

# JOINING ALISI COATED BORON STEEL WITH BEAM SHAPING OPTICS

**TRUMPF**

## A GAME CHANGER FOR THE CAR BODY INDUSTRY



**Marc Hummel | Global Business Development**

**Yama Fedai | North American Business Development**

TRUMPF Laser- und Systemtechnik SE

**GREAT DESIGNS IN  
STEEL™**

# Agenda



**01** Market Requirements

---

**02** Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

---

**03** Overlap Welded Blanks

---

**04** Tailor Welded Blanks

---

**05** Results & Next Steps

---

# Agenda



**01** Market Requirements

---

**02** Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

---

**03** Overlap Welded Blanks

---

**04** Tailor Welded Blanks

---

**05** Results & Next Steps

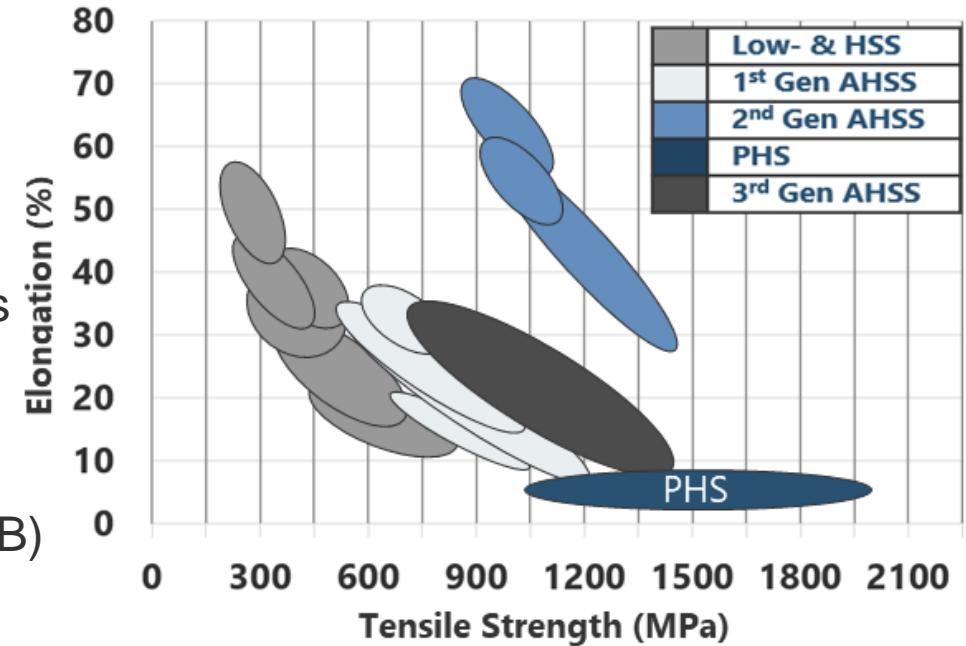
---

# Market Requirements



## Trends...

- Higher crash performance requirement
- Trend towards Large Parts
- Increase in application of PHS
- Increase in application of Tailor Welded Blanks (TWB)

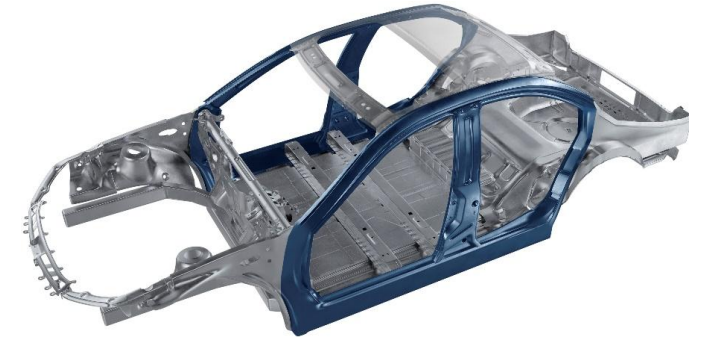


# Market Requirements



## Benefits of Tailor Welded Blanks:

- Reduce cost, weight and complexity
- Increase crash performance, material utilization



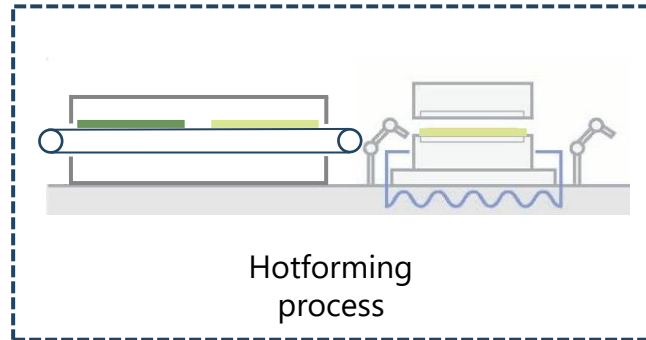
2-D Laserblanking



Laser ablation



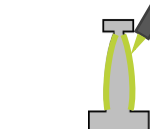
TWB & Patchwork welding



Hotforming process



3-D Laser trimming



Partial Laser Softening, Surface Engineering



Laser joints



Highly productive, flexible and sustainable manufacturing is key for future vehicle designs

# Agenda



**01** Market Requirements

---

**02** Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

---

**03** Overlap Welded Blanks

---

**04** Tailor Welded Blanks

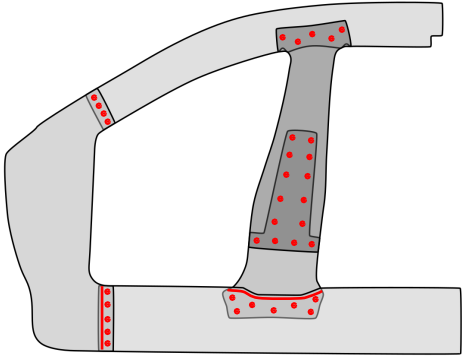
---

**05** Results & Next Steps

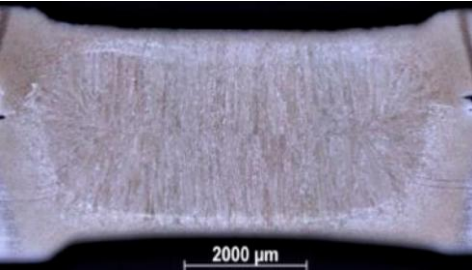
---

# Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

## Overlap Welded Blanks (OWB)

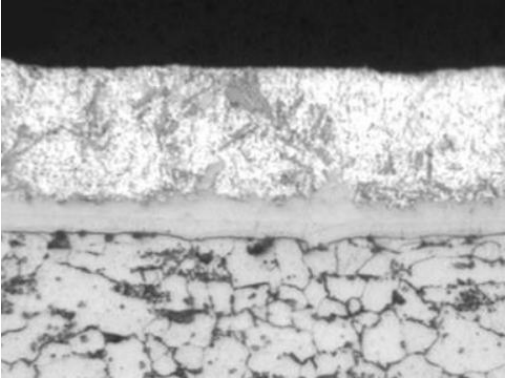


Resistance Spot Weld

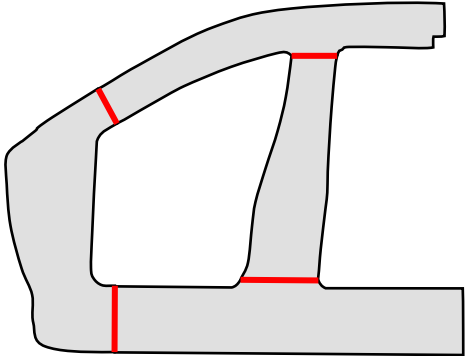


$t_{\text{process}} = \sim 2.5$  seconds per spot

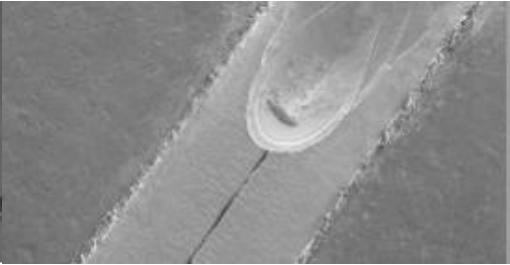
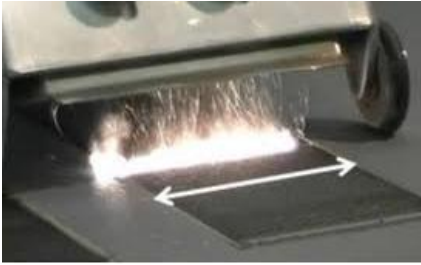
AlSi coating to prevent diffusion of hydrogen into austenite



## Butt Joint Tailor Welded Blanks (TWB)



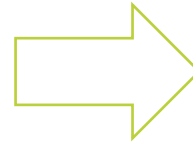
Ablation of AlSi Layer Prior to Laser Welding



$t_{\text{process}} = 1$  second per 100-200mm of weld seam

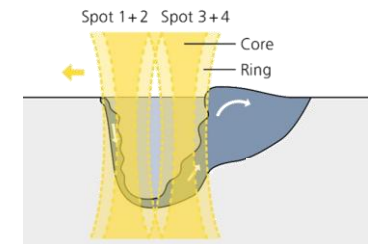
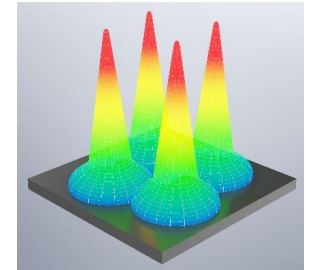
## Laser Welding without Ablation of AlSi

- Standard welding processes with laser investigated for several years already
- Challenge:
  - Ununiform mixture of AlSi in the weld seam
  - Loss of hardenability due to alpha ferrites
  - Embrittlement caused by intermetallic phases
- Mechanical criteria:
  - Hardness
  - Shear Strength
  - Formability



## BLW + Multifocus Beam Shape

- Application: Overlap and butt joints of AlSi coated boron steel (22MnB5)
- Goal: homogenous distribution of AlSi inside the molten pool
- New approach: Ring beam shaping + multifocus optic for improved mixing of the molten pool
  - 4 laser spots with core and ring distribution



# Agenda



01 Market Requirements

---

02 Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

---

**03** Overlap Welded Blanks

---

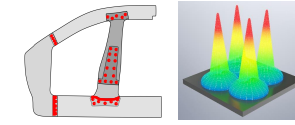
04 Tailor Welded Blanks

---

05 Results & Next Steps

---

# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



## SCOPE

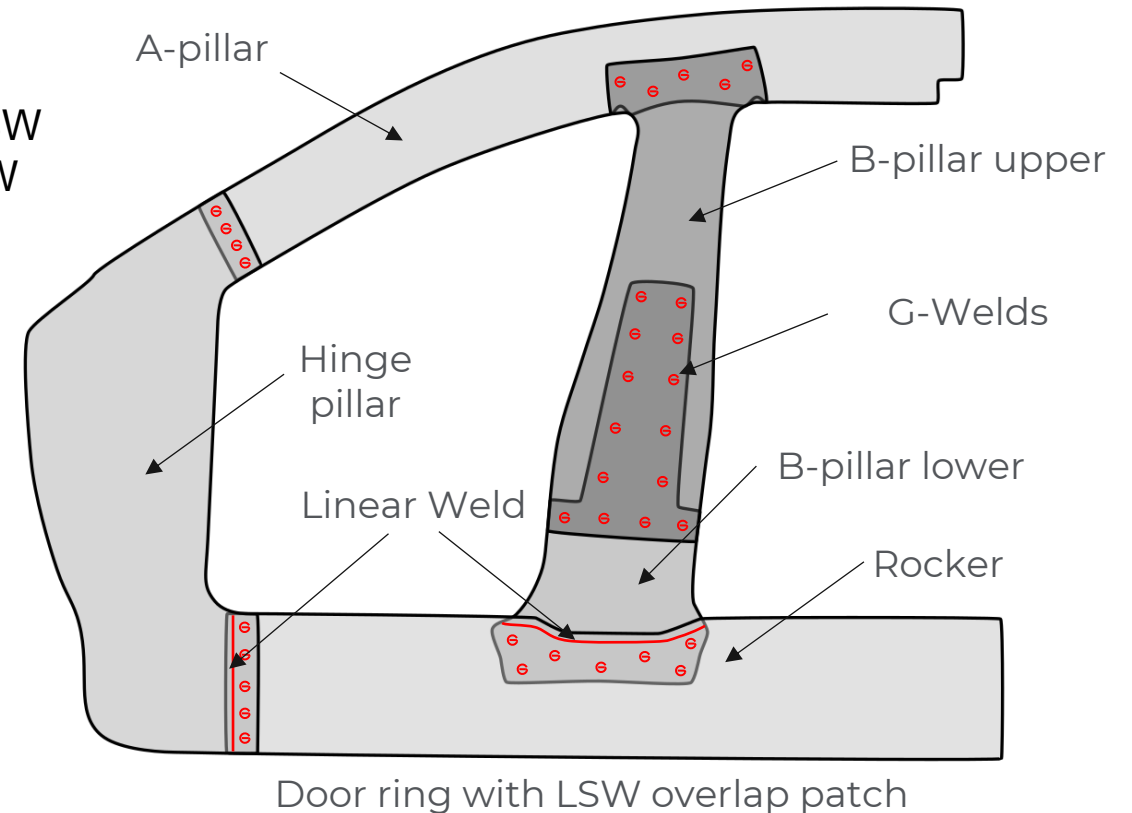
- The project was aimed to study the industrial application of LSW for patches and overlap welded blanks as a substitute for RSW

## BENEFITS

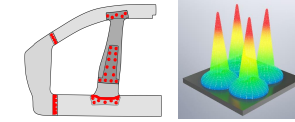
- Faster process than RSW (welding and robot air move)
- Optimized Weld Geometries
- Can provide watertight welds within the blanks if needed.
- Reduce equipment cost, footprint and cycle time

## CHALLENGES

- Achieve similar mechanical properties to RSW
- Maintain the formability of the part
- Maintain the crash performance

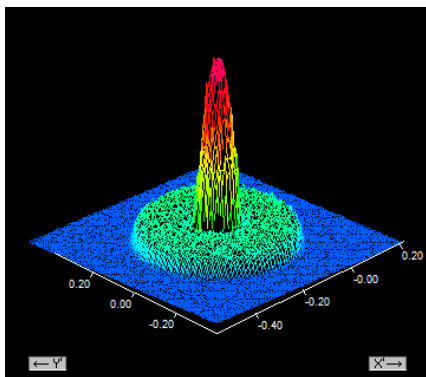


# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



**GDIS**

## Insufficient Al distribution



## Process jointly developed with Gestamp

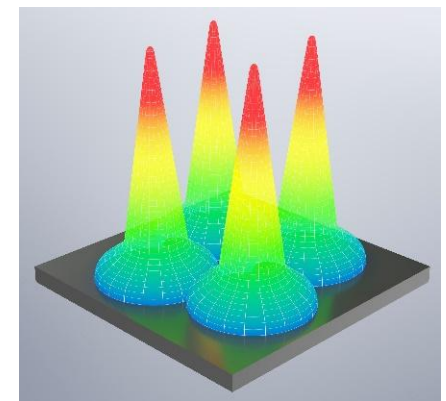
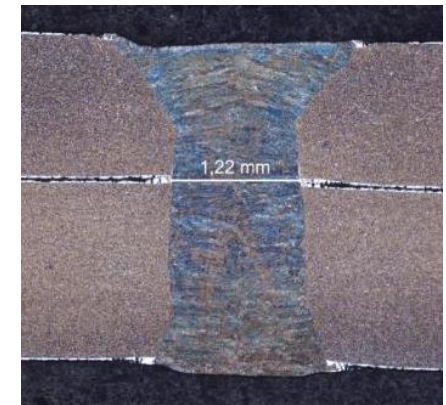
- Laser power: IP
- Beam Shaping: IP
- Optics: IP
- Welding Speed: IP

Approved & Tested by  
**Gestamp**

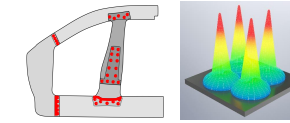
## TRUMPFs ongoing evaluation

- Laser power: up to 7000 W
- BrightLineWeld: 200/700  $\mu\text{m}$  fiber
- Optics: Ring beam shape + multifocus optics
- Welding Speed: up to 10 m/min

## Homogeneous Al distribution



# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



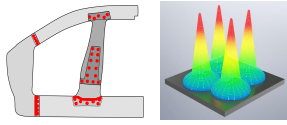
## Common test procedures on coupon level material

<p><b>Hardness Test (Vickers)</b></p> <p>Side view (cross section) ISO 6507-1</p>	<p><b>Tensile Strength Test (<math>R_m</math>)</b></p> <p>Top view ISO 6892-1</p>
<p><b>Erichsen Test (Formability)</b></p> <p>Side view (cross section) ISO 20482:2014-03</p>	<p><b>Charpy Test (Impact strength)</b></p> <p>Top view ISO 148-1</p>

## Failure modes OWB



# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



Shear testing to define the best geometrical design for LSW to meet or exceed RSW properties.

All tested geometries were designed to have a similar welded area as a spotweld ( $\approx 45\text{mm}^2$ )

## STANDARD WELDING GEOMETRIES



## GESTAMP DEVELOPED GEOMETRY

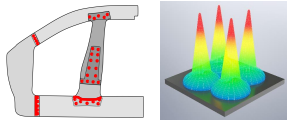


Patent Pending

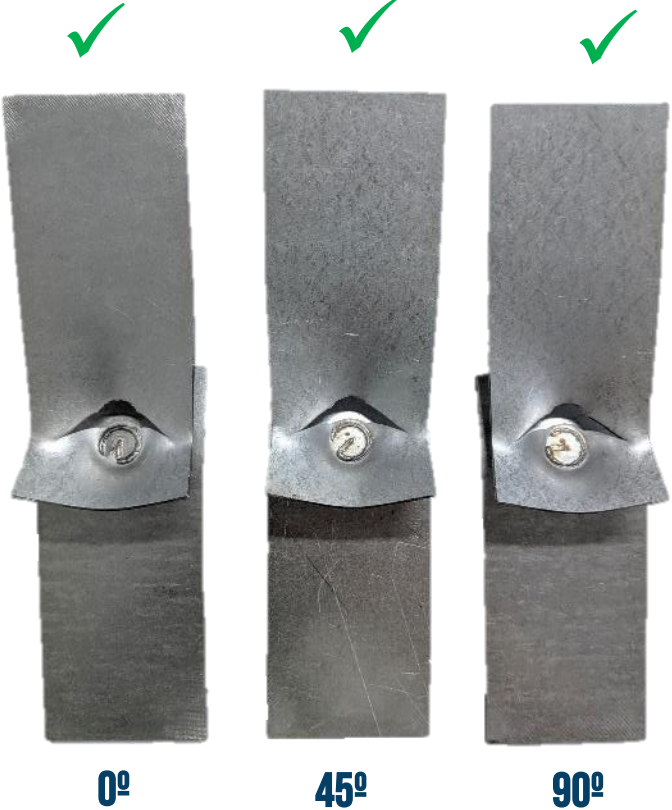
$$t_{\text{process}} = 645 \text{ ms}$$



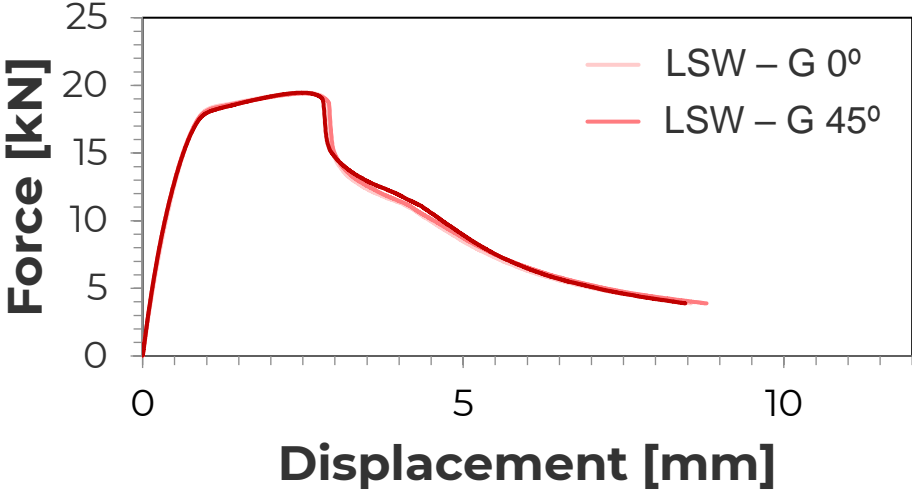
# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



“G” welds displayed the most consistent results, regardless of weld orientation



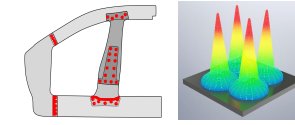
### SHEAR TEST RESULTS



HV1 > 400 for all investigated samples



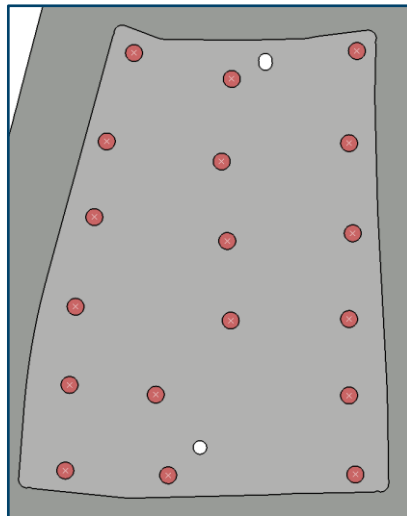
# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



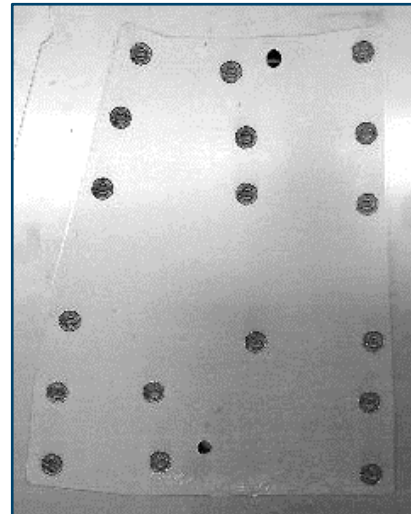
**GDIS**

## VALIDATION STUDY ON REAL PARTS

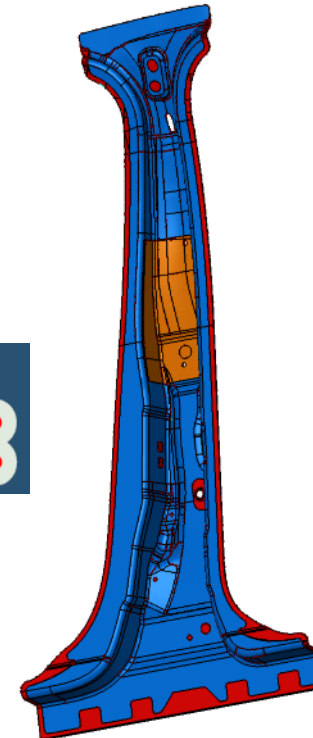
- Part selected from current production.
- Two different configurations were tested and analyzed.
  - RSW & LSW
- Validation of the crash behavior for LSW of a B-Pillar patch.



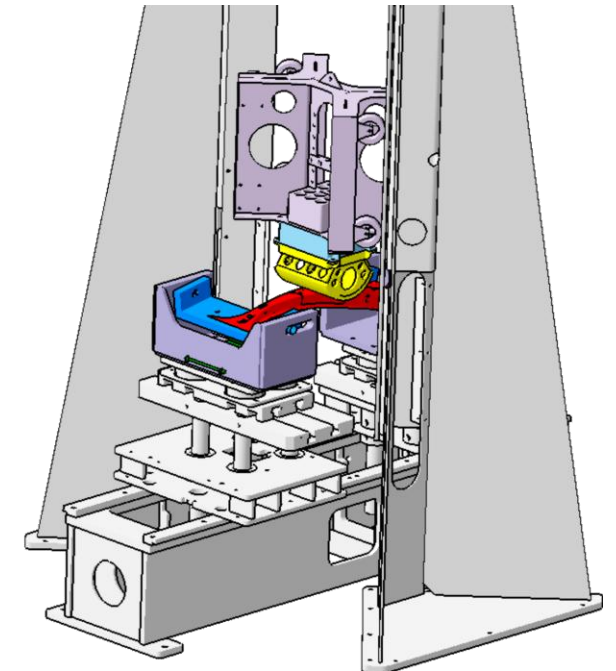
**RSW**



**LSW G-WELDS**

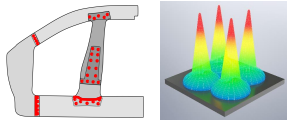


**B-PILLAR**



**DROP TOWER SETUP**

# Laser Welding of Overlap Welded Blanks



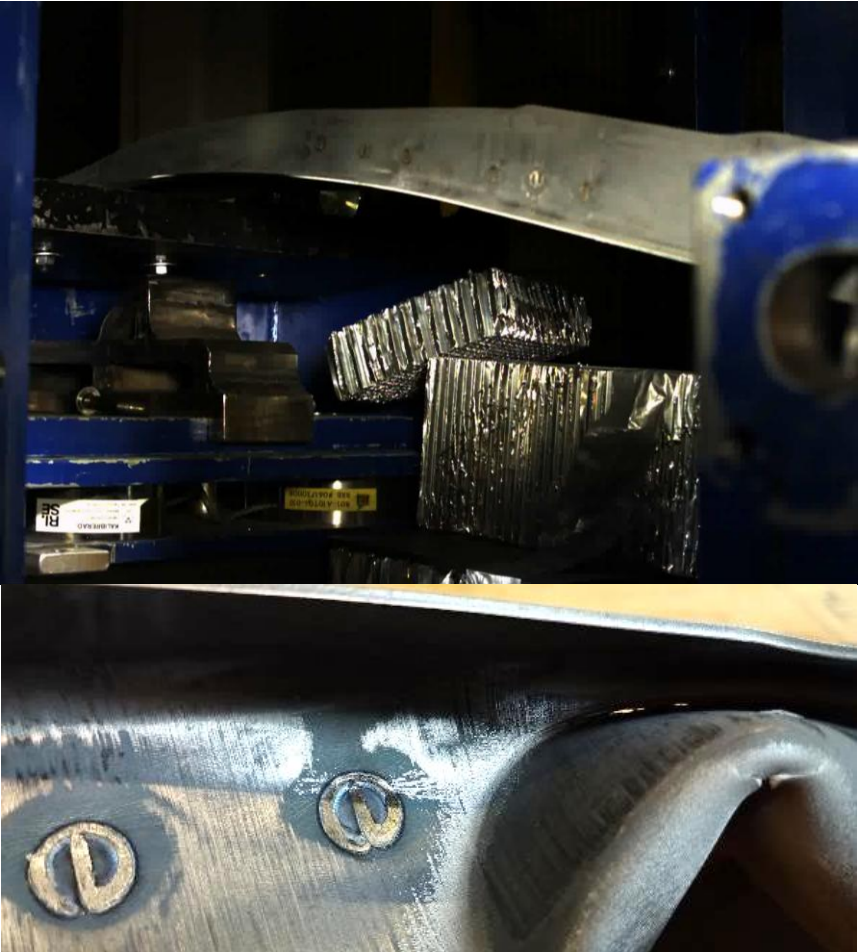
**GDIS**

## RESISTANCE SPOT WELD



Drop Tower Test: No cracks present on the part

## LASER SPOT WELD (MULTIFOCUS)



Drop Tower Test: No cracks present on the part

G-Welds



# Agenda



01 Market Requirements

---

02 Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

---

03 Overlap Welded Blanks

---

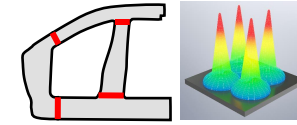
**04** Tailor Welded Blanks

---

05 Results & Next Steps

---

# Tailor Welded Blanks

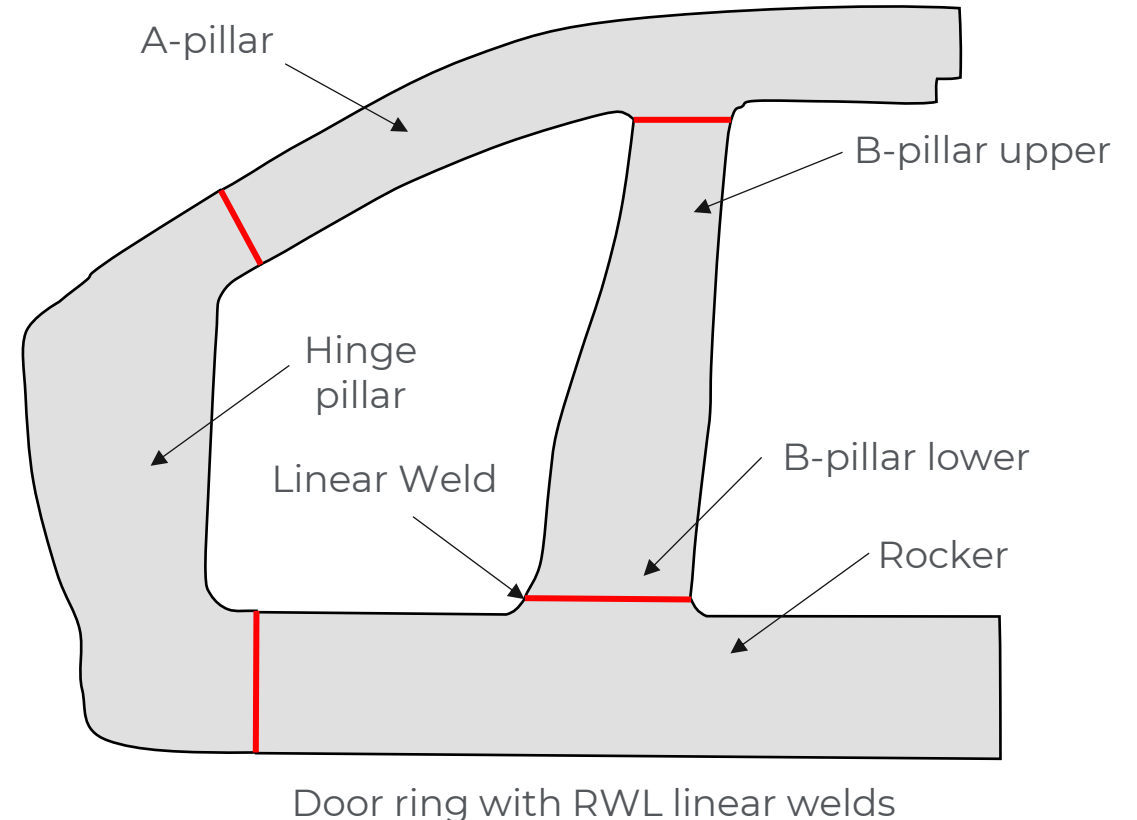


## Current Method of Butt Joint TWB

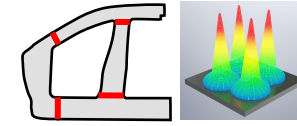
- AlSi coating create intermetallic phases weakening the weld seam
- Current processes to overcome impact of AlSi coating:
  - Ablation - Ultra-short pulsed lasers used to remove layer of coating
  - Filler-wire
- These methods lead to additional capital investment, maintenance and cost.

## Development:

- Laser processing without ablation of coating
- Reducing processing effort to a minimum



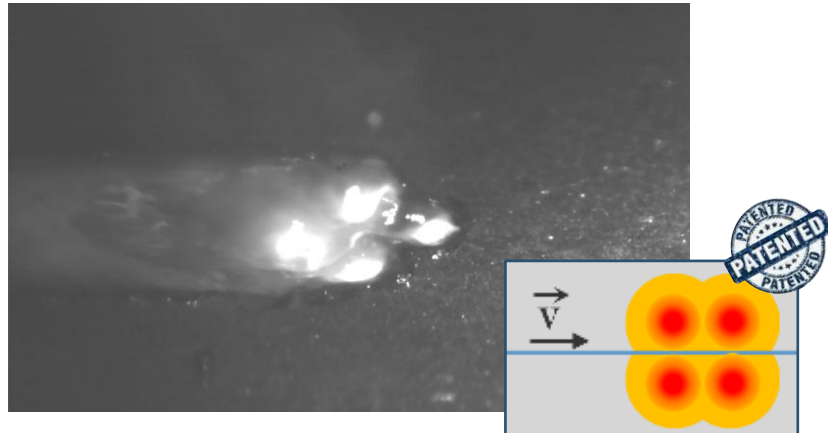
# Tailor Welded Blanks



**GDIS**

## Laser Setup:

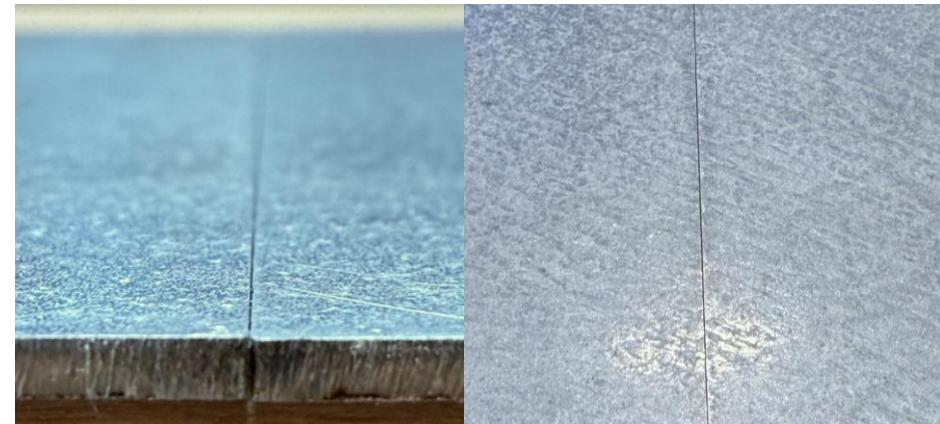
- Disk laser: max. 8000 W (200/700  $\mu\text{m}$  fiber)
- Standard fixed optic with BLW + Multifocus ( $f = 200 \text{ mm}$ ,  $f_c = 200 \text{ mm}$ )
- $v =$  up to 10 m/min
- Variable: laser power and distribution core/ ring



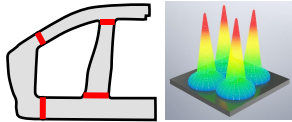
$t_{\text{process}} = 1 \text{ second per } 200\text{mm of weld seam}$

## Material:

- USIBOR 1500 (22MnB5)
- Coating: AS150 (AlSi  $\sim 30\text{-}35 \mu\text{m}$  thickness)
- Sheet thickness: 1,6 mm
- Joining configuration: butt joint;  $\sim$  zero-gap



# Tailor Welded Blanks



## Common test procedures on material coupon level

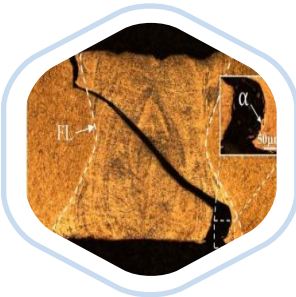
<p><b>Hardness Test (Vickers)</b></p> <p>weld seam</p> <p>TWB sheet</p> <p>Testing spot (pyramide)</p> <p>Side view (cross section) ISO 6507-1</p>	<p><b>Tensile Strength Test (<math>R_m</math>)</b></p> <p><math>F_N</math></p> <p>weld seam</p> <p>TWB sheet</p> <p><math>F_N</math></p> <p>Top view ISO 6892-1</p>
<p><b>Erichsen Test (Formability)</b></p> <p>weld seam</p> <p>TWB sheet</p> <p>Stamp</p> <p><math>F_N</math></p> <p>Side view (cross section) ISO 20482:2014-03</p>	<p><b>Charpy Test (Impact strength)</b></p> <p>TWB sheet</p> <p>weld seam</p> <p>Hammer</p> <p><math>F_N</math></p> <p>Top view ISO 148-1</p>

## Failure modes TWB

CRACK failure in HAZ



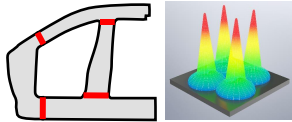
CRACK failure in weld seam



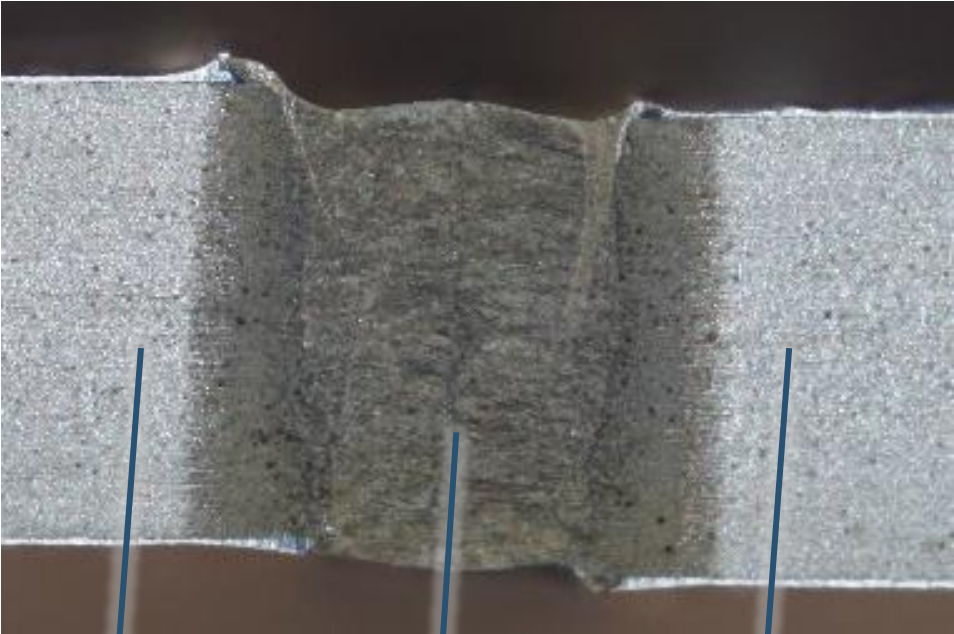
[1,2]



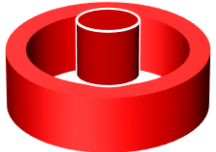
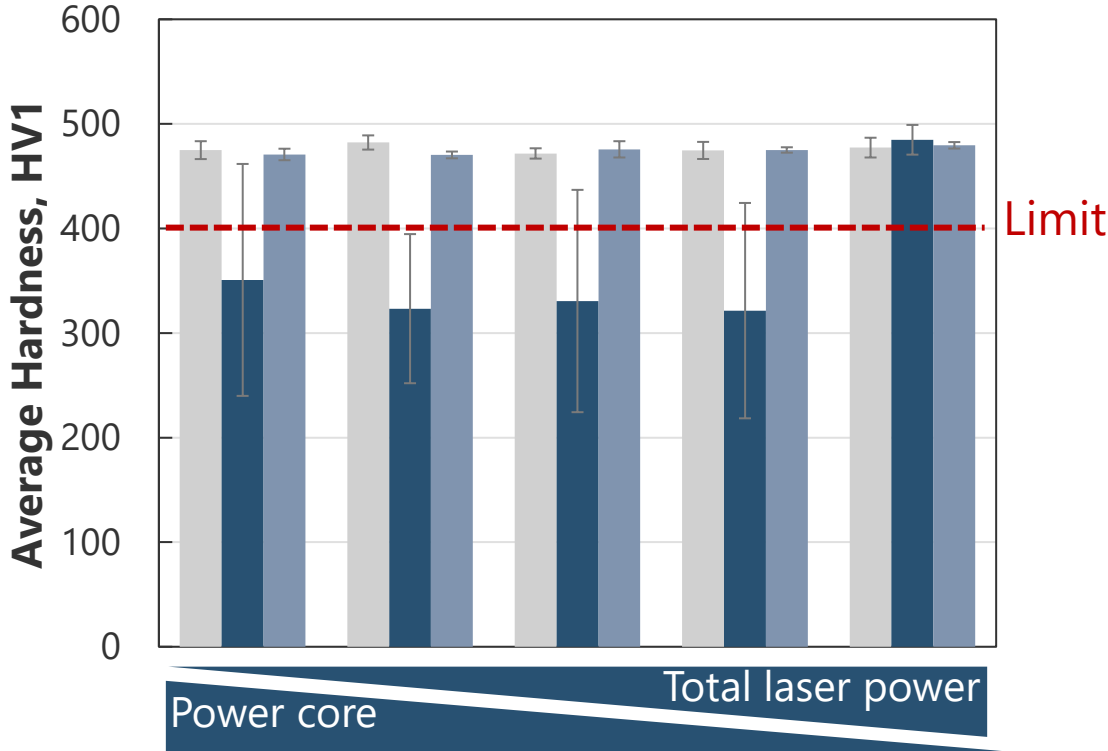
# Tailor Welded Blanks



## Hardness Test



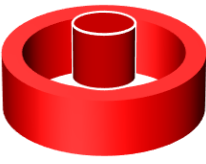
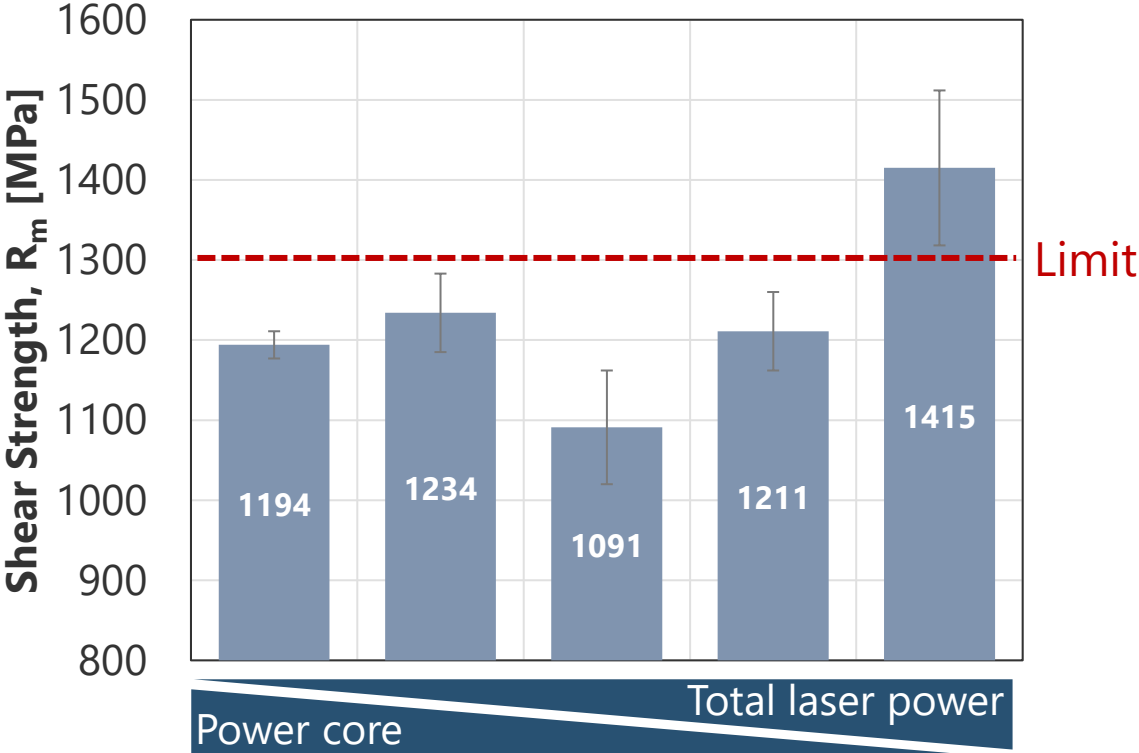
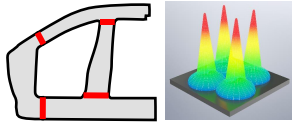
Material left    Weld seam    Material right



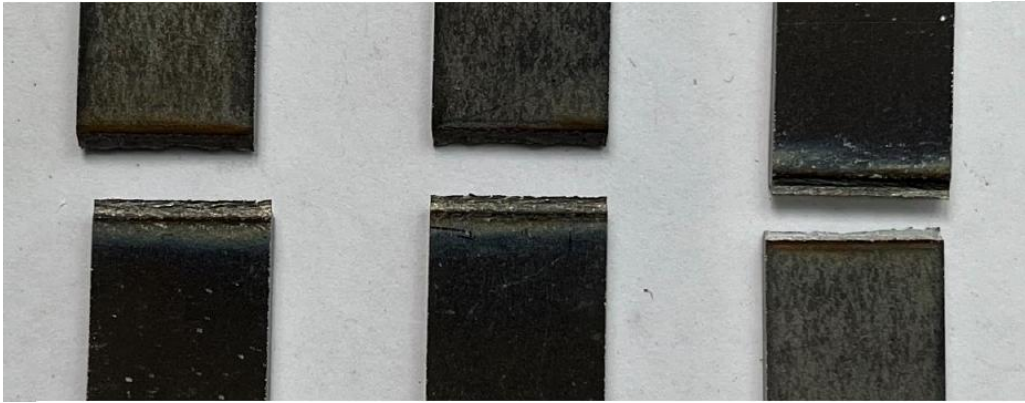
Material left    Weld seam    Material right



# Tailor Welded Blanks



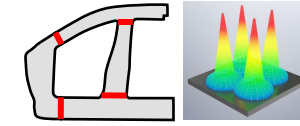
## Tensile Test



- Failure mode inside weld seam: Insufficient material (most narrow point)



# Tailor Welded Blanks



GDIS

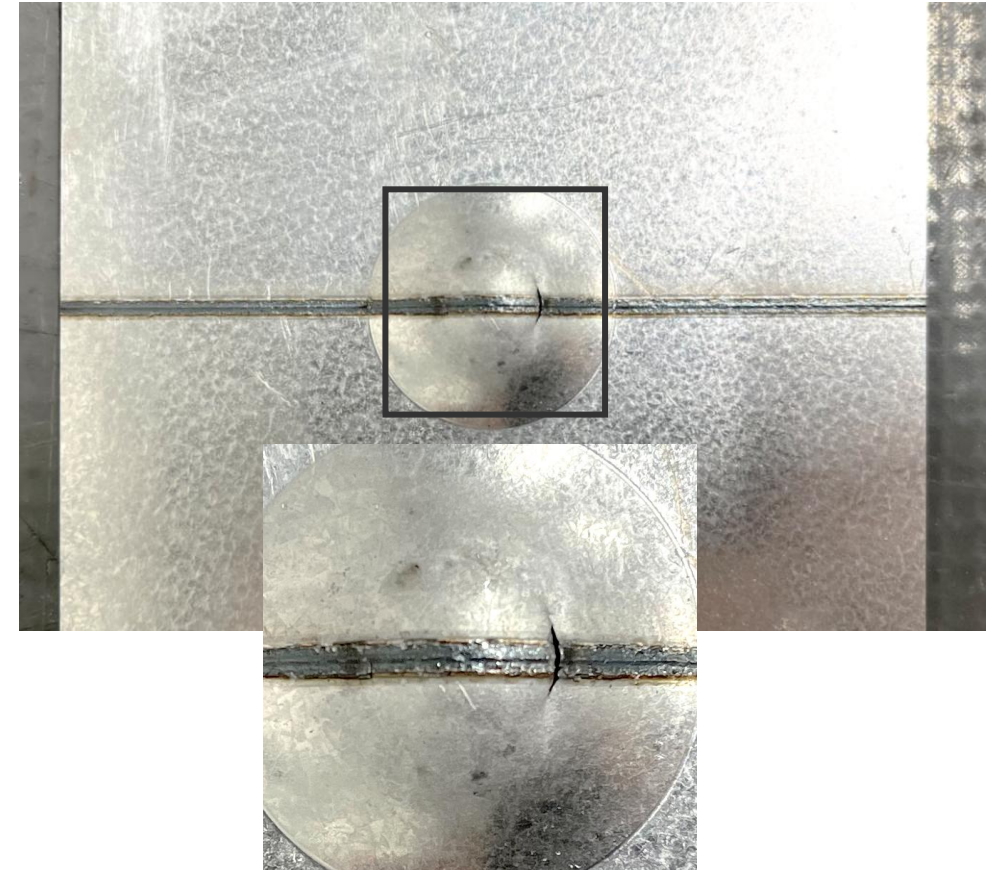
## Result:

- Erichsen test passed
  - $F_{\max} = 22 \text{ kN}$
  - $v_{\text{deep}} = 8 \text{ mm/min}$
- Cracking transversal to the weld seam

## Conclusion:

- All 3 testing methods are successfully passed minimum specs
  - Zero gap mandatory for sufficient amount of material
  - Gap situation in production only manageable with filler wire
- Dissimilar material thicknesses to be tested soon

## Erichsen Cup Test



# Agenda



**01** Market Requirements

---

**02** Joining Methods for Car Body Parts

---

**03** Overlap Welded Blanks

---

**04** Tailor Welded Blanks

---

**05** Results & Next Steps

---

# Summary of Results & Next Steps

## Overlap Welded Blanks (OWB):

- Successfully developed and validated
- Process currently in implementation in automotive manufacturing

## Tailor Welded Blanks (TWB):

- Initial development under ideal conditions
- Additional investigation pending
- Real part application and testing planned

## Outlook:

- Further improvement of process parameters
- Additional beam shaping (static and dynamic) under investigation

## → Tailor Made Laser Processes

Part Design	Hardness	Shear Strength	Erichsen Test	Real Part / Drop Tower
OWB	✓	✓	—	✓
TWB	✓	✓	✓	open

- ✓ Passed successfully
- Not applied
- open Future investigations

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

**TRUMPF**



**Marc Hummel | Global Business Development**

**Yama Fedai | North American Business Development**

TRUMPF Laser- und Systemtechnik SE

**GREAT DESIGNS IN  
STEEL™**