

Title	High speed welding of thin steel plates with high power and high power density diode laser system
Author(s)	Abe, Nobuyuki; Higashino, Ritsuko; Nakagawa, Naoki et al.
Citation	Transactions of JWRI. 2000, 29(1), p. 105-106
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://doi.org/10.18910/6881
rights	
Note	

Osaka University Knowledge Archive : OUKA

<https://ir.library.osaka-u.ac.jp/>

Osaka University

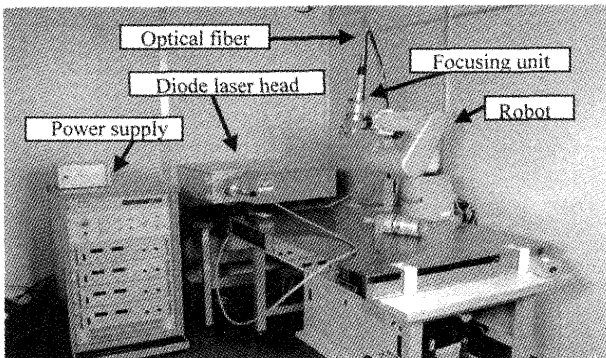
High speed welding of thin steel plates with high power and high power density diode laser system[†]

Nobuyuki ABE*, Ritsuko HIGASHINO**, Naoki NAKAGAWA**,
Masahiro TSUKAMOTO***, Shuichi NOGUCHI**** and Shoji MIYAKE*****

KEY WORDS: (High power) (Diode laser) (High speed welding) (Materials processing)
(Beam characteristics)

In the previous report, a 2kW class high power density direct diode laser materials processing system was developed and its processing characteristics were examined. Full penetration single pass welding was successfully achieved for a 5mm thick SUS304 stainless steel plate at a welding speed of 0.24m/min, with a parallel bead shape and no welding defects by the system¹⁾. In this report, high speed welding of thin steel plates from 1mm thickness to 5mm thickness is reported

Figure 1 shows a photograph of the 2kW diode laser materials processing system. Four 1kW diode



Diode laser head
Wave length: 807 and 940nm
Size: 520 × 700 × 220mm
Weight: 90kg

Power supply unit
Output: 50V, 70A × 4
Size: 553 × 600 × 970mm
Weight: 160kg

Water cooling unit
Size: 560 × 730 × 1650mm
Weight: 100kg

Focusing unit
Focusing distance: 50, 60mm
Weight: 0.98, 2kg

Fig.1 2kW class diode laser system

stack modules (one pair with an 807nm wavelength and another pair with a 940nm wavelength) were combined using a wavelength and polarization coupling method. The beam delivered through the optical fiber was focused with a focusing unit installed on 5-axis robot. The size of the laser head is 520L × 700W × 220Hmm, and the weight is 90kg. The size of the power source equipment is 553L × 600W × 970Hmm. Compared with 2kW class CO₂ or Nd:YAG laser, this direct diode laser materials processing system is very compact.

Figure 2 shows the beam profiles at different energy and working distances. The minimum beam

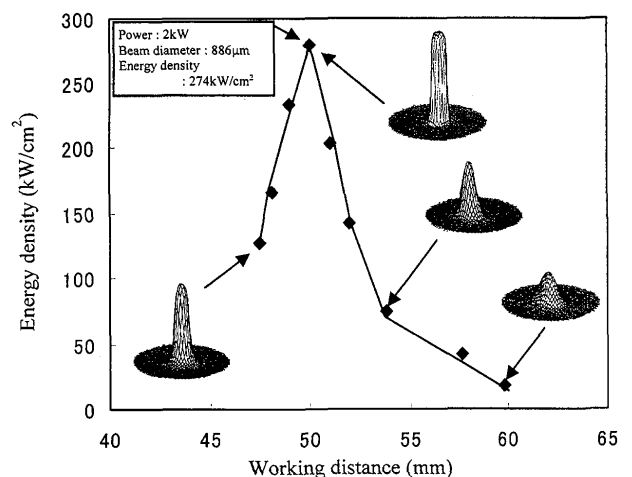


Fig.2 Beam focusing characteristic

[†] Received on May 31, 2000

* Associate Professor

** Graduate Student, Osaka University

*** Research Associate

**** Professor

***** Technology Research Institute of Osaka Prefecture

Transactions of JWRI is published by Joining and Welding Research Institute of Osaka University, Ibaraki, Osaka 567-0047, Japan.

diameter was obtained at a objective distance of 50.1mm from the focusing lens. The beam profile at the focal point was top-hat shaped. The $1/e^2$ beam diameter was 886 μ m, and a mean power density of 274kW/cm² was achieved. However, the tendency was seen that with increasing distance from the focal point the energy density decreased significantly.

The processing characteristics of the high power density direct diode laser were evaluated for thin plate of SUS304 stainless steel and SS400 mild steel. **Figure 3 and 4** shows the relationship between the welding speed and penetration depth for bead on plate welding of thin plates with various thickness of SUS304 stainless steel and SS400 mild steel. For both steels a penetration depth of 0.85mm was obtained at a welding speed of 5m/min. The penetration depths of conventional CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers also are shown in order to compare with these results. The penetration depth of 5kW CO₂ laser is 1.5 times deeper than 2kW diode laser. However, it is nearly equivalent to the penetration depth obtained by the diode laser when it is converted into 2kW since their beam diameters are nearly equal. An equivalent penetration depth to that of a 1.8kW Nd:YAG laser was also obtained. It was proven that a high power and high power density diode laser can achieve the equivalent welding characteristics compared with conventional CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers.

References

- 1) N. Abe, R. Higashino, S. Noguchi and S. Miyake: Trans. JWRI, Vol.28, No.2, (1999), 9.
- 2) N. Fukuda, T. Matsumoto, Y. Kondo, A. Ohmori and Y. Arata: Proc. of the 6th Int. Symp. JWS, Nagoya, (1996), 225.
- 3) U. Matsumoto: Welding Technique. Vol.41, No.11, (1993), 90.

- 4) E. Matsui, K. Okino, K. Takenaka and K. Wasio: Proc. of the 26th Laser Materials Processing Society. Osaka, (1991), 121.

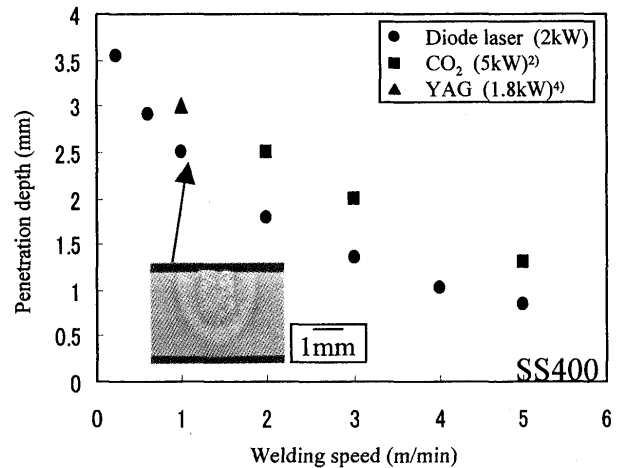


Fig.3 Penetration depth dependency of SUS304 stainless steel on welding speed

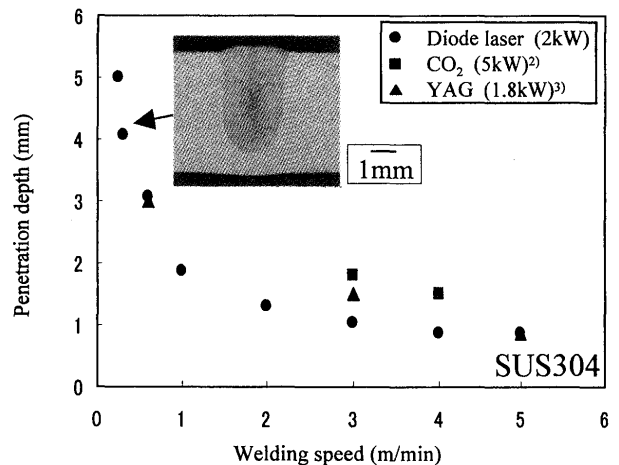


Fig.4 Penetration depth dependency for SS400 mild steel on welding speed