

Numerical Study of Microstructural Evolution of IN625 During Pulsed Laser Welding

Paper ID: ICAM-2026-1234

Rakibul Islam Kanak¹ Badhon Kumar¹

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

15th International Conference on Mechanical Engineering (ICME) 2025
December 17-18, 2025
BUET, Dhaka, Bangladesh



Outline

1 Introduction

2 Methodology

3 Model Validation

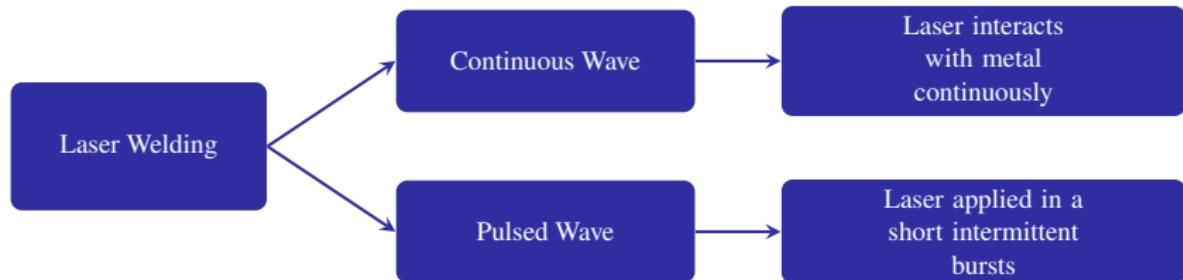
4 Results

5 Conclusion

Introduction

Laser Welding

One of the most preferred welding techniques due to excellent precision and high energy density – produces excellent quality joints.



Our work

Why Pulsed Laser welding

It enables finer control of heat input and melt-pool dynamics – thus controlling the cooling rate and grain growth.

Why Nickel Based Alloy

They have excellent properties like low density yet high toughness, bio-compatibility, and excellent resistance to creep, corrosion, and high temperatures

Our Work

This work utilizes a **Cellular Automata (CA)** based microstructural simulation to establish *predictive process-structure relationships*, directly informing the optimization of weld quality in the alloy **Inconel 625**.

Mathematical modeling

Thermo-fluid transport equations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} \right] = \nabla \cdot \mu \nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla p - \rho \beta T - T_0 \mathbf{g} - \mu \frac{180}{\lambda^2} \frac{f_s^2}{1 - f_s^3} \mathbf{u}$$

$$\rho c_p \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} T \right] = \nabla \cdot k \nabla T + \rho L_f \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} Q$$

Model Validation

The numerical model was validated using experimental data from the *NIST Additive Manufacturing Benchmark 2018 Challenge* across 3 distinct welding conditions:

Case	Power (W)	Speed (mm/s)
A	137.9	400
B	179.2	800
C	179.2	1200

Validation Metrics

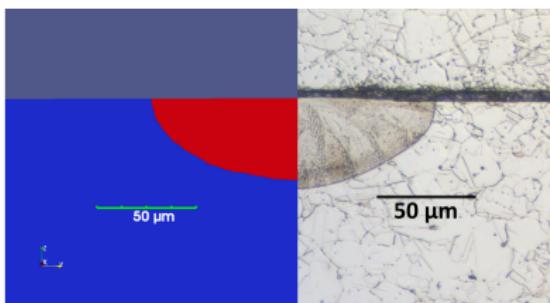
- Melt pool geometry
- Cooling rates
- Microstructure predictions

Table: Welding Process Parameters

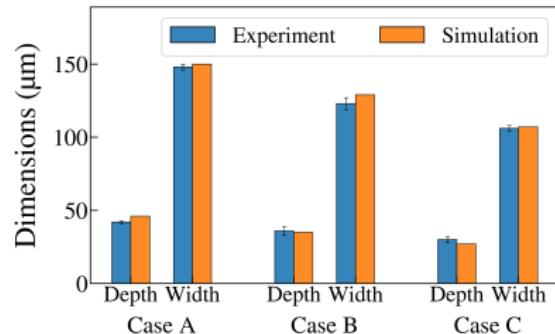
* *NIST AM Bench* is an international benchmark series for validating computational models against standardized additive manufacturing experiments.

Thermo-Fluid Validation

The thermo-fluid model was validated by comparing predicted melt pool dimensions (depth and width) against experimental measurements through qualitative and quantitative analysis.

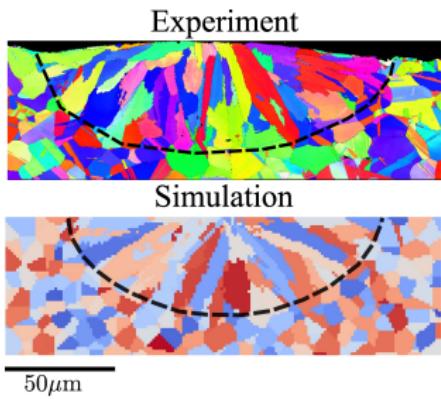


(a) Qualitative comparison of melt pool morphology for case B

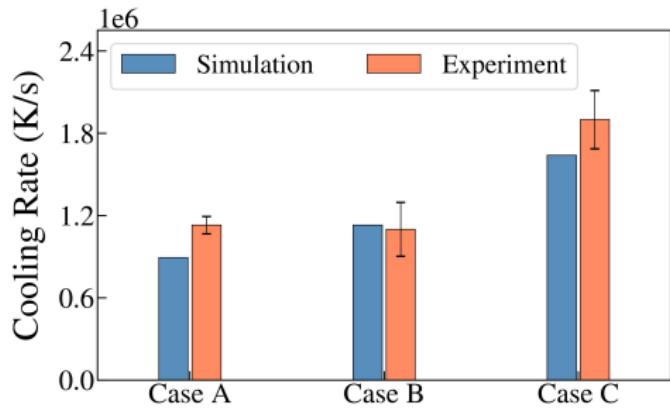


(b) Quantitative validation of melt pool dimensions for all 3 cases

Microstructure Validation



(a) Qualitative comparison of grain structure (Case B)



(b) Quantitative validation of grain dimensions

Pulse Laser Setup

- Four pulsed welding cases: 2, 8, 20, and 50 kHz
- AMMT Case B parameters with 0.5 duty cycle
- Peak power doubled to maintain equivalent average power

Results

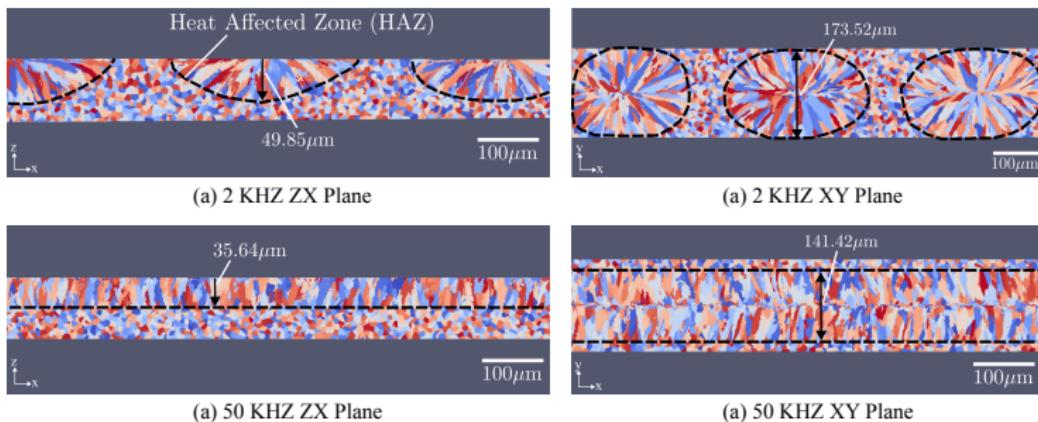


Figure: Caption

Results

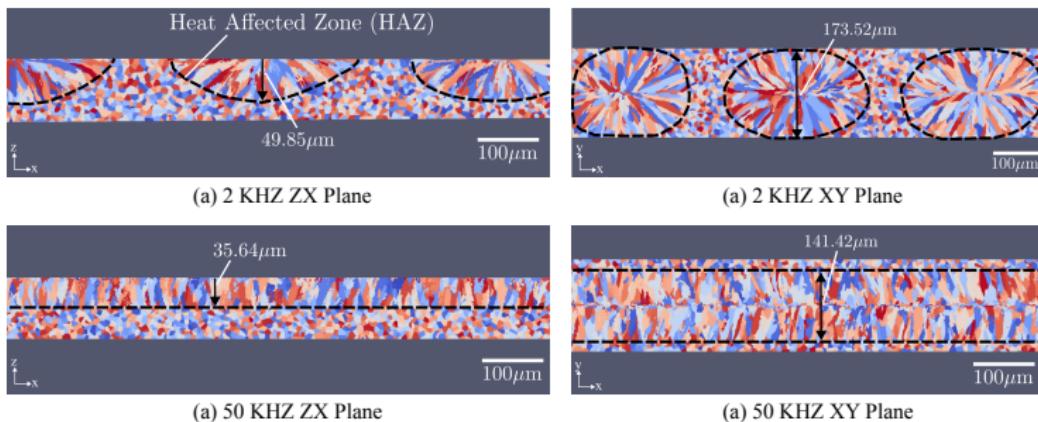


Figure: Caption

Conclusion