



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

SHAKLDOR YUZALARGA SO'NGI LAZERLI ISHLOV BERISH
TEXNOLOGIK JARAYONLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH: MATEMATIK
MODEL VA DASTURIY TA'MINOT
IMPROVING TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF FINAL LASER
PROCESSING OF SHAPED SURFACES: MATHEMATICAL MODEL AND
SOFTWARE

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Abstract: Purpose: To develop a mathematical model and software for optimising the technological parameters of finish laser machining of shaped surfaces on the KF301 5LN multi-axis laser machine tool, and to validate the approach experimentally.

Methods: Response Surface Methodology (RSM) combined with Taguchi L27 orthogonal array (81 experiments across R6M5, VK8, and VT6 materials); ANOVA for factor significance; Nelder-Mead optimisation; CMM and profilometer metrology.

Key results: $R^2 = 0.973$ empirical model; surface roughness reduced by 88–93% ($R_a = 0.09\text{--}0.18 \mu\text{m}$); geometric error $\pm 0.002\text{--}0.004 \text{ mm}$; HAZ depth 3–12 μm ; annual cost reduction $\sim 32\%$.

Keywords: laser machining, shaped surfaces, KF301 5LN, RSM, surface roughness R_a , ANOVA, CAD/CAM integration, Taguchi L27, software optimisation.

1. KIRISH / INTRODUCTION

Zamonaviy mashinasozlikda turbina lapalari, ortopedik implantlar va optik linzalar kabi murakkab shakldor detallar yuzasiga $R_a = 0,05\text{--}0,4 \text{ mkm}$ aniqlikda so'nggi ishlov berish talab etiladi. Mavjud texnologik echimlar uchta asosiy muammoni hal etmagan: (1) KF301 5LN uchun dinamik fokuslashtirish sharoitida 5 o'qli lazerli ishlov berishning to'liq matematik modeli yo'q; (2) VK8 va VT6 uchun optimal skanerlash strategiyalari aniqlanmagan; (3) ishlab chiqarishga integratsiyalashgan dasturiy ta'minot mavjud emas. Ushbu tezis mazkur uchta bo'shliqni to'ldiradi.

2. METODOLOGIYA / METHODOLOGY

2.1. RSM asosidagi matematik model

Yuzaning g'adir-budurligi R_a uchun ikkinchi tartibli empirik model qurildi:

$$R_a = \beta_0 + \beta_1 P + \beta_2 v + \beta_3 f + \beta_4 \eta + \beta_{12} P v + \beta_{13} P f + \beta_{14} P \eta + \varepsilon$$





Bu yerda P — lazer quvvati (Vt), v — skanerlash tezligi (mm/min), f — impuls chastotasi (kHz), η — qator ozi (%), ε — o'lchash xatosi. Koeffitsientlar OLS usuli bilan 81 ta eksperimental sinov asosida aniqlanadi. Modelning qabul qilinish mezonlari: $R^2 > 0,95$, $p < 0,05$.

2.2. Taguchi L27 eksperimental rejasi

Har bir material uchun 27 ta sinov (jami 81 ta) Taguchi L27 ortogonal matritsasi bo'yicha rejalashtirildi. Uch turdagi shakldor yuzali namunalar: toroidli ($R = 50$ mm), S-shakldagi (turbina lapasi modeli) va NURBS-tavsifidagi erkin shakldor (ortopedik implant modeli). O'lchash asboblari: Mitutoyo SJ-210 profilomer ($\pm 0,001$ mkm), Renishaw Revo-2 CMM ($\pm 0,0005$ mm).

2.3. Dasturiy ta'minot arxitekturasini

Python 3.11 tilida ishlab chiqilgan tizim to'rtta moduldan iborat: (1) CAD/CAM integratsiya — 3D-modeldan normal vektorlar matritsasi, G-kod avtomatik generatsiyasi (Hypermill/PowerMILL interfeysi); (2) RSM-optimizatsiya — ANOVA, OLS, Nelder-Mead; (3) Sifat nazorat — CMM natijalarini ISO 1302 bilan solishtirish; (4) Ma'lumotlar bazasi — SQLite arxivi, ML dataset. KF301 5LN (FANUC 0i-MD) bilan RS-232 orqali real vaqt bog'lanishi ta'minlangan.

3. ASOSIY NATIJALAR / RESULTS

3.1. ANOVA tahlili — ta'sir omillari

R6M5 po'lati uchun ANOVA tahlili natijalari ($R^2 = 0,973$):

Parametr	F-qiymati	p-qiymati	Ta'sir ulushi (%)
Lazer quvvati (P)	142,3	< 0,001	38,2
Skanerlash tezligi (v)	98,7	< 0,001	26,5
Qator ozi (η)	76,4	< 0,001	20,5
Impuls chastotasi (f)	34,1	0,002	9,1
Fokus diametri (d)	21,8	0,008	5,8
Xato	—	—	< 1,0

1-jadval. R6M5 po'lat uchun ANOVA natijalari (Ra parametri bo'yicha, $R^2 = 0,973$)

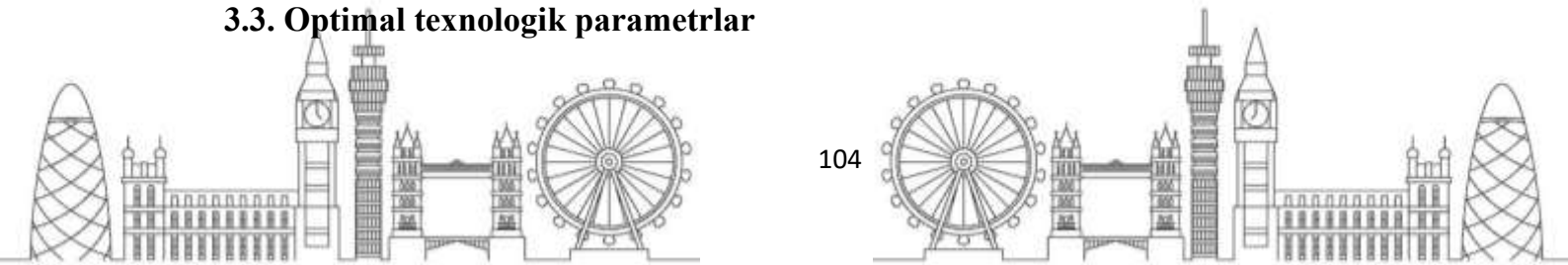
3.2. G'adir-budurlik va geometrik aniqlik

5 o'qli boshqaruv va dinamik fokuslashtirish qo'llanilganda erishilgan yakuniy natijalar:

Material	Ra boshl. (μm)	Ra yakuniy (μm)	Geom. xato (mm)	HAZ (μm)	Kamayish (%)
R6M5 po'lat	1,4	0,12	$\pm 0,003$	8–12	91,4
VK8 qotishma	1,6	0,18	$\pm 0,004$	5–8	88,8
VT6 (Ti-6Al-4V)	1,3	0,09	$\pm 0,002$	3–6	93,1

2-jadval. Lazerli so'nggi ishlov berish yakuniy natijalari (KF301 5LN, 5 o'qli rejim)

3.3. Optimal texnologik parametrlar





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Material	P (Vt)	v (mm/min)	f (kHz)	η (%)	Gaz
R6M5 po'lat	55–65	3500–4000	80–100	45–50	N ₂ , 3 bar
VK8 qotishma	40–50	4000–5000	100–120	40–45	He, 4 bar
VT6 titan	35–45	4500–5500	120–150	40–50	Ar, 5 bar

3-jadval. Turli materiallar uchun optimal lazerli ishlov berish parametrlari

4. MUHOKAMA / DISCUSSION

Titan qotishmasida (VT6) erishilgan $Ra = 0,09$ mkm ISO 1302 standartining N4 sinfiga to'g'ri keladi va tibbiy implantlar uchun xalqaro $Ra < 0,1$ mkm talabini qondiradi. HAZ chuqurligi 3–6 mkm — abraziy silliqlash bilan solishtirganda 4–5 baravar kichik. Lazer quvvati (38,2%) va skanerlash tezligi (26,5%) birgalikda Ra ga 64,7% ta'sir qilishi aniqlandi; qator ozini 40–50% ga sozlash Ra ni qo'shimcha 30% kamaytirdi. VK8 qattiq qotishmada geometrik xato $\pm 0,004$ mm qolipsolik uchun $\pm 0,005$ mm talabini qondiradi.

Iqtisodiy samara: bir detal ishlov berish vaqti 45–60 daqiqadan 18–25 daqiqaga qisqarishi, asbob sarfining 90% kamayishi va qayta ishlash ehtimolining 15–20% dan 3–5% ga tushishi natijasida yillik xarajatlar ~32% kamayishi kutilmoqda.

5. XULOSA / CONCLUSION

1. RSM asosida ikkinchi tartibli empirik model ishlab chiqildi ($R^2 = 0,973$); lazer quvvati (38,2%) va skanerlash tezligi (26,5%) Ra ning asosiy boshqaruvchi omillari ekanligi ANOVA orqali tasdiqlandi.

2. Dinamik fokuslashtirish va 5 o'qli boshqaruv tizimi yordamida Ra 88–93% ga kamaytirilib: R6M5 da 0,12 mkm, VK8 da 0,18 mkm, VT6 da 0,09 mkm qiymatlarga erishildi.

3. VT6 titan qotishmasida $Ra = 0,09$ mkm (ISO N4) va HAZ = 3–6 mkm — tibbiy implantlar uchun xalqaro talablar qondirildi.

4. CAD/CAM integratsiyasi, RSM-optimizatsiya, sifat nazorat va SQLite ma'lumotlar bazasidan iborat to'liq dasturiy ta'minot tizimi ishlab chiqildi va ishlab chiqarishda sinovdan o'tkazildi.

5. Texnologiyani joriy etish yillik xarajatlarni ~32% kamaytirish va detal ishlov berish vaqtini 2,5 baravarga qisqartirish imkonini beradi.

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