

# Determining Bond Quality of UAM

UIA 2010



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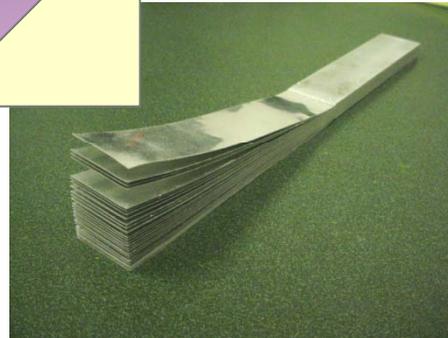
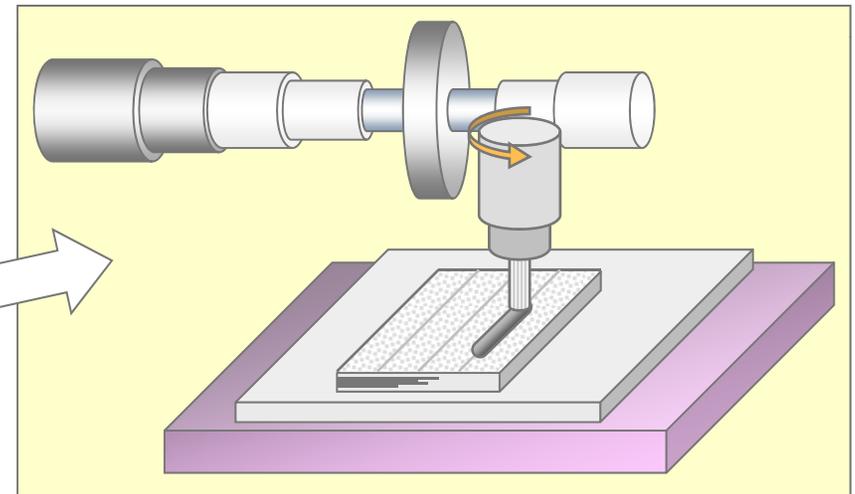
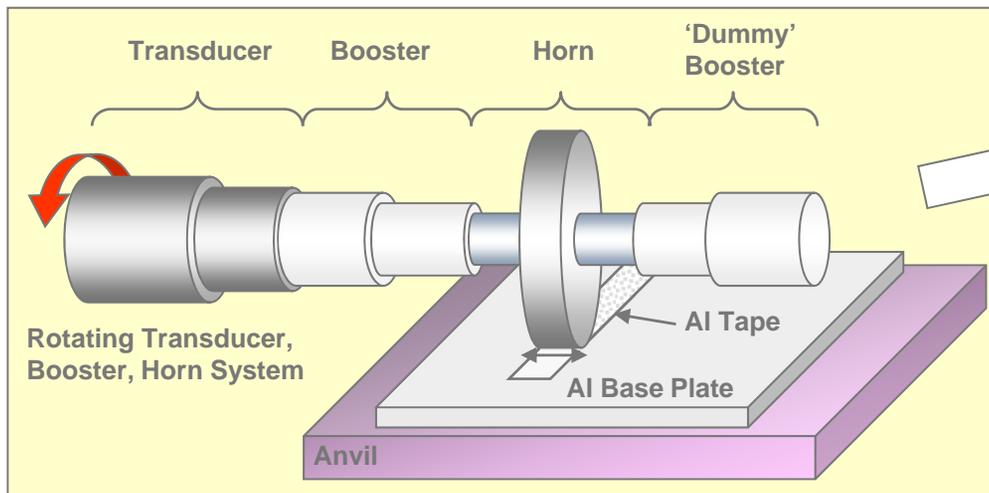
# Outline

- Background of UAM process
- Challenges
- Developments
- Attempts to model the process
- Determining bond quality based on feedback controls
- Summary

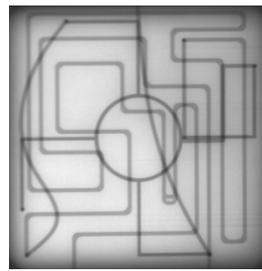
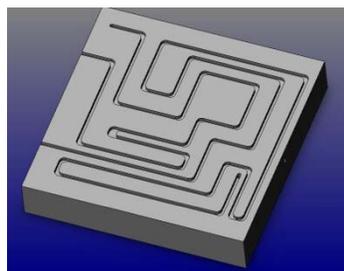
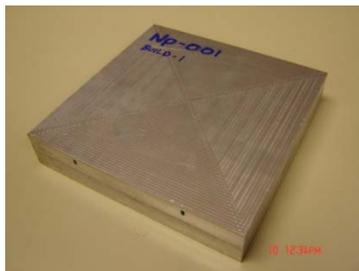
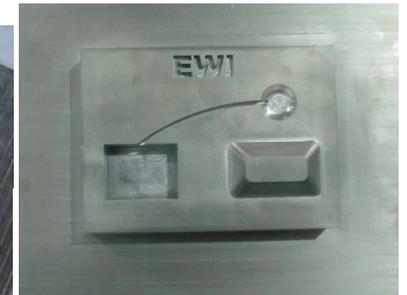


# Ultrasonic Additive Manufacturing

- ... a new technology – “UAM” uses solid state ultrasonic metal welding (UMW) to create net-shape solid metal parts



# Applications

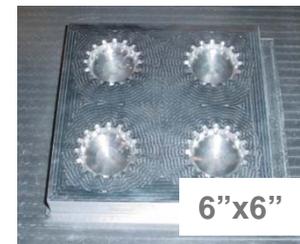
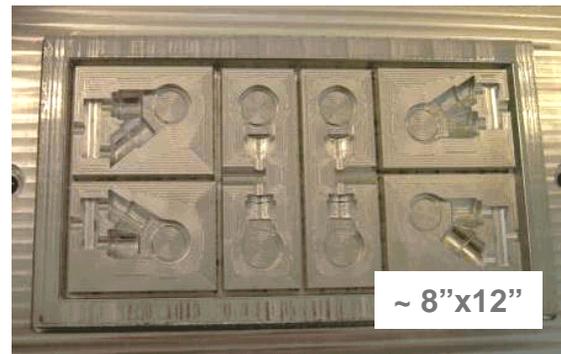
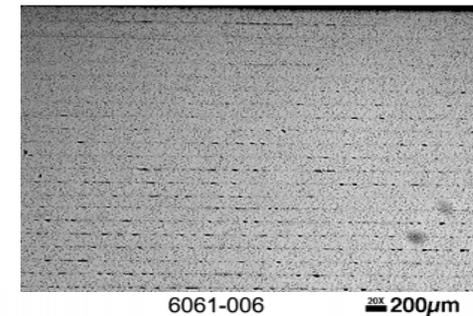


- Range of emerging applications ... rapid prototyping, low volume tooling, direct parts manufacture, tailored materials, MMC, embedded fibers, smart materials, sensors, cladding, armor, thermal management



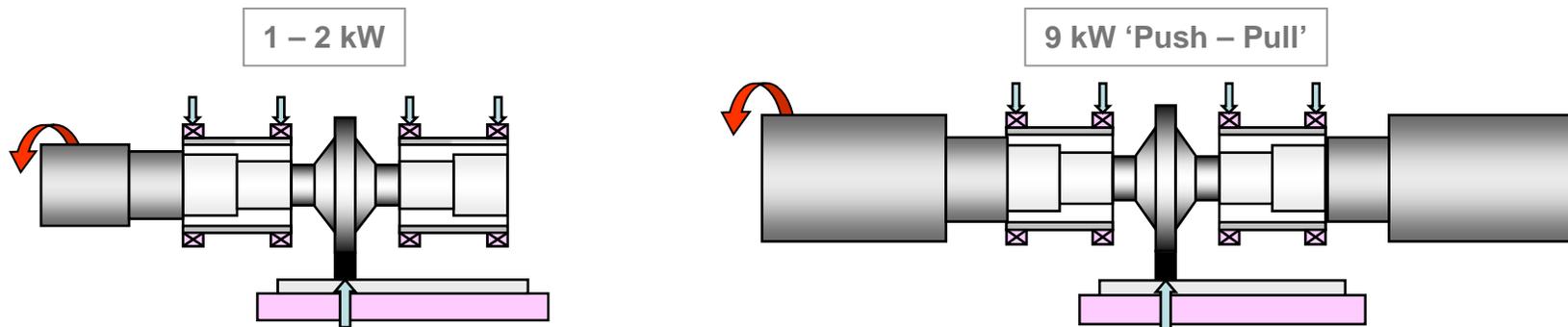
# Challenges for UAM to Meet Industry Needs

- Materials – limited to 3XXX Al alloys (Al-Ti, Cu). Not SS, Ti, 7XXX Al, HSS, Ni-based
- Tape thickness – thin tapes (0.006"/0.15mm T typical)
- Tape width – narrow width (1.0"/25mm typical)
- Joint strength
- Production speed – order of few 10s ipm
- Part size – relates to restricted speeds, tapes, material ~ 300 in<sup>3</sup> work envelope

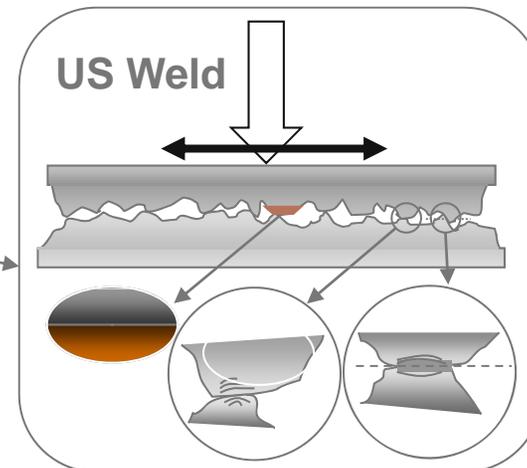


# The Approach ...

- Major increase of US power – from 1 – 2 kW to 9 kW (later increases to 12 – 15 kW are possible)



- Increased US power impacts materials, tape dimensions, bond strength, welding speed, part size

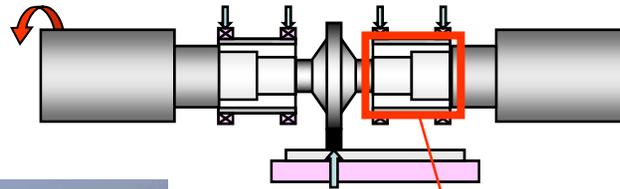


# Supporting Developments

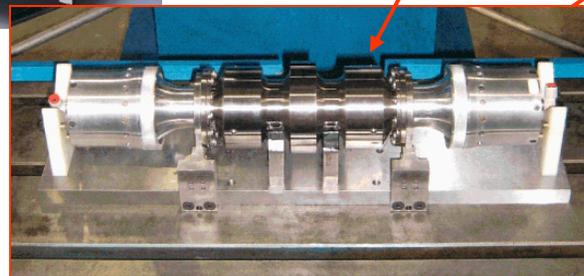
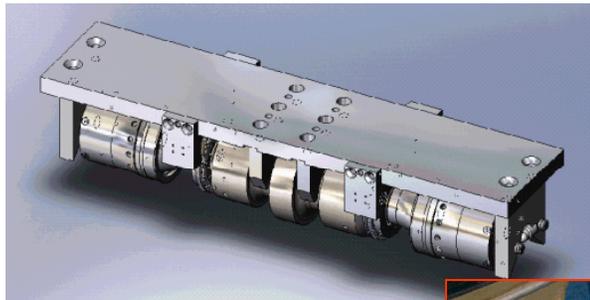
EWI Solidica System



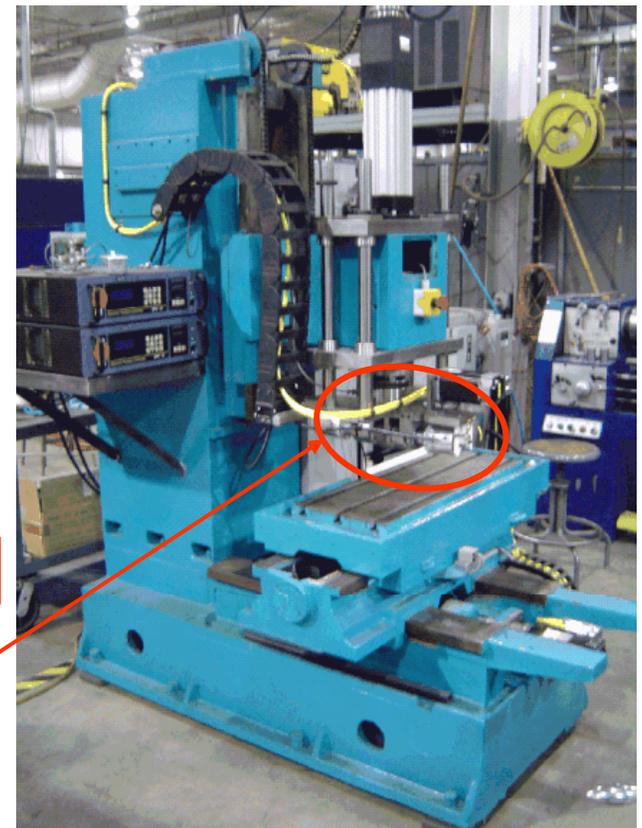
9 kW Push-Pull



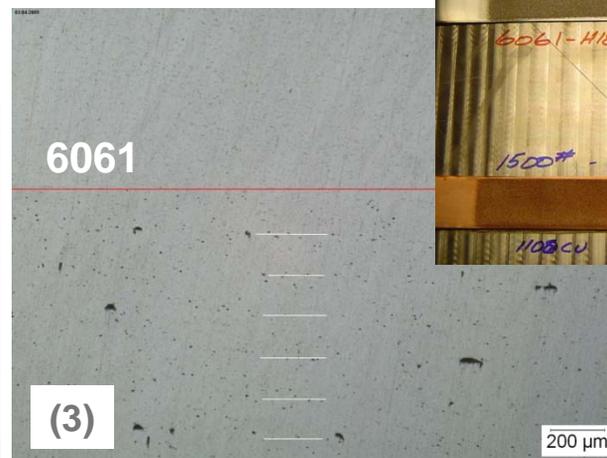
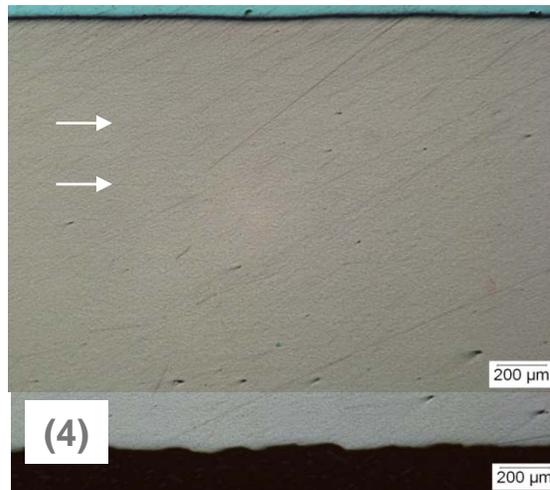
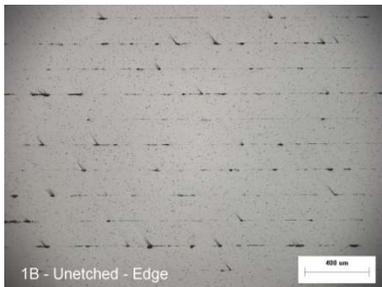
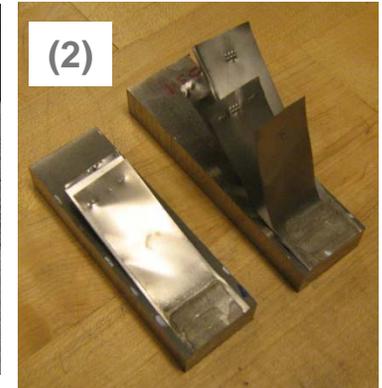
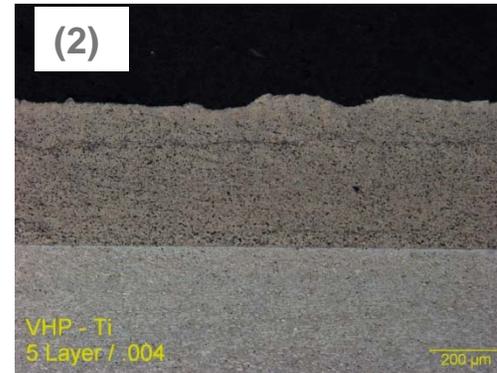
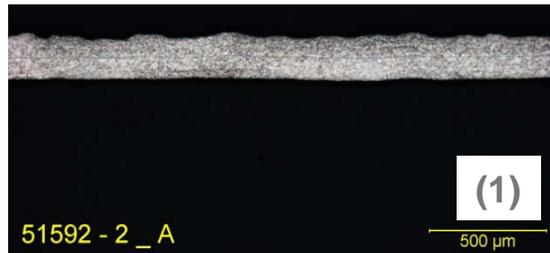
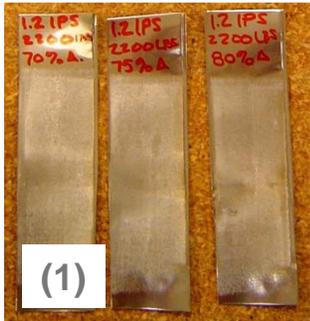
Booster eliminated



VHP Test Bed

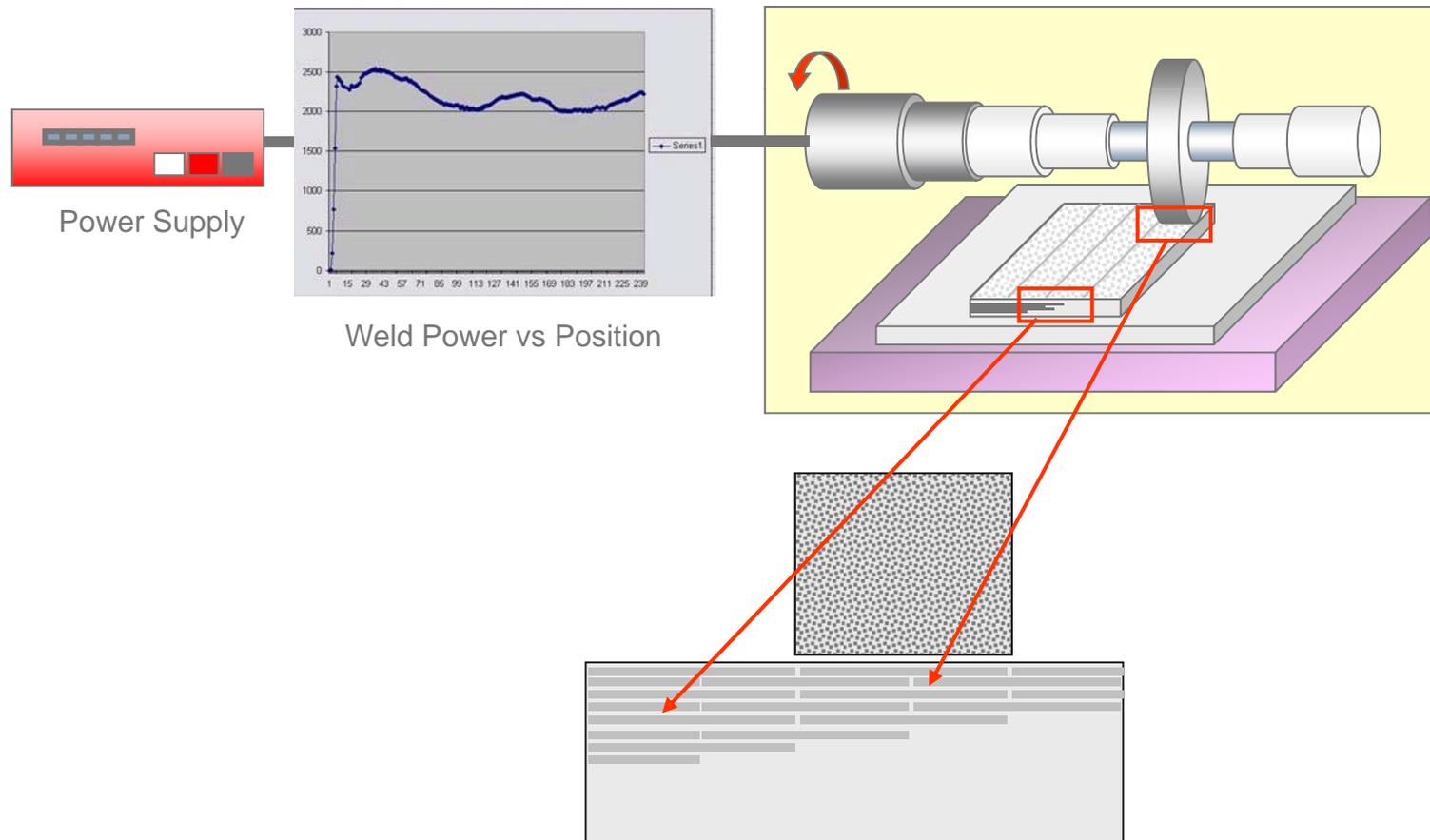


# Results with Advanced Materials



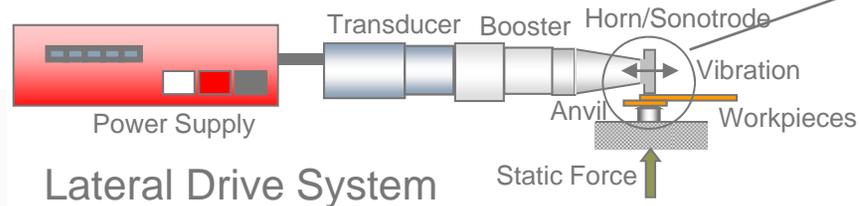
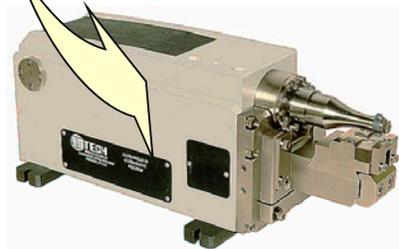
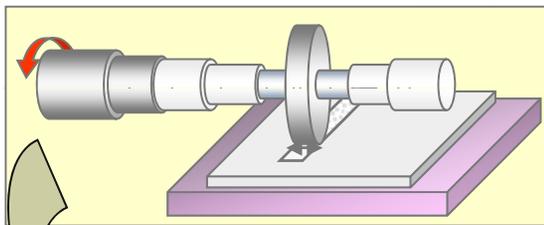
# Issue, Challenge, Question ...

- Can we infer, deduce, measure quality of the weld from power supply power and/or impedance data?

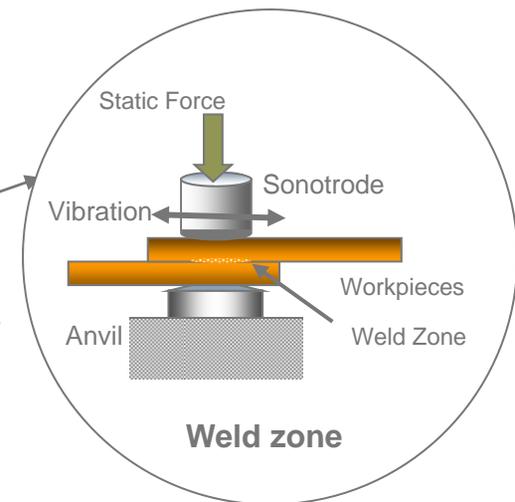


# Concepts from UMW ...

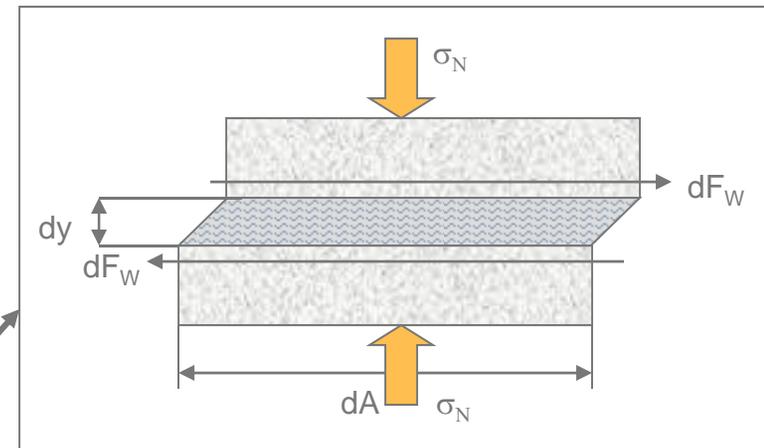
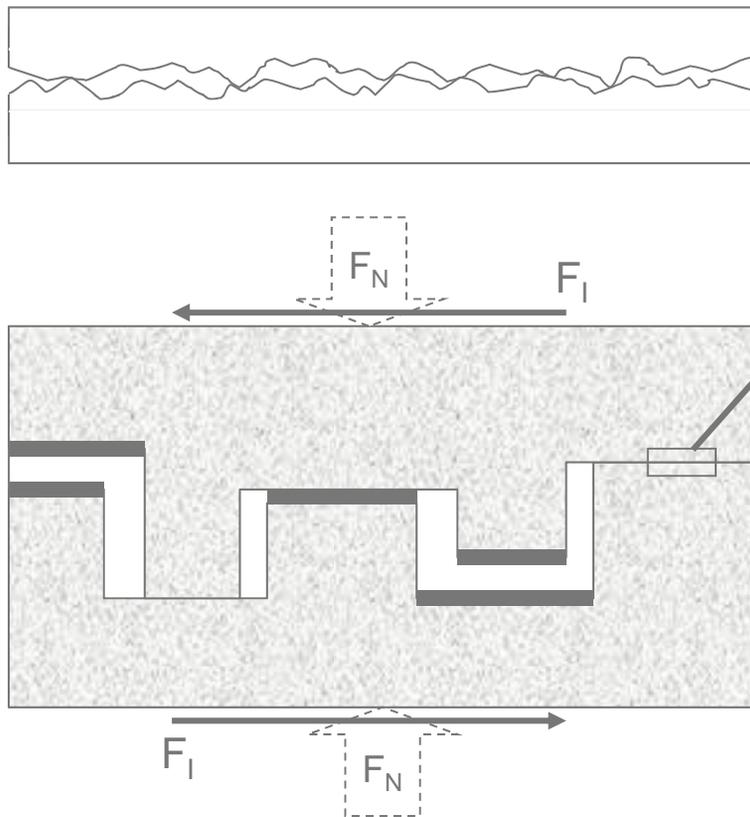
- Know that ... UAM is based on US metal welding (UMW)



Lateral Drive System



# Modeling Shear Forces



Integration over the time-dependent weld area gives the temperature, normal force and time-dependent welding force:

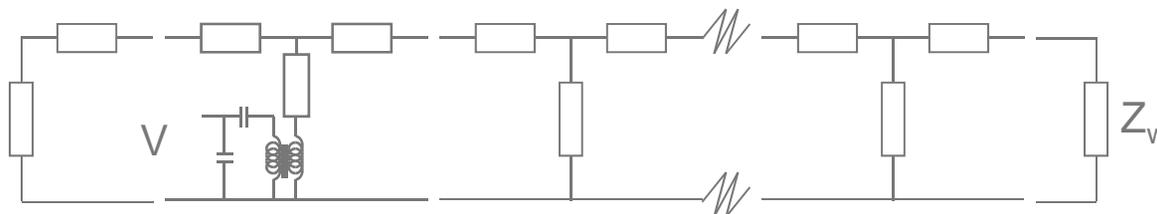
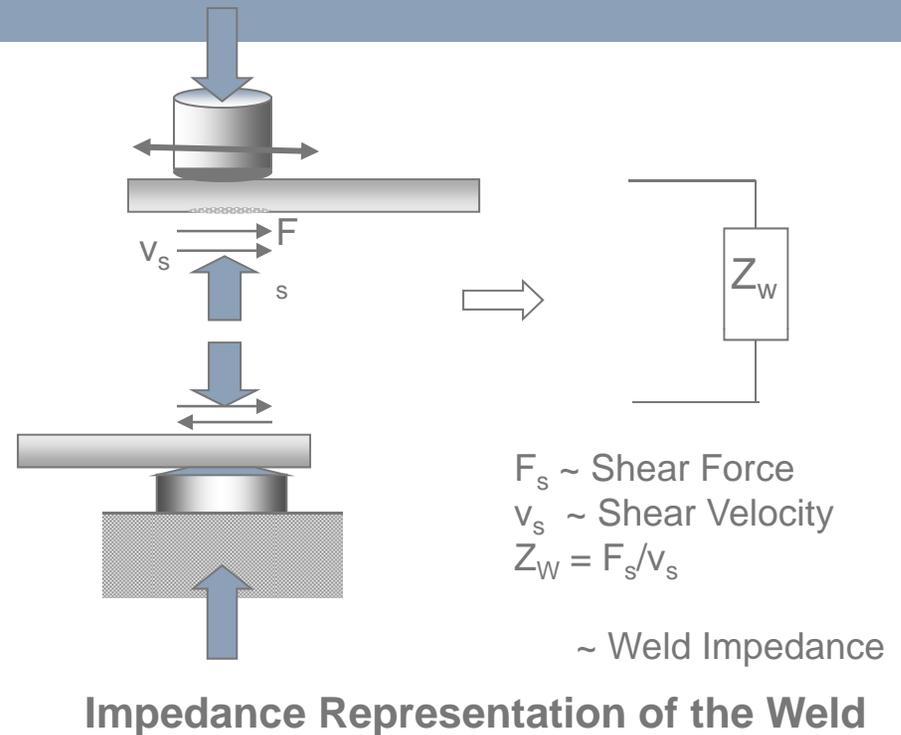
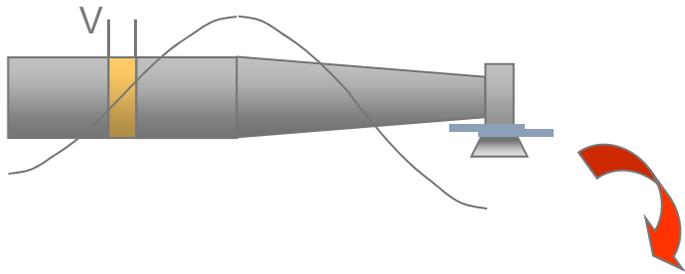
$$F_W(T, F_N, t) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Y(T)}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{F_N / A_{DZ}}{2}\right)^2} * A_W(t)$$

$$A_W(t) = A_0(1 - e^{-t/T})$$



# Knowing Shear Force ...

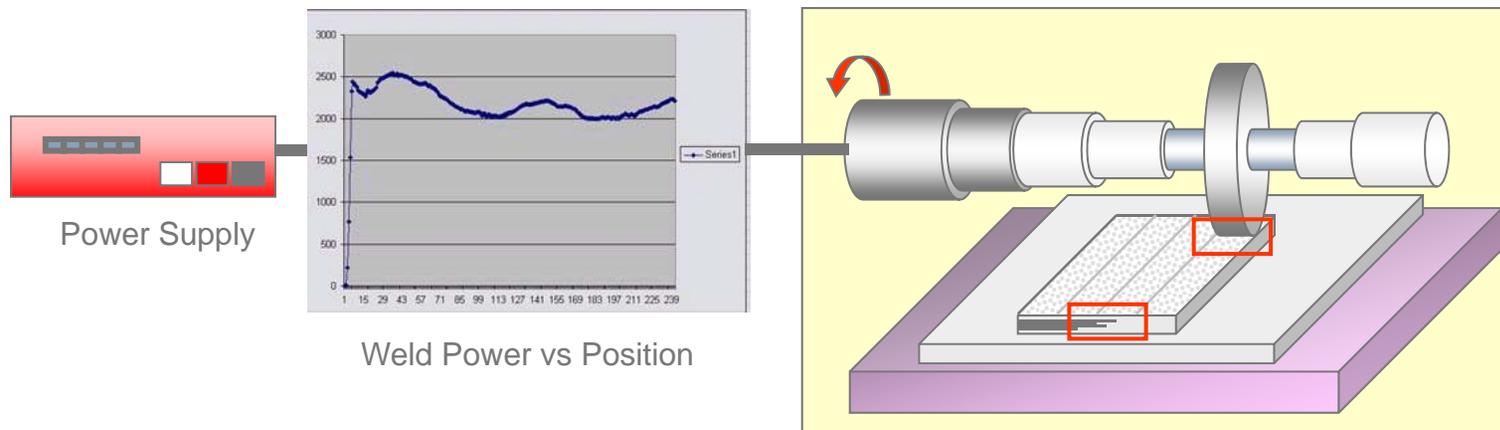
- Possible control technology
  - Weld impedance  $Z_W = F_s/v_s$ .



**Chain of Transfer Functions**

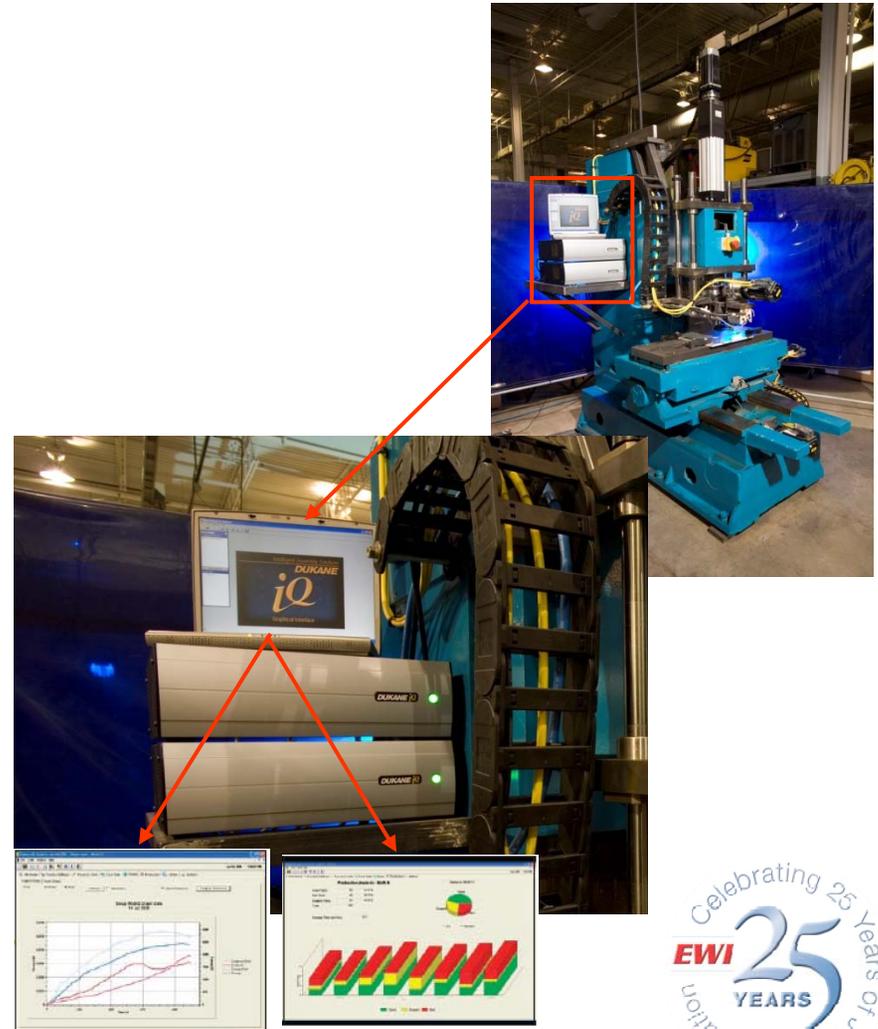
# Back to the Question ...

- Based on weld impedance and network concepts, it should be possible to “infer, deduce, measure” some aspects of weld quality from power supply power and/or impedance data?



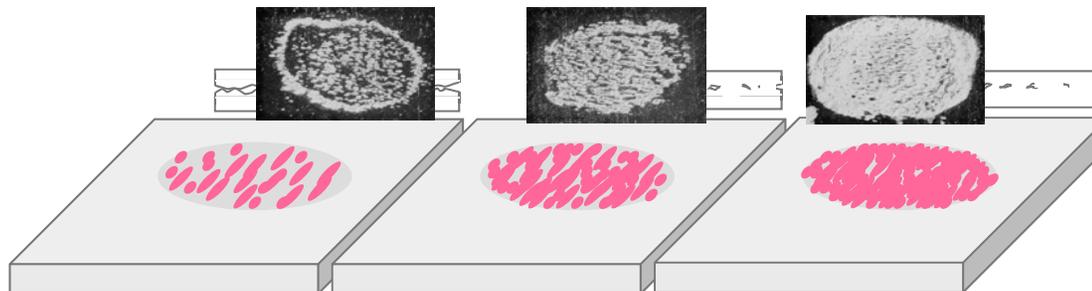
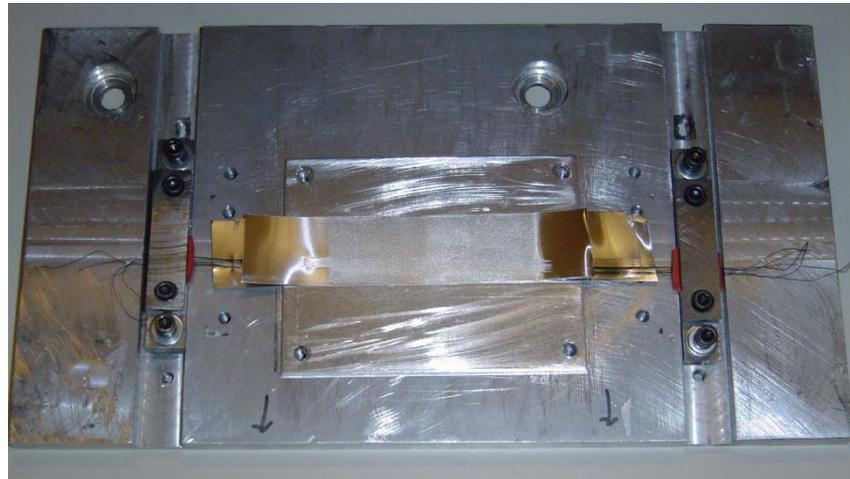
# Determining bond quality

- Making the most of today's control technology for UAM
  - Recently upgraded VHPUAM Testbed with most advanced control technology available from Dukane (iQ Explorer)
    - Power, Frequency, Energy, and Amplitude feedback for entire weld cycle
    - Power distribution and ramp-up control
  - Data acquisition capabilities for production type setups



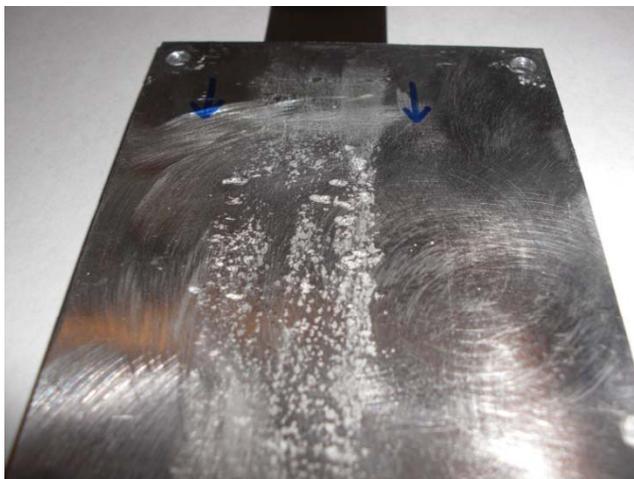
# Determining bond quality cont.

- This is a good weld... but,

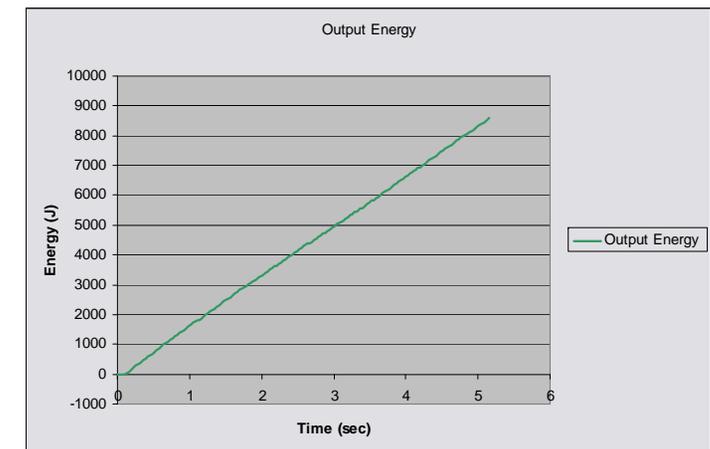
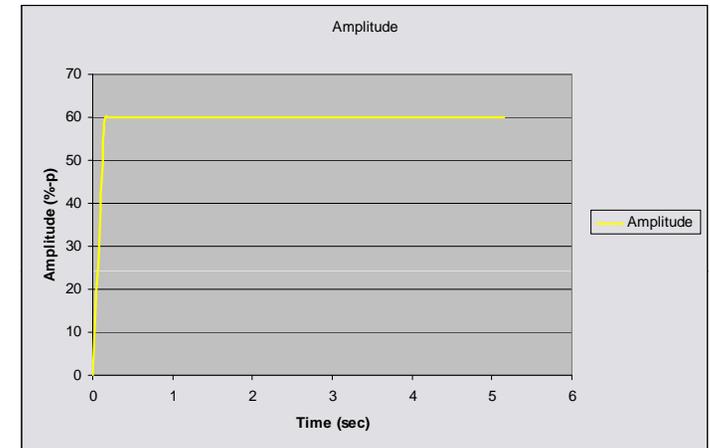
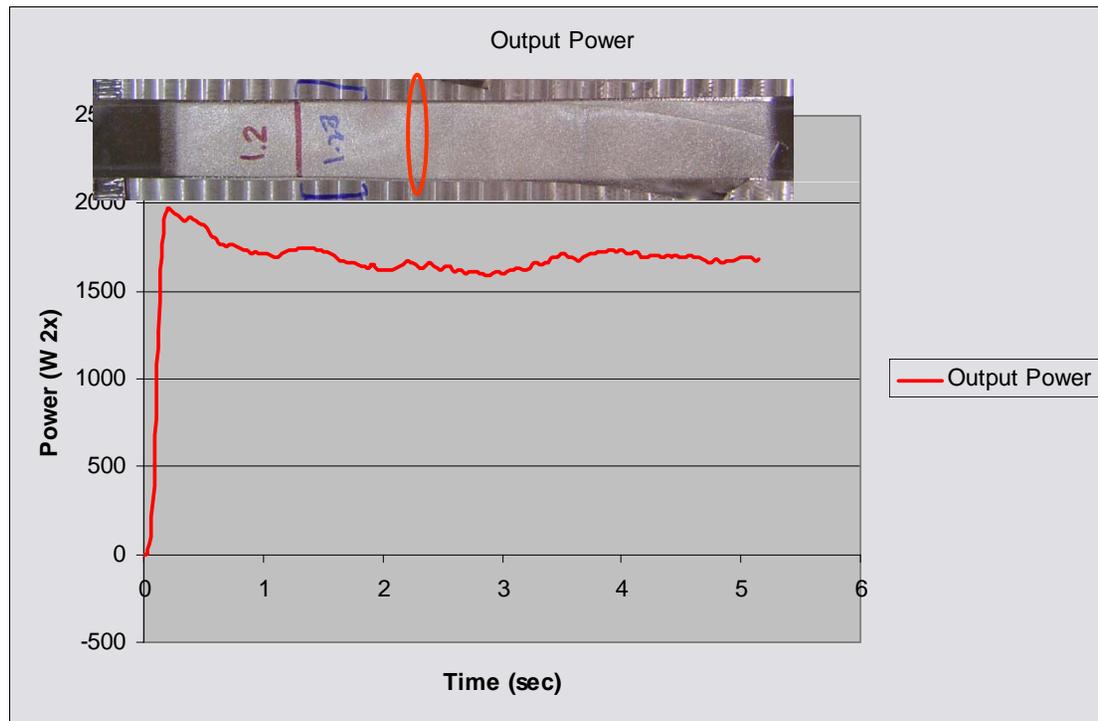


# Determining bond quality cont.

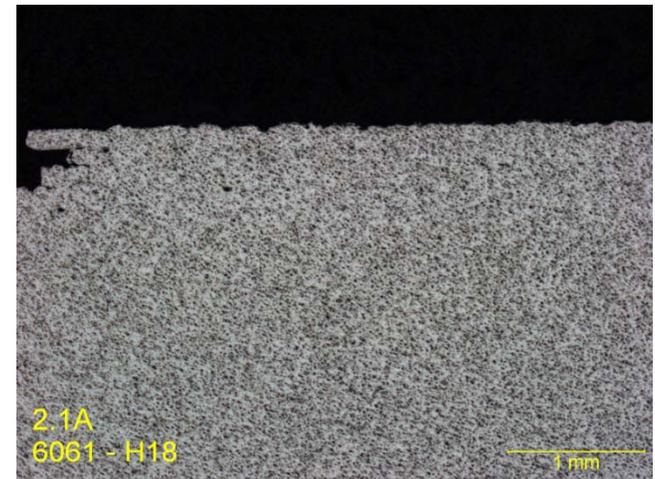
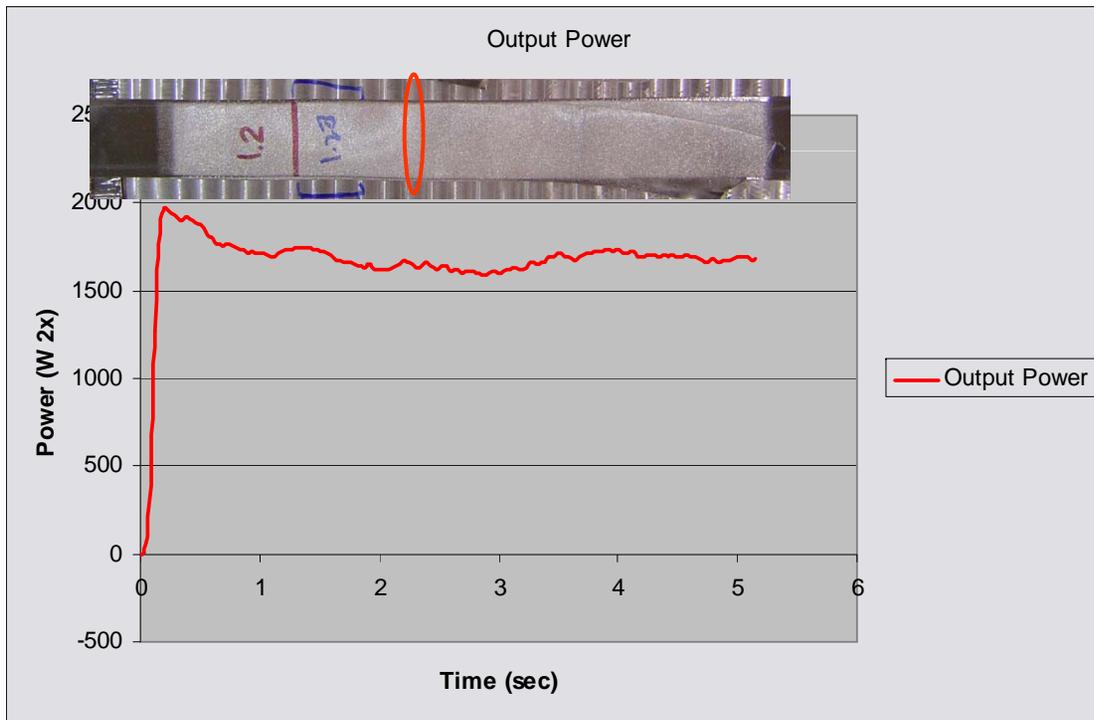
- Evaluating power distribution throughout the weld cycle can tell us a lot
  - Recall the systems mechanical impedance



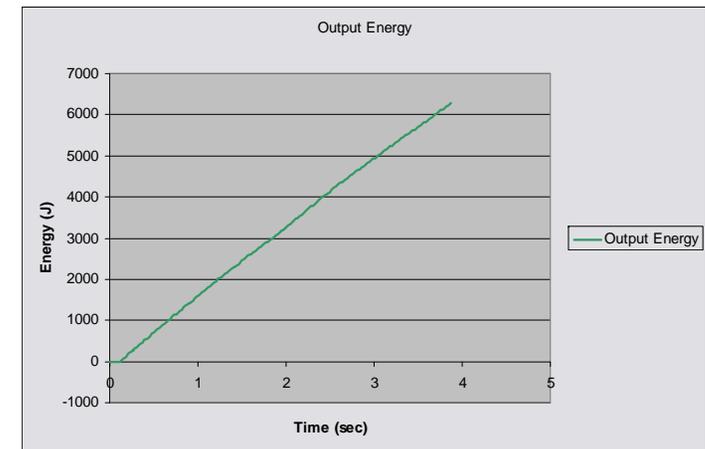
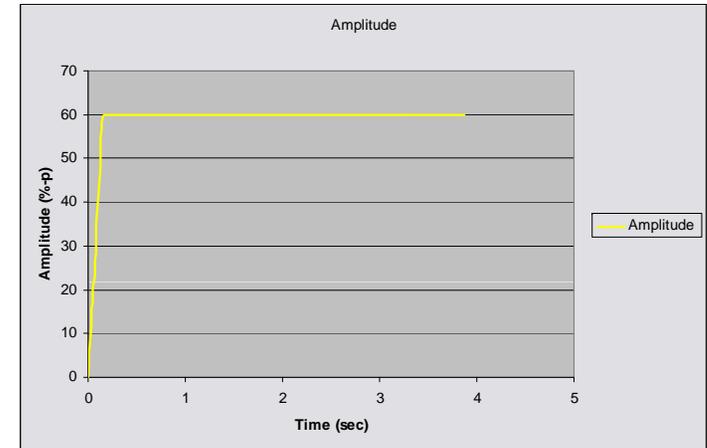
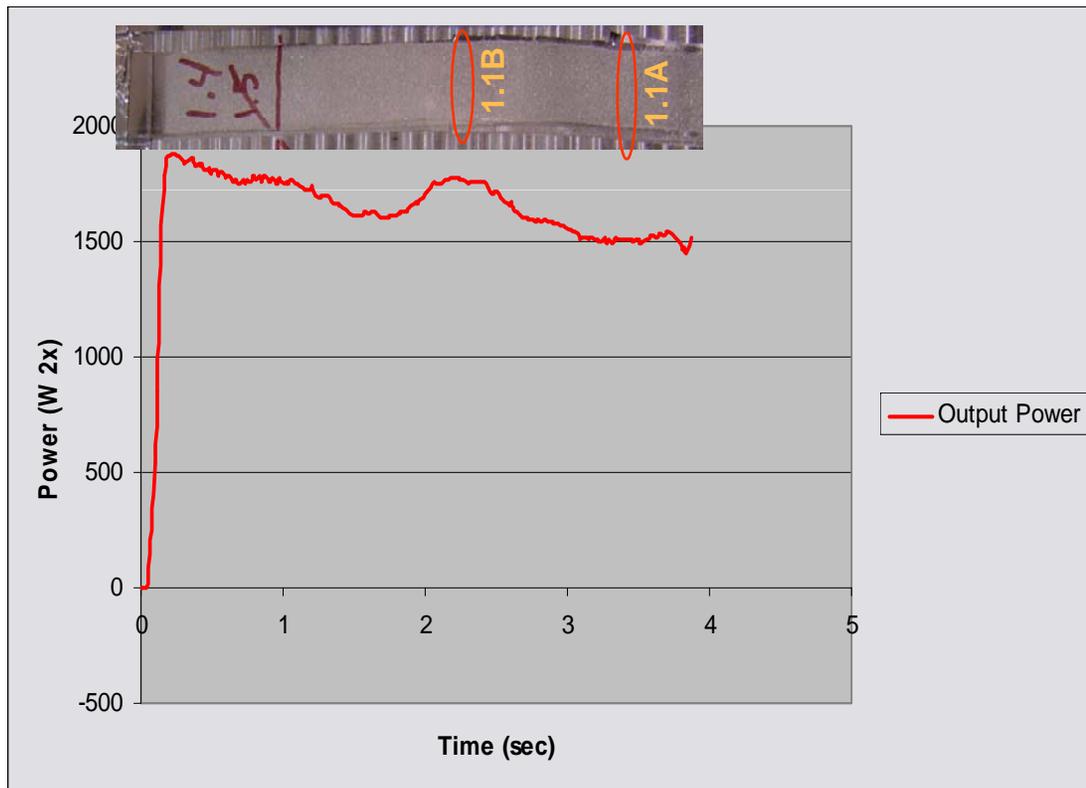
# Determining bond quality cont.



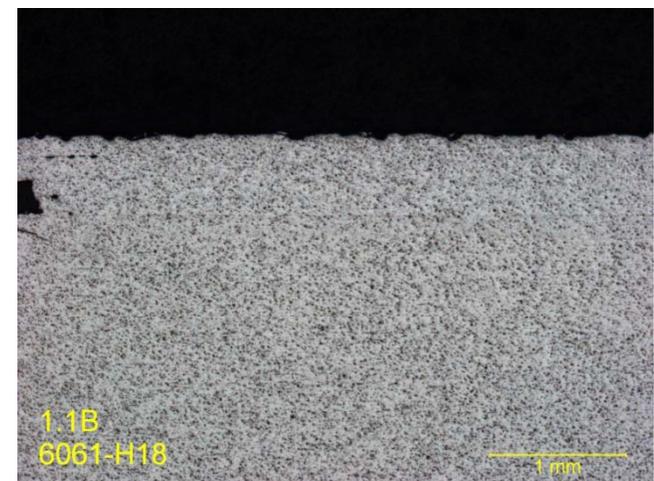
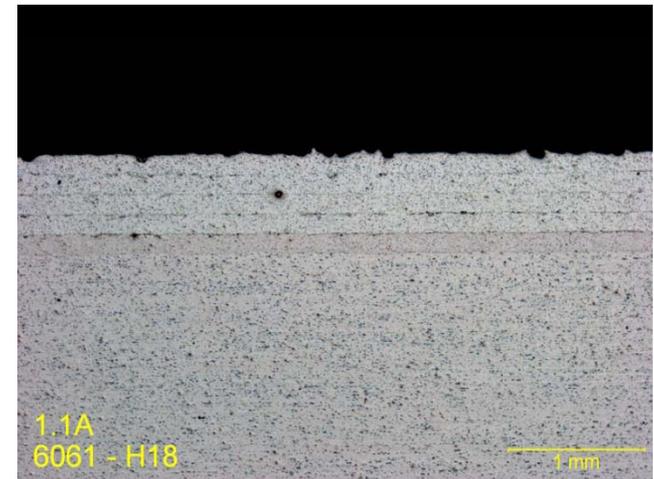
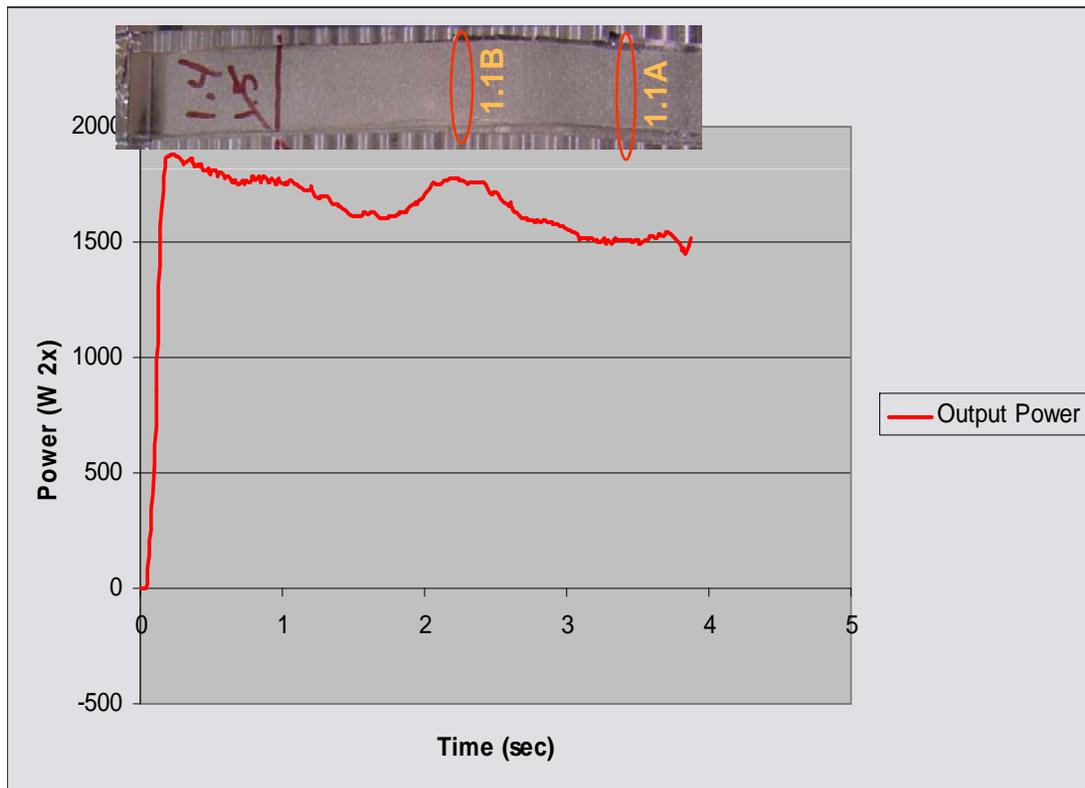
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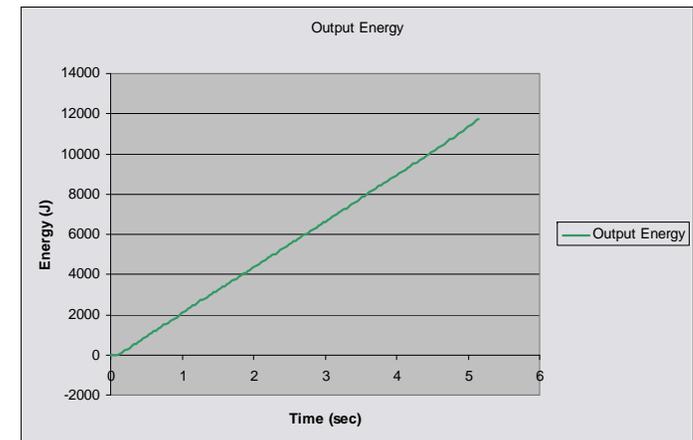
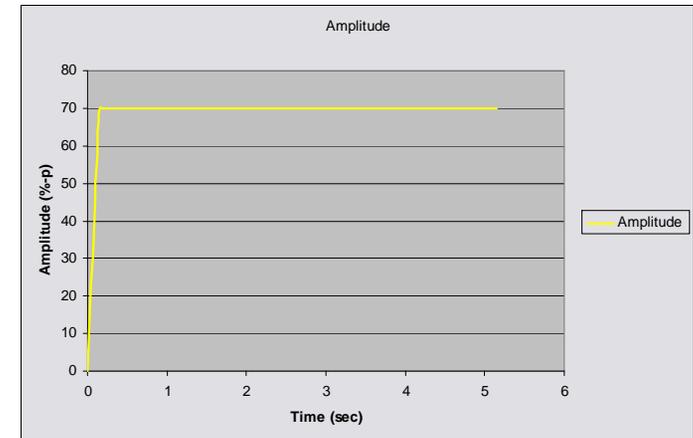
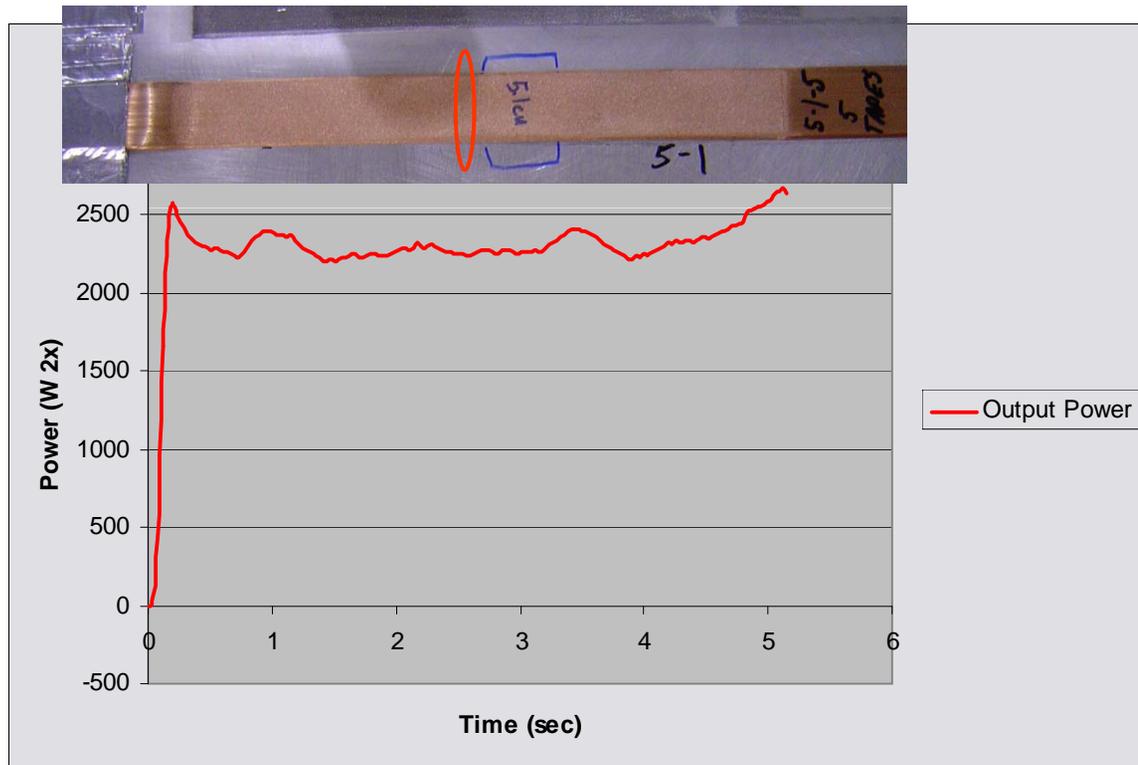
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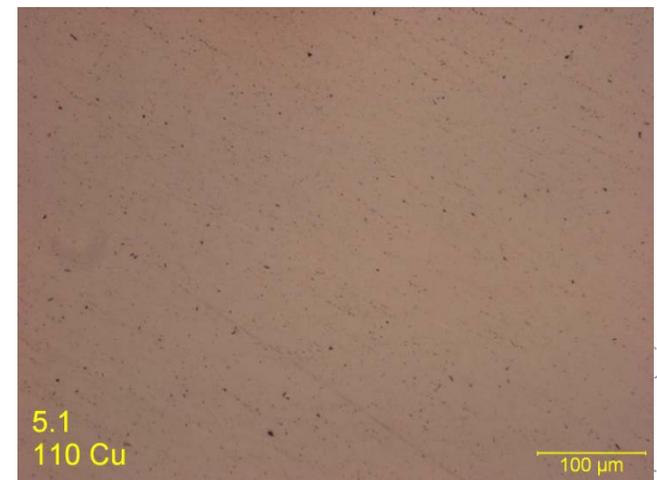
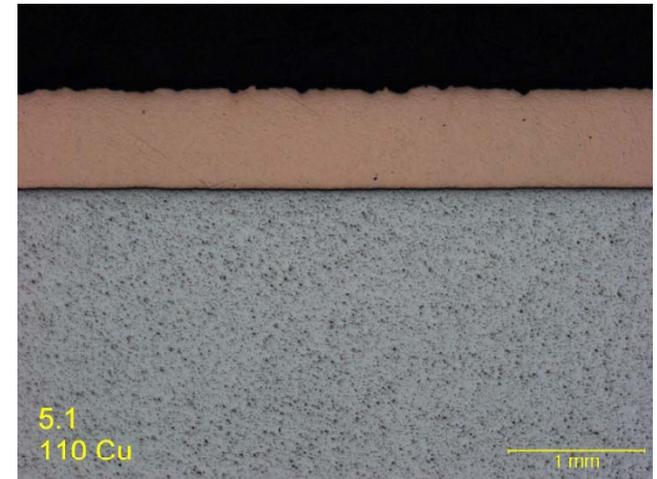
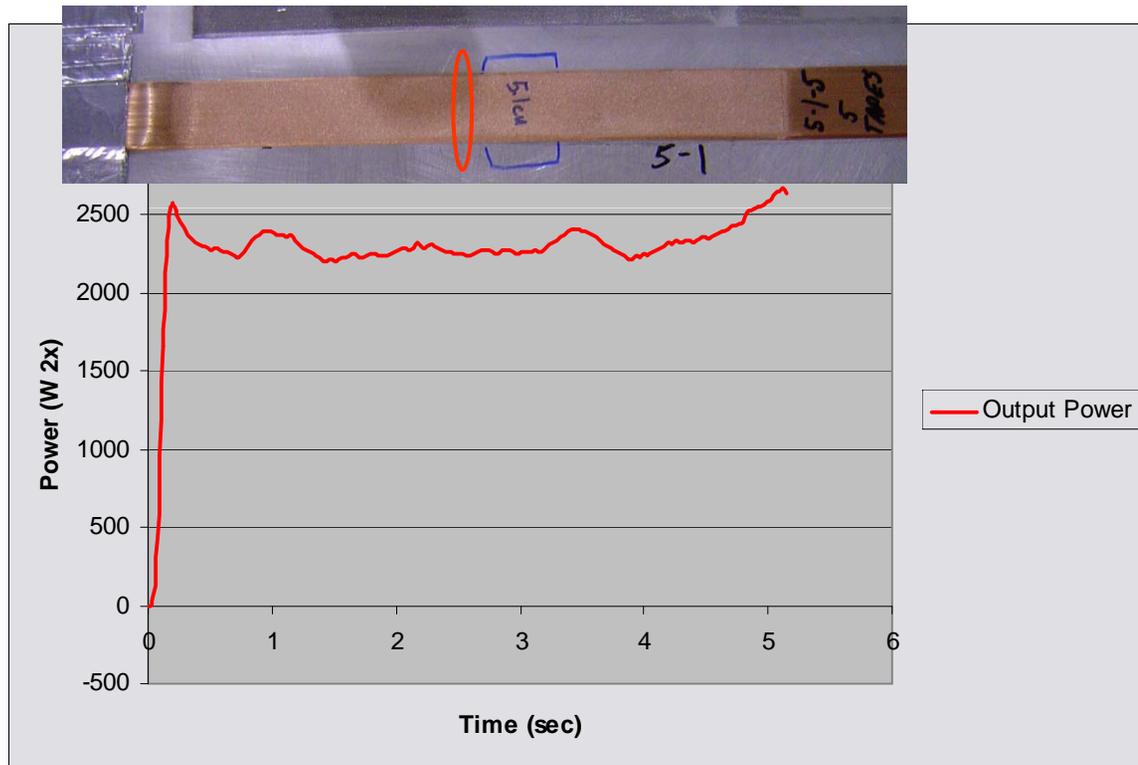
# Determining bond quality cont.



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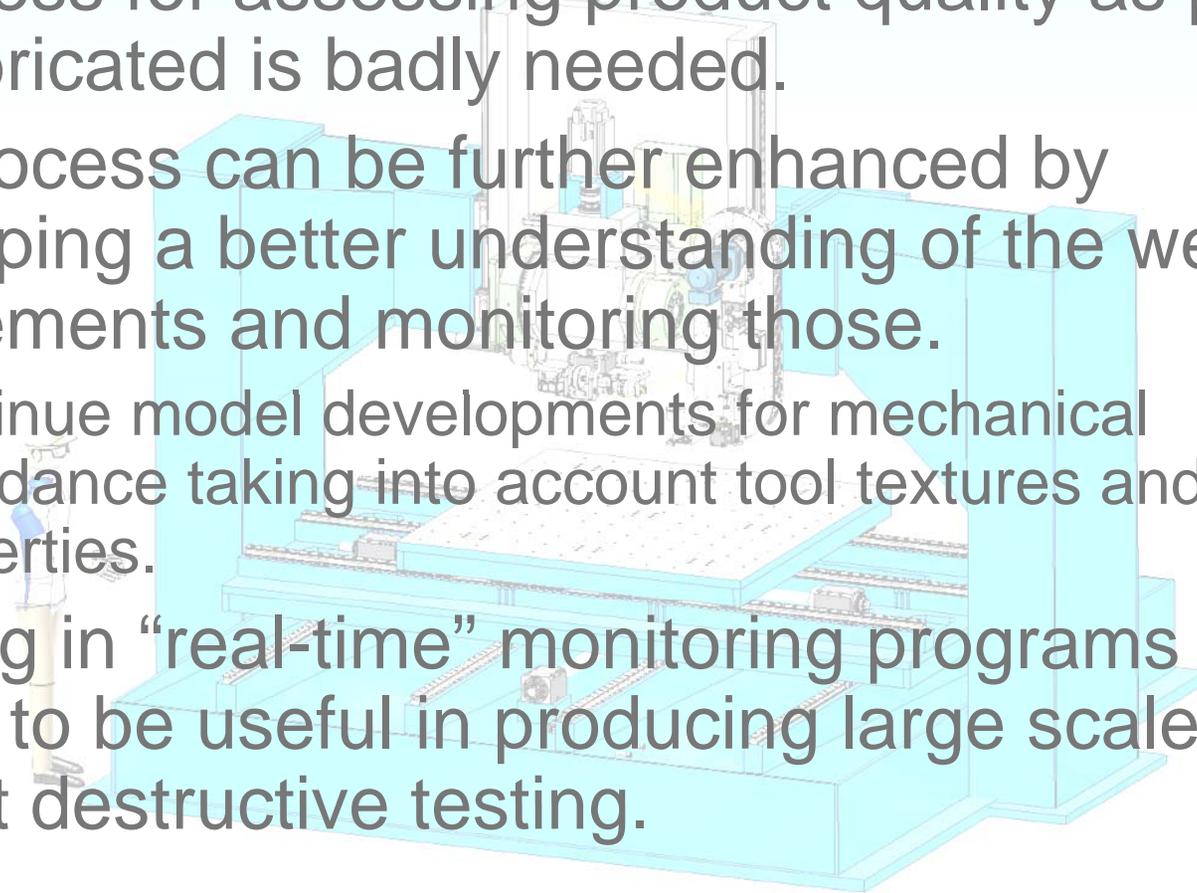


# Determining bond quality cont.



# Summary

- A process for assessing product quality as parts are fabricated is badly needed.
- The process can be further enhanced by developing a better understanding of the weld requirements and monitoring those.
  - Continue model developments for mechanical impedance taking into account tool textures and material properties.
- Building in “real-time” monitoring programs have shown to be useful in producing large scale parts without destructive testing.



# EWI's Next Generation UAM

- Up to 9-kW
- Capable of delivering 7k force
- Welding speeds of 400-ipm
- System online at EWI June of 2010





# Questions?

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