

GREAT DESIGNS IN STEEL

EVALUATION OF IN-SITU MONITORING METHOD FOR LME CRACK OBSERVATION IN HALF-SECTIONED RESISTANCE SPOT WELDING

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- i. Effect of welding parameter on half-sectioned welding
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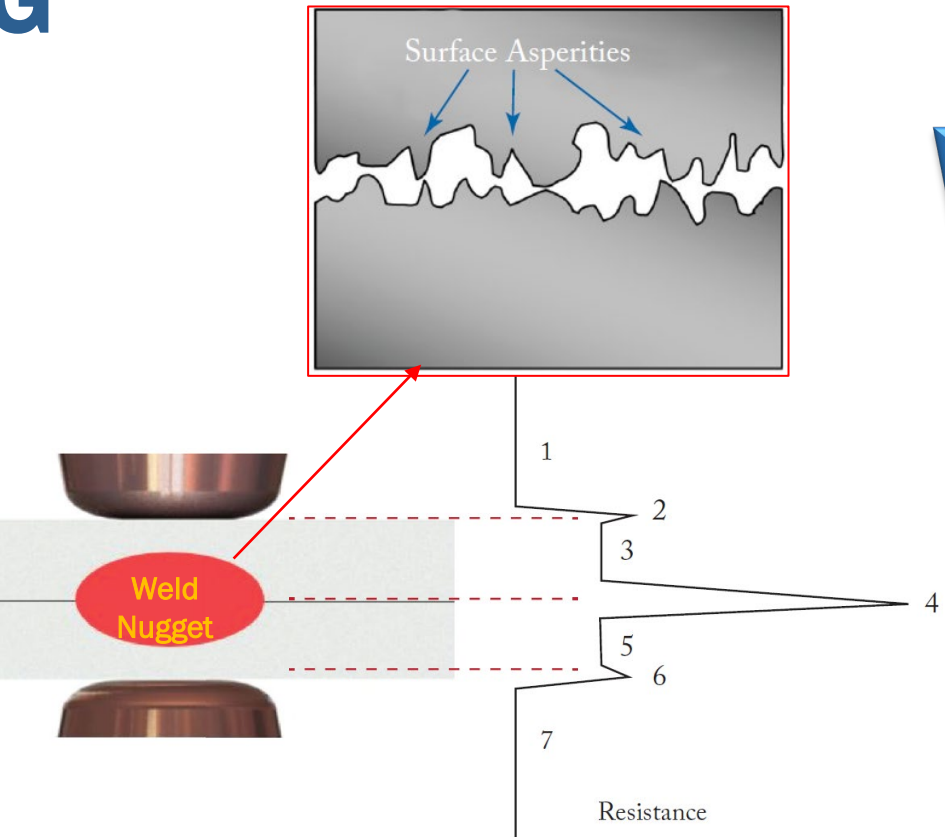
4. Conclusion

RESISTANCE SPOT WELDING



- Resistance spot welding in the automotive industry [1]

$$Q \text{ (heat)} = \int_0^t I^2 R T$$



- Relative resistance across a resistance spot weld [2]

Introduction

Experimental procedure

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Conclusion

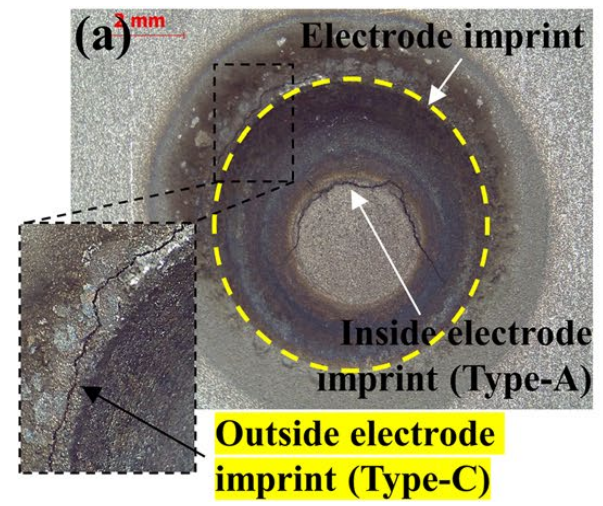
LIQUID METAL EMBRITTLEMENT

Introduction

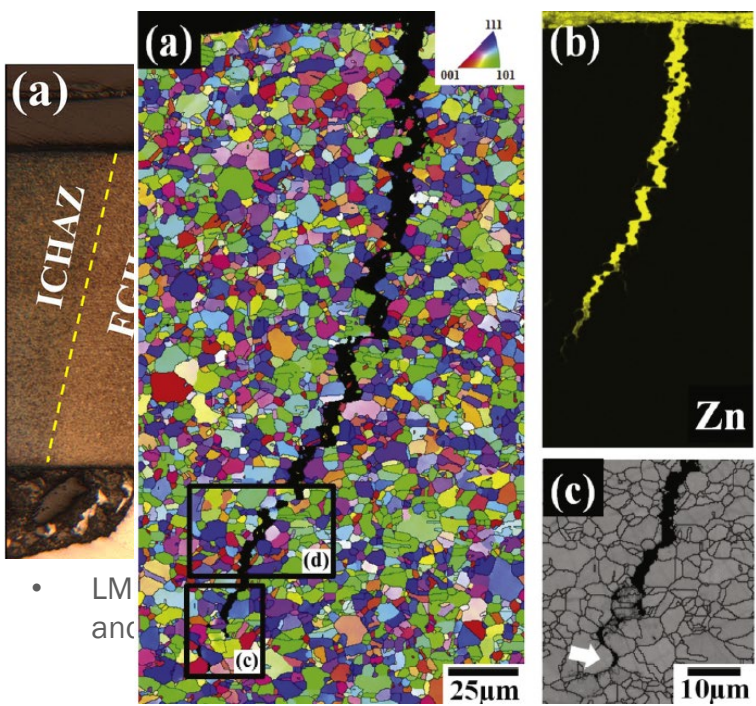
Experimental procedure

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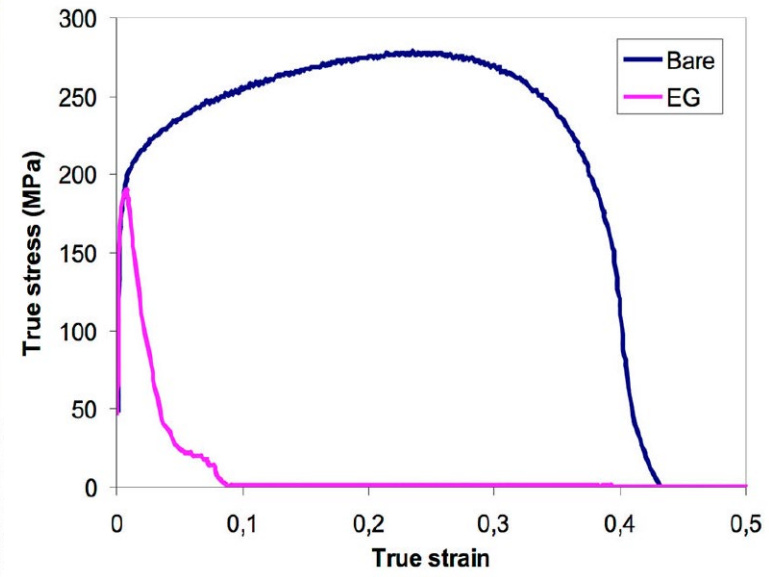
Conclusion



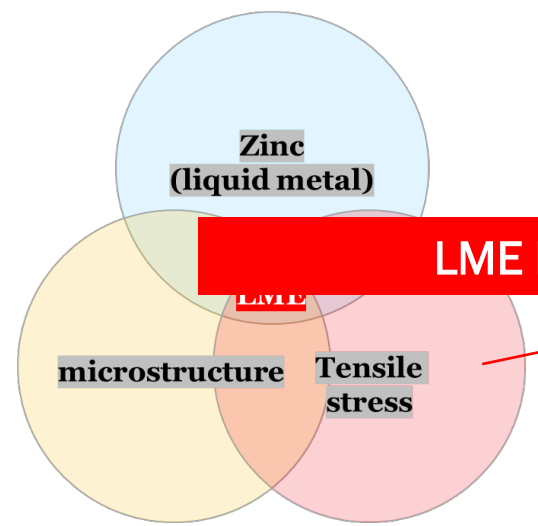
- LME cracks image on the top view (a) and cross-section image [3]



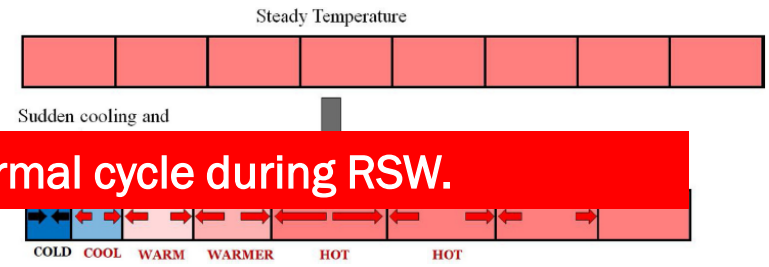
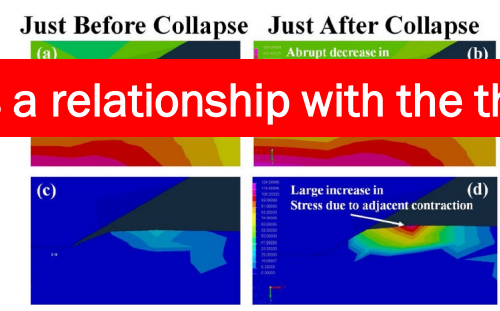
- LME and
- EBSD image of LME cracks, Zn penetration along the grain boundaries [4]



- Mechanical property degradation after LME [5]

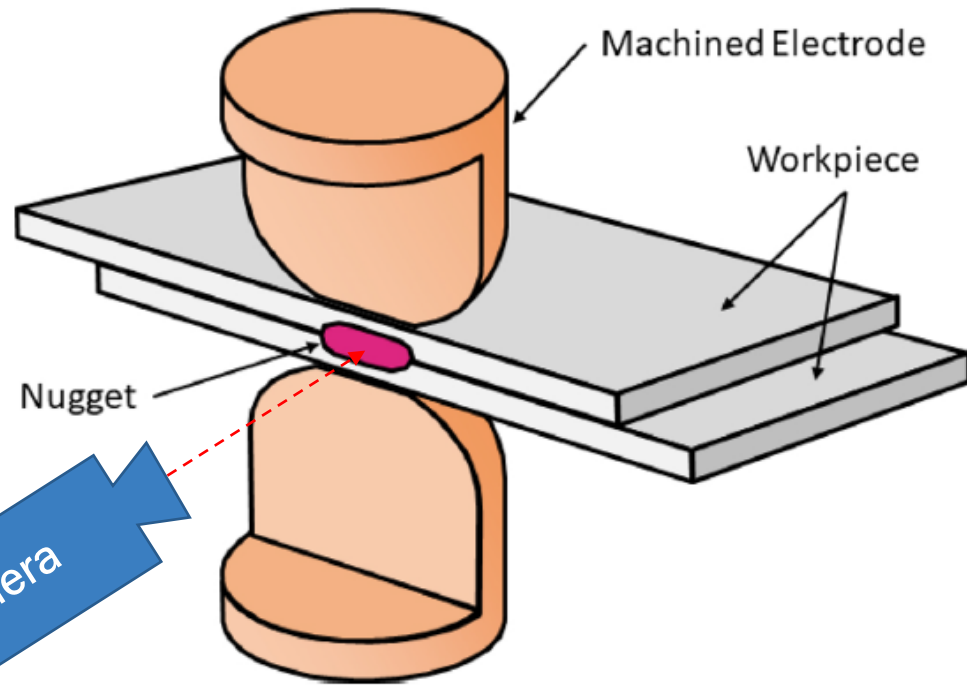


LME behavior has a relationship with the thermal cycle during RSW.

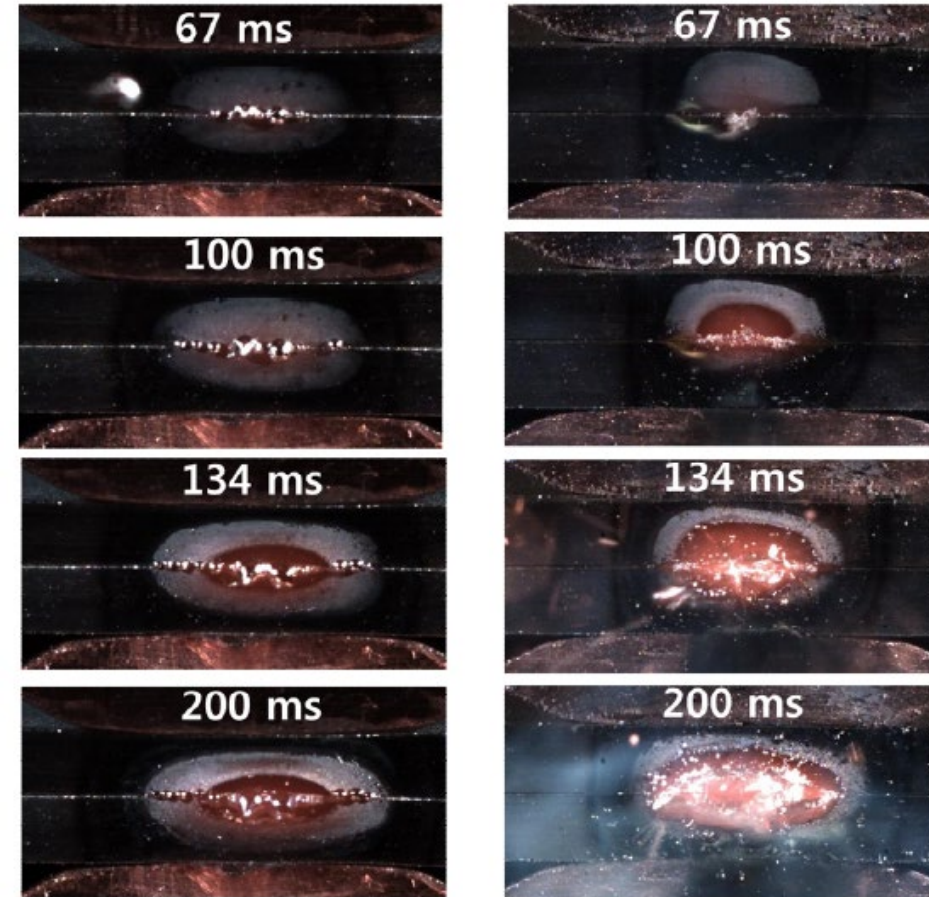


- Relationship between sudden temperature drop and tensile stress [6]

HALF-SECTIONED RESISTANCE SPOT WELDING



• Schematic of half-sectioned RSW [7].



• Nugget growth behavior on (a) Al-Si coated steel and (b) Zinc-coated steel [8]

Introduction

Experimental procedure

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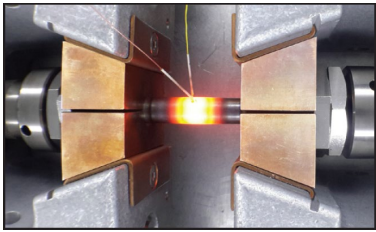
Conclusion

- Half-sectioned RSW was developed by Upthegorve et al. in 1972 [11].

MOTIVATION

❖ Why half-sectioned welding is needed?

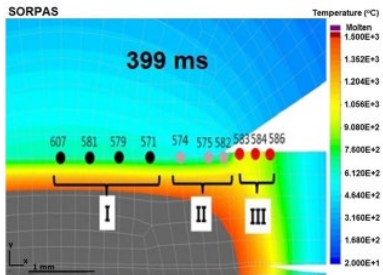
- **Limitation** of Gleeble test and Computed simulation



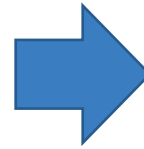
Gleeble simulator image [9]

➤ Not able to analyze how welding parameters affect the LME cracking behavior in Gleeble simulation.

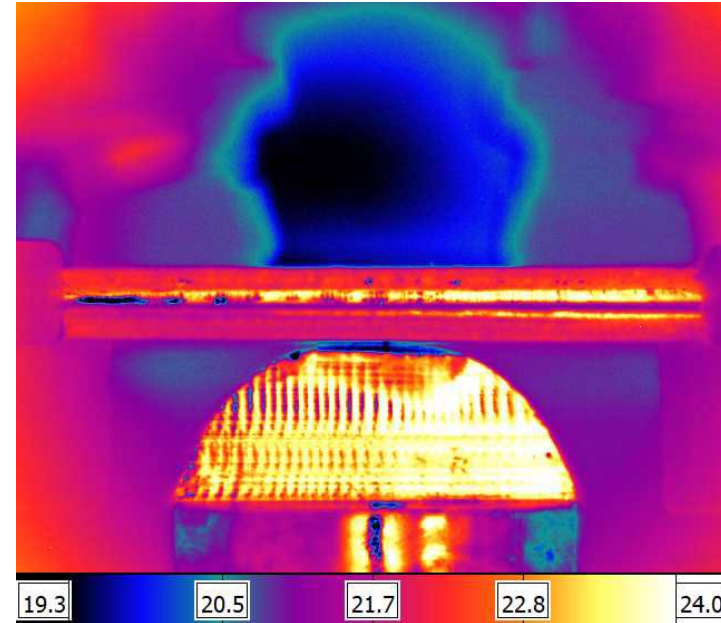
➤ Not able to analyze the location of LME cracking formation and when the LME cracking is formed.



Example of computed simulation [10]



- Half-sectioned method



- For **quantitative analysis** of LME cracking behavior using **IR** and **high-speed camera** during real RSW.

Introduction

Experimental procedure

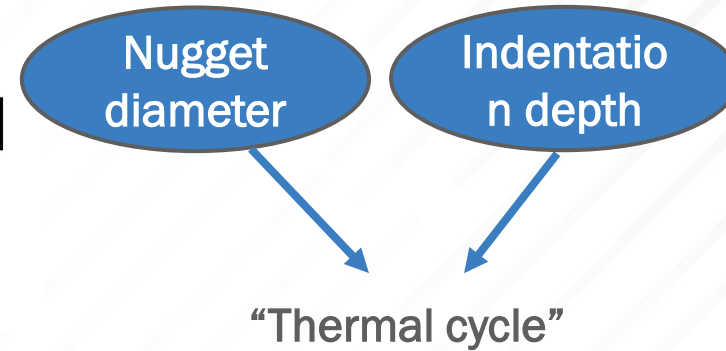
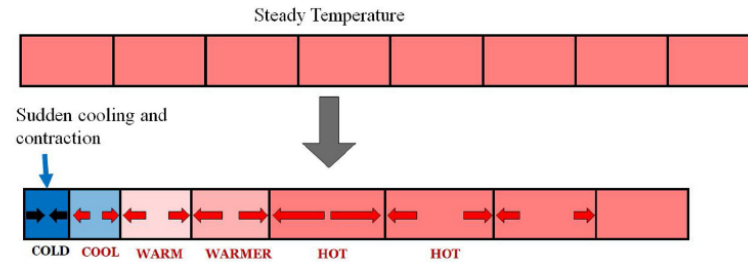
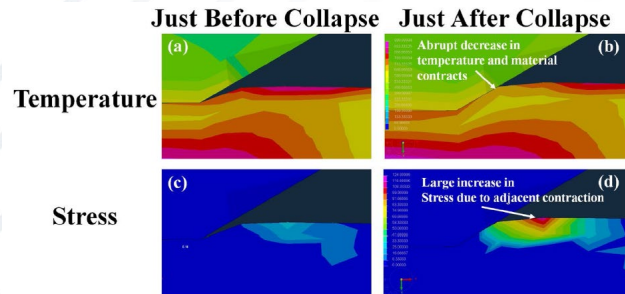
Result

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MOTIVATION

❖ Thermal cycle match between normal welding and half-sectioned welding

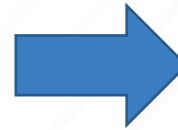
Thermal cycle can influence on LME cracking behavior



- Relationship between sudden temperature drop and tensile stress [6]

- Half-sectioned welding condition in the literature

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% welding current and Force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of welding current and 70% of Force.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane, C.T. et al [7] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kim, J.W. et al [8]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cho, Y. et al [12] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -



- the optimized half-sectioned welding parameter is not widely recognized.
- This study aims to **validate the half-sectioned welding** for analysis of LME crack.

- Existing study considered only power density and contact area.

WELDING PARAMETER FOR FULL-SECTION WELDING

❖ **Material:** GI coated 3rd gen AHSS, 1.6 mm (Similar combination)

❖ **Electrode:** 6R50 (half-sectioned)

❖ **Welding schedule**

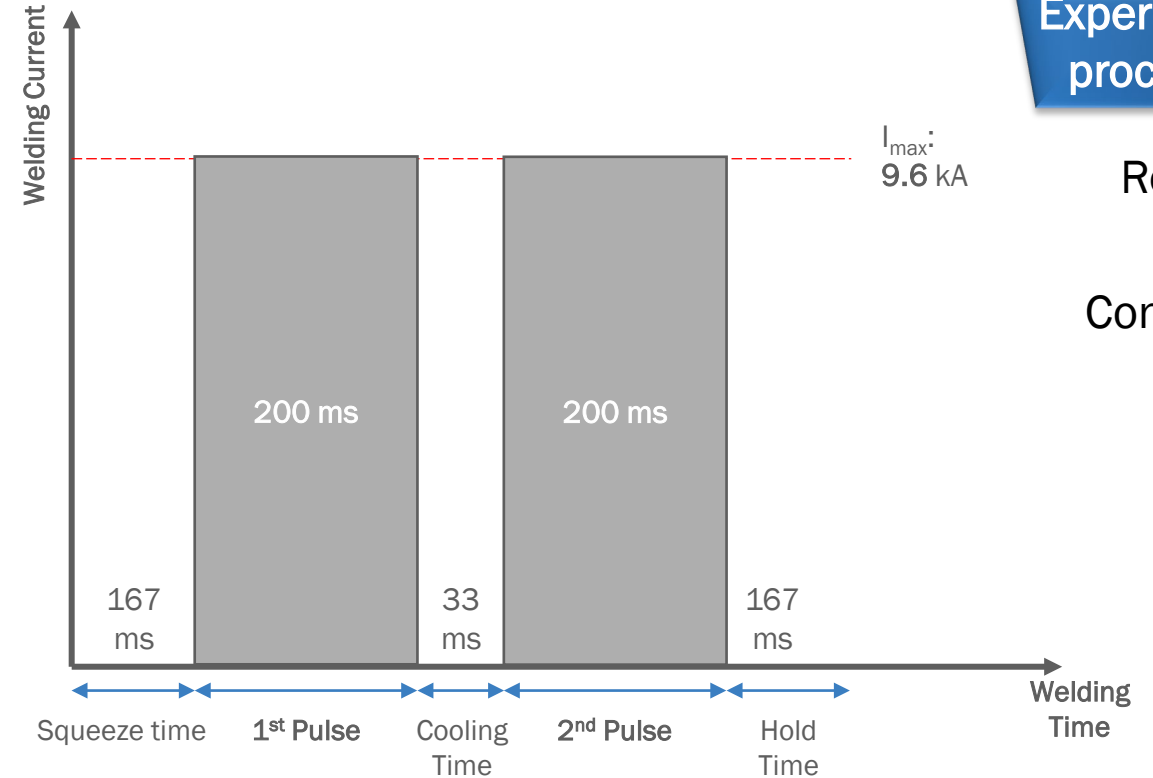
- **Welding time:** 167 ms – 33 ms (cooling time) – 167 ms (AWS D 8.9)

- **Electrode force:**

 - Full section welding: **5.4 kN**

- **Welding current:**

 - Full section welding: **9.6 kA (I_{max})**



Introduction

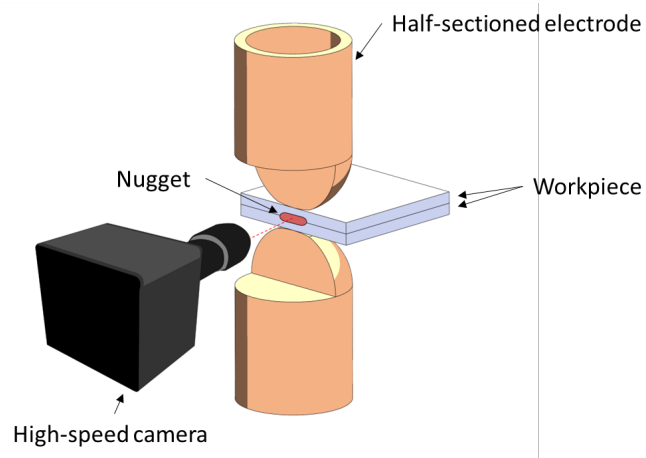
Experimental procedure

Result

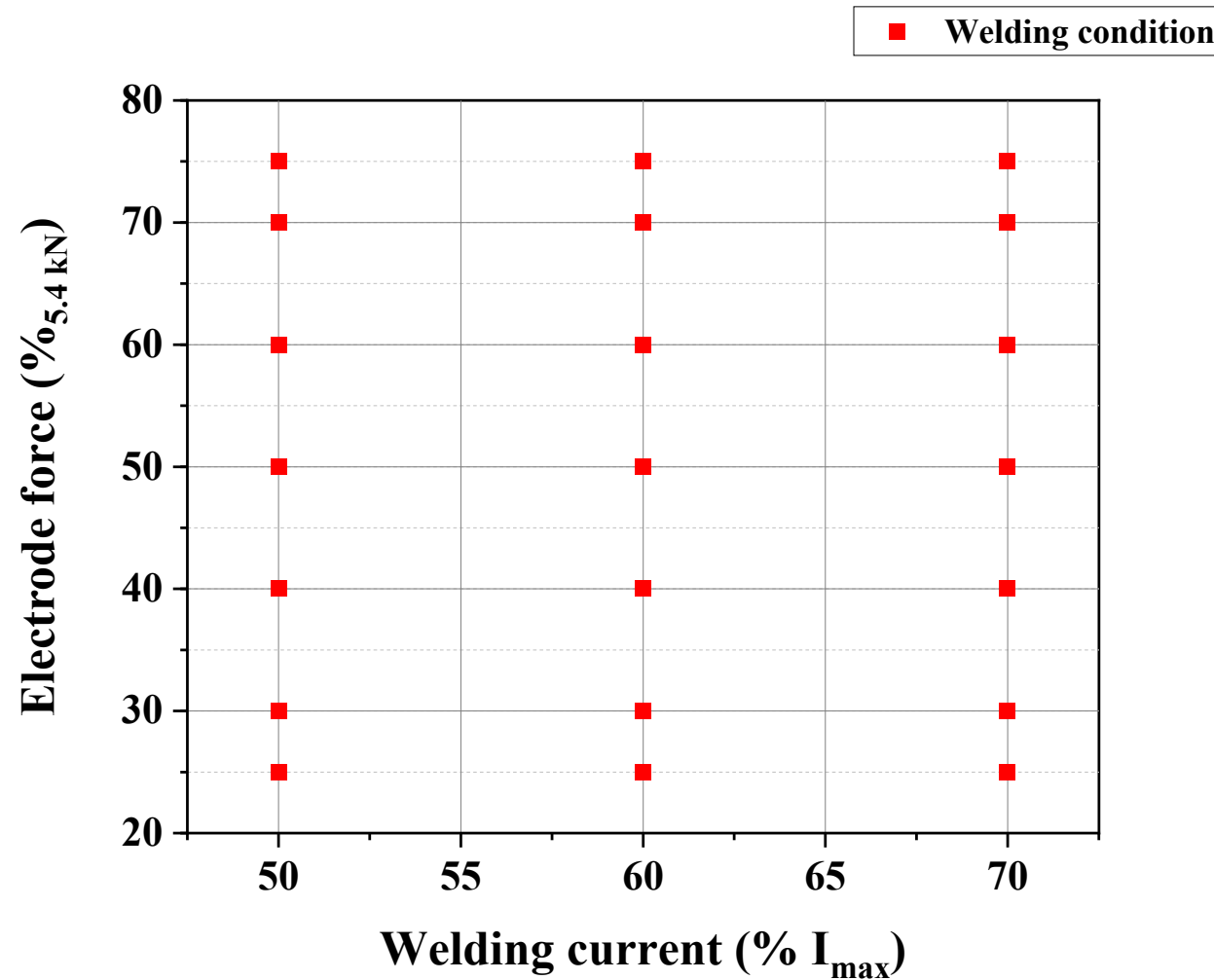
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WELDING PARAMETER FOR HALF-SECTIONED WELDING

Half-sectioned RSW setup



Half-sectioned 6R50 electrode



Introduction

Experimental procedure

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SAMPLE PREPARATION FOR HALF-SECTIONED WELDING

Objective: To observe the microstructural evolution during half-sectioned welding

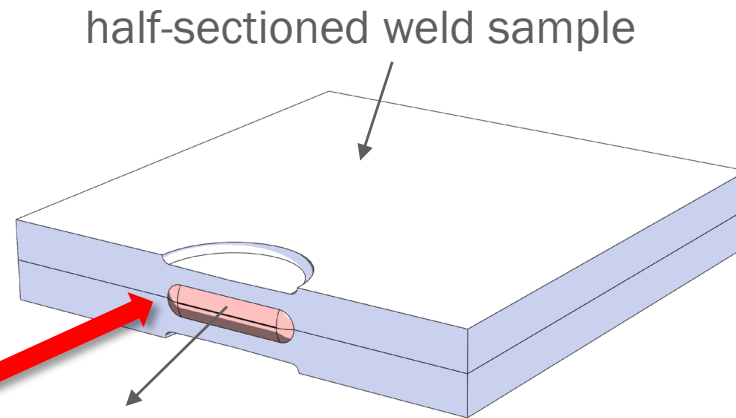
Introduction

Experimental procedure

Result

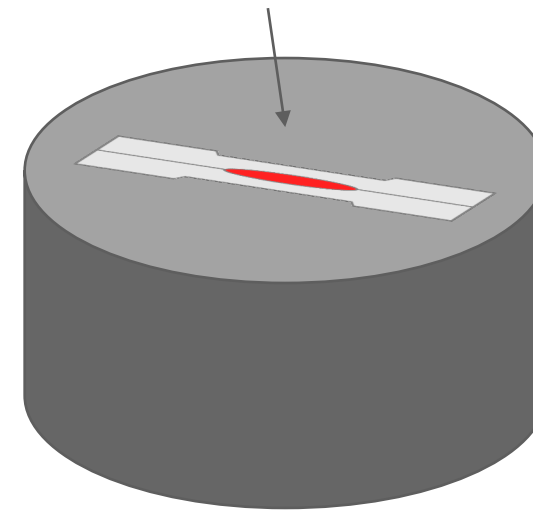
Conclusion

A unique property of Half-section welding

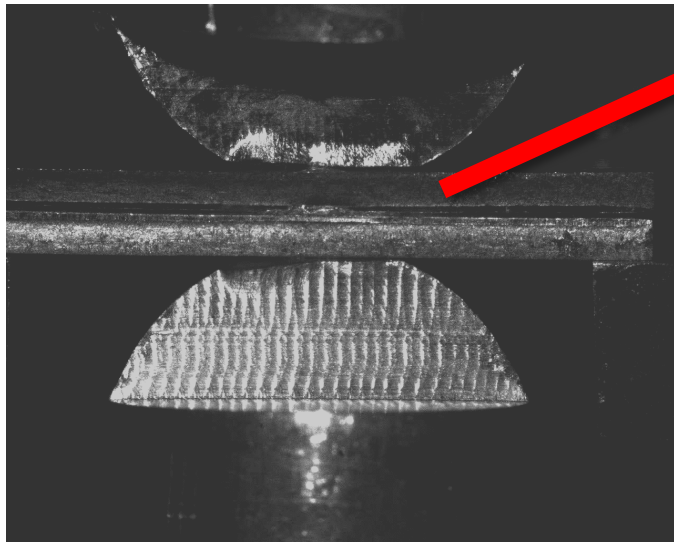


Extruded nugget

mounted sample



Grinding



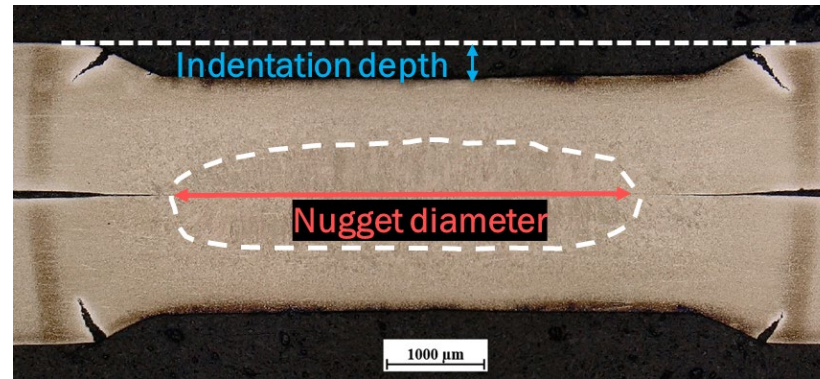
Extruded nugget is formed during half-section welding



[cross-sectional micrograph for half-sectioned welding]

NUGGET DIAMETER AND IDENTATION DEPTH

To analyze the effect of the welding parameters on weld geometry during half-sectioned welding

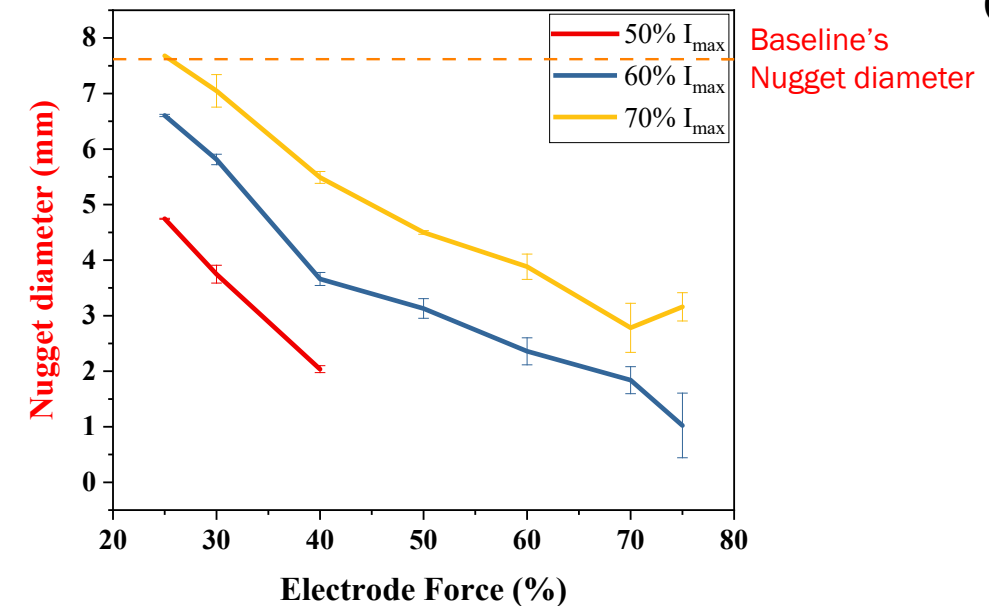
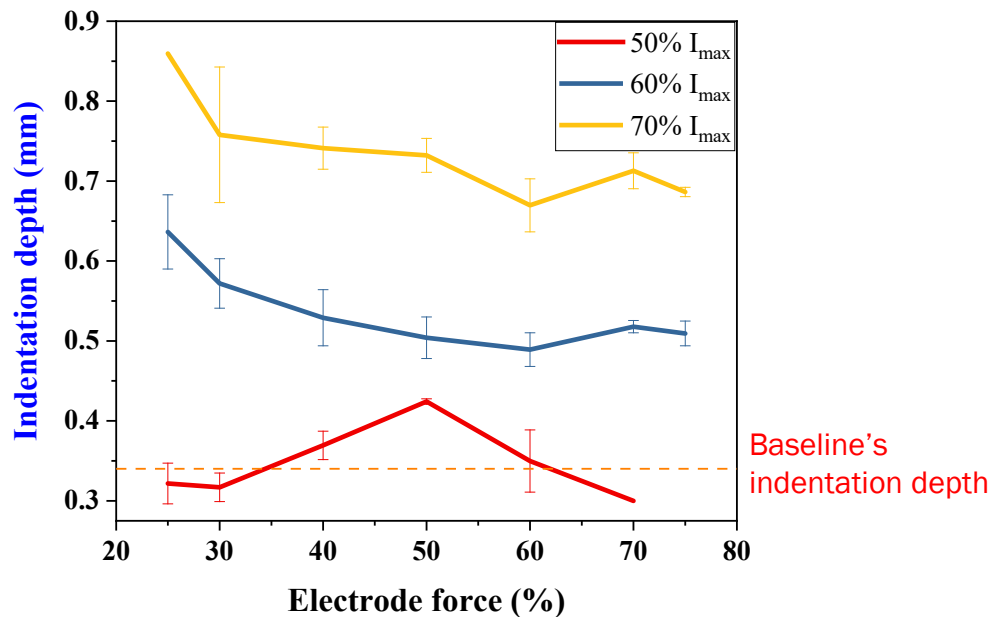


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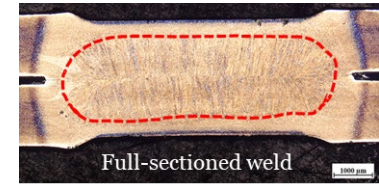


- Indentation depth is highly related to welding current rather than electrode force

- The nugget diameter decreased with increasing electrode force but increased with increasing weld current

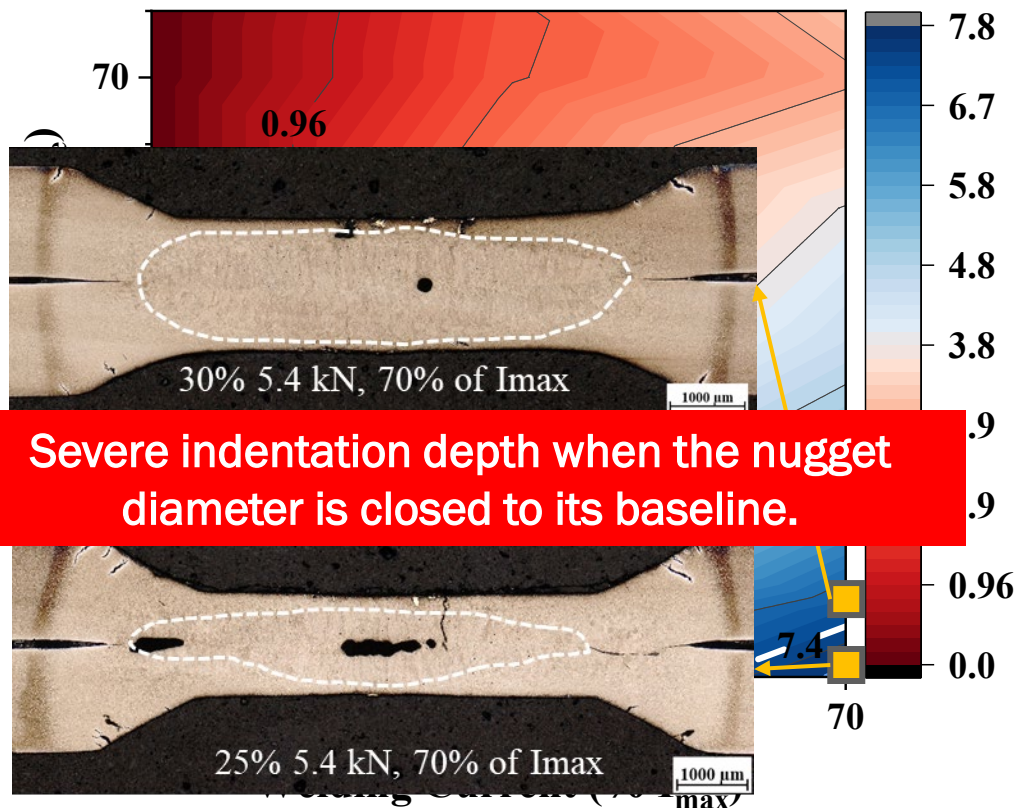
HALF-SECTIONED WELDING PROCESS MAP

To develop the optimized welding parameters which have a similar thermal cycle to normal weld.

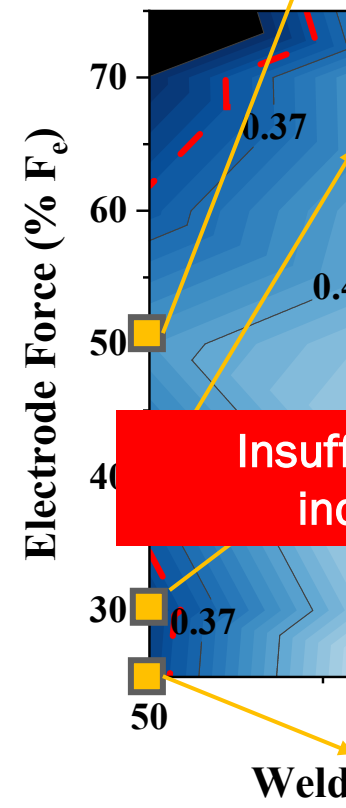


- Nugget Diameter: 7.20 ± 0.63 mm
- Indentation depth: 0.35 ± 0.03 mm

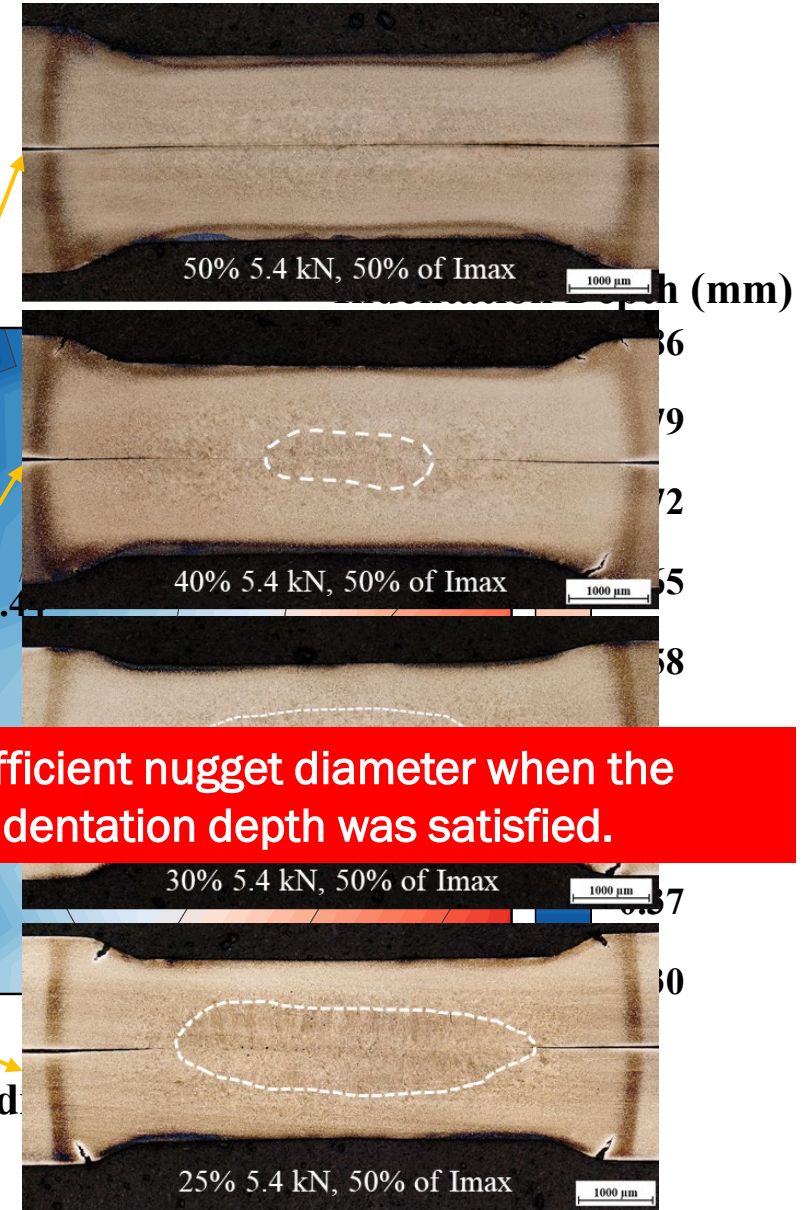
Nugget Diameter (mm)



Severe indentation depth when the nugget diameter is closed to its baseline.



Insufficient nugget diameter when the indentation depth was satisfied.



- Introduction
- Experimental procedure
- Result**
- Conclusion

CALCULATING LME CRACK INDEX

To identify the half-sectioned welding parameters that have similar LME cracking behavior with normal welding.

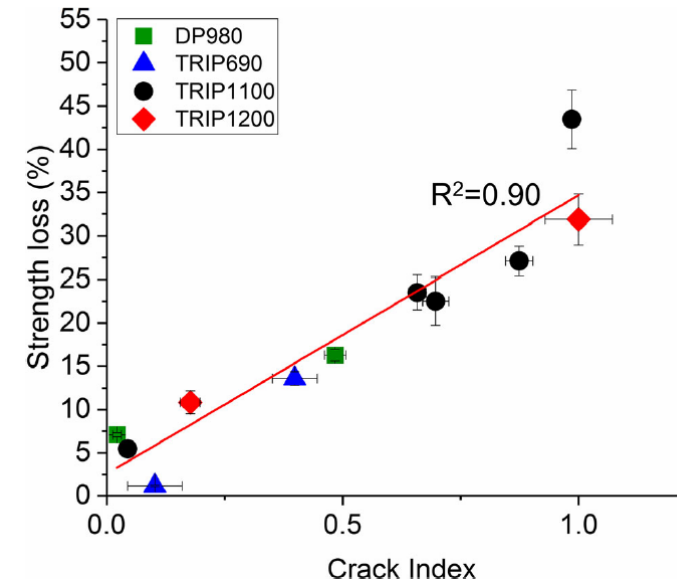
- The crack index developed by E. Wintjes [11] was used to quantify the LME cracks observed in each half-section welding condition.

“Number of cracks per weld”

“Lognormal median crack length”

$$\text{Crack index} = \frac{nL}{t}$$

“Sheet thickness”



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LME CI INDEX

To identify the half-sectioned welding parameters that have similar LME cracking behavior with normal welding.

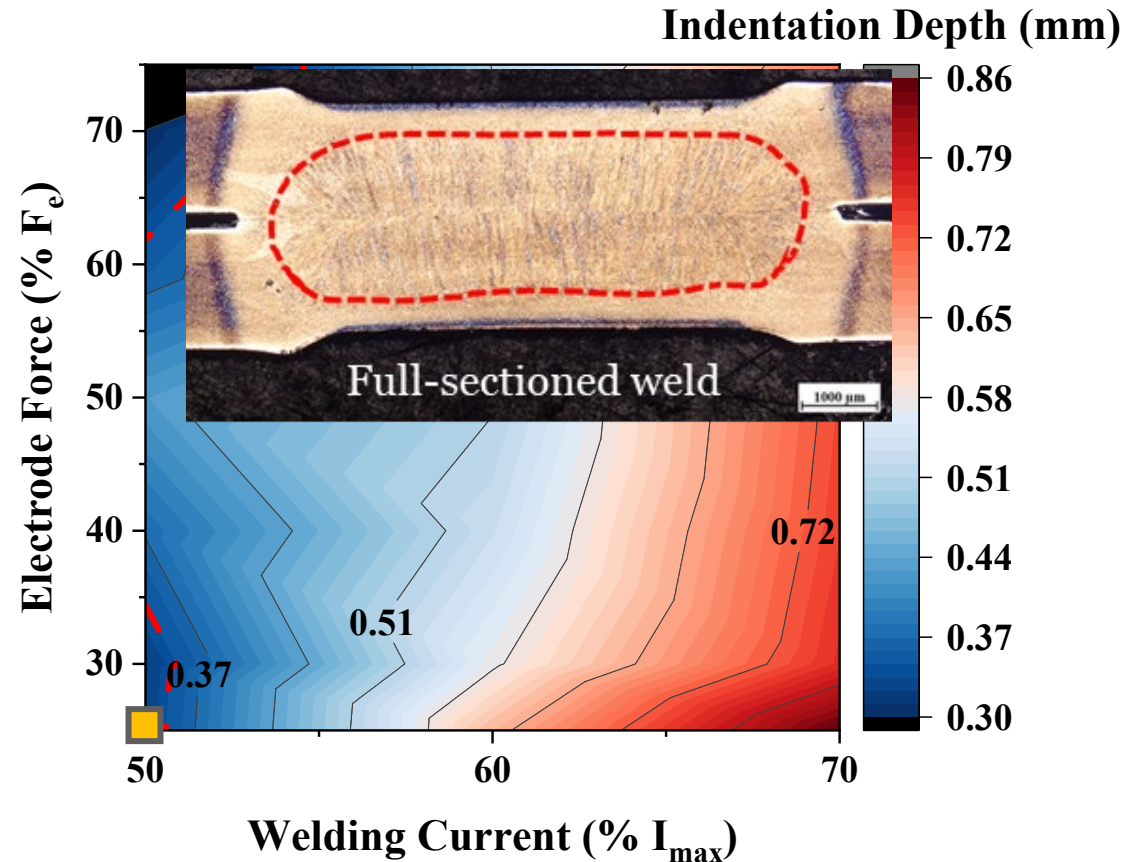
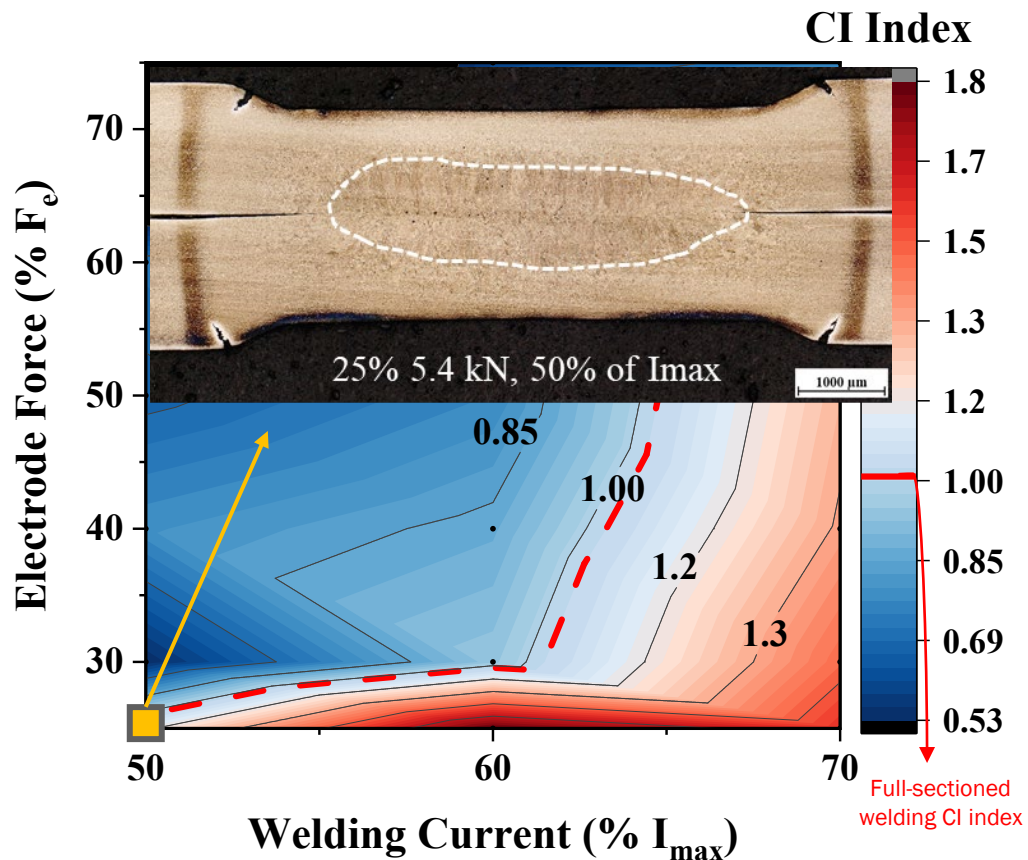
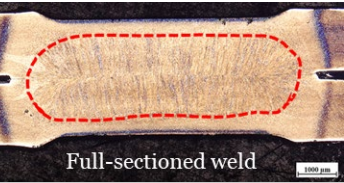
- Nugget Diameter: **7.20** \pm 0.63 mm
- Indentation depth: **0.35** \pm 0.03 mm

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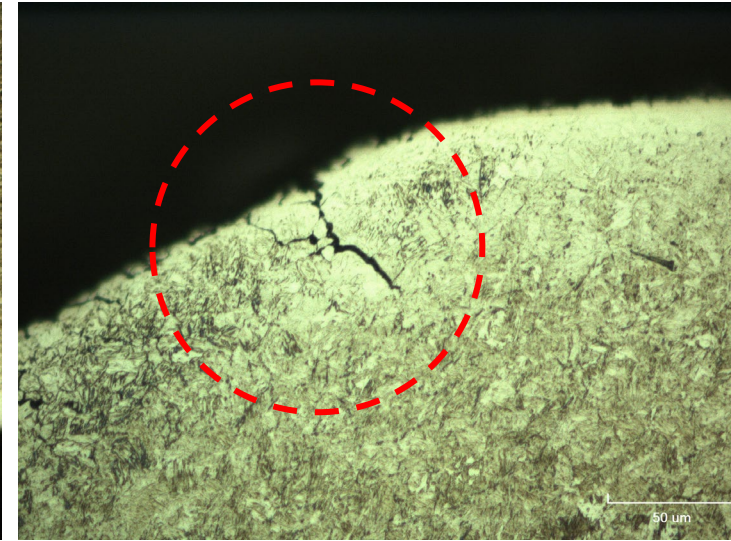
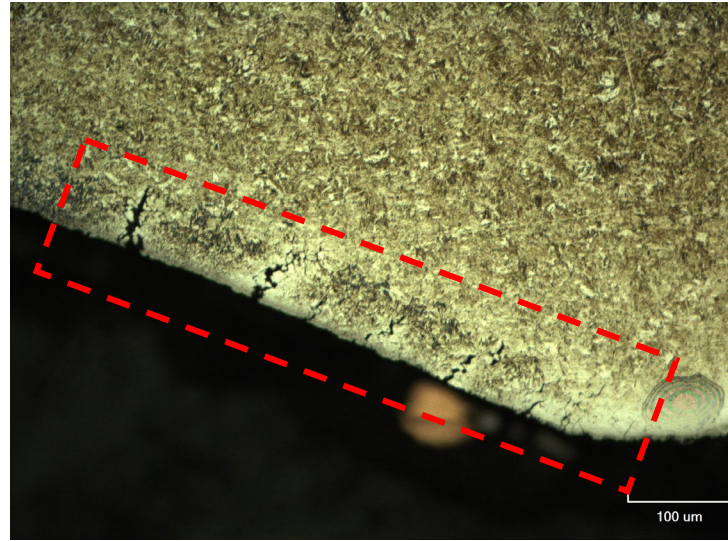
LME CRACKING BEHAVIOR

LME cracking behavior of Full-sectioned and Half-sectioned welding

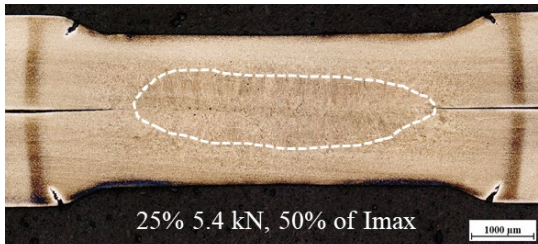
Full-sectioned



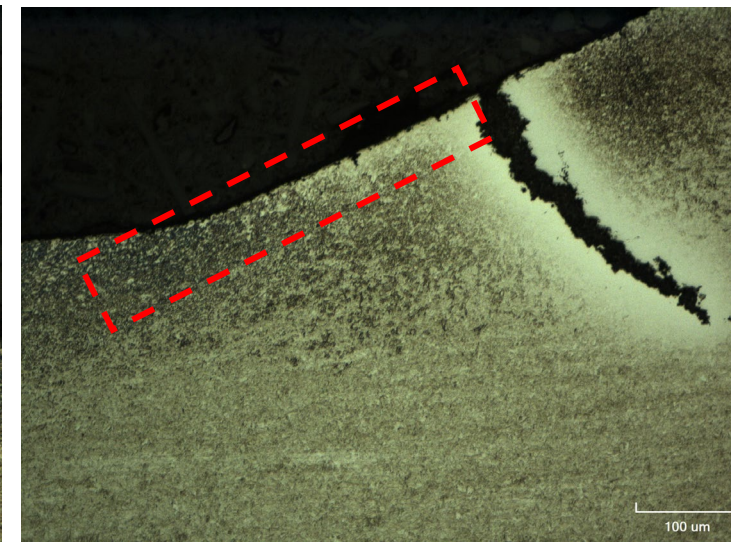
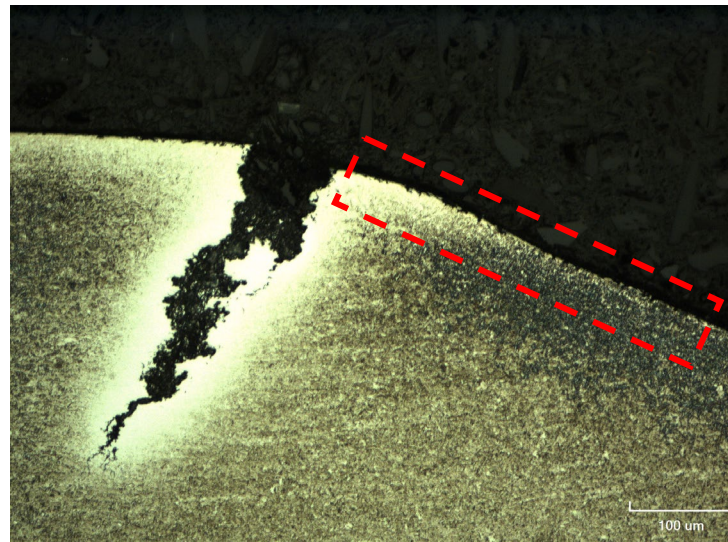
MCL (maximum crack length):
 $88.1 \pm 8.6 \mu\text{m}$



Half-sectioned



MCL (maximum crack length):
 $464.4 \pm 82.05 \mu\text{m}$



Introduction

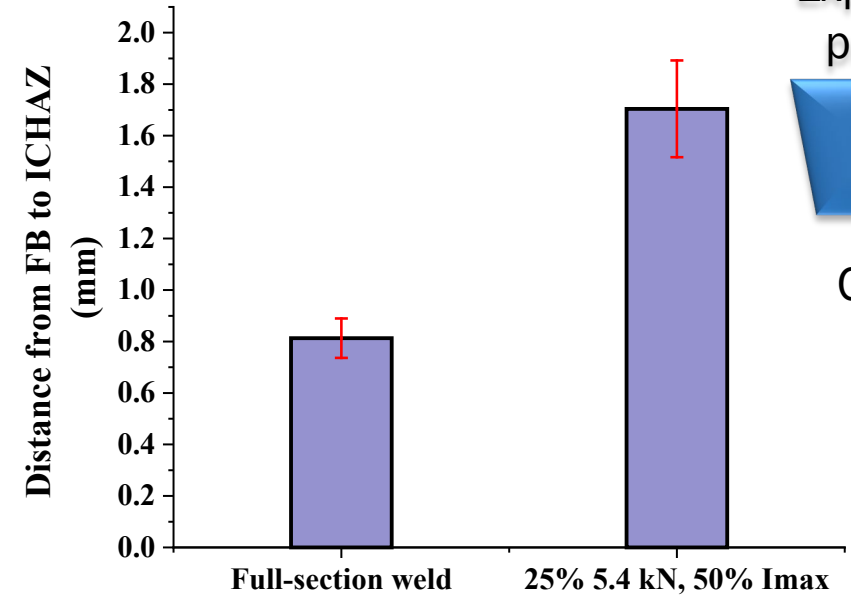
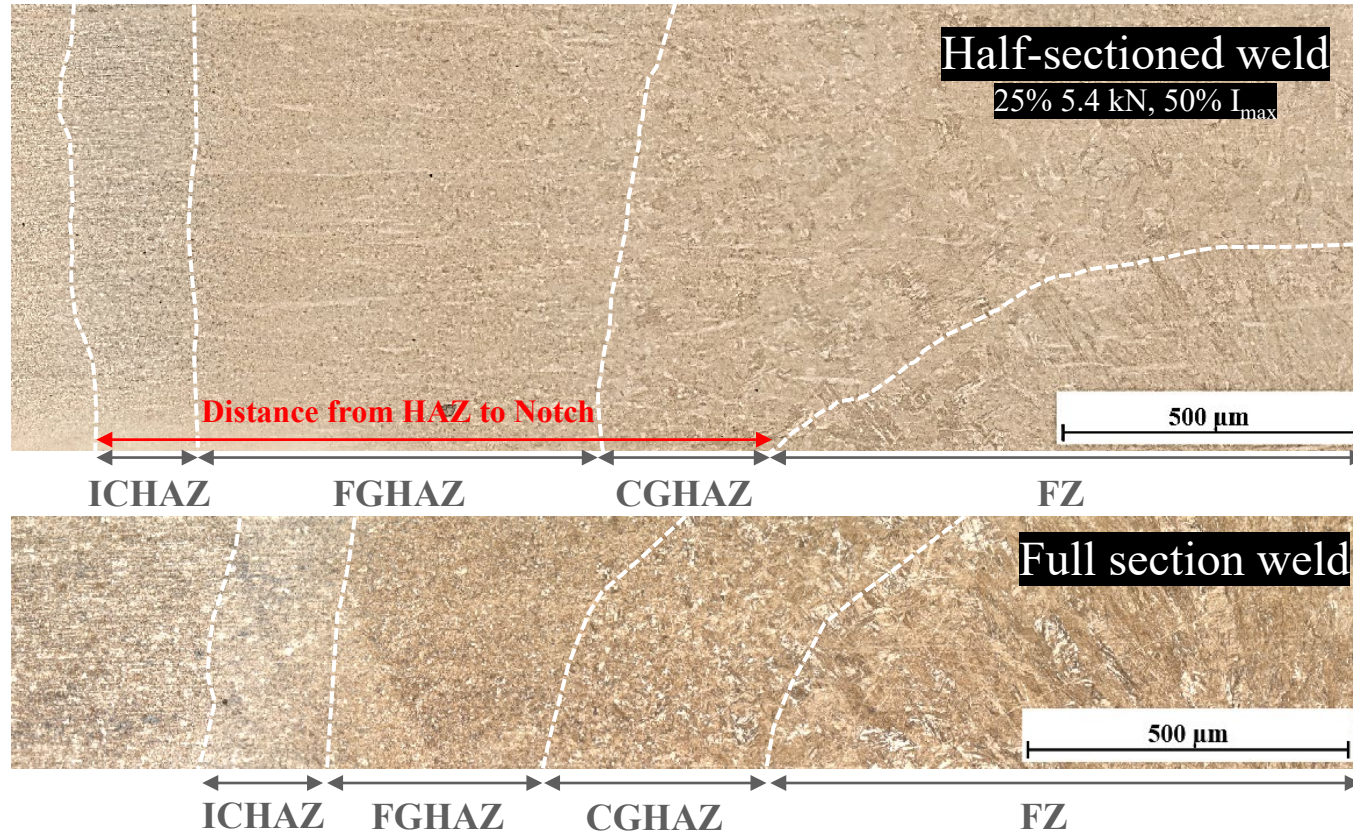
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MICROSTRUCTURAL EVOLUTION IN H-RSW

Ascertain the reason for the discrepancy between the full-section and half-sectioned weld



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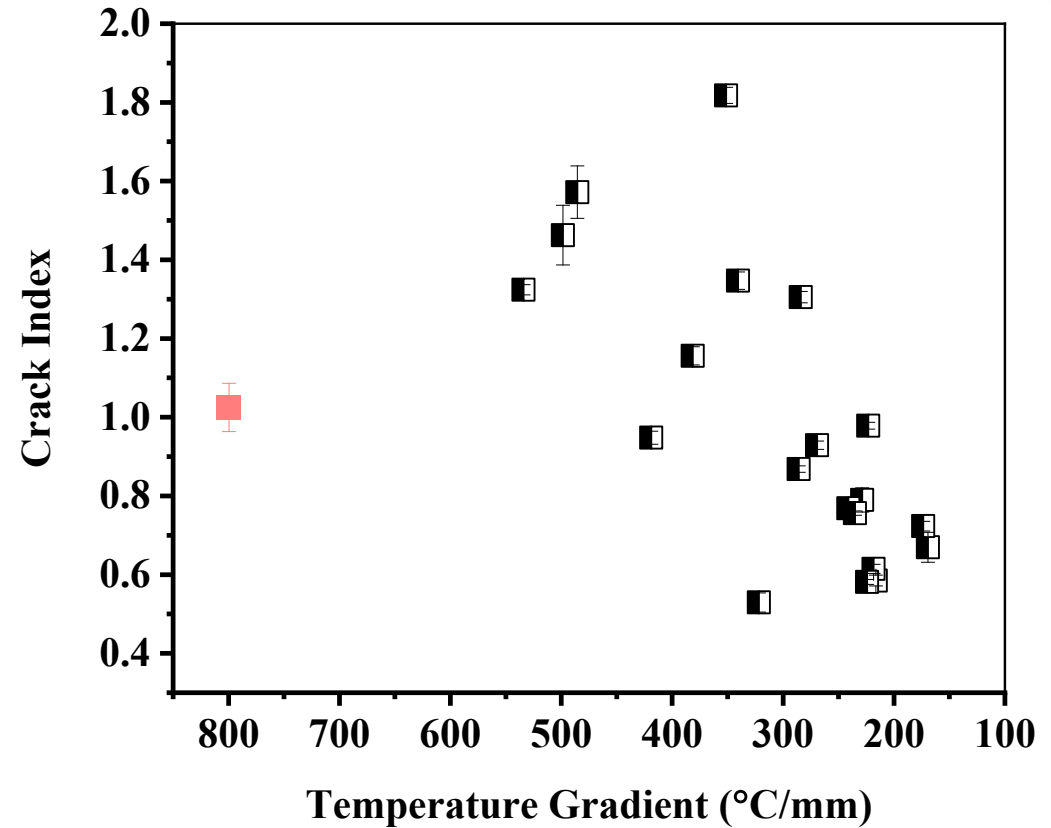
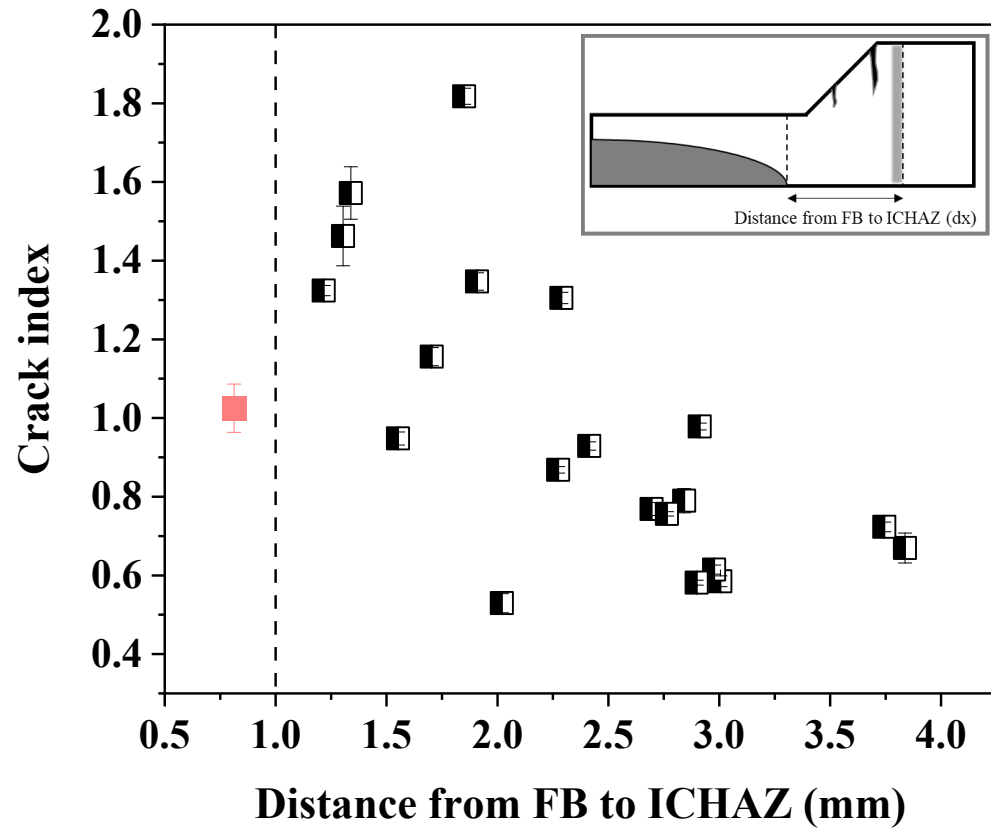
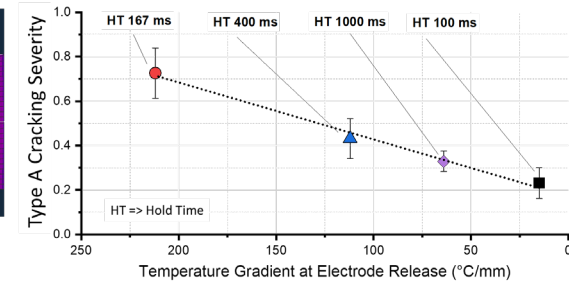
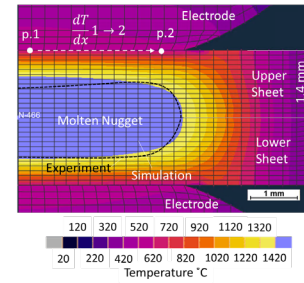
Conclusion

The discrepancy in LME cracking behavior is related to the distance between FB and ICHAZ.

MICROSTRUCTURAL EVOLUTION IN H-RSW

Correlate the temperature gradient, distance from FB to ICHAZ, and LME crack index

$$\text{Thermal Gradient}(\Delta T) = \frac{dT}{dx} \rightarrow T_{\text{melting}} - T_{\text{ICHAZ}}$$



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CONCLUSION

- A process map was developed for the half-section geometry to match the full-section nugget diameter and the indentation depth
- It was challenging to reproduce the thermal cycle of a full-sectioned weld.
- It was possible to achieve a close CI in the shoulder area as a full-section weld
- Even though the CI index was similar between full and half-section welding, the cracking behavior exhibited disparity.
- The thermal cycle was correlated with the distance from FB to ICHAZ and its corresponding temperature gradient.
- The temperature gradient in the HAZ is highly related to the LME cracking behavior in half-sectioned welding.

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[1] <https://youtu.be/N5AYZxsnDuM>

[2] Kimchi, M., et al. Resistance Spot Welding: Fundamentals and Applications for the Automotive Industry. Morgan & Claypool Publishers series. (2019) 2573–3176. DOI 10.2200/S00792ED1V01Y201707MEC005

[3] Murugan, S. P., et al. Liquid Zinc penetration induced intergranular brittle cracking in resistance spot welding of galvanized advanced high strength steel. Welding in the world. (2020) 64:1957-1969. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40194-020-00975-3>

[4] Razmpoosh, M. H., et al. Liquid metal embrittlement in laser lap joining of TWIP and medium-manganese TRIP steel: The role of stress and grain boundaries. Materials Characterization. (2018) 627-633. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matchar.2018.09.018>

[5] Bhattacharya, D. et al. Liquid metal embrittlement during resistance spot welding of Zn-coated high-strength steels. Materials science and technology. (2018) 1743-2847. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02670836.2018.1461595>

[6] DiGiovanni, C., et al. Role of spot weld electrode geometry on liquid metal embrittlement crack development. Journal of Manufacturing process 49 (2020) 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmapro.2019.11.015>

[7] Brizes, E., et al. Evaluation of heat transfer within numerical models of resistance spot welding using high-speed thermography. Journal of materials processing Tech. (2021) 297: 117276. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmatprotec.2021.117276>

[8] Ji, C. W. Effects of surface coating on weld growth of resistance spot-welded hot-stamped boron steels. Journal of mechanical science and technology. (2014) 4761-4769. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s12206-041-1043-0>.

[9] Gleeble 540 welding simulator. <https://www.gleeble.com/products/gleeble-systems/welding-simulator.html>

[10] Choi, D. Y. Liquid metal embrittlement of resistance spot welded 1180 TRIP steel: effect of electrode force on cracking behavior. Metals and Materials International. (2019) 25, 219-228. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12540-018-0180-x>

[11] Wintjes, E. et al. Quantifying the link between crack distribution and resistance spot weld strength reduction in liquid metal embrittlement susceptible steels. (2019) 63:807-814. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40194-019-00712-5>

[12] Cho, T., et al. Experimental study of Nugget Formation in Resistance spot welding. Welding research. (2003) August 195(s) – 201 (s).

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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