

VACUUM DEPOSITION TECHNOLOGIES FOR FILMS & COATINGS
SEVILLA, 20 FEBRUARY, 2014

LASER ASSISTED SURFACE FUNCTIONALIZATION

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<http://www.laserfiring.eu>

UV MARKING

<http://www.ceramglass.eu>



CERAMGLASS
LIFE11 UNVEG540

Outline:

1.- LASER TECHNOLOGY: FUNDAMENTALS FOR PEDESTRIANS.

2.- LASER-MATERIAL INTERACTION.

3.- EXAMPLES IN MATERIALS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.

3.1. SURFACE HEATING

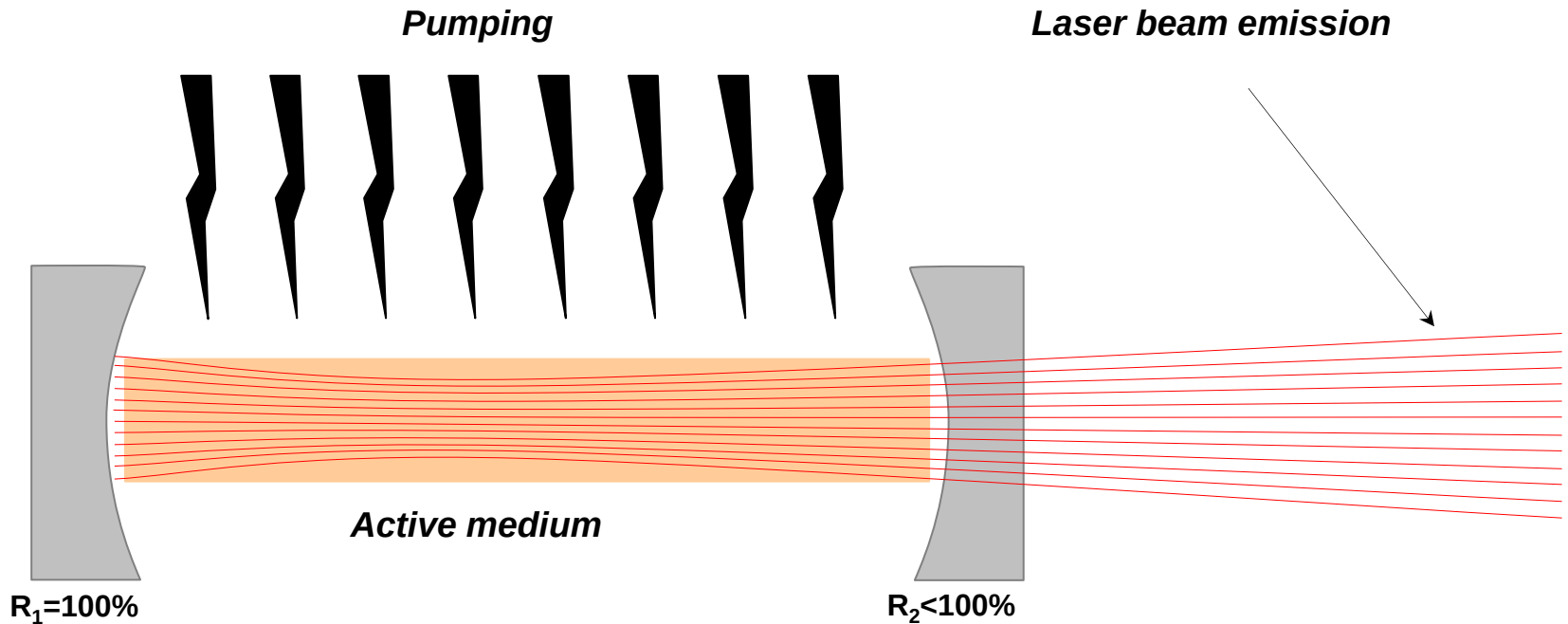
3.2. MELTING AND DIRECTIONAL SOLIDIFICATION

3.3. ABLATION

1.- LASER TECHNOLOGY: FUNDAMENTALS FOR PEDESTRIANS

¿What is a LASER?

“Light Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of Radiation”



Elements within a Laser Cavity:

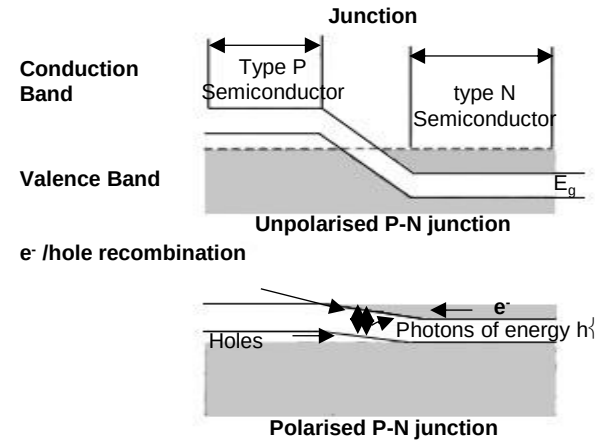
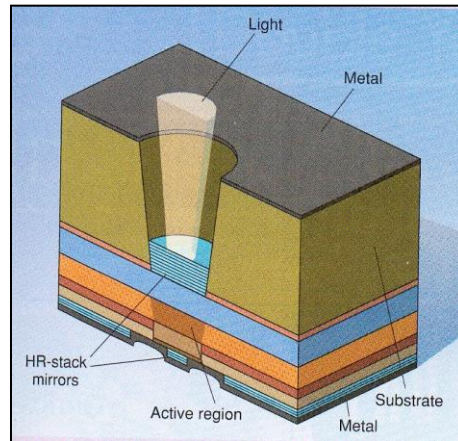
- 1.- *Active Medium*
- 2.- *Excitation mechanism*
- 3.- *Optical resonator*

LASER SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

LASER TYPE	λ	SPECTRAL RANGE	ACTIVE MEDIUM
EXCIMER	157-390 nm	UV	Excimer gas mixture (XeCl, ...)
DIODE	800-940 nm	n-IR	P-N junction (semiconductor)
Nd:YAG	1064 nm	n-IR	YAG single crystal doped with Nd ³⁺
CO ₂	10.6 μ m	mid-IR	Gas mixture: CO ₂ , N ₂ , He
Fibre	1070 $\pm$10 nm	n-IR	Doped fibre (Yb³⁺)
Disc	1030 nm	n-IR	Single crystal thin disc of Yb:YAG, ...

LASER SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Laser diode system



APLICACIONES:

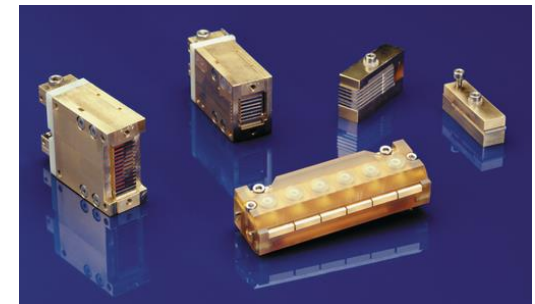
mW: fibre optics communications, medicine, noncontact measurements (metrology), ...

kW: materials processing, ...

Power range:

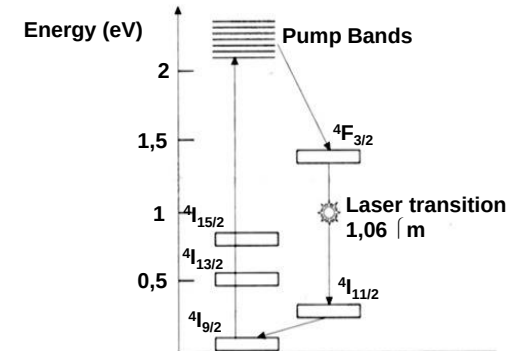
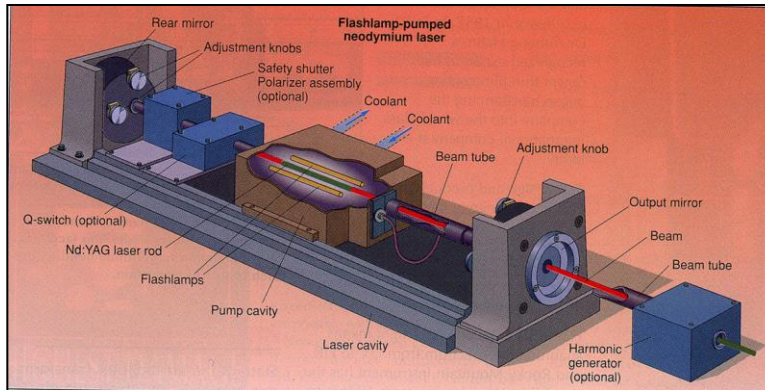
0-2 W (low)

0-6 kW (high)



LASER SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Nd:YAG Laser system



APPLICATIONS:

Materials processing (cutting, welding, marking, ...)

Scientific & Measurements (nuclear fusion, environment, ...)

Applications in medicine

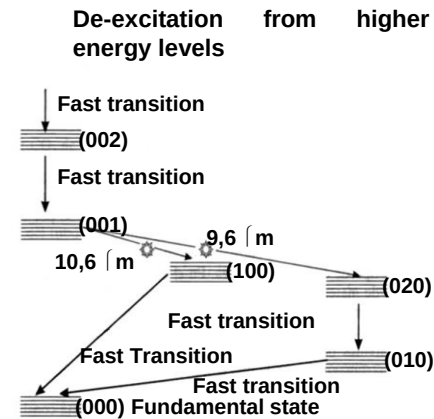
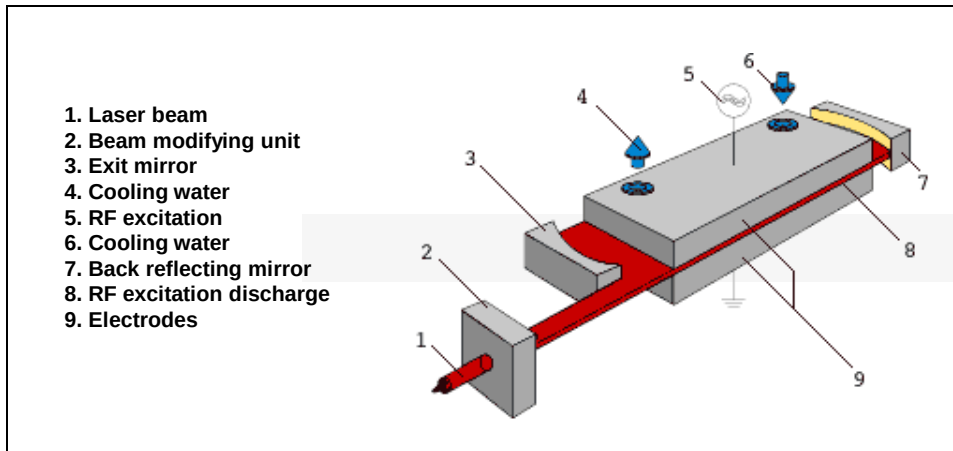
Power range:

5 W-5 kW



LASER SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

CO₂ Laser



APPLICATIONS:

Materials Processing (cutting, welding, thermal treatment, ...)

Others

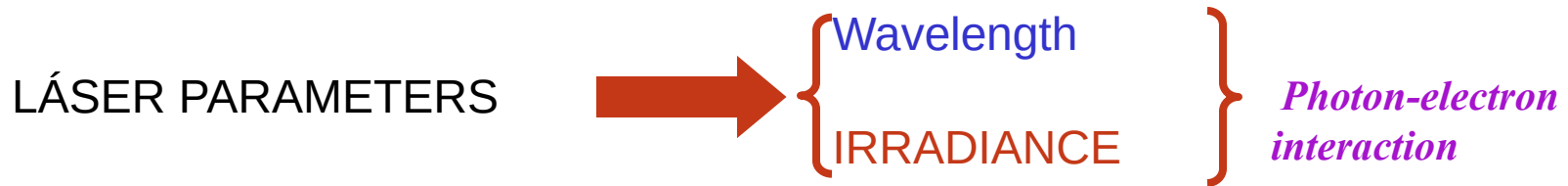
Power range:

0.1-5 kW SLAB

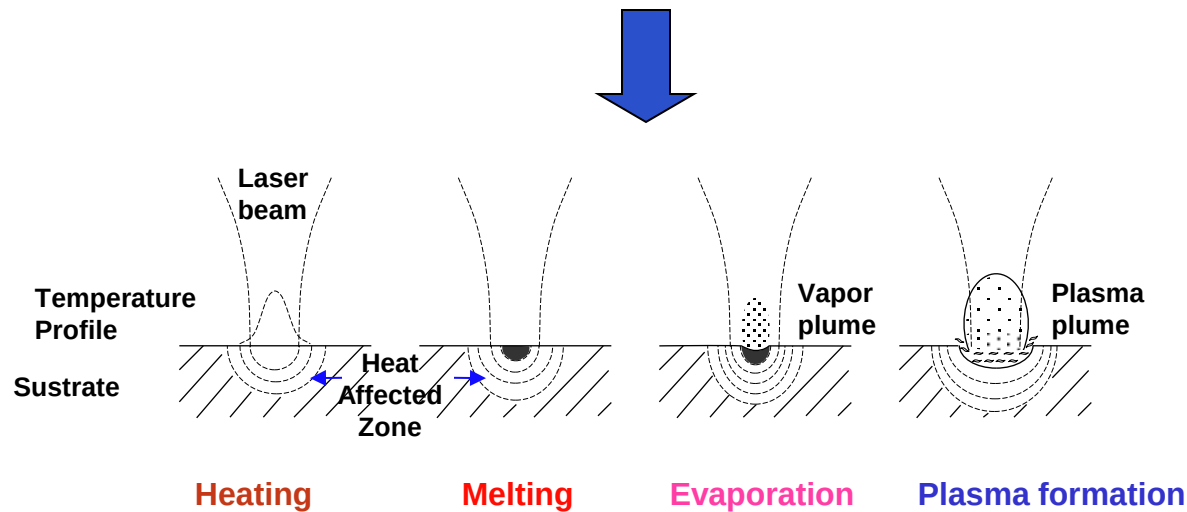
20 W-20 kW Others



2.- Laser-Material Interaction



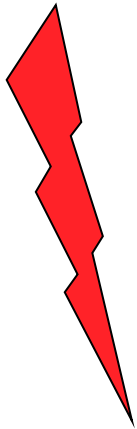
Physico-Chemical mechanisms



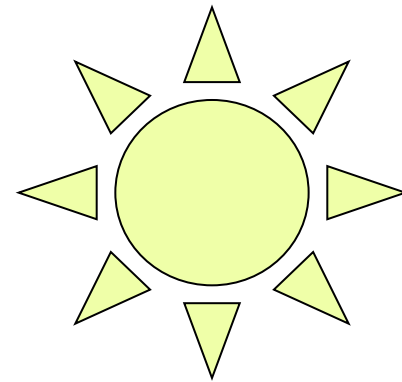
LASER ← LIGHT → LAMP

8 W, 20 Hz, 5 ns, $\lambda = 1064$ nm, 80
MW pulses,
focus $300 \mu\text{m}^2$
 $\approx \underline{2.6 \times 10^{13}} \text{ W/cm}^2$

QTH lamp, 1 kW, cw, λ
range <400 to >2500
nm, focus $3 \text{ cm}^2 \approx \underline{330}$
W/cm²

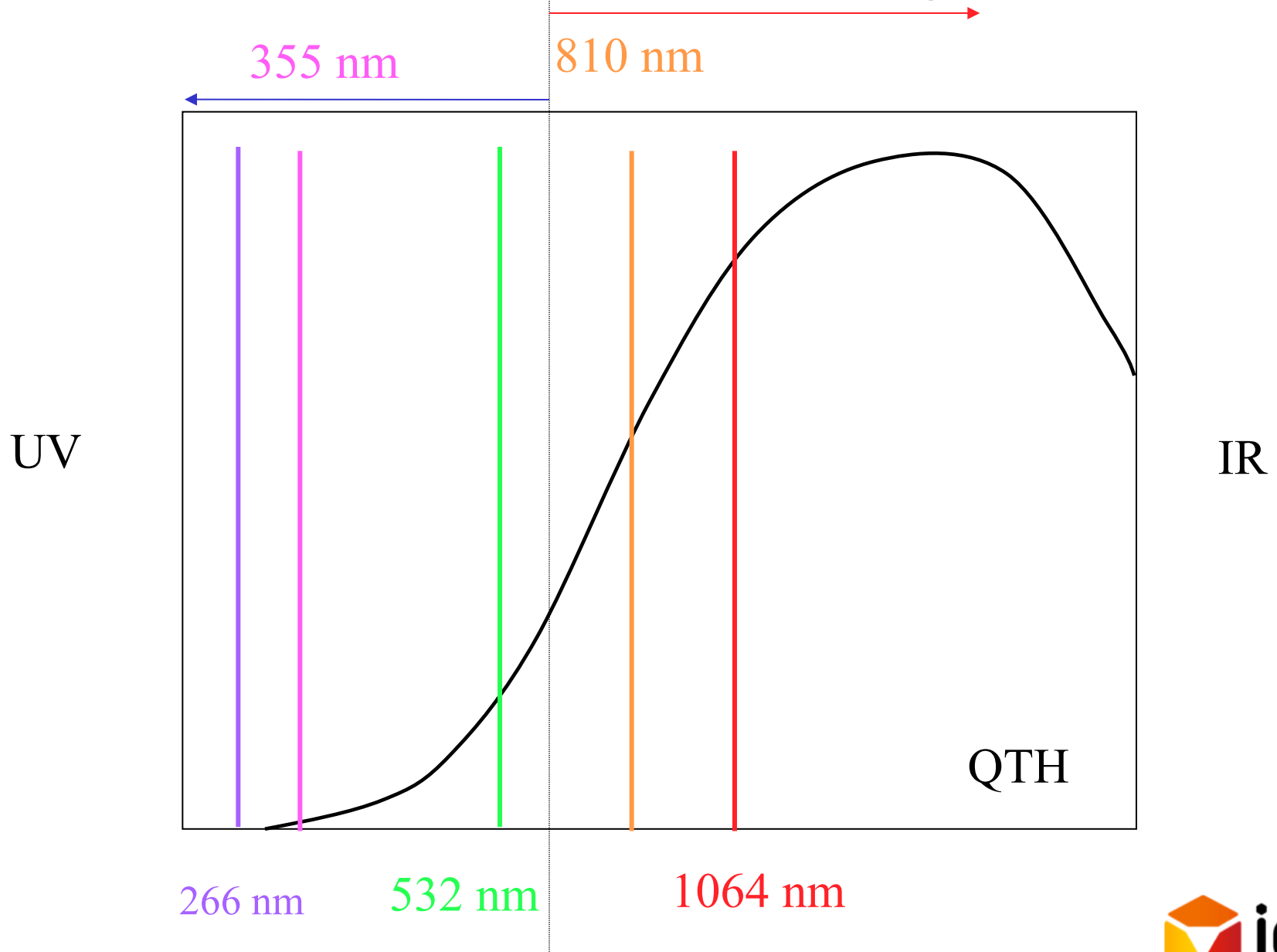


Collimated beam



Noncollimated

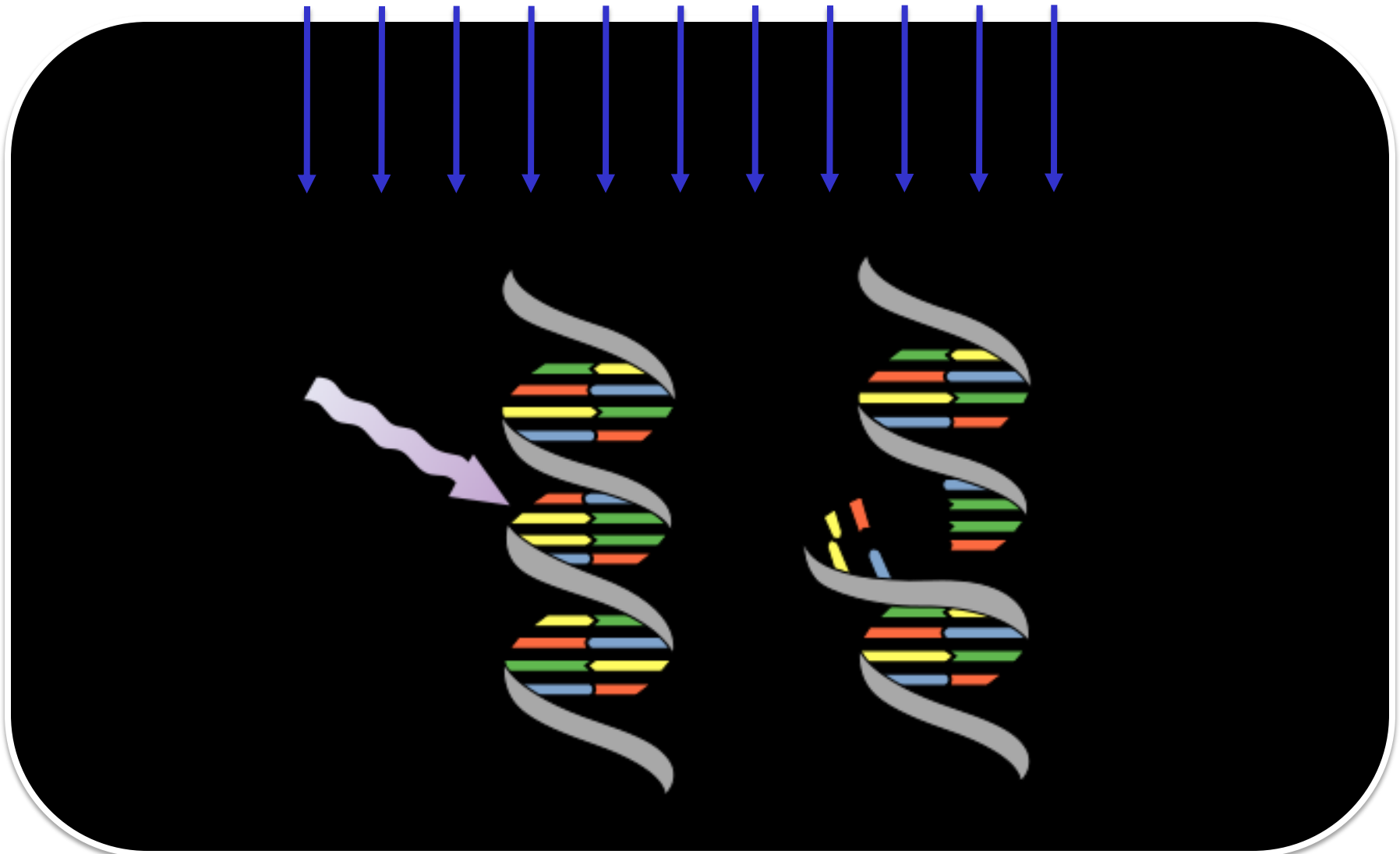
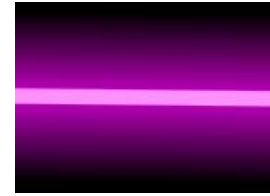
Characteristic Emission of different light sources



2.- LASER-MATER INTERACTION

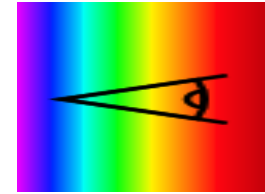
ULTRAVIOLET

WHAT WE CAN SEE



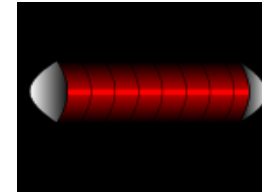
2.- LASER-MATER INTERACTION

VISIBLE

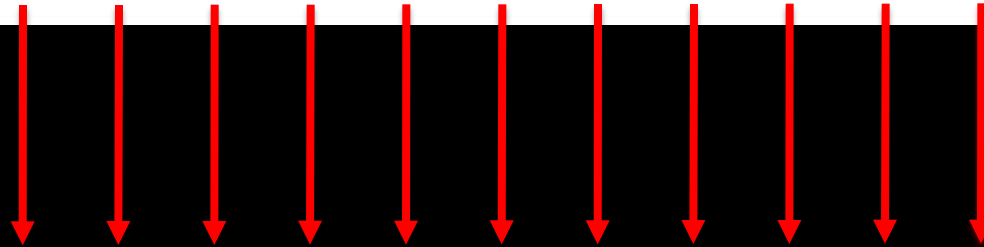


2.- LASER-MATER INTERACTION

INFRARED



WHAT WE CAN SEE



HUMAN SUBJECTS AFTER A PROLONGED *IR* EXPOSURE

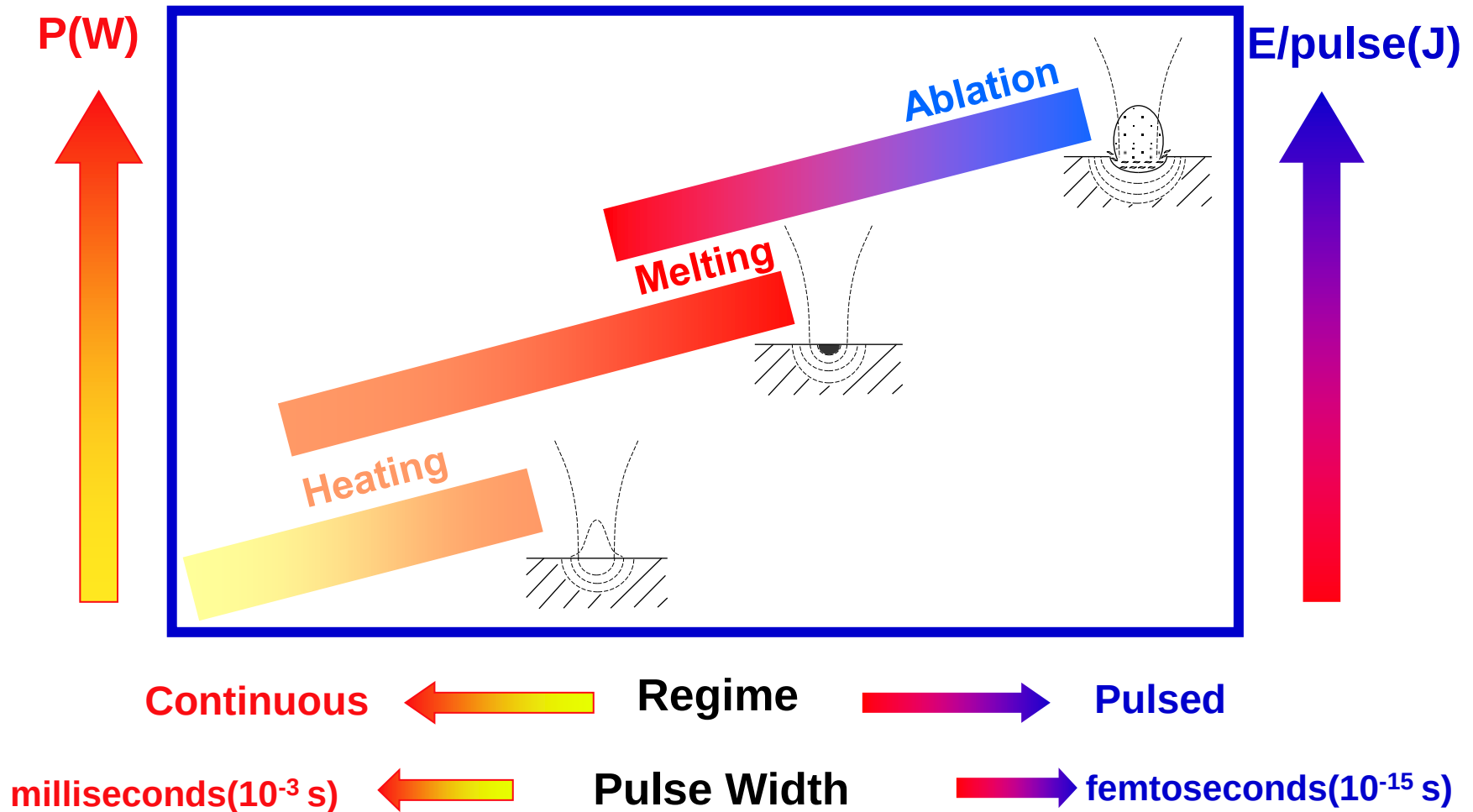


HUMAN SUBJECTS AFTER A PROLONGED *UV* EXPOSURE



2.- LASER-MATER INTERACTION

Irradiance



Laser Irradiation

Continuous Mode

Surface Heating

Local high temperatures
Solid State Diffusion or
High thermal gradient



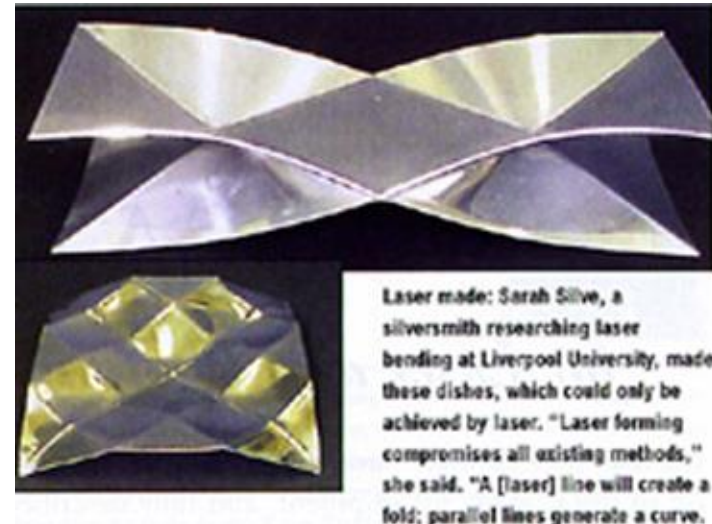
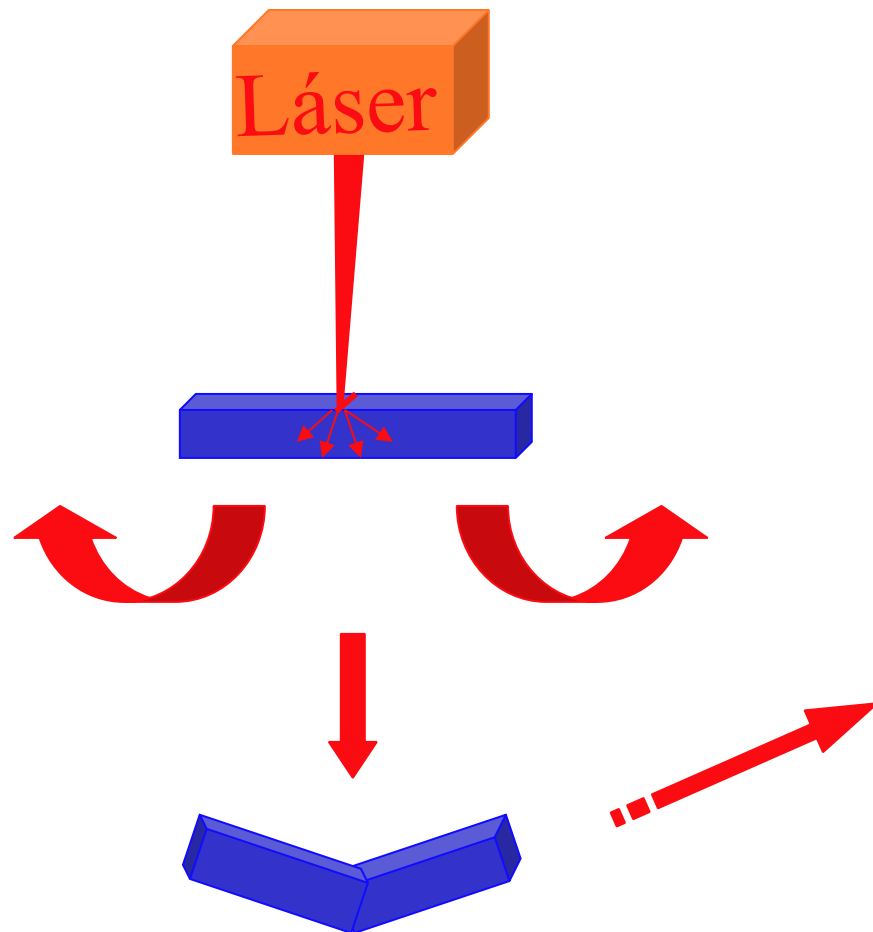
Melting + Rapid /
Controlled Solidification

Pulsed Mode

Ablation

Sublimation
Transitory melting+ evaporation
Shockwaves-particle/grain ejection

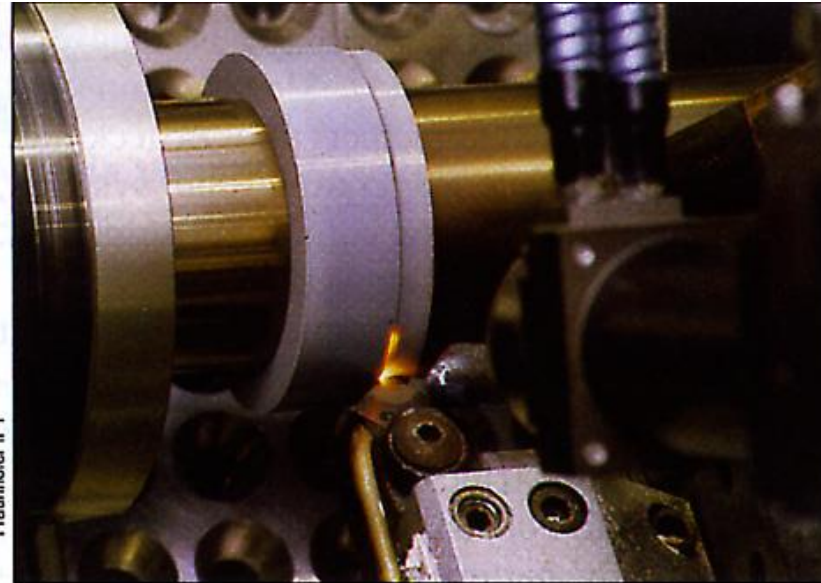
HEATING



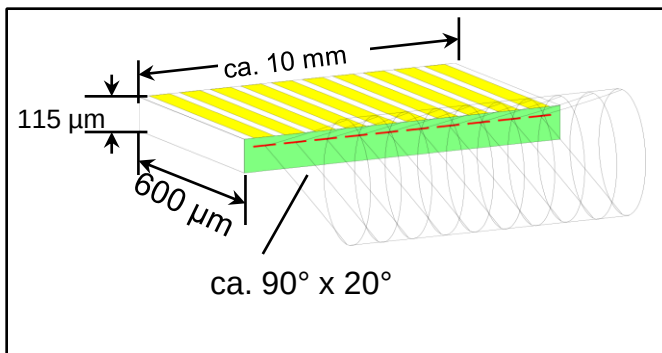
¿IS THERE ATOMIC DIFFUSION?

CERAMIC MACHINING IN PLASTIC REGIME

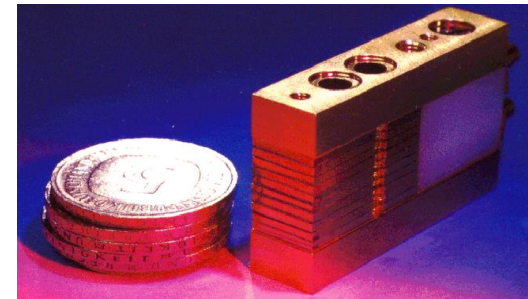
SiN Ring- no microcracks observed



Laser-assisted turning of a silicon nitride ring.

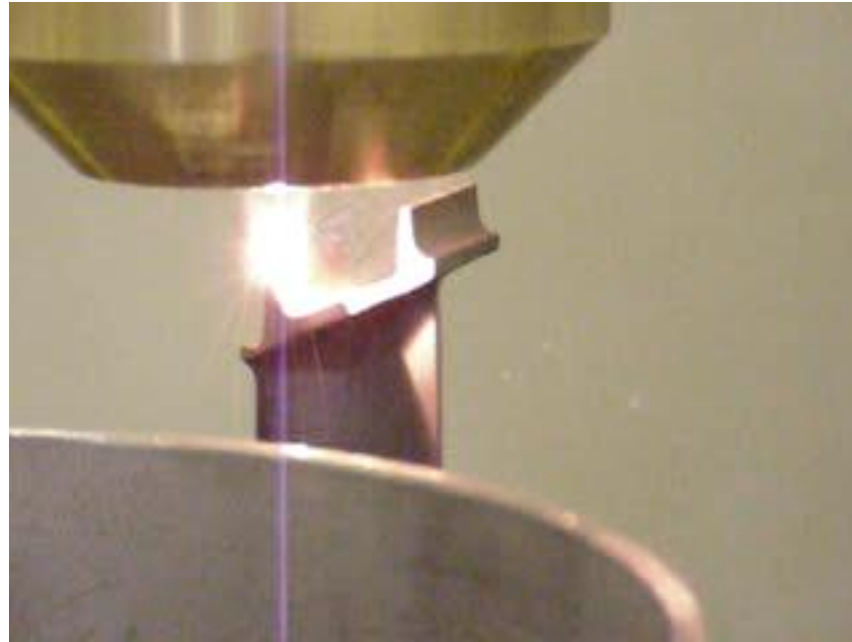


Diode Laser
1.2 kW, $\lambda=940$ nm
1.5 x 5 mm beam
 ≥ 1000 °C



LASER CLADDING

Material is supplied simultaneously to laser irradiation



Stainless Steel cutting

Melting + GAS pressure

rofin

High Speed
Laser Cutting
(Finnpower)

WE THINK LASER

Diode Laser
Emission at 808 nm

Cylindrical lens

Focal: 5 cm line

Travelling Stage

Laser incidence (Line)

Sintered products

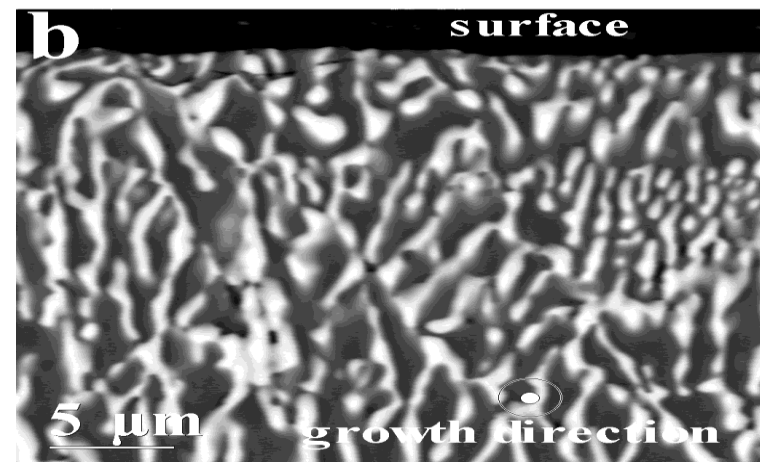
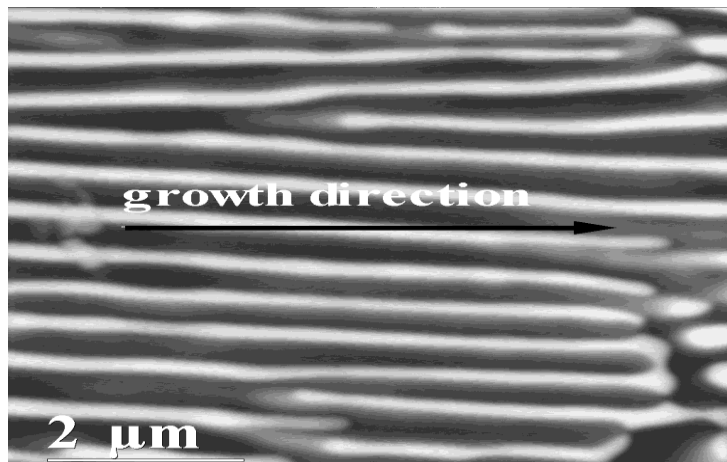
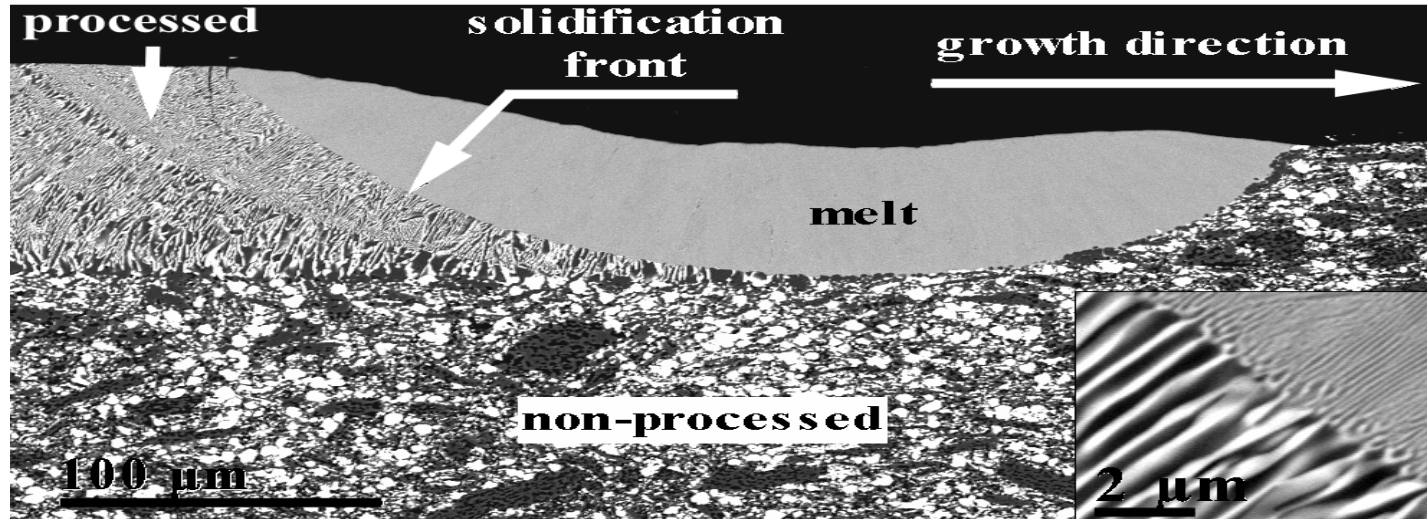
Reactants

Diode Laser source (cw mode)

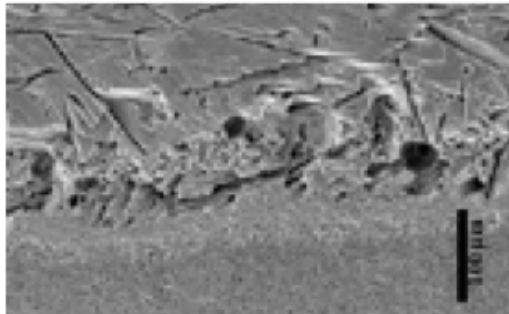
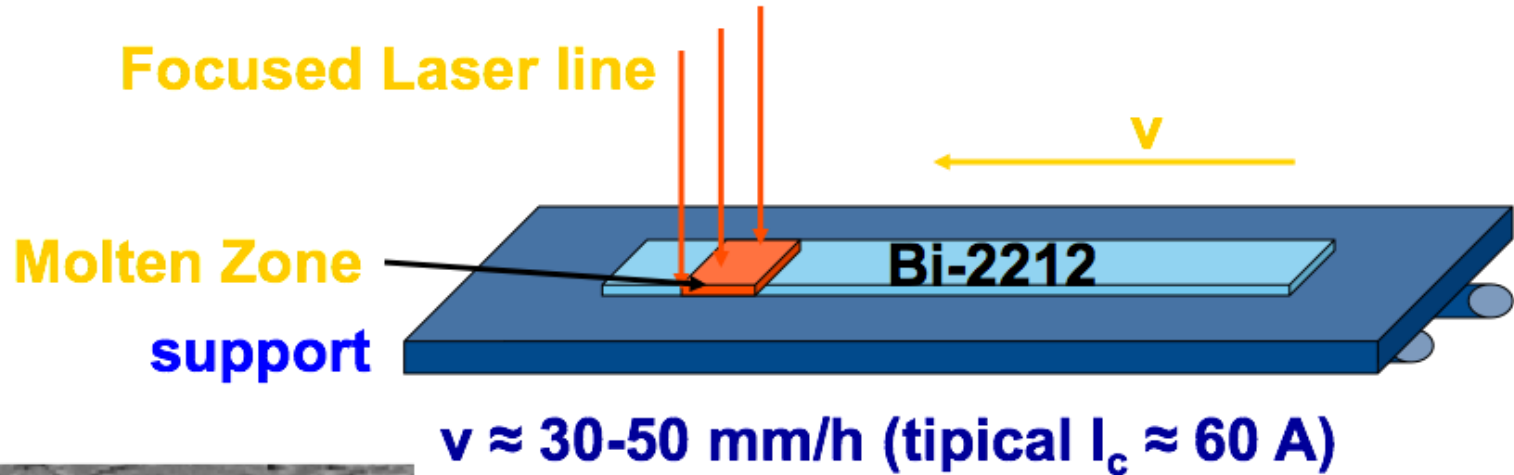
Laser Zone Melting of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ZrO}_2$ Eutectics

$V=72$ mm/h, Al support $\mid^2R = 0.9 \times 10^{-17}$ m³/s

A. Larrea et al, J. Eur. Ceram. Soc. **22** (2002) 191-198.

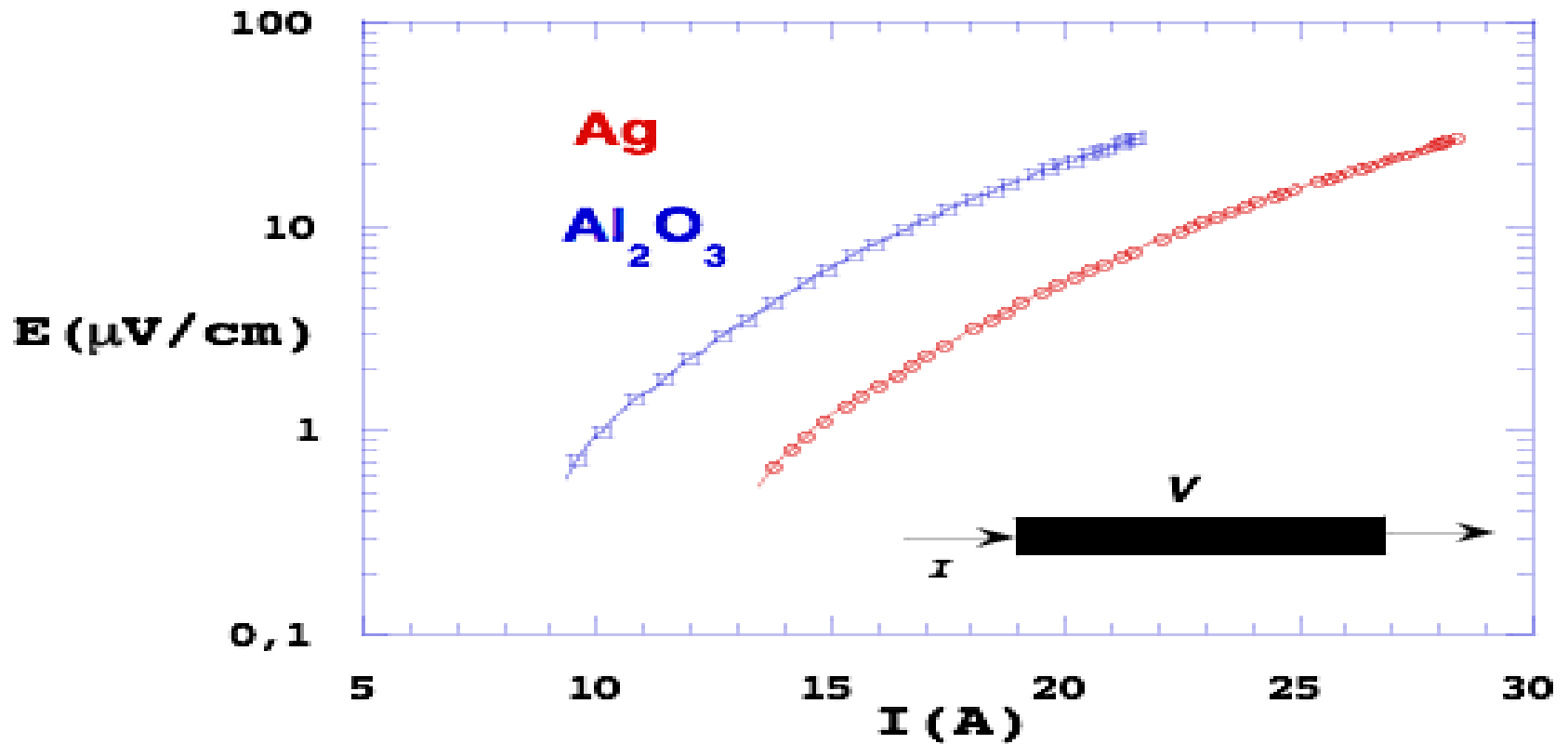
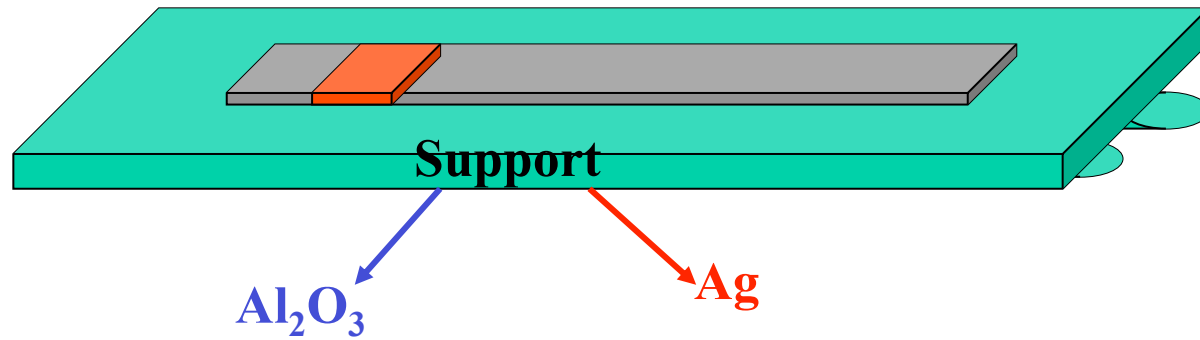


- LASER INDUCED TEXTURE



Approx. size 100 x 10 x 1 mm³

- [2] M. Mora, J. C. Diez, C. I. López-Gascón, E. Martínez and G. F. de la Fuente, IEEE Trans. Appl. Supercon. **13** (2003) 3188-3191.
- **LASER ZONE MELTING (IN-PLANE)**

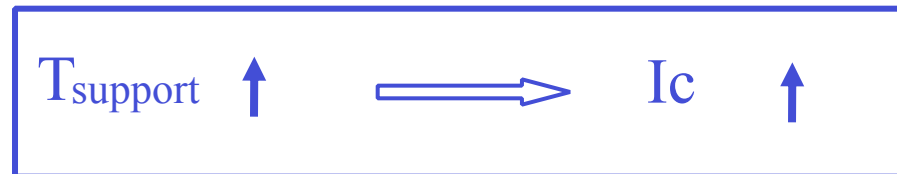


***Metallic support reduces thermal gradients on the sample**

Externally heated support vs. I_c (Critical Current in A)

T (°C)	I_c (A)	Observations
25°C	9.6	cracks
145°C	13.2	cracks
150°C	14.0	cracks
330°C	16.0	no cracks
430°C	27.5	no cracks

L (CO_2) = 10.6 μm ; $v=36$ mm/h



M. Mora, C.I. López Gascón, L.C. Estepa, J.A. Gómez, L.A. Angurel, J.C. Diez, G.F. de la Fuente **Supercond. Sci. Technol.** **17** (2004) **1133-1138**

Cutting blown glass with a CO₂ Laser

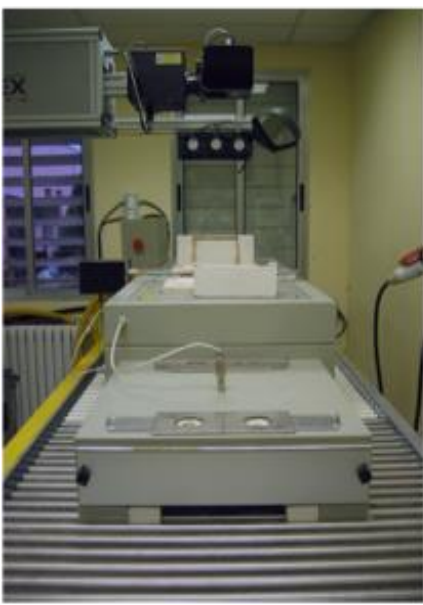


ADVANTAGE OF LOCALIZED THERMAL STRESS

THERMAL STRESS/SHOCK



LASER FURNACE



Optical beam steering

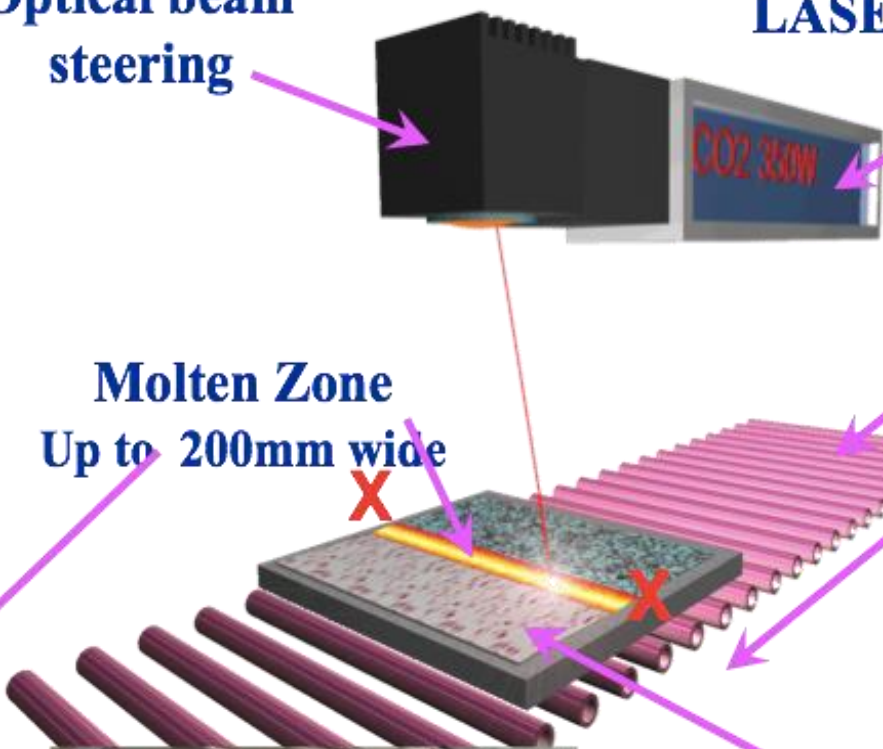
Rofin-Sinar SLAB CO₂ LASER 350 W

Roller system for Sample displacement

**Molten Zone
Up to 200mm wide**

**Sample speed:
1-10 m/h**

Processed Samples

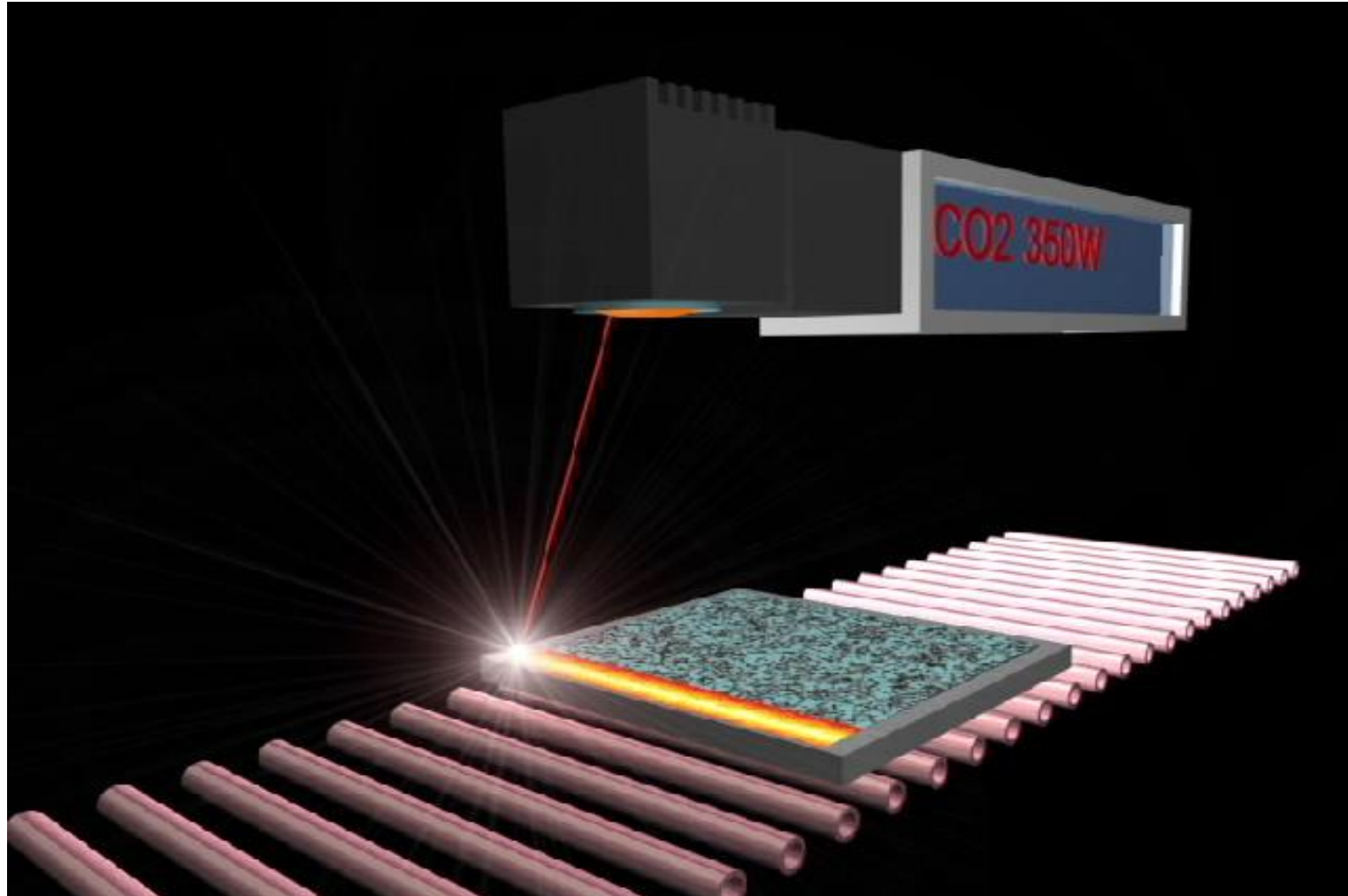


Patent: L. C. Estepa and X. F. de la Fuente,
Continuous Furnace with Coupled LASER
for the Surface Treatment of Materials,
Patent Application WO 2007/101900 A1.

CONTINUOUS LASER FURNACE: THE CONCEPT

SURFACE AT EXTREME TEMPERATURE

SUBSTRATE AT MUCH LOWER TEMPERATURE





CERAMGLASS

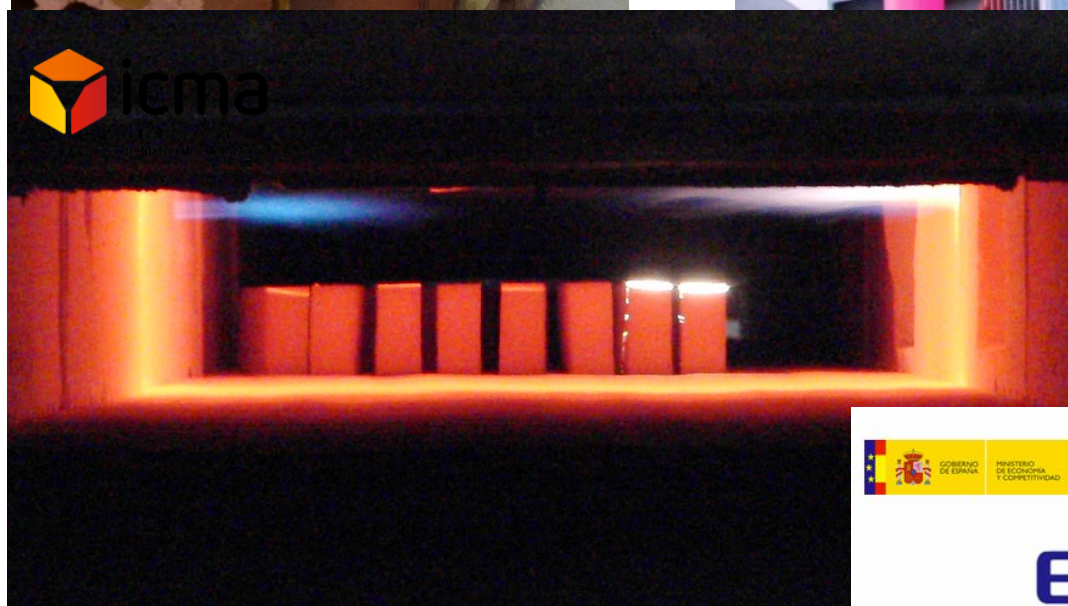
I. de Francisco, V. Lennikov, L. A. Angurel, L. C. Estepa,
R. Lahoz, G. F. de la Fuente

ICMA (Materials Science Institute of Aragón) CSIC-University of Zaragoza,
Zaragoza.

F. Rey-García, C. Bao

UA Óptica & Micro-Óptica GRIN, University of Santiago de Compostela.

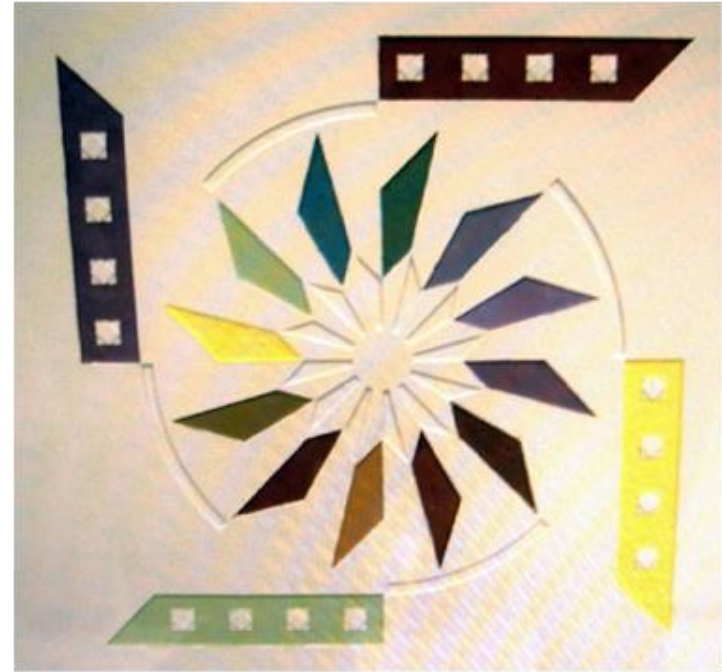




Novelty: Laser processed glass/TORRECID



SURFACE ABLATION STRUCTURING AND IN-SITU PIGMENT DEVELOPMENT



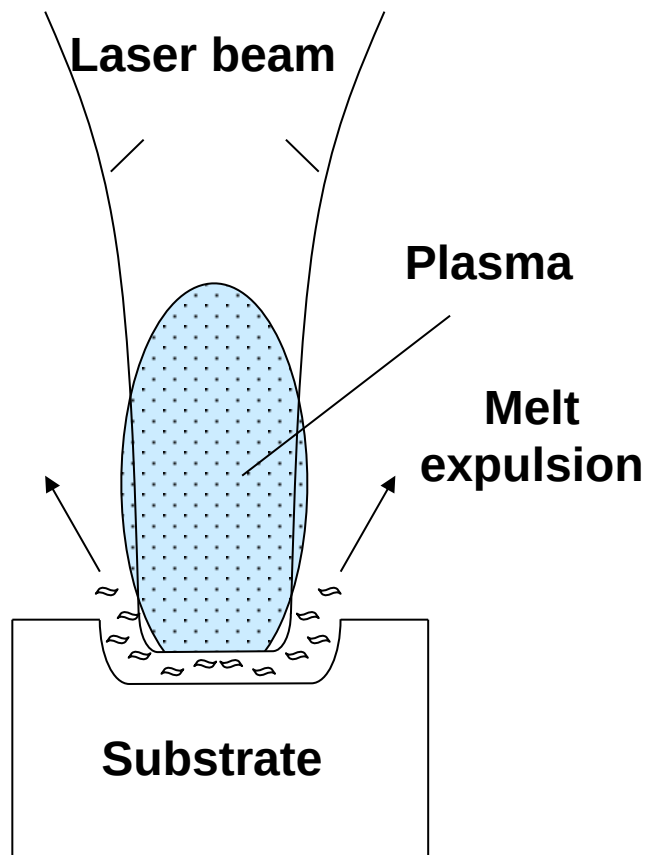
THE LASER FURNACE

- LONG PULSE & CW MODE LASERS + HEAT (Laser Furnace)...MAY ALLOW TO...
- SURPASS THE INTRINSIC PROCESSING LIMITS OF KNOWN MATERIALS:
 - GLASS > 1500 °C
 - CERAMICS > 2950 °C
- DEVELOP NOVEL INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS TRANSFORMATION & FABRICATION PROCESSES

ABLATION



Laser Ablation Process



Combination of phenomena:

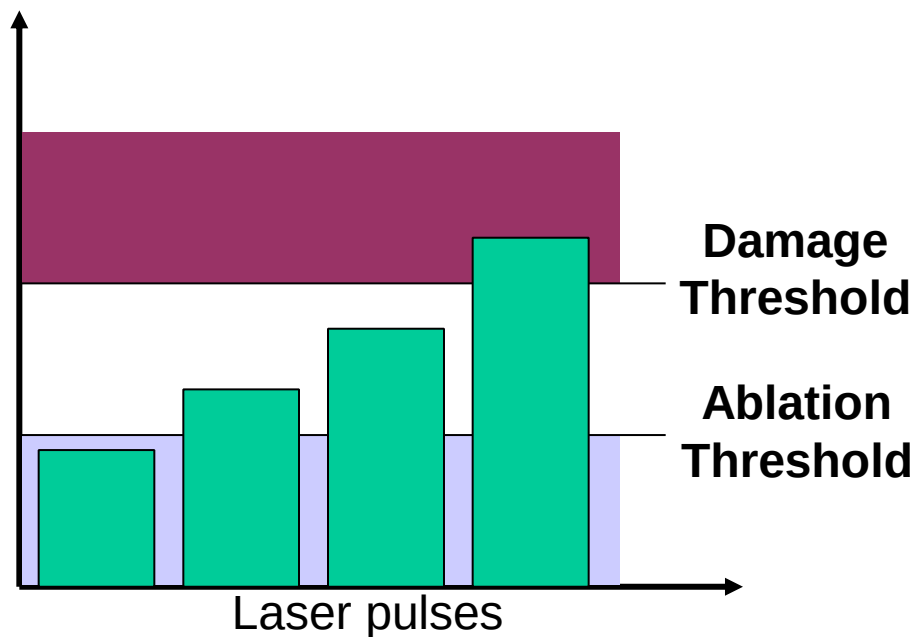
Melting + Evaporation

Direct Sublimation

Shock Waves

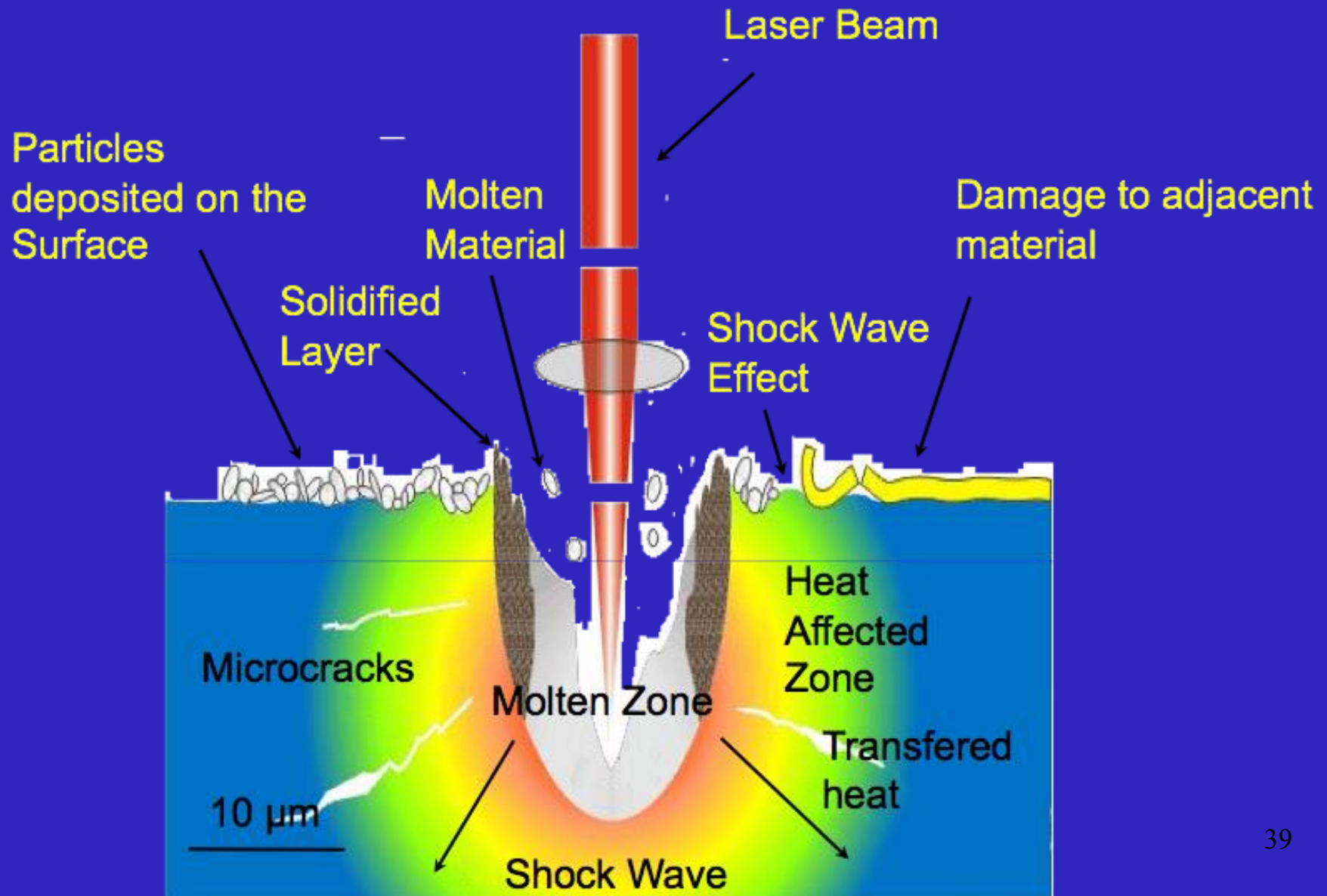
Particle & melt drop ejection

Energy per
pulse (J/cm^2)

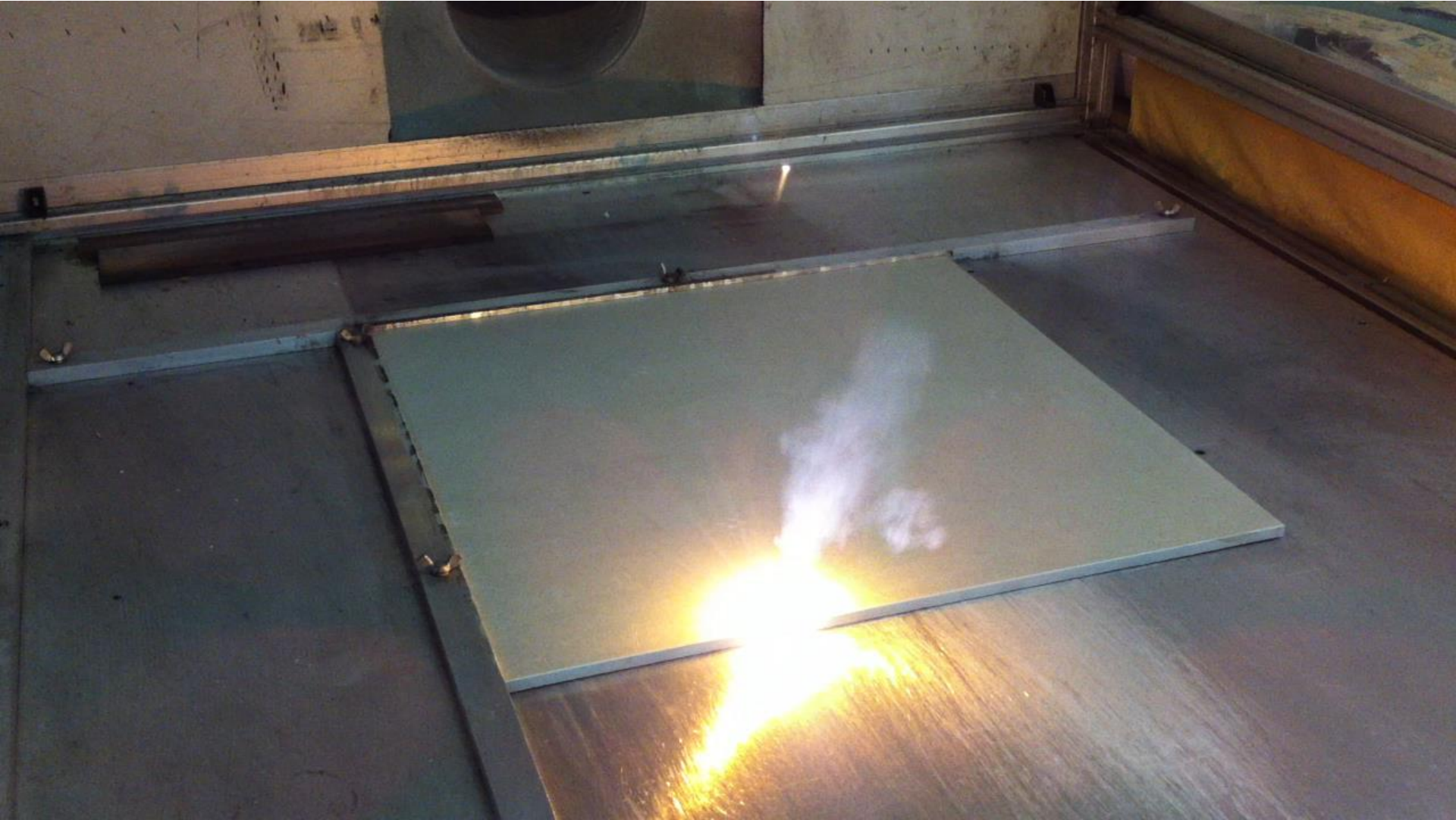


Ablation Process

LASER ABLATION



SURFACE ABLATION STRUCTURING COMBINED WITH PVD

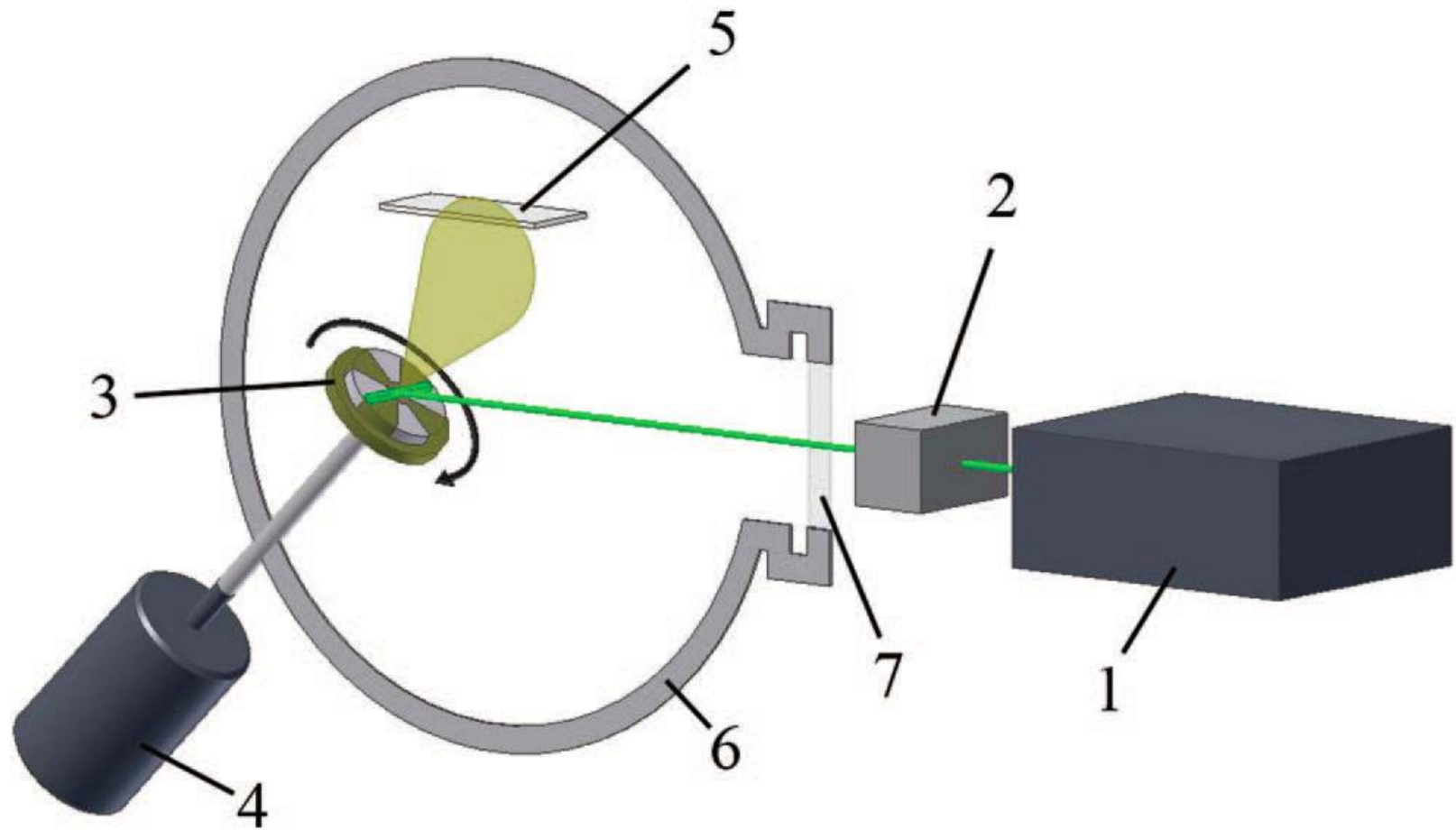


SURFACE ABLATION STRUCTURING COMBINED WITH PVD





PLD-CLD

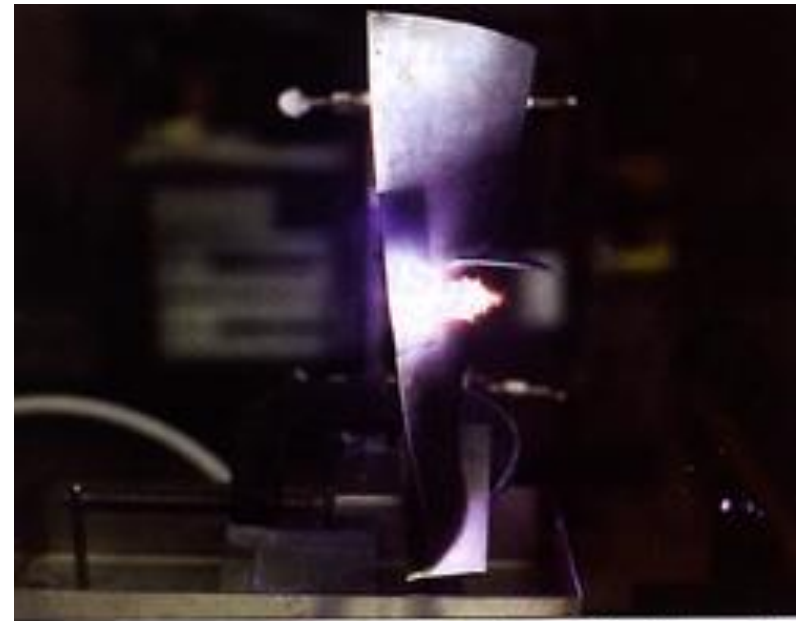


3D image inside a thick glass block
532 nm Laser, ns or ps pulses
Ablation at the focal spot



Laser Surface treatment of a fan blade (Laser Pinning)

Nd:Glass Laser, 100 J pulses at 6 Hz



Lawrence Livermore's 100 J pulse laser treating a GE fan blade at 6 Hz.

Effect of a single pulse on Al



A single laser impact on an aluminium sample.

STENT FABRICATION

rofin

FOCUS ON FINE
SOLUTIONS

BAASEL LASERTECH

Mixed Processes

MELTING + EVAPORATION
in cw mode

Ablation in pulsed mode

ALSO

Photochemical or Photothermal Processes

POLYMER BOX MARKING

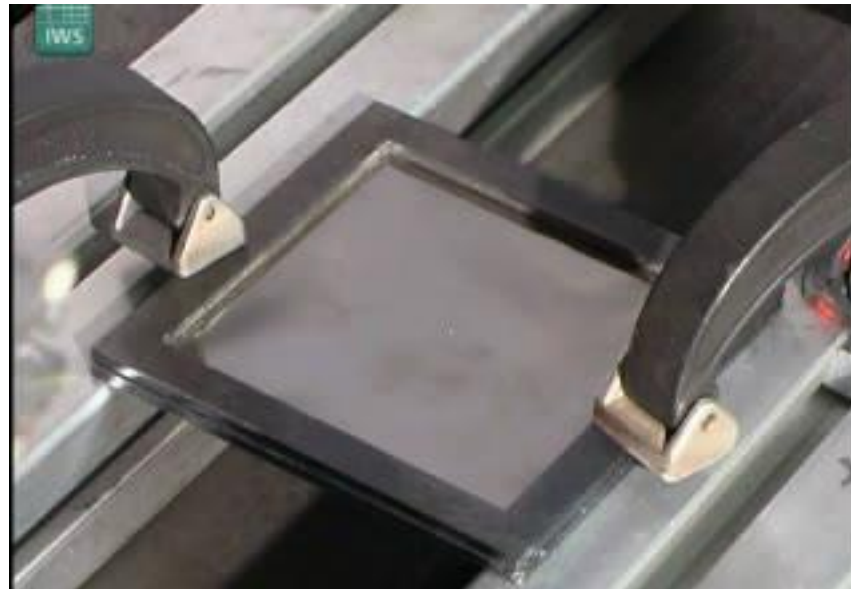


ON-LINE COMPUTER KEYBOARD MARKING

POLYMER + PHOTSENSITIVE ADDITIVE



Stainless Steel Perforation





PAINT DESORPTION OVER ALUMINIUM ALLOY



EVEN ON THE RUN...

rofin

**Laser Railhead Cleaning
with Diode-Pumped
Solid-State Lasers
(LASERTHOR)**

WE THINK LASER

SURFACE DESORPTION OF OXIDE LAYER ON STEEL



FEMTO SER

easy

CSIC

VNIVERSITAT
ID VALÈNCIA

CLPU



ART
DECO



L. C. ESTEPA, V. LENNIKOV, R. LAHOZ, I. DE FRANCISCO, L. A. ANGUREL, C. LÓPEZ-GASCÓN,
J. C. DIEZ (ICMA)

J. CARDA, J. M. PEDRA (UJI)

C. GÓMEZ-REINO, C. BAO, M. T. FLORES, F. REY-GARCÍA (USC)

A. R. GONZÁLEZ-ELIPE, J. P. ESPINÓS, V. RICO (ICMSE)

THANK YOU!