

Figure 1: Force on electrodes and Current vs. Time during the welding process.

### 2. Previous Investigation

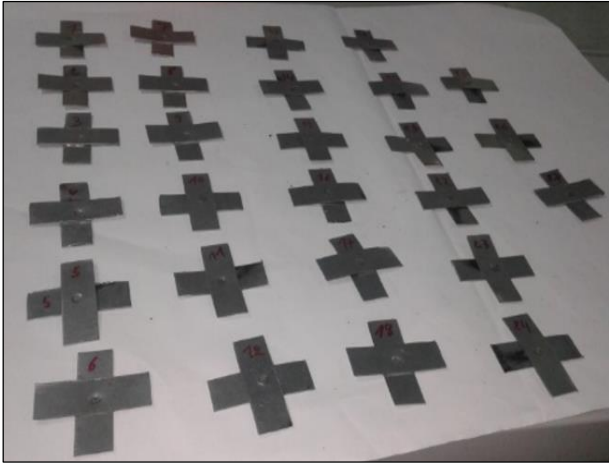
The investigation focuses on the mechanical and electrical parameters during the welding process. The force on the electrodes is applied during the heating and fusion stages, while the current is used to generate heat. The process is divided into several phases: off-time, squeeze time, heating fusion, and forge time. The force on the electrodes is shown to increase during the heating and fusion phases and then decrease during the forge time. The current is applied during the heating and fusion phases, creating a sinusoidal wave pattern. The investigation also discusses the relationship between the force on the electrodes and the current, showing that the force is proportional to the current. The results of the investigation show that the force on the electrodes and the current are critical parameters in determining the quality of the weld. The investigation also discusses the importance of controlling these parameters to ensure a high-quality weld. The investigation concludes that the force on the electrodes and the current are key factors in the welding process, and their relationship is crucial for understanding the mechanics of the weld.





### 3.3. Machine and Tool to Weld

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## 4. Optimal Process Parameters Results and Discussion ó

### 4.1. Taguchi Methods

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No. experience	I (kA)	E (kN)	Tw	T	Th
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	2
3	1	1	1	1	3
4	1	2	2	2	1
5	1	2	2	2	2
6	1	2	2	2	3
7	1	3	3	3	1
8	1	3	3	3	2
9	1	3	3	3	3
10	2	1	2	3	1
11	2	1	2	3	2
12	2	1	2	3	3

13	2	2	3	1	1
14	2	2	3	1	2
15	2	2	3	1	3
16	2	3	1	2	1
17	2	3	1	2	2
18	2	3	1	2	3
19	3	1	3	2	1
20	3	1	3	2	2
21	3	1	3	2	3
22	3	2	1	3	1
23	3	2	1	3	2
24	3	2	1	3	3
25	3	3	2	1	1
26	3	3	2	1	2
27	3	3	2	1	3

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No. experience	Intensity (kA)	Electrode force (kN)	Welding time (period)	Forging time (period)	Holding time (period)
1	7.88	285	7.6	14.25	57
2	7.88	285	7.6	14.25	60
3	7.88	285	7.6	14.25	63
4	7.88	300	8	15	57
5	7.88	300	8	15	60
6	7.88	300	8	15	63
7	7.88	315	8.4	15.75	57
8	7.88	315	8.4	15.75	60
9	7.88	315	8.4	15.75	63
10	8.3	285	8	15.75	57
11	8.3	285	8	15.75	60
12	8.3	285	8	15.75	63
13	8.3	300	8.4	14.25	57
14	8.3	300	8.4	14.25	60
15	8.3	300	8.4	14.25	63
16	8.3	315	7.6	15	57
17	8.3	315	7.6	15	60
18	8.3	315	7.6	15	63
19	8.71	285	8.4	15	57
20	8.71	285	8.4	15	60
21	8.71	285	8.4	15	63
22	8.71	300	7.6	15.75	57
23	8.71	300	7.6	15.75	60
24	8.71	300	7.6	15.75	63
25	8.71	315	8	14.25	57
26	8.71	315	8	14.25	60
27	8.71	315	8	14.25	63

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No. experience	Average of nugget diameter (mm)	No. experience	S/N dB ratio
1	5.190	1	14.3033472
2	5.360	2	14.5832958
3	5.290	3	14.4691134
4	5.710	4	15.1327222
5	5.640	5	15.0255821
6	5.430	6	14.6959966
7	6.130	7	15.7492095
8	5.710	8	15.1327222
9	6.090	9	15.6923459
10	5.480	10	14.7756112
11	4.570	11	13.198324
12	5.460	12	14.7438529
13	5.330	13	14.5345442
14	5.440	14	14.7119780
15	5.150	15	14.2361446
16	5.590	16	14.9482362
17	5.770	17	15.2235163
18	5.200	18	14.3200669
19	4.675	19	13.3956323
20	5.940	20	15.4757289
21	4.540	21	13.1411171
22	4.890	22	13.7861772
23	4.790	23	13.6067103
24	5.170	24	14.2698109
25	5.460	25	14.7438529
26	5.340	26	14.5508251
27	5.160	27	14.2529940



Figure 1: Comparison of nugget diameter between two different experimental conditions.

#### 4.2. Calculation of Quality Loss Function and Signal Noise (S/N) Rate

The Quality Loss Function (QLF) is defined as the sum of the squares of the deviation of the quality characteristic from the target value. It is used to measure the magnitude of the loss due to the variation of the quality characteristic. The S/N ratio is a measure of the quality of the process, and it is calculated as the ratio of the signal to the noise.

$$L_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{y_i^2} \tag{3}$$

where  $L_i$  is the quality loss function,  $n$  is the number of observations, and  $y_i$  is the quality characteristic.

$$S/N = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\bar{y}^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \tag{4}$$

The S/N ratio is a measure of the quality of the process, and it is calculated as the ratio of the signal to the noise. The signal is the mean of the quality characteristic, and the noise is the standard deviation of the quality characteristic. The S/N ratio is used to compare different processes and to identify the best process. The S/N ratio is also used to optimize the process parameters.





4.3. ANOVA Analysis

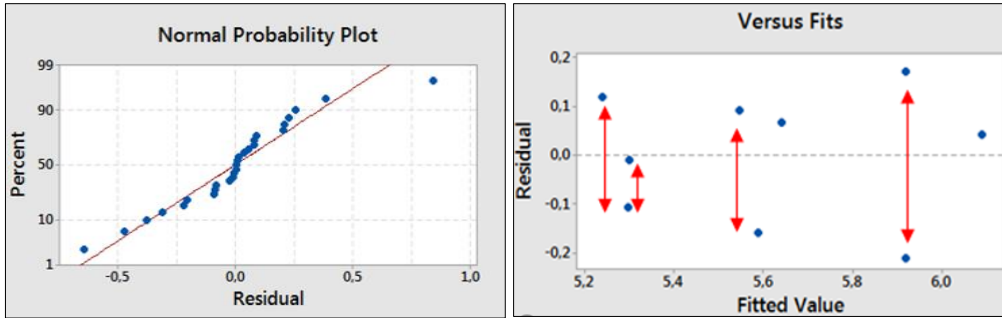


Figure 3. ANOVA Analysis Results

ANOVA analysis results showing the contribution of various factors to the response. The factors and their respective percentage contributions are:

- Settingsand interaction
- I (current) 9.25
- E (Electrode force) 11,67
- Tw (welding time) 1.2
- Tf (cooling time) 1.24
- Th (Holding time) 1.14
- Interaction 3.65

Settingsand interaction	Percentageof contribution %
I (current)	9.25
E (Electrode force)	11,67
Tw (welding time)	1.2
Tf (cooling time)	1.24
Th (Holding time)	1.14
Interaction	3.65

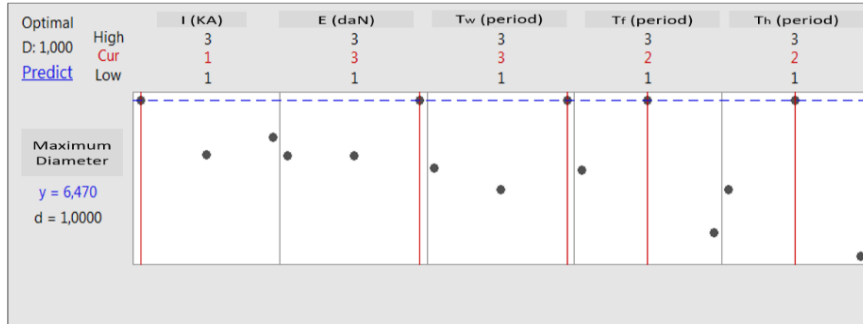
ANOVA analysis results showing the contribution of various factors to the response. The factors and their respective percentage contributions are:

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- I (current) 9.25
- E (Electrode force) 11,67
- Tw (welding time) 1.2
- Tf (cooling time) 1.24
- Th (Holding time) 1.14
- Interaction 3.65

4.4. Confirmation of Tests

Confirmation of tests results showing the contribution of various factors to the response. The factors and their respective percentage contributions are:

- Settingsand interaction
- I (current) 9.25
- E (Electrode force) 11,67
- Tw (welding time) 1.2
- Tf (cooling time) 1.24
- Th (Holding time) 1.14
- Interaction 3.65



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Factors controlled	Optimum level	optimum value
I (kA)	1	7.88
E (daN)	3	315
Tw (period)	3	8.4
Tf (period)	2	15
Th (period)	2	57

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4.5. Conclusion

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Conflict of Interest

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