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A Review on Optimization of Welding Process using Different Statistical Techniques

Prof. Mayur D. Jagtap¹, Prof. Niyati Raut²

^{1,2}Faculty of engineering, University of Mumbai, Faculty of engineering, University of Mumbai

Abstract: *Joining of metals has discovered its utilization broadly in control age, electronic, atomic reactors, petrochemical and substance businesses because of ecological concern. However effective welding of unique metals has represented a noteworthy test because of distinction in mechanical and concoction properties of the materials to be joined under a typical welding condition. This causes a lofty slope of the mechanical properties along the weld. An assortment of issues come up in different welding like breaking, extensive weld leftover burdens, relocation of particles, amid welding causing pressure fixation on one side of the weld, compressive and tractable anxieties, push consumption splitting, and so on. To beat this causes there is a requirement of perfect welding process parameter on mechanical property. MIG welding is a standout amongst the most generally utilized procedures in industry. Welding process parameters are influencing quality and efficiency of welding. Streamlining methods are utilized to improve the procedure parameters. This audit depends on enhancement procedures and investigation instruments utilized by specialists to advance the parameters. Additionally numerous scientist conveyed think about on different reaction parameters like penetration depth, globule width, bead height, strength of joint and so forth..*

Keywords: *MIG Welding, ANOVA, Design of Experiment, Fillet Weld, Taguchi Design, Full Factorial design.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Welding is a procedure of joining of two metals. It is most practical process than riveting and casting. There are a few strategies for welding forms. Of all the welding forms, Metal Inert Gas (MIG) welding is equipped for accomplishing the most noteworthy quality welds. MIG welding is a standout amongst the most generally utilized procedures in industry. It can be utilized with basically any weld-capable metals, including different metals, and thicknesses from 0.3mm upwards. MIG welding is an ordinarily utilized high testimony rate welding process. The information parameters assume an exceptionally noteworthy part in deciding the nature of a welded joint. Truth be told, weld geometry specifically influences the multifaceted nature of weld plans and in this manner the development and assembling expenses of aluminium structures and mechanical gadgets diminishes. In this manner, these parameters influencing the bend and welding way ought to be assessed and their changing conditions amid process must be known before so as to get ideal outcomes, in truth an immaculate arc can be accomplished when every one of the parameters are in congruity. These are consolidated in two gatherings as first request flexible and second request customizable parameters characterized before welding process. Previous are welding current, bend voltage and welding speed. These parameters will influence the weld qualities as it were. Since these elements can be fluctuated over a huge range, they are viewed as the essential changes in any welding task. Their qualities ought to be recorded for each unique sort of weld to allow reproducibility. Different parameters are burn edge, spout separate, welding course, position and the stream rate of gas. Be that as it may, torch distance across and its structure, flow rate of gas are the characterized parameters before beginning welding and can't be changed amid the procedure.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Abdul wahab et al. [1], have contemplated the impact of welding process parameter in welding joint of different metal by utilizing MIG spot welding. In this examination the bas material chose for welding are austenitic stainless steel-type AISI 316L and carbon steel. The filler metal use for welding this divergent metal is E80S-G and CO₂ is utilized as inert gas. The analysis was completed by taking wire feed rate, time for feeding and input current as parameter. The impact of these parameters on measurement of the spot and shear drive was anticipated by doing the investigation. From the outcome they presume that the extent of spot weld and shear compel is increment with expanding welding current while the shear stress is diminish with increment of welding time.

Ajit Hooda et al. [2], have built up a response surface model to anticipate elasticity of dormant gas metal bend welding of AISI 1040 medium carbon steel joint. In this exploration the welding voltage, current, wire speed and gas stream rate are considered as information parameter. The investigation was planned by face centered composite matrix. From the trial they presume that the ideal estimations of process parameter, for example, welding voltage 22.5 V, wire speed 2.4 m/min and gas stream rate 12 l/min for most extreme yield quality both transverse and longitudinal are stay same yet the present esteem is 190 & 210 Amp.

C. N. Patel et al. [3], assessed the parameters; welding current, wire width and wire sustain rate to research their impact on weld bead hardness for MIG welding and TIG welding by Taguchi's technique and Grey Relational Analysis (GRA). From the investigation it was inferred that the welding current was most noteworthy parameter for MIG and TIG welding. By utilization of GRA streamlining method the ideal parameter mix was found to be, 100 Amp; wire breadth 1.2 mm and wire feeding, 3 m/min for MIG welding.

Ghazvinloo H.R. et al. [4], investigated MIG welding AA6061 infiltration properties under the impact of welding velocity, voltage and current. 2.35 mm and 10mm thickness 60 degree V groove plates were welded by utilizing 1mm measurement ER5356 filler material. The welding parameters welding velocity, voltage and current were fluctuated amid the procedure. The expanded voltage and current lessened the fatigue life yet the welding speed expanded the fatigue life. Diminished welding speed and expanded current voltage enhanced the effect vitality. Bead penetration primarily affected and relies upon the welding current.

Lakshminarayanan A.K. et al. [5], explored the AA6061 Aluminium composite joints mechanical properties welded by GTAW, GMAW and friction stir welding. Single V joint design, unadulterated argon protecting gas and AA4043 filler wire were utilized for the GMAW and GTAW. Non consumable high carbon steel instrument was utilized for the contact mix welding. The friction strength joints delivered the high quality esteems than GMAW and GTAW. The quality esteem 34% higher than the GMAW and 15% higher than the GTAW.. FSW created the high hardness esteem and GMAW created low hardness esteem.

Monika K. et al. [6], investigated the Mechanical Properties of MIG Welded Dissimilar Joints under the impact of heat input. Welding current, voltage and speed of wire decides the input of heat. The IS 2062, IS 45 C8, IS 103Cr1 were utilized as a base material. 1.2mm breadth copper covered mild steel was utilized as a filler wire.

M. Aghakhani et al. [7], have done work on advancement of GMAW process parameter for increment quality and efficiency of weldment. In this exploration work for expanding quality and profitability of weldment they have considered weld weakening as yield parameter and impact of info parameter wire feed rate (W), welding voltage (V), nozzle to plate distance (N), welding speed (S) and gas flow rate (G) was found on it. The base material use for test is ST-37 steel plate and the blend of 80% argon and 20% CO₂ is use as protecting gas. The test was composed by Taguchi's L25 orthogonal cluster and examination was done by ANOVA strategy additionally they create scientific model for weld dilution. Feed rate of wire has most significant effect and gas feed rate has no effect on dilution.

Okuyucu H. et al. [8], built up a model utilizing ANN for the examination and re-enactment of the connection between's grinding mix welding (FSW) parameters of aluminium plates and mechanical properties of the welded joint. The procedure parameters comprise of weld speed also, instrument turn speed verses the yield mechanical properties of weld joint, specifically: rigidity, yield quality, extension, hardness of WZ and hardness of HAZ. Great execution of the ANN show was accomplished and the model can be utilized to compute mechanical properties of the welded plates as a component of process parameters.

Pradip D. Chaudhari et al. [9], have examine the impacts of welding process parameters of Gas Metal Arc Welding (GMAW) on rigid qualities of SS 3Cr12 steel material. In this exploration work the welding voltage, wire feed rate, welding speed and gas flow rate were considered as blowing up input parameter. The examination was CCD and the examination was finished by utilizing Minitab programming. From the investigation they found that the rigidity was expanding with expanding with increment the esteem of welding speed and gas flow rate though the expanding with diminish the estimation of wire nourish rate and welding voltage.

Rajkumar Duhan et al. [10], have built up a reaction surface model to anticipate ductile quality of MIG of AISI 50110 (EN 31) high carbon steel joint. In this exploration the welding voltage, current are considered as info parameter. The examination was done by ANOVA technique and the numerical model was produced to foresee the impact of welding parameter. From the examination they found that the welding voltage is most affected parameter for rigidity of EN 31 weld joint.

Sheikh Irfan et al. [11], have done trial concentrate to discover the impact of MIG welding process parameter for decrease the depth weldability of galvanize steel. In this examination work the welding current, voltage, welding speed, are picked as welding parameters. The blend of Argon-78%, Carbon Dioxide-20% and 2% Oxygen is considered as inert gas. From the trial they found that the infiltration will increment with increment of speed of travel at arc voltage and current.

Suresh Kumar L. et al. [12], talked about the austenitic stainless steel 304 mechanical properties with colour infiltrate testing welded by TIG and MIG. In this examination the TIG welding created the less hardness than the MIG welding. The TIG welds of stainless steel withstand the high load and delivered high extreme quality than MIG welds. Austenitic grains were introduced in the microstructure and no sign from the dye penetrating Testing. The HAZ was expanded by increase the welding current.

Tewari et al. [13] investigated the impact of parameters on weldability of Mild Steel plates. The impact of current, voltage, welding speed and warm information rate on profundity of entrance was examined. They presumed that expanding the speed of movement

and looking after steady voltage and current will build infiltration until the point when an ideal speed is come to at which infiltration will be most extreme. Expanding the speed past this ideal esteem will bring about diminishing entrance.

Raveendra et al. [14] have assembled scientific models utilizing the fragmentary factorial procedure to foresee the weld-dot geometry and shape relations (entrance, width, fortification stature, width to entrance proportion furthermore, rate weakening). The base metal was a 13-mm thick low-carbon auxiliary steel plate. The parameters of the FCAW procedure considered in this work were: bend voltage, welding current, welding speed, weapon point and nozzle to plate remove. They have created models which can be utilized either to anticipate the dab geometry or to decide a mix or a scope of parameters to get the wanted dab geometry measurements inside the components area. Moreover, these models can likewise be utilized as a part of a creation framework for programmed control of welding conditions.

Sudesh Verma et al. [15] studied Optimization process parameters of metal dormant gas welding utilizing Taguchi Method on Bead height and Bead width on the material of CRC steel IS 513 GR „D“. An Orthogonal exhibit (L9), S/N ratio and ANOVA are utilized to contemplate and enhance the welding parameters. The outcome processed is in type of Contribution from every parameter, through which yield parameters are distinguished for Bead width and Bead Height.

H.J. Park et al. [16], enhancing the wire speed against the welding speed amid the beat MIG (Metal Inert Gas) lap joint fillet weld of 1.6 mm aluminium combination normally utilized for the light-weight auto body. Welding tests were directed with different wire bolster velocities of 0.5 m/min, 1.0 m/min, and 1.5 m/min, and the globule qualities were assessed. As shape variables of the weld dab, the dot width, back dab width, and dot cross-segment territory were estimated. As per the weld quality and characterized target works, the wire encourage speed was enhanced for different welding speeds.

Vikas Chauhan et al. [17], considered the different metals, stainless steel (SS-304) and low carbon steel plates are joined by MIG welding. Three parameters of MIG welding viz. current, voltage and travel speed are taken for the investigation. An arrangement of trials in light of Taguchi strategy has been utilized to procure the information. The examination for motion to-commotion proportion was finished utilizing MINITAB-13 programming for higher-the-better quality attributes. The criticalness of every parameter was considered by utilizing the ANOVA (Analysis of fluctuation).

Vineeta Kanwal et al. [18] investigated parametric optimization of GMAW for Hardness test. It has been by Taguchi analysis. Welding Speed, Current, Voltage were chosen as welding parameters. The materials under observation were aluminum alloys of grades 6061 and 5083 having dimensions (75x60x6) mm.

III.CONCLUSION

The advancement strategies covered in this overview are fitting for demonstrating, control and streamlining the different welding process. The overview uncovers the abnormal state of enthusiasm for the adjustment of Taguchi and RSM and to predict response(s) and upgrade the welding procedure. For the most part, there is an absence of comparative examination with respect to the execution of the improvement strategies, at the end of the day for a given improvement issue which strategy would suit better. Many researcher inspected different welding qualities based on weld depth, width and height. Some of also studied Micro- hardness and detail study of HAZ. For future study researcher may adopt full factorial design and grey based Taguchi with combination of ANOVA which is best suitable for detail study of optimization for parameters.

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