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(54) **FRICTION STIR WELDING TOOL AND
PROCESS FOR WELDING DISSIMILAR
MATERIALS**

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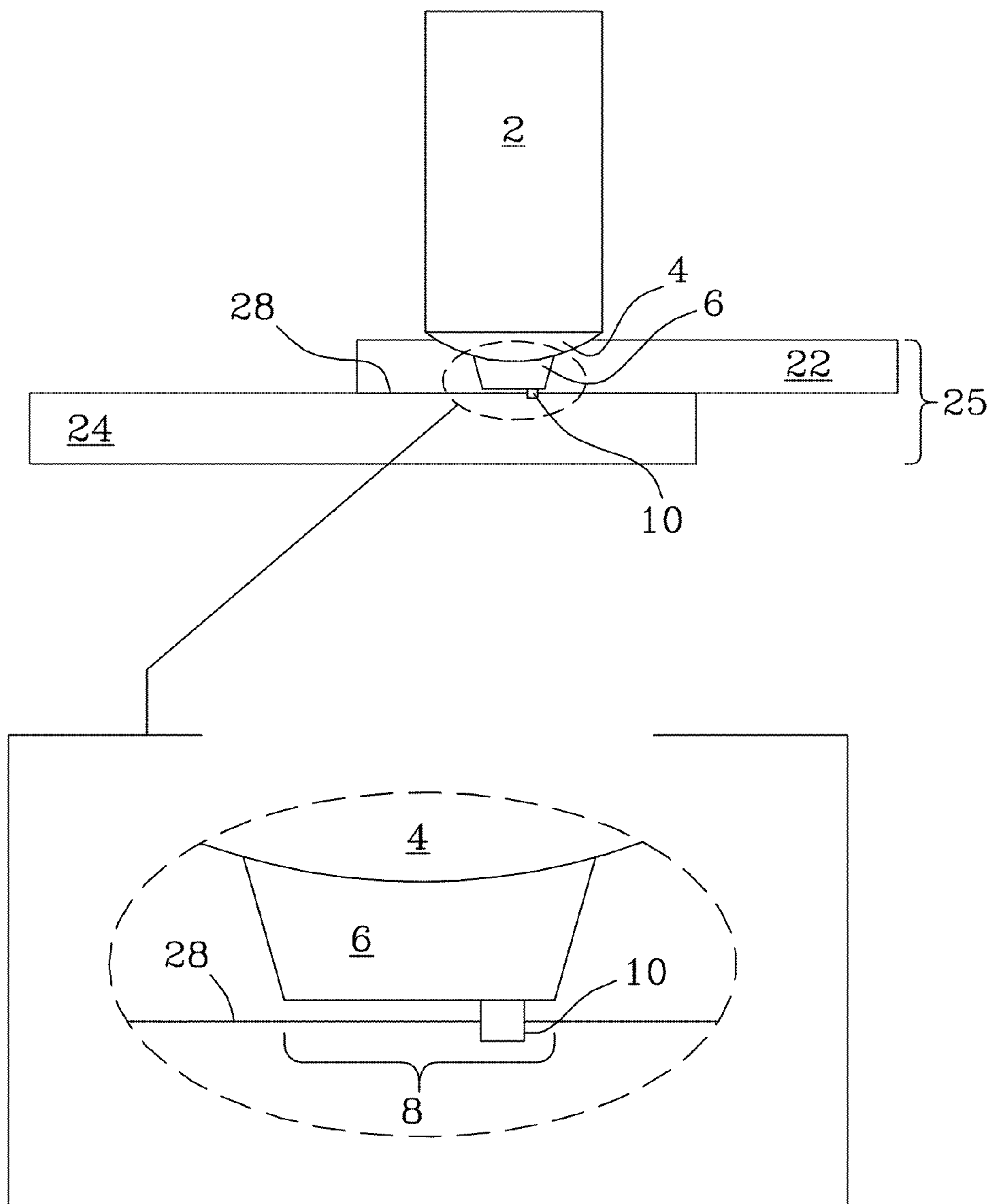
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A friction stir welding tool and process for lap welding dissimilar materials are detailed. The invention includes a cutter scribe that penetrates and extrudes a first material of a lap weld stack to a preselected depth and further cuts a second material to provide a beneficial geometry defined by a plurality of mechanically interlocking features. The tool backfills the interlocking features generating a lap weld across the length of the interface between the dissimilar materials that enhances the shear strength of the lap weld.

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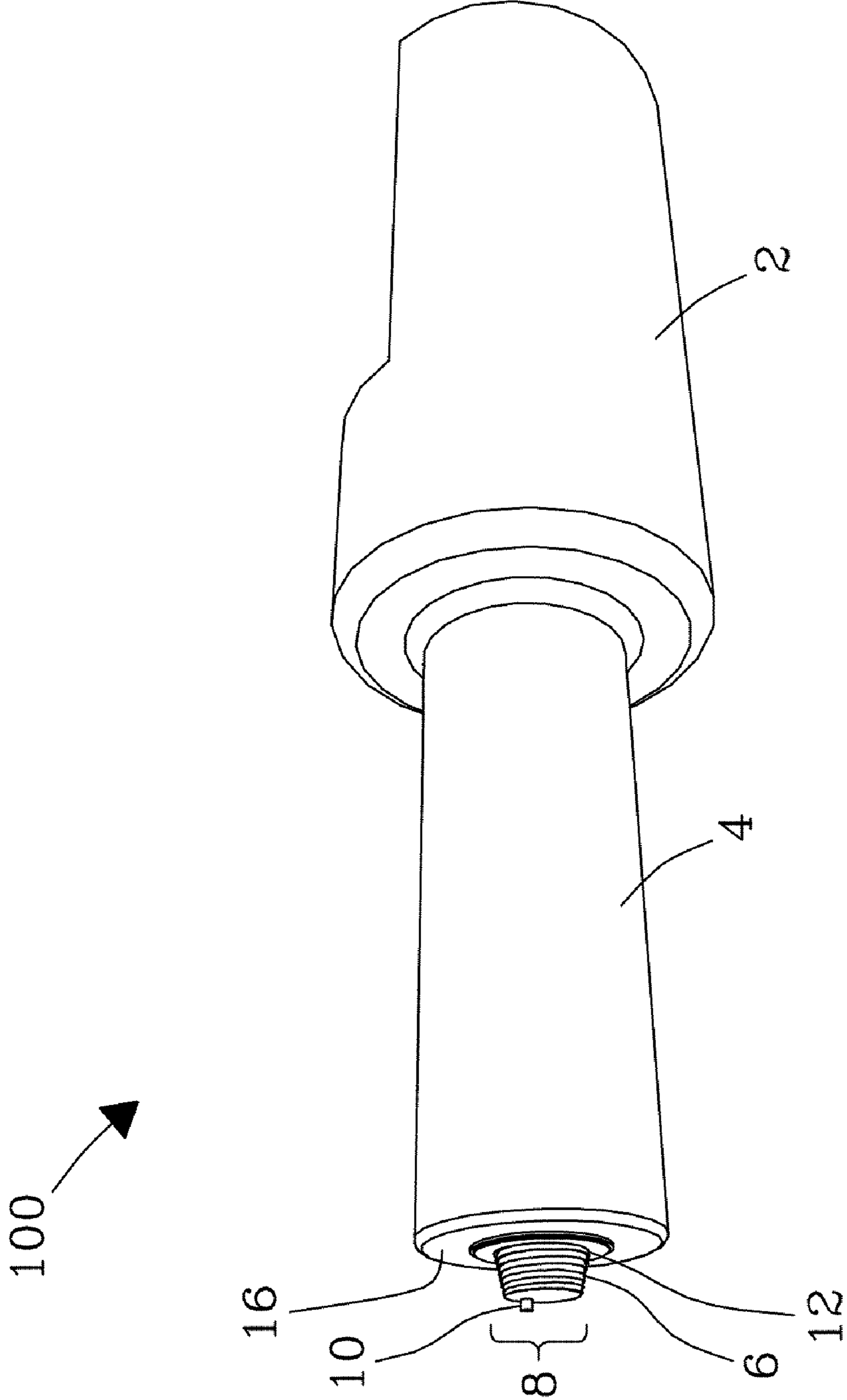


Fig. 1

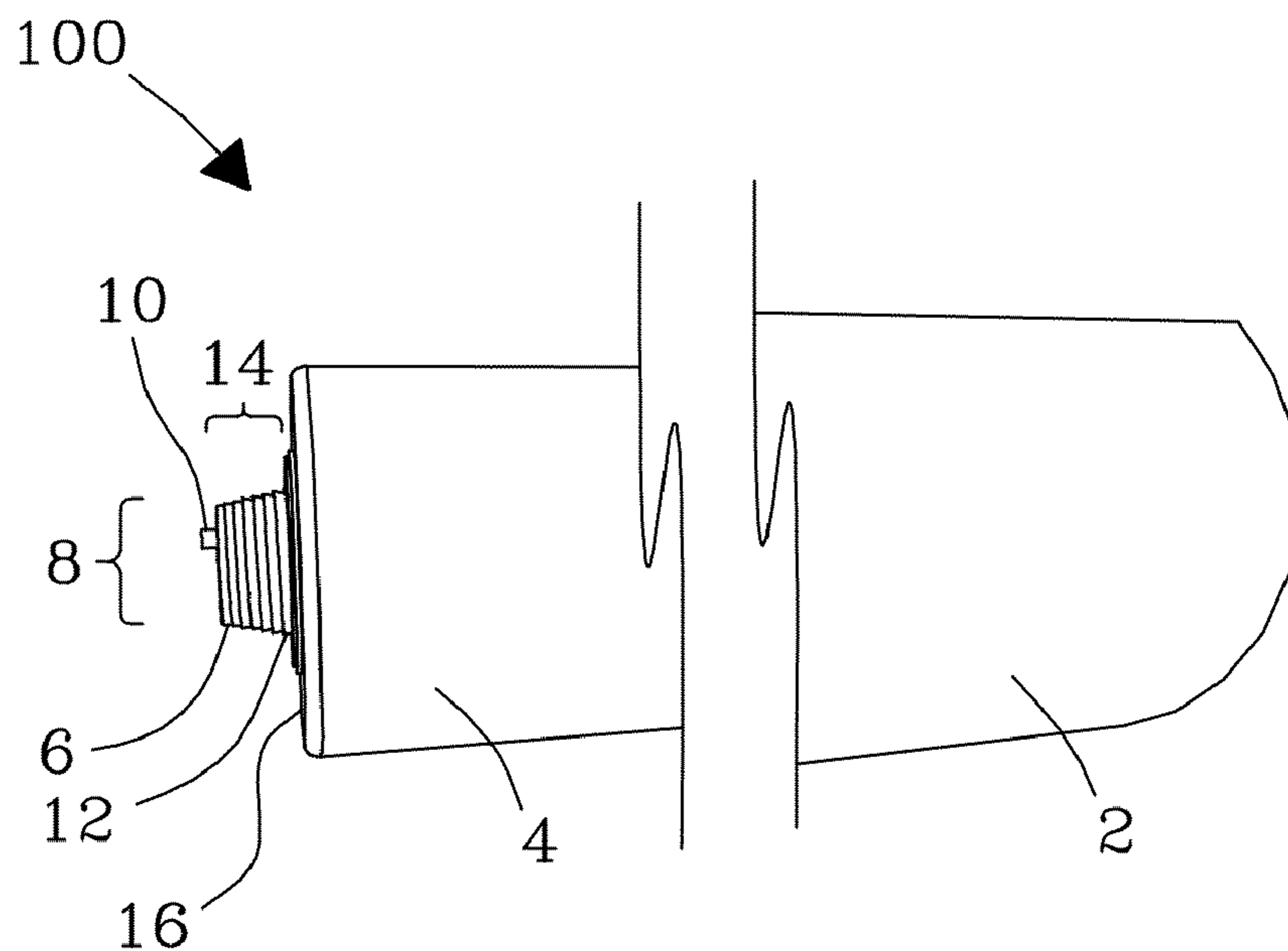


Fig. 2

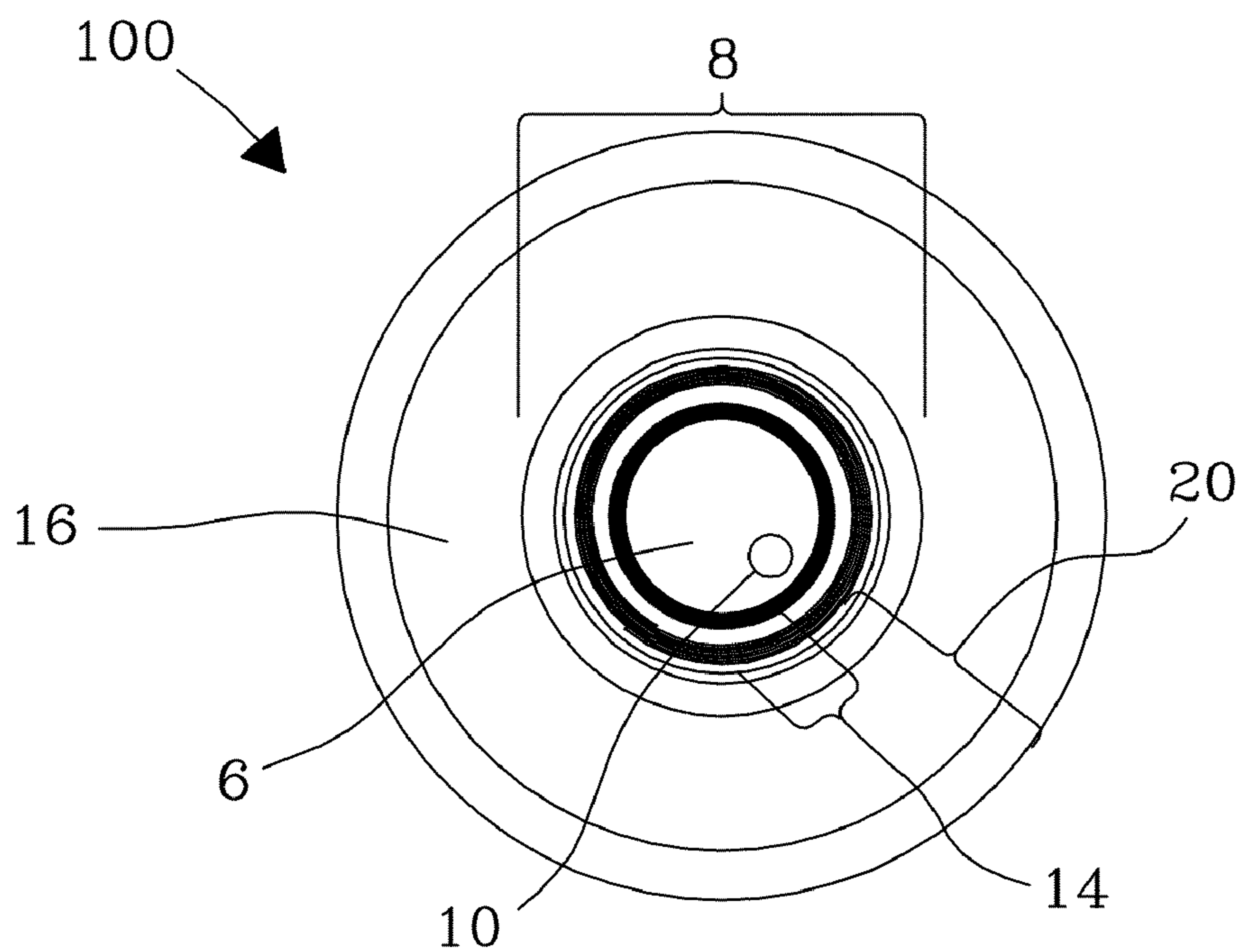


Fig. 3

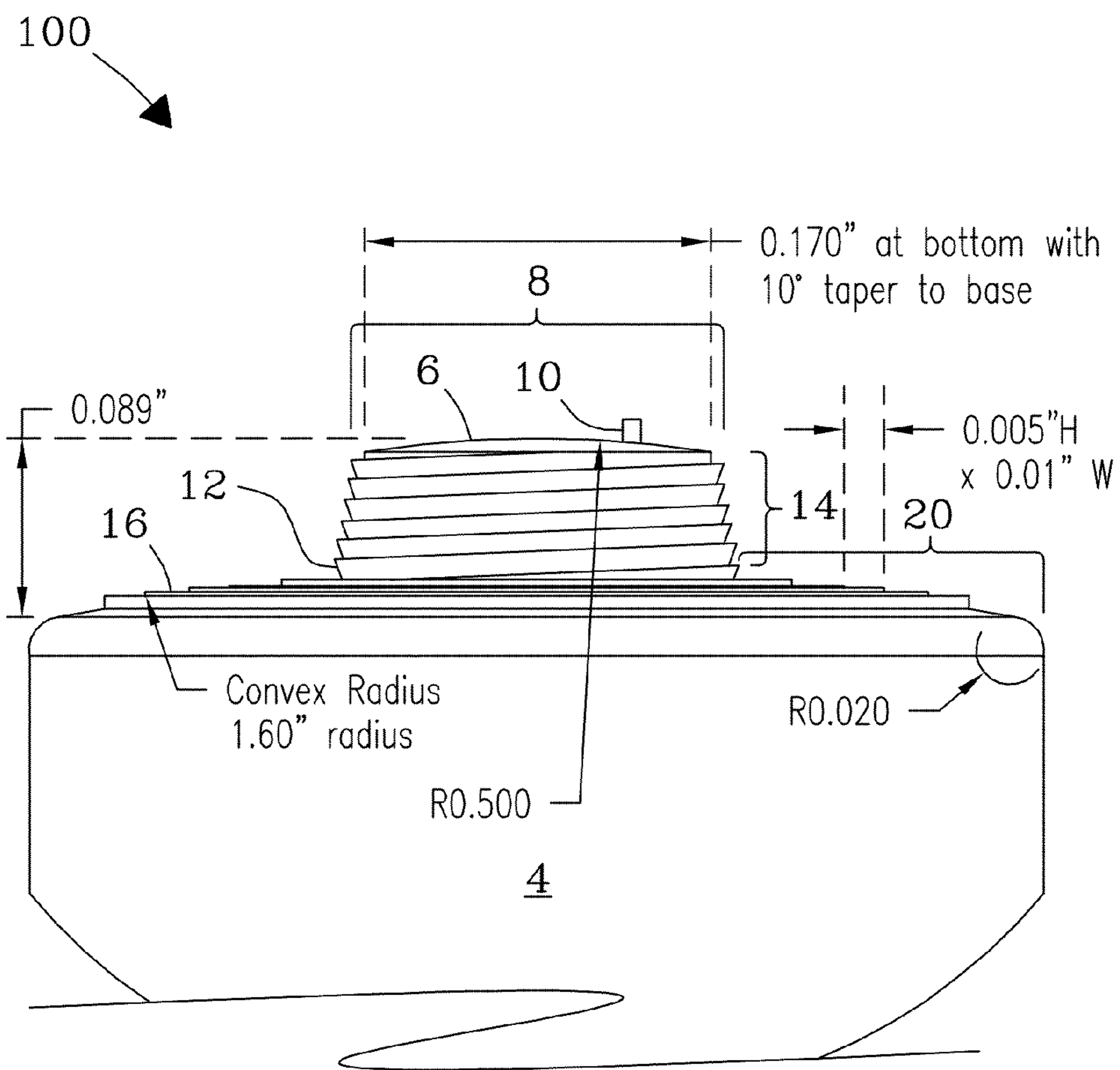


Fig. 4

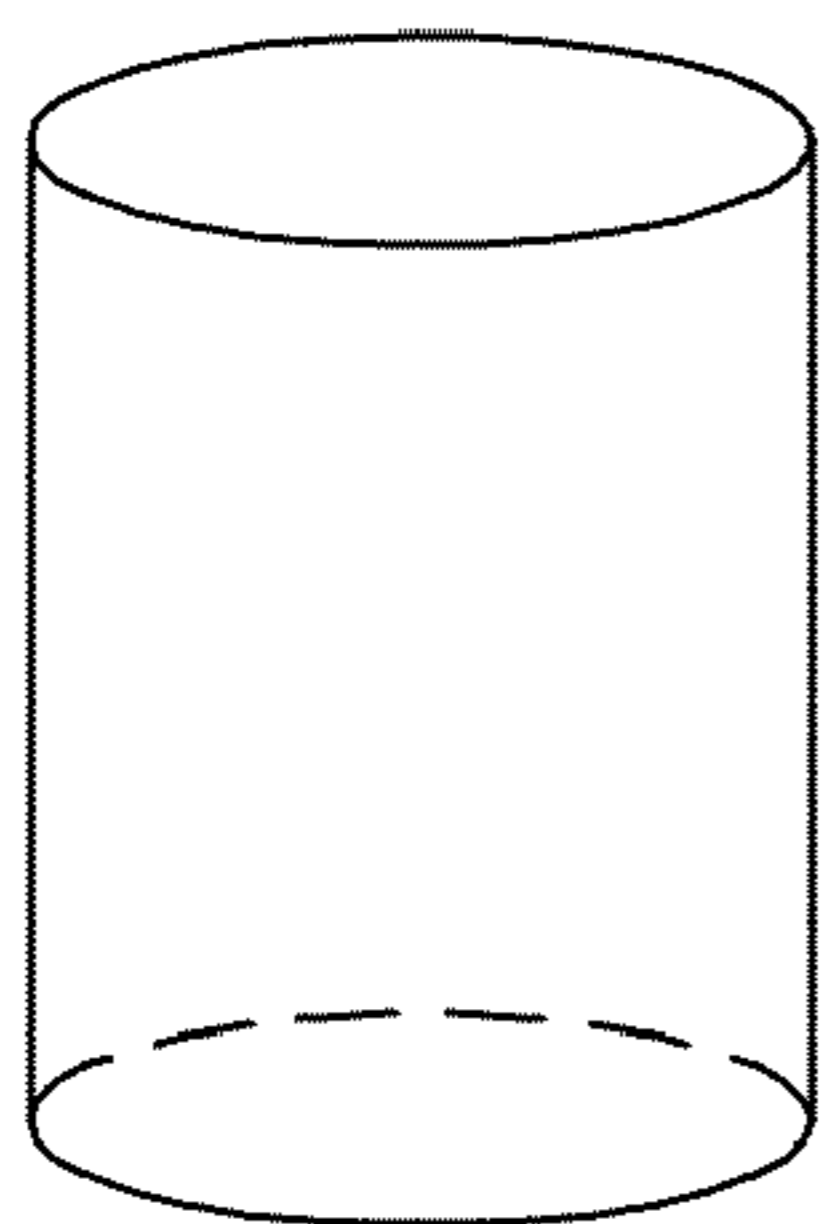


Fig. 5a

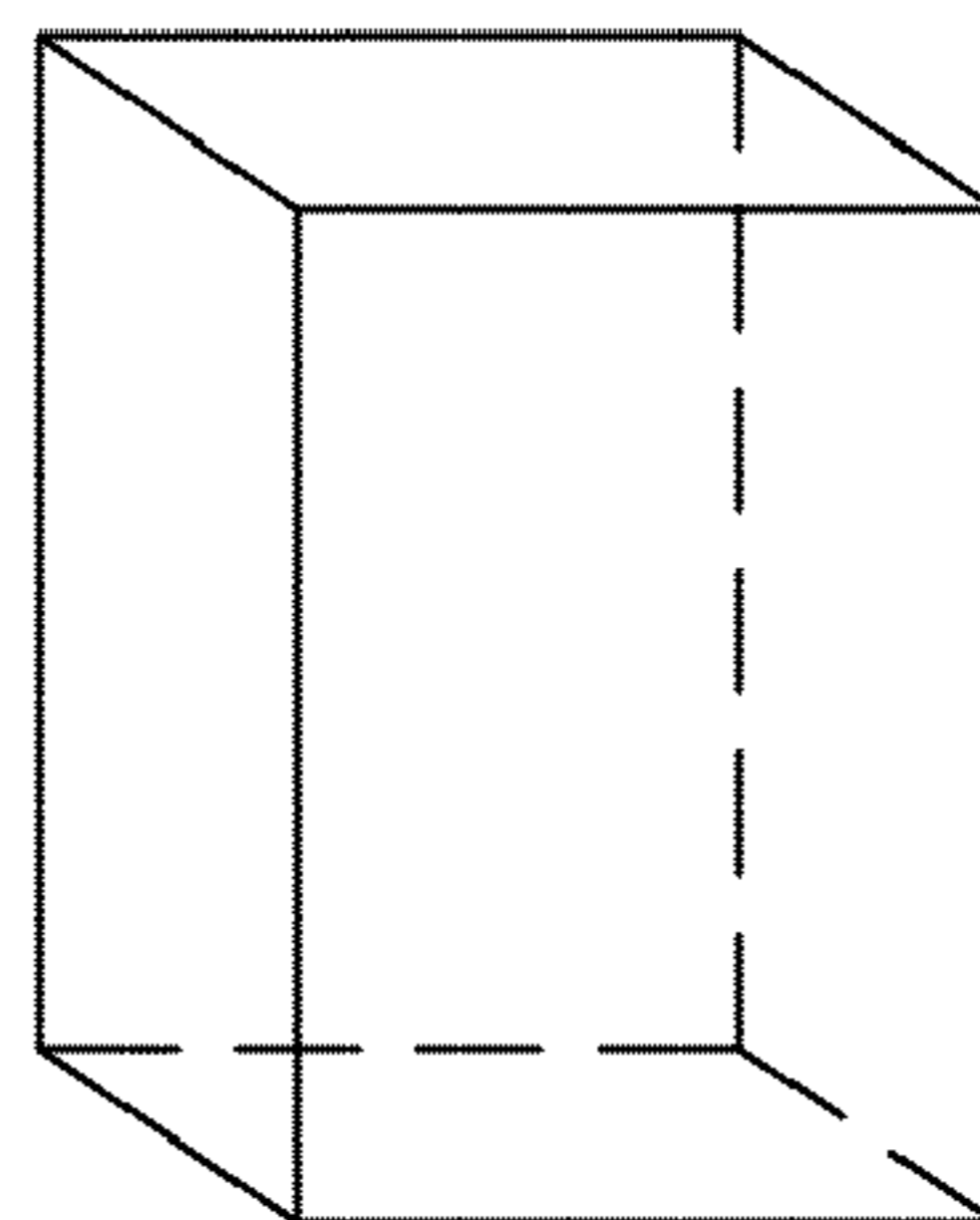


Fig. 5b

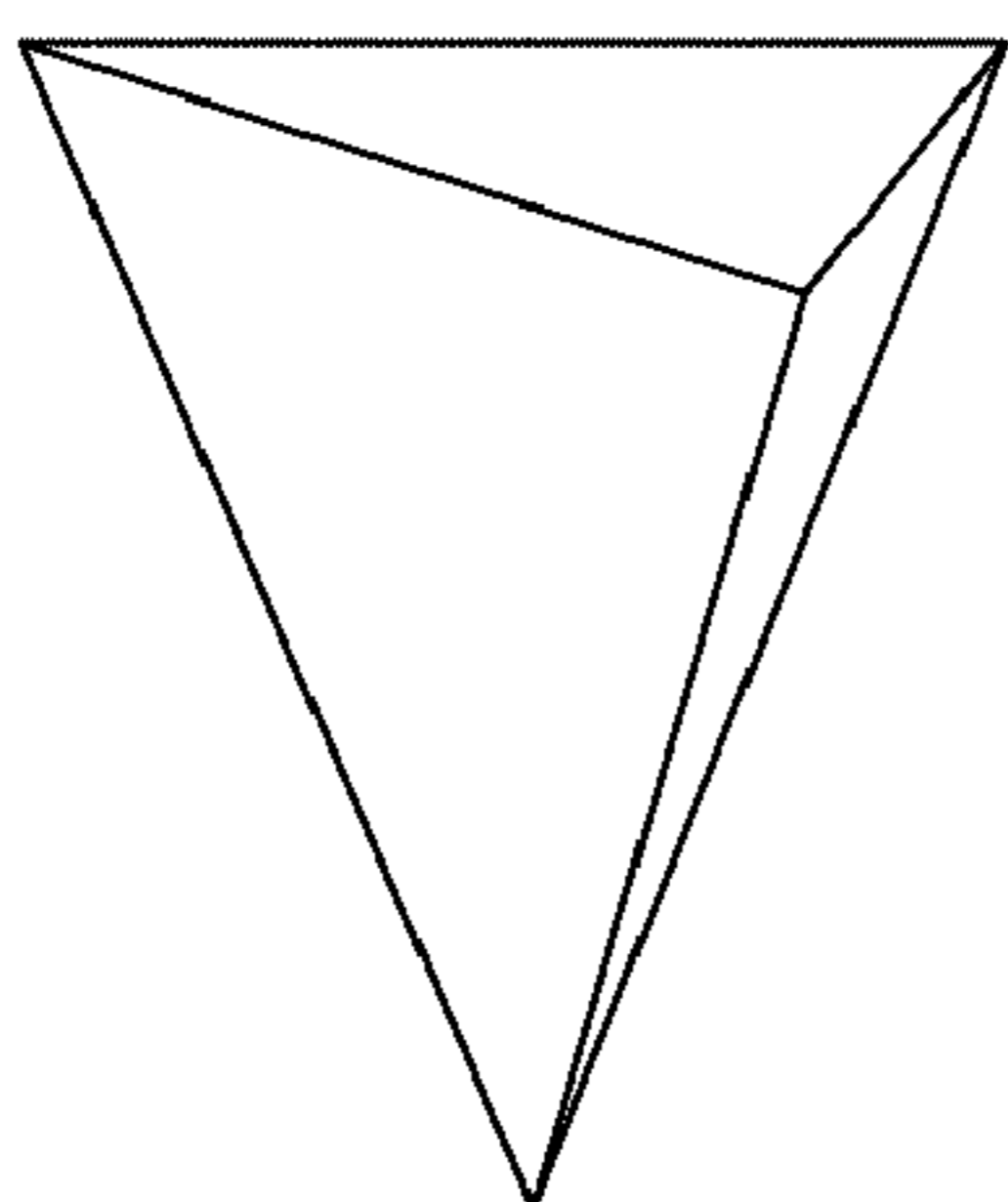


Fig. 5c

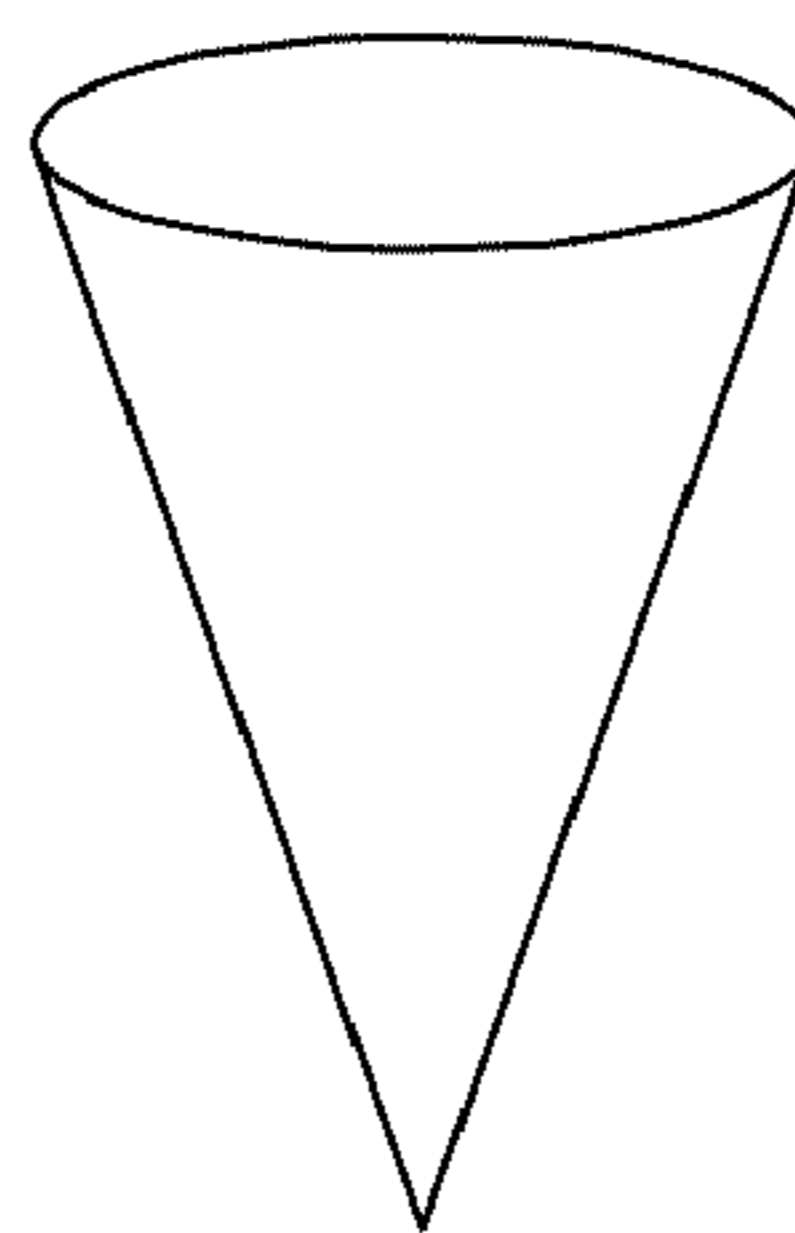


Fig. 5d

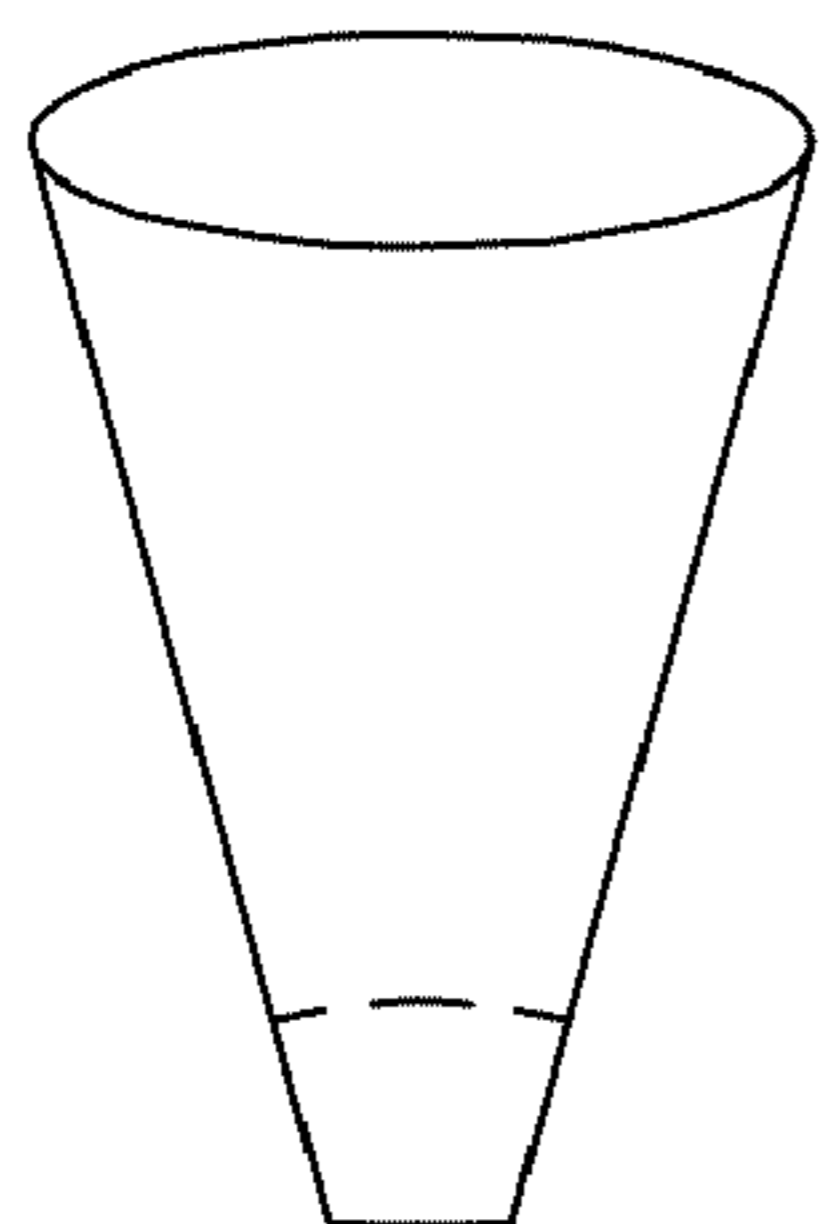


Fig. 5e

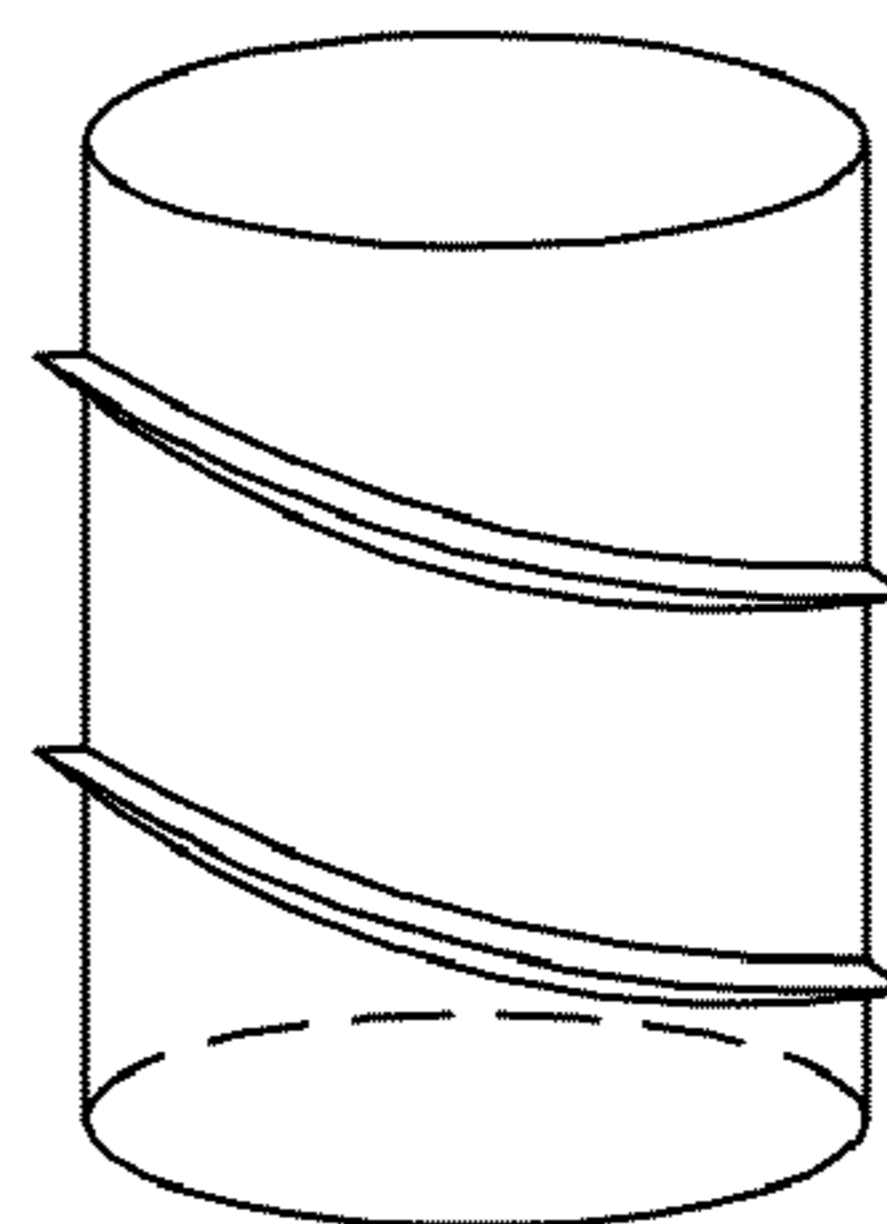


Fig. 5f

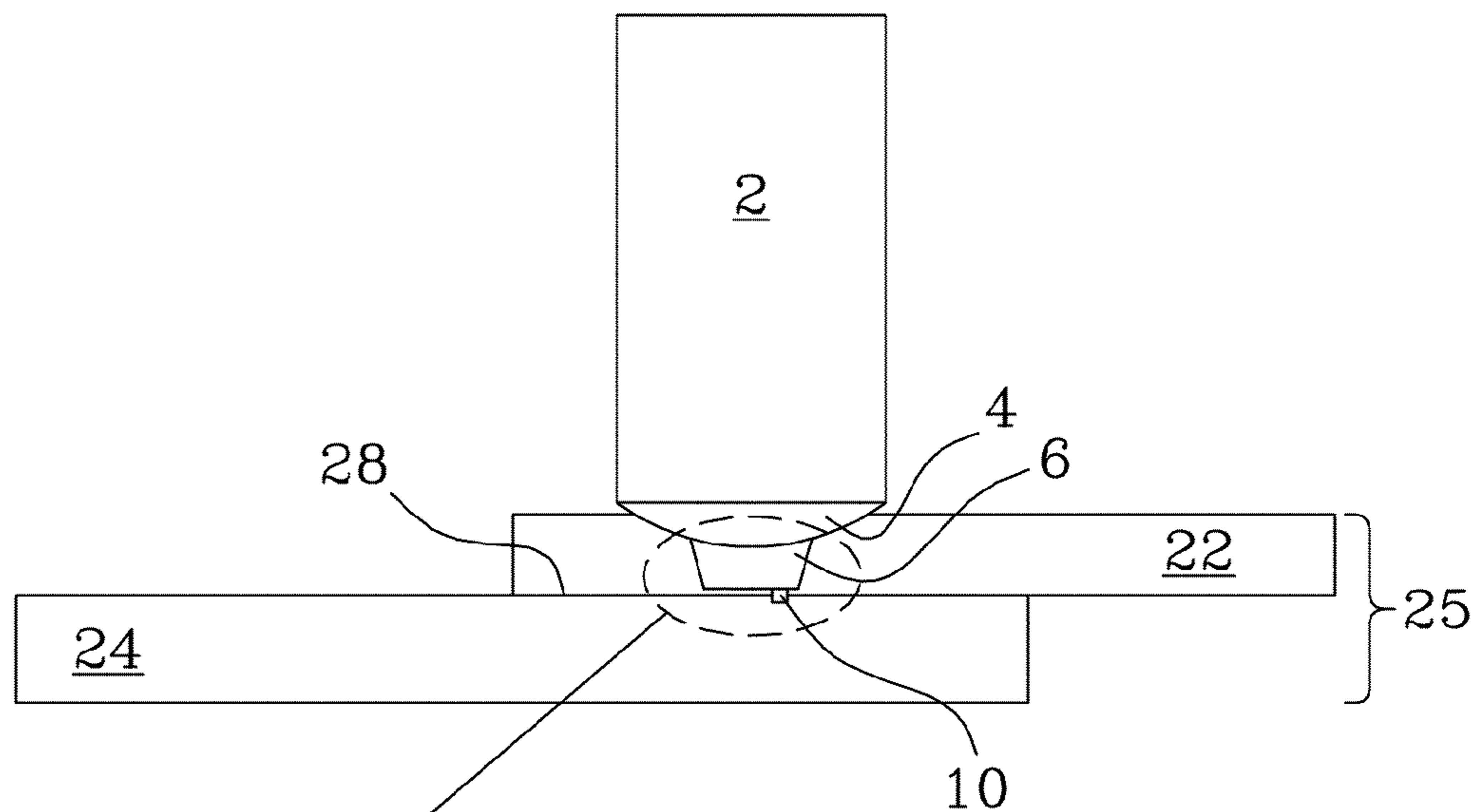


Fig. 6a

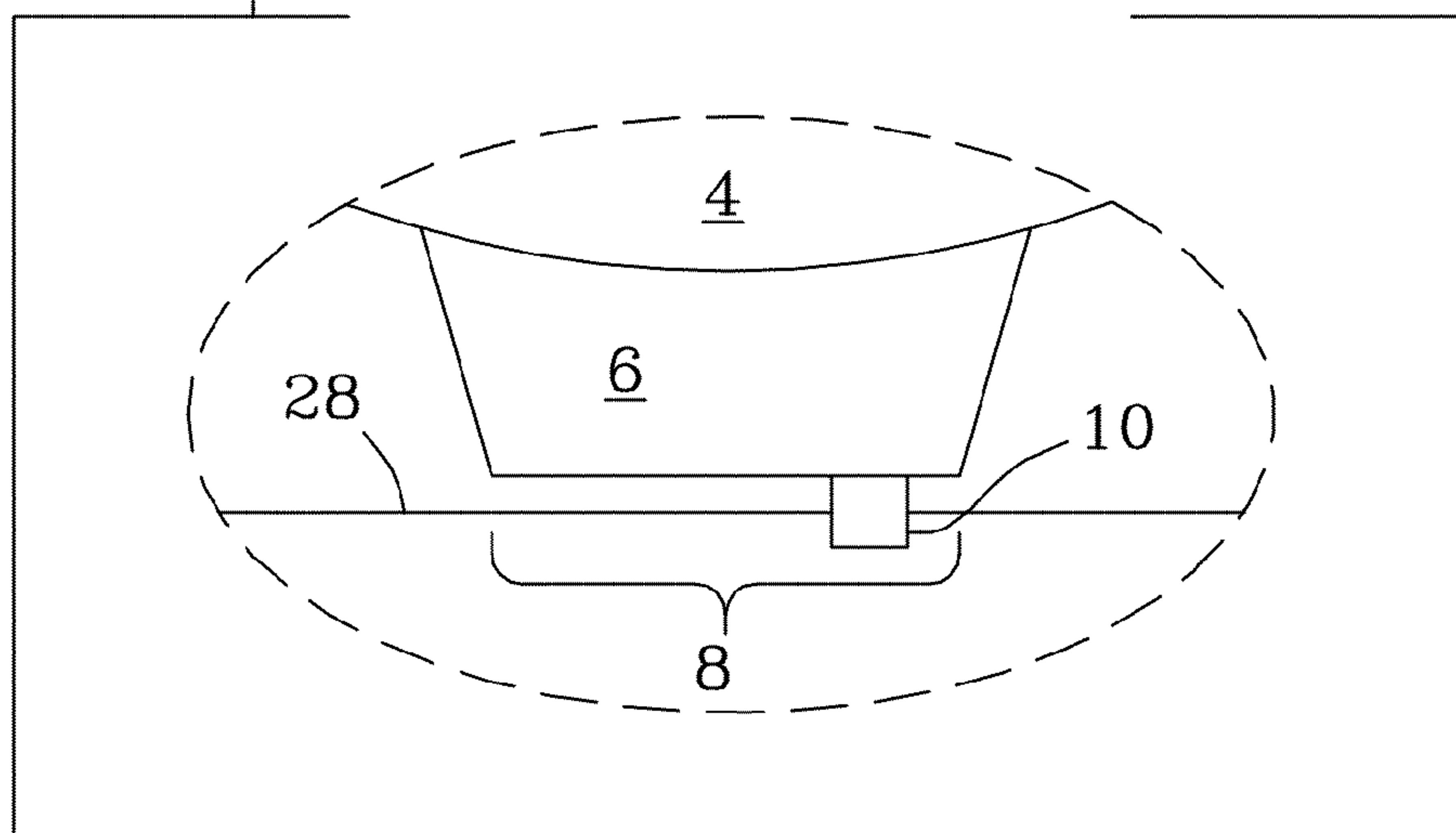
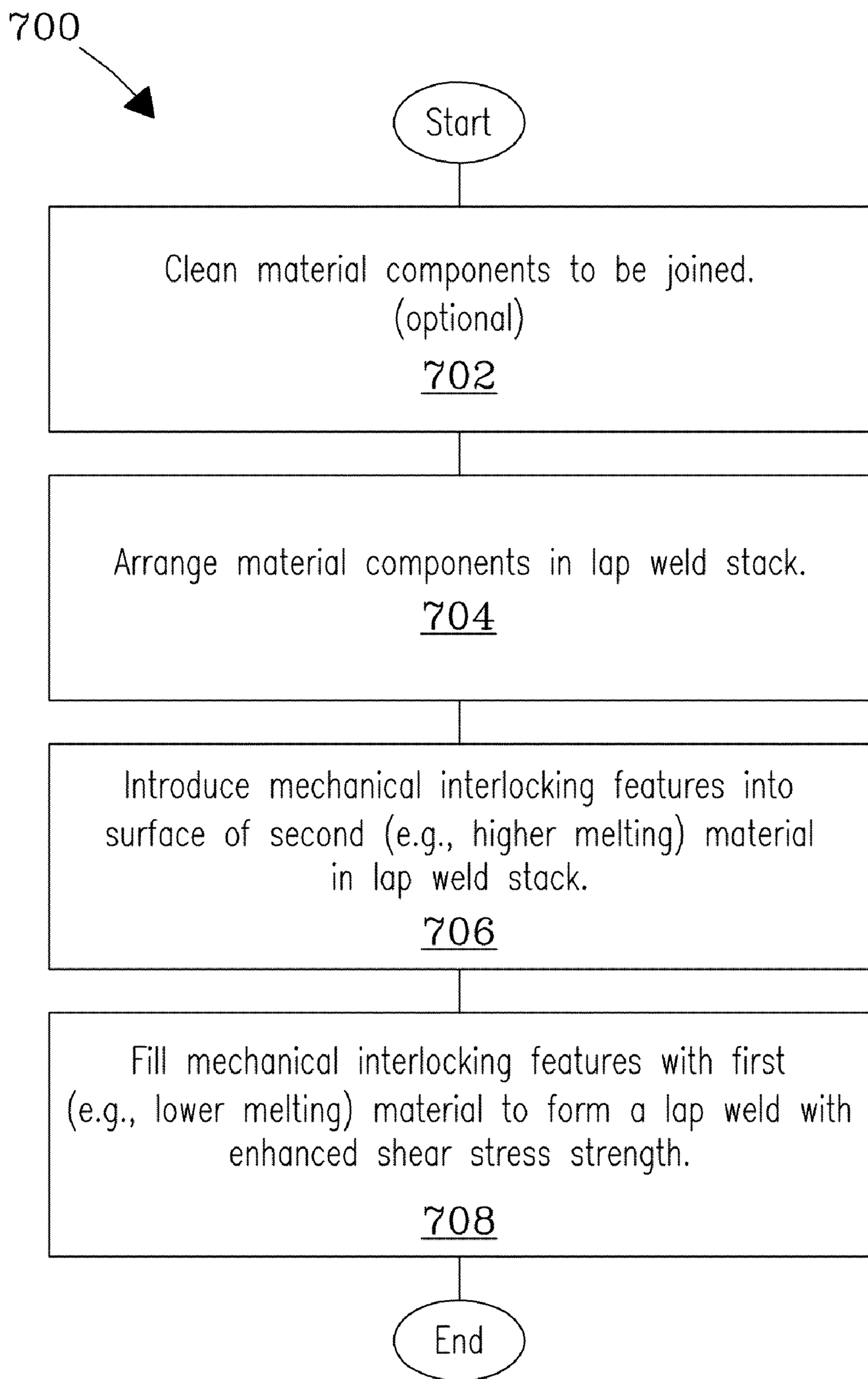


Fig. 6b

*Fig. 7*

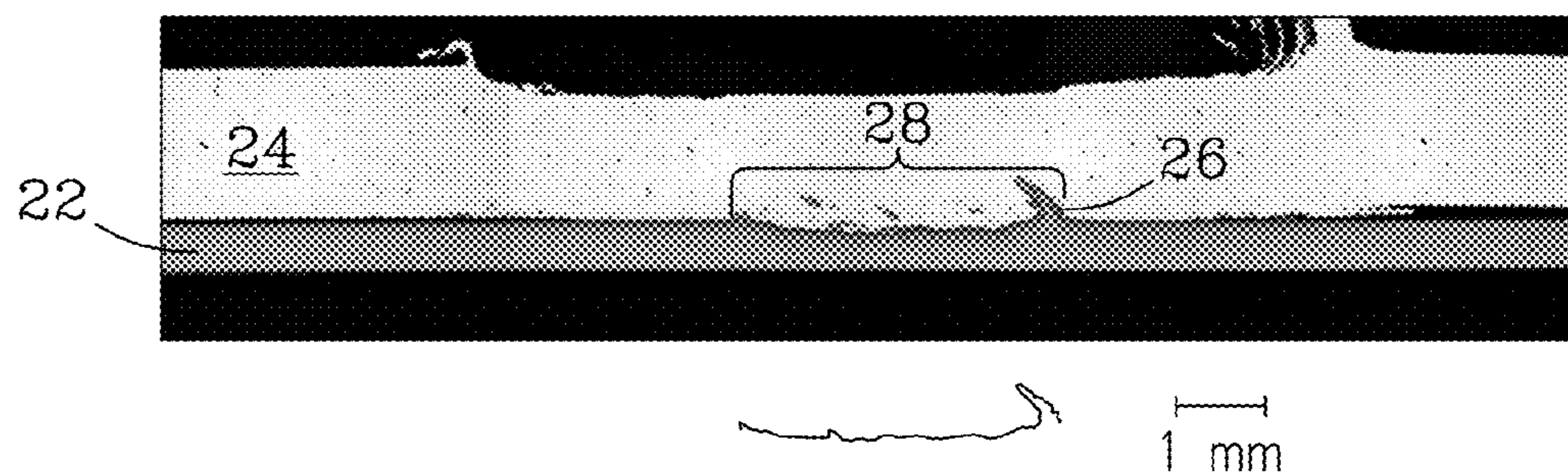


Fig. 8a

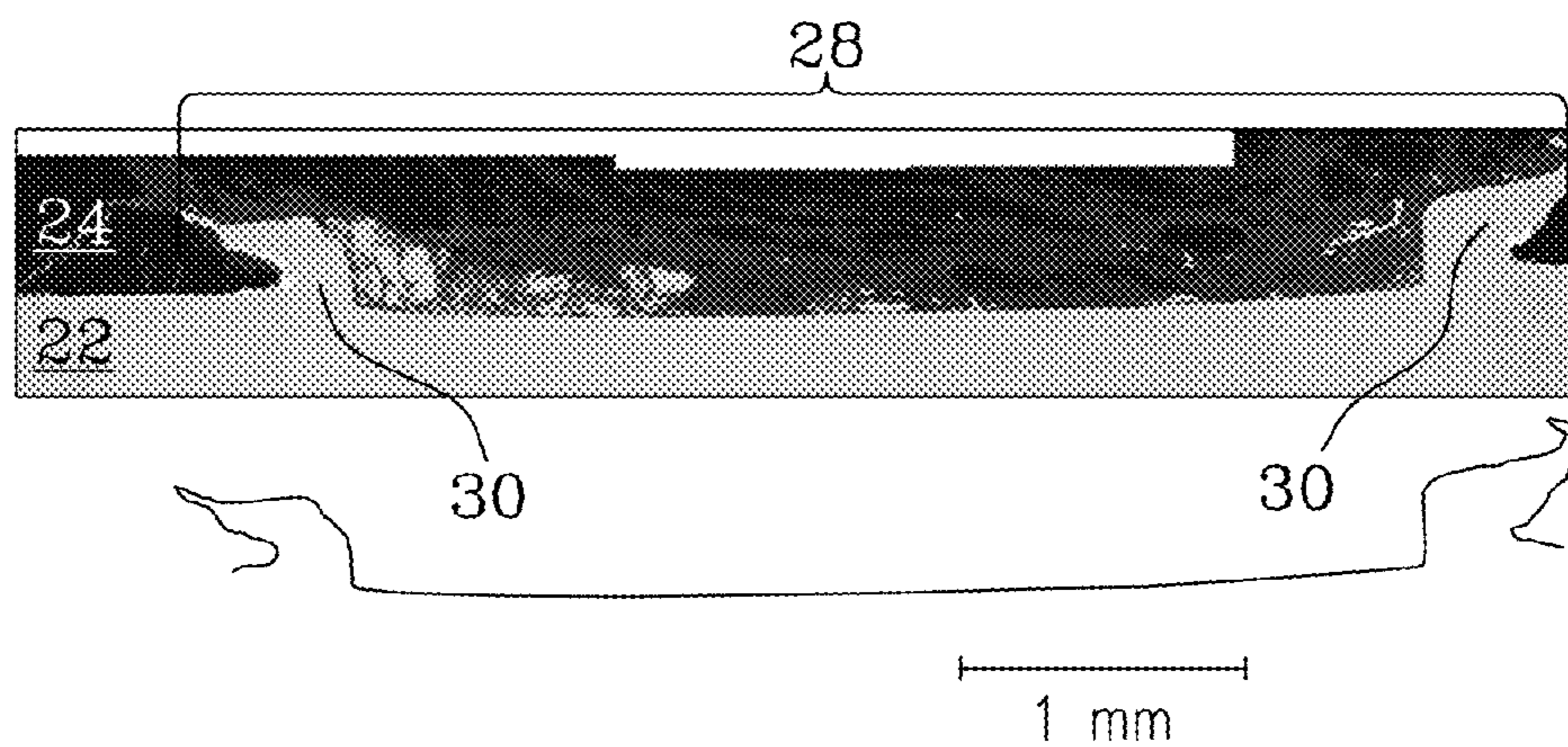


Fig. 8b

FRICION STIR WELDING TOOL AND PROCESS FOR WELDING DISSIMILAR MATERIALS

[0001] This invention was made with Government support under Contract DE-AC0676RLO-1830 awarded by the U.S. Department of Energy. The Government has certain rights in the invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to friction stir welding tools and processes. More particularly, the invention is a friction stir welding tool and process for lap welding dissimilar materials together.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Friction stir welding (FSW) is a process for joining metals without fusion or filler materials. FSW is used routinely for joining components made of aluminum and its various alloys. Indeed, it has been convincingly demonstrated that the process results in strong and ductile joints, sometimes in systems which have proved difficult using conventional welding techniques. The process is most suitable for components which are flat and long (plates and sheets) but can be adapted for pipes, hollow sections and positional welding. The welds are created by the combined action of frictional heating and mechanical deformation due to a rotating tool. However, joining dissimilar materials with significantly different properties (e.g., melting temperatures and densities) is problematic for most welding methods, because the lower temperature melting material can liquefy and be removed from the desired bonding area before the higher melting temperature material melts and before the weld can form. In general, conventional FSW between dissimilar materials yields unstable lap weld joints due to the vastly different melt temperatures and flow stress properties of the materials. Wide statistical deviation in the resulting lap welds is a common result.

[0004] The present invention disclosed herein provides for lap welding between dissimilar materials. Additional advantages and novel features of the present invention will be set forth as follows and will be readily apparent from the descriptions and demonstrations set forth herein. Accordingly, the following descriptions of the present invention should be seen as illustrative of the invention and not as limiting in any way.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The invention is a friction stir welding tool and process for lap welding dissimilar materials together. The tool includes a scribe cutter that is integrated with, and radially positioned off center from, a pin component of the tool. The scribe cutter extends a preselected distance from the surface of the pin component. The scribe cutter is configured to plunge through a first material positioned atop a second material in a lap weld configuration to a preselected depth that cuts a preselected portion of the second material, which provides a geometry that includes a plurality of mechanically interlocking features in the surface of the second material component. The first material extruded by the tool backfills the mechanically interlocking features that generates a lap weld across the length of the interface between the first and second materials with enhanced shear strength. Shear strengths of the

lap weld joints can be in excess of 90% of the strength of the weaker material in the lap weld stack. In one embodiment, the scribe cutter includes tungsten carbide. In various embodiments, the scribe cutter includes a component selected from, but not limited to, e.g., nickel, titanium, tungsten, steel, carbide steel, polycrystalline cubic boron nitride, silicon nitride, rhenium, boron, and combinations of these materials. The scribe cutter extends a distance from the surface preferably in the range from about 0.1 mm to about 1.0 mm, but is not limited. The scribe cutter includes a radial offset distance that is at least about one quarter of the diameter of the base of the pin component. The scribe cutter is coupled to the pin component that can include a taper angle greater than or equal to about 90 degrees. The pin component may include scroll threads or other features positioned along the length of the pin component that rotate in a clockwise or counter clockwise direction to drive first material extruded by the scribe cutter in the lap weld stack to the center line of the lap weld for incorporation therein. The scribe cutter provides a rotational velocity of preferably between about 100 rpm and 1000 rpm, but is not limited. The scribe cutter provides a plunge depth in the second material that is less than or equal to the length of the scribe cutter. The scribe cutter generates a weld interface with a width that is at least about two times the radial offset distance of the scribe cutter. Other radial offset distances can be selected in other embodiments. The scribe cutter contacts the first (or top) material as it plunges through the lap weld stack and cuts the surface of the second (or lower) material in the lap weld stack between the two materials forming mechanical interlocking features. The invention tool further includes a shoulder portion that surrounds the pin component at the base. The shoulder portion includes a surface that may be concave or convex. The shoulder portion may further have a smooth surface or a featured surface that includes scroll grooves defined by concentric spacings that deliver the first material extruded by the scribe cutter. The shoulder portion is positioned near the base of the pin component in relation to the plunge direction. The scribe cutter backfills the mechanical interlocking features in the second material forming the lap weld joint. The scribe cutter extrudes the first (or top) material in the lap weld stack at below its melting temperature such that the first material maintains a shear stress characteristic of the solid state, but that allows it to fill the mechanically interlocking features introduced into the surface of the second material forming the lap weld. The scribe cutter extrudes the first material such that the first material fills the mechanical interlocking features at a substantially uniform hydrostatic pressure. The pressure selected is a function of the material type and shape of the friction stir tool. The scribe cutter maintains an operating temperature for the second material that is below the melting temperature of the first material. The scribe cutter is angled with respect to the vertical direction at an angle between 0 degrees (i.e., that is aligned in the tool plunge direction or the vertical direction) and 90 degrees (i.e., that is aligned at right angles to the plunge direction, or the horizontal direction). The cutting scribe can produce lap welds between dissimilar materials with increased shear strength and a lower statistical deviation compared to lap welds produced absent the cutting scribe. The cutting scribe yields lap welds with mechanical interlocking features that enhance the shear strengths of the welds. Shear strengths between the selected dissimilar materials are a function of the types of materials used, melting points, densities, and hardness characteristics of the selected materials. The scribe cut-

ter of the lap weld tool provides a cutting depth in the second material that is less than or equal to the length of the scribe cutter. In one embodiment, the scribe cutter cuts a preselected portion from the second material that defines a weld interface with a center line for forming the lap weld. The weld interface includes a width defined by the radial offset dimension of the scribe cutter. The radial offset distance of the scribe cutter can be varied. In a preferred embodiment, radial offset distance is at least about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the pin tip diameter off. In one embodiment, the diameter of the scribe cutter is about 0.031 inches (0.79 mm), but is not limited. The scribe cutter extends a preselected distance from the surface of the pin component. In one embodiment, the scribe cutter extends to a height of about 0.070 inches from the surface (face) of the pin component. The scribe cutter can further include a positioning angle relative to the vertical direction of less than about 90 degrees. In various embodiments, dissimilar materials in the lap weld stack can include: aluminum, magnesium, titanium, or alloys thereof; steel or steel alloys; ceramics; polymers; and combinations of these materials, described herein. The first dissimilar material and the second dissimilar material have a melting temperature that is preferably different from the other by at least about 20%. Alternatively, the first dissimilar material and the second dissimilar material have a density that is preferably different from the other by at least about 10%.

[0006] The purpose of the foregoing abstract is to enable the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the public generally, especially scientists, engineers, and practitioners in the art who are not familiar with patent or legal terms or phraseology, to determine quickly from a cursory inspection the nature and essence of the technical disclosure of the application. The abstract is neither intended to define the invention of the application, which is measured by the claims, nor is it intended to be limiting as to the scope of the invention in any way.

[0007] Various advantages and novel features of the present invention are described herein and will become further readily apparent to those skilled in this art from the following detailed description. In the preceding and following descriptions the preferred embodiment of the invention is shown and described by way of illustration of the best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention. As will be realized, the invention is capable of modification in various respects without departing from the invention. Accordingly, drawings and descriptions of the preferred embodiment set forth hereafter are to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as restrictive.

[0008] A more complete appreciation of the invention will be readily obtained by reference to the following description of the accompanying drawings in which like numerals in different figures represent the same structures or elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIG. 1 shows a perspective side view of one embodiment of the invention.

[0010] FIG. 2 shows an enlarged side view of one embodiment of the invention.

[0011] FIG. 3 is a front face view of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

[0012] FIG. 4 is an enlarged side view of one embodiment of the invention.

[0013] FIGS. 5a-5f illustrate various geometries for the scribe cutter, according to various embodiments of the invention.

[0014] FIGS. 6a-6b illustrate plunge features of the scribe cutter of the invention for forming lap welds between dissimilar metal components, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

[0015] FIG. 7 shows a typical process for forming a lap weld, according to an embodiment of the process of the invention.

[0016] FIG. 8a-8b compare lap welds produced by the invention and a prior art process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The invention is a lap weld forming tool and process of a friction stir weld (FSW) design that generates lap welds between dissimilar materials with enhanced joint strengths. As used herein, the term “dissimilar” in reference to lap weld component materials being joined means: “a difference in melting (temperature) point of more than about 20%, or a difference in density of at least about 10% by mass. The lap weld forming tool and process of the present invention overcome the chemical incompatibility between dissimilar materials and components generating a lap weld that binds the dissimilar materials (e.g., Mg to steel) together. The chemical incompatibility is overcome in two distinct ways. First, the lap weld produced by the invention chemically bonds the material components together using sufficient hydrostatic pressure and heat. Secondly, the lap weld forming tool includes a scribe cutter detailed further herein that introduces features into the surface of the second material (i.e., the component having the higher melting temperature or higher density) (e.g., steel), which is placed generally at the bottom of the lap weld stack along the length of the weld interface. The term “lap weld stack” as used herein in reference to materials being joined refers to the arrangement in which at least a first material is stacked atop at least a second material. A region of overlap is established between the dissimilar materials as a weld interface between the components being joined together. The mechanical interlocking features introduced into the surface of the second material component are back-filled with the first material that is extruded by the scribe cutter and delivered by the lap weld forming tool. The filled interlocking features enhance the shear strength of the lap welds formed. As such, the invention provides lap weld joints between dissimilar materials that appear to be bonded both chemically and mechanically. Lap welds of the invention thus exhibit less susceptibility to variations in sheet thickness and surface conditions of the selected dissimilar materials.

[0018] The lap weld forming tool of the invention will be described herein in reference to formation of lap welds between two dissimilar materials, magnesium (Mg) as a first material component, and steel and steel alloys as a second material component. While tests will be described in conjunction with these exemplary materials, it is to be strictly understood that the invention is not limited thereto. No limitations are intended.

[0019] The following description includes the preferred best mode of one embodiment of the present invention. Basics for construction and operation of the invention are also detailed hereafter. It will be clear from this description of the invention that the invention is not limited to these illustrated embodiments but that the invention also includes a variety of modifications and embodiments thereto. Therefore the present description should be seen as illustrative and not limiting. While the invention is susceptible of various modifications and alternative constructions, it should be under-

stood that there is no intention to limit the invention to the specific form disclosed, but, on the contrary, the invention covers all modifications, alternative constructions, and equivalents falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

[0020] FIG. 1 shows a lap weld forming tool 100 of a friction stir weld (FSW) design for joining dissimilar metal components, according to an embodiment of the invention. Lap weld tool 100 includes a body 2. In the figure, a shank 4 couples centrally (i.e., in the middle of) to body 2, but is not limited thereto. Tool 100 includes a pin component 6 of a tapered and threaded design that couples centrally on face 5 of shank 4 that surrounds pin 6 at the base of pin 6. A scribe cutter 10 of a preselected, non-limiting length is integrated on face 8 of pin 6. Scribe cutter 10 is positioned a preselected distance radially off center on the face 8 of pin 6. In the exemplary embodiment, scribe cutter 10 is composed of tool grade tungsten carbide. Tool body 2, shank 4, and pin 6 are constructed of hardened H-13 tool steel, but component materials are not limited thereto. As will be understood by the person or ordinary skill in the art, tool 100 may be of a unibody construction or otherwise constructed of a single tool material. Thus, no material limitations are hereby intended. In the exemplary embodiment, scribe cutter 10 is of a cylindrical design, but shape of scribe cutter 10 is not limited to cylindrical shapes, as described further herein. Scribe cutter 10 includes sharpened leading edges (not shown) that penetrate and cut through, materials (e.g., metals, ceramics, polymers, and other selected materials described herein) being joined in a lap weld 25. Scribe cutter 10 penetrates through the first material 22 positioned atop second material 24 of the lap weld stack 25 and extrudes first material 22 to a preselected depth. Scribe cutter 10 then cuts a surface of the second material 24 in the stack 25 to form a geometry that includes a plurality of mechanically interlocking features (described further in reference to FIG. 7b). Scroll grooves 14 of pin component 6 and scroll grooves 20 of shoulder 16 move first (or top) material 22 extruded by scribe cutter 10 and backfills the extruded material into the mechanically interlocking features along the length of the interface 28 between the first 22 and second materials 24 that yields the lap weld 28 between the dissimilar materials (22, 24). The presence of the mechanically interlocking features enhances the shear strength of the lap weld 28, as described further herein. The off center radial position of scribe cutter 10 on face 8 of pin 6 determines the width of or length across lap weld 28 formed between the selected material components (22, 24). In the exemplary embodiment, scribe 10, includes a height measured from the surface 8 of pin component 6 of between about 0.1 mm and about 0.5 mm, but is not intended to be limited thereto. For example, scribe 10 can include a height defined as a percentage of the length of pin component 6 from about 1% to about 25% of the length of the pin. Thus, no limitations are intended to dimensions of the exemplary embodiment. In a preferred embodiment, lap weld forming tool 100 is of a convex scroll design described further herein in reference to FIG. 4. In exemplary lap weld tests, lap weld tool 100 of the invention was tested by joining dissimilar metal materials together. In exemplary tests, magnesium (Mg) metal was joined as a first material sheet component 22 together with various steel alloys as a second material component 24, described hereafter.

Lap Weld Forming Materials

[0021] Various combinations of dissimilar materials can be joined via lap weld in conjunction with the invention. Suitable

materials include a difference in melting temperature of at least about 20%, a difference in density of at least about 10%, and differences of at least about 10% in hardness and viscosity. Materials include, but are not limited to, e.g., metals and metallic materials, polymers and polymeric materials, ceramics and ceramic materials, as well as combinations of these materials. Material combinations include, but are not limited to, e.g., metal-metal combinations, polymer-polymer combinations, metal-polymer combinations, metal-ceramic combinations, polymer-ceramic combinations, and like material combinations. All dissimilar materials as will be selected by those of ordinary skill in the art in view of the disclosure are within the scope of the invention.

[0022] FIG. 2 shows an enlarged side view of lap weld tool 100. In the figure, scribe cutter 10 is positioned radially off-center on face 9 of pin 6. Pin 6 is of a tapered and threaded design that couples centrally to shank 4, defining a shoulder 16 that surrounds pin 6 at the base 12 of pin 6. Shank 4 couples centrally to body 2. Pin 6 and shoulder 16 include a series of scroll grooves 14 (e.g., ~5 turns and 2.5 turns, respectively) that in the exemplary embodiment turn in a direction that drives material 22 extruded by scribe cutter 10 to the centerline (i.e., placed at the center of) along interface 28 when tool 100 is rotated at a preselected rate or velocity, described further in reference to FIG. 4. In the exemplary embodiment, shoulder 16 has a preferred, non-limiting diameter of about 12.5 mm. The material 22 extruded by scribe cutter 10 is placed into the mechanical interlocking features (described further in reference to FIG. 7b) introduced by scribe cutter 10 into second material 24 as scribe cutter 10 moves along the length of interface 28 between dissimilar materials (22, 24) being joined. This mechanical interlocking geometry along the interface 28 between the dissimilar materials (22, 24) enhances the shear strength of lap weld 28 that forms.

[0023] FIG. 3 shows a front view of face 8 of lap weld forming tool 100 of the invention. In the figure, tool 100 includes a pin component 6 that includes a series of scroll grooves 14 that in the current configuration turn in a counter-clockwise (CCW) direction at a preselected rate, described further in reference to FIG. 4. Tool 100 further includes a shoulder 16 configured with a series (e.g., 2.5 turns) of scroll grooves 20 that also turns in a counter-clockwise direction when tool 100 is rotated at a preselected rate. Number of grooves and turns is not limited. Turn direction is also not limited. In the figure, scribe cutter 10 is shown as an integrated component positioned radially off-center on face 8 of pin 6. Scribe cutter 10 includes leading sharp cutting edges (not shown) that provide the cutting, penetrating, and plunging into various materials and components required to form the lap welds between dissimilar materials. Shape of scribe cutter 10 and its cutting edges are not limited, as described further herein.

[0024] FIG. 4 shows an enlarged profile view of an exemplary embodiment of lap weld forming tool 100, including radial and structural dimensions. In the figure, tool 100 includes a pin component 6 that couples to shank component 4 forming a shoulder 16. Shoulder 16 is of a convex tapered design that includes threaded scrolls 20 that drive material 22 extruded by scribe cutter 10 to the centerline of the lap weld interface (described further in reference to FIG. 6a). In the exemplary embodiment, pin component 6 includes a diameter across face 9 of about 0.17 inches (0.4 mm), but is not limited thereto. In one embodiment, scribe cutter 10 is integrated on the face 9 of pin 6 and extends from the surface a preselected

height of 0.10 inches (0.254 mm). In another embodiment, scribe cutter **10** extends from the surface to a height of about 0.25 mm from the surface and has a width (diameter) of about 0.8 mm. In the exemplary embodiment, radial distance of scribe cutter **10** on face **8** of pin **6** is preselected between about 1.0 mm and 1.8 mm from the center of pin **6** on face **8**. As will be understood by the person or ordinary skill in the art, distance that scribe cutter **10** extends from the surface of pin **6** can be varied so as to provide a variety of penetration (plunge) depths through various lap weld stacks **25** assembled with dissimilar materials of various thicknesses. Thus, thickness of materials is not intended to be limiting. Thicknesses of component materials can be selected in the range from about 0.5 mm to about 50.0 mm. Thus, no limitations are intended. In the exemplary embodiment, tool **100** employs magnesium and steel component materials. Preferred thickness is between about 2.1 mm and about 2.5 mm, but is not limited thereto. In the exemplary embodiment, pin **6** also includes a 10° taper angle, but angle is not limited thereto. The taper incline increases from the top of face **9** down the length of pin **6** to its base **12**, where pin component **6** couples to the shank component **4** forming shoulder portion **16**. Pin component **6** includes scrolls (threads) **14** (e.g., 2 starts, ~3.25 turns) that in operation rotate in a counter clockwise (CCW) direction. Direction is not limited. Shoulder **16** of the exemplary embodiment also includes a series of scrolls **20** (e.g., 2 starts, ~2.5 turns). In the figure, each scroll **20** of shoulder **16** has an exemplary thread dimension that is 0.005 inches high and 0.01 inches wide, but dimensions are not intended to be limited thereto. The diameter of shoulder scrolls **20** increases progressively from the interior edge of the shoulder **16** diameter to the outermost edge of the shoulder **16** diameter. Scrolls (**14**, **20**) of the exemplary embodiment turn in a counter-clockwise direction when pin **6**, shoulder **16**, (and scribe cutter **10** of tool **100** rotate. In operation, pin component **6** of tool **100** turns (rotates) at a preselected rate preferably in the range from about 100 rpm to about 1000 rpm, but rate is not a limiting parameter. Shoulder **16** of the exemplary embodiment further includes a raised convex surface (~1.60" radius) **18** that assists movement of extruded material that fills mechanical interlocking features (described further in reference to FIG. **7b**) formed in second material **24** by scribe cutter **10**. The mechanical interlocking features ultimately enhance the strength of the lap weld (described in reference to FIG. **5a**) in lap weld stack **25** between the dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**). [0025] FIGS. **5a-5f** show various alternate geometries for scribe cutter **10**. In FIG. **5a**, scribe cutter **10** is of a substantially cylindrical design, as described previously herein in reference to the exemplary embodiment, but shapes are not limited thereto. For example, in other embodiments, shape of scribe cutter **10** includes, but is not limited to, e.g., rectangular (FIG. **5b**), triangular and pyramidal (FIG. **5c**), and conical (FIG. **5d**). In yet other embodiments, scribe cutter **10** is of a structured design that includes, but is not limited to, e.g., tapered design (FIG. **5e**), a threaded design (FIG. **5f**), and other non-cylindrical geometries, including combinations of these various designs. No limitations are intended.

Plunge Features

[0026] FIGS. **6a-6b** illustrate the unique plunge features provided by the scribe cutter **10** of lap weld tool **100** of the invention for forming lap welds between dissimilar materials, according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. The length of scribe cutter **10** of lap weld forming tool **100** allows

the preselection of various plunge depths, given that the pin **6** and shoulder **16** components of tool **100** preferably do not contact the second (bottom) material **24** in lap weld stack **25** during formation of the lap weld—a unique property of the invention. In the lap weld forming process, lap weld forming tool **100** with its attached or integrated scribe cutter **10** penetrates through the first (top) material **22** (e.g., Mg) of lap weld stack **25** and plunges to a preselected depth that contacts and cuts the surface of second material **24** (e.g., steel), but avoids contact with the pin component **6** or shoulder **16**. This configuration ensures tool **100** will produce insufficient heat to melt the first, or lower melting, material component **22**, yet allows scribe cutter **10** to penetrate through, extrude, and mix the first material component **22**. The preselected plunge depth reached by scribe cutter **10** through lap weld stack **25** provides contact with, and cuts a beneficial geometry on, a preselected portion of the surface of second material **24**. This is a fundamentally different approach than is undertaken with FSW tools and processes known in the prior art. In particular, scribe cutter **10** of the present invention introduces a geometry that forms mechanical interlocking features (FIG. **8a**) into the surface of second material **24** between dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**) along the length of the interface **28** that defines lap weld **28**. These mechanical interlocking features are backfilled with first material **22** that is extruded by scribe cutter **10** as it plunges and moves through the lap weld stack **25** into second material component **24** along weld interface **28**. Position of scribe cutter **10** on the pin component **6** allows the width or area across the interface **28** to be varied or preselected without increasing the size of tool **100**. Lap weld forming tool **100** of the invention further minimizes heat required to form lap weld **28**, which minimizes deleterious effects associated with excessive heat. Presence of mechanical interlocking features (FIG. **8b**) further enhances the shear strength of lap weld **28**, while simultaneously minimizing statistical deviation in joint strengths associated with formation of the lap weld, and providing reproducible lap welds in accordance with the invention as described further herein. Mechanical interlocking is made possible by differences in the melting temperatures, densities, and other associated properties between the dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**) selected. Such differences and extremes in material properties are not experienced by prior art FSW devices and processes because the materials to be joined are largely similar properties. Thus, the invention provides a lap weld (joint) **28** between selected dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**) that is appears to be both chemically bonded and mechanically bonded. Pressures required by the present invention to penetrate component materials (**22**, **24**) in lap weld stack **25** are not intended to be limited. For example, pressures will depend on the materials being joined, the hardness of selected materials, the thickness of materials being joined, the rate of rotation of the scribe cutter **10**, and other welding parameters including, but not limited to, e.g., plunge velocity, tool shape, plunge depth, and tool materials. Thus, no limitations are intended. The process for joining dissimilar materials in conjunction with the invention will now be described.

Solid State Joining of Dissimilar Materials

[0027] FIG. **7** shows a typical process **700** for joining dissimilar materials in accordance with the invention. {START}. In an optional first step {Step **702**}, materials to be joined are cleaned, e.g., using isopropyl alcohol or another cleaning solution prior to welding. Next {Step **704**}, materials to be lap

welded are arranged in a suitable lap weld stack **25** or configuration. For the exemplary lap weld described herein, a sheet of magnesium (Mg) **22** of a preselected thickness (e.g., 2.3-mm to 2.5-mm) was placed atop a sheet of steel **24** of a similar thickness. Thicknesses of the dissimilar materials are not limited. Overlap width of first (top) component material **22** and second (bottom) component material **24** in the exemplary lap weld stack **25** that defined lap weld interface **28** were typically about 35-mm, but is not limited thereto. Next {Step **706**}, lap weld forming tool **100** is positioned over the lap weld interface **28** (centerline) of the overlapping material components (**22**, **24**) and scribe cutter **10** cuts second (bottom) material **24**, introducing mechanically interlocking features (FIG. **8b**) of a preselected depth into the surface of second material **24**. Typical cut depth in surface of component **24** is about 0.05", but is not limited. For example, tool **100** can be plunged to a limit of about 95% of the thickness of the first (top) sheet **22** or up to the length of scribe cutter **10** such that the scribe **10** interfaces with second material **24** without generating excessive heat that can melt the lower melting material **22**. Scribe cutter **10** has an exemplary length of about 0.010", but is not limited thereto. Thus, in the exemplary embodiment, plunge depth through material components (**22**, **24**) of lap weld stack **25** is preselected in the range between about 0.003" and about 0.007" depending on the thickness of the second material **24**, but is not limited thereto. Following penetration into lap weld stack **25**, lap weld forming tool **100** proceeds, e.g., in the X-dimension, placing material **22** extruded by scribe cutter **10** along the centerline of weld interface **28** as tool **100** rotates and scrolls (e.g., in the counter-clockwise direction). A sufficient pressure and heat (that are functions of both tool geometry and process parameters) are selected to extrude material from the first material component **22** that serves to move this material into the interlocking features (FIG. **8b**) introduced into second material **24** along the interface **28** between dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**). The invention further enables the FSW process in that no melting of top sheet **22** occurs between dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**). Lap weld forming tool **100** in combination with scribe cutter **10** generates sufficient forging loads and thermal heat to reduce yield and flow stresses of first (top) material **22** without melting it. Next {Step **708**}, scribe cutter **10** backfills the mechanical interlocking features (FIG. **8b**) introduced into the surface of second material **24** with the first material **22** extruded by scribe cutter **10**, which enhances the shear strength of the lap weld **28** formed between dissimilar metal components (**22**, **24**) along the length of interface **28** {END}.

Microstructure of the Lap Weld

[0028] FIGS. **8a-8b** are cross-sectional views of lap weld joints produced by a conventional Friction Stir Weld (FSW) process (FIG. **8a**) and the invention (FIG. **8b**), respectively, that compare the microstructure of the welds. In FIG. **8a**, the conventional FSW lap weld joint **28** shows a small void **26**. The convention joint exhibits a low shear stress tolerance. In FIG. **8b**, in contrast, lap weld joint **28** of the invention includes mechanical interlocking features **30** along the length of the lap weld interface **28**. These mechanical interlocking features **30** are introduced into the surface of second material **24**, as scribe cutter (FIG. **4**) of lap weld forming tool **100** advances horizontally from right to left into the photograph plane. The mechanical interlocking features **30** are backfilled with first material **22** (e.g., Mg) extruded by scribe cutter (FIG. **4**) as it advances along the length of the lap weld

interface **28** through lap weld stack **25**. The mechanical interlocking features **30** provide one binding mechanism that secures the dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**) in lap weld **28** together, which serves to enhance the shear strength of the lap weld **28**. In exemplary lap welds of the invention produced between dissimilar materials composed of magnesium and various steels and steel alloys, the lap welds **28** exhibited shear stress yields greater than about 90% of the strength of the individual materials (**22**, **24**) forming the lap weld **28**. Typical load stresses and temperatures employed by the invention depend on the tool design, rotation, transverse translation speeds, applied pressure, as well as the material properties between the dissimilar materials being joined. The central plunge region that produces lap weld **28** contains a characteristic "onion-ring" flow pattern, which is the most severely deformed region of lap weld **28**. The layered onion-ring structure is a consequence of the way in which scroll grooves (**14**, **20**) of the tool **100** deposit material **22** extruded by scribe cutter **10** from the front to the back of the weld **28** as the cutter **10** rotates in the interface **28** between the materials (**22**, **24**) being joined. Designs of the lap weld forming tool **100** of the present invention concentrate on the ratio between the pin **6** and the shoulder **16**; preferred diameters are in a ratio of about 1:3. Rotational aspects of scribe cutter **10**, scrolls (**14**, **20**), pin component **6**, and shoulder **16** are designed to influence the overall flow of first (top) material **22** into the mechanical interlocking features (FIG. **8b**). For example, when joining materials with greatly differing flow stresses and melting regimes, the invention tool **100** does not mix the two materials. Conventional understanding of linear friction stir welding of lap joints prior to the invention was that a FSW tool should penetrate (plunge) entirely through the material of upper sheet **22**. However, experiments with conventional linear friction stir welding devices demonstrated that plunging a FSW tool into the lower sheet **24** of a lap weld stack **25** configured with materials with melting points that differed by at least 20% quickly generates temperatures that melt the first (top and less dense) material, forming unstable lap weld joints with insufficient load and shear stress strengths. Tests have demonstrated, for example, that contact between a pin component and a high temperature melting material (e.g., steel) produces excessive heat that proves to be problematic to the formation of a proper lap weld joint between dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**). For example, in the exemplary embodiment described herein, attempts to join a Mg sheet **22** (a relatively low melting temperature metal) to steel sheets **24** and other steel alloys (significantly higher melting temperature metals) using a conventional FSW tool caused excessive flash, problematic microstructures, and other related bonding problems. In the present invention, introduction of scribe cutter **10** of lap weld forming tool **100** described herein prevents overheating of the lower melting temperature material **22**. Scribe cutter **10** provides an effective geometry and area of contact on the high melting temperature metal component **24** for bonding the dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**) together. Further, temperatures are selected such that they do not exceed 80% of the melting point of the lower melting metal component material **22**. In addition, external pressures used for the lap welding process are generally not critical. Selected pressures are a function of the tool design, materials being lap welded, and plunge depths employed.

[0029] The exemplary embodiment of the invention was tested by measuring shear stress strength of lap welds

between sheets of magnesium and steel alloys. The lap weld forming tool **100** integrates a small scribe cutter (i.e., an integral scribe) at the bottom of a pin component of a friction stir weld tool that includes a hardened or abrasive surface. In operation, the integral scribe cutter **10** of tool **100** produces a very small area of penetration through the first material **22** through lap weld stack **25** through the interface **28** defined between dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**) and into second material **24**. Only the scribe **10** of the invention contacts the surface of the 2nd component material **24**, thereby eliminating the excessive heat associated with conventional FSW tools and processes. The scribe cutter **10** then disrupts and cuts the surface of second material component **24** introducing mechanical interlocking features (FIG. **8b**) into the second material component **24** that enhances the strength of the lap weld **28** formed between dissimilar materials (**22**, **24**). A suitable temperature and pressure of the FSW stir weld turning process allows the softer material **22** component (e.g., Mg) in the dissimilar lap material stack **25** to fill the mechanical interlocking features (FIG. **8b**) produced in the harder second material component **24**.

[0030] The following examples will provide a further understanding of the invention in its larger aspects.

Example 1

Statistical Deviation Of Invention Lap Welds

[0031] A lap weld (250-mm line length) produced by the invention between a 2.3-mm thick sheet of a magnesium alloy (e.g., AZ31 alloy) and a 0.8-mm thick sheet of U.S. Steel Drawing Type B-Hot Dipped Galvanizing (DSTB-HDG) steel (http://www.uss.com/corp/auto/tech/grades/lowcarbon/ds_type_b.asp) gave a shear strength of 210.4 kN/m with a deviation of +/-5.06 (83% to 87% of the tensile strength for the 0.8 mm steel). A lap weld produced for identical materials using a conventional FSW tool without the scribe cutter demonstrated a shear strength of 188.4 kN/m with a deviation of +/-60.5 (37% to 84% of the tensile strength of the 0.8-mm steel). Results show an increase in the strength of the invention lap weld of at least about 25% on average compared to the conventional weld. Furthermore, statistical deviation of the lap weld shear strength was reduced from 60.5 kN/m to 5.06 kN/m.

Example 2

Load Tolerance of Lap Weld #1

[0032] A lap weld made in conjunction with the invention between a 2.3-mm thick sheet of a magnesium alloy (e.g., AZ31) and a 0.8-mm thick sheet of U.S. Steel DSTB-HDG steel alloy demonstrated a load tolerance of ~6500N (245 kN/m). Normal load tolerances for AZ31 (2.3-mm) and DSTB-HDG (0.8-mm) are ~624 kN/m and ~247 kN/m, respectively. Results show the load capacity for invention lap welded materials to be at or near the bearing capacity of the weaker material (DTSB-HDG).

Example 3

Load Tolerance of Lap Weld #2

[0033] Another lap weld made in conjunction with the invention combined a 2.3-mm thick sheet of magnesium alloy (e.g., AZ31) and a 1.5-mm thick sheet of High Strength, Low Alloy Hot Dipped Galvanizing (HSLA-HDG) steel. The lap

weld demonstrated a maximum load of ~7600N (249 kN/m). Normal load tolerances for AZ31 (2.3-mm) and HSLA-HDG (1.5-mm) are ~624 kN/m and ~896 kN/m, respectively. Results show the load capacity for the invention lap welded materials to be at least about 40% of the bearing capacity of the AZ31, a significant increase (greater than 20%) over strengths of lap welds produced without the scribe cutter of the invention.

Example 4

Load Tolerance of Lap Weld #3

[0034] Another lap weld made in conjunction with the invention combined a 2.3-mm thick sheet of magnesium alloy (e.g., AZ31) to a 0.8-mm thick sheet of DSTB-HDG steel. The lap weld demonstrated a maximum load of ~6200N (214 N/m). Normal load tolerances for AZ31 (2.3-mm) and DSTB-HDG (1.5-mm) are ~624 kN/m and ~247 kN/m, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

[0035] A new lap weld forming tool and scribe cutter have been described that enable friction stir welding of dissimilar materials. The invention provides a wide variety of process parameters including, but not limited to, e.g., material melting temperatures, material density differences, material hardness properties, material thicknesses, greater control over heat inputs, tool rotation rates (RPM), linear weld velocity, and like process parameters. The invention scribe further provides the ability to tailor the microstructure of the materials in a lap weld stack that enhances the strength of the weld between the dissimilar materials. In particular, the invention adds a mechanical interlocking geometry into the weld interface that increases the strengths of the lap welds and minimizes the deviation and scatter therein. Exemplary lap welds have demonstrated shear strengths in excess of 90% of the base strength of the material components not previously known in the art.

[0036] While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that many changes and modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its true scope and broader aspects. The appended claims are therefore intended to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the spirit and scope of the invention.

1. A friction stir welding tool, characterized by:

a scribe cutter that extends from a radially offset position on a terminal end surface of a pin, the pin is operatively positioned between a shank and the scribe cutter having a preselected height that prevents contact by a piece of material to the shoulder of the shank when the scribe cutter cuts the material.

2. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter comprises tungsten carbide.

3. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter includes a member selected from the group consisting of: nickel, titanium, tungsten, steel, carbide steel, polycrystalline cubic boron nitride, silicon nitride, rhenium, boron, and combinations thereof.

4. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter extends a distance from the surface of the pin selected in the range from about 0.1 mm to about 1.0 mm.

5. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter includes a radial offset distance measured from

the center of the surface that is at least about one quarter of the diameter of the base of the pin.

6. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter includes a rotational velocity of between about 100 rpm and 1000 rpm.

7. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter is coupled to the pin that includes a taper angle greater than or equal to about 90 degrees.

8. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter provides a plunge depth in the second material that is less than or equal to the length of the scribe cutter.

9. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter generates a weld interface with a width that is at least about two times the radial offset distance of the scribe cutter.

10. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter provides the first material extruded by same such that it backfills the mechanical interlocking features in the second material along the length of the weld interface forming the lap weld joint.

11. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter extrudes the first material at below the melting temperature thereof such that the first material maintains a local shear stress characteristic of the solid state that allows it to fill the mechanical interlocking features in the second material forming the lap weld joint.

12. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter extrudes the first material such that the extruded first material fills the mechanical interlocking features at a substantially uniform hydrostatic pressure.

13. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter is angled at between 0 and 90 degrees with respect to the vertical direction.

14. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the scribe cutter maintains an operating temperature for the second material that is below the melting temperature of the first material.

15. The friction stir welding tool of claim 1, wherein the cutting scribe yields a lap weld with increased shear strength and lower statistical deviation compared to a lap weld generated absent the cutting scribe.

16. A method for forming a lap weld between two dissimilar materials, the method comprising the steps of:

stacking a first material that is dissimilar from a second material atop the other in a lap weld stack with an overlap therebetween sufficient to form a weld interface of a preselected width along the length between the materials being joined;

penetrating through the first material of the lap weld stack with a scribe cutter that extends from a radially offset position on a terminal end surface of said pin, extruding same to a preselected depth and cutting a surface of the second material to form a plurality of mechanically interlocking features therein; and

backfilling the mechanically interlocking features along the length of the interface with extruded first material to form a lap weld between the two dissimilar materials with an enhanced shear strength.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the stacking step includes a first material that is a metal selected from aluminum, magnesium, titanium, or alloys thereof.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the second material is steel or a steel alloy.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the first dissimilar material is a metal selected from: aluminum, magnesium, titanium, or an alloy thereof; and the second dissimilar material is steel or a steel alloy.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the first dissimilar material is a ceramic and the second dissimilar material is steel or a steel alloy.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein the first dissimilar material and second dissimilar material have a melting temperature that is different from the other by at least about 20%.

22. The method of claim 16, wherein the first dissimilar material and second dissimilar material have a density that is different from the other by at least about 10%.

23. The method of claim 16, wherein the penetrating step introduces cuts in the second material that are cross-sectional cuts.

24. The method of claim 16, wherein the penetrating step includes extruding the first material at a temperature below its melting temperature.

25. The method of claim 16, wherein the lap weld has a shear strength that is at least about 80% of the strength of the lower melting material therein.

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