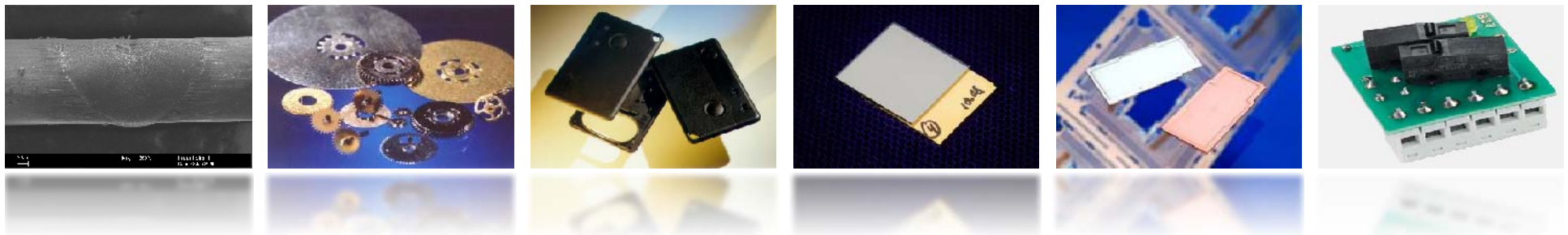
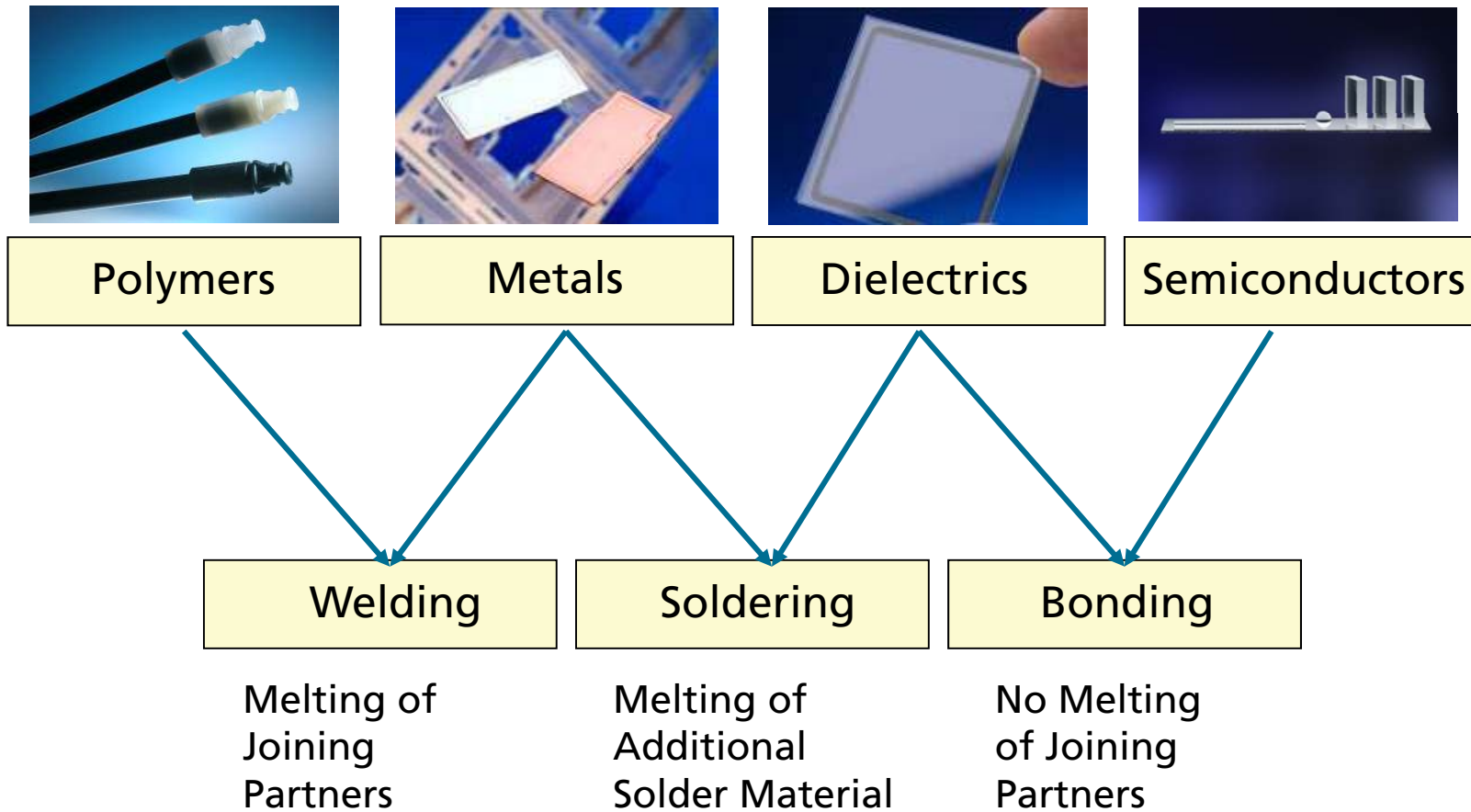

Laser Microjoining - Innovative Processes and Applications for Welding, Soldering, Bonding and Polymer Welding

Dr.-Ing. Arnold Gillner

Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology



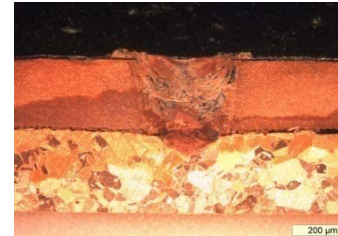
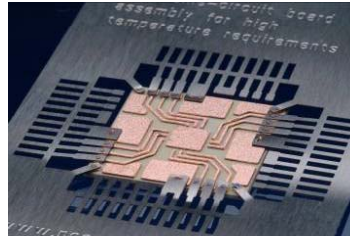
Laser Micro Joining Technologies



Laser Micro Welding - Fields of Application

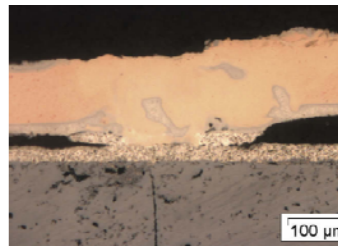
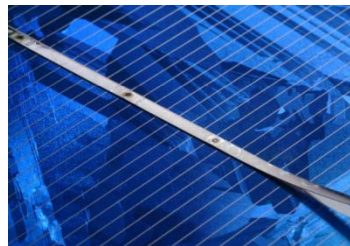
Automotive

- Electric Contacts



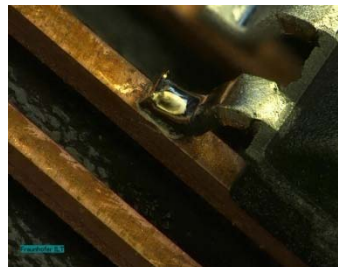
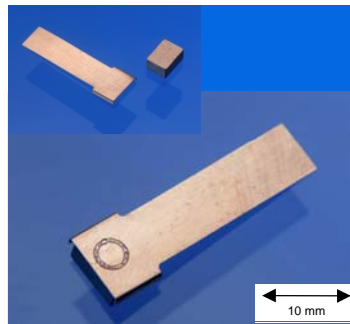
Micro Mechanics

- Mechanical Contacts



Medical Engineering

- Electric Contacts, Seals



(Consumer-)Electronics

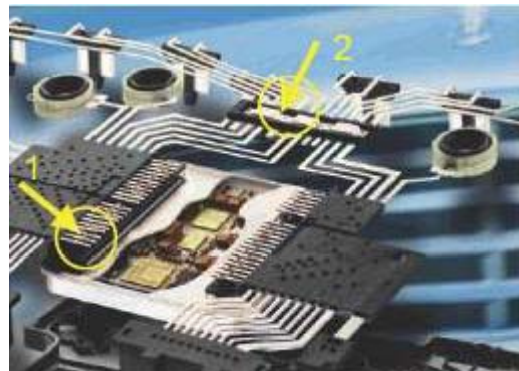
- Electric Contacts

p. 3

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

Spot Welding

- Electronic Components
- High Throughput
- Controllable Weld Properties

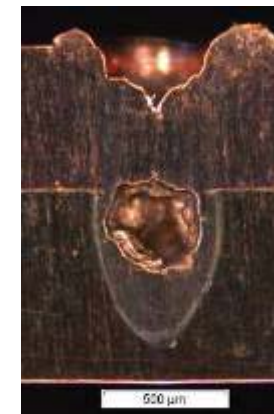
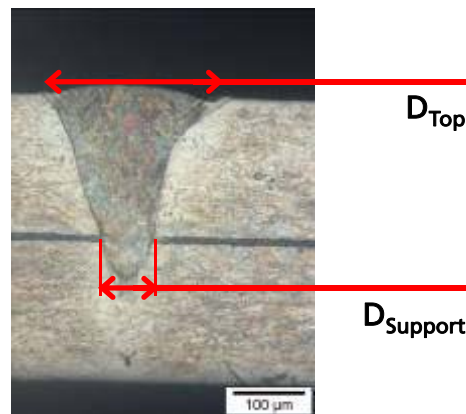


Source: Robert Bosch GmbH

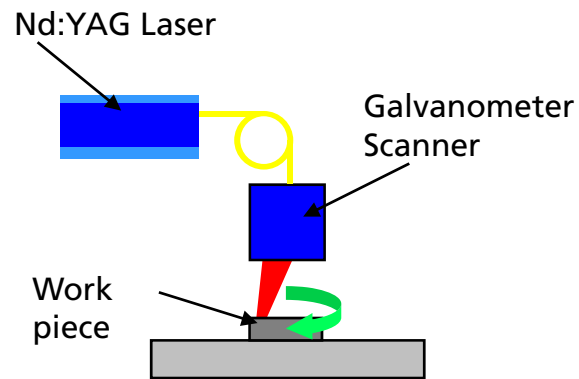
p. 4

Common Problems with Spot Welding

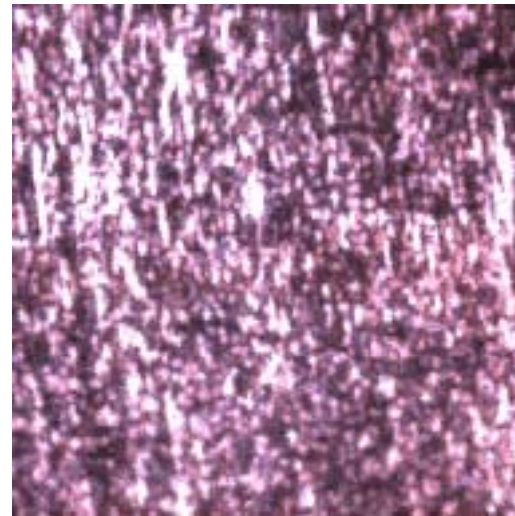
- Small Supporting Joint Diameter
- Sensitive to Depth Variation
- Porosity due to Melt Pool Overheating



Micro Ring Welding



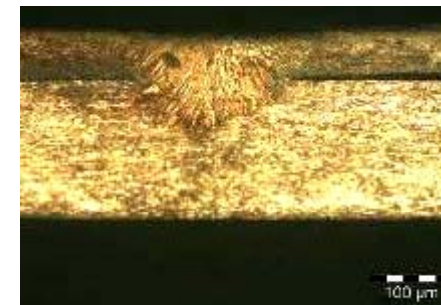
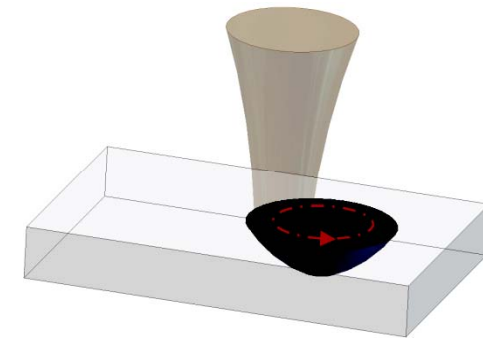
- Multiple Revolutions
- Ring Diameter ~ Beam Diameter
- Overlapping Irradiation Pattern



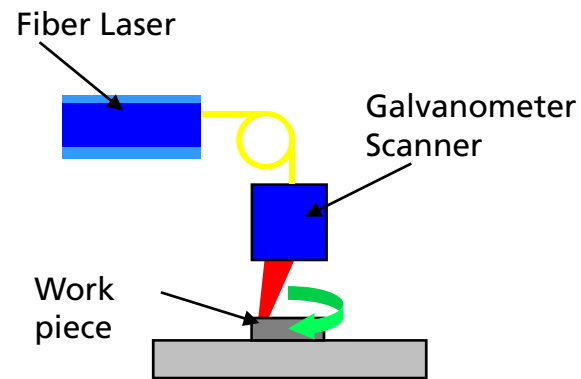
$$P = 3.75 \text{ kW}$$

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

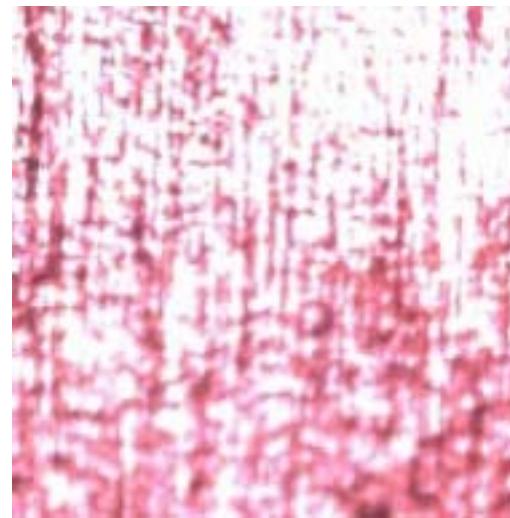
$$D_{\text{circle}} = 300 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$



Micro Ring Welding



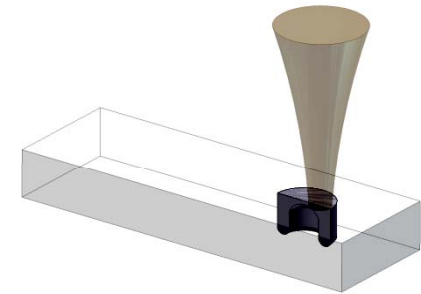
- Multiple Revolutions
- Ring Diameter > Beam Diameter
- Non-Overlapping Irradiation Pattern



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

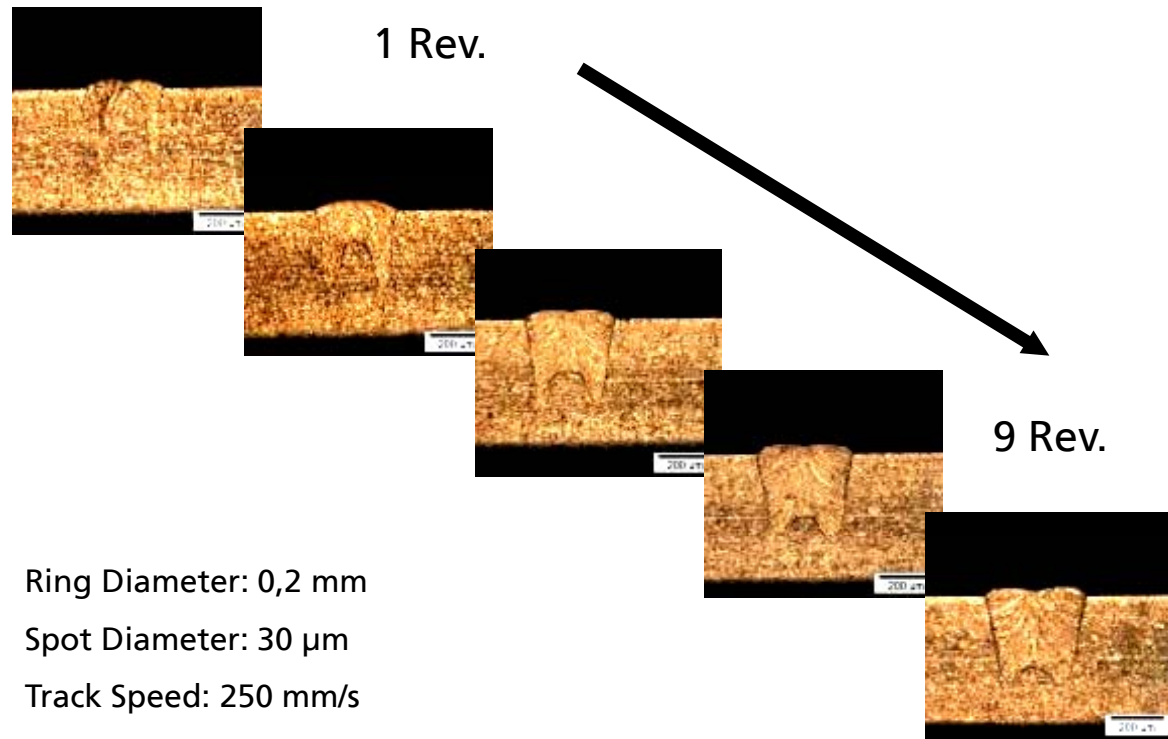
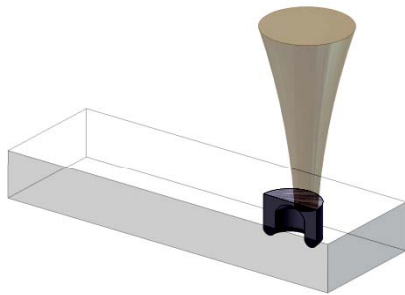
$$2w = 30 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

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



Micro Ring Welding

Melt Pool Formation

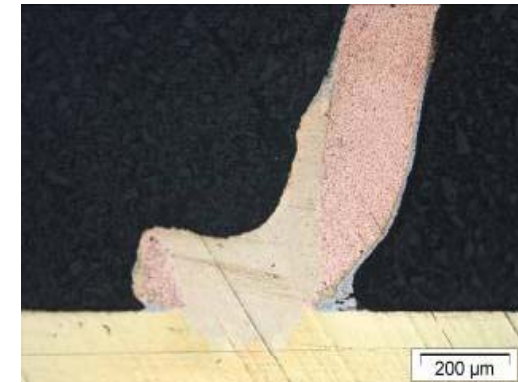
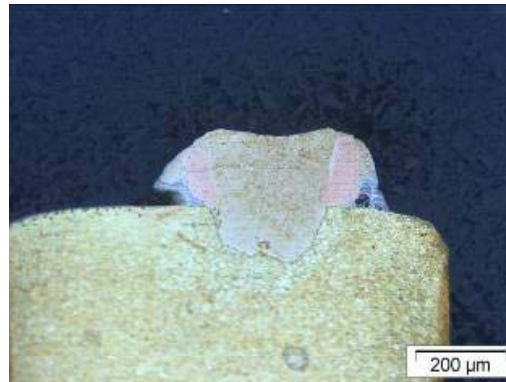


- Peripheral Depth: Path of the Laser Beam
- Central Depth: Heat Accumulation

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

Welding of Electronic Components



Welding of SMDs

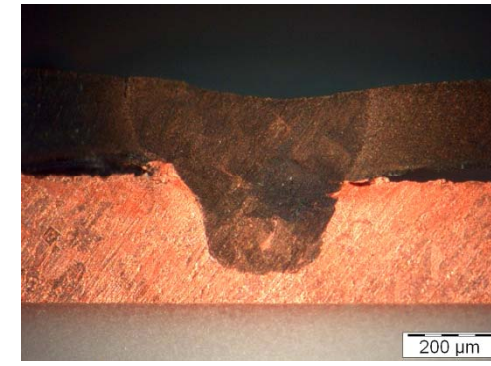
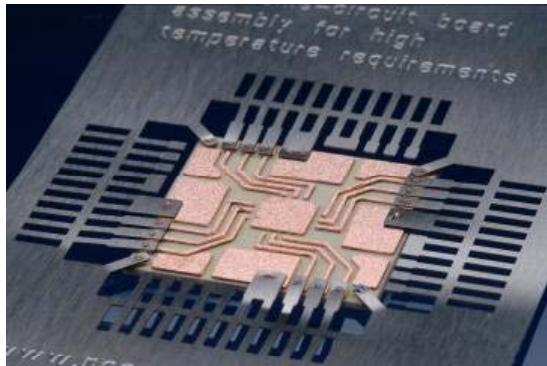
- Contact size: 0,5 mm²
- Material thickness:
t = 0,2 mm
- Ring Diameter:
0,3 mm

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

p. 8

Micro Ring Welding

Welding of Metal Coated Ceramic Substrates



Welding of DCBs

- Contact size: 1 mm²
- Leadframe: t = 0,2 mm
- Cladding: t = 0,3 mm

Spot welding

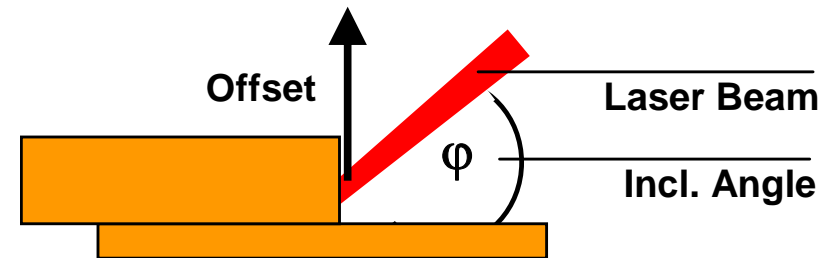
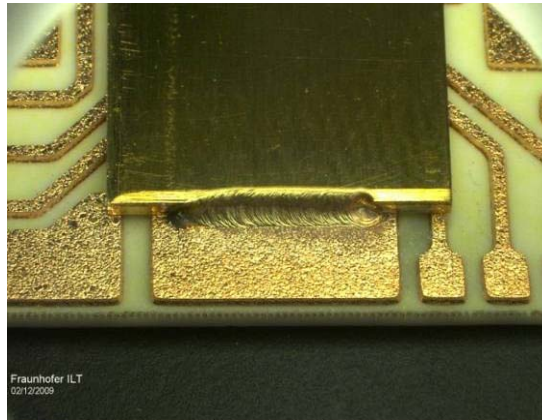
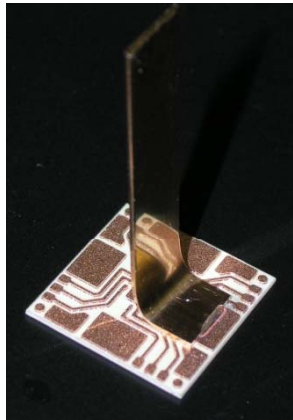
- $2w = 180 \mu\text{m}$
- $P = 1,3 - 2,5 \text{ kW (Peak)}$
- $T_h = 5 - 10 \text{ ms}$
- $E_p = 5 - 10 \text{ J}$

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

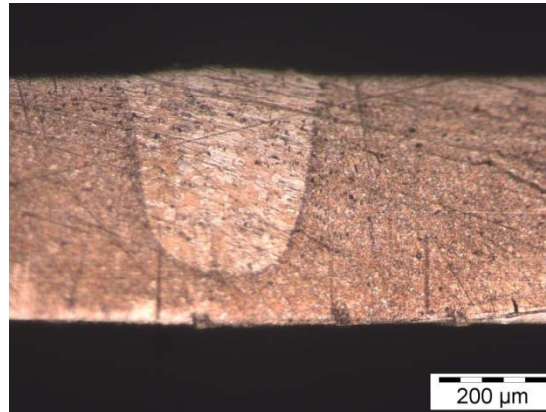
Parameters:

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

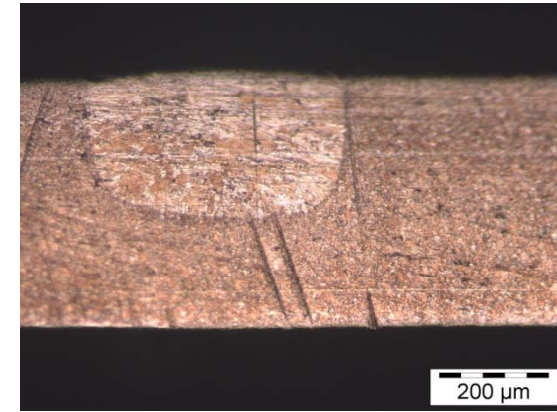
Laser Beam Micro Welding with Superposed Oscillation

Rectangular weld shape

- High supporting joint diameter even at the bottom
- Not sensitive to variation of the welding depth
- Welding geometry depending on preset amplitude
- Transition between deep penetration and heat conduction welding at amplitudes of 0.15 mm



- CuSn6
- Laser power 200 W
- Velocity 30 mm/ s
- Frequency 1 kHz
- Amplitude 0.1 mm

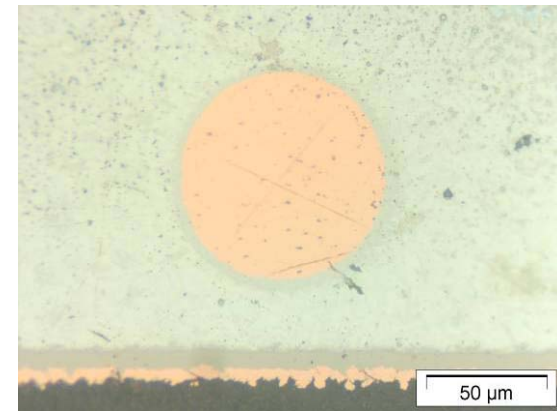
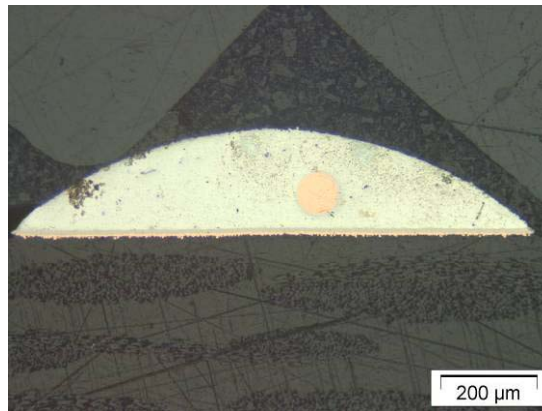
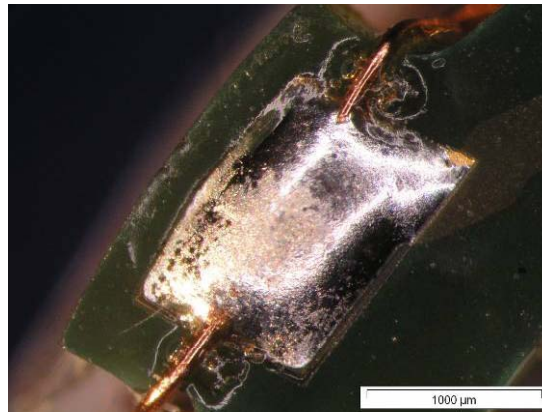


- CuSn6
- Laser power 200 W
- Velocity 30 mm/ s
- Frequency 1 kHz
- Amplitude 0.3 mm

Laser soldering in electronics

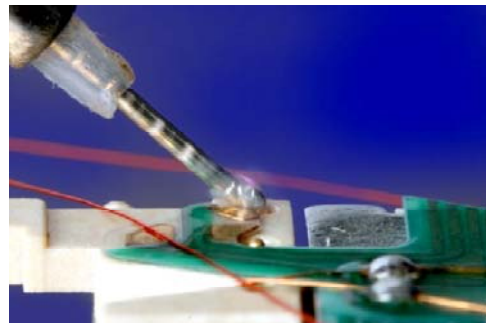
Soldering of enamelled Cu wires

- Thin Cu wire with isolation coating
- Stripping and soldering in one step
- Height of the solder joints: 200 μm
- Full wetting of the entire pad area
- No polymer residues visible in the cross section



Laser soldering in electronics

Soldering of enamelled Cu wires



Laser Processes for Photovoltaics

From Solar Cell to Photovoltaic Module

Quality control and handling of solar cells

Soldering

String handling and interconnection

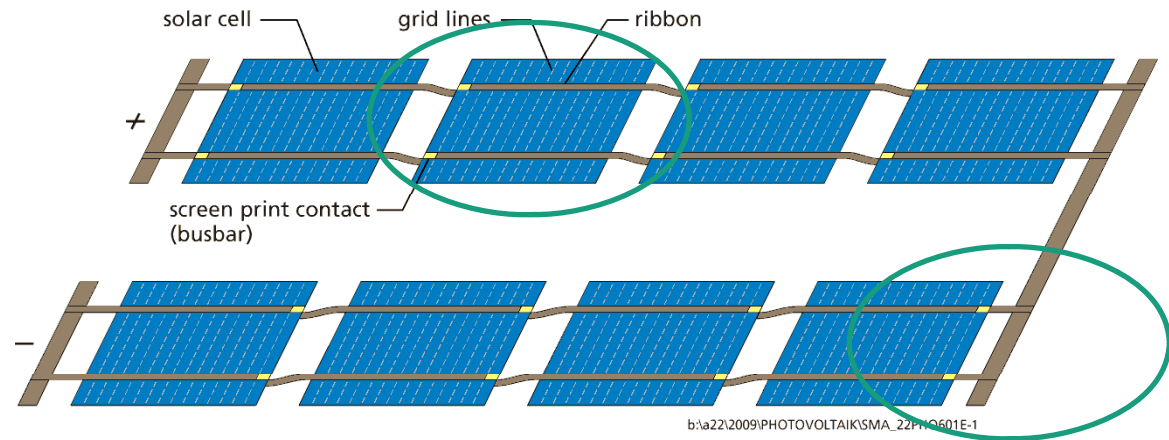
Assembly

Lamination

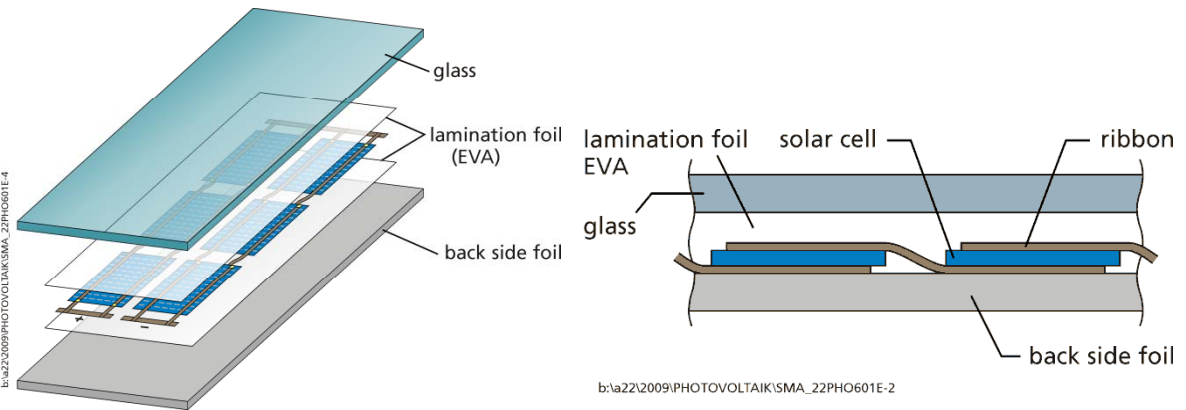
Assembly terminal box

Framing

End control



b:\a22\2009\PHOTOVOLTAIK\SMA_22PHO601E-1



b:\a22\2009\PHOTOVOLTAIK\SMA_22PHO601E-2

Laser Soldering for Interconnection to Cross Connector

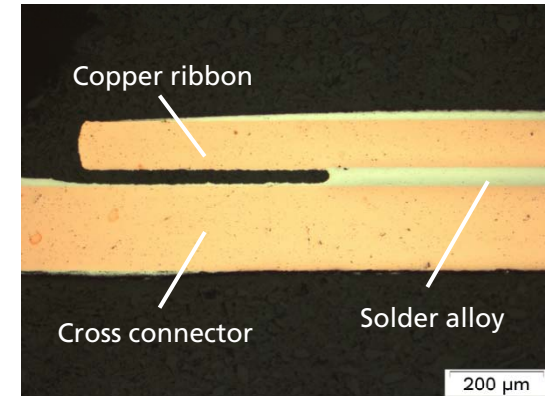


Top-view of soldered connection

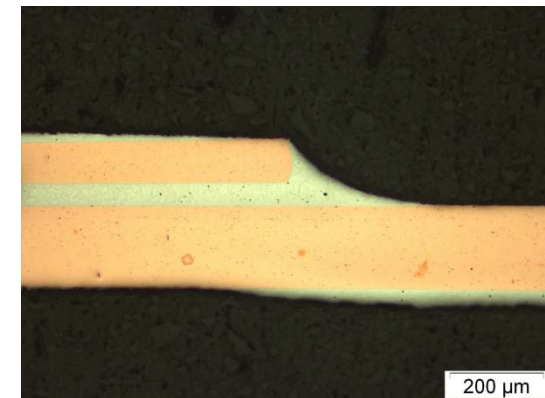


Bottom-view of soldered connection

- Joining of copper ribbon and cross connector
- Damageless process without deterioration of EVA can be achieved
- Diode laser with 120 – 160 W, process duration 0,5 s
- Good wetting angle for higher laser power
- EVA adheres to cross connector



$t_H = 0,5 \text{ s}$, $P = 120 \text{ W}$



$t_H = 0,5 \text{ s}$, $P = 160 \text{ W}$

Polymer Welding

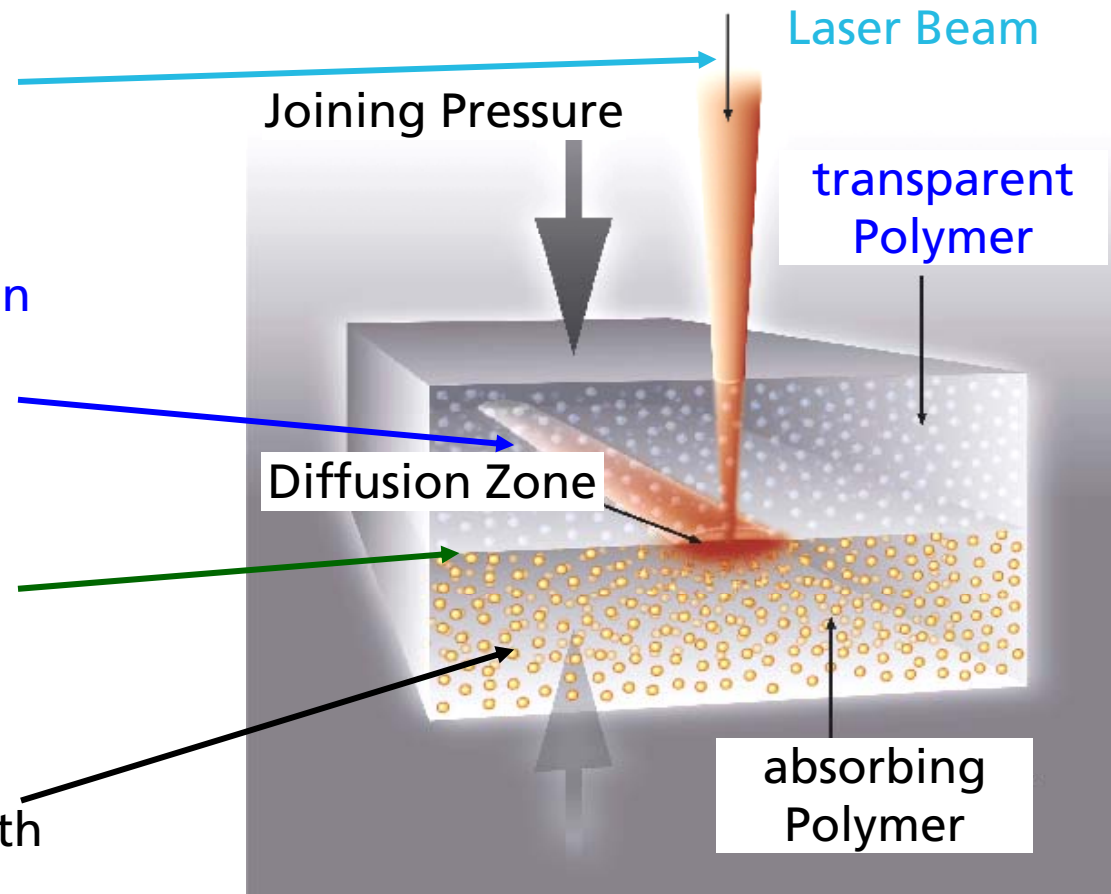
Process Technical Basics – Overlap Welding

Wavelength
Intensity Distribution
Beam Quality

Degree of Transmission
Degree of Reflection
Scattering
Material Thickness

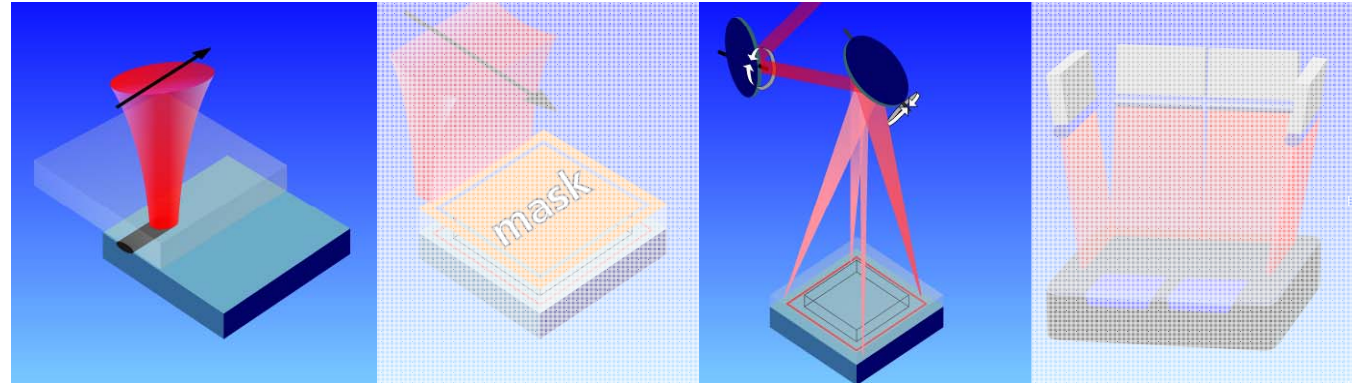
Polymer Compatibility
Surface Contact

Degree of Absorption
optical Penetration Depth
thermal Properties



Polymer Welding

Laser Sources and Welding Techniques

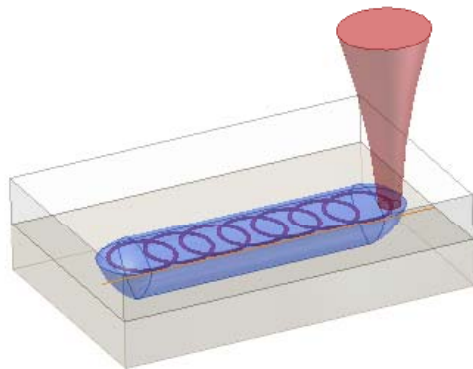


	Contour	Mask	Quasi-simultaneous	Simultaneous
Laser source	HPDL / Nd:YAG/Fiber	HLDL	HPDL / Nd:YAG / Fiber Laser	HPDL
Spot diameter [μm]	> 200 / 20 / 10	50 x 40000	> 200 / 20 / 10	-
Laser power[W]	< 200	< 300	> 200	> 200
Feed rate [m/min]	< 25	< 10		-
Interaction time [ms]	> 1	> 2,5	> 0,002	> 50

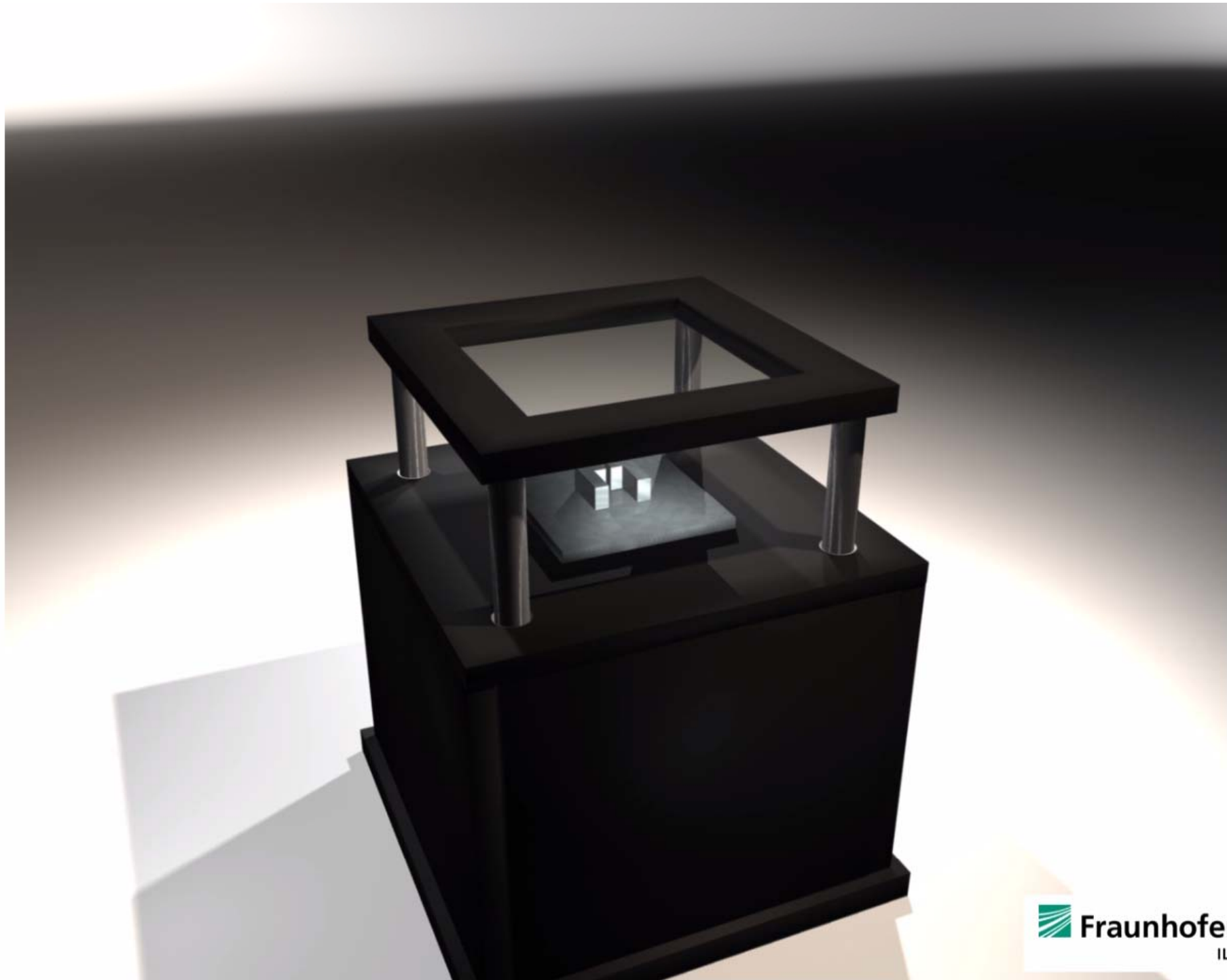
p. 17

TWIST® – A New Welding Process

Transmission
Welding
Incremental
Scanning
Technique



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



Cross Sections of the Seams

- Welding of Polypropylene (PP) plates

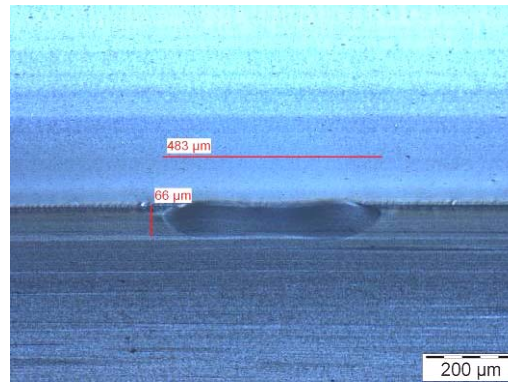
Material properties:

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

Process parameters

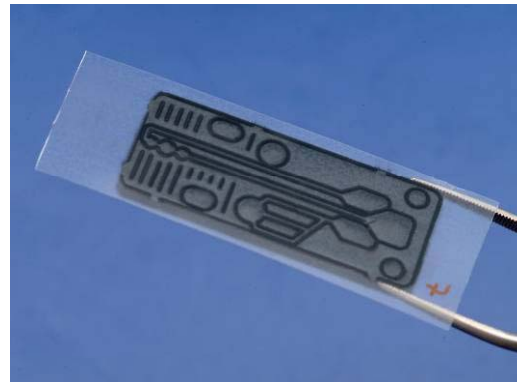
- $P = 2,5 - 5 \text{ W}$
- $v = 50 \text{ mm/s}$
- $r = 0,225 \text{ mm}$
- $f = 1800 \text{ Hz}$

Weld seam width – 500 μm

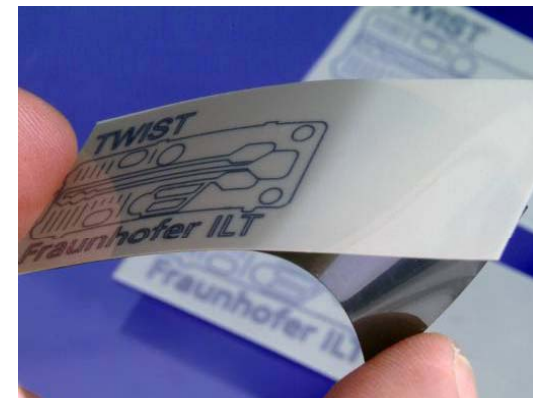
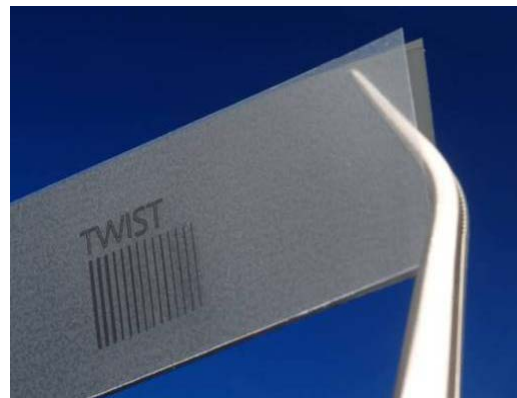


Application for TWIST®

Micro fluidic device
- PMMA or PP
Cover (75 µm)
-PMMA or PP
P= 1,4 - 6,6 W
v= 50 - 300 mm/s
d₀= 70 µm
d_{weld}= 100 to 500 µm



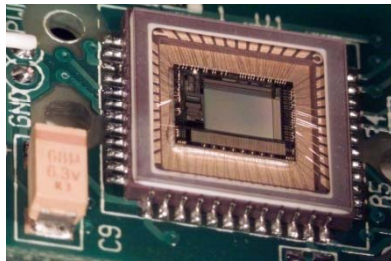
Thin foils
- Polypropylen (PP)
transparent and black
thickness 100 µm
P= 1,4 – 5,9 W
v= 50 to 250 mm/s
d₀= 70 µm
d_{weld}= 150 to 500 µm



Laser Based Glass Frit Bonding

Motivation

- Need for hermetic seals in various applications
- Low thermal load for the components
- Fast process
- High flexibility
- No gluing acceptable



www.ieec.binghamton.edu



www.osram.de



www.teknaseal.com

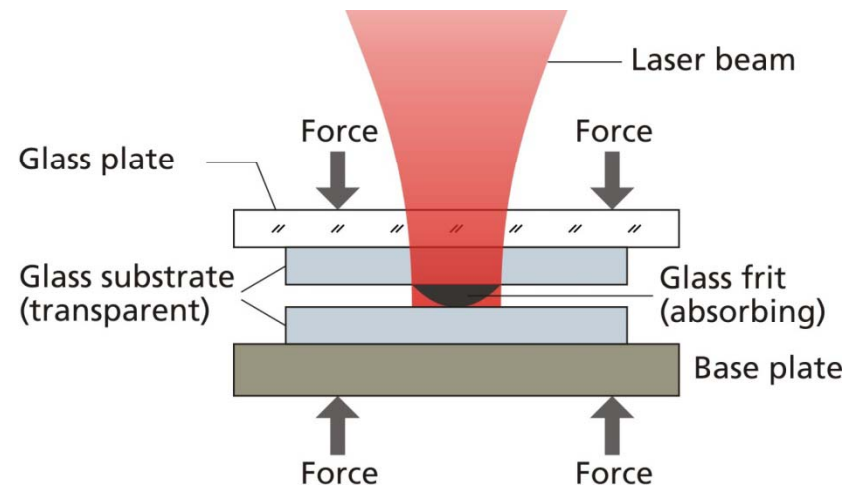


www.epfl.ch

Laser Based Glass Frit Bonding

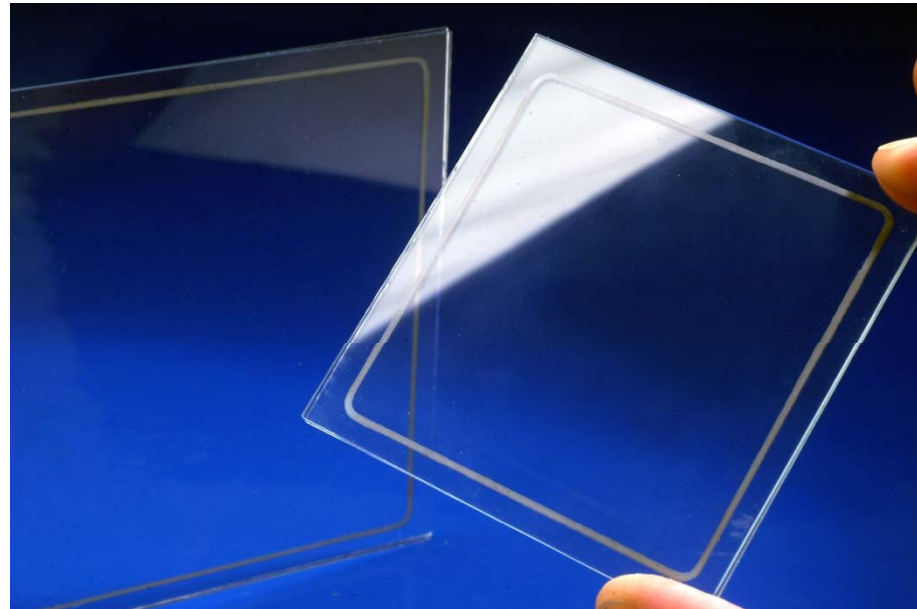
Process Principles

- Locally selective energy deposition
 - Reduction of the total warming of the joining parts
- Energy deposition based on laser beam absorption in the solder material
- Process prerequisites:
 - At least one transparent or translucent joining partner
 - Contact between solder material and second joining partner for sufficient wetting



Soldering of Large Glass Substrates

- Material
 - Sodalime glass
 - Substrate size: 80 x 80 mm²
- Solder material
 - Ferro FX 11-036
 - Solder height: 75 μm
 - Solder width: 700 μm



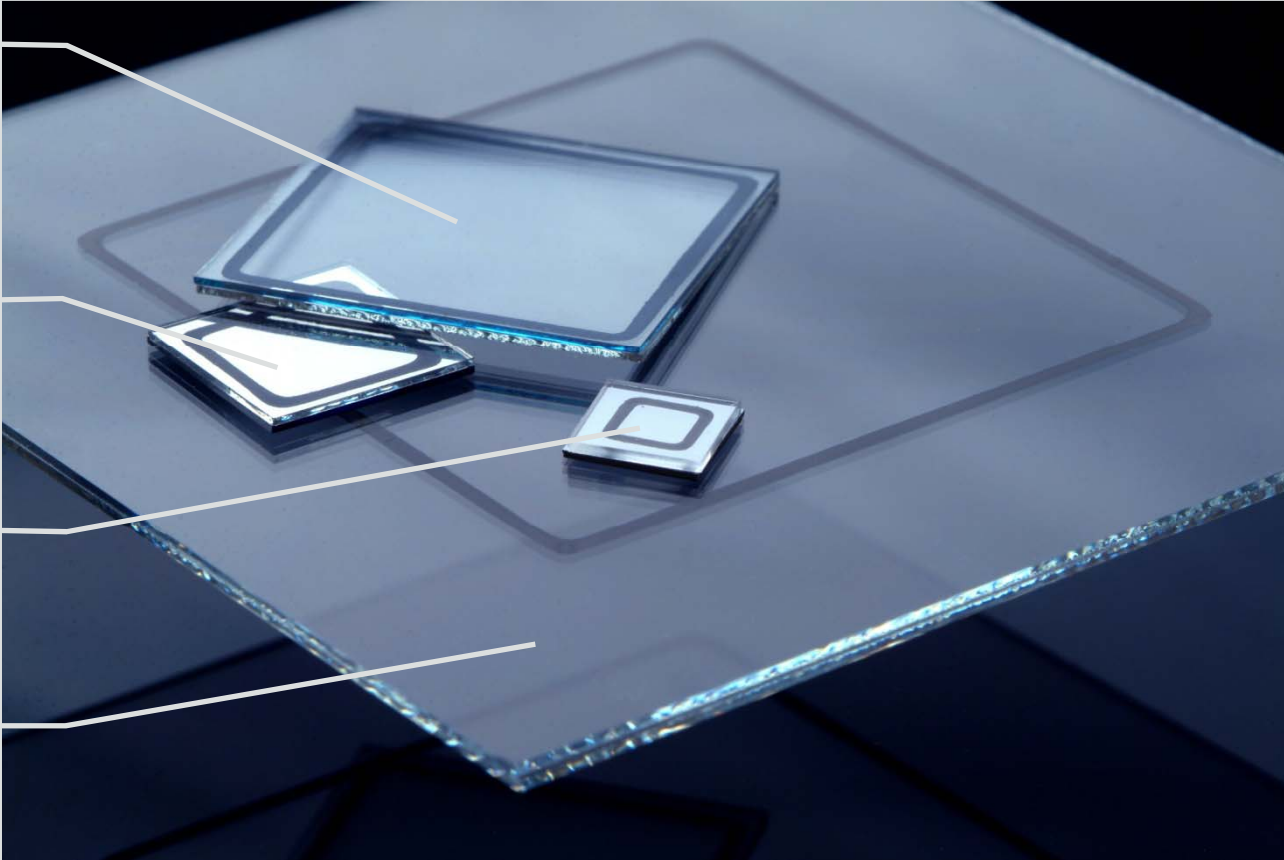
Laser based glass soldering of different material combinations

Sodalime glass /
Sodalime glass
ITO coated

Sodalime glass /
Sodalime glass
MAM coated

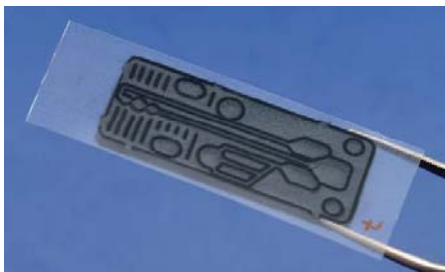
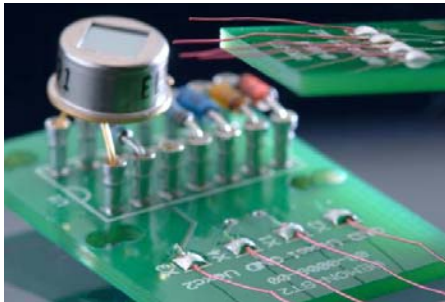
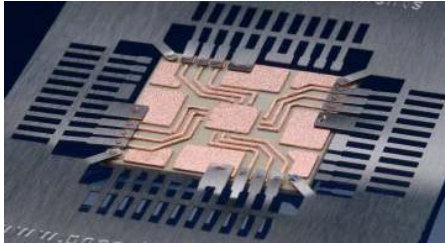
Sodalime glass /
Silicon

Sodalime glass /
Sodalime glass
Large substrate



Summary

Laser in Microjoining



- New processes with high reproducibility and stability
 - SHADOW® Micro Ring Welding
 - Laser soldering in PV and electronics
 - TWIST® – Ultrafine welding of Polymers
 - Laser based glass frit bonding
- High brilliance for best focusability
- Temporal and spatial modulation of the laser power to improve the processes
- Best controllability in various applications
- Industrial tool with growing market share

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Thank you for your attention



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