# CNC MACHINE BASED LASER ENGRAVER WITH ARDUINO UNO – A CRITICAL REVIEW

*Dr. S Ganesh Kumar (1), Nishanth Kumar T (2), Ragul J (3), Robert Arun Stony M (4), Jagasirpiyan K (5)*

*1 - Assistant Professor – Mechanical Engineering- Sri Eshwar College of Engineering, Coimbatore*

*2,3,4,5 - UG students – Mechanical Engineering - Sri Eshwar College of Engineering, Coimbatore*

**ABSTRACT**

Basically, in optical device engraving the beam of light burns the highest layer of the surface to be etched. The burnt space is left uncolored that makes it seem completely different from the encompassing surface. whereas in optical device cutting optical device, beam should penetrate through the surface. this may be achieved by prolonging the beam on a selected space for a protracted amount of your time, period being selected the strength of fabric to be cut. we tend to square measure still collection information from completely different resources to understand this subject additional full.

In our project we've got determined to develop operating model of optical device cutting and engraving machine. This machine is incredibly helpful in our department since it's a sort of speedy prototyping machine. It will cut out paper patterns and thermoplastic sheets to supply desired form and patterns. until currently we've got collected info on optical device cutting, optical device and what engraving is. optical device cutting is completely different from optical device engraving, just in case of engraving terribly low intensity optical device torch is employed as compared to optical device cutting. we tend to get a short introduction on optical device; however, it works, what square measure its properties, a way to generate it and the way to manage its intensity. it'd nut cross chunks of wood however sure enough burn the highest layer. Simulation analyses square measure performed in CAD code 'SOLID WORKS' so as to simulate a part of the machine. it absolutely was useful for transforming the moving bed or the work holder, if any errors found throughout the simulation. in addition, experiments square measure performed for the develop optical device cutting engraving machine.

**Keywords:** Laser GRBL, Arduino UNO

## INTRODUCTION

Laser stands for light-weight Amplification by excited Emission of Radiation, was discovered in 1960. optical device beam is completely different from traditional beam thanks to its high temporal and

slim spectral information measure. Here amplification of sunshine is achieved by an optical device active medium (gain medium). In order to start out the lasing active within the medium it should be in energy distribution referred to as population inversion. Wavelength of gauge boson is modified in line with the necessity of active medium.The wavelength represents the color and also the quantity of energy keep.It is necessary to feed back the generated gauge boson into the active medium employing a resonator, in order that an outsized range of identical photons builds up for additional excited emission. Pumping action is needed that ensures continuous feeding of energy into the optical device active medium. This helps in enough emission is generated on a continual basis. Lasers square measure classified into other ways i.e., in line with their mode of operation or kind of laser-active medium. Engraving may be a method of style onto a tough surface by cutting grooves into it, primarily on flat surface bound perpendicular to the process beam axis.

## LITERATURE SURVEY

**Correa J et.al. (2016)** discuss a software design that is focused on a component-based approach wherever in every element has AN freelance finite state machine (FSM) model. The hardware design mentioned could be a multiprocessor distributed controller that has different levels of process and is elastic for different hardware specifications. A discussion on the basic management algorithms, with samples of implementation to the open supply platform Arduino, is mentioned as a part of methodology. different results include the preliminary check of the system for a two-axis CNC and therefore the mathematical model of control loop in Simulink. The design according to this paper has the potential of reworking the CNC in open supply physics from a tool oriented system to a system wherever within the users will design their controls for special purpose machines. Open management design could be a revolution in open supply physics that permits open design controller for CNC systems. This project emphasizes on proposing a style for CNC engraving machine supported open supply physics for engraving the aspect walls of the tire mildew. The designed engraving machine consists of three axis A axis, Y axis and Z axis or the rotary axis.[1]

**Mr. D. O. Shirsath et.al. (2017)** Main objective of the author is to reduce the cost and man power for the machines which is used in industries and colleges. So, what he did is he fabricated the CNC engraver for making 2d images using laser module. It will used to engrave on wood plastic and leather. He uses CNC which means computer numerical control. By the help of CNC, we can control machine tools. Like grinding till we can control any tools using the CNC. For controlling and giving specific commands like feed rate, speed we have to use specific software, that will generate g code. G code is nothing but CNC

machining language. In addition to CNC, he also using microcontroller and stepper motor for making the engraving machine. Arduino is the microcontroller . It's a 2 axis machine for x and y axis stepper motor is used for linear motion. For proper movement we have to synchronize the two stepper motors.For making the machine more compact and light weight he uses wood and aluminum as profiles. A3967 is the stepper driver he used in his project for controlling stepper motor. What actually stepper motor do is it simply drive and controls the stepper motor. It can do by supplying voltage. He uses laser diode for etching process. More days Arduino becomes common and cheap microcontroller for making projects. It is free and easy to use. First, we have to feed the g code programs in to the Arduino. Then it will control all the electrical things which is connected to that. We can achieve our desired movements by the g code.[2]

**Jayaprasad V.C et.al. (2020)** in this paper author clearly explains the functions of laser and the design and development of laser engraver using CNC. What laser engraver do is it simply etch the surface to be engraver using laser beam. etched area is different from the other surface. Laser cutting is something different from laser engaging. In laser cutting the beam will passes through the material so that we can easily cut any materials in to different shapes with high accuracy. Cutting can be done by holding the laser beam in the material for some time so that the beam passes through the material and cut it. Holding time is different for different materials Machine likes laser engraving and last cutting as also know for rapid prototyping. Rapid prototyping is used to rapidly fabricate any models. Laser is invented in the year 1960 laser full form is light amplification by simulated emission of radiation. In normal laser beam is different from other light beams. Methodology using to develop a laser engraving is first frame then electrical system last computing. Using CAD software, we can design and analysis our models. In the Mechanical system author using three stepper motor for linear movements using guide rod ,bearing and control signals we can move the stepper motor ride along the frame. In the electrical system he uses Arduino uno as a microcontroller. First of all, we have insert g code in to the microcontroller board. By using CNC shield and stepper motor driver where can generate signal. What it actually do is it  convert the signal to the voltage signal. It requires specific software called Grbl. It generates g code to the microcontroller. Using CNC, the quality of the product is increase. We can actually develop a low price laser engraving with high precision by using CNC. It will automatically increase the production rate also.[3]

**P. Jamaleswara Kumar et.al. (2018)** Day by day technologies are improving more and more. Humans are making machines more  portable and digital daily. Here also author develops a portable laser engraving and cutting machine. The laser diode can cut different surfaces in different shapes. The more easy and convenient way to control this is by using Arduino CNC . The machine small and powerful for

small scale industries. This machine is very easy to work, cost effective and very portable we can transport to one to another place without difficulty. Laser stand for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. Here also they are using CNC and microcontroller to run the machine. For this machine author is using a low weight, low power but long light time laser module. Coding laser module is by wavelength for our applications. The main motive of this project is to make it more portable Anna simple. Co2 laser are not affordable for small scale industries but this will actually help full for small scale industries and for education institutions. It is versatile and any one with our prerequisite knowledge can easily operate this machine. Eleksmaker software is used to convert images to a suitable CNC language. For that first of all we have import a svg file in the elekmaker software the it will convert that image in to g code. Author said that this the latest software for converting images in to g code. Then using the CNC shield, stepper motor driver, stepper motor we can't achieve the movements and by connecting laser diode to shield we can engrave the required image on the surface for example- we can print car image on the surface of the wood.[4]

**Kamal Prasanth Balaji et.al. (2016)** the author developed a CNC laser engraver and he says that milking machine and engraving machine both are same. In millingmachine, we have spindle instead of laser. They developed a mini laser engraver using PVC frame. Author said that we can make our own laser engraver with simple components available in the market. For frame they used an PVC sheet. And bearings, guide rods to achieve motions and also electrical components like stepper motor, SMPS and controller Board. These components are easily available in the electrical stores. Nema 17 is the stepper motor type we're author used in this project. Lots of advantages are in Nema 17 stepper motor. It provides greater torque; stepper motor are overload safe they are cheaper than servo motors. Specifically, Nema 17 is brushless DC electric motor it gives 5 kg-cm of torque at 1.5A current phase. Using Arduino uno as a micro controller they build a mini CNC laser engraver. For computer aided machining they are using AutoCAD, fusion 360 like software they are recommending Inkscape freeware vector software for engraving vector images.[5]

**Yusri Yusofa et.al. (2015)** emphasizes on the perform of associate interpreter to extract data from CAM system generated codes and convert it to the controller motion commands. He exclaimed that with the event of Numerical Control technology, existing CNC systems area unit restricted with associate interpreter lacking in expansibility, modularity to beat these problems open design management was introduced.A conceptual module of a replacement software is mentioned that is ready to interpret the ISO 14649 and 6983 code and translate it because it is needed by the CNC machine. it's capable of decoding position, feed rate, tool, spindle etc. information and interprets it into CNC machine language or output

within the style of text or XML files as per the user outlined file structure. The Computer Numerical management is different from the everyday computer sort software system want to control a machine. it's especially tailor-made and programmed with G-Code, a particular CNC machine code language that permits precise management of the features like speed, location, co-ordination and feed rate.[6]

**Ginna Vaishnavi et.al. (2020)** this project tells that how to design and fabricate laser engraver using computer numeric controlled. It is a simple machine . We can easily change tool. For example, if we want to engrave an object, we have to use laser for engraving 2d images. We have generated g codes by specific software's. Laser engraving is nothing but easily we can etch an item using laser beam. We can print n wood, stone, glass, plastics, and leather. We can choose any of the following material. Mainly we want three parts, laser, controller, surface. Laser is etching device. Controller which is used to control speed, laser beam on and off, spinning direction of motor. We print or etch our idea on the surface. It has 2 axis x and y .Software they use for laser printing is nearing it will convert image to g code. Using promoter face,  it's a laser printing host. It allows us to control laser printing machine. Only movement in x and y axis there is no z axis performance. They done two trials in the first laser was set to 30% and the control the smoke from the first trial they tell us to maintain good air flow and there should be no disturbance between the workpiece and laser. In the second trail  they set the laser to 50% and they reduce the speed at last what they found is due to absence of fan few issues are found.After all the trails they finally finish the laser engraver machine. As result they obtain a good quality surface finish from their laser engraver machine. Their next plan is to making a laser engraver to engrave hard materials. By changing some components and by changing the frame structure we can obtain a power full laser engraver which will done all the works and we can use it for industries purpose.[7]

**S. Cuenca et.al. (2011)** emphasized on the Tool path generation importance by the controller of a STEP-NC compliant CNC machine. These algorithms demand a much better machine  performance and build the implementation on several existing systems terribly slow or even impractical. A variety of CNC machines provide the advantage of having multiple axes, which will comply with tough angles and facilitate manage exhausting to chop materials. Basic machines have cutting implementation on X and Y axes which will work severally and simultaneously. The programming in CNC machines incorporates all the co-ordinates and high-speed movements needed to manufacture the article and it allows elaborated customization.CNC machining is gaining quality as the way to fabricate metal components additionally as plastic parts, because it permits the manufacturer to provide complex shapes that may be nearly not possible to create manually.[8]

**P. Thamma Rao et.al (2018)** emphasizes the elemental goal is to de-sign and fabricate the optical device cutting and engraving machine that is convenient to controlled by the Arduino CNC. it's accessible and perfect utilization for tiny and medium scale industries. This model is little, straightforward to figure, price of producing and to effortlessly transport from one work station to alternative work station. Laser cutting works by coordinating the yield of a robust optical maser most frequently through optics. The laser optics and CNC programming is employed to coordinate the fabric or the optical maser pillar created. A run of the mill business optical maser for cut-ting materials would come with a movement management framework to take when a CNC or G-code of the instance to be dig the material. The engaged optical maser pillar coordinated at the fabric, which at that point either liquefies, consumes, vaporizes away, leaving an edge with an amazing surface finish. Mechanical optical maser slicing machines are used to chop level sheet material and additionally basic and channeling materials in light-weight of the applying. optical maser cutting is professional by the utilization of high power thickness vitality created from the engaged optical maser.[9]

**T. Douillard et.al (2020)** described the Laser engraving, is a lot of and a lot of ordinarily accustomed write permanent identity options on medical devices. particularly, it's performed on ceramic heads for hip prostheses. Since these components are submitted to high mechanical loading throughout long periods of your time (several years), it's essential to assess the influence of optical device engraving on their sturdiness. In the gift article, optical device marking of zirconia-toughened corundom and alumina-toughened zirconia resulted in a crucial color modification. It didn't have an effect on notably the resistance to hydrothermal ageing, despite vital microstructural changes (in explicit formation of a zirconia-alumina solution layer some tenths of micrometers thick).Laser engraving involves variety of modifications (morphological changes, chemical and structural evolutions…) localized on and below the surface which will impact the sturdiness of the marked devices. this work is targeted on laser engraving – iatrogenic modifications on zirconia-alumina composites used for hip-joints heads. Laser treatments of zirconia-based bio ceramic materials have additionally attracted intensive attention because of their ability to tailor and tune surface properties. for example, the surface options iatrogenic by optical maser is also fascinating for improved bio integration by influencing the adhesion of osteoblasts. Lasing is additionally accustomed improve the zirconia-porcelain bonding strength or to alter the lased surface hydrophilicity.[10]

**Prof. Ameya Jadhav et.al (2020)** described the CNC Machine system has been already enforced in industries however at an awfully greater price. Now-a-days attributable to growing technology in varied dimensions. CNC system can create it easier for humans. Our plan of implementing mini  CNC optical

device Engraver is introduces to cut back the man power. This paper discuss the look and implementation of 2 dimensional CNC router. mini CNC plotter is meant to form complicated designs further as straightforward styles by simply straightforward software package. we've used CD drives and beside that stepper motors which supplies correct provision of axes. This project has Arduino as its brain, through that inputs square measure given. In CNC machine system machine tools area unit functioning by a numerical management. during this system, machines area unit programmed by CNC machine language referred to as  G-Codes. G-Codes controls the speed of the method, potency rate, coordination of the axes. each metal and plastic component is used to implement this structure. Our plan is impressed by CNC plotter machine that is employed for the duty of making advanced designs. Our plan of this project is to make advanced pictures by high watt burning optical maser machine module. this could be done on any surface. picket surface, plastic surface or metal surface. the 2 stepper motors and one servo motor used, helps in movements of X, Y axes. 2 CD Drives area unit used for the movement on axes. Microcontroller is employed to controls the correct synchronization of those 3 motors during the method. The motors winding voltages were displayed on the electronic equipment throughout the writing to investigate the synchronization between the 3 motors. Arduino bases computer code language is employed to control this machine. Input's area unit given through Arduino.[11]

**A4988 driver:** for building CNC machines we need a specific driver for controlling stepper motor. So A4988 is the stepper motor driver for our projects. Here Nema 17 is the stepper motor. Actually, it's a bipolar stepper motor. Both speed and spinning direction can be controlled. Inside the stepper motor it has series of wheel and electromagnets. Electromagnets are used to rotate the wheel one step at a time. In the middle of the stepper motor driver, it has chip named as Allegro A4988. It has a capacity of 35v and $\pm$2A. Nema 17 output current  is also 1.5 to 2A. Only we need two number of control pins because it has translator. We can achieve full step, half step,  quarter step, eighth step, and sixteen steps. This driver has 16 pins and it requires 2 power supply connections. Of the voltage rises above the maximum voltage it will damage the booth board and motor. Toss is because of low err ceramic capacitors on the board. By energizing coil in intermediate current level, we can achieve micro stepping. It has two controller input options STEP and DIR . Step of for rotate and dir. for spinning direction. It has heat sink to prevent the chip from high temperature. At least it is very cheap[12].

**H. Karagulle et.al (2016)** Extruded metal profiles are wide employed in building and automation structures thanks to their sturdiness, light-weight, corrosion resistance, shorter fastening time and reusability. correct style is crucial in maintaining the lifetime of those structures. it's so essential to see the structural behaviors of the structures like the natural frequency, mode shape, etc. The finite element

analysis could be a technique that has been normally employed in determining structural behaviors. However, there also are varied issues in analyzing these sorts of profiles exploitation solid finite elements, like modeling, meshing, answer time issues, etc. Therefore, beam finite parts are employed in the current study in modeling of the profiles. moreover, identical beam component model has been developed for bolt-together connectors of the profiles. Simulation and experimental modal analysis are conducted on example take a look at systems. it's been demonstrated that this modeling technique is incredibly sensible and the results obtained from the strategy agree well with the experimental results.[13]

**G. Costa Rodrigues et.al (2013)** Presently, low-power diode lasers area unit principally used for pumping solid state lasers thanks to the higher absorption of the narrowband wavelength compared with a periodic  lamp and thus lower heat generation within the laser crystals. Multi-kilowatt diode lasers area unit principally used for attachment, cladding, brazing and warmth treatment applications. Recent developments within the field of diode optical maser arrays have, however, created it attainable to scale up the facility of the supply to the multi-kW level whereas preserving the brightness. This has created Associate in Nursing opportunity to expand the sector of applications for this technology. With a still increasing optical maser quality, i.e., a lower beam parameter product (BPP), energy densities needed to chop sheet with smart quality at cheap speeds are now realizable. The proclaimed wall-plug potency for these sources is higher with the claimed advantage of being nearly maintenance free. The emergence of a brand new generation of optical maser sources, appropriate for cutting applications, needs a radical screening of their performance and also the realizable method window for various materials and thicknesses. This paper presents the results of preliminary tests performed on a model direct diode optical maser cutting machine with special attention for the realizable cutting speeds as a perform of fabric thickness and with an acceptable cut quality as constraint. Results area unit conferred as compared with the performance realizable with ancient carbon dioxide and fiber optical maser sources. what is more the energy potency of the diode optical maser supply has been determined and is compared to the performance of the choice sources.[14]

**Arduino UNO:** The Arduino UNO R3 is usually used microcontroller board within the family of associate Arduino. this is often the newest third version of associate Arduino board and discharged within the year 2011. the most advantage of this board is that if we have a tendency to build a blunder, we are able to modification the microcontroller on the board. the most options of this board in the main embrace, it's offered in DIP (dual-inline-package), detachable  and ATmega328 microcontroller. The programming of this board will simply be loaded by exploitation associate Arduino bug. This board has Brobdingnagian support from the Arduino community, which can build an awfully straightforward thanks to begin

operating in embedded physics, and lots of a lot of applications. Arduino Uno R3 is one reasonably ATmega328 primarily based microcontroller board. It includes the complete issue needed to carry up the microcontroller; simply attach it to a computer with the assistance of a USB cable, and provides the provision exploitation AC-DC adapter or electric battery to urge started. The term Uno means that "one" within the language of "Italian" and was hand-picked for marking the discharge of Arduino's IDE one software. The R3 Arduino Uno is that the third further as most up-to-date modification of the Arduino Uno. Arduino board and IDE package are the reference versions of Arduino and presently progressed to new releases. The Uno-board is that the primary during a sequence of USB-Arduino boards, & the reference model designed for the Arduino platform.[15]

**Ayhan OZDEMIRet.al (2017)** For a long time, the universe of force supply configuration has seen a continuous development away from the utilization of straight force supplies to the more down to earth exchanged mode power supply (SMPS). The principal benefit of a SMPS is extraordinary productivity on the grounds that the exchanging semiconductor scatters little force in the soaked state and the off state contrasted with the semiconducting state (dynamic area). Different benefits incorporate more modest size and lighter weight (from the disposal of low recurrence transformers which have a high weight) and lower heat age from the higher effectiveness. The expanding mix of force electronic circuit modules along with the proceeding with development in power thickness, exchanging speed and working recurrence have brought about a nearby cooperation between electromagnetic, warm and mechanical contemplations and a huge expansion in undesirable parasitic impacts. The quick exchanging capacity of current semiconductor gadgets (MOSFET, IGBT, and so on) brings about exceptionally quick voltage and current varieties which follow up on designs, for example, heatsinks creating parasitic flows, voltage drifters and transmitted discharges. The primary hindrances of SMPS are regular mode and EMI commotions. A typical mode stifle might be utilized to decrease a sort of electrical commotion known as regular mode clamor. Electromagnetic obstruction (EMI) in the circuit's current circumstance is one wellspring of electrical commotion. EMI instigates or couples' undesirable electrical signs into the circuit. It is alluring to sift through the undesirable clamor signals without fundamentally influencing the wanted sign. Ecological wellsprings of EMI regularly make a free return way (ground way) for the electrical commotion signals. The return way of the ideal sign is an alternate way. Since there are two diverse return ways, a typical mode stifle can be utilized to altogether obstruct (consequently diminish) the undesirable commotion signal (at the heap) without critical decrease in the ideal sign. Lessening the SMPS yield commotions which starts from high recurrence exchanging is pretty much as significant as stifling the transmission of EMI commotions into the SMPS circuits. In this manner this examination intends to plan a channel to diminish the basic mode commotions for the yield of conventional SMPS which is applied in

constant. In this examination, first and foremost a conventional SMPS will be planned at that point a channel will be proposed to smother the commotions that expressed with reasons above which happens in the SMPS yield. The genuine time application considers shows that planned channel has significant decreased the commotions at the SMPS yield.[16]

**Barra Jabbaret.al (2018)** The world has become a high innovation with a ton of things decreasing and slenderer. The quickly developing advancement of innovation and assembling, Industrial prerequisite, for example, great and high accuracy quality has helped in building up the CNC machine plotter those can be accomplished through machines that can be constrained by PCs like Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine. To execute CNC plotter machine, a few ideas should be seen, for example, getting basics, Machine Mechanical plan, CNC machine equipment, programming creating, test every last one of three hub stepper engines and interfacing CNC Machine with the product apparatuses and test it, Figure 1 cry shows the means that has been utilized to carry out this undertaking. Three tomahawks of CNC plotter machine can do development beginning with three essential tomahawks which are X, Y and Z hub. The Z pivot is being resembled with the X-hub (Michael W. Mattson, 2010). Figure 1 shows the means to carry out this paper should be perceived principal of the plotter machine, Machine plan by strong work programming, execution Machine equipment and wiring association, Development programming, test every last one of three tomahawks stepper engines, at long last interface machine with Easel programming instruments and test Machine.[17]

**Stepper Motor:** The Mosaic stepper engine (part no. STEPMOT-1) is a four stage, unipolar, lasting magnet stepper engine. It is a standard size, 200-steps-per-unrest, NEMA 17 (1.7 in. square impression, 5 mm shaft measurement), 12 V engine. This engine, as most stepper engines is a lasting magnet engine. The Mosaic stepper is commonplace of basic high goal engines – a full transformation requires 200 stages, while each progression turns the shaft just 1.8° for a full advance, or 0.9° fifty-fifty venturing mode. This measured engine is ordinarily utilized in domestic devices, clinical gear, stage lighting gadgets, and in different mechanical control applications. Being used, the middle taps of the windings are normally wired to the positive stock, and the two closures of each winding are on the other hand grounded through a drive circuit to invert the course of the field given by that winding. The Motor Wiring Diagram likewise shows the request for the stator shafts in the engine: A, B, A', B'. This is the request wherein they should be stimulated to make the engine step a predetermined way (clockwise or counterclockwise). The engine actual measurements are appeared in the accompanying figure. The engine is 1.7" square, 1.5" long, with a 5 mm shaft. Mounting openings take 3 mm dia., 0.5 mm pitch metric screws. Four sinks are introduced the posterior of the engine. Two slantingly mounted screws are 40 mm long and expand 5.5

mm through the front side and two are 30 mm long and leave a 4.5 mm profound strung attachment in the front.[18]

**Jumper Wire:** Zip Wire gives a helpful method to associate the signs in your ventures. The wires can be un zipped for singular wires on a case by case basis. The shading coding can be utilized to put together power, ground and other sign sorts to keep your circuit coordinated. The rainbow hued strip link provides the 10 standard electrical tones. Each Zip Wire strip gives 40 wires, four of each color. When interfacing with a gathering of signs, (for example, UART or SPI signals), a gathering of joined Zip Wire scan be utilized to keep the signs together to all the more likely deal with your wiring. The male-male wires are accessible in 10cm lengths for more limited associations. They work extraordinary for signals inside a solderless breadboard (like the BB400 and BB830). The male-female Zip Wires can be utilized as augmentation wires to make longer connections. Zip Wires have 0.1" pitch. Female associations work incredible on standard square post headers(0.025" square posts on 0.1" focuses). Male pins can be utilized with solderless breadboards or 0.1"pitch attachments.[19]

**Noreen L. Thomas (2007)** PVC (poly(vinyl chloride)) is a ware thermoplastic polymer with the third biggest weight after LDPE and PP. In 2005 worldwide PVC creation was around 27 million tons. The business isn't just significant due to polymer supply and its part in the chlor-soluble base business, yet additionally as far as added substance makers, compounders, item producers and end-clients. PVC is a particularly adaptable polymer that is utilized in an enormous scope of utilizations in numerous industry areas. Applications incorporate consumable water pipes, window outlines, guttering, Visas, food bundling, clinical tubing and blood stockpiling sacks. The flexibility of PVC is because of its similarity with numerous added substances, including plasticizers, heat stabilizers, ointments, fillers and different polymers. The achievement of PVC is maybe amazing as it is one of the most un-stable polymers, for which reason a large part of the early improvement was worried about copolymers and with plasticized compounds. Nonetheless, the justification the achievement and adaptability of PVC is the unpredictable detailing innovation that has been created. The valuable preparing window for any polymer lies between the liquefying point of the polymer and the beginning of warm debasement. As a general guideline, this necessitates that the debasement temperature is at any rate 30°C Over the translucent softening point for glasslike polymers, or possibly 150°C Over the glass change temperature for undefined polymers.a rundown of normal polymers along with their glass progress temperature (Tg), translucent softening point (Tm - if fitting) and inexact debasement temperature (Tdeg). The significant highlight note from this table is that the softening mark of the 10% translucent segment of PVC is over its most extreme preparing temperature of 200°C. The handling temperature of PVC should be limited to 200°C or beneath to

forestall warm corruption. PVC never accomplishes a genuine dissolve state. Standard handling temperatures (normally somewhere in the range of 180°C and 200°C) are not sufficiently high to liquefy every one of the crystallites. The polymer becomes 'melded' or 'gelled' into a homogeneous mass reasonable for expulsion or calendaring. Warm debasement of PVC is to a great extent because of the development of hydrogen chloride, bringing about long arrangements of formed polyenes, as outlined. The disposal of hydrogen chloride particles in arrangement along the polymer chain is known as an 'unfastening response'. The degree of corruption can be decided by the shading change of the PVC test. Shading change will shift through a grouping of tones from white to cream to yellow to orange to red to brown to dark, with expanding degradation. The interaction of gelation includes mellowing, disfigurement and grip of the PVC particles. Its rate relies upon the conditioning conduct of the polymer, the pace of warming by remotely applied methods and frictional warming from applied shear in an extruder or infusion forming machine. Significant investigations on the instrument of combination or gelation of PVC were first completed by Allsoppand furthermore by Summers. It is perceived that dissolving and recrystallisation of an extent of the essential crystallites is significant in shaping an organization held together by tie particles and optional crystallinity. which comprise of essential crystallites and indistinct macromolecules. During handling, affected by both warmth and shear, there is fractional combination of the crystallites and dissemination of macromolecules. During the cooling stagerecrystallisation happens and the auxiliary crystallites help to interface the essential particles together, so the first molecule limits have vanished.[20]

## REFERENCES

1. Correa J, Toombs N, Ferreira PM. Implementation of an open-architecture control for CNC systems based on open-source electronics. Proceedings of the ASME 2016 IMECE 2016.
2. Mr. D. O. Shirsath et.al "CNC Machine based on LASER Engraver using Arduino UNO" IJSTE - International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering | Volume 3 | Issue 09 | March 2017 ISSN (online): 2349-784X.
3. Jayaprasad V C et.al "Design and Development of CNC Based Laser Engraver" International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research Volume 11, Issue 6, June-2020 ISSN 2229-5518.
4. P. Jamaleswara Kumar, M. Gowtham "Design and fabrication of portable laser cutting and engraving machine" International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (1.1) (2018) 570-573.
5. Kamal PrasathBalaji et.al "A Build-Your-Own Open Source CNC Laser Engraver Machine" Version 2.0, December 2016
6. YusriYusof, et.al "New Interpretation Module for Open Architecture Control based CNC Systems" 12th global conference on sustainable manufacturing, Pocedia CIRP 26 (2015) 729-734."
7. GinnaVaishnavi et.al "Design And Fabrication Of Laser Engraver" International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056 p-ISSN: 2395-0072 Volume: 07 Issue: 05 | May 2020.

8.  S. Cuenca, et.al "Hardware approach to tool path computation for STEP-NC enabled CNC: A case study of turning operations". Computers in Industry 62 (2011) 509–518.

9.  P. Thamma Rao et.al "Design and fabrication of portable laser cutting and engraving machine" International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (1.1) (2018) 570-573.

10. T. Douillard et.al "Microstructure And Hydrothermal Ageing Of Alumina-zirconia Composites Modified By Laser Engraving" Journal of the European Ceramic Society Volume 40, Issue 5, May 2020, page 2077-2089.

11. Prof. Ameya Jadhav et.al "Mini CNC Plotter and Laser Engraver" International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD) Volume 4 Issue 5, August 2020 Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470.

12. Venkatesh, S., Kumar, R.S., Sivapirakasam, S.P., Sakthivel, M., Venkatesh, D. and Arafath, S.Y., 2020. Multi-objective optimization, experimental and CFD approach for performance analysis in square cyclone separator. *Powder Technology*, *371*, pp.115-129.

13. Kumar, R.S., Alexis, J. and Thangarasu, V.S., 2017. Optimization of high speed CNC end milling process of BSL 168 Aluminium composite for aeronautical applications. *Transactions of the Canadian society for Mechanical Engineering*, *41*(4), pp.609-625.

14. Kumar, S.R., Alexis, J.S. and Thangarasu, V.S., 2017. Experimental Investigation of Influential Parameters in High Speed Machining of AMS 4205. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, *7*(2), pp.508-523.

15. Alexis, J. and Thangarasu, V.S., 2016. Prediction of machining parameters for A91060 in end milling. *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*, *10*(6 SE), pp.157-164.

16. Kumar, R.S., Thangarasu, V.S. and Alexis, S.J., 2016. Adaptive control systems in CNC machining processes--a review. *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*, *10*(6 SE), pp.120-130.

17. Suresh Kumar, R., John Alexis, S. and Thangarasu, V.S., 2015. Application of GA & ANN for the optimization of cutting parameters for end milling operation-A comparison. *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*, *10*(20)

18. T Ramakrishnan, M SatheshBabu, S Balasubramani, K Manickaraj, R Jeyakumar., 2021.Effect of Fiber Orientation and Mechanical Properties of Natural Fiber Reinforced Polymer Composites-A Review.*paideumajournal*.14 (3), pp.17-23.

19. Jeyakumar R, Balasubramanian K, Ramamoorthi R, Ramakrishnan T.,2021,Development Of Compact Electro Gear Pump For Airborne Applications. *paideumajournal*.14 (3), pp.50-57.

20. Ramakrishnan, T. and Sampath, P.S., 2017. Dry sliding wear characteristics of new short agave angustifoliamarginata (AAM) fiber-reinforced polymer matrix composite material. *Journal of Biobased Materials and Bioenergy*, 11(5), pp.391-399.

21. Thirumalaisamy, R. and SUBRAMANI, S.P., 2018. Investigation of physico-mechanical and moisture absorption characteristics of raw and alkali treated new agave angustifoliamarginata (AAM) fiber. *Materials Science*, *24*(1), pp.53-58.

22. Jeyakumar, R., Sampath, P.S., Ramamoorthi, R. and Ramakrishnan, T., 2017. Structural, morphological and mechanical behaviour of glass fibre reinforced epoxy nanoclay composites. *The nternational Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, *93*(1), pp.527-535.

23. Ramakrishnan, T. and Sampath, P.S., 2017. Experimental investigation of mechanical properties of untreated new Agave AngustifoliaMarginata fiber reinforced epoxy polymer matrix composite material. *Journal of Advances in Chemistry*, *13*(4), pp.6120-6126.

24. Ramakrishnan, T., Sampath, P.S. and Ramamoorthi, R., 2016. Investigation of mechanical properties and morphological study of the alkali treated agave angustifoliamarginata fiber reinforced epoxy polymer composites. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, *6*(9), pp.461-472.

25. Sathish, K., Ramakrishnan, T. and Sathishkumar, S., 2016. Optimization of turning parameters to improve surface finish of 16 Mn Cr 5 material. *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*, *10*(6 SE), pp.151-157.

26. Ramakrishnan, T., Sathish, K., Sampath, P.S. and Anandkumar, S., 2016. Experimental investigation and optimization of surface roughness of AISI 52100 alloy steel material by using Taguchi method. *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*, *10*(6 SE), pp.130-138.

27. Ramakrishnan, T. and Sampath, P.S., 2016. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) and the Effect of Moisture Absorption on the Mechanical Properties of New Agave AngustifoliaMarginata 3 Fiber (AAMF) Reinforced Epoxy Polymer Composite Material. *International Journal of Printing, Packaging & Allied Sciences*, *4*(5), pp.3245-3256.

28. Gokilakrishnan, G. and Varthanan, P.A., 2019. Development of manufacturing-distribution plan considering quality cost. *International Journal of Enterprise Network Management*, *10*(3-4), pp.280-304.

29. Varthanan, P.A. and Gokilakrishnan, G., 2018. Simulation Based Swarm Intelligence to Generate Manufacturing-distribution Plan for a Bearing Industry under Uncertain Demand and Inventory Scenario. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, *119*(12), pp.2117-2134.

30. Gokilakrishnan, G.E., Divya, S., Rajesh, R. and Selvakumar, V., 2014. Operating torque in ball valves: a review. *Int J Technol Res Eng*, *2*(4), pp.311-315.

31. Venkatesh, S., Sivapirakasam, S.P., Sakthivel, M., Ganeshkumar, S., Prabhu, M.M. and Naveenkumar, M., 2021. Experimental and numerical investigation in the series arrangement square cyclone separator. *Powder Technology*, *383*, pp.93-103.

32. Venkatesh, S., Sakthivel, M., Saranav, H., Saravanan, N., Rathnakumar, M. and Santhosh, K.K., 2020. Performance investigation of the combined series and parallel arrangement cyclone separator using experimental and CFD approach. *Powder Technology*, *361*, pp.1070-1080.

33. Venkatesh, S., Sakthivel, M., Avinasilingam, M., Gopalsamy, S., Arulkumar, E. and Devarajan, H.P., 2019. Optimization and experimental investigation in bottom inlet cyclone separator for performance analysis. *Korean Journal of Chemical Engineering*, *36*(6), pp.929-941.

34. Venkatesh, S., Sakthivel, M., Sudhagar, S. and Daniel, S.A.A., 2018. Modification of the cyclone separator geometry for improving the performance using Taguchi and CFD approach. *Particulate Science and Technology*.

35. Venkatesh, S. and Sakthivel, M., 2017. Numerical investigation and optimization for performance analysis in Venturi inlet cyclone separator. *Desalination and Water treatment*, *90*, pp.168-179.

36. Venkatesh, S., Bruno Clement, I., Avinasilingam, M. and Arulkumar, E., 2017. Design of Experiment Technique for Improving the Performance of Stirling Engine. *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology*, *4*(5), pp.62-65.

37. Vennilaa, D.B., Karuppusami, G. and Senthil, P., 2016. Analysis of different infiltration effect for selective laser sintering process through Taguchi method. *Australian Journal of Mechanical Engineering*, *14*(3), pp.217-223.

38. NaveenPrabhu, V., SaravanaKumar, K., Suresh, T. and Suresh, M., 2016. Experimental investigation on tube-in-tube heat exchanger using nanofluids. *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*, *10*(7 SE), pp.272-279.

39. Justin Dhiraviam, F., Naveen Prabhu, V., Suresh, T. and SelvaSenthilPrabhu, C., 2015. Improved efficiency in engine cooling system by repositioning of turbo inter cooler. In *Applied Mechanics and Materials* (Vol. 787, pp. 792-796). Trans Tech Publications Ltd.

40. Naveen Prabhu, V. and Suresh, M., 2015. Performance evaluation of tube-in-tube heat exchanger using nanofluids. In *Applied Mechanics and Materials* (Vol. 787, pp. 72-76). Trans Tech Publications Ltd.

41. Prabhu, V.N. and Manigandan, N., 2014. Design and Fabrication of Solar Transport Vehicle. *OSR J. Mech. Civ. Eng*, *11*, pp.14-19.

42. Manigandan, N., NaveenPrabhu, V. and Suresh, M., 2015. Experimental investigation of a brazed chevron type plate heat exchanger. *International Journal of Science Technology & Engineering*, *1*(12), pp.1-7.

43. Dhiraviam, F.J., Naveenprabhu, V. and Santhosh, M., 2017. Study the Effects of Solar Assisted Vapour Compression Air Conditioning System for Winter Applications. *International Journal for Scientific Research & Development*, *4*(11), pp.505-508.

44. Manigandan, N., Naveenprabhu, V. and Devakumar, M., 2014. Design and Fabrication of Mechanical device for Effective Degreasing in Roller Bearing. *Procedia Engineering*, *97*, pp.134-140.

45. Pravin, V.N.D.M.K. and Swamy, V.R.S.S.A., A Review of Evaporative Cooling of Finned and Non-Finned Heat Exchanger on Condenser.

46. Naveenprabhu, V. and Suresh, M., 2020. Performance enhancement studies on evaporative cooling using volumetric heat and mass transfer coefficients. *Numerical Heat Transfer, Part A: Applications*, *78*(9), pp.504-523.

47. Dhiraviam, F.J., Naveenprabhu, V., Satish, K. and Palanivelrajan, A.R., 2019, October. Emission characteristic in CI engines using zirconium porous medium in piston head. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 2161, No. 1, p. 020012). AIP Publishing LLC.

48. Naveenprabhu, V., Dhiraviam, F.J., Gowtham, K.M., Gowtham, S., Tharick, R.A. and Arunkumar, R., 2019. Smart Hot Chamber in Refrigeration System Based on Waste Heat Recovery. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, *12*, p.20.

49. Subramaniam, B., Natarajan, B., Kaliyaperumal, B. and Chelladurai, S.J.S., 2019. Wear behaviour of aluminium 7075—boron carbide-coconut shell fly ash reinforced hybrid metal matrix composites. *Materials Research Express*, *6*(10), p.1065d3.

50. Subramaniam, B., Natarajan, B., Kaliyaperumal, B. and Chelladurai, S.J.S., 2018. Investigation on mechanical properties of aluminium 7075-boron carbide-coconut shell fly ash reinforced hybrid metal matrix composites. *China Foundry*, *15*(6), pp.449-456

51. N. Balaji, S.Balasubramani, V.Pandiaraj., 2021, Fabrication and Analysis of Al6061/Al$_2$O$_3$/TiC Hybrid Metal Matrix Composite, Paideuma Journal of Research., Vol 14, No 3, pp 24-35.

52. Balasubramani, S., Dhanabalakrishnan, K.P. and Balaji, N., 2015. Optimization of machining parameters in aluminium HMMC using response surface methodology. *International journal of applied engineering research*, *10*(20), pp.19736-19739.

53. Balasubramani S, Manikandan.SPrasath.P, Suresh.D and ShanmugaSundaram.P., 2018. "Vibration Analysis of Work Holding Devices in Composite Materials" International Journal for Scientific Research & Development, Vol. 6, No 2, pp 2520-2523.

54. Subramaniam, B., Purusothaman, V.R., Karuppusamy, S.M., Ganesh, S.H. and Markandan, R.K., 2020. Review on properties of aluminium metal matrix composites. *Journal of Mechanical and Energy Engineering*, *4*(1), pp.57-66.

55. Balaji, N., Balasubramani, S., Ramakrishnan, T. and Sureshbabu, Y., 2020. Experimental Investigation of Chemical and Tensile Properties of SansevieriaCylindrica Fiber Composites. In *Materials Science Forum* (Vol. 979, pp. 58-62). Trans Tech Publications Ltd.

56. Balasubramani, S. and Balaji, N., 2016. Investigations of vision inspection method for surface defects in image processing techniques-a review. *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*, *10*(6 SE), pp.115-120.

57. Ganeshkumar S, Sureshkumar R, Sureshbabu Y, Balasubramani S 2020, A Review On Cutting Tool measurement In Turning Tools By Cloud Computing Systems In Industry 4.0 And Iot, GIS SCIENCE JOURNAL, Vol 7, No 8, pp 1-7.

58. Ganeshkumar S, Sureshkumar R, Sureshbabu Y, Balasubramani S, 2019, A Numerical Approach To Cutting Tool Stress In Cnc Turning Of En8 Steel With Silicon Carbide Tool Insert, International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research, Vol 8, No 12, pp 3227-3231.

59. Ganeshkumar, S., Thirunavukkarasu, V., Sureshkumar, R., Venkatesh, S. and Ramakrishnan, T., 2019. Investigation of wear behaviour of silicon carbide tool inserts and titanium nitride coated tool inserts in machining of en8 steel. *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology*, *10*(01), pp.1862-1873.

60. Venkatesh, S., Sivapirakasam, S.P., Sakthivel, M., Ganeshkumar, S., Prabhu, M.M. and Naveenkumar, M., 2021. Experimental and numerical investigation in the series arrangement square cyclone separator. *Powder Technology*, *383*, pp.93-103.

61. Kumar, S.G. and Thirunavukkarasu, V., 2016. Investigation of Tool Wear and Optimization of Process Parameters in Turning of EN8 and EN 36 Steels. *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, *6*(11), pp.237-243.

62. Ganeshkumar, S., Sureshkumar, R., Sureshbabu, M.Y. and Balasubramani, M.S., A Review of Performance Investigations in Hydrogen–Oxygen Generator for Internal Combustion Engines.

63. KUMAR, S.D. and KUMAR, S.S., 2021. Effect of heat treatment conditions on ballistic behaviour of various zones of friction stir welded magnesium alloy joints. *Transactions of Nonferrous Metals Society of China*, *31*(1), pp.156-166.

64. Kumar, S.D. and Kumar, S.S., 2020. Numerical and experimental ballistic performance of welded magnesium (AZ31B) plates. *Emerging Materials Research*, *9*(4), pp.1217-1228.

65. Kumar, S.D., Kumar, S.S. and Kumar, K.A., 2020. Investigation of forced frequency in a commercial vehicle suspension system. *Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering*, *22*(4), pp.967-974.

66. Sundaram, S.K., 2020. Experimental ballistic performance determination of friction stir welded magnesium (AZ31B) targets. *Mechanics Based Design of Structures and Machines*.

67. Kumar, S.S., Kumar, S.D. and Magarajan, U., 2020. Investigation of mechanical and wear behaviour of graphene reinforced aluminium alloy 6061 metal matrix composite. *KOVOVE MATERIALY-METALLIC MATERIALS*, *58*(5), pp.341-349.

68. Kumar, S.D. and Kumar, S.S., 2019. Investigation of mechanical behavior of friction stir welded joints of AA6063 with AA5083 aluminum alloys. *Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering*, *23*(1), pp.59-63.

69. Magarajan, U., Arvind, D., Kannan, N. and Hemanandan, P., 2018. A comparative study on the static mechanical properties of glass fibre vs glass-jute fibre polymer composite. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, *5*(2), pp.6711-6716.

70. Yessian, S. and Varthanan, P.A., 2020. Optimization of performance and emission characteristics of catalytic coated ic engine with biodiesel using grey-taguchi method. *Scientific reports*, *10*(1), pp.1-13.

71. Sureshbabu, Y. and AshokaVarthanan, P., 2014. Study the emission characteristics of catalytic coated piston and combustion chamber of a four stroke spark ignition (SI) engine. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, JCHPS Special*, (4).

72. Sureshbabu, Y., Ashokavarthnan, P., Balasubramani, S. and Naveenprabhu, V., 2019, October. Experimental investigation on four strokes catalytic coated spark ignition (SI) engine. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 2161, No. 1, p. 020041). AIP Publishing LLC.

73. SureshBabu, Y., Mutyalu, K.V. and Prasad, Y.S., 2012. A Relevant Document Information Clustering Algorithm for Web Search Engine. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET)*, *1*(8).