

Nd:YAG

600

†. *.

Study of Welding Characteristics of Inconel 600 Alloy using a Continuous Wave Nd:YAG Laser Beam

Seong-Wook Song, Young-Tae Yoo and Ho-Jun Shin

Key Words: Nd:YAG Laser(Nd:YAG), Inconel 600 Alloy(600)

Abstract

Laser beam welding is increasingly being used in welding of structural steels. The laser welding process is one of the most advanced manufacturing technologies owing to its high speed and deep penetration. The thermal cycles associated with laser welding are generally much faster than those involved in conventional arc welding processes, leading to a rather small weld zone. Experiments are performed for Inconel 600 plates changing several process parameter such as laser power, welding speed, shielding gas flow rate, presence of surface pollution, with fixed or variable gap and misalignment between plate and plate, etc. The follow conclusions can be drawn that laser power and welding speed have a pronounced effect on size and shape of the fusion zone. Increase in welding speed resulted in an increase in weld depth/ aspect ratio and hence a decrease in the fusion zone size. The penetration depth increased with the increase in laser power .

Welding characteristics of austenite Inconel 600 using a continuous wave Nd:YAG laser are experimentally investigated. This paper describes the weld ability of inconel 600 for machine structural use by Nd:YAG laser.

1.

가

가

Nd:YAG

(1)
600

Creep

가

가

, 가

가

†

E-mail : lordwme@naver.com

TEL : (062)230-7942 FAX : (062)227-6329

*

**

600
가
600
가

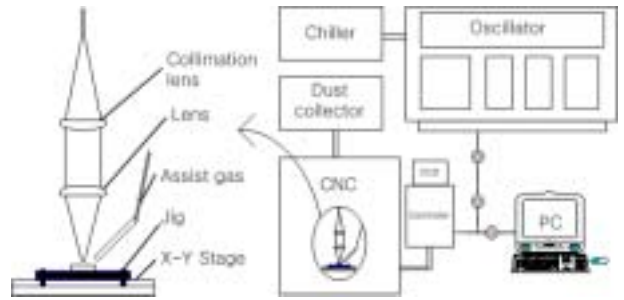


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the experimental setup

(bead on plate)

2.2

1064nm,
(multi-mode) 2.8kW
(continuous wave;CW) Nd:YAG
600μm
(Spot size) 0.6mm
F=200mm
(D) 60mm F#(F number:F/D)가 3.33

2.

2.1

3mm Ni
600
Table 1
가 100mm,
(bead

Fig. 1

Nd:YAG 가
Trumpf (arc)
(pumping)

Table 2
30mm
on plate)
(butt welding)

(milling)가

Table 1 Chemical analysis(Wt. %)

	C	Mn	Fe	S	Si	Cu	Ni	Cr	Al	Ti	Co	P	B
Inconel 600	0.019	0.18	9.72	<0.001	0.13	0.11	73.25	16.12	0.231	0.18	0.050	0.007	0.003

Table 2 Mechanical&Physical properties of Materials

	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Thermal Conductivity (W/m · °C)	Melting Range (°C)	Density (g/cm ³)	Specific Heat (J/kg · °C)	Electrical Resistivity (μΩ · i)	Hardness (Hv)
Inconel 600	710	40	14.9	1354 ~1413	8.47	13.3	1.03	185

2.3

Nd:YAG

(bead on plate) welding)

Nd:YAG

1.0m/min

z=+10mm

600W, 800W, 1000W

3mm

penetration welding)

1m/min

1700W

(bead on plate)

Inconel 600

가

5.5 /min

(Jig)

0.1mm

(Mounting press)

(sand paper) #400, #800,

#1000, #1200

suspension 6 μ m, 1 μ m

HNO₃, HCl,

diamond (polishing)

3.

3.1

가

(1m/min),

가 (Ar 5.5 /min)

(z)

-10mm

+10mm

가

600W, 800W, 1000W

Fig.2

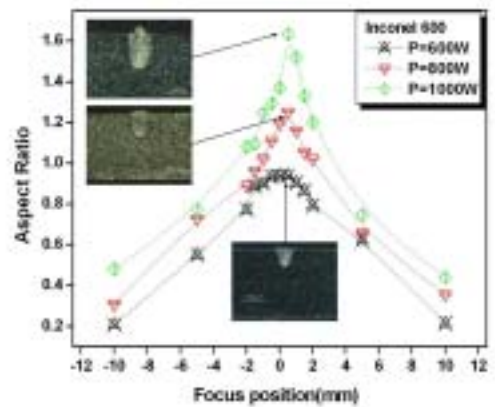


Fig. 2 Relation between position of focus and aspect ratio

Fig.2 z=0.5mm 가 가

z=0mm

가 z=0.5mm

z=-1mm

가 z=0.5mm

(2),(3)

가

가

가

1000W

(z=0)

. z 가 가

z=0.5mm

가

3.2

(z=0.5mm) 가 가

(z) z=0.5mm ,
1m/min, 가 Ar 5.5 /min
1400W, 1500W, 1600W, 1700W

plate)

Fig. 3 ~ Fig. 6

1.4kW

1.5kW

1.5kW

가

1.6kW

1.7kW

1.6kW

가

가

가
가

Fig 6.

가

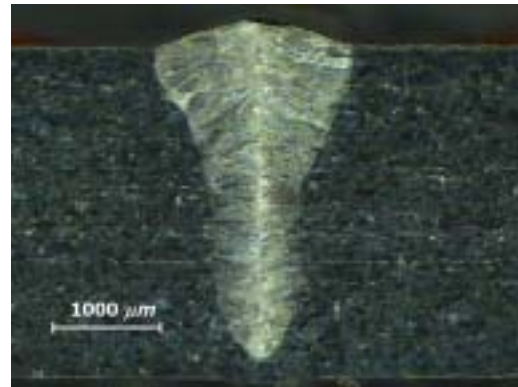


Fig. 3 Cross-sectional area of bead on plate welding at P=1.4kW, v=1.0m/min and z=0.5mm

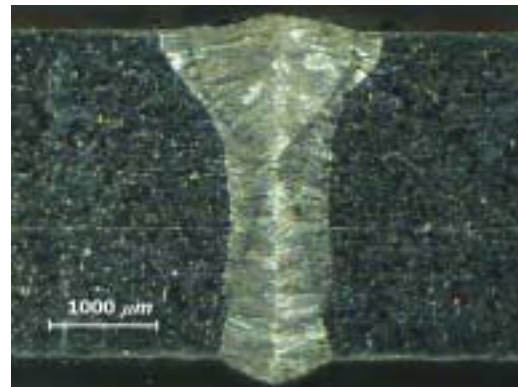


Fig. 4 Cross-sectional area of bead on plate welding at P=1.5kW, v=1.0m/min and z=0.5mm

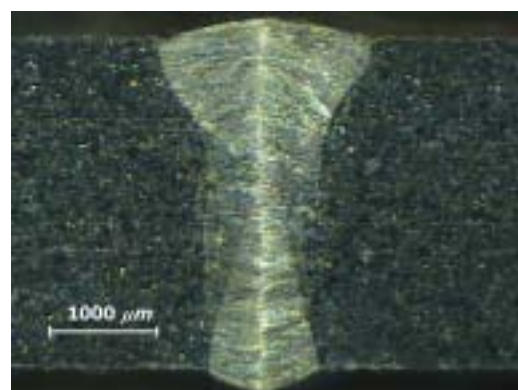


Fig. 5 Cross-sectional area of bead on plate welding at P=1.6kW, v=1.0m/min and z=0.5mm

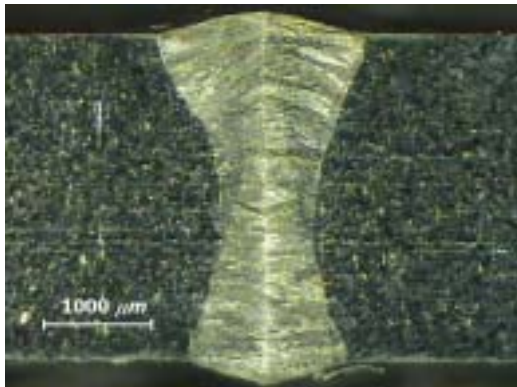


Fig. 6 Cross-sectional area of bead on plate welding at $P=1.7kW$, $v=1.0m/min$ and $z=0.5mm$

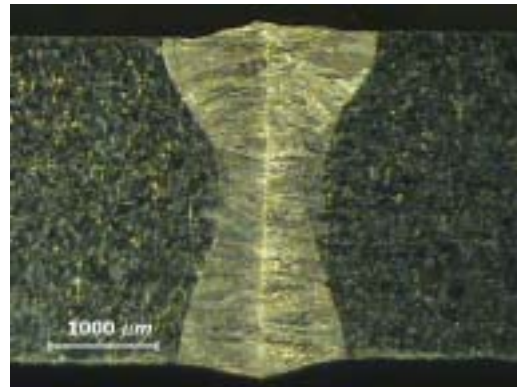


Fig.9 Butt welding Cross-sectional area of the laser beam power at $P=1.6kW$, $v=1.0m/min$ and $z=-0.5mm$

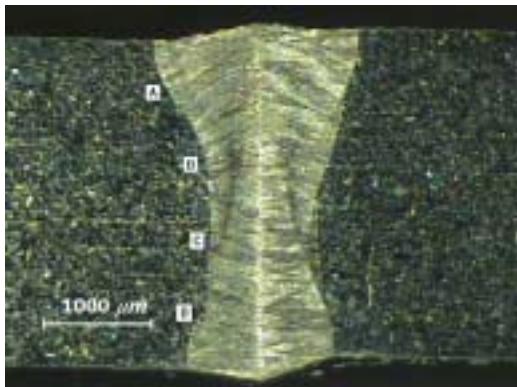


Fig. 7 Butt welding Cross-sectional area of the laser beam power at $P=1.6kW$, $v=1.0m/min$ and $z=0.5mm$

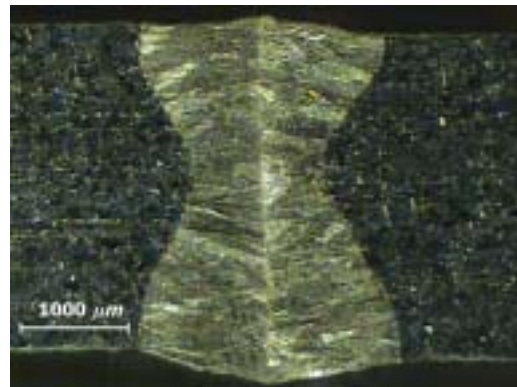


Fig.10 Butt welding Cross-sectional area of the laser beam power at $P=2kW$, $v=1.0m/min$ and $z=-0.5mm$

3.3
 1.6kW, $v=1.0m/min$,
 $z=0.5mm$
 Fig. 7 Fig. 8
 1.6kW
 $v=1.0m/min$, $z=-0.5mm$
 Fig. 9
 1893 μm 1974 μm ,
 987 μm 1001 μm ,
 1510 μm $z=5mm$ 가 $z=-0.5mm$
 , , 5%, 1%, 15%
 가 , z -0.5mm
 , 가 가
 가 가



Fig. 8 Photographs showing laser butt welding($P=1.6kW$, $v=1.0m/min$, $z=0.5mm$)

Fig. 10 $v=1.0\text{m/min}$, $z=-0.5\text{mm}$, 2kW, 1.6kW

2kW, 1370 μm , 14%, 37%, 56%

2276 μm , 2430 μm , 1.6kW

Fig. 8 가 가

supercooling) 가 (cellular-dendrite (4),(5) 가 (planar front solidification)가 (cellular solidification)가

600

Columnar

4.

Nd:YAG 2kW 600

1. (z=0.5) 가 가

2. 3mm 600 1.0m/min 1.6kW

3. 1.6kW, 1m/min
- Fig. 9 가
- epitaxy
- (constitutional 가
- (6)-(7)
- (1) Jae-Do Kim, Cheol-Jung Kim, Chin-Man Chung, 2001, Repair welding of etched tubular components of nuclear power plant by Nd:YAG laser, Journal of Materials Processing Technology, Vol. 114, Page 51 ~ 56
 - (2) Kim T.H, 1996, Laser Manufacturing, Kyung Moon, Page 154~215
 - (3) S. Gobbi, Li Zhang, J. Norris, K.H. Richter and J.H. Loreau, 1996, HIGH POWER CO₂ AND Nd-YAG LASER WELDING OF WROUGHT INCONEL 718, Journal of Materials Processing Technology, Vol. 56, Page 333~345
 - (4) J.G.Byeon, K.S. Park, W.J.Han, 2001, Welding characteristics of the Inconel plate using a pulsed Nd:YAG laser beam, Journal of Materials Processing Technology, Vol. 113, Page 234~237
 - (5) Han S.W, 1988, explanation of metal-heat treatment organization, Page 234~235
 - (6) R. Andreas Matzeit, You-Hee Han, 1994, Laser Material Processing and Their Application for Light Structure, KSME, Vol34, No7, Page 539~545
 - (7) Y.YAMASHITA, T.YOSHIDA and K.FUJITA, 1997, Investigation of application of friction welding to dissimilar metal joints for electric power plants, Welding International, Vol. 12, No. 4, Page 6 ~ 12.