

中国激光

二维振镜超快激光高精加工球面等角螺旋槽研究

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摘要 为解决动压气浮轴承球面螺旋槽加工难度大的问题, 提出一种基于 Bézier 曲面分割法的光斑重叠率补偿方法。通过研究平均功率、扫描速度、离焦量对 TN85 金属陶瓷激光刻蚀深度和宽度的影响, 确定优化参数; 采用 1064 nm 波长的皮秒激光配以二维 $x-y$ 扫描振镜, 在 TN85 金属陶瓷球面上完成了粗糙度 R_a 约为 65 nm、深度为 $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ 、高度落差为 4.5 mm 的 12 条圆周分布螺旋槽阵列加工, 加工时间小于 10 min。所提方法实现了激光二维振镜对曲面螺旋刻槽深度可控的高精加工, 兼顾精度效率, 具有良好的工程化应用优势和发展前景。

关键词 超快光学; 材料加工; 球面; 螺旋槽; 激光; 光斑重叠率

中图分类号 TN249

文献标志码 A

doi: 10.3788/CJL202148.1402016

1 引言

动压气浮轴承具有结构复杂、制造精度高的特点, 为了提高其承载能力, 需要在半球形轴承坯件上加工出围绕球面分布的平均深度为 $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ 的系列螺旋槽^[1], 螺旋角为 22° , 螺旋槽边界与穿过螺旋曲线对应圆心任意直线相交的角始终保持相等(等角螺旋槽)。轴承材质通常为 TN85 金属陶瓷, 亦称钛基硬质合金, 硬度高、耐磨性好, 耐高温抗氧化性能和耐酸碱腐蚀能力优越^[2-3], 具有优良特性的同时也为零件的高精加工带来挑战。有文献报道采用离子刻蚀方法, 通过高精掩模工装可实现 TN85 半球面空间螺旋槽加工^[4]。但该加工方法对环境要求高、工艺复杂、效率低, 加工单条螺旋槽时所需时间大于 1.5 h, 并且所需高精掩模工装本身就存在困难^[5-6]。激光加工技术是实现无掩模加工的有效手段, 且能够达到远超传统方法的加工精度^[7-9]。近年来, 随着软硬件性能的逐步提升, 激光三维加工技术逐渐崭露头角^[10-11], 三维振镜激光加工是常见的曲面刻蚀加工技术^[12-13]。这种方法首先需要对加工物体进行三维建模, 得到三维结构复杂的曲面参

数, 加工过程中需要实时调整激光入射焦点的位置^[14-15]; 此外, 对样品表面的平整度要求高, 特别是聚焦透镜的小焦深和弯曲表面限制了三维振镜激光加工系统的工作范围。为了增加系统的工作范围, 有研究人员采用贝塞尔聚焦头或超快激光成丝方法, 在一定程度上拓展了打标的空间范围和幅面, 但由于贝塞尔光束或成丝的旁瓣对能量利用率的影响, 完成深度和精度要求高的球面螺旋槽加工存在较大的难度^[16-17]。激光束配合五轴联动数控机床可以解决空间三维加工问题^[18-19], 但对于动压气浮轴承球面等角螺旋槽的加工问题, 往往需要编制极为复杂的多轴插补数控程序^[20-21], 加工工艺复杂、加工难度大。高能激光束在刻蚀具有高硬度、高耐磨性 TN85 类金属陶瓷材料上有优势, 针对该类材料曲面件的加工, 相对于激光刻蚀参数的选择, 更重要的是要寻求加工轨迹的突破, 实现激光高精、高效曲面加工。

本文提出一种基于 Bézier 曲面分割法的光斑重叠率补偿方法, 解决了焦点连续变化而引起光斑重叠率不同, 进而导致曲面螺旋槽激光加工深度变化难以控制的问题。以 TN85 平面材料优化激光刻

收稿日期: 2020-10-26; 修回日期: 2020-12-26; 录用日期: 2021-01-27

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(51975017)、北京市教委科技计划(KZ202110005012)、2018 国家重点研发计划(2018YFB1107500)

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槽的工艺参数,然后对曲面等角螺旋槽进行投影加工,分析了等角螺旋槽投影加工的不足,对待加工曲面螺旋槽进行划分,将光斑重叠率的方差从 6.65 降低到了 1.55,实现了深度为 $(4\pm1)\mu\text{m}$ 的等角螺旋槽二维振镜激光高精加工。所提方法无需掩模,无需焦点追踪,兼顾精度效率,具有良好的工程化生产优势和发展前景。

2 实验设备和实验材料

实验装置包括激光器、反射镜、 $x-y$ 扫描振镜和高度可调工作台,如图 1 所示。激光器是波长为 1064 nm 的皮秒激光器(PX400,德国 Edgewave 公司),脉宽为 10 ps,光束质量 M^2 为 1.2,激光重复频率为 100 kHz~2 MHz,最大输出功率可达 100 W,振镜最高扫描速率可达 5000 mm/s。通过振镜的场镜聚焦后,获得直径约为 20 μm 的聚焦光斑;激光通过振镜后,可获得垂直于工作台的激光束;通过振镜,控制激光光斑沿 $x-y$ 方向移动;通过电动位移平台,工作台高度可精确调节;通过高精度电机,可完成待加工件的旋转。

所用材料为 TN85 金属陶瓷,其主要成分如表 1 所示,作为一种 TiC 系金属陶瓷,既具有陶瓷材料的高硬度,又具有金属材料的强韧性。

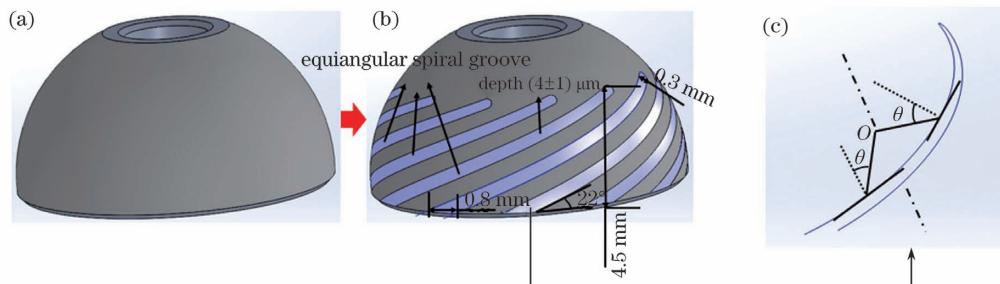


图 2 TN85 金属陶瓷。(a) TN85 毛坯件;(b) TN85 待加工螺旋槽;(c)螺旋线特点

Fig. 2 TN85 cermet. (a) TN85 blank; (b) TN85 spiral groove to be machined; (c) spiral characteristic

采用 Olympus OLS-3100 型激光扫描共聚焦显微镜测量螺旋槽加工尺寸。测试方法为,测试端发出的一束激光经过一组透镜照射到被测物表面,再由物体表面原路反射回去,经 45° 分光镜后,通过针孔被 CCD 接收。通过固定在音叉上的透镜进行螺旋槽测量对焦,音叉振动,透镜焦平面的位置不断得到调节;当通过针孔的光强最大时,透镜的焦平面恰好移动到被测物上,此时通过一个高精度位移传感器记录音叉的位置,就得到被测点的精确位置,计算偏差,得出螺旋槽的尺寸。为保证测量的准确性,每组数据测量 3 次,取平均值记录。

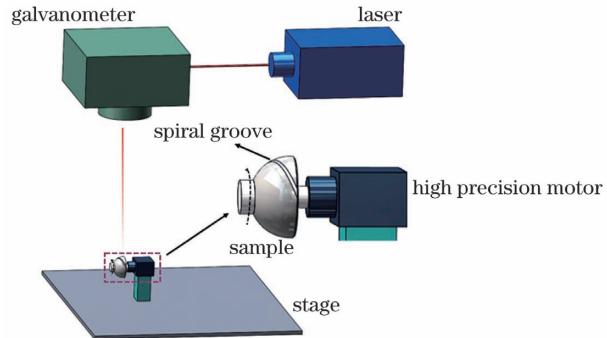


图 1 二维振镜超快激光加工螺旋槽结构示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of spiral groove structure machined by ultrafast laser with two dimensional galvanometer

表 1 TN85 金属陶瓷的组成成分

Table 1 Composition of TN85 cermet

TN85 composition	Content
TiC	60%
WC	15%
Ni	13%
Mo	4%
W	3%
Other	5%

实验需要在 TN85 金属陶瓷的球面上加工出深度为 $(4\pm1)\mu\text{m}$ 、螺旋角为 22° 的等角螺旋,如图 2 所示,螺旋槽整体高度落差为 4.5 mm。

激光加工件表面粗糙度采用 WykoNT1100 型轮廓仪测量,由于螺旋槽处于球面上,会对轮廓仪对焦光亮条纹生成产生干扰,本研究选取轮廓仪获得光亮条纹的最大值,并进行多次测量,保证测量值的准确性。

3 结果讨论

3.1 TN85 金属陶瓷激光高精刻槽基础实验

针对 TN85 金属陶瓷高熔沸点的特性,首先选择半球底面平面部分进行激光高精刻蚀 TN85 金属陶瓷工艺参数的研究。根据相关课题组对激光刻

蚀/铣削陶瓷类材料的研究工作^[22-23],初步设定皮秒激光对 TN85 金属陶瓷表面可刻蚀的工艺参数范围,激光重复频率为 200 kHz,扫描次数为 100,功率为 0.2~1.2 W,扫描速度为 100~2000 mm/s,重点

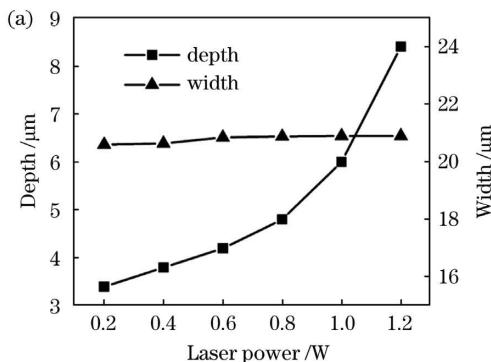


图 3 激光加工参数对金属陶瓷刻蚀规律的影响。(a)激光功率与刻蚀深度、宽度的关系;(b)激光扫描速度与刻蚀深度、宽度的关系

Fig. 3 Influence of laser processing parameters on the etching law of cermet. (a) Relationship between etching depth, width, and laser power; (b) relationship between etching depth, width, and laser scanning speed

从图 3(a)可以看出:激光刻蚀宽度与激光光斑直径相近,且随功率变化基本保持不变;激光刻蚀深度则随功率的增大而增加,呈近似线性关系,在激光功率为 0.2~0.8 W 时,获得可匹配螺旋槽(4±1)μm 的刻蚀深度。据此,设定激光功率 0.6 W,获得图 3(b)所示刻蚀深度、宽度随激光扫描速度的变化曲线,当激光扫描速度大于 500 mm/s 时,可以获得(4±1)μm 的刻蚀深度,在此工艺参数范围内,刻蚀宽度随激光扫描速度的增加而减小。

$$\varphi = 1 - \frac{v}{df}, \quad (1)$$

式中: φ 为脉冲光斑重叠率; v 为激光扫描速度; d 为光斑直径; f 为扫描频率。(1)式用以估算脉冲光斑重叠率^[24]。其中 $d=20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $f=200\text{ kHz}$,由(1)式估算出不同速度对应的光斑重叠率,计算结果如表 2 所示。在激光脉冲重复频率为 200 kHz、激光扫描速度为 1000 mm/s 时,脉冲光斑重叠率为 75%,相应刻蚀效率最高。但从图 3(b)可见,此时刻蚀宽度较大,超出光斑直径,因此结合图 3(b)的刻蚀实验结果,当激光扫描速度为 1500 mm/s 时,脉冲之间依然可保持 60%以上的脉冲光斑重叠率,且脉冲重叠光斑刻蚀宽度接近光斑直径,易于控制刻蚀精度。

表 2 不同扫描速度对应的光斑重叠率

Table 2 Overlap rate of spot corresponding to different scanning speed

Scanning speed / (mm·s ⁻¹)	500	800	1000	1500	2000
Overlap rate / %	88	80	75	62.5	50

研究激光功率和扫描速度与刻蚀深度、宽度的关系,进行可满足(4±1)μm 刻蚀深度的工艺参数优化研究。图 3 为实验获得的皮秒激光加工参数对 TN85 金属陶瓷刻蚀影响的研究结果。

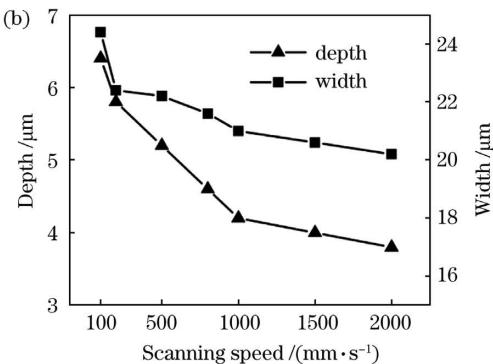


图 4 为上述优化工艺所刻蚀的平面微槽的共聚焦显微形貌图,可以看出微槽边缘无残渣堆积,槽边平行,槽型规整,刻槽深度达到 TN85 金属陶瓷轴承螺旋槽深度刻蚀要求。

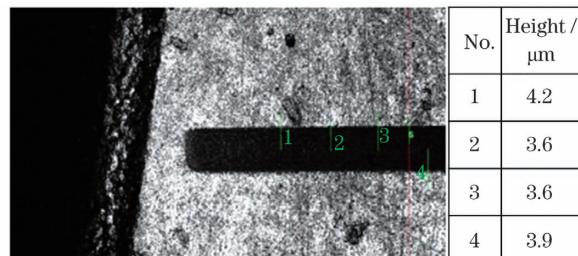


图 4 TN85 金属陶瓷平面材料激光刻槽共聚焦显微测试结果

Fig. 4 Confocal microscopy measurement results of laser grooved on TN85 cermet planar materials

3.2 TN85 金属陶瓷球面等角螺旋槽激光刻蚀实验

首先采用 Solidworks 软件提取球面螺旋槽的异型孔闭合空间曲线,如图 5(a)所示,对该曲线进行等距扫描填充并以此作为皮秒激光加工路径,设定填充间距为 20 μm。以螺旋槽 z 方向的中心高度 2.25 mm 作为焦平面高度,如图 5(c)所示。采用前述预研获得的激光刻蚀参数,激光功率 0.6 W,扫描速度 1500 mm/s,重复频率 200 kHz,扫描次数 100,进行球面螺旋槽的激光刻蚀实验。

图 6 为 WykoNT1100 型轮廓仪测量获得的螺旋槽底部、中部、顶部三个位置的深度和刻槽面粗糙度测量结果。深度分别为 7.98 μm, 4.28 μm,

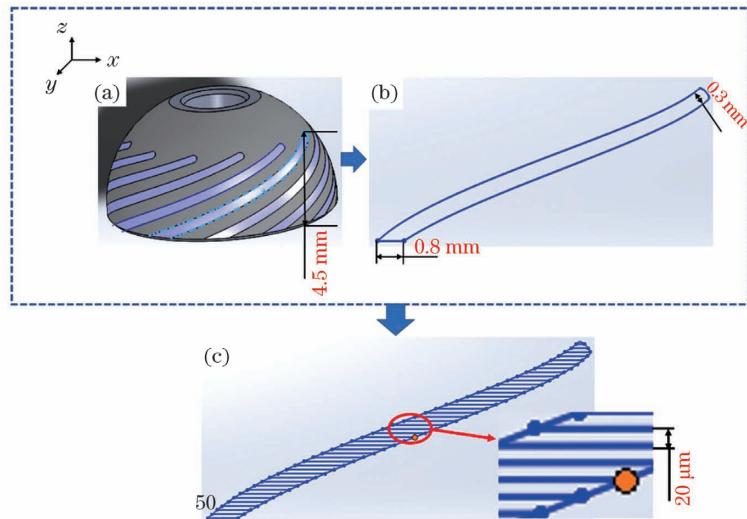


图 5 螺旋槽激光加工路径提取。(a)螺旋槽加工模型;(b)螺旋槽轮廓;(c)螺旋槽加工路径填充

Fig. 5 Path extraction of spiral groove laser processing. (a) spiral groove machining model; (b) spiral groove profile; (c) spiral groove machining path filling

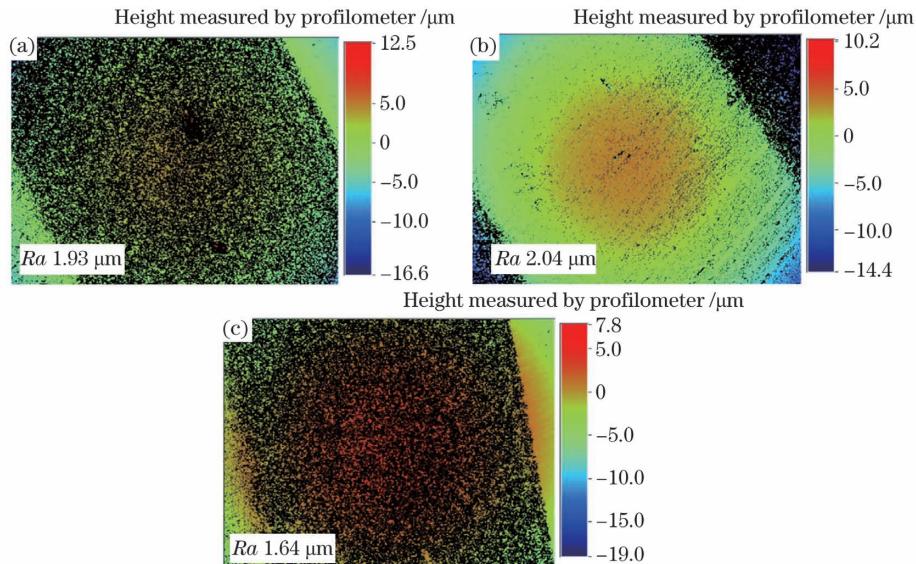


图 6 金属陶瓷螺旋槽加工粗糙度测量。(a)螺旋槽顶部;(b)螺旋槽中部;(c)螺旋槽底部

Fig. 6 Machining roughness of cermet spiral groove. (a) Top part of spiral groove; (b) middle of spiral groove; (c) bottom part of spiral groove

6.02 μm ,深度不均,且超出(4 ± 1) μm 螺旋槽刻蚀深度;不同区域刻槽面粗糙度也存在较大差异,粗糙度 R_a 分别为 1.93 μm , 2.04 μm , 1.64 μm 。投影铣削法无法满足气浮轴承球面等角螺旋槽的加工需求。

分析发现,由于所采用的投影加工方法是以焦平面作为定值将加工路径的形状投影在球形材料表面的,无法保证焦点始终处于材料表面,离焦量会在 $-2.15 \sim 2.15$ mm 之间连续不断变化。再次根据前述刻蚀工艺参数,选择 TN85 金属陶瓷的平面部分,探究离焦量对加工深度和加工宽度的影响,实验结果如图 7 所示。

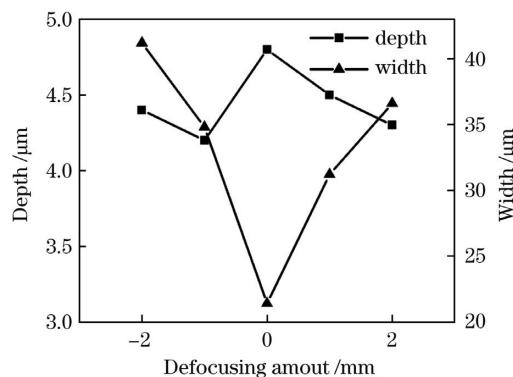


图 7 加工深度、宽度与离焦量的关系

Fig. 7 Relationship between depth, width, and defocusing amount

TN85 金属陶瓷平面部分刻蚀的结果表明, $-2.15 \sim 2.15$ mm 的离焦量范围内, 刻蚀宽度变化较大, 而激光刻蚀深度变化虽有起伏, 但平面刻蚀深度仍可以保持在 (4 ± 1) μm 螺旋槽刻蚀深度范围内。由于螺旋槽加工路径填充间距均为 $20 \mu\text{m}$, 而激光在不同离焦量的实际刻蚀宽度不同, 因此相邻路径的光斑重叠率不同。图 8 为螺旋槽加工不同位置处光斑的重叠率。重叠率的表达式为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_R = \frac{\pi \omega_0^2}{\lambda} \\ \omega_z = \omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{z_R^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ R = \frac{\pi \omega_z^2 \arccos \frac{d}{2\omega_z} - d \sqrt{\omega_z^2 - \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^2}}{180 \pi \omega_z^2} \end{array} \right. , \quad (2)$$

式中: ω_0 为聚焦光斑半径; z 为离焦量; λ 为入射等光波长; ω_z 为离焦处的光斑半径; R 为重叠率。采用投影加工方法进行曲面螺旋槽加工时, 获得的螺

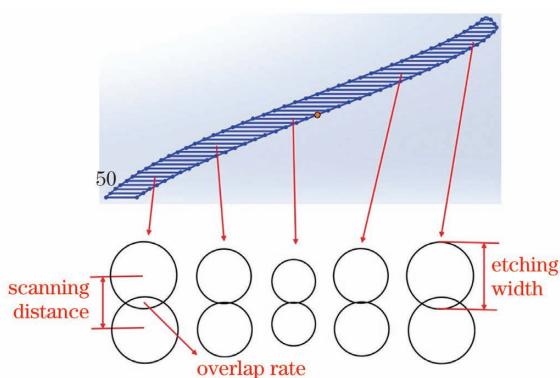


图 8 螺旋槽激光加工不同位置处光斑重叠率的示意图

Fig. 8 Schematic of spot overlap ratio of different positions in spiral groove laser processing

旋槽深度和粗糙度不均匀, 且深度无法满足动压气浮轴承(4 ± 1) μm 的要求。

Béier 曲面的可分割性可解决迭代收敛、初始交点计算等问题。基于 Béier 曲面的特性, 提出一种光斑重叠率相互补偿的加工方法。首先对 Bézier 曲面进行分割。分割方法通过近曲面点、跨越边界点等过程实现由一个初始交点将跨越许多曲面片的整条交线跟踪出来的设想, 将各交点作为型值点插入曲面中, 对曲面的三角网格进行三角再划分, 以交线为界进行三角网格和型值点的分离, 最后重新生成曲面。然后采用等距填充加工路径, 最终完成符合轴承要求的等角螺旋槽的激光高精刻蚀。基于上述的光斑重叠率相互补偿的加工方法除获得划分曲面的中心高度外, 还可以保证曲面分割后的入射激光束的矢量方向能够近似保持不变(与分片单元的中心法线相一致), 从而完成对整个曲面分片的加工, 进而在入射作用激光的矢量方向保持不变的情形下, 提高加工效率和加工精度, 实现二维振镜球面等角螺旋槽高精加工。螺旋槽的 x, y, z 坐标信息通过 Solidworks 软件提取, 曲面螺旋槽 x, y, z 信息提取模块如图 9 所示。但对采用 x, y, z 坐标记录的曲面进行划分时, 分割曲面会产生不理想的接缝和变形。为避免这种情况, 将 x, y, z 坐标系转换为 u, v 坐标系, 其中 u 代表曲面的经线方向, v 代表曲面的纬线方向。沿 u, v 方向对曲面进行网格划分, 网格节点为曲面上离散信息点的位置。在二次开发自定义创建的窗口中设置曲面离散的 u, v 参数系统, 以 u, v 参数的交点作为曲面的离散点, 用以记录螺旋槽离散点的几何信息。

结合 Bézier 的曲面分割法和曲面法矢方向的二叉空间划分算法对网格节点进行 u, v 向网格控制分割。

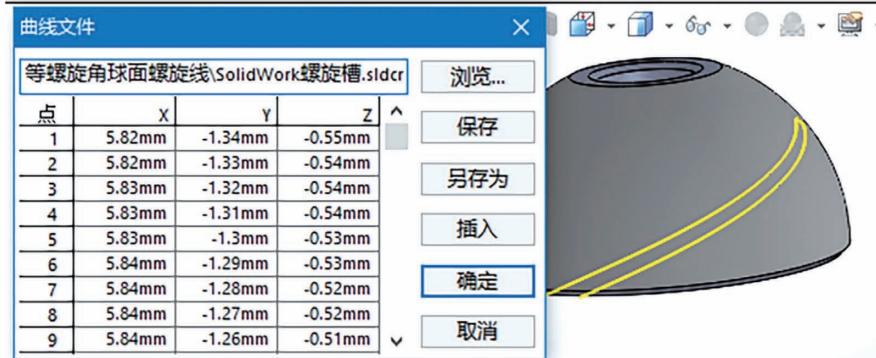


图 9 曲面螺旋槽的信息提取模块

Fig. 9 Information extraction module of surface spiral groove

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-k} \sum_{j=0}^{n-l} b_{i,j}^{k,l} B_{i,m-k}(u) B_{j,n-l}(v) = b_{0,0}^{m,n}, \quad (3)$$

$$b_{i,j}^{k,l} = \begin{cases} b_{i,j}, & k = l = 0 \\ (1-u)b_{i,j}^{k-1,0} + ub_{i+1,j}^{k-1,0}, & k = 1, 2, \dots, m, l = 0, \\ (1-v)b_{0,j}^{m,l-j} + vb_{0,j+1}^{m,l-1}, & k = m, l = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中: i 为曲面横向分割数量; j 为曲面纵向分割数量。当曲面的分割区域较小时,能够获得较好的加工精度和质量,但是随着曲面分区单元数目的增多,需要花费更多时间来完成对复杂曲面的处理和加工定位,从而导致加工效率降低。另一方面,分割区域较大时,虽然可以有效减少曲面的处理时间和加工定位时间,但是可能导致加工精度和质量的下降。对(4)式进行计算,结果表明, $i=1, j=4$ 是入射激光束的矢量方向能够近似保持不变的最大值,在该取值下,可获得加工效率和加工精度之间的平衡,螺旋槽曲面分割示意图如图 10 所示。获取每个分割曲面的中心高度,将获得的中心高度作为焦平面高度,记为 h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 , 中心高度依次为 0.56 mm, 1.68 mm, 2.80 mm, 3.92 mm。激光分别对每个中心高度扫描 25 次,加工路径均为前述填充阵列的投影路径。对所提方法和直接扫描方法进行对比,对激光对于不同高度刻蚀的重叠率进行补充。根据图 7 离焦量与加工宽度所示结果,激光分别对高度为 h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 的平面为焦平面扫描 25 次。每次扫描后在 h_1 处的刻蚀宽度分别约为 21.2, 31.2, 36.6, 38.8 μm ;同理在 h_2 处的刻蚀宽度分别约为 34.8, 21.2, 31.2, 36.6 μm ; h_3 处的刻蚀宽度分别约为 41.2, 34.8, 21.2, 31.2 μm ; h_4 处的刻蚀宽度分别约为 43, 41.2, 34.8, 21.4 μm ;由此,激光在 h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 处刻蚀宽度的平均值分别为 31.95 μm , 30.95 μm , 32.1 μm , 35.1 μm , 激光刻蚀宽度平均值的方差为 1.55。而采用投影铣削法直接刻蚀,激光在 h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4 处的刻蚀宽度分别约为 41.2 μm , 34.8 μm , 31.2 μm , 35.1 μm , 并且激光在

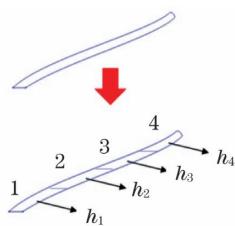


图 10 螺旋槽曲面分割示意图

Fig. 10 Sketch map of spiral groove surface segmentation

焦平面处的刻蚀宽度平均值的方差为 6.65。由此可见,与投影铣削法刻蚀相比,采用曲面分割法的激光在螺旋槽不同位置的刻蚀宽度平均值更加接近,即激光在螺旋槽不同位置加工路径的重叠率平均值相近。图 11 为这种加工路径的光斑重叠率相互补偿示意图,据此,仍采用前述激光优化工艺参数,平均功率 0.6 W, 扫描速度 1500 mm/s, 重复频率 200 kHz, 以二维振镜扫描刻蚀获得了深度一致且底面粗糙度均匀的球面等角螺旋槽。

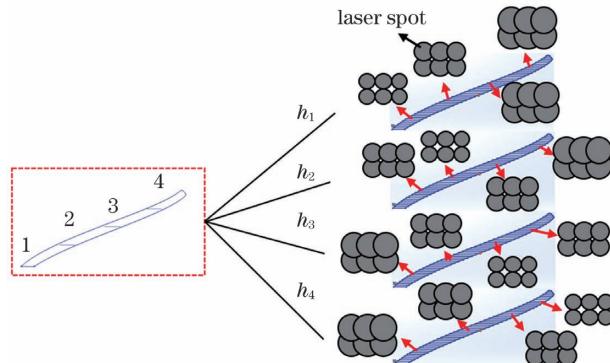


图 11 光斑重叠率相互补偿示意图

Fig. 11 Schematic of mutual compensation of spot overlap rate

对螺旋槽不同位置处的加工深度进行测量, 测量结果均在 $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ 的范围内, 如图 12 所示。对螺旋槽表面粗糙度进行测量, 底部、中部、顶部的粗糙度分别为 63.54 nm, 64.07 nm, 65.54 nm, 如图 13 所示。

将单条螺旋槽的激光刻蚀工艺应用于球面 12 条系列等角螺旋槽阵列加工, 获得如图 14 所示的加工成品。

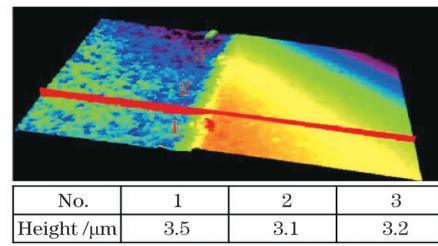


图 12 曲面螺旋槽深度测量

Fig. 12 Depth measurement of curved spiral groove

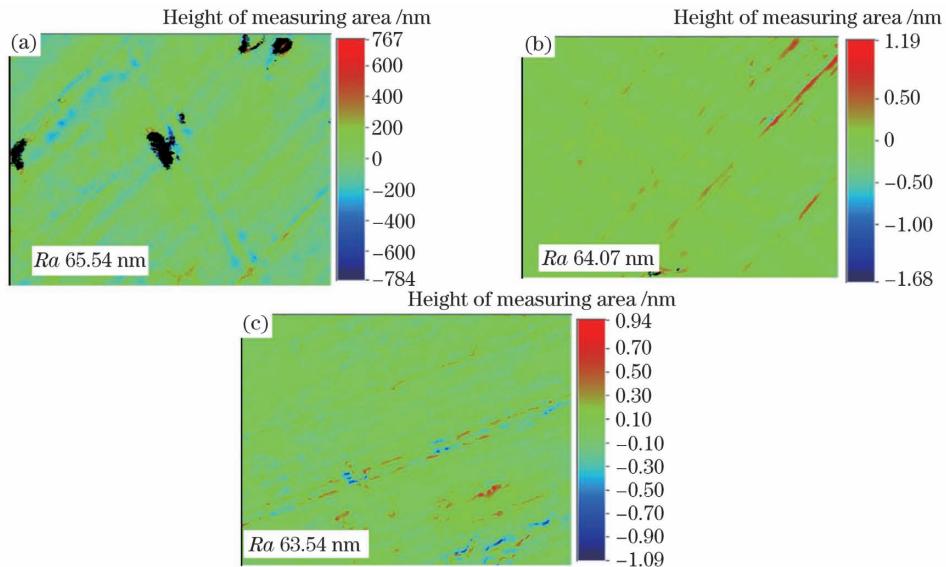


图13 曲面划分后金属陶瓷螺旋槽加工粗糙度测量。(a)螺旋槽顶部;(b)螺旋槽中部;(c)螺旋槽底部

Fig. 13 Machining roughness of cermet spiral groove after surface division. (a) Top part of spiral groove; (b) middle of spiral groove; (c) bottom part of spiral groove



图14 动压气浮轴承系列等角螺旋槽

Fig. 14 Dynamic pressure air bearing series equiangular spiral groove

4 结 论

基于 Bézier 曲面分割法和曲面法矢方向维的二叉空间划分算法,对等角螺旋槽的加工曲面进行分片处理,使激光入射角满足加工精度和质量满足最大允许变化角度的要求,实现了二维振镜曲面等角螺旋槽激光加工,解决了二维振镜曲面加工入射激光束的矢量方向不断变化的问题。基于此,采用波长为 1064 nm 的皮秒激光配备二维扫描振镜,在 TN85 球面金属陶瓷表面完成了 12 条等角螺旋槽;所加工的螺旋槽深度均很好地控制在 $(4 \pm 1)\mu\text{m}$,刻槽表面质量高,表面粗糙度 R_a 约为 65 nm,并且各处均匀。所提方法的具体优势体现在降低了曲面加工复杂轨迹的设计要求,无需实时调整激光焦平面高度和法矢方向。

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High-Precision Machining of Spherical Equiangular Spiral Groove Using Two-Dimensional Galvanometer Ultrafast Laser System

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Abstract

Objective The dynamic pressure air bearing has the characteristics of complex structure and demands of high manufacturing accuracy. To improve the bearing capacity, it is necessary to machine a series of equiangular spiral grooves with depths of $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ and a helix angle of 22° around the spherical surface on the hemispherical bearing. At present, ion-etching methods are employed to realize such processing but must through high-precision mask, as well as with high environmental requirements, complex processes, and low efficiency. Processing of high-precision mask has its own challenges. Laser processing technology is an effective supply of maskless processing. The cooperation of a laser beam and a five-axis linkage computer numerical control machine tool can solve a three-dimensional space processing problem but with complex processes and high cost. For a normal laser processing system using a common two-dimensional (2D) galvanometer, the key point is to seek a breakthrough in the processing track to achieve high-precision machining of curved surfaces with great curvature variation, such as the grooving of the dynamic pressure air bearing. In this study, we present a processing method of an equiangular spiral groove on a spherical surface by picosecond laser using a 2D galvanometer. The basic strategy and findings of this study may be helpful for high-precision grooving of parts with curved surfaces by just using a common 2D galvanometer ultrafast laser system.

Methods A 1064-nm wavelength picosecond (ps) laser processing system equipped with a 2D scanning galvanometer was employed to process equiangular spiral grooves on the curve surface of TN85 cermet spherical parts. The etching size and roughness were measured by a laser confocal microscope and a profiler. By the experiments of ps laser etching of the flat surface of the cermet parts, the process parameters that can meet the depth requirements with $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ microgroove were determined. Then, based on the process parameters, the TN85 cermet spherical surface was etched with equiangular spiral grooves via the laser projection milling method. Uneven etching depths and roughness on spherical surfaces by the method were found and analyzed. Based on this, the spiral groove was divided by Bézier surface segmentation. Next, a processing method for compensating spot overlap rate is proposed. The curved surface spiral groove laser high finishing is realized. Finally, the single spiral groove processing technology is applied to the spiral groove array processing.

Results and Discussions The process parameters of 1064-nm picosecond laser ablation depth with $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ for TN85 cermet flat parts were explored. The relationship between laser power and scanning speed and etching depth and width was studied. The laser etching width was similar to the laser spot diameter and remained basically unchanged with power changes. The laser etching depth increased with power, showing an approximately linear relationship (Fig. 3). The processing results showed that the picosecond laser could obtain regular grooves on the surface of the flat TN85 cermet. Groove etching experiments showed that the picosecond laser could obtain high-precision grooves on the surface of the planar TN85 cermet (Fig. 4). The projection milling method was used to process spherical spiral grooves. However, owing to the different overlap rates of the adjacent paths, the roughness of the grooves in different areas of the spherical surface was quite different (Fig. 6). Extracting the information in spiral grooves u and v , using Bézier's surface segmentation method and the binary space division algorithm of the surface normal vector direction cone to divide the spiral grooves, a surface spiral groove processing method with mutual compensation of the spot overlap ratio was proposed (Fig. 11). The laser processing of the equiangular spiral groove using the 2D galvanometer curved surface was realized. The well-controlled groove depth at $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$ (Fig. 12) with uniform roughness (Fig. 13) of the processed spiral groove was obtained by the method. The laser process method of a single spiral groove was successfully applied to the 12 series spiral groove array processing on the

spherical surface (Fig. 14).

Conclusions Based on the Bézier surface and binary space partition segmentation methods, an equiangular spiral groove is split. Then, the laser incident angle meets the requirements of the maximum allowable change of processing precision. The curved equiangular spiral groove processing via picosecond laser using a two-dimensional galvanometer is achieved. The problem of the vector direction of the incident laser beam constantly changing in curved surface processing by picosecond using the two-dimensional galvanometer was solved. Based on this method, 12 equiangular spiral grooves on the TN85 spherical cermet surface are processed via laser. The depth of the processed spiral grooves is well controlled at $(4 \pm 1) \mu\text{m}$; the surface roughness R_a is $\sim 65 \text{ nm}$ and is uniform everywhere. The advantage of this processing method is that the design requirements of complex trajectories for curved surface machining are reduced, and the height of the laser focal plane and normal vector direction do not need to be adjusted in real time.

Key words ultrafast optics; material processing; spherical surface; spiral groove; laser; spot overlap rate

OCIS codes 320.7090; 350.3850; 350.4600