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# Mikrofügen mit Faserlasern durch prozessangepasste Strahlmodulation

## Precision fiber laser joining with process adapted beam modulation

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# OUTLINE

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- Metal Welding
  - Definition of micro welding
  - Making use of the potential of high brilliance
  - Fields of application
- Polymer Welding
  - Functional principle
  - Polymer welding with high brilliance laser sources
- Summary

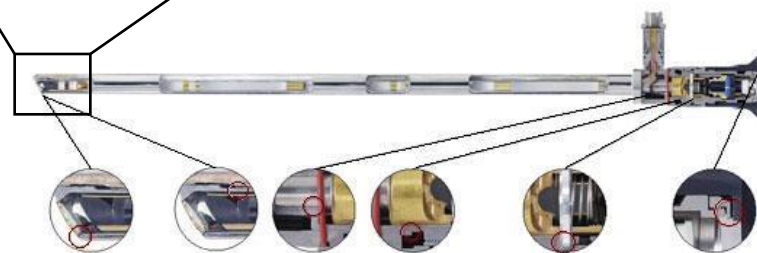
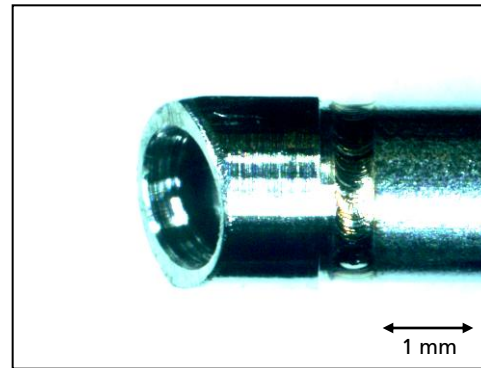
# Definition of Laser Micro Welding

## Spatially

- Component Size: One Dimension  $\ll 1$  mm
- Spot or Seam Welds, Weld Width  $< 500$   $\mu\text{m}$

## Temporally

- Welding Time: 1 - 100 ms



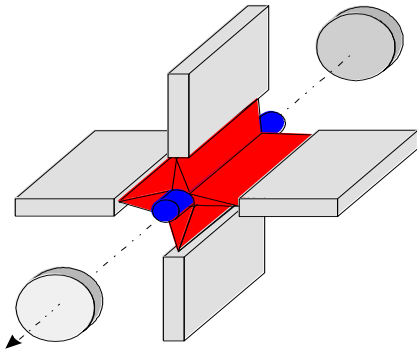
Joints and Connectors

Source: Olympus Winter&Ibe

# Solid State Laser Beam Sources

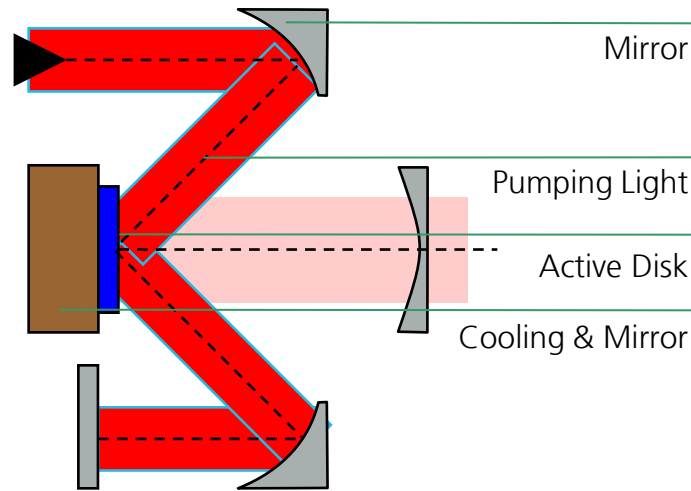
## Functional principles

### Rod Laser



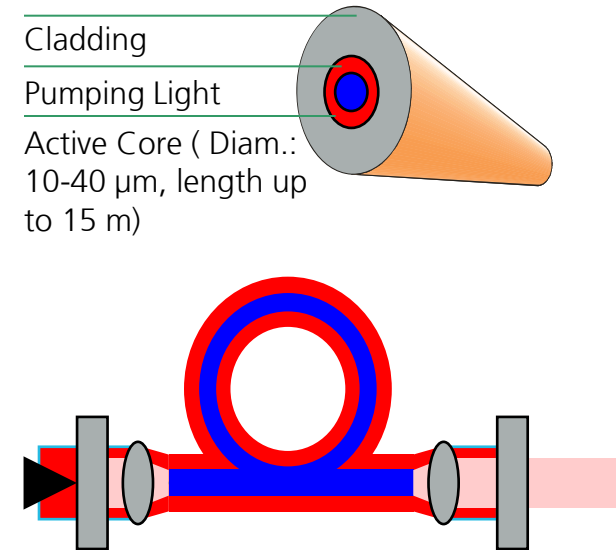
Focus Diameter:  
100 – 400  $\mu\text{m}$

### Thin Disk Laser



Focus Diameter :  
50 – 100  $\mu\text{m}$

### Fiber Laser

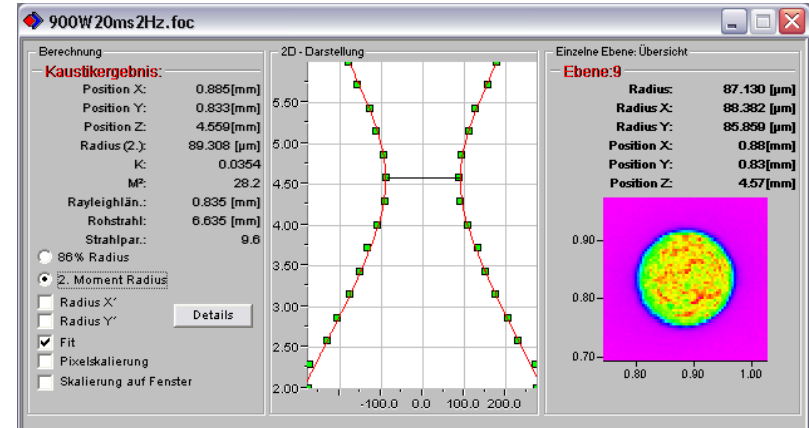


Focus Diameter :  
10 – 50  $\mu\text{m}$

# Laser Beam Source

## Pulsed Nd:YAG Laser

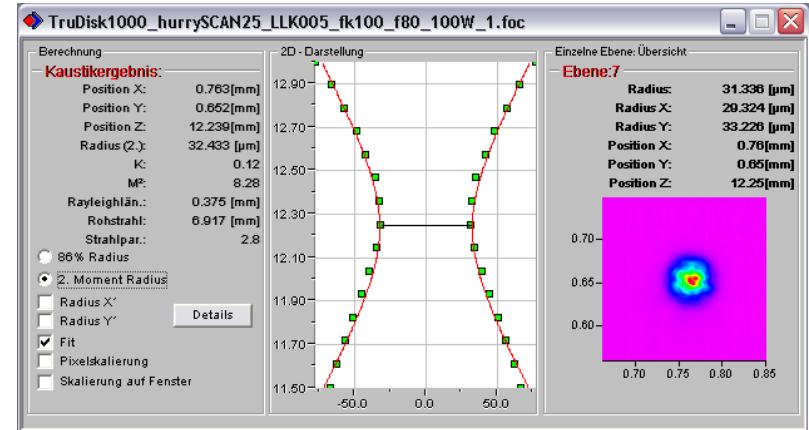
Source	HL 62P
Laser Medium	Nd:YAG
Wavelength / nm	1 064
Mode of Operation	Pulsed
Max. Output Power / W	3 000@10ms
Beam Guide	Fiber
Focal Length / mm	80
Focus Diameter / $\mu\text{m}$	180
Rayleigh Length / $\mu\text{m}$	835



# Laser Beam Source

## Thin Disk Laser

Source	TruDisk 1000
Laser Medium	Yb:YAG
Wavelength / nm	1 030
Mode of Operation	cw
Max. Output Power / W	1 000
Beam Guide	Fiber
Focal Length / mm	80
Focus Diameter / $\mu\text{m}$	60
Rayleigh Length / $\mu\text{m}$	375

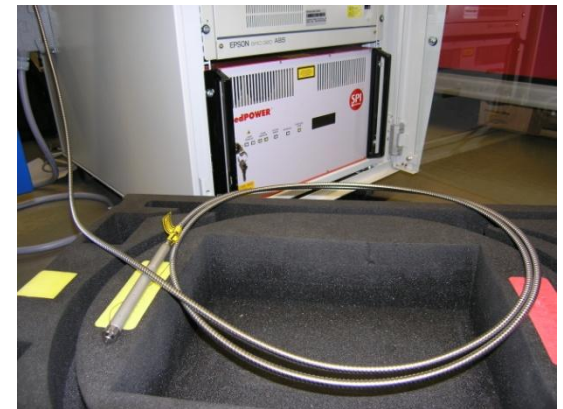
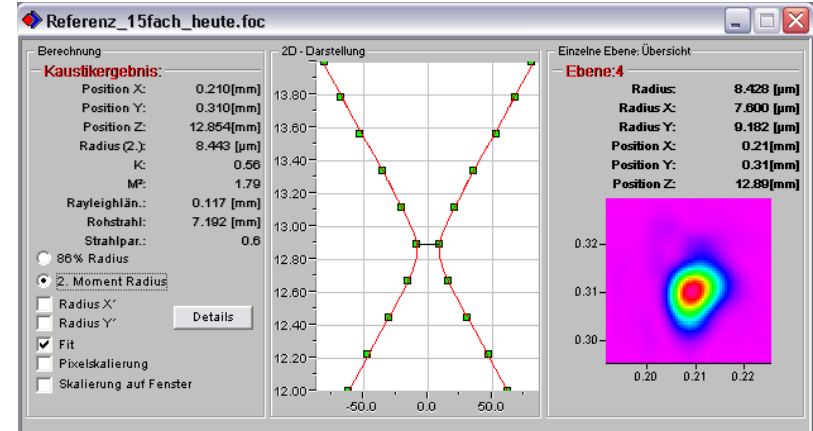


Source: Trumpf

# Laser Beam Source

## Fiber Laser

Source	SPI 200 C
Laser Medium	Yb:Glass
Wavelength / nm	1 075
Mode of Operation	cw
Max. Output Power / W	200
Beam Guide	Fiber
Focal Length / mm	80
Focus Diameter / $\mu\text{m}$	20
Rayleigh Length / $\mu\text{m}$	117



# Fields of Application

## Automotive

- Electric Contacts

## Micro Mechanics

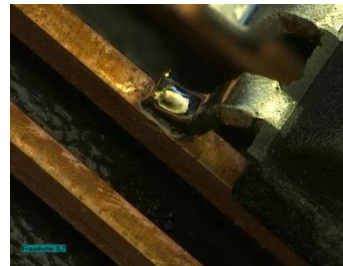
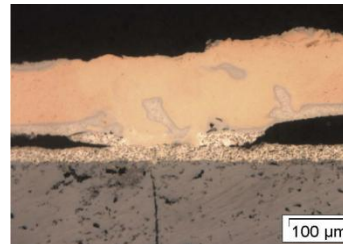
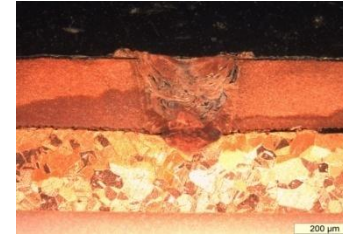
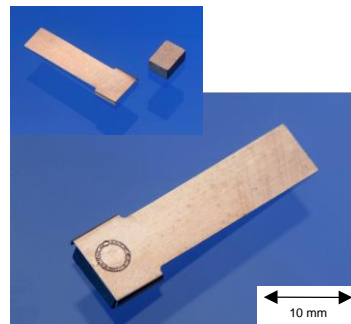
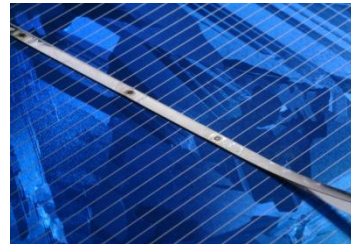
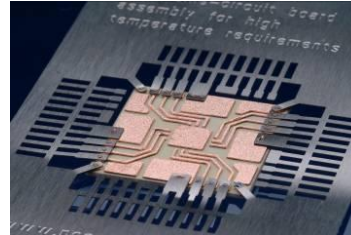
- Mechanical Contacts

## Medical Engineering

- Electric Contacts, Seals

## (Consumer-)Electronics

- Electric Contacts

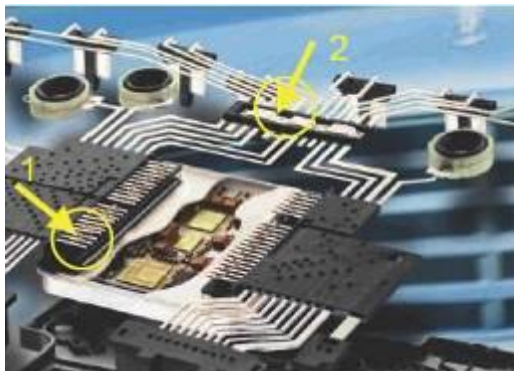


- Overlap- and butt joints
- Wire connections
- Highly reflective materials
- Limited welding depth



# Spot Welding

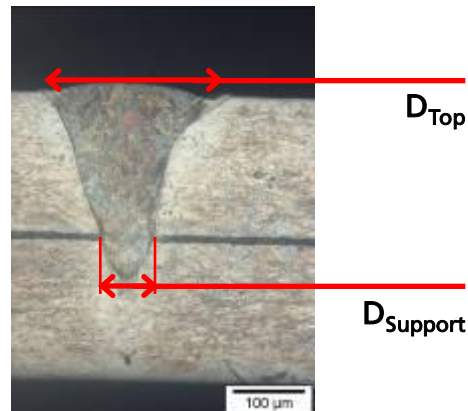
- Electronic Components
- High Throughput
- Controllable Weld Properties



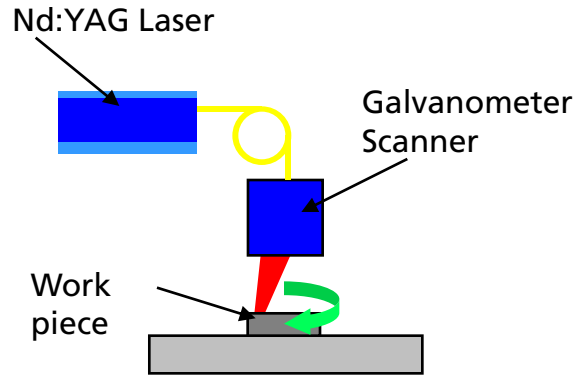
Source: Robert Bosch GmbH

## Common Problems with Spot Welding

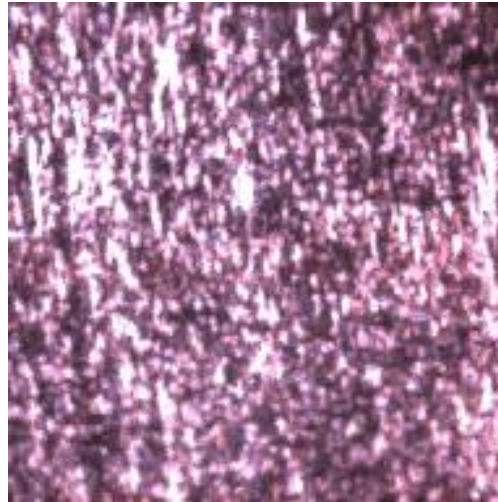
- Small Supporting Joint Diameter
- Sensitive to Depth Variation
- Porosity due to Melt Pool Overheating



# Micro Ring Welding



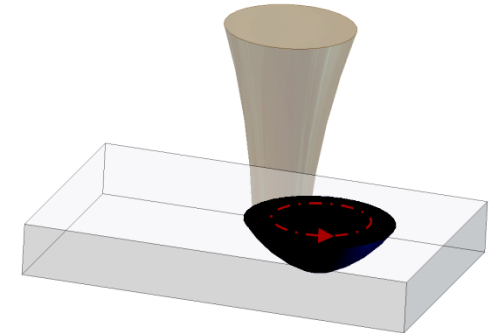
- Multiple Revolutions
- Ring Diameter ~ Beam Diameter
- Overlapping Irradiation Pattern



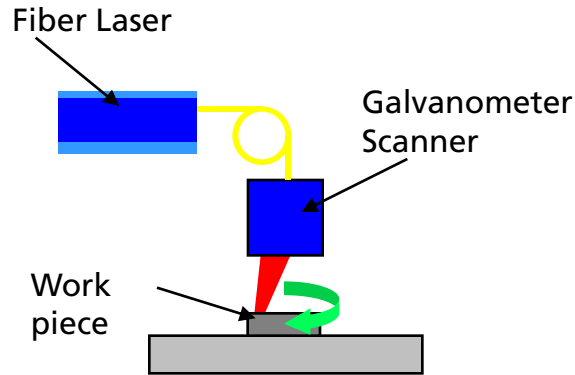
$$P = 3.75 \text{ kW}$$

$$2w = 400 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$$

$$D_{\text{circle}} = 300 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$$



# Micro Ring Welding



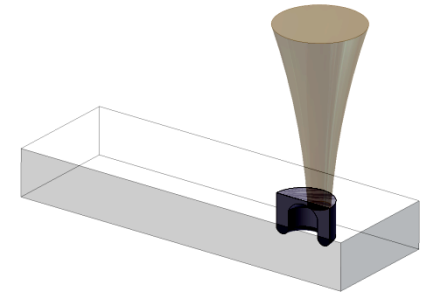
- Multiple Revolutions
- Ring Diameter > Beam Diameter
- Non-Overlapping Irradiation Pattern



$$P = 100 \text{ W}$$

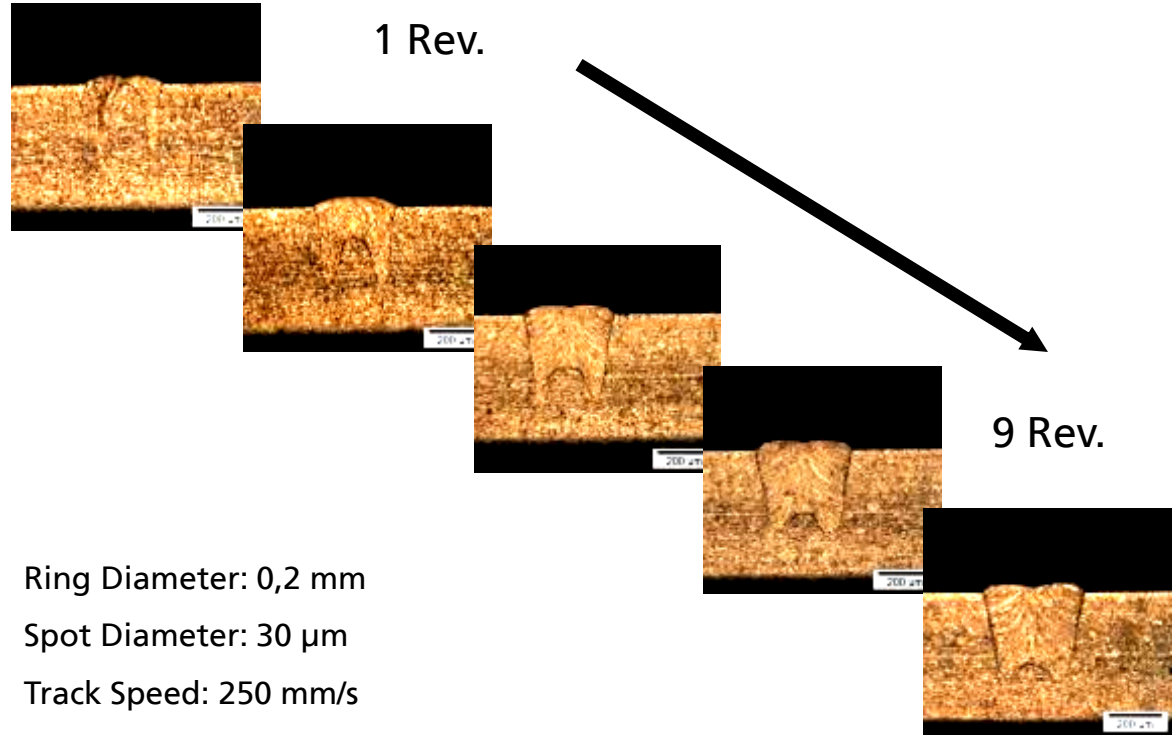
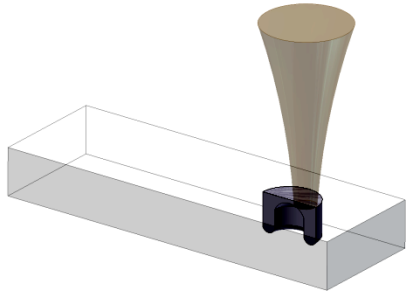
$$2w = 30 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$D_{\text{circle}} = 500 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$



# Micro Ring Welding

## Melt Pool Formation

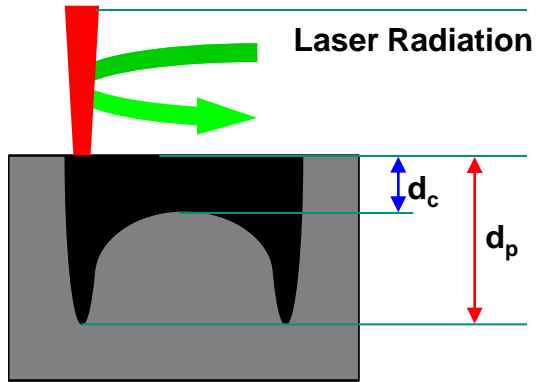


- Peripheral Depth: Path of the Laser Beam
- Central Depth: Heat Accumulation

Ring Diameter: 0,2 mm  
Spot Diameter: 30 µm  
Track Speed: 250 mm/s  
Laser Power: 100 W  
Material: Stainless Steel,  $t = 500 \mu\text{m}$

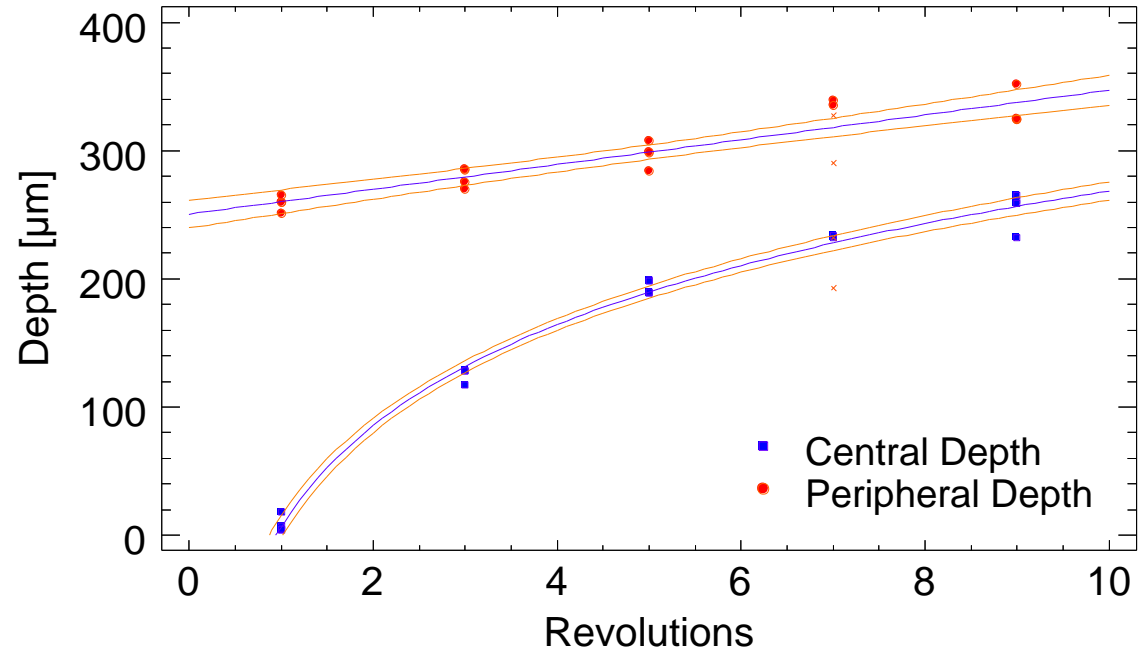
# Micro Ring Welding

## Melt Pool Formation



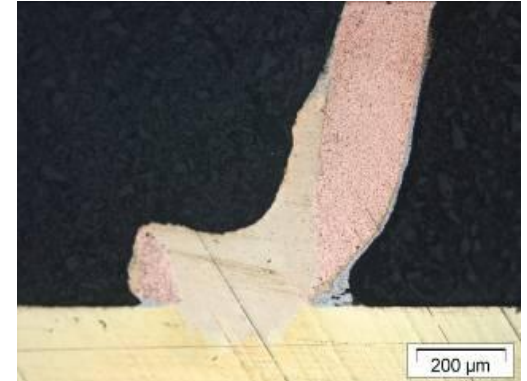
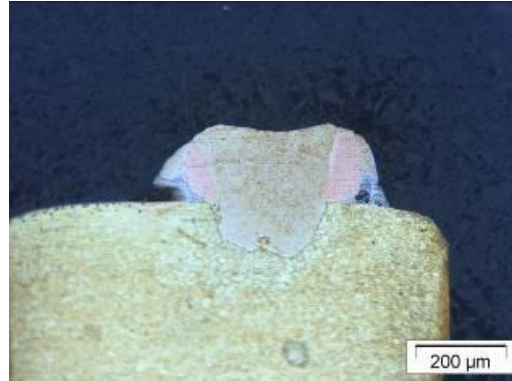
■ Peripheral Depth:  
Linear increase

■ Central Depth:  
Logarithmic increase



# Micro Ring Welding

## Welding of Electronic Components



### Welding of SMDs

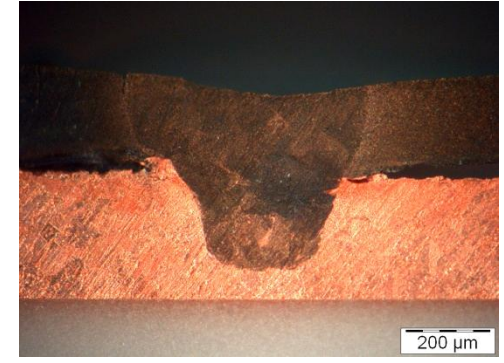
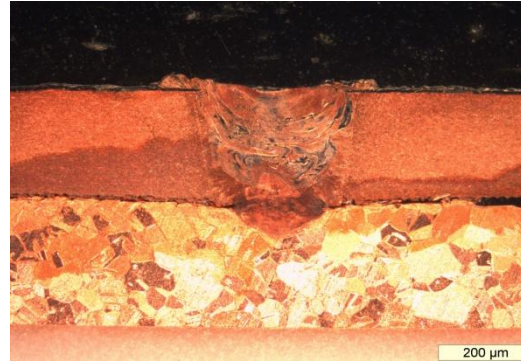
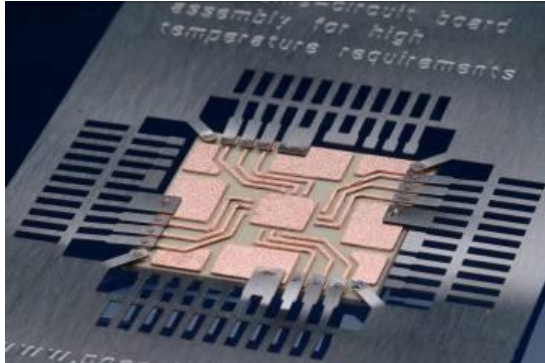
- Contact size: 0,5 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Material thickness:  
t = 0,2 mm
- Ring Diameter:  
0,3 mm

- No porosity
- Cylindrical melt pool
- High supporting joint diameter



# Micro Ring Welding

## Welding of Metal Coated Ceramic Substrates



### Welding of DCBs

- Contact size: 1 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Leadframe: t = 0,2 mm
- Cladding: t = 0,3 mm

### Spot welding

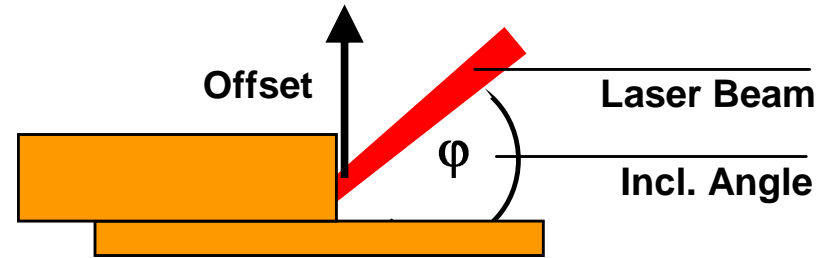
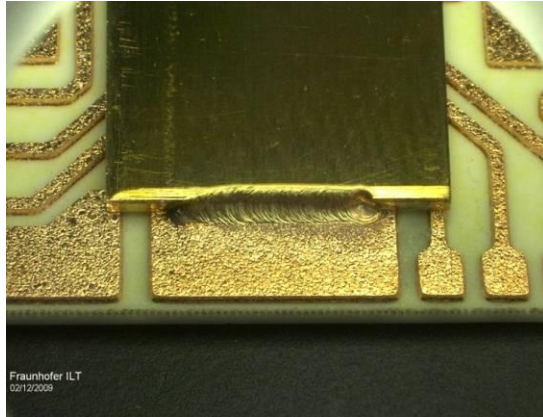
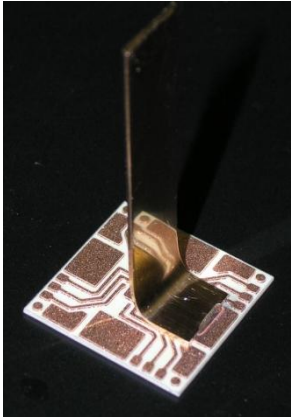
- $2w = 180 \mu\text{m}$
- $P = 1,3 - 2,5 \text{ kW (Peak)}$
- $T_h = 5 - 10 \text{ ms}$
- $E_p = 5 - 10 \text{ J}$

### Ring welding

- $2w = 20 \mu\text{m}$
- $P = 320 \text{ W}$
- $T_h = 18 \text{ ms}$
- $E_p = 5,8 \text{ J}$

# Micro Ring Welding

## Fillet Welds with moving rings



### Sample:

- DCB: Cu-Cladding  $t = 0,3$  mm
- Contact Fin: CuSn6,  $t = 0,8$  mm
- Overlap Weld not reliable due to material thickness
- Fillet Weld by Spatial Power Modulation

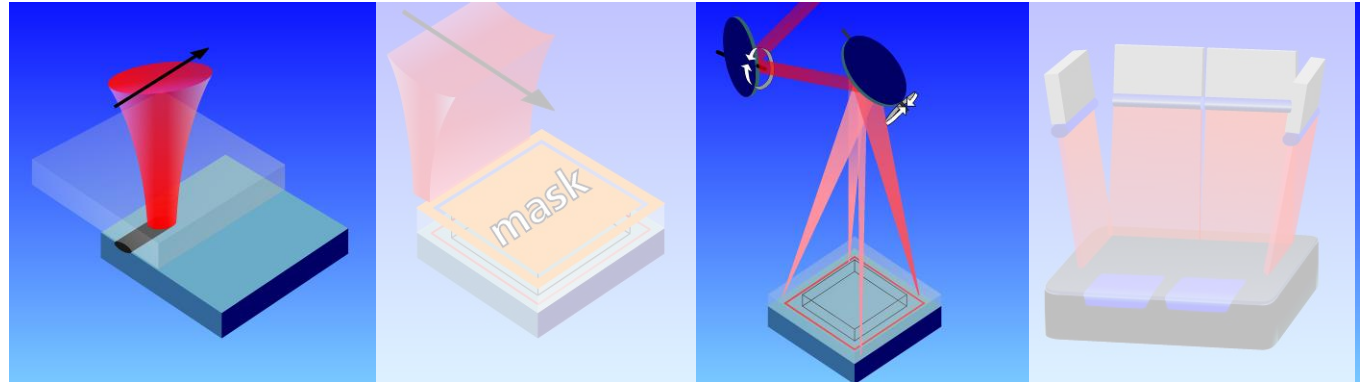
### Parameters:

- $P = 500 - 700$  W
- $S = 0.2 - 0.6$  mm
- $V_f = 30$  mm/s
- $A = 0,3$  mm
- $f = 1\ 000$  Hz
- $\alpha = 20^\circ$



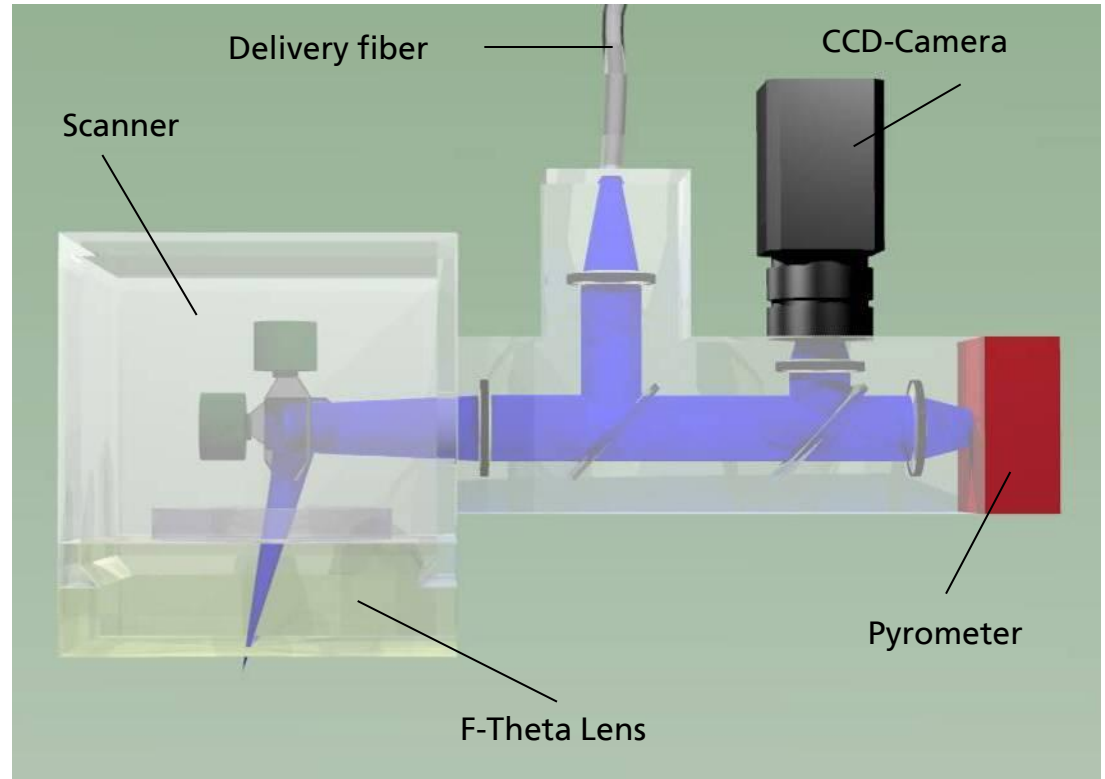
# Polymer Welding

## Laser Sources and Welding Techniques



	Contour	Mask	Quasi-simultaneous	Simultaneous
Laser source	HPDL / Nd:YAG/Fiber	HLDL	HPDL / Nd:YAG / Fiber Laser	HPDL
Spot diameter [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	> 200 / 20 / 10	50 x 40000	> 200 / 20 / 10	-
Laser power[W]	< 200	< 300	> 200	> 200
Feed rate [m/min]	< 25	< 10		-
Interaction time [ms]	> 1	> 2,5	> 0,002	> 50

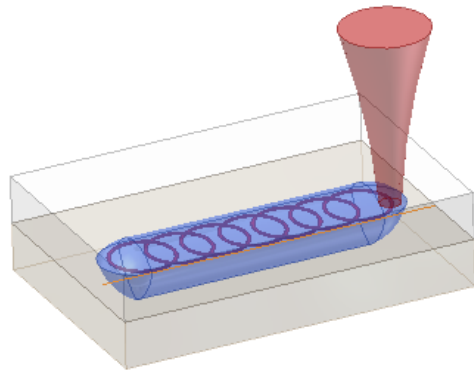
# Polymer Welding with Galvo Scanners



# TWIST<sup>®</sup> – a new welding process

**T**ransmission  
**W**elding  
**I**ncremental  
**S**canning  
**T**echnique

- Superposition of linear feed with high dynamic movement

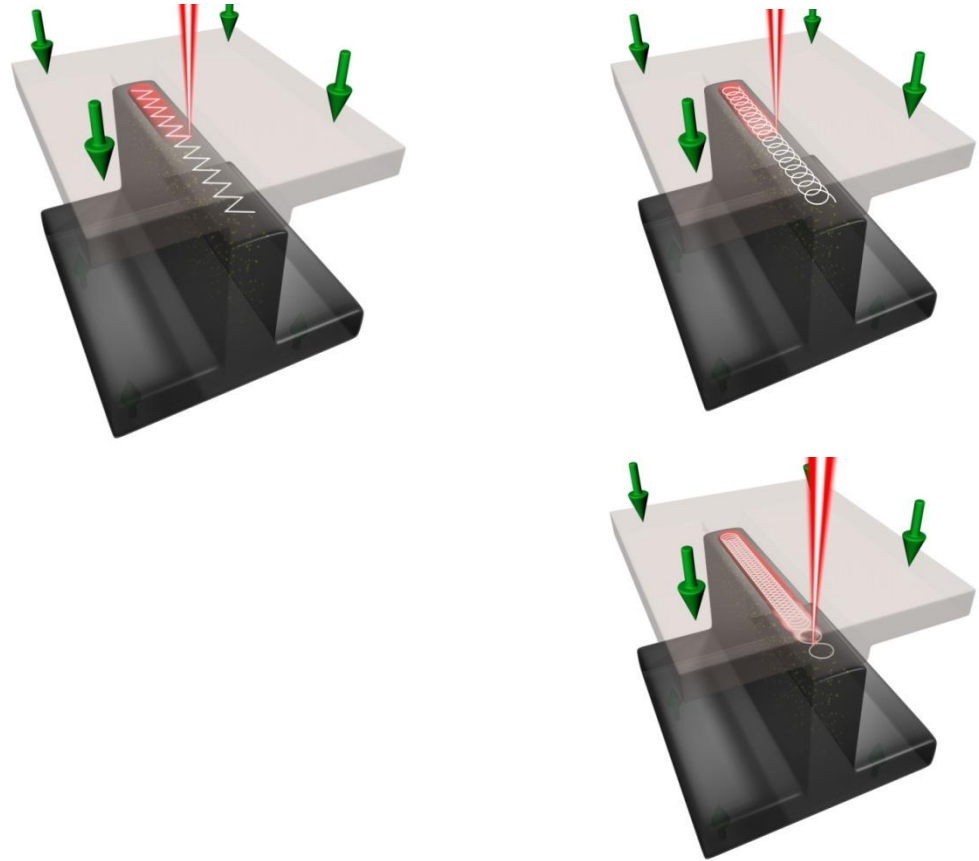


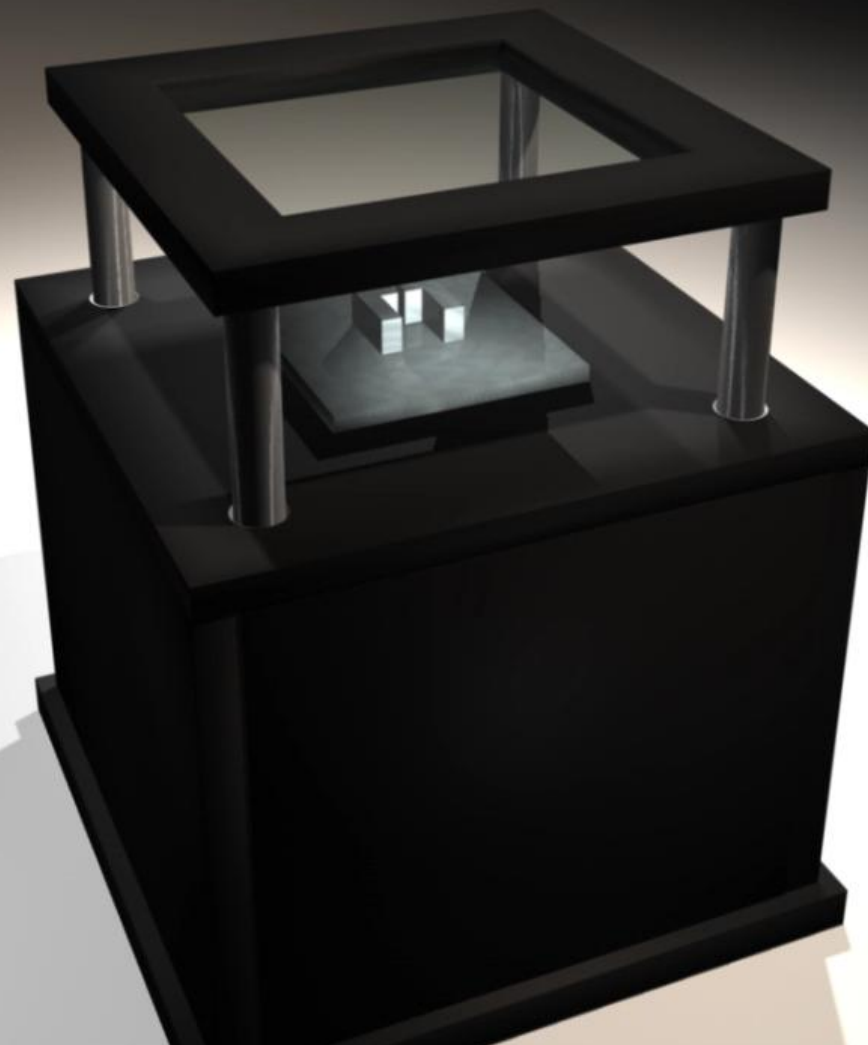
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = v \cdot t + r \cdot \cos(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t) \\ y(t) = r \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot t) \end{cases}$$

# TWIST® – a new welding process

## Irradiation pattern

**T**ransmission  
**W**elding  
**I**ncremental  
**S**canning  
**T**echnique



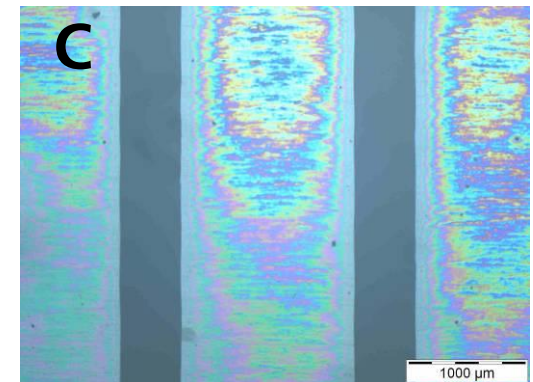
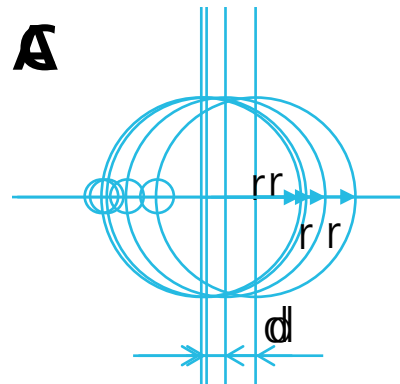
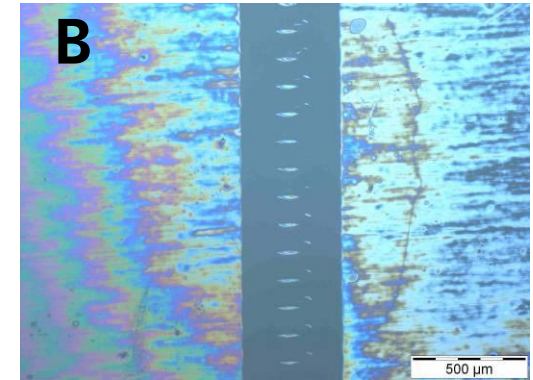
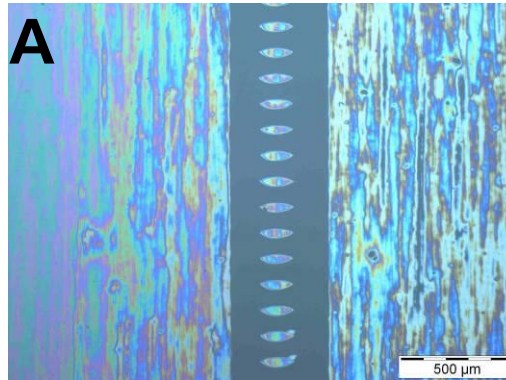


# Weld Seams

A)  $P = 3,6 \text{ W}$   
 $v = 70 \text{ mm/s}$   
 $r = 0,2 \text{ mm}$   
 $f = 600 \text{ Hz}$

B)  $P = 3,6 \text{ W}$   
 $v = 50 \text{ mm/s}$   
 $r = 0,2 \text{ mm}$   
 $f = 400 \text{ Hz}$

C)  $P = 3,6 \text{ W}$   
 $v = 20 \text{ mm/s}$   
 $r = 0,2 \text{ mm}$   
 $f = 400 \text{ Hz}$





# Cross Sections of the Seams

## ■ Welding of Polypropylene (PP) plates

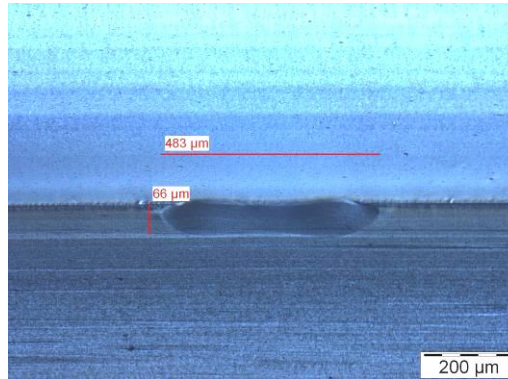
Material properties:

- Thickness  $d = 1 \text{ mm}$
- 0,5 wt% carbon black

Process parameters

- A)  $P = 2,5 - 5 \text{ W}$   
 $v = 50 \text{ mm/s}$   
 $r = 0,225 \text{ mm}$   
 $f = 1800 \text{ Hz}$

Weld seam width –  $500 \mu\text{m}$



# Application for TWIST

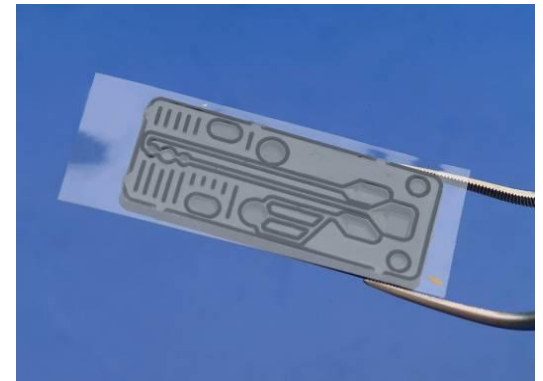
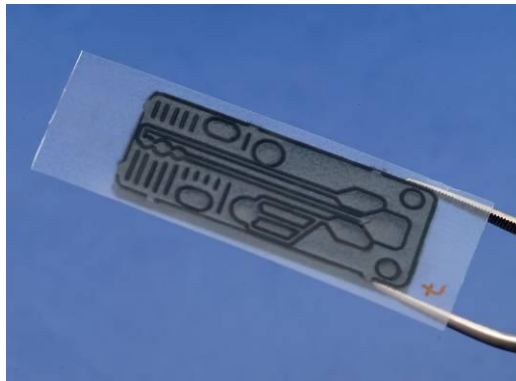
Micro fluidic device  
- PMMA or PP  
Cover (75  $\mu\text{m}$ )  
-PMMA or PP

$P = 1,4 - 6,6 \text{ W}$

$v = 50 - 300 \text{ mm/s}$

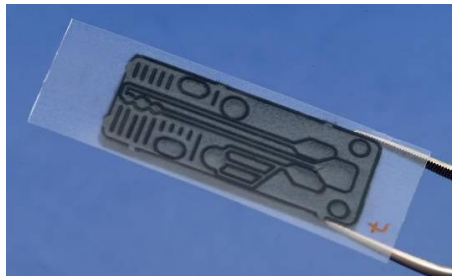
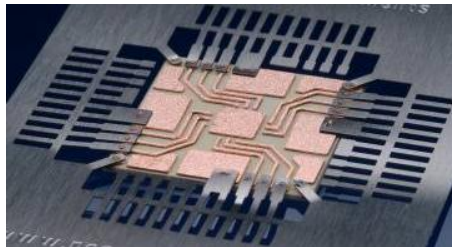
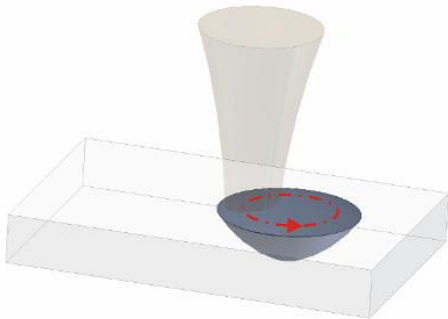
$d_0 = 70 \mu\text{m}$

$d_{\text{weld}} = 100 \text{ to } 500 \mu\text{m}$





# Summary



- New processes with high reproducibility and stability
  - SHADOW<sup>®</sup> Micro Ring Welding:
  - TWIST<sup>®</sup> – Ultrafine welding of Polymers
- Improvement of weld quality avoiding splatters and craters
- High controllability of weld depth
- High Welding Speed for High Throughput
- Further decrease of the focal diameter to achieve smaller weld seams
- Temporal and spatial modulation of the laser power to avoid material degradation

**Thank you for your attention**  
**Merci pour votre attention**



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