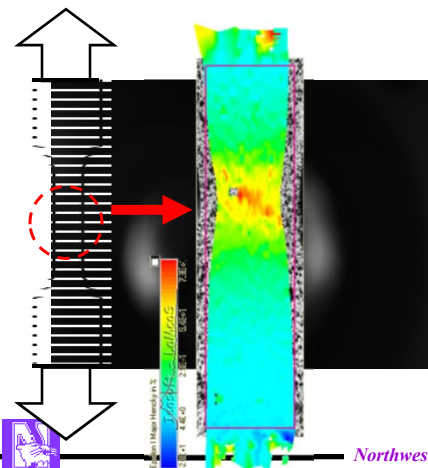
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Miniature Mechanical Testing System

Mechanical testing system for small-sized materials (Magargee, JMSE, 2011)

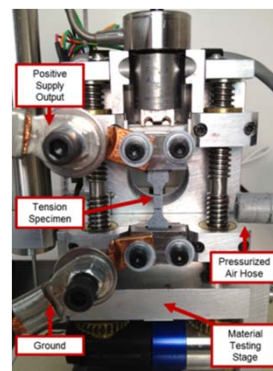
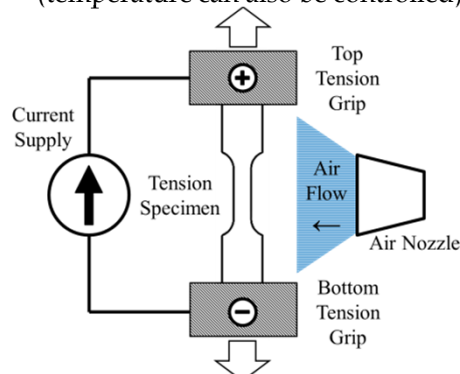
- **Digital Image Correlation** method (DIC) to measure strain (~ 2 μ strain resolution)



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Electrically Assisted Tension Testing

- **DC power supply** (300A, DC and pulsed output)
- Insulating layers between tension grips & machine
- **Air-cooling** system to reduce Joule heating temperatures ($\Delta T \sim 400^\circ\text{C}$) (temperature can also be controlled)



Magargee, J., Morestin, F., and Cao, J. (2013) "Characterization of Flow Stress for Commercially Pure Titanium Subjected to Electrically-Assisted Deformation", ASME Journal of Engineering Materials and Technologies, Vol.135(4),

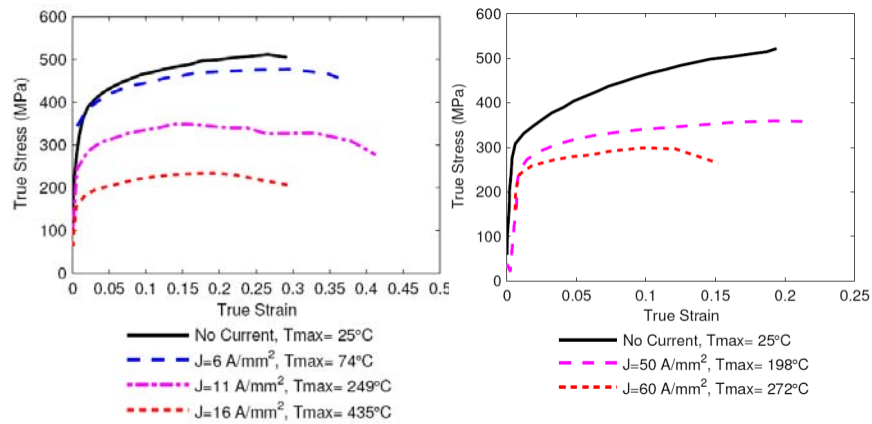


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Electrically Assisted Tension Testing Results

EA-tension tests of cp Ti (left) and AA 2024-T3 (right)

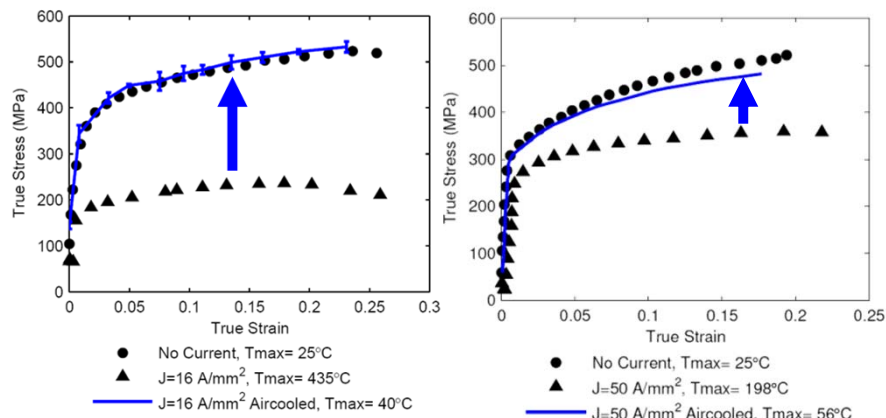


Increased stress reduction with increasing current



Electrically Assisted Tension Testing Results

Air-Cooled EA-tension tests of cp Ti (left) and AA 2024-T3 (right)

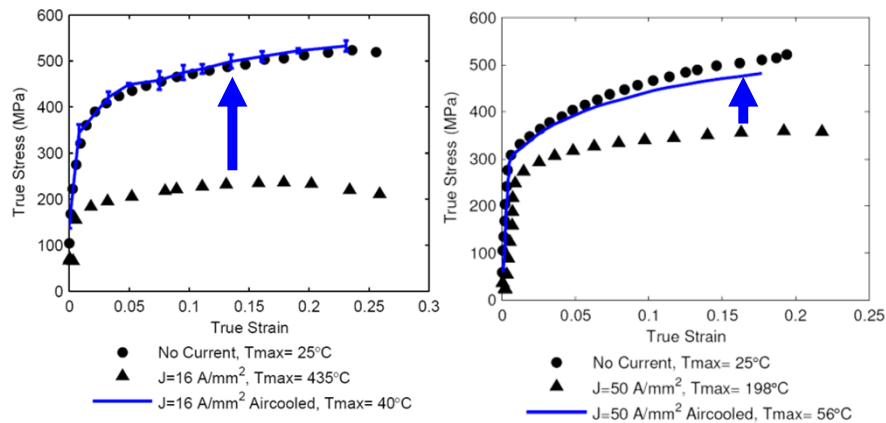


No stress reduction with air-cooling!



Electrically Assisted Tension Testing Results

Air-Cooled EA-tension tests of cp Ti (left) and AA 2024-T3 (right)



Temperature IS significant

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Joule Heating induced Thermal Softening

- Comparison with experiments:

Ex: ~50% reduction in tensile strength (Perkins, 2007):

AA 6061 vs Ti 6Al-4V: $J = 60.8/19.7 \text{ A/mm}^2 = 3.1$

AA 6061 vs SS 304: $J = 60.8/34.9 \text{ A/mm}^2 = 1.7$

SS304 vs Ti 6Al-4V: $J = 34.9/19.7 \text{ A/mm}^2 = 1.8$

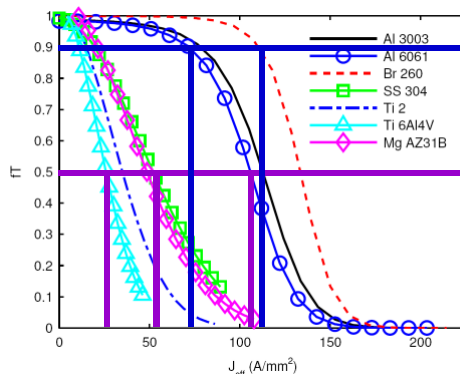
model



4.1

2.1

2.0



Helps explains
current density threshold
(Cu and Al alloys)

Experiment:

AA 6061: $J_{threshold} = 75 \text{ A/mm}^2$

Brass 360: $J_{threshold} = 54 \text{ A/mm}^2$

SS 304: No threshold

Ti 6Al-4V: No threshold

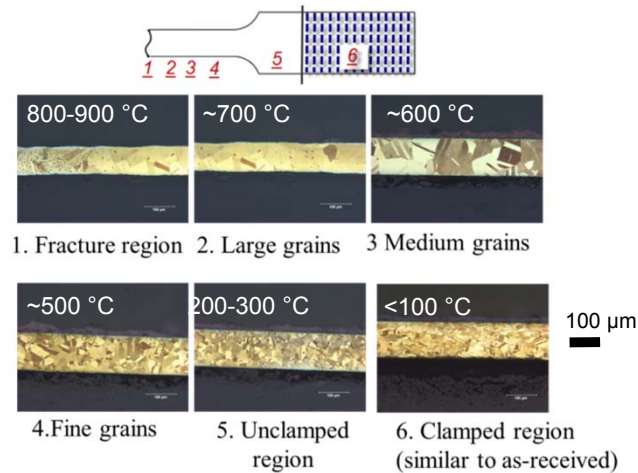
(Perkins, 2007)

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New Observations of Material Microstructure

Non-Uniform Grain Growth along specimen

- Electrically-assisted tension test of 260 brass (cold-rolled, as-received)



Magargee, J., Fan, R., and Cao, J., 2013, "Analysis and Observations of Current Density Sensitivity and Thermally-Activated Mechanical Behavior in Electrically-Assisted Deformation," ASME Journal of Manufacturing Science and Engineering, submitted.33

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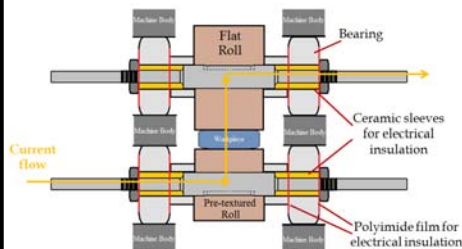
Electrically-assisted micro-rolling

Micro-rolling
+
Joule Heating

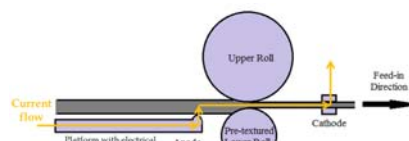
Electrically-assisted
Micro-rolling

Texturing

Roll-to-Roll (RTR) configuration



End-to-End (ETE) configuration



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Joule Heating Effect

- The Joule heating effect heats up the workpiece when current passing through. The heat softens the material for easier forming.

$$\Delta T = \rho J^2 t_p / (C_p \rho_D)$$

Adiabatic Temperature Rise ΔT Material Density ρ_D

Material Resistivity ρ Material Specific Heat Capacity C_p

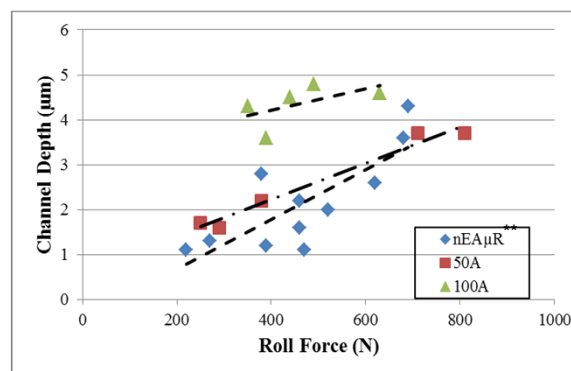
Current Density J Current Pulse Duration t_p



EApR with Continuous DC

- The Joule heating effect reduces material flow stress for a deeper channel production. [1]

0.4 mm Titanium 6Al-4V alloy EA-rolled in RTR configuration



* EApR: Electrically-assisted micro-rolling
 ** nEApR: non-electrically-assisted micro-rolling (no current microrolling)

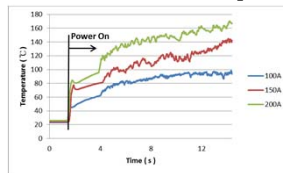
Ng, M.K., Magargee, J., Fan, R., Gao R.X. and Cao, J. (2013) "Surface texturing in titanium alloy by electrically-assisted micro-rolling", Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Micromanufacturing.



EApR with Continuous DC

- In ETE configuration, workpiece surface temperatures are effected by current sizes and roll gap sizes. [1]

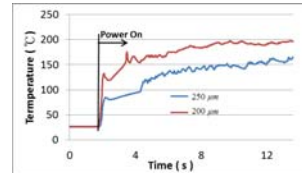
Temperature Profiles (0.4 mm AA3003)



Statistical data on channel depth rolled on AA3003 strips with a 250 μm roll gap at different DC current sizes. (ETE config.)

Current (A)	Average depth (μm)	Standard deviation (μm)	Ratio of standard deviation to the mean value
nEApR	7.74	4.10	0.53
100	5.04	4.75	0.94
150	10.81	6.51	0.60
200	10.73	3.53	0.33

Higher current strengthens the Joule heating effect increasing produced channel depths.



Statistical data on channel depth rolled on AA3003 strips with 200 μm and 250 μm roll gaps at 200 A DC. (ETE config.)

Roll gap (μm)	Average depth (μm)	Standard deviation (μm)	Ratio of standard deviation to the mean value
200	11.96	2.24	0.19
250	10.73	3.53	0.33

Smaller roll gap gives a more significant Joule heating producing deeper channels.



[1] Ng, M.K., Fan, R., Zhou, R., Smith, E.F. III, Gao, R.X. and Cao, J. (2012) "Micro surface-texturing by electrically-assisted micro-rolling (EApR)", Proceedings of the 7th International Conference On Micromanufacturing, pp. 259-266.

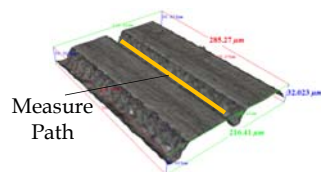
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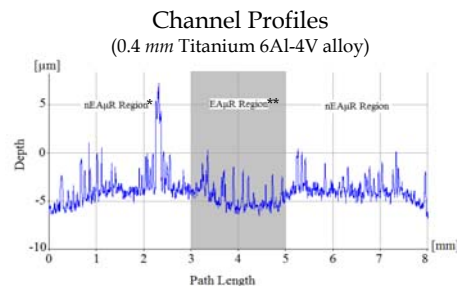
EApR with pulsed DC

- Pulsed DC EApR process improves the geometric versatility of channels. [1]

0.5 s ON-time/ 1 s OFF-time pulsed DC produces wave-like channel geometry.



* EApR: Electrically-assisted micro-rolling
 ** nEApR: non-electrically-assisted micro-rolling (No current rolling)



Example of 0.4 mm AA 3003 sheet textured with pulsed DC.



Ng, M.K., Magargee, J., Fan, R., Gao R.X. and Cao, J. (2013) "Surface texturing in titanium alloy by electrically-assisted micro-rolling", Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Micromanufacturing.

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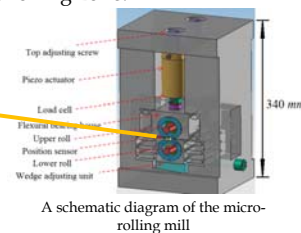
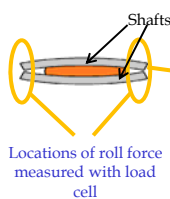


Future Work

- Advance the data acquisition method to improve the process control.
 - Obtain the localized information, including temperature, roll gap variation in roll axial direction and pressure distribution, at the rolling zone.

For example,

The roll pressure cannot be measured precisely right at the rolling zone.



- Improve the channel geometric uniformity in EA μ R by means of, for example, temperature, roll force and current controls.

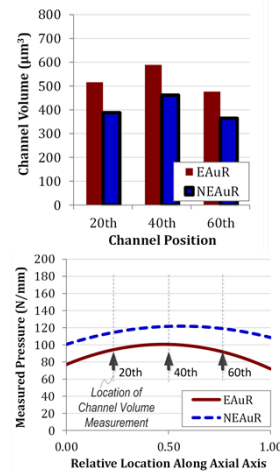
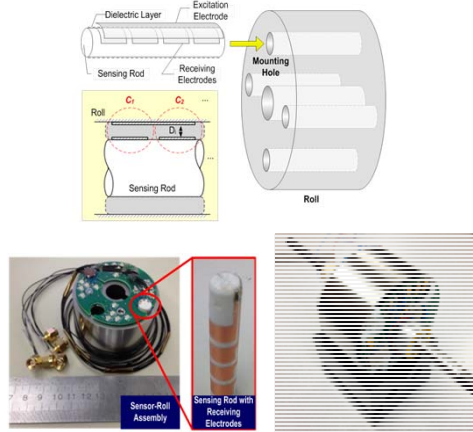
Current (A)	Average depth (μ m)	Standard deviation (μ m)	Ratio of standard deviation to the mean value
nEA μ R	7.74	4.10	0.53
100	5.04	4.75	0.94
150	10.81	6.51	0.60
200	10.73	3.53	0.33

Roll gap (μ m)	Average depth (μ m)	Standard deviation (μ m)	Ratio of standard deviation to the mean value
200	11.96	2.24	0.19
250	10.73	3.53	0.33



Embedded Capacitive Sensing

- Sensing principle
 - correlate measured capacitance change with forming pressure;
 - reconstruct pressure distribution.



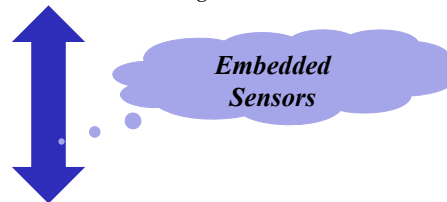
Fan, R., Ng, M.K., Cao, J. and Gao R.X. (2012) CIRP 2012

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Future Work

- Advance the data acquisition method to improve the process control.
 - Obtain the localized information, including temperature, roll gap variation in roll axial direction and pressure distribution, at the rolling zone.



- Improve the channel geometric uniformity in EAμR by means of, for example, temperature, roll force and current controls.



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Acknowledgements

- National Science Foundation, Ford and Boeing for their support
- NU Materials Research Science and Engineering Center (MRSEC) shared facilities:
 - Electron Probe Instrumentation Center (EPIC)
 - Central Laboratory for Material Mechanical Properties (CLAMMP, DMR-0520513)
 - Optical Microscopy & Metallography facility (DMR-1121262)
- Luke Hemenetz (NU undergrad) for air-cooling development
- Rose Fan for micrography
- MIRDC for rolls
- Prof. Gao of UConn and his team for embedded sensors



THANK YOU
jcao@northwestern.edu

