Prediction of cutting forces in ball-end milling of 2.5D C/C composites

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Abstract Machining of carbon/carbon (C/C) composite materials is difficult to carry out due to its high specific stiffness, brittleness, anisotropic, non-homogeneous and low thermal conductivity, which can result in tear, burr, poor surface quality and rapid wear of cutters. Accurate and fast prediction of cutting forces is important for milling C/C composite materials with high quality. This paper presents an alternative cutting force model involving the influences of the directions of fiber. Based on the calculated and experimental results, the cutting forces' coefficients of 2.5D C/C composites are evaluated using multiple linear regression method. Verification experiment has been carried out through a group of orthogonal tests. Results indicate that the proposed model is reliable and can be used to predict the cutting forces in ball-end milling of 2.5D C/C composites.
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1. Introduction

C/C composites are carbon-fiber-reinforced carbon composites. They offer some superior properties, such as low weight, low thermal expansion coefficient, withstanding high temperatures and high resistance to corrosion.1−5 C/C composites retain room temperature properties to be more than 3000 °C in the inert atmosphere, and this is the main trend of the development of high-temperature structural materials in the future.3

In addition, C/C composites are capable of replacing heart valves and hip due to its excellent biological compatibility.5 There are several kinds of C/C composites according to their braided structures. One is called 2.5-dimensional (2.5D) C/C composite. The material is obtained by laminating non-woven fabric layers and chopped carbon fiber felts one over another. A needling process transfers some fibers along the third direction, perpendicular to the layer, to prevent delamination propagation. The chemical vapor infiltration technique is used to synthesize the matrix in the preform, made of discontinuous fibers.5,6 The microstructure of the 2.5D C/C composite with needle-punched felt is shown in Fig. 1. Although this material is reinforced by needle punched felt, this material is strong in the fiber direction, but quite weak in the needle punched direction. This makes it easily crush.

Machining of C/C composites is a complex area. Conventional machining practices, such as turning, drilling and
milling, which are a problem as the fibers and fiber direction result in an uneven cutting force and high tool wear, can still be applied to the machining of C/C composites. Although decades have passed since C/C composites appeared for the first time, there is little open literature about milling technology of C/C composites. Ferreira et al. used ceramics, cemented carbide, cubic boron nitride, and polycrystalline diamond (PCD) to research the turning process of C/C composites. The experimental results showed that PCD was the optimal tool in finish turning, and cemented carbide tools could be used in rough turning with appropriate cutting parameters. Li et al. proposed that the ultrasound-assisted milling relative to the normal milling could improve the surface quality of C/C composites with lower cutting temperature, cutting force and tool wear. It is helpful to process composites with high precision, high efficiency and low cost.

In milling of composites, most researches focus on carbon fibers-reinforced plastic (CFRP) composites. Hanasaki et al. studied the tool wear mechanism in machining of CFRP and concluded that the fracture of carbon fiber was caused as a result of the shear stress perpendicular to the fiber direction exceeding the shear strength of fiber. Based on fiber and matrix mechanical properties, Hintze et al. investigated machining CFRP during slot milling experiments and found that occurrence of delamination is closely related to tool wear and top layer fiber cutting angle. Turki et al. conducted a cutting experiment to study unidirectional carbon/epoxy composites. They reached the conclusion that cutting forces increase with the increase of feed rate and cutting depth, and the forces are influenced by the fiber orientation. Krishnaraj et al. determined the optimal cutting conditions of CFRP laminates at high speed drilling using K20 carbide drill. Chatelain and Zaghbani studied the effect of tool geometry special features on cutting forces of multilayered CFRP laminates. They found that the special grooves reduce the axial force to approximately a null value. Hosokawa et al. studied side milling tests of CFRP plate with two types of diamond-like carbon-coated carbide end mills with different helix angles. They found that the inclination milling with high helix angle end mill, in which the resultant cutting force acts parallel to the work surface, enables to reduce tool wear and to improve surface integrity with less delamination and fluffing. Mahdi and Zhang established a finite element method to predict the cutting force for the orthogonal cutting of CFRP. Zhang presented a theoretical cutting force calculation method with fiber orientation varying from 0° to 90° for the orthogonal cutting of CFRP. Kalla et al. simulated the cutting of CFRP with helical end mill by mechanistic modeling techniques, which can predict the cutting forces of unidirectional and multidirectional composites. Saha and Bhattacharya proposed a theoretical model based on material mechanical properties of the FRPs. Many factors are shown to affect the mechanical properties of the FRPs, including carbon fiber diameter, volumetric ratio of carbon fibers, curing conditions and so on. They concluded that their model works well when fracture plane angle is between 90° and 180°. Karpat et al. proposed a mechanistic cutting force model for diamond cutter milling CFRP. And the cutting force coefficients in radial and tangential directions were evaluated by the sine function of fiber cutting angle. Karpat and Polat designed a double helix end mill to eliminate the delamination of CFRP and built a mechanistic force model. By analyzing the instantaneous cutting force, Zaghbani et al. considered that the main cause of the nonlinear change of average cutting force is the anisotropy of the material. They established a prediction model of cutting force of CFRP. Experiments showed that the measurement data and the theoretical data are in good agreement and the estimation error is approximately ±12.5%. Davim and Reis established a cutting force model using multiple regression analysis between cutting velocity and feed rate with the surface roughness and damage in a CFRP composite material.

Literature review shows that for cutting mechanism, most previous researches have been concerned with metal materials and CFRP, only a few researches have been conducted on C/C composites. Mechanistic models of machining processes are aimed at the accurate prediction of dynamic cutting forces which can estimate other quantities of the cutting process including tool life, cutter and part deflection, NC code, surface quality and process stability. Because the ball-end milling process is suitable for machining freeform surfaces and can be used in finish milling of C/C composites, it is necessary to establish a ball-end milling force model and predict the cutting force of C/C composites to improve the machining quality and efficiency.

In summary, the existing cutting force models have focused on either metal materials or CFRP. This paper presents an alternative cutting force model dedicated for ball-end milling of C/C composite materials. Influences of fiber directions on cutting forces are considered in detail. The proposed method is experimentally proven through a group of orthogonal tests.

2. Cutting force model

2.1. Deformation zones in machining of composite material

In cutting of CFRP, a chip formation area consisting of three deformation zones is shown in Fig. 2. \( \theta \) is the fiber orientation angle between carbon fiber orientation and tool motion direction, \( ax \) the actual cutting thickness, \( ax \) the nominal cutting thickness, and \( \gamma e \) the cutting tool edge radius. The height
of uncut material compressed by the tool can be treated the same as the cutting tool edge radius. Hence, the actual cutting thickness can be calculated by Eq. (1).

\[ a_c = a_{c1} - \gamma_c \]  

(1)

The first deformation region in composite cutting locates in the front of the rake face, which is the region of chip formation. Because the surface of carbon fiber is smooth, the reinforced carbon fiber of C/C composites has poor compatibility and poor bonding performance with matrix. There are many defects existing in the interfaces. As a result, the interlaminar shear strength is poor, which may lead to the fracture damage taking place on the cross sections and interlaminar interface of carbon fibers. Then it may form an approximate step-like shear plane. This cutting deformation region corresponds to the first and second deformation regions in metal cutting. The second deformation region in composite cutting locates in the front of the tool edge. A portion of material is overwhelmed at the front-end of the cutting edge when the main cutting edge passes the cutting surface. Then it will generate mixed deformations, including elastic and plastic deformation. Hence, this region is also called an extruded region. The third deformation happens between tool flank face and the machined surface. This phenomenon is caused by the elastic rebound of the pressed part in the second region. In brief, it is also called a rebound region.17

2.2. Cutting force model of 2.5D C/C composites

Many researchers employed the cutting force prediction model of unidirectional carbon fibers-reinforced plastic (UCFRP) composites to study the mechanical model of all composite materials. When the cutting directions are along the 0° and 90° fiber orientation, the cutting forces are evaluated individually for UCFRP. Besides, the resultant cutting force is evaluated based on them. According to the material structure, the cutting force of 2.5D C/C composite can also be calculated by considering the effect of the fiber direction as UCFRP.

2.2.1. Cutting force model in the first deformation region

As shown in Fig. 3, the shear slip deformation process along plane \( AB \) in C/C composite cutting can be decomposed into two components. One is along plane \( AC \) perpendicular to the fiber direction. The other is along plane \( BC \) parallel to the fiber direction. During cutting process, fibers are cut off along the plane \( AC \), and then fibers and matrix materials slide out along the plane \( BC \) and become chips.

Shear force \( F_S \) can be resolved into \( F_{S1} \) and \( F_{S2} \) components. \( F_{S1} \) is the cutting force vertical to the fiber direction and \( F_{S2} \) the cutting force parallel to the fiber direction. They can be expressed by Eq. (2) when the cutting direction is along the 0° fiber direction.

\[
\begin{align*}
F_{S1} &= F_S \sin(\phi + \psi) \\
F_{S2} &= F_S \cos(\phi + \psi)
\end{align*}
\]  

(2)

where \( \phi \) is the shear angle, and \( \psi \) is the angle between the machining surface of workpiece and the working table.

According to the definition of shear force, \( F_{S1} \) and \( F_{S2} \) can also be expressed as

\[
\begin{align*}
F_{S1} &= \tau_1 h l_{AC} \\
F_{S2} &= \tau_2 h l_{BC}
\end{align*}
\]  

(3)

where \( \tau_1 \) and \( \tau_2 \) are the transverse shear strengths of carbon fiber and matrix, respectively. \( h \) is the side step. \( l_{AC} \) and \( l_{BC} \) are the lengths of shear plane of \( AC \) and \( BC \).

As shown in Fig. 3(c), the actual cutting thickness can be given by Eq. (4).

\[ a_c = l_{AC} \cos \psi - l_{BC} \sin \psi \]  

(4)

From Eq. (4), the following expressions can be easily obtained.

\[ l_{AC} = \frac{a_c}{\cos \psi - \frac{\tau_1 h l_{AC}}{\tau_2 \tan(\phi + \psi)}} \]  

(5)

Finally, one can obtain the following equation.

\[ F_S = \frac{\tau_1 h l_{AC}}{\sin(\phi + \psi) \cos \psi - \frac{\tau_1 h l_{AC}}{\tau_2 \tan(\phi + \psi)} \sin \psi} \]  

(6)

Normal force on the shear plane can be calculated by Eq. (7) according to Fig. 3.

\[ F_N = F_S \tan(\phi + \beta - \gamma_0 + \psi) \]  

(7)

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
F_{S1} \\
F_{S2}
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
\cos(\psi + \phi) & -\sin(\psi + \phi) \\
\sin(\psi + \phi) & \cos(\psi + \phi)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
F_N \\
F_S
\end{bmatrix}
\]  

(8)

where \( F_{S1} \) and \( F_{S2} \) are the horizontal and vertical cutting force in the first deformation zone, respectively. \( \gamma_0 \) is the tool rake
angle, and $\beta$ the friction angle. $R$ is the resultant cutting force, and $R'$ its reaction force in Fig. 3.

Horizontal and vertical cutting forces in the first deformation zone can be evaluated by Eq. (9) when the cutting direction is along $0^\circ$ fiber orientation,

$$
\begin{align*}
F_{y1}(0^\circ) &= \tau_1 h \alpha_c \\
F_{z1}(0^\circ) &= \tau_1 h \alpha_c \\
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
\phi &= \tan^{-1}\left( \frac{\gamma_c \cos \gamma_0}{1 - \gamma_c \sin \gamma_0} \right)
\end{align*}
$$

where $\gamma_c$ is the coefficient of chip deformation. Because C/C composite is a kind of brittle material, $\gamma_c$ can be set to be 1.

Shear angle can be evaluated by Eq. (11).

$$
\phi &= \tan^{-1}\left( \frac{\cos \gamma_0}{1 - \gamma_c \sin \gamma_0} \right)
$$

2.2.2. Cutting force model in the second deformation zone

As shown in Fig. 4, the second deformation zone can be seen as a 1/4 arc of a moving cylinder rolling the machined surface. The point $O$ is the center of the arc.

The pressure perpendicular to the fiber orientation at the arc $AB$ is denoted as $P$ and can be evaluated by Eq. (12)

$$
P = \frac{\gamma_c \pi E h}{4}
$$

where $\gamma_c$ is the radius of the cutter and $E^*$ the effective elastic modulus.

The effective elastic modulus can be evaluated by Eq. (13)

$$
E^* = \frac{E}{1 - \mu^2}
$$

where $E$ is the elastic modulus, and $\mu$ Poisson ratio.

Because there are elastic deformations in the second deformation region, the actual pressure $P_{\text{real}}$ must be evaluated by multiplying a coefficient $K$ with $P$, as shown by Eq. (14). $K$ is a function with respect to $\theta$.

$$
P_{\text{real}} = KP = f(\theta)P
$$

The actual friction $f_{\text{real}}$ can be evaluated by Eq. (15)

$$
f_{\text{real}} = P_{\text{real}}u
$$

where $u$ is friction coefficient.

Hence, the horizontal and vertical cutting forces, $F_{y2}$ and $F_{z2}$, in the second deformation zone can be given by Eq. (16) according to the actual pressure and friction, $P_{\text{real}}$ and $f_{\text{real}}$, and the fiber orientation angle $\theta$.

$$
\begin{align*}
F_{y2} &= P_{\text{real}}(\cos \theta - u \sin \theta) \\
F_{z2} &= P_{\text{real}}(\sin \theta + u \cos \theta)
\end{align*}
$$

when the angle $\theta$ is $0^\circ$. $F_{y2}$ and $F_{z2}$ can be evaluated by Eq. (17)

$$
\begin{align*}
F_{y2}(0^\circ) &= \frac{k \pi \theta h}{4(1 - \mu^2)} \\
F_{z2}(0^\circ) &= \frac{k \pi \theta h}{4(1 - \mu^2)} u
\end{align*}
$$

2.2.3. Cutting force model in the third deformation region

As shown in Fig. 5, the third deformation zone appears under the interaction of flank face of the cutting tool and the machined surface of workpiece. The action force is caused by the elastic recovery of the workpiece materials. The pressure $N$ acting to the workpiece material from flank face of the cutting tool is a constant for the same material.

![Cutting force diagram](image)

Fig. 3 Illustration of the first deformation zone.

![Cutting force in the second deformation region](image)

Fig. 4 Cutting force in the second deformation region.
For the convenience of calculations, it is assumed that all the materials depressed in the second deformation will rebound automatically. As shown in Fig. 6, the contact length $a$ between flank face and the workpiece can be evaluated by Eq. (18). $\gamma_e$ is the rounded cutting edge radius, and $z$ the tool relief angle.

$$a = \gamma_e \cot^2 z \left( \cot z + \cot \psi \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (18)

The pressure $N$ can be evaluated by

$$N = \frac{1}{2} aE_3 h \tan z$$  \hspace{1cm} (19)

where $E_3$ is the effective elastic modulus in the third deformation zone, and $E_3 < E$.

In Fig. 5, $f_3$ is the friction between the tool flank face and the workpiece and it can be resolved into the horizontal force $f_{3x}$ and the vertical force $f_{3y}$ components.

$$f_{3x} = f_3 \sin z$$

$$f_{3y} = f_3 \cos z$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)

with

$$f_3 = uN \cos z$$  \hspace{1cm} (21)

Based on the above equations, the following equation can be obtained.

$$F_{3y(90^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2} aE_3 \tan z (1 - u \cos z \sin z)$$

$$F_{3x(90^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2} aE_3 hu \tan z \cos^2 z$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

Similarly, when the cutting direction is along the 90° fiber orientation in the three deformation regions, the cutting force can also be obtained. The cutting force for 90° fiber orientation in the first deformation zone is shown in Eq. (23). The cutting forces for 90° fiber orientation in the second and the third deformation regions equal those related to the case of 0° fiber orientation in the same deformation region.

$$\begin{align*}
F_{3y(90^\circ)} & = \tau_1 H a_x \cdot \\
& \left( \frac{\sin(\phi + \beta - \gamma + \psi)}{\sqrt{3}} \sin(\phi + \psi) \cos(\phi + \psi) - \cos(\phi + \psi) \sin(\phi + \psi) \right) \\
F_{3x(90^\circ)} & = \tau_1 H u_x \cdot \\
& \left( \frac{\cos(\phi + \beta - \gamma + \psi)}{\sqrt{3}} \sin(\phi + \psi) \cos(\phi + \psi) - \cos(\phi + \psi) \sin(\phi + \psi) \right)
\end{align*}$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)

2.2.4. Resultant cutting force model

The cutting forces of 2.5D C/C composites are associated with all the three deformation zones. Hence, it can be assumed that the resultant cutting force has a linear relationship with the cutting forces for 0° and 90° fiber orientations in three deformation regions and can be calculated by using Eq. (24).

$$\begin{align*}
F_x & = a_1 (F_{x(1\text{D})} + F_{x(2\text{D})} + F_{x(3\text{D})}) + a_2 (F_{x(1\text{D})} + F_{x(2\text{D})} + F_{x(3\text{D})}) + b_1 \\
F_y & = a_3 (F_{y(1\text{D})} + F_{y(2\text{D})} + F_{y(3\text{D})}) + a_4 (F_{y(1\text{D})} + F_{y(2\text{D})} + F_{y(3\text{D})}) + b_2
\end{align*}$$  \hspace{1cm} (24)

where $a_1$, $a_2$, $a_3$, $a_4$, $b_1$, and $b_2$ are the correction coefficients of linear superposition. All the correction coefficients can be evaluated by the multiple linear regression method based on the calculated and measured results. All the material parameters required in the calculation process of cutting force are obtained by mechanical tests.

**Table 1** Level table of orthogonal test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma_e$ (m/min)</td>
<td>$f_z$ (mm/tooth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>45.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>60.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2** Material parameters of 2.5D C/C composite used in test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elastic modulus, $E$ (GPa)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective elastic modulus, $E_3$ (GPa)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse shear strengths of carbon fiber, $\tau_1$ (MPa)</td>
<td>12.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse shear strengths of matrix, $\tau_2$ (MPa)</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisson ratio, $\mu$</td>
<td>0.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friction coefficient, $u$</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friction angle, $\beta$</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The angle between machining surface and table, $\psi$ (°)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Model validation

3.1. Experimental setup

In order to validate the cutting force model, a set of tests were performed. The tests use orthogonal test design. The influencing factors are: milling speed \( v_c \), feed per tooth \( f_z \), milling depth \( a_p \) and cutting width \( a_e \). Each factor has four different levels. Table 1 lists each level factor of milling parameters. All the tests were conducted by using cemented carbide (K40) ball-end mills with four flutes, a 40° helix angle, a 10° rake angle, a 12° relief angle and 12 mm diameter. A cemented carbide ball-end mill is schematically shown in Fig. 7.

![Experimental setup.](image)

**Table 1** Results of orthogonal test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>( a_p ) (mm)</th>
<th>( v_c ) (m/min)</th>
<th>( f_z ) (mm/tooth)</th>
<th>( a_e ) (mm)</th>
<th>Force(N)</th>
<th>Calculated</th>
<th>Measured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( F_y )</td>
<td>( F_z )</td>
<td>( F_y )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-8.201</td>
<td>-18.989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-14.4</td>
<td>-24.417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>45.24</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>-17.61</td>
<td>-26.451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>60.32</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>-16.81</td>
<td>-26.916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>-26.15</td>
<td>-49.207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>-28.87</td>
<td>-36.396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>45.24</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-15.72</td>
<td>-31.440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>60.32</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-19.43</td>
<td>-34.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>-32.94</td>
<td>-60.362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>-34.7</td>
<td>-43.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>45.24</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-26.47</td>
<td>-41.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>60.32</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-15.23</td>
<td>-26.253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>15.08</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-37.5</td>
<td>-66.793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>-26.75</td>
<td>-42.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>45.24</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>-60.617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>60.32</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>-48.25</td>
<td>-57.564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Test results and analysis

The results of calculated and measured cutting forces are shown in Table 3. The formula of the resultant cutting force can be evaluated using Eq. (25) based on the data in Table 3. From Eq. (24), it can be seen that \( b_1 \) and \( b_2 \) in Eq. (24) can be omitted since they are very small and have no significant effect on the cutting forces.

\[
\begin{align*}
F_y & = 0.4912F_y^{(0')} + 1.6763F_y^{(90')} - 0.0089 \\
F_z & = 0.521F_z^{(0')} + 1.5842F_z^{(90')} + 0.0121
\end{align*}
\]

Comparison between measured and calculated cutting forces.

**Table 4** Comparison between measured and calculated cutting forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>( a_p ) (mm)</th>
<th>( v_c ) (m/min)</th>
<th>( f_z ) (mm/tooth)</th>
<th>( a_e ) (mm)</th>
<th>( F_y ) (N)</th>
<th>( F_z ) (N)</th>
<th>Error (%)</th>
<th>( F_y ) (N)</th>
<th>( F_z ) (N)</th>
<th>Error (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-22.307</td>
<td>-24.0198</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>17.581</td>
<td>18.52973</td>
<td>5.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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4. Conclusions

An alternative cutting force model for ball-end milling of 2.5D C/C composite materials is proposed. First, the chip formation area is divided into three deformation zones. The cutting forces for 0° and 90° fiber orientations in three deformation zones are calculated individually. Then the resultant cutting force is derived using multiple linear regression method. Finally, the model is verified by a group of orthogonal tests. Results show that the maximum error is about 10%; hence, it can be reliably used to predict the cutting forces in ball-end milling of 2.5D C/C composites.

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References


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