



(51) International Patent Classification:

B41J 2/005 (2006.01) *B41J 2/45* (2006.01)
B41M 5/025 (2006.01) *B41J 2/455* (2006.01)
B41M 5/03 (2006.01) *G03G 15/04* (2006.01)
B41J 2/447 (2006.01) *H01S 5/42* (2006.01)

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(21) International Application Number:

PCT/IB2018/055971

(22) International Filing Date:

08 August 2018 (08.08.2018)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

1712726.7 08 August 2017 (08.08.2017) GB

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ,

(54) Title: PRINTING SYSTEM AND WRITING MODULE THEREOF

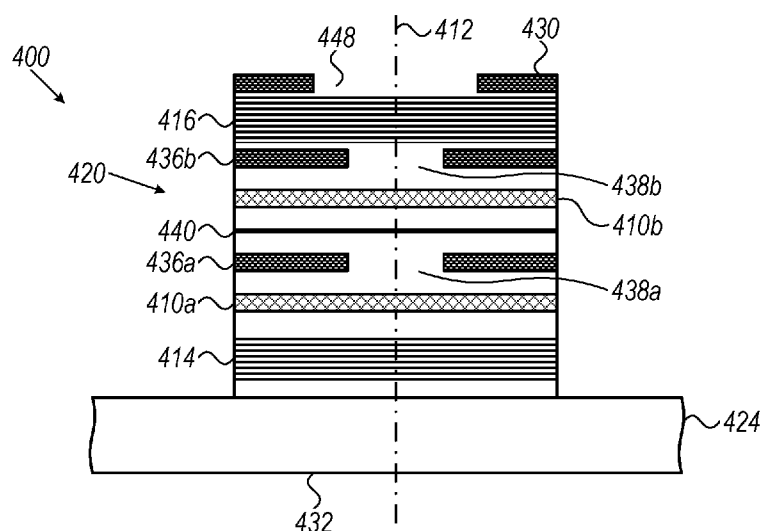


FIG. 7A

(57) Abstract: A printing system is disclosed which comprises a writing module, and a member having an imaging surface configured to carry a polymer and movable relative to the writing module. The writing module is configured to direct onto the imaging surface a plurality of individually controllable light beams that are spaced from one another in a direction transverse to the direction of movement of the imaging surface, incidence of a light beam on a spot on the imaging surface serving to soften or liquefy the polymer carried by the imaging surface at the spot. The polymer softened or liquefied at the spot can transfer to a substrate or serve as an adhesive on the imaging surface. The writing module comprises a plurality of integrated electronic modules each having an array of individually controllable light sources, each light source producing a respective one of the light beams. In the invention, each light source comprises at least two Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL) light-emitting semiconductor junctions connected in series with one another and configured to direct light onto the imaging surface at the same spot as one another.



UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*
- *of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))*

Published:

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

PRINTING SYSTEM AND WRITING MODULE THEREOF

This application claims Paris Convention priority from GB 1712726.7, filed 8 August 2017, the contents of which are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

FIELD

5 The present disclosure relates to a digital printing system having a writing module that includes a plurality of light sources and seeks to mitigate problems caused by heat generation by high power writing modules that use Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Lasers (VCSELs) as light sources.

BACKGROUND

10 Digital printing offers the capability of printing a desired item without the use of a physical template. In digital two-dimensional (2D) printing, an image, primarily stored in a digital storage, is transferred to the substrate via control of ink deposition to form the printed item thereon. The image transfer may be effected either directly onto the substrate or indirectly, to an intermediate medium such as a blanket, from which the image is transferred to the
15 substrate. In three-dimensional (3D) printing (assumed here to be “additive”) the printed object is generated layer after layer, each such layer being printed as a semi 2D print item on top of a previous layer (a semi 2D print item meaning a print item having a small, but not vanishing, thickness). In a recently disclosed printing technology, the process of transferring an image to ultimately form a printout on the substrate involves a step of radiating a structured light beam
20 on a target surface so as to form the desired image thereon. The target surface may be in some examples the printing substrate or an intermediate transfer member (sometimes termed a blanket), or any material found on such printing substrate or intermediate transfer member, which may be modified by such radiation.

 WO 2016/189512 to the same Applicant (hereinafter ‘512) discloses a printing apparatus
25 for printing a film made of a polymeric material onto a surface of a substrate. The printing apparatus comprises a movable transfer member having an imaging surface, which is configured to be coated, during operation, with a monolayer of particles comprising a thermoplastic polymer and when desired a coloring agent. According to some embodiments of
 ‘512, the printing apparatus further comprises an imaging device for projecting individually
30 controllable laser beams onto the imaging surface, as the imaging surface moves in a reference *X*-direction relative to the device. The imaging device includes a plurality of semiconductor

chips or dies having a plurality of laser beam emitting elements, mounted on a support in such a manner that, when activated continuously, the emitted laser beams trace across the imaging surface a set of parallel lines that extend in the *X*-direction, and are substantially uniformly spaced in the *Y*-direction. According to some embodiments of '512, the laser beam emitting elements are vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers (VCSELs or VCSEL elements), and the semiconductor chips are VCSEL chip arrays. The signals supplied to the semiconductor chips for the activation of one or more laser elements are synchronized with the movement of the transfer member, so as to allow a high-resolution image to be traced on the imaging surface by the emitted laser beams. During operation, selected regions of the coated imaging surface are exposed to laser beams of activated laser elements thereby rendering the particles within the selected regions tacky. By pressing the coated imaging surface and the surface of the substrate against one another, the tacky film formed on the selected regions of the imaging surface may be transferred to the surface of the substrate.

It is noted that current VCSEL technology is based mostly on gallium arsenide (GaAs) semiconductors (although exceptions exist), and a great percentage of commercially available VCSELs are correspondingly configured to radiate in the Infra-Red (IR) range. Hence, the terms "light" or "radiation" herein, when applied to light sources (*e.g.*, VCSELs), are meant to include all electromagnetic (EM) radiation capable of softening a polymer, even if such radiation is not in the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum. A material (*e.g.*, a thermoplastic polymer) exposed to such radiation is said to be irradiated or radiated.

The technology of laser diodes, and particularly VCSELs, is undergoing continuous progress, and currently dense arrays of high-power laser beam emitting elements on a single die are readily available. US 2016/0072258 discloses a projection apparatus for generating a high-resolution structured illumination pattern. The projection apparatus comprises an optical source including one or more VCSEL arrays, wherein each VCSEL array includes at least 5,000, but no more than 500,000 VCSEL devices each separated from an adjacent VCSEL device by a distance that is no more than 5 micrometer (μm). The projection apparatus is configured to generate a desired one or more high resolution structured illumination patterns, wherein each VCSEL array has an area proportional to the size of the VCSEL array. The projection apparatus further comprises a projection device including at least one optical element to magnify and project the desired one or more illumination pattern on to an area distal to the optical source.

SUMMARY

According to an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a printing system as hereinafter set forth in Claim 1 of the appended claims.

Embodiments of the invention described herein are concerned with electric current
5 mitigation and heat mitigation in writing modules that use VCSELs as light sources.

When a digital printing process includes a step of using radiation to directly modify the physical properties of a polymeric material on an imaging surface, a considerable amount of energy is typically involved in the step whether the radiated material modified in the process (*e.g.*, softened or liquified) is to further transfer to a printing substrate or already coating it. As
10 an illustrative non-limiting example, softening or liquefying an initially solid layer of polymer may be considered. In such a case, a region covered with a solid layer of the polymer, including for instance a layer formed by particles of the polymer, may be radiated to modify the polymer and/or particles thereof to form a tacky and/or liquid ink, for transferring the softened or liquified material onto the printing substrate. It may be assumed that a transfer member carrying
15 the layer of polymer is displaced along an *X* direction while a plurality of light sources distributed along the *Y* direction are employed to radiate the required energy.

Assuming a polymer having a volumetric heat capacity of about 10^{-12} J/ μm^3 °C (here *J* stands for Joule, μm stands for micrometers and °C stands for degrees Celsius), and a layer thickness of about $2\mu\text{m}$, and further assuming that the printing is done with a hypothetical
20 square pixel having edges of $50\mu\text{m}$ and at a printing speed of 1m/sec, then to raise the temperature of the polymer by 100°C , each pixel requires about 10mW of power (the actual energy spent on one pixel being the power multiplied by the time duration of the pixel). Assuming further an energy transfer efficiency of about 20% for the ratio between the energy used for modifying the material and the energy radiated from the source, then 50mW of radiated
25 power is required at the light source for every $50\mu\text{m}$ width stripe of printed substrate across the *Y* direction – corresponding to a radiated power density of about $20\text{MW}/\text{m}^2$ from the light source.

If VCSELs are used for the light sources, the VCSELs being distributed along the *Y* direction so that each VCSEL is associated with a single stripe of pixels (the stripe extending
30 along the *X* direction), then the electric power consumed by each VCSEL is determined by the VCSEL's radiation efficiency (also termed power conversion efficiency). For illustrative

purposes, supposing that the VCSELs radiation efficiency is about 30%, then 150mW of power should be driven to each VCSEL in order to achieve aforesaid exemplary radiated power.

It will be appreciated by the person skilled in the art that the electric power that should preferably be supplied to each light source of a printing system in practice may differ from the illustrative exemplary values given above, which depend on the specific assumptions made above. For instance: the delivered electric power varies linearly with the specific energy required to modify the material to be transferred (*e.g.*, the volumetric heat capacity of the material), and with the volume of the material on a unit area (*e.g.*, the thickness of the material layer); it is further linearly dependent on the printing speed of the printing system; and the delivered power is inversely proportional to the transfer efficiency of radiation energy to heat of the modified material, and to the radiation efficiency of the light source (*e.g.*, the radiation efficiency of the VCSEL). Thus, it may be envisaged that printing systems using the principles described hereinabove may use light sources radiating at a lower or higher power density than that stated above – *e.g.*, at 30 or 40 or 50MW/m² or even at 70 or 100 or 200 or even 400MW/m² (the last exemplary value being valid if printing is done, for example, at a printing speed of 5m/sec, a pixel width of 25µm, the volumetric heat capacity of the polymer is double and the transfer efficiency is half of the values assumed above).

Delivering and consuming such power at such spatial density poses several barriers on actual implementation of a printing system, as is detailed and explained below. Such barriers may be associated specifically with the heat generated by the light sources and their driving electric circuitry; the electric current density required to drive the light sources; and the switching rate of the light sources. The switching rate, in turn, draws constraints on the driving electronic circuitry itself, the heat dissipated therewith and the physical distance over which the driving signals may be conducted between the driving circuitry and the light sources. It should be noted in this regard that the switching rate discussed above is linearly dependent on the printing speed of the printing system, and inversely proportional to the pixel dimension. In the illustrative example given above, a pixel size / length of 50µm and a printing speed of 1m/sec implies a switching rate of about 20kHz, which generally requires driving circuitry having a bandwidth greater by an order of magnitude namely of roughly 200kHz. It is noted that a smaller pixel size or a higher printing speed may respectively require a higher switching rate, such as 40kHz or 80kHz or 150kHz or even about 300kHz, in a printing system having a pixel size of about 25µm and a printing speed of 8m/sec.

Contemporary VCSEL technology is based primarily on p-doped and n-doped GaAs junctions (possibly with InGaAs quantum wells defined between AlGaAs confinement walls within the active region). The potential barrier of a GaAs junction is about 1.2V, and accordingly the typical lasing operational voltage drop on a GaAs junction is in the range of 1.2 – 4V. For example, a commercial single-mode VCSEL may provide about 100mW of output light at an operating voltage of about 3V and an operating current of about 300mA. It should be noted that the resulting efficiency of about 10% is typical to the relatively-high current implied working point, because power conversion efficiency in VCSELs tends to decrease when the current increases beyond an optimum level. Such a working point is therefore far less than optimal for several reasons: first, the relatively-low efficiency implies a relatively-high heat generation during operation – about 1W of heat generated by each VCSEL during the generation of 100mW of light. The person skilled in the art will appreciate that such heat must be removed from the surroundings of the VCSELs, to prevent intolerable temperature rise thereof. Second, driving 300mA of current to a multitude of VCSELs that are distributed along the *Y* direction at spacings of, for example, about 50 μ m as above assumed implies very high current densities in the conductors leading to the VCSELs. Such current densities may add a considerable amount of heat generation (to the heat generated by the VCSELs themselves) in the immediate surroundings of the VCSELs, thereby adding more difficulty to the heat rejection problem and/or may require a complex configuration of conductors for conducting the current, such as conductors arranged in several layers. And third, switching the VCSELs requires high-current, high-rate drivers which in turn require power switches in the output stage of the driver, meaning relatively large components that require relatively large mounting area. Since mounting surface near the VCSELs is at a premium, a demand for large mounting area implies that at least some of the driving electricity is mounted distantly to the VCSELs, which require, in turn, relatively long conducting lines between the driving electricity and the VCSELs. Clearly, long conducting lines carrying high current densities at high switching rates affect negatively at least the quality of the driving signals, namely limit the signals bandwidth, and also contribute to increase the electrical resistance of the conducting lines between the drivers and the VCSELs, thereby increasing heat generation near the VCSELs.

More detailed explanations of the constraints and limitations imposed by the combined requirements as detailed above on the overall electrical and physical configuration of the VCSELs and the driving electronics in such a printing system are provided in the Detailed Description.

With a view to reducing the current requirement of the light sources, each light source in the present invention is formed as a cascade of at least two Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL) light-emitting semiconductor junctions connected in series with one another and configured to emit light along a common axis so as to direct a single beam onto the imaging surface.

In order to provide improved heat management, in an embodiment of the invention, the integrated electronic modules are arranged in two rows that are spaced from one another in the *X*-direction, the system further comprising two or more separate packages containing electronic driver circuitry to provide electrical power to the integrated electronic modules, wherein integrated electronic modules that are spaced from one another in the *X*-direction are connected to be powered by different ones of the packages. Advantageously, such arrangement also provides relatively more space for the electrical connectors leading to the individual VCSEL elements.

The electronic driver circuitry may suitably be electrically connected to the integrated electronic modules by conductors on a flexible circuit board. Furthermore, the integrated electronic modules and said electronic packages of said electronic circuitry may be thermally coupled to a common heatsink.

The selectively irradiated polymer (or particles thereof) transferred, in one embodiment, from an imaging surface to a printing substrate (*e.g.*, as thin film dots) can be referred to as the printing material. While in most printing systems, the polymer in itself provides the desired printing effect (*e.g.*, a visual effect, the polymer optionally including a coloring agent), the polymer can alternatively constitute only part of the printing effect. For instance, the polymer transferred to the printing substrate may serve as an adhesive to a distinct printing material (*e.g.*, embellishment particles made of solid polymeric materials – for instance, thermoplastic or thermoset plastic polymers – or made of non-polymeric materials, such as metals, alloys, glasses or ceramics). The embellishment particles, serving as printing material subsequently applied in such embodiments (*e.g.*, being deposited at an embellishment station on the adhesive formed by the polymer rendered tacky), can have any desired shape. By way of non-limiting examples, the embellishment particles may have a globular shape, a rod-like shape, a flake-like shape or any irregular shape that may suitably adhere to the tacky adhesive layer formed by the radiated polymer. Such printing material can be readily selected according to the desired printing effect, and for instance metallic flakes can be appropriate if the desired effect involves a metal appearance.

It is noted that according to some further additional printing processes, selective formation of printing material on the substrate may be effected by the imaging module directly targeting the substrate, rather than an intermediate transfer member coated with a transferrable polymer. For instance, selective radiation may be employed according to the principles described above to modify (*e.g.*, to “activate”) selective regions on an imaging surface residing on the substrate, so that the printing material (*e.g.*, embellishment particles) may be glued onto the substrate in the modified regions able to serve as adhesive. The use of polymer selectively exposed to radiation on either type of imaging surface for the transfer and/or formation of an adhesive layer for a subsequently applied printing material is described in more details in co-pending application GB 1809302.1 to the same Applicant, filed on June 6, 2018.

While adhesives activatable on the substrate may share similar physical and/or chemical properties with the polymers transferrable from an intermediate member, they need not necessarily be the same. For instance, while transferable polymers or particles thereof are generally thermoplastic polymers, the activatable adhesives can additionally be alternatively made of thermoset polymers, as long as their glass transition temperature (*T_g*) is above ambient temperature (*e.g.*, having a *T_g* of 25°C or more, 35°C or more, or 45°C or more). Thus, in view of the various embodiments in which an imaging module according to the present teachings can serve to produce a desired printing effect, the term “polymer” or “polymer particles” refer to any material or materials that are intended to be selectively modified by the radiation as described above for allowing selective formation on the substrate of a printing material during the printing process, including by transfer of the radiated polymer thereto. A suitable polymer, which can be selectively modified by radiation using an imaging device according to the present teachings, can either absorb the radiation by itself (*e.g.*, using a radiation absorbing polymer and/or or a polymer containing *inter alia* a radiation absorbing agent), or be softened by radiation absorbed by its underlying support (*e.g.*, the imaging surface being an intermediate transfer member or a printing substrate) or by a combination of both.

The polymer particles can either be formed wholly of a polymer or can be particles that only have a polymer coating. When the polymer particles by themselves provide the printing effect, the particles typically including coloring agents such as dyes or pigments, the polymer can be viewed as a printing ink or said to serve as an ink. This does not rule out the presence of coloring agents in polymer particles serving alternative purposes, such as for overcoatings (*e.g.*, as applied to afford protection of printed matter) or even for adhesives.

While the invention is illustrated in the present description for a visually detectable printing effect (*e.g.*, the printing material forming visual content of text and/or images typically under visible light), this should not be construed as limiting. The desired printing effects can alternatively and additionally include a tactile effect (detectable by touch feel of the printing material), an olfactory effect (*e.g.*, the printing material or the printing ink including a scent) or any other functional effect (*e.g.*, using anti-counterfeiting inks, luminescent inks, electrically conductive inks, and any such functional inks readily appreciated by the skilled person).

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a printing method as hereinafter set forth in Claim 16 of the appended claims.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Some embodiments of the disclosure will now be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying figures. The description, together with the figures, makes apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art how some embodiments of the disclosure may be practiced. The figures are for the purpose of illustrative discussion and no attempt is made to show structural details of an embodiment in more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the disclosure. For the sake of clarity and convenience of presentation, some objects depicted in the figures are not necessarily shown to scale.

In the Figures:

FIG. 1A schematically depicts an embodiment of a printing system according to the teachings herein;

FIG. 1B schematically depicts a printing system having a different architecture from that of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 1C schematically depicts a further embodiment of a printing system;

FIG. 2A schematically depicts a bottom view of an exemplary embodiment of a writing module comprising several integrated electronic modules, each constructed as an electronic die comprising an array of light sources;

FIG. 2B schematically depicts a detailed view of a portion of a sub-mount, showing arrays of pads corresponding to the arrays of light sources of FIG. 2A, and electrical conductors thereto;

FIG. 3A depicts schematically an embodiment of a writing module in a perspective view;

FIG. 3B depicts schematically the writing module of FIG. 3A in side view;

FIG. 3C schematically depicts an embodiment of a double flex circuit of the writing modules of FIGs. 3A and 3B;

FIG. 3D schematically depicts an exemplary embodiment of a writing module wherein the sub-mount and the electronic boards are assembled onto the heatsink so as to align along a common plane;

FIG. 4A schematically depicts a block diagram of an embodiment of a driving module, configured to electrically associate to a multitude of light sources comprising light emitting diodes for the individual activation thereof;

FIG. 4B depicts schematically a particular implementation of a current driving stage of the VCSEL driving module of FIG. 4A, configured to drive current suitable for activating some embodiments of a GaAs VCSEL-based light source;

FIG. 5A illustrates spot profiles of the power of seven light spots arranged along the Y axis, and a combined profile representing the light sources' total power distribution, compared to a threshold value h ;

FIG. 5B illustrates individual spot profiles and a combined profile of the power of seven light spots as in the example of FIG. 5A, wherein one of the light sources is inoperative;

FIG. 5C illustrates spot profiles of the light sources of FIG. 5B, wherein the light sources on both sides of the inoperative light source produce double the power so that a combined profile exceeds the threshold h ;

FIG. 5D illustrates spot profiles of seven light sources wherein the spot profile on the right-hand side has half the intensity so that a combined profile crosses the threshold h over a shorter distance, compared to the illustration of FIG. 5A;

FIG. 6A depicts a portion of an array of light sources each comprising a cluster of VCSELs disposed adjacently to one another and electrically connected to one another in serial;

FIG. 6B schematically depicts some different exemplary embodiments of the light sources of FIG. 6A, comprising clusters VCSELs;

FIG. 6C depicts schematically a side view of two clusters of VCSELs, and light beams generated by the VCSELs;

FIG. 6D schematically depicts an equivalent electrical circuit of a cluster of VCSELs electrically connected in series;

FIG. 6E schematically depicts a cross-section view of two VCSELs connected in serial in a two-VCSELs cluster;

5 FIG. 7A depicts in a cross-section view a structure of a cascade VCSEL;

FIG. 7B depicts schematically an equivalent circuit of the cascade VCSEL of FIG. 7A; and

FIG. 7C schematically depicts a portion of an integrated electronic module, comprising an array of cascade VCSELs according to the teachings herein.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

There is described below a printing system comprising a movable member configured for carrying on an imaging surface thereof a polymer (*e.g.*, capable of forming a printing ink, an overcoat or an adhesive), while displacing at a velocity v along an X -direction of an X - Y plane. The printing system further comprises a writing module configured for producing a multitude
15 of light spots arranged in an ordered pattern on the X - Y plane, the writing module capable of outputting a multitude of parallel light beams (*e.g.*, spaced from one another in the Y -direction). The writing module comprises individually controllable light sources disposed in groups on several integrated electronic modules and arranged in an ordered pattern corresponding to the pattern of the light spots. Each light source comprises at least two light-emitting semiconductor
20 junctions electrically connected in series and arranged in one or more VCSELs. The VCSELs of each light source are spatially arranged and optically configured to produce, when activated, a single light spot on the X - Y plane. The writing module further comprises electronic circuitry deployed on two or more electronic chips, the circuitry being electrically associated with the light sources and configured to individually activate and deactivate the light sources.

25 The writing modules and *inter alia* their associated electronic modules, circuitries and assembly form a station of the printing system which can be referred to as a writing station, which may optionally further include an optical system. The printing system may further comprise at least one of the following: (a) a coating station, where polymer can be applied to the imaging surface, optionally in the form of polymer particles, and further optionally in the
30 form of a monolayer; (b) a transfer station or impression station, where radiated polymer can be transferred from the imaging surface to a printing substrate; (c) an embellishment station,

where embellishing particles can be applied to radiated polymer; (d) a conveyer for delivering the printing substrate at least to the writing station; and (e) a finishing station, where the printing substrate carrying *inter alia* the radiated polymer is further processed (as conventional in the printing industry).

5 The principles, uses and implementations of the teachings herein may be better understood with reference to the accompanying description and figures. Upon perusal of the description and figures present herein, one skilled in the art is able to implement the disclosure without undue effort or experimentation.

An Exemplary Printing System

10 **Figure 1A** schematically depicts an embodiment of a printing system **10** according to the teachings herein. Printing system **10** is configured to print on a substrate, *e.g.*, sheets of paper, with up to four layers which may represent inks of different printing colors such as cyan, magenta, yellow and black (CMYK) inks, or coating materials such as lacquers. Printing system **10** comprises four transfer or impression stations **12**, denoted specifically **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and
15 **12d**, each impression station being configured to print one of the up to four layers. Impression stations **12** are arranged around an impression cylinder **14**, configured to revolve around a cylinder axis **16** according to the direction denoted by arrow **18**. The impression stations **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12d** and the elements associated therewith are substantially identical to one another. Consequently, in the explanation hereinbelow the extensions “**a**”, “**b**”, “**c**” or “**d**” are
20 generally omitted from the respective numerals of impression stations **12** and the associated elements, when the description pertains to an element in any or all the impression stations. When the description relates explicitly to a specific impression station or to a specific associated element (*e.g.*, relating specifically to impression station **12b**, rather than relating generally to impression stations **12**), then the specific extension is included. It should be understood that the
25 number of four impression stations and hence four colors is entirely arbitrary and provided only for illustrative purpose, whereas the printing system may incorporate any number of one or more impression stations **12**, being capable of printing correspondingly one or more layers (*e.g.*, colors).

Each impression station **12** includes a movable transfer member **20** having an imaging
30 surface **22** on an external surface thereof. Transfer member **20** is formed as a drum, being configured to revolve around a drum axis **24** along the direction denoted by arrow **26** (only axis **24a** and arrow **26a** are explicitly indicated in the figure). Each impression station **12** is further associated with a coating system **30**, configured to coat the transfer member **20** on the imaging

surface **22** with thermoplastic polymer particles that may serve as an overcoat to printed matter (e.g., a lacquer), as an adhesive (for example to enable a metallization coating to be subsequently adhered to a substrate upon which it would transfer) or as a printing material in itself (e.g., the polymer further including a coloring agent, also referred to as a pigmented polymer serving as an ink). The polymeric material coating the transfer member may be selectively transferred to the substrate only after being modified by radiation as explained and detailed below. According to some embodiments, the coating on the imaging surface is uniform, namely the imaging surface **22** is coated by the coating system **30** with a uniform layer of polymer. According to some embodiments, the polymer may be a substantially uniform particle layer, for example consisting of a monolayer of nanometric or microscopic particles (e.g., of size between about 100nm and 10µm) covering the imaging surface. By substantially uniform it is meant that the layer is uniform on a macroscopic scale that may be in the range between the size of a sheet of substrate (or the printing format width), and the dimension of a pixel of the printing system **10**, but may not be uniform on a microscopic scale smaller than a pixel size (but larger than atomic scale). According to some embodiments, the polymer is solid and it can be modified by irradiation, e.g., to be tacky or to be jelly or to be liquid, thereby rendering the modified material suitable for transfer to the substrate. Suitable polymers comprise thermoplastic polymers and may further include a desired coloring agent.

While polymers in tacky state are generally preferred, as dots formed therefrom typically remains above the surface of the printing substrate, polymers rendered more liquid by exposure to the radiation may also be suitable. The terms “tacky” and “sufficiently tacky” as used herein are not intended to mean that the irradiated spots of polymer on the imaging surface are necessarily tacky to the touch but only that the polymer in these selected regions is softened sufficiently to enable its adhesion to the surface of a substrate when pressed against it in the transfer station or to enable the adhesion of embellishment particles to its surface at an embellishment station.

Each impression station **12** further includes a writing module **40**, configured to controllably and selectively radiate energy onto selected regions of the imaging surface **22** of the transfer member **20**, thereby modifying the polymer on the radiated, selected regions, to permit transfer to the substrate.

During operation, the coating system coats the imaging surface of the transfer member which moves (continuously or quasi-continuously, as in continuous back-and-forth motion, or intermittently) relative to the coating system.

A coated portion of the imaging surface is displaced due to the transfer member's movement – *e.g.*, the drum's continuous rotation – into a position aligned with the writing module, wherein a selected region of the coated portion of the imaging surface, selectively and synchronously with the displacement of the imaging surface, is radiated by the writing module to soften the polymer thereon (*e.g.*, rendering it sufficiently tacky to transfer to a substrate). It should be noted that the modification of the polymer need not necessarily be direct and may be indirect. For example, the radiated energy may, in some embodiments, be absorbed by the polymer, thereby modifying the polymer directly. In other embodiments, the radiation may be mostly absorbed by the imaging surface on which the polymer is disposed, or by underneath layers of the transfer member, the heat thereafter propagating towards the imaging surface, whereupon the polymer is then heated “indirectly”. Whether the polymer is modified by the radiation “directly” or “indirectly” may have considerable consequence on the energy conversion efficiency (indirect modification typically involving lower efficiency). Thus, when indirect heating is involved, the radiation may be absorbed in part or completely by a thin layer of the transfer member adjacent to the imaging surface, thereby heating the imaging surface – and the polymer thereon – in well-defined regions. The low or even vanishing thickness of the thin layer of the transfer member in which the radiation may be absorbed ensures that the borders of the radiated regions on the imaging surface may not be unduly modified due to heat diffusion along the transfer member.

Following radiation, the portion of the transfer member subjected to the selective activation of the writing module further moves so that the radiated region reaches a nip **46** of the impression station **12**. It should be understood that Figure 1A (as well as Figures 1B and 1C described below) depicts schematically a side view of printing system **10**, hence the nip **46** is the line of contact between the transfer member and the impression cylinder, extending generally in parallel to the cylinder axis of rotation **16**. For simplifying the explanation hereinbelow, a local (Cartesian) coordinate system is defined so that the *X-Y* plane is tangential to the imaging surface, wherein the *X* axis (or *X* direction) coincides with the local direction of motion of the transfer member, the *Y* axis (or *Y* direction) is parallel to the nip **46**, and the *Z* axis is directed perpendicular to the imaging surface. It should be noted that while the embodiment illustrated in the figure relates to a printing system in which the substrate is in movement with respect to the writing modules and their respective impression stations, which can be seen as “print heads” of traditional printing systems, any other arrangement causing a relative motion between the “print head” able to form an image and the substrate upon which

the image can be formed is equally feasible. For instance, the impression station can be capable of moving over a platform stationary in the X and Y coordinates upon which the substrate can be positioned. The cylinder of the impression station can have the width or length of the substrate to be printed upon, its movement with respect to the platform allowing to from the
5 desired print out in one pass. Alternatively, the cylinder of the impression station can be shorter / narrower than the area of the substrate to be printed, in which case the impression station can be moved in swath in the X and Y directions so as to cover the entire printable area of the substrate in multiple passes.

The length of the line of contact represented by nip **46** is related to the printing format
10 namely the width of the substrate – which may be a continuous web or in the form of separate sheets. The printing format in printing system **10** may be adapted to the width of the substrate to be printed in the machine and can be in the range between a few centimeters and a few meters. In other words, printing system **10** may be configured to print substrates at a maximum size of a few cm such as business cards or envelopes; or a few tens of cm, for example be about 20cm
15 as the width of standard A4 or Letter pages; or be about 1 meter, being configured to print on A0 (or B0 or C0) size substrates; or even be as large as a few meters, *e.g.*, about 5 meters, thereby being suitable for large format printing *e.g.*, street posters or large-size packages.

Synchronously with the displacement of the transfer member, a substrate **50** may be fed into printing system **10**, and carried onto impression cylinder **14**. Substrate **50** may be made of
20 a suitable material such as paper, cardboard, plastic, fabric *etc.* The substrate may be fed to printing system **10** in a continuous form in some embodiments, and in some embodiments in a form of discrete sheets. The substrate may be carried on impression cylinder **14** to nip **46**, where the transfer member and the substrate are pressed to one another, thereby effecting the transfer of polymer in the radiated regions from the imaging surface to the substrate. Following the
25 transfer of polymer from such selected regions on the imaging surface to the substrate, the selected regions on the imaging surface are devoid of polymer particles. The continued motion of transfer member **20** (*e.g.*, the continued rotation of the drum) carries the imaging surface including the depleted regions again below the coating system **30**, where these regions are replenished with polymer particles to form again a uniform or a substantially uniform layer on
30 the transfer member.

The feeding of the substrate **50** towards nip **46** is synchronous with the displacement of the imaging surface **22** in that the substrate and the transfer member **20** move together, namely there is no relative displacement between the substrate and the transfer member at the nip. The

feeding of the substrate towards nip **46** and the displacement of the imaging surface are synchronous also in that a location of the substrate on the impression cylinder and a location of a specific radiated, modified region on the imaging surface are aligned so that the polymer on the radiated region is transferred to an accurately pre-defined region on the substrate. Thus, the
5 displacements of transfer members **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12d** are all synchronous with the advancement of the substrate from one impression station to a next impression station – being typically linked with the rotation of impression cylinder **14** – and hence are all mutually synchronous with one another. Consequently, the printing on the substrate in impression station **12d** is accurately aligned with the printing on the substrate in impression stations **12c** and **12b**
10 and in impression station **12a**, thereby enabling co-aligned printing of pixels of, *e.g.*, 4 colors such as CMYK or any other basic color combination, to create a desired hue on the substrate.

Figure 1B depicts schematically an alternative embodiment of a printing system **70**. Printing system **70** differs from printing system **10** in that printing system **70** lacks a single impression cylinder around which the impression stations are arranged and around which the substrate is carried. Instead, printing system **70** comprises a number of impression cylinders
15 **74a**, **74b** and **74c** in correspondence with the number of impression stations **72a**, **72b** and **72c** arranged along a substrate carrier **76**. In the embodiment illustrated in the figure, where the substrate carrier is planar in the segment in which the impression stations and respective impression cylinders are positioned, printing system **70** may be suitable for printing on rigid or
20 semi-rigid planar substrates.

A different printing process may be employed by a variation of the embodiment of printing system **70**, wherein, for example, the writing modules **40** are directed towards the substrate carrier **76** to modify the substrate **50** itself or some material coating the top surface of the substrate. For example, the substrate may be coated by glue which may be selectively
25 activated (*e.g.*, heated up to become sticky in selective regions) by the radiation of the writing modules **40**. Hence, when the substrate is pressed to the transfer member at the nip, the printing material may be transferred from the transfer member only to the selectively-radiated regions on the substrate. As in previous alternatives, the polymer serving as adhesive in the present embodiment, can be either capable of directly absorbing the radiation, or be indirectly softened
30 by heat transferred from a radiation absorbing printing substrate underneath, or be rendered sufficiently tacky to attach a subsequently applied printing material by a combination of both mechanisms.

Figure 1C depicts schematically a further embodiment of a printing system **80**. Printing system **80** differs from printing system **10** in that a writing module **82** is positioned, aligned and configured to radiate a back surface **84** of a transfer member **86**, the back surface **84** being opposite to an imaging surface **88** coated with the polymer. In the example depicted in Figure 1C, the writing module is positioned inside a drum **90**, radiating onto an inner surface of the drum, whereas the polymer is disposed on the imaging surface on the outer surface of the drum. According to some embodiments, the transfer member **86** or portions thereof and/or the drum **90** or portions thereof, are transparent to the radiation of the writing module **82**. Thus, the radiation may more effectively reach the polymer or be absorbed in the transfer member near the imaging surface on which the polymer is disposed, to indirectly affect the polymer and modify the same substantially at the nip where the polymer transfers to the substrate. For example, the transfer member may be transparent throughout its entire cross-section or at least throughout most of its cross section to such radiation, enabling radiation from the writing module to be absorbed by the polymer to heat up the polymer (*e.g.*, rendering it suitably tacky for transfer). According to some embodiments, the drum and transfer member may be configured so that the radiation may be absorbed in part or completely by a thin layer of the transfer member adjacent to the imaging surface, thereby minimizing or preventing heat diffusion along the transfer member while heating the polymer, as described above. Thus, in printing system **80** the polymer may be modified by the radiation – *e.g.*, may be softened or liquified – at a nip **92** or very close to the nip **92** between the impression cylinder **14** and the transfer member **86**. Exemplary printing systems wherein imaging devices and writing modules according to the present teachings can serve to selectively radiate the back surface of a transfer member coated with polymer on the imaging surface are further detailed in WO 2018/100412 and WO 2018/100528, all foregoing applications to the same Applicant having published on 7 June 2018.

In the printing process described herein it is desirable for the irradiation of the polymer by the writing module to be done along a region at a well-defined distance from the nip. Such well-defined distance may be zero or very close to zero as is exemplified in printing system **80**, or may be substantially different from zero, as is exemplified in printing systems **10** and **70**. In other words, it is desirable in some embodiments that the radiation be performed across the transfer member along a region which generally extends parallel to the nip and is as narrow as possible. A well-defined distance between the irradiation region on the transfer member and the nip means a well-defined time gap between the imaging step and the impression step,

because the steps of coating, imaging and impression are advantageously performed while the transfer member moves. Conversely, a wide region over which the transfer member is irradiated, namely distributed distances (across the transfer member) between the irradiation locations and the nip, implies a wide range of time gaps between the irradiation event and the impression event. In some embodiments, the modification of the polymer is temporary and time dependent – for example when irradiation softens or liquifies the polymer by heat – and therefore a wide distribution of time gaps between irradiation and impression might cause irregular print quality. It is therefore concluded that irradiation of the transfer member is advantageously performed along a region across the transfer member which is as narrow as possible, generally implying that the light sources should preferably be assembled along an elongated region in one direction parallel to the nip (in the *Y*-direction) and be as tightly packed as possible along a perpendicular direction (along the motion of the transfer member in the *X*-direction).

Writing Module

The writing module comprises a multitude of individually controllable light sources arranged in an ordered pattern and configured to produce parallel light beams. In some embodiments (generally, wherein the light beams are characterized by relatively large divergence angles) the writing module may further comprise an optical system, generally comprising a multitude of lenses, configured to focus the light beams so as to image the light sources (or focus the light beams) onto the imaging surface of the transfer member of the printing system.

Figure 2A schematically depicts side of a writing module **100** that faces the imaging surface. Writing module **100** may exemplify some embodiments of writing modules **40** and **82** depicted in Figures 1A-1C. Writing module **100** comprises several integrated electronic modules **110** (designated specifically **110a**, **110b** *etc.*), each constructed as an electronic die or chip and comprising an array **112** of light sources **120**. Integrated electronic modules **110** are mounted, directly or indirectly, on a heatsink or a cooler (not depicted in this figure), configured to remove excess heat from the integrated electronic modules **110** during operation, as is explained in detail further below. The surface of integrated electronic modules **110** that faces the heatsink is termed herein the rear surface (or rear side) of the module, whereas the other surface (which is viewed in the figure) is identified herein as the front side or the light-emitting side.

Integrated electronic modules **110** are VCSEL dies, as detailed further below. Each array **112** comprises rows **114** and columns **116**, and is arranged to be skewed so that the rows **114** are parallel to the Y direction and the columns **116** are tilted at an angle θ relative to the X direction. The angle θ is determined so that the locations of the light sources **120** along the Y direction are equally spaced, namely the projection on the Y axis of the locations of the light sources **120** in each array form an equally spaced grid. In the embodiment of Figure 2A, arrays **112** are similar to one another, each having an equal number, five, of rows and columns. It should be understood that other embodiments are contemplated, including embodiments having arrays with rows perpendicular to the columns and both rows and columns are tilted at an angle to the X - Y axes; or embodiments having non-identical arrays, or arrays with a number of rows and columns different from five, or arrays with a number of rows different from the number of columns. It is further noted that integrated electronic modules **110** may comprise additional light sources (not depicted here) to the light sources in the arrays **112**. Such additional light sources may be employed as redundancy, or spare, to bridge gaps in the grid of light spots along the Y direction due to, *e.g.*, failed light sources within the array, or due to *e.g.*, minor dislocations (*e.g.*, resulting from misplacement) of one integrated electronic module **110** relative to another during assembly.

The arrays **112** are arranged in the illustrative figure along two lines **118a** and **118b**, the lines extending parallel to the Y direction, and being spaced apart from one another along the X direction. The arrays are arranged along the lines **118a** and **118b** in a staggered arrangement so that neighboring arrays along the Y direction are positioned on different lines alternately. In other words, the arrays neighboring (along the Y direction) an array on line **118a** are located on line **118b**, and conversely, arrays neighboring an array on line **118b** are on line **118a**.

Writing module **100** further comprises an optical system **128** configured to focus the light beams of light sources **120** onto an imaging surface (*e.g.*, imaging surface **22** or **88** as respectively exemplified in Figures 1A and 1C – the imaging surface is not depicted in Figure 2A). According to some embodiments, optical system **128** is configured to image light sources **120** onto imaging surface **22**. According to some embodiments, optical system **128** comprises lenses **130** each lens **130** being associated with one array **112** of light sources. An optical system comprising micro-lenses wherein each lens is associated with one light source, and preferably manufactured together with the light source, is also contemplated. Additionally, or alternatively, according to some embodiments an optical system may comprise optics (*e.g.*,

lenses), so that a single lens may image a group of VCSEL dies onto the imaging surface, and the adjacent lenses are lined up in the *Y* direction.

According to some embodiments, the lenses **130** comprise Gradient Index (GRIN) lenses. GRIN lenses are preferred compared to spherical lenses, because GRIN lenses, which are constructed as elongated rods **132** extending along the *Z* axis, may be self-aligned during assembly as is described herein below. In the figure, a bottom view of the rods **132** is presented. According to some embodiments rods **132** are of identical diameter and are arranged (in the *X-Y* plane) in a close-packed arrangement in two rods lines **134a** and **134b**, corresponding to lines **118a** and **118b**, respectively. In such an arrangement, the rods **132** are self-aligned (in the *Z* direction) parallel to one another, hence the light beams focused by different rods are also aligned substantially parallel to one another.

It is noted that arrays **112** are spaced apart along the lines **118a** and **118b**, in 1-to-1 correspondence to the positions of rods **132** along the rods lines **134a** and **134b**, respectively. In other words, the arrays are located so that the light beams produced by each array may be focused by one GRIN rod **132** (onto imaging surface **22**). If arrays **112** are identical to one another, then the distance between corresponding points of neighboring arrays along any of the lines (**118a** or **118b**) is equal to the diameter of rods **132**.

The magnification of optical system **128** may be +1 or -1 or any other number, preferably having an absolute value smaller than 2, still preferably being relatively close to 1. If the magnification is +1 or -1, then the light beams of each array generate an array of spots on imaging surface **22**, substantially identical with the array **112**. Thus, when the magnification of optical system **128** is +1 or -1, the arrays **112** are spaced apart along the lines **118a** and **118b**, so that the locations along the *Y* direction of the light sources of two neighboring arrays are equally spaced. In other words, the distance, along the *Y* direction, of *e.g.*, a left-most light source on an array on line **118a** and a right-most light source on a neighboring array on line **118b**, is equal to the distance between two locations along the *Y* direction of neighboring light sources in a same array.

According to some embodiments, the absolute value of the magnification of optical system **128** may be different from 1, namely either higher or lower than 1, and consequently an imaged array of light spots on the imaging surface is larger or smaller than the corresponding array **112**, respectively. Thus, for example, if the magnification is larger than 1, then each array's image is magnified through optical system **128**, hence to obtain on the imaging surface an equally-spaced grid of light spots along the *Y* direction, neighboring arrays should have a

gap between their closest light sources, which is larger than the gap along the *Y* direction between neighboring light sources on a same array. It will be appreciated by the person skilled in the art that the spacing along the *Y* direction of light sources on a specific die in such a case need be smaller than the intended spacing between the imaged light spots (which relates to the address resolution of the printing system). And *vice versa* – if the absolute value of the magnification is smaller than 1, then each array's image is shrunk through optical system **128**, hence to obtain an equally-spaced grid of light spots along the *Y* direction, neighboring arrays should partially overlap along the *Y* direction.

It is yet further noted that a magnification of +1 by the optical system **128** (and positive magnification in general), is preferred in some embodiments. If the magnification is positive, a dislocation of a lens relative to the related array may be compensated, at least partially, by the lens, in that the dislocation of the resulting light spots on imaging surface **22** is diminished. In comparison, in a case of a negative magnification, such a misalignment of a lens may be magnified so that the dislocation of the resulting light spots on imaging surface **22** is enhanced.

Embodiments of writing module **100** may comprise integrated electronic modules **110** in various shapes and sizes as is demonstrated in Figure 2A. For example, integrated electronic modules **110a** and **110b** each include a single array **112**. Integrated electronic module **110c** is arranged as a rectangle including two arrays **112**. Other embodiments may include rectangle integrated electronic modules **110** having more than two arrays arranged in a line. Integrated electronic module **110d** comprises four arrays **112**, two of which are arranged on line **118a** and two on line **118b**. It is noted that including on a single die of integrated electronic modules **110** arrays from both lines **118a** and **118b** may necessitate that the border line of the die is not rectangular nor is it quadrilateral, which implies more complicated cutting technique (compared to a rectangular-shaped die).

Various and even conflicting considerations apply to the selection of the size and shape of integrated electronic modules **110**. A relatively large integrated electronic module **110**, including several arrays **112**, contributes to decreasing mismatch between locations of neighboring arrays **112** in a single writing module **100** during assembly, and hence contributes to eventual higher writing quality in the printing system. Further, such a relatively large integrated electronic module **110** allows for a more compact configuration of the arrays, by minimizing dead space which is generally associated with the edge of the die. On the other hand, large integrated electronic modules **110** tend to be very brittle. Current manufacturing and operational constraints typically limit the thickness of integrated electronic modules **110** to

no more than a few hundreds of micrometers and possibly even 100µm or less, because large thickness might detrimentally affect the efficiency of heat rejection from the module, or light beam quality, or both. Thus, in a preferred configuration an integrated electronic module **110** may include one or two or even more arrays **112**, but the overall dimensions thereof may preferably be limited to less than a few centimeters and according to some embodiments even less than one centimeter.

Nonetheless, it is noted that another limitation on overall size of integrated electronic module **110** emerges from the manufacturing technique. Semiconductor lasers are typically manufactured on wafers, thereby limiting the maximum theoretical size of an integrated electronic module to the wafer diameter, and practically to no more than half the wafer diameter, being typically smaller than 20cm and even smaller than 10cm. Also, large integrated electronic modules **110** may result in reduced yield of manufacturing, as a single die that includes several arrays includes more light sources, thus increasing the likelihood of a failed light source on a specific die. Because the typical printing format in printing system **10** may be larger than about 10cm or even 20cm, and in some embodiments printing format may typically be larger than 1 meter, it is concluded that writing module **100** may typically comprise several integrated electronic modules **110**, and possibly tens or even hundreds of integrated electronic modules **110** assembled side by side.

Various and even conflicting considerations may apply also to the mounting technique of integrated electronic modules **110**. According to some embodiments, integrated electronic modules **110** may comprise electric contacts on the front (light-emitting) surface thereof, thereby enabling feeding electric signals to the light sources via the front side and thereby enabling mounting the integrated electronic modules **110** directly on an electrically isolating surface of the heatsink, thus enabling efficient heat removal from the module during operation. The heatsink can be passive or active, depending on the amount of heat one needs to remove under particular operating conditions. It is noted that electric contacts of the integrated circuit on the front side may be positioned according to common manufacturing techniques on the periphery of the die, thus necessitating a net of conductors on the die that electrically and exclusively connect each light source with at least one contact. Experience shows that due to the die brittleness, the density of contacts on the die's periphery and the density of dies arranged side by side in the writing module, wiring the integrated electronic module **110** according to this embodiment may be less preferred. According to some embodiments, integrated electronic module **110** may be mounted on a sub-mount using contacts on the back side of the die for

electric connections. Such contacts – *e.g.*, employing a Ball Grid Array (BGA) or another solder bumps technology – may each be positioned on the back side directly opposite the location of one light source, thus withdrawing the need for a net of conductors across integrated electronic module **110** itself. It is noted that the handling and assembly (mounting) of integrated electronic module **110** using a sub-mount as described herein may be a more efficient method compared to direct mounting on the heatsink as described above; however, heat removal from the integrated electronic module **110** through the sub-mount towards the heatsink may be inferior.

Writing module **100** comprises sub-mounts **140** (*e.g.*, **140a**, **140b** *etc.*) for mounting integrated electronic modules **110** thereon as explained above. Preferably, sub-mount **140** may comprise a substrate made from a highly thermally conducting, electrically insulating material. According to some embodiments the substrate may be selected from the group comprising aluminum nitride (AlN), having thermal conductivity of $170\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot^{\circ}\text{K})$ and thermal expansion coefficient of $4.6\cdot 10^{-6}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$; beryllium oxide (BeO), having thermal conductivity of $270\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot^{\circ}\text{K})$ and thermal expansion coefficient of $9\cdot 10^{-6}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$; and CVD diamond, having thermal conductivity of $1000\text{W}/(\text{m}\cdot^{\circ}\text{K})$ and thermal expansion coefficient of $1\cdot 10^{-6}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$. Various and even conflicting considerations may apply to the selection of a substrate material for the sub-mount. CVD diamond demonstrates the highest thermal conductivity, however the thermal expansion coefficient is the most distant, within the group of materials listed above, from the thermal expansion coefficient of GaAs, $5.73\cdot 10^{-6}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (GaAs being the typical substrate in VCSEL dies). In this group aluminum nitride has the closest thermal expansion coefficient to that of GaAs, but the lowest thermal conductivity.

Figure 2A schematically depicts several illustrative examples of sub-mounts having various sizes and shapes. Sub-mounts **140a** and **140b** are similar to one another, each being dimensioned and configured to be connected to single arrays **112**. In Figure 2A, integrated electronic module **110c**, comprising two arrays **112**, is electrically connected to sub-mounts **140a** and **140b**, each array being connected to one of the two sub-mounts, respectively. Sub-mount **140c** is dimensioned and configured to be connected to two arrays **112**, positioned side by side along one of the lines **118a** or **118b**. In Figure 2A, integrated electronic module **110a** and integrated electronic module **110b** are both assembled onto sub-mount **140c**. Sub-mount **140d** is dimensioned and configured to be connected to four arrays **112**, positioned as a neighboring quartet on both lines **118a** and **118b**. In Figure 2A, integrated electronic module **110d** (comprising four arrays **112**) is assembled onto sub-mount **140d**.

Sub-mounts according to the description hereinabove may be provided within a range of thicknesses, *e.g.*, between about 100 μ m and about 1mm. There are therefore various and even conflicting considerations that may apply to the selection of size and thickness of sub-mounts **140**. A relatively large sub-mount **140**, allowing the assembly of several arrays **112** thereto, contributes to decreasing mismatch between locations of neighboring arrays **112** in a single writing module **100** during assembly, and hence contributes to eventual higher writing quality in the printing system. Further, such a relatively large sub-mount **140** allows for a more compact configuration of the arrays, by minimizing dead space which is generally associated with the edge of the sub-mount. However, in some embodiments heat removal may be a dominant consideration, favoring a thin sub-mount and thereby allowing for more efficient heat removal from the integrated electronic module **110** through the sub-mount towards the heatsink. Since a thin sub-mount tends to be very brittle, small sub-mounts, providing connections to only a small number of arrays **112** – *e.g.*, four arrays or two arrays or even only one array – may be preferred. Also, as a higher number of arrays are assembled onto a single (larger) sub-mount, the higher also is the likelihood of a failure (either during assembly or later during machine operation) necessitating replacement of a large fraction of the light sources in the writing module. It should be noted that, in order to minimize thermal resistance between the VCSEL arrays and the cooler underneath, one can deposit on the surface of the metallic cooler a thin layer (*e.g.*, of a few microns, typically less than 2 μ m) of electrically insulating and thermally conducting material. For instance, the surface of the cooler can be coated (*e.g.*, by sputtering) with a thin layer of Aluminum Nitride, upon which electrical conductors are subsequently applied to individually convey the driving signals to each light emitting element.

Electrical connections to the arrays may typically be provided by metallized lines disposed on the surface of the sub-mount, typically connecting a set of contacts (*e.g.*, arranged in a connector or array of contacts **138**) and an array of pads on the sub-mount configured to solder to the solder bumps of the integrated electronic module **110** (such lines being explicitly illustrated in Figure 2B). It is noted that the lateral density of conducting lines on the sub-mount along the *Y* direction corresponds at least roughly to the density of light sources along the *Y* direction, divided by 2. The following is a non-limiting numerical example illustrating the tight constraints associated with the current conducting lines of the sub-mount. According to the example, the lateral spacing of light sources along the *Y* direction is about 50 μ m, hence, about 20 light sources are distributed along each 1mm along the *Y* direction and about 20 conducting lines may be provided along each such 1mm for connecting each light source. The conducting

lines to arrays **112** on line **118a** and to the arrays **112** on line **118b** may be directed from opposite directions (namely from top and bottom of Figure 2A), hence a total width of each line together with an adjacent spacing to a next conducting line may roughly be of about 100 μ m. Assuming a spacing of about 30 μ m, conducting line width of about 70 μ m and metal thickness of about 10 μ m, then a current of 300mAmps generates a temperature rise of about 60°C in the conductor (in ambient air, and independent of the conductor length). It is noted in this regard that the conducting line thickness is limited both in absolute value and in aspect ratio. The absolute thickness may be limited to several tens of μ m (*e.g.*, 10 or 20 or even 30 μ m) whereas the aspect ratio of the cross section of the conducting line may be limited to 1:1 or even less (hence the thickness of a 20 μ m wide line, for example, may not be larger than 20 μ m, and may typically be even less). 500mAmps of current generate in the same configuration a temperature rise of 170°C and a power loss of about 30mW on a 3mm-length conductor. It should be understood that if the spacing of the light sources along the *Y* direction is smaller than 50 μ m (possibly allowing a higher address resolution of the printing system) then the conducting line width should preferably be smaller, resulting in yet even more tight constraints on the allowed current through the conductor.

Figure 2B schematically depicts a detailed view of a portion of sub-mount **140**, showing an array of pads **142** corresponding to array **112** with 5 rows and 5 columns of lights sources (only the outline of array **112** is depicted in the figure). Each pad **142** is electrically connected to a conducting line **144**. It should be noted that various and even conflicting considerations may apply to the physical dimension of array **112** and to the total number of light sources in each array. It is noted in this regard that array **112** preferably roughly forms a quadrilateral shape with four substantially equal sides. The reason is that the optical quality of the lens **130** is typically lower towards the lens' periphery, namely the imaged spot of a light source near the periphery of the array (being away from the lens center and close to the lens periphery) is typically bigger than the spot of a center light source. Hence a square array allows producing more uniform imaged light spots, compared to a rectangular array. A small array of light sources is difficult to implement for at least two reasons. First, a small number of light sources in a column implies a small distance between two neighboring light sources in a same row, and overall small dimensions of the die. For example, in an array of 2x2 wherein the distance between two adjacent projections on the *Y* axis of the locations of the light sources (*i.e.* the distance between two adjacent light spots, in case the magnification is ± 1) is about 50 μ m, the distance between two neighboring light sources in a row is twice as large, namely about 100 μ m,

which may be difficult to manufacture. The overall dimension of the die in this case may be roughly 0.3-0.4mm, which may be, in some embodiments, more costly to manufacture due to a large number of dies, and difficult to handle and to assemble. In comparison, in an array of 5x5 with the same spacing of light sources along the *Y* axis, the distance between two neighboring light sources in a row can be of about 250 μ m and the overall dimension (side length) of the die can be of about 1.5mm. A second difficulty associated with small arrays is the resulting small diameter of the lenses **130**. For example, in the case of a 2x2 array specified above, the lens diameter may be about 0.7mm which may be difficult to handle and to align with neighboring light sources arrays. In comparison, in the case of a 5x5 array mentioned above, the lens diameter may be about 5mm, lending itself for much simpler handling and alignment.

On the other hand, an array of a large number of light sources may also be difficult to implement. It is initially noted that as the array is selected to comprise a higher number of light sources, the physical dimension of the array should preferably be larger. Firstly, assuming the distance between neighboring light sources in a column remains constant, the overall dimension of the array's size is enlarged, as more light sources are included in the array. Secondly, as more light sources are included in the array, the distance between neighboring light sources in a column should preferably increase, to allow more conducting lines to extend in between neighboring light sources on the array's periphery and reach light sources in the internal portions of the array. Hence, as a general rule, array's dimensions (namely array's side length for an approximately square-shaped array) is correlated roughly with the total number of light sources in the array (and not with the square root of the total number, as could be speculated).

A large array may be difficult to implement for at least two reasons: first, a large array implies a large die that might be extremely brittle due to size. For example, a 50x50 light sources array with the same *Y*-axis grid spacing specified above of 50 μ m, may have a side length of about 40-60mm. As explained above regarding the integrated electronic module **110** overall dimensions, a corresponding die having a side length of about 4-6cm might be too big to manufacture, too big to handle and too big to assemble reliably. Further, a large array necessarily implies a lower yield during manufacturing (as any single defected light source or a local defect in the wafer may disqualify the whole die). A second difficulty in implementing large arrays in writing module **100** is associated with the resulting large distribution of locations of light sources along the *X* axis. As explained above, a large distribution of locations of light sources along the *X* axis implies a large distribution of distances between the points of irradiation of the imaging surface, and the nip, resulting, in turn, in a large spread of time gaps

between the event of modifying the polymer on the imaging surface by the light sources and the event of impression.

It is therefore concluded that the die of integrated electronic module **110** may be (that is, have a side length) larger than about 0.5mm and smaller than about 25mm, being preferably between 0.8mm and 20mm, still preferably between 1mm and 10mm and more preferably between 1mm and 5mm. Further, array **112** of light sources may, according to some embodiments, be larger than about 2x2 and smaller than about 50x50, being preferably between about 3x3 and about 30x30, more preferably between about 5x5 and about 20x20. It is emphasized that according to some embodiments, specifically embodiments requiring higher or lower printing resolution compared to the printing resolution discussed explicitly here, larger or smaller arrays may be contemplated.

Writing Module Assembly

The writing module further comprises an electronic driver circuitry, electrically associated with the light sources and configured to individually activate and deactivate the light sources. **Figures 3A** and **3B** depict schematically an embodiment of a writing module **200** as can be assembled, in perspective view and in side view, respectively. Writing module **200** can comprise writing module **100** as described above, attached by its rear side to a bottom face **212** of a heatsink **210** (depicted explicitly in Figure 3B). For the sake of clarity, the lenses are not depicted in these Figures and the heatsink is not shown in Figure 3A. Writing module **200** further comprises electronic circuitry **220** deployed from two sides of writing module **100**. According the embodiment depicted in Figures 3A and 3B, electronic circuitry **220** is deployed on at least two electronic boards **222a** and **222b** (e.g., Printed Circuit Boards, PCB) attached to two side faces **214** and **216**, respectively, of the heatsink.

The electronic circuitry of boards **222a** and **222b**, is connected to the integrated electronic modules **110** arranged along lines **118a** and **118b**, respectively, via flex circuits **230**. Flex circuit **230** comprises a multitude of conducting lines, electrically isolated from one another and mechanically associated together to form a flexible, preferably flat assemblage of conductors. Flex circuit **230** is thus configured to provide a mechanically-flexible and massively-parallel electrical conduction for conducting the driving signals to the individually controlled light sources. According to some embodiments, flex circuit **230** comprises also a common conductor line, configured to commonly conduct the return current from all or at least some of the light sources in the integrated electronic module **110**. The common line may have a larger cross-

section than a single signal conducting line to carry the return current of at least some or all of the light sources.

A flex circuit **230** may comprise a Flexible Flat Cable (FFC) comprising a multitude of parallel flat conducting lines disposed on a thin and flexible dielectric layer or laminated between two thin and flexible dielectric layers. Alternatively, a flex circuit **230** may comprise a Flexible Printed Circuit (FPC), typically manufactured by photolithography, as is well known in the art. A typical FPC may comprise photolithographed flat metallic conductors typically made of copper or another well-conducting metal, bonded or deposited onto a thin and flexible dielectric substrate, *e.g.*, made of polyimides or polyesters, such as Polyethylene Naphthalate (PEN) or Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET).

In some embodiments, one flex circuit **230** is associated with one sub-mount **140**, however such a correspondence is not mandatory. In the writing module **200** of Figures 3A and 3B, sub-mount **140** has assembled thereon one integrated electronic module **110** comprising a single array **112** of light sources, and is electrically associated with a single flex circuit **230**.

Figure 3C schematically depicts an embodiment of a double flex circuit **232**, exemplifying flex circuit **230**. Double flex circuit **232** comprises a double-sided FFC, comprising a dielectric layer **234** extending between a first end **236a** and a second end **236b**. Double flex circuit **232** further comprises multiple conducting lines **238** disposed on a first surface of the dielectric layer, being configured to conduct the driving signals to the individually controlled light sources. Multiple conducting lines **238** extend from a first array of pads **242** on the first end **236a** to a second array of pads (not shown here) on the second end **236b**. The first array of pads **242** is configured to connect (*e.g.*, by soldering) to a corresponding array of pads on a PCB carrying the electronic circuitry whereas the second array of pads (not shown here) is configured to connect (*e.g.*, by soldering) to a corresponding array of pads on the sub-mount (such as pads array **138** in Figure 2A) or on the integrated electronic module **110**. Each conducting line **238** electrically connects a single pad in the first array to a single pad in the second array.

Double flex circuit **232** further comprises a single conducting line **240** disposed on the second surface of the dielectric layer and configured to commonly conduct the return current from the light sources, thereby functioning as a common line. The common line **240** extends from first end **236a** to second end **236b**, and electrically connects a pad **244** on the first surface of the dielectric layer to one or more pads **246** on the second end **236b**. Pad **244** may be electrically connected to the common line **240**, for example, through via-holes (not depicted

here) – from the first surface to the second surface. Pad **244** may be configured to connect (*e.g.*, by soldering) to a corresponding common pad on the PCB carrying the electronic circuitry. One or more wires **248** may be used to connect the one or more pads **246** on the second end **236b**, to a common contact of the integrated electronic module **110** (not shown here), *e.g.*, using wire bonding technique.

It is noted that when the integrated electronic module **110**, has light sources formed by VCSELs, the common contact is conveniently disposed on the surface of the die opposite to the surface of the individual control contacts to the VCSELs. Thus, if the VCSELs die is assembled with the array of individual contacts facing the sub-mount, then the common contact may face the opposite direction, being disposed on the front side of the die, thereby being accessible for such wire bonding. The common line may be electrically connected to a pad (not shown here) on the first surface of double flex circuit **232**, which is configured, in turn, to be soldered to the sub-mount (or to the light sources die) thus eliminating the need for wire bonding. The wires **248** may be relatively thin, having a diameter smaller than *e.g.*, about 200µm or smaller than about 100µm or even smaller than about 25µm. Correspondingly, several wires (rather than only one wire) may connect the common line **240** to the common contact on integrated electronic module **110**, so as to maintain mechanically-flexible, yet good conduction path, thereby providing a relatively small voltage drop on such connection during operation. It is noted that wire-bonding technique may be used, according to some embodiments, to connect the electronic circuitry on the boards **222** and the sub-mount (or the integrated electronic module **110**) using a mechanically flexible connection. It is further noted that variations of the technology described above may be contemplated. For example, according to some embodiments, a multi-layer flex circuit may be used for connecting the electronic circuitry **220** and the light sources. It is alternatively possible for the common contact and the signals contacts to be disposed on the same side of the light-sources die, thus allowing connection to the die from a single side thereof.

The use of flex circuits **230** for electrical connection between the sub-mount **140** and the boards **222** allows a relatively simple, massively parallel, electrical connection over the “corners” between bottom face **212** and the side faces **214** and **216** of heatsink **210**. Also, flex circuits **230** allow a relatively simple connection between two different substrates of the module – namely the sub-mount and the electronic boards – as integrated electronic module **110** may, preferably, not be assembled onto a board such as a PCB, and electronic circuitry **220** may, preferably, not be installed directly on sub-mount **140**. **Figure 3D** schematically depicts an

embodiment of a writing module **250** wherein the sub-mount **140** and the electronic boards **222** are assembled onto a heatsink **252** aligning along a same plane. The sub-mount **140** and the electronic boards **222** are connected via a massively-parallel flexible connection, *e.g.*, double flex circuits **232**. It is noted that, even in the configuration of writing module **250**, a rigid connection between the electronic boards **222** and the sub-mount (or with the die of integrated electronic module **110**), instead of double flex circuits **232** (or, for that matter, any type of flex circuit), might be less than optimal. First, inevitable mechanical misalignment and tolerances of the mutual positions of the sub-mount (or the die) and the boards of the electronic circuitry may decrease or jeopardize the reliability or durability of such a rigid connection. Moreover, due to different temperatures and different temperature expansion coefficients of the sub-mounts **140** and the boards **222**, a rigid connection therebetween might affect detrimentally the mechanical integrity of one, or both, during operation.

It is noted, however, that the relatively high density of conductors on flex circuit **230** poses an upper limit or at least a barrier on the available conducting cross-section of each conducting line, thereby implying an upper limit or at least a barrier on the current that may reliably be conducted in such a conducting line. The following is a non-limiting numerical example illustrating the tight constraints associated with the conducting lines of flex circuit **230**. The example employs some common assumptions as detailed above regarding the current conducting lines on the sub-mount **140**. According to the example, the lateral spacing of light sources along the *Y* direction is of about 50 μ m, hence a total width of each conducting line together with an adjacent spacing to a next conducting line may roughly be about 100 μ m. Assuming a conducting line width of about 70 μ m, a spacing of about 30 μ m between conducting lines and metal thickness of about 10 μ m, then a current of 300mA generates a temperature rise of about 60°C in the conductor (in ambient air, and independent of the conductor length). It is noted in this regard that according to presently available technology, the thickness of a conducting line having a width of several tens of micrometers, on a flex circuit, may not typically exceed 10 μ m, and may even be limited to yet a smaller value. 500mA of current generate in the same configuration a temperature rise of 170°C, a power loss of about 300mW, and a voltage drop of about 0.6V on a 30mm-length conductor. It should be noticed that a 300mW power loss is equivalent, namely roughly equal, to a required light power from each light source according to some embodiments. In other words, a 500mA of driving current through the conducting lines of the present example may result in significant efficiency loss and therefore a tremendous heat removal problem. Moreover, a voltage drop of a few tenths of

a volt on the conducting lines (*e.g.*, about 0.6V as in the example above) may pose difficulty in the calibration of power output from each light source. Furthermore, it should be understood that if the spacing of the light sources along the *Y* direction is smaller than 50 μ m (possibly allowing a higher address resolution, and hence higher printing resolution) then the conducting line width should preferably be lower, resulting in yet even more tight constraints on the

Writing Module's Electric Circuitry

In some embodiments, electronic circuitry **220** may comprise a current driving stage configured as a voltage source to light source **120**. Additionally, or alternatively, electronic circuitry **220** may comprise a current driving stage configured as a current source to light source **120**. It is noted that two VCSELs may differ in electrical resistance when activated and driven by a same current or by a same voltage. Moreover, the electrical resistances of two different conducting lines between two VCSELs and the associated driving stages, may be different from one another. Hence, a same current driven into two VCSELs may require a different voltage at the output port of the associated driving stages. It is further noted that different individual VCSELs may require different levels of current, to output a same level of light power. Hence an individual calibration function may be established for each VCSEL, the function defining the current (or voltage, in some embodiments) that should be provided at the output of the associated driving stage, to produce a pre-determined light power by a particular VCSEL. It should be understood that due to temporal changes that may occur to the VCSEL and/or to the conducting lines thereto, the calibration function may preferably be updated periodically or intermittently, by employing a calibration process.

Figure 4A schematically depicts a block diagram of an embodiment of a driving module **270**, configured to electrically and individually connect to a multitude of light sources **280** comprising VCSELs, and thereby drive suitable currents to the light sources (previously schematically illustrated by dots **120** in Figure 2A). Driving module **270** comprises a control module **272**, configured to receive commands to activate or deactivate any single light source or any combination of light sources **280**. Control module **272** is further configured to receive calibration data, associating, for each of light sources **280**, a driving current (or an input voltage, according to some embodiments) with a light output power. Driving module **270** further comprises a driving stage module **274**, comprising a multitude of driving stages **276**. Each driving stage **276** is configured to receive from control module **272** a signal indicating a current (or a voltage) that should be driven to an associated light source **280**. Driving stage **276** is

further configured to output the required current (or, in some embodiments, the required voltage), so as to yield a desired light output from the associated light source.

Figure 4B depicts schematically a particular implementation of a current driving stage **284** configured to drive current suitable for activating some embodiments of a GaAs VCSEL light source **286**. Current driving stage **284** may be configured to switch VCSEL light source **286** between two levels of output light power, namely between an ON state and an OFF state (equivalent to zero-output power), generally requiring different current levels to be supplied to the different VCSELs (at least in the ON state) to produce a same output light power, as explained above. Alternatively, current driving stage **284** may be configured to activate VCSEL light source **286** at more than two levels of output light power, namely to activate VCSEL light source **286** to produce an intermediate power of light output, in addition to producing a maximum power output level and a zero-power output level. According to some embodiments, current driving stage **284** may activate VCSEL light source **286** at more than four different levels of output power, or more than six or more than ten, or even more than fifteen different levels of output light power. The use of several calibrated levels of output light power is advantageous in a printing system, for enabling fine-tuning of printed line widths and fine tuning of printed regions' border lines. Additionally, or alternatively, various calibrated levels of output light power may enable, respectively, printing of various dot sizes within a pixel or within a pre-defined area comprising several pixels, thereby enabling controlling the grey level of a printed region. Furthermore, according to some embodiments, the use of several calibrated levels of output light power may enable compensating for a failed light source by using neighboring light sources, as exemplified below in Figures 5A – 5D.

In some embodiments, driving stage **276** or current driving stage **284** is configured to drive into a VCSEL light source a current greater than about 50mA, or greater than about 100mA, or greater than about 150mA. In some embodiments, driving stage **276** or current driving stage **284** is configured to drive into a VCSEL light source a current of less than about 200mA. In some embodiments, driving stage **276** or current driving stage **284** is configured to supply a VCSEL light source a switching voltage which is determined according to the number of semiconductor junctions connected in series in the light source. For example, for a light source having two semiconductor junctions of GaAs (each functioning as an active region), driving stage **276** or current driving stage **284** may be configured to supply a maximal driving voltage between 3V and 8V. For driving a light source having three semiconductor junctions

of GaAs operating in series, driving stage **276** or current driving stage **284** may be configured to supply a maximal driving voltage between 5V and 15V.

Figures 5A – 5D illustrate schematically power profiles of light spots generated by a group of neighboring light sources, and the resulting combined power profile delivered by the group. It is emphasized that, for sake of explanation, the figures relate to a simplistic, one-dimensional example of idealised light spots arranged along a line, whereas a more realistic and quantitative analysis should take into account the two-dimensional nature of the light spots on the imaging surface during printing system operation.

Figure 5A illustrates spot profiles **502a – 502g** of the power of seven light spots arranged along the Y axis. The spot profiles are assumed to have a Gaussian shape of arbitrarily-selected maximal intensity of about 1 and half width at half maximum of about 1. A combined profile **504** represents the total power, namely the sum of the powers of the spot profiles, along the Y axis. Polymer on the imaging surface is assumed to be modified (*e.g.*, be softened or liquified) by the radiation at points where the combined power profile **504** exceeds a value of h (selected in this example to equal about 1.4). Consequently, the polymer is modified along a print line **508** of length 6, between about $y=0$ and about $y=6$.

A situation where one light source is inoperative is depicted in Figure 5B. **Figure 5B** illustrates spot profiles **522a – 522d** and **522f – 522g**, of the power of 6 light spots arranged along the Y axis as in the example of Figure 5A. It is noted that a spot profile **522e** is absent, representing an inoperative seventh light source. As a result, a combined profile **524** does not exceed the threshold h between about $y=3$ and $y=5$, resulting in a print line **528** fragmented to two fragments namely **528a** and **528b**. A similar outcome might have been obtained, were the inoperative light source merely defective so that its reduced spot profile does not suffice to allow reaching the threshold, even in combination with neighboring profiles of operative light sources.

To overcome the problem of a fragmented print line as a result of an inoperative or defective light source, the power of light sources neighboring to the defected light source may be increased, as is demonstrated in **Figure 5C**. In this example, spot profiles **542d** and **542f** (on both sides of an absent spot profile **542e**) are doubled in power, reaching a maximal intensity of 2. A combined profile **544** exceeds the threshold h continuously in the section between about $y=0$ and about $y=6.2$, hence a print line **548** may be formed continuously along the said section. Thus, increasing the output light power of a light source beyond a nominally standard level, may be used to compensate for a neighboring light source which is inoperative or defective. It

should be noted that due to the increase in amplitude of spot profile **542f**, print line **548** extends beyond the point of $y=6$ demonstrated in Figure 5A. However, fine tuning the location of the end of the print line, namely fine-tuning the location where the combined profile **544** crosses the threshold h , may be achieved by fine-tuning the intensity of spot profile **544g**, as is demonstrated in Figure 5D.

Figure 5D illustrates spot profiles **562a – 562g** whereas spot profiles **562a – 562f** have a nominally standard intensity of 1, and spot profile **562g** has half the intensity, namely a maximal intensity of 0.5. As a result, a combined profile **564** crosses the threshold h on the right-hand side of the illustrative plot at about $y=5.5$. Consequently, a print line **568** extends between about $y=0$ and $y=5.5$ being short by about 0.5 units length compared to the print line **508** in the example demonstrated in Figure 5A. It should be understood that even finer tuning of the length of print line **568** (namely fine tuning the location of one of the ends thereof) may be obtained by tuning the intensity of the spot profiles near these ends, namely **562a** and / or **562g**, to intermediate levels between 0 and maximal intensity, other than 0.5. It is therefore concluded that by suitably controlling power levels of the spot profiles, printing resolution which is considerably higher than the address resolution (that is, the spacing between light sources on the Y axis) may be attained.

As discussed above with reference to Figures 2, 3 and 4, the driving stages of the electronic circuitry are preferably positioned close to the light sources. For example, driving stages **276** are preferably positioned close to light sources **280** in Figure 4A. Minimizing the length of conducting lines between the driving stages and the light sources, results in minimizing power loss and heat dissipation on such conducting lines, minimizing signal distortions due to parasitic inductance and mutual capacitance of the conducting lines, and maximizing switching bandwidth of the driving module **270**. Returning to Figures 3A and 3B, the driving stages (such as driving stages **276** of Figure 4A, for example) for driving current to the multitude of light sources in arrays **112**, are arranged in electronic chips **290** (depicted here within conventional electronic packages **292**), deployed on boards **222**. In the embodiment of Figures 3A and 3B, each electronic chip **290** is electrically associated with the light sources in two neighboring arrays **112** along one of the lines **118a** or **118b**. Thus, for example, if a single array **112** comprises five rows and five columns of light sources at a grid spacing of $50\mu\text{m}$ along the Y axis, then each array comprises twenty-five light sources, capable of radiating along a continuous segment of about a 1.25mm length along the Y direction. Accordingly, a single electronic chip is electrically associated with fifty individual light sources, spanning together

two such non-consecutive segments along the Y axis. Hence, two electronic chips **290**, positioned oppositely to one another on the two boards **222a** and **222b**, are electrically associated with hundred light sources, spanning together a consecutive segment of about 5mm length along the Y direction. Thus, a row of electronic chips **290**, packaged in electronic packages **292**, each having a width (as measured along the Y direction) of about 4.5mm may be installed side by side with a 0.5mm gap in between, on each of the boards **222a** and **222b**. Each electronic package may further have a length (measured along the Z direction) of about 1cm or 2cm or even 3cm, and a subsequent area of about 0.5cm^2 or 1cm^2 or even 1.5cm^2 , such area being configured to allow heat dissipation from the electronic chip into the heatsink **210**.

As an illustrative example, electronic chip **290** may be configured to switch (“on” and “off” only) 50 individual GaAs VCSELs, wherein the maximal (“on”) current is about 50mA, and the voltage drop on each driving stage during “on” time is about 2V. Hence the electronic chip may consume a maximum power of about 5W and may span an area of about 70mm^2 . As explained above, modifying a polymer for accomplishing the print process typically requires a pre-determined energy density defined as the energy per unit length of the print format. Thus, the power density required for the process – being derived from the energy density – is linearly dependent on the printing speed. In other words, if the printing speed is doubled, then the power density required for the printing process should generally be doubled also, necessitating the doubling of the maximal VCSEL current and power consumption by the controlling electronic circuitry. It may further be appreciated by the person skilled in art of electronics and in particular the art of circuits design and micro-electronic packaging, that the density of VCSEL light sources, *i.e.* the number of sources per unit area, may be higher in some embodiments – for example, the grid spacing of the VCSEL light sources along the Y direction may be smaller than $50\mu\text{m}$, being for example $40\mu\text{m}$ or $30\mu\text{m}$ or even $20\mu\text{m}$. Each electronic chip **290** is then preferably configured to switch a correspondingly higher number of VCSELs light sources, *e.g.*, about 60, or about 80 or about 120 individual VCSELs light sources. As a result, the area of each chip may correspondingly be larger, as more switches are integrated on a single chip, and heat dissipation on the chip during operation may be larger too. Also, if the driving stage is configured to drive current at several non-zero current levels to obtain light radiation at several non-zero levels (as exemplified *e.g.*, in Figures 5C and 5D), then also the average heat dissipation on the chip is larger, and the area of the chip should also preferably be higher (compared to an embodiment configured for only on-off switching). It may further be appreciated by a person skilled in the art that a layout of electronic circuitry **220** may be realized

by many embodiments other than those explicitly detailed above. For example, electronic chips such as **290** may be configured to be associated to a different number of arrays **112**, in particular to a greater number than 2 arrays, for example to 3 or 4 arrays or more, thereby reducing dead space in boards **222** due to gaps between packages **292**, hence allowing a greater chip area for heat removal.

Writing Module's Light Sources

Figures 6A – 6E depict some embodiments of a light source **300** comprising a cluster **310** of VCSELs disposed adjacent to one another and electrically connected to one another in series. **Figure 6A** depicts a portion of an array **312** of light sources **300**, comprising rows **314** and columns **316**, skewed so that the rows **314** are parallel to the Y direction whereas the columns **316** are tilted at an angle θ relative to the X direction, as is described above regarding array **112**. In the array, a distance between neighboring light sources is marked D (denoted here along column **316**). A grid spacing along the Y direction – that is to say, the distance between neighboring projections on the Y axis of the locations of the light sources – is denoted r . As explained above, r determines the address resolution, being related to (and in some embodiments being equal to) the printing resolution of the printing system. The distance D , in some embodiments, is determined by various manufacturing considerations, some being explained above. In some embodiments, the distance between neighboring light sources along row **314** is roughly equal or exactly equal to the distance between neighboring light sources along column **316**.

Figure 6B schematically depicts five different embodiments of light source **300**, comprising clusters **310a**, **310b**, ... **310e**, of three, four, five, six, and seven VCSELs **320**, respectively. VCSELs **320** in each cluster are configured and operable to radiate together, and are spatially arranged and optically configured to produce a single light spot on the imaging surface of the printing system when activated, as is further explained below. A diameter (or dimension) of light source **300** is denoted d and is determined by a diameter of a circle **324** encompassing the cluster **310** of VCSELs **320** of the single light source. Correspondingly, d may be smaller or larger than r and is typically roughly equal to r , whereas D is typically larger than d .

Figure 6C depicts schematically a side view of light beams **330** generated by two clusters **310** of VCSELs **320**. The divergence angle of light beams produced by VCSELs according to currently available technologies is typically in the range of 5 – 25 degrees (half angle). Thus,

the distance s between a plane **332** of the active region of the VCSELs and a plane **334** wherein adjacent light beams merge (coincide) is about 1.5 to 5 times the distance between neighboring VCSELs in a cluster (here s is measured along the optical axis of the VCSELs, coinciding with the Z axis). If the distance between neighboring VCSELs is, for example, $10\mu\text{m}$, then the distance between the planes **332** and **334** may be about $15 - 50\mu\text{m}$.

Cluster **310** may produce a single light spot on the imaging surface using the optical system (not shown here) of the printing system. According to some such embodiments, the optical system – such as, *e.g.*, optical system **128** in Figure 2A – may be configured to image onto the imaging surface the plane **334** or another plane which is distal from the plane **332** of light sources. In other words, the optical system may be tuned to image light sources **300** onto the imaging surface with some defocus – typically a slight defocus, thereby blurring the image of the light sources on the imaging surface, and thereby forming from the light beams from each cluster **310** a single light spot. Additionally, or alternatively, inevitable blur of the optical system, resulting for example from aberrations or diffraction, may cause imaging the cluster on the imaging surface as a single spot, even without defocus.

In some embodiments, the arrangement and orientation of VCSELs **320** in cluster **310** is preferably determined relative to the X direction so that traces of the activated VCSELs (in a single cluster) overlap and merge into a single light spot on the imaging surface (not depicted here) during the duration of a single pixel formation. In other words, within the duration of a single pixel wherein light source **300** is activated, each light beam emerging from a VCSEL traces a short line on the imaging surface due to the continuous motion of the imaging surface. Thus, each VCSEL leaves on the imaging surface a trace, the length of which is determined by the pixel duration and the imaging surface' velocity, and the width of which is determined by the diameter of the light beam on the imaging surface. The partial overlap and merger of the light beams of each cluster **310**, together with the motion of the imaging surface during the pixel duration, hence produce a single light spot from the cluster of VCSELs.

Figure 6D schematically depicts an equivalent electrical circuit **340** of a cluster of VCSELs electrically connected in series. Circuit **340** comprises, as an illustrative non-limiting example, three VCSELs **320** represented as light-emitting diodes **342a**, **342b** and **342c**, respectively, connected in series, each having an active region comprising one junction. At a selected working point, a single VCSEL **320** may produce a light output power of

$$P = \eta \cdot I \cdot V, \quad (1)$$

where I and V are the operating current and voltage, respectively, and η is the power conversion efficiency. A cluster of VCSELs as represented by circuit **340** may produce the sum of light output powers, namely $P_3 = I \cdot (V_1 \cdot \eta_1 + V_2 \cdot \eta_2 + V_3 \cdot \eta_3)$, wherein the subscripts 1, 2 and 3 represent the three different VCSELs. P_3 may further be presented in a more simplistic formula, assuming an average voltage drop V on each of the three VCSELs and an average power conversion efficiency η , $P_3 = \eta \cdot I \cdot 3V$. In other words, such cluster of three VCSELs may output roughly three times the light output power of a single VCSEL, at the same operating current.

More generally, a light source **300**, comprising a cluster **310** of VCSELs may be configured (*e.g.*, the number of VCSELs in the cluster be determined) in a process according to the following sequence of steps: first, a desired operating current for the light source may be selected. Such a desired operating current may be selected so as to determine a relatively highly-efficient working point for a single VCSEL in the cluster, and also while considering limitations of current-conducting lines and switching frequency of the circuitry associated with the VCSEL, as explained and detailed herein above. Then, the light output power of a single VCSEL at the selected working point may be estimated using the light output power equation (1) given above. Then, the desired light output power from a single light source may be divided by the light output power of the single VCSEL, to determine the required number of VCSELs in the cluster.

Figure 6E schematically depicts a cross-section view of two VCSELs, **320a** and **320b**, respectively, connected in series in a two-VCSELs cluster **346** (the suffixes 'a' and 'b' to numerals of this figure representing elements in the respective VCSELs **320a** and **320b**). The VCSELs are constructed above a substrate **348**, being isolated therefrom by a thin isolating layer **350**. Each VCSEL comprises a bottom Bragg reflector **352**, a partially-reflecting top Bragg reflector **356** above bottom Bragg reflector **352**, and an active region **354** between the bottom and top Bragg reflectors. The VCSELs typically further comprise an oxidized layer having a conducting aperture (which is not explicitly depicted here) for confining the current and thereby defining the beam width. A positive electrical contact **360** may generally reside on top of the substrate **350**, being electrically separated therefrom by the insulating layer **350**. An electric conductor **362a** (*e.g.*, a metallic channel) may be brought up from the positive electrical contact **360** to above the upper Bragg reflector **356a**. Electric conductor **362a** electrically contacts upper Bragg reflector **356a** of VCSEL **320a**, and is further electrically isolated from other parts of VCSEL **320a** by a dielectric layer **358a**. Likewise, an electric conductor **362b**

may electrically connect bottom Bragg reflector **352a** with an upper Bragg reflector **356b** of VCSEL **320b**, being isolated from other parts of VCSEL **320b** by a dielectric layer **358b**. A negative metal contact **370** of the cluster may contact a bottom Bragg reflector **354b**, possibly residing on a same plane therewith (generally coinciding with the plane of bottom Bragg reflector **352a**). Both negative metal contact **370** and bottom Bragg reflector **352b** are electrically insulated from substrate **348** by insulating layer **350**. The cluster of Figure 6E may thus be activated by applying a voltage between the positive and negative metal contacts **360** and **370** respectively, whereas the voltage drop between the contacts is the sum of the voltage drops on VCSELs **320a** and **320b**, and whereas the current through the two VCSELs is the same.

It is noted that a writing module according to the teachings herein, incorporating the serially-connected cluster such as clusters **310** or cluster **348**, is advantageous over an alternative writing module incorporating a cluster of VCSELs connected in parallel to each other (herein denoted parallel-connected, and not depicted here as it falls outside the scope of the invention as claimed). It is first noted that a desired working point, involving a total output light power and an optimum, or close-to-an-optimum VCSEL current, may be employed with a parallel-connected cluster as much as with a serially-connected cluster. In other words, once a desired (*e.g.*, optimum efficiency) current is selected for the single VCSEL, the number of VCSELs in the cluster may be selected as described above by dividing the total required power from the cluster by the light power delivered by a single VCSEL at such an optimum working point. Further, the whole cluster may be supplied with a voltage determining the said optimum current, thereby obtaining from a parallel-connected cluster, having the same number of VCSELs as a serially-connected cluster, the same total light power.

It is recognized that, in some respects, a parallel-connected cluster, by itself, may have certain advantages over a serially connected cluster of VCSELs. One such advantage is that the construction of a parallel-connected cluster is simpler than the serially connected cluster described for example in Figure 6E and is simpler to construct because the respective connected elements of the VCSELs lie in the same plane. Another advantage of a parallel-connected cluster is higher reliability, because a disconnection (electrical break) within one of the VCSELs in a serially connected cluster renders the whole cluster inoperative, whereas in a parallel connected cluster, a disconnection within one of the VCSELs renders only the faulty VCSEL inoperative.

Despite of the above-mentioned possible advantages of parallel-connected clusters over the serially-connected clusters, the writing module incorporating serially-connected cluster is deemed to be the more advantageous. One reason is that parallel-connected clusters require relatively high current (at a relatively low voltage), thus imposing severe complexity on the arrangement of current conducting lines to the VCSEL electronic integrated module, as explained in detail above. Second, switching the parallel-connected cluster might require more complex electronic circuitry and/or of much larger surface area due to the higher current required by the parallel-connected cluster.

Cascade VCSELs utilize a further arrangement of light-emitting semiconductor junctions connected in series according to the teachings herein. **Figure 7A** depicts in a cross-section view of a structure of an exemplary embodiment of a cascade VCSEL **400**, and **Figure 7B** depicts schematically an equivalent circuit **450** thereof. Cascade VCSEL **400** comprises two active regions **410a** and **410b** respectively, disposed on two planes parallel to each other along an optical axis **412** of the cascade VCSEL. A bottom Bragg reflector **414** below active region **410a** and a partially-reflecting top Bragg reflector **416** above active region **410b** determine therebetween a cavity **420** of cascade VCSEL **400**. According to some embodiments, bottom Bragg reflector **414** may conveniently comprise an n-doped GaAs, being constructed from epitaxial layers on top of an n-doped substrate **424** of VCSEL **400**, whereas top Bragg reflector **416** may consequently comprise a p-doped GaAs. Cascade VCSEL **400** may be activated by driving a current between a top contact **430** (positive contact) attached to top Bragg reflector **416** and a bottom contact **432** (negative contact) attached to substrate **424** (or to bottom Bragg reflector **414**).

Two oxidized layers **436a** and **436b**, respectively, are arranged above the active regions **410a** and **410b**, respectively and parallel thereto. Each oxidized layer **436a** and **436b**, has an unoxidized, electrically conducting aperture **438a** and **438b**, respectively, centered around optical axis **412** for confining the electric current through the active regions **410a** and **410b** within the apertures and thereby determining the effective light beam diameter produced by the cascade VCSEL. Top contact **430** comprises an opening defining an aperture **448** centered around optical axis **412**, thereby allowing cascade VCSEL **400** to emit radiation from the top surface (e.g., top Bragg reflector **416**) thereof. According to some embodiments, a tunneling diode **440** may be constructed between each two active regions in the cascade VCSEL – specifically between active regions **410a** and **410b** in cascade VCSEL **400** – to regenerate charge carriers from combined electron-hole pairs.

Drawing attention to **Figure 7B**, equivalent circuit **450** comprises two junctions represented as light emitting diodes **452a** and **452b**, respectively, connected in series, corresponding to the active regions **410a** and **410b**, respectively. A tunneling diode **454** is connected in series between diodes **452a** and **452b**, corresponding to the tunneling diode **440** in Figure 7A in between the active regions **410a** and **410b**. At a selected working point characterized by a current I , cascade VCSEL **400** may produce a light output power of

$$P = \eta \cdot I \cdot (V_{AR1} + V_{AR2}). \quad (2)$$

Here I is the operating current, V_{AR1} and V_{AR2} are the voltage drops on the active regions **410a** and **410b**, respectively, and η (which may typically be dependent on the current I) is a combined power conversion efficiency of the active regions. It should be noted, however, that the total power consumed by VCSEL **400** (excluding voltage drops on Ohmic resistance within the VCSEL) is $P_t = I \cdot (V_{AR1} + V_{AR2} + V_{Tunn})$, wherein V_{Tunn} is the voltage drop on the tunneling diode. In other words, η above does not represent the total power conversion efficiency of VCSEL **400** and the total efficiency is yet lower than η .

A cascade VCSEL such as cascade VCSEL **400** may be configured – namely a required number of semiconductor regions connected in series may be determined – by carrying out similar steps to those outlined above or by the following steps: first, an efficient working point may be selected, indicating a desired operating current I and determining a power conversion efficiency of the active regions η . Then, the producible output light power from a cascade VCSEL having N active regions (N being 2, 3, 4, or more) may be estimated. A cascade VCSEL configuration may be selected, comprising a selected number of active regions therein, so as to enable producing an output light power equal to or greater than a required light power. It is noted that a typical operating voltage for such a cascade VCSEL comprising N active regions may be estimated using the formula $V_t = N \cdot V_{AR} + (N - 1) \cdot V_{Tunn}$, wherein V_{AR} is an average voltage drop over a single active region, being in the range 1.5V – 4V as discussed above, and V_{Tunn} is an average voltage drop over the tunneling diodes in the VCSEL.

As indicated above, the use of a cascade VCSEL involves some power loss (compared to using discrete VCSELs, such as in a cluster, as described above) due to the voltage drop V_{Tunn} on the tunneling diode, which generates power loss and reduced power conversion efficiency. In some embodiments, V_{Tunn} may be comparable to the voltage drop on the VCSEL active regions, being in the range 1-2V. Moreover, the structure of a cascade VCSEL according to the teachings herein is considerably more complex compared to the construction of conventional

VCSELs, resulting in a higher failure rate during manufacturing and during operation, and, generally, higher cost. Nevertheless, in some embodiments, a writing module comprising VCSEL arrays of cascade VCSELs as described herein may be advantageous over alternatives that do not incorporate cascade VCSELs. One reason is that the cascade VCSEL may provide a higher light density (compared, for example, to a cluster of ordinary VCSELs such as clusters **310** or **348**). Consequently, a smaller spot size – namely a smaller pixel size – may be attained in some embodiments using a writing module incorporating arrays of cascade VCSELs. For example, cascade VCSELs may be preferred for printing with a spot size smaller than 100µm or smaller than 80µm or even smaller than 50µm. Figure 7C schematically depicts a portion of an integrated electronic module **470**, comprising an array **472** of cascade VCSELs **474** according to the teachings herein. Thus, integrated electronic module **470** may be used in any of the writing modules described hereinabove, *e.g.*, in writing modules **100** and / or **200**.

The terms “thermoplastic particles” or “thermoplastic polymer particles” are interchangeably used to refer to all particles comprising a thermoplastic polymer, whether coating the particle or forming substantially all of the particle, including any intermediate range of presence of the polymer allowing the thermoplastic particles to serve their intended purposes. In the latter cases, wherein the thermoplastic polymer(s) can be homogeneously present in the entire particle, not being particularly restricted to an external coating, the particles may also be said to be made of a thermoplastic polymer. Unless otherwise stated or clear from context, the terms “polymer particles” or “polymeric particles” refer to aforesaid particles comprising a thermoplastic polymer. The polymer, or the polymer particles, need to be compatible with the radiation emitted by the light sources of the imaging device / writing module.

For instance, if a laser is used to emit light of a particular wavelength then the polymer or particles formed therewith should be able to convert the incoming radiation into thermal energy. If necessary, agents able to achieve or facilitate such conversion may be included in the thermoplastic particles. Non-limiting examples of radiation absorbing agents include dyes, fillers, organic or inorganic pigments which can be colourless or tinted. Alternatively, and additionally, the radiation absorbing agents may be present in the imaging surface, as further detailed in WO 2018/100541 to the same Applicant, published on 7 June 2018.

Thermoplastic polymers are plastic materials formed of repeating units (monomers), the polymer chains associating with one another through intermolecular forces which weaken with increased temperature. Above their glass transition temperature (*T_g*), the thermoplastic polymers become sufficiently softened and flexible to be shaped, by a variety of processing

techniques, solidifying upon cooling. Depending on their morphology below their respective *T_g*, thermoplastic polymers are classified into amorphous, semi-amorphous (or semi-crystalline) and crystalline plastics. Amorphous and crystalline thermoplastic polymers, having typically less than 30% or more than 70% crystalline components respectively, are believed to typically have shorter open-time than semi-amorphous thermoplastic polymers. The degree of amorphism/crystallinity of a specific thermoplastic polymer may depend on its chemical family, the degree of branching, the extent of cross-linking, the number and type of monomers present (affecting also the average molecular weight of the polymer, whether it is a homopolymer or a copolymer, its affinity towards other constituents of the system, and like factors readily appreciated by a person skilled in polymer chemistry).

For copolymers, the ratio between monomers of different chemical families and/or their distribution along the polymer chain (random or block copolymers) may also play a role on the properties of the polymers formed therefrom, including *inter alia* on their open-time such as within a printing system as herein disclosed. Furthermore, the monomers can have functionalized moieties also affecting the open-time of the polymer or copolymer functionalized therewith. Moreover, as thermoplastic polymers or copolymers can each display a variety of open-times, a particular value can be obtained by mixing two or more thermoplastic materials in respective amounts allowing the tailoring of a desired open-time.

Thermoplastic polymers can, for instance, be selected from polyacrylate compounds (PAN), polyamides (PA), polycarbonates (PC), polyesters (e.g., PET), polyethylenes (PE), polypropylenes (PP), polystyrenes (PS), polyurethanes (PUR), and polyvinyl chlorides (PVC), to name a few. Copolymers based on such chemistry may also provide suitable thermoplastic polymers. Functional groups that may be used to modulate the afore-said polymers and/or copolymers (whether random or block), and which in turn can modify the open-time of the thermoplastic particles, include amine groups, epoxy groups, acidic groups, such as carboxylic groups or acrylic groups, hydroxyl groups and salts.

Particles can be formed from aforesaid suitable thermoplastic polymers by any appropriate method known to the skilled person. For instance, the thermoplastic polymer particles can be prepared by a first plastic compounding step (e.g., by mixing, kneading, extruding, and like procedures, typically under elevated temperatures suitably softening the polymer) and a second size reduction step (e.g., by milling, attrition, sonication, shear mixing, micro-emulsification, etc.).

The above-listed exemplary methods may generate particles of various sizes and shapes. The thermoplastic particles can have approximately a globular / spherical shape, but can also have a flake-like platelet shape or any intermediate non-spherical form. In other words, the dimensionless aspect ratio between the smallest dimension of the particle and its longest dimension in the largest plane orthogonal to the smallest dimension can vary from approximately 1:1 for particles having an almost spherical shape, to at least 1:5 (*e.g.*, bean-shaped particles) or at least 1:10 for non-spherical shapes (*e.g.*, rod-like particles), some flake-like particles having an aspect ratio of at least 1:15, of at least 1:20, at least 1:40, at least 1:60, or even of at least 1:100.

In a particular embodiment the polymeric particles have approximately a globular / spherical shape with a dimensionless aspect ratio between a smallest dimension and a longest orthogonal dimension not exceeding 1:10, being typically no more than 1:5, 1:4, or 1:3, near spherical particles having an aspect ratio of less than 1:2, less than 1:1.5, and approximately 1:1. Depending on the shape of the particles, the characterizing dimensions of a particle can be at least one of the longest dimension, the smallest dimension and the diameter, such dimensions being typically provided as average values for a population of representing particles.

The average longest dimension or diameter of the thermoplastic particles generally does not exceed 10 micrometers (μm), being of at most 5 μm , at most 4 μm , at most 3 μm , or at most 2 μm . In some embodiments, the average longest dimension or diameter of the thermoplastic particles does not exceed 1,500nm, being of at most 1,000nm, or at most 750nm. The average smallest dimension or diameter of the polymer particles is typically of at least 100nm, 200nm, or 300nm. In particular embodiments, the average diameter of the polymer particles is between about 100nm and about 4 μm , or between about 300nm and about 2 μm , or between about 500nm and about 1,500nm.

The average size of particles can be assessed by any known technique, such as microscopy or Dynamic Light scattering (DLS), the latter being particularly suitable for particles having a near spherical shape. In one embodiment, the size of the particles is assessed on a sample of the population of particles suspended in a suitable liquid (*e.g.*, water optionally supplemented with a dispersant), in which case the average diameter of the particles is estimated by D_{v50} (maximum particle hydrodynamic diameter below which 50% of the sample volume exists) as measured by DLS, D_{v10} and D_{v90} providing the range within which a predominant portion of the population of particles exists. In a particular embodiment, the average size of the polymeric particles (or their average diameter when referring to spherical ones) is relatively uniform. Such

relative size uniformity is believed to increase the correlation between a particular level of particles' irradiation and the outcome of resulting thermal transformation on similarly sized particles, facilitating, in other words, the reproducibility of the printing system. Size uniformity is however not essential as some variations may assist in achieving a better packing of the particles on the imaging surface, smaller ones being able to fill voids in between larger ones, hence resulting in an increased coverage of the transfer member.

Unless otherwise stated, the use of the expression "or" is inclusive and not exclusive (hence "A" or "B" includes "A" and "B"). Unless otherwise stated, the use of the expression "and/or" between the last two members of a list of options for selection indicates that a selection of one or more of the listed options is appropriate and may be made.

In the discussion, unless otherwise stated, adjectives such as "substantially" and "about" that modify a condition or relationship characteristic of a feature or features of an embodiment of the present technology, are to be understood to mean that the condition or characteristic is defined to within tolerances that are acceptable for operation of the embodiment for an application for which it is intended.

It is appreciated that certain features of the disclosure, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the disclosure, which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination or as suitable in any other described embodiment of the disclosure. Certain features described in the context of various embodiments are not to be considered essential features of those embodiments, unless the embodiment is inoperative without those elements.

Although the present disclosure has been described with respect to various specific embodiments presented thereof for the sake of illustration only, such specifically disclosed embodiments should not be considered limiting. Many other alternatives, modifications and variations of such embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art based upon Applicant's disclosure herein. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations and to be bound only by the spirit and scope of the disclosure as defined in the appended claims and any change which come within their meaning and range of equivalency.

In the description and claims of the present disclosure, each of the verbs "comprise", "include" and "have", and conjugates thereof, are used to indicate that the object or objects of

the verb are not necessarily a complete listing of features, members, steps, components, elements or parts of the subject or subjects of the verb.

As used herein, the singular form “a”, “an” and “the” include plural references and mean “at least one” or “one or more” unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. At least one of A and B is intended to mean either A or B, and may mean, in some embodiments, A and B.

Positional or motional terms such as “upper”, “lower”, “right”, “left”, “bottom”, “below”, “lowered”, “low”, “top”, “above”, “elevated”, “high”, “vertical”, “horizontal”, “backward”, “forward”, “upstream” and “downstream”, as well as grammatical variations thereof, may be used herein for exemplary purposes only, to illustrate the relative positioning, placement or displacement of certain components, to indicate a first and a second component in present illustrations or to do both. Such terms do not necessarily indicate that, for example, a “bottom” component is below a “top” component, as such directions, components or both may be flipped, rotated, moved in space, placed in a diagonal orientation or position, placed horizontally or vertically, or similarly modified.

As used herein, unless otherwise stated, adjectives such as “substantially” and “about” that modify a condition or relationship characteristic of a feature or features of an embodiment of the present technology, are to be understood to mean that the condition or characteristic is defined to within tolerances that are acceptable for operation of the embodiment for an application for which it is intended, or within variations expected from the measurement being performed and/or from the measuring instrument being used. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated the terms used in this disclosure should be construed as having tolerances which may depart from the precise meaning of the relevant term but would enable the invention or the relevant portion thereof to operate and function as described, and as understood by a person skilled in the art.

When the term “about” precedes a numerical value, it is intended to indicate +/-10%, or +/-5%, or even only +/-1%, and in some instances the precise value.

While this disclosure has been described in terms of certain embodiments and generally associated methods, alterations and permutations of the embodiments and methods will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The present disclosure is to be understood as not limited by the specific embodiments described herein.

To the extent necessary to understand or complete the disclosure of the present disclosure, all publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned herein, including in particular the

applications of the Applicant, are expressly incorporated by reference in their entirety as is fully set forth herein.

Citation or identification of any reference in this application shall not be construed as an admission that such reference is available as prior art to the disclosure.

CLAIMS

1. A printing system comprising a writing module, and a member having an imaging surface configured to carry a polymer and movable relative to the writing module, wherein the writing module is configured to direct onto the imaging surface a plurality of individually controllable light beams that are spaced from one another in a direction transverse to the direction of movement of the imaging surface, incidence of a light beam on a spot on the imaging surface serving to soften or liquify the polymer carried by the imaging surface at the spot, the writing module comprising a plurality of integrated electronic modules each having an array of individually controllable light sources, each light source producing a respective one of the light beams,

characterized in that

each light source comprises at least two Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL) light-emitting semiconductor junctions connected in series with one another and configured to direct light onto the imaging surface at the same spot as one another.

2. A printing system as claimed in claim 1, wherein each light source is formed of a cascade of two or more VCSEL junctions configured to emit light along a common axis so as to direct single beam onto the imaging surface.

3. The printing system of claim 1 or 2, wherein said movable member is an endless transfer member, movable cyclically through a coating station at which the imaging surface is coated with particles of the polymer, a writing station at which spots on the imaging surface are irradiated by the writing module and a transfer station at which only polymer particles residing at spots irradiated by the writing module, and softened or liquified thereby, transfer from the imaging surface to a substrate.

4. The printing system of claim 3, wherein the imaging surface is disposed on a first side of the transfer member and the light beams of the writing module are directed onto a second side of the transfer member, opposite the first side.

5. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the polymer is pigmented and serves as an ink.

6. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the softened or liquified polymer serves as an adhesive.

7. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the intensity of each light beam is controllable and is capable of adopting at least three different levels of intensity.

8. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said light sources emit energy at a total power density greater than 20MW/m^2 .

9. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein each light source is capable of activation and deactivation at a switching rate in excess of 20kHz .

10. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein said light sources on each integrated electronic module are arranged in an array having rows and columns.

11. The printing system of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the integrated electronic modules are arranged in two rows that are spaced from one another in the direction of movement of the imaging surface, the system further comprising two or more separate packages containing electronic driver circuitry to provide electrical power to the integrated electronic modules, wherein integrated electronic modules that are spaced from one another in the direction of movement of the imaging surface are connected to be powered by different ones of the packages.

12. The printing system of claim 11, wherein the electronic driver circuitry is electrically connected to integrated electronic modules by conductors on a flex circuit.

13. The printing system of claim 11 or 12, wherein said integrated electronic modules and said electronic packages of said electronic circuitry are thermally coupled to a heatsink.

14. The printing system of any one of claim 1 to claim 13, further comprising an optical system for focusing the light beams emitted by the light sources onto the imaging surface.

15. The printing system of claim 14, wherein said optical system comprises a set of optical lenses, formed as GRIN rods, each lens being configured to focus onto said imaging surface the light beams of all the light sources on a single integrated electronic module.

16. A printing method for softening or liquefying a polymer coating an imaging surface of a member, the method comprising:

a) moving the member relatively to a writing module, wherein the writing module is configured to direct onto the imaging surface a plurality of individually controllable light beams that are spaced from one another in a direction traverse to the direction of movement of the imaging surface, incidence of a light beam on a spot on the imaging surface serving to soften or liquefy the polymer carried by the imaging surface at the spot, the writing module comprising

a plurality of integrated electronic modules each having an array of individually controllable light sources, each light source producing a respective one of the light beams, and

b) displacing the member having softened or liquefied polymer spots to at least one processing station selected from:

- i. a transfer station, wherein the method comprises transferring the softened or liquefied polymer spots from the imaging surface to a printing substrate;
- ii. a direct embellishment station, wherein the method comprises applying embellishment particles to the softened or liquefied polymer spots on the imaging surface;
- iii. an indirect embellishment station, wherein the method comprises applying embellishment particles to the softened or liquefied polymer spots transferred from the imaging surface to a printing substrate at a transfer station; and
- iv. a finishing station located downstream the last of a transfer station, a direct embellishment station and an indirect embellishment station, with respect to a direction of displacement, wherein the method comprises applying conventional finishing steps to the printing substrate;

wherein each light source of the writing module comprises at least two Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser (VCSEL) light-emitting semiconductor junctions connected in series with one another and configured to direct light onto the imaging surface at the same spot as one another.

FIG. 1A

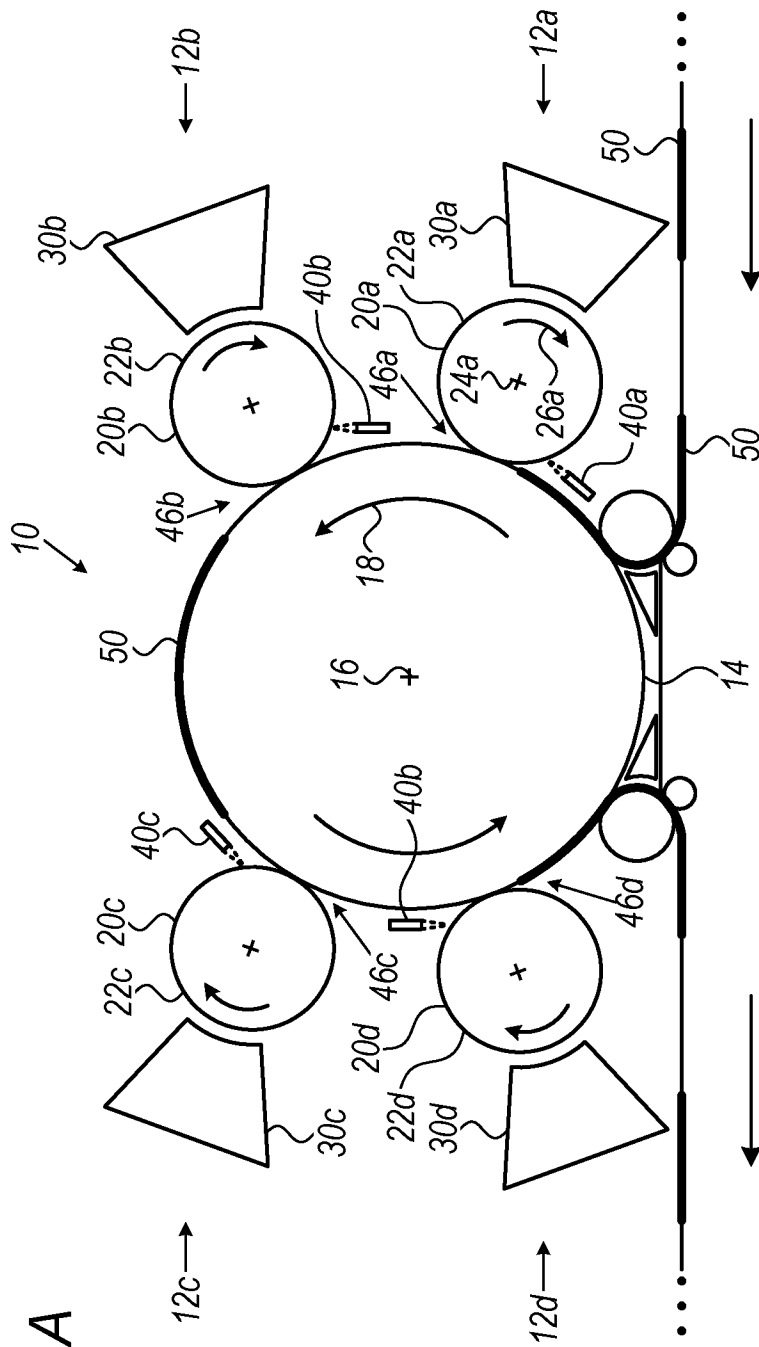


FIG. 1B

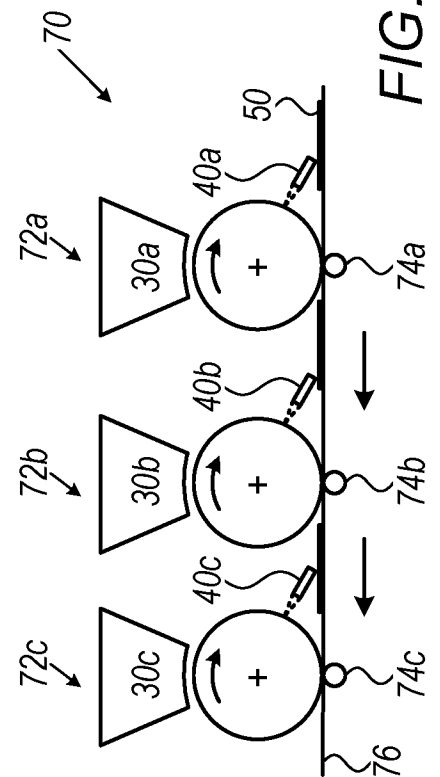
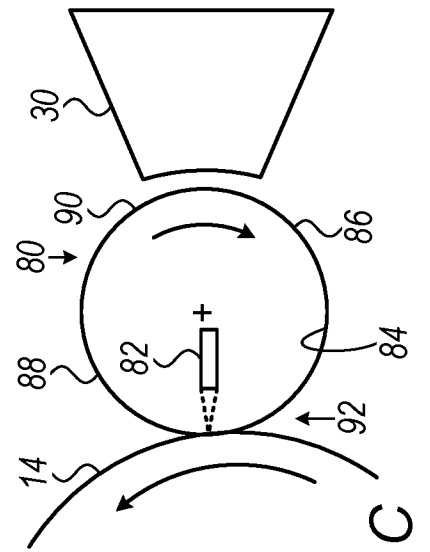
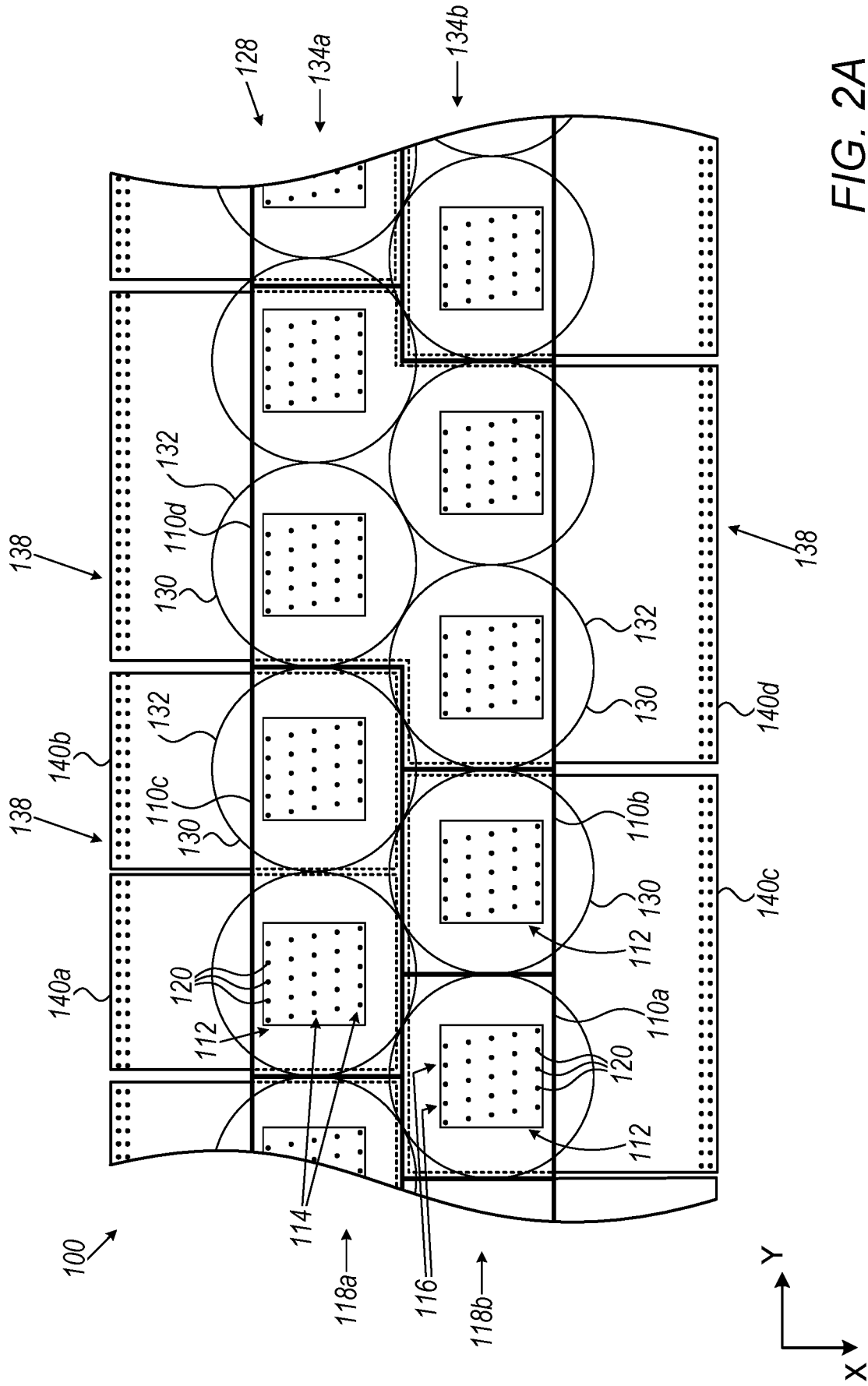


FIG. 1C





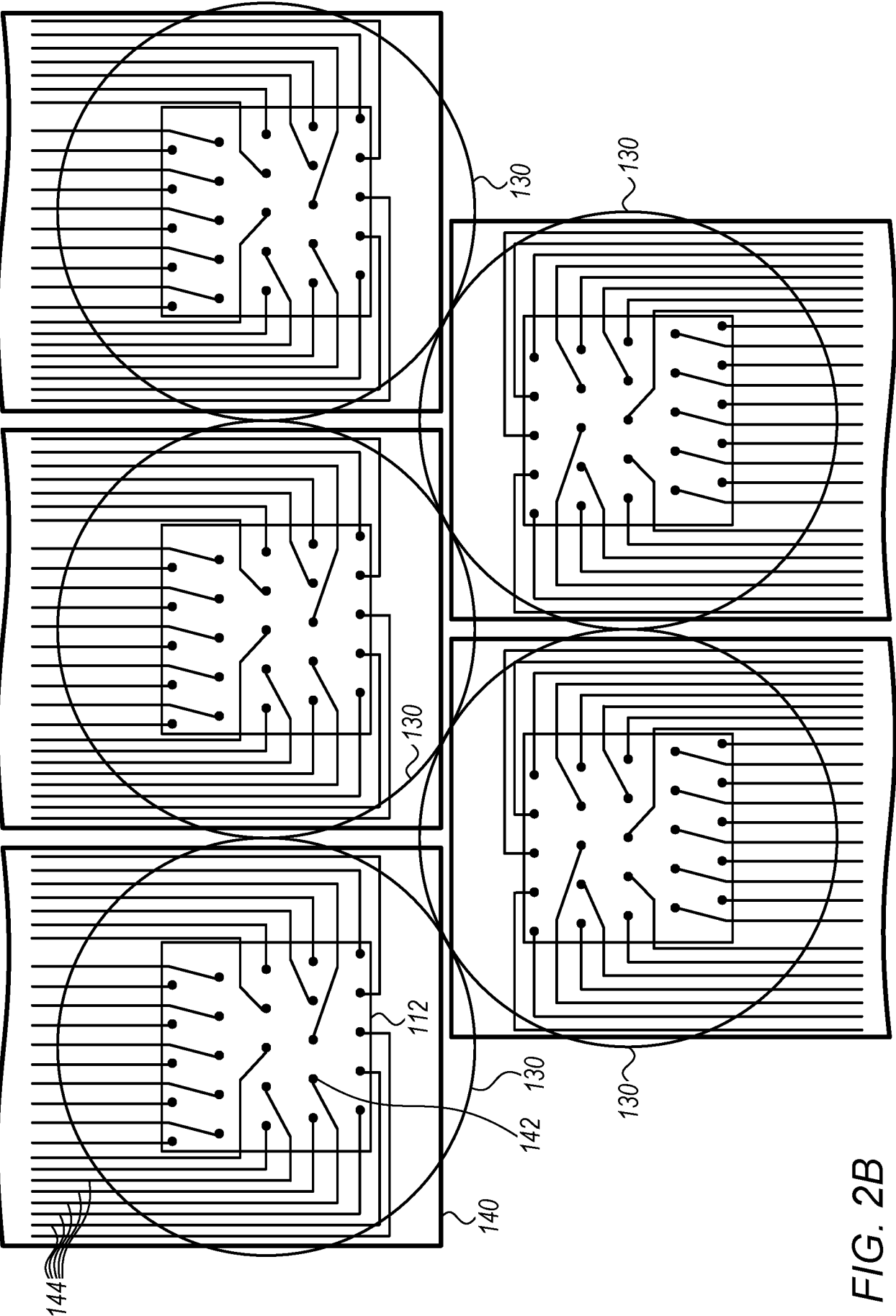


FIG. 2B

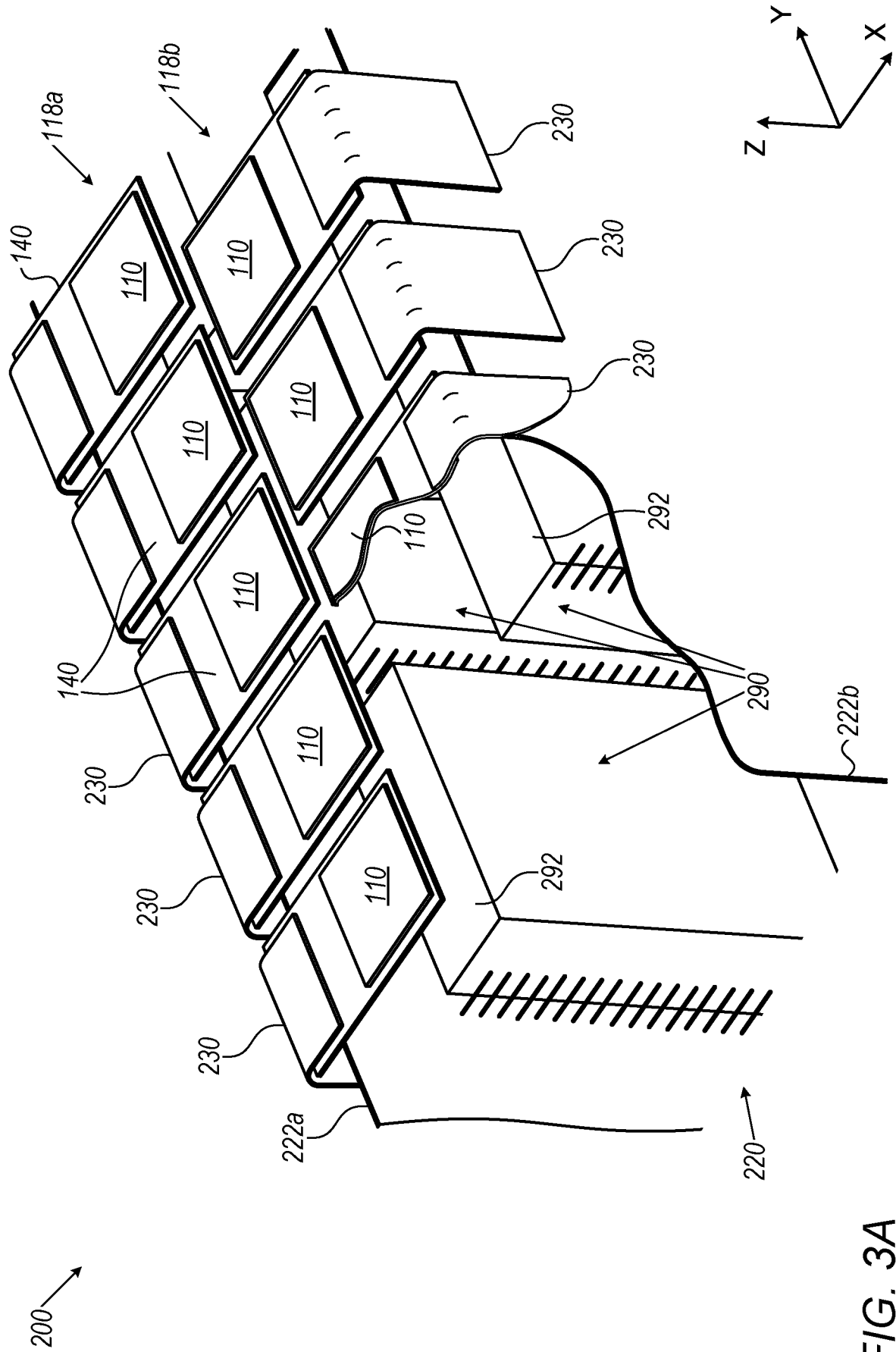


FIG. 3A

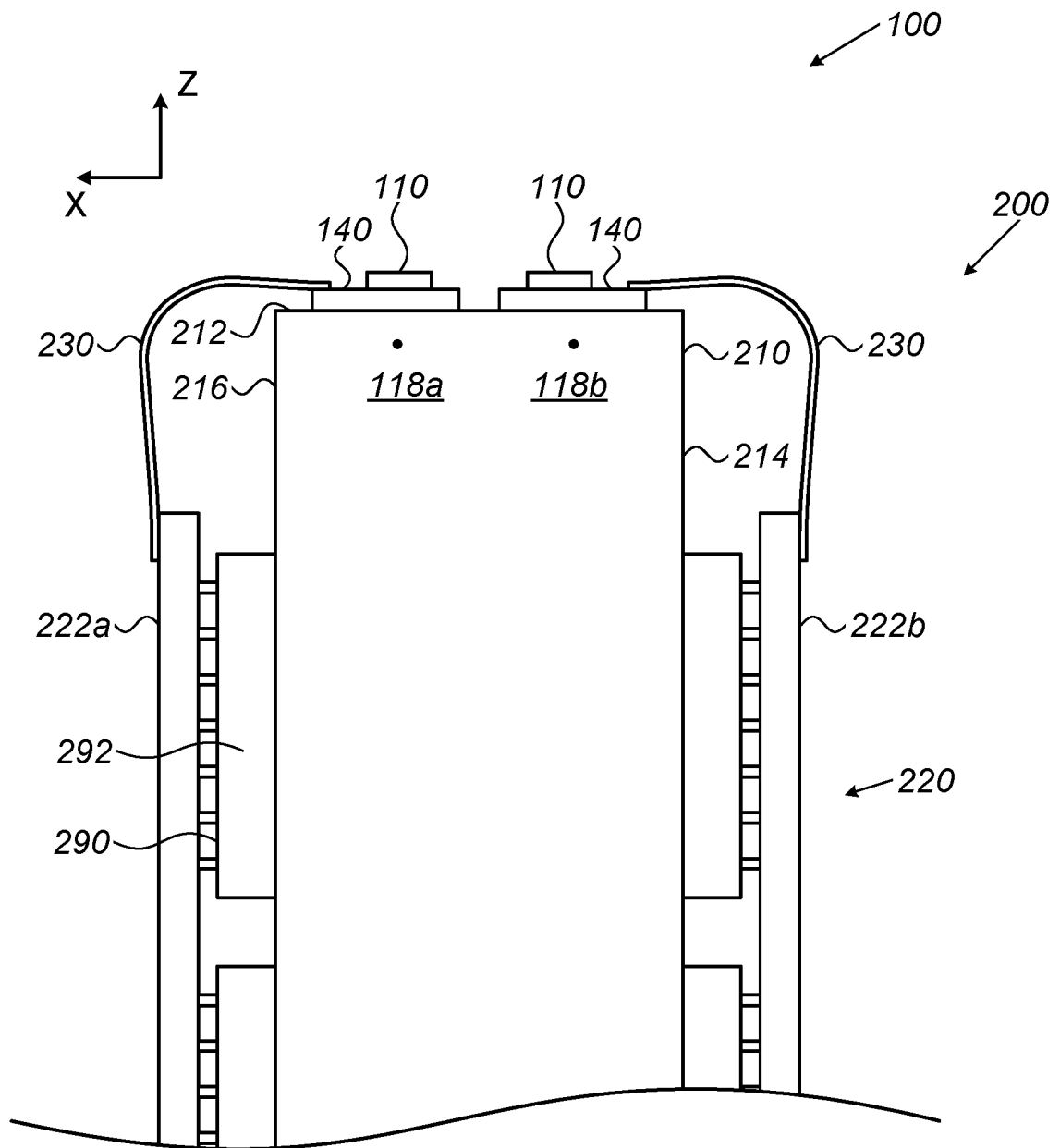


FIG. 3B

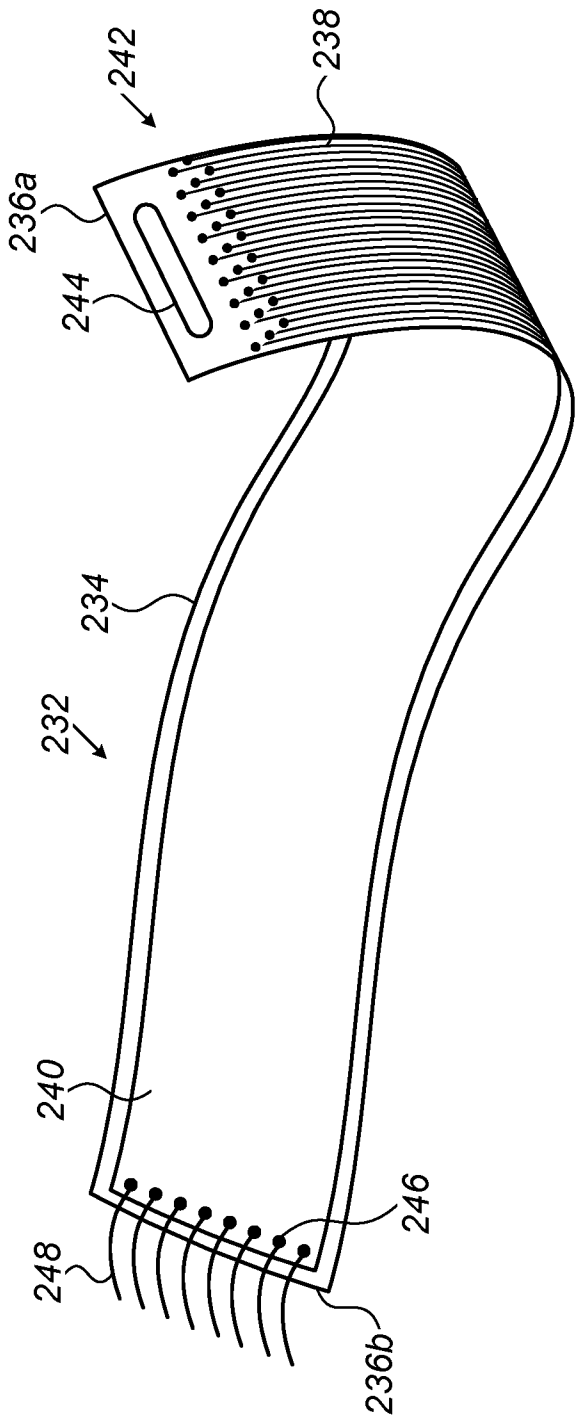


FIG. 3C

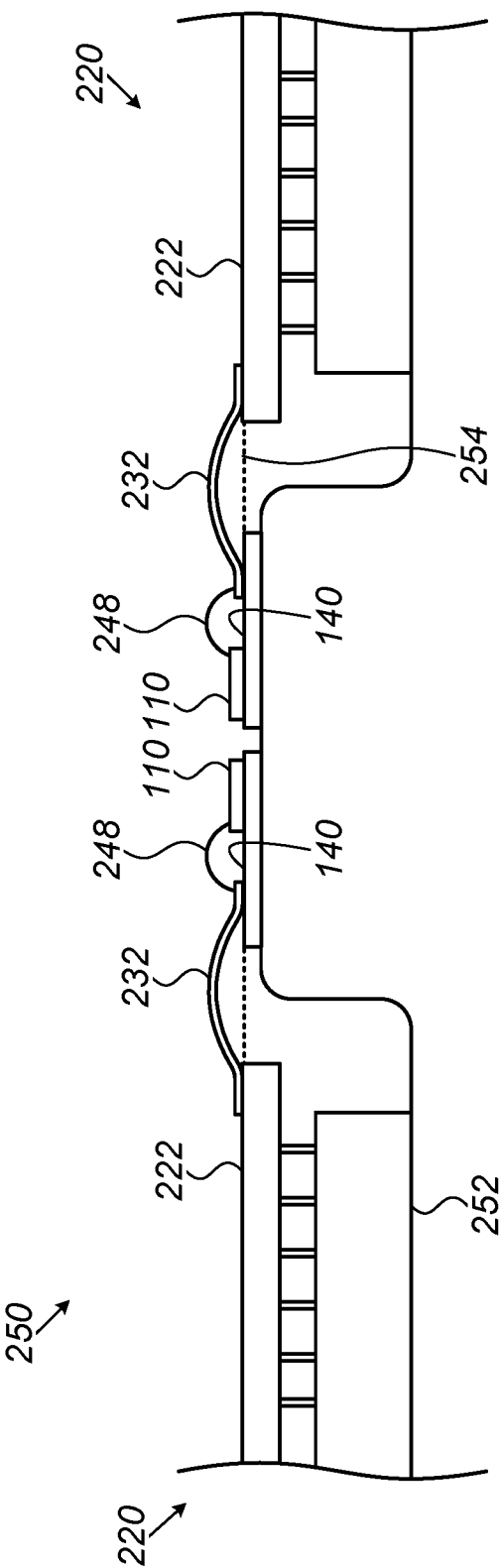


FIG. 3D

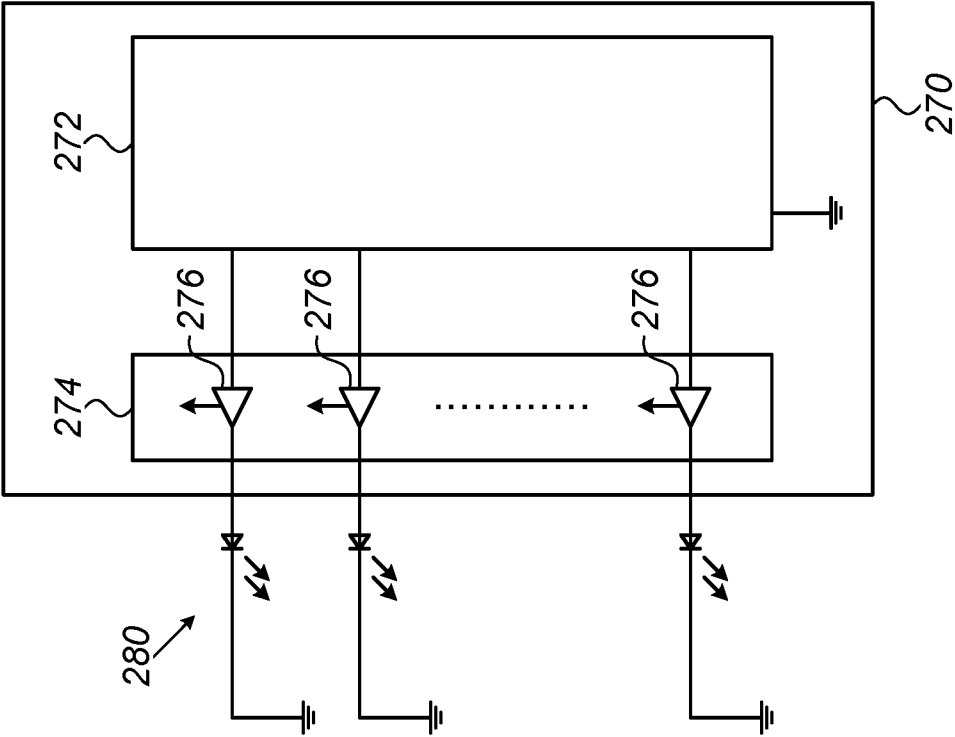


FIG. 4A

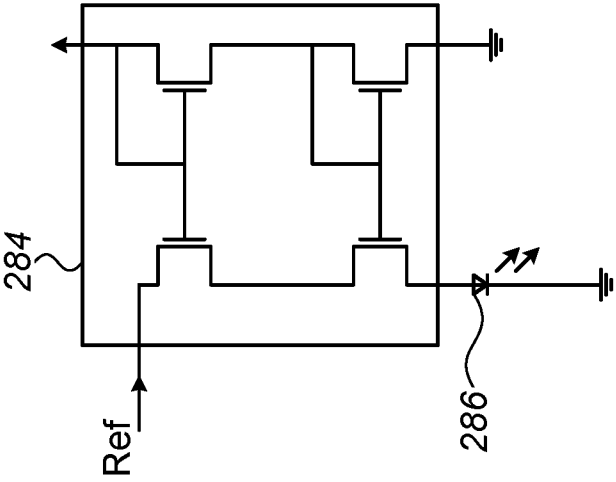
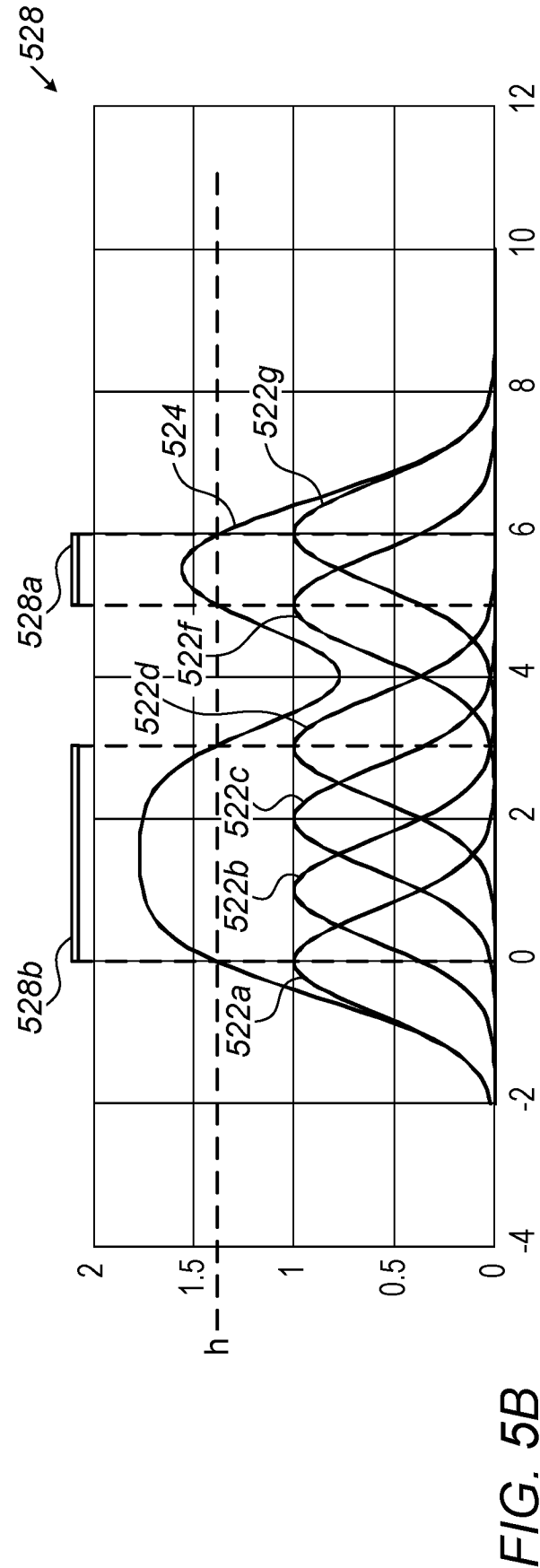
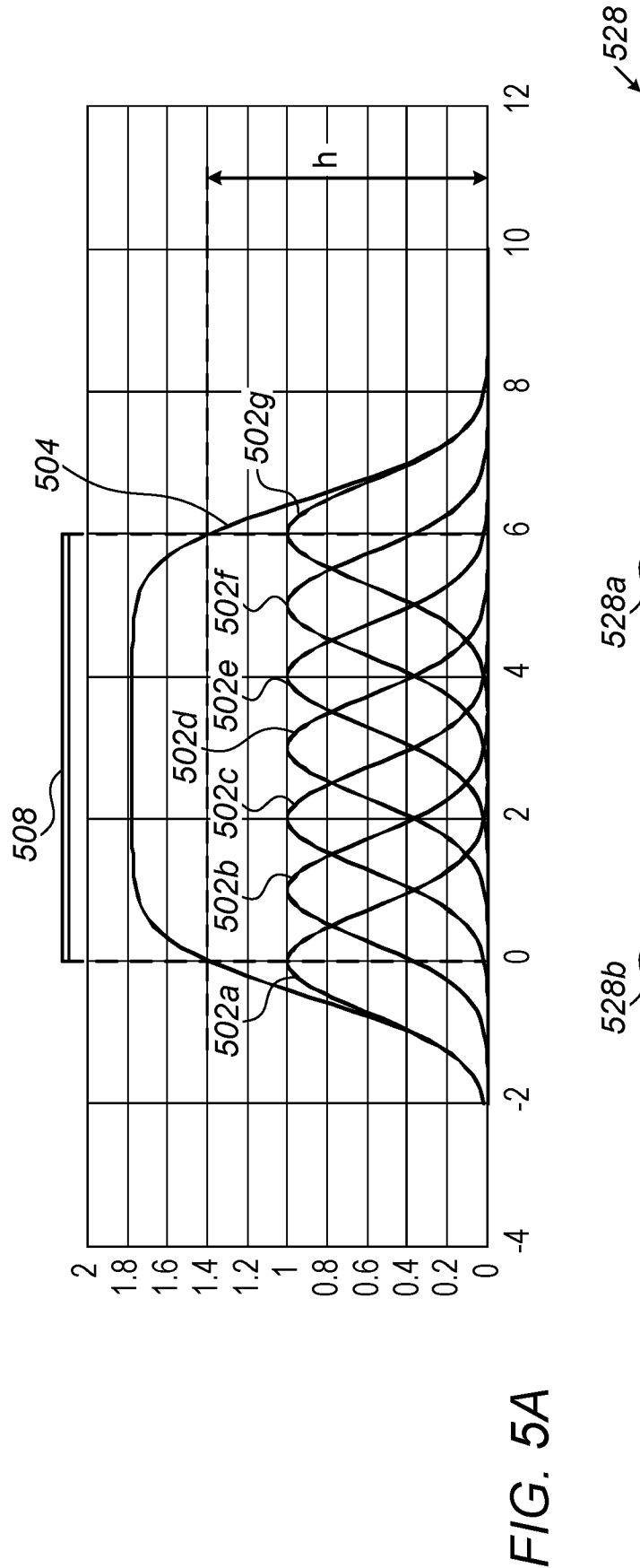


FIG. 4B



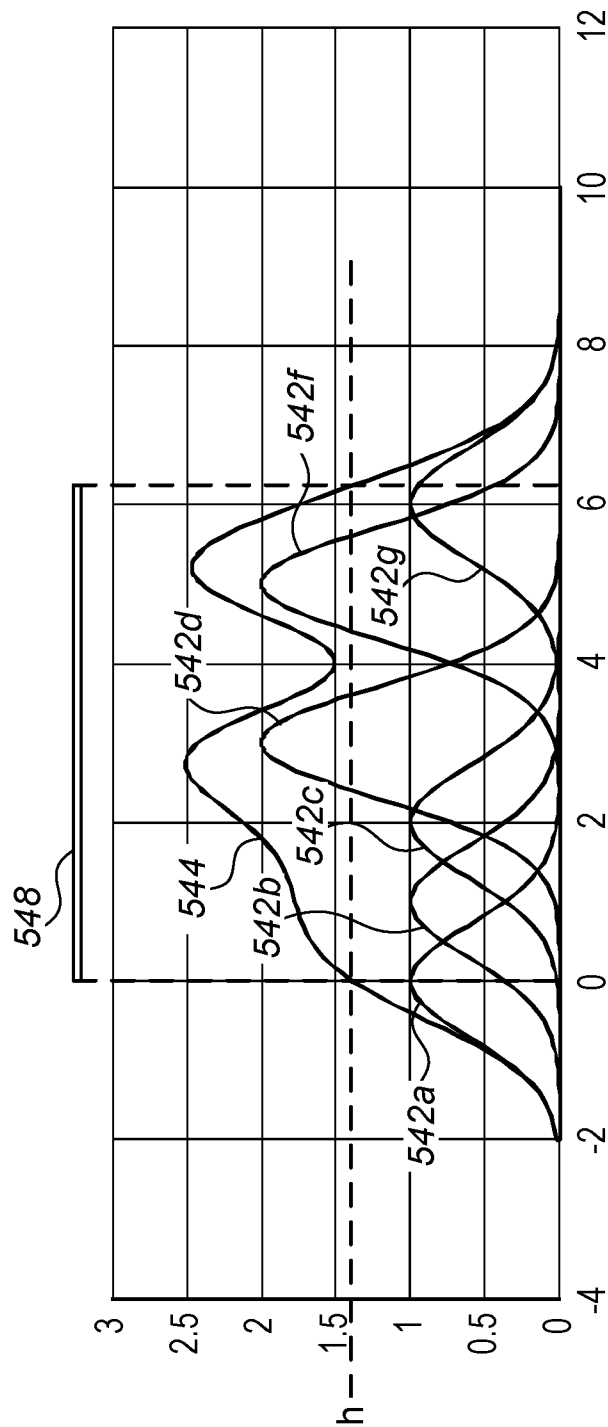


FIG. 5C

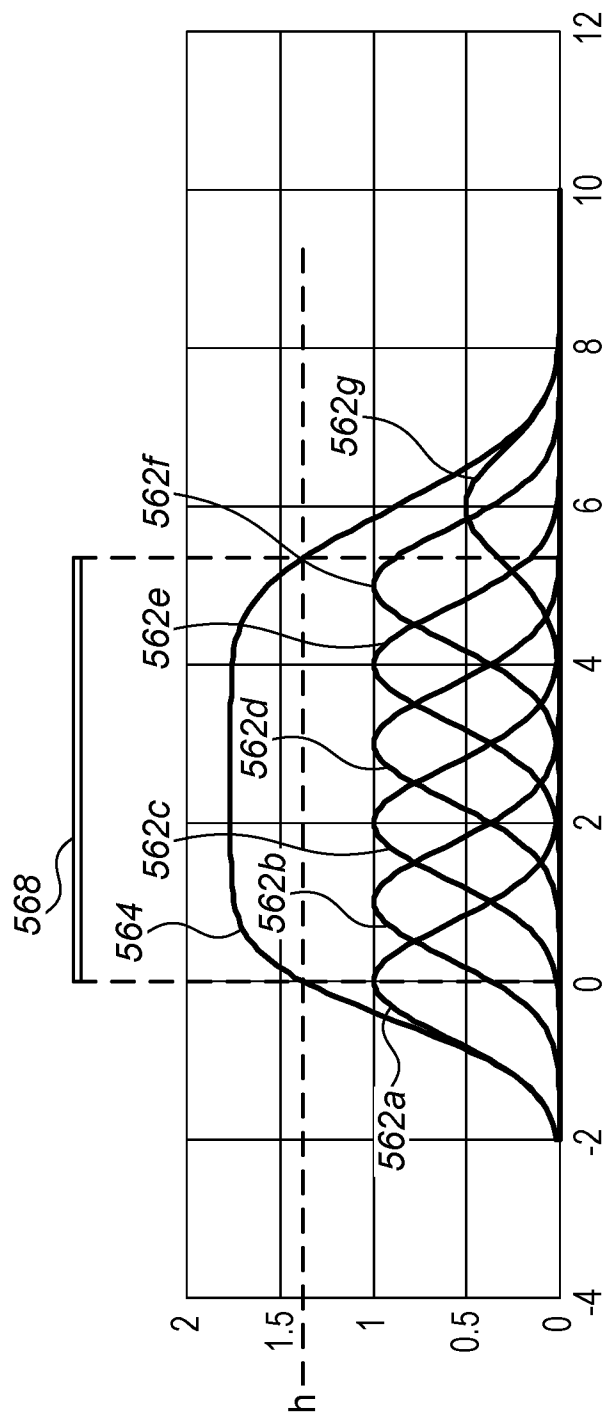


FIG. 5D

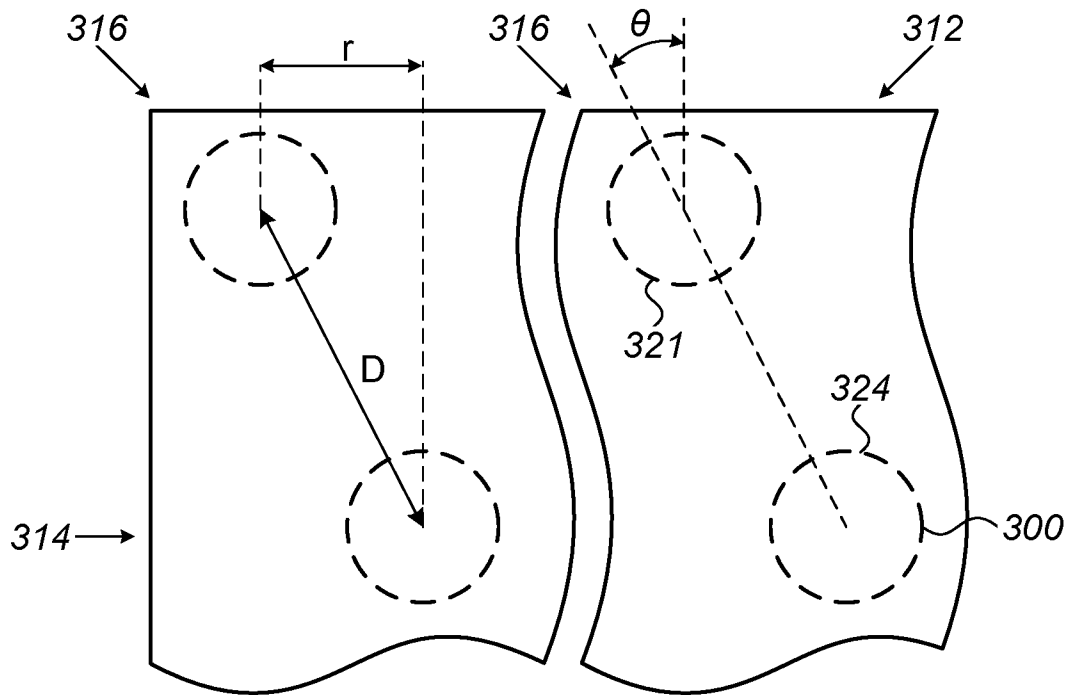


FIG. 6A

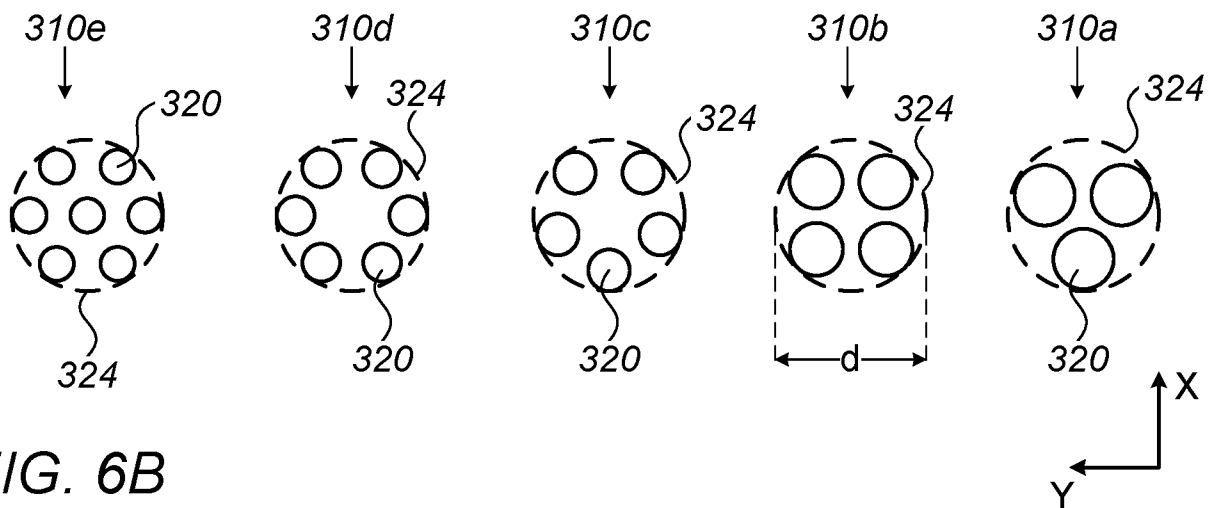


FIG. 6B

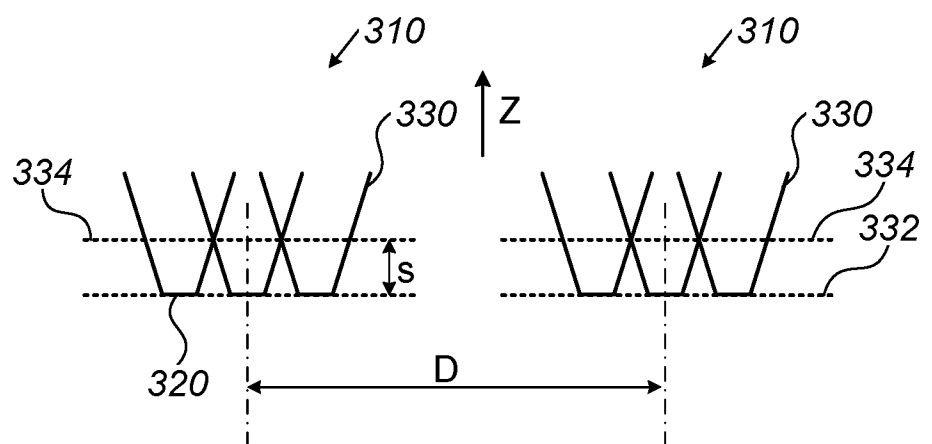


FIG. 6C

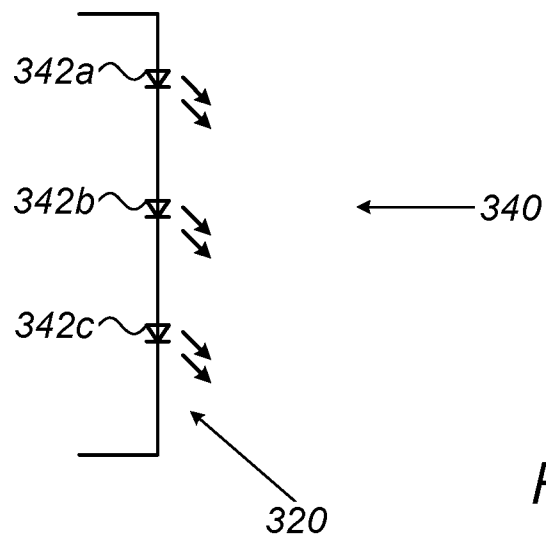


FIG. 6D

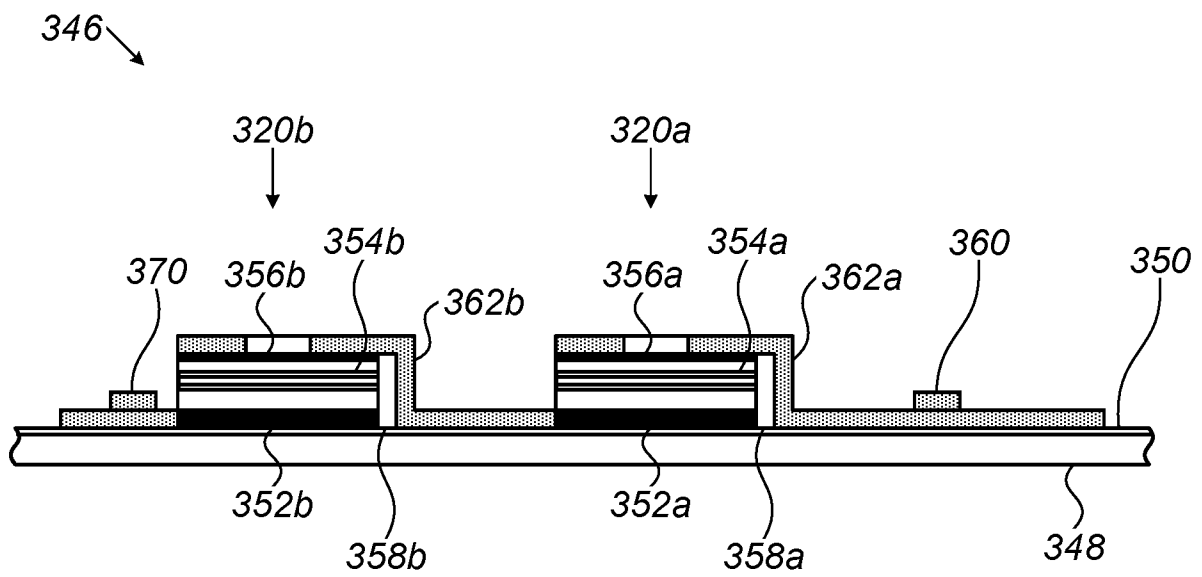


FIG. 6E

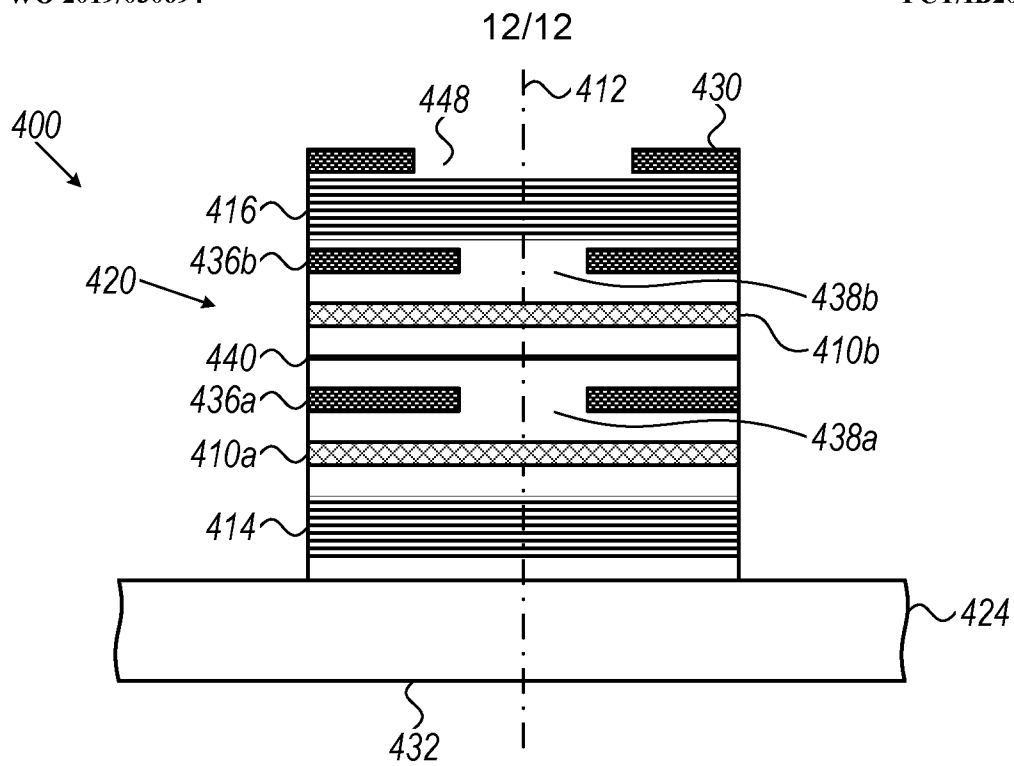


FIG. 7A

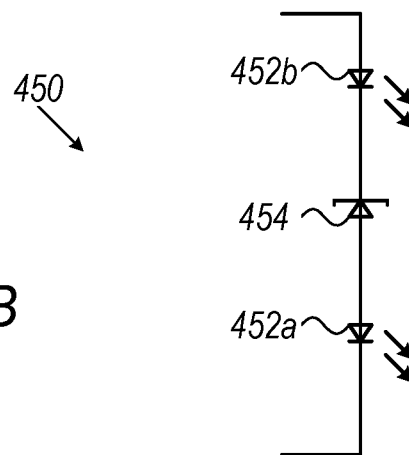


FIG. 7B

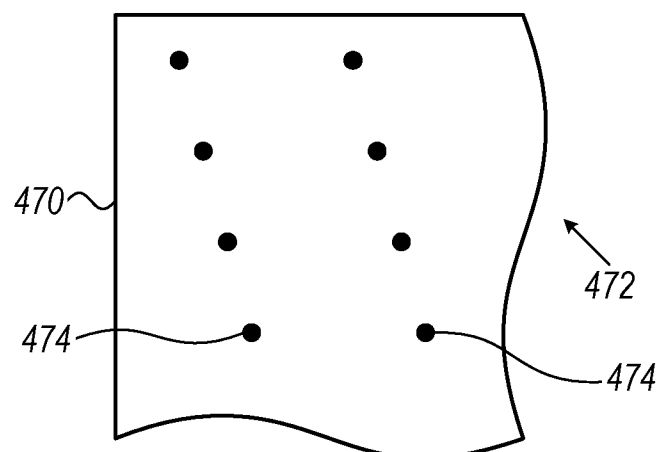


FIG. 7C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/IB2018/055971

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. B41J2/005 B41M5/025 B41M5/03 B41J2/447 B41J2/45
B41J2/455 G03G15/04 H01S5/42
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

B41J B41M G03G H01S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 2016/189510 A1 (LANDA LABS 2012 LTD) 1 December 2016 (2016-12-01) page 9, lines 5-13 - page 15; figures 1,2 -----	1-3,5,7, 10,14-16
Y	US 2004/046860 A1 (BEIER BERNARD [DE] ET AL) 11 March 2004 (2004-03-11) figures 1-4,7 -----	1,3,4,6, 8,9, 11-13
Y	JP 2013 165188 A (OKI DATA KK; OKI DIGITAL IMAGING CORP) 22 August 2013 (2013-08-22) paragraphs [0071] - [0083]; figures 16,17 -----	1-16
A	US 5 600 363 A (ANZAKI TOSHIHIRO [JP] ET AL) 4 February 1997 (1997-02-04) column 19, line 57 - column 20, line 2; figure 22 -----	1,16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 October 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/11/2018

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

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