

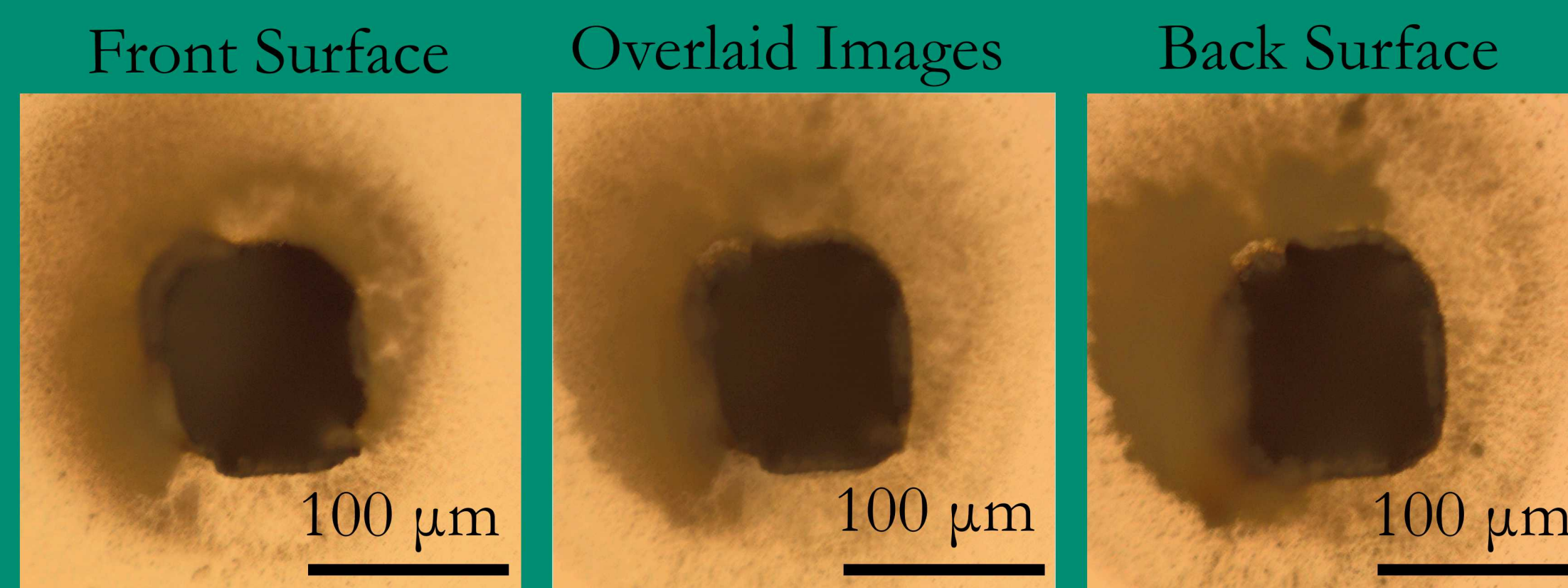
Pulse Shaping Femtosecond Laser Beams for Rapid Drilling of High Aspect Ratio Features

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Abstract

Femtosecond laser micromachining is conventionally performed by focusing the spatially Gaussian beam through Fourier optics onto a sample surface. This method leads to a focal spot that loses half of its incident fluence one Rayleigh length (z_R) away from focus. To increase the aspect ratio of a machined feature, one must translate the sample through focus, which adds both time and exposes the top surface to progressively increasing laser intensity from the beam tails. This work utilizes a Focal- π Shaper to produce a femtosecond Bessel beam capable of making a $60 \mu\text{m}$ diameter hole 1 mm deep in 1 second.

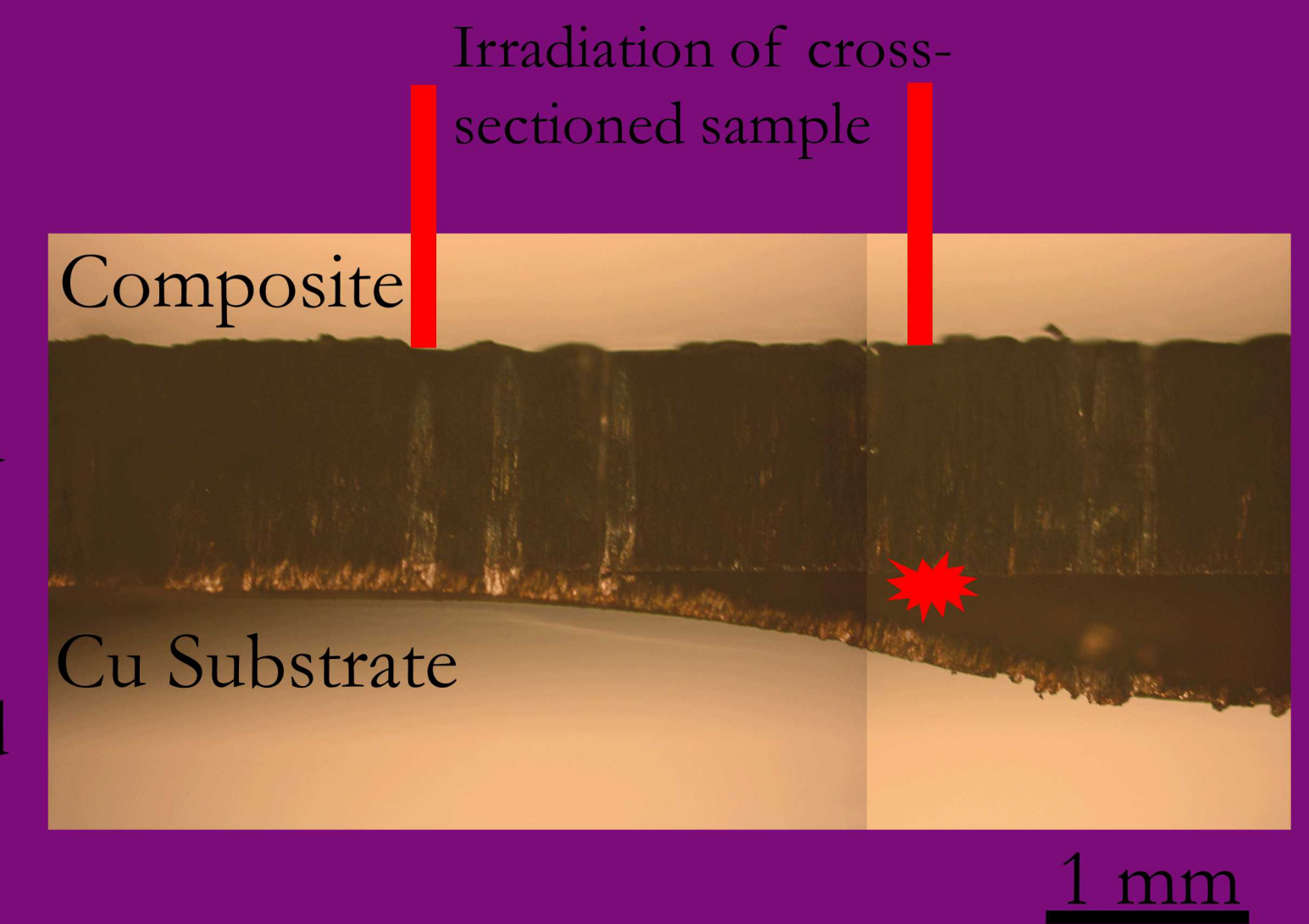
Sidewall Straightness from Bessel Beam Machined Surfaces



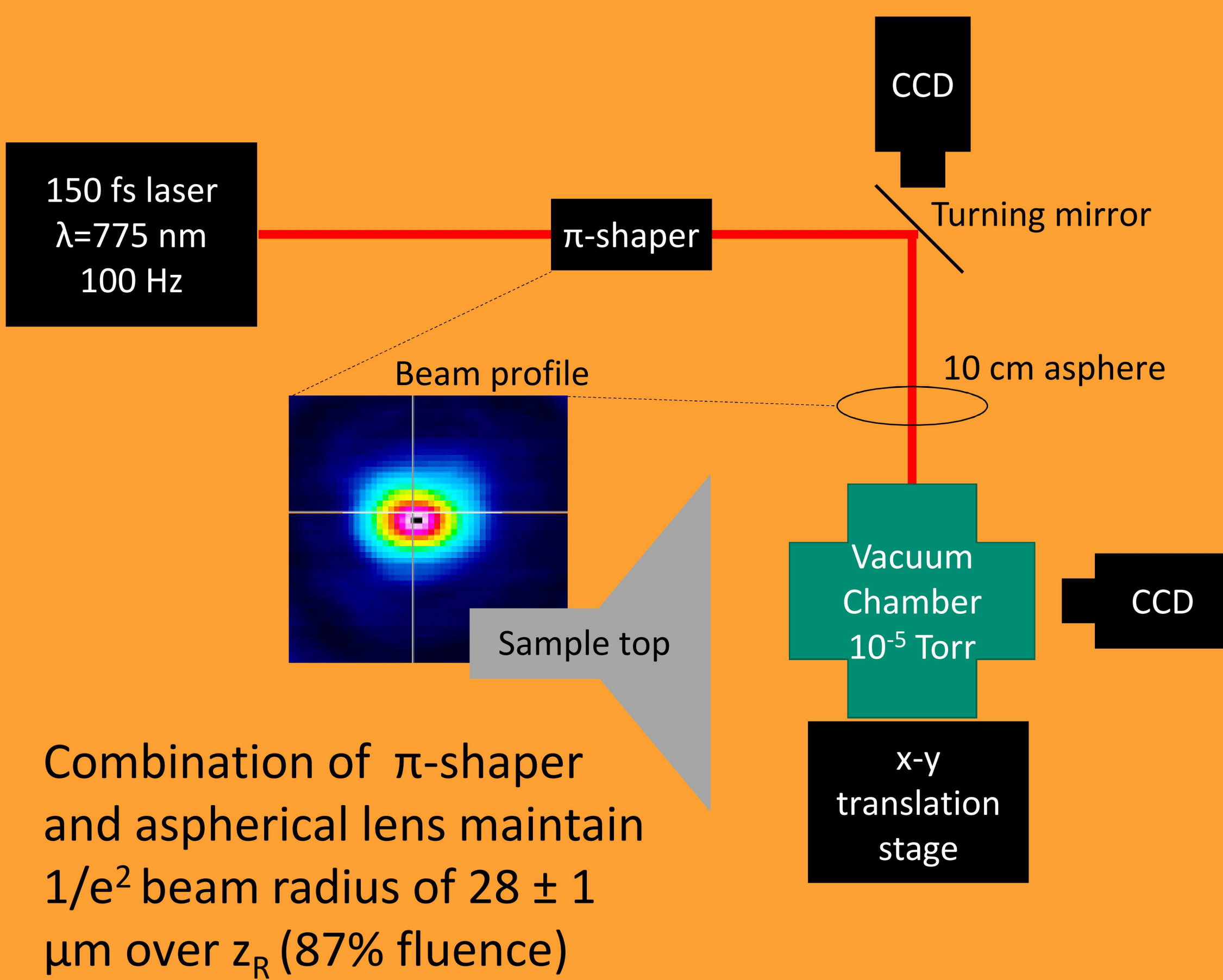
The entrance and exit hole diameters for a Si aperture vary by less than 2% through a $300 \mu\text{m}$ thick wafer

Rapid Endpointing by Imaging Transmitted Beam

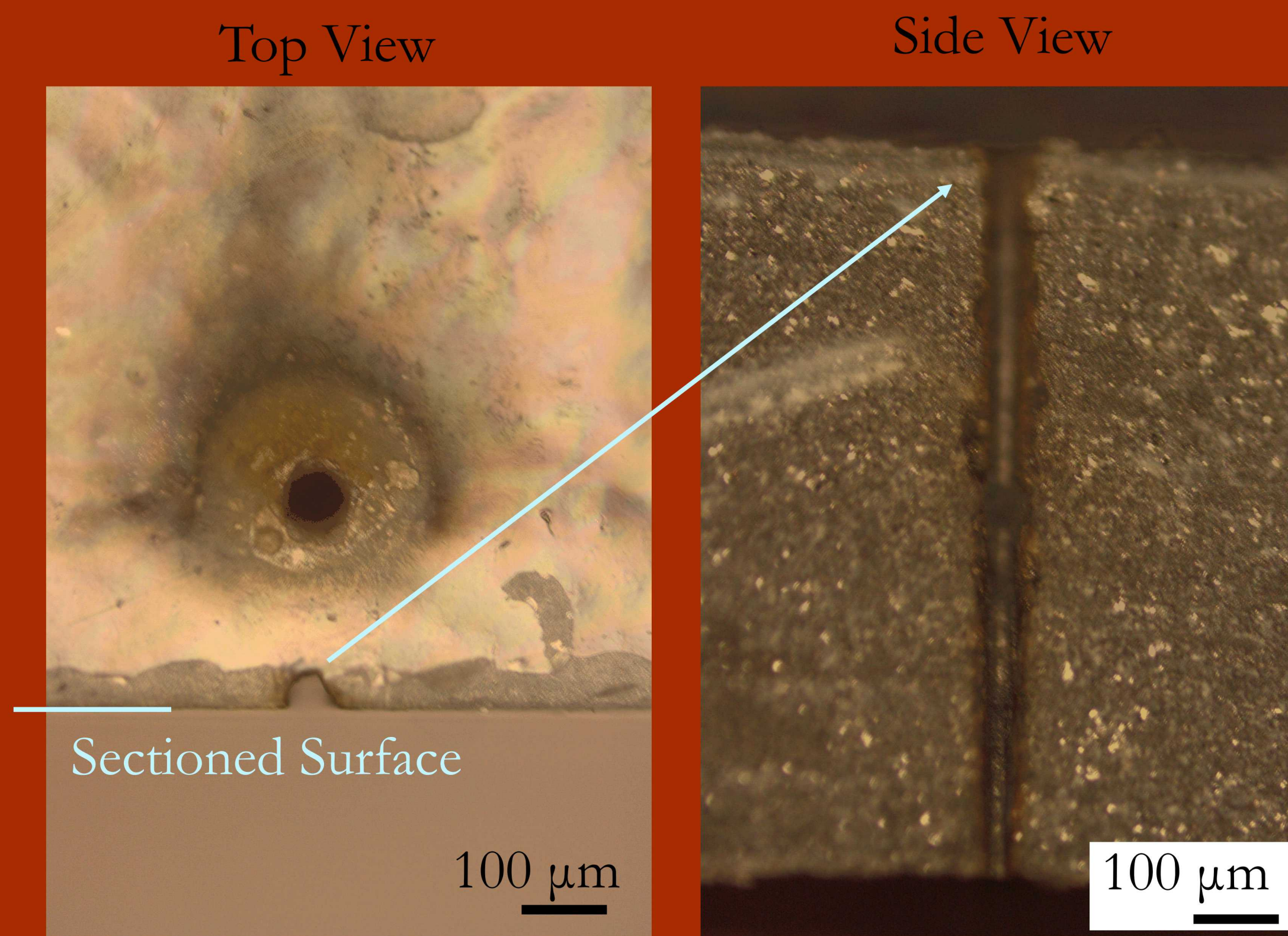
In-situ cross-sectional imaging shows transmission through delaminated composite but not region on substrate at $13 \text{ J}/\text{cm}^2$, scanned at $0.07 \text{ mm}/\text{s}$



Experimental

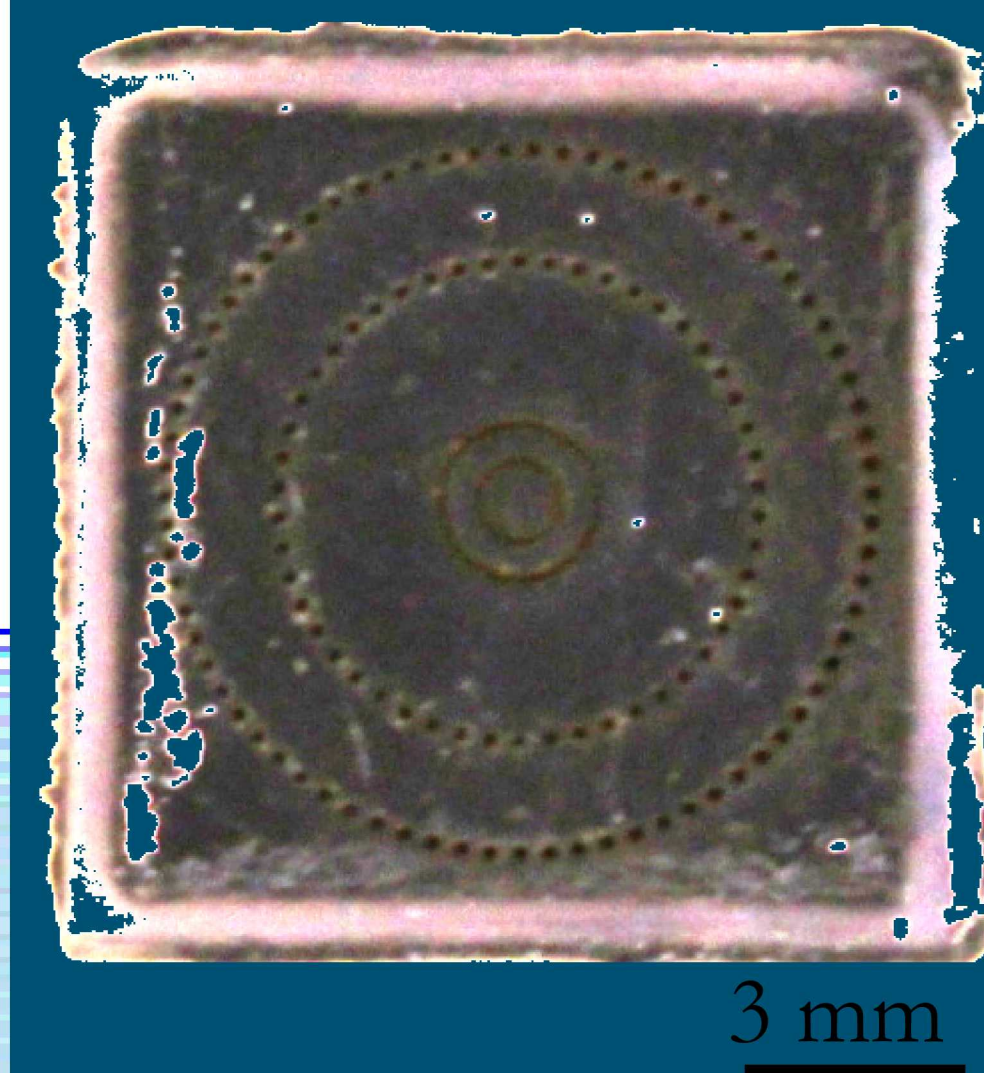


Characterization by Laser Cross-sectioning



1 mm through hole at $10 \text{ J}/\text{cm}^2$ and 10000 laser exposures in an Fe microparticle/epoxy composite

Patterning Surfaces for Electrical Vias



Surface patterning times for a given diameter and 1 mm depth of:

- 1 second for $60 \mu\text{m}$ holes
- 2 seconds for $100 \mu\text{m}$ holes
- 4 seconds for $180 \mu\text{m}$ holes

are achieved for the laser micromachining of an Fe microparticle/epoxy composite ($13 \text{ J}/\text{cm}^2$, scanned at $0.07 \text{ mm}/\text{s}$)

Take Home Message

Combining pulse shaping with ultrafast lasers enables the rapid micromachining of high aspect ratio, straight sidewall features.