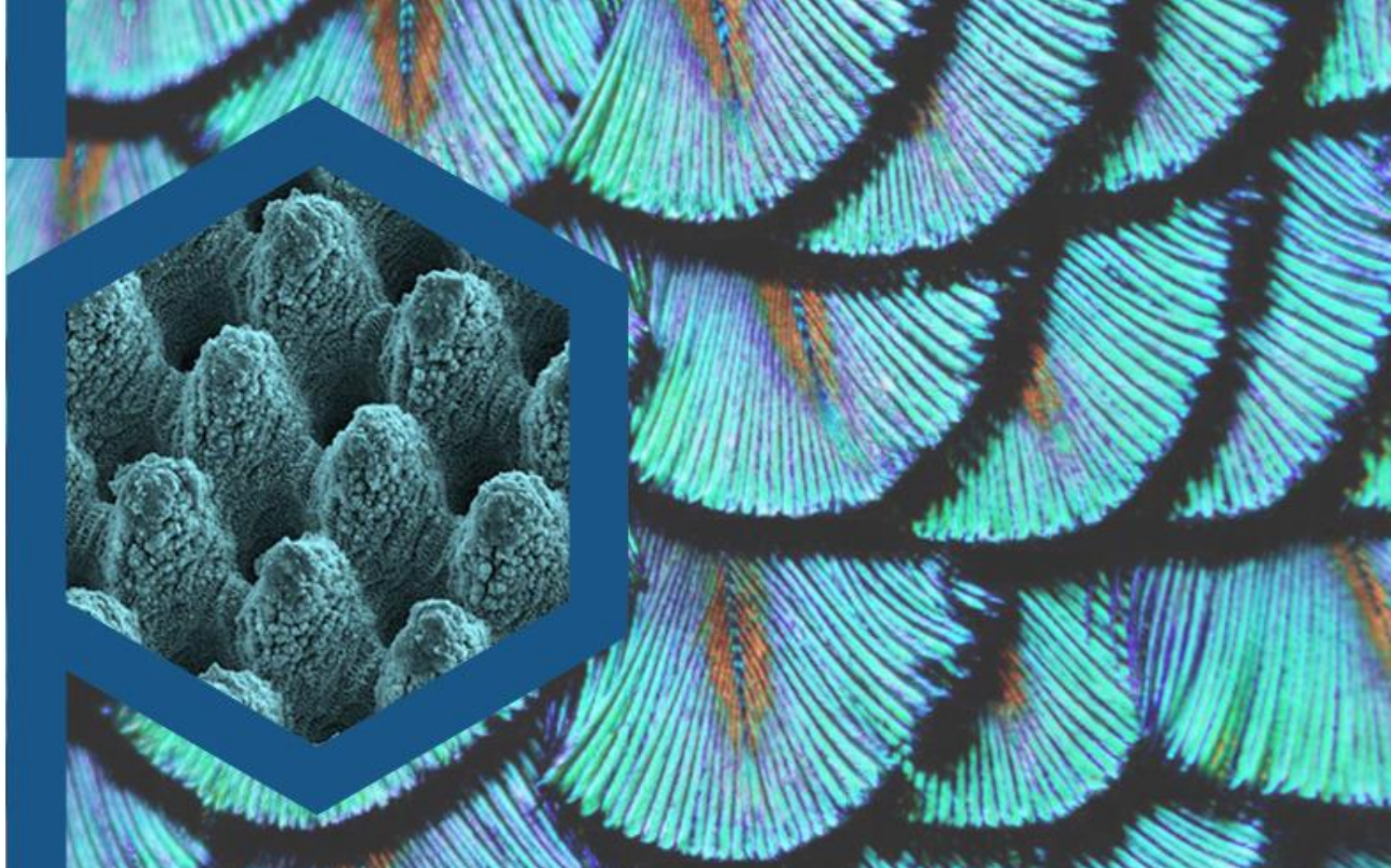




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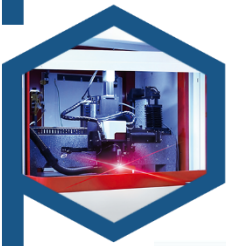


Nikolai Schröder<sup>1</sup>, Sascha Teutoburg-Weiss<sup>1</sup>, Germán Vergara<sup>2</sup>, Andrés F. Lasagni<sup>1,3</sup>

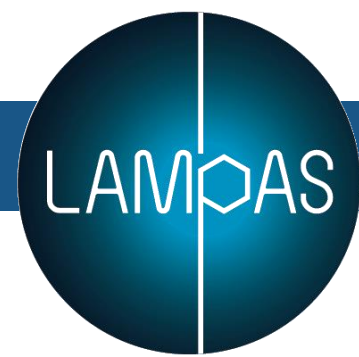
<sup>1</sup> Technische Universität Dresden, Germany; <sup>2</sup> New Infrared Technologies, Spain; <sup>3</sup> Fraunhofer IWS, Germany

## **New Approach for Monitoring a DLIP Process**

**– the LAMpAS project –**



# CAMP - Center for Advanced Micro-Photonics



## Dresden, Saxony, Germany



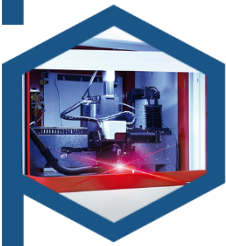
## From basic research to industrial applications



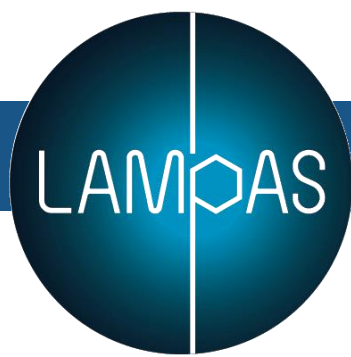
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# Nature is inspiring us!



Nature



Surface

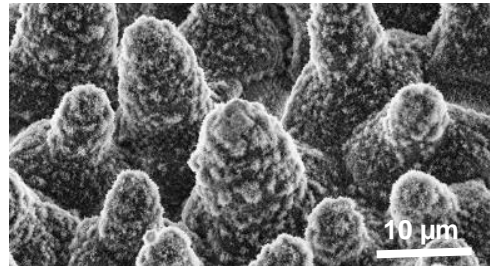


Application

Plant leaf



Ensikat et al., Beilstein, 2011



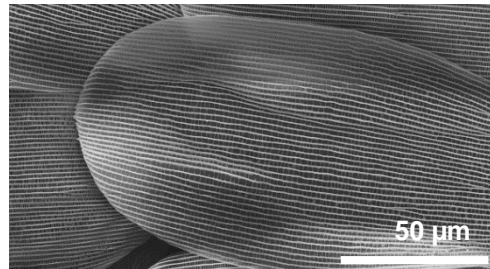
<https://www.ecnmag.com/news/2016/06/scientific-research-funded-us-department-energy>

Water repellent self-cleaning

Butterfly



Z. Schnepf, Butterfly wings, <https://schnepfgroup.wordpress.com>



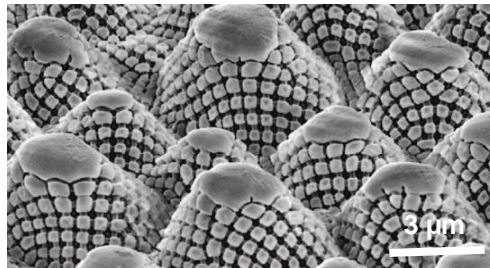
<http://www.muc-con.org/sticker-maker-online-customize.htm>

Decorative finish

Bug



Hensel et al., NPG Asia Materials, 5, e37, 2013



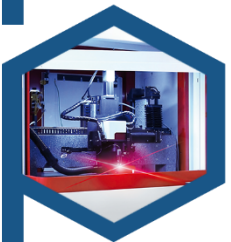
<https://footcage.framepool.com/de/editorial/medicine/>

Antibacterial

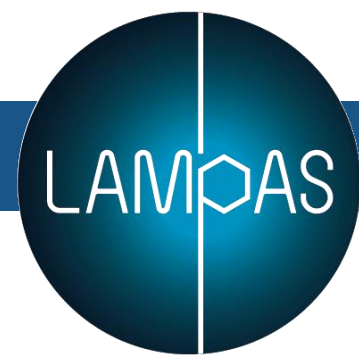
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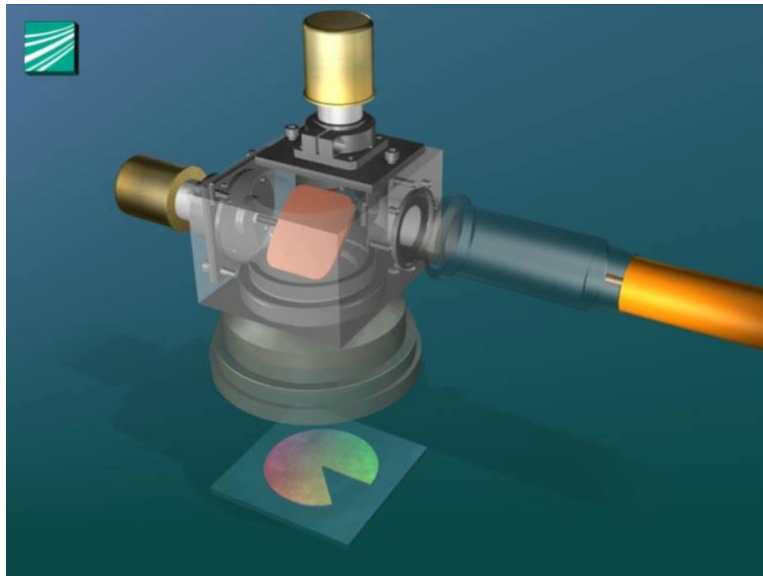
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# Technologies at CAMP

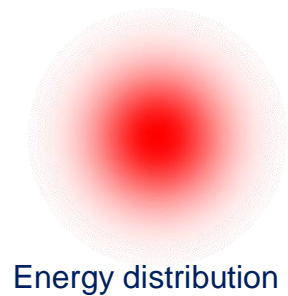


## Direct Laser Writing (DLW)

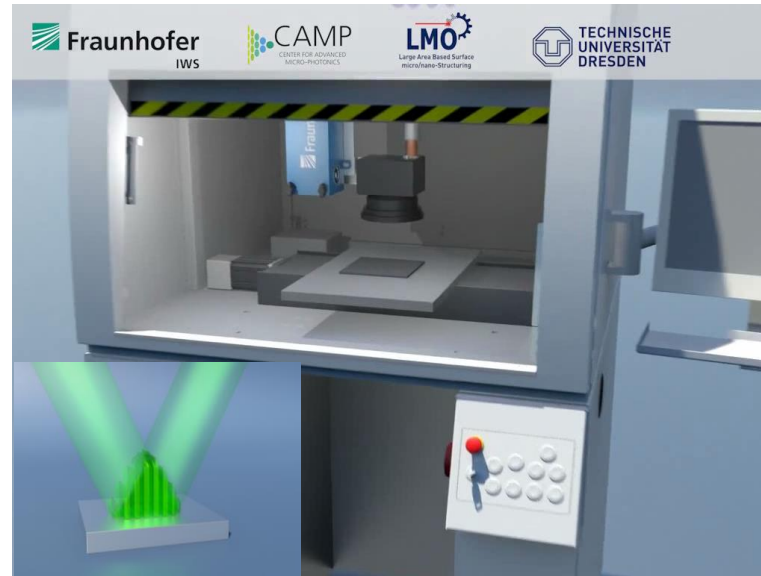


5 – 30  $\mu\text{m}$

Slower micro fabrication speed

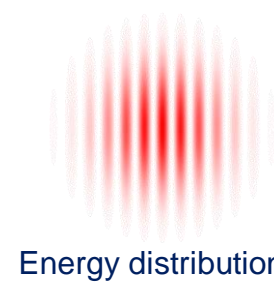


## Direct Laser Interference Patterning (DLIP)

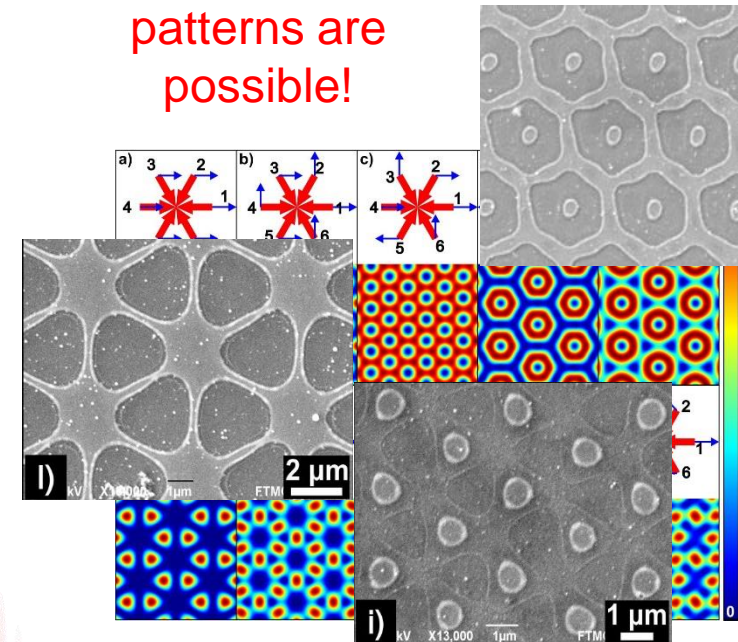


150 nm – 30  $\mu\text{m}$

Faster micro fabrication speed



Thousands of patterns are possible!



S. Indrišiūnas, B. Voisiat, M. Gedvilas, G. Raciukaitis, Journal of Laser Applications, 29(1), 11501 (2017).  
C. Zwahr, B. Voisiat, A. Welle, D. Günther, A.F. Lasagni, Adv. Eng. Mater., 20, 1800160 (2018)  
B. Voisiat, C. Zwahr, A. Rank, S. Alamri, A.F. Lasagni, Appl. Surf. Sci., 471 1065–1071 (2019)

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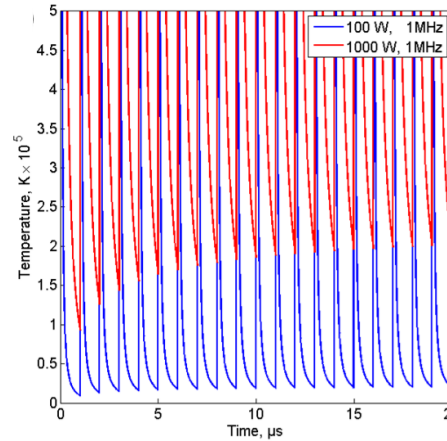
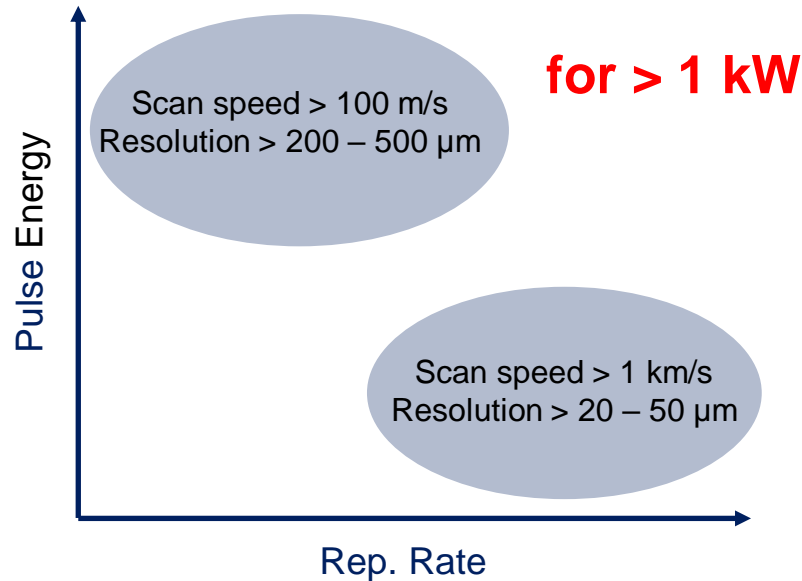
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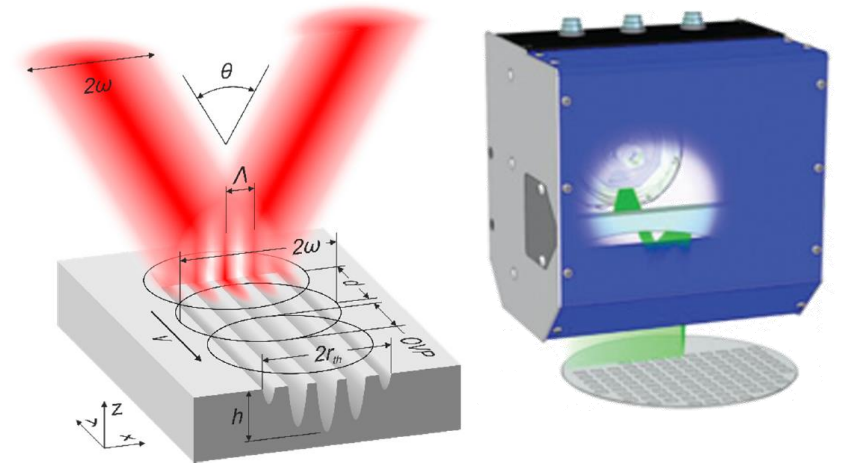
# How to produce $\mu$ -nm/structures at high throughput?



## The high-power laser processing paradigm



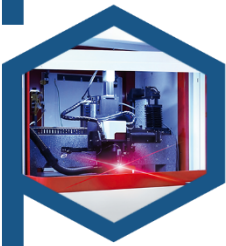
**Heat accumulation!**



- **Scenario 1:** low pulse energy ( $\mu\text{J}$ ) and high rep. rates (GHz – THz!)
  - Scanning speeds of **several km/s** required
  - Significant heat accumulation
- **Scenario 2:** high pulse energy (mJ) and moderate rep. rates (few GHz)
  - Large spot sizes
  - **Low feature size resolution**

- **Scenario 3:** high pulse energy (mJ), moderate rep. rates and utilization of **interference patterns!**
  - Scanning speeds of some 100 m/s required
  - **Lower heat accumulation**
  - **Higher resolution** due to interference pattern!



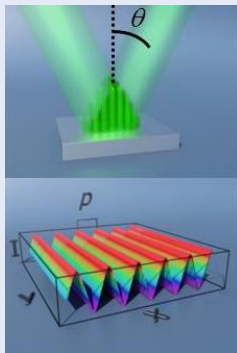


# The idea of LAMpAS



“Multi-beam high-speed processing” with interference patterns on large spots delivered to the material surface by polygon scanners!

High resolution multi-beam processing



High-speed beam deflection



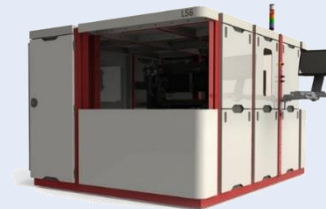
Ultra-short pulse laser ablation



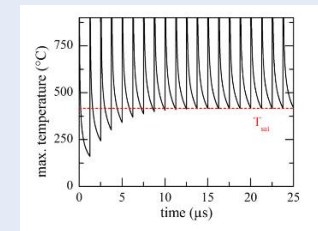
In-line monitoring



System design and integration



Demonstration, validation and simulation



Interference Patterning

Polygon scanner

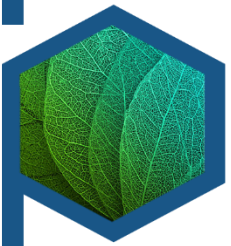
High-power USP laser

Process control

Process development

Product development





# Project partners



## Laser development

**TRUMPF**



## Beam delivery



**TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN**

## Process monitoring



**TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN**

## Process simulation



**BOSCH**



## System integration



## Demonstration and validation



**BOSCH**

**B/S/H/**

## Dissimination



## Coordination



**TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN**

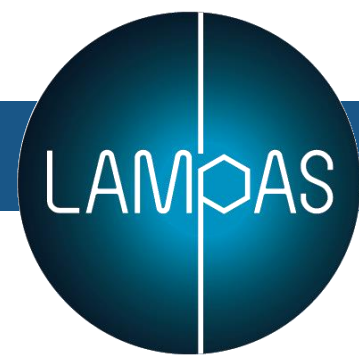
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# Unique in-line monitoring system



## Combination of...

### In-line monitoring of two process effects

### High-speed infrared camera

### Fast-Fourier-Transform (FFT) system

- Accumulated heat
- Topography quality assessment of patterned structure

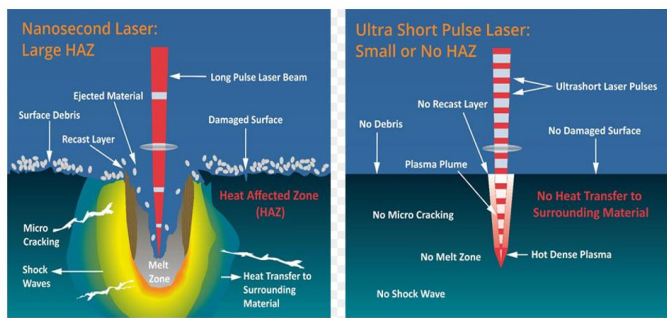
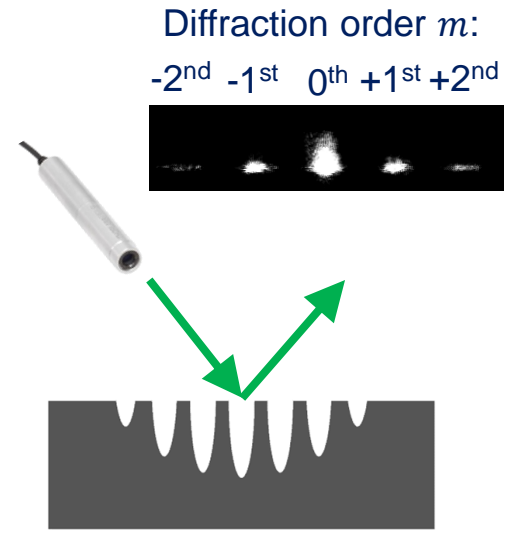


Image reference: "Ytterbium picosecond pulsed fiber laser" by IPG photonics



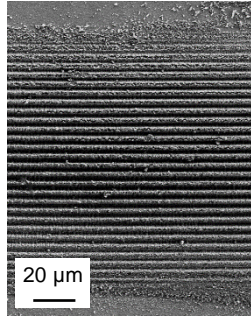
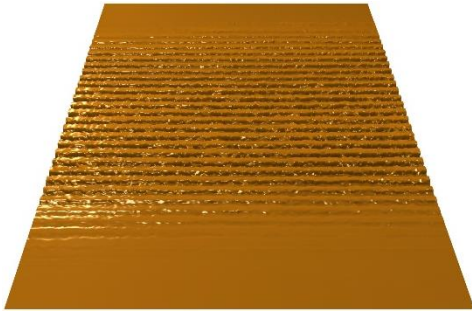


# Unique in-line monitoring system



## Stainless steel (AISI 304)

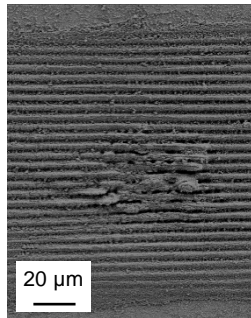
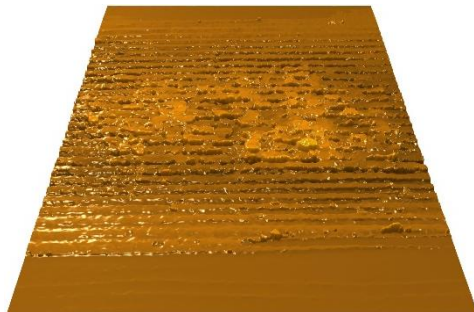
Good surface condition



$F = 0.24 \text{ J/cm}^2$

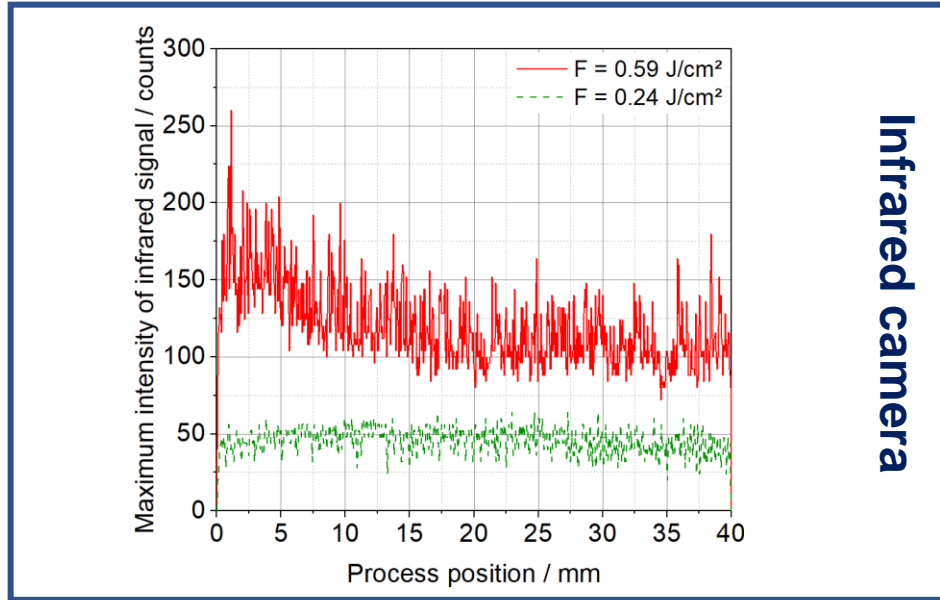
...with no significant resolidified material

Bad surface condition



$F = 0.59 \text{ J/cm}^2$

...significant amount of resolidified/redeposited material



Infrared camera

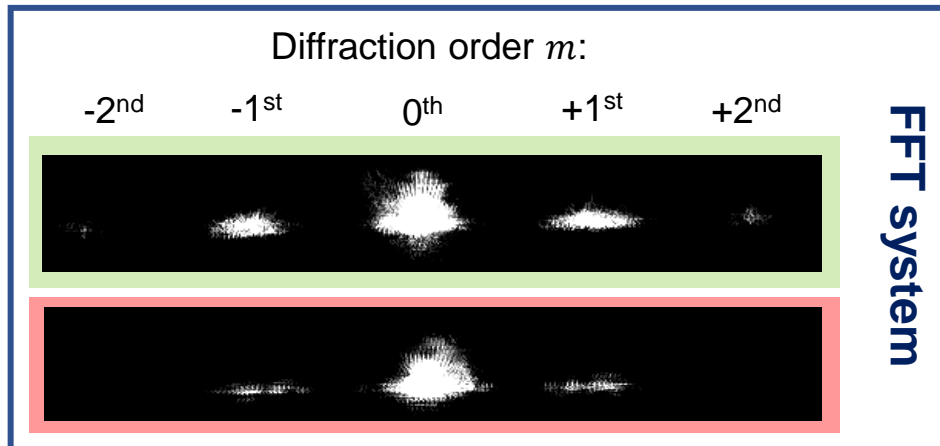


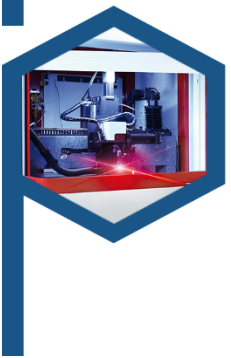
Powerful tool to differ

Good surface condition

&

Bad surface condition

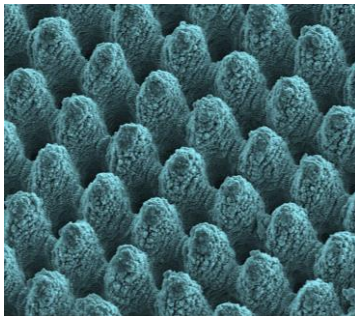




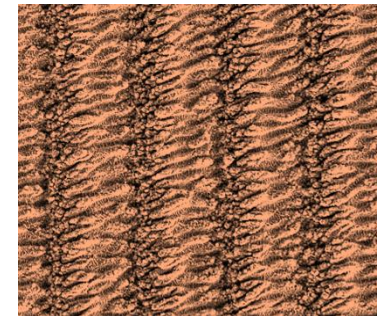
# Objectives and benefits of LAMpAS



- High power UKP lasers development (1.5 kW)
- High throughputs up to 1 – 5 m<sup>2</sup>/min
- Resolution (feature sizes from 200 nm – 200 μm)
- Minimal workpiece heating with process monitoring
- Multiple-scaled structures (hierarchical patterns)
- Advanced surface functions on large areas



- Development of a new generation of products with novel functionalities, including anti-fingerprint surfaces, decorative holographic motives, easy-to-clean and anti-bacteria properties
- Performance improvement of products over 20%
- Accelerated product development
- Strengthened global position of European manufacturing industry

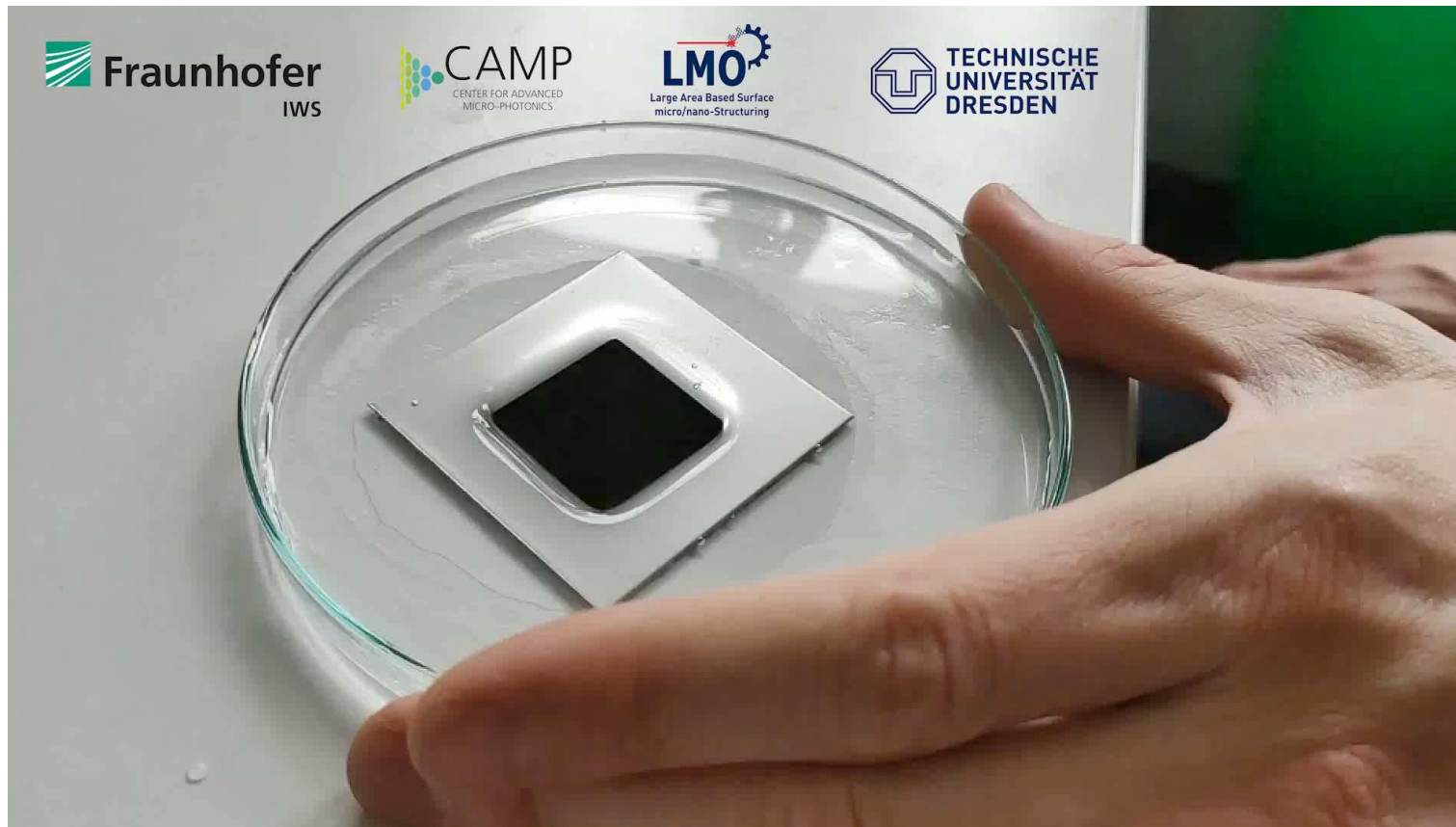




# Applications



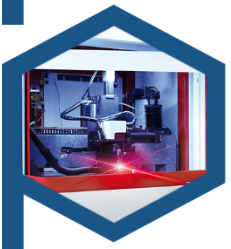
## Superhydrophobic properties: water repellence



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# Applications



## Colorful individual finishing



Target image:





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[www.lampas.eu](http://www.lampas.eu)

[info@lampas.eu](mailto:info@lampas.eu)

 [lampas-eu-project](#)

 [lampaseuH2020](#)

# Questions?



**Nikolai Schröder**

Technische Universität Dresden  
George-Bähr-Str. 3c  
01069 Dresden, Germany

[nikolai.schroeder@tu-dresden.de](mailto:nikolai.schroeder@tu-dresden.de)