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# LaserWel: 레이저용접 모니터링 및 용접불량 분석 시스템 **A Laser Welding Process Monitoring & Fault Classification System** 오록규1·박종일1·김덕영1† 울산과학기술원 제어설계공학과<sup>1</sup>

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Remote laser welding is an emerging joining technology to meet the increasing demand of corrosion resistance, fast, non-contacted and single sided joining for automotive body-in-white assemblies. This paper presents a developed laser welding monitoring system, LaserWel, characterized by sensor fusion-based fault detection and analysis using rich information from multiple sensors and easy-to-use graphical interface that is an essential feature for industrial usage. The system consists mainly of two photodiode sensors with signal amplifiers, optical filters, a data acquisition system, and a monitoring/analysis software.

# System Configuration

#### **\***Laser source

- ✓ 2.5-Axis gantry machine with high power laser head
- ✓ IPG 2kW YLS-2000(Fiber laser)

### **Sensor blocks**

- ✓ 300nm~650nm wavelength bandwidth UV photodiode sensor (for plasma signal)
- ✓ 500nm~1700nm wavelength bandwidth IR photodiode sensor (for temperature signal nearby the weld pool)

### **\***DAQ module

✓ NI cDAQ 9215 - ±10V analog signal with 10k sampling rate

#### **RLW** Operation Sensor signals Plasma Temperature Weld defect analysis (training) Weld defect detection Part-to-part gap assessment Closed-loop process contro Part-to-part gap classification (trainin Temperatur **Online RLW process control Offline RLW process analysis** Plasma Weld defect detection • Weld defect analysis Part-to-part gap classification

# Software

### **Off-line Weld Defect Analysis**

**Off-line Weld Defect Analysis:** Training and reference generation module.

The tool is characterized by sensor fusion features and the gap assessment models which will be used for on-line(real-time) weld defect detection, gap identification, and eventually process parameter(laser power, feed rate, and etc.) adjustment.

### **On-line Process Monitoring**

**On-line Process Monitoring: R**eal-time weld defect detection and process.

**The Framework** 

The tool provides active information of joint quality and part-to-part gap status. It also provide practical advices how to adjust process parameters.

Univariate approach - Reference curve

Multivariate approach – Sensor fusion

generation

Mean value

Neural-network

Dempster-shafer theory

Gap type - ascent/descent Support vector machine

Regression approaches

Gap magnitude

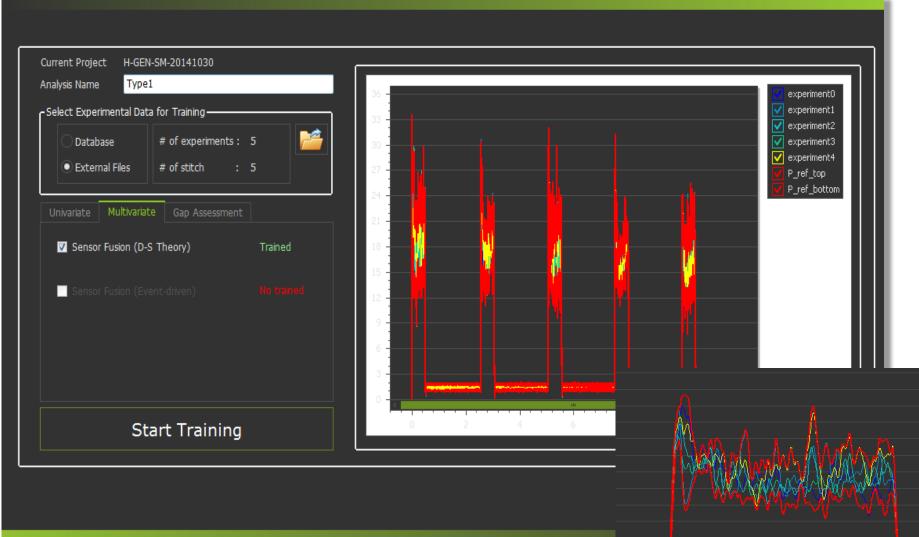
Event-driven fault analysis

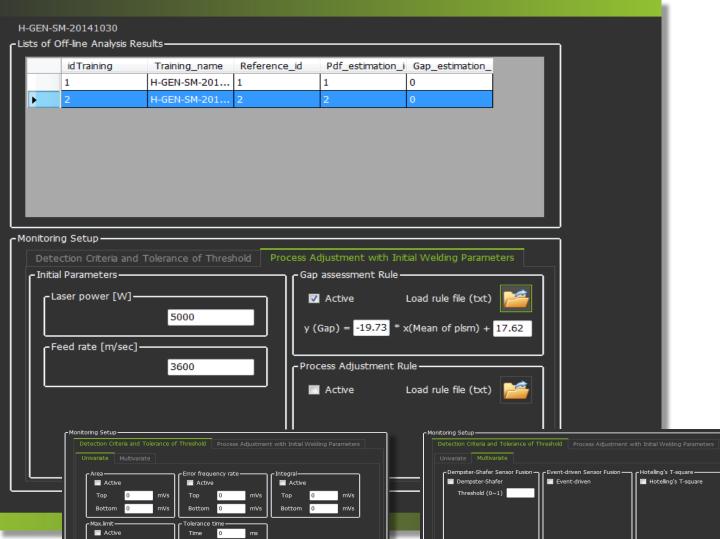
### Automatic specification of detection thresholds by advanced statistical training methods

- Univariate approaches (reference curves)
  - $\checkmark$  by mean value
- $\checkmark$  by neural-network
- Multivariate approaches (sensor fusion)
- ✓ by estimation of probability distribution and Dempster-Shafer Theory
- ✓ by event-driven fault analysis

#### Gap assessment

- ✓ by support vector machine
- ✓ Gap type(ascent/descent) training





#### Weld defect detection

#### Advanced detection methods

- ✓ Univariate defect detection using trained reference curves
- ✓ Multivariate defect detection using trained sensor fusion features
- Stitch by stich weld defect classification

#### Gap assessment and process adjustment

Detect the magnitude of part-to-part gap

Handling of conflict information

Adjust appropriate welding parameter (laser power, feed rate, and etc.) in accordance with part-topart gap condition



**BAD Weld** 

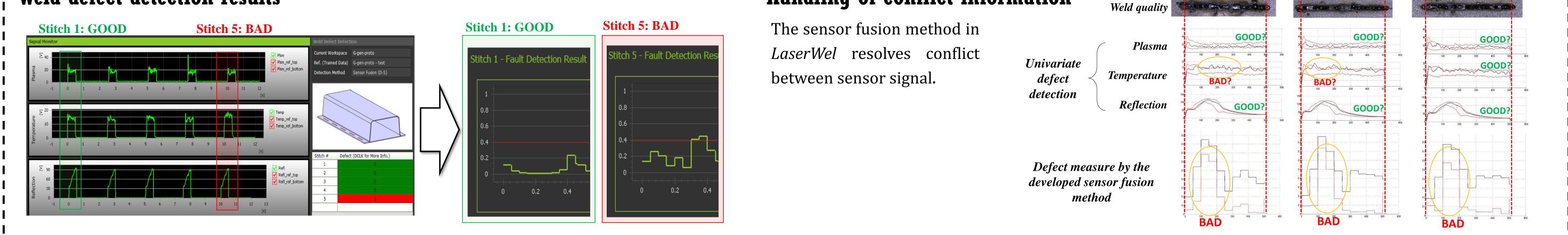
**BAD Weld** 

**BAD Weld** 



### Verification

#### Weld defect detection results



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