

High power Adaptable Laser beams for materials prOcessing

HALO

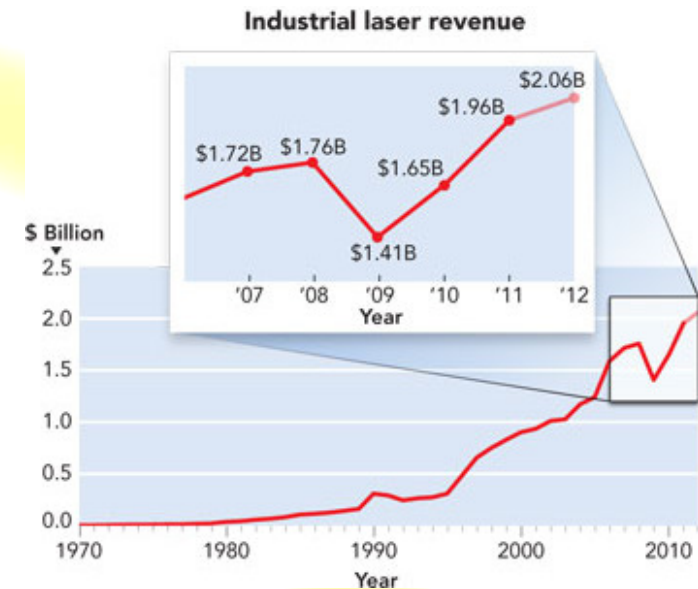
Project overview presentation

- Laser technology is already well established in manufacturing
- Materials processing with lasers covers many techniques
 - Cutting and bending
 - Welding and joining
 - Marking and engraving
 - Surface patterning and processing
- The next generation of lasers offers key manufacturing technology for the “Factory of the Future”
 - Faster, cheaper, better processes!
- HALO will improve
 - Efficiency, adaptability and sustainability of manufacturing systems
 - Integration into business processes.



Images courtesy of Trumpf Laser GmbH and Fraunhofer ILT

- Industrial laser market has shown robust growth for thirty years
 - Double-digit annual growth
 - Strong rebound from global crash in 2008/9
- Europe
 - Makes up almost one third of the world market (2012)
 - Industrial lasers ~1.5 M€*
 - Industrial laser systems (integrated tools based on lasers) ~5.5 M€*
 - Is a power base for laser system manufacture and development
- HALO will help to maintain Europe's leading role in industrial laser technology.

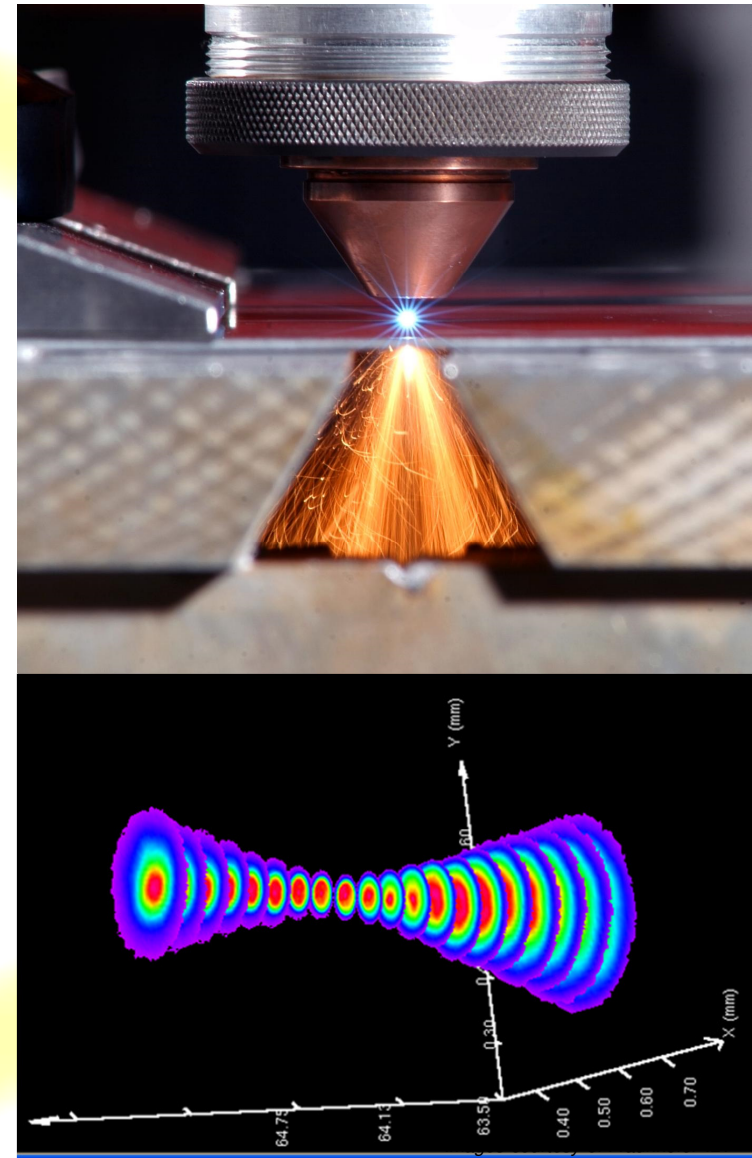


*Graph and figures from David Belforte; Industrial Laser Systems (Jan-2012)



Image courtesy of Trumpf Laser GmbH

- The next generation of materials processing lasers will have adaptable beams to optimise efficiency
- HALO will investigate:
 - Adaptable beam profiles
 - Gaussian
 - Top hat
 - Ring modes
 - Modelling of laser cutting processes
 - Beam & pulse propagation
 - Absorption
 - Ablation
 - Novel cutting processes
 - Brittle materials
 - Sheet metal cutting
 - Liquid jet cutting.



Components

Coordinator

- **G&H (Torquay)**



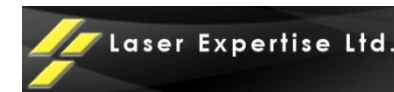
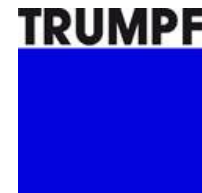
Laser technology development

- **ORC Southampton**
- **Fraunhofer ILT**
- **Lulea University**



Industrial end users

- **Synova**
- **Laser Expertise**
- **Trumpf Laser**
- **Trumpf Werkzeugmaschinen**

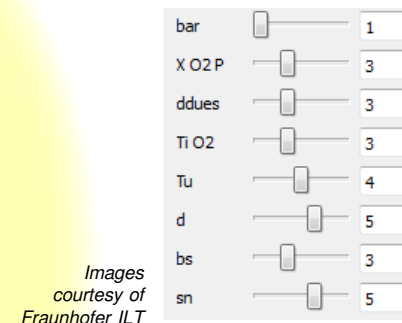


Admin & management

- **Vivid Components**



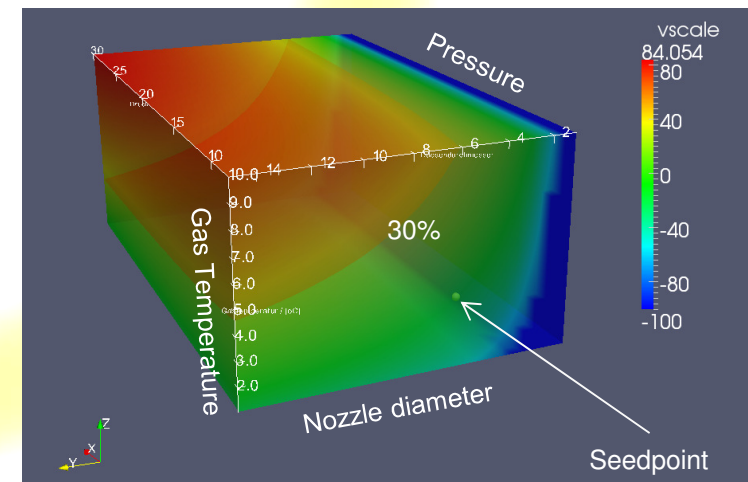
- Mathematical model of complex multi-dimension relationships
 - “Pure” mathematical functions
 - Often without any physical meaning
- Links many parameters and criteria quickly and efficiently
 - Fast visual exploration
 - Multi-criterion optimisation
 - Sensitivity analysis
 - Machine integration/ control/ set-up
 - Direct comparison with experimental data.



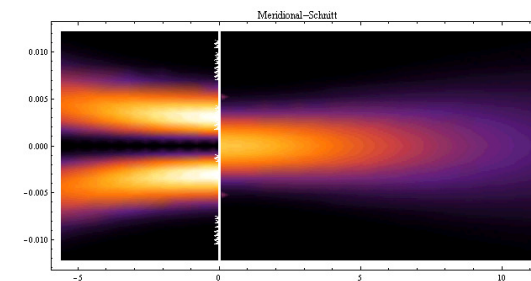
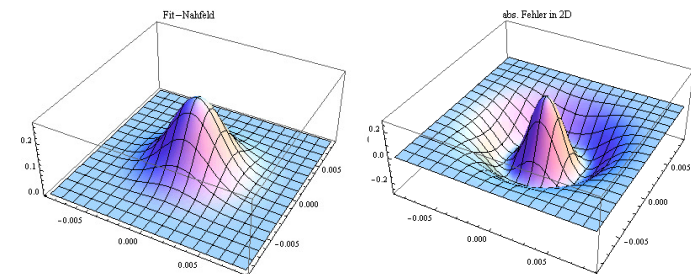
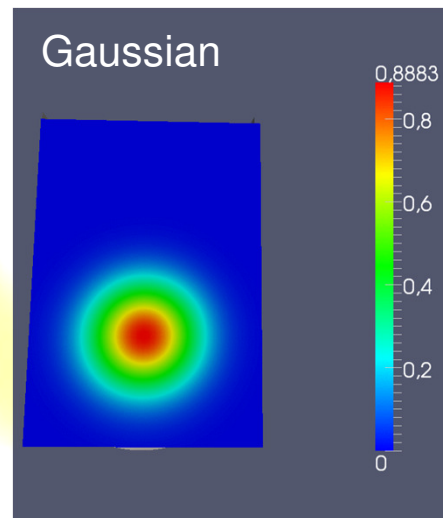
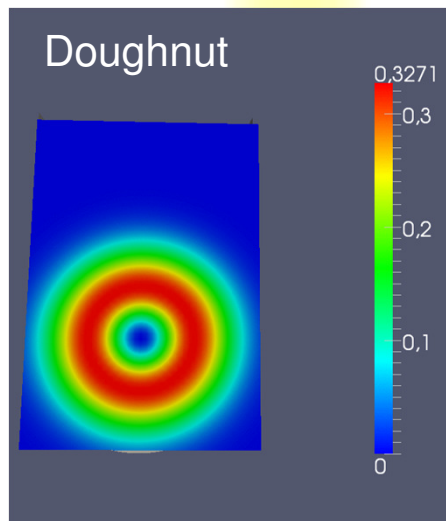
→Parameters = Model Input

→Explorable quantitative 8-dimensional Cutting Process Map

→Design Tool Metamodel → Solution in Design Space.



- Beam shape has a large influence on cutting efficiency
- Optimum shape depends on precise process details
 - Dozens of variables
 - Highly sensitive optimisation
 - Non-intuitive!
- HALO will
 - Develop adaptable lasers to optimise beam shape to the process
 - Identify ideal beam parameters for real processes through meta-models.



Images courtesy of Fraunhofer ILT

- Optical isolators

- Novel designs to permit the unusual beam polarisations used in HALO
- Comprehensive modelling to understand thermal and optical effects resulting from novel beam shapes
- Materials for use in high power operation will be investigated



Images courtesy of Gooch and Housego (Torquay) Ltd.

- Fused fibre devices

- Novel hollow core fibre tapers will provide ring-shaped pump beam for selecting desired LG mode
- Customised MM pump combiners will be built for high power thulium pump sources.

- Acousto-optic Q-switches
 - Exceptionally low insertion loss
 - Very good power handling
- RF signal ON
 - Induces a temporary diffraction grating
 - Deflects a proportion of the laser beam
 - Increased cavity losses prevents lasing
- RF signal OFF
 - Cavity losses decrease rapidly
 - Intense laser pulse evolves
- HALO advances
 - Fibre-coupled polarisation insensitive AO Q-switches
 - First of their kind polarisation selecting and control AO devices
 - Preservation of Laguerre Gaussian “doughnut modes.”

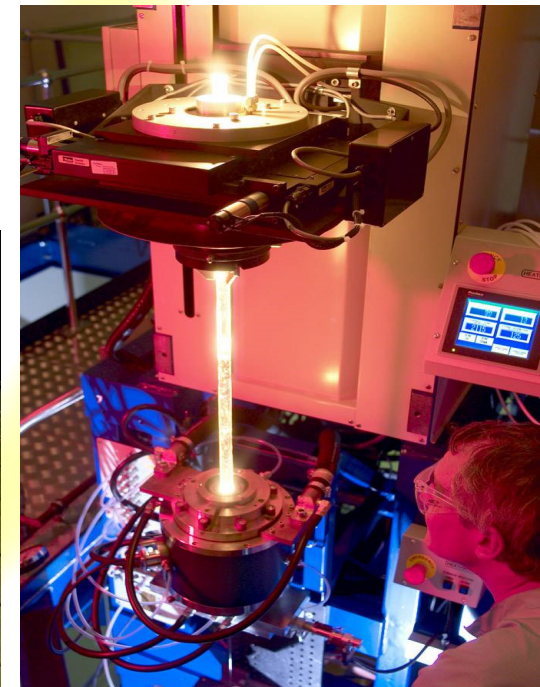
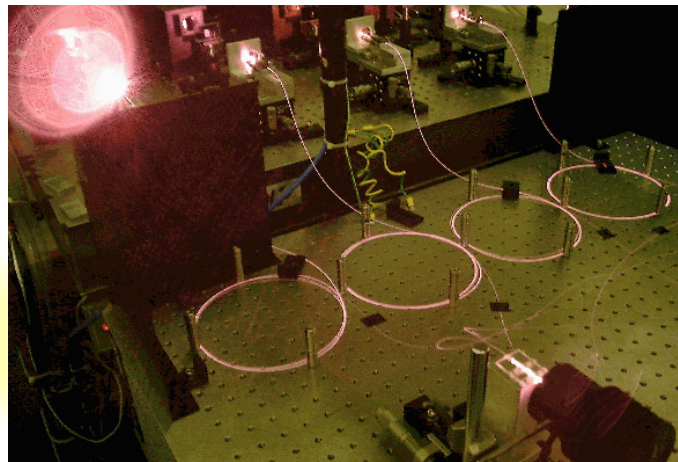
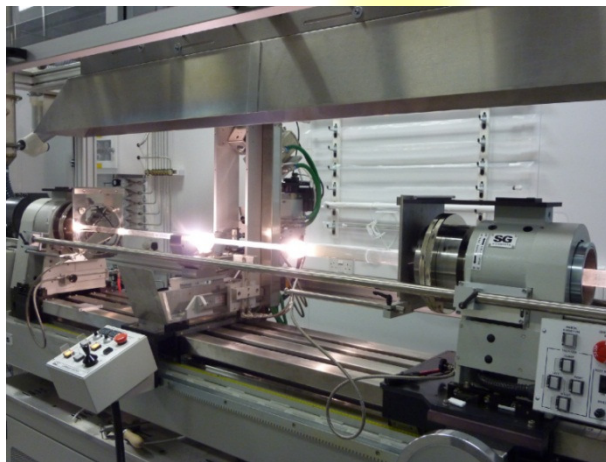
Image courtesy of Gooch and Housego (Torquay) Ltd.



Adaptable beam 2 μm laser-1



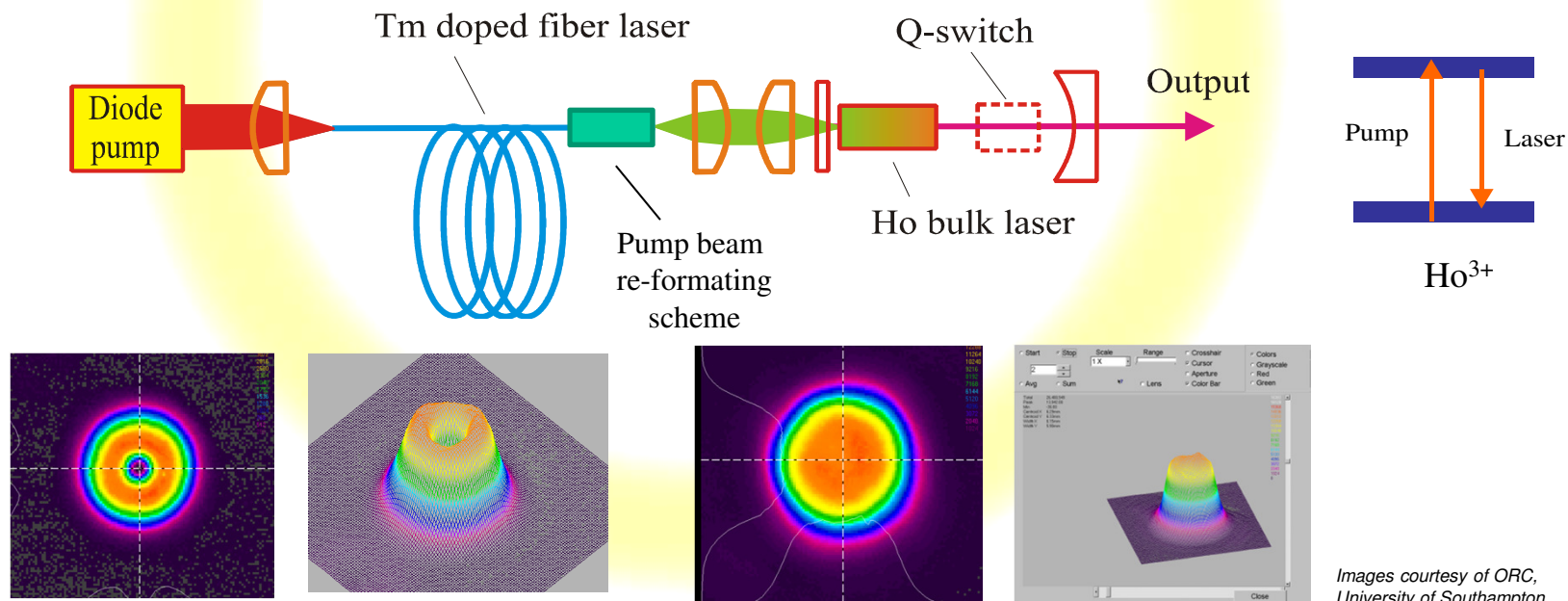
- Holmium-doped hybrid (fibre laser-pumped) solid-state laser
 - Generation of high average power laser output at $\sim 2 \mu\text{m}$
 - Adaptable output beam profile (doughnut shape to a quasi-top hat)
- Novel technique for direct generation of required beam profile
 - Components located within the laser resonator
 - Architecture compatible with high power operation
 - Continuous-wave (CW)
 - High peak power pulsed modes.



Images courtesy of ORC, University of Southampton

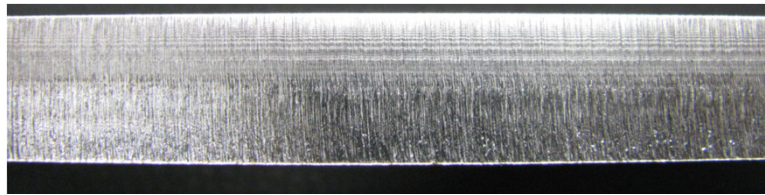
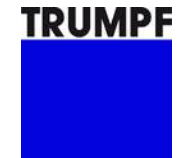
Adaptable beam 2 μm laser-2

- Hybrid laser development comprises three stages:
 - High-power cladding-pumped Tm fibre laser pump source
 - Low-loss fibre-based pump beam shaping and delivery scheme
 - High-power Ho:YAG laser at $\sim 2.1 \mu\text{m}$
 - Adjustable near-field and far-field intensity profile
 - Doughnut or top hat
- Hybrid laser will be evaluated in various laser processing trials.



Images courtesy of ORC,
University of Southampton

- Currently CO₂ lasers offer state-of-the-art edge quality
 - E.g. 12 mm stainless steel

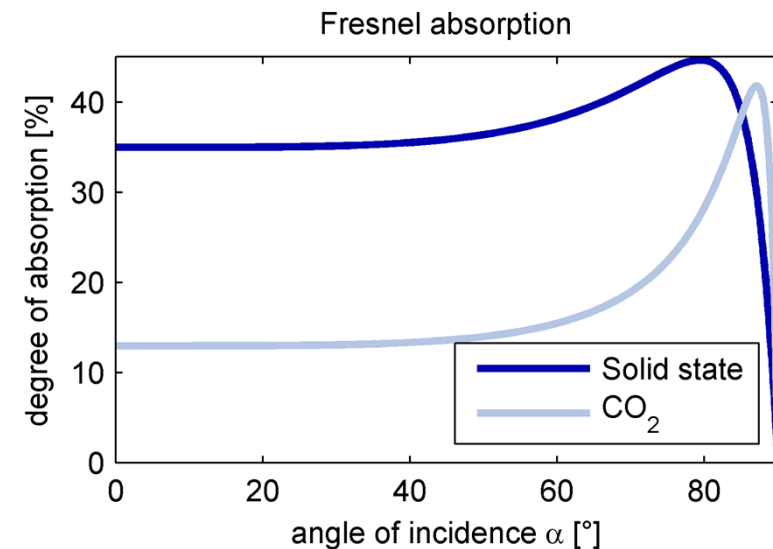


CO₂ laser, 6 kW



Solid state laser, 5 kW

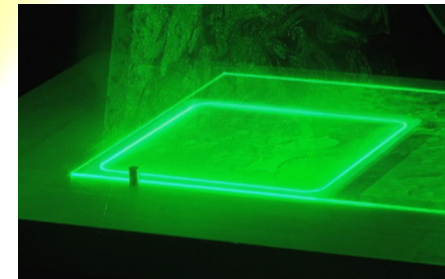
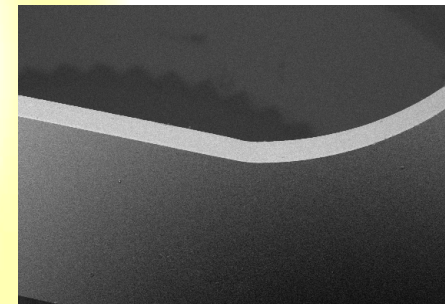
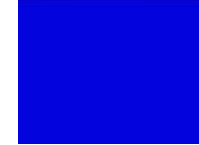
- In principle solid state lasers offer a much more efficient process
 - 3x higher absorption
- HALO objectives
 - Improve cutting with solid state lasers
 - Increase cutting quality and productivity
 - Use of extra-cavity beam converters
 - Quality criteria
 - roughness of edges
 - cross length.



Images courtesy of Trumpf Laser GmbH

- HALO will investigate the cutting of brittle materials using ultra-short pulsed lasers
 - Glass
 - Ceramics
 - Sapphire
- Effect of spatial and temporal beam shaping
- Understanding laser-material interactions
 - Absorption and ablation mechanics
 - Thermal behaviour
- HALO objectives
 - Reduce material damage
 - Roughness, micro-cracks and chipping
 - Improved bending strength
 - Increase process efficiency, quality and throughput
 - Ablation rate and cutting speed
 - Edge sharpness kerf width.

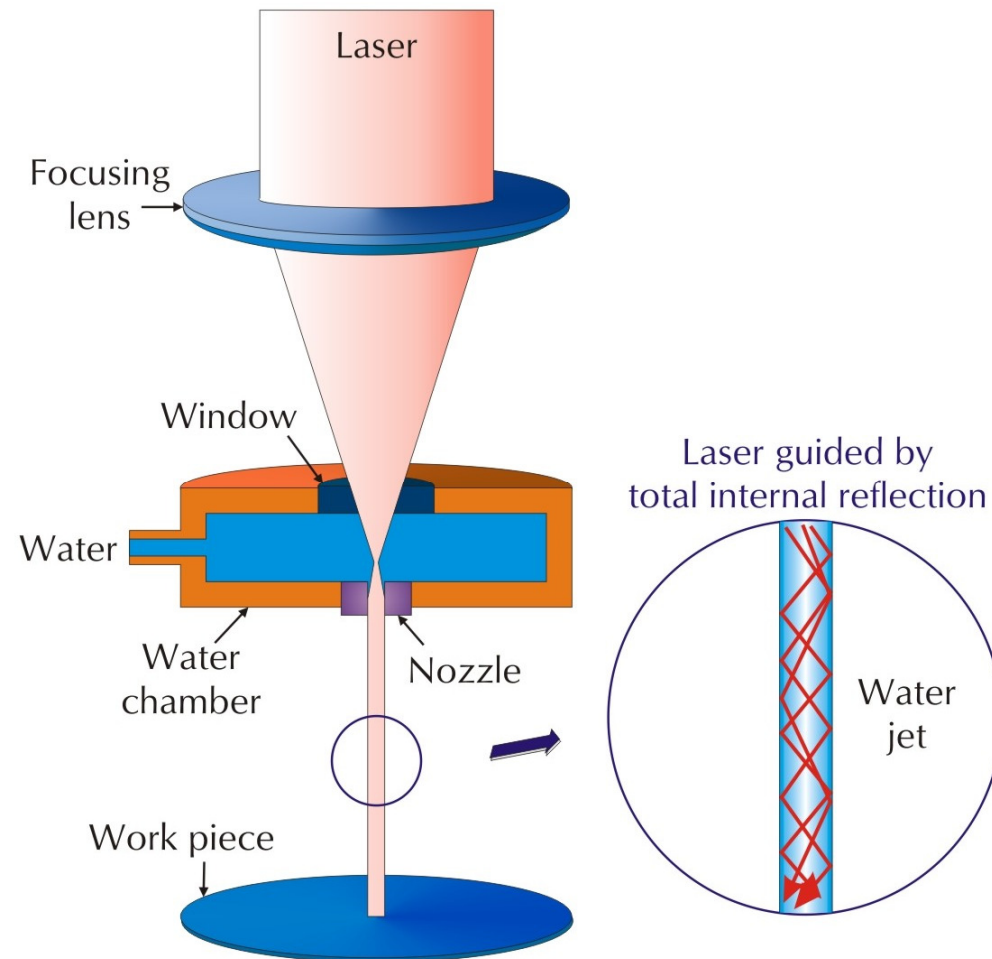
TRUMPF



Images courtesy of Trumpf Laser GmbH

Laser micro-jet cutting

- Utilizing the difference in the refractive indices of air and water, the technology behind Laser MicroJet® creates a laser beam that is completely reflected at the air-water interface
- The laser beam is entirely contained within the water jet as a parallel beam, similar in principle to an optical fibre
- This allows improved cutting with reduced heat damage, contamination and deformation.



Images courtesy of Synova SA

- HALO will demonstrate:
 - Cutting of delicate materials including glass and sapphire
 - End user trials in an industrial environment
 - Brittle materials
 - Sheet metal
- HALO targets:
 - Cut precision $<15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
 - 20% bending strength increase for glass cutting
 - Cut precision from reduced nozzle diameter $<15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$.

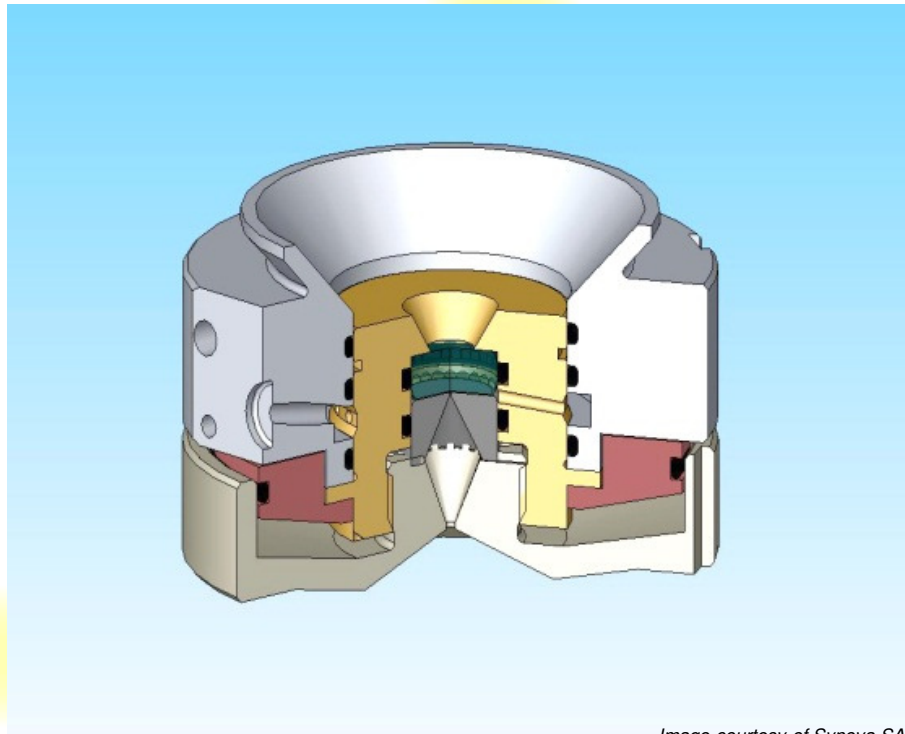
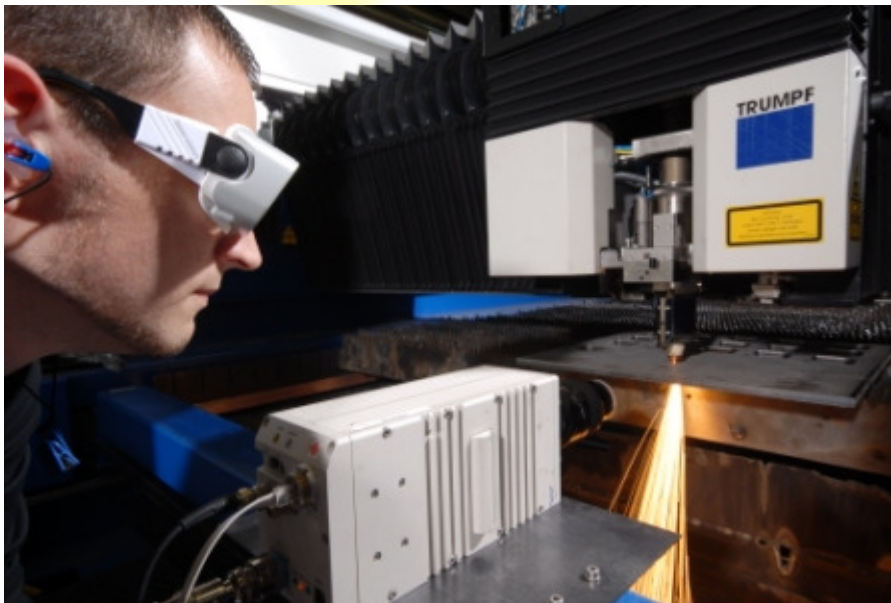
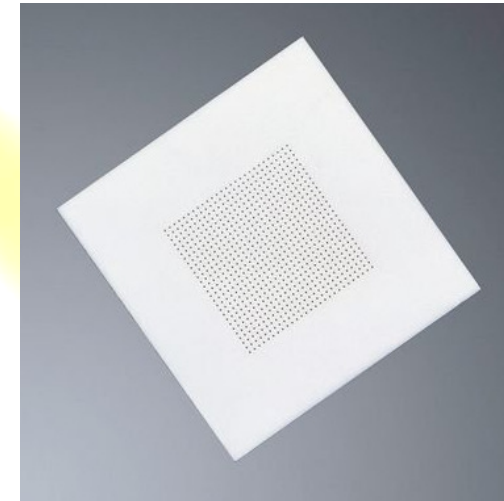


Image courtesy of Synova SA

- HALO will develop technology for adjustable lasers for materials processing
 - Active and passive components
 - Novel adaptable beam solid-state lasers
 - Adaptable beam optics
 - Simulation of adjustable beam laser cutting
 - Process optimisation



Images courtesy of Trumpf Laser GmbH

- HALO hardware and processes will offer measureable efficiency and quality improvements
- Validation and demonstration for key cutting applications
 - Brittle material
 - Sheet metal
 - Liquid-jet.

- HALO will establish a group of interested parties to:
 - Guide HALO research
 - Develop new exploitation routes
 - Identify novel applications
- Target organisations:
 - End users
 - Research organisations
 - Universities
 - Industrial companies.

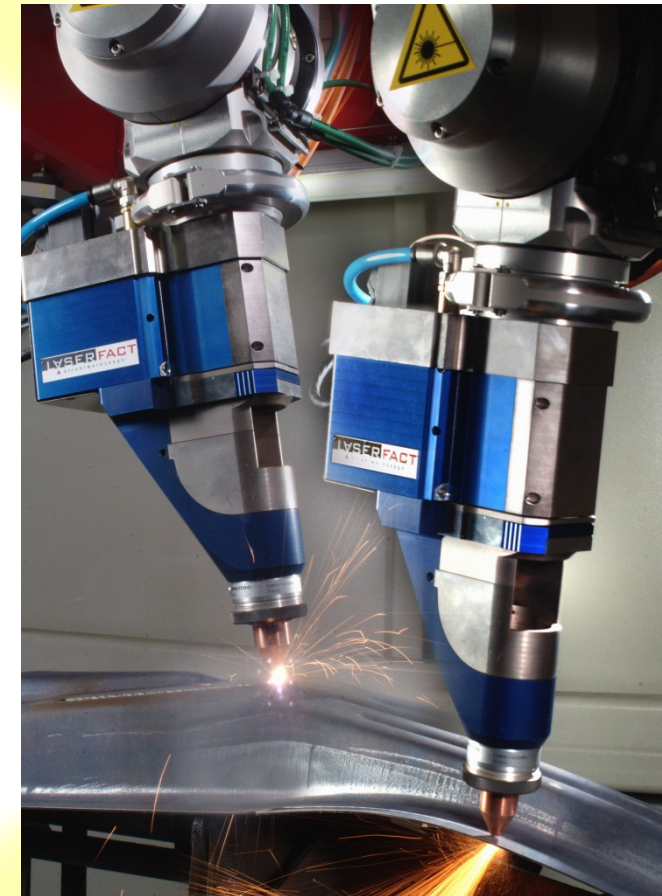


Image courtesy of Fraunhofer ILT

- HALO is funded under the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme
 - Programme acronym FP7-ICT
 - http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/home_en.html
- Area: Smart Factories
 - Energy-aware, agile manufacturing and customisation (FoF-ICT-2011.7.1)
- Project Reference 314410
- Project cost 5.71 M€
- Project funding 3.86 M€
- Start date 01-Sep-2012
- End date 31-Aug-2015
- Duration 36 months.

Thanks for your attention!

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