# **Evaluation of cfrp machining by applying industrial robots**

## Robots as an alternative to machine tools

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## Introduction

- Carbon fibre reinforced polymer (CFRP) are widely used in highperformance applications
- $\rightarrow$  High strength to weight ratio and high stiffness
- CFRP has two main components:
- $\rightarrow$  high-strength carbon fibres
- $\rightarrow$  the flexible and tough matrix material
- The main challenges in machining of CFRP's arise from the anisotropy and inhomogeneity
- Only 2.0 % of industrial robots (IR) are used in cutting, milling, or

## **Materials and Methods**

- Material for milling
  - $\rightarrow$  The unidirectional composite -11 inner layers
- $\rightarrow$  The woven composite epoxy matrix reinforced with 55 % 0/90 °
- Cutting Tool
  - $\bullet$   $\rightarrow$  F0 has a geometry with 4 cutting teeth and 4 secondary teeth
  - $\bullet$   $\rightarrow$  F1 has the geometry with 9 teeth in right helix, chip breaker.
  - $\rightarrow$  F2 has a geometry with 2 teeth, narrow-toothed with pyramidal edge







#### grinding processes.



"CFRP" or "Carbon fiber reinforced polymer" and or "robotic" or "industrial robot" and "milling"

- "Industrial robot" or "robot" or "robotic" and milling"
- "CRFP" or "Carbon fiber reinforced polymer" and "milling"
- "CFRP" or "Carbon fiber reinforced polymer" and 'industrial robot" or "robot" or "robotic'

#### Results







CFRP – unidirectional and woven

v <sub>c</sub> (m/min)	301	602	904
v <sub>f</sub> (m/min)	1	2	4
Tool	F0	F1	F2







F2 108HO080080

Cutting parameters

KUKA KR 60 HA

Cutting tools

### Conclusion

- The surface roughness Ra for both materials was less than 8 µm in all tests. This results are satisfactory.
- The correlation of the cutting tool geometries, cutting parameters and up and down milling, the milled roughness surface was not changed significantly.
- All experiment did not present delamination during the CFRP milling, for both materials.
- $\blacksquare$  The cutting tools F0 and F2 showed dimensional deviation below D = 0.14 mm in the experiments for the unidirectional material and the cutting tool F1 has the largest dimensional deviations, Dmax = 0.23mm.
- The cutting force F, it can be observed that the increase in cutting speed  $v_c$  has made it possible to gain the feed rate  $v_f$ , in addition to maintaining or even reducing the cutting force.
- The material has diverse structures (fibre and matrix) that will directly affect its machinability.
- Finally, the proposed cutting parameters for the machining process by application of the IR, as well as the cutting tools showed that during the milling of CFRP – unidirectional and wove, non-standard results to pull-out, delamination, dimensional quality and cutting force.

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301

602

**IPK** 

 $v_{f}$  (m/min

v<sub>c</sub> (m/min)

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