Optimization Of Process Parameters By Taguchi Method

This book describes an effective framework for setting the right process parameters and new mold design to reduce the current plastic defects in injection molding. It presents a new approach for the optimization of injection molding process via (i) a new mold runner design which leads to 20 percent reduction in scrap rate, 2.5 percent reduction in manufacturing time, and easier ejection of injected part, (ii) a new mold gate design which leads to less plastic defects; and (iii) the introduction of a number of promising alternatives with high moldability indices. Besides presenting important developments of relevance academic research, the book also includes useful information for people working in the injection molding industry, especially in the green manufacturing field.

How Optimization of process parameters matter's for rejection? Implementation of tool "process parameters search" itself will help to bring down rejection, in any industry where process parameters are involved to control process.

Sheet metal is one of the most important semi finished products used in the steel industry, and sheet metal forming technology is therefore an important engineering discipline within the area of mechanical engineering. The development of new sheet metal forming processes, tooling and so on has up till now to a large extent been based on experience, rules of thumb and trial-error experiments without or with only little use of scientifically based engineering methods. As mentioned above, experience is not enough, and trial-error experiments are very expensive with regard to both money and time. There is therefore great need for the development of both theoretical and experimental engineering methods. In this case, Taguchi method was selected to design of experiment using the statistica software version 7 which enables the problems to be tackled effectively; the punching process has been chosen to form the sheet metal. The objective of the project is to determine the optimize parameters. The parameters to be considered in this study are punching tonnage, the sheet thickness, the sheet length and the sheet width.

All machining process are dependent on a number of inherent process parameters. It is of the utmost importance to find suitable combinations to all the process parameters so that the desired output response is optimized. While doing so may be nearly impossible or too expensive by carrying out experiments at all possible combinations, it may be done quickly and efficiently by using computational intelligence techniques. Due to the versatile nature of computational intelligence techniques, they can be used at different phases of the machining process design and optimization process. While powerful machine-learning methods like gene expression programming (GEP), artificial neural network (ANN), support vector regression (SVM), and more can be used at an early phase of the design and optimization process to act as predictive models for the actual experiments, other metaheuristics-based methods like cuckoo search, ant colony optimization, particle swarm optimization, and others can be used to optimize these predictive models to find the optimal process parameter combination. These machining and optimization processes are the future of manufacturing. Data-Driven Optimization of Manufacturing Processes contains the latest research on the application of state-of-the-art computational intelligence techniques from both predictive modeling and optimization viewpoint in both soft computing approaches and machining processes. The chapters provide solutions applicable to machining or manufacturing process problems and for optimizing the problems involved in other areas of mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, making it a valuable reference tool. This book is addressed to engineers, scientists, practitioners, stakeholders, researchers, academicians, and students interested in the potential of recently developed powerful computational intelligence techniques towards improving the

performance of machining processes.

Freedoms in material choice based on combinatorial design, different directions of process optimization, and computational tools are a significant advantage of additive manufacturing technology. The combination of additive and information technologies enables rapid prototyping and rapid manufacturing models on the design stage, thereby significantly accelerating the design cycle in mechanical engineering. Modern and high-demand powder bed fusion and directed energy deposition methods allow obtaining functional complex shapes and functionally graded structures. Until now, the experimental parametric analysis remains as the main method during AM optimization. Therefore, an additional goal of this book is to introduce readers to new modeling and material's optimization approaches in the rapidly changing world of additive manufacturing of high-performance metals and alloys.

The objectives of the study are to identify the quality characteristics of machining by measuring surface roughness and material removal rate for optimization during the cutting operation; to evaluate the effect of input machining parameters on output response, surface roughness, and metal removal rate; to experimentally validate the optimum parameters for CNC milling machining application for alloy material and confirm the best conditions parameters for CNC milling machine.

Intelligent Optimization of Mold Design and Process Parameters in Injection MoldingSpringer

Statistics is a key characteristic that assists a wide variety of professions including business, government, and factual sciences. Companies need data calculation to make informed decisions that help maintain their relevance. Design of experiments (DOE) is a set of active techniques that provides a more efficient approach for industries to test their processes and form effective conclusions. Experimental design can be implemented into multiple professions, and it is a necessity to promote applicable research on this up-and-coming method. Design of Experiments for Chemical, Pharmaceutical, Food, and Industrial Applications is a pivotal reference source that seeks to increase the use of design of experiments to optimize and improve analytical methods and productive processes in order to use less resources and time. While highlighting topics such as multivariate methods, factorial experiments, and pharmaceutical research, this publication is ideally designed for industrial designers, research scientists, chemical engineers, managers, academicians, and students seeking current research on advanced and multivariate statistics.

One of the main factors limiting progress and mainstream acceptance of metal additive manufacturing (MAM), including the laser engineered net shaping (LENS) process, is lack of consistency between different processes, different feedstock materials, and even different individual machines. To achieve the consistency needed to advance the technology, the processing parameters must be well understood and optimized for a wide range of applications and materials. One material with great potential, but has very limited research so far, is commercially pure titanium (CP Ti). CP Ti can be used in many applications ranging from architecture to its use in desalination plants, but one of the most promising applications for CP Ti is medical implants. The ability to use CP Ti in MAM would be a great stride in advancing the

quality of medical implants, but for MAM to become a mainstream method of producing medical implants, the consistency of the process needs to be ensured. The first step of gaining consistency in MAM with CP Ti is to acquire a greater understanding of the process parameters involved and to optimize the processing parameters for the application at hand. This Thesis aims to find process parameters for CP Ti that are both efficient and cost savings along with providing optimal mechanical properties. Once the trends of varying process parameters can be seen, an optimal set of parameters can be seen and utilized to get the full potential from depositing CP Ti in the LENS process.

The book contains Optimization of Multi response of Turning Process Parameters by Using Tool Inserts, now a days mostly used optimization technique which is better than single response optimizing technique because all the output is affected at a time by all the input factors. The objective of this book is to determine the optimal setting of cutting parameters speed (N)m/min, depth of cut(d) mm, feed(f)mm/rev, Nose Radius(r)mm, variation amplitude(mm/sec2), vibration frequency(kHz) in Cutting tool inserts to minimize surface roughness (Ra) and to increase the Tool life. In this book the experiment has been carried out on CNC (SPINNER 15) lathe in dry, Wet and MQL (Minimum Quantity Lubrication) cutting Condition turning of a commercially used EN 24 grade steel as a work material and carbide insert tool (CNMG120408 CNMG120412). This book highlights use of Taguchi experiment design to optimize the multi response parameters on turning operation. For this experiment Taguchi design of experiment was carried out to collect the data for surface roughness and tool vibration. The results indicate the optimum values of the input factors and the results are conformed by a confirmatory test. This book describes use and steps of Taguchi design of experiments and orthogonal array to find a specific range and combinations of turning parameters like cutting speed, feed rate and depth of cut, Nose Radius and Cutting condition to achieve optimal values of response variables like surface roughness, tool life, material removal rate in turning of Split Bush of EN24 Material.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Engineering - General, Basics, , course: Mechanical Engineering, language: English, abstract: Electric Discharge Machining is mainly used for very hard materials. Now a days we know that product and process technology is very advance, many types of new materials are being developed which have very high strength, high thermal and electrical conductivity which are difficult to machine by traditional machining methods. So Non-conventional machining methods are used to machine such type of materials, EDM is also one of the Non-conventional machining methods which is used to machine such advance hard and brittle materials to satisfy the present days product needs like aerospace, mould, dies and other applications. Mixing of powders into dielectric fluid is a one of the recent advancement in the EDM process to improve its process capabilities and is known as Powder Mixed Electric Discharge Machining (PMEDM) process. The objective of this work is mainly to study the effect of various input

parameters like pulse-on-time, discharge current, tool material and grit size on the various output parameters like MRR, TWR, Surface Roughness, Hole Diameter Variation and Micro structure. In this study, these output parameters are studied by using the ANOVA through Minitab17 software. By using this software, study the Means and S/N ratios for all these parameters. Optimization of the whole process through Grey Relational Analysis for obtains the better output response simultaneously. Improvement in output responses by using grey relational analysis are 64.84% in TWR, 52% in HDV, 49.78% in MRR and 41.57% in SR. Micro structure has been also observed through SEM analysis.