
LASER POLISHING OF 3D PRINTED PLASTIC COMPONENTS

ONLINE 3D PRINTING VALUE CHAIN EVENT

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June 25th, 2020

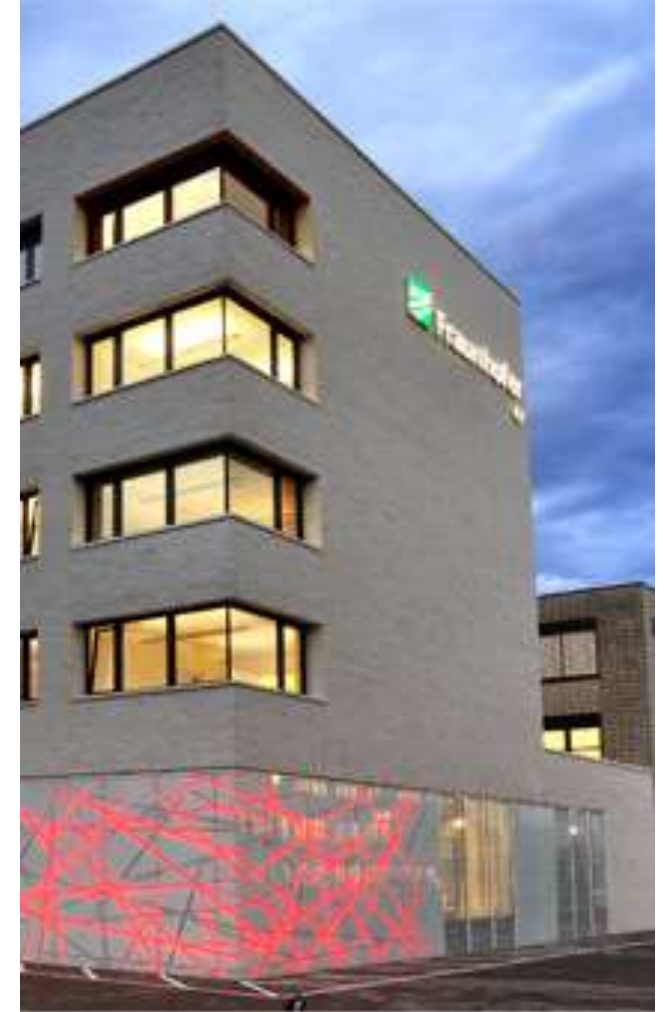


The Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology ILT

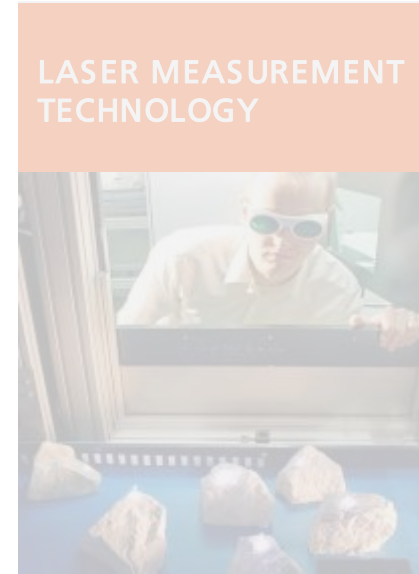
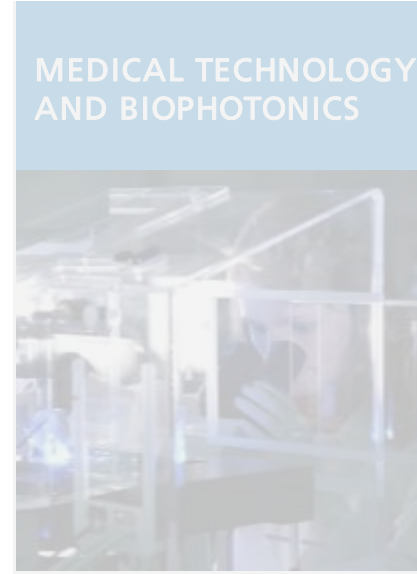
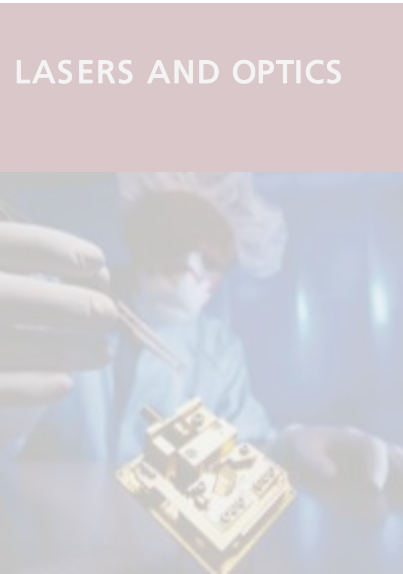
Facts and Figures

- € 42.3 M operating budget (without investments) in 2019
- 75 % contract research revenue and 27 % base funding
- € 8.4 M in investments in 2019
- **566 employees** in 2019, of this 182 scientists and engineers, and 282 student assistants
- DQS certified according to DIN EN ISO 9001
- One patent per month on average
- One to two spin-offs per year on average
(More than 30 Fraunhofer ILT spin-offs in the last 25 years)
- Approx. 10-15 participations in trade fairs and more than 20 organized events (conferences, seminars) per year
- Approx. 15 Ph.D. graduates at RWTH faculties per year
- Over 70 master, bachelor degrees per year

468 patents between 1985 and 2016 – corresponds to
Ø 1 patent / 3.5 weeks



Technology Focus

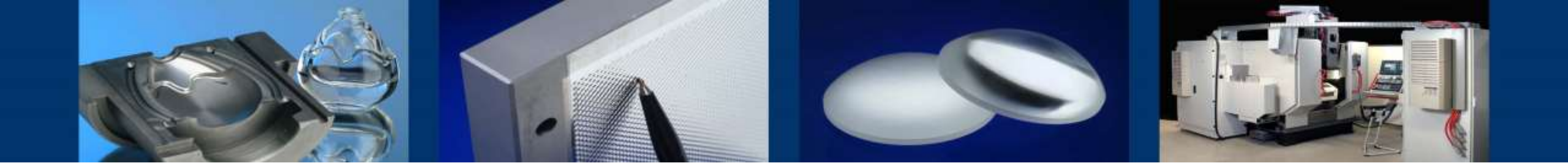


- Laser Cutting
- Laser Welding
- Soldering
- Heat Treatment
- Cladding
- Laser Metal Deposition
- Rapid Manufacturing

- Process and Beam Control
- Machine and Control Technology
- Plastics Cutting and Welding
- Cleaning
- Marking
- Drilling
- Micro Joining

- In-Volume Structuring
- Polishing
- Thin Film Processing
- Ultrashort Pulse Processing
- Micro Structuring
- Nano Structuring
- Simulation

Products and Services: Polishing



Applications Metals

- Tools, dies and mould making
- Implants
- Design surfaces with multi gloss level
- Polished and structured surfaces
- Further applications

Applications Optics

- Aspheric and freeform optics made form glass and fused silica
- Spectacle lenses made form plastics

Laser Polishing Machines

- Machine tools for laser polishing of metals, glasses and plastics
- Concepts for machines with work piece weights from 0.1 to 200 kg
- 5 and 3 axes processing (axes system and laser scanner)
- CAM-NC data chain for 5 and 3 axes processing
- Fully automated polishing

Your Application

- Feasibility studies
- Test and adaption of laser polishing for your application
- Processing of test parts
- Processing of small series

Introduction and Motivation

Surface finishing for 3D-printed polymer parts

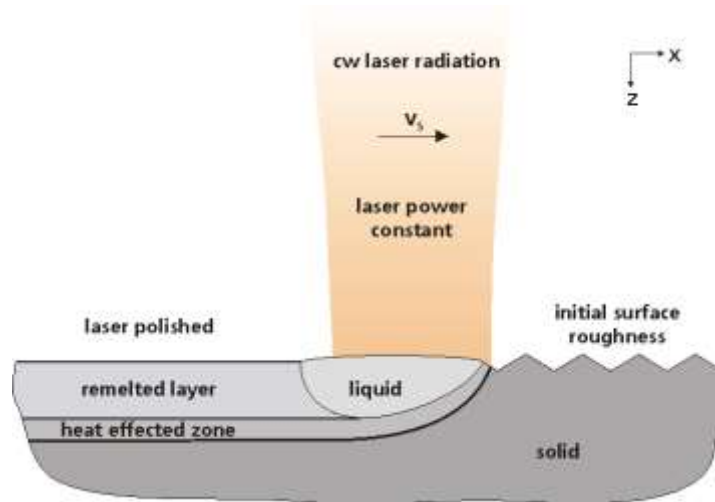
- Current processes for surface finish:
 - Vibratory grinding (1)
 - Manual grinding and polishing (2)
 - Chemical etching
 - Sand blasting
 - Painting (3)
- Typical deficits:
 - Foreign particles in the surface
 - Low reduction of roughness
 - High costs
 - Changes in geometry / edge rounding
 - Low selectivity



New approach: Laser polishing

Surface Finish with Laser Polishing

Procedural principle



- Surface near absorption of laser radiation
- Heating and melting of the surface material
- Smoothing of roughness in melted state through surface tension

Examples

Glass Optics (BK-7)



Guide Vane (Titanium)



3D printed parts (PA12)



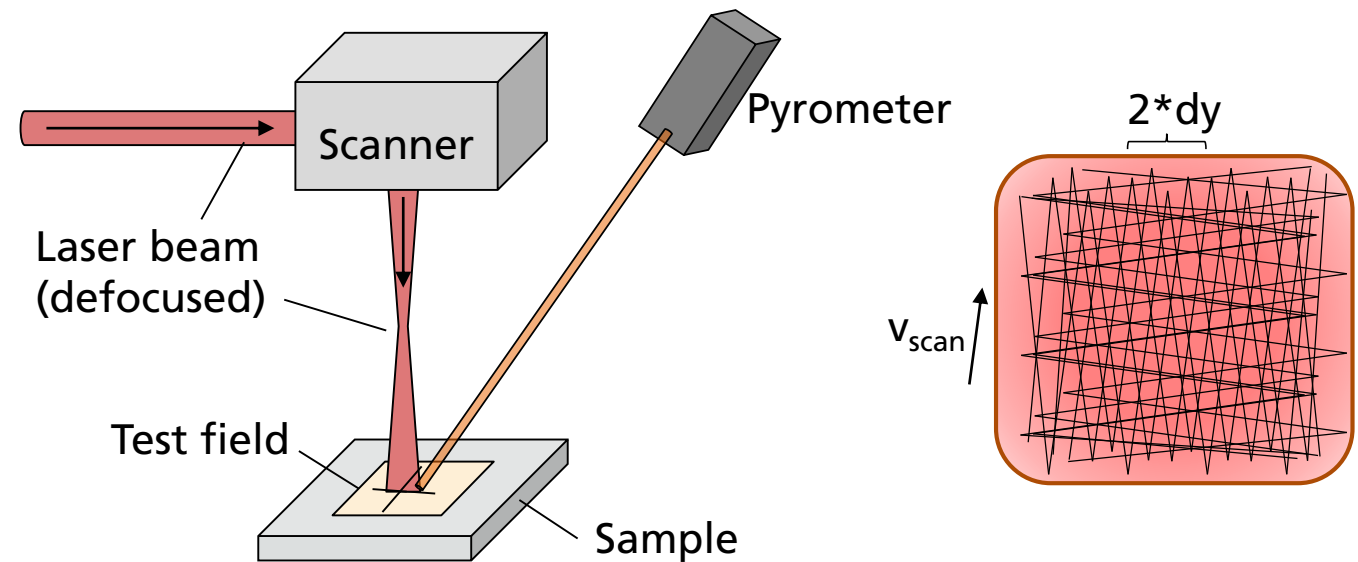
Microfluidic (fused silica)



Laser polishing of SLS parts

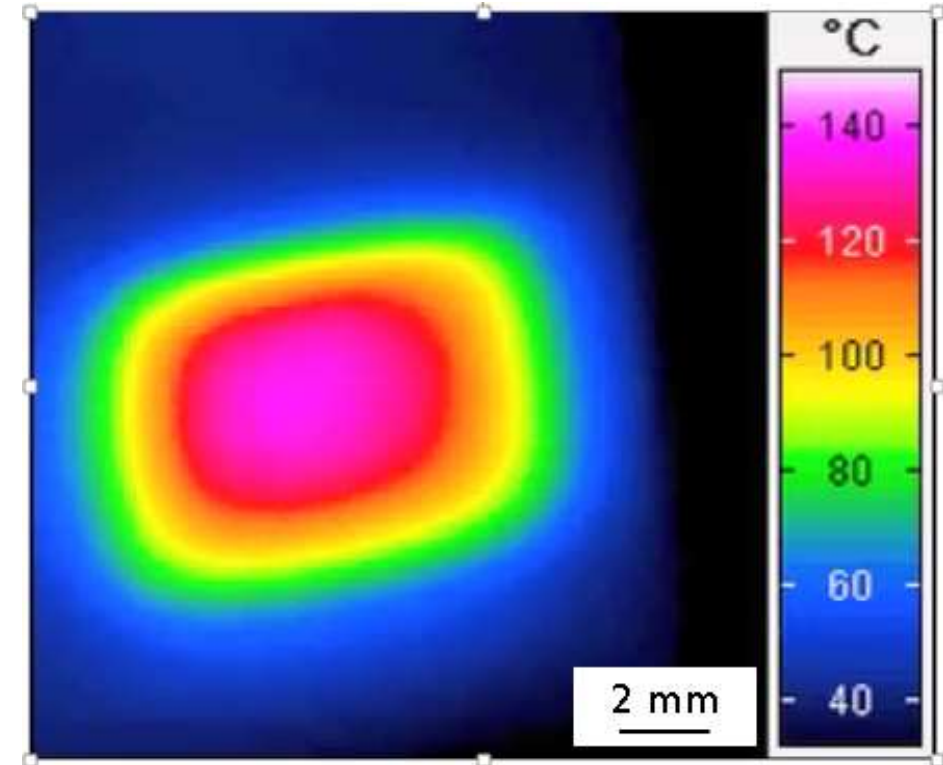
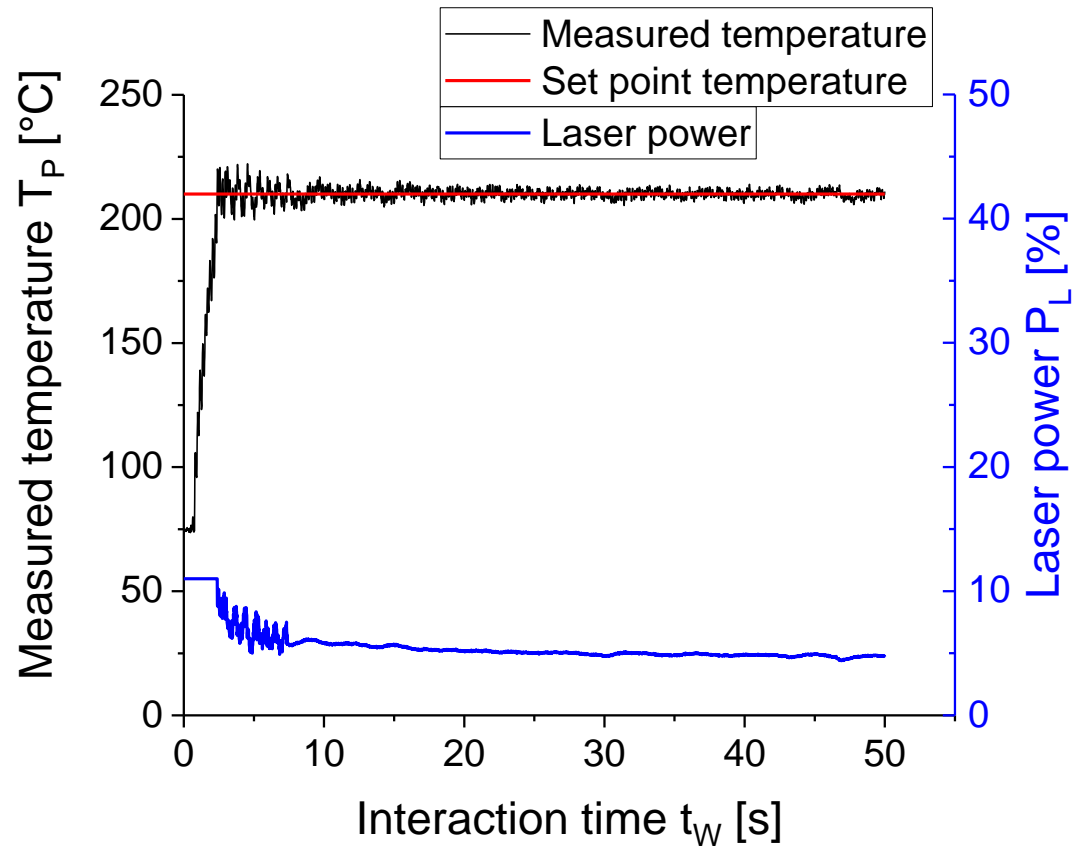
Quasi-Top-Hat strategy with temperature control

- CO₂-Laser
- Bidirectional scanning strategy
- High scanning speed v_{scan} (5-10 m/s)
- High track distance dy (100-200 μm)
→ Multiple repetitions per second
- Defocused laser beam ($d_s = 2-4 \text{ mm}$)
- Using a temperature control
- Main process parameters:
 - Process temperature
 - Interaction time



Laser polishing of SLS parts

Quasi-Top-Hat strategy with temperature control



Laser polishing of SLS parts

Influence of temperature and time on roughness – material PA12

Main process parameters:

- Process temperature
- Interaction time

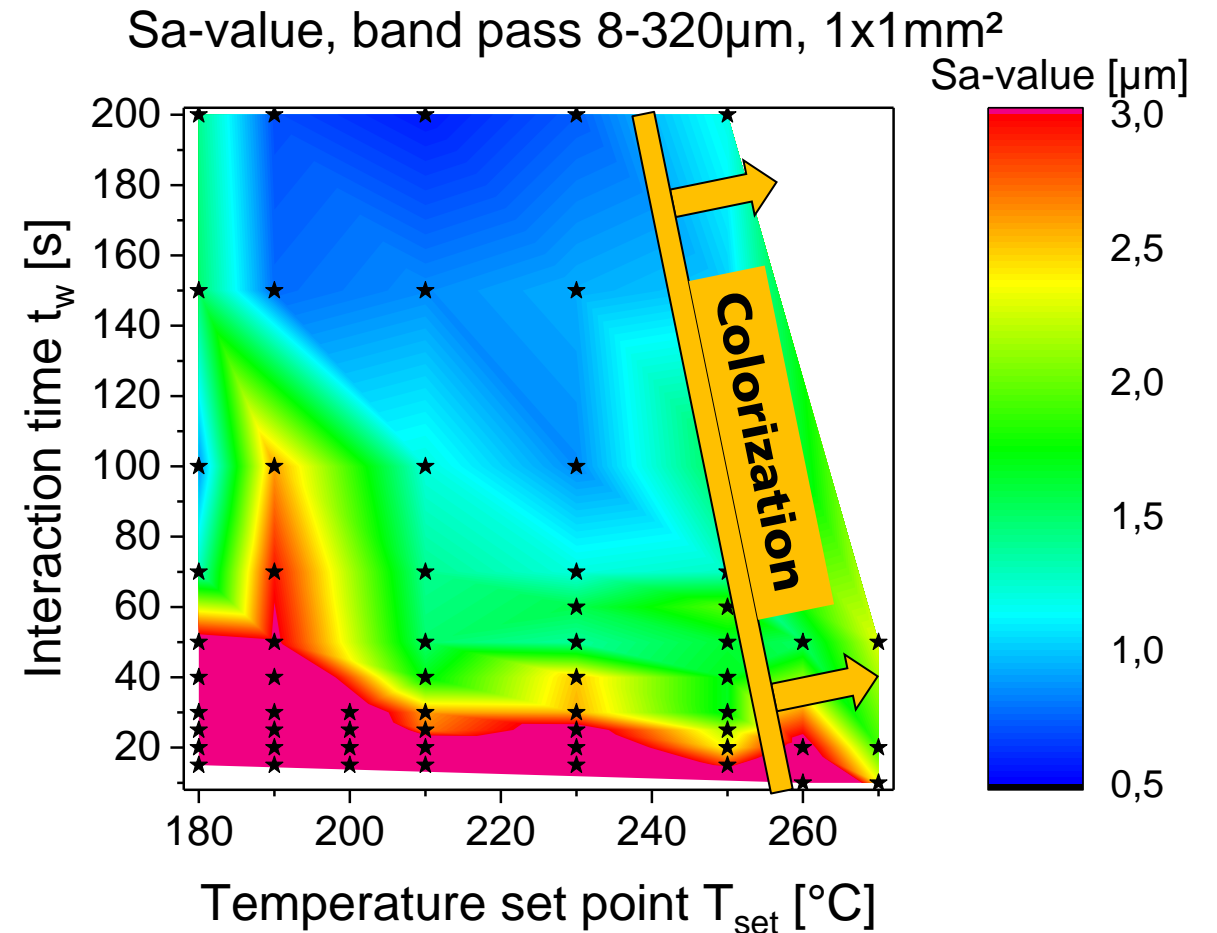
2-dimensional experimental design

→ Influence of temperature and time on roughness

Material PA12:

Lowest roughness at $T_{\text{set}} = 210^\circ\text{C}$, $t_w = 200\text{s}$

Higher interaction times possible



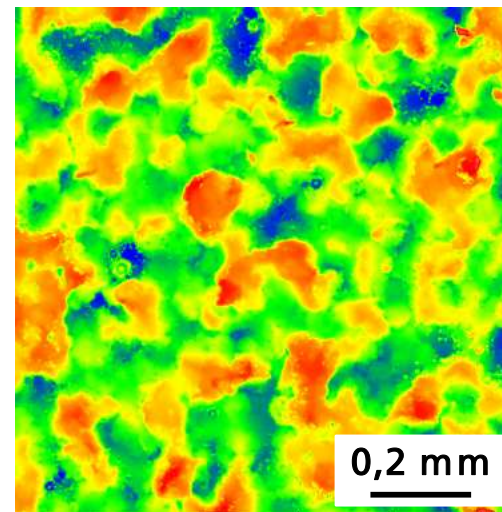
Laser polishing of SLS parts

Roughness after Laser Polishing

Test field on SLS-printed PA12 20x20 mm²

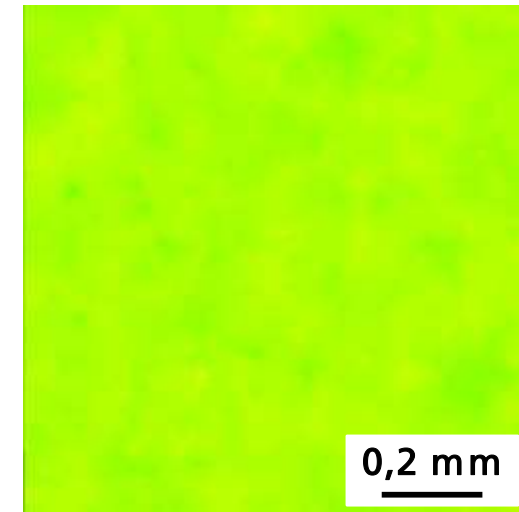


Roughness **before**
laser polishing



$S_a \approx 16 \mu\text{m}$
 $PV \approx 80 \mu\text{m}$

Roughness **after**
laser polishing



$S_a = 0.3 \mu\text{m}$
 $PV = 5.2 \mu\text{m}$



Laser polishing of AM polymer parts

Material spectrum

Which materials can be laser polished?

- General Requirement: **thermoplastic material**
- For some materials a preheating or drying is required
- Quasi-Top-Hat strategy to determine suitable polishing parameters

Example materials

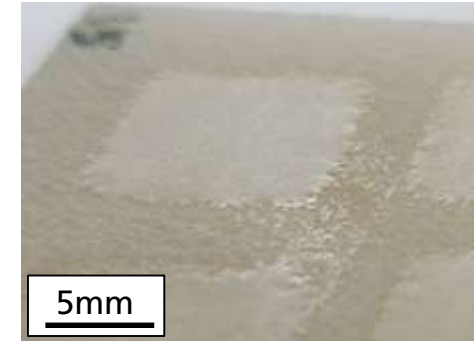
PEEK TPU PA12
PA6 PLA
PMMA ABS
PP PC

SLS-printed TPU



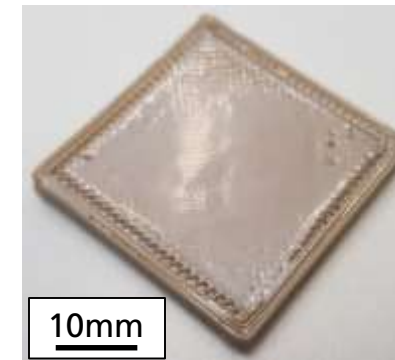
Sa = 0.12 μ m*

SLS-printed PP



Sa = 0.59 μ m*

FDM-printed PEEK



Sa = 0.13 μ m*

*Measurement area = 1x1mm²

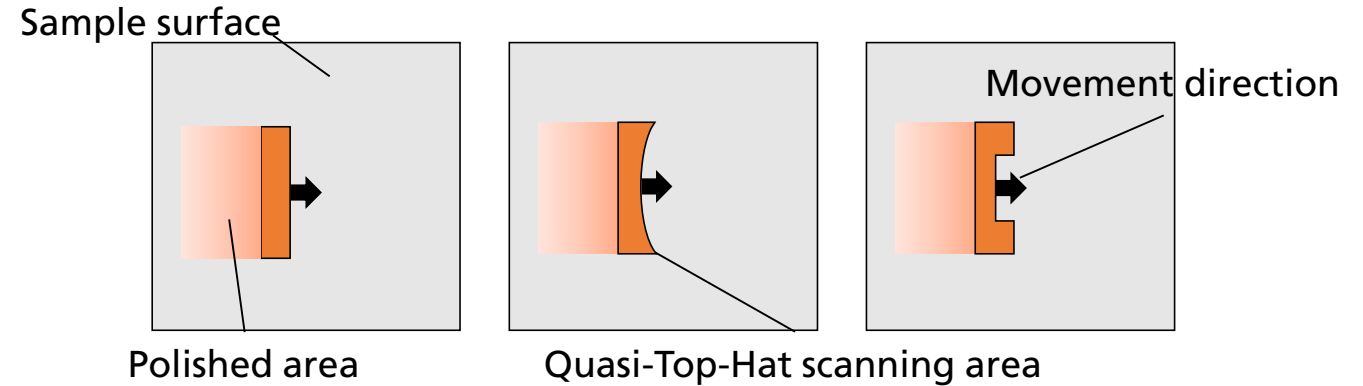
Laser polishing of AM polymer parts

Different geometries

Which geometries can be laser polished?

- Small 2D areas (arbitrary shape)
→ Quasi-Top-Hat scanning strategy
- Large 2D areas ($> 30 \times 30 \text{ mm}^2$)
→ Movement of QTH-Field
- Simple 2,5D structures
→ No adjustment of laser process for deviations from a flat surface of $\sim 20\text{-}30^\circ$
- Real 3D parts
→ Rotation of part necessary
→ Hidden areas cannot be polished

Processing strategy for large areas

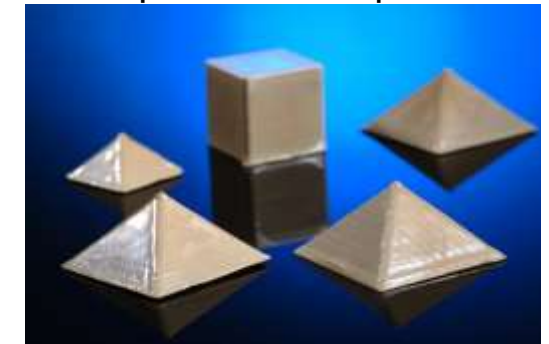


Processing of different geometries

SLS-printed PA12 parts



FDM-printed PEEK parts



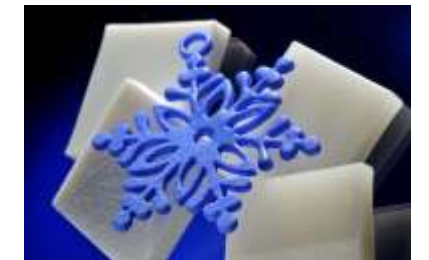
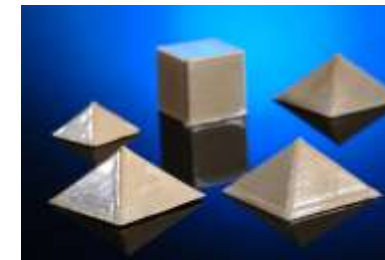
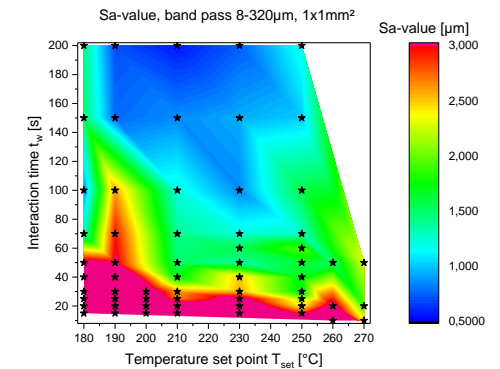
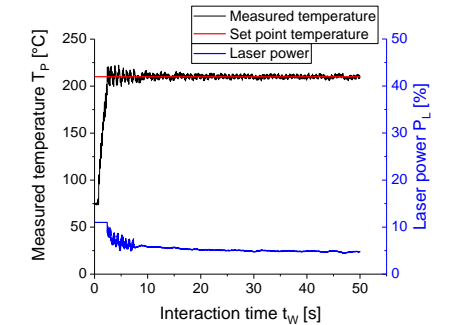
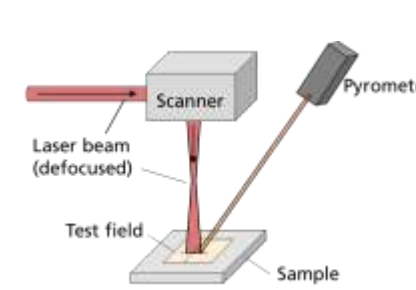
Summary and Outlook

Summary

- New approach for polishing 3D-printed polymer parts
- Contactless, non-abrasive surface finish with laser polishing
- Fully digital and automatable process
- Polishing of thermoplastic materials, e.g. SLS and FDM parts
- Achieved roughness between $S_a = 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ and $S_a = 0.6 \mu\text{m}$ depending on the material
- Process is still in research state but shows great potential for industrial application

Outlook

- Polishing of real 3D parts
- Application of process on a real business case
- Combining the laser polishing with other finish methods for even smoother surfaces and smaller process times





Save the date

4th Conference on Laser Polishing LaP 2020 - ONLINE
September 16 to 17, 2020, Aachen, Germany

Thank you very much for your attention.
Questions?



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