Welcome to the TB-RAM CoE webinar

Technobothnia Robotic Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence

The webinar starts at 13:00

Agenda

Team introduction

Project presentation

Project results and demonstration

Future development

Open discussion



Team introduction

Project introduction

- The TB-RAM CoE project is centered around creating Robotic Additive Manufacturing (RAM) demonstration environment to aid in the development of additive manufacturing competences for companies in Ostrobothnia, as well as for university staff and students.
- The project is financed by the European Regional Development Fund.
- The project is a collaboration between Novia UAS, the University of Vaasa and VAMK.



Project results and demonstration





The roots

The robotic additive manufacturing platform has its root in the EPS project: *3D printing with Robotic Arm*.

The project produced the original extruder tool and robot control program.



What is additive manufacturing?

- Additive manufacturing (3D printing) is the process of constructing real objects from digital files.
- Real objects are constructed by depositing thin successive layers of molten plastic or other materials on a build surface. As the material cools it solidifies to form a stable object.
- The most common type of 3D printer is the Cartesian printer. These printers are able to position the print head (Nozzle) along three axes.



Introducing robots to AM: Robotic Additive Manufacturing

- Robotic AM is an extension of classical Additive Manufacturing in which the print head is attached to a robot arm. RAM leverages the power of robotics to work around the limitations of conventional AM.
- Cartesian 3D printers are incapable of printing larger NON-PLANAR objects. Non-planar means that the deposited layers aren't flat/horizontal.
- Cartesian 3D printers are incapable of doing FREEFORM printing, in which the print head can rotate freely to deposit material from any angle.
- Cartesian 3D printers usually have a limited print volume due to their need to have their physical axes extend along the entire build volume.

The TB-RAM platform components

The hardware

(extruder, microcontroller, build platform and more)



The software

(robot control program, 3D slicers and more)

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Developing the extruder tool

- The extruder tool end-effector serves multiple purposes:
 - It heats and deposits the material through its nozzle.
 - It manages heater temperature.
 - It cools the printed part.
 - It manages bed leveling.
- The extruder tool has gone through several iterations and complete re-designs.
- The pointed design of the final extruder enables freeform and non-planar printing.
- The compressed air-cooling system enables rapid part cooling.

AIR REGULATORS

ROBOT MOUNT

PROBE RETRACTOR

FILAMENT EXTRUDER

COMPRESSED AIR COOLING SYSTEM

BED LEVELING PROBE



Extruder microcontroller

- The extruder microcontroller controls the extruder tool.
- The microcontroller firmware is a separate program which communicates with the robot via a serial connection.
- The microcontroller housing was custom built for the RAM platform.

Filament holder and guide







The build platform

- The build platform has gone through several iterations.
- Multiple build surface types have been tested
 - Painter's tape
 - Heat-treated glass
 - BuildTak
- The first versions of the build platforms were unheated but caused problems with print adherence.
- The final build platform uses a detachable glass plate, heated by a large metal block. The top surface uses BuildTak.







Software overview

- The RAM platform uses many different software components developed in different computer languages.
- The robot control program was developed in RAPID in RobotStudio and handles the translation of G-Code into robot and extruder actions.
- The commercial 3D slicers PrusaSlicer and Ultimaker Cura were extensively used to produce G-Code from 3D models. In addition, a custom Parametric Slicer was developed in Javascript.
- The extruder firmware was written in C++ in Arduino IDE. The firmware acts as a bridge between the extruder tool and the robot. A Python interface was developed for exclusive PC communication.

Robotic Addictive Manufacturing software overview





Simulations in RobotStudio

- ABB RobotStudio was used extensively to develop and debug the robot control program.
- A digital twin of the TB-RAM platform has been used to test and debug both regular and freeform printing, as well as extruder synchronization.



PROBE BINARY SEARCH PROCEDURE



About bed leveling

- Additive manufacturing requires an accurately leveled build platform to perform well.
- Bed leveling used to be a manual time-consuming and unreliable procedure.
- By mounting a retractable bed leveling probe on the extruder tool, the bed leveling procedure was almost entirely automated, except for an initial rough estimate of build platform position.





PRINT HEAD ROTATION USING THE A, B PARAMETERS

Freeform and non-planar printing

- Print head rotation was added to the robot control program by extending the typical G-code commands available to 3D printers.
- Freeform movement allows for the creation of both NON-PLANAR and FREEFORM objects.
- Freeform movements require special care to avoid unexpected robot collisions.



PARAMETRIC FREEFORM SLICER











Large-scale printing The robot arm has an extensive reach compared to cartesian 3D printers. This allows for extra large objects to be manufactured.





Material testing



- A large number of materials have been tested with the RAM platform:
- Polyethylene terephthalate glycol (PETG)
- Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polyethylene coTrimethylene Terephthalate (PETT)
- Polylactic acid (PLA)
- Filaflex (Thermoplastic elastomers, TPE)
- Due to the relatively open interior of the extruder design the FilaFlex filament would not flow through it.
- Special print surfaces had to be used for certain materials, such as box tape for Polypropylene.

The project also includes testing with commercial products:

- Robotic 3D printing with a granular extruder

 there is an add-in for the ABB robot in the RobotStudio environment. This allows a commercial extruder to be connected to the robot as a printhead.
- Using the YuMi Collaboration Robot with a 3D-Printing pen
 manual 3D printer pen was attached to the YuMi
 Collaboration Robot and tested for printing functionality





Generates RAPID code from G-code (used for traditional small 3D printers).

No limit for number of coordinate points = no limit for the product size .

Support for coordinated external axes (linear and/or rotational).

Granules extruder controlled as an IRC5 axis or with DispenseWare.





DATAMANAGEMENT

ABB – IRB – 1200 ROBOT

IRB 1200-5/0.9

422



TB-RAM CoE, ABB Robotstudio Add-In MOTOR UNIT 80

- Standardized motor unit package
- Smallest ABB motor unit

Weight	1,4 kg
Rated speed	6000 rpm
Max. Dynamic Torque	2,5 Nm





https://mechanicalbase.com/all-aspects-of-plastic-extrusion-processequipments-dies-design-calculations/



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Date:5TH MAR 2021 PI No.: JG1926701-181X

PROFORMA INVOICE ORIGINA										
Item	Name	Drawing	Qty	Treatment	Delivery time	Unit price/se				
1	D16 screw barrel for extruder	From supplier	From supplier 1 Set 38CrMoAlA material / chrome plating		\$400.0					
2	Temperature controller		1 set(3pcs/set)			\$60.00				
3	1.75mm and 3.0mm nozzle		2 pc			\$60.00				
4	Breaker		1 pc	Standard	Within 30 days	\$30.00				
5	Thermocouple	Standard	1 set(3pcs/set)			\$60.00				
6	Hopper		1 pc			\$50.00				
7	Heater		1 set(3pcs/set)			\$60.00				
Freight cost by air										
Total price										

Technical Parameter :

1.Hardness after hardening and tempering: HB280-320;

2.Surface roughness: Ra0.4µm

Terms and Conditions :

Trade Terms : Express

Production Time: Within 30 days after received deposit.

Packing: Slushing oil coated& film wrapped in plywood case.

Mode of Transport: Express

Payment Terms: Through Alibaba

Other: All delivered products are brand new at shipment

Quotation validity: 2 month















mika.billing@vamk.fi - 2021 -

• Basic 3D-printer pen attached to YuMi robot











YuMi_20_4_3D_test1* Station Elements 14000-500425_3



• Modifying gripper fingers to hold printing pen











Future development

Technobothnia Robotic Additive Manufacturing Center of Excellence

For more information about the TB-RAM CoE project, for resources related to RAM and for contact information for demonstrations and usage of the TB-RAM platform, please visit: http://www.tbram.fi

Open discussion





Vaasan yliopisto



Österbottens förhund

Pohjanmaan liitto



European Union European Regional Development Fund Leverage from the EU 2014–2020

 TB-RAM CoE
 1.3.2019 - 31.12.2021