

Fiber laser technology improves metal cutting

TUNABLE BEAM QUALITY ENABLES OPTIMIZED

CUTTING OF THIN AND THICK METAL

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The sheet metal cutting market is dominated by fiber lasers because of their unmatched combination of productivity, precision, and cost-effectiveness. Fiber lasers in the 2–6 kW range have become workhorses for many fabrication shops,

offering faster and more precise cutting of thin metal than legacy cutting technologies, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) lasers and plasma torches. Many fiber laser systems are, however, designed for cutting a limited range of metal thicknesses. Specifically, a small, tightly focused laser beam provides the fastest cutting speeds for thin gauges, but for thicker plate this small beam has significant limitations in edge quality and maximum thickness. Alternatively, a larger beam can improve the edge quality for thick plate because of the wider kerf, but with a substantial speed penalty for cutting thin sheet.

Large fabrication shops may purchase multiple fiber laser tools, where each tool is dedicated to cutting a particular thickness range: a small-beam system for light gauges and a larger-beam system for thicker plate. Smaller fabrication shops that rely on one tool to cut the full range of metals will have lower productivity if they are limited to one spot size, especially if they have a diverse job mix. These shops typically change the focusing lens in the cutting head to better optimize the laser spot size for a given job. Each change of the lens causes lost productivity when the laser is not cutting, and it risks contamination of the lens and the cutting head, which can result in catastrophic failure and significant repair costs and downtime.

The ability to automatically tune the laser spot size would greatly extend the applicability, productivity, and process

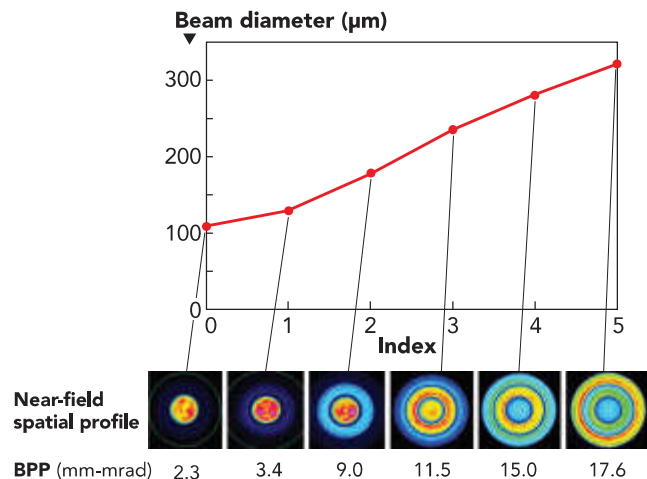


FIGURE 1. Beam diameters for a 4 kW Corona fiber laser with six Index settings. The bottom images show the corresponding near-field spatial profiles (i.e., the beam shapes near the focus below the cutting head) recorded with a CMOS camera. BPP values are given below the beam images.

window of fiber lasers. Most existing approaches entail motorized free-space optics. Examples include zoom cutting heads, fiber-to-fiber or free-space-to-fiber couplers that vary the launch conditions into the fiber, or fiber-to-fiber switches with 2–4 outputs coupled to independent process fibers. Such free-space optical approaches entail significant cost and complexity and can degrade tool performance and reliability. They are sensitive to misalignment, contamination, and environmental conditions (temperature, vibration), introduce power dependence (thermal lensing) and optical loss, and/or have slow switching speed. Zoom cutting heads, which incorporate a motorized lens within the head, are larger and heavier than standard cutting heads, resulting in reduced acceleration and imposing additional

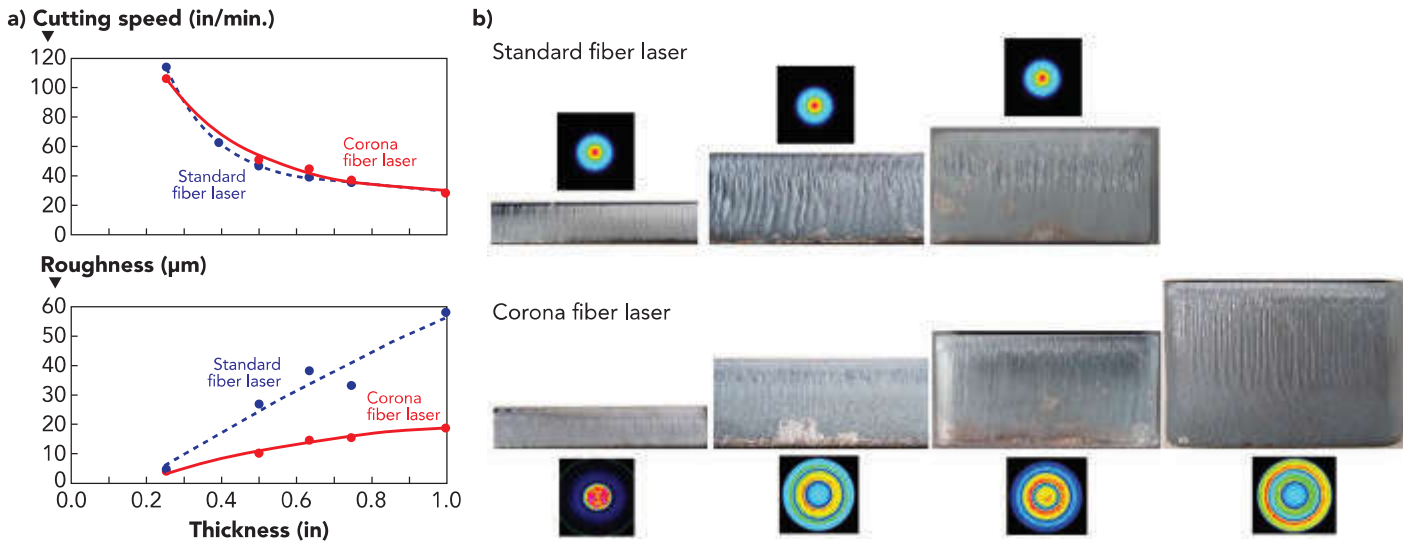


FIGURE 2. Comparison of oxygen-assisted cutting of mild steel using a standard 4 kW fiber laser with a 100 μm feeding fiber and a 4 kW Corona fiber laser (a), where the upper graph shows the cutting speed and the lower graph shows the measured edge roughness values; photographs show the edge quality, with beam images included above or below each photo (b).

design requirements on the gantry and motors. Tool designers resorting to these approaches are required to pass along

the cost, performance, and reliability burden to their customers (the end users). The lack of tunability of the spot size

from existing laser sources thus forces tool integrators and fabrication shops to choose between flexibility in the job mix and tool performance and reliability. This compromise drives up costs and leaves productivity on the table.

Flexible to install kinds of Fiber / CO2 laser

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Fiber laser breakthrough

nLIGHT has developed a novel, all-fiber technology (Corona) that enables rapid tuning of the fiber laser spot size directly from the feeding fiber over a range of more than 3X without any of the drawbacks of free-space approaches. In addition, Corona fiber lasers provide beam shapes that have shown improved cutting quality for various metals, including flat-top and annular (donut) beams. Corona fiber lasers at the 4 kW power level have delivered greatly improved performance over conventional fiber lasers for sheet metal cutting of mild steel, stainless steel, aluminum, and copper for thicknesses up to 1 in., enabling the development of universal tools for optimized cutting of a wide range of metal thicknesses.

The Corona fiber laser output beam is continuously tunable between ~100 μm and ~300 μm . To facilitate process optimization, a fixed number of settings (Index values) are provided. **FIGURE 1** shows the output beam diameters, beam-parameter product (BPP) values, and beam shapes of a Corona fiber laser with six Index settings.

As is evident in the beam images shown in **FIGURE 1**, the feeding fiber is divided into zones that guide the laser beam. Many different Corona fiber designs are possible to address a wide range of applications. In the design shown in **FIGURE 1**, the feeding fiber consists of a 100 μm central core surrounded by two annular guiding regions with diameters of 200 and 300 μm . The beam diameter and beam shape are tuned by varying the partitioning of the laser power among these three guiding regions. The critical and unprecedented feature of Corona is that this tuning of the beam shape is accomplished all within fiber and with no free-space optics, thereby maintaining all of the performance, stability, efficiency, and reliability advantages of fiber lasers. The full laser power is available at each Index setting.

An additional advantage of Corona is that beam tuning is very rapid, with a transition time from the smallest to the largest diameter of <30 ms. The fiber laser continues to operate at full power during an Index change, with no need to turn off (or blank) the laser while changing the beam shape. Corona's rapid tuning enables use of the optimum beam characteristics for each step of the cutting process, not just for cutting of different materials or thicknesses. For example, different Index settings can be used during the piercing sequence vs. cutting or during straight cutting vs. cornering.

Metal cutting performance

The general metal cutting market, including laser cutting, is dominated by thick mild steel (MS) plate. The Corona fiber laser offers unique benefits in edge quality and maximum thickness for thick MS cutting compared to other laser systems. **FIGURE 2** shows photographs of MS cut with both a standard 4 kW fiber laser with a 100 μm feeding fiber and a 4 kW Corona fiber laser. A fixed-optic cutting head with 1.5x magnification was used for all tests, and the assist gas was oxygen. The optimum Corona beam shape is shown for each case, and the cutting speed and measured surface roughness are presented in the graph.

Key observations are:

- For the thinnest sample (0.25 in.), the optimum Corona beam diameter is 100 μm . The cutting speed and edge quality

are similar for the two fiber lasers, as expected because the lasers have similar spot size and BPP at this Corona setting.

- For thicker samples, the Corona fiber laser provides significantly better edge quality, with the roughness reduced by up to 3X. The optimum Corona beam diameter is >100 μm for these samples.
- The maximum thickness that provides consistent drop performance is 0.75 in. for the standard fiber laser. The Corona fiber laser substantially extends the range to 1 in. thickness with outstanding edge quality.
- The roughness of parts cut with the Corona fiber laser has a much lower dependence on thickness than parts cut with the standard fiber laser. The measured roughness of 1 in. MS cut with Corona is even less than that of 0.5 in. MS cut with the standard fiber laser. This high edge quality reduces or eliminates the need for costly and time-consuming post-processing steps.
- The cutting speed of the Corona fiber laser is the same or slightly faster (~5%) than that of the standard fiber laser.

FIGURE 3 shows close-up photographs of 1 in. MS cut with the standard fiber laser and the Corona fiber laser. Slag on the metal cut with the standard fiber laser prevents the part from dropping consistently from the skeleton, whereas the sample cut with the Corona fiber laser exhibits consistent drop performance. This dramatic improvement is essential to enable factory automation and lights-out operation, which are key emerging trends in the drive to reduce manufacturing costs. In addition to reduced roughness, the better edge straightness and perpendicularity seen in **FIGURE 3** are critical for applications such as welding.

It is important to note that the edge-quality and thickness-range benefits provided by the Corona fiber laser do not entail a speed penalty (**FIGURE 2**), and the cutting tool employed a standard, fixed-optics cutting head. This no-compromises performance is unattainable with any other technology and is derived from the unique, all-fiber design of Corona.

To demonstrate the stability of the cutting process using the Corona fiber laser, we produced challenging shapes with small



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features. **FIGURE 4** shows a 1 in. MS part with a very narrow web (0.110 in. wide). Even on this narrow feature, the edge roughness and perpendicularity are excellent, with no



FIGURE 3. A comparison of oxygen-assisted cutting of 1 in. mild steel with a standard 4 kW fiber laser (a) and a 4 kW Corona fiber laser (b) are shown; with the Corona fiber laser, the roughness is lower by a factor of three, the edge is significantly straighter, and the perpendicularity is greatly improved. The Corona fiber laser provides consistent drop performance, whereas the conventional fiber laser does not because of slag on the bottom edge of the part and a concave edge shape.

evidence of burn-through on the opposite side. The tunable beam size and shape of the Corona fiber laser enables consistent production of such narrow, high-aspect-ratio features, as well as small holes and precise corners on thick MS plate.

We have also explored nitrogen-assisted cutting of mild steel, stainless steel, aluminum, and copper using a 4 kW Corona fiber laser. In most cases, the smallest Index setting provides the best performance, with cutting speeds and edge qualities similar to a standard 4 kW fiber laser. This result is expected because Index 0 provides the highest power density on the workpiece. For nitrogen cutting of some of the thicker materials, however, higher Index settings provide better edge quality for some applications with a penalty in speed because of the lower power density. In these cases, the optimum Index setting is application-specific, and Corona allows the tool integrator or end user to tailor the edge characteristics to the application.

Reliability

All nLIGHT fiber lasers include robust, hardware-based protection against back-reflections from the workpiece, enabling uninterrupted processing of highly reflective materials. Corona retains this high back-reflection tolerance, and Corona fiber lasers have been used for cutting and welding of copper and other reflective materials.

We have characterized the Corona lifetime in accelerated life tests. A Corona fiber laser was cycled through its Index settings with a 100 ms dwell at each setting, and

the beam diameter was measured periodically to look for drift or degradation of the performance. Over 13.4 million Index changes, the beam diameter for all Index settings stayed within 4%, with no systematic changes or drift. Corona fiber lasers thus offer the long lifetime and maintenance-free operation characteristic of high-performance fiber lasers.

The Corona fiber laser represents a major advance over standard fiber lasers and over previous technologies for providing tunable beam quality, with advantages that include:

- The innovative, all-fiber design eliminates all the performance and reliability drawbacks associated with free-space optics.
- The Corona fiber laser eliminates the need for external fiber-to-fiber couplers and switches, motorized optics, or zoom process heads.
- Switching is very fast (<30 ms), and the laser can remain operating at full power while changing the beam shape.
- No maintenance or calibration is required, even after millions of Index changes, retaining the long lifetime of the fiber laser.
- Addition of Corona does not increase the power consumption, reduce the efficiency, or increase the size, weight, or installation requirements of the fiber laser.
- The Corona fiber laser platform has wide generality. It is applicable to many other beam sizes, shapes, and divergences and to other laser power levels.

Corona’s tunable beam quality now enables development of universal tools for optimized cutting of a wide range of metals and thicknesses. The job shop or factory is no longer forced into a choice of compromised performance, procurement of multiple tools, and/or use of complex, expensive, and fragile free-space optical technologies. ✨

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nLIGHT is a registered trademark of nLIGHT, and Corona is a trademark of nLIGHT.

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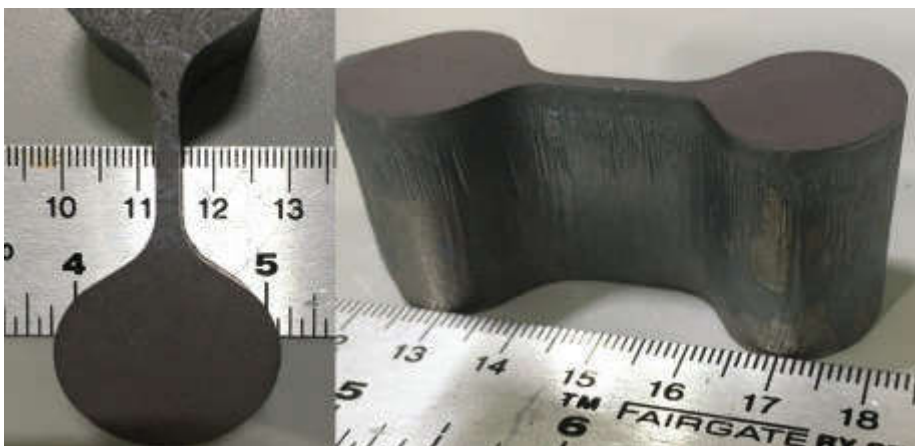


FIGURE 4. Narrow, high-aspect-ratio features in representative parts cut from mild steel plate with a 4 kW Corona fiber laser; the narrow web section is 0.110 in. wide and 1 in. thick.