

Effect of Silicon Carbide Powder Mixed EDM on Machining Characteristics of SS 316L Material – Experimentation

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ABSTRACT: In this paper Silicon Carbide(SiC) powders mixing into the dielectric fluid of EDM on machining characteristic of SS316 L materials has been proposed. Various process parameters namely peak current, pulse-on time, powder concentration, etc have been considered. The process performance is measured in terms of Response variables like Material Removal Rate (MRR) & Surface Roughness (SR). Number of experiments to be conducted is based on Taguchi orthogonal array with three level and three factors. The addition of SiC powder in Dielectric increases MRR and improves the Surface roughness of SS316L material.

KEYWORDS: EDM, PMEDM, MRR, SR, Taguchi Method, ANOVA.

I. INTRODUCTION

Electrical discharge machining (EDM) is one of the extensively used nonconventional material removal processes. It can be successfully employed to machine electrically conductive parts regardless of their hardness and toughness. In spite of remarkable process capabilities, limitations such as low volumetric material removal and poor surface quality are associated with EDM. In the recent past, powder mixed EDM (PMEDM) has emerged as one of the advanced techniques in the direction of the enhancement of the capabilities of EDM. In this process, a suitable material in fine powder form (aluminum, chromium, graphite, copper, or silicon carbide, etc.) is mixed into the dielectric fluid of EDM. The spark gap is filled up with additive particles. The added powder significantly affects the performance of EDM process. The electrically conductive powder reduces the insulating strength of the dielectric fluid and increases the spark gap distance between the tool electrode and workpiece. As a result, the process becomes more stable, thereby improving machining rate (MR) and surface finish. Powder Mixed EDM is a recent innovation of EDM for enhancing its capabilities.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The principle of PMEDM is shown in Figure 1. In this process, the material in powder form is mixed into the dielectric fluid either in the same tank or in a separate tank. When a voltage of 80-320 V is applied to both the electrodes, an electric field in the range 105 to 107 V/m is created. The spark gap is filled up with additive particles, and the gap distance between tool and the workpiece increases from 25 μm to 50 μm to many times larger (Figure 1). The powder particles get energized and behave in a zig-zag fashion. The grains come close to each other under the sparking area and gather in clusters. Under the influence of electric forces, the powder particles arrange themselves in the form of *chains* at different places under the sparking area (refer to Figure 1). The chain formation helps in bridging the gap between both the electrodes. Due to the *bridging effect*, the gap voltage and insulating strength of the dielectric fluid decreases. The easy short-circuit takes place, which causes early explosion in the gap. As a result, the '*series discharge*' starts under the electrode area. Due to the increase in the frequency of discharging, the faster sparking within a discharge takes place, which causes faster erosion from the workpiece surface. At the same time, the added powder modifies the plasma channel. The electric density decreases; hence, sparking is uniformly distributed among the powder particles. As a result, even and more uniform distribution of the discharge takes place, which causes uniform erosion (shallow craters) on the workpiece. This results in improvement in surface finish.

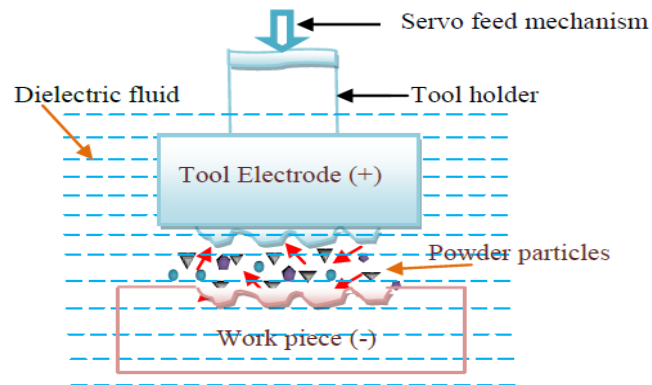


Figure 1: Principle of PMEDM Process

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kansal et al. [1] studied the effect of silicon powder mixing into the dielectric fluid of EDM on machining characteristics of AISI D2 die steel. Peak current and concentration of powder were found to be most significant parameters for material removal. High MRR was achieved at high concentration of 4 g/l and large Peak current of 10 A. **M. A. Razak, A. M. Abdul-Rani, and A. M. Nanimina [2]** investigated on SiC PMEDM powder concentration and powder particles size in cutting Stavax material(Hot Die Steel). The results are expected to increase MRR, improve surface finish, reduce TWR, reduce machining time and reduce machining cost.

Pecas and Henriques [3] studied that the addition of powder particles in suspension in the dielectric. The results showed the positive influence of the silicon powder in the reduction of the operating time, required to achieve a specific surface quality, and in the decrease of the surface roughness, allowing the generation of mirror-like surfaces. In this study Surface texture obtained for an electrode area of 32cm² with and without silicon powder and for electrode area of 64cm² with and without silicon powder. Results achieved with Silicon powder is 0.24µm and without silicon powder is 0.91µm.

Kansal et al. [4] they noted that by suspending silicon powder into the dielectric fluid of EDM and an enhanced rate of material removal and surface finish can be achieved. The material removal rate increases with the increase in the concentration of the silicon powder. The surface roughness decreases with the increase in the concentration of the silicon powder. The combination of high peak current and high concentration yields more MRR and smaller SR.

Mahammadumar M. Jamadar, M.V. Kavade[5] studied the effect of Aluminium Powder Mixed EDM on machining characteristics of Die Steel(AISI D3). The experimental results shows that Maximum MRR is obtained at a high peak current of 14Amp, higher Ton of 150µs, and high concentration of Al powder 6g/l, Low TWR is achieved with low peak current of 2Amp, lower Ton of 50µs and higher concentration of Al powder of 6 g/l and Low surface roughness is achieved with a low peak current of 2Amp, a higher Ton of 150 µs and higher concentration of Al powder of 6g/l.

Rajendra.M, G. Krishna Mohana Rao[6] analysed that Al₂O₃ abrasive particle size, concentration and pulse current are most significant parameters that improve MRR in comparison with traditional EDM. AISI D3 Die Steel was selected as work material. The results shows that MRR increases with increase in the concentration of the Al₂O₃ abrasive, at 6g/lit of concentration in the dielectric fluid, MRR is maximum. The MRR decreases with increase of abrasive particles concentration after certain limit. The abrasive mixed EDM results in 58% more MRR than the traditional EDM.

Mohd. Junaid Mir, Khalid Sheikh, Balbir Singh and Navdeep Malhotra[7] carried out parametric optimization of Surface Roughness (SR) study on the powder mixed electrical discharge machining (PMEDM) of H11 steel. Response surface methodology (RSM) has been used for developing, improving and optimizing the experiments. Central composite experimental design was used to estimate the model coefficients of the process parameters. Pulse time on, discharge current and concentration of Aluminum powder added into dielectric fluid of EDM were chosen as process parameters to study the PMEDM performance. Experiments have been performed on newly designed experimental setup and the analysis of variance revealed that the factors peak current and concentration are most influential parameters affecting SR.

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Ojha et al. [8] experimentally investigated MRR and EWR in PMEDM process with Chromium powder suspended dielectric. It was concluded that MRR showed an increasing trend for increase in powder concentration. Work piece was selected as EN8.

Ved Prakash and Deepak Kumar [9] studied the effect of powder mixed dielectric on tool wear rate(TWR) . Experiments were designed using Taguchi method and appropriate Orthogonal Array and experiments have been performed as per the set of experiments designed in the orthogonal array. Signal to Noise ratios are also calculated to analyze the effect of PMEDM more accurately. Two powders are suspended in Dielectric one by one; namely graphite and copper. Workpiece selected was EN-31 die steel and electrode selected was copper.

Zakaria Mohd Zain1, Mohammed Baba Ndaliman1, Ahsan Ali Khan1 and Mohammad Yeakub Ali1 [10] conducted experiments with the outputs as MRR, SR and Micro –hardness. the discharge current was varied between 2.5 and 6.5 A, while powder concentration ranges between 5.0 and 15.0 g/l. Results indicate that the highest MRR of 0.38 g/min was obtained with TaC concentration of 15 g/l at the current of 6.5 A. TaC powder addition does not affect both the MRR and Ra at lower current. However, the level of micro-hardness attained was influenced by TaC powder concentration in dielectric fluid, the highest being 1,040 Hv with 5.0 g/l at the current of 2.5 A. Workpiece selected was SS304.

Jai Hindus.S, Prasanna Rajendra Kumar.R, Oppiliyappan.B & P.Kuppan[11] performed experiments as per the Box Behnken design on SS316L work piece. The results indicate that MRR,TWR is strongly influenced by current(A) and Pulse on time (Ton).

Shriram Y. Kaldhone and M.V. Kavade[12] carried out study on the influence of the parameters such peak current, Duty factor, pulse on time , work piece material, powder type , powder concentration and flushing pressure. Taguchi methodology has been adopted to plan and analyze the experimental results. Experiments have been performed on newly designed experimental setup. In this study seven factors with three levels are investigated using Orthogonal Array (OA) L27. Material removal rate (MRR) in this experiment was calculated by using mathematical method. The result of the experiment then was collected and analyzed using MINITAB 16 software. The recommended best parametric settings have been verified by conducting confirmation experiments for MRR. From the experimental study it is found that addition of Silicon carbide powder enhances machining rate drastically with slightly increase in Tool wear rate. Workpiece selected was Tungsten Carbide.

Satpal Singh and C.S. Kalra[13] carried out an experimental study of the machining performance of PMEDM on EN 24 alloy steel in terms of Material Removal Rate. A fine powder of tungsten has been suspended in the EDM oil dielectric as an additive. Experiments have been designed using Taguchi method. Taguchi L9 orthogonal array has been selected for 4-factors 3-levels design. The most significant factors contributing towards MRR and TWR have been identified. The results clearly showed that addition of tungsten powder has increased the MRR.

Nimo Singh Khundrakpam, Som Kumar, Amandeep Singh, Gurinder Singh Brar[14] has mixed Zinc powder with kerosene dielectric of PMEDM and experiment was conducted on EN8 steel. It is observed that significant factors for MRR are powder concentration, peak current and interaction of both. The parameters pulse off time and tool electrode diameter have no significant on the material removal rate.

III. SCOPE OF RESEARCH

Based on the literature review carried out, it is observed that, the research on SS316L material using PMEDM is not yet explored. As we know the stainless steel material SS316L is very difficult to machining due to reasons such as having low thermal conductivity, high built up edge tendency and high corrosive resistance. Application of these materials is in various valve manufacturing industries, biomedical industries, pump industries & manufacturing of various product prototypes, etc. This is a research gap. As per the literature review carried out, it is observed that Silicon Carbide gives better result than other powders. Hence SiC is selected as powder material. Copper is selected as tool electrode as copper is high electrical conductive material. Due to unavoidable circumstances EDM oil is used as Dielectric instead of Kerosene. By using Silicon carbide (SiC) powder mixed in Dielectric of EDM oil, the experimentation work is to be performed to know the performance of PMEDM for SS316L material. The objectives of these research work are :

- i) To study the effect of various input parameters i.e pulse on time, current on Material Removal Rate (MRR) and Surface Roughness (SR)
- ii) To study the effect of various concentrations of SiC powder on Material Removal Rate (MRR) and Surface Roughness (SR)

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IV. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In this process, experiments are to be carried out electrical discharge machine. The tool electrode is copper cylinder of 25mm in diameter. In the present study experiments proposed to carried out on the dielectric flow system which was modified for circulation of Silicon Carbide (SiC) powder suspended dielectric medium in small quantities to prevent contamination of whole of dielectric fluid. SS316L was selected as work piece with Size – 75x50x10 mm. Based on literature survey and preliminary investigations, the parameters chosen as inputs are Pulse-on time, peak current, and concentration of SiC powder. Nine experiments will be conducted with three factors and three level factorial design of experiment as shown in Table I and Table II. The MRR will be calculated by formula & Surface roughness is measured with surface roughness tester:

$$MRR = (W_b - W_a) / (T_m \times \text{density of Work piece}) \text{ in mm}^3 / \text{min}$$

whereas W_b is the weight of the work piece before machining; W_a is the weight of the work piece after machining; and t_m is the machining time.

Table I: Machining Parameters & their Level

Machining Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Levels		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pulse on time	Ton	µs	50	100	150
Discharge Current	Ip	A	4	6	8
Powder Concentration	P.C	g/l	0	5	10

Table I shows the various influencing / input parameters considered and varied at three levels

Table II: Taguchi Orthogonal Array Design For SiC Powder Mixed EDM

Experiment	Factors		
	Pulse On Time(Ton)	Current(A)	Powder Concentration(g/l)
1	50	4	0
2	50	6	5
3	50	8	10
4	100	4	5
5	100	6	10
6	100	8	0
7	150	4	10
8	150	6	0
9	150	8	5

Table II shows the L9 Orthogonal Array with nine number of experiments varied at three levels designed in Minitab as per Taguchi method.

VI. EXPERIMENTATION

The experimentations be there performed by operating on Electric Discharge Machine classified as (die-sinking type) SPARKONIX MODEL MOS 35A whose polarization on the electrode be located as positive whereas that of work piece be located as negative. The dielectric liquid recycled was EDM oil having specific gravity - 0.763. The EDM machine contains with the following measures:

- 1) For circulation of dielectric there is reservoir at base, pump and valves for passage.
- 2) Power supply unit and CNC functions.
- 3) Leak-proof tank along with tool fixing chuck.
- 4) Two dimension movable table by lever.
- 5) Tool holding device.
- 6) Servo control unit for vertical movement of the tool.

Fig 2: shows the set up of experiment on EDM machine. SS316L flat size 75x50x10mm was mounted on table with the help of magnet.

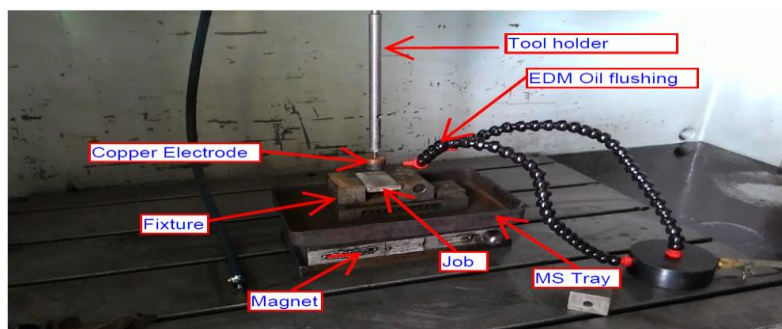


Fig 2: Set up of Experimentation on Sparkonix make EDM machine.

VI.1.CONDUCT OF EXPERIMENT

Copper tool material used having 25 mm solid diameter. And the die-sinking type EDM machine is used. Marketable grade EDM oil (specific gravity = 0.763, freezing point= 94°C) was used as dielectric liquid instead of Kerosene due to unavoidable circumstances to perform the experiment. Manual Side flushing was used to flush away the eroded materials from the sparking zone. In this experiment Pulse off time (Toff) is kept constant 25 µs. For a three level factor are attempted with an overall number of 9 trials completed on die sinking EDM.

The weighing of each work piece sample has been done by using electronic balance weight machine after machining. For each weight measurement first soak the work piece from paper or cloth to prevent from extra weight measurement. This machine having capability measure weight up to 3Kg and accurateness is 0.001 g. The surface roughness values are measured by Mitutoyo make surface roughness tester.

Table III Shows the design of matrix and observation table. Input parameters as per selected OA with weight of work piece before machining and after machining is shown.

Table III: Design matrix and observation table

Run	Ton	Ip	P.C	Weight of work piece(in gm)	
S.No	(µs)	(A)	(g/l)	Wbm	Wam
1	50	4	0	246.433	245.966
2	50	6	5	254.750	251.302
3	50	8	10	270.960	266.542

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4	100	4	5	256.580	255.651
5	100	6	10	272.810	270.473
6	100	8	0	245.450	242.933
7	150	4	10	275.850	274.232
8	150	6	0	253.650	251.466
9	150	8	5	279.100	274.642

VI.2.CONCLUSION OF EXPERIMENTATION

Experiments be there accompanied according Taguchi design method by using the machining set up and the solid copper electrode with manual side flushing. The machining parameters are Pulse on time (Ton), Peak current (Ip) and Powder concentration(P.C). Experiments were varied to complete 9 altered trials and the weights of the work piece for calculation of MRR and with help of Surface roughness tester surface roughness have been measured.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The objective of this research is to study the effect of various input parameters i.e pulse on time, current & powder concentration of SiC powder on Material Removal Rate (MRR) and Surface Roughness (SR). In this we are discussing about influence of machining parameters i.e, Pulse on time , Peak current and Powder concentration on material removal rate (MRR) and surface roughness(SR) of SS316L machined work piece with copper tool & find out which parameter is most important during an experiment and comparison between conventional EDM and powder mixed EDM with help of Taguchi design. Below Table IV shows the response table.

Table IV: Response Table

Run No	Ip (A)	Ton (μ s)	P.C (g/l)	MRR (mm ³ /min)	SR (μ m)
1	50	4	0	1.995	29.295
2	50	6	5	14.735	8.464
3	50	8	10	18.880	8.901
4	100	4	5	3.970	6.182
5	100	6	10	9.987	8.524
6	100	8	0	10.756	50.331
7	150	4	10	6.915	7.492
8	150	6	0	9.333	47.857
9	150	8	5	19.051	9.180

From the above design matrix, I have conducted the nine experiments on EDM machine with machining time of 30 minutes taken for each experiment. The impact on the work piece by machining process is shown in the below Fig 3:



Fig. 3: AISI 316L stainless steel work piece after machining

Influences on Material Removal Rate (MRR)

A) Taguchi Analysis for MRR

The S/N ratios for MRR are calculated as given in below Equation. Taguchi method is used to analysis the result of response of machining parameter for “Higher is best” criteria.

$$HB : S/N \text{ ratio} = -10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^{-2} \right]$$

Where S/N ratios calculated from observed values, yi represents the experimentally observed value of the ith experiment and n=1 is the repeated number of each experiment in L-9 Orthogonal Array is conducted.

From Fig 4, it can be observed that the parameters Concentration of Silicon carbide powder (P.C), Peak current (Ip) and Pulse on time (Ton) affect the MRR.

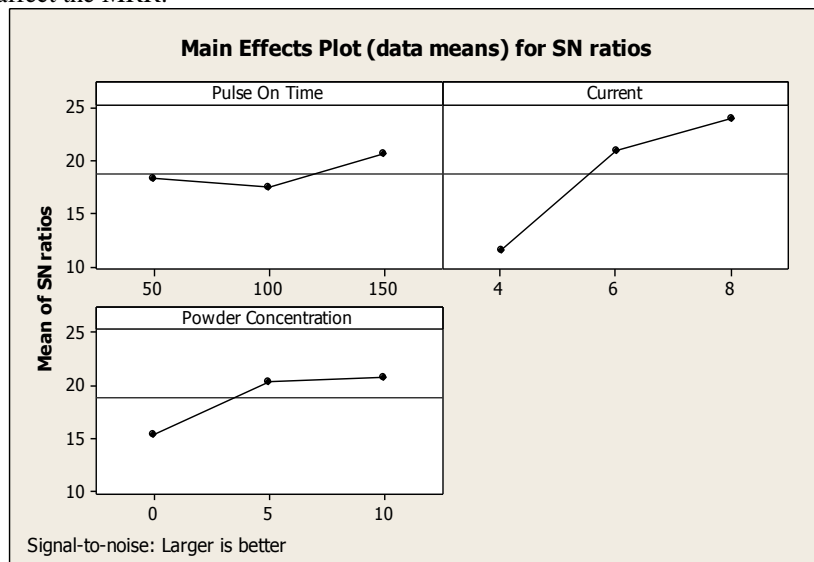


Fig 4: Main Effects Plot of SN Ratios for Material Removal Rate (mm³/min)

From below Table V it is understood that current is more influencing parameter then Powder concentration and Pulse on time on MRR

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Table V: Response table for Signal to Noise Ratios: Higher is best

Level	Pulse On Time	Current	Powder Concentration
1	18.30	11.59	15.34
2	17.53	20.92	20.31
3	20.60	23.92	20.77
Delta	3.07	12.33	5.42
Rank	3	1	2

Powder Concentration

MRR yielded by conventional EDM is low. With the addition of Silicon Carbide powder into the dielectric fluid MRR starts increasing. Maximum MRR is produced at 10g/l. The reason for enhancement of MRR is mainly that the conductive powder particle when added into the dielectric fluid lowers the breakdown strength of the dielectric fluid. The powder particle tries to bridge the discharge gap. This facilitates the dispersion of discharge into several increments and enhances the MRR.

Peak Current

Another observation from the present experiment is that the increase in peak current improves the MRR. The reason may be that the discharge energy per pulse increases with increase in peak current and therefore, more material is eroded from the surface. Maximum MRR is produced at 8A.

Pulse on Time

The pulse on time is another factor that shows the variation in MRR. Maximum MRR is produced at 150 μ s.

B) Analysis of Variance for S/N Ratio of MRR

Analysis of variance for MRR is given in below Table VI. These values are obtained from MINITAB 14 software. It shows that Current and Powder concentration are the significant parameters for MRR. Increase in discharge current and addition of SiC powder in dielectric results in melting and evaporation of a larger material from the work piece.

Table VI: ANOVA for MRR (mm³/min)

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
Pulse on Time	2	15.28	15.28	7.642	1.07	0.482
Current	2	247.97	247.97	123.983	17.40	0.054
Powder Concentration	2	54.32	54.32	27.162	3.81	0.208
Residual Error	2	14.25	14.25	7.124		
Total	8	331.82				
S = 2.669 R-Sq = 95.7% R-Sq(adj) = 82.8%						

Influences on Surface Roughness (SR)

A) Taguchi Analysis for SR

The S/N ratios for SR are calculated as given in below Equation. Taguchi method is used to analysis the result of response of machining parameter for “lower is best” criteria.

$$LB : S/N \text{ ratio} = -10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \right]$$

Where S/N ratios calculated from observed values, yi represents the experimentally observed value of the ith experiment and n=1 is the repeated number of each experiment in L-9 Orthogonal Array is conducted.

From Fig 5, it can be observed that the parameters Concentration of Silicon carbide powder (P.C), Peak current (Ip) and Pulse on time (Ton) affect the SR.

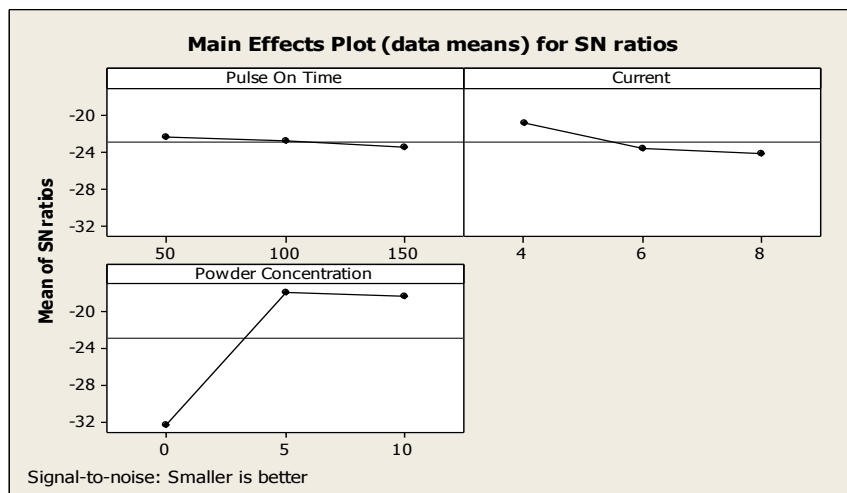


Fig 5: Main Effects Plot of SN Ratios for SR(in Ra μm)

From below Table VII it is understood that Powder Concentration is most influencing parameter on SR.

Table VII: Response table for Signal to Noise Ratios: Lower is best

Level	Pulse On Time	Current	Powder Concentration
1	-22.29	-20.88	-32.32
2	-22.82	-23.59	-17.88
3	-23.45	-24.09	-18.36
Delta	1.16	3.21	14.45
Rank	3	2	1

Powder Concentration

SR yielded by conventional EDM is high. With the addition of Silicon Carbide powder into the dielectric fluid SR starts decreasing. Minimum SR is produced at 5g/l. Thereafter increase in powder concentration increases the SR.

Peak Current

Another observation from the present experiment is that the increase in peak current increases the SR. Minimum SR is produced at 4A and maximum SR is produced at 8A.

Pulse on Time

The pulse on time is another factor that shows the variation in SR. Minimum SR is produced at 50 μs and maximum SR is produced at 150 μs

B) Analysis of Variance for S/N Ratio of SR

Analysis of variance for SR is given in below Table VIII. These values are obtained from MINITAB 14 software. It shows that Powder concentration is the significant parameter for SR. Addition of SiC powder in dielectric results in producing better surface on work piece. Parameters Current and Pulse on time has less impact on surface quality of work piece.

Table VIII: ANOVA for SR (in Ra μm)

Source	DF	Seq SS	Adj SS	Adj MS	F	P
Pulse on Time	2	2.013	2.013	1.006	1.45	0.408
Current	2	17.878	17.878	8.939	12.87	0.072
Powder Concentration	2	403.811	403.811	201.906	290.67	0.003
Residual Error	2	1.389	1.389	0.695		
Total	8	425.091				
S = 0.8334 R-Sq = 99.7% R-Sq(adj) = 98.7%						

VIII. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions have been found out from the experimentation and analysis:

1. Concentration of Silicon carbide powder, Peak current and Pulse on time have been found to be influential parameters of PMEDM.
2. MRR shows an increasing trend with increase in Powder concentration. Larger MRR has been achieved in Powder Mixed EDM as compared to conventional EDM.
3. MRR firstly decreases and increase in increase of Pulse on time.
4. MRR also showed a proportional increase with increase in peak current.
5. In case of Surface roughness the Powder concentration is the effective parameter after that the peak current & pulse on time are having less effect on machined work piece.
6. The optimum levels of various parameters obtained in present work for MRR are:
Powder concentration 10g/l, Peak current 8A & Pulse on time 150 μs.
7. The optimum levels of various parameters obtained in present work for SR are:
Powder concentration 5g/l, Peak current 4A & Pulse on time 50 μs.

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