

# Optimization of TIG Welding Process Parameters: A Review

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**Abstract** - The main objective of this review paper is to find the most important process parameters and also the output parameters which have a vast effect on the TIG welding and from various papers it has been studied that many of the researchers had mainly worked on the parameters which affect the TIG welding Process like Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate, Welding Speed, Arc Length etc. are taken as input parameters and Tensile Strength, Impact Strength, Hardness, Depth of Penetration, Heat Affected Zones etc. are taken as output Parameters and various optimization techniques are also applied for optimization of results like Taguchi, RSM, ANOVA and Grey Relation Analysis.

**Index Terms** - Tungsten Inert Gas Welding (TIG), Taguchi Method, Physical Parameters

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## I. INTRODUCTION

TIG welding is a welding process which is done manually it requires skilled welding personnel to perform this welding Process. It is different from another welding process in the way the arc is produced and filler material is applied. In this welding process both hands are used for welding in one palm the welder holds TIG torch while the other palm is used for holding filler material. TIG welding is a very difficult welding procedure but also it is an ingenious process for different materials. It is a very high-quality yielding process when performed nicely but it runs with a lower rate. It is mainly used for difficult welding joints and for materials such as SS, Aluminum, Inconel alloys, etc.

TIG welding system constitutes of various components such as suitable power source, argon gas cylinder, welding torch connected to a power supply, Shielding gas tube and water tube for cooling torch.

## II. PROCESS AND WORKING AND CONSTRUCTION OF TIG WELDING

Gas Tungsten Arc Welding (GTAW) commonly known as Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) welding is a type of arc welding having non-consumable electrode for producing a weld. The electrode and weld area is isolated by Argon or Helium which is also known as a Shielding gas in TIG welding. It is applied with a constant current power supply which is used for producing arc in a region of highly ionized gas and metal vapors known as plasma. The job to be welded is first cleaned in order to get a good quality of weld dirt such as grease, other oxides for strengthening weld joint.

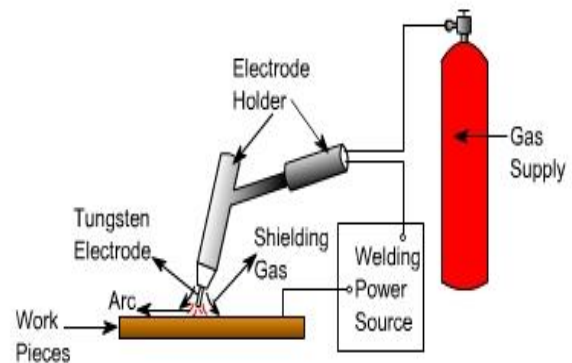


Fig. 1 Schematic Diagram of TIG Welding

| Ref. No | Authors   | Year | Material                         | Optimization Technique                | Parameters   | Responses  | Findings   |
|---------|---|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| [1]     | Wichen Chuaiphan, Loeshpahn Srijaroenpramong                                  | 2018 | AISI 304, AISI 201 SS            | Design of Experiment                  | Current, Voltage, Speed(mm/s), Arc Length, Nozzle Size, Tungsten Electrode, Diameter, Flow Rate of Shielding Gas, Flow Rate of Balking Gas | Tensile Strength                                 | Tensile strength increases as the current increase.  |
| [2]     | Asif Ahmad, Shah Nawaz Alam   | 2018 | S30430S S                        | Taguchi Philosophy and Minimum HAZ    | Current, Arc Length, Speed   | Bead width, DOP, HAZ Geometry                    | Good bead geometry means good tensile strength   |
| [3]     | Ganesh S Mudaliyar Priyank B Patel, J D Patel, Ayesha M Doi                   | 2018 | AISI 304I SS                     | Taguchi Approach                      | Current, Arc Pulse Freq., Speed  | Weld penetration, bead width, angular distortion | the lowest value of speed and the highest value of current and arc length  |
| [4]     | S Arulselvan, S Harish Shiva, M Muruganandham, E Vinoth Kumar, K.Vijaya Kumar | 2018 | SS 304, High Carbon Steel IS2062 | Taguchi                               | Current, Voltage, Speed, Gas Flow Rate   | Hardness, penetration depth                      | Hardness and depth of penetration are very much Appreciable on welded joints                                       |
| [5]     | Ashutosh Patel, Shabana Naz Siddique  | 2018 | Alloy Steel Grade 22             | ANOVA                                 | Current, Root Gap, Gas Flow Rate   | Tensile Strength                                 | Tensile strength increases as the current increase   |
| [6]     | M. Ravichandran, A Naveen Sait and U. Vignesh                                 | 2017 | 2205 Duplex Stainless Steel      | ANOVA                                 | Current, Gas Flow Rate, Speed  | Impact strength, hardness                        | Hardness and impact both are at a higher level at a different level of process parameter                           |
| [7]     | Kamal Kant Sharma, Indraj Singh   | 2017 | SS 347, SS 321                   | ANOVA, RSM                            | Literature Review  | Literature Review                                | Current, Root gap, Speed are some important process parameters   |
| [8]     | I.J Rohit, R. Ajithraj and M. Dev Anand##                                     | 2017 | SS 304                           | Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System | Current, Voltage, Speed, Gas Flow Rate   | Tensile strength                                 | Use of artificial intelligence tool is verified by using a neuro-fuzzy inference system                            |
| [9]     | Dhananjay Kumar, Dharamveer Mangal  | 2017 | SS 304L                          |                                       | Current, Voltage, Speed, Gas Flow Rate   | Angular distortion                               | Double side TIG weld shows lower angular distortion as compared to one side welding                                |
| [10]    | Sanjay Kumar, Praveen K Singh, D Patel, Shashi B Prasad                       | 2017 | AISI SS 304                      | ANOVA RSM                             | Current, Voltage, Root Gap, Gas Flow Rate  | Hardness, bending strength                       | For hardness, voltage is the most effective process parameter and for bending strength, current plays a vital role |

|      |  |      |                             |                              |   |   |  |
|------|--|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| [11] | Anmoljeet Singh, Rutash Mittal   | 2017 | SS304, SS 202               | ANOVA                        | Current, Speed, Gas Flow Rate                 | Impact toughness, bending strength                | Gas flow rate is most significant followed by current and speed resp.  |
| [12] | Kumar Rahul Anand, Vijay Mittal  | 2017 | SS 316                      | Taguchi Technique            | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate               | Tensile strength, hardness                        | Tensile strength increases as the current increase   |
| [13] | P Shashidhar, P Laxminagaprasad, U Anil Kumar                            | 2017 | SS                          | Taguchi ANOVA                | Current, Gas Flow Rate, Filler rod            | Ultimate load                                     | Ultimate load directly depends on current and filler rod   |
| [14] | Qazi T Z, Shahin Ansari  | 2017 | SS 316                      | ANOVA                        | Literature Review                             | Literature Review                                 | A review is done on various process parameters like current, voltage gas flow rate, etc.                           |
| [15] | Ravi Shanker Vidyarthi, Dheerendra Kumar Dwivedi, Vasudevan Muthukumaran | 2017 | Ferrite SS                  | Response Surface Methodology | Current, Speed, Flux Coating Density          | Depth of penetration, bead width, the welded area | DOP, BW, and D/W and WA directly depends on flux coating density   |
| [16] | Urvish Patel, Diveyesh Patel, Priyesh Santoki                            | 2017 | SS 316                      | Taguchi Method               | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate               | Depth of penetration on various factors           | Increase in current increases depth of penetration   |
| [17] | Gurdev Singh, Aman Bansal  | 2016 | SS 316                      | Taguchi, ANOVA               | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate               | Tensile strength                                  | Welding voltage has the most significant influence on tensile  |
| [18] | M Manapparai, A Elango   | 2016 | AISI 310, 321 Austenitic SS | Taguchi Method               | Current, Gas Flow Rate, Bevel Angle, Root Gap | Tensile strength                                  | Tensile strength increases as the current increase, it decreases with increase in root gap                         |
| [19] | Vijay Gohel, Jatin Makwana, Ritesh Kumar Ranjan                          | 2016 | SS 304                      | Taguchi, ANOVA               | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate               | Tensile strength, hardness                        | Tensile strength, hardness increases as the current increase   |
| [20] | Arpita N Bhavsar, Vikram A Patel   | 2016 | SS304L                      | ANOVA                        | Current, Groove Design, Filler Rod            | Tensile strength, hardness                        | Hardness, Tensile strength increases as the current increase   |
| [21] | Jeya Jeevahan, G Britto Joseph, G Mageshwaran, N Manikandan              | 2016 | SS 316                      | Design of Experiment         | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate               | Impact strength, hardness                         | It concludes that an increase in welding current, voltage, and gas flow rate increase in impact strength           |
| [22] | M Prabandha, Prasad Rayala   | 2016 | SS Plate                    | Taguchi, ANOVA               | Current, Gas Flow Rate, Filler Rod dia.       | Tensile strength, hardness                        | Tensile strength increases with an increase in current, both side welding is equivalent to base material strength. |
| [23] | Hiren M Bopaliya, Manhar S Kagthara, Dr. G D Acharya                     | 2016 | SS 304                      | Taguchi                      | Literature Review                             | Impact strength, hardness                         | Ranking of tensile strength has been derived in order $V < GFR < I$  |

|      |   |      |                         |  |  |   |   |
|------|---|------|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| [24] | M Pandi Krishnan, A Naveen Sait                                   | 2015 | SS 301                  | Taguchi  | Pressure, Speed, Temperature                   | Tensile load, tensile stress  | Tensile strength increases as the Pressure increase   |
| [25] | Shekhar Rajendra Gulwade, R R Arkerimath                          | 2015 | Austenitic SS           | ANOVA  | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate                | Hardness  | Hardness is directly proportional to all parameters   |
| [26] | A Devraju   | 2015 | Duplex SS, AISI 316L SS | Design of Experiment                           | Current, Voltage, Welding Speed, Gas Flow Rate | X-ray, microstructural analysis, impact, hardness, tensile strength     | X-ray has no effect, impact test shows weld at an acceptable level, tensile strength, hardness found improved, bending test also acceptable at given parameters |
| [27] | Joby Joseph, S Muthukumaran                                       | 2015 | AISI 4135               | Taguchi, Genetic Algorithm Simulated Annealing | Current, Voltage, Welding Speed, Gas flow rate | Tensile strength  | Tensile strength increases as the current, voltage, GFR increase  |
| [28] | V Gopinath, T Manojkumar, I Sirajudeen, S Yogeshwaran, V Chandran | 2015 | SS 202                  | Response Surface Methodology (RSM)             | Current, Speed, Filler Dia.                    | Tensile load, tensile strength  | Tensile strength increases as the current increase  |
| [29] | Prasad Mehul Kumar Anil, Nirav B Patel                            | 2015 | S31603                  | Genetic Algorithm, ANOVA                       | Current, Gas Flow, Filler Rod Dia.             | Aspect ratio's  | It concludes that change in welding current, filler rod dia., and gas flow rate improves the weld quality   |
| [30] | Akash B Patel, Prof. Satyam P Patel                               | 2014 | SS 321                  | ANOVA  | Current, Gas Flow Rate, Flux Proportion        | Heat affected zones   | HAZ Directly proportional to Current, and GFR   |
| [31] | Balaji Chandrakanth, S V Abinesh Kumar, S Ashwin Kumar, R Satish  | 2014 | SS316L                  | ANOVA  | Current, Bevel Angle, Gas Flow                 | Tensile strength  | Tensile strength increases as the current increase  |
| [32] | Venkateshan M V, Murugan N  | 2014 | 409 M Ferite SS         | Design of Experiment                           | Current, Speed, Voltage, Gas Flow Rate         | Bead geometry, distortion   | Increase in bead width increase in angular distortion, bowling distortion decrease with a decrease in root penetration  |
| [33] | Sreejith S Nair   | 2013 | SS                      | RSM  | Rod Dia, Current                               | Tensile strength, hardness, penetration                                 | Increase in current increase in Tensile strength and hardness   |
| [34] | Ajit Khatter, Pawan Kumar, Manish Kumar                           | 2013 | SS 304                  | Taguchi  | Current, Voltage, Gas Flow                     | Tensile strength  | Increase in current increase in Tensile strength  |
| [35] | Dheeraj Singh, Vedansh Chaturvedi, Jyoti Vimal                    | 2013 | SS                      | Taguchi Method, Grey Relation Analysis         | Current, GFR, WS, Gun Angle                    | Tensile load, area of penetration, bead width, bead height, penetration | Tensile Strength Increases with increase in gun angle.  |

## VII. CONCLUSION

The Current paper helps us to determine the study of optimization of parameters of TIG welding. From the previous researches, we have concluded that a lot of research has been done on factors such as Current, Voltage, GFR, and WS finding out various parameters like Tensile Strength, Hardness, penetration, HAZ studies from above papers the various conclusions can be derived.

1. Parameters such as Gas different filler rod material are taken in account for welding of SS 304 by Taguchi method.
2. The parameters such as Tensile Strength, Impact Strength, etc. are calculated on butt joint welds on different groove angle.
3. The most preferred parameters are Tensile Strength, Hardness, HAZ, DOP.
4. The Taguchi approach has been built on the traditional design of experimental methods to improve the design of products and processes.
5. The interactions of current and voltage greatly influence the tensile strength of the material

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