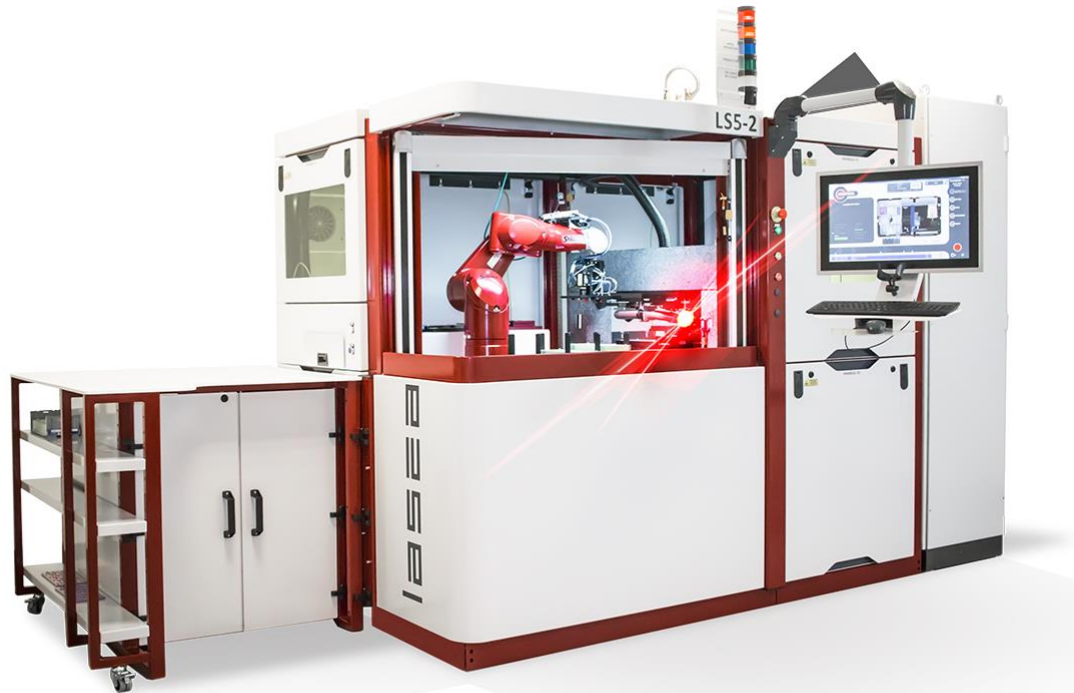


Laser micromachining with fs-lasers: demands and trends

B. Jäggi, P. Chavanne, D. Bruneel, A. Kupisiewicz



PRECISION LASER SOLUTIONS



Lasea at a glance

Lasea at a glance



Lasea SA (60 people)

Liege Science Park
BELGIUM



Lasea Switzerland SA (2 p.)

Biel/Bienne
SWITZERLAND



Lasea France SAS (8 p.)

Cité de la Photonique
FRANCE

- ❖ Belgium: Headquarter, R&D, integration, software, sales and applications lab
- ❖ Switzerland: Sales and applications lab
- ❖ France: Development of the modules, sales and applications lab
- ❖ USA: Sales and applications lab

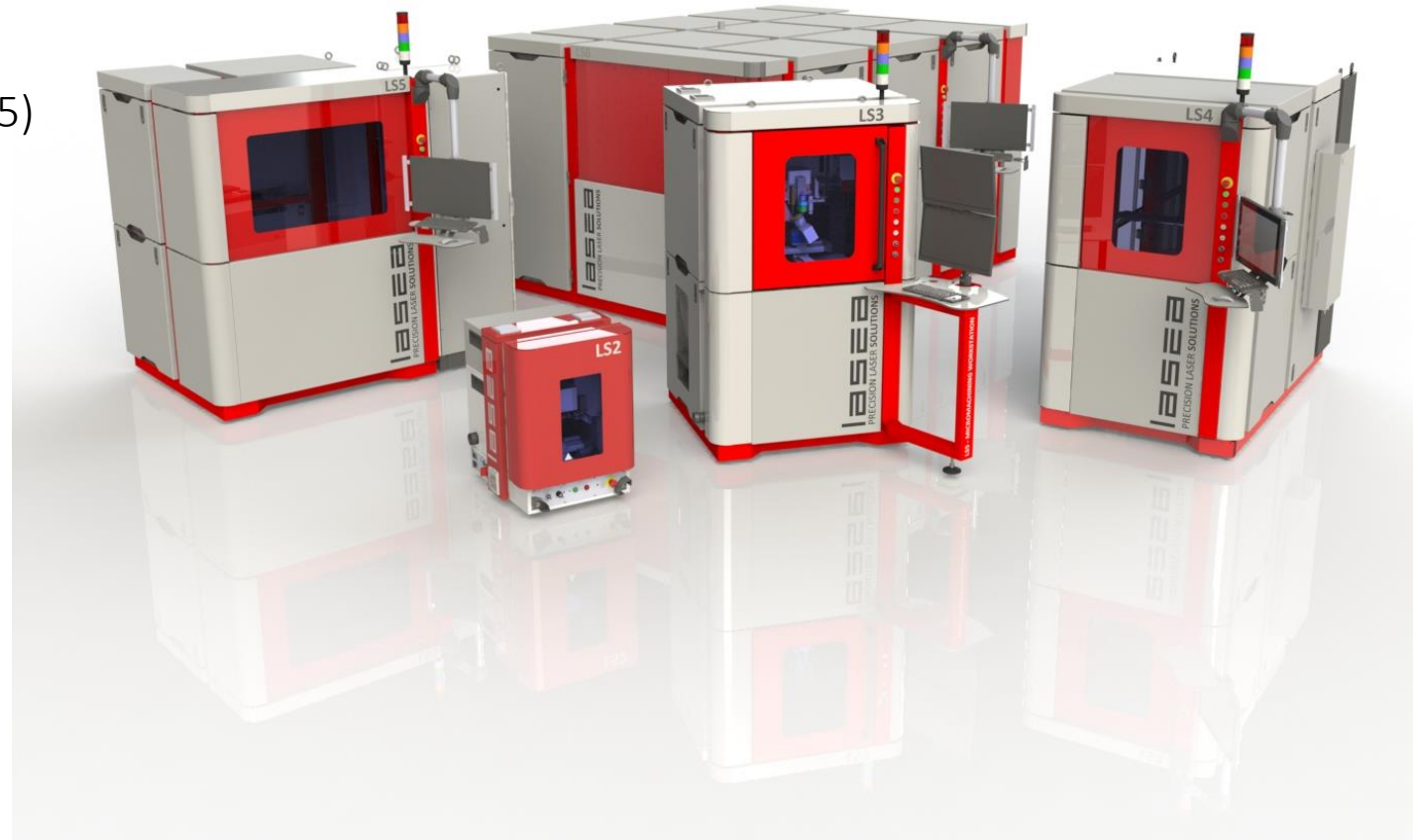


Lasea US Inc (2 p.)

San Diego, California
USA

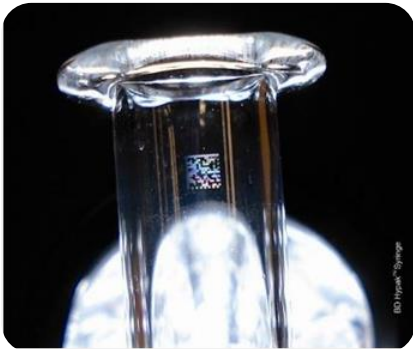
Workstations

- ❖ From small table top solutions (LS2) to full automated 24/7 production machines (LS5)
 - Based on granite tables (except LS2)
 - Modular design
 - Combination with robot possible (LS4,LS5)
 - Vision systems (shape recognition)
 - Axes systems (linear and rotary drives)
 - Fume extraction
 - Metrology options



Applications

Applications: Life Science (Pharmaceutical, Hospitals, Medical Devices)



Anti mix-up marking



Track&Trace marking



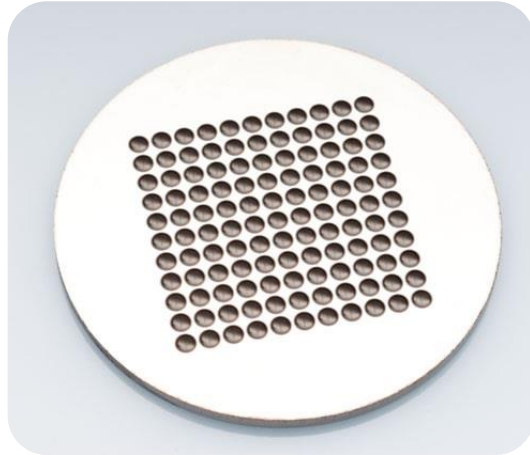
Laser Drilling and Cutting



Plastic welding

Applications: Luxury (Watches)

❖ Laser engraving



Micro cavities in stainless steel



Poinçon in steel



Bezel in zirconia

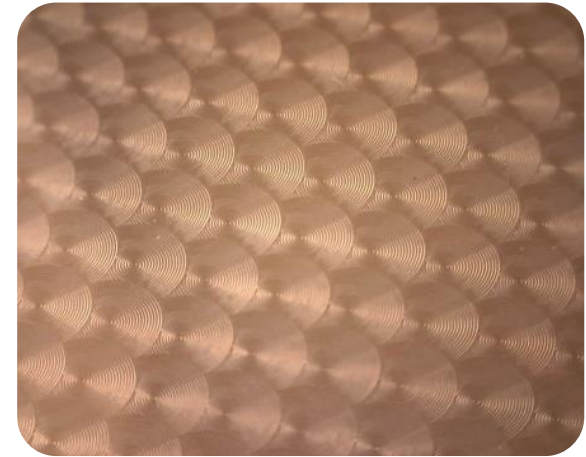
Applications: Luxury (Watches)

❖ Laser engraving

❖ Laser texturing



“Côtes de Genève”
(stainless steel)



“Perlage”
(copper)

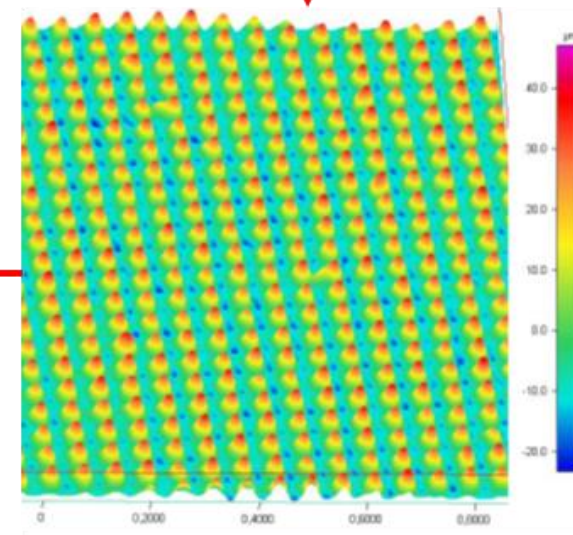
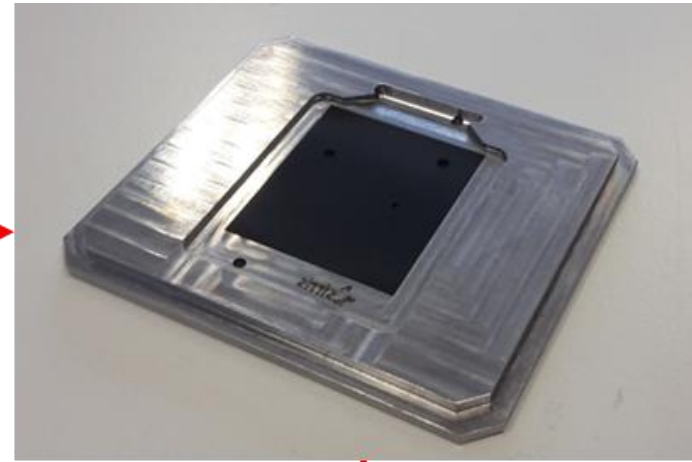
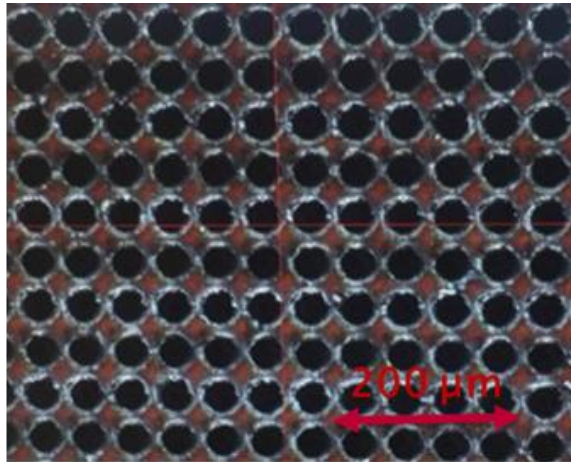


“Colimaçonnage”
(brass)

Applications

❖ Laser engraving

❖ Laser texturing



Source: Sirris, sirris.be

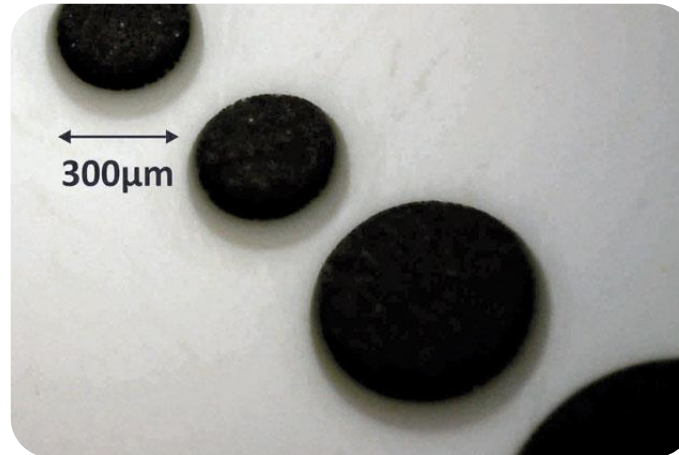
Applications



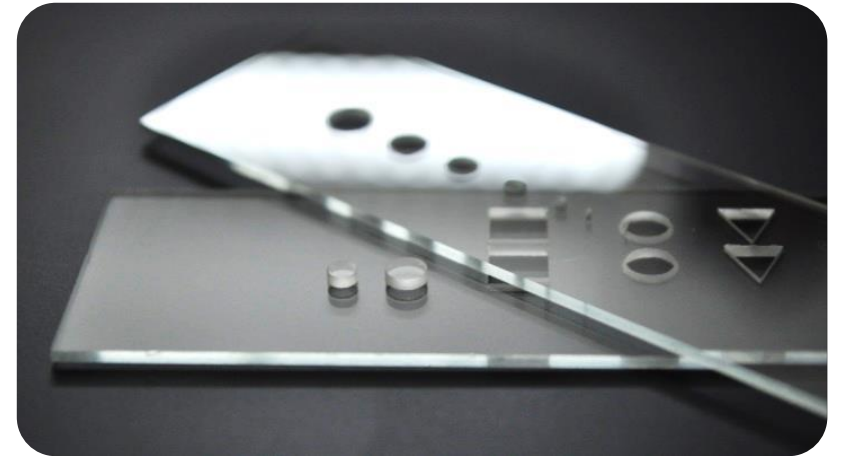
Source: youtube.com, Sirris, KU Leuven

Applications: Luxury (Watches)

- ❖ Laser engraving
- ❖ Laser texturing
- ❖ Laser drilling



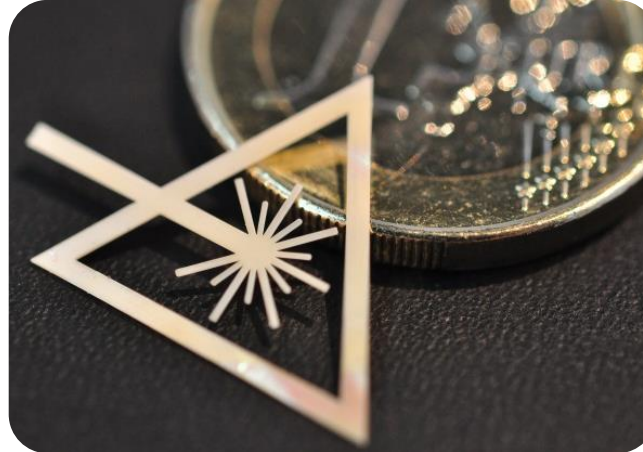
Holes in ceramic



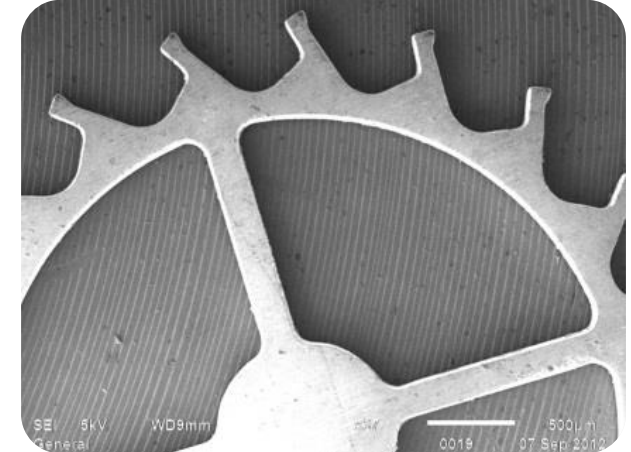
Holes in glass

Applications: Luxury (Watches)

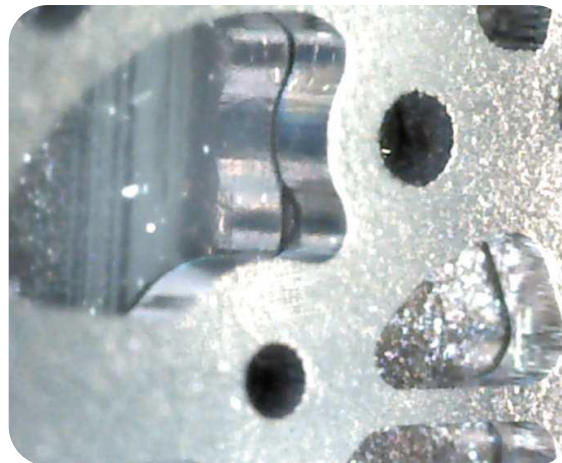
- ❖ Laser engraving
- ❖ Laser texturing
- ❖ Laser drilling
- ❖ Laser cutting



“Applique” (mother of pearl)



“Escapement wheel” (metal)



“Movement component”
(phynox 500 μ m)

Throughput

Throughput

❖ Increasing throughput is key for industrial applications:

- Today's high power USP laser systems:
 - 100 W regime (industrial) [1]
 - kW regime (scientific) [2,3]
 - Pulse energy of several 100 μJ
- Moderate fluences to treat metals
 - **Optimum peak fluence** (most energy efficient point) of some J/cm^2

[1] C. Hoenninger, J. Akhil, Laser Technik Journal 13 (2), (2016) 56

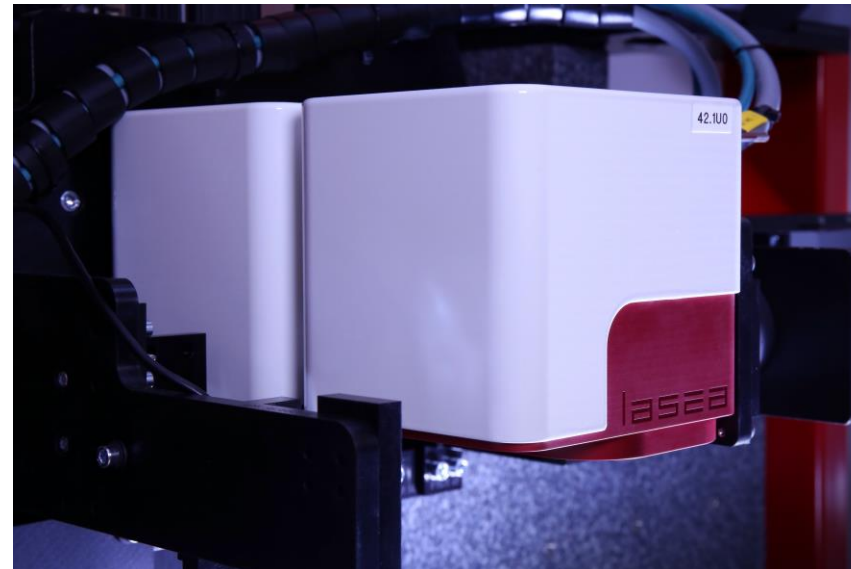
[2]: P. Russbueldt, T. Mans, J. Weitenberg, H. D. Hoffmann, R. Proprawe, Opt. Letters 35 (24), (2010) 4169

[3]: J.-P. Negel, A. Voss, M. Abdou Ahmed, D. Bauer, D. Sutter, A. Killi, T. Graf, Opt. Letters 38 (24), (2013) 5442

Throughput, Lasea's solutions

❖ Increasing throughput is key for industrial applications:

- Increasing E_p (increasing P_{av} at constant f_{rep})
 - Beam splitting using the LS-Split
 - dividing the high energy beam into two beams
 - 2 galvo scanners simultaneously



Throughput, Lasea's solutions

❖ Increasing throughput is key for industrial applications:

- Increasing f_{rep} together with P_{av} (constant ϕ_0) and v_{scan} for constant pulse overlap
 - Polygon line scanners

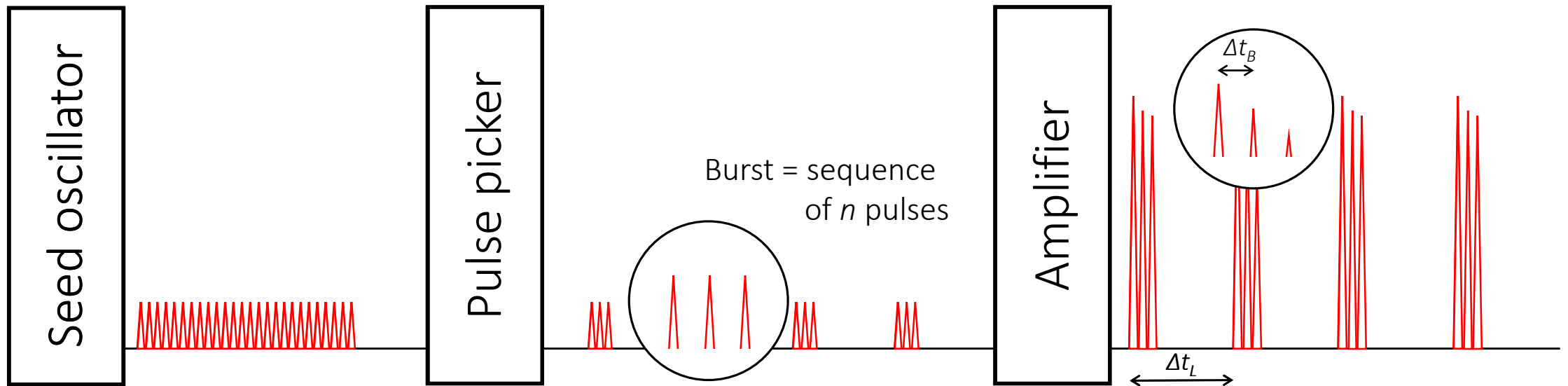


Throughput - Pulse bursts

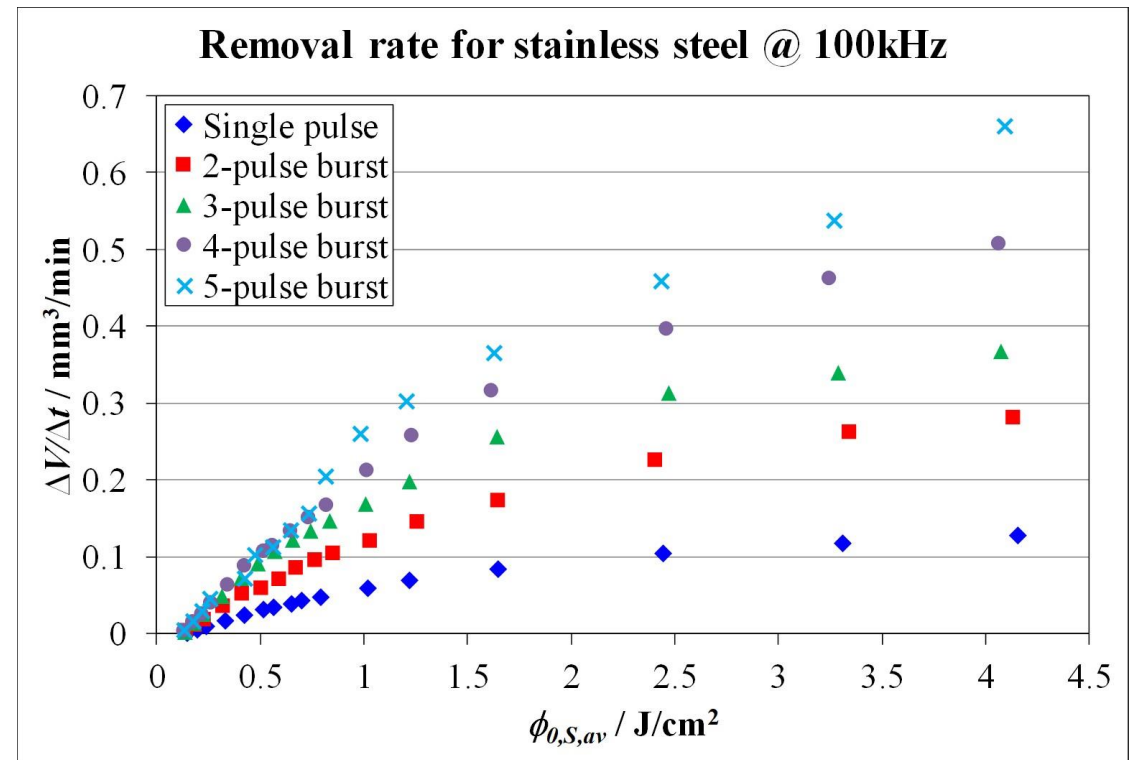
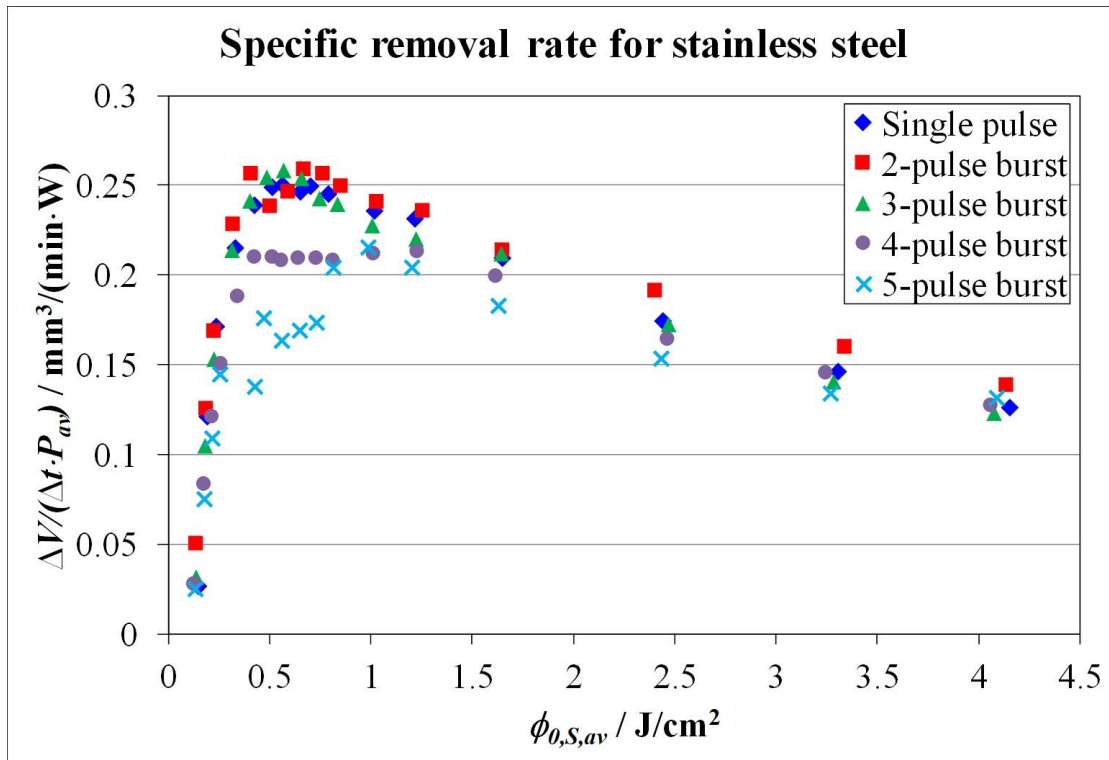
❖ Increasing throughput is key for industrial applications:

○ Increasing the throughput using pulse bursts

- $\Delta t_L = 1/f_L = 10 \mu\text{s}$ (100 kHz)
- $\Delta t_B = 1/f_S = 25 \text{ ns}$ (40 MHz)



Stainless steel AISI 304

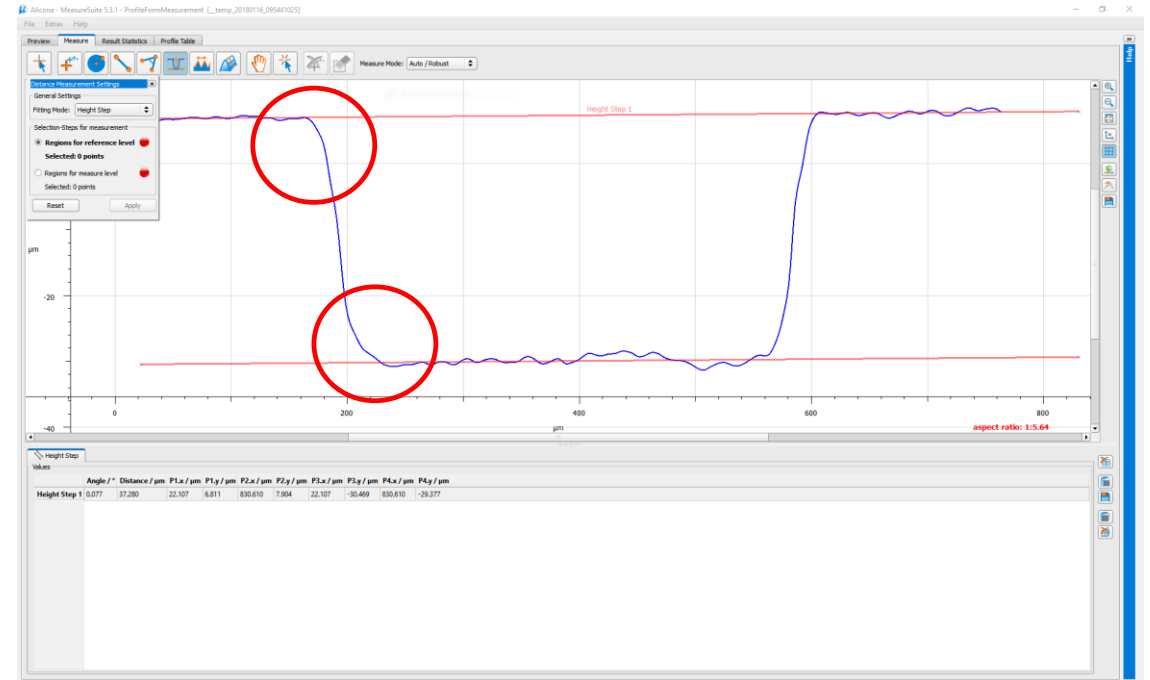
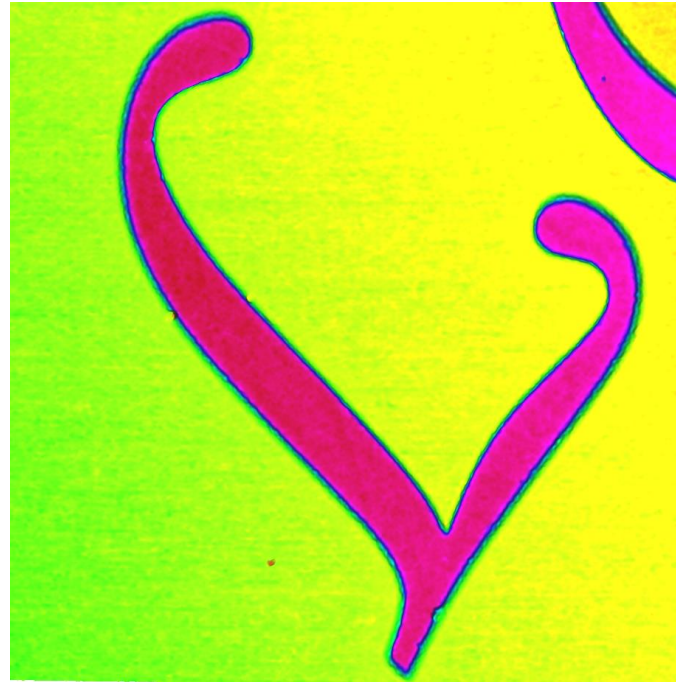


Specific removal rate rests constant up to a 3-pulse burst

If repetition rate is fixed to 100 kHz, higher ablation rate using pulse bursts

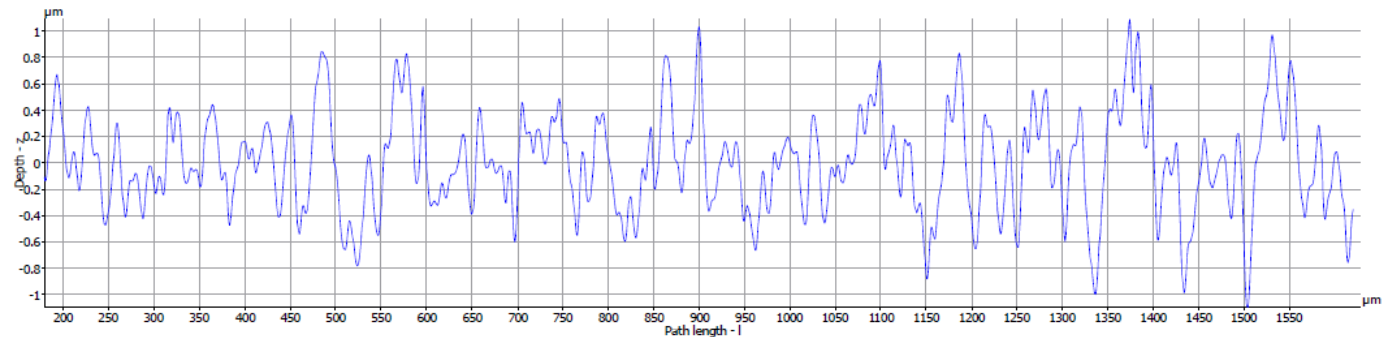
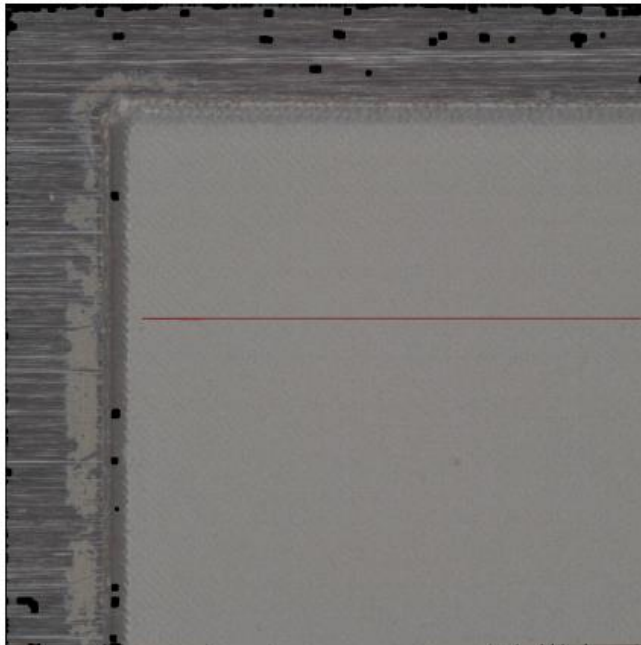
Engraving stainless steel with pulse bursts

- ❖ Optimized parameter for engraving AISI 304 using pulse bursts:



Engraving stainless steel with pulse bursts

- ❖ Optimized parameter for engraving AISI 304 using pulse bursts:
 - No over-engraving
 - No burr
 - $Ra \approx 0.3 \mu\text{m}$, measured on a random line



Ra: 0.292 μm

Rq: 0.372 μm

Rz: 1.689 μm

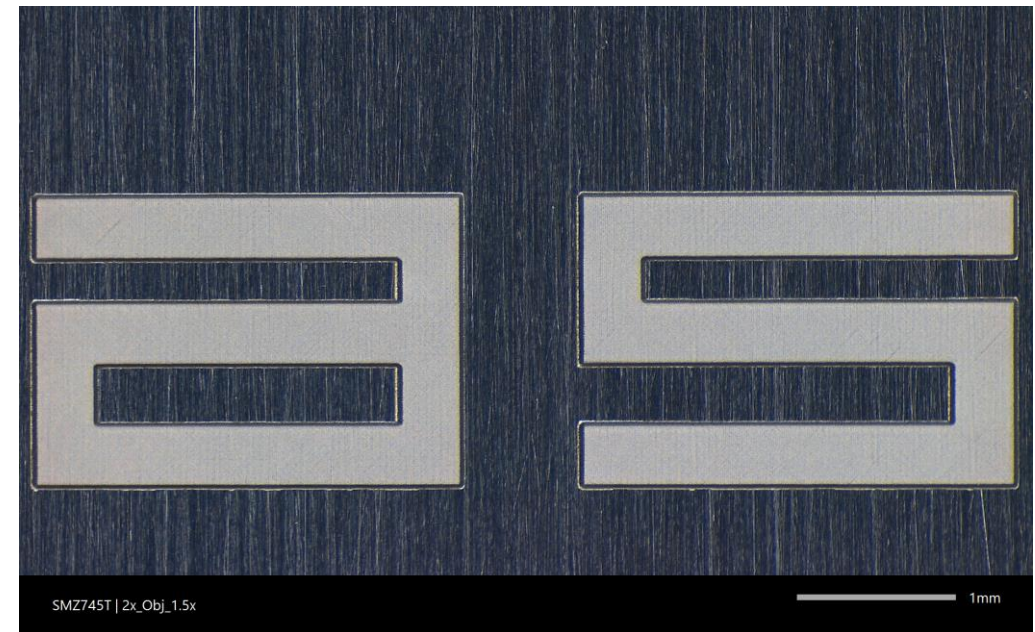
Filter:

high pass - roughness profile

Lc:= 250.000 μm

Engraving stainless steel with pulse bursts

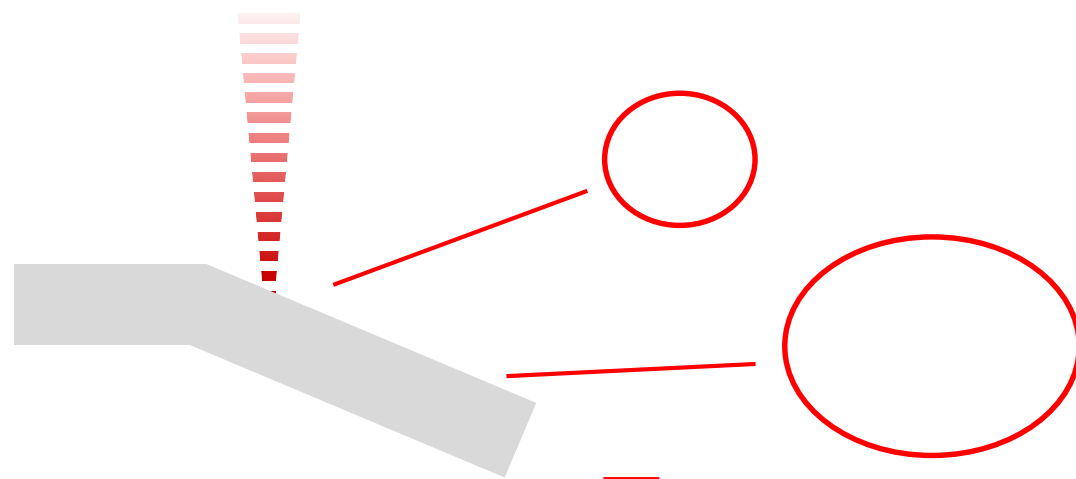
- ❖ Engraving with no hole formation on the surface!
- ❖ Engraving with single pulses:
 - 190 layers for a depth of 40 μm
- ❖ Engraving with pulse bursts:
 - 44 layers for a depth of 40 μm
- ❖ Time reduction of a factor of 4



Multi-axis processing

Multi-axis processing

- ❖ 90° angle of incident and no variation in surface height
 - Constant spot diameter, i.e. constant fluence on the workpiece



- Solution is to align the part in a proper way



<https://uhrforum.de/konstruktion-uhrengehaeuse-t93837-3c>

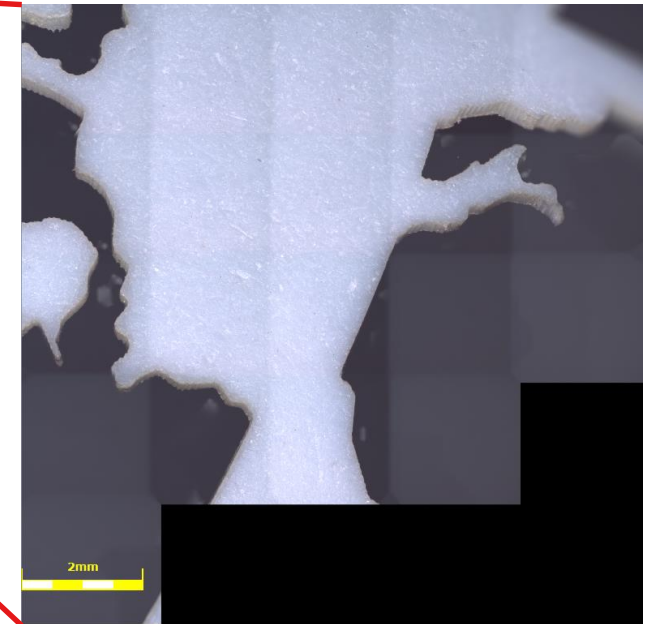
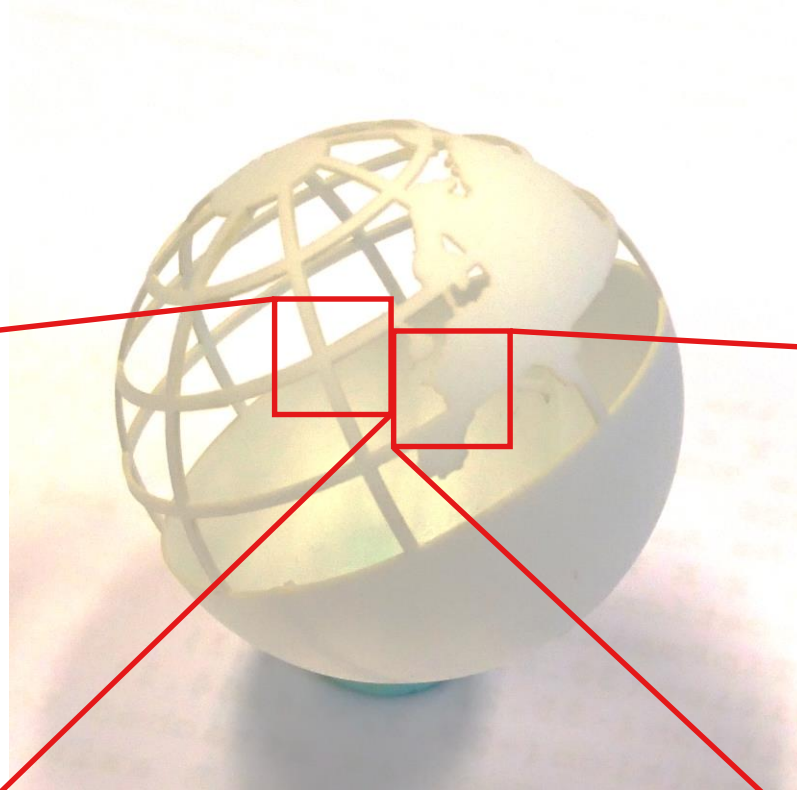
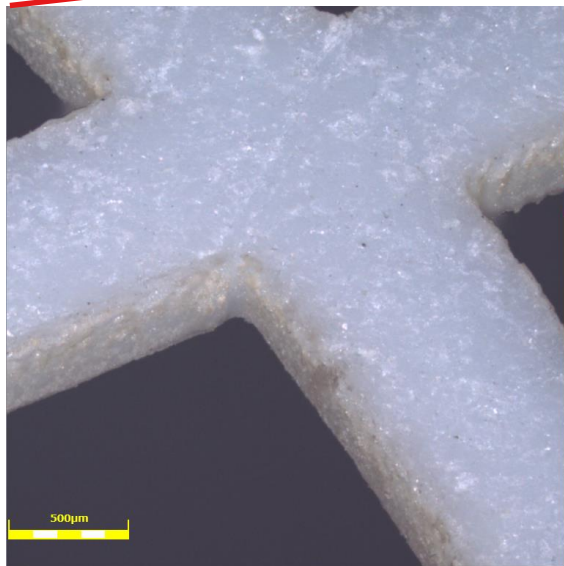
Multi-axis processing



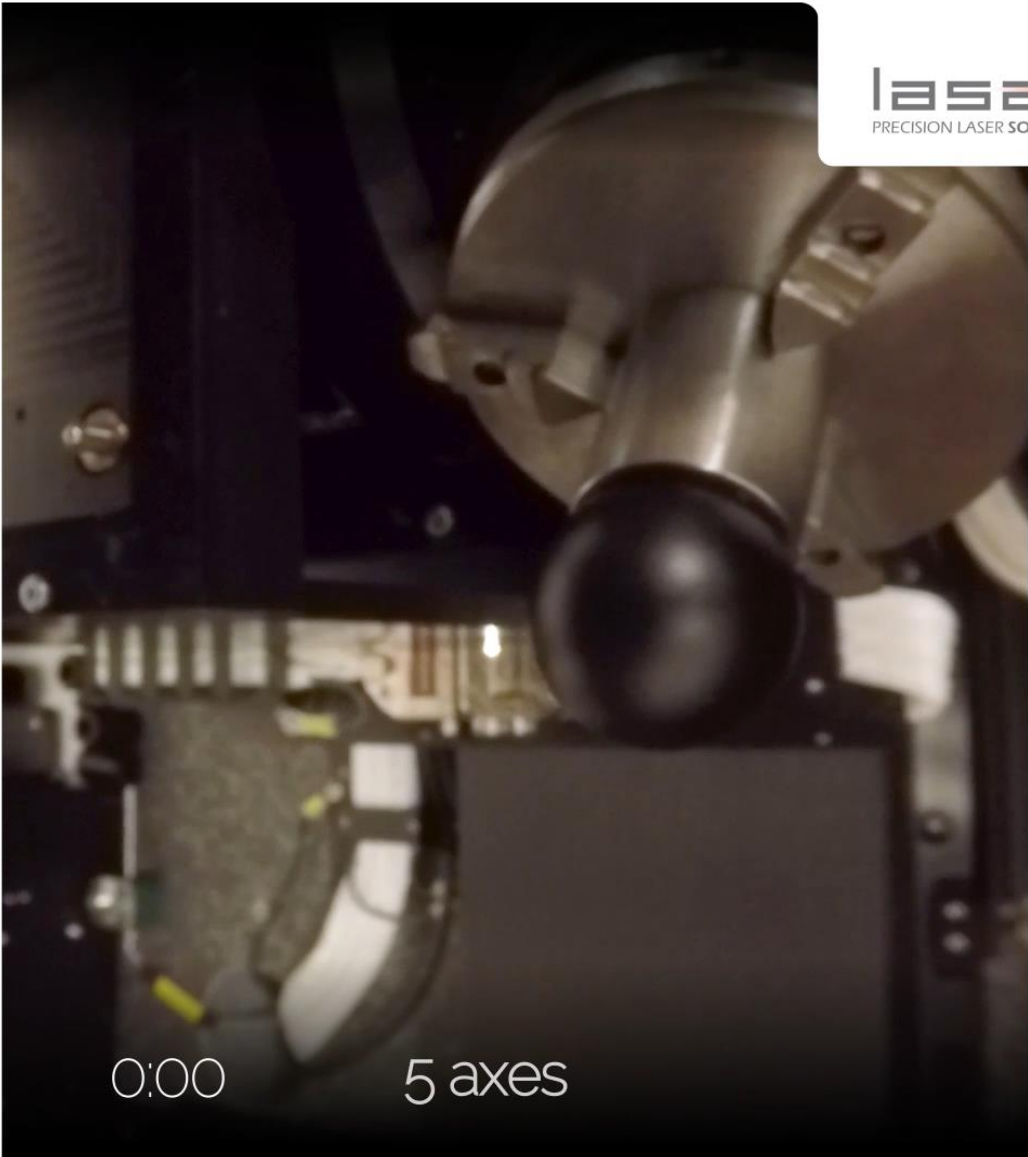
Multi-axis processing

❖ Cut of 3D geometries

- Nitro cellulose ball
- Extremely flammable
- Melting temperature : 80 °C
- Thickness : 400 μm



Multi-axis processing



Conclusions

- ❖ Lasea is a laser solution provider

- ❖ Increasing throughput by:
 - Splitting the high energy beam
 - Fast scanning
 - Pulse bursts (reduce the machining time of a factor of 4 for stainless steel)

- ❖ Multi-axis processing is needed for 3D parts

- ❖ 7 axis simultaneously processing for seamless engraving on 3D parts

Thank you for your attention



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Liege Science Park
BELGIUM

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