

IIT MADRAS Technology Transfer Office TTO - IPM Cell



Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

A METHOD FOR JOINING TWO OR MORE DISSIMILAR METALLIC **COMPONENTS AND A SYSTEM THEREOF IITM Technology Available for Licensing**

Problem Statement

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

- The technical problem discussed herein stating that how to reduce formation of intermetallic compounds around а welded portion in laser welding process.
- · Such an objective technical problem is addressed by a method for joining two or more dissimilar metallic components.

Technology Category/Market

Technology: Joining two or more dissimilar metallic components;

Industry & Applications: Laser Industry, Fiber optics, Optical Transmission Industries.

Market: The global Filler metal market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 12% during the forecast period of 2024-2031.

Intellectual Property

IITM IDF Ref. 2001; IN Patent No. 529025 (Granted)

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL-3/4, Proof of Concept ready, tested & validated in Laboratory

Research Lab

Prof. SOUNDARAPANDIAN S; Prof. VIJAYARAGHAVAN L; Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

Technology

- Present invention describes a method for joining two or more dissimilar metallic **components**. (Refer Figs. 1,2 and 3)
- Said method comprises the steps of :

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Technology

To be begin with, aligning, a first metallic component and а second metallic component;

Further step. inducing, a laser beam at an overlapping portion of the first metallic and the second component metallic component, by splitting the laser beam into at least two beams.

- This method splits the laser beam into the first beam & induced at the first spot is for pre-heating & the second beam induced at the second spot is for conduction welding, which lowers the interaction time of the laser beam with the overlapping portion of the metallic components & reduces formation of intermetallic compounds around the welded portion.
- The reduction of intermetallic compounds during welding **improves** the ioint strength of the weld.

Aligning a first metallic component and a second metallic component			
Inducing a laser beam and splitting into at least two beams at an overlapping portion of the first metallic component and the second metallic component			
Pre-heating the first metallic component by a first beam induced on a first spot on the overlapping portion			
Conduction welding by a second beam at a second spot defined downstream of the first spot			

Fig.1 shown a flow chart of claimed method;

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Images

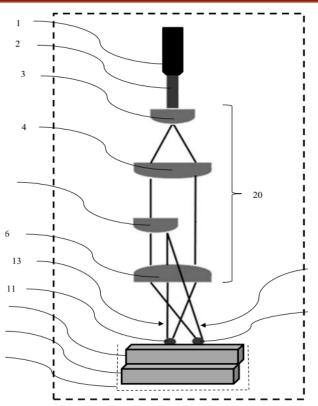


Fig.2 shown a system for joining two or more dissimilar metals;

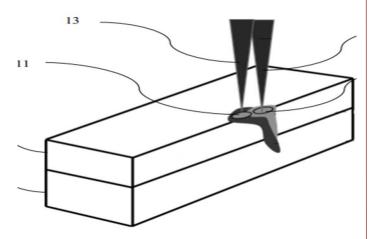


Fig.3 shown schematic view of at least two beams simultaneously induced at a first spot & a second spot over an overlapping portion of a first metallic component & a second metallic component

Key Features / Value Proposition

* Technical Perspective:

Important Features:

- Facilitates the splitting of a high-power laser beam into at least two beams results in higher penetration depth compared to a single laser beam.
- Further, the metallic components joined by splitting the laser beam exhibits higher tensile shear strength of the joint.

Improved Performance:

- The focusing lens is positioned at about 50-• **100 mm** from the first metallic component.
- (Refer fig.2)
- The distance between the first spot and the second spot is in the range of **0.5-1.5mm**.
- The shielding gas may be supplied at a pressure of at least 0.5 bar and a flow rate of at least 25 I/min to avoid oxidation of molten weld pool **during** conduction welding.

Experimental Details:

The splitting of the laser beam by the beam splitter may improve the conduction of laser beam between steel & aluminum alloy.

* Industrial Perspective:

Universally applicable in the **Optical fiber** industries, Optical Transmission Industries.

Reference Details

SI No	Descriptio n	SI No	Description
100	System	4	Collimator
20	Beam Splitter	5	Quartz glass
1	Laser Device	6	Focusing Lens
2	Laser Beam (12, 13) – 1 st & 2 nd beam.	7,8	1 st & 2 nd metallic component
3	Splitting Lens	10, 11	1 ST & 2 nd Spot

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