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An Analysis of Heat and Fluid Flow in the Laser Surface Melting with a Deformed Surface.

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Key Words : Laser Melting(), Thermocapillary Convection(),
Deformed Surface()

Abstract

Laser melting problems with deformed substrates are investigated by axisymmetric numerical simulations. Source-based method is used to solve the energy equation, and the momentum equations are solved in the liquid domain with SIMPLER algorithm. Using a laser beam with a top-hat heat flux distribution, this study is performed to examine the effect of surface deformation, beam power density and surface tension force on the melt pool during laser melting. Surface temperature decreases with increasing surface deformation, while surface velocity increases. It is found that surface deformation, beam power density and surface tension force have a very significant effect on heat transfer and fluid flow during laser melting.

B_f : 가, $q'' r_0 C_{p1} k_1^{-1} \lambda^{-1}$ Ma : Marangoni, $R_\sigma \cdot Pr$ Pr : Prandtl, $\nu \alpha^{-1}$ q'' : , $W m^{-2}$ r_{max} : r_0 : R_σ : Reynolds, $U_R r_0 \nu^{-1}$ Ste : Stefan, $C_p (T_s - T_\infty) \lambda^{-1}$ U_R : , $\sigma_T \lambda C_{p1} \mu^{-1}$ \mathbf{u} : u : v : P : , $N m^{-2}$	H : W : D : θ : σ_T : ($\partial\sigma/\partial T$), $N m^{-1} K^{-1}$ k_1 : , $W m^{-1} K^{-1}$ k_s : , $W m^{-1} K^{-1}$ t : λ : , $J kg^{-1}$ C_p : , $J kg^{-1} m^{-1}$ T_s : , K T_1 : , K α_1 : , ms^{-1} f :
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가 가

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[1-5]

가 가
[1-3]

Anthony

Cline^[1]

1

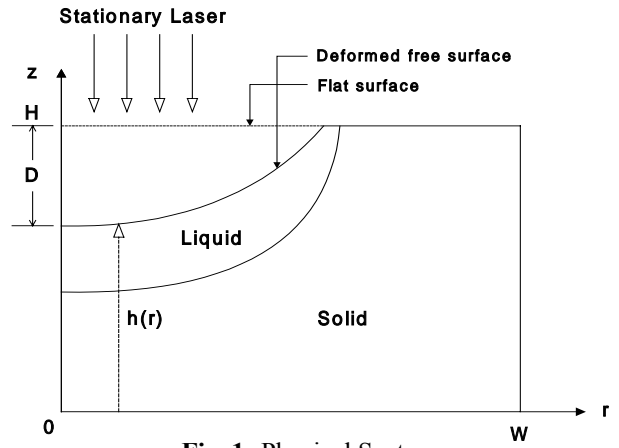


Fig. 1 Physical System

Srinivasan Basu^[2]

가

가

Chan et al^[3]

가

가

가

(substrate)

(thermocapillary convection)

가 $10^7 - 10^9 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$

(scanning velocity)
(thermocapillary

2

convection)

Srinivasan Basu^[4]

2.

Basu Srinivasan^[4]

Fig. 1

Top-hat

가

가

Top-hat

가

(vorticity stream function)

가

가

가

Basu Date^[5]

2

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Ravindran et al.^[6]

$$\frac{1}{Ma} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}) = -\nabla P + \frac{1}{R_g} \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{u} \quad (2)$$

(mushy-zone)

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + Ma \cdot \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}\theta) = \nabla^2 \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

method)

(apparent capacity

$$f \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u} \quad 0$$

가

Kim Sim^[7]

$$A = \frac{-C(1-f)^2}{(f^3 + q)} \quad (4)$$

C Darcy

(1.6×10^3)

가

[1-7]

q

0

0.0001

(mushy-zone)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 1, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = u = 0, \quad 0 \leq z \leq H$$

$$r = W, \quad u = v = 0, \quad \theta = -Ste, \quad 0 \leq z \leq H \quad (6)$$

$$z = 0, \quad u = v = 0, \quad \theta = -Ste, \quad 0 \leq r \leq W \quad (7)$$

$$z = H, \quad -\frac{1}{N} \left(h' \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \right) = \begin{cases} B_f, & 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0, & 1 < r \leq W \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$2h' \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + (1-h'^2) \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = -N \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} + h' \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \right) \quad 0 \leq r \leq r_{\max} \quad (9)$$

$$v = h'u \quad 0 \leq r \leq r_{\max} \quad (10)$$

$$h' = \frac{dh}{dr}, \quad N = (1+h'^2)^{1/2} \quad h$$

$$r = \frac{r^*}{r_0}, \quad v = \frac{v^*}{U_R}, \quad P = \frac{P^*}{U_R^2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{C_p(T-T_s)}{\lambda}, \quad t = \frac{t^* \alpha_1}{r_0^2}, \quad k = \frac{k^*}{k_1}$$

* (dimensional)

3.

3.1

$$\begin{matrix} (r, z) \\ (\xi, \eta) \\ \xi = r \\ \eta = z \cdot H / h(r) \end{matrix} \quad (11)$$

$$\eta = z \cdot H / h(r) \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\xi u) - \eta \frac{h'}{h} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{H}{h} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{1}{Ma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\xi u^2) - \eta \frac{h'}{h} \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{H}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (uv) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{h'}{h} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{R_\sigma} \left(\nabla^2 u - \frac{u}{\xi^2} \right) - Au \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{1}{Ma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\xi uv) - \eta \frac{h'}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (uv) + \frac{H}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (v^2) = -\frac{H}{h} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{R_\sigma} \nabla^2 v - Av \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + Ma \left[\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\xi u \theta) - \eta \frac{h'}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (u \theta) + \frac{H}{h} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (v \theta) \right] = \nabla^2 \theta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \quad (16)$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{2\eta h'}{h} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} + \left[2 \left(\frac{h'}{h} \right)^2 - \frac{h''}{h} - \frac{h'}{h\xi} \right] \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \left[\left(\frac{h'\eta}{h} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{H}{h} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \quad (17)$$

$$\xi = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = u = 0 \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq H \quad (18)$$

$$\xi = W, \quad u = v = 0, \quad \theta = -Ste, \quad 0 \leq \eta \leq H \quad (19)$$

$$\eta = 0, \quad u = v = 0, \quad \theta = -Ste, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq W \quad (20)$$

$$\eta = H, \quad -\frac{H(1+h'^2)}{h} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} - h' \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} = \begin{cases} N \cdot B_f, & 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 \\ 0, & 1 < \xi \leq W \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{H(1+h'^2)}{h} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - 2h' \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{h'H(1+h'^2)}{h} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} + (1-h'^2) \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = -N \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_{\max} \quad (22)$$

$$v = h'u \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_{\max} \quad (23)$$

(13)-(16) (18)-(23) [8]

SIMPLER

Table 1

W	H	3	2
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, Table 2

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Table 1 Property values of Steel.^[6]

Variable	Value	Variable	Value
T_s	1523 K	T_1	1723 K
ρ	7200 kg/m ³	C_p	753 J/(kg K)
k_s	31.39 W/(mK)	k_1	15.48 W/(mK)
λ	2.47×10 ⁵ J/kg	μ	0.006 (Ns)/m ²
T_∞	303.7 K	q''	8×10 ⁷ W/m ²
r_0	1 mm		-10 ⁻⁴ N/(mK)
W	3 mm	σ_T	-10 ⁻⁵ N/(mK)
H	2 mm		-10 ⁻⁶ N/(mK)

Process Parameters

Pr	0.292
$R_\sigma [\sigma_T]$	65.6 [-10 ⁻⁶ N/(mK)] , 656 [-10 ⁻⁵ N/(mK)] , 6560 [-10 ⁻⁴ N/(mK)]
Ste	3.717
$B_f [q'']$	11.82 [6×10 ⁷ W/m ²] , 15.76 [8×10 ⁷ W/m ²] , 19.69 [10 ⁸ W/m ²]

Table 2 Grid refinement studies with the flat free surface(D=0).

R_σ	Grid number (r×z)	Present results	
		Width	Depth
6560	51×41	0.95	0.25
	61×41	0.96	0.23
	61×51	0.96	0.24
656	51×41	0.95	0.27
	61×41	0.93	0.25
	61×51	0.93	0.26
65.6	51×41	0.95	0.29
	61×41	0.93	0.29
	61×51	0.93	0.30

Table 3 Comparison of the present results with those from Ravindran et al.^[6]

R_σ	Present results			Ravindran et al. ^[6]		
	Width	Depth	θ_{max}	Width	Depth	θ_{max}
6560	0.96	0.23	2.745	0.96	0.19	2.765
656	0.93	0.25	3.636	0.93	0.25	3.695
65.6	0.93	0.29	4.385	0.91	0.28	4.259

61×51

가

Ravindran et al.^[6]

Table 3

(θ_{max}) 가 Ravindran et al.^[6]

k_1 k_s 가

4.

4.1

(D)

Fig. 2

(D=0)

Fig.

(D=0.1)

3

가

가

D=0.1

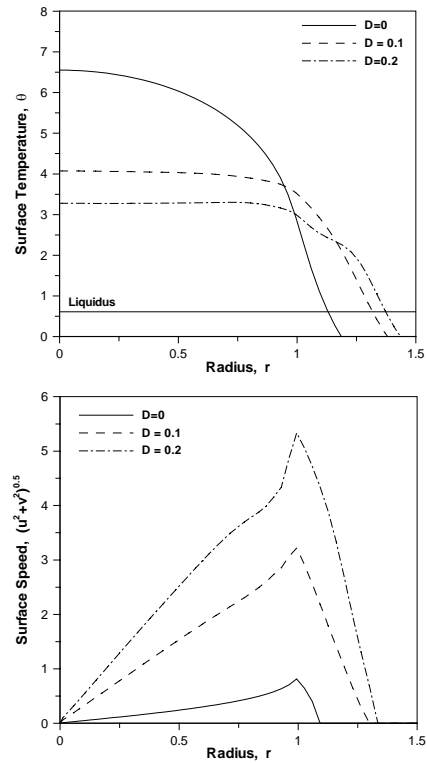


Fig. 2 Free surface temperature and velocity distributions with $R_\sigma=65.6$, $B_f=15.76$ and various D.

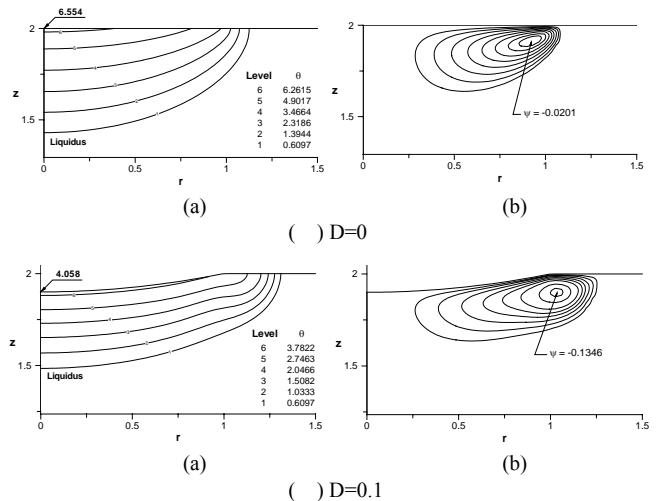


Fig. 3 (a) Isotherms and (b) streamlines with $R_\sigma=65.6$ and $B_f=15.76$.

Table 4 Effect of surface shape on the melt pool with $R_\sigma=65.6$ and $B_f=15.76$.

D	Melt depth	Melt width	Stream function minima, ψ_{\min}
0	0.55	1.09	-0.0201
0.1	0.41	1.3	-0.1346
0.2	0.32	1.34	-0.2246

Table 4

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4.2 (B_f)

$R_\sigma = 65.6$ ($\sigma_T = -10^{-6}$ N/mK)
 $B_f = 11.82$ ($q'' = 6 \times 10^7$ W/m²), 15.76 ($q'' = 8 \times 10^7$ W/m²)
 19.69 ($q'' = 10^8$ W/m²)

Fig. 4

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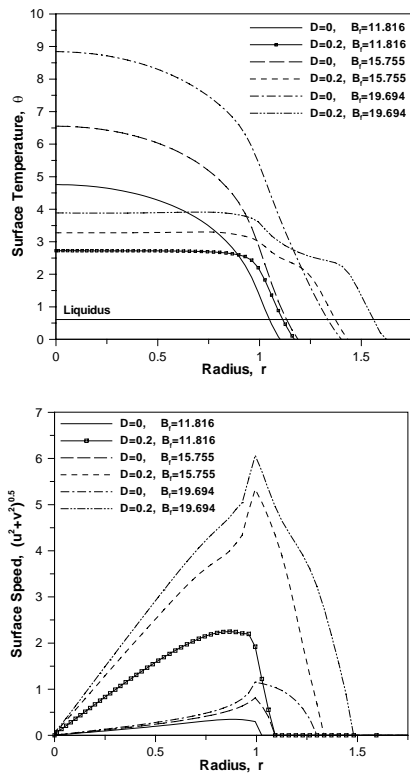


Fig. 4 Free surface temperature and velocity distributions with $R_\sigma=65.6$, various B_f and D.

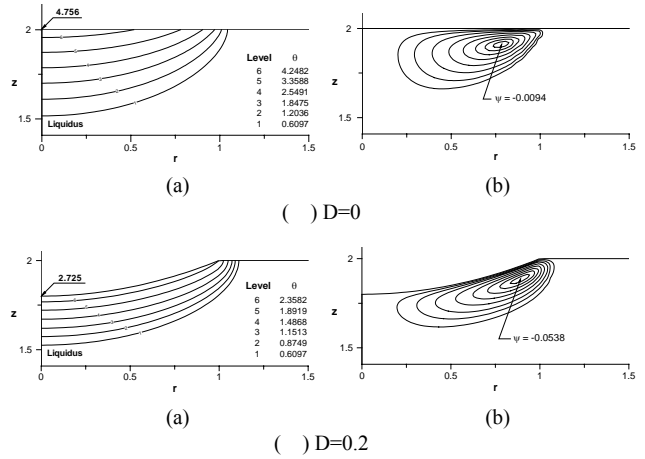


Fig. 5 (a) Isotherms and (b) streamlines with $R_\sigma=65.6$ and $B_f=11.82$.

Table 5 Effect of B_f on the melt pool with $R_\sigma = 65.6$.

B_f	D	Melt depth	Melt width	Stream function minima, ψ_{\min}
11.82	0	0.46	1.03	-0.0094
	0.2	0.26	1.09	-0.0538
19.69	0	0.69	1.3	-0.0507
	0.2	0.36	1.48	-0.3017

Fig. 5 $B_f = 11.82$ D=0 0.2

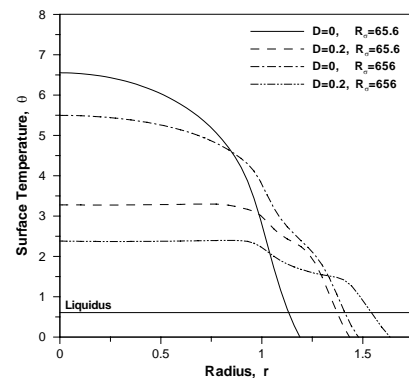
Table 5 (D) (melt aspect ratio, width to depth ratio)

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D=0 0.2 2.1 4.1

4.3 (R_σ)

Fig. 6 , R_σ

(dimensional) R_σ 가 D 가 0 0.2 Fig. 7



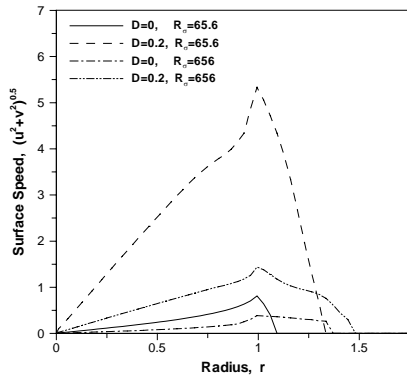


Fig. 6 Free surface temperature and velocity distributions with $B_f=15.76$, various R_σ and D .

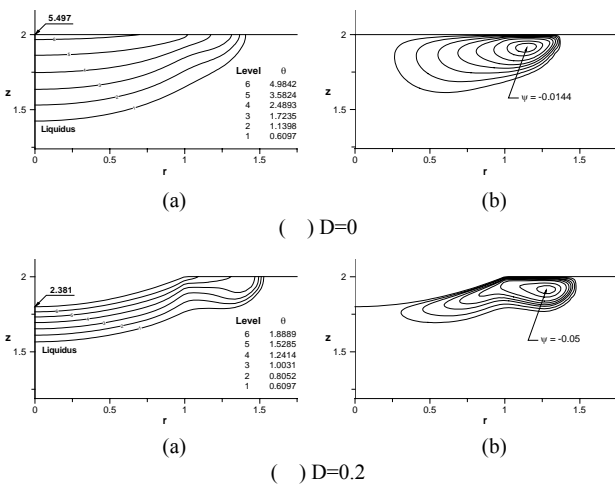


Fig. 7 (a) Isotherms and (b) streamlines with $R_\sigma=656$ and $B_f=15.76$.

Table 6 Effect of R_σ on the melt pool with $B_f=15.76$.

R_σ	D	Melt depth	Melt width	Stream function minima, ψ_{min}
656	0	0.55	1.37	-0.0144
	0.2	0.23	1.48	-0.05
65.6	0	0.55	1.09	-0.0201
	0.2	0.32	1.34	-0.2246

R_σ

Table 6

Ma 가

1.98 2.49

D=0.2 4.19 6.44

D=0.2

가
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 가
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 (dimensional) 가
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