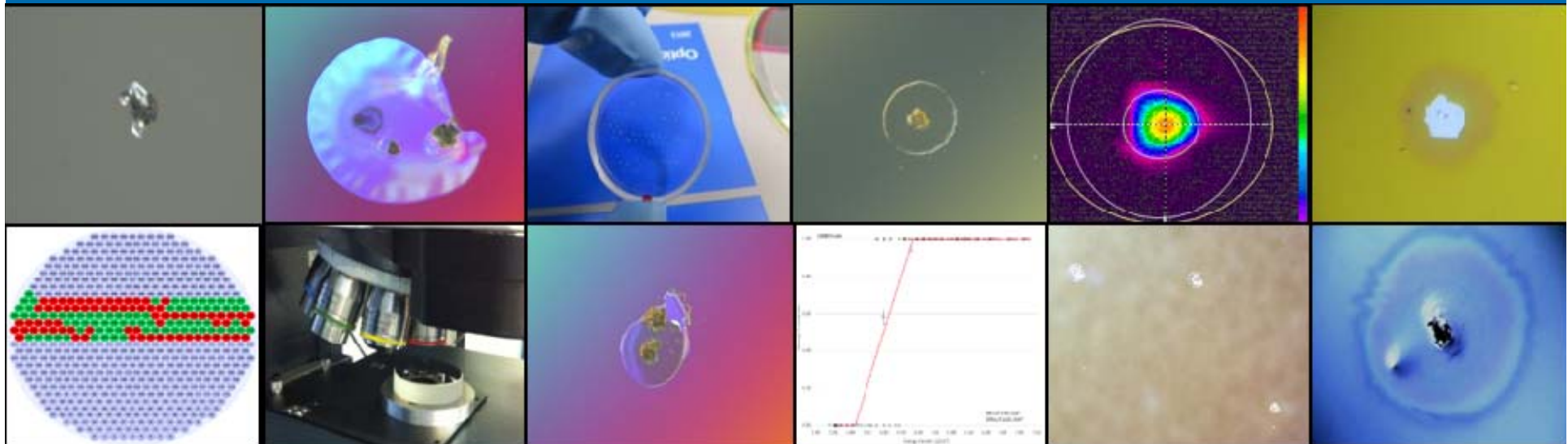


# The RhySearch LIDT Testing Facility at the NTB Buchs



Workshop on Optical Coatings for Laser Applications, Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> June 2015

**Dr. Roelene Botha**  
RhySearch / NTB Buchs



## *RhySearch: The Rheintal Research and Innovation Centre*



- Precision Manufacturing
- Packaging Technology
- **Coating Technology**

## KTI-Project: LIDT and Degradation Testing for Industrial Applications

**Total Investment:** 1.713 MCHF

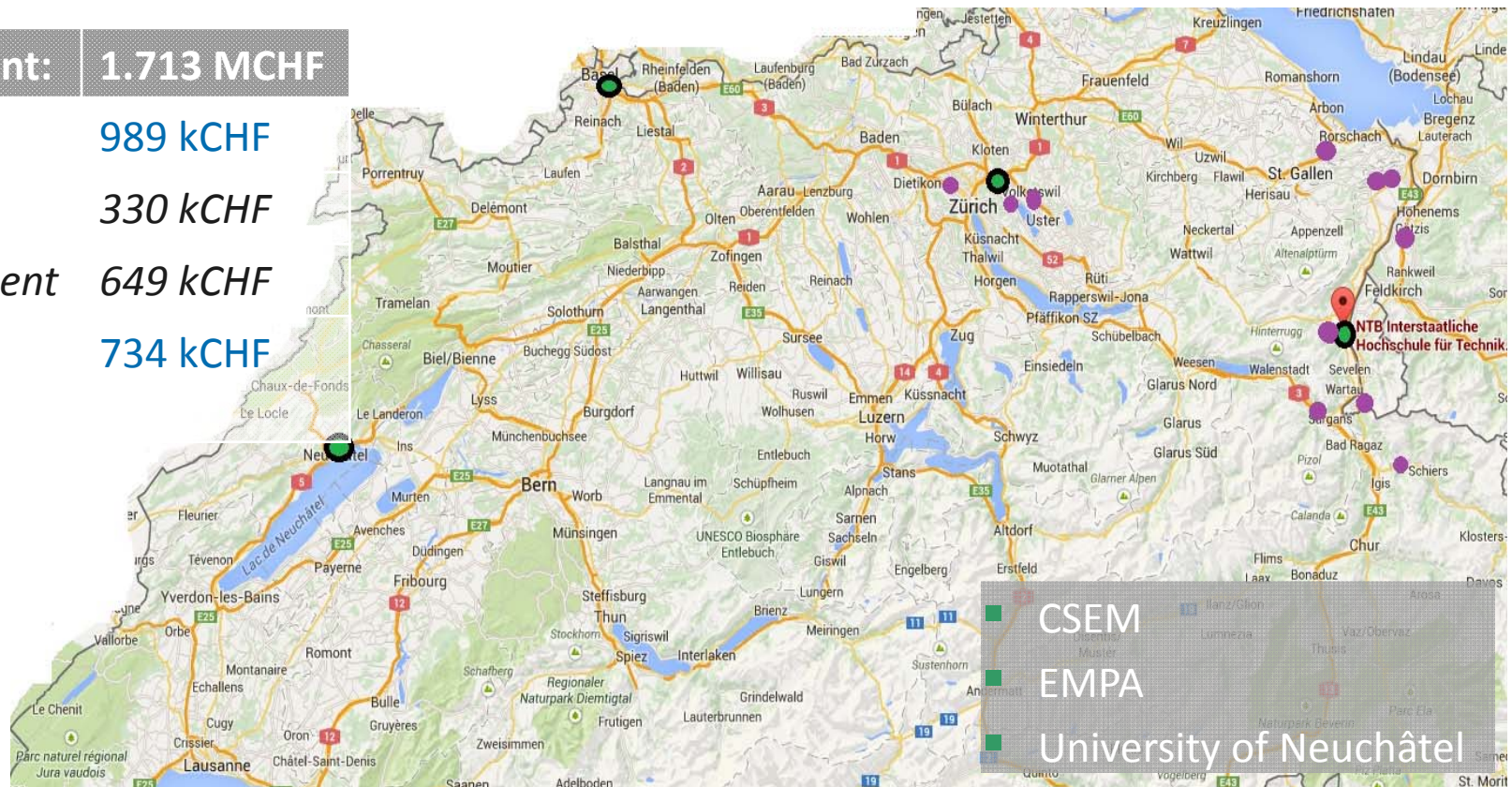
**Industry:** 989 kCHF

*Personel* 330 kCHF

*Misc./Equipment* 649 kCHF

**Research:** 734 kCHF

*Personel*





## Some High-Power Coatings Applications

Deep and Extreme UV  
Lithography



Courtesy: ASML

High-Energy Petawatt Lasers



"**The  
Amazing  
Power  
of the  
Petawatt**

*The first laser to split atoms,  
create antimatter, and generate  
an intense, well-focused proton  
beam—such was the power of  
the Petawatt. "*

[str.llnl.gov/str/MPerry.htm](http://str.llnl.gov/str/MPerry.htm)

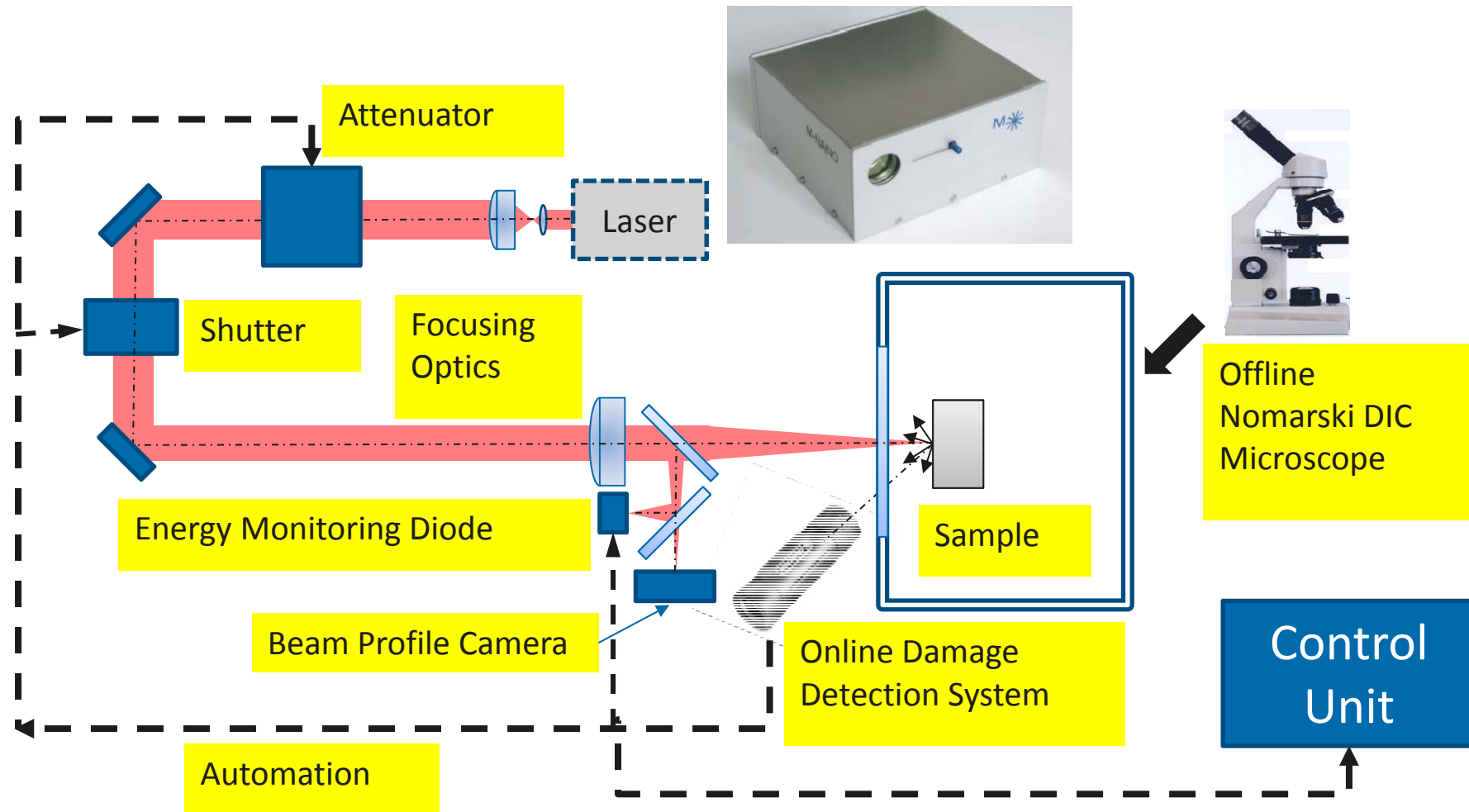
Space Applications



ALADIN: Atmospheric Laser Doppler Instr.

[www.esa.int](http://www.esa.int)

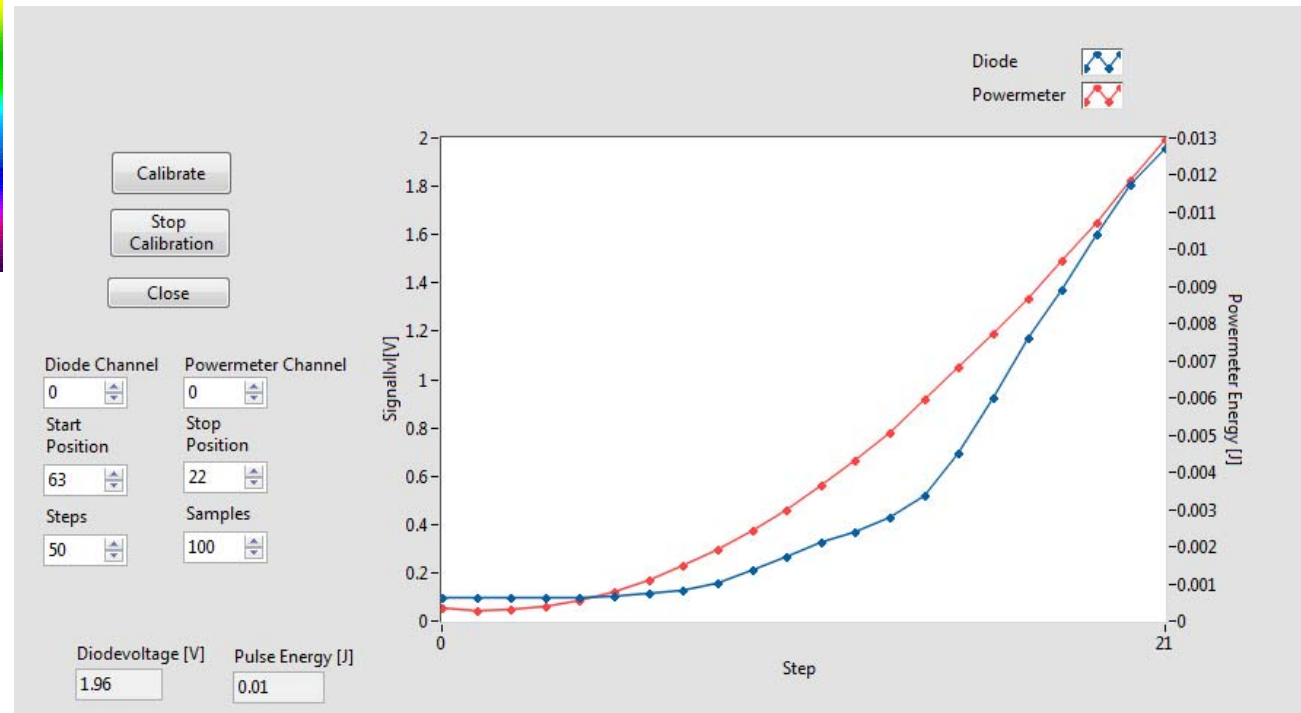
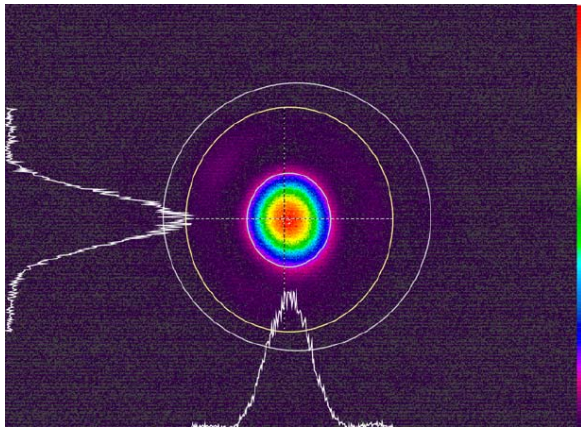
## The RhySearch LIDT Testing Facility at the NTB Buchs



- *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



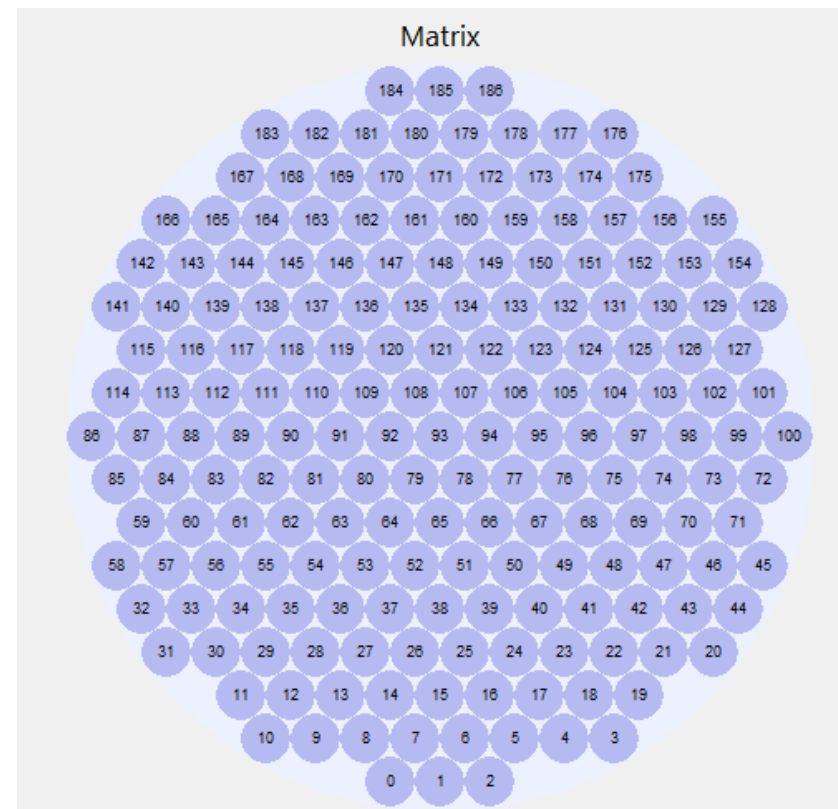
## An LIDT Measurement Process: S-on-1

- 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**

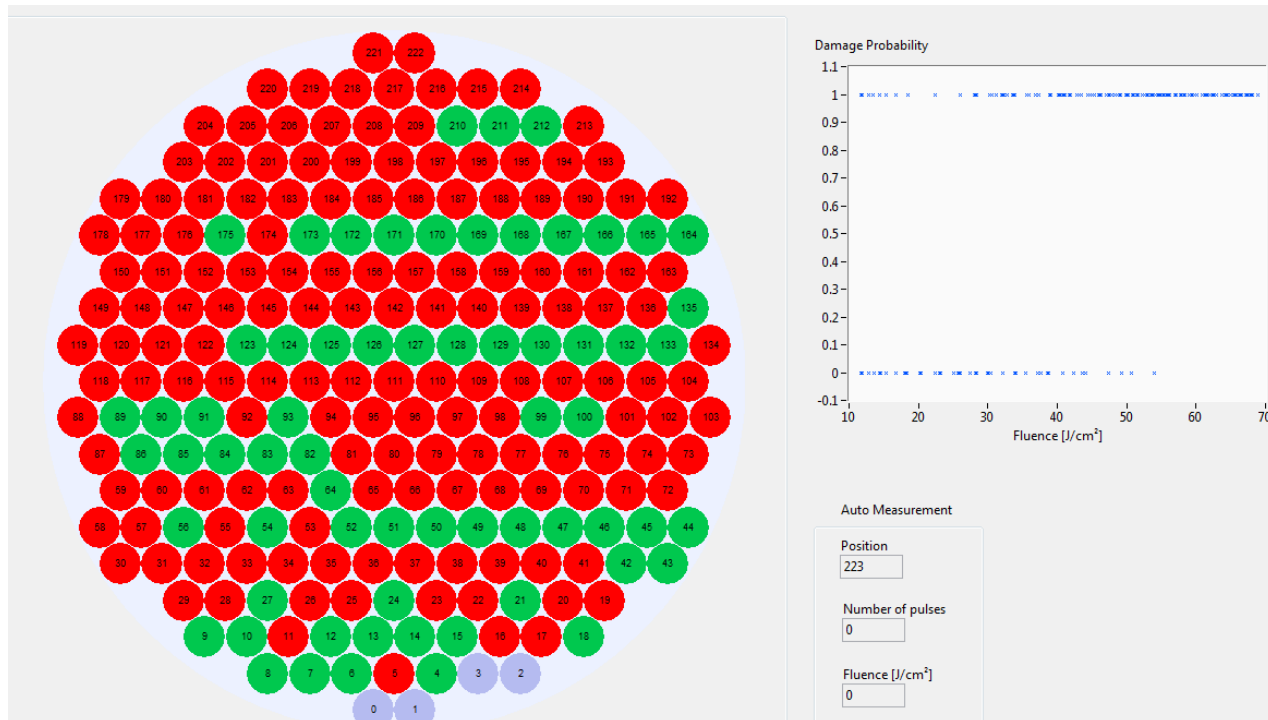
Measurement Settings

Detection Ch.	Minimum Energy Density [J/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	Steps
1	0.009556	N=40
Threshold	Maximum Energy Density [J/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	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



- Each site is irradiated with S Pulses

→ 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

- **Post LIDT Testing damage verification using a Nomarski DIC Microscope (100x)**  
→ **Deviations are incorporated into the measured results**

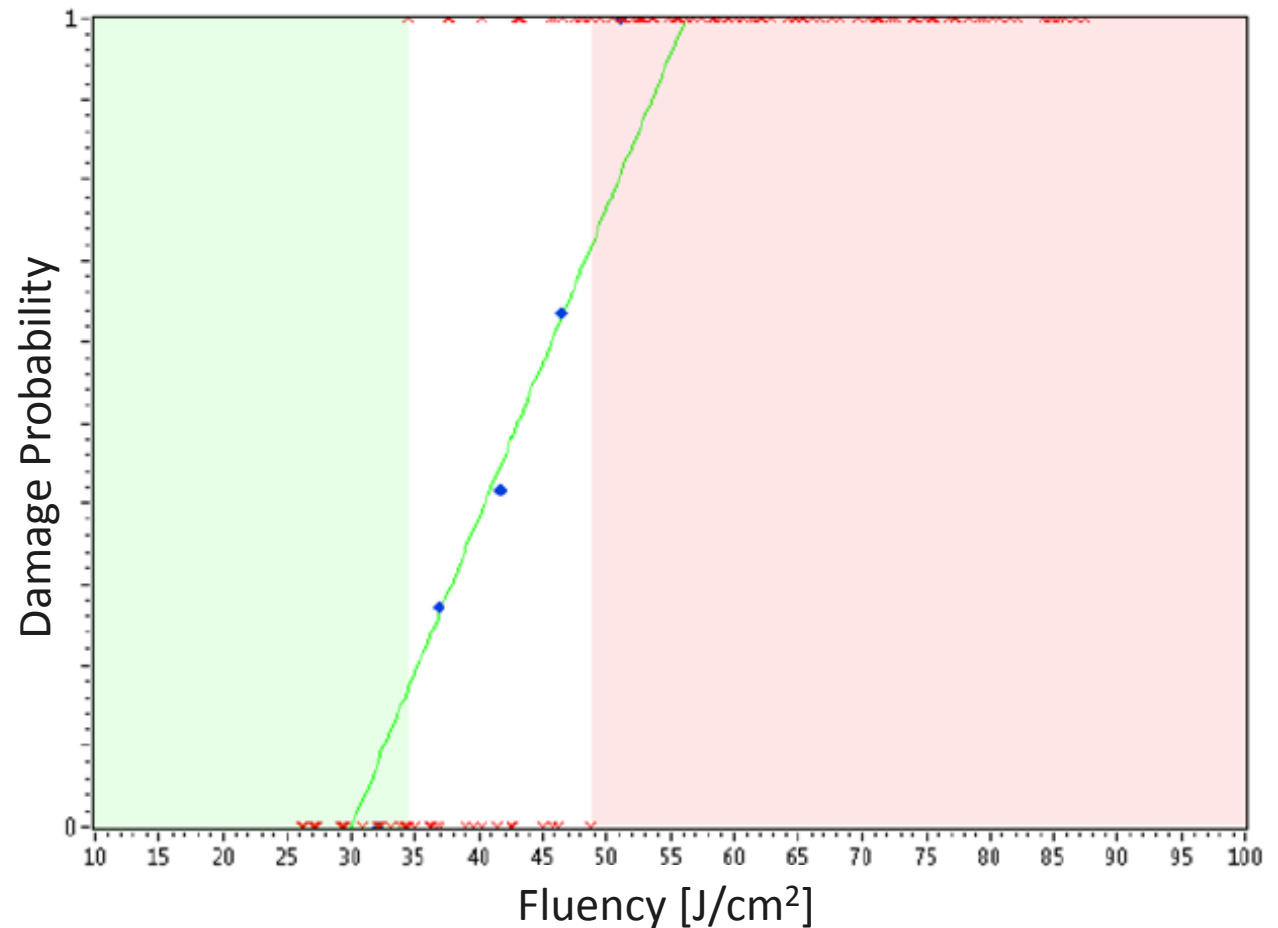
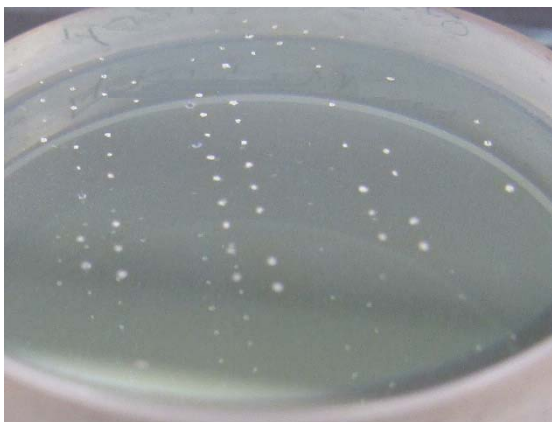
## Example of an LIDT Test: Double Sided AR Coating

- 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/cm<sup>2</sup>

50% LIDT: 40.7 J/cm<sup>2</sup>

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



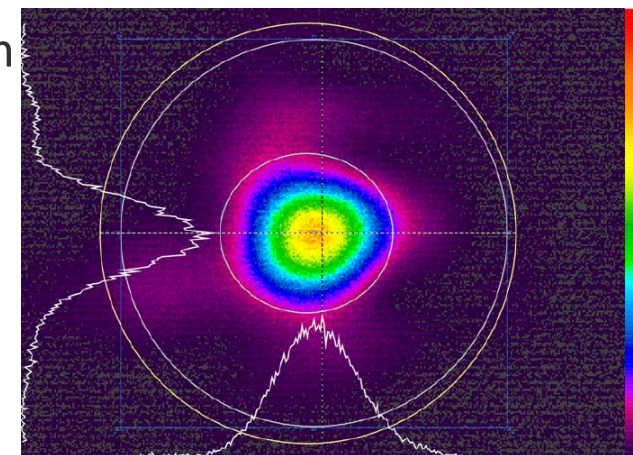
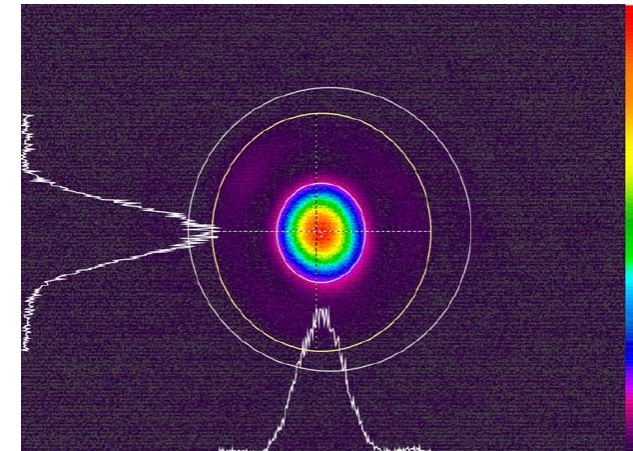
## *Measurement Factors Influencing the LIDT of a Sample:*

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

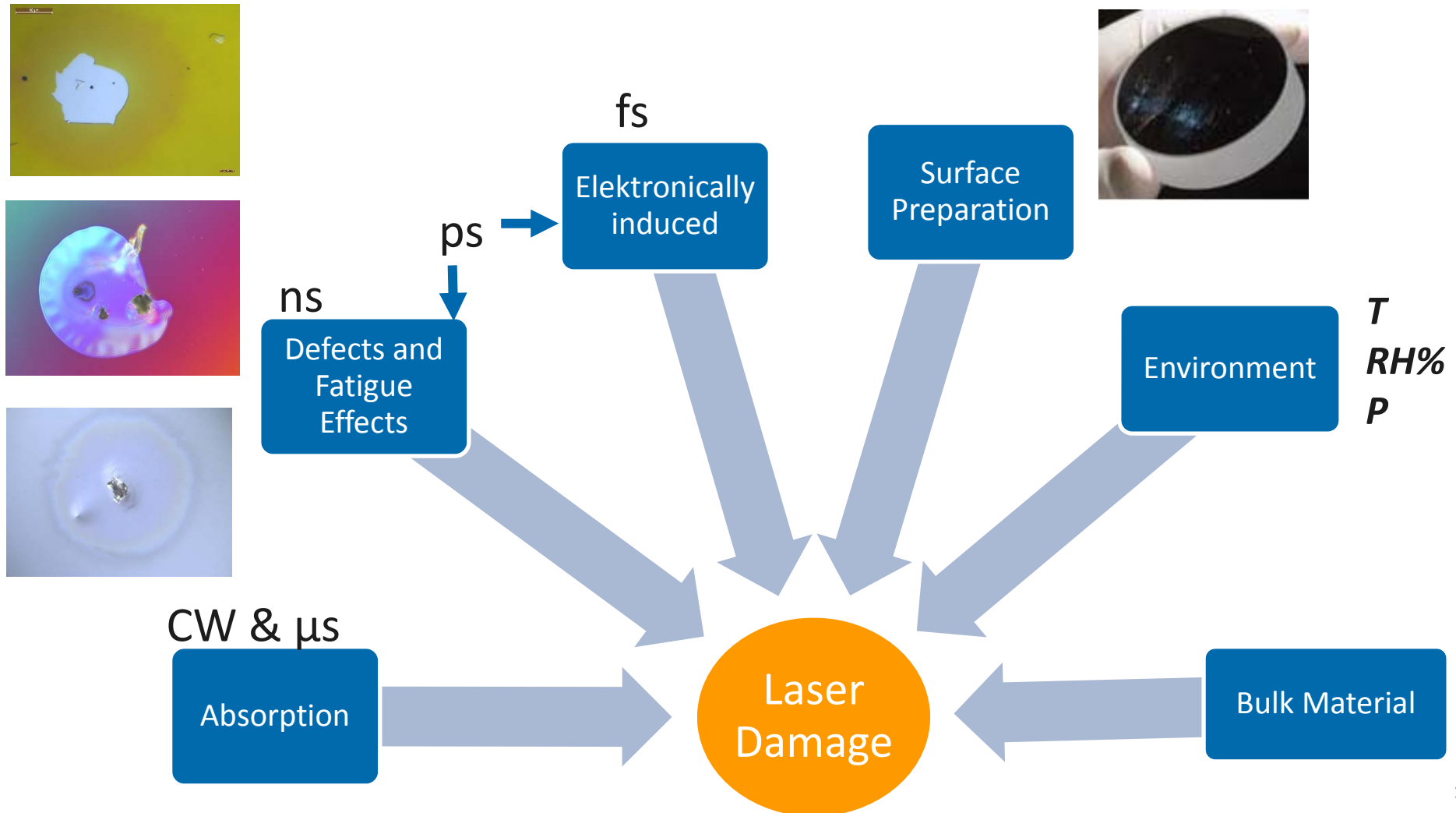
### Next Steps:

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

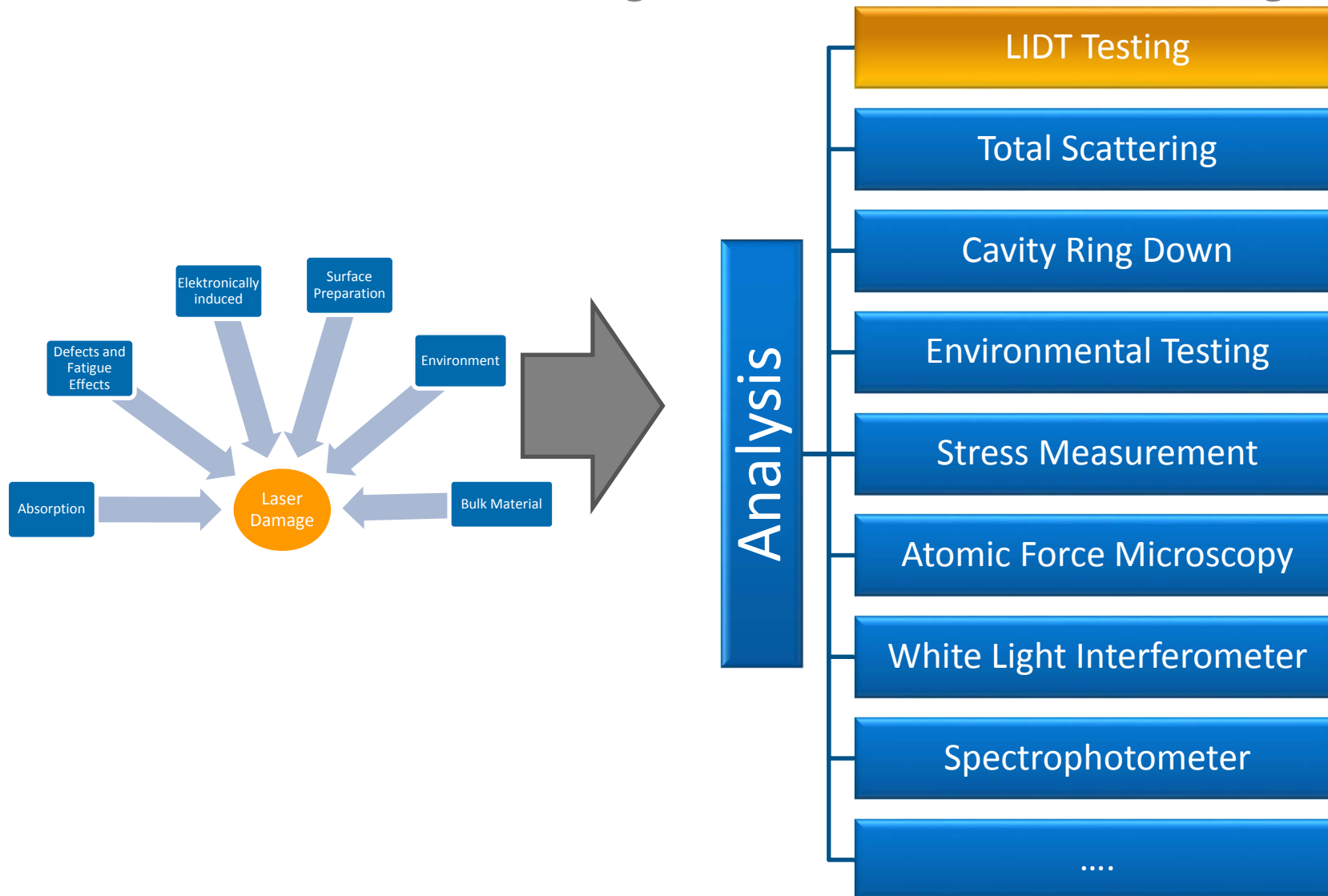


## What Substrate and Coating Variables Cause Laser Damage?

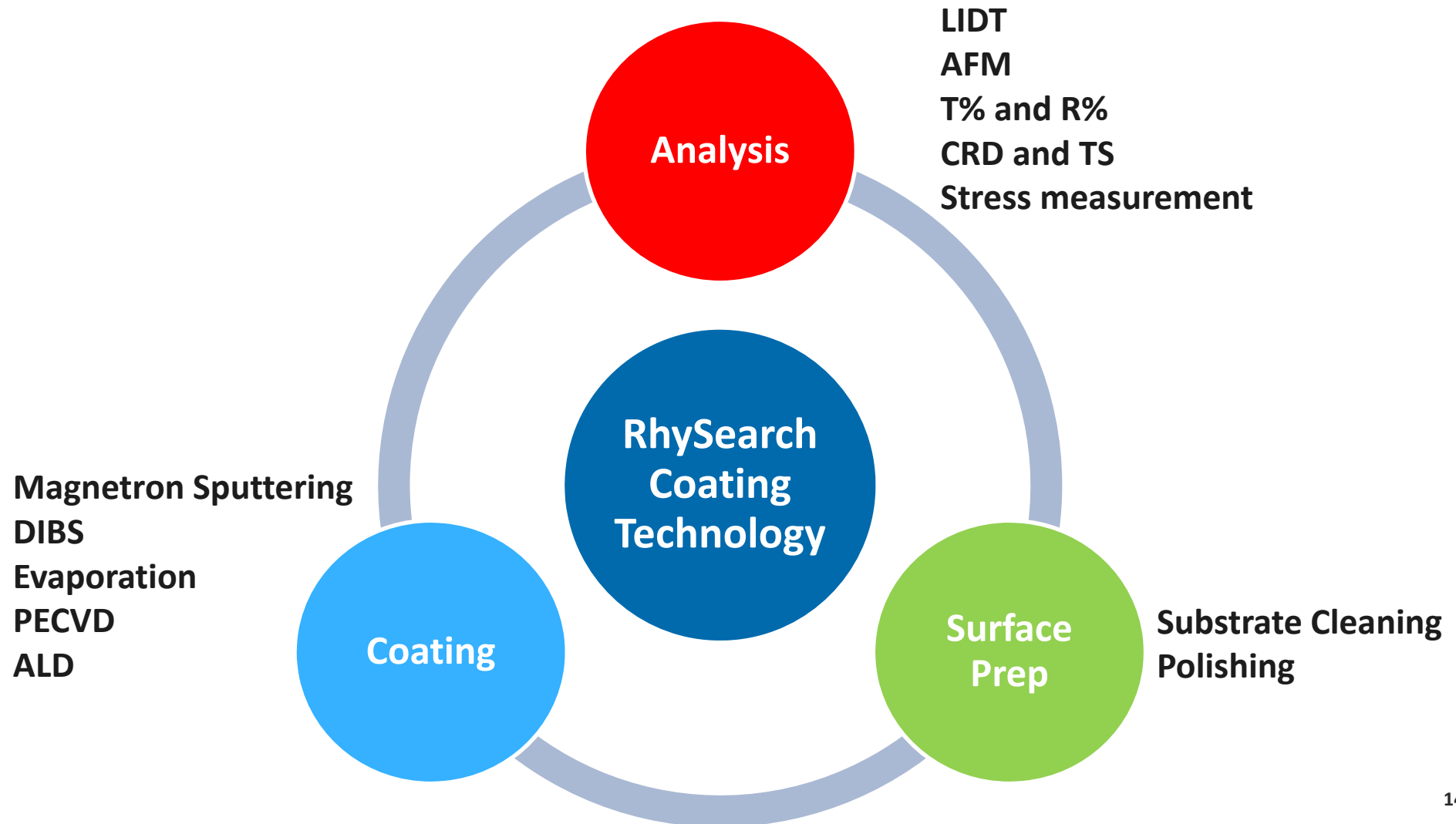




## What Substrate and Coating Variables Cause Laser Damage?



## *RhySearch Coating Technology: Future Perspectives*



*Visit to the RhySearch LIDT Testing Facility*



**Thank you!**

Room 2922 (Basement, two floors down)