

# A Study on the Keyhole Dynamics According to Polarization of Laser

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**Key Words :** Polarization, Laser welding, Keyhole, Fresnel

## Abstract

Three-dimensional transient keyhole profile is numerically analyzed for the case of stationary laser keyhole welding. Volume of fluid (VOF) method is adopted to track the free surface of molten metal based on the three governing equations which are continuity, momentum and energy equations. Multiple reflections of laser beam at the keyhole walls are also included in analysis through a real-time ray tracing technique. In this simulation, especially, polarization of laser is considered as an energy absorption mechanism following the Fresnel reflection theory. Both cases of linearly and circularly polarized beam are simulated and compared. The results show that the theoretically generated keyhole is asymmetrically stretched along the direction of polarization which is already observed experimentally before.

1.

. Niziev *et al* [3,4]

가 , (radial polarization)  
 , Ho *et al* [5,6] 가

. 1991 Dausinge [1] ,

가

70% 100% 가  
 . 1996 Sato *et al* [2]

Fresnel

, He 가 가 , [7]

가

가

2. Fresnel

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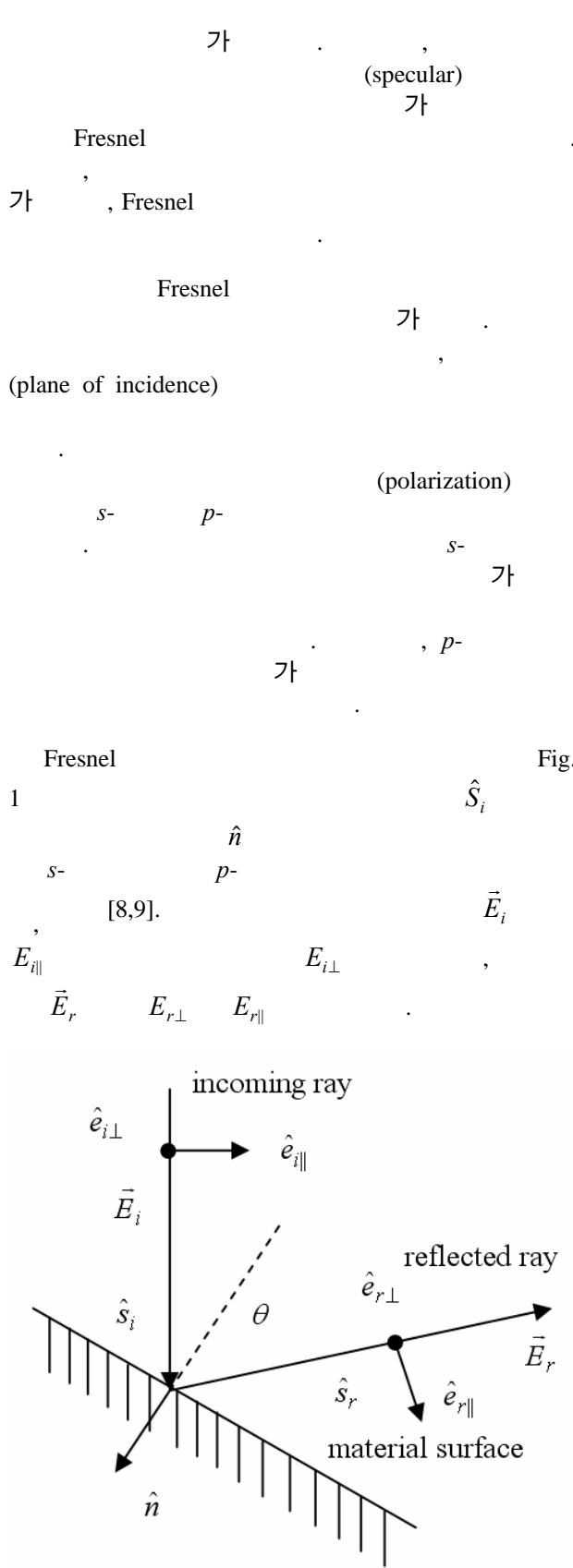


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of Fresnel reflection theory

Fresnel

$$E_{r\perp} = E_{i\perp} \frac{n_1 \cos \theta - p + qi}{n_1 \cos \theta + p - qi} = E_{i\perp} r_{\perp} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{r\parallel} = E_{i\parallel} \frac{p - n_1 \sin \theta \tan \theta + qi}{p + n_1 \sin \theta \tan \theta - qi} r_{\perp} \quad (2)$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (n_2^2 - k_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2 + 4n_2^2 k_2^2 \right\}^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2} (n_2^2 - k_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (n_2^2 - k_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2 + 4n_2^2 k_2^2 \right\}^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2} (n_2^2 - k_2^2 - n_1^2 \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$c_r = \frac{E_{r\parallel} E_{r\parallel}^* + E_{r\perp} E_{r\perp}^*}{E_{i\parallel} E_{i\parallel}^* + E_{i\perp} E_{i\perp}^*} \quad (5)$$

$$c_a = 1 - c_r \quad (6)$$

Newtonian, VOF(volume of fluid), Fig. 2, 2mm, (drilling), 1mm

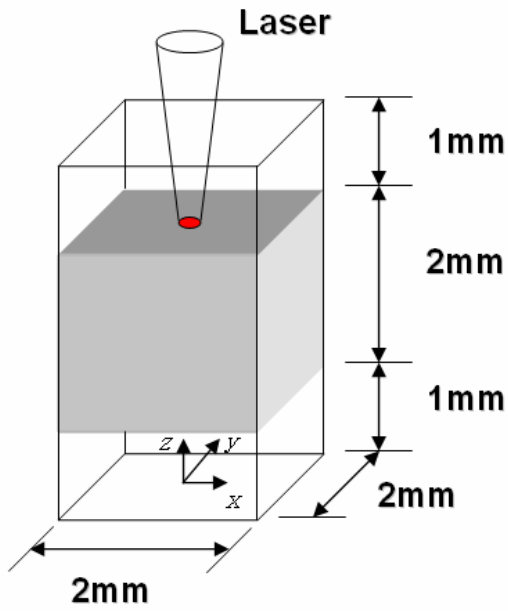


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of keyhole simulation

$$K \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = \eta_F q_L - h_A (T - T_\infty) - \sigma_s \varepsilon_r (T^4 - T_\infty^4) - q_{vap} \quad (7)$$

$$-p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial n} = -p_r + \frac{\gamma}{R_c} \quad (8)$$

$$q_L(x, y, z) = \frac{3Q}{\pi r_L^2} \exp\left(-3 \frac{x^2 + y^2}{r_L^2}\right) \quad (9)$$

$$p_r \cong 0.54 P_0 \exp\left(L_v \frac{T - T_b}{RTT_b}\right) \quad (10)$$

,  $q_L$   $p_r$  가 (Gaussian)

(recoil pressure) ,  $r_L$

,  $L_v$  ,  $R$  ,

$p_0$  ,  $T$   $T_b$   
가 .

(7)

$h_A$  ,  $\sigma_s$   $\varepsilon_r$   
Stefan-Boltzmann , (emissivity)  
,  $T_\infty$  가 .  $\eta_F$

Frensel

(6)  $C_a$

(8) ,  $R_c$   $\gamma$   
(curvature) 가

$$K \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = -h_A (T - T_\infty) - \sigma_s \varepsilon_r (T^4 - T_\infty^4) \quad (11)$$

$$-p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial n} = \frac{\gamma}{R_c} \quad (12)$$

Tab. 1

Table 1 Properties used in simulation

Names of properties	Value
Density	6740 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Thermal conductivity	27.2 W/mK
Specific heat	710 J/kgK
Latent heat of fusion	277 kJ/kg
Latent heat of vaporization	7340 kJ/kg
Liquidus temperature	1729 K
Solidus temperature	1660 K
Boiling point	3034 K
Dynamic viscosity	0.004 kg/ms
Surface tension	1.8 N/m
Refractive index of air	1
Reflective index of metal	3.26
Absorptive index of metal	4.34

4.

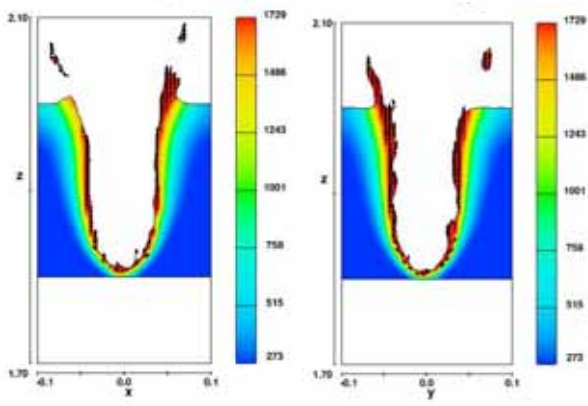
Fig. 3

$z$   $y-z$   $x-z$   
5kW 가  
6.1ms

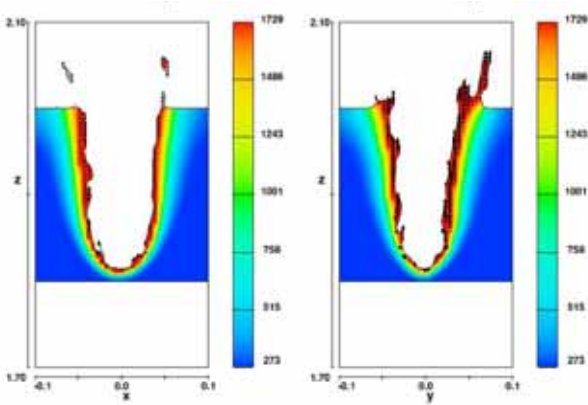
(b)

$x-z$

가  $y-z$



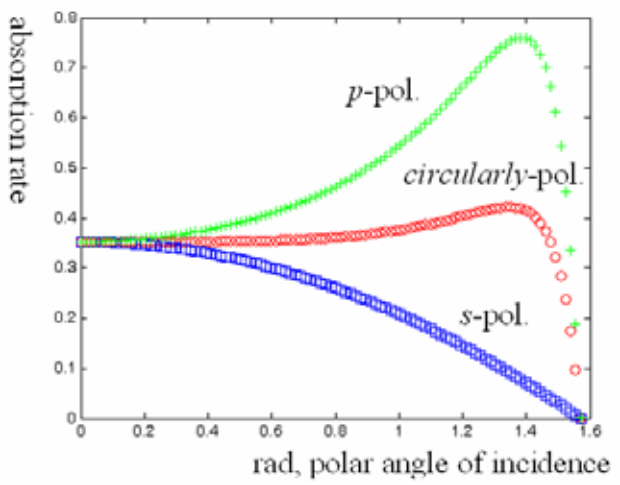
(a) Keyhole shapes in  $x$ - $z$  and  $y$ - $z$  planes for circularly polarized beam



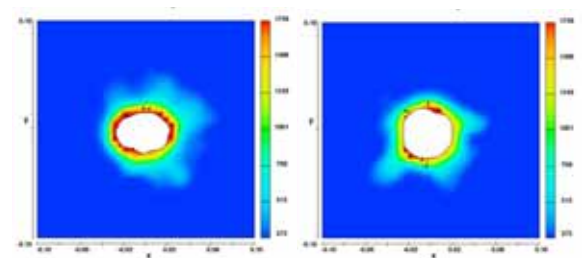
(b) Keyhole shapes in  $x$ - $z$  and  $y$ - $z$  planes for linearly polarized beam

**Fig. 3** Comparison of keyhole width for circularly and linearly polarized beam.

Fig. 4  
Fresnel



**Fig. 4** Typical absorptivity tendency of Fresnel reflection theory according to polarization



(a) Linear polarization (b) Circular polarization

**Fig. 5** Bottom of drilled hole.

$x$ - $z$   $y$ - $z$   $p$ -  
 $s$ -  
 $p$ -  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 $x$ - $z$   
 $y$ - $z$   
 , Fig. 4  
 가  
 가 , Fig. 5  
 가

5.

Fresnel

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