

Improving Friction Stir Welding Reliability Through Machine Learning Control and Physics-Based Modeling

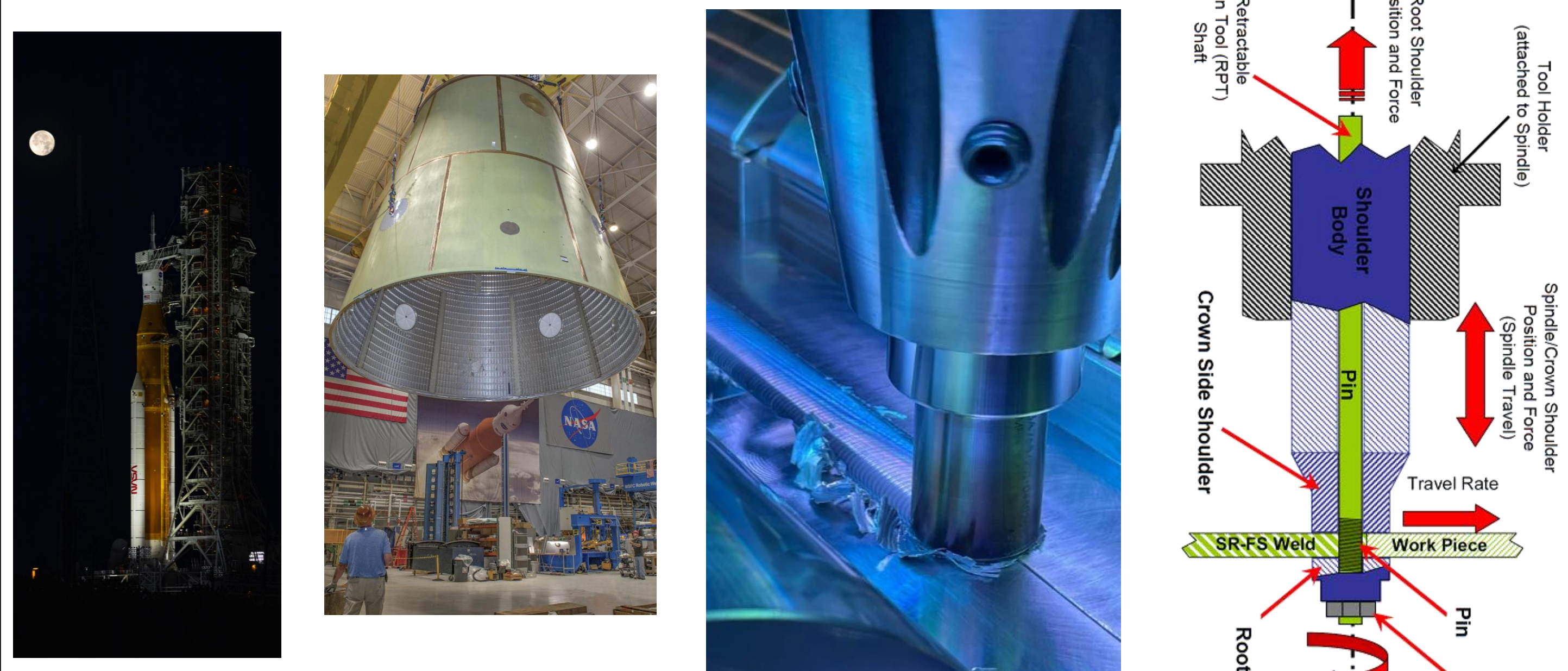
National Aeronautics and Space Administration



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Self-Reacting Friction Stir Welding Background

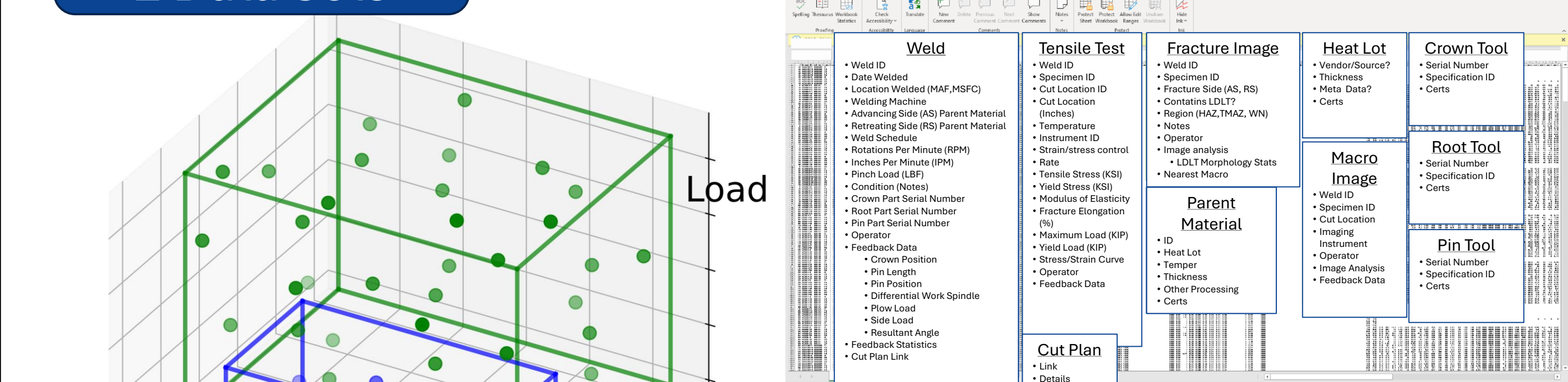
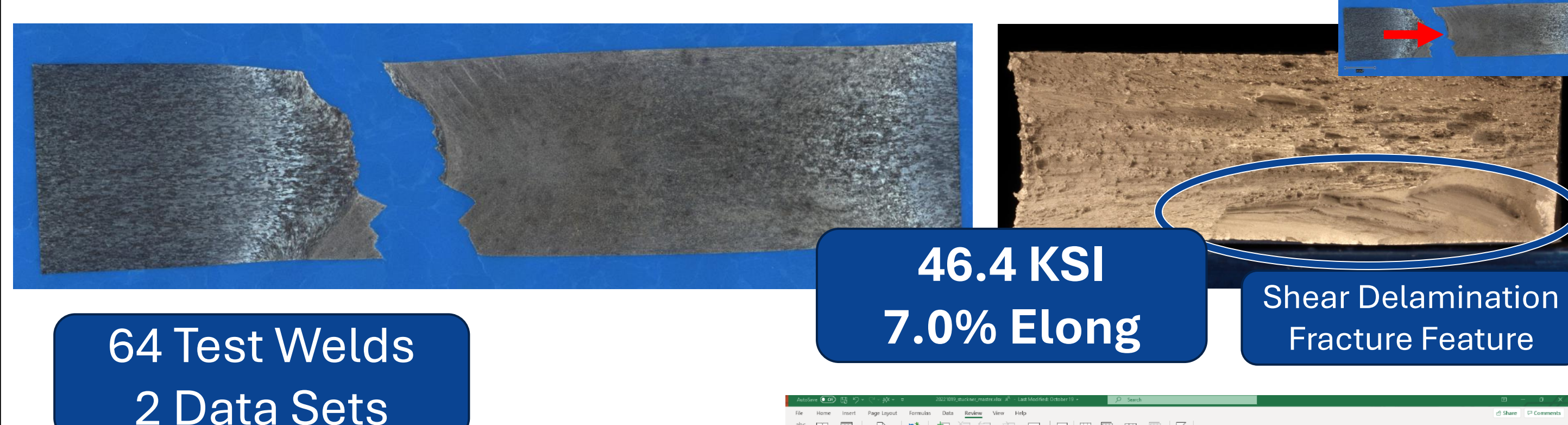


Anatomy of a Friction Stir Weld

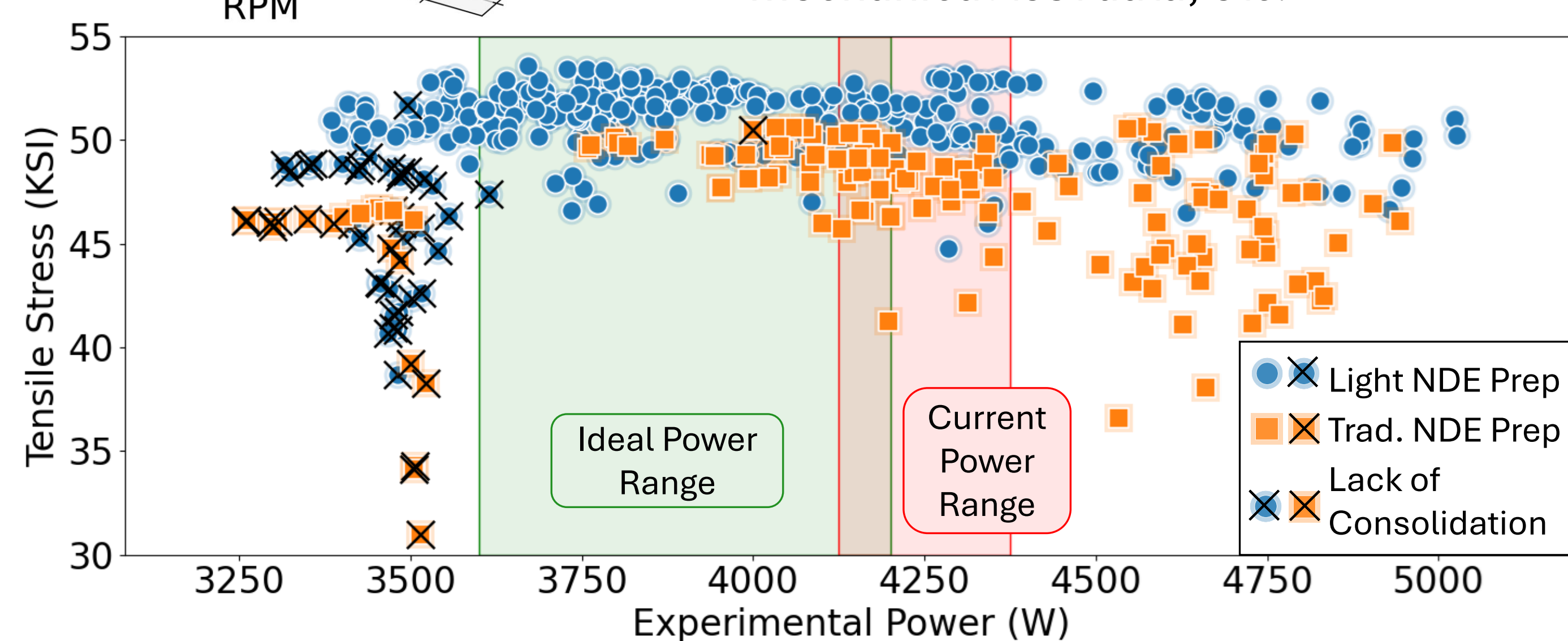


NESC/EM32 Joint Investigation Into Anomalous Welds

Acknowledgments: Ilana Lu, MSFC; Bob Carter, GRC; Dr. Josh Stuckner, GRC; Dr. Tony Reynolds, USC



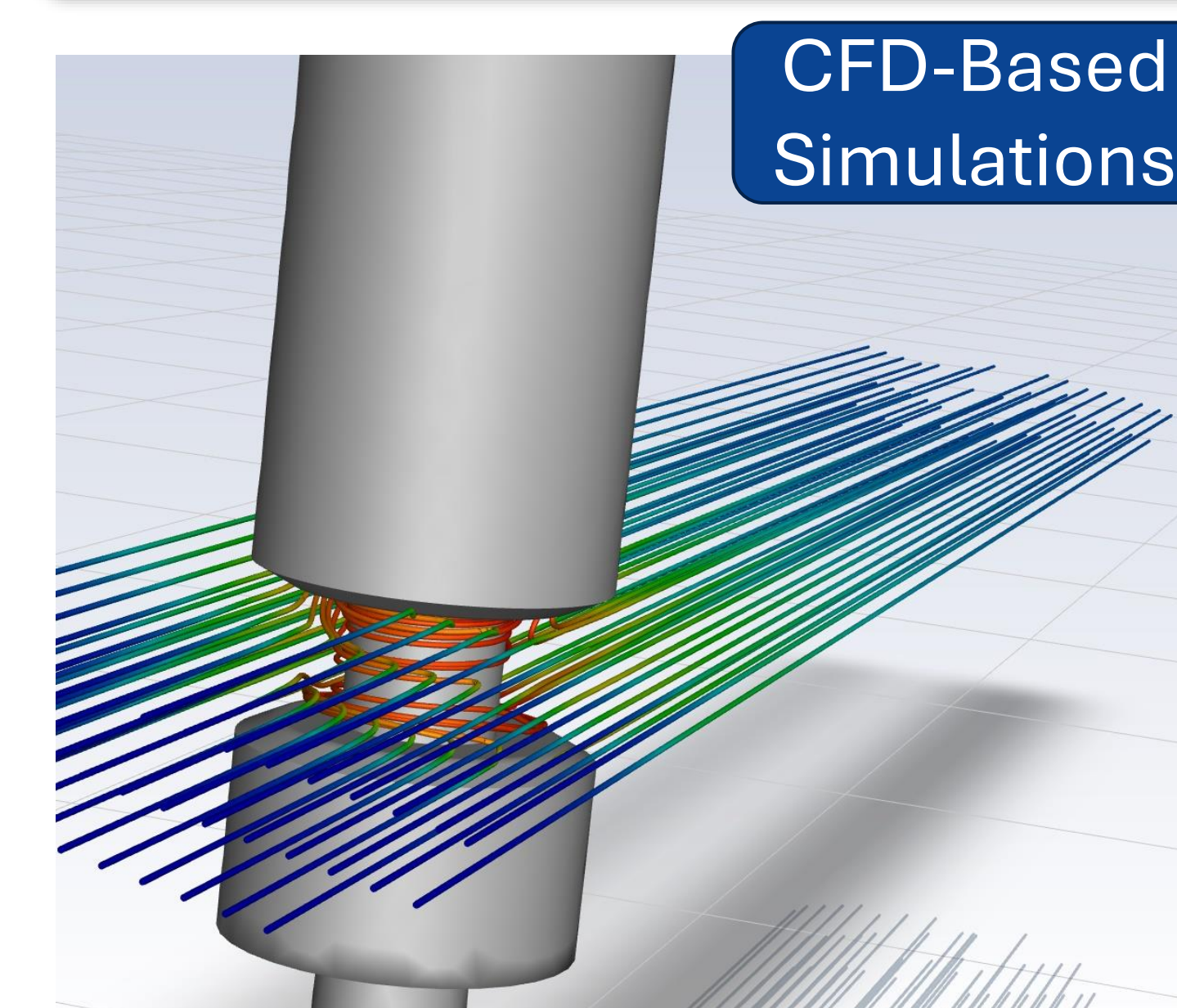
Copious data collected including weld feedback data, metallographic data, mechanical test data, etc.



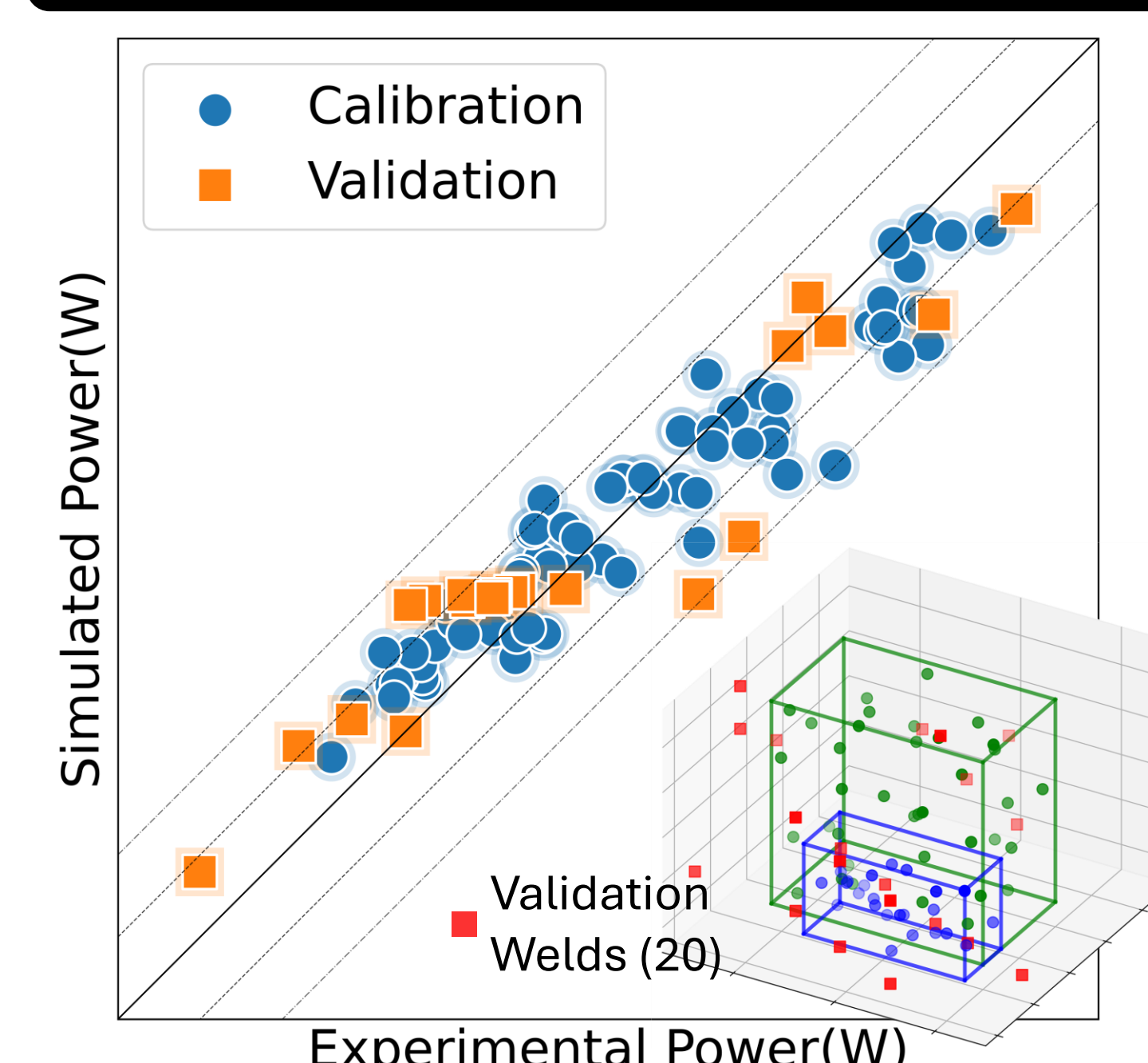
Conclusions

- (1) Over preparation for NDE detrimental to strength.
- (2) High or low power increases variability in weld strength

Physics-Based Modeling



Calibration and Validation

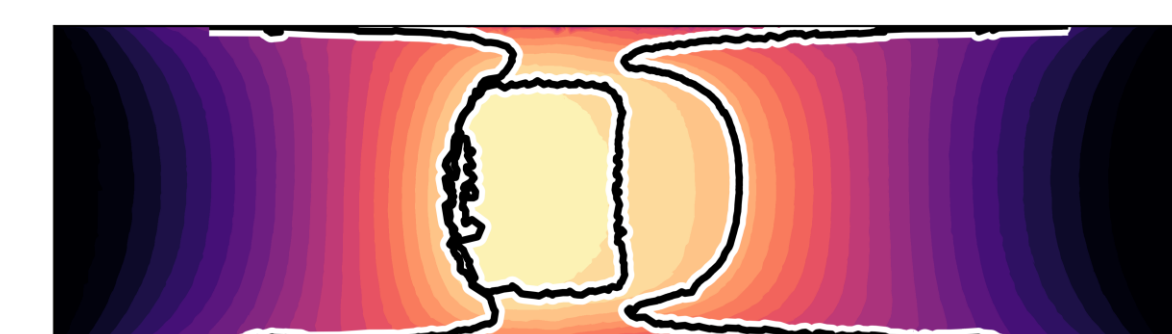


Predictions

Contour colors indicate maximum temperature. Contour lines indicate high strain nugget region.

Small Weld Nugget

Lack of fusion behind tool → wormhole



High Weld Temperature

Highly fluid nugget & overaging → shear delamination and mechanical variability



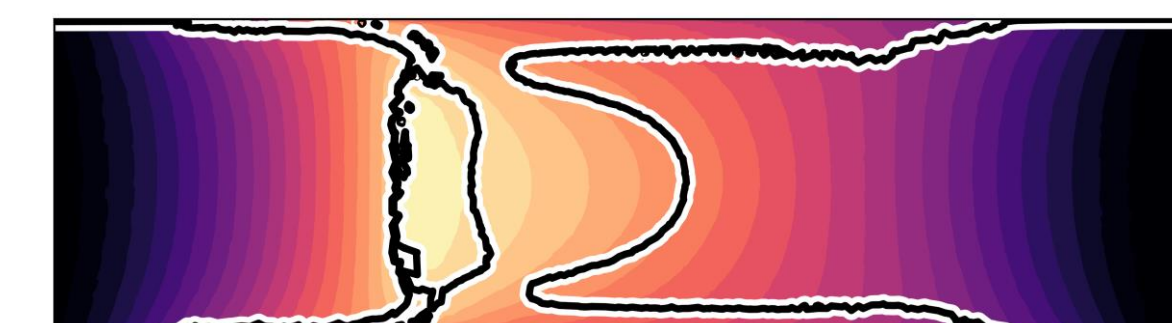
Low Weld Temperature

Favors θ -formation & minimal hardness recovery → ductile, low-strength nugget



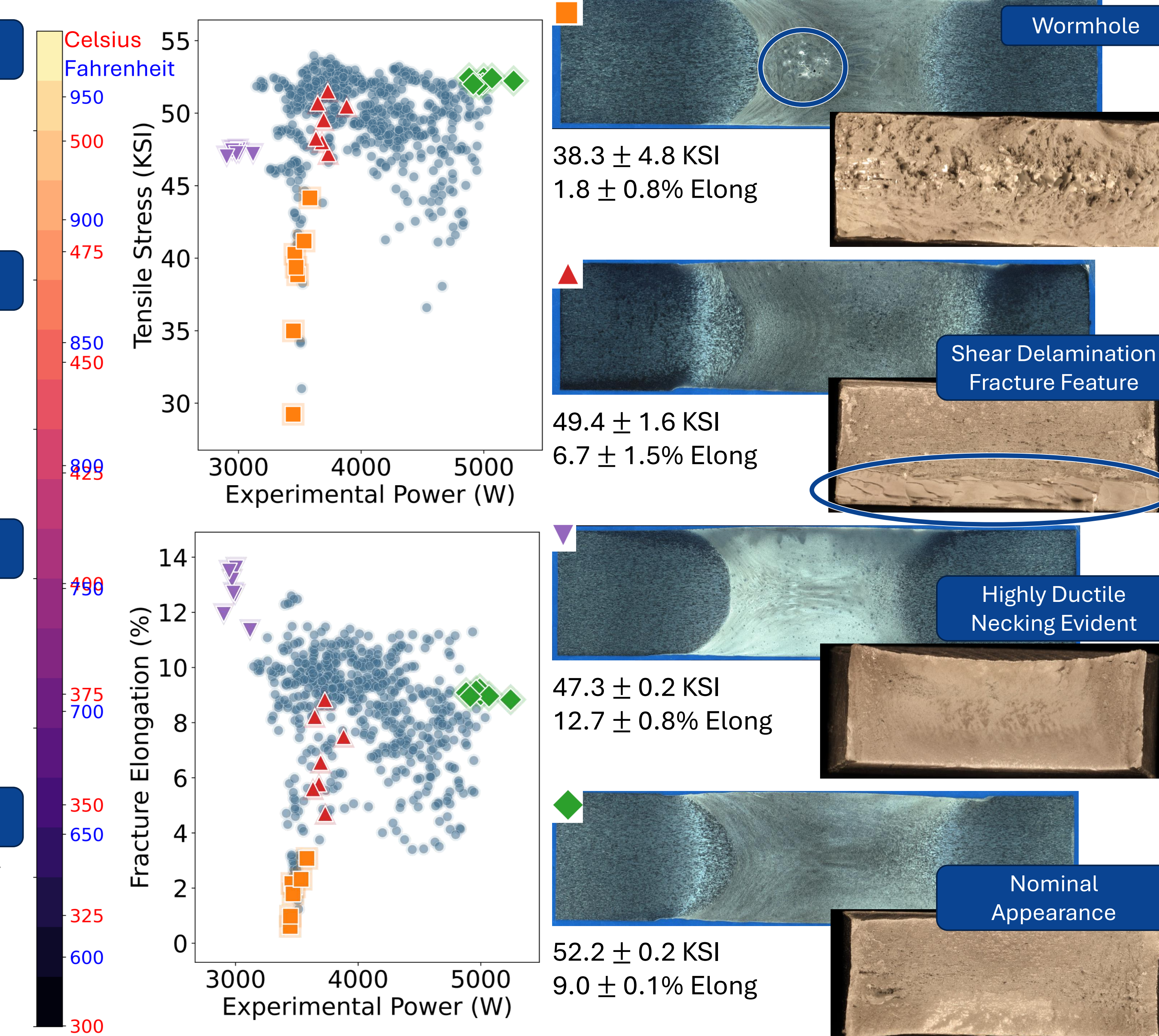
Nominal Nugget

High IPM operation outside calibration → high-strength, consistent welds



Welding Results

Metallographic Credits: Ben Rupp, MSFC; Sam McLeroy, MSFC (ESSCA)



Machine Learning Control

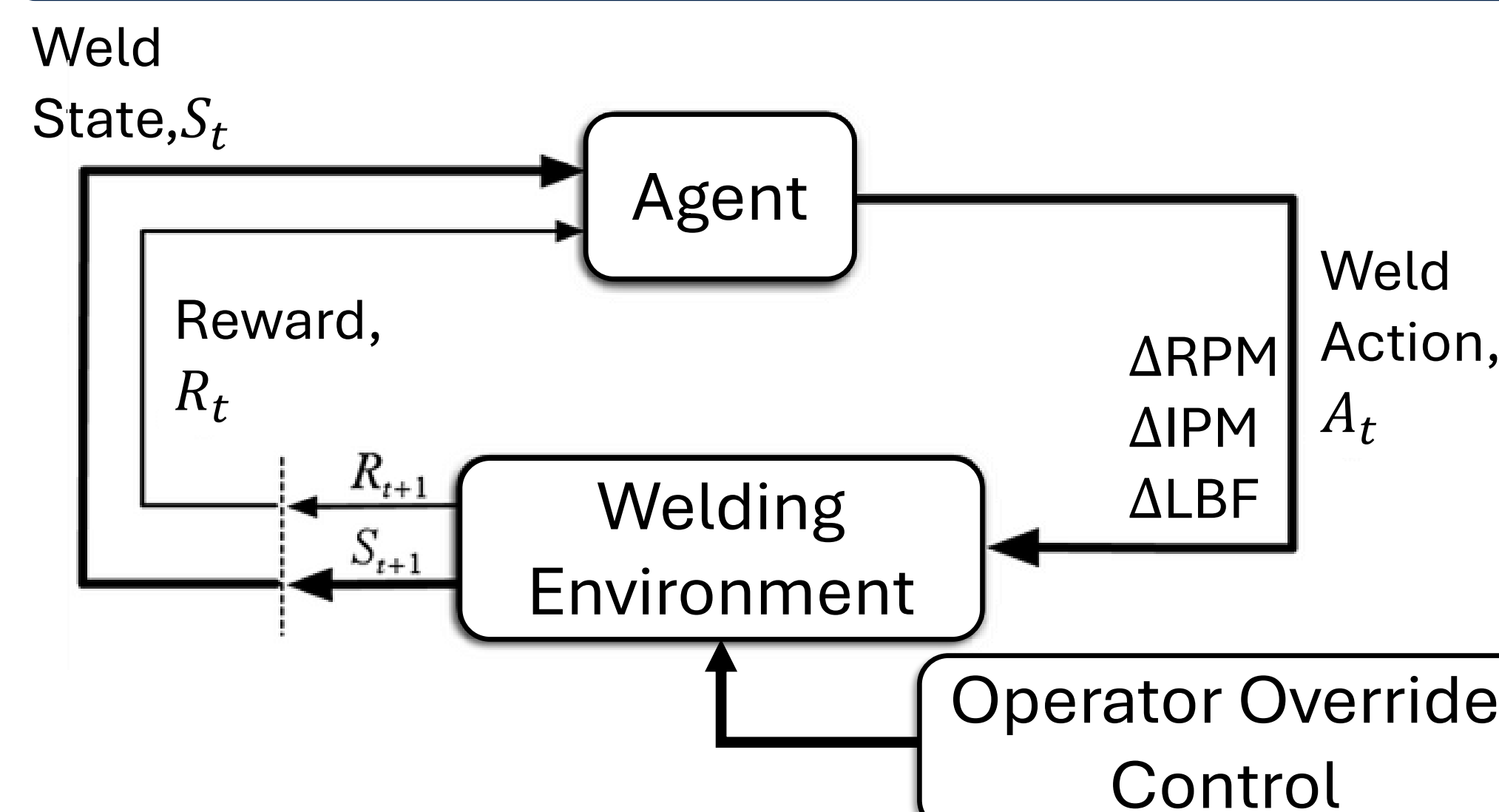
Adaptability

Maximize responsiveness and maintain control in response to *in situ* and *ex situ* process disturbances.

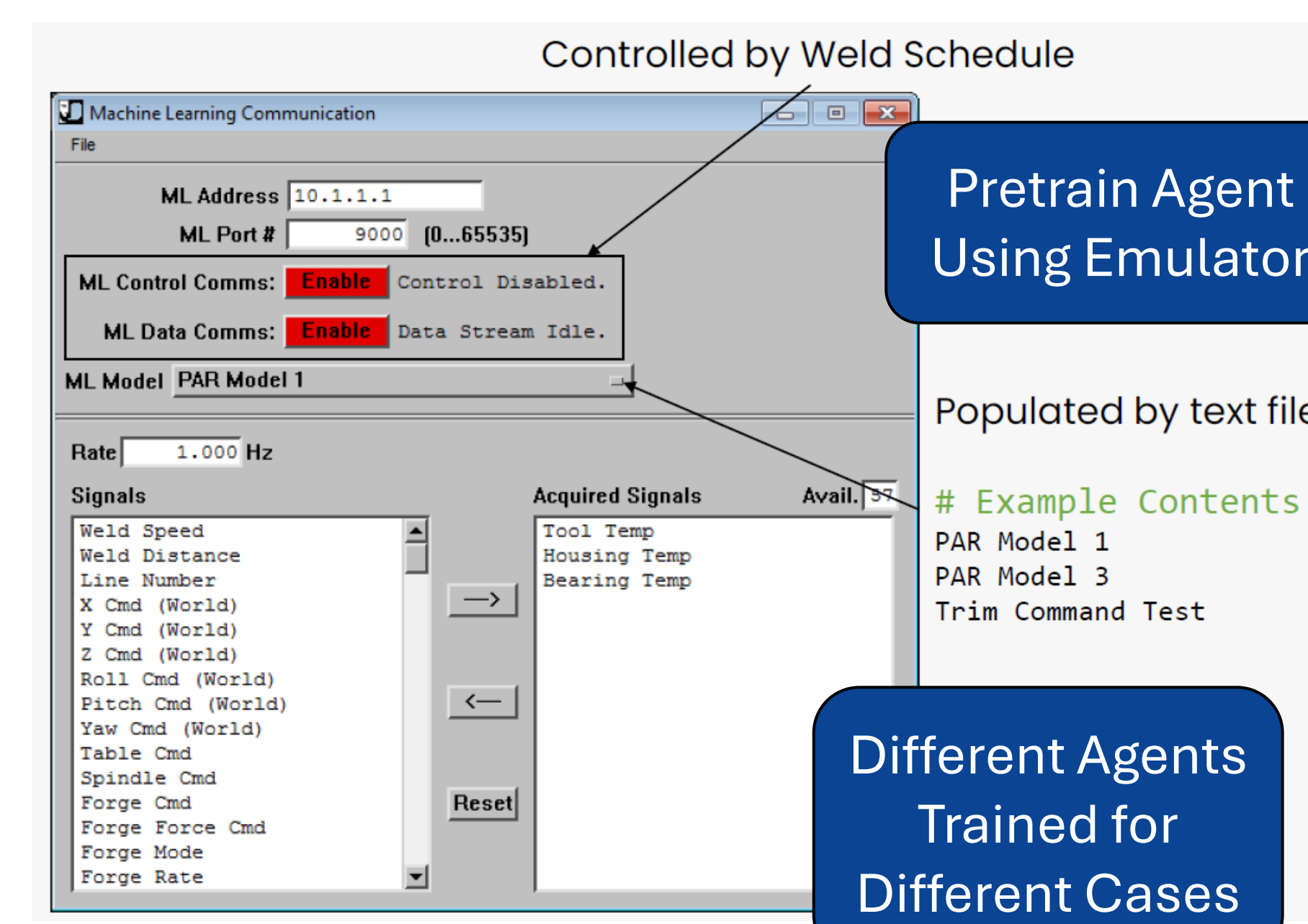
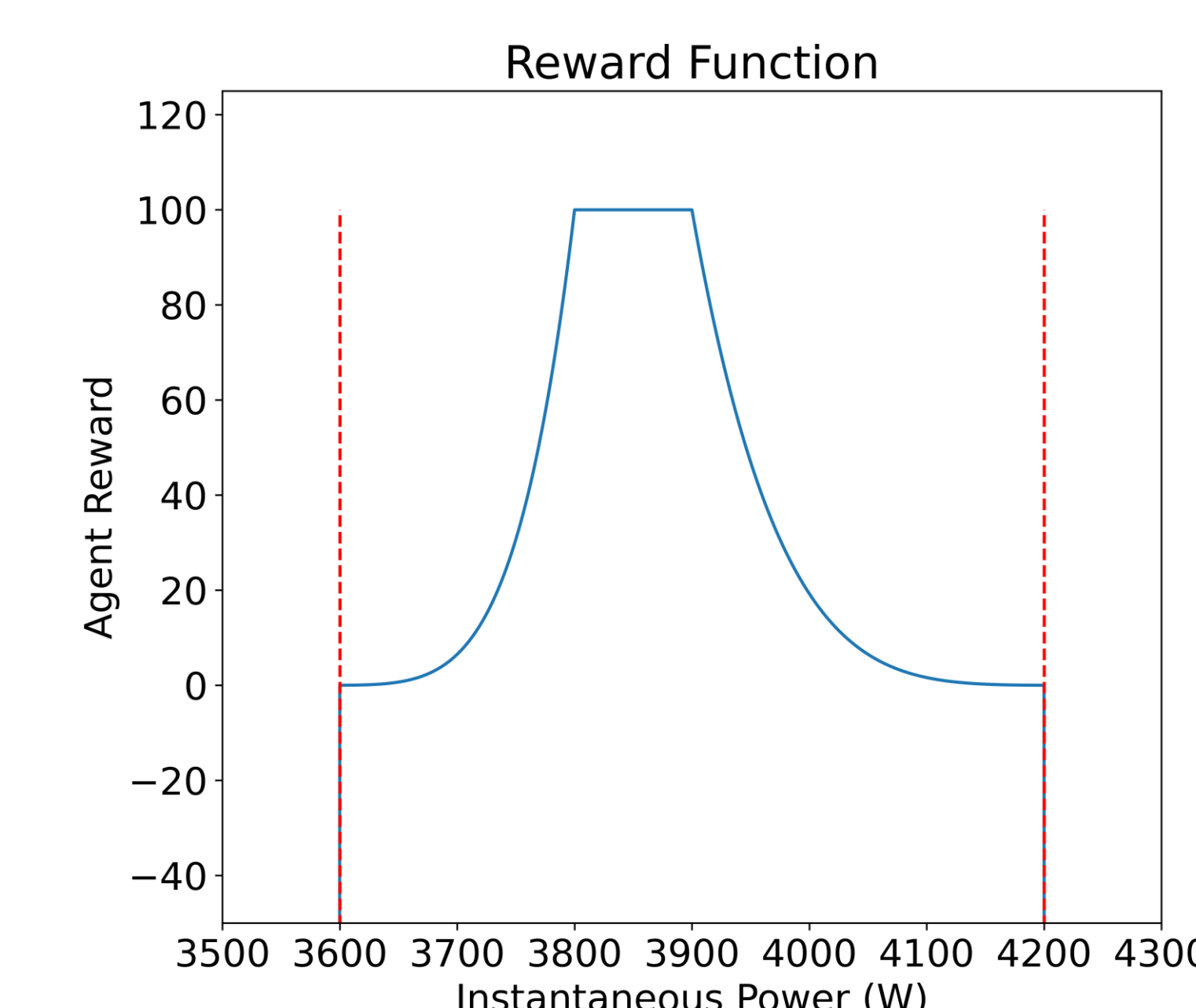
Flexibility

Incorporate new discoveries to optimize control strategy to maximize weld performance.

Reinforcement Learning With Operator Control



Implementation on Welding Systems



Preliminary AI/ML Welding Results

