

# The electric car with the perfect temperature

The German manufacturer Webasto produces and distributes components for the automotive industry at over 50 sites worldwide. At the Neubrandenburg site, everything revolves around heating. In electric cars, this only works via a heat exchanger, which does more than keep the passenger compartment cozy and warm. It also keeps the battery at a constant, ideal operating temperature. As with all other components, the more compact and lighter the heating system, the better. On this basis Webasto has developed its high-voltage heater, which is the thinnest heater on the market thanks to its thin-film technology. Jörn Schmalenberg is responsible for the manufacturing engineering of the electric heaters at the Neubrandenburg site: "We have an extremely short reaction time to get the heat into the water because of the close proximity to the components that carry the cooling water. Thanks to the special design, the heat output can also be regulated almost continuously - both at 400 volts and 800 volts. No one before us had been able to achieve this." Webasto relies on three high-end laser applications from TRUMPF for production.

## Webasto Thermo & Comfort SE

[www.webasto.com](http://www.webasto.com)



Webasto was founded in 1901 and has been developing, producing and selling various components for the automotive industry since 1932 - now at over 50 sites worldwide. The manufacturer is the market leader in the segments of heating systems for combustion engines and innovative roof systems, with a 70 percent market share in Europe. The topic of e-mobility with electric heating systems, batteries and charging solutions has been on their agenda since 2012. In order to constantly develop new ideas and bring them to market quickly, in state-funded projects Webasto cooperates with the Schweißtechnische Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt (SLV) [Welding Education and Research Institute] and Fraunhofer IGP in Rostock.

### INDUSTRY

Components for the automotive industry

### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

16,500

### SITE

Neubrandenburg (Germany)

### TRUMPF PRODUCTS

- TruDisk with 16 kW
- TruDisk Pulse with green wavelength
- TruMicro 5080 ultrashort pulse laser

### APPLICATIONS

- Aluminum welding
- Copper welding
- Structuring

### Three challenges

Gas-tight welding: The heater for electric cars conducts fluid through heating lines. "Clearly, liquid and high voltage don't mix well in an electric car," says Schmalenberg, "so the aluminum housing has to be welded absolutely gas-tight." However, making aluminum gas-tight is not an easy task. Electron beam welding in a vacuum is too slow and expensive for the mass production of electric cars. However, fast laser welding often results in gas pockets that impair the tightness.

Precise contact for copper: In order for the current to flow properly in the heater, copper is required, which must of course be contacted by welding. Copper is reflective and therefore not an easy mating part for lasers. However, deep weld seams are a danger for the underlying layers. "For this reason we need the ability to precisely regulate the welding depth of the laser. It wouldn't work with the classic infrared laser," explains Schmalenberg.

Structuring conductive paths: In order to keep the heater as thin as possible, Webasto does not want to attach the conductors, but rather insert them directly into the thin metal layer on the surface. "When structuring, we want clean ablation and precise edges. To avoid the risk of product defects, there must be no melting of the material," says Schmalenberg.



"When it comes to copper welding, we rely exclusively on the green laser."

**JÖRN SCHMALENBERG**

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING, WEBASTO IN NEUBRANDENBURG



### Three solutions

Gas-tight welding: Webasto relies on a fast and powerful disk laser that works under atmospheric pressure without shielding gas. Schmalenberg says: "High laser power ensures a stable keyhole. The principle here is that more is better. Gas pockets don't even have time to form."

Precise contact for copper: The green laser light from the TruDisk Pulse 421 has a high degree of absorption in copper. Schmalenberg is delighted: "With the right pulse sequence, welding depths can be achieved with extreme repeatability - spatter-free and without any shielding gas" and adds: "We haven't had a single defect with several million components yet, and everything runs much more smoothly overall. When it comes to copper welding, we no longer use anything else. We rely exclusively on green, pulsed systems

Structuring conductive paths: Webasto uses a TruMicro ultrashort pulse laser to structure the conductive paths directly into the metal. "This involves maximum precision when structuring the material so that the laser does not penetrate too deeply into the layers underneath. The ultrashort pulse lasers transform the material directly from a solid to a gaseous state, making the desired flat product design possible in the first place," explains Schmalenberg.

## Implementation: Three times the power

"It is important for us to launch our new developments on the market as quickly as possible," says Schmalenberg. "That's why we are very happy that we can test the lasers from TRUMPF right away." The good partnership with the research institutes is also a factor. This enables Webasto to keep its products and production process at a consistently high level. "For this reason, in many cases only TRUMPF lasers come into question."



## Forecast

As a company manufacturing in the high-wage country of Germany, Webasto requires a high degree of automation with the most economical production technologies such as lasers. A high degree of innovation is also needed, for example through new laser technologies. This makes Webasto a highly coveted supplier worldwide. "You can be sure that almost none of the electric cars produced worldwide will roll off the production line without first-class electrical engineering components from European manufacturers like us."

## Find out more about our products



### Multifocus optics

TRUMPF has developed a new process for the gas-tight welding of cast aluminum components. The heart of the process is multifocus optics combined with BrightLine Weld technology. This divides the laser beam of a TruDisk laser with multi-core fiber between the ring and core and splits it into four individual spots. The targeted positioning of these spots in the weld pool creates a continuously open keyhole. This prevents the keyhole from collapsing and minimizes the formation of pores due to gas pockets.



[Zum Produkt](#)



### **TruDisk - High-performance solid-state laser**

The TruDisk is a powerful solid-state laser for the welding, cutting, and surface processing of metals. It is particularly impressive in situations that require high power and maximum beam quality. The newest generation of TruDisk lasers provides you with significant advantages due to its more compact installation area and increased robustness. Their intelligent inner workings with improved sensors make them ideal for future Industry 4.0 services such as condition monitoring. Thanks to its increased efficiency, new energy-efficient pulse function and intelligent energy management, the TruDisk is extremely cost-effective in any operating status.



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### **Micro-materials processing: maximum productivity**

The short and ultrashort pulse lasers from TRUMPF enable microprocessing with an optimal combination of quality, productivity, and profitability, with no limits in terms of industrial suitability. The unique pulse stability and power stability is achieved through the separation of pulse generation and pulse output. The patented control individually monitors each pulse, and keeps the power and pulse energy at exactly the right level. The picosecond lasers in the TruMicro Series 5000 impress users with extremely short pulses, high pulse energies of up to 500  $\mu$ J and excellent beam quality at average powers of up to 150 W. This ensures maximum productivity in micro-materials processing, without any noticeable heat influence. They are ideal for processing semiconductor materials, metals, dielectrics, plastics, and glass.



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