

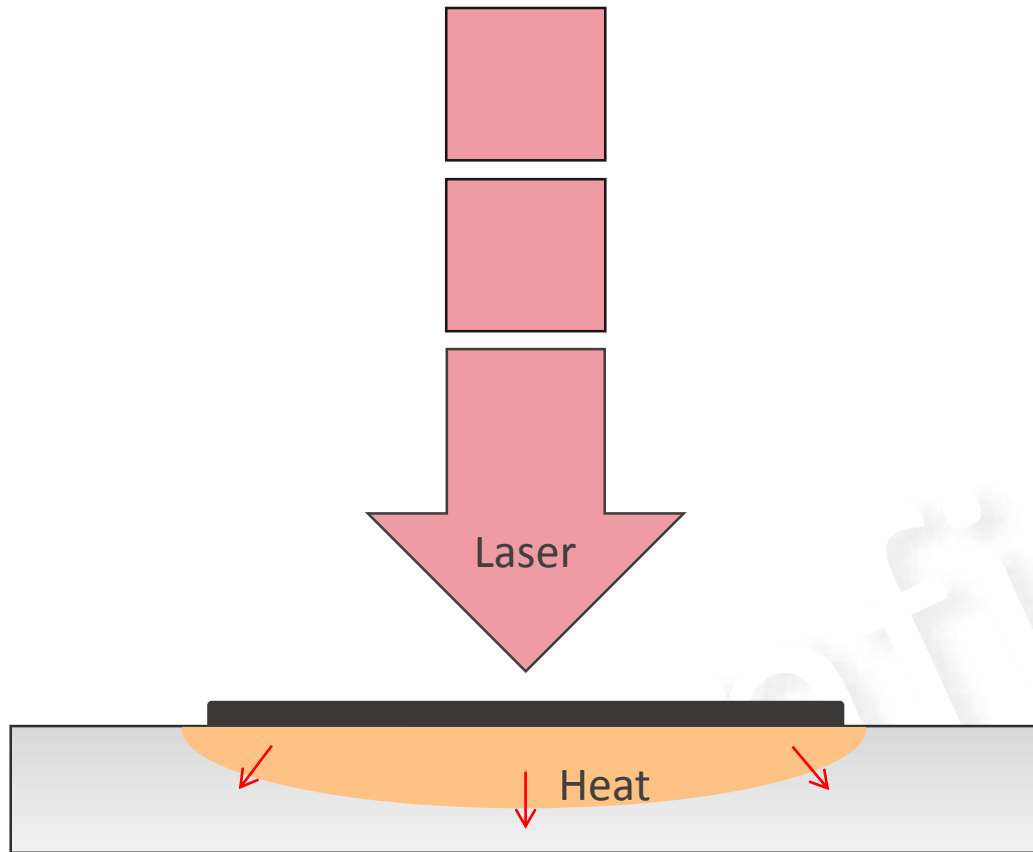


Stainless Steel Laser Marking with ps-Lasers

Daniel Seitz, 28.11.2017

Manager Application Development

ns-Laser process description



- Heat input via laser
- Creation of liquid metal phase
- Diffusion of Chrome
- Oxidation of Cr and Fe at surface
- Formation of different Cr-oxides and Fe-oxides
- Changes in metal alloy structure
- Demixing of alloy elements

Advantages

- Robust and reliable laser technology
- Economically reasonable solution

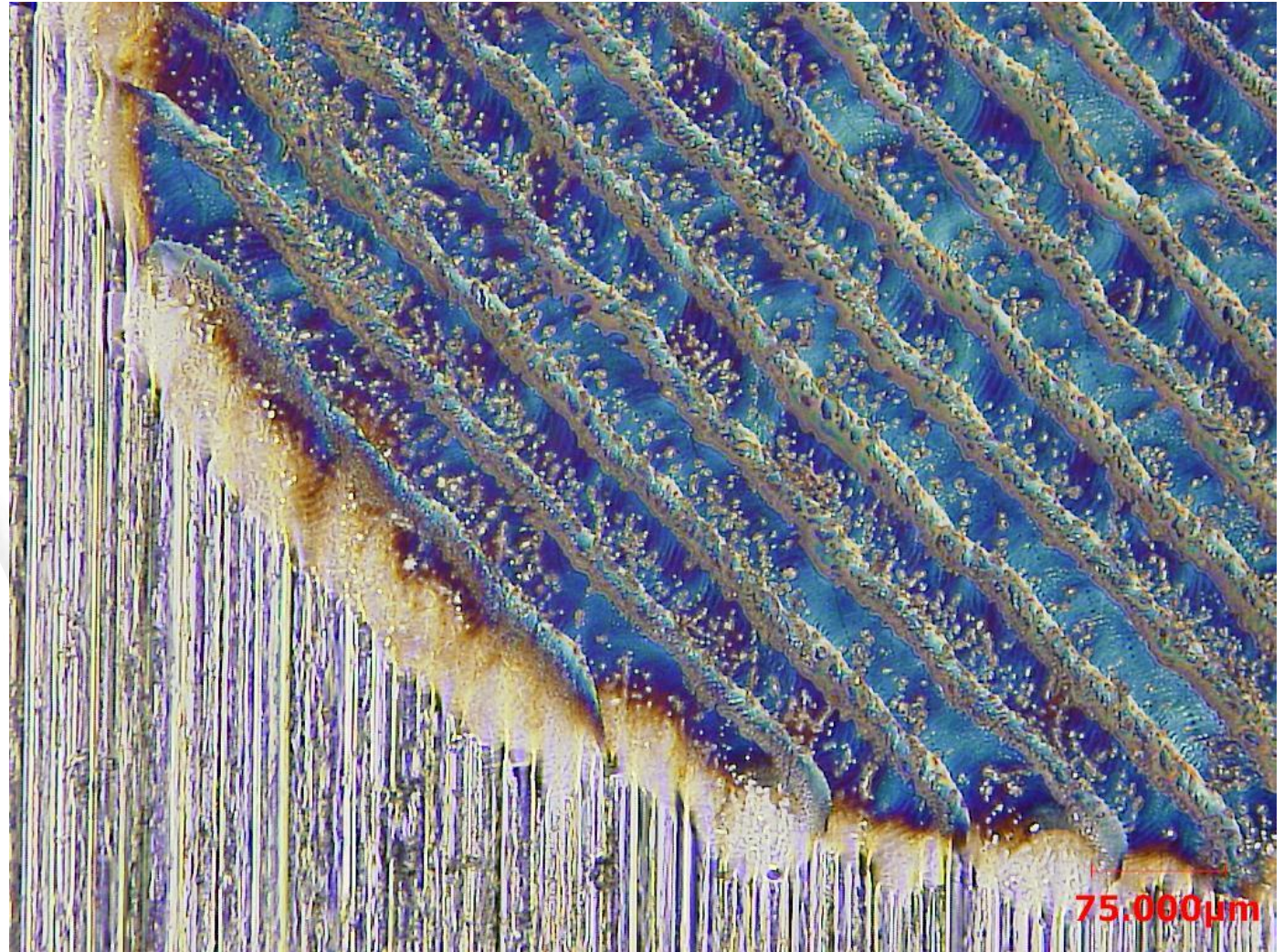
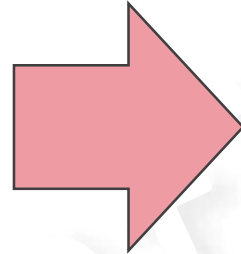
Disadvantages

- Small process window (material and surface finish sensitive)
- Limited corrosion resistance properties
- Thermal stress limits workpiece geometrie (e.g. deformation of thin sheets, tubes, etc.)
- Mark sensitive to angle of view, color change to red/brown/blue is commonly observed

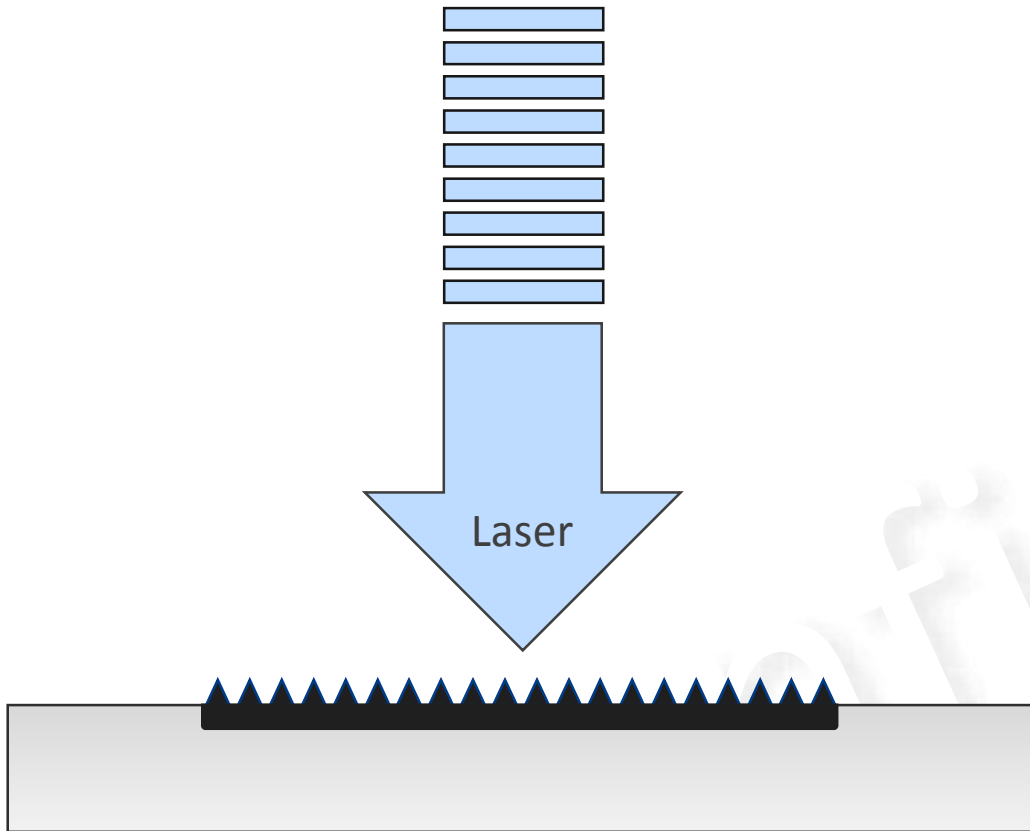
ns-laser application results



ns-laser application results



ps-laser process description

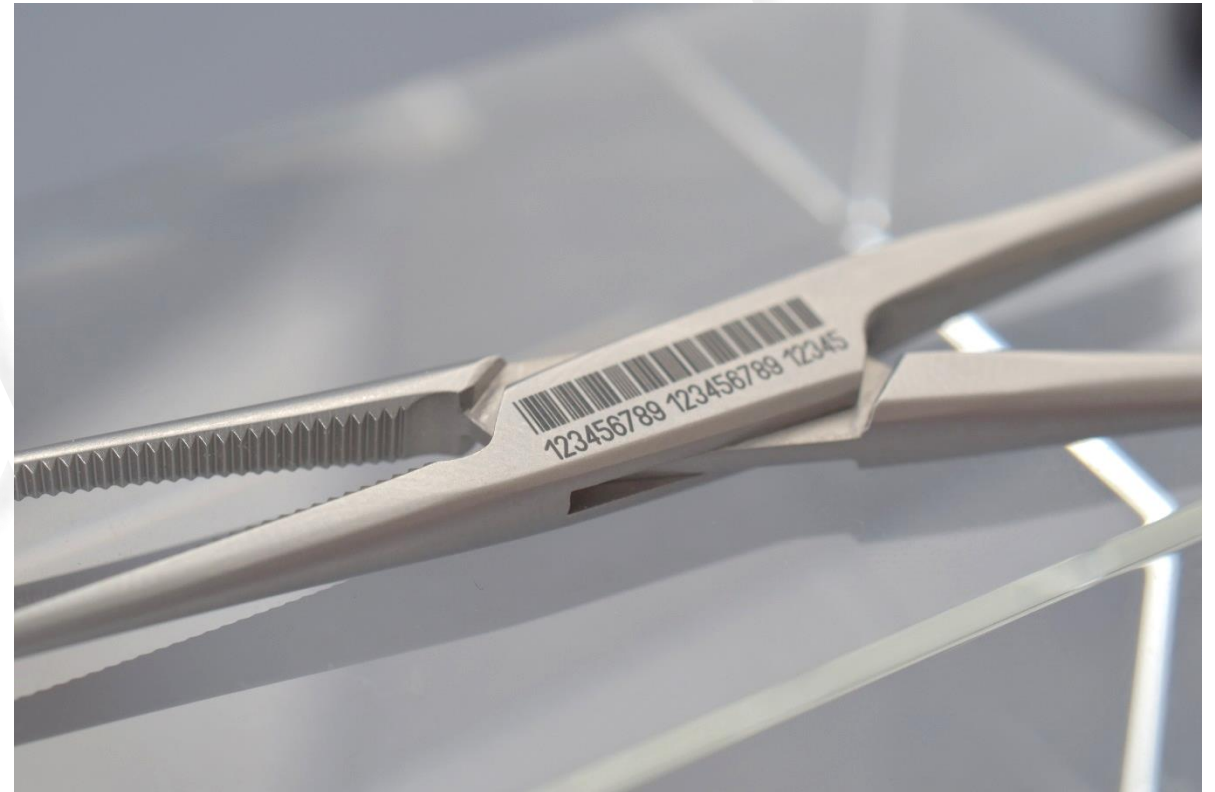


- Short pulse duration limits liquid phase
- Diffusion of elements is reduced
- Partial oxidation of Cr and Fe at surface
- Formation of nano-structure due to high peak power of ultra short laser pulses
- Changes in metal alloy structure minimized
- De-mixing of alloy elements minimized

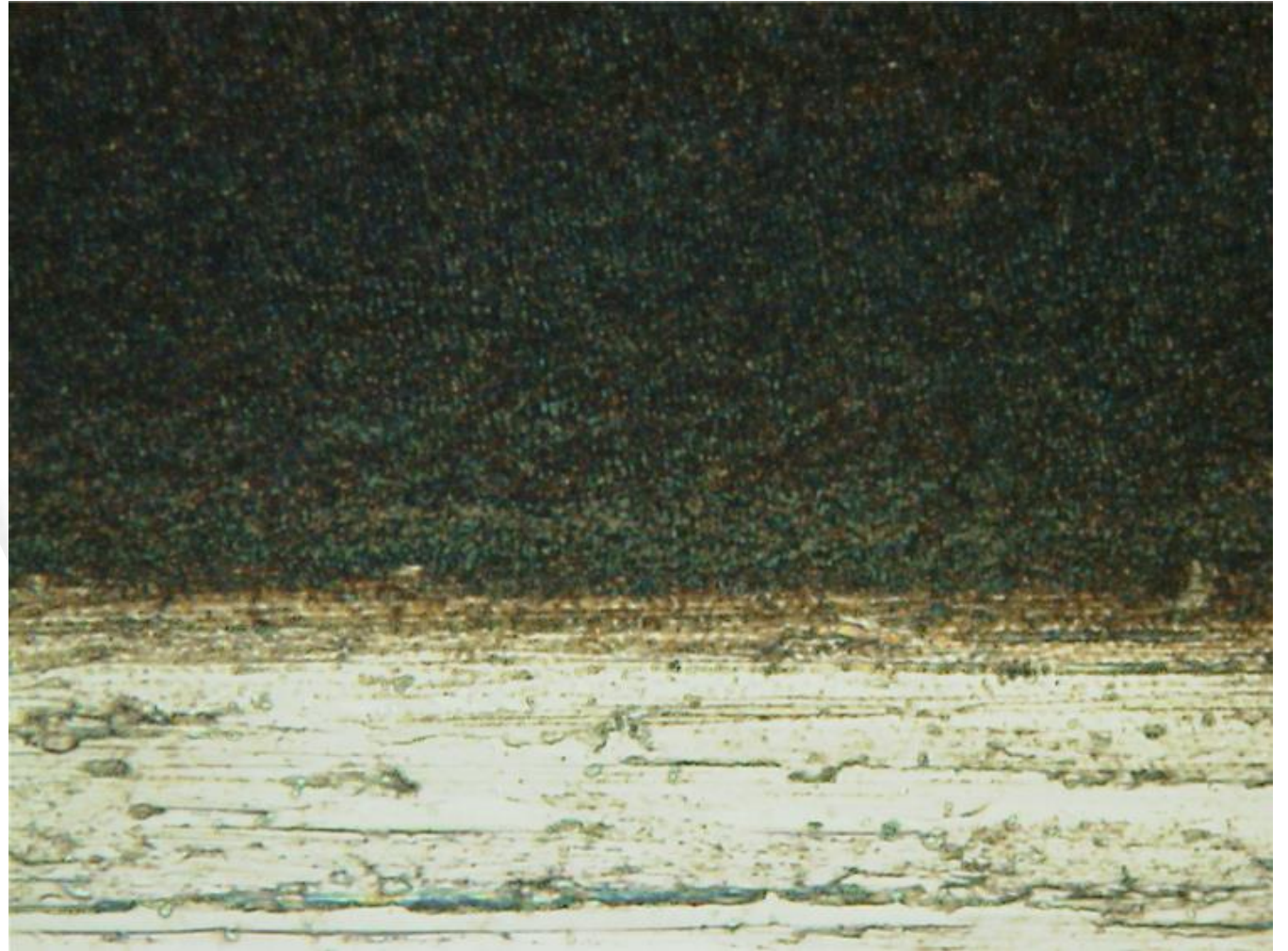
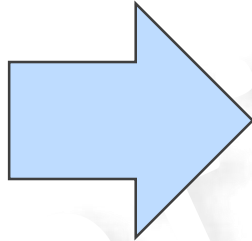
Advantages

- Higher contrast achievable (dark black)
- Nano-structure enhances contrast, allows angle independent color
- Broad process window (almost independent from material and surface finish, increases flexibility and reduces initial setup time)
- Greatly improved corrosion properties
- Minimized thermal stress extends field of application (wires, tubes, implants etc.)
- Mark not sensitive to angle of view, no color change to is observed

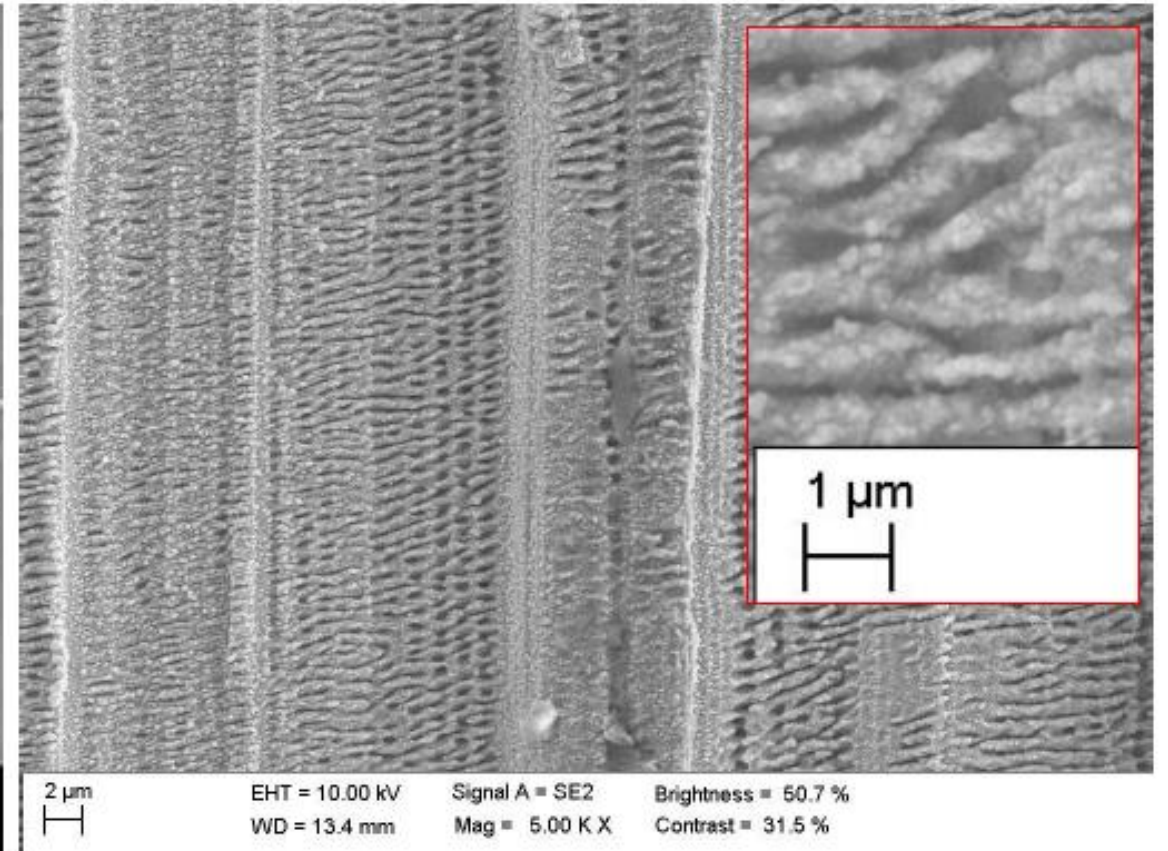
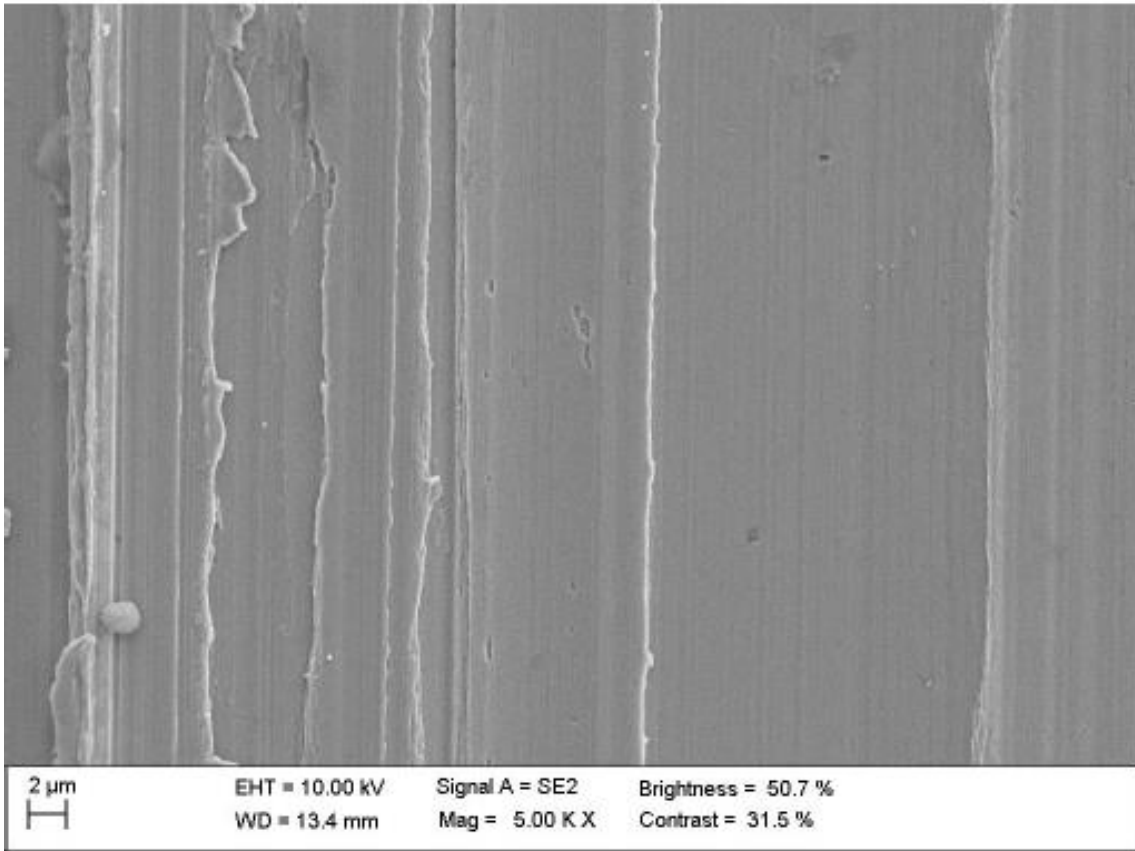
ps-laser application results



ps-laser application results

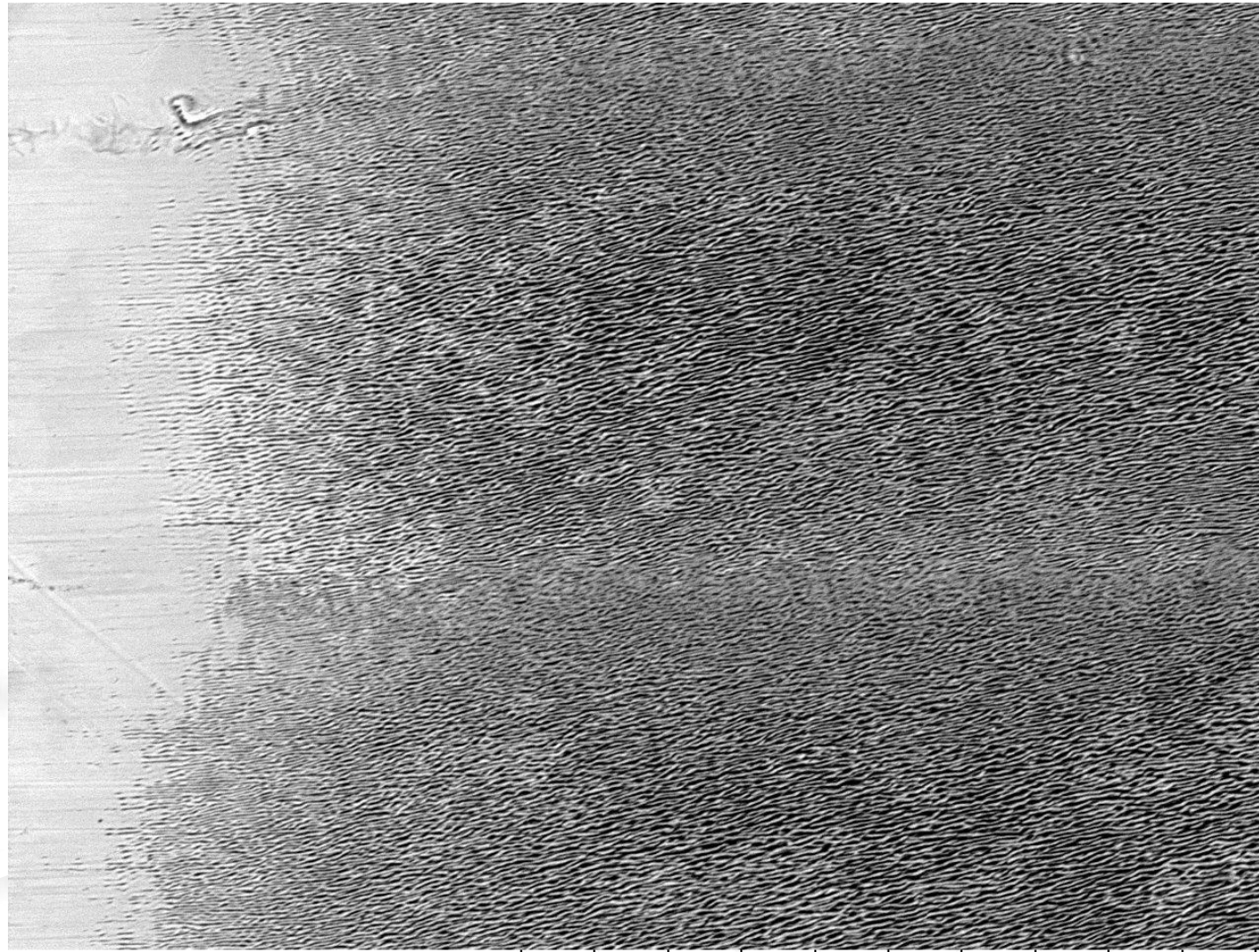


Surface observation by SEM



Laser marked area features micro/nano structures

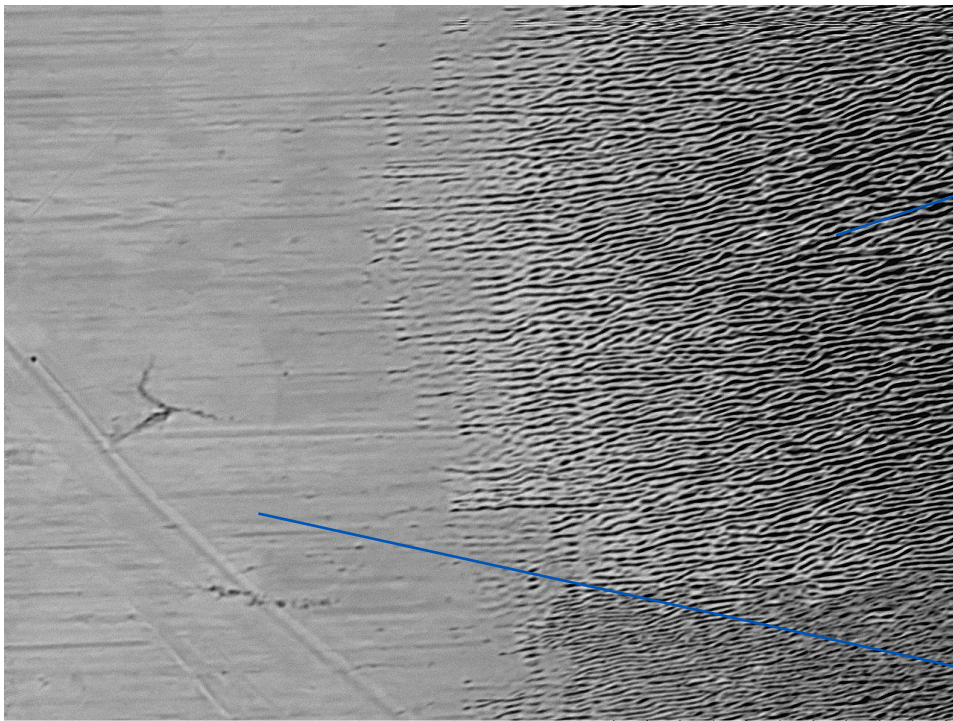
Surface observation by SEM



Par 390 2017/02/01 HL D7.7 x1.0k 100 μm

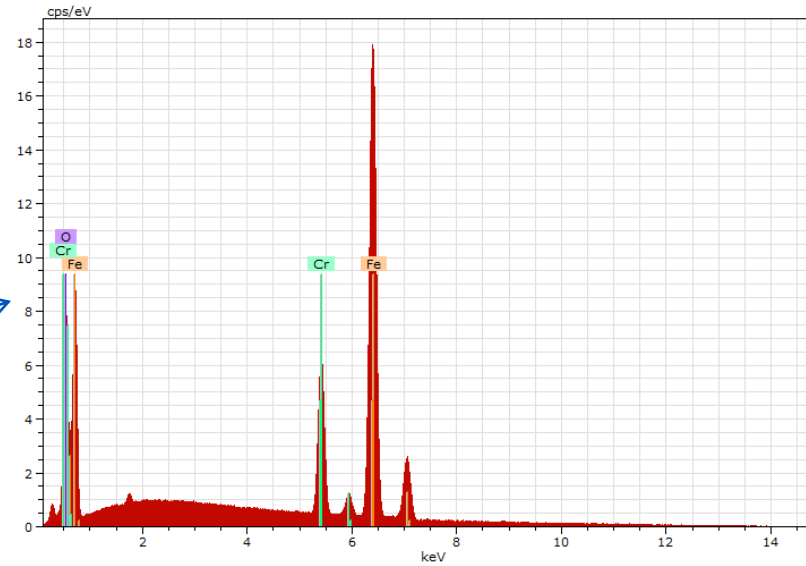
micro/nano structures

EDX ANALYSIS



Par 390 2017/02/01 HL D7.7 x2.0k 30 µm

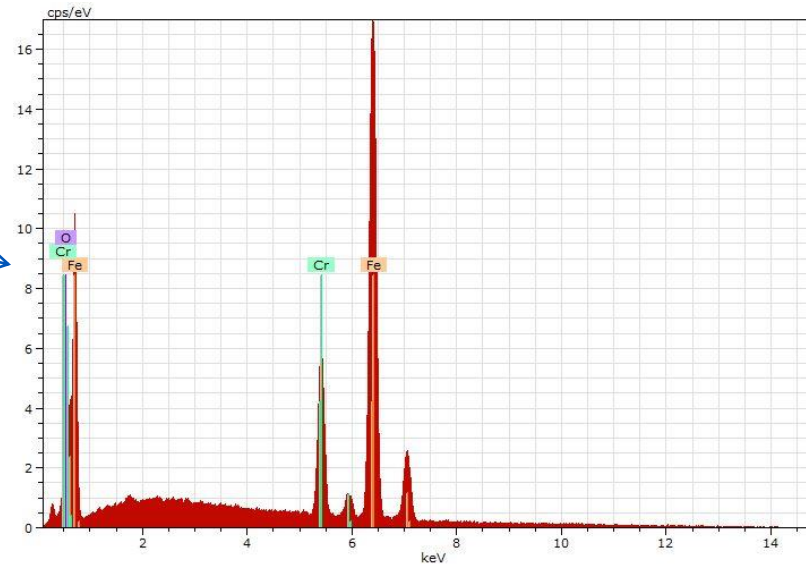
2500x



El OZ Serie unn. C norm. C Atom. C Fehler
[Gew.%) [Gew.%) [At.%) [%]

Fe 26 K-Serie	76.85	78.89	65.18	2.3
Cr 24 K-Serie	12.71	13.05	11.58	0.4
O 8 K-Serie	7.85	8.06	23.24	0.9

Summe: 97.41 100.00 100.00



El OZ Serie unn. C norm. C Atom. C Fehler
[Gew.%) [Gew.%) [At.%) [%]

Fe 26 K-Serie	83.85	85.07	82.22	2.5
Cr 24 K-Serie	13.76	13.96	14.49	0.4
O 8 K-Serie	0.96	0.98	3.30	0.2

Summe: 98.57 100.00 100.00

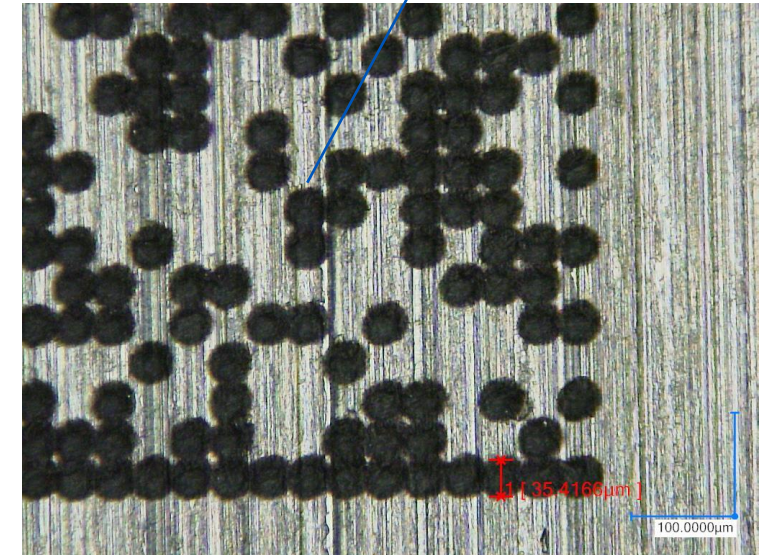
Minimized HAZ allows processing of fine workpieces



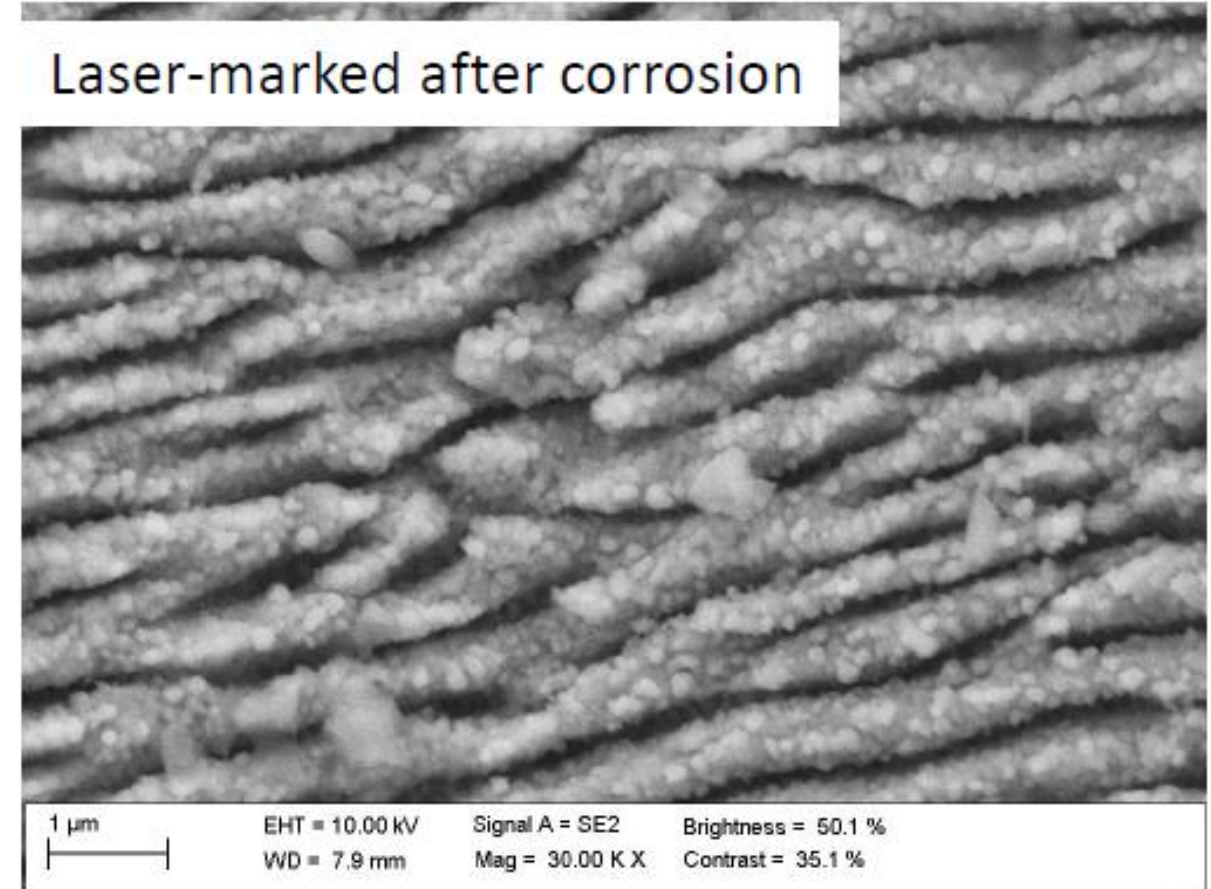
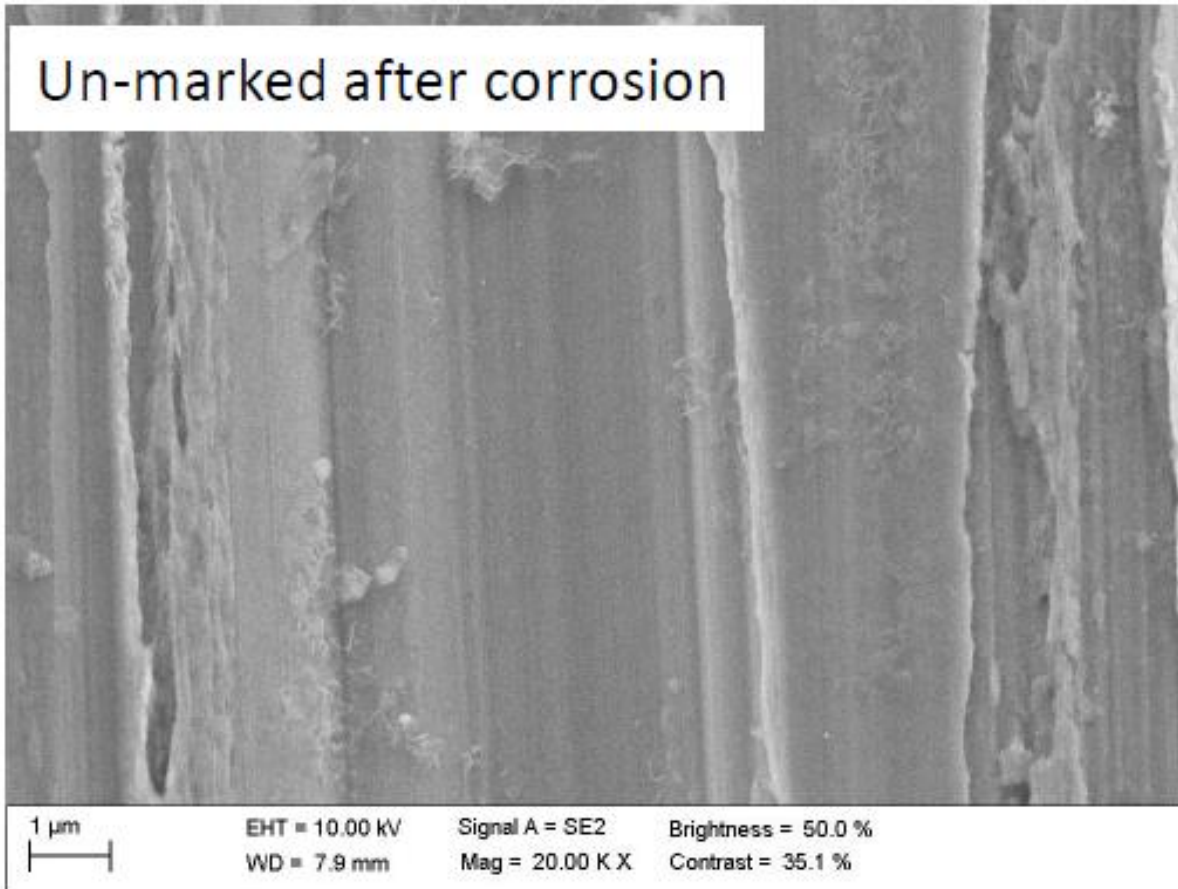
Tube diameter 0.26mm



HAZ free / deformation free black marking of filigree metal parts

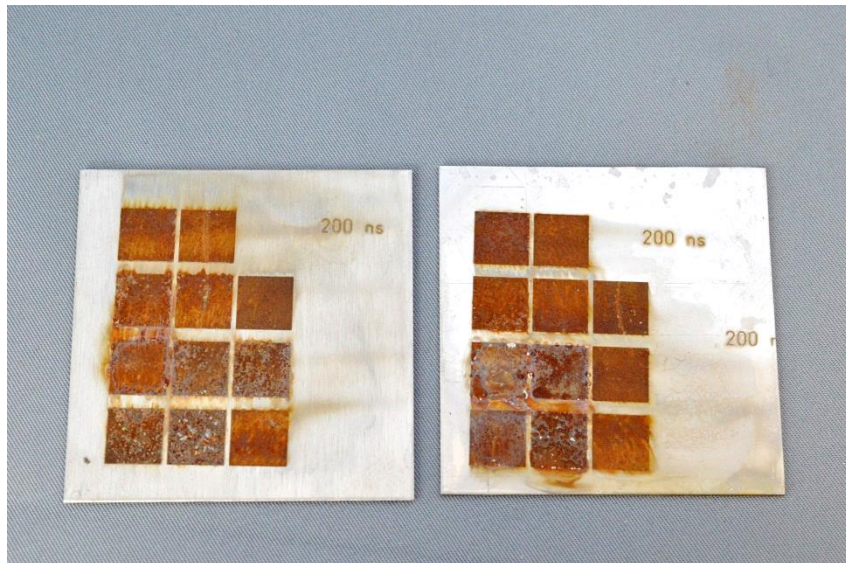
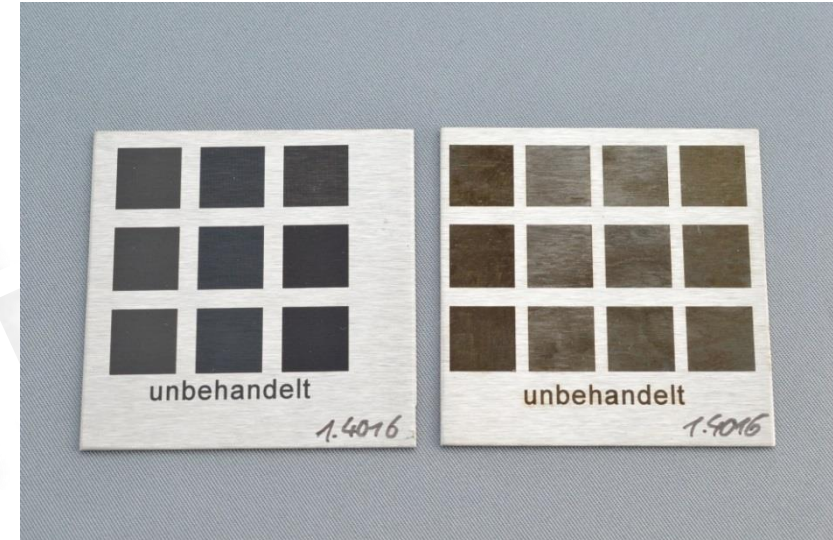
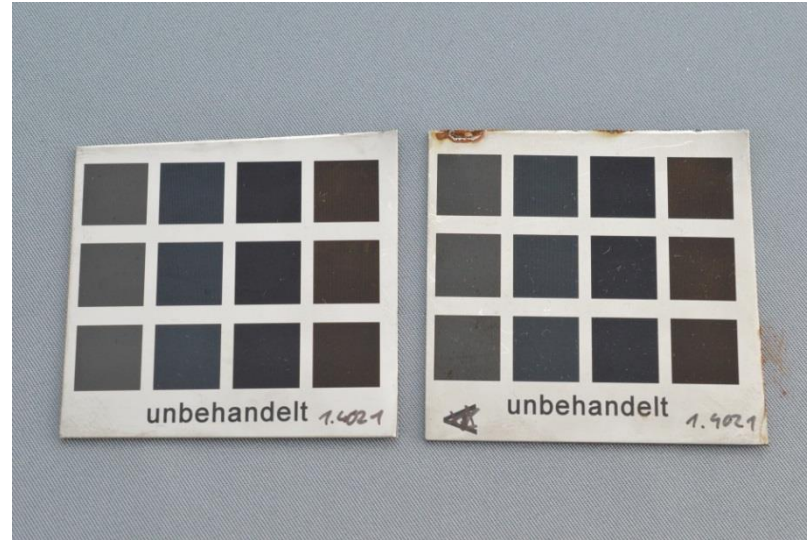
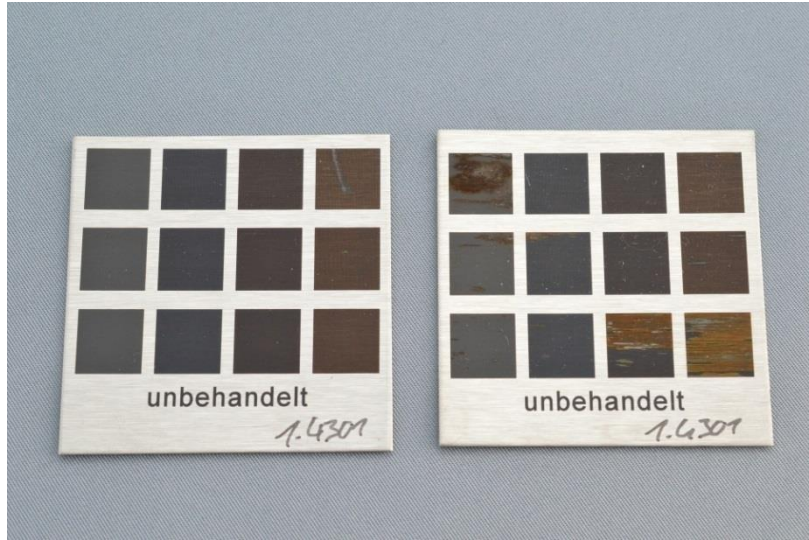


Improved corrosion resistance properties



- The above samples were obtained after 23 h of SVET test.
- No obvious difference was observed between laser-marked and un-marked areas.

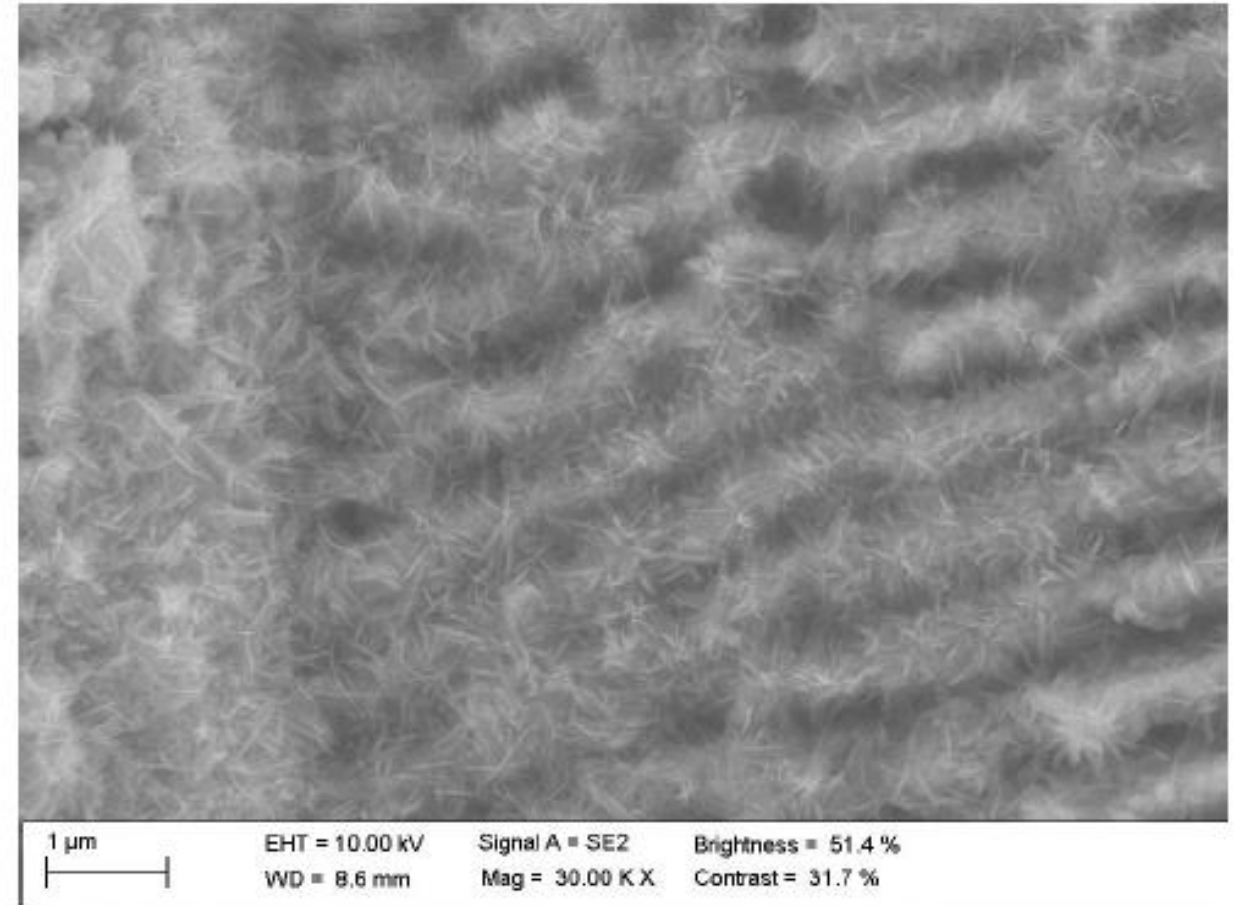
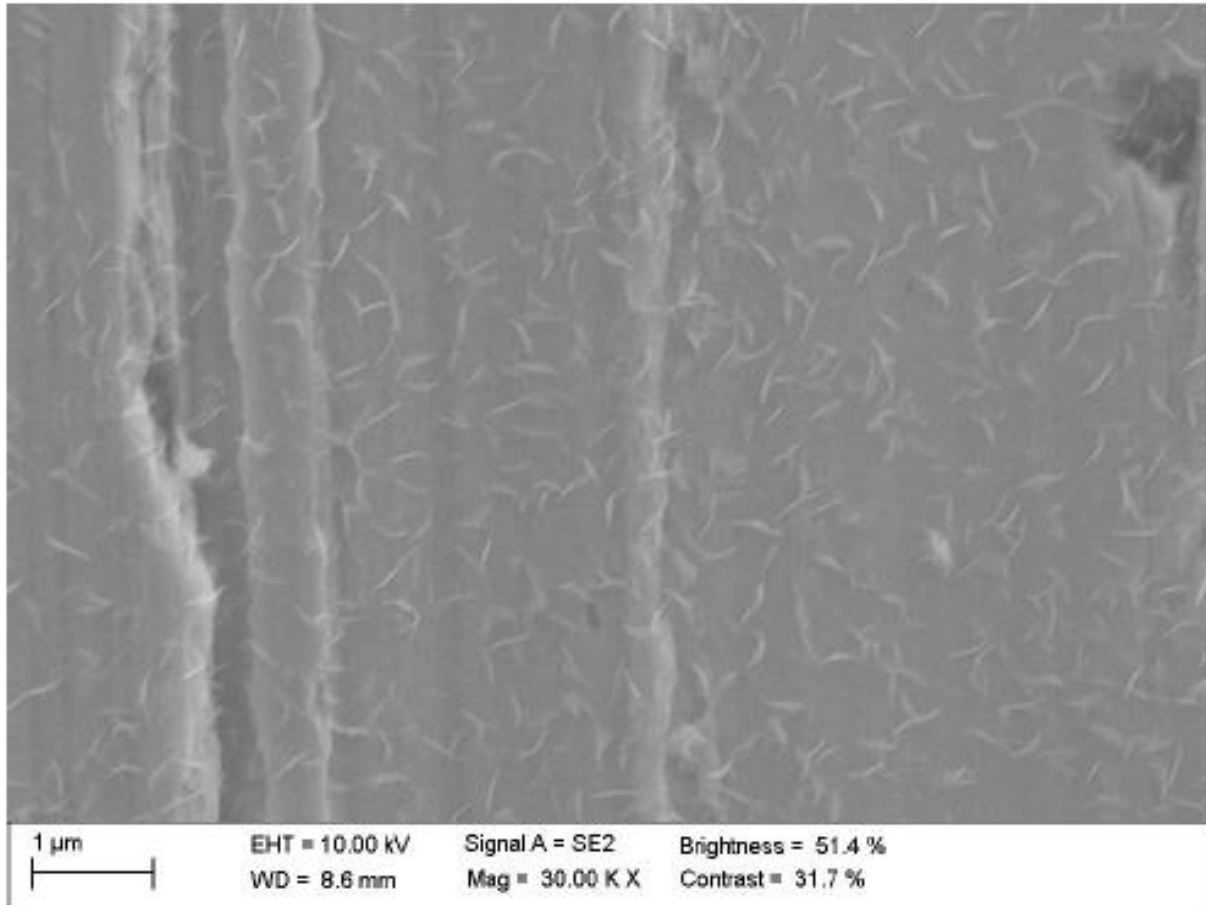
Improved corrosion resistance properties



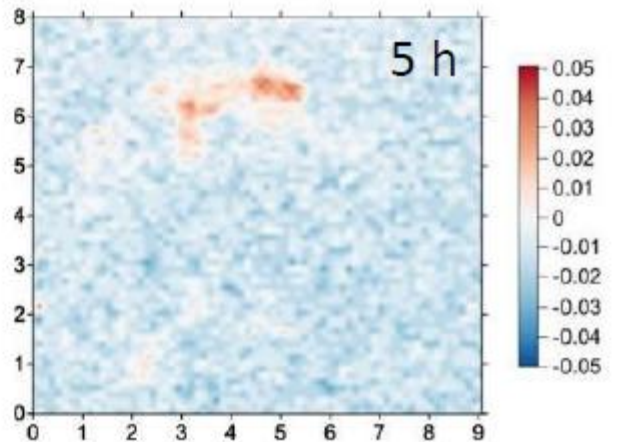
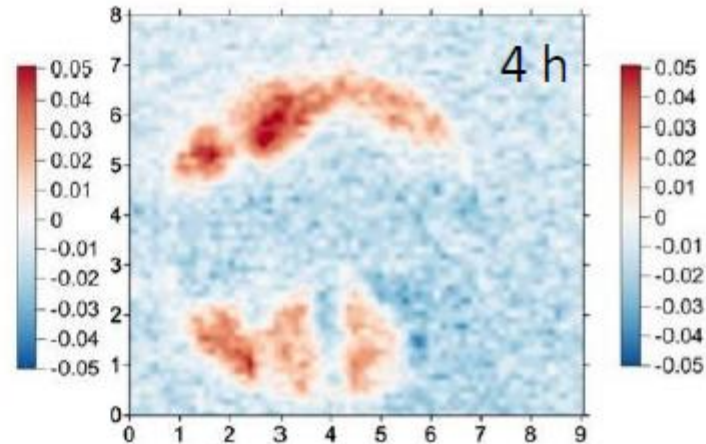
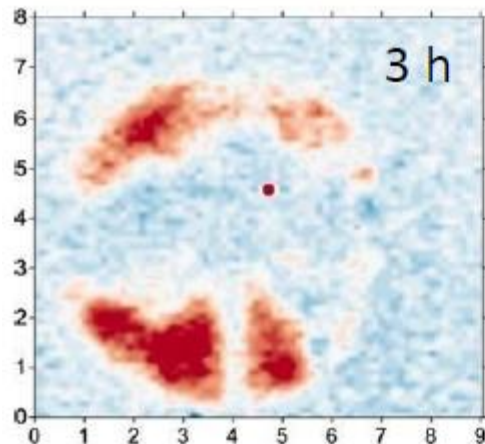
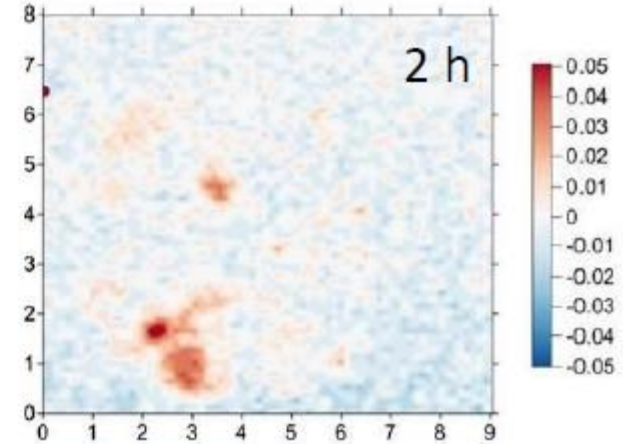
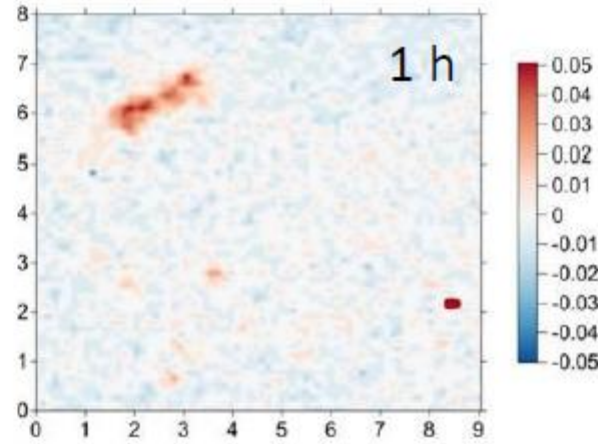
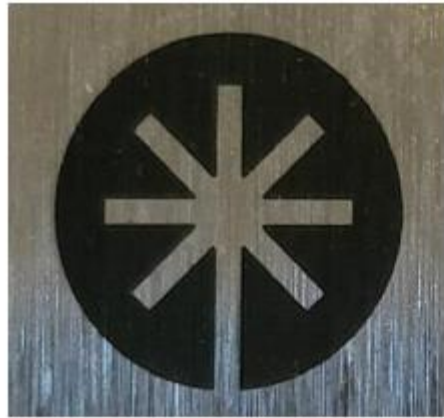
Before/After comparison of 1.4301, 1.4016 and 1.4021 steel types after 72h in 50°C warm 5% NaCl salt water spray test.

Reference: fiber laser sample after 72h

Improved corrosion resistance properties



Improved corrosion resistance properties



SVET analysis: Possible formation of Fe_3O_4 – then dissolve and reform Cr_2O_3 .



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