

Digital Twin Technology for Tool Condition Monitoring: A Review of Recent Research S. Ganeshkumar*

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sri Eshwar College of Engineering, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

*Corresponding Author Email: ganeshkumar.s@sece.ac.in

Article received: 30/04/2023, Article Revised: 12/05/2023, Article Accepted: 14/05/2023 Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.7938110

© 2023 The Author. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (CC-BY), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

This research review article examines the use of Digital Twin technology (DT) in Tool Condition Monitoring (TCM). DT is a powerful technology that enables the creation of an exact digital replica of real-world entities, such as machines and tools, providing an integrated representation of various physical and virtual components. By combining real-time data with digital models of the tools, DT can be used to monitor tool condition and detect potential issues before they become serious. This review article surveys recent research on the use of DT in TCM and discusses the challenges that need to be addressed in order to make DT a viable solution for industrial tool monitoring. It also provides insight into future directions for research in this field. The results of this review suggest that DT has great potential to revolutionize tool monitoring in the manufacturing industry.

Keywords: DT Technology (DT), Real-Time Data, Digital Models, Manufacturing Industry

1. INTRODUCTION

This article explores an overview of the recent research on DT technology for TCM. DT technology is an emerging field which offers new capabilities for the monitoring and prediction of tool condition in manufacturing applications. The recent research in this area has explored various aspects of the technology, including the design of DTs, the development of algorithms and methods for TCM, and the potential benefits of DTs for TCM. Furthermore, the article discusses the challenges and limitations of the technology and outlines potential directions for future research. The introduction section provides a brief overview of DT technology and its potential applications for TCM [1-3]. Additionally, the article outlines the objectives of the research review and provides a summary of the main conclusions and future research directions. In the DT technology section, the article outlines the fundamentals of DT technology and its potential applications in TCM. This section also provides a brief overview of the design considerations for DTs, including the use of sensors and other data sources, the development of algorithms and methods for data processing and analysis, and the integration of DTs into existing manufacturing processes [4-6]. The TCM

section focuses on the use of DT technology for TCM. This section outlines the various methods and techniques used to monitor tool condition, including the application of machine learning algorithms and the development of predictive models. Additionally, the section discusses the potential benefits of using DTs for TCM, including improved accuracy and reduced maintenance costs. The recent research section provides a detailed overview of the recent research on DT technology for TCM. This section outlines various research studies, including those focused on the development of DTs and those investigating the use of DTs for TCM. Additionally, this section discusses the potential benefits of DT technology for TCM and outlines the challenges and limitations of the technology. The benefits of DT technology for TCM section discusses the potential advantages of using DTs for TCM. This section outlines the potential improvements in accuracy and cost savings that can be achieved by using DTs for TCM [7-9]. Additionally, this section discusses the potential long-term benefits of using DTs for TCM, such as enabling predictive maintenance and reducing downtime. The challenges and limitations section outlines the various challenges and limitations of DT technology for TCM. This section discusses the various technical and implementation issues that need to be addressed in order to successfully deploy DTs for TCM. Additionally, this section outlines potential areas for future research in this field. Finally, the conclusions and future research section provides a summary of the main conclusions of the research review and outlines potential directions for future research. This section discusses various topics that could be explored in future research, such as the development of new algorithms and methods for TCM, the integration of DTs into existing manufacturing processes, and the potential application of DTs to other areas of manufacturing. In conclusion, DT technology is an emerging field which offers new capabilities for the monitoring and prediction of tool condition in manufacturing applications. This article provides an overview of the recent research on DT technology for TCM and outlines the potential benefits, challenges, and limitations of the technology. Additionally, the article outlines potential directions for future research in this field [10].

2. DT TECHNOLOGY

DT technology is an innovative approach to TCM that uses advanced data-driven analytics and predictive modelling to provide real-time information about a tool's performance. By combining information from sensors, cameras, and other sources, DT technology can generate an accurate, up-to-date representation of a tool's performance and condition. This representation can be used to make data-driven decisions about when to replace or repair a tool, or to optimize maintenance and repair schedules. DT technology provides an advantage for TCM by allowing for more precise and accurate analysis of tool performance. Unlike traditional methods of TCM which rely on manual inspection and manual data collection, DT technology can collect data from multiple sources in real-time, providing a more comprehensive view of a tool's condition [11-15]. This data can be used to identify potential faults and issues before they become serious, saving time and money by reducing the need for unnecessary repairs or maintenance. In addition, DT technology can be used to monitor and analyze the performance of multiple tools in an automated fashion. This can be used to identify patterns and trends in how the tools are being used, allowing the user to make more informed decisions about how to optimize their maintenance and repair schedules. This data-driven approach to TCM can help to reduce downtime and improve efficiency. Overall, DT technology is an innovative approach to TCM that can provide a more accurate and comprehensive view of a tool's performance and condition. By leveraging advanced data-driven analytics and predictive modelling, DT technology can help to make data-driven decisions about when to replace or repair a tool, or to optimize maintenance and repair schedules. This can lead to significant savings in time and money and an improved TCM process [16].

3. TCM IN SMART MANUFACTURING

TCM (TCM) is an important component of smart manufacturing and is essential for ensuring that machines are running at optimum levels and producing quality products. TCM involves the use of a variety of sensors and other monitoring devices to monitor the condition of tools and machines in a manufacturing environment. By closely monitoring the condition of tools and machines, manufacturers are able to identify problems before they become serious, allowing them to take corrective action quickly and reduce downtime. TCM involves the use of a variety of sensors and other monitoring devices to measure the performance of tools and machines. These sensors can measure parameters such as temperature, vibration, pressure, and force, as well as more complex conditions such as wear and tear, torque, and speed. By closely monitoring these parameters, manufacturers are able to identify problems before they become serious, allowing them to take corrective action quickly and reduce downtime. TCM also involves the use of predictive maintenance models and algorithms that can detect patterns in the condition of tools and machines and provide early warnings of possible problems [17].





By using predictive maintenance models, manufacturers are able to identify issues before they become serious, allowing them to take corrective action quickly and reduce downtime. In addition, TCM also involves the use of AI (AI) and machine learning (ML) to analyze data from the sensors and other monitoring devices. By using AI and ML, manufacturers are able to automate the process of tool and machine condition monitoring, allowing them to quickly identify problems and take corrective action. Finally, TCM also involves the use of data analytics to gain insight into the performance of tools and machines. By using data analytics, manufacturers can gain insight into the cause of problems and take corrective action quickly. Overall, TCM is an important component of smart manufacturing and is essential for ensuring that machines are running at optimum levels and producing quality products. By using sensors, predictive maintenance models, AI and ML, and data analytics, manufacturers are able to closely monitor the condition of tools and machines and quickly identify and solve problems before they become serious, allowing them to reduce downtime and improve productivity [18]. A schematic diagram of typical Digital Twin model is exhibited in figure 1.

4. **RECENT RESEARCH**

DTs are a relatively new concept in the world of manufacturing, but they are quickly becoming an important part of the TCM process. DTs are virtual representations of physical components of a system, such as machines, equipment, and tools. They allow manufacturers to monitor the performance and condition of these components in real-time, without having to take them offline or out of service. This technology is revolutionizing the world of manufacturing, as it allows for more efficient and reliable production processes. At their core, DTs are a combination of data, analytics, and visualization. They are created by collecting data from the physical components of a system and then using data analytics to interpret the data and create a virtual model of the system. This model can be used to monitor the performance and condition of the components in real-time, allowing for a better understanding of how the system works, and how it could be improved. One of the most important uses of DTs in TCM is to identify when components are in need of maintenance or repair. By monitoring the performance of the components in real-time, manufacturers can identify when something is not working correctly and take action before the issue becomes more serious. This can save time and money, as well as preventing more serious issues from occurring [19]. DTs can also be used to test and analyze new products and designs before they are released to the market. By creating a virtual representation of the components in a system, manufacturers can test and evaluate new products and designs before they are released, ensuring that they are up to standard and ready for the market. This can save time and money, as well as reducing the risk of releasing products that do not meet the desired standards. DTs can also be used to monitor the performance of machinery and equipment in real-time, allowing for more efficient operation. By monitoring the performance of the components in real-time, manufacturers can identify any issues that are occurring and take action before they become more serious. This can reduce downtime, increase efficiency, and improve the overall quality of the products and services that manufacturers provide. DTs are an important part of the TCM process, and they are revolutionizing the world of manufacturing. By using data analytics to create virtual models of the components of a system, manufacturers can monitor their performance and condition in real-time, allowing for more efficient and reliable production processes. This technology is quickly becoming an

important part of the TCM process, and it is only going to become more important as technology advances [20].

5. BENEFITS OF DT TECHNOLOGY FOR TCM

DT technology is an emerging technology that helps in monitoring and analyzing the condition of tools and machines. It is used for predictive maintenance, which helps in preventing costly breakdowns, increasing the lifespan of machines, and reducing downtime. This technology is used to create accurate digital replicas of physical objects, systems, and processes. It has a wide array of applications in the manufacturing, automotive, and aerospace industries. The primary benefit of DT technology is that it enables organizations to gain an in-depth understanding of their tools' condition. By monitoring and analyzing the condition of tools, it is possible to identify issues early on, which can be addressed before they cause a breakdown. This helps to reduce the cost of maintenance and repair, and increases the lifespan of the tools [21]. Additionally, it helps to improve the performance of the tools and machines, as they are monitored on a regular basis. Another benefit of DT technology is that it provides organizations with real-time insights into their tools and machines. This helps to detect problems before they become costly, and also helps to reduce downtime as issues can be addressed quickly. Additionally, this technology can be used to collect data related to the performance of tools and machines, which can be used to identify patterns and make improvements. This data can also be used to identify areas where new tools or machines may be needed, thus helping to reduce costs. DT technology also helps to improve safety in the workplace. By monitoring the condition of tools and machines, it is possible to identify any potential hazards, and take steps to address them. This helps to create a safer working environment for employees, as well as reduce the risk of accidents and injuries. Additionally, DTs can be used to simulate potential scenarios to identify potential risks and develop strategies to mitigate them. The use of DT technology also helps to improve operational efficiency. By tracking the performance of tools and machines, it is possible to identify areas where improvements can be made. This helps to reduce waste and improve productivity. Additionally, DTs can be used to create simulations to test out new processes and designs, helping to reduce the risk of errors and improve the quality of the final product. Overall, DT technology has a wide range of benefits for TCM. It helps to reduce the cost of maintenance and repair, increase the lifespan of tools and machines, improve safety in the workplace, and reduce downtime [22]. Additionally, it can be used to collect data related to the performance of tools and machines, and to create simulations to test out new ideas and processes. These benefits make DT technology an invaluable tool for any organization looking to stay ahead of the competition [23].

6. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

DT technology is a relatively new concept that has been gaining traction in recent years, particularly in the industrial sector. DT technology enables the creation of an exact digital replica of a physical object, such as a tool or machine. This digital replica can be used to monitor the condition of the tool or machine in real-time and determine when it needs maintenance or repair. While DT technology offers many potential benefits, there are also several challenges and limitations that must be addressed before it can become a widespread and reliable TCM solution. One of the primary challenges associated with DT technology is the cost of implementation. Creating and maintaining a DT requires a significant investment in hardware, software, and personnel. Additionally, the cost of maintaining the DT must be weighed against the potential savings that could be achieved through better TCM. While cost is a major factor to consider, it should not be the only one. In addition to the cost of implementation, there are also technical challenges associated with DT technology [24]. For example, the accuracy of the DT must be verified in order to ensure that it is an accurate representation of the physical tool or machine. Additionally, the DT must be updated regularly in order to reflect any changes in the physical object that could affect its performance or condition. Furthermore, the DT must be able to communicate with the physical object in order to provide timely and accurate information. Another challenge associated with DT technology is the potential for data privacy and security issues. As the DT is connected to the physical object it is monitoring, the data it collects could potentially be accessed by unauthorized individuals. As such, it is important that the DT and its associated data are secured against malicious attacks. Finally, there are also some limitations to DT technology. For example, the DT cannot always accurately represent the physical object, particularly in cases where the object is highly complex or has significant variation in its condition. As such, it is important to consider the limitations of DT technology when deciding whether or not to invest in such a system. Despite these challenges and limitations, DT technology offers a great deal of potential for TCM. By creating an exact digital replica of a physical object, the DT can provide real-time information about its condition and enable timely maintenance and repair. Additionally, the DT can be used to gain insight into the

performance of the tool or machine, allowing for better decision-making and optimization. In order to take full advantage of DT technology, however, it is important to be aware of the challenges and limitations associated with it. With the right preparation and planning, DT technology can be an effective TCM solution [25-30].

7. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

DT Technology (DT) is an emerging technology that has tremendous potential for TCM. This technology can be used to monitor the current condition of the tool, predict possible future conditions, and provide a comprehensive overview of the tool's performance. DT can be used to create a virtual copy of the tool, allowing for the monitoring and control of the tool from a distance. This technology can also be used to detect potential problems with the tool before they become expensive or catastrophic failures. DT can also be used to track the performance of the tool over time and can be used to optimize the tool's performance. DT can also provide feedback to the user on the tool's performance, allowing for the optimization of the tool's performance. Overall, DT Technology is an emerging technology that has tremendous potential for TCM. It has the potential to provide better insights into the current and future condition of the tool, as well as allow for the optimization of the tool's performance. There are still many areas of research that need to be explored in the field of DT for TCM [31-35]. First, more research needs to be done on how DT can be used to detect potential problems with the tool before they become catastrophic failures. Second, more research needs to be done on how DT can be used to optimize the performance of the tool. Third, more research needs to be done on how DT can be used to provide feedback to the user on the tool's performance. Finally, more research needs to be done on how DT can be used to create a virtual copy of the tool. Overall, there are still many areas of research that need to be explored in the field of DT for TCM. With more research, DT can be used to provide better insights into the current and future condition of the tool, as well as allow for the optimization of the tool's performance. With more research, DT can become an even more powerful tool for TCM [36-44].

Acknowledgement/Funding Acknowledgement

The author received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

REFERENCES

- [1] Venkatesh, S., Sivapirakasam, S. P., Sakthivel, M., Ganeshkumar, S., Prabhu, M. M., & Naveenkumar, M. (2021). Experimental and numerical investigation in the series arrangement square cyclone separator. *Powder Technology*, *383*, 93-103.
- [2] Ganeshkumar, S., Thirunavukkarasu, V., Sureshkumar, R., Venkatesh, S., & Ramakrishnan, T. (2019). Investigation of wear behaviour of silicon carbide tool inserts and titanium nitride coated tool inserts in machining of en8 steel. *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology*, *10*(1), 1862-1873.
- [3] Ganeshkumar, S., Sureshkumar, R., Sureshbabu, Y. & Balasubramani, S. (2020). A review on cutting tool measurement in turning tools by cloud computing systems in industry 4.0 and IoT. *GIS science journal*, 7(8), 1-7.
- [4] Ganeshkumar, S., Sureshkumar, R., Sureshbabu, Y. & Balasubramani, S. (2019). A numerical approach to cutting tool stress in CNC turning of EN8 steel with silicon carbide tool insert. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 8(12), 3227-3231.
- [5] Kumar, S.G. & Thirunavukkarasu, V. (2016). Investigation of tool wear and optimization of process parameters in turning of EN8 and EN 36 steels. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 6(11), 237-243.
- [6] Gokilakrishnan, G., Ganeshkumar, S., Anandakumar, H. & Vigneshkumar, M. (2021). A Critical Review of Production Distribution Planning Models. In 2021 7th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS) (Vol. 1, pp. 2047-2051). IEEE.
- [7] Ganeshkumar, S., Kumar, S.D., Magarajan, U., Rajkumar, S., Arulmurugan, B., Sharma, S., Li, C., Ilyas, R.A. & Badran, M.F. (2022). Investigation of tensile properties of different infill pattern structures of 3D-printed PLA polymers: analysis and validation using finite element analysis in ANSYS. *Materials*, 15(15), 5142.
- [8] Ganeshkumar, S. & Venkatesh, S. (2022). Manufacturing Techniques and Applications of Multifunctional Metal Matrix Composites. *Functional Composite Materials: Manufacturing Technology and Experimental Application*, p.157.
- [9] Ganeshkumar, S., Deepika, T. & Haldorai, A. (2022). A Supervised Machine Learning Model for Tool Condition Monitoring in Smart Manufacturing. *Defence Science Journal*, 72(5), 712-720.
- [10] Ganeshkumar, S., Paranthaman, P., Arulmurugan, R., Arunprakash, J., Manickam, M., Venkatesh, S., & Rajendiran, G. (2022). Performance of Multilayered Nanocoated Cutting Tools in High-Speed Machining: A Review. *International Journal of Photoenergy*, 2022.
- [11] Ganeshkumar, S., Singh, B. K., Kumar, S. D., Gokulkumar, S., Sharma, S., Mausam, K. & Tag Eldin, E. M. (2022). Study of wear, stress and vibration characteristics of silicon carbide tool inserts and nano multi-layered titanium nitride-coated cutting tool inserts in turning of SS304 steels. *Materials*, 15(22), 7994.
- [12] Ganeshkumar, S. (2023). Exploring the Potential of Integrating Machine Tool Wear Monitoring and ML for Predictive Maintenance-A Review. *Journal of Advanced Mechanical Sciences*, 2(1), 10-20.
- [13] Luo, W., Hu, T., Zhang, C., & Wei, Y. (2019). Digital twin for CNC machine tool: modeling and using strategy. *Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing*, *10*, 1129-1140.
- [14] Armendia, M., Cugnon, F., Berglind, L., Ozturk, E., Gil, G., & Selmi, J. (2019). Evaluation of machine tool digital twin for machining operations in industrial environment. *Procedia CIRP*, 82, 231-236.
- [15] Qi, Q., Tao, F., Hu, T., Anwer, N., Liu, A., Wei, Y., ... & Nee, A. Y. C. (2021). Enabling technologies and tools for digital twin. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, 58, 3-21.
- [16] Rasheed, A., San, O., & Kvamsdal, T. (2020). Digital twin: Values, challenges and enablers from a modeling perspective. *Ieee Access*, 8, 21980-22012.
- [17] Zhu, Z., Liu, C., & Xu, X. (2019). Visualisation of the digital twin data in manufacturing by using augmented reality. *Procedia Cirp*, *81*, 898-903.
- [18] Lu, Y., Liu, C., Kevin, I., Wang, K., Huang, H., & Xu, X. (2020). Digital Twin-driven smart manufacturing: Connotation, reference model, applications and research issues. *Robotics and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing*, *61*, 101837.

- [19] Coronado, P. D. U., Lynn, R., Louhichi, W., Parto, M., Wescoat, E., & Kurfess, T. (2018). Part data integration in the Shop Floor Digital Twin: Mobile and cloud technologies to enable a manufacturing execution system. *Journal of manufacturing systems*, *48*, 25-33.
- [20] Sacks, R., Brilakis, I., Pikas, E., Xie, H. S., & Girolami, M. (2020). Construction with digital twin information systems. *Data-Centric Engineering*, *1*, e14.
- [21] Zhu, Z., Xi, X., Xu, X., & Cai, Y. (2021). Digital Twin-driven machining process for thin-walled part manufacturing. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, *59*, 453-466.
- [22] Luo, W., Hu, T., Zhu, W., & Tao, F. (2018, March). Digital twin modeling method for CNC machine tool. In 2018 IEEE 15th International Conference on Networking, Sensing and Control (ICNSC) (pp. 1-4). IEEE.
- [23] Kholopov, V. A., Antonov, S. V., & Kashirskaya, E. N. (2019, September). Application of the digital twin concept to solve the monitoring task of machine-building technological process. In 2019 International Russian Automation Conference (RusAutoCon) (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- [24] Liu, S., Lu, S., Li, J., Sun, X., Lu, Y., & Bao, J. (2021). Machining process-oriented monitoring method based on digital twin via augmented reality. *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, 113, 3491-3508.
- [25] Moi, T., Cibicik, A., & Rølvåg, T. (2020). Digital twin based condition monitoring of a knuckle boom crane: An experimental study. *Engineering Failure Analysis*, *112*, 104517.
- [26] Lynn, R., Sati, M., Tucker, T., Rossignac, J., Saldana, C., & Kurfess, T. (2018). Realization of the 5axis machine tool digital twin using direct servo control from cam. *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Model-Based Enterprise Summit.*
- [27] He, B., & Bai, K. J. (2021). Digital twin-based sustainable intelligent manufacturing: A review. Advances in Manufacturing, 9, 1-21.
- [28] Qiao, Q., Wang, J., Ye, L., & Gao, R. X. (2019). Digital twin for machining tool condition prediction. *Procedia CIRP*, 81, 1388-1393.
- [29] Lo, C. K., Chen, C. H., & Zhong, R. Y. (2021). A review of digital twin in product design and development. Advanced Engineering Informatics, 48, 101297.
- [30] Bécue, A., Maia, E., Feeken, L., Borchers, P., & Praça, I. (2020). A new concept of digital twin supporting optimization and resilience of factories of the future. *Applied Sciences*, *10*(13), 4482.
- [31] Liu, S., Bao, J., Lu, Y., Li, J., Lu, S., & Sun, X. (2021). Digital twin modeling method based on biomimicry for machining aerospace components. *Journal of manufacturing systems*, 58, 180-195.
- [32] Zhuang, K., Shi, Z., Sun, Y., Gao, Z., & Wang, L. (2021). Digital twin-driven tool wear monitoring and predicting method for the turning process. *Symmetry*, *13*(8), 1438.
- [33] Bauer, P., Stevens, B., & Hazeleger, W. (2021). A digital twin of Earth for the green transition. *Nature Climate Change*, *11*(2), 80-83.
- [34] Liu, S., Lu, Y., Li, J., Song, D., Sun, X., & Bao, J. (2021). Multi-scale evolution mechanism and knowledge construction of a digital twin mimic model. *Robotics and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing*, *71*, 102123.
- [35] Zhang, M., Zuo, Y., & Tao, F. (2018, March). Equipment energy consumption management in digital twin shop-floor: A framework and potential applications. In 2018 IEEE 15th International Conference on Networking, Sensing and Control (ICNSC) (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- [36] Yang, X., Ran, Y., Zhang, G., Wang, H., Mu, Z., & Zhi, S. (2022). A digital twin-driven hybrid approach for the prediction of performance degradation in transmission unit of CNC machine tool. *Robotics and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing*, *73*, 102230.
- [37] Wang, J., Ye, L., Gao, R. X., Li, C., & Zhang, L. (2019). Digital Twin for rotating machinery fault diagnosis in smart manufacturing. *International Journal of Production Research*, 57(12), 3920-3934.
- [38] Huang, H., Yang, L., Wang, Y., Xu, X., & Lu, Y. (2021). Digital twin-driven online anomaly detection for an automation system based on edge intelligence. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, 59, 138-150.
- [39] Singh, B. K., Mondal, B., & Mandal, N. (2016). Machinability evaluation and desirability function optimization of turning parameters for Cr2O3 doped zirconia toughened alumina (Cr-ZTA) cutting insert in high speed machining of steel. *Ceramics International*, *42*(2), 3338-3350.
- [40] Singh, B. K., Roy, H., Mondal, B., Roy, S. S., & Mandal, N. (2019). Measurement of chip morphology and multi criteria optimization of turning parameters for machining of AISI 4340 steel using Y-ZTA cutting insert. *Measurement*, 142, 181-194.
- [41] Singh, B. K., Roy, H., Mondal, B., Roy, S. S., & Mandal, N. (2018). Development and machinability evaluation of MgO doped Y-ZTA ceramic inserts for high-speed machining of steel. *Machining Science and Technology*, 22(6), 899-913.
- [42] Singh, B. K., Ghosh, K., Roy, S. S., Mondal, B., & Mandal, N. (2018). Correlation between

microstructure and mechanical properties of YSZ/Al2O3 ceramics and its effect on high speed machining of steel. *Transactions of the Indian Ceramic Society*, 77(4), 219-225.

- [43] Naveenprabhu, V., Hariharan, S., Aadithan, U., & Janani, B. (2023, March). Controlling Gate Valves with Wi-Fi: An Overview of Available Technologies and Applications. In 2023 9th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS) (Vol. 1, pp. 1396-1400). IEEE.
- [44] Ghosh, K., Mazumder, S., Kumar Singh, B., Hirani, H., Roy, P., & Mandal, N. (2020). Tribological property investigation of self-lubricating molybdenum-based zirconia ceramic composite operational at elevated temperature. *Journal of Tribology*, *142*(2).