Manufacture of Precision Novel Geometries for Laser Science

M.Beardsley







Development Facility







CNC Nano Machining









Objectives of the Facility

- Primarily developing and manufacturing devices operating in the microwave frequency range.
- Close support role for other Departments at the Rutherford Laboratory and commercial companies Laser, ISIS, OXSENSIS, QinetiQ

Development of novel machining techniques. Production of miniature components



Example Geometries

•Foam and Dimple – 200 micron dimple

•Free Standing Tapered Wire – 100 micron tapering to tip of 50 micron

•Iron Staircase – 10 micron step heights



RAL Space

Foam and dimple

Dimple machined on an angular face 35 microns deep

Material: Copper Machine: Manual Precision Micro Mill











Material: Iron

Machine: SIXIS Jig Borer

Machined using unconventional machine techniques unique to the PDF to achieve high levels of surface finish and accurate step heights

Step Targets



Mapped surface of iron stepped target



Gabriel Step Target 10, 20, 30um Steps

0,,1,,100,, - - - - - - -	200,, 300,, 49	ıq		
Start Point	End Point	Measure	Approx.R	
X = 542.993 um	X = 542.993 um	Height : 9.794 um	CenterX :	
Y = 363.231 um	Y = 567.085 um	Length : 203.854 um	CenterY :	
Z = 30.948 um	Z = 40.741 um	Distance : 204.089 um	CenterZ :	
		Angle : 2.751 deg	Radius :	

8 		00,, <u>1</u> ,, <u>1</u> ,, <u>1</u> ,, <u>1</u> ,00	
Start Point	End Point	Measure	Approx.R
X = 542.993 um	X = 542.993 um	Height : 9.794 um	CenterX :
Y = 363.231 um	Y = 567.085 um	Length : 203.854 um	CenterY :
Z = 50.535 um	Z = 40.741 um	Distance : 204.089 um	CenterZ :
		Angle : -2.751 deg	Radius :

Step height measurements









Time: 14:20:30 Magnification: 50.27

2 Point Profile



Surface roughness measurements typically 0.19 Ra



Target Manufacture

Complex Cones & Mass manufacture

- •Carried out feasibility on KERN Micro
- •Enhanced the development on KERN Pyramid Nano
- •Demonstrating mass manufacture of cones





CNC Milling Feasibility



First samples machined on KERN Micro



Evidence of cutter dwell marks





Enhanced development using KERN Pyramid Nano



•To enable mass production large numbers of cones need be machined in a continuous cycle.

•Using bespoke jigs and fixtures this can be extended further by having a number of blocks all set on the machine at the same time.

•In order to manufacture accurate geometries it is important to understand the performance of tooling.



Cutter Strategy development



Image courtesy R.Greedharee AWE



Dwell marks removed due to new machine with hydrostatic bearings and developments and refinements to tool paths.

Strategy 1

Machine all the tops to finish size followed by the machining of side walls. Problems Resulting cutter wear produces a step at the apex.

Strategy 2

Machine top surface of cones flat Followed by machining of sidewalls Problems Burring on top face of cone



Mass manufacture





- •Using modular jigs and fixtures a single block can be machined featuring ~ 50 cones.
- •This is then gold plated and returned to the machine to have the external profile formed.
- •The final phase is to etch off the cones.
- •Nominally each machining cycle lasts 46hrs.





Parabolic Cone development



•The staircase effect is a result of 1 micron step over distances.

•Further down on the sidewalls this is extended to 2 microns.

•Evidence of superb positional accuracy.

Complex parabolic cones use similar machining strategies to earlier designs. It is important than the data is correctly entered into the programme. Here the cutter path just fell short of the central axis of the cone leaving a raised section on the tip.



Future exploitation



Modelling of multilayered cones to include features 1/5th the size of a human hair!

Is this even possible?



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millimetre-wave technology

RAL Space

