

Optimization of Process Parameters in Machining of Ohns Steel on Vertical Milling Machine using Taguchi Technique

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Abstract— Manufacturing technology has been a driving force behind modern economies since the Industrial Revolution. Although manufacturing techniques have become more sophisticated in the improvement of industrial products and processes. The Quality is designed, not manufactured in to the product. The key element for achieving high quality and low cost is parameter design. Through parameter design, levels of process factors are determined, product's functional characteristics are optimized and the effect of noise is minimized.

The objective of the present work is to apply Taguchi method to investigate the effects of milling parameters such as cutting speed, depth of cut and feed rate on surface roughness, MRR. The present work carrying on vertical milling machine and High Speed Steel is selected as cutting tool to machine the OHNS Steel.

Keywords— ANOVA, Surface Roughness, Material Removal Rate

I. INTRODUCTION

Milling is the process of removing metal by feeding the work past a rotating multipoint cutter. In milling operation, the rate of metal removal is rapid as the cutter rotates at a high speed and has many cutting edges. Thus, the jobs are machined at faster rate than with single point tools and the surface finish is also better due to multi cutting edges.

Milling machine is one of the most important machine tools in a tool room as nearly all the operations can be performed on it with high accuracy. Milling machine augments the work of a lathe and can produce the plain and curved surfaces and helical grooves etc. The milling machine may be so arranged that the several cutters are mounted on the arbor at the same time, thus increasing the metal removal rate and allowing several surfaces to be machined at the same time. The action of milling cutter is vastly different from that of a drill or lathe tool. In milling operation, the cutting edge of the cutter is kept continuously in contact with the material being cut. The cut picks up gradually only.

Milling machines can be used for machining flat surfaces, contoured surfaces, complex and irregular areas, surfaces of revolution, slotting, external and internal threads, gear cutting and helical surfaces of various cross sections etc. The versatility and accuracy of the milling process causes it to be widely used in modern machining manufacturing.

Normally, the milling operation creates plane surfaces. Other geometries can also be created by milling machine. Milling operation is considered an interrupted cutting operation. Teeth of milling cutter enter and exit the work during each revolution. This interrupted cutting action subjects the teeth to a cycle of impact force and thermal shock on every rotation. The tool material and cutter geometry must be designed to bear the above stated conditions.

The variety being demanded in view of the varying tastes of the consumer calls for a very small batch sizes. Small batch sizes will not be able to take advantage of the mass production techniques such as special purpose machines or transfer lines.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

This work reviews in details the literature for a better understanding of the problem discussed in this area.

FUH AND WU [9] studied the response surface method by using the influence of tool geometries (nose radius and flank width) and cutting parameters (cutting speed, depth of cut, feed) on surface roughness in face milling of Aluminium alloy.

CHEN JC, LOU MS, [7]. Studied the effect of spindle speed, feed rate and depth of cut on roughness in face milling of Aluminium work piece. They used in-process surface roughness recognition and a neural fuzzy system.

BAYRAMOGLU AND OZCELIK [4] have modelled surface roughness in high speed flat end milling of steel including total tool operating time along with other machining variables such as spindle speed, feed rate, depth of cut and step over

CHANG AND LU [6] have present fed the optimization of cutting parameters for side milling of medium carbon steel with multiple roughness characteristics, viz., feeding direction roughness, axial direction roughness and waviness, using grey relational Taguchi approach. Cutting aluminium alloys is a major manufacturing process in the automotive industries and the manufacturing of mould and die components. Milling with an end mill is one of the important machining processes for making profiles, slots, engraving, surface contouring, and pockets in precision molds and dies. The machining process is used in both roughing and finishing operations. Thus, the forming process; planning machining, milling, or milling the surface of the piece may cause loss of

material. Such problems may be caused by several factors such as material, cutting speed, feed rate, cutting depth, and also the workers who have no expertise. The researcher, therefore, was interested in investigating any proper condition in Al 7075-T6 milling processes to benefit automotive industries and the manufacturing of mould and die components industries and to reduce time and cost for the better quality product. In addition, the research may be useful for any future research on the similar topic.

BAJIC et al. [2] performed the machining process for optimized the parameters for SR in face milling. Test samples made of carbon steel St 52-3 with dimensions 230x100x100 mm were used in experiments. The parameters cutting speed, depth of cut and feed on machined surface roughness in face milling process have been examined. The results of the performed research show that both feed and cutting speed influence on surface roughness but the feed is the most influential factor.

ANDSHAPOO et al. [1] had given the outline of the soft material milling parameters in their study on optimization of CNC milling of UNS C34000 medium- leaded brass with multiple-surface roughness characteristics. A single-response study provided base in determining the parameters that were studied. The case studies conducted at the laboratory have prompted for the real-time studies and to find the solution for the manufacturing firms around the place.

CHOCKALINGAM et al.[8] studied the effect of different coolant conditions on milling of AISI 304 stainless steel. Cooling methods used in this investigation were flooding of synthetic oil, water-based emulsion, and compressed cold air. Cutting forces and the surface roughness were studied and tool flank wears observed. In this study, the comparison between different coolants effect to the milling of AISI 304 stainless steel is done.

BASKAR.N KANNAN.S [3] parametric optimization of machining parameters in milling process using ANOVA and particle swarm optimization with experimental verification. In this paper they have conducted experimental work on the vertical milling machine by using TUNGSTEN CARBIDE tool cutter and ALLUMINIUM material was machined by milling process. They considered speed, feed and depth of cut as input parameters for finding material removal rate, surface roughness by using ANOVA they analyzed the effect of process parameters on MRR, Surface roughness.

CHANDRASEKARAN et al. [5] studied the machine ability of AISI 410 on CNC milling for SR using taguchi method. The effect and optimization of machining parameters on SR is investigated. L27 Orthogonal array, analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used in this investigation. The experiment was conducted on Fanuc CNC milling machine. Work material of Ø 32 mm and length 60 mm was used.

JOSHI et al.[10] investigated the SR response on CNC milling by Taguchi technique. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in this investigation. The material used for the experiment is (100 x 34 x 20 mm) 5 blocks of aluminium cast heat-treatable alloy. The output characteristic, surface finish is analysed by software Minitab 15 and ANOVA is formed, which shows the percentage contribution of each influencing factor on surface roughness.

III.MATERIALS AND METHOD

i. Work Piece Material

The work piece material used in this work was OHNS steel of length 25 x 25 x 100.The work piece material is shown in fig 1 below.



Fig 1 :OHNS Steel

TABLE 1.CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF OHNS STEEL

C	Mn	Cr	T	Ni	Fe
0.9-1.3	1	0.5	0.4-0.8	0.5	remaining

ii. High Speed Steel Tool

The main use of high-speed steels continues to be in the manufacture of various cutting tools: drills, taps, milling cutters, tool bits, gear cutters, saw blades, planer and jointer blades, router bits, etc., although usage for punches and dies is increasing.

High speed steels also found a market in fine hand tools where their relatively good toughness at high hardness, coupled with high abrasion resistance, made them suitable for low speed applications requiring a durable keen (sharp) edge, such as files, chisels, hand plane blades, and damascus kitchen knives and pocket knives.

High speed steel tools are the most popular for use in woodturning, as the speed of movement of the work past the edge is relatively high for handheld tools, and HSS holds its edge far longer than high carbon steel tools can.



Fig 2 :High speed steel Tool

IV.EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

In the present work L16 Taguchi orthogonal design has been used in order to study the effect of three process parameters (Depth of cut, Feed rate and Spindle speed) and the machining operations is carried on a vertical milling machine and the type of milling used in this work is end milling and ohns steel

is used as a cutting tool and surface roughness, material removal rate is found out. surface roughness is measured in each run by surface Roughness Measuring instrument and material removal rate by using initial weight and final weight and time.

Process Parameters: The machining parameters are depending on the parameters such as speed, feed and depth of cut. The Table 2 shows the range and levels of machining parameters considered for experimental work.

TABLE 2. Ranges and levels of parameters

Factors	Unit	Levels			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Speed	Rpm	102	246	447	669
Feed	Mm/min	16	25	46	71
Doc	mm	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6

Design of experiments :

Experimental work is carried out using taguchi's L16 orthogonal array (OA) experimental design which consists of 16 combinations of speed, feed, depth of cut. taguchi's L16 orthogonal array is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3. L₁₆ Orthogonal array

Sl.No	Cutting speed	Feed	Depth Of Cut
1	102	16	0.4
2	102	25	0.8
3	102	46	1.2
4	102	71	1.6
5	246	16	0.8
6	246	25	0.4
7	246	46	1.6
8	246	71	1.2
9	427	16	1.2
10	427	25	1.6
11	427	46	0.4
12	427	71	0.8
13	669	46	1.6
14	669	25	1.2
15	669	46	0.8
16	669	71	0.4

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 4. Experimental data and results for 3 parameters, Corresponding Ra and MRR for HSS tool

Level	Speed(S)	Feed(f)	Doc(d)	Surface Roughness(μm)	Mrr (gram/min)
1	102	16	0.4	2.15	0.3236
2	102	25	0.8	2.89	0.9901
3	102	46	1.2	3.00	4.6729
4	102	71	1.6	3.15	16.3158
5	246	16	0.8	2.10	1.2903
6	246	25	0.4	2.17	1.5000
7	246	46	1.6	2.04	9.8039
8	246	71	1.2	3.14	11.1111
9	427	16	1.2	2.11	2.2508
10	427	25	1.6	2.17	5.4187
11	427	46	0.4	2.40	1.8779
12	427	71	0.8	3.16	3.2000
13	669	16	1.6	2.33	3.2206
14	669	25	1.2	2.44	3.4314
15	669	46	0.8	2.47	2.8037
16	669	71	0.4	3.18	3.1746

Based on the orthogonal array of L16 doe the experiments were conducted to find the surface roughness, material removal rate. Experimental results for 3 parameters corresponding Ra and Mrr is shown in the table 4. The main objective of this work is find the better operating conditions and also the influence of each parameter is evaluated. this can achieved in two methods.

1. Annova Method
2. Analysis using plotting by levels method

1. ANNOVA METHOD

Using Minitab 17 software, the experiments were carried out. For the proposed method ANOVA (Analysis of variance) are calculated and tabulated.

The results of ANOVA for the responses surface roughness (Ra), are shown the following Tables5 . surface roughness (Ra) versus Speed (s), Feed (f), and Depth of cut (d) is also allowed to determine the effect of any two cutting parameters where as other parameter is maintained constant throughout the design of experiments.

Table 5. Analysis of variance for surface roughness

SOURCE	DF	SS	MS	F	P	C %
SPEED	3	0.4277	0.14258	5.98	0.031	13.44
FEED	3	2.3305	0.77603	32.56	0.000	73.24
DOC	3	0.2806	0.09354	3.92	0.073	8.82
ERROR	6	0.1431	0.02386			4.50
TOTAL	15	3.1820				100.00

The results of ANOVA for the responses material removal rate (MRR), are shown the following Tables 6. material removal rate (MRR) versus Speed (s), Feed (f), and Depth of cut (d) is also allowed to determine the effect of any two cutting parameters where as other parameter is maintained constant throughout the design of experiments.

Table 6. Analysis of variance for material removal rate

SOURCE	DF	SS	MS	F	P	C %
SPEED	3	26.85	8.949	2.22	0.187	9.51
FEED	3	103.60	34.535	8.56	0.014	36.69
DOC	3	127.73	42.577	10.35	0.008	45.23
ERROR	6	24.22	4.037			8.58
TOTAL	15	282.40				100.00

From Table 5 the % contribution of values for speed (13.44%), feed rate (73.24%) and depth of cut (8.82%). It is observed that the feed and speed have great influence on surface roughness.

From Table 6 the % contribution of values for speed (9.51%), feed rate (36.69%) and depth of cut (45.23%). It is observed that the Depth of cut and feed rate have great influence on material removal rate.

2. Analysis using plotting by levels method

In this method ,the average result for each level is calculated to plot the effect of influential factors. The sum of data associated with each level in the orthogonal array column

divided by number of test (data point) for that will provide the appropriate averages. The factors strengths are directly proportional to the slope of the graphs.

Table 7 . Response table for signal- to –noise ratio for Surface roughness (smaller is better) [Ra]

Level	Speed(S)	Feed(f)	Depth of Cut(d)
1	-8.844	-6.516	-7.758
2	-7.326	-7.545	-8.378
3	-7.642	-7.798	-8.429
4	-8.034	-9.987	-7.283
Delta(max-min)	1.518	3.471	1.146
Rank	2	1	3

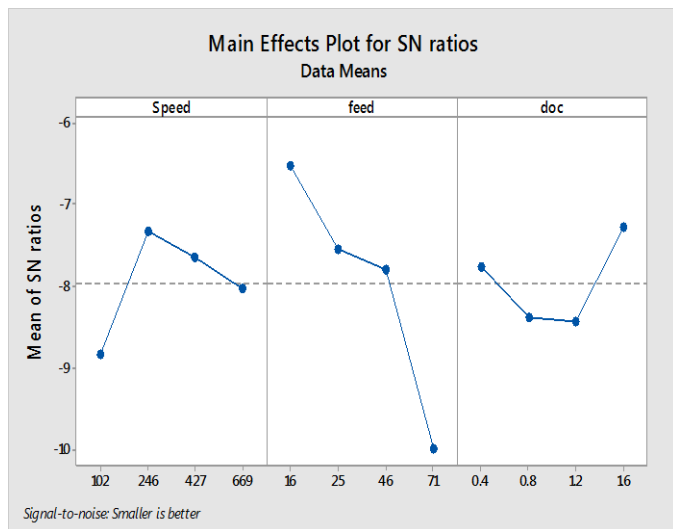


Figure 3: Main effect plot for the RA

Main effect plot for SN ratios for the RA are shown in figure-3 which shows the variation of surface roughness with the input parameters.

Table 8 . Response table for signal- to –noise ratio for material removal rate (Larger is better)

Level	Speed(S)	Feed(f)	Depth of Cut(d)
1	6.940	2.405	2.308
2	11.620	2.206	5.296
3	9.325	11.912	13.016
4	9.964	16.326	17.229
Delta(max-min)	4.680	13.921	14.922
Rank	3	2	1

Main effect plots for SN for Mrr are shown in figure 4 which shows the variation of MRR with the input parameters.

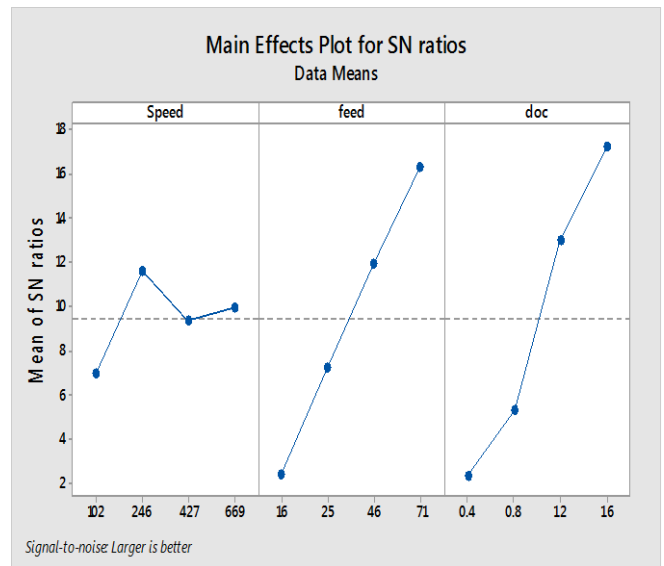


Figure 4: Main effect plot for the MRR

From the above analysis of both figures i.e., from main effect plots of s/n ratios of both Ra & Mrr, it is clearly observed that N2,F1,D4 gives minimum surface roughness and N2,F4,D4 gives maximum material removal rate.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The effect of process parameters on surface roughness and material removal rate are analyzed through the results from milling of OHNS steel with HSS tool reveals the following conclusions.

- Taguchi is an efficient and systematic methodology for optimizing turning parameters and can be utilized rather than engineering judgment.
- It is observed that feed is the most influential controlling factor on surface roughness variation is feed followed by Spindle speed.
- The ANOVA reveals that the percentage contribution of feed (73.24%) is the dominant parameter followed by speed (13.44%) for surface roughness
- It is observed that Doc is the most influential controlling factor on material removal rate is feed followed by Doc.
- The ANOVA reveals that the percentage contribution of Doc (45.23%) is the dominant parameter followed by feed (36.69%) for material removal rate.
- It is concluded that N2,F1,D4 are the optimum conditions which gives better surface finish.
- It is also concluded that N2,F4,D4 are the optimum cutting conditions which gives maximum material removal rate.

Ohns steel	Taguchi	
	Ra	Mrr
Speed	246	246
Feed	16	71
doc	1.6	1.6

Table 9 .The Optimum cutting conditions for process parameters.

VII. REFERNCES

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