



7th RD51 Collaboration Meeting
13-15 April 2011 - CERN



Laser drilling of a Copper Mesh

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Laser Ablation Definition

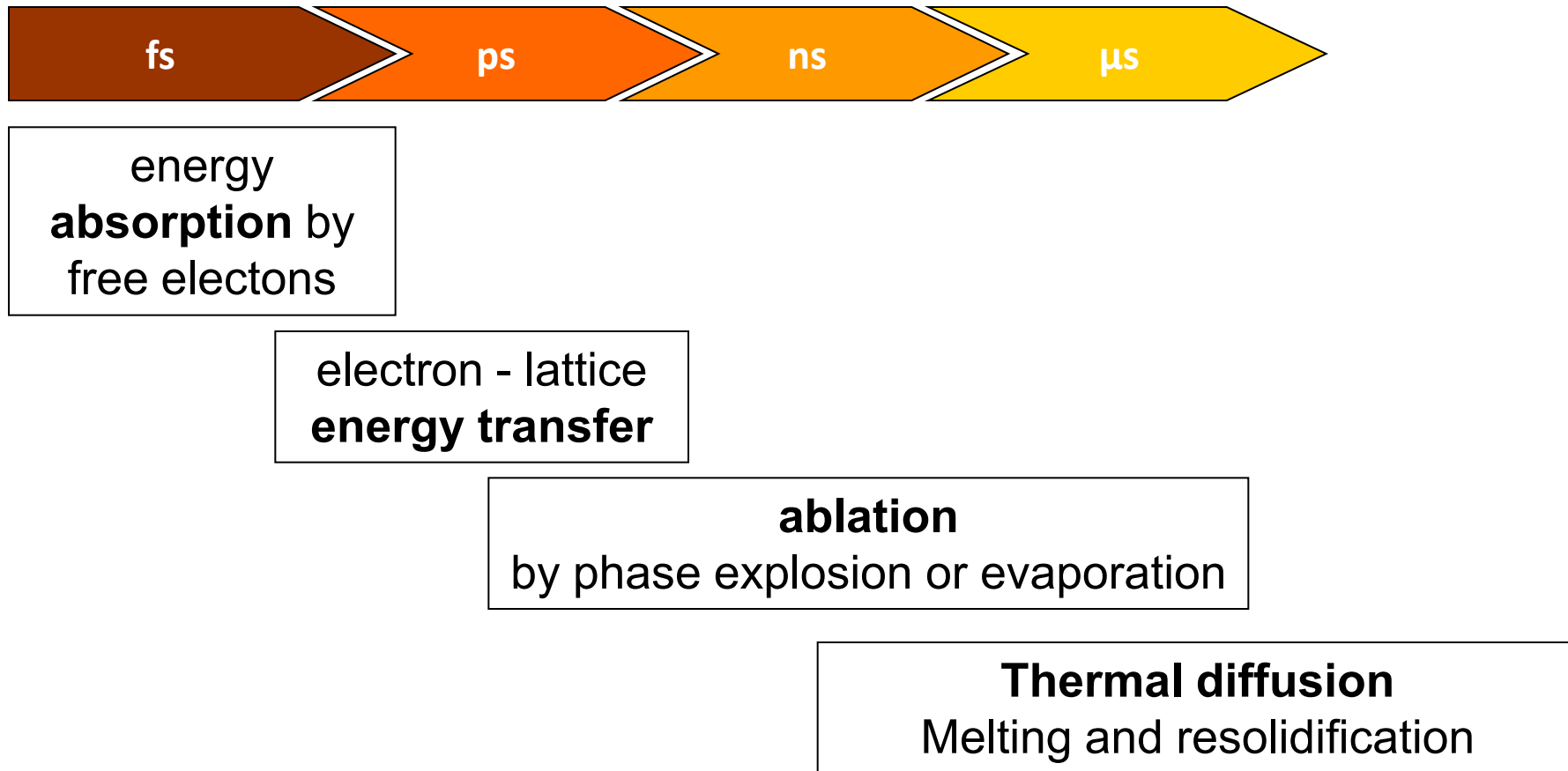
Laser ablation is the process of removing material from a solid surface by irradiating it with a laser beam.

At low laser flux, the material is heated by the absorbed laser energy and evaporates or sublimates.

At high laser flux, the material is typically converted to a plasma.

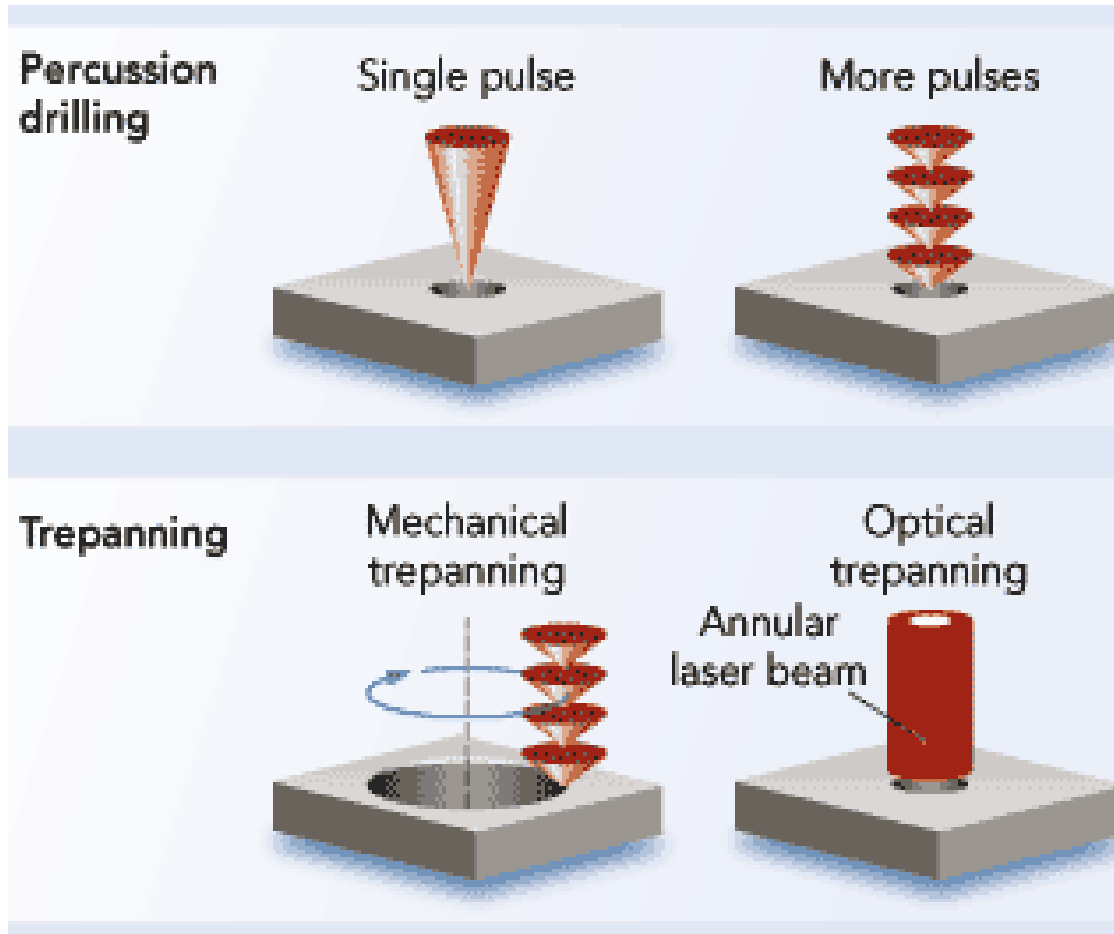
Usually, laser ablation refers to removing material with a pulsed laser

Timescales of the laser ablation process

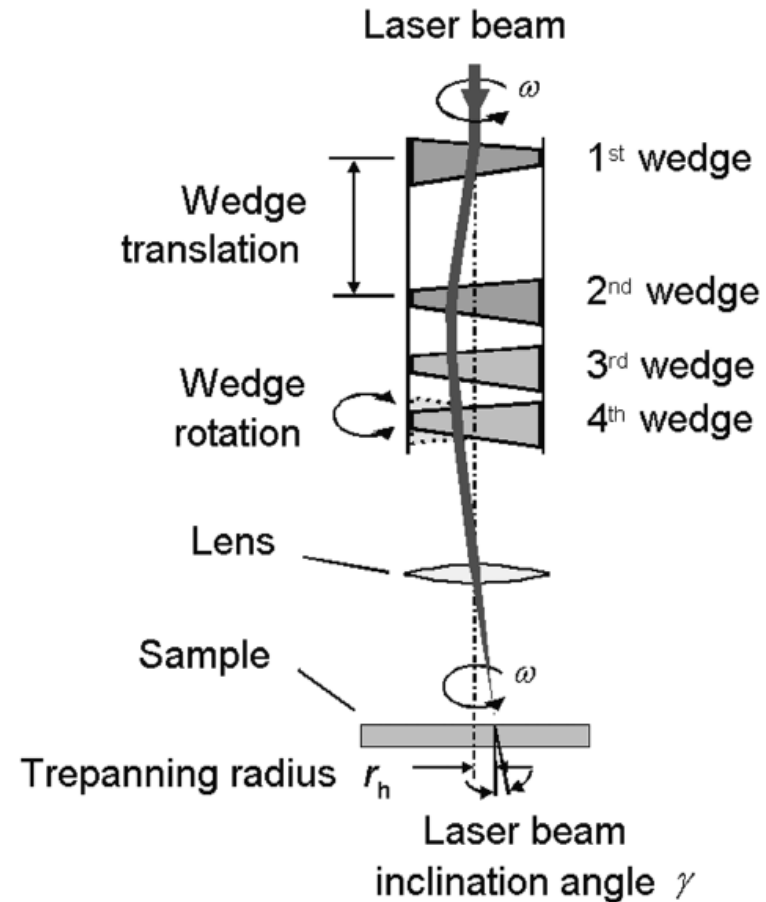


Mazur et al. Nature Materials 2, 217 (2002)

Laser drilling strategies for high accuracy



Trepanning optic for helical drilling



Cu Parameters

	Material	Density (g cm ⁻³)	Thermal Conductivity (W m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	Melting point (°C)	Vaporization temperature (°C)
Copper	Metal	8.94	400	1084	2562

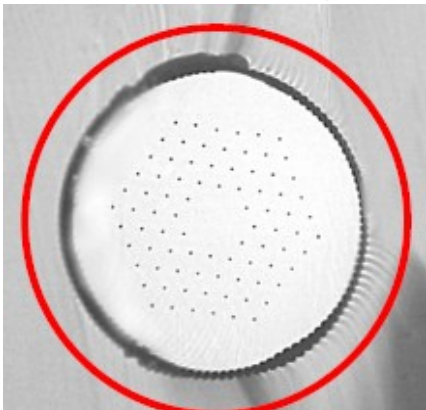
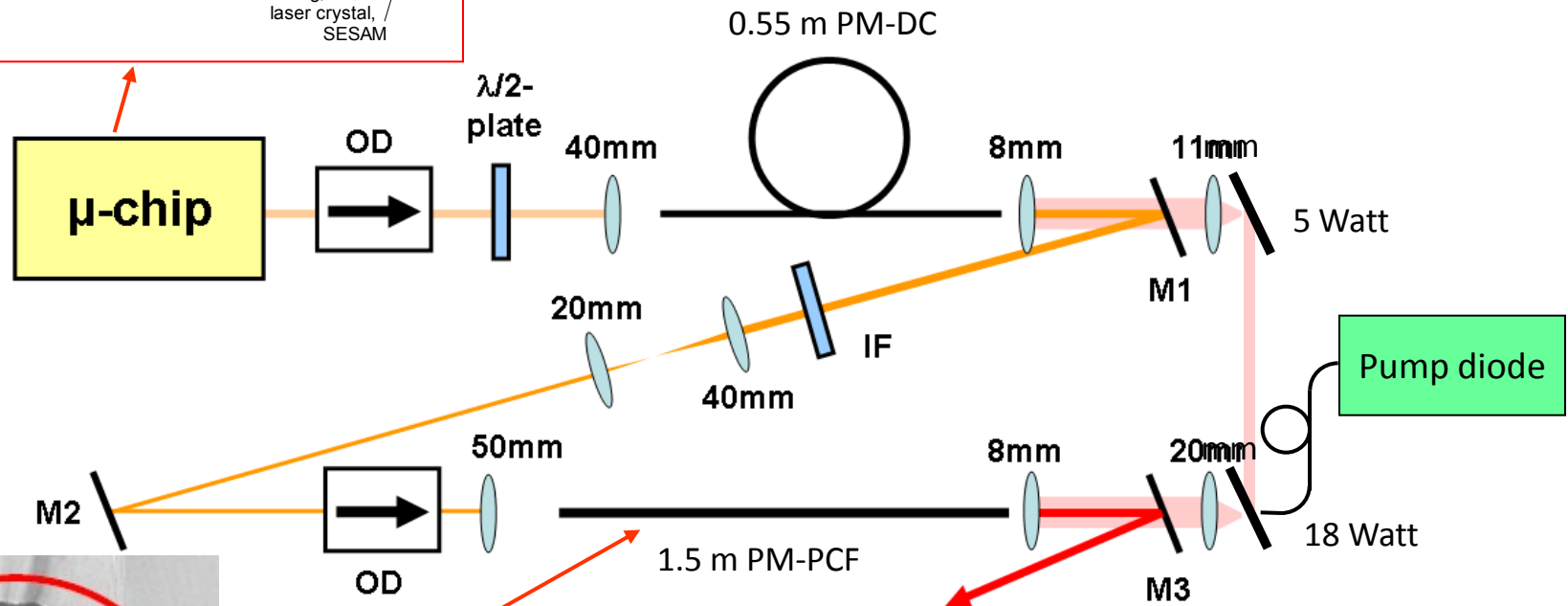
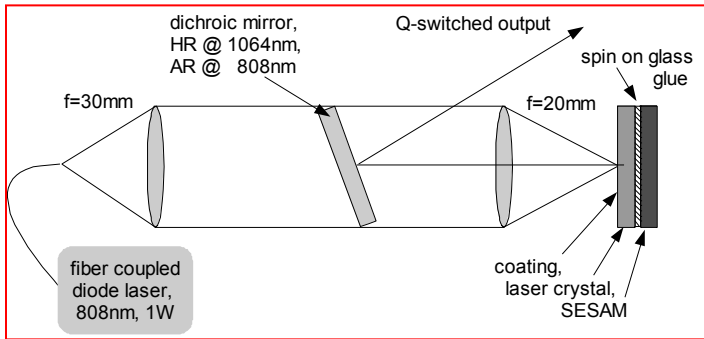
- Finding optimal laser process parameters
(pulse duration, wavelength, fluence, drilling strategy)
- Copper oxide around the hole walls
(post process cleaning could be required)

Advantages

Flexible technology: complete control of the hole morphology (taper, diameter) and geometry (density of the holes mm⁻², distribution)

Microchip laser fiber amplifier (100 ps)

Quasi-monolithic Q-switched microchip laser

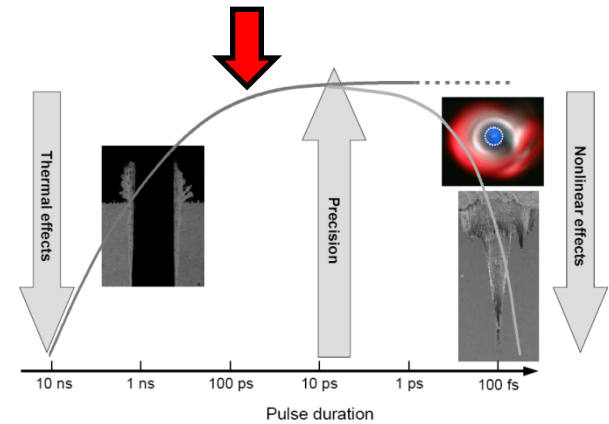
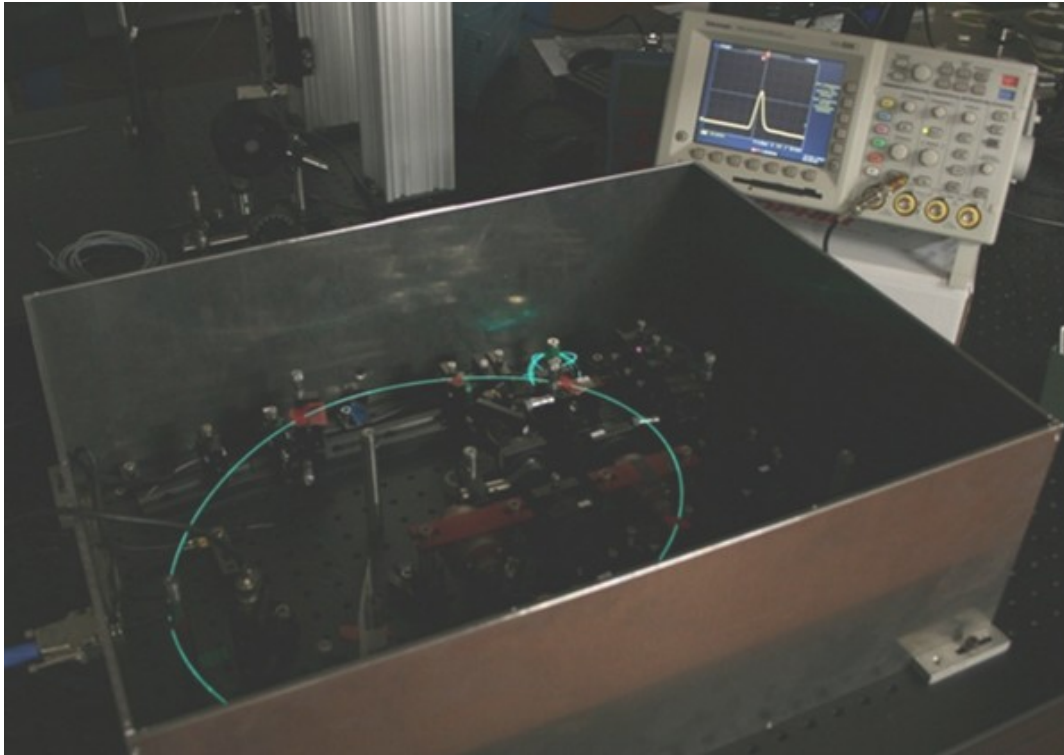


Yb-doped photonic crystal fiber



CNR-IFN Bari - Laser materials processing lab

Short pulse 100 ps fiber laser



Specifications

Wavelength	1064 nm
Pulse duration	100 ps
Repetition rate	≈ 100 kHz
Pulse energy max.	100 μJ
Average power	10 W
Peak power max.	1 MW

Collaboration



CNR-IFN Bari



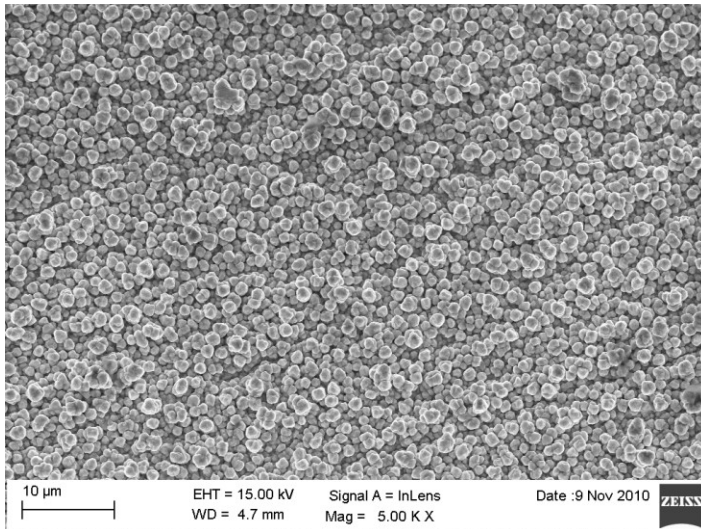
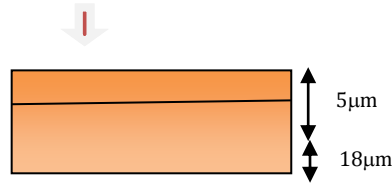
FSU JENA

Post process Analysis

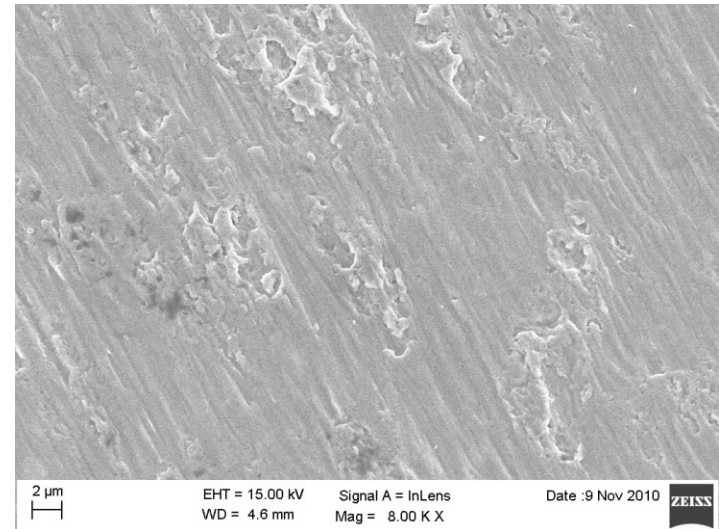
- Electron Microscopy - Field Emission
- EDS (EDX) (Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy)



A look at the surface(s)

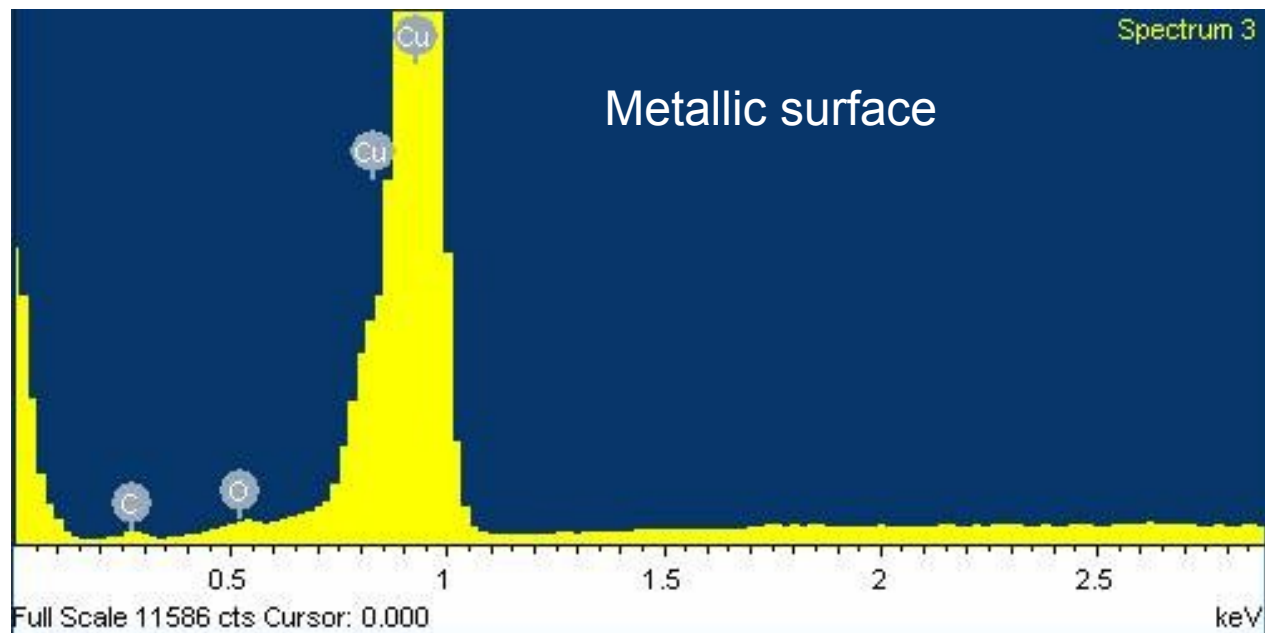


5 μm layer front surface

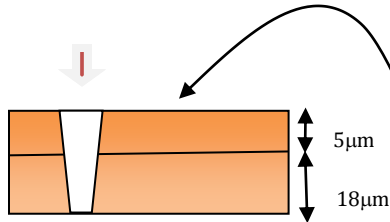


5 μm layer back surface

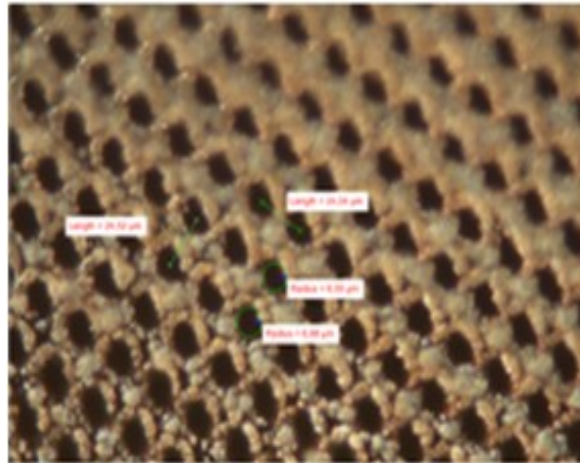
EDS



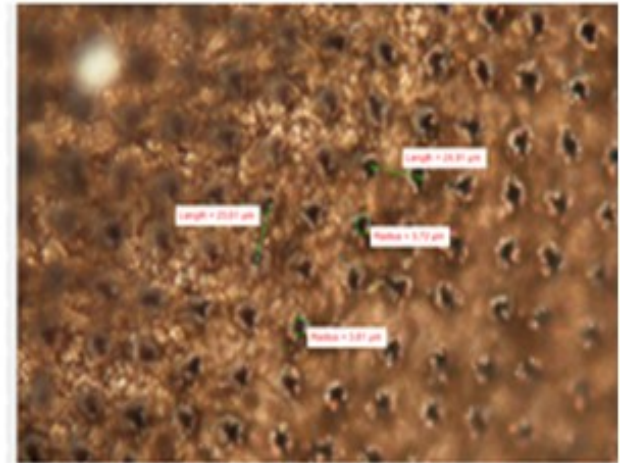
Single layer drilling



Array of 400 x 400 holes 1cm x 1 cm
(post processing 20 x 20)
Average Pitch (center to center) $d = 24\mu\text{m}$
Average size (diameter) = $13\mu\text{m}$
Laser Power = 500mW
Overall processing time = 2 hours and 30 mins

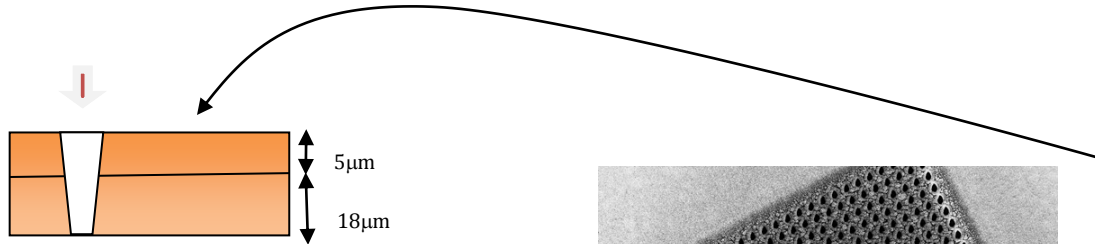


Campione 8 _5micron_ingresso

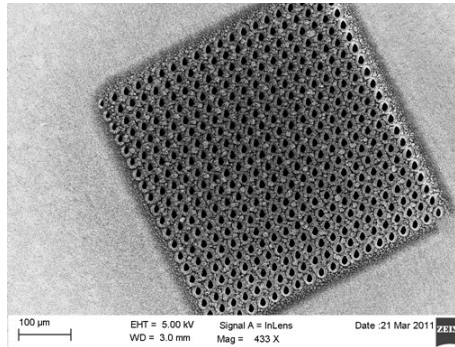


Campione 8 _18micron_uscita

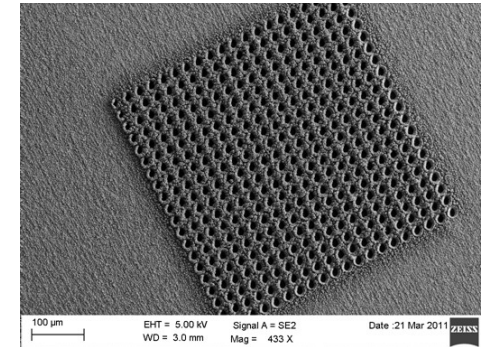
Single layer drilling



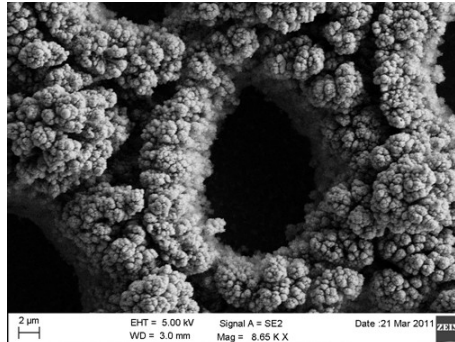
	Diameter (μm)	Pitch (μm)
5 μm layer	13.10 (0.8)	24.50 (1)
18 μm layer	7.50 (0.8)	23.55 (1)



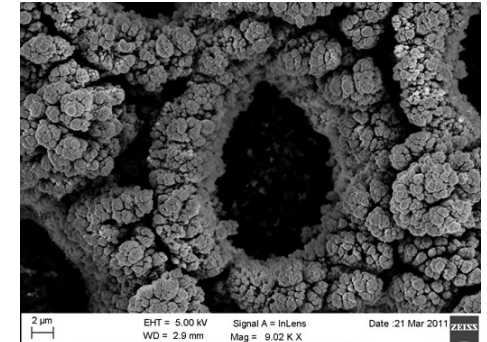
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#8_02Mar_5up_laser_entry02

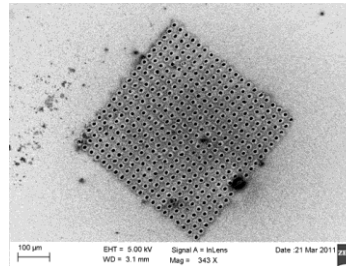
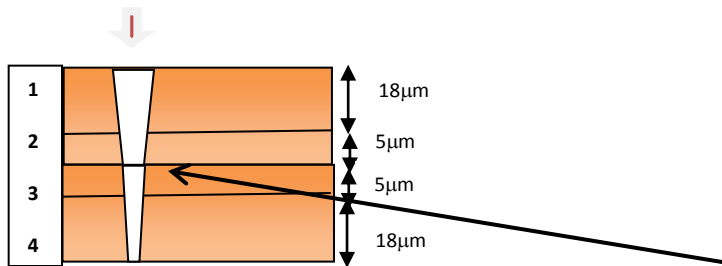


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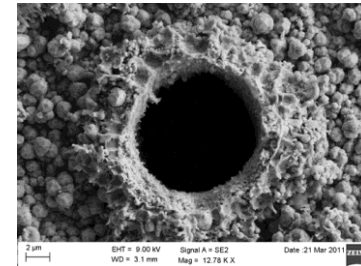


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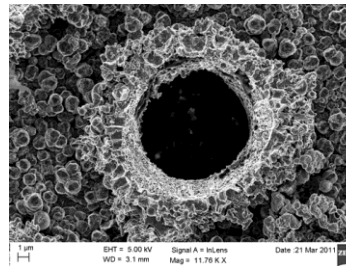
Double layer drilling



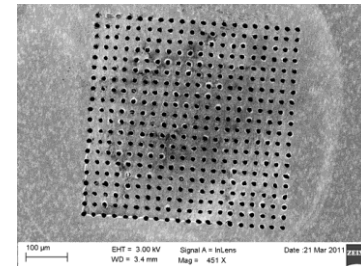
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#9_02Mar_5up_laser_entry03

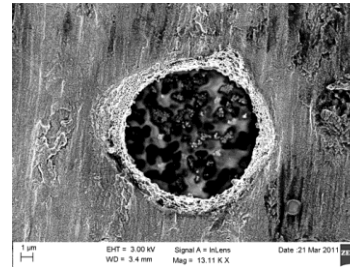
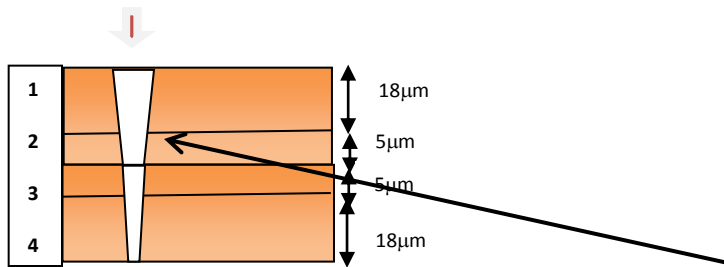


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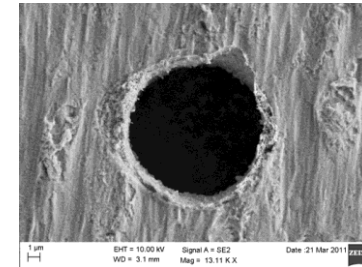


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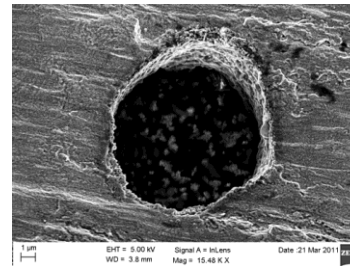
Double layer drilling



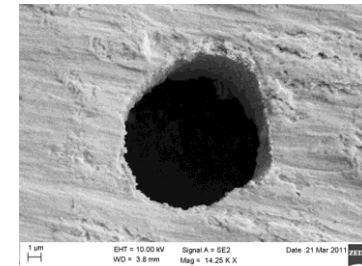
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#9_02Mar_5down_laser_exit03

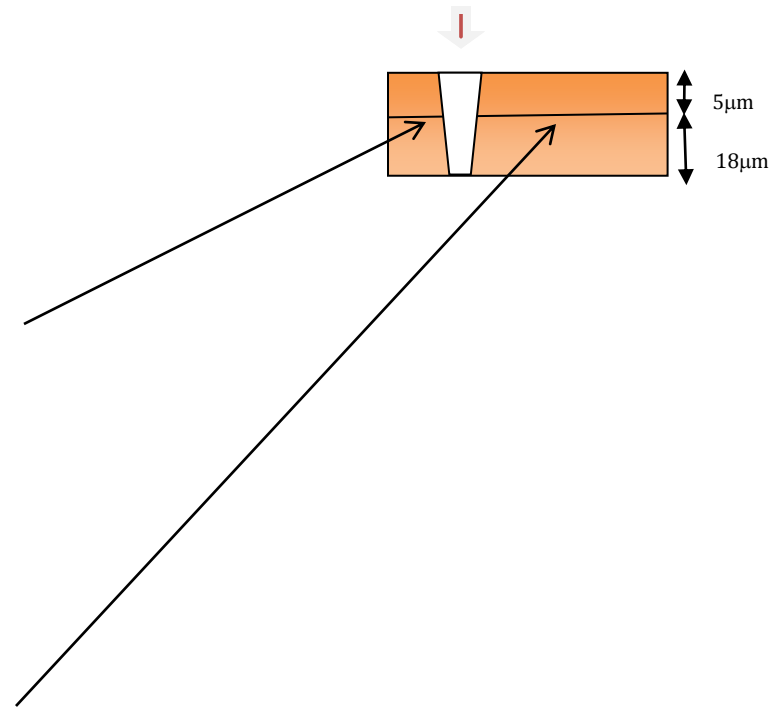
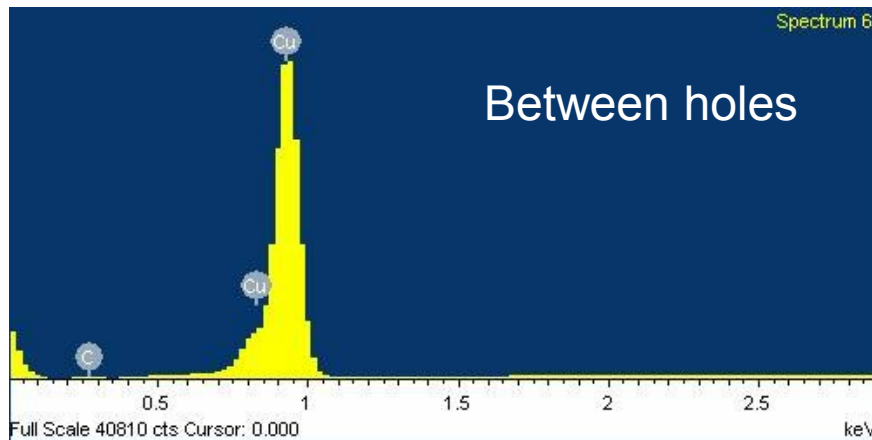
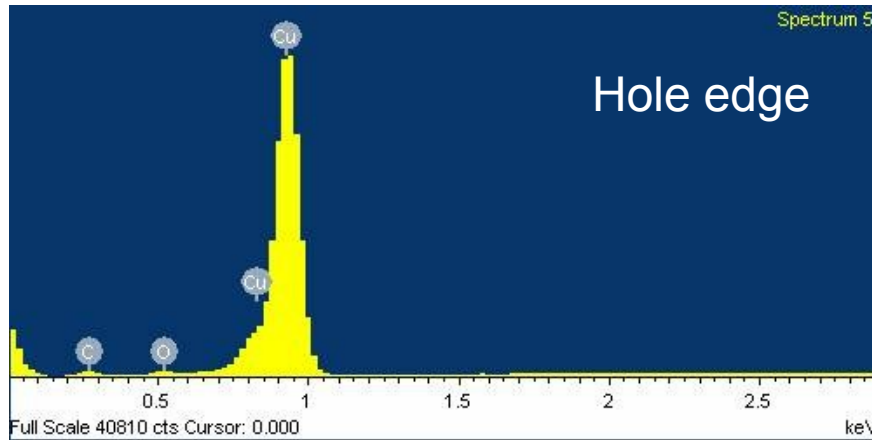


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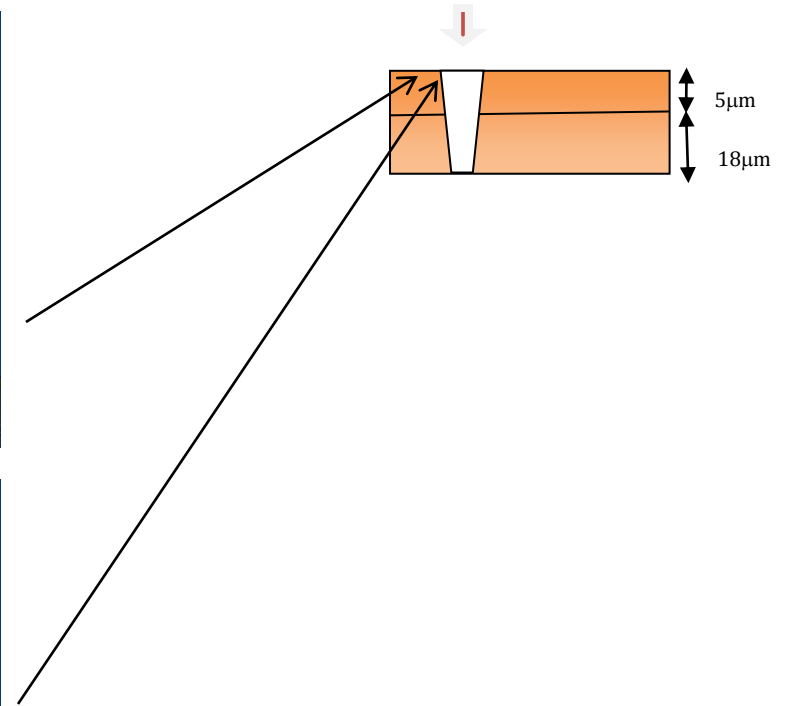
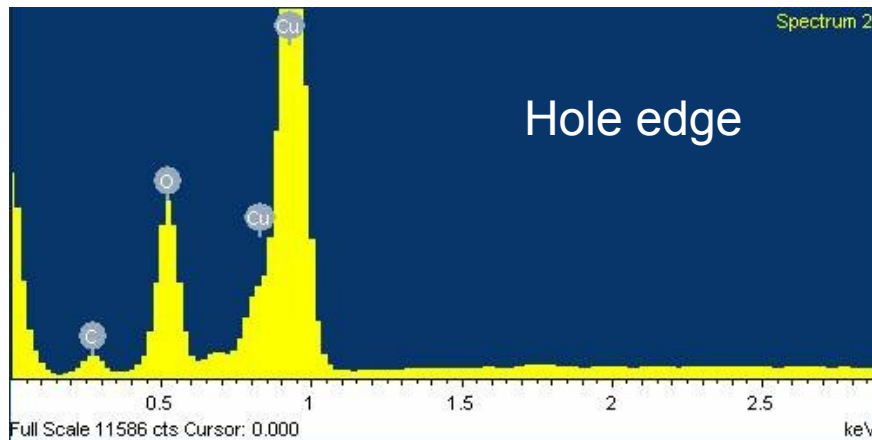
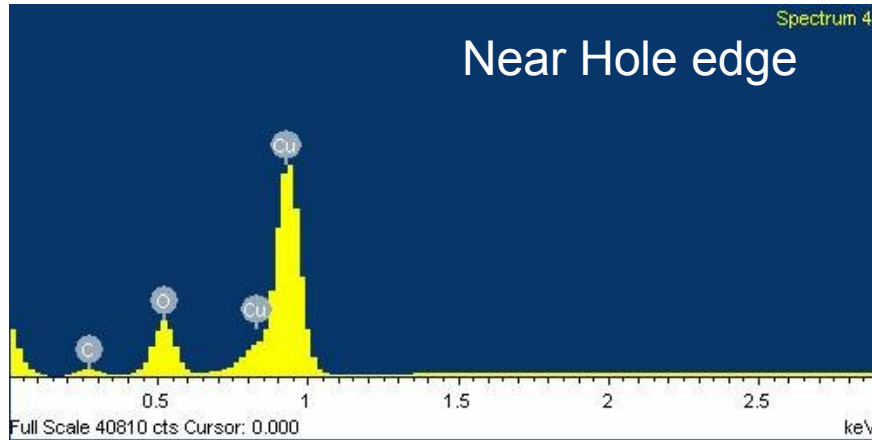


#9_02Mar_5down_laser_exit05

EDS

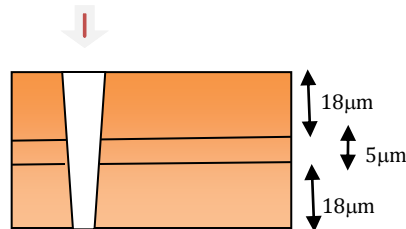


EDS



Summary

- ❑ Cu meshes can be drilled to obtain 12-14 micron diameter holes with a pitch of 20-25 microns (focusing spot down to $< 10 \mu\text{m}$)
- ❑ Only percussion drilling can be reliably used and Oxide formation can be limited but not avoided by flowing inert gas on the surface.
- ❑ Contamination can be reduced by changing the geometry as follows



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