

KTI-Project: LIDT and Degradation Testing for Industrial Applications

Total Investment: 1.713 MCHF

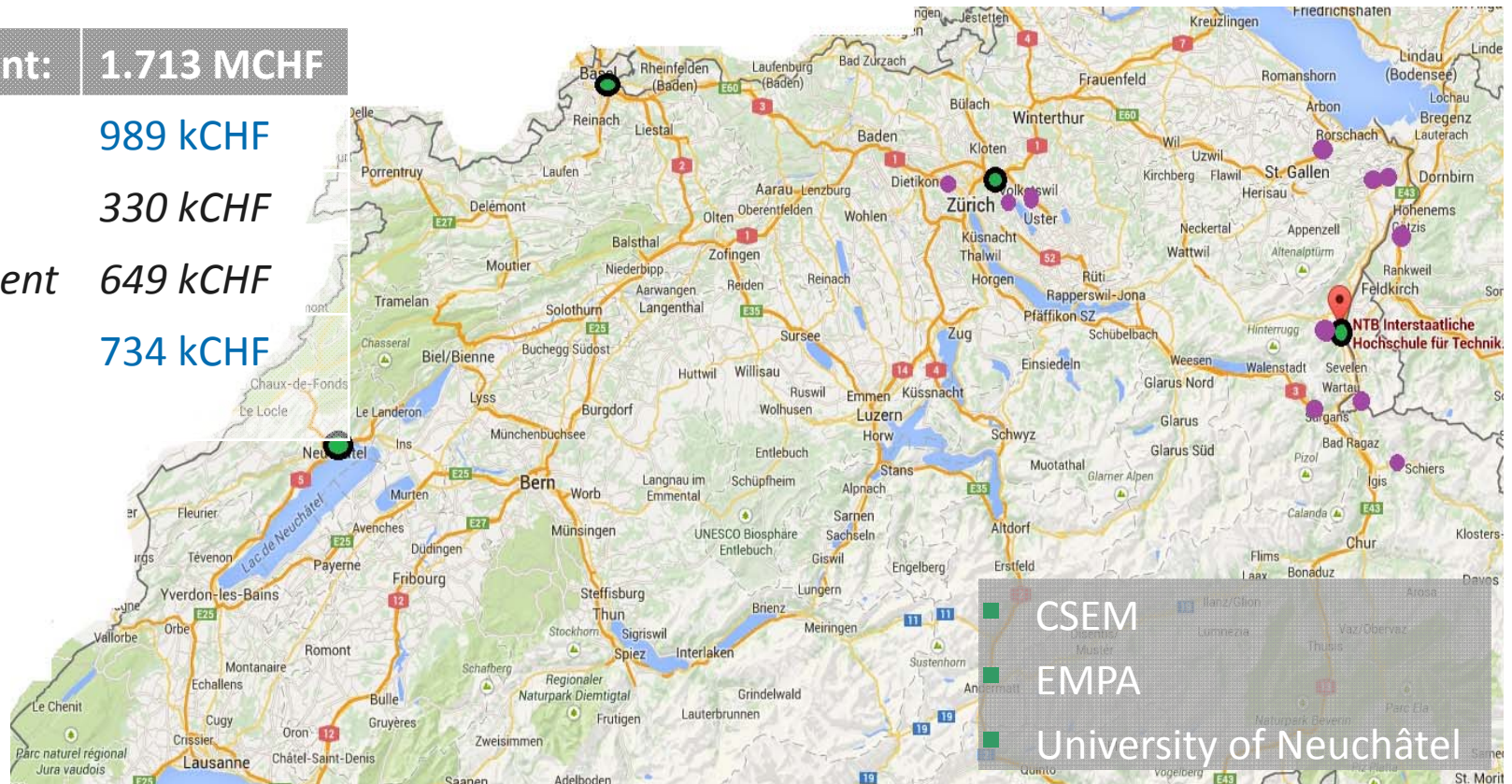
Industry: 989 kCHF

Personel 330 kCHF

Misc./Equipment 649 kCHF

Research: 734 kCHF

Personel



vectronix



swissopic



Montfort Laser™ GmbH



FILTROP AG

FISBA OPTIK



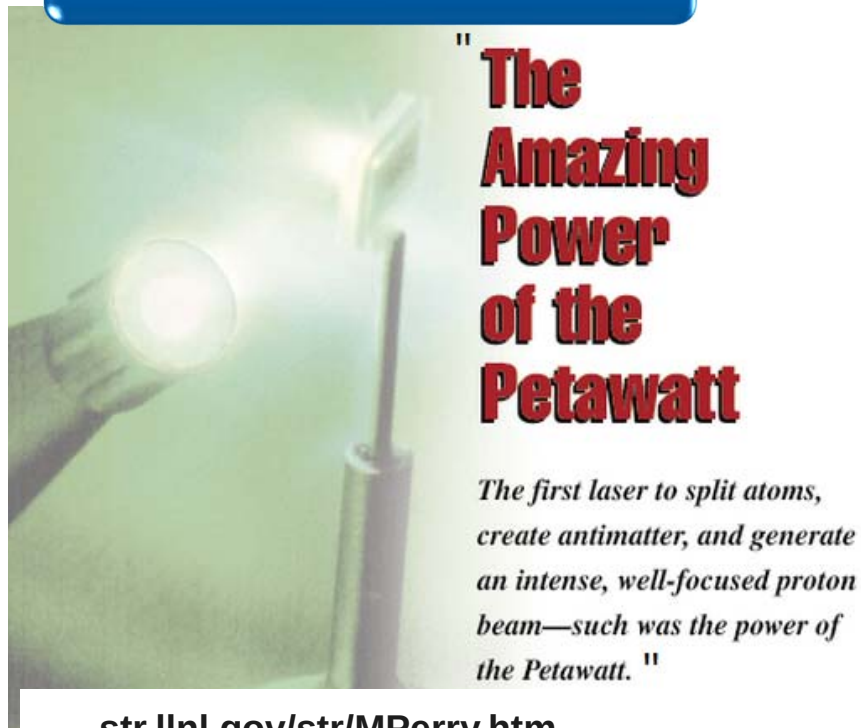
Some High-Power Coatings Applications

Deep and Extreme UV
Lithography



Courtesy: ASML

High-Energy Petawatt Lasers

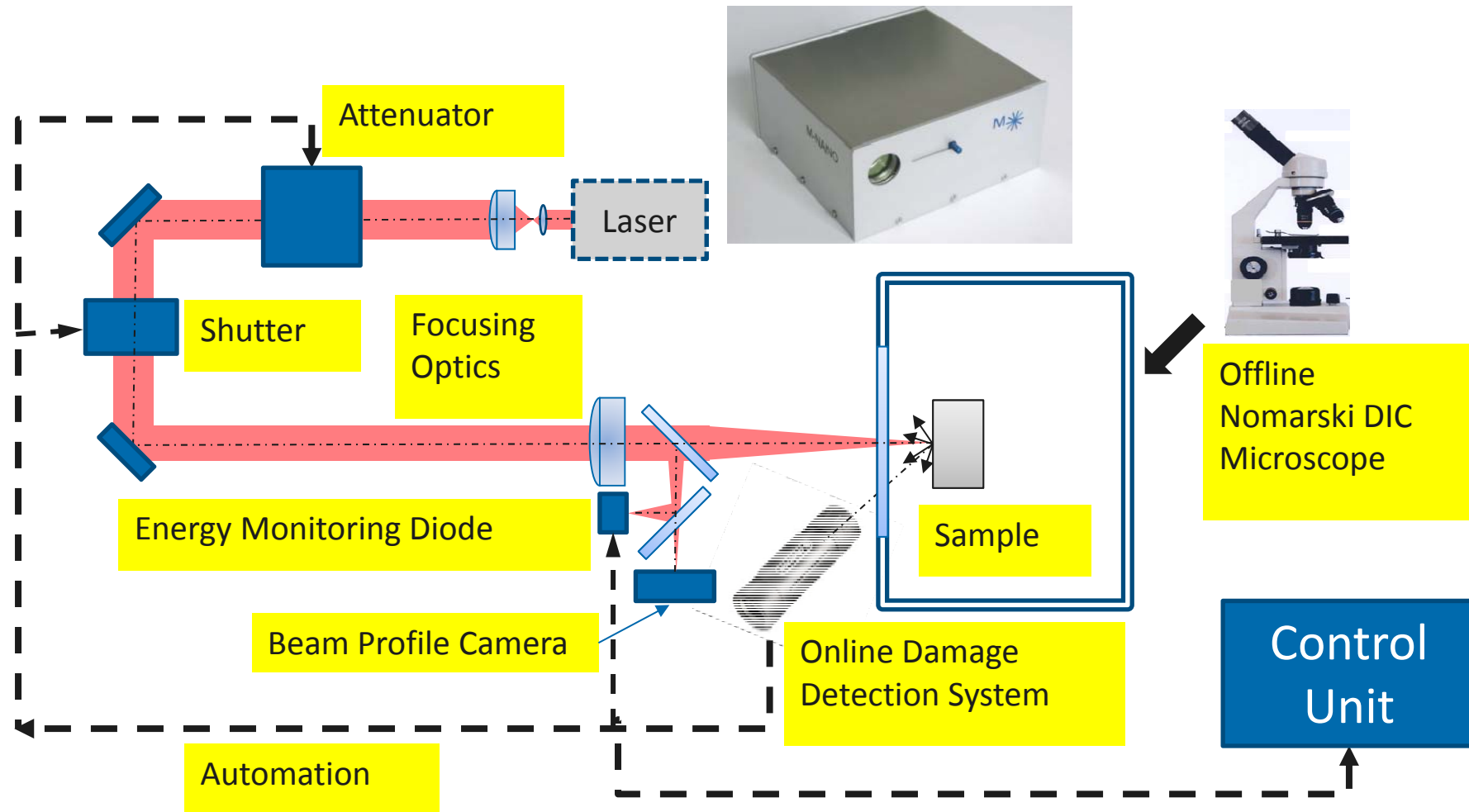


str.llnl.gov/str/MPerry.htm

Space Applications



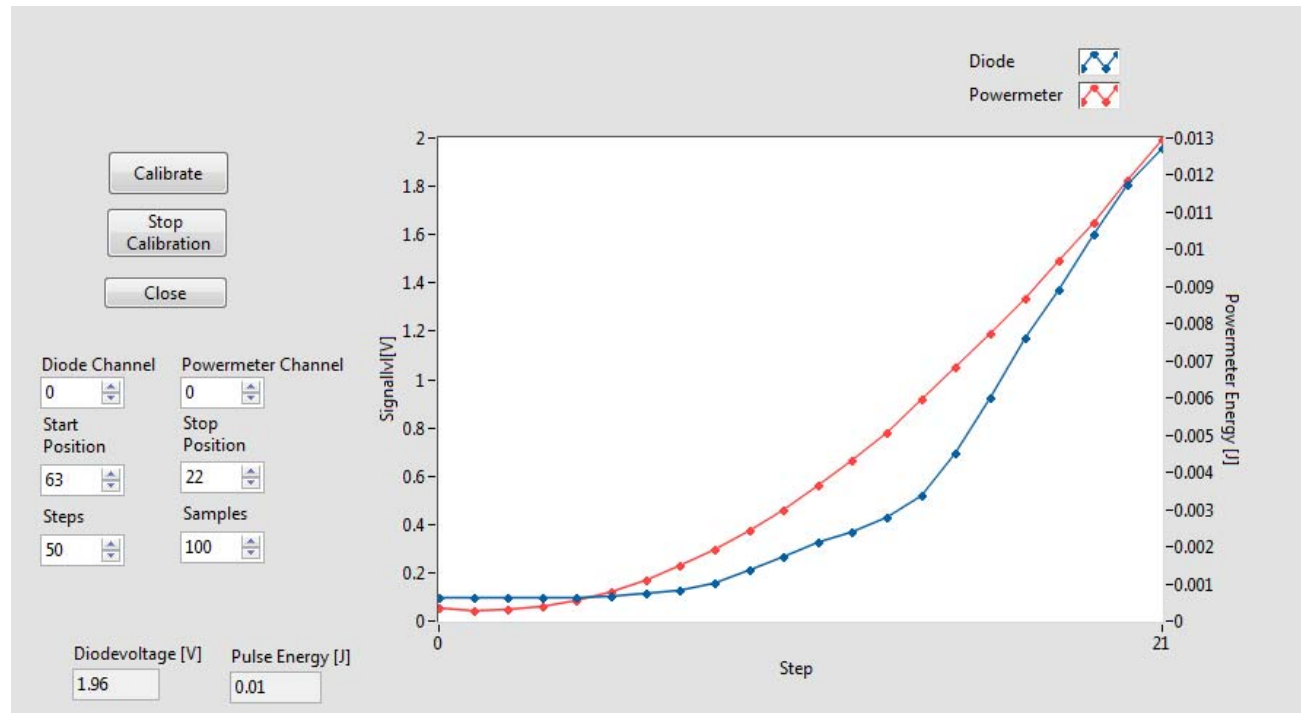
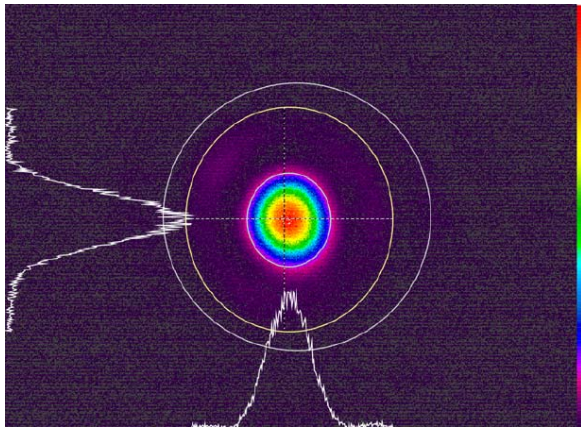
The RhySearch LIDT Testing Facility at the NTB Buchs



- Measurement according to ISO Norm 21254 (1 - 4)

An LIDT Measurement Process: S-on-1

- Measurement of the Laserparameters: Diameter, Profile, Pulse duration
- Powermeter/Energydiode calibration



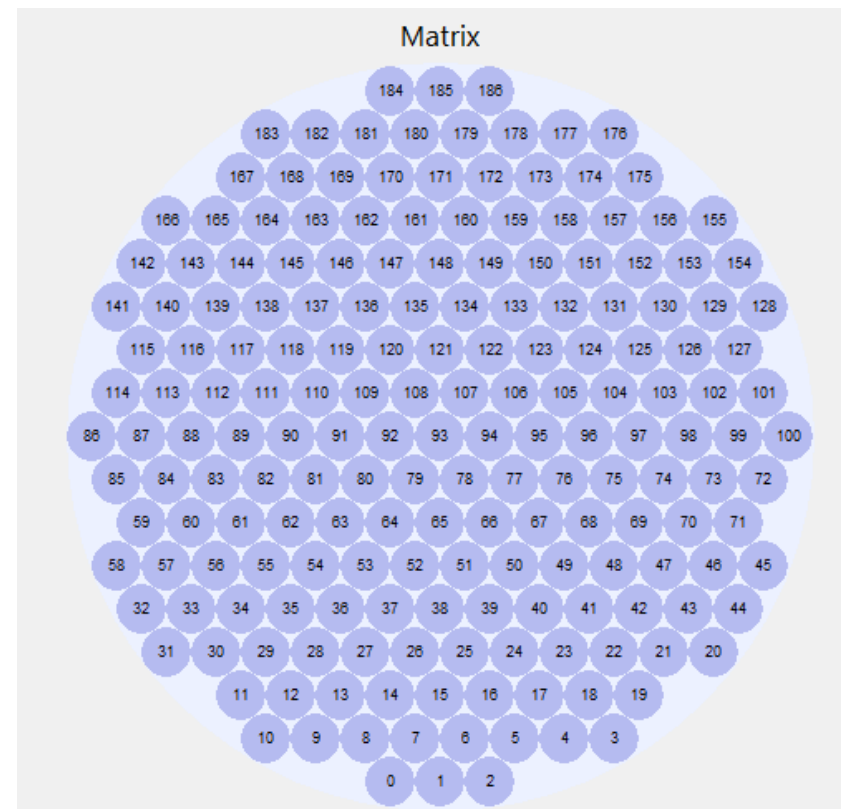
An LIDT Measurement Process: S-on-1

- Measurement of the Laserparameters: Diameter, Profile, Pulse duration
- Powermeter/Energydiode calibration
- **Define laser fluence range of interest**
- **Define the fluence steps to be used (N)**
- **Divide substrate into a matrix of sites**

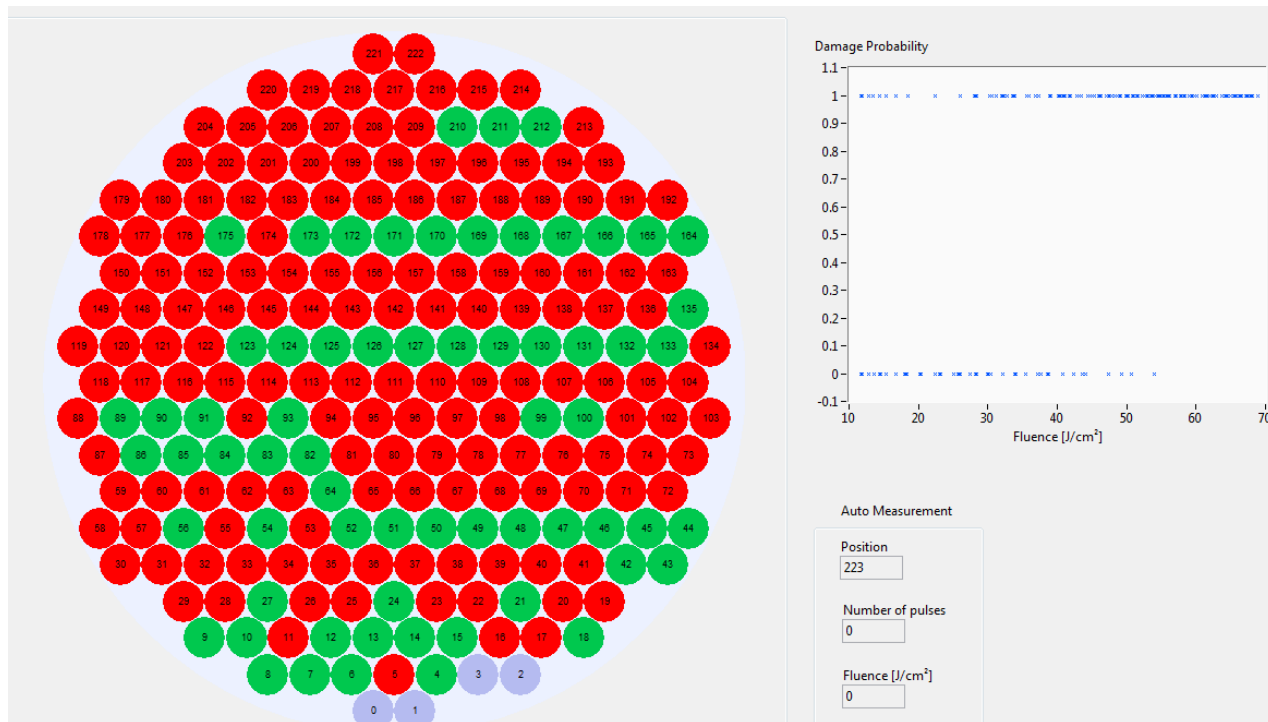
Measurement Settings

Detection Ch.	Minimum Energy Density [J/cm ²]	Steps
1	0.009556	N =40
Threshold	Maximum Energy Density [J/cm ²]	Pulse Amount
1	105.119	S =5000

OK Cancel



An LIDT Measurement Process: S-on-1



- Each site is irradiated with S Pulses at a specific fluence
 - if no damage occurs, irradiate next site (increased laser fluence)
 - If damage occurs before S Pulses, log information and irradiate next site

Each fluence-increment is used several times → Increased statistics

An LIDT Measurement Process: S-on-1

- Measurement of the Laserparameters
 - Powermeter/Energydiode calibration
 - Define laser fluence range of interest
 - Define the fluence steps to be used
 - Divide substrate into a matrix of sites
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- **Post LIDT Testing damage verification using a Nomarski DIC Microscope (100x)**
 - **Deviations are incorporated into the measured results**

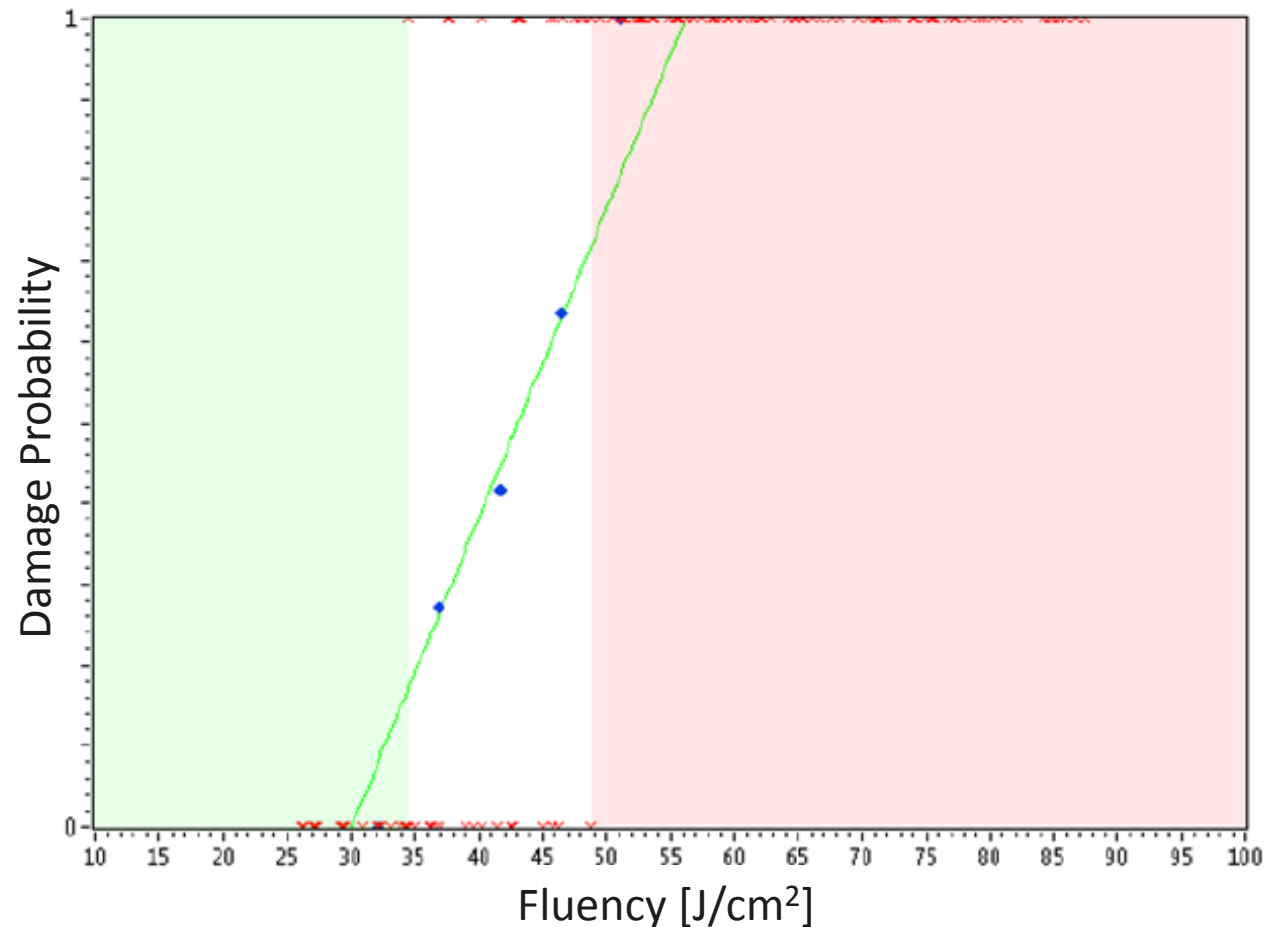
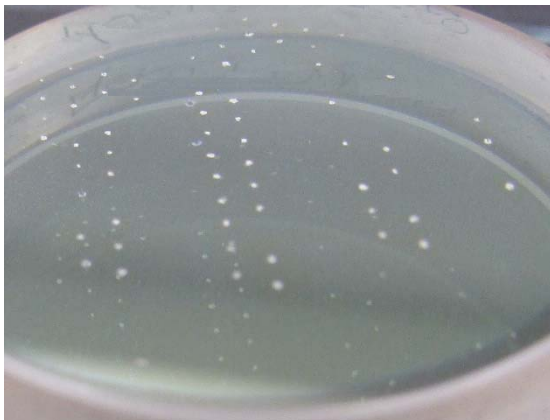
Example of an LIDT Test: Double Sided AR Coating

- Test procedure: 5000-on-1
- Number of matrix sites: 150
- Beam diameter:
190 $\mu\text{m} \pm 10\mu\text{m}$

0% LIDT: 31.6 J/cm²

50% LIDT: 40.7 J/cm²

Fluence-Error: $\sigma = 11.5\%$



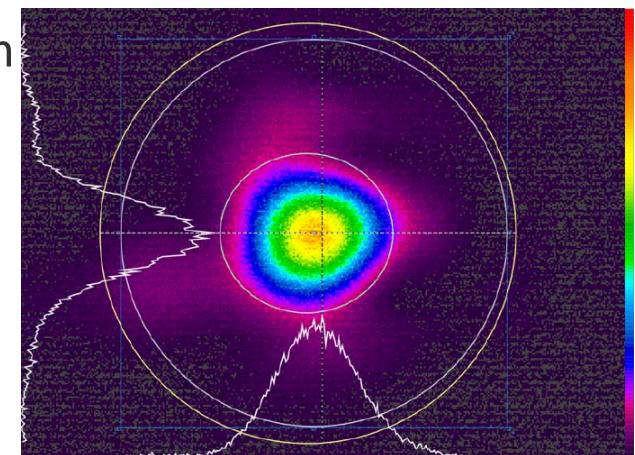
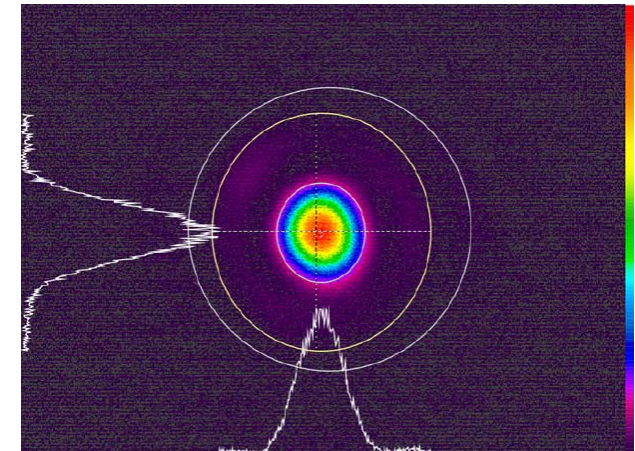
Measurement Factors Influencing the LIDT of a Sample:

1. Measurement wavelength
2. Pulse duration
3. Pulse repetition frequency
4. Beam diameter and shape
5. Angle of Incidence

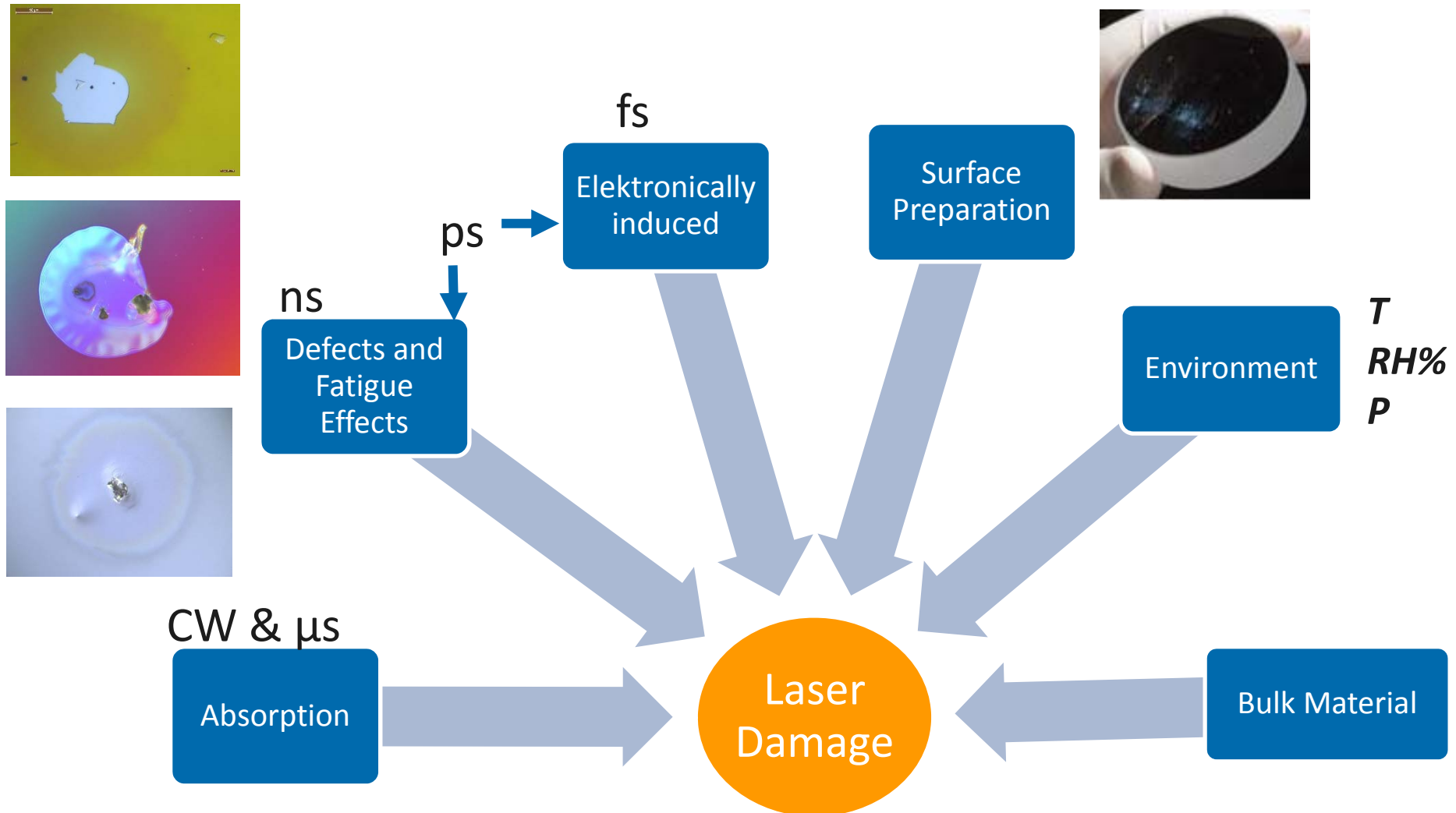
Next Steps:

1. Montfort M-Nano Laser extension to 532nm, 355nm
2. Adding a OneFive fs-Laser
3. Incorporation of Degradation Testing

LIDT Certification for Lifetime Testing



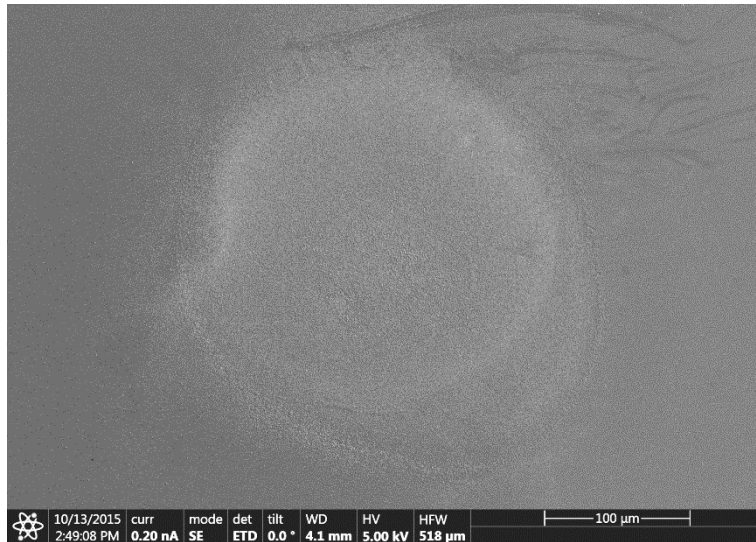
What Substrate and Coating Variables Cause Laser Damage?



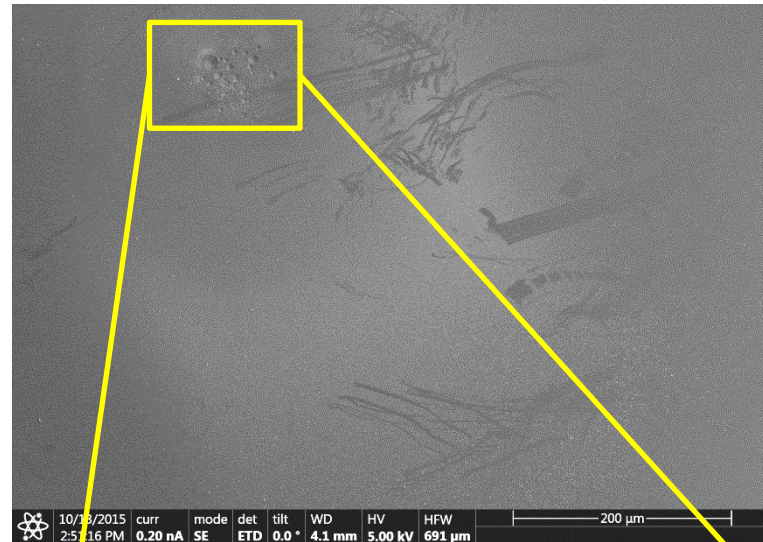
- Proben wurden mit Kohlenstoff bedampft in einem Leica ACE 200 – Bedampfer. Die angestrebte Schichtdicke beträgt $d = 40 \text{ nm}$
- Die Proben wurden anschliessend im FIB/REM-System des Typs FEI Helios 660 G3 UC untersucht.
- Zum Schutz der Oberfläche wurde jeweils mittels elektroneninduzierter Deposition eine ca. 300 nm dicke Schutzschicht aus Platin aufgetragen, um die Oberfläche am Ort des Schnittes vor der Schädigung durch den Ionenstrahl zu schützen. Mit dem gleichen Ziel wurde mittels ioneninduzierter Abscheidung eine Platin oder Wolfram-Schicht mit einer Dicke von ca. 1 μm aufgetragen.

SEM-Untersuchung: Übersicht Beschusskrater

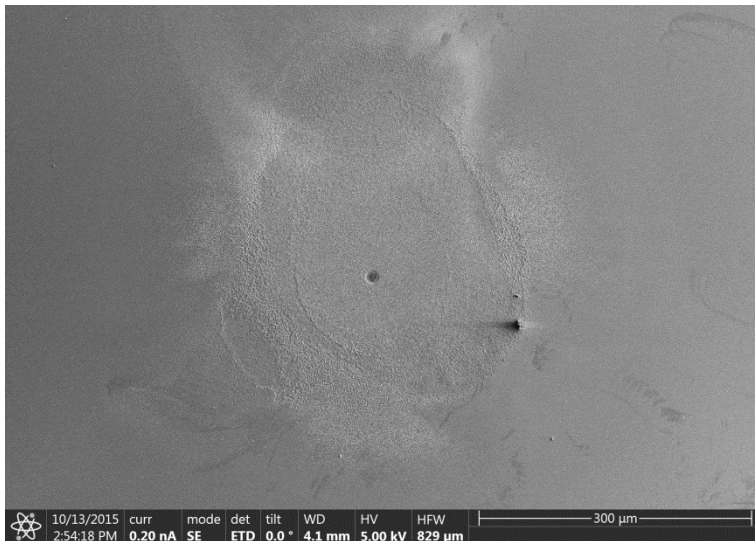
Spot 1



Spot 2

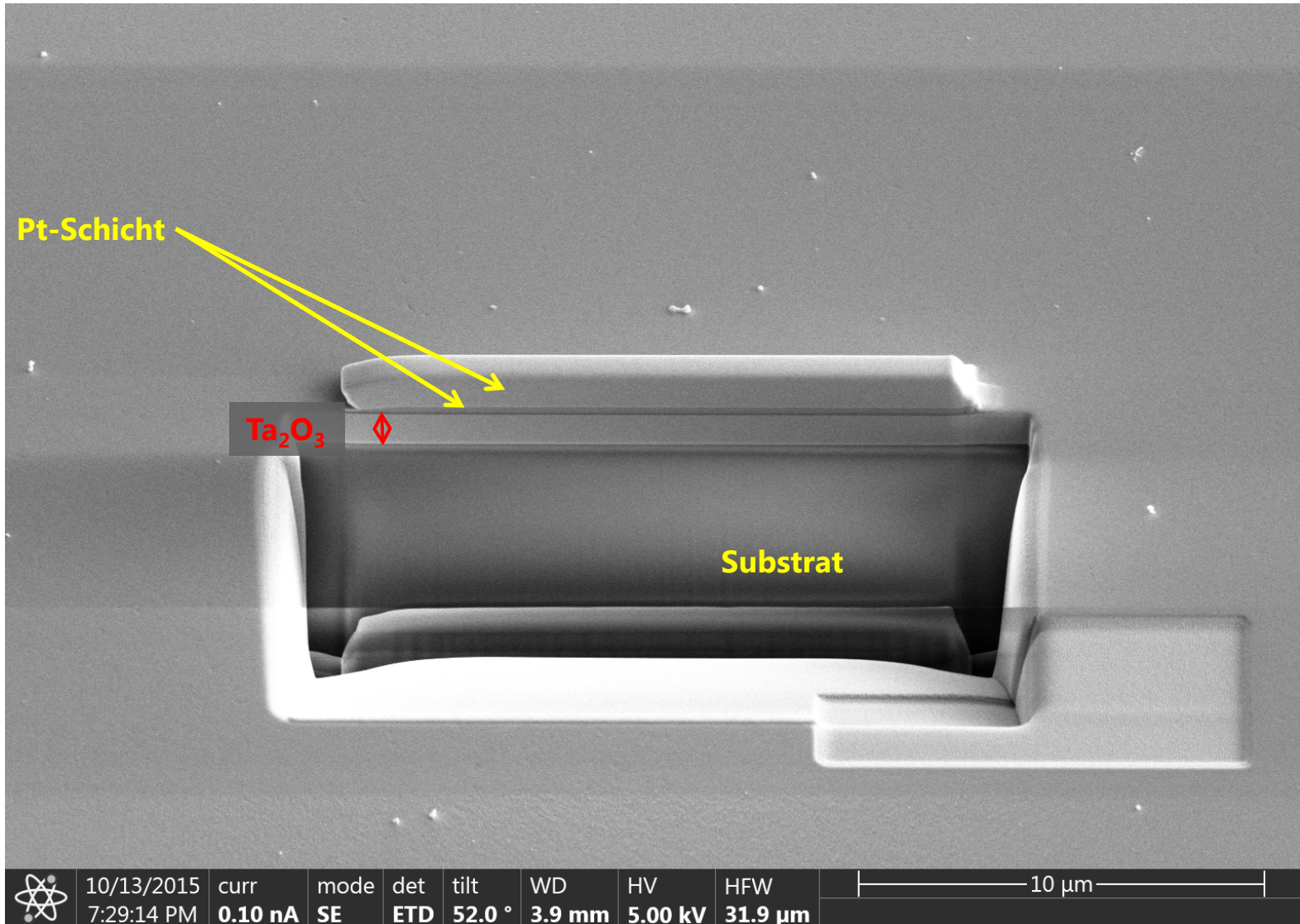


Spot 3



SEM/FIB-Untersuchung: Spot 3

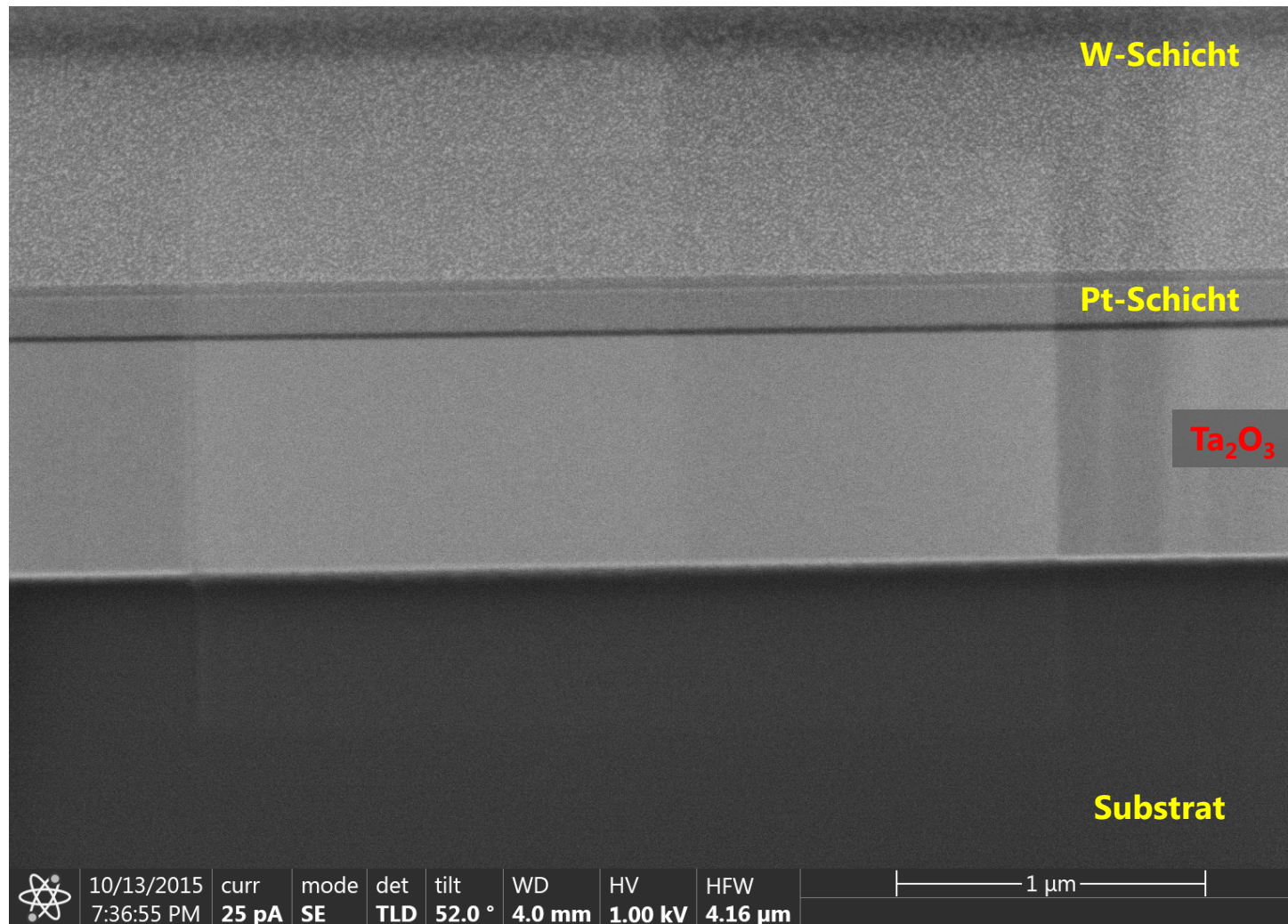
CS2 – Ausserhalb des Beschusskraters:



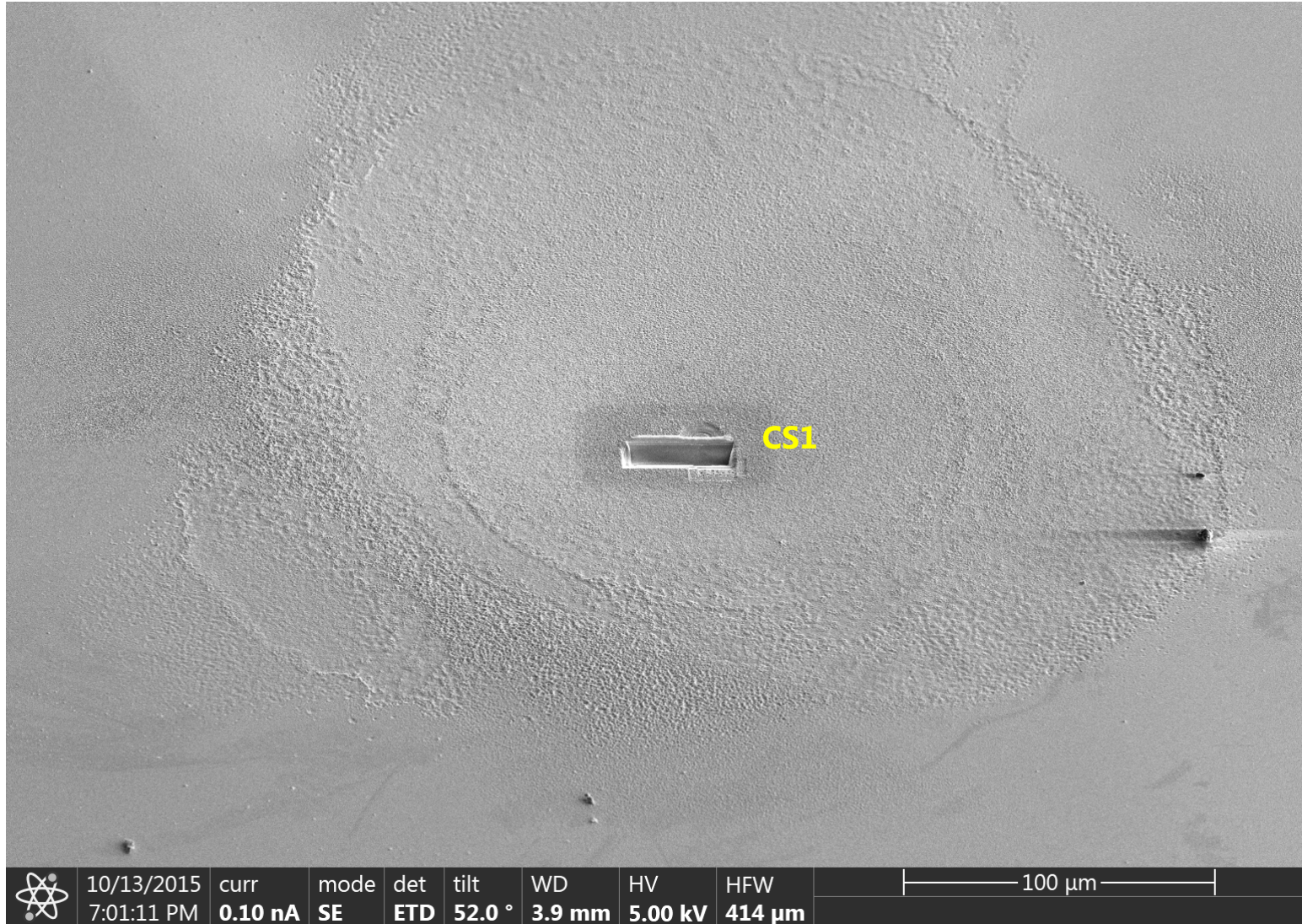
SEM/FIB-Untersuchung: Spot 3

CS2 – Ausserhalb des Beschusskraters:

Schichtdicke: $d \approx 940$ nm

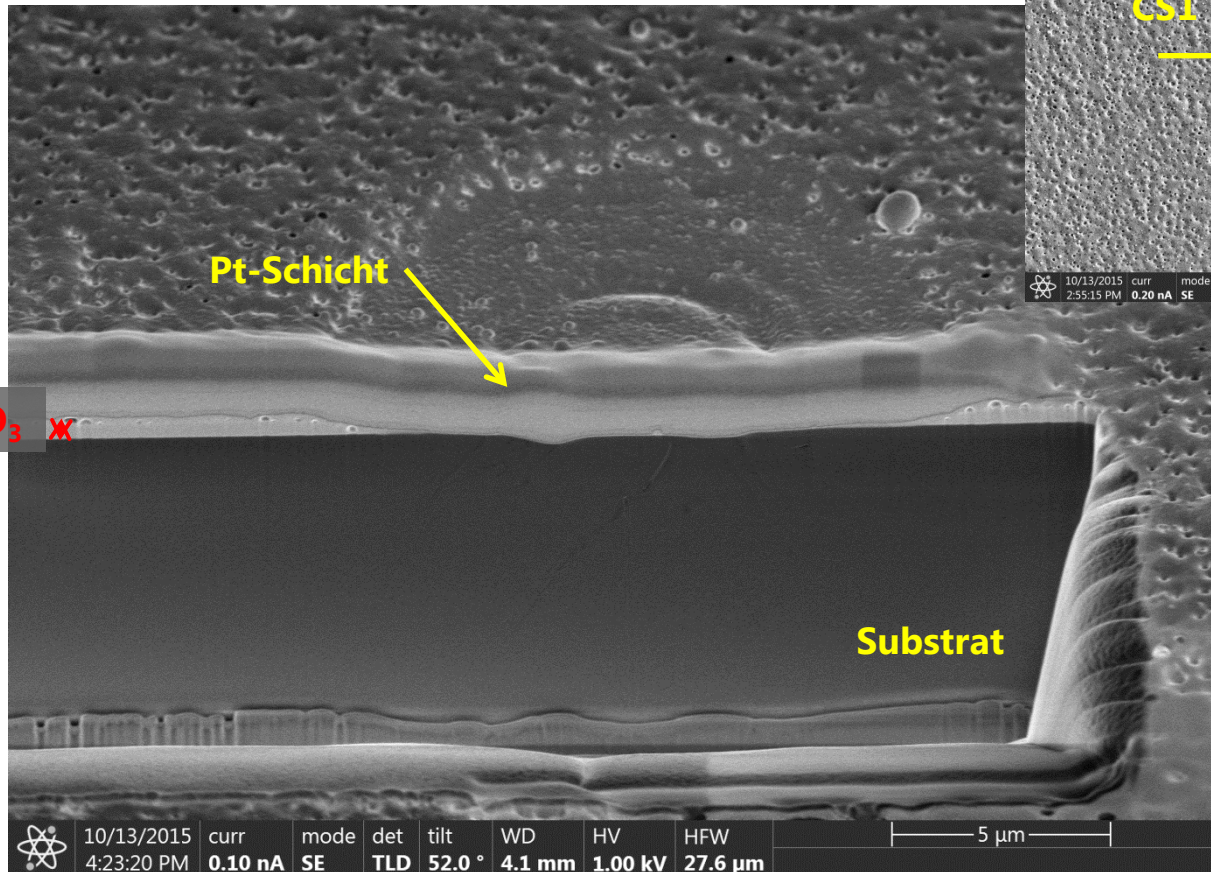


SEM/FIB-Untersuchung: Spot 3



SEM/FIB-Untersuchung: Spot 3

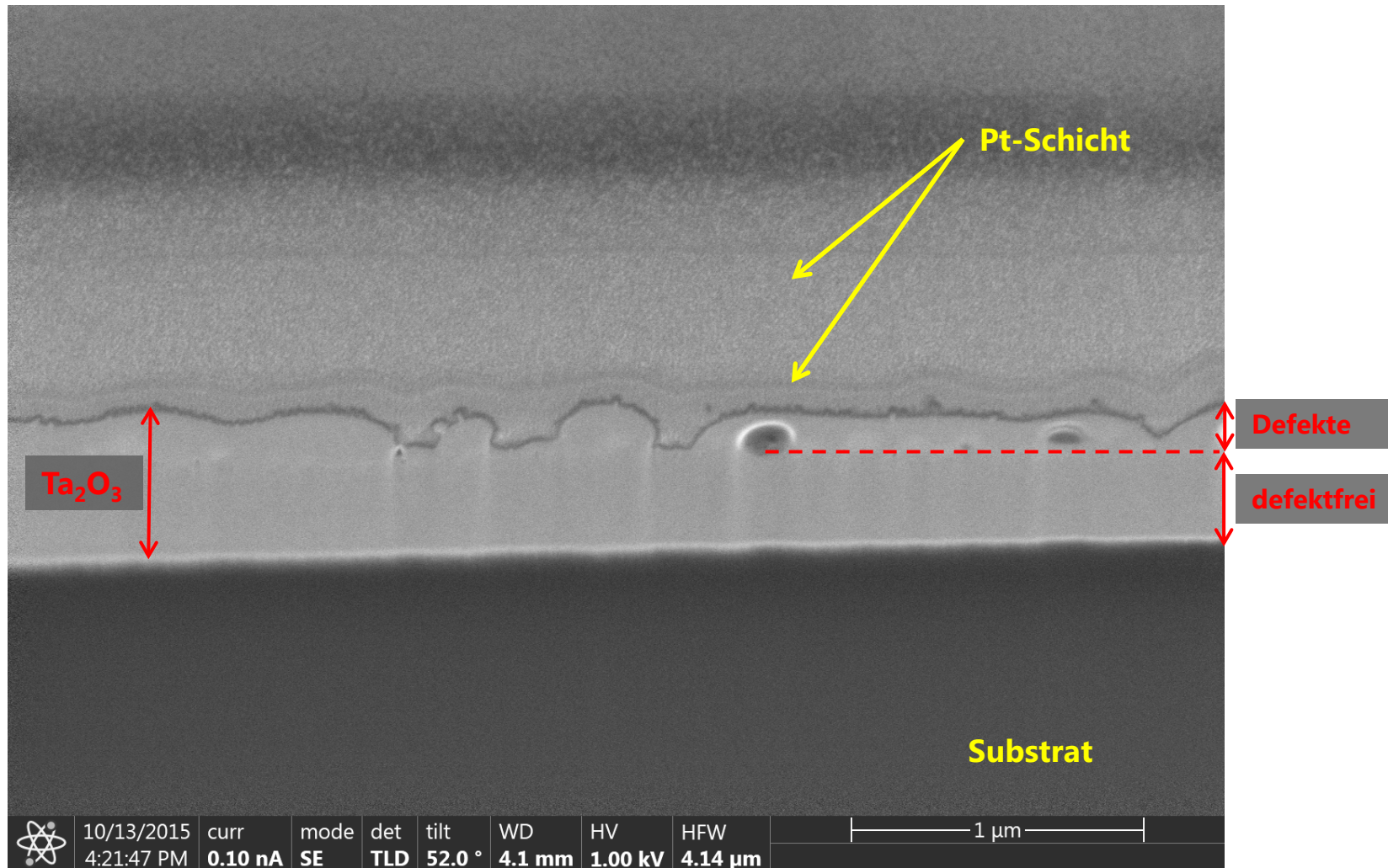
CS1 – Zentrum des Beschusses:



SEM/FIB-Untersuchung: Spot 3

CS1 – Zentrum des Beschusses:

Schichtdicke $d \approx 440\text{--}650\text{ nm}$



SEM/FIB-Untersuchung: Spot 3

CS1 – Zentrum des Beschusses:

