



Initial development of an online control system for laser welding

<http://radiclelaser.eu/>



The RADICLE project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. H2020-FoF-2014-636932 — RADICLE. Information is provided as is and no guarantee or warranty is given that the information is fit for any particular purpose. The user thereof uses the information at its sole risk and liability.

RADICLE

Real-Time Dynamic Control System for Laser Welding

Partners



Rolls-Royce®



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The RADICLE project aims to create a multi-sensor, real-time adaptive control system for laser welding that can deliver zero defects.

The overall impacts of successful implementation of the RADICLE technology through our consortium and the wider welding sectors will enable us to achieve the following impacts:

- 30% reduced energy usage;
- 30% reduced emissions;
- Reduction of the need for part scrappage or rework;
- Saving up to 20% - 30% of labour input;
- Reduction or removal of the need for final NDE testing of the parts;
- Giving a 35% floor space reduction;
- Improved working environment.

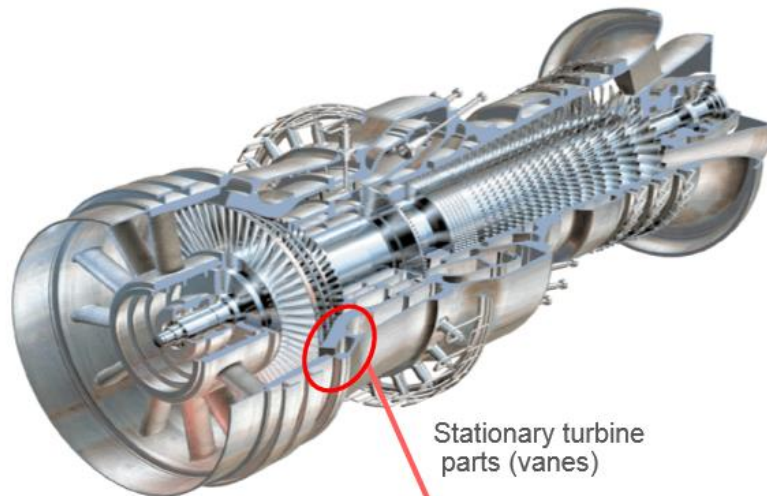


The RADICLE project aims to develop automated process control for laser welding by:

- The identification of the processing window.
- The selection and integration of a sensor array to enable state-of-the-art process monitoring.
- The development of an adaptive process control system that is able to analyse the sensor data and optimise the laser welding parameters.



GE focus in the RADICLE project



GE targets within Radicle

- Focus on turbine vanes
 - demonstrate feasibility for joining of inserts and cover plates
 - explore laser welding as a cost-efficient alternative to brazing
- Replace batch manufacturing with lean processes enabling single part flow and shorter cycle time
- Achieve zero defects in joining dissimilar material combinations
- Optimize the weld quality using novel multi-sensor process monitoring system

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Fabricated structures by GKN

GP7000 TEC
Nickelbase Superalloy



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A380



RR Trent XWB ICC
Titanium Alloy



A350



PW1000 30k TEC
Nickelbase Superalloy



A320 NEO



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Preparing for Automation and 4.0 systems

Information generated in the process development phase to be used again

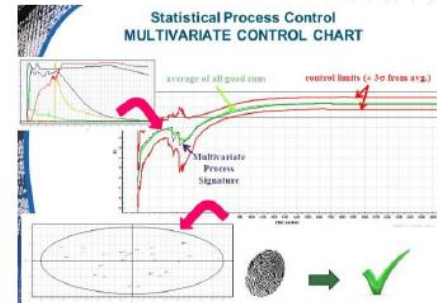
Go/No Go systems

Key process variables

Key features for quality

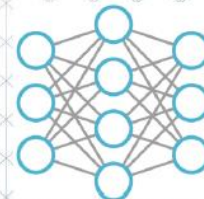
Sensor data

Production data



SPC

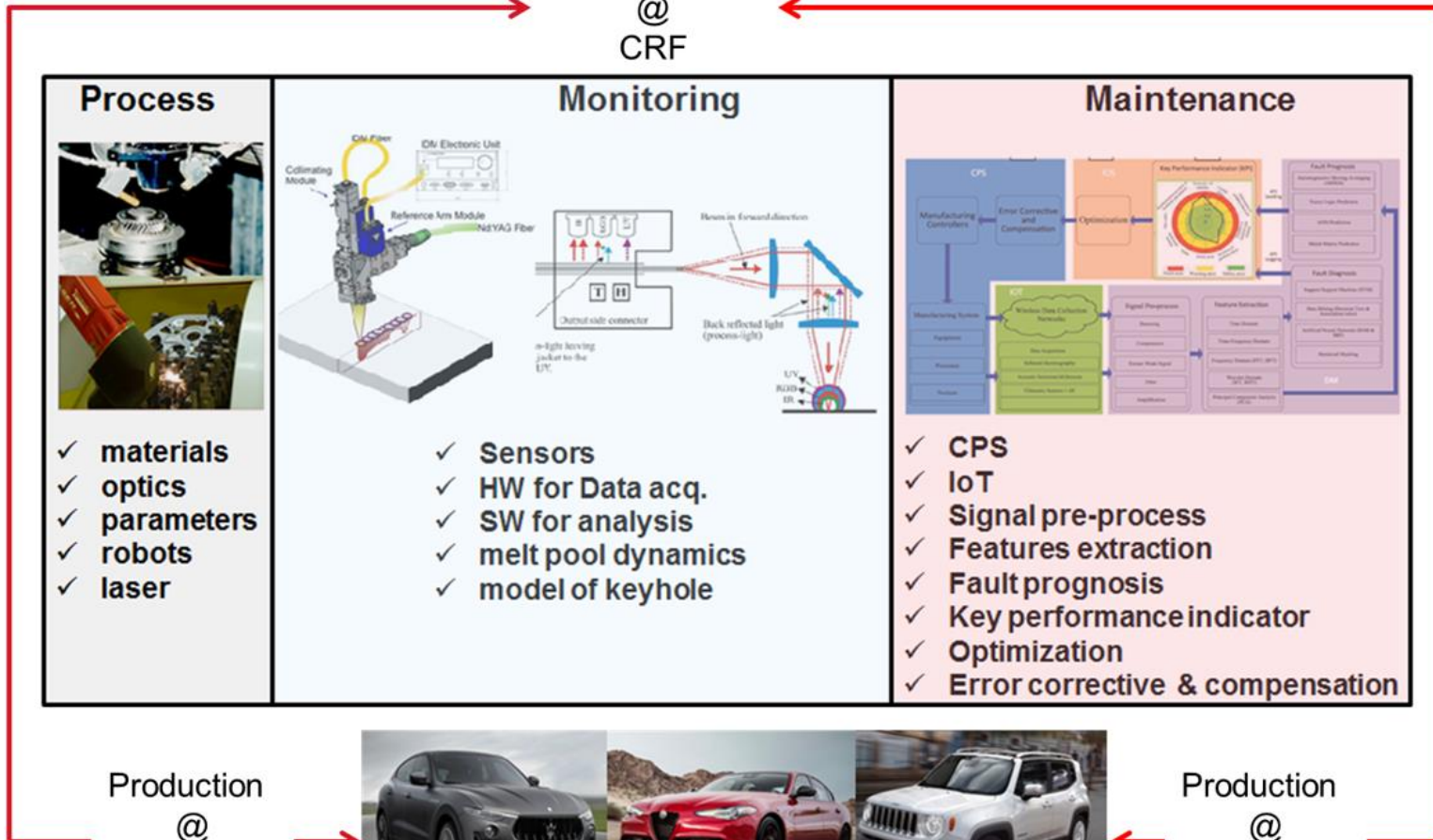
Machine learning



10110 Rev. 23

Laser Welding at CRF: from research to manufacturing point

Laser Welding @ CRF



Production
@
Fiat Plants



Maserati Levante

Alfa Giulia

Jeep Renegade

Production
@
Fiat Plants

Rolls-Royce Operates in many highly regulated industries

Civil Aerospace



Defence Aerospace



Power Systems



Marine



Nuclear






R² Data Labs





Product Integrity & Right First Time through increased process understanding

- Process Knowledge derived from broader process signal understanding offers routes to
 - More stable process window development
 - Extend range of application
 - Weld more complex materials
 - Eliminate process variation
 - Reduce post weld inspection

Application	Material	Thickness	Configuration	Key issues
1 	INCONEL Ti Steel S355	3mm, 6mm, 11mm	Butt	Porosity. Surface geometry.
		1mm, 3mm, 8mm	Butt	Cracking. Surface geometry.
		1.2mm – 1.2mm	Overlap	Material ejection. Cap underfill.
3 		0.6mm – 10mm	Overlap (partial penetration)	Cracking.
Generic material: No specific target application		6mm	Butt	Cracking. Porosity.



Plasma detection

Reflected Laser Power

Camera (Illuminated)

Photodiode

Inline-coherent imaging

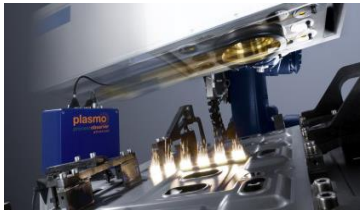
Laser Power

Plasmo

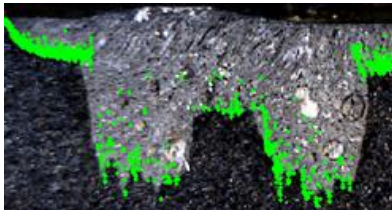
LLD

LWM (Precitec)

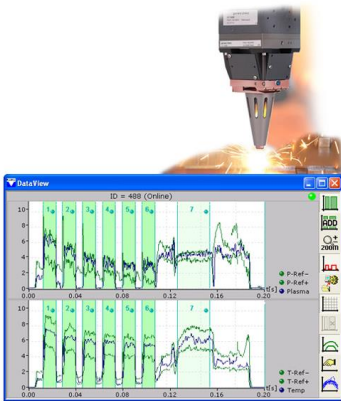
Promotec



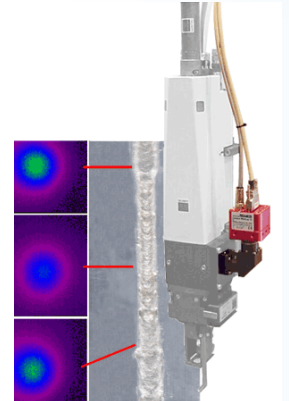
(www.plasmo.eu/site/en/)



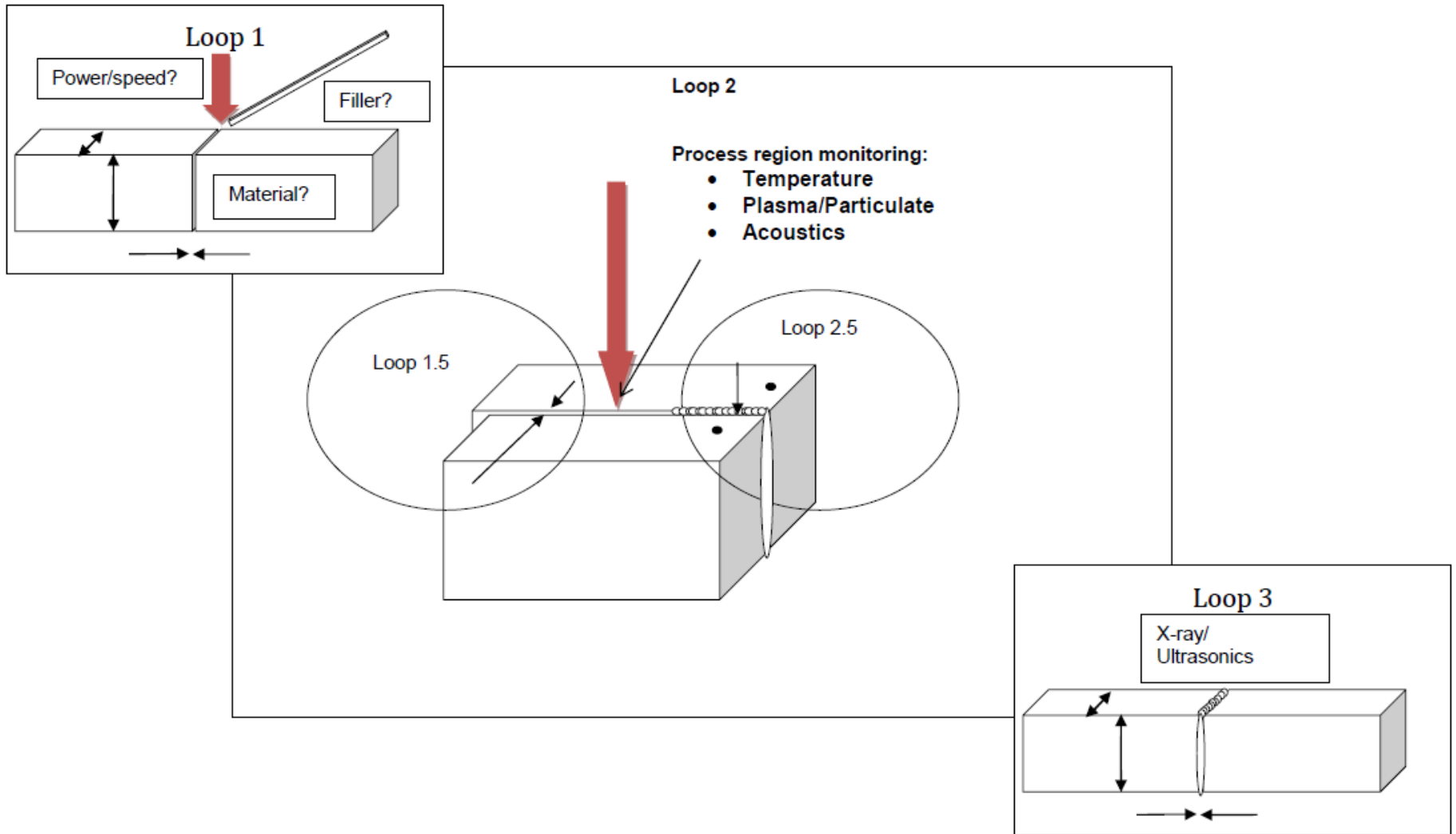
(www.laserdepth.com/)



(www.precitec.de/)



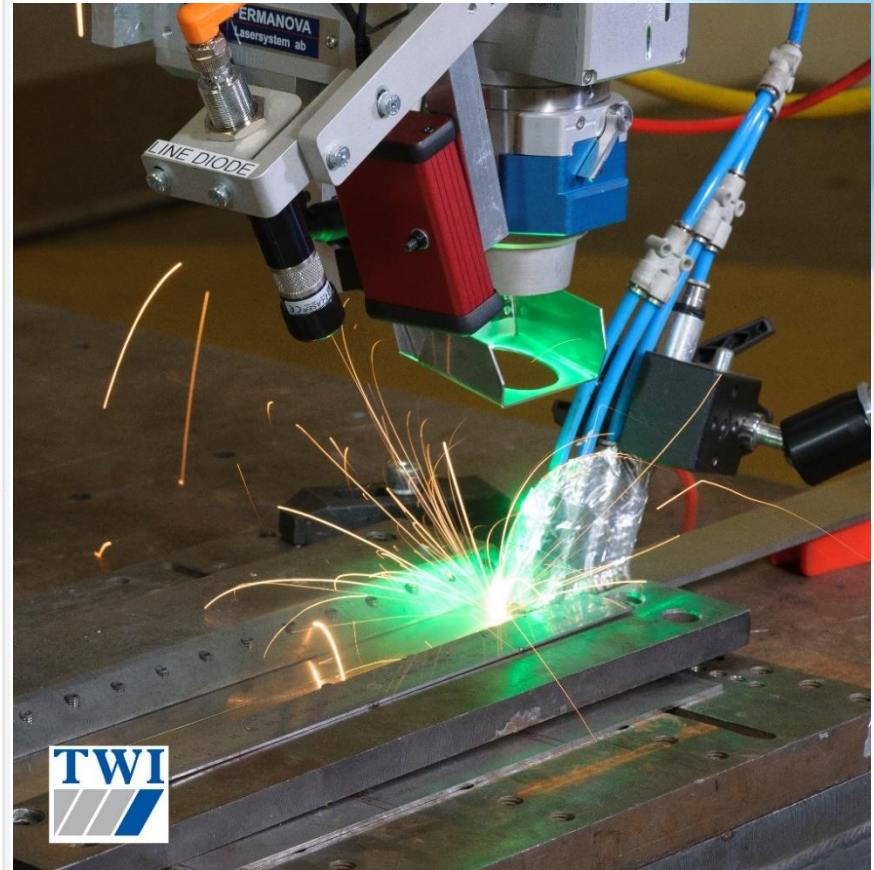
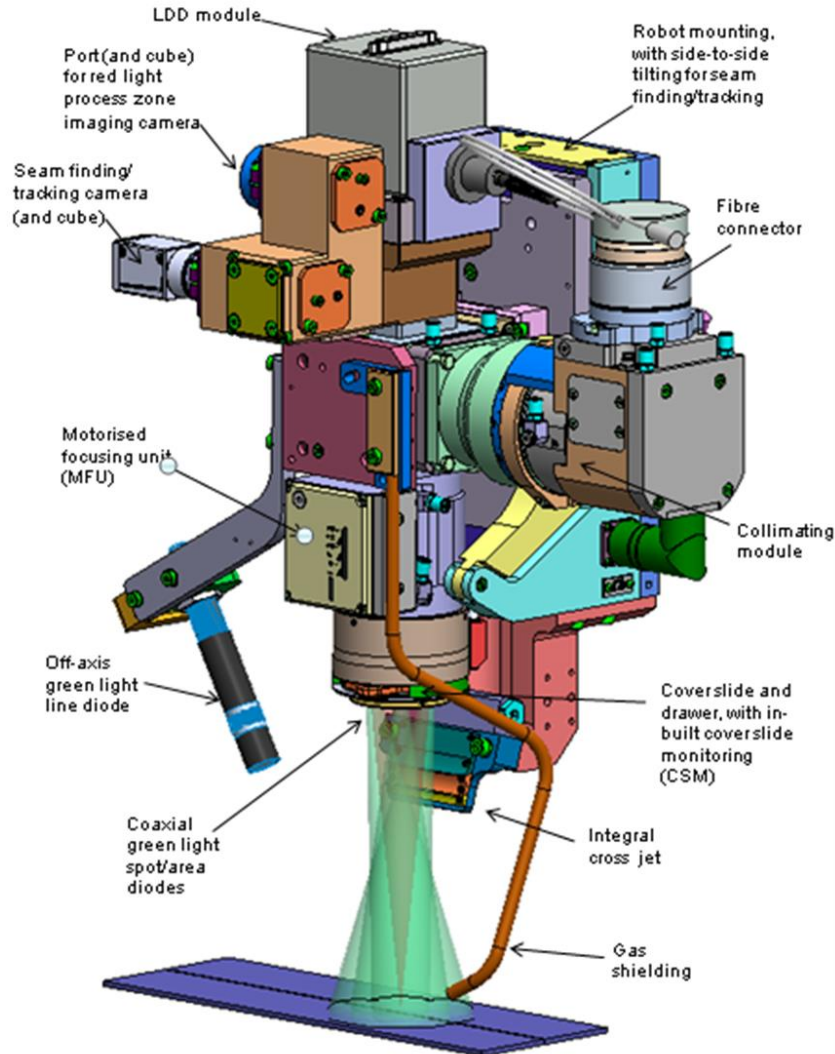
(www.promotec.com/)



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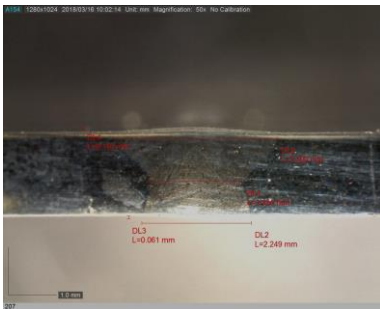
Real-Time Dynamic Control System for Laser Welding

System development

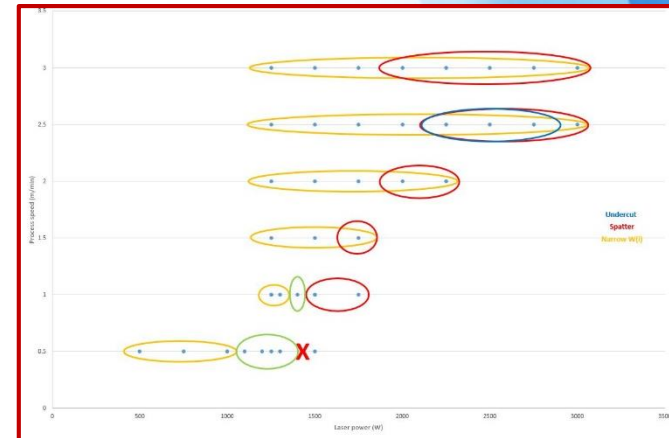
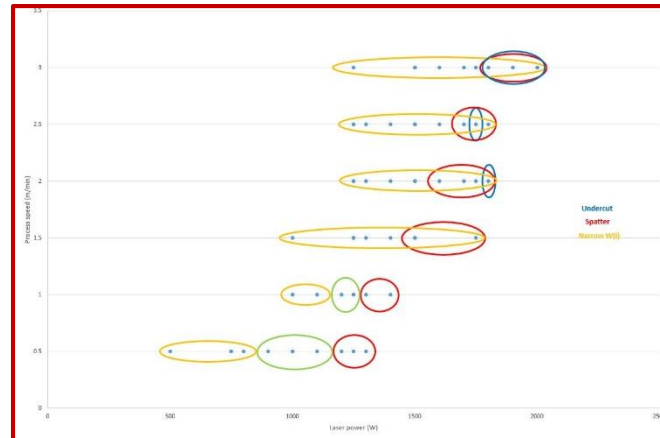
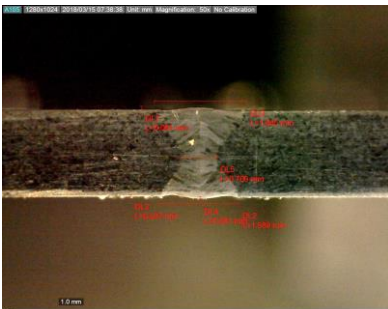


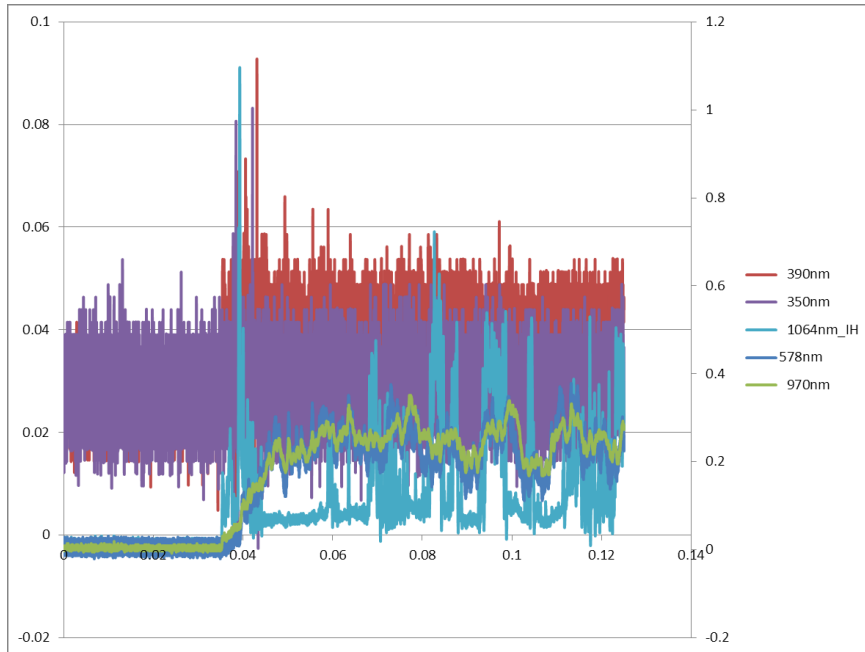
Example: Weld parameters vs weld quality

Pass



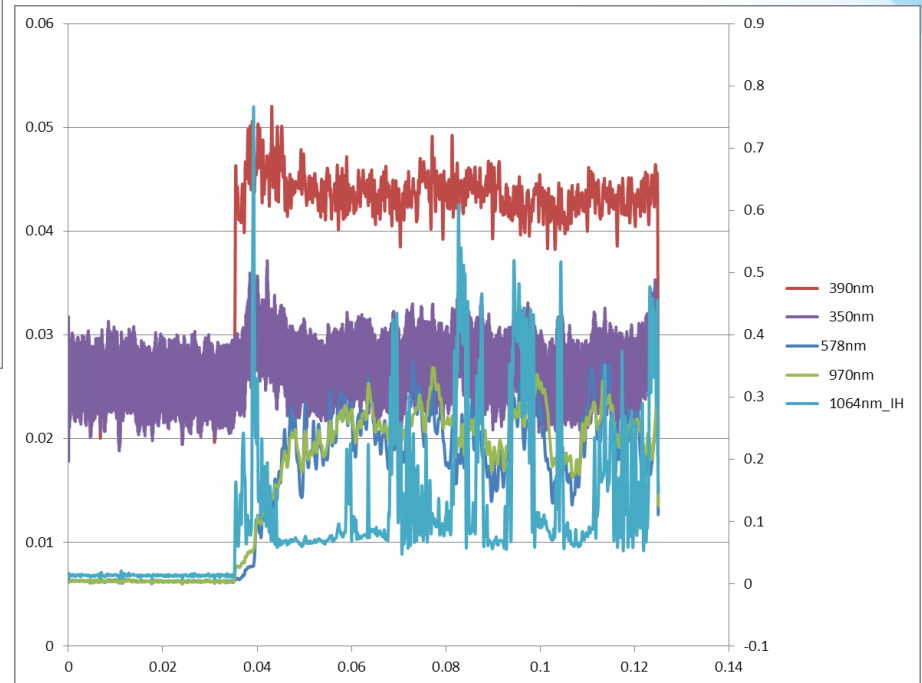
Fail





Raw

MSSA filter





1st - Define the stable parameters for the process:

- Based on customer specification for integrity and geometry;
- There may be multiple parameter regimes for stable processing.

2nd - Map how defects manifest with changes in parameters.

Allowing the system to be:

- Independent of the application;
- Able to work with different materials.

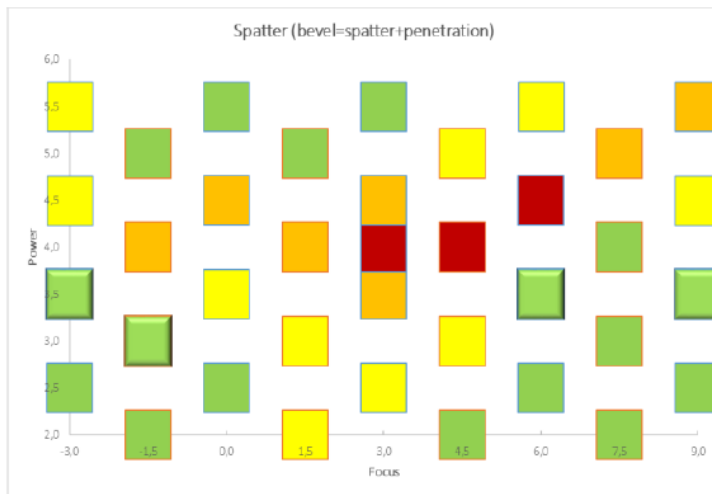


- a) Set of **features** that describe the welding process reliable and with proper resolution;

- b) **Machine learning techniques** to teach the system state of the welding process and possible actions;

- c) **Action selection mechanism** that uses the information available according to the process parameters that can be changed.

Spatter quality classes vs. diode KLD heatmap



	Focus								
Power	-3	-1,5	0	1,5	3	4,5	6	7,5	9
5,5	0,85	0,71	0,56	0,5	0,62	0,59	0,79	0,78	0,62
5	0,87	0,6	0,4	0,059	0,21	0,18	0,68	0,8	0,85
4,5	0,91	0,68	0,38	0,19	0	0,5	0,96	0,89	0,9
4	0,96	0,85	0,61	0,33	0,52	0,88	0,93	0,91	0,97
3,5	0,96	0,88	0,87	0,66	0,77	0,84	0,97	0,95	0,98
3	0,96	0,82	0,8	0,67	0,75	0,75	0,88	0,93	1
2,5	0,95	0,87	0,86	0,78	0,82	0,81	0,89	0,93	0,98
2	0,93	0,83	0,76	0,78	0,75	0,79	0,85	0,93	0,91

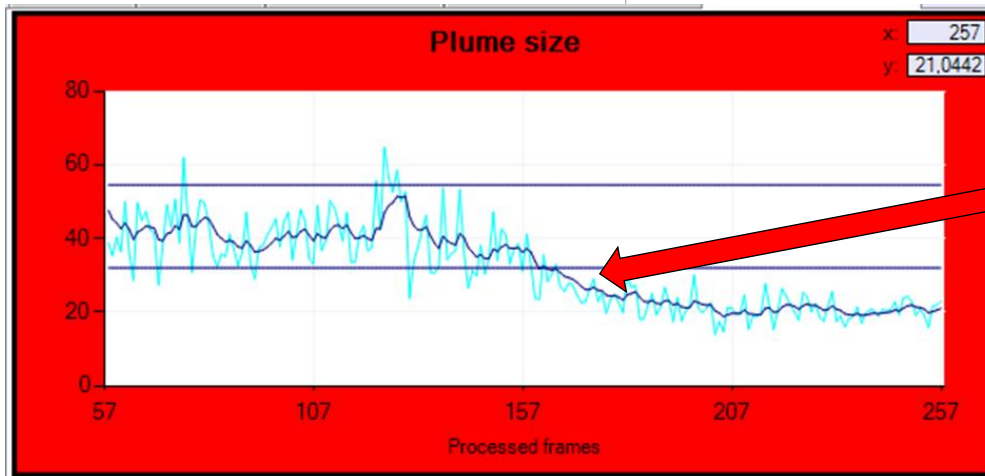
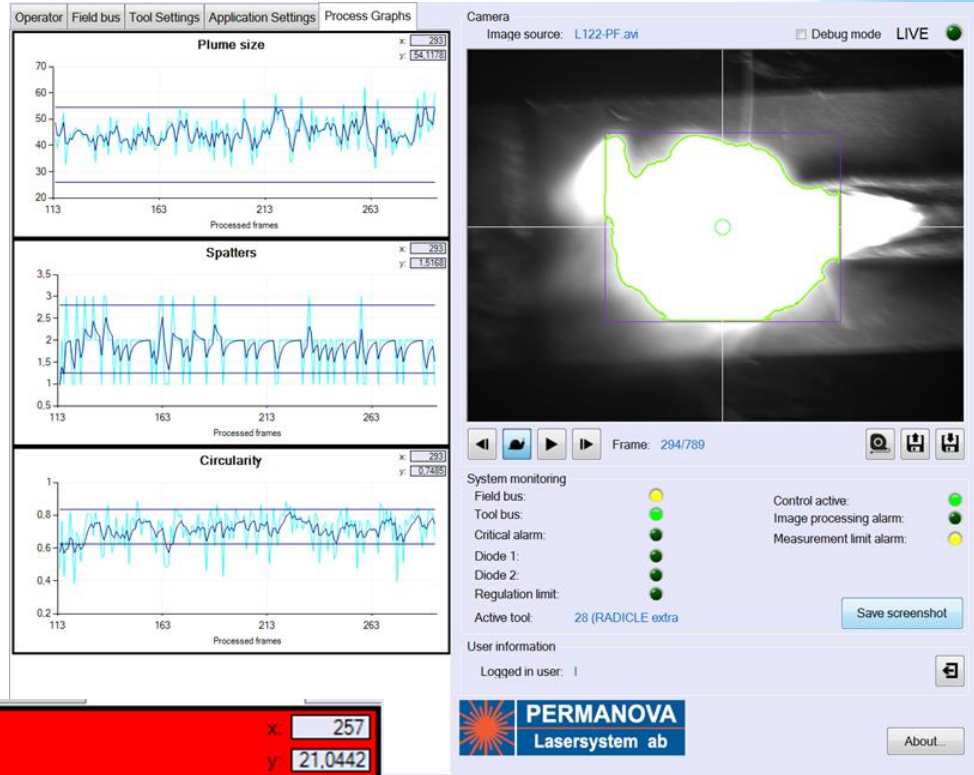
KLD > 0,95 and
P 3-3.5 kW

Combining diode and video heatmaps it is possible to identify the process sweet spots

- Using part of the data for algorithm training it is possible to improve the accuracy

Real time feed back of weld quality obtained

- Allows limits for acceptable weld quality to be set
- Capable of detecting deviations from acceptable limits to warn operator



Change in weld quality detected by sensor

THE RADICLE PROJECT HAS CREATED:



A modular system allowing users to configure the system to their specific applications:

- Photodiodes (off-axis and co-axial)
- Seam tracking camera
- Co-axial process zone imaging camera
- Keyhole depth monitoring sensor
- Microphone for acoustic emission analysis



Welding process windows for a number of ferrous and non-ferrous materials and joint configurations, supported by welding data from industrial case studies;



Welding data handling and analysis routines to extract valuable information from the welding process monitoring sensors;



The development of the architecture for a multi-sensor adaptive control system for laser welding including a machine learning algorithm able to:

- interpret raw sensor data and associated welding quality parameters
- generate the process window heatmap from the sensor data

**THE RADICLE PROJECT
WILL HELP COMPANIES
ACROSS DIFFERENT
INDUSTRY SECTORS
PRODUCE LASER WELDED
COMPONENTS SMARTER, FASTER
AND TO HIGHER QUALITY, REDUCING
INSPECTION COST:**



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