

#### Advance Welding Techniques

Fronius India Private Limited , SasiAnand Parthasarathy, 18.01.2024



# Objectives

✓ Comparison the various metals based on welding process

✓ Innovative Welding Process for Ferrous /Non Ferrous

- GMAW Process-CMT
- CMT AC
- Robotic Welding PMC for Stainless Steel
- DED Arc + Additive Manufacturing on Stainless Steel
- Cycle Tig
- TIG Dynamic Wire
- PAW-Plasma Arc Welding Process
- ✓ Conclusions



# **Comparison-Joining**

Base Material/Process	TIG	Plasma	GMAW
Aluminum and Aluminum alloys	Very Good	Not Satisfying ,k个	Very Good
Carbon steel	Good	Good	Good
Zinc coated material	Not Satisfying	Good	Good
Stainless Steels	Very Good	Very Good Very Goo	
Nibas Alloys	Good	Good	Good
Copper & Alloys	Good	Satisfying	Good

# Gas Metal Arc Welding

#### **Cold Metal Transfer**



- Low Heat Input
- Stable Arc
- Used Everywhere in Every Position
- Can Join Dissimilar Materials
- Low Current
- Spatter Free



# **CMT Aerospace Application**

- GMAW process for Al 2219 grade material welding With Fronius TPS 5000CMT .
- Thickness range : 2 to 15mm
- Filler wire : Al 2319, 4043, 5356 (1.2mm to 1.6mm)
- Gas : Argon , Argon+ He mixture, He , etc
- Process modes : CMT, Pulsed, Pulse with synchropulse.
- Travel speed : 1.0mtr /min







### **CMT** Automotive Application



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### Pulse Multi Control (PMC)

- PMC Special Processes are additional synergic lines under PMC that have been created to reduce heat input and provide good cosmetic appearance. All of the processes can be optimized using the "Process Mix" menu under the "Process Parameters" tab.
- PMC Mix alternating cycles of PMC and LSC-Low Spatter Control
- PMC Mix Drive PMC with an induced adjustment phase and a wire retraction
- PMC Ripple Drive PMC and a stop in wire feeding which extingushes the arc

#### **PMC Process**





#### MIG/MAG AC-Processes



MIG/MAG AC-Processes

The intelligent MIG/MAG AC-Solution

The Fronius MIG/MAG welding packages "PMC" and "CMT" reverses the wire polarity.\*

PMC AC

CMT AC

\*available on the iWave AC/DC with Multiprocess Pro

#### MIG/MAG | System requirements



#### MIG/MAG | PMC AC

An additional polarity change has been implemented to the modified pulse characteristic "PMC".



- The process is optimally suited for welding thin and ultra-thin sheet metals.
- Due to the polarity change, an even lower heat input is generated by maintaining the same deposition rate.
- With the **AC-power balance** correction, the negative and positive phase ratio can be easily adjusted.

#### MIG/MAG | PMC AC | AC-power balance for aluminum and CrNi-steel

Due to the AC-power balance the heat input can be adjusted individually and precisely for each application.



All welds have been welded at the same working point (wfs) and therefore with the same deposition rate.

#### MIG/MAG | PMC AC | Advantages

- Simplifies manual welding of very thin sheet metals
- Less heat input compared to DCEP (DC+)
- Very good gap bridge ability
- Shiny welds due to reduced Magnesium burn-off (especially when AIMg/ 5XXX series wire is used)
- Less welding fume emissions



Enhanced gap bridge ability possible.



#### MIG/MAG | CMT AC

The Fronius process with the lowest heat input!

- The CMT forward backward motion characteristic combined with an additional polarity change.
- Due to the polarity change, an even lower heat input is generated by maintaining the same deposition rate.
- Precise controllable heat input.
- Perfectly suitable for additive manufacturing



#### **CMT AC** | AC-Power Balance for aluminum

Due to the AC-power balance the heat input can be adjusted individually and precisely for each application.

+10

0

-10







#### Increasing the AC-power balance

- increases positive phase time
  - heat input is increased

Standard setting

#### Decreasing the AC-power balance

- increases negative phase time
  - heat input is decreased

Material	Parameter	Range	
Aluminum	AC-Power Balance	-10 +10	





All welds have been welded at the same working point (wfs) and therefore with the same deposition rate.

#### **CMT AC** | **AC-cycles**<sup>positive</sup><sub>negative</sub><sup>for steel & CrNi-steel</sup>

The parameter AC-cycles allows to set the amount of positive and negative cycles individually.

Material	Parameter	Range
Staal & CrNi staal	AC-cycles positive	1 100
Steel & Crivi-Steel	AC-cycles negative	1 100





#### MIG/MAG | CMT AC | Advantages

- Very good gap bridge ability
- Highly controllable heat input, especially for additive manufacturing applications
- Shiny welds due to reduced Magnesium burn- off (specially when AIMg/ 5XXX series wire is used)
- Process with the lowest welding fume emissions



CMT AC

Filler: AlMg4.5/ 5XXX series



CMT DC+

#### **DED Additive Manufacturing -SS**



**Red Hot condition** 

After cooling

**Before Machining** 

**After Machining** 

### **Definition & CycleTIG in SS**



# Definition & where does CycleTIG work

- CycleTIG is based on interval welding. It allows to combine different parameter configurations which makes TIG welding simple and easy to work with.
- CycleTIG is a process variation for DCEN welding.

Advantages of CycleTIG

### Advantages of CycleTIG

- **Easy control of weld puddle:** due to the short weld time the weld puddle can be controlled easily and burn through is avoided especially on corner and butt joints.
- Can be combined with the Pulse and TACKING function: in combination with the TACKING function an excellent seam appearance can be easily achieved.
- ⊕ Targeted heat input: due to a low "interval time", low or no "base current" and increased "interval break time" setting an aimed heat input is generated which allows to build up corners e.g. repair welds on die casting molds.
- Less tempering colors: results in less rework.
- **CycleTIG** allows to set Pulse parameters via ms (milliseconds) and absolute values.



#### Stainless Steel -1.5 & 4.0 mm



#### SS – Corner & Edge Joint

4,0mm











# **CycleTIG on Stainless Steel**

Material: **CrNi steel 1.4301** Material thickness: **1mm** Main current: **63A** Base current: **3A** Interval time: **0.2s** Interval pause time: **0.7s** E: **0.778 kJ/cm** Champagne gas nozzle: **15 l/min** 





# CycleTIG – Edge Application



Main current: 230A Base current: off Interval cycles: 3 Interval time: 0.02 s Interval pause time: 0.02 s Pulse frequency: 100 Hz E: 0.027 kJ/cm Champagne gas nozzle: 15 l/min Electrodes ø: 1.6 mm WC

### CycleTIG Titanium







Material: **Titanium Grade 2** Material thickness: **2 - 1.3mm** Main current: **65A** Basic current: **3A** Interval time: **0.2s** Interval pause time: **0.45s** Interval cycles: permanent E: **7.6 kJ/cm** Champagne gas nozzle: **15 I/min** Tungsten electrode: **ø 1.6mm WC** 



### TIG DynamicWire



- TFC/Tungsten Fast Clamp System
- Automatic Self Regulation of Wire Feed Speed
- Component Compensation up to 30%
- Simplify Training of Arc Welders



Plasma Arc Welding

# Principle



# Principle





TIG

**PLASMA** 

#### Processes of Plasma technology

#### Joining

- / Micro-Plasma
- / Soft-Plasma
- / Keyhole-Plasma
- / Plasma Brazing
- / Plasma MIG Welding
- / Plasma Powder Welding



#### Cutting

- / Plasma cutting on air
- / Plasma cutting under water
- / Plasma gouging

#### Cladding

- / Plasma powder welding
- / Plasma hotwire welding
- Plasma spraying
  - / Powder
  - / Wire



#### Plasma Welding



#### **Micro Plasma Application**









Material thickness (mm)	Current (A)	Plasmagas (l/min)	Shielding gas (l/min)	Welding speed (cm/min)
0,1	3	0,2	6	30
0,2	6	0,2	6	30
0,4	18	0,2	6	30
0,5	25	0,2	6	30
1.0	38	0.3	7	30

Seam:	Butt weld
Material:	1.4301; 1.4571
Plasma gas:	Argon 5.0
Shielding gas:	Argon 4.6 /
Welding position:	PA

### **Soft Plasma Application**

Exhaust systems Automotive industry

Material thickness (mm)	Current (A)	Plasmagas (I/min)	Shielding gas (I/min)	Welding speed (cm/min)
1,0	73	0,4	14	40
2,0	105	0,8	14	32
3,0	130	1,1	17	23
	Seam:	Butt weld		

Seam:	Butt weld
Material:	1.4301; 1.4571
Plasmagas:	Argon 5.0
Shielding gas:	Argon 4.6
Welding position:	PA

Cabinet production Lamp Housing





# **Plasma Keyhole Application**

#### Plasma Arc Pipe & Tank construction



Material thikness (mm)	Current (A)	Shielding gas (I/min)	Plasma gas (I/min)	Welding speed (cm/min)
2,5	200	24	1,5	75
3,0	210	26	2,0	70
4,0	220	27	2,5	65
5,0	230	28	2,7	40
6,0	250	29	2,8	35
8,0	300	30	3,5	20

Seam:	Butt weld
Material:	1.4301; 1.4571
Plasma gas:	Argon 5.0
Shielding gas:	Argon 4.6
Welding position:	PA

### Conclusions

- Material Selection: Choosing the right MOC for the application is crucial, as it significantly affects mechanical & microstructure Properties.
- Challenges in Welding: Challenges associated with welding sheet metals and the need for precise techniques.
- Proper Welding Techniques: Employing proper welding methods, including shielding gas, electrode selection, and parameter control, is essential for success.
- Future Trends: Emerging trends in the welding shows a promise for material advancements.
- Safety First: Safety considerations in welding needs to be overemphasized, ensuring the wellbeing of all involved.

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