

# ***Laser Micromachining of Transparent Materials***

***Alan Ferguson  
Celine Bansal***

Oxford Lasers Ltd  
Moorbrook Park  
Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 7HP  
Tel: +44 (0) 1235 810088  
[www.oxfordlasers.com](http://www.oxfordlasers.com)

# Outline

- Oxford Lasers
- Principles of Laser Micromachining
- Machining Transparent Materials
- Examples of Machining Transparent Materials
- Applications



- Didcot, Oxon (UK), Boston (USA), Paris (France)
- Founded in 1977 (Excimer and Copper Laser Manufacturer)

Oxford University spinout (inventor gas preionisation technique)

- Two divisions: (a) Laser micromachining  
(b) High-speed imaging
- Markets: microelectronics, solar, healthcare, automotive, biomedical, telecoms etc etc

## We offer:

- Turn-key Laser Micromachining Systems
- Sub-contract Laser Micromachining Service
- Proof-of-Concept Trials, Contract R and D



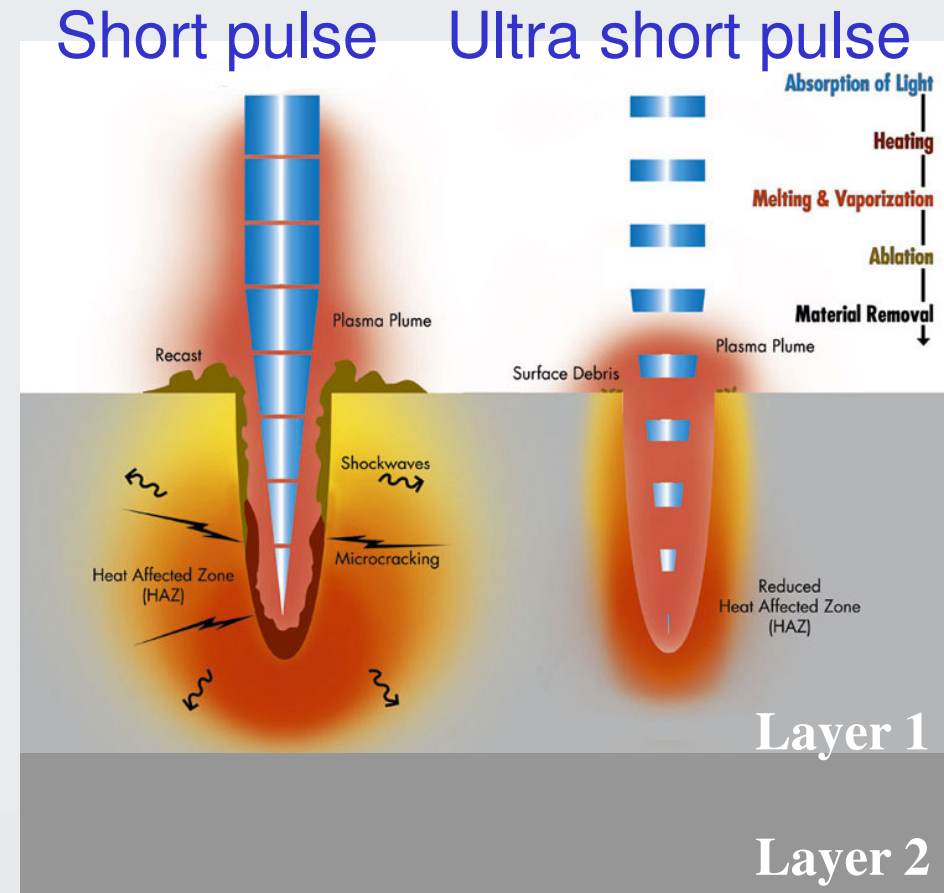
# What is Laser Micromachining?

*“Laser micromachining is an advanced 2.5D microfabrication process using lasers as **non-contact** tools for **precision** material removal, in **ambient conditions**, to produce any feature geometry on virtually any material surface with **micro or nanoscale** resolution”*



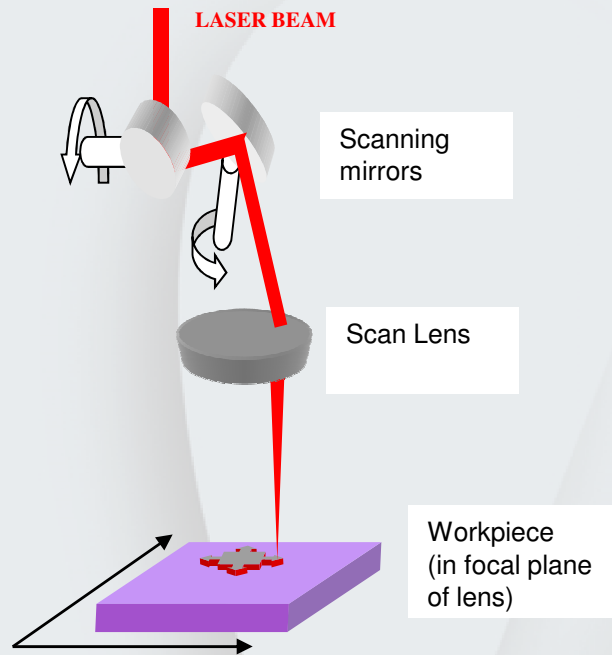
# Importance of laser pulse duration

- Short pulses (>10ns) associated
  - Thermal ablation processes
  - Prolonged laser+plasma heating
  - Beam attenuation losses
  - Melting and recast debris (evident)
  - Heat affected zone, HAZ (hidden)
  - High removal rates
  
- Ultra short pulses (<0.1 ns)
  - “Cold” ablation processes
  - Shorter plasma lifetime
  - Rapid energy deposition (less debris)
  - Deterministic ablation thresholds
  - Restricted HAZ
  - Low removal rate

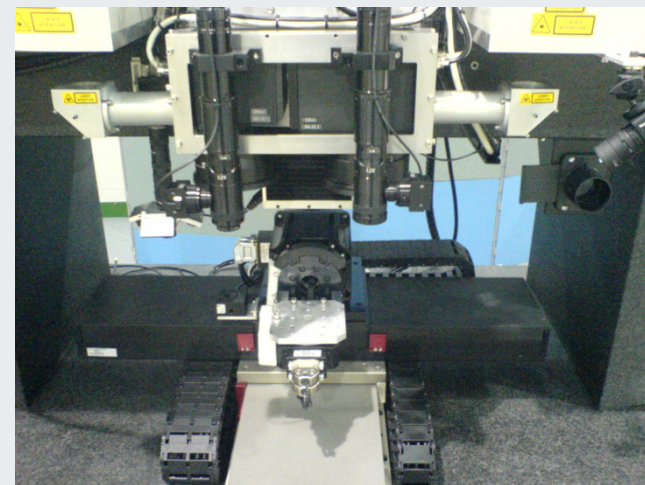
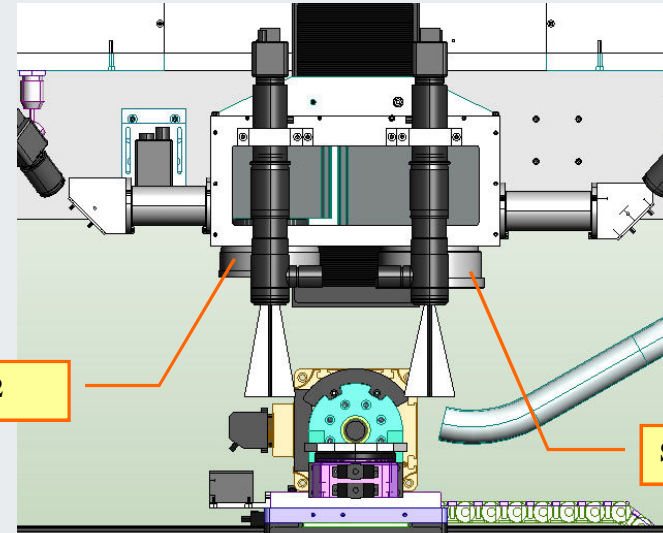


The laser pulse duration determines the “**heat spreading**” in the material, crucial here is a lack of heat spreading for thin-film ablation.

# What do I need for Laser Micromachining?



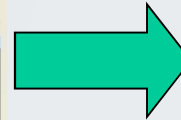
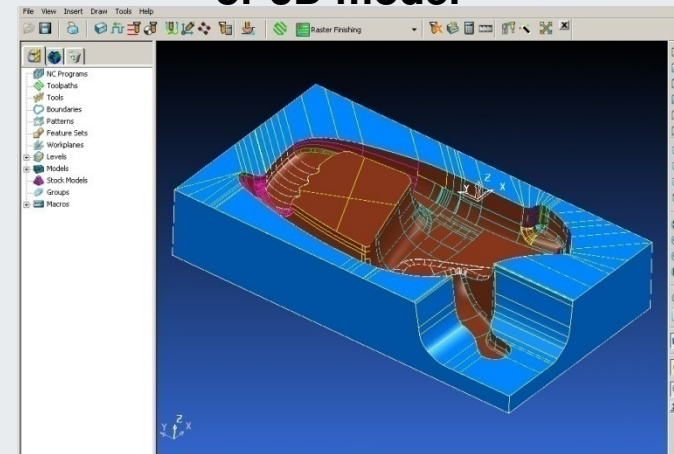
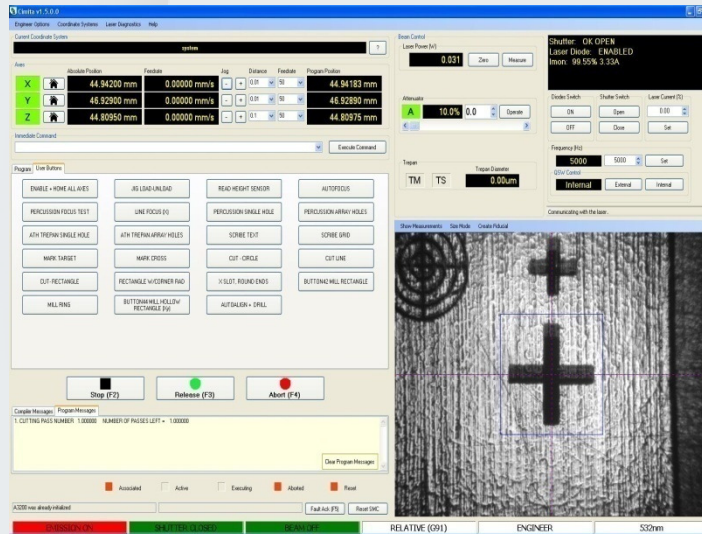
High Speed Galvo  
+  
Linear Axes  
+  
Rotary Axes (3D)



# System Requirements

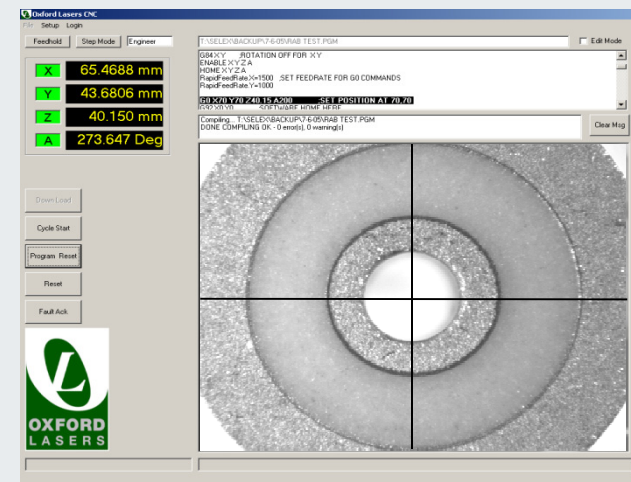
Cimita

Import 2D drawing  
or 3D model

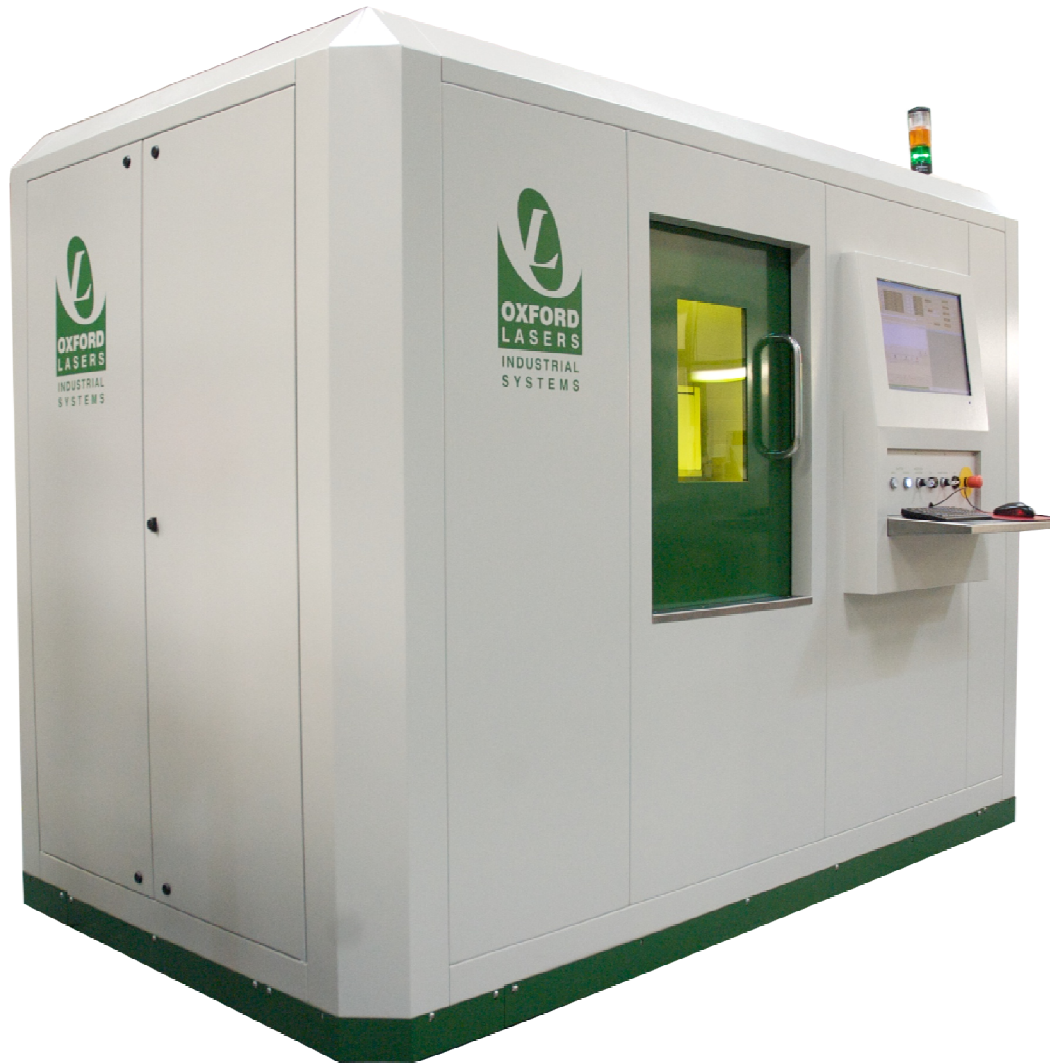


CAM Software

User Interface



# Workstation

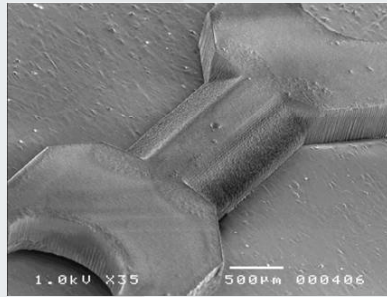


Configurations can include:

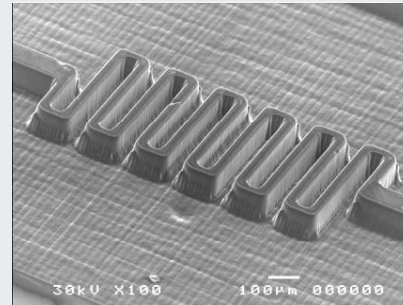
- Different lasers
- Different motion control
- Beam conditioning
- Camera systems
- Auto Align
- Auto Focus
- Power measurement
- ect...



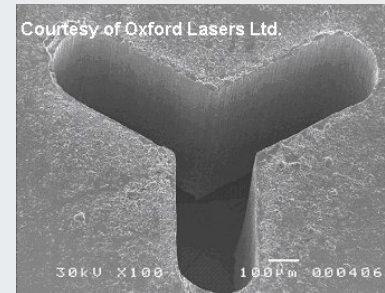
# Examples of ns laser machined features



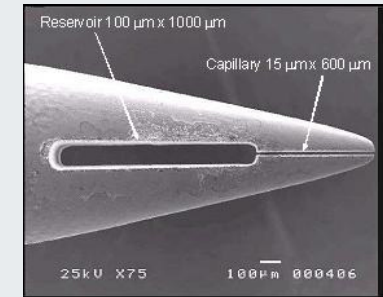
Silicon Nitride



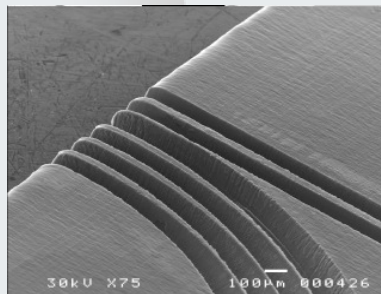
Diamond



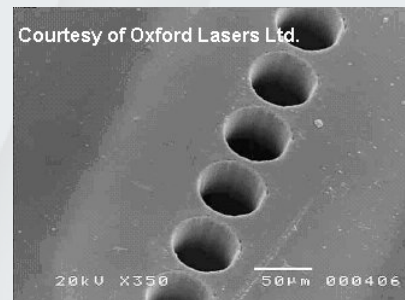
Stainless Steel



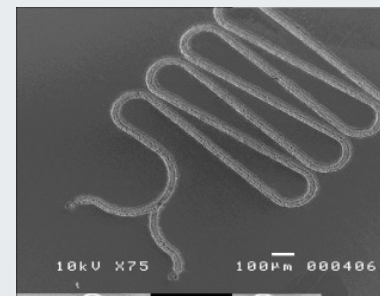
Tungsten



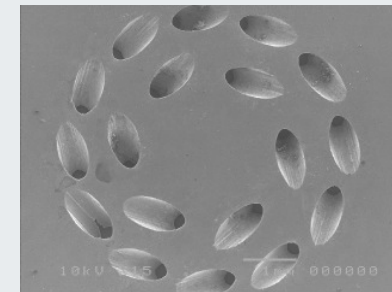
Polyimide



Polyimide



Glass



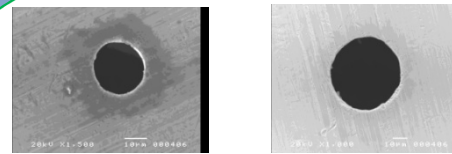
Stainless Steel

# Example of Application for non transparent materials

## Specialist in Blister Pack Laser Drilling



**Blister Pack for Leak  
Detection Application**



25  $\mu\text{m}$

50  $\mu\text{m}$

**Hole sizes from  
5  $\mu\text{m}$  to 150  $\mu\text{m}$ !**

# Difficulties with Transparent Materials

The laser wavelength and material optical properties determine **light absorption** (i.e. the extent to which the material takes up the deposited energy)

Incident laser light on surface = [reflected] + [absorbed] + [transmitted]

Only **[absorbed]** light in the material is useful for *Laser Micromachining* and the optical penetration (absorption) depth defines the process resolution

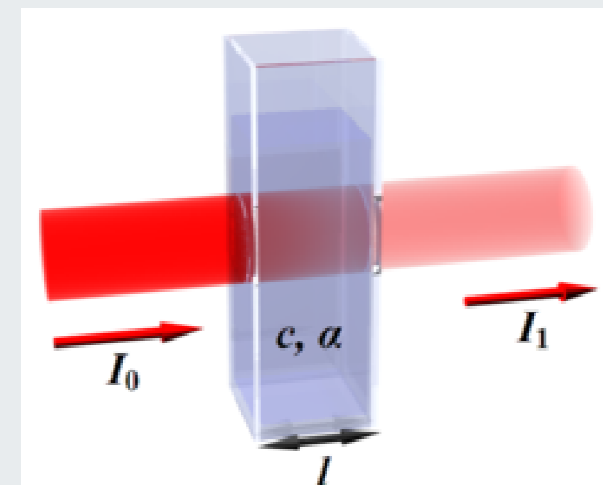
Linear Absorption requires high material absorption coefficient

difficult to achieve if materials transparent

- requires deep UV wavelengths

## Beer-Lambert law

(assuming linear absorption)



# Difficulties with Transparent Materials

## Ultra Short Pulse Ablation

relies on a change in the light / material interaction

- high intensity light energy is partially transferred to electrons
- these electrons then thermalise with ions causing material removal

## Thin Film Removal requires

selective layer removal

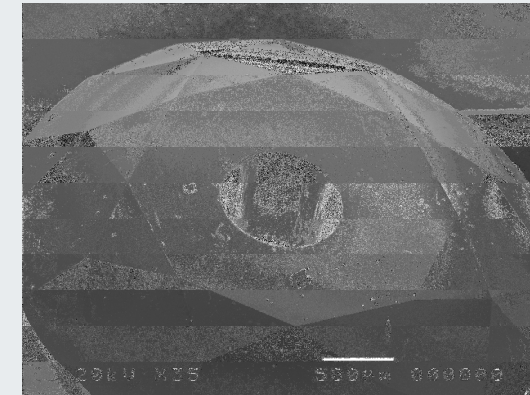
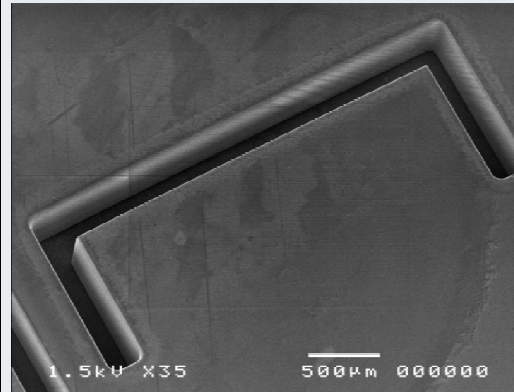
- easier achieved with ULTRA short pulse lasers, e.g. ps



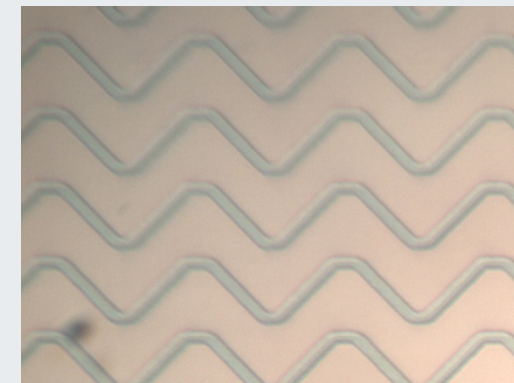
# Examples of Machining Transparent Materials



**Milling - Sapphire**  
200 micron wide slot  
500 micron deep



**Drilling - Diamond**  
500 micron hole



**Patterning - ITO**  
10 micron wide tracks on 70 micron pitch

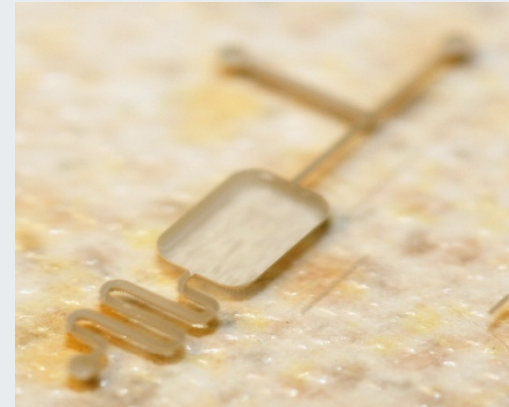
# Application 1 : Transparent Materials

## Microfluidics

**Uses** - Biomedical research, Inkjet printer heads - where control, manipulation of small volumes of liquids are important

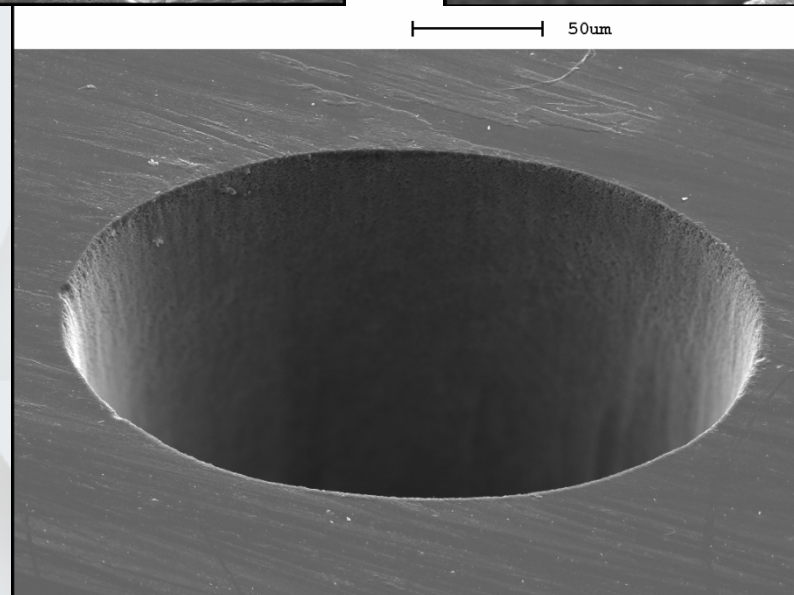
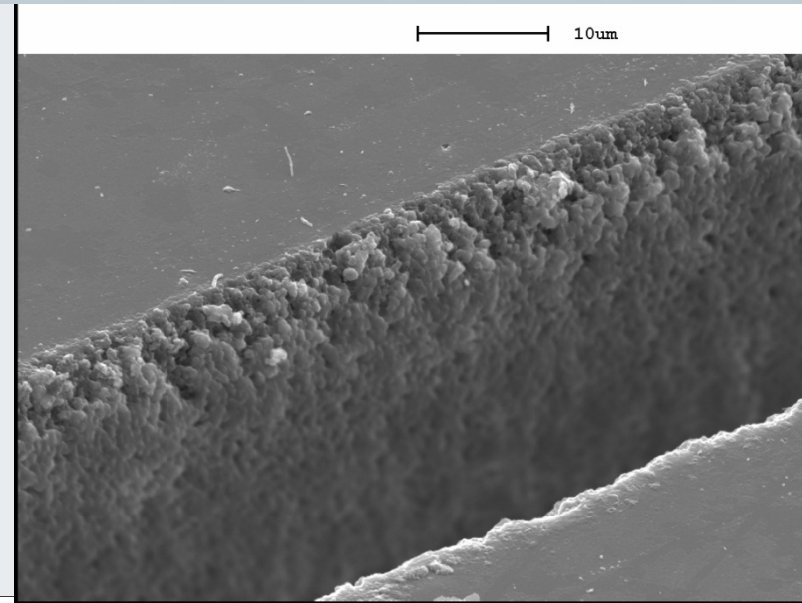
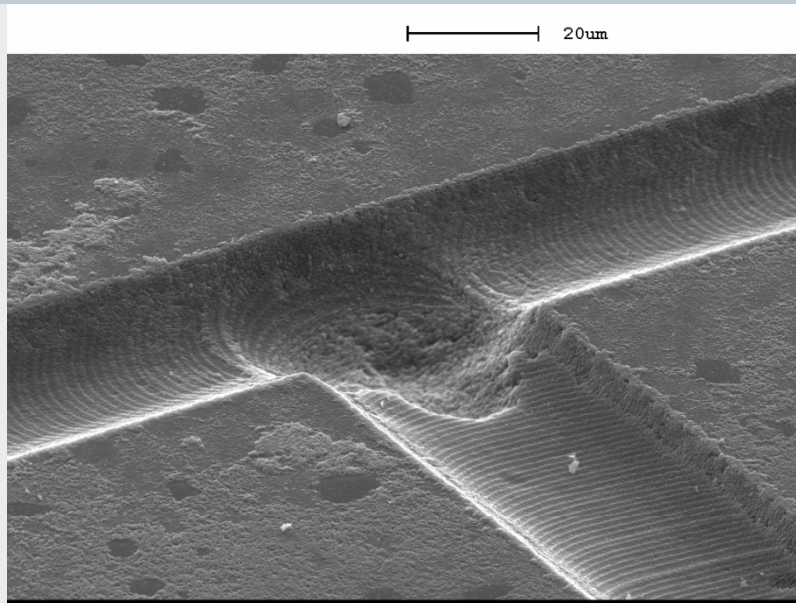
**Geometries** - Channels, mixers, reservoirs, diffusion chambers, etc

**Sizes** -Channel width and depth dimensions ranging from 10 to 100 microns



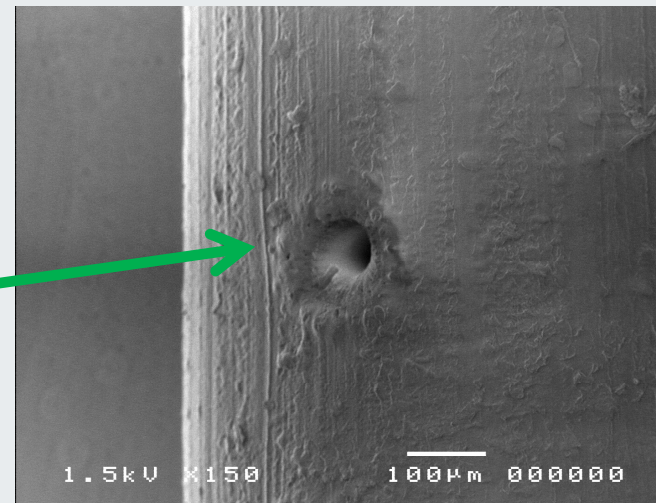
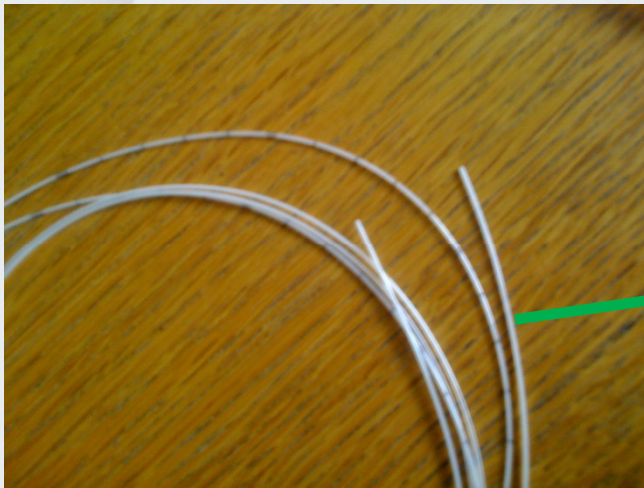
Borosilicate

# Application 1 : Microfluidics



# Application 2: Medical

## Transparent Polymer



60 um hole on 1 side of the tube



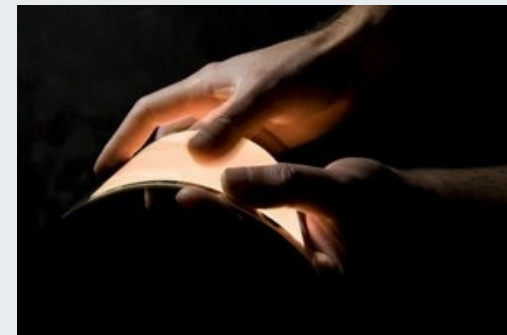
# Application 3 : Transparent Materials

## Organic LED Production (thin film removal)

### OLEDs advantages over LCDs -

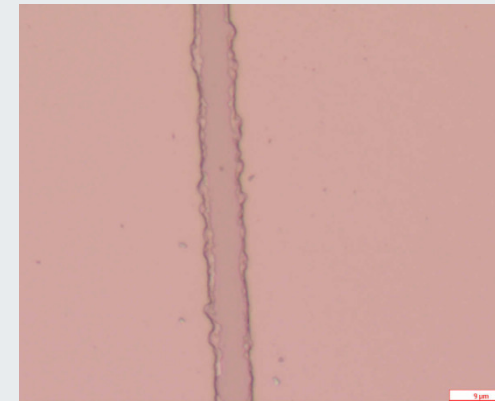
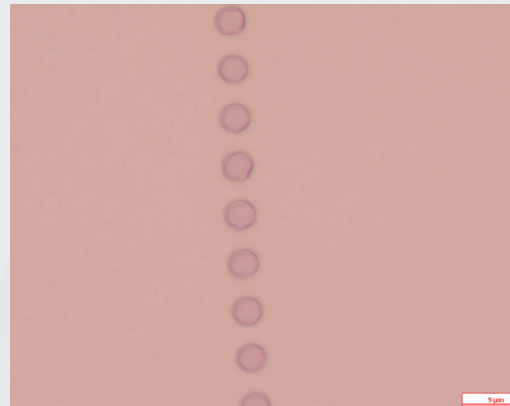
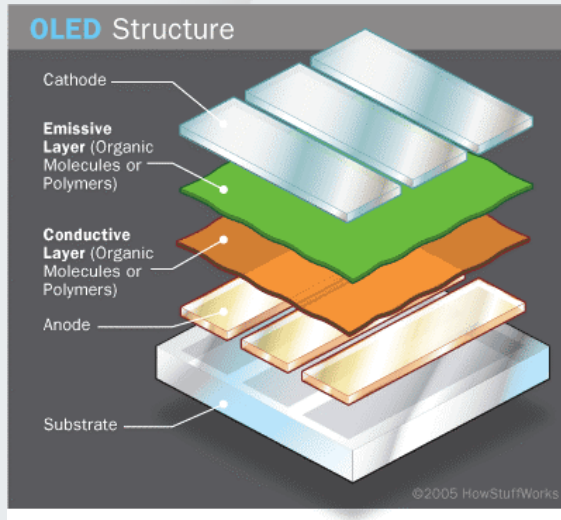
- No backlight - so more efficient and thinner displays
- High contrast ratios, deeper blacks etc
- Richer deeper colours (direct colour production)
- OLED screens are emissive - so no viewing angle problems
- Flexible Screens (newspapers)

The Sony 11-inch OLED TV



Courtesy of Holst

# Patterning Thin Films on Flexible Substrates



**Laser scribed ITO on Flexible Substrate using 532nm (a) 4 micron spots with depth of 100nm and (b) scanning five times slower. Bar denotes 9 microns**

**Demonstration of thin film removal**

Expert Process Technology

*...20 years experience in laser micromachining*

# Application 4 : Transparent Materials

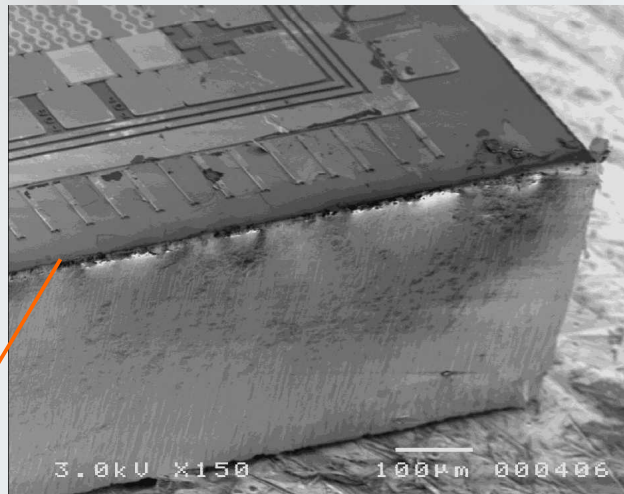
## Sapphire Scribing and Cutting

Material: c-face Sapphire

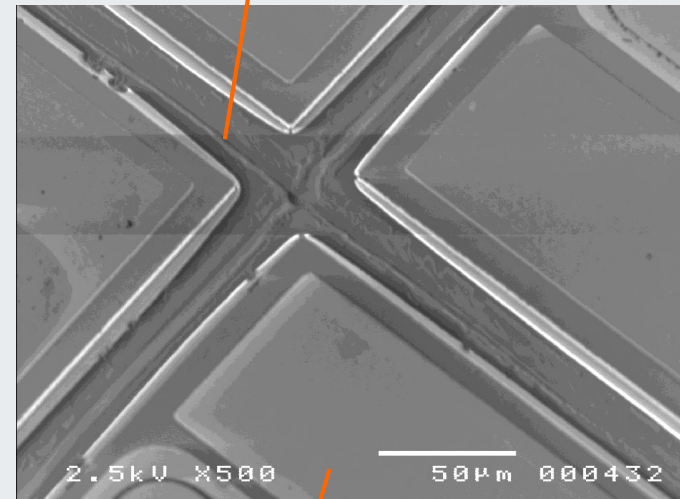
Laser: Deep UV, 15  $\mu\text{m}$  spot size

Scribed Lines: 30  $\mu\text{m}$  deep, 20  $\mu\text{m}$  wide

Through Cut: 400  $\mu\text{m}$



GaN LED die on sapphire  
Through Cut, No Heat Damage



LED Die

Laser scribed  
street

# Summary

- Laser Micromachining has the ability to produce a variety of cut, drilled, milled and etched features
- Although many transparent materials are difficult to machine with a judicious choice of laser source and technique excellent results can be achieved
- Pico second lasers are generally the best choice for removal of thin films, particularly on flexible substrates

Visit us at the stand 9/E3!



Visit us at the stand 9/E3!



***Advanced Laser Micro-machining Solutions***

*Range of Standard System Platforms*

*Laser Micromachining Subcontract Services*

*Laser Micro-machining Expertise*