

玻璃激光焊接过程中玻璃料与基板的耦合行为

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摘要 随着光电技术的快速发展,填充玻璃料的激光玻璃焊接技术已被广泛用于光电器件的封装领域。为了实现激光焊接过程的实时监测,保障焊接质量,本课题组搭建了一套针对玻璃激光焊接的实时观测系统,该系统规避了玻璃料在激光作用下产生的杂波干扰;之后,采用该系统观测了玻璃涂料区域未完全连接、完全连接及连接区域扩展三种典型的耦合行为,分析了耦合过程中气孔的产生机制,发现了杂质型气孔在玻璃料与玻璃基板耦合行为中的运动规律,分析了气孔溢出过程中密集型气孔与杂质型气孔相作互用的特点。结合实时观测结果,得到了气孔溢出过程中气孔面积随时间变化的规律。试验结果表明,生成的密集型气孔有助于杂质型气孔的溢出,在丝印宽度为 0.8 mm 的玻璃料上,通过偏置激光束 0.2 mm 可以有效控制气孔的溢出方向。

关键词 激光技术; 玻璃; 激光焊接; 耦合行为; 气孔

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1 引言

玻璃具有良好的绝缘性、力学性能、化学稳定性和耐腐蚀性,在光电器件的封装、真空玻璃连接等领域具有广阔的前景^[1]。激光焊接由于热影响区小、精度高、加热位置可控等优点,已被广泛应用于各种材料的连接^[2-3]。但玻璃作为透明易碎材料,难以吸收激光能量,使激光焊接玻璃成为一大难题^[4]。目前,解决这个问题的方法有两种:一是利用超短脉冲激光的高峰值强度特性,直接将两块玻璃进行焊接^[5-7],但这种焊接方法存在焊接接头性能低、工艺性能差、成本高等缺点;二是在两块玻璃中间涂上一层玻璃料,增加焊接层对激光能量的吸收,通过玻璃料熔融凝固实现玻璃连接,该方法在透明材料焊接领域得到了广泛的应用。玻璃料(glass frit)主要由玻璃粉(glass powder)、溶剂、黏结剂、填料等构成^[8]。玻璃料连接过程通常分为以下几步:a)将玻璃浆料涂覆在基板上;b)热处理(烧结),去除涂层中的有机溶剂并获得烧结层;c)连接(封装)。当夹层中的涂层被加热到连接温度后即可实现连接^[9-10]。

传统的玻璃料连接方法是热压法,即通过提供压力与足够的温度实现连接^[8]。通常的连接温度高于 380 °C。在使用热压法时,整个基板都将在连接温度下加热。因此,热压法的应用受限于封装电子材料能够承受的最高温度。此外,还能通过激光辐射使玻璃料进行局部熔化来实现连接。

玻璃激光焊接接头的常见缺陷为气孔^[11]、裂纹^[12-14]、未融合^[14-15]、低连接强度^[16]等,这些缺陷的产生是一个复杂的过程,只有对焊接过程进行实时准确的监测,才能够对缺陷进行实时控制。目前,激光焊接过程中实时监测的常用监测信号有声、光、电、热等^[17]。为了确保玻璃料的均匀加热,Becken 等^[18]设计了一种监测某一固定波长下密封线热斑密度的反馈装置。热斑为激光加热玻璃料过程中,温度升高后产生的黑体发射出的。热斑的发射谱非常宽,可达 500~2000 nm。将发射光谱强度转化为温度,并优化工艺参数,就可以确保密封线的均匀性。Logunov 等^[19]搭建了一套在线的双折射监测系统,用以监测应力的提高与释放过程。Emami 等^[16]利用极细的热电偶(直径为 130 μm)结合快速

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采样及高速傅里叶滤波技术,对连接过程中的温度进行了监测。

以上的实时监测方式可以获得玻璃激光焊接过程中的重要物理参数,但不能对连接过程进行直观表达。鉴于此,本文直接观测了玻璃焊接过程中玻璃料熔融后与母材表面耦合的过程,并阐述了连接过程中玻璃料的扩展机制以及气孔生成机制。本研究对玻璃激光焊接领域的实时监测技术具有一定的借鉴意义。

2 试验材料及试验方案

2.1 试验材料

玻璃基板为 0.7 mm 厚的康宁 EAGLE XG 型硼硅酸盐玻璃,玻璃料为一种低温涂覆浆料(BASS)。玻璃基板与玻璃料的物理参数如表 1 所示。

表 1 材料的热物性参数

Table 1 Thermal properties of material used in the study

Material	Transition temperature $T_g/^\circ\text{C}$	Softening point $T_{dsp}/^\circ\text{C}$	Coefficient of thermal expansion $\alpha/(10^{-7}^\circ\text{C}^{-1})$
Glass substrate	722	971	31.7
Glass frit	343	428	48

使用 Malvern Master Sizer2000 测量玻璃料中的粒子尺寸,测量结果显示,平均尺寸为 $1.42 \mu\text{m}$, 50% 的粒子尺寸 $<1.30 \mu\text{m}$ 。玻璃料中固体物质的质量分数为 64.1%。使用 Brookfield DV2 测得玻璃料的黏度为 $101 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}(25^\circ\text{C})$ 。

2.2 样品的预处理

用蒸馏水与清洁剂的混合液对玻璃基板进行超声波清洗,清洗后进行干燥处理,以去除玻璃表面的灰尘、氧化物等污染物。玻璃浆料以 400 目丝网版(钢网厚度为 $18 \mu\text{m}$,膜厚为 $10 \mu\text{m}$)印在玻璃基板上。丝网图案为直线,长度为 30 mm,宽度为 0.8 mm。

2.3 加热预烧结过程

将试件置于加热炉中进行加热,目的是去除杂质。加热曲线如图 1 所示。加热步骤分为三步:先在空气中将涂覆有涂层的玻璃基板直接加热至 150°C ,去除有机溶剂;然后加热至 300°C ,去除黏结剂;最后加热至峰值温度,实现玻璃料的预烧结。试件在进行烧结前先在室温下平放 10 min。烧结过程中的加热速率保持在 $5^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$,降温过程中不控制降温速率。

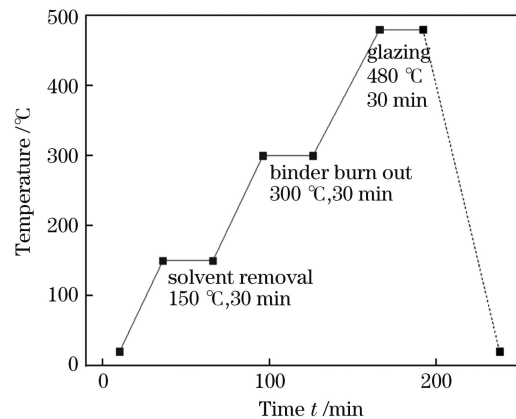


图 1 加热过程曲线

Fig. 1 Heating process curve

2.4 玻璃的激光焊接过程

在丝网玻璃料的玻璃板上盖另一块玻璃板,使用激光进行焊接,玻璃料吸收激光能量温度升高发生熔融,熔融的玻璃料在夹具压力的作用下向玻璃板表面扩散。随着激光能量的不断输入,玻璃料通过热传导将热量传递给玻璃板,使玻璃板温度升高,促使熔融的玻璃料在两块玻璃板之间的扩散加剧,激光能量消失后,玻璃料熔融部分冷却凝固,实现两块玻璃的连接。玻璃激光焊接过程示意图如图 2 所示。

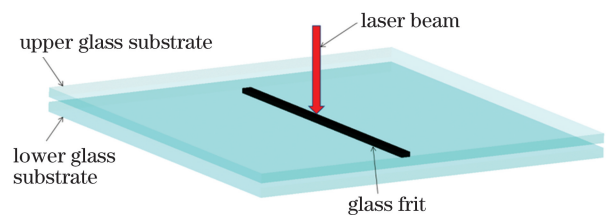


图 2 玻璃激光焊接示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic of laser-assisted glass frit bonding

2.5 试验设备

搭建激光试验平台,如图 3 所示。采用 RFL-DDL-100 型半导体激光器进行焊接试验,激光器的最大输出功率为 100 W,输出连续激光,光束辐射波长为 915 nm。激光头的焦距为 150 mm,焦点处的光斑直径为 $300 \mu\text{m}$ 。使用同轴拍摄系统对激光焊接过程进行直接拍摄。选用的照明光源为蓝光光源,其发光材料为氮化镓(InGaN),发光波长为 $450\sim 475 \text{ nm}$ 。蓝光透过 45° 放置的分光镜 2 射向 45° 放置的分光镜 1,并经由分光镜 1 反射至试件表面。玻璃料表面反射的蓝光经由两块分光镜反射后,透过滤光片进入相机镜头,最终由相机接收。其中滤波片为窄带滤波片,透光范围在 $450\sim 490 \text{ nm}$ 之间,避开了激光加热玻璃料产

生的黑体辐射(500~2000 nm)。试验中使用的相机的型号为 Mars800-545um,其分辨率为 800 pixel × 600 pixel, 帧速最高可达 545 frame/s。使用 PA8000 CNC 系统控制激光器与运动平台。将热烧结后的试件置于运动平台上,进行激光焊接试验。

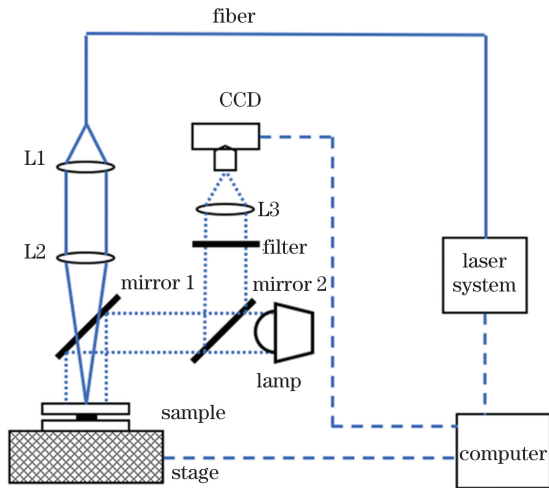


图 3 激光焊接试验平台示意图

Fig. 3 Laser-assisted glass frit bonding apparatus diagram

3 试验结果与讨论

3.1 玻璃基板与玻璃料的典型耦合行为

玻璃激光连接过程中的耦合行为示意图如图 4 所示。在足够的激光能量作用下,玻璃料涂层熔融形成月牙状熔融区域,熔融区域前端为焊接前沿,焊接前沿将熔融区域与焊前涂料区域分隔开。玻璃料吸收激光能量后直接熔融,焊接前沿玻璃料的黏度变化极大,因此熔融区域与焊前涂料区域之间有明显的分界线。熔融玻璃料凝固形成凝固区域,由于熔融区到凝固区之间玻璃料的黏度逐渐降低,无明显梯度,因此熔融区与凝固区无明显的分界线。

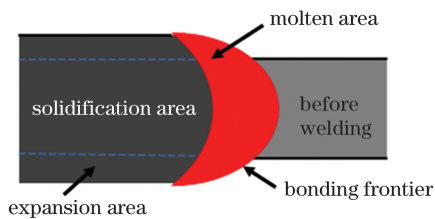


图 4 激光焊接过程中的耦合行为示意图

Fig. 4 Schematic of coupling behavior during laser-assisted glass frit bonding

几种典型耦合行为的工艺参数如表 2 所示。玻璃料与基板耦合行为的同轴观测图像如图 5 所示。连接过程中,在激光输入能量充足的条件下,玻璃涂料区域与玻璃盖板完全连接,连接前沿为凸向焊接方向的弧形,如图 5(b)所示。由于激光光源发射的是高斯光束,光束中间的能量密度更高,且玻璃料中心的散热条件较侧面更差,因而玻璃料中心先熔融。玻璃料黏度降低后吸附在玻璃盖板的下表面,加热膨胀的玻璃料填充玻璃料上表面与玻璃盖板间的间隙(间隙由玻璃板及玻璃料的表面粗糙度产生)。同时,由于中间的玻璃料吸收的激光能量更多而发生分解,出现了如图 6(b)所示的焊缝中间颜色相比两端更浅的现象。

表 2 典型耦合行为的工艺参数

Table 2 Process parameters of typical coupling behavior

No.	Laser power P / W	Bonding speed $V / (m \cdot min^{-1})$	Defocusing amount D / mm	Glazing temperature $T / ^\circ C$
1	38	0.1	-13	430
2	35	0.1	-15	430
3	41	0.1	-15	530

激光能量不足时,连接宽度不足以覆盖玻璃料涂覆区域,此时焊缝两端的玻璃料未达到足够的温度,玻璃料的黏度虽然降低,但无法吸附在玻璃盖板的下表面,只有中部黏度下降到足够低的玻璃料才能吸附在玻璃盖板上。由于玻璃基板的热传导作用,热膨胀后吸附在玻璃盖板上的玻璃料温度迅速降低,吸附的玻璃料黏度迅速下降,仅使吸附区域向焊缝两侧少量扩展,如图 5(a)所示,不足以覆盖全部区域,如图 6(a)所示。

激光能量过高时,玻璃料由于吸收了足够多的能量而充分熔融,黏度大幅下降。夹在上下玻璃板之间的熔融玻璃料由于热膨胀及指向两端的毛细力作用,向两端运动,发生连接区域扩展的现象。对于原本被四周材料拘束的有形成气泡趋势或已经形成微细气泡的部位,在玻璃料延展过程中,气泡四周的拘束减小,气泡挤开四周低黏度的玻璃料逐渐长大,同时气泡向玻璃基板表面运动,挤开已经黏附在玻璃盖板上的低黏度玻璃料,待温度下降玻璃料凝固后,最终形成气孔,如图 5(c)所示。连接区域扩展后出现了大量气孔,如图 6(c)所示。

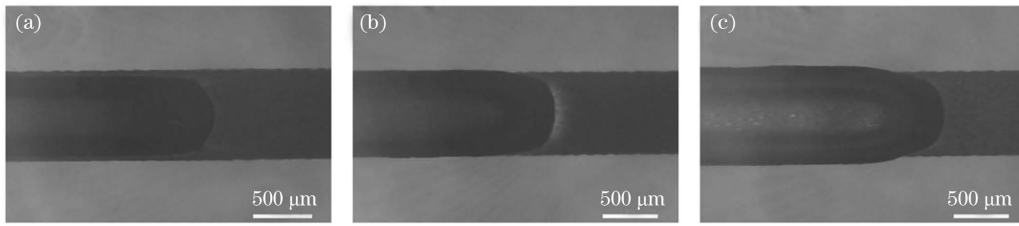


图 5 耦合行为的同轴观测图像。(a) 玻璃涂料区域未完全连接；(b) 玻璃涂料区域完全连接；(c) 连接区域扩展
Fig. 5 Observed images of typical coupling behavior. (a) The glass coating area is not fully connected; (b) the glass coating area is fully connected; (c) bonding area expansion

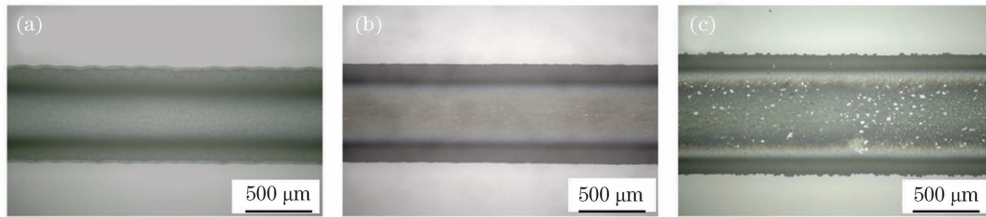


图 6 连接后的焊缝形貌。(a) 玻璃涂料区域未完全连接；(b) 玻璃涂料区域完全连接；(c) 连接区域扩展
Fig. 6 Images of weld seam after connection. (a) The glass coating area is not fully connected; (b) the glass coating area is fully connected; (c) bonding area expansion

3.2 耦合过程中气孔的产生及特点

3.2.1 耦合过程中气孔的产生

杂质型气孔的形成主要是由玻璃涂料中的颗粒杂质导致的。图 7 给出了杂质型气孔的形成过程,此时对应的激光工艺参数为表 2 中的第二组。 t_0 时刻,连接前沿前方出现了较大的颗粒杂质,杂质对激光的吸收要高于周围烧结的玻璃料,率先形成色中心(吸收的激光能量高于周边区域),导致前沿圆弧的中心处出现凸出;33 ms 后,部分熔融的颗粒杂质进入连接前沿,杂质周围孔隙中的

气体以及杂质过多地吸收了激光能量,导致周围部分低温玻璃料分解气化,形成气孔; $t_0 + 133$ ms 时,部分气孔随着熔融前沿向前运动,并逐渐长大;至 $t_0 + 600$ ms 时,形成了一串气孔。杂质颗粒较大时杂质型气孔的大小与杂质的大小、激光功率正相关,如图 8 所示,气孔形成机制与图 7 基本一致,只是此时的杂质颗粒更大,色中心形成位置距离焊接前沿更远,而由于形成的气孔较大,在 $t_0 + 667$ ms 后气孔随熔融前沿运动时并未分离,而是形成了连通状。

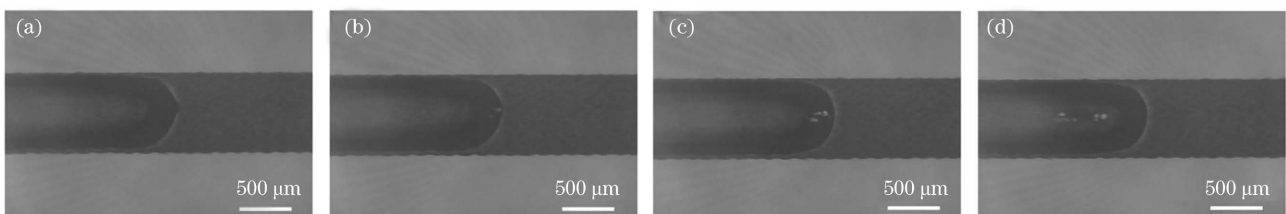


图 7 杂质型气孔的形成。(a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 33$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 133$ ms; (d) $t_0 + 600$ ms

Fig. 7 Formation of impurity-type pores. (a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 33$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 133$ ms; (d) $t_0 + 600$ ms

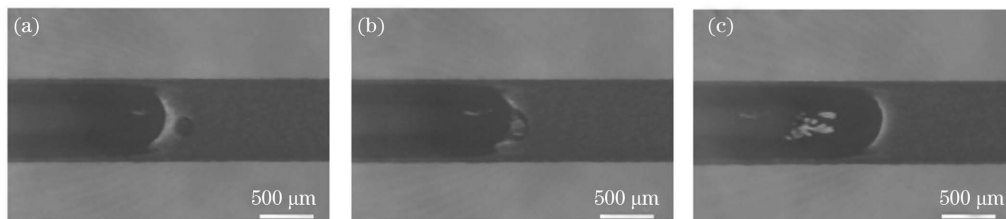


图 8 杂质颗粒较大时杂质型气孔的形成。(a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 50$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 667$ ms

Fig. 8 Formation of impurity-type pores when the impurity particles are large. (a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 50$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 667$ ms

焊缝内部形成气孔不仅仅是杂质的影响。玻璃料本身是由多种物质的颗粒混合而成的,并不是一种完全均质的物质;而且,在预烧结过程中,玻璃颗粒之间会生长出微小的晶体,甚至玻璃颗粒本身会出现析晶现象^[20]。此时,这些晶体均可视为杂质。在输入激光功率超出所需限度时,熔融前沿中的部分低温玻璃料分解气化,同玻璃料中残留的气体共同作用形成了分布均匀的密集型气孔。这一类气孔大量形成后,气孔内气体与毛细作用力共同作用,会

进一步推动玻璃料向两边扩展。而此时焊缝中依旧会有部分杂质存在,这类杂质诱发的气孔依旧会形成。杂质诱发的气孔具有更大的扩展能力,会在一定程度上抑制密集型气孔的形成,如图 9 中形成的杂质型气孔所示,杂质型气孔周围的密集型气孔被挤压,部分并入杂质型气孔,杂质型气孔周围的密集型气孔减少。密集型气孔的本质依旧是杂质型气孔,可看作是密布在玻璃料中的杂质所形成的气孔。

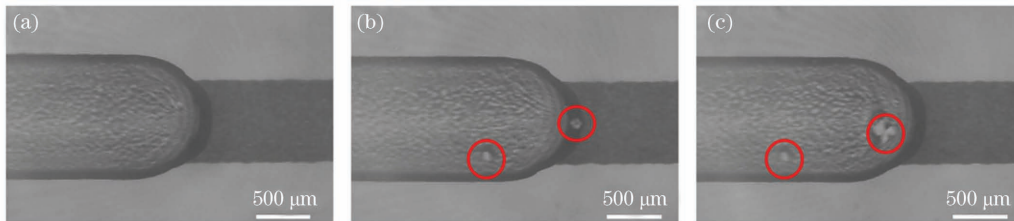


图 9 密集型气孔及杂质型气孔的形成。(a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 1350$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 1650$ ms

Fig. 9 Formation of intensive and impurity-type pores. (a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 1350$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 1650$ ms

3.2.2 耦合过程中气孔的流动

杂质型气孔会随着熔融前沿向前运动,但此类气孔在玻璃料涂层的侧边形成时,不单是向前运动。如图 10 所示,杂质型气孔形成后,不仅伴随着熔融前沿向前运动,还会向连接位置的中心运动,无向外溢出的趋势。这是由于此时的玻璃料处于熔融状

态,侧边接收到的热量较少,仅恰好能熔融玻璃料,玻璃料的黏度较高,且仅表层熔融;而玻璃料涂层的中部接收到了充分的激光能量,黏度较低,在热膨胀及表面毛细力的共同作用下,低黏度的熔融玻璃料向侧边流动,气孔被挤压向中心运动,进而出现了 $t_0 + 500$ ms 时气孔向中心聚集的现象。

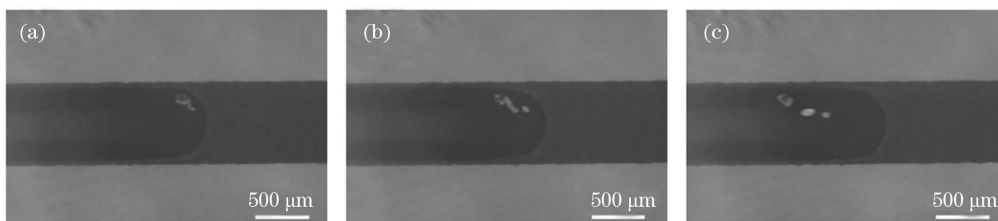


图 10 杂质型气孔的运动方向。(a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 116$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 500$ ms

Fig. 10 Movement direction of impurity-type pores. (a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 116$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 500$ ms

当密集型气孔出现时,杂质型气孔的运动向相反的方向进行。激光束向上方偏置 0.2 mm,如图 11 所示, t_0 时刻熔融前沿形成的气孔,在 $t_0 + 417$ ms 后运动至上侧边缘;直至 $t_0 + 567$ ms 时,运动到侧边边缘的气孔消失,与此同时熔融前沿前方 200 μm 位置出现熔融的色中心;在 $t_0 + 783$ ms 时,色中心进入熔融前沿,形成大型气孔。该气孔不断向熔池侧边运动,同时不断长大,至 $t_0 + 933$ ms 时几乎贯穿整个连接区域。此气孔溢出后,至 $t_0 + 1483$ ms 时,连接位置仅有较小气孔。这主要是因为激光能量输入过大,玻璃料迅速熔融,黏度降

低,玻璃料开始运动,密集型气孔的扩张力使杂质型气孔的运动速度高于毛细力引导的熔融玻璃料的运动速度,促使杂质型气孔随着熔融前沿一起向侧边运动。而此时的激光能量中心偏向连接区域上方,气孔及熔融玻璃料均向上方运动,熔融玻璃料的不断挤压、填充,促使形成的杂质型气孔溢出连接区域。在此气孔溢出过程中,气孔面积随时间的变化曲线如图 12 所示,650 ms 时气孔开始出现,然后迅速增大,至 917 ms 时,气孔面积达到最大(0.51 mm^2),最后迅速溢出。整个气孔形成至溢出过程耗时 433 ms。

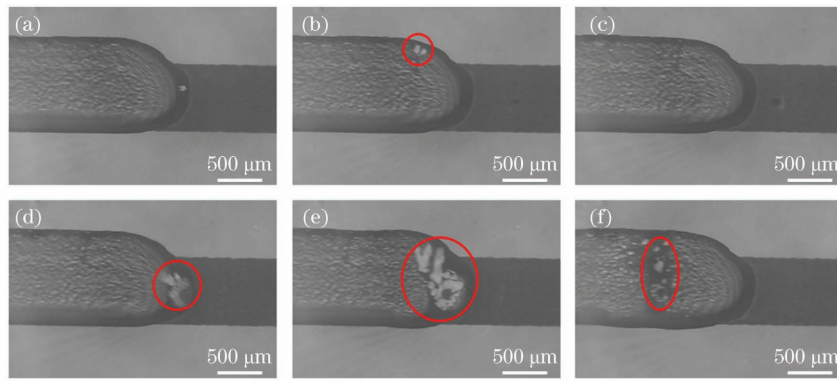


图 11 特殊情况下杂质型气孔的运动方向。(a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 417$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 567$ ms; (d) $t_0 + 783$ ms; (e) $t_0 + 933$ ms; (f) $t_0 + 1483$ ms

Fig. 11 Movement direction of impurity-type pores under special circumstances. (a) t_0 ; (b) $t_0 + 417$ ms; (c) $t_0 + 567$ ms; (d) $t_0 + 783$ ms; (e) $t_0 + 933$ ms; (f) $t_0 + 1483$ ms

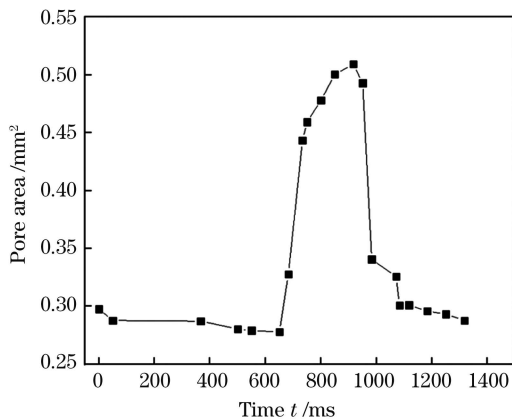


图 12 杂质型气孔溢出过程中气孔面积随时间变化的曲线
Fig. 12 Area of impurity-type pore changes curve with time during the process of pore overflow

3.3 其他常见缺陷

玻璃激光连接过程中不仅会形成气孔缺陷,还会伴随着其他缺陷。如图 13 所示,常见的缺陷有连接区域部分凸出及部分未连接。连接区域部分凸出是由玻璃料在丝印过程中没有在玻璃基板上均匀涂抹导致的,该处丝印上的玻璃料相对其他位置更多,导致其凸出于其他连接区域边缘,这会导致应力更为集中,容易诱发裂纹。部分未连接可能是由于

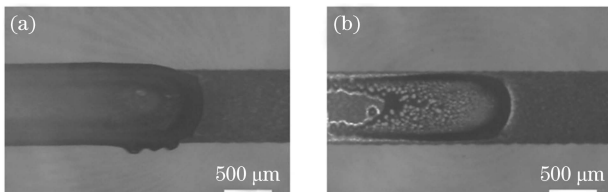


图 13 其他常见缺陷。(a) 连接区域部分凸出; (b) 部分未连接

Fig. 13 Other common defects. (a) Partially prominent bonding area; (b) partially not connected

丝印过程中,丝印的玻璃料高度差异过大或夹具在加持过程中施加的作用力不均匀导致玻璃上盖板距离玻璃料表层距离过远,无法形成有效连接。

4 结 论

本课题组搭建了一套针对玻璃激光焊接过程的实时观测平台,基于该平台对玻璃基板与玻璃料之间的耦合行为进行了直观观测。该平台可用于焊接质量的在线监测。同时,本课题组结合观测到的结果,分析了各类情况下的耦合行为。

在玻璃基板与玻璃料耦合过程中形成的气孔可以分为杂质型气孔及密集型气孔。连接区域扩展过程通常伴随着密集型气孔的产生,任一种耦合行为均偶有杂质型气孔形成。

在密集型气孔不出现时,杂质型气孔呈现向连接区域中心运动的趋势;在密集型气孔出现时,杂质型气孔向侧边运动,甚至溢出连接区域。在杂质型气孔无法有效控制的情况下,可通过偏置激光的方式迫使焊缝中的气体向外逸出,避免焊缝中产生几乎贯穿整个焊缝的大气孔。

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Coupling Behavior Between Glass Frit and Plate During Laser-Assisted Glass Frit Bonding

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Abstract

Objective With the rapid advancement in optoelectronic technology, laser-assisted glass frit bonding technology is being commonly utilized in the packaging process of photoelectric devices. Despite its popularity, there are defects such as pores, cracks, non-fusion, and low joint strength, whose formation is not yet well understood. To better understand and eliminate these defects, the glass frit bonding process needs to be accurately monitored in real time. Existing works focus on monitoring the important physical parameters but lacks a visual analysis of the bonding process. In this study, we directly observed the coupling process between the molten frit and the base metal surface in glass frit bonding. In addition, we expounded on the expansion mechanism of the glass frit and the formation of pores in the bonding process. The results point to new possibilities for eradicating defects in laser-assisted glass frit bonding.

Methods In the test, we use a 0.7 mm thick borosilicate glass (Corning EAGLE XG) as the glass substrate and low-temperature frit (BASS) as the frit. The glass substrate is cleaned using ultrasonic waves with a mixture of distilled water and detergent and dried to remove dust, oxides, and other pollutants on the glass surface. The frit is printed on the glass substrate with a 400-mesh silk screen (18 μm steel mesh thickness and 10 μm film thickness). The silk screen pattern is a straight line (length of 30 mm and width of 0.8 mm). The sample is placed in a heating furnace to remove impurities. The heating process is divided into three steps: a) First, directly heating the coated glass substrate to 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in air to remove the organic solvent; b) then, increasing the temperature to 300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to burn out the binder; c) finally, heating to the glazing temperature to complete the presintering of the glass frit. Before heating, the specimens are placed at room temperature for 10 min. In the heating furnace, the heating rate of the sintering process is maintained at 5 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$, and the cooling rate is not controlled during the cooling process (Fig. 1). Another glass plate is covered above the glass plate with the frit and laser is used to realize the bonding of two glasses (Fig. 2). We build the laser test platform using a continuous laser semiconductor and capture the laser bonding process using a coaxial camera system (Fig. 3).

Results and Discussions When the input laser energy was sufficient, the frit coating area was completely connected with the glass cover plate. When the laser energy was insufficient, the connection width was insufficient to cover the frit coating area. When the laser energy was excessively high, the frit was fully melted because of the sufficient absorption of high energy. The molten frit moved to both ends, expanding the connecting region. Numerous pores appeared after the expansion of the bonding area (Fig. 5). The particle impurity appeared before the molten frontier. Because the laser energy absorption of the impurity was higher than that of the surrounding glass frit, low-temperature glass frit around the impurities was decomposed and gasified. The gas in the gaps around the impurities and the gas from the gasification gathered and formed impurity-type pores (Fig. 7). When the size of the impurity particle was relatively large, the size of impurity-type pores was positively correlated with the size of impurity particles and the laser power (Fig. 8). At this time, the impurity particles were larger, and because of the formation of larger pores, the pores did not separate when moving with the melt front but formed a connected shape. When the input laser power was excessively high, part of the low-temperature frit in the melting frontier was decomposed and gasified, resulting in intensity-type pores when combined with the residual gas. The intensity-type pores surrounding the impurity-type pores were squeezed, and some of them were incorporated into the impurity-type pores (Fig. 9). After the formation of impurity-type pores, they moved toward the center of the connecting position (Fig. 10). When the intensity-type pores appeared, the movement was in the opposite direction. When the laser beam was biased upward by 0.2 mm, the pores formed in the melting frontier moved to the side edge and disappeared. Then, larger pores appeared. Those pores kept moving to the side of the melt pool while growing, but

as they overflowed, only smaller pores remained.

Conclusions In this study, we built a platform to observe the laser-assisted glass frit bonding process and visually analyzed the coupling behavior between glass substrates and frit. Such a platform can be used for real-time monitoring of bonding quality. Based on the observed results, we analyzed the coupling behaviors in various cases. In the coupling process between glass substrates and frit, the pores are divided into impurity- and intensity-type. The expansion of the bonding area is typically accompanied with the formation of intensity-type pores, and impurity-type pores are occasionally formed in any coupling behavior. When the intensity-type pores do not appear, they tend to move toward the center of the bonding area; when the intensity-type pores appear, they move to the side or even overflow the bonding area. If the impurity-type pores cannot be effectively controlled, the gas in the bonding area can be forced to escape by the way of biasing the laser beam, so as to avoid the formation of large pores almost throughout the whole bonding area.

Key words laser technique; glass; laser bonding; coupling behavior; pores

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