

Laser-Induced Damage Threshold (LIDT) Measurement Report

ISO21254-2: S-on-1 Test Procedure

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Tester/date: M. Sciuka / 2015-10-08

Specimen

Name of sample: HRs>99,5%@750-850nm, AOI=45 deg.

Type of specimen: Glass, HR dielectric coating

Storage, cleaning: Wrapped in paper for optics, plastic box

Test specification

First harmonic of Coherent Legend one-box Ti:Sapphire-based amplifier with integrated oscillator and pump laser; attenuator consists of $\lambda/2$ plate and polarizer pair, online energy monitor and scattered light based damage detection, offline inspection of damage detection using Nomarski microscopy.

Laser parameters used for testing

Central wavelength: 800 nm
Angle of incidence: 45 deg.
Polarization state: linear S
Pulse repetition frequency: 1000 Hz
Spatial beam profile in target plane: TEM₀₀
Longitudinal beam profile: Gaussian: Kerr lens mode locked
Beam diameter in target plane ($1/e^2$): 150.0 \pm 1.2 μ m (average from 64 pulses)
Pulse duration: 50.3 fs

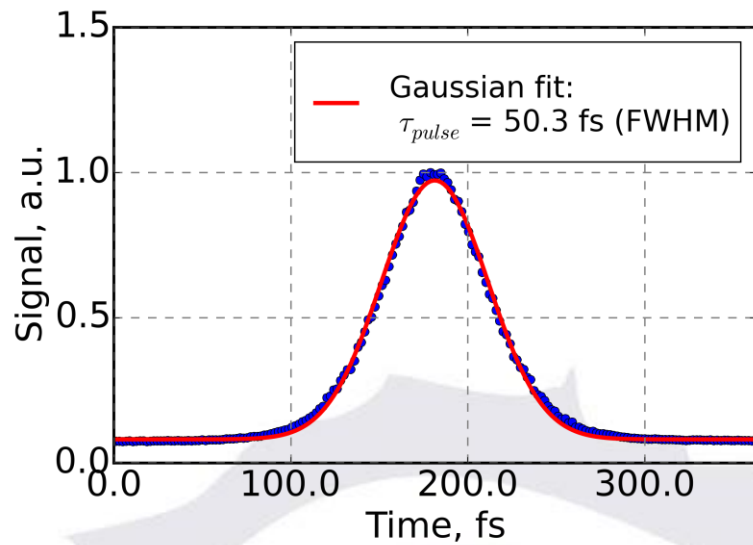
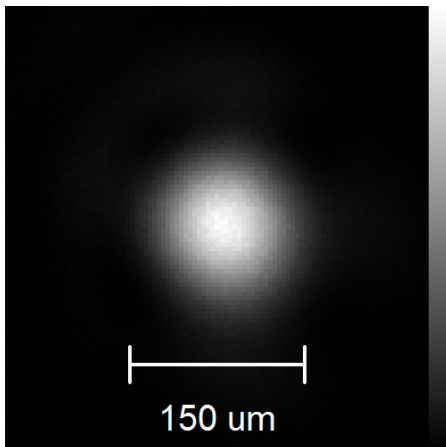


Fig. 1. Spatial beam profile in target plane (left) and pulse autocorrelation curve (right)

Test procedure:

Number of irradiated sites:
Arrangement of test sites:
Minimum distance between sites:
Damage detection:
Test environment:
Storage of the specimen:
Cleaning:
Definition of LIDT:

S-on-1 test

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Hexagon close packing: equally spaced
450 μm
Scattered light diode/Nomarski microscopy
Industrial environment
Original packaging, normal laboratory conditions
Compressed air
LIDT is defined as a middle fluence point between highest zero and lowest nonzero damage probability points. (See Fig. 2 for details)

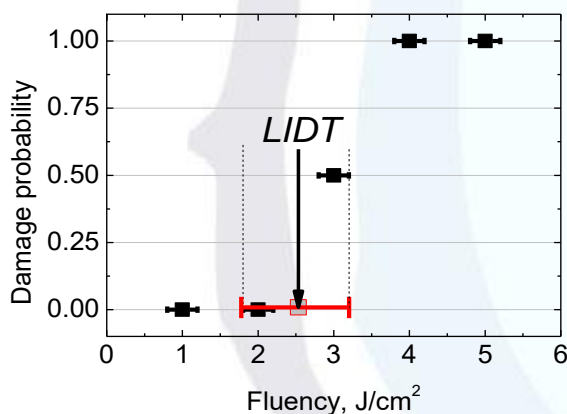


Fig. 2. Definition of LIDT estimated in case of deterministic (fs) damage probability data.

Test result:

Table1. LIDT Results of sample M3S

Test mode	Threshold, J/cm ²
1-on-1	0.60 ± 0.03
1000-on-1	0.32 ± 0.02

Measured at LIDARIS 2015-10-08

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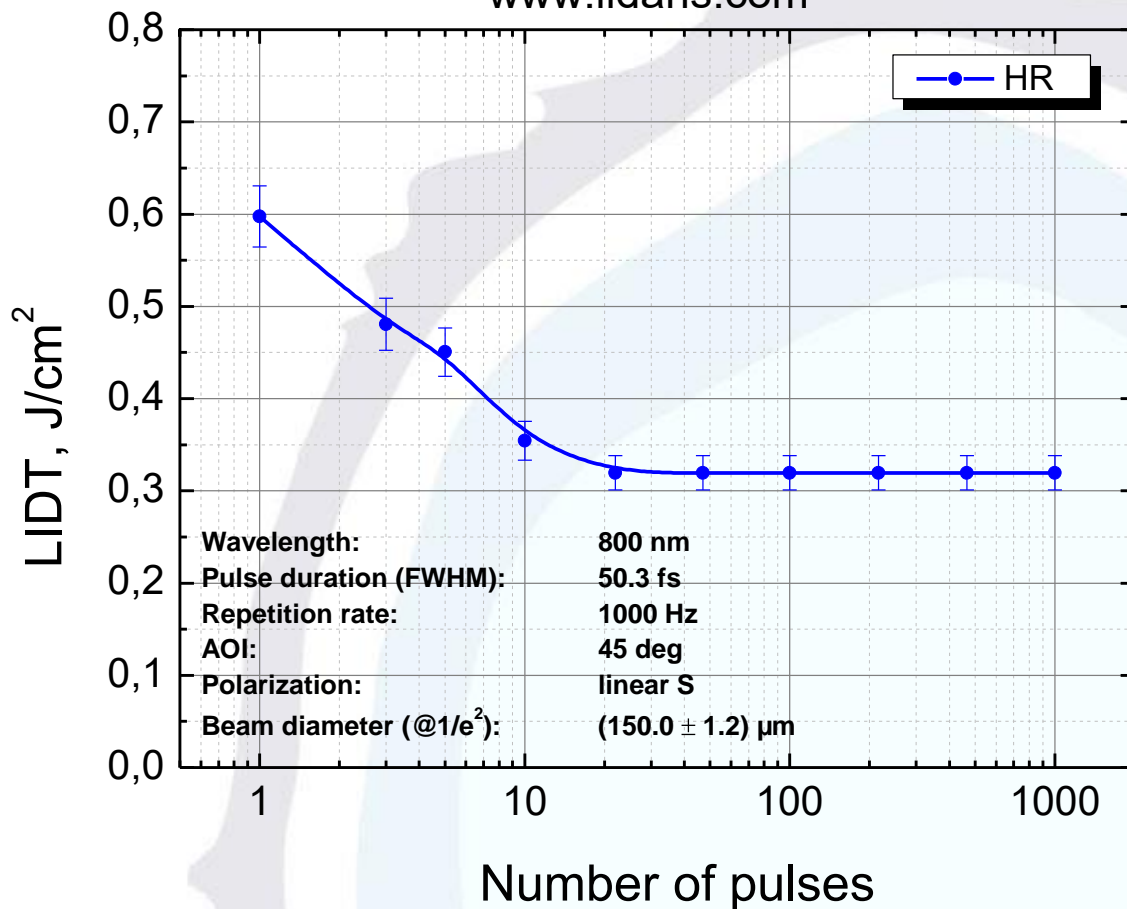
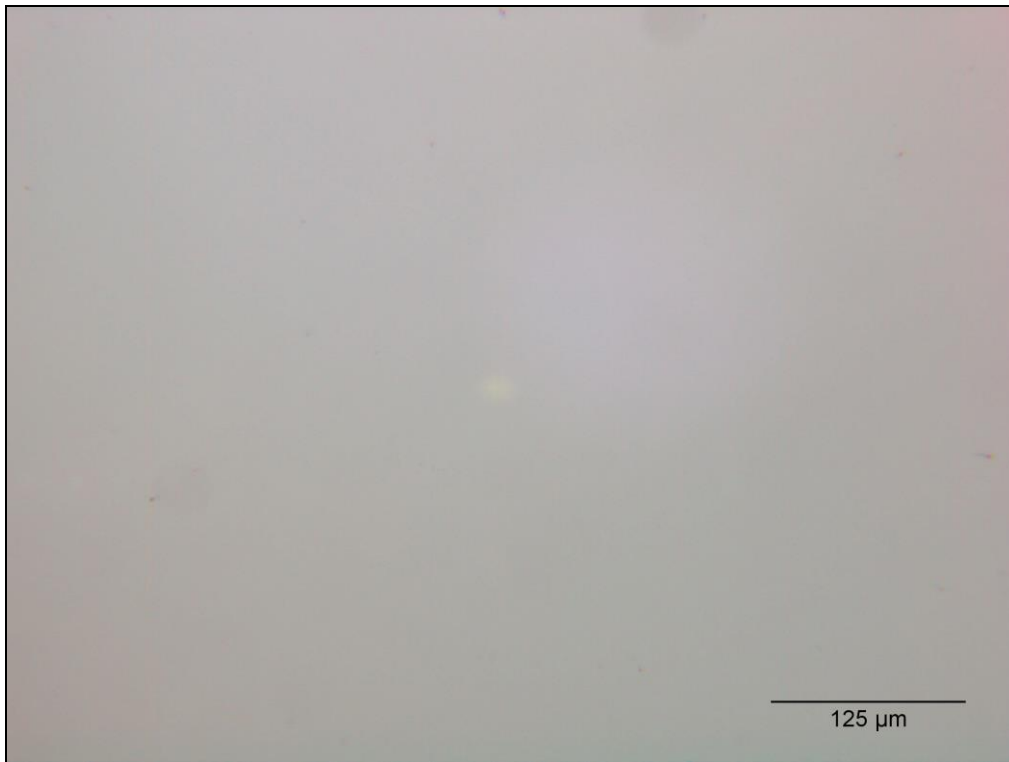
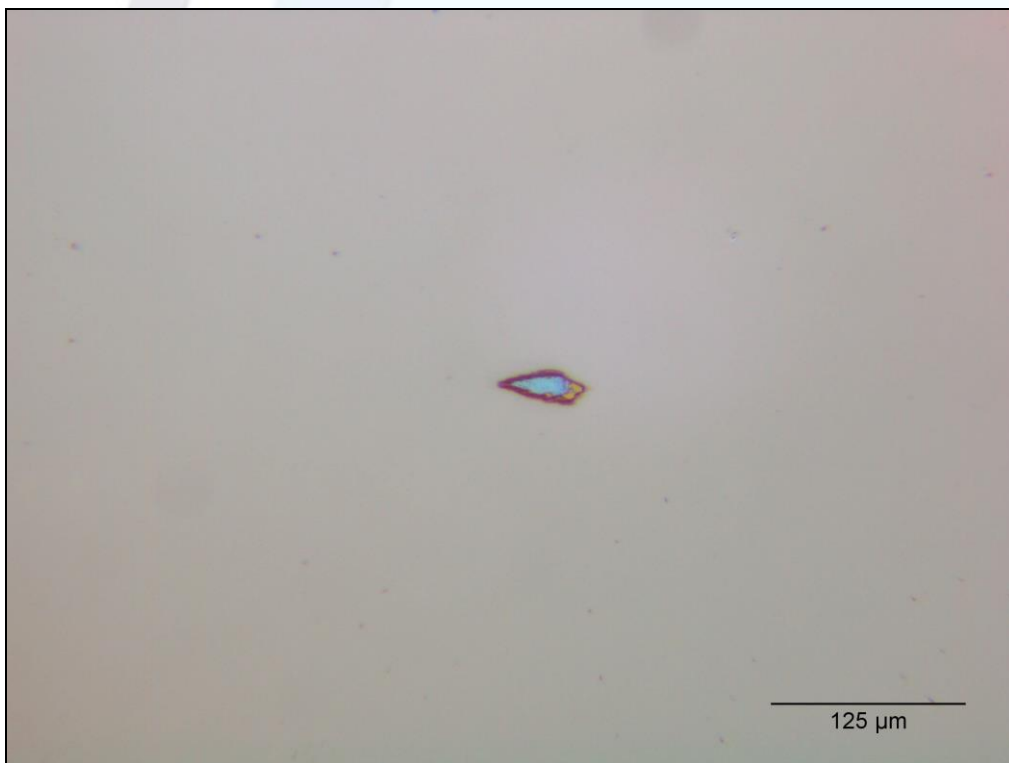


Fig. 3. Characteristic damage curve.

Typical damage morphology:



**Fig. 4. Typical front surface damage morphology
(Fluence 0.62 J/cm², damage after 1 pulse)**



**Fig. 5. Typical front surface damage morphology
(Fluence 0.32 J/cm², damage after 1000 pulses)**

Technical note:

According to the ISO 21254-2 norm for spatial beam profiling perpendicular to the direction of beam propagation and angles of incidence differing from 0 degrees, the cosine of the angle of incidence has to be included in the calculation of the effective area. Therefore the beam diameter increase due to the angle of incidence (AOI) is taken into account when calculating the laser fluency.

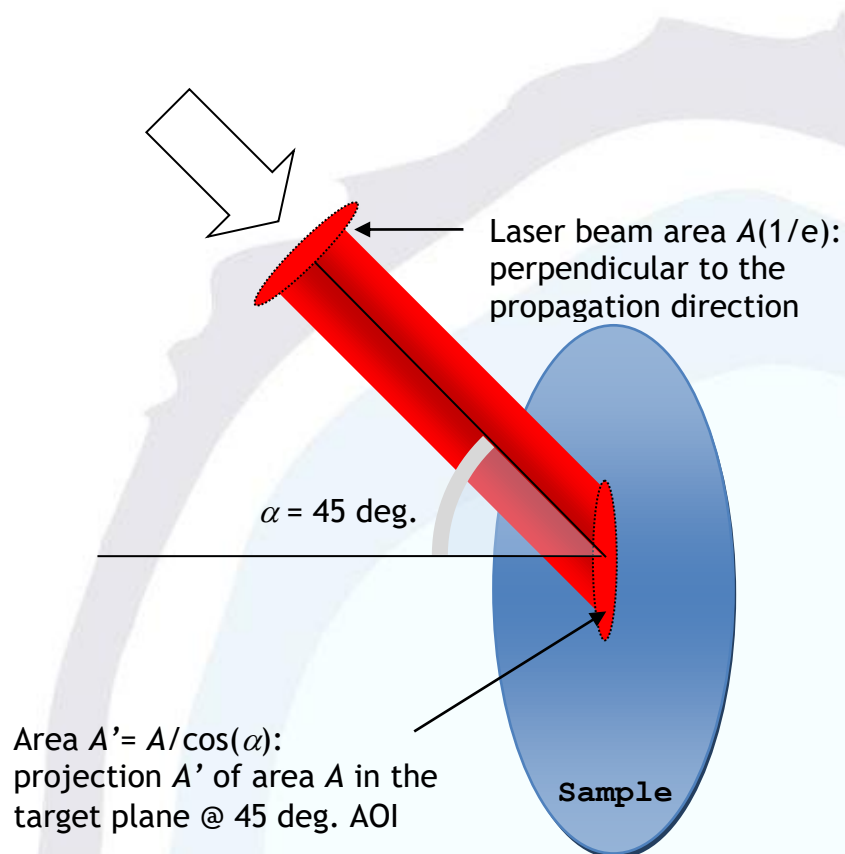


Fig. 6. Oblique incidence.