

OPTIMIRANJE IZDELOVALNIH PROCESOV

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Namen vaje:

Ugotoviti/določiti **optimalne parametre**
pri struženju
za dosego **zahtevane**
hrapavosti Ra in Ry pri največji produktivnosti (MRR)

POROČILO!!



Zakaj optimirati?



Kako optimirati?

Kriteriji optimizacije!!!

Pristop načrtovanja eksperimentov

- COST (changing one separate factor at a time) ali OVAT (One-Variable-At-a-Time)
- Metoda DOE vsebuje načrtovanje poskusov in analiziranje rezultatov poskusov z uporabo statistike. Namen metode je predvsem izboljšati in optimirati procese in izdelke v fazi razvoja ali že v redni proizvodnji.



Metoda **DOE** – (ang. *Design Of Experiments*)

Uporaba DOE:

- Razvoj novega izdelka,
- Uvajanje nove tehnologije,
- Uvajanje novega procesa izdelave,
- Izboljšanje kakovosti izdelka,
- Izboljšava procesa,
- Stabiliziranje procesa.

Ovire pri vpeljavi DOE:

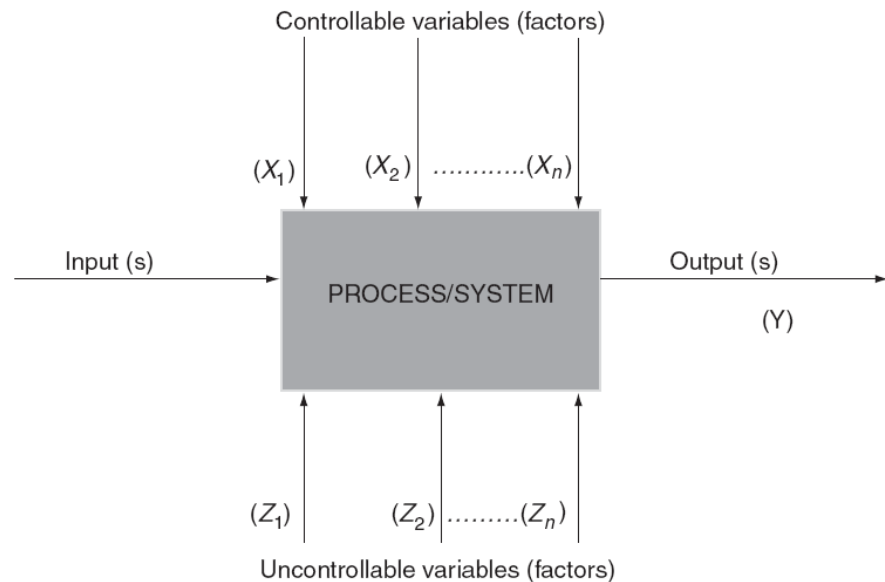
- Izobrazba – pomanjkanje znanja s področja statistike,
- Management – nerazumevanje pomembnosti DOE pri reševanju proizvodnih problemov,
- Kultura – premostitev z intenzivnimi izobraževanji in predstavitvami uspešnih rezultatov,
- Komunikacija – pomankanje le-te med industrijskimi inženirji, menedžerji in statistiki,
- Drugo – kateri pristop k DOE privzeti (klasični, Taguchi, Shainin,...)

Zakaj načrtovanje poskusov?

- Moderna metoda optimizacije procesov,
- Manjše število potrebnih poskusov,
- Statistična zanesljivost rezultatov,
- Upošteva vplive interakcij,
- Upošteva vplive okolja,
- Iščemo faktorje, ki vodijo čim bližje želeni vrednosti, hkrati pa imajo čim manjši raztros.



Metoda **DOE** – (ang. ***Design Of Experiments***)



Cilj raziskave:

- določiti, katere spremenljivke x imajo največji vpliv na izid procesa y ,
- določiti nastavitve najvplivnejših spremenljivk x tako, da se izid procesa y čim bolj približa želeni vrednosti,
- določiti nastavitve najvplivnejših spremenljivk x tako, da je variabilnost izida procesa y najmanjša,
- določiti nastavitve najvplivnejših spremenljivk x tako, da je učinek nekrmljenih spremenljivk z na izid procesa y najmanjši (robustnost).



Metoda **DOE** – (ang. *Design Of Experiments*)

Suggested Steps in Designing Experiments

1. Define the problem.

Express a clear statement of the problem to be solved.

2. Determine the objective.

Identify output characteristics (preferably measurable and with good additivity).

Determine the method of measurement (may require a separate experiment).

3. Brainstorm.

Group factors into control factors and noise factors. Determine levels and values for factors.

4. Design the experiment.

Select the appropriate orthogonal arrays for control factors. Assign control factors (and interactions) to orthogonal array columns.

Select an outer array for noise factors and assign factors to columns.

5. Conduct the experiment and collect the data.



Metoda **DOE** – (ang. *Design Of Experiments*)

6. Analyze the data by:

<u>Regular Analysis</u>	<u>SN Analysis</u>
Average response tables	SN response tables
Average response graphs	SN response graphs
ANOVA	SN ANOVA

7. Interpret results

Select optimum levels of control factors.

Predict results for the optimal condition.

8. ALWAYS–ALWAYS–ALWAYS run a confirmatory experiment to verify predicted results.

If results are not confirmed or are otherwise unsatisfactory, additional experiments may be required.

General Considerations

- ☐ It is generally preferable to consider as many factors (rather than many interactions) as economically feasible for the initial screening.
- ☐ Remember that L12 and L18 arrays are highly recommended, because interactions are distributed uniformly to all columns.



Potek vaje:

- Po korakih DOE metodologije določiti optimalne parametre, glede na zastavljene kriterije optimizacije!
- Za načrtovanje eksperimentov bo v pomoč program Design Expert.



Design-Expert is a statistical software package from [Stat-Ease Inc.](http://www.stat-ease.com) that is specifically dedicated to performing [design of experiments](#) (DOE).

Regular Two-Level Factorial Design

Design for 2 to 21 factors where each factor is set to 2 levels. Useful for estimating main effects and interactions. Fractional factorials can be used for screening many factors to find the significant few. The color coding represents the design resolution: Green (Characterization) = Res V or higher, Yellow (Screening) = Res IV, and Red (Ruggedness testing) = Res III.

	Number of Factors												
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	2 ²	2 ³⁻¹ III											
8		2 ³	2 ⁴⁻¹ IV	2 ⁵⁻² III	2 ⁶⁻³ III	2 ⁷⁻⁴ III							
16			2 ⁴	2 ⁵⁻¹ V	2 ⁶⁻² IV	2 ⁷⁻³ IV	2 ⁸⁻⁴ IV	2 ⁹⁻⁵ III	2 ¹⁰⁻⁶ III	2 ¹¹⁻⁷ III	2 ¹²⁻⁸ III	2 ¹³⁻⁹ III	2 ¹⁴⁻¹⁰ III
32				2 ⁵	2 ⁶⁻¹ VI	2 ⁷⁻² IV	2 ⁸⁻³ IV	2 ⁹⁻⁴ IV	2 ¹⁰⁻⁵ IV	2 ¹¹⁻⁶ IV	2 ¹²⁻⁷ IV	2 ¹³⁻⁸ IV	2 ¹⁴⁻⁹ IV
64					2 ⁶	2 ⁷⁻¹ VII	2 ⁸⁻² V	2 ⁹⁻³ IV	2 ¹⁰⁻⁴ IV	2 ¹¹⁻⁵ IV	2 ¹²⁻⁶ IV	2 ¹³⁻⁷ IV	2 ¹⁴⁻⁸ IV
128						2 ⁷	2 ⁸⁻¹ VIII	2 ⁹⁻² VI	2 ¹⁰⁻³ V	2 ¹¹⁻⁴ V	2 ¹²⁻⁵ IV	2 ¹³⁻⁶ IV	2 ¹⁴⁻⁷ IV
256							2 ⁸	2 ⁹⁻¹ IX	2 ¹⁰⁻² VI	2 ¹¹⁻³ VI	2 ¹²⁻⁴ VI	2 ¹³⁻⁵ V	2 ¹⁴⁻⁶ V
512								2 ⁹	2 ¹⁰⁻¹ X	2 ¹¹⁻² VII	2 ¹²⁻³ VI	2 ¹³⁻⁴ VI	2 ¹⁴⁻⁵ VI

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- Central Composite Design
- Box-Behnken Design
- Taguchi OA Design

(Vir: Wikipedia)



Vhodni – tehnološki parametri:

- r_ϵ [mm]
- f_n [mm/vrt]
- v_c [m/min]

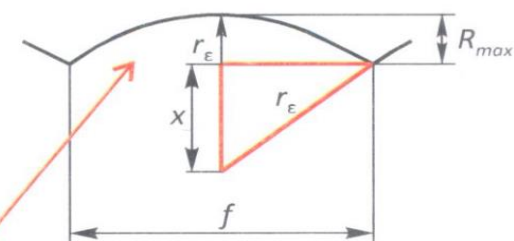
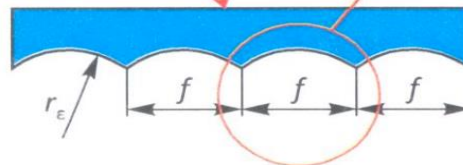
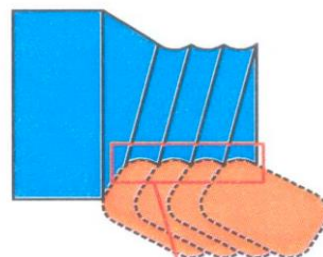
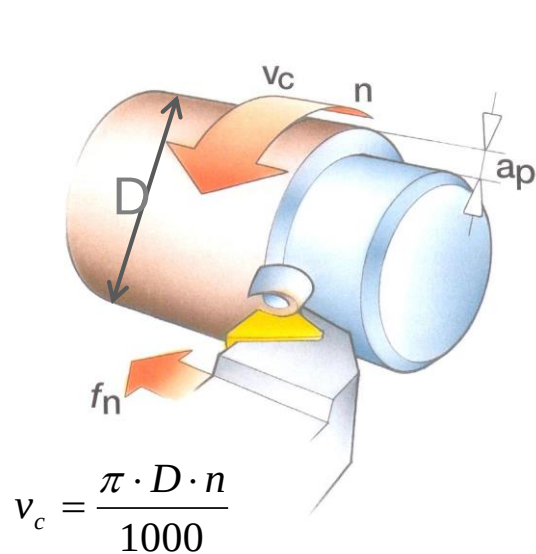
$$R_{a_teoretični} = \frac{f_n^2}{32 \times r_\epsilon} \times 1000 [\mu m]$$

Izhodni parametri:

- $R_{a_teor.}$ [μm]
- $R_{a_izm.}$ [μm]
- $R_{y_izm.}$ [μm]
- MRR [μm]

$$MRR = a_p \times f_n \times v_c [cm^3/min]$$





$$r_\epsilon^2 = \left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2 + x^2$$

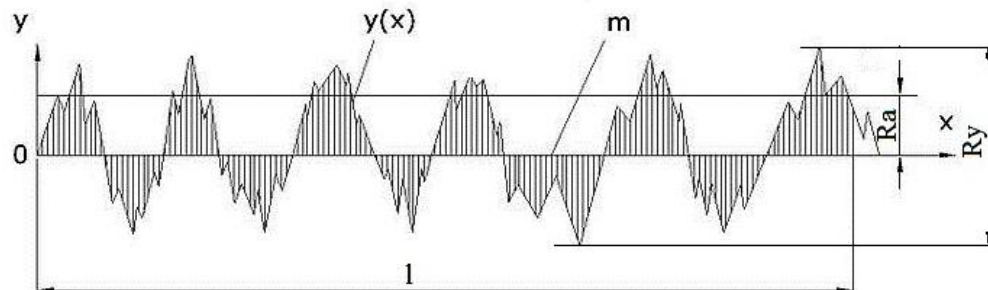
ignore member of the order 10^{-6}

$$r_\epsilon^2 = \frac{f^2}{4} + r_\epsilon^2 - 2r_\epsilon R_{max} + R_{max}^2$$

reduce

$$R_{max} = \frac{f^2}{8r_\epsilon} \quad \text{in} \quad R_{max} \approx 4R_a$$

$$R_a = \frac{f^2}{32r_\epsilon} [\text{mm}] = \frac{f^2}{32r_\epsilon} 1000 [\mu\text{m}]$$



$$Ra = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|$$



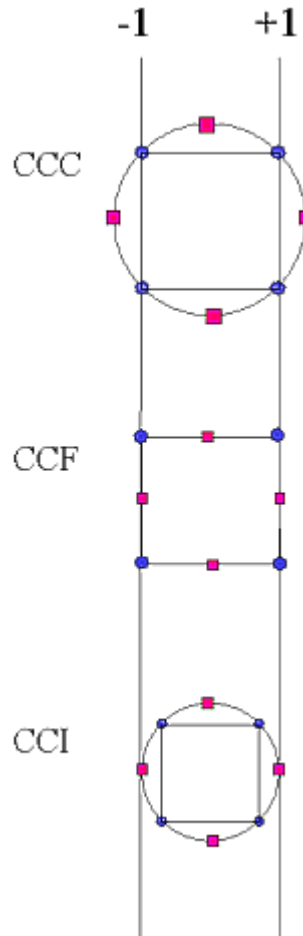
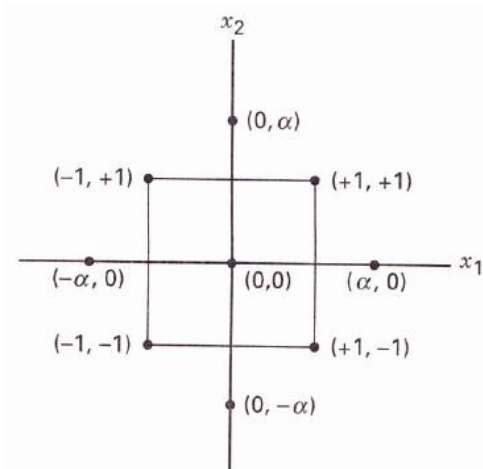
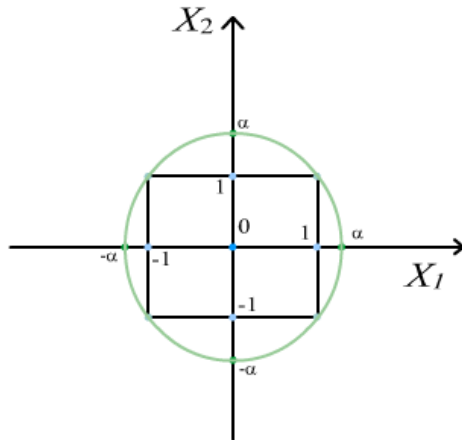
- CNC stružnica z gnanimi orodji:
Mori Seiki SL-153
- Material obdelovanja:
100Cr6, začetni premer $\sim 45\text{mm}$
- Rezne ploščice: DCMT11T302N-SU
→ različni radiji: $(0.2; 0.4; 0.8)\mu\text{m}$
- Rezalni parametri:
 - $f_n = \dots [\text{mm/vrt}]$
 - $v_c = \dots [\text{m/min}]$
 - $a_p = 0.5 \text{ mm}$



- Naprava za merjenje hrapavosti površin: Mitutoyo Surftest SJ-301



Central Composite Design – CCD



Tipi CCD:

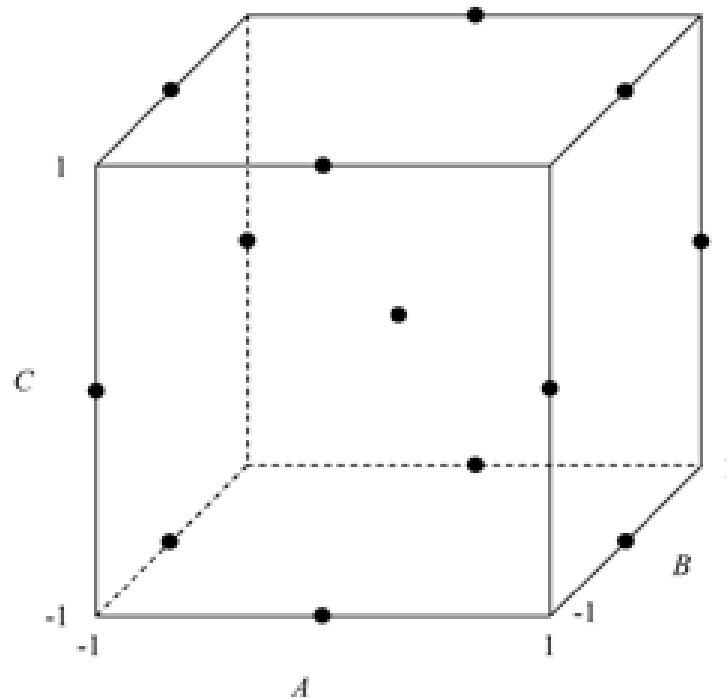
- **CCC (circumscribed)**: izvirna zasnova eksperimenta, ima 5 nivojev, $\alpha > 1$.
- **CCF (face centered)**: vrednost faktorja α je +1 ali -1, aksialne točke so v presečišču stranic kvadrata, ki povezuje faktorialne točke, ima 3 nivoje.
- **CCI (inscribed)**: je pomanjšana CCC zasnova, tako da so meje vsakega faktorja deljene z α ($\alpha < 1$), ima 5 nivojev.

If the factorial is a full factorial, then

$$\alpha = [2^k]^{1/4} \quad \text{k...št. nivojev}$$



Box-Behnken Design



Taguchi OA Design

$L_{18}(2^1 3^7)$ array:

Experiment no.	Factors							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3
5	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1
6	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2
7	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	3
8	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	1
9	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	2
10	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1
11	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	2
12	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	3
13	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	2
14	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3
15	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
16	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	2
17	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3
18	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	1

Linear Graph for $L_{18}(2^1 \times 3^7)$



