

PRESS RELEASE

January 27, 2022 || Page 1 | 4

More productive coating and repair with Artificial Intelligence

Additive processes are gaining ground over conventional production technologies, for not only are they more flexible, they are also more economical and more functional. Only their productivity still lags behind conventional processes. A German-Canadian consortium is now tackling this with Artificial Intelligence (AI): Thanks to new software for process control, laser material deposition, in particular, shall be automatically optimized and become considerably more productive.

Coating wear parts more efficiently and adaptively

Canadian machine builders receive many orders from the mining and petroleum industries. For example, rock crusher teeth used by the mining industry need to be regularly overhauled. Using the laser material deposition (LMD) process, industries can apply new layers to the worn part until the original geometrical shape has been reconstructed.

The catch in this repair process is the part's uneven wear, which means that layers of varying thickness have to be applied. An operator must measure this after each coating step or at least after every tenth layer and readjust the process.

A German-Canadian consortium has set itself the task of automating control processes like these. In the project "Artificial Intelligence Enhancement of Process Sensing for Adaptive Laser Additive Manufacturing AI-SLAM", the partners are jointly developing software for plant manufacturers that can be used to run LMD processes automatically. For this purpose, the system automatically records geometries during the coating process, detects deviations from the specified contour and readjusts process parameters, such as the feed rate.

The optimized control parameters are calculated with the help of Artificial Intelligence. The software analyzes a larger dataset and independently learns how to iteratively improve the process. The most recent milestone in the three-year project was commissioning the software functionality for both scanning components and automatic path planning at the Fraunhofer ILT facility.



German-Canadian collaboration for more AI applications

January 27, 2022 || Page 2 | 4

On the German side, the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology ILT in Aachen and the software developer BCT from Dortmund are involved in Al SLAM. In Canada, the project is coordinated by the National Research Council of Canada NRC. A team from McGill University (Montreal) is responsible for the research side of the project, while Braintoy (Calgary) is involved in programming the machine learning algorithms. Apollo Machine and Welding Ltd in Alberta are participating in the project as an industrial service provider for LMD.

The focal points of the project are quite complex: Basically, as much process data as possible must be systematically collected and processed. From this data, complex routines then learn automatically how process control can be optimized in order to ultimately produce more with less effort.

The Canadian partners are continuing to develop the LMD technology for repair companies such as Apollo, which uses several tons of material annually for the repair of wear parts – such as the rock crusher tooth. Accordingly, the expectations for efficiency gains through automated process control are high.

Project work across both continents is functioning smoothly thanks to regular video meetings and jointly prepared online documents. In virtual lab tours, partners have become acquainted with each other's software and hardware environments. To exchange process data and implement the machine learning models, Braintoy's own web platform called mIOS (Machine Learning Operating System) has been made available to all project partners.

The AI-SLAM project will run until March 2024 as part of the 3+2 funding program with Canada. The program is funded on the German side by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and on the Canadian side by the NRC. The focus is on using Artificial Intelligence to develop new technologies for industrial production. The individual projects come from a large variety of industries. Potential applications span a wide range; from the mining and energy sectors, to the automotive industry and telecommunications all the way to construction and infrastructure management.





Image 1:
For complex geometries, such as on this blade tooth, or where wear is uneven, Al-based process optimization will enable significant gains in efficiency.

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January 27, 2022 || Page 3 | 4



Image 2:
Wear parts like this stone
crusher tooth with an outer
diameter of about 140 mm
are restored with the LMD
process. Thanks to AI, the
processes for repairing irregular surfaces shall be
optimized.
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January 27, 2022 || Page 4 | 4

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