

# STUDY ON MACHINING TUNGSTEN CARBIDE WITH ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE MACHINING (EDM) USING TAGUCHI METHOD

## MOHD RAHIMATUL AZWA BIN CHE RAHIM

2006863430

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor Engineering (Hons) Mechanical

> FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING UINVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM) MALAYSIA

> > MAY 2009

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank my project advisor, Pn Norliana binti Mohd Abbas, who gave me this great opportunity, for her support and advice during this project and thesis preparation until its completion. I would like to thank all technicians of Material Science and Metrology Laboratory for their contributions to this work and their kind involvement in this study. Their comments and advice were insightful.

Not forget my sincere appreciation to my beloved family that always support and encourage me during my study, and classmates and roommates for their guidance and full supports in carrying out of this study. I would especially like to thank my close friends Mohamad Azhar bin Harshah for their help and leading me to the right direction during this study. Finally, I would like to express my greatest appreciation to everyone who involved directly or indirectly in helping me to complete this final year project.

#### ABSTRACT

This paper describes the application of the Taguchi method for optimizing the electrical discharge machining process with multiple performance characteristics which material removal rate (MRR), tool wear rate (TWR) and surface roughness (SR). Based on electrical discharge machining (EDM) is one of the major manufacturing processes widely applied in die and mold making industry to generate deep and three dimensional complex cavities in many different classes of materials under roughing and finishing operations. There are different types of electrodes, workpiece and dielectric fluid had been selected as machining parameters. All specimens are machined using EDM Hitachi H-DS02N machine. In these studies, Taguchi method has been employed to identify the optimum machine parameter while machining tungsten carbide. The experiment used parameters are dielectric fluids (Kerosene, Amoil and Novis), currents (3 A, 6 A, 9 A), tool material (copper and copper tungsten), capacitance (0 nF, 3.3 nF, 10 nF) and polarity (positive and negative). The machining performances measured are MRR, TWR and SR. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) results show that current are the most significant parameters that affecting the MRR and TWR while the other parameters show that electrode polarity, tool material, capacitance and dielectric fluid are insignificant parameters. For SR, the most significant parameters are capacitance and followed by current, tool material, electrode polarity and dielectric fluid are insignificant machining parameters. The optimum condition for MRR occurs from experiment number 6 which are dielectric fluid = Amoil (level 3), current = 9 A (level 3) giving highest level on machining and SR occurs from experiment number 4 which are dielectric fluid = Amoil (level 2), current = 3 A (level 1) giving lowest level on machining. The result obtained will be giving answers on the best combination of machining parameters in order to get the best MRR, TWR, and SR.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ABSTRACT TABLE OF CONTENTS LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS LIST OF TABLES LIST OF FIGURES

### **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Background of Research
- 1.2 Problem Statement
- 1.3 Objectives of Study
- 1.4 Scope of Study
- 1.5 Significant of the Project

## **CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

	2.1 Types of	Electrical	Discharge	Machining	(EDM)	5
	2.1.1 Die Sinking EDM Machining Principle					7
	2.2 Electrode Material					10
	2.2.1 Copper					10
	2.2.2 Copper Tungsten (Cu-W)					11
	2.3 Workpiece Material					12
	2.3.1 Tungsten Carbide					12
	2.3.2 SKD 61					13
	2.3.3 ASSAB 718HH					13
	2.4 Dielectric Fluid					14
	2.5 Current, Capacitance and Polarity					15
2.6 EDM Responses Measurement						15
	2.6.1 Material Removal Rate (MRR)					16
	2.6.2 Tool Wear Rate (TWR)					16
	2.6.3 Surface Roughness (SR)					17
	2.7 Background	d of	Taguch	ni Met	hod	17
	2.7.1 A	reas	of	Application	1	18
2.7.2 Advantages and Limitations						19
2.7.3 Basic Methodology						20
	2.7.4 Orthogonal Array (OA)					20
2.7.5 Designing an Experiment						23
2.8 Concluding Remark						24