

GRASS 2022

Light scattered by high performance optical components: Numerical prediction and accurate metrology

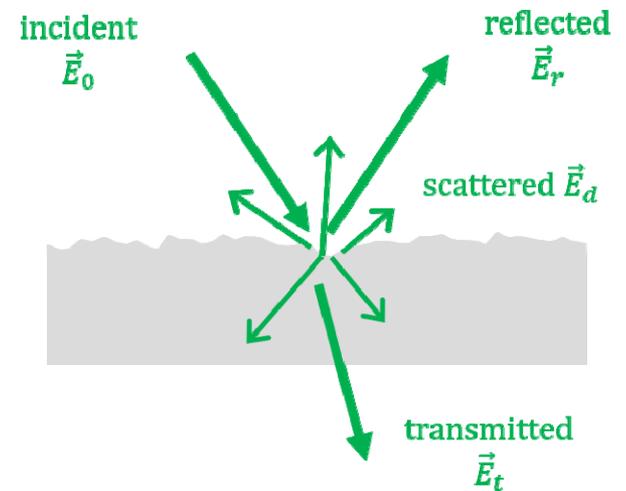
*Myriam ZERRAD, Michel LEQUIME, Marin FOUCHIER, Imran Khan,
Xavier BUET, Adrien BOLLIAND, Paul ROUQUETTE, Edith HARTMANN and Claude AMRA*

myriam.zerrad@fresnel.fr

Light Scattering Group (CONCEPT)

Theoretical considerations

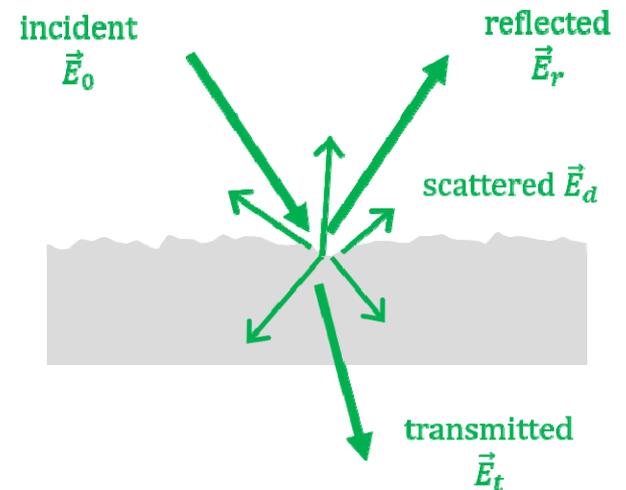
- **Light scattered by an optical surface**
 - *Any optical surface is characterized by a certain roughness, possibly very low*
 - *Any rough interface generates a scattered field*



Theoretical considerations

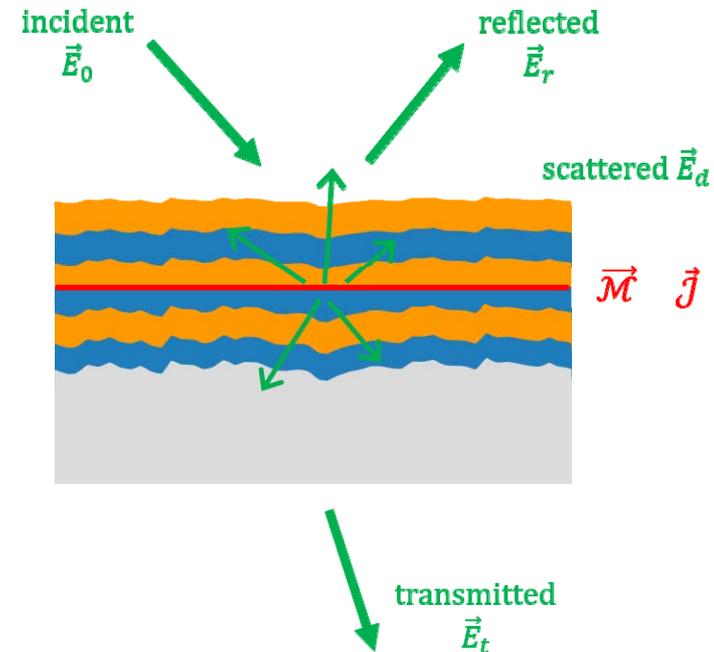
■ Light scattered by an optical surface

- *Any optical surface is characterized by a certain roughness, possibly very low*
- *Any rough interface generates a scattered field*
- *A rough surface is equivalent to a plane surface supporting fictitious currents*



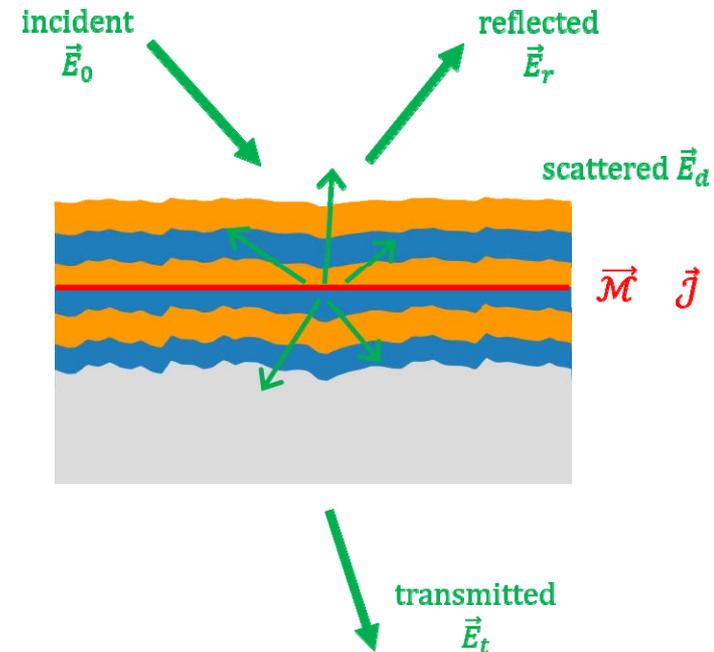
Theoretical considerations

- Light scattered by an thin film stack
 - *Any optical surface is characterized by a certain roughness, possibly very low*



Theoretical considerations

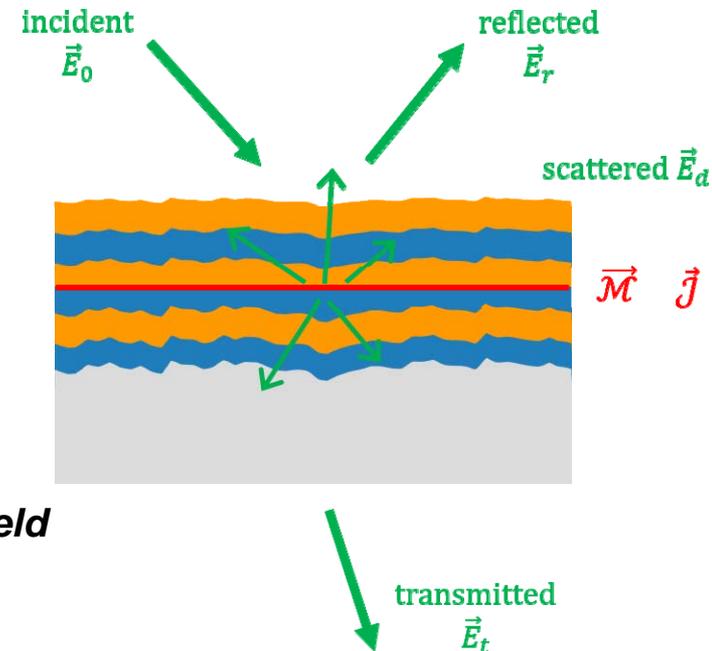
- Light scattered by an thin film stack
 - Any optical surface is characterized by a certain roughness, possibly very low
 - Thin-film energetic deposition processes replicate substrate roughness



Theoretical considerations

- Light scattered by an thin film stack

- Any optical surface is characterized by a certain roughness, possibly very low
- Thin-film energetic deposition processes replicate substrate roughness
- Each rough interface generates its own scattered field



$$\vec{E}_d = \sum_j \vec{E}_{d,j}$$

Theoretical considerations

- Light scattered by an thin film stack

$$ARS = \frac{1}{P_i} \frac{dP_s}{d\Omega_s}$$

$$ARS^\pm = \frac{1}{S} \sum_{j=0}^p |D_j^\pm \hat{h}_{e,j}|^2 + \frac{1}{S} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{k \neq j} D_j^\pm [D_k^\pm]^* \hat{h}_{e,j} \hat{h}_{e,k}^* \right\}$$

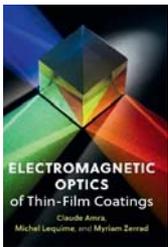
$$\hat{h}_{e,j} = \text{FT}[h_j s_e] ; s_e(x, y) = e^{ik_0 x \sin \theta_0^i} e^{-\frac{(x \cos \theta_0^i)^2 + y^2}{w_0^2}}$$

Coating
&
illumination

$$D_j^\pm$$

$$\hat{h}_{e,j}$$

Topography



C. Amra, M. Lequime, and M. Zerrad, *Electromagnetic Optics of Thin-Film Coatings: Light Scattering, Giant Field Enhancement, and Planar Microcavities* (Cambridge University Press, 2021).

Theoretical considerations

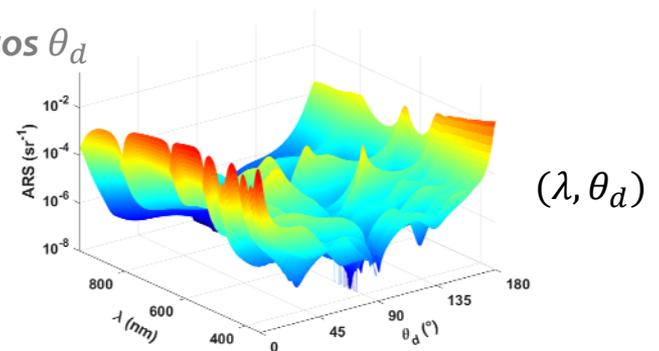
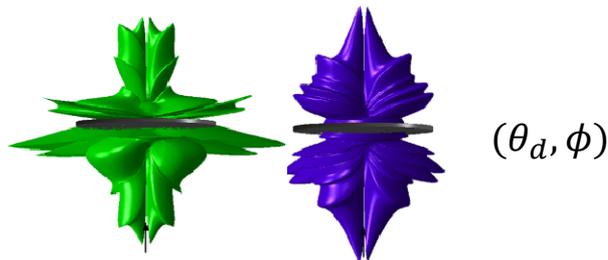
■ Numerical implementation

• Inputs

- ✓ Opto-mechanical characteristics of the stack (thicknesses d_j ; refractive indices n_j)
- ✓ Illumination conditions (angle of incidence θ_0^i ; wavelength λ ; state of polarization)
- ✓ Interfaces roughness (substrate roughness spectrum γ_S ; correlation coefficients $\alpha_{e,jk}$)

• Output

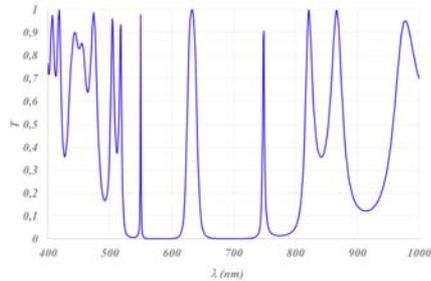
- ✓ Angle Resolved Scattering $ARS(\lambda, \theta_d)$ or $BSDF(\lambda, \theta_d) \cos \theta_d$



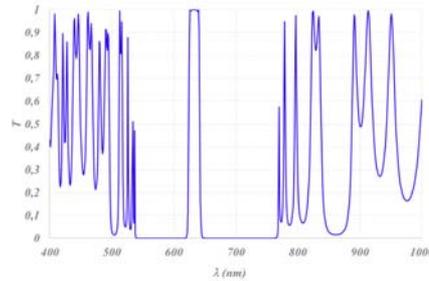
C. Amra, M. Lequime, and M. Zerrad, *Electromagnetic Optics of Thin-Film Coatings: Light Scattering, Giant Field Enhancement, and Planar Microcavities* (Cambridge University Press, 2021).

Numerical application on complex optical coatings

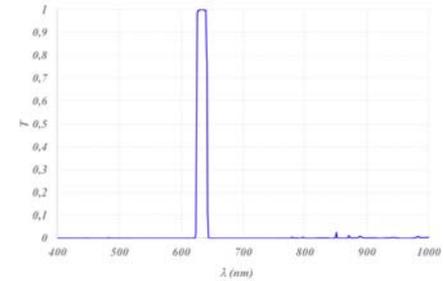
$T(\lambda)$



40 layers

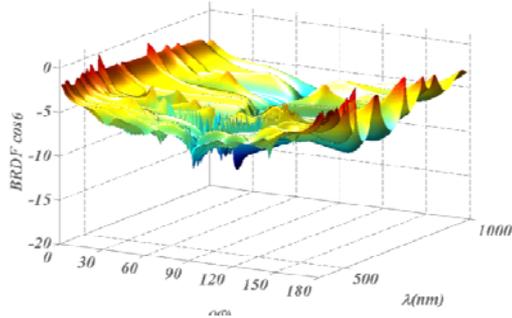


60 layers

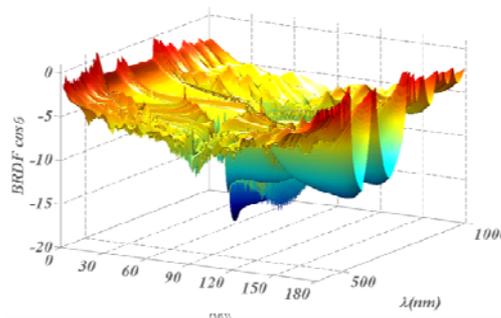


110 layers

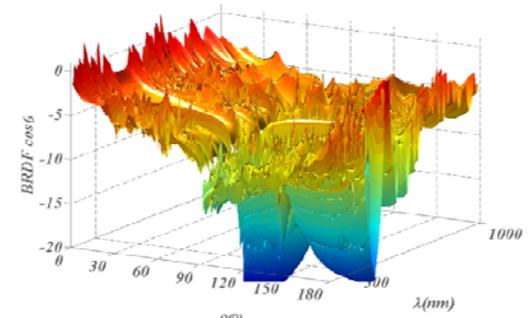
Simple cavity FP



Multiple cavities FP



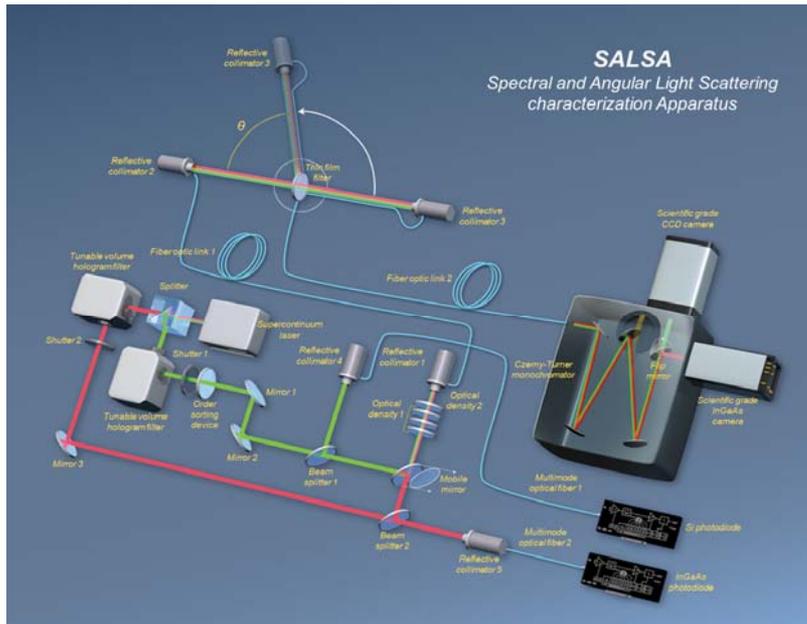
**Multiple cavities FP
+ Self blocking filters**



Spectral and Angular Light Scattering characterization Apparatus - SALSA

- Performances 6 decades higher than State of the art spectrophotometers
- Performances of the best laser (monochromatic) scatterometers

On the whole Visible and NIR spectra



Spectral resolution <math>< 1 \text{ nm}</math>
Accuracy <math>< 1\%</math>

Detection limits :

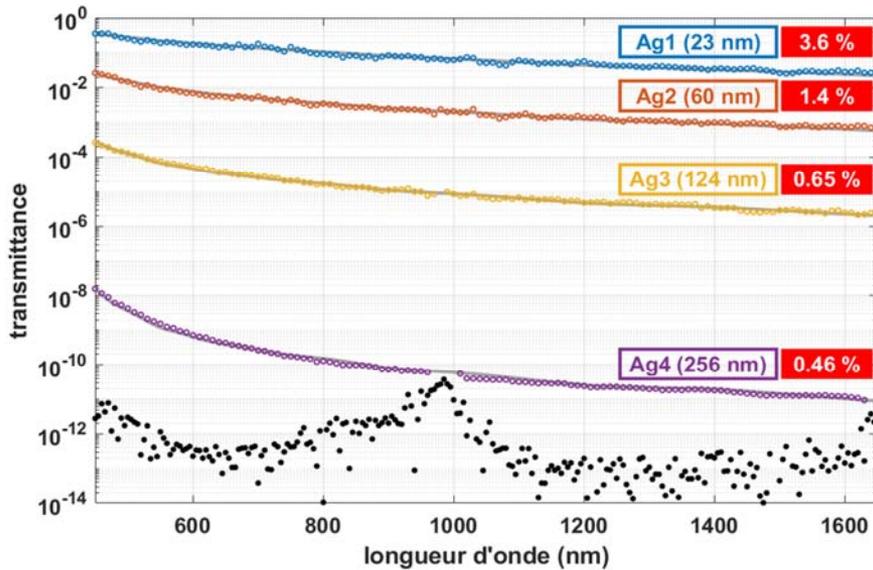
- Specular (T & R) : 10^{-13}
 - Scattering : 10^{-8} sr^{-1}
- (Rayleigh Air diffraction)

Performances maintained from 400 to 1650 nm



Liukaityte et al. Opt. Lett. 40, 3225-3228 (2015)
 Lequime et al. Opt. Express 26, 34236-34249 (2018)
 Fouchier et al. Opt. Lett. 45, 2506-2509 (2020)

SALSA : Accuracy & detectivity

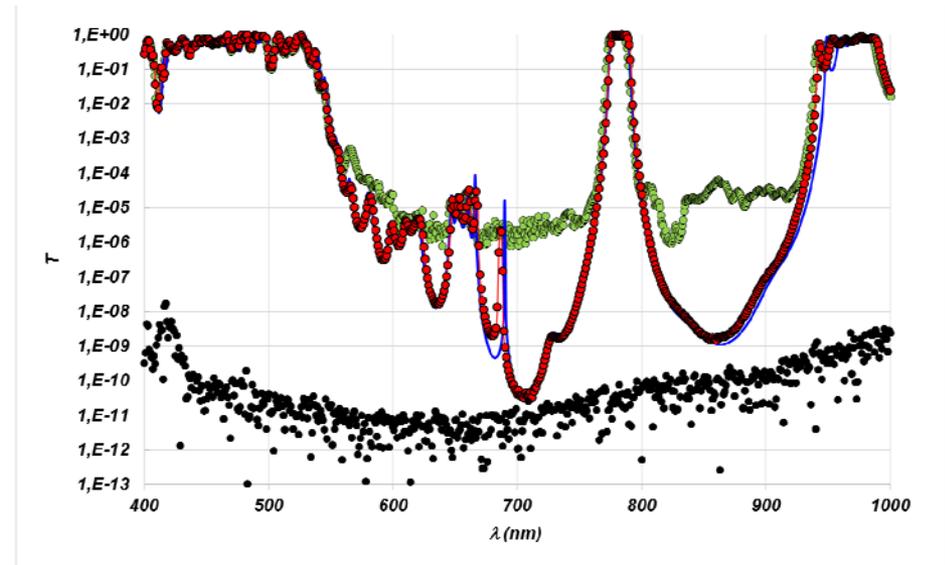


Lequime et al. Opt. Express 26, 34236-34249 (2018)

SALSA

Design

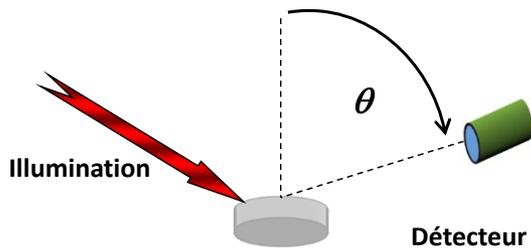
State of the art spectrophotometer



Liukaityte et al. Opt. Lett. 40, 3225-3228 (2015)

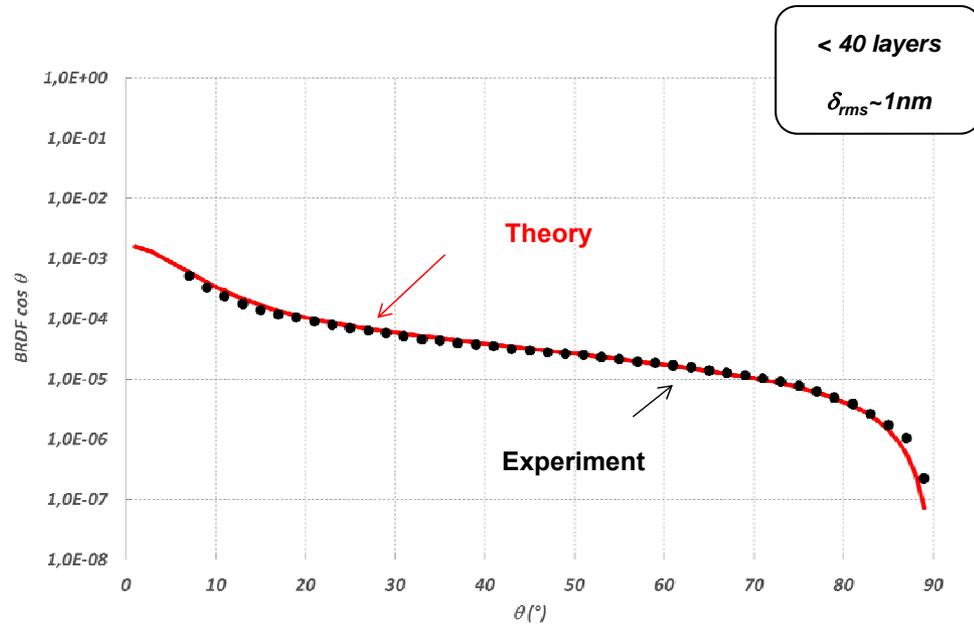


Angular Scattering : Metrology vs direct calculation



Measurement @ 1 wavelength

BRDF / BTDF / BSDF

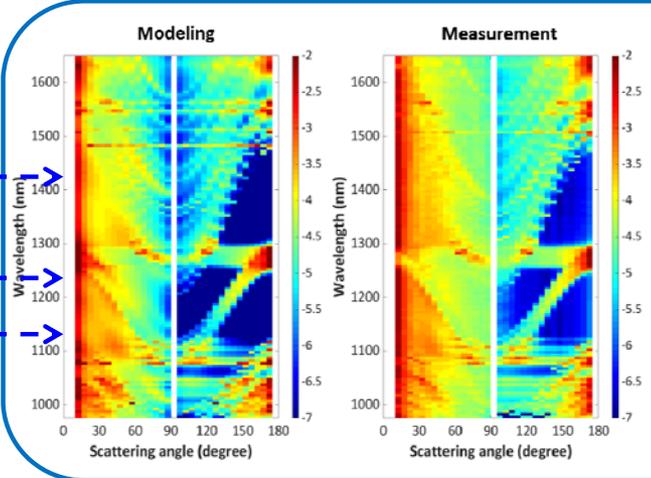


"Light scattering from multilayer optics. I. Tools of investigation," C. Amra , J. Opt. Soc. Am. A **11**, 197- (1994).
"Light scattering from multilayer optics. II. Application to experiment," C. Amra , J. Opt. Soc. Am. A **11**, 211- (1994).
"First-order vector theory of bulk scattering in optical multilayers" C. Amra , J. Opt. Soc. Am. A **10**, 365- (1993)

Spectral & Angular Scattering : Metrology vs direct calculation

> 100 layers
 $\delta_{rms} \sim 1nm$

λ_0
 λ_1
 λ_2



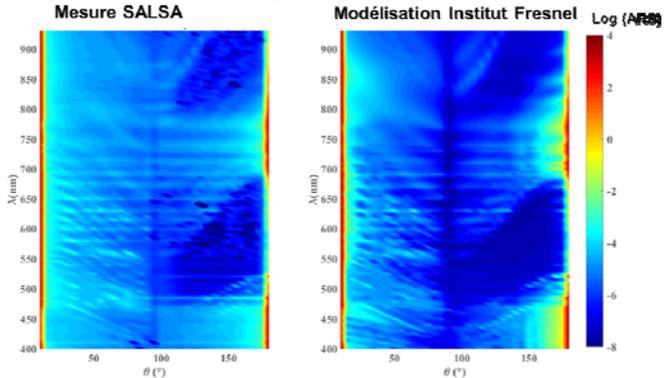
Near Infra-read (950 – 1650 nm)

- ✓ Highlight Photoniques (2020)
- ✓ Highlight NKT Photonics (2020)

Opt. Lett. 45, 2506-2509 (2020)

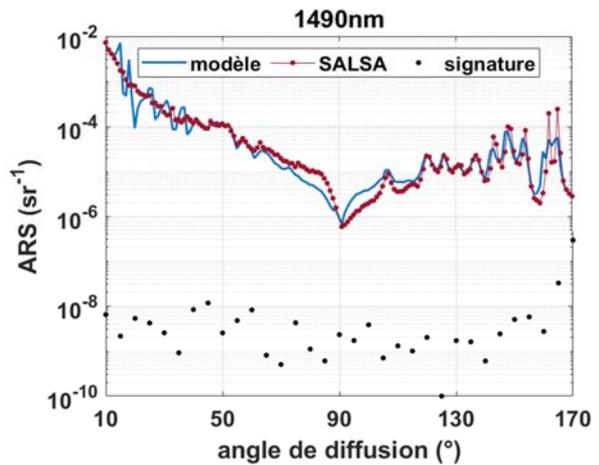
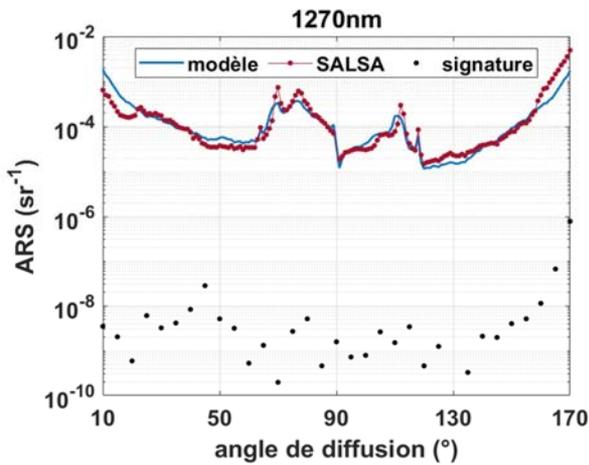
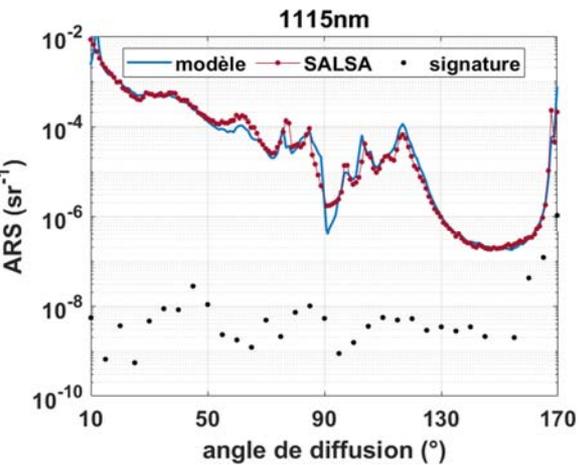
Visible (400 -1000 nm)

- ✓ Highlight CNRS (2018)
- ✓ Highlight NKT Photonics (2017)
- ✓ 2 PhD awards (2017)



- Opt. Lett. 40, 3225-3228 (2015);
- Opt. Express 23(20) 26863-26878 (2015)
- CEAS, Space Journal, 9(4), 473-484 (2017)
- Opt. Express 26(26) 34236-34249 (2018)

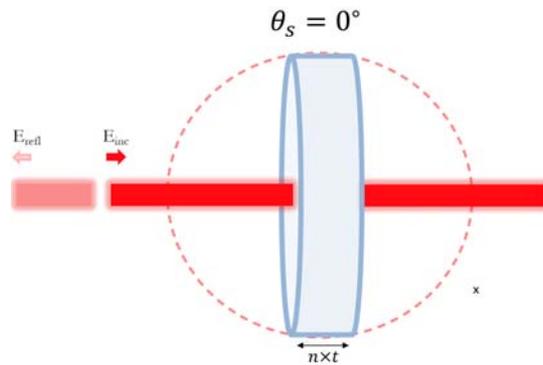
Spectral & Angular Scattering : Metrology vs direct calculation



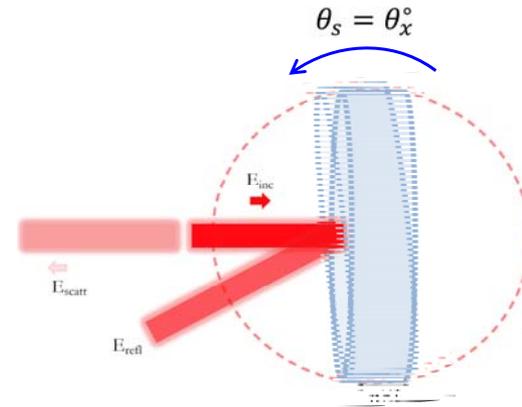
M. Fouchier, M. Zerrad, M. Lequime, C. Amra, "Wide-range wavelength and angle resolved light scattering measurement apparatus," Opt. Letters 45, 2506-2509 (2020)

Back-reflection & Back-scattering

Retro-reflection



Back-scattering



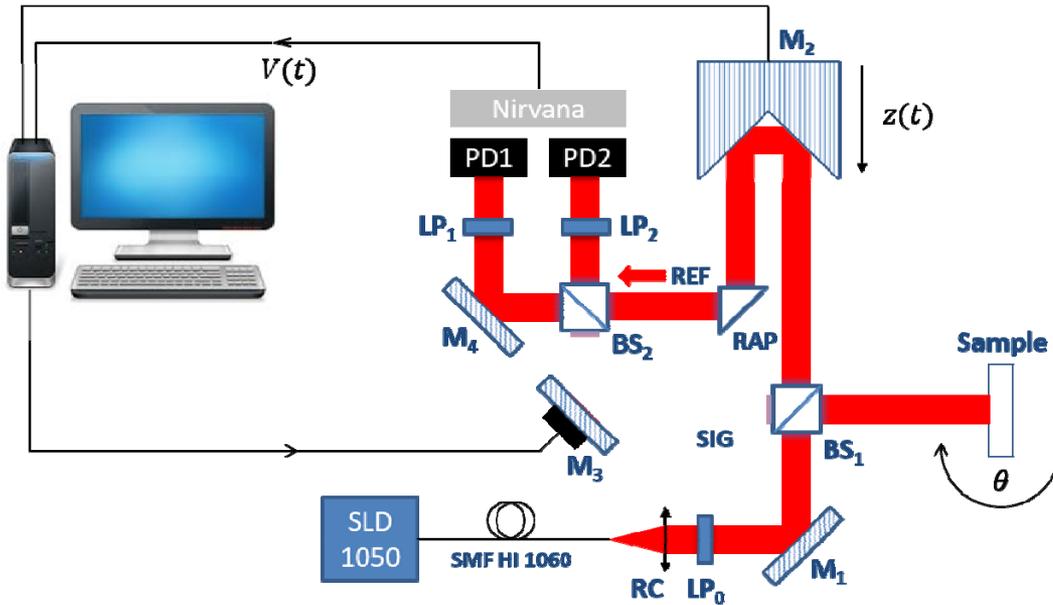
Both can be problematic for GW detection due to the reinjection of light in the interferometers



Back-reflection and back-scattering metrology



- **OLCBS** (*Optical Low Coherence Back Scattering*)
 - **Balanced low coherence interferometry**
 - ✓ Central wavelength: 1060 nm
 - ✓ Spectral range: 1040 – 1080 nm
 - **Detection limits**
 - ✓ Back-reflection 10^{-10}
 - ✓ Back-scattering 10^{-6} sr^{-1}
 - **Ability to separate the contributions of each face of the component**
 - **Ability to measure the spectral dependence of the complex amplitude of the field back-reflected or back-scattered by the front face of a sample**



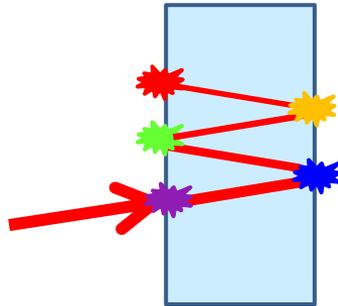
Low coherence interferometry & scattering metrology



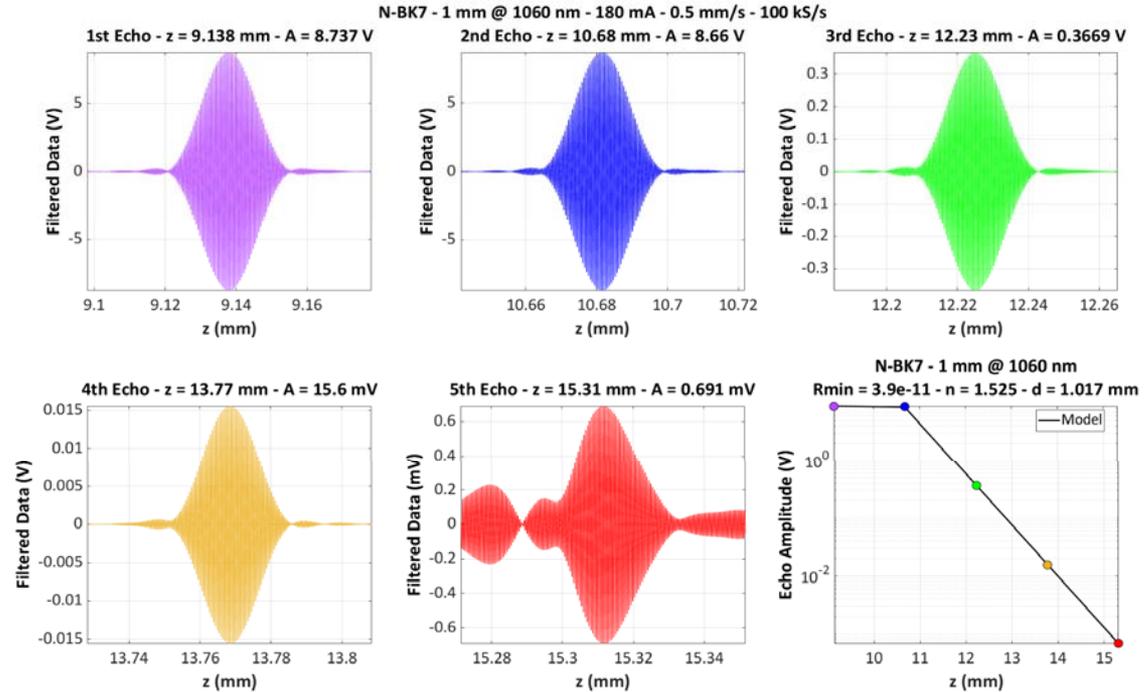
*Talk I. Khan
for detailed description*

I. Khan, M. Lequime, M. Zerrad, and C. Amra, "Detection of Ultra-Low Light Power Back-reflected or Back-scattered by Optical Components using Balanced Low Coherence Interferometry," *Phys. Rev. Applied* **16**, 044055 (2021)

Back-reflection and back-scattering metrology OLCBS (Optical Low Coherence Back Scattering)



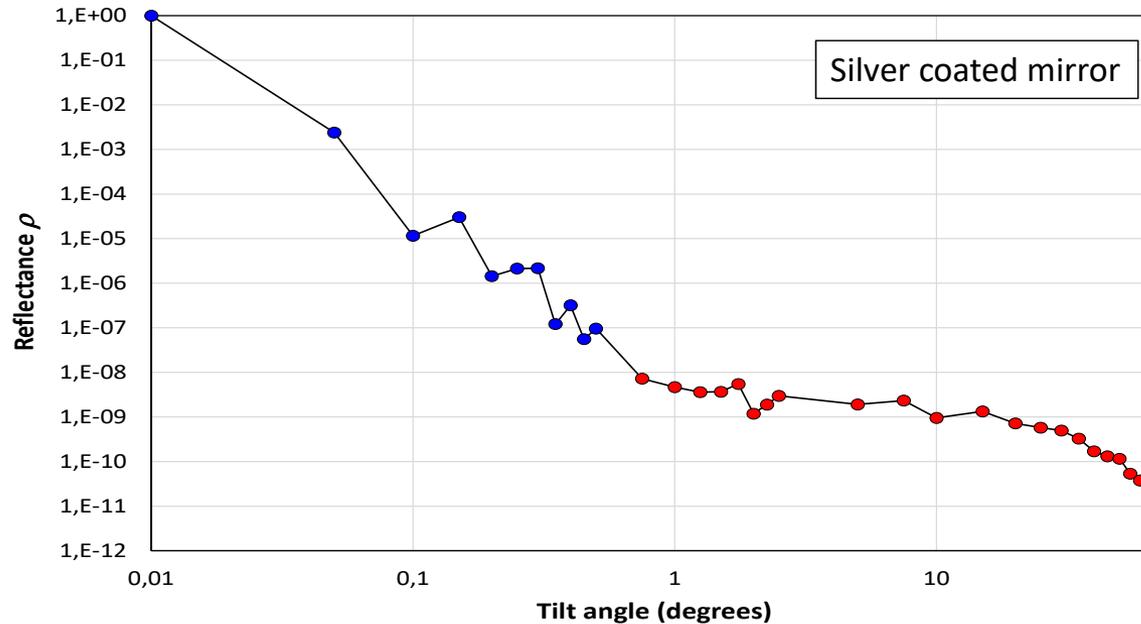
Order	R_{th}	R_{exp}
1	4.1×10^{-2}	3.4×10^{-2}
2	3.7×10^{-2}	3.3×10^{-2}
3	6.2×10^{-5}	6.0×10^{-5}
4	1.0×10^{-7}	1.1×10^{-7}
5	2.3×10^{-10}	1.7×10^{-10}



I. Khan, M. Lequime, M. Zerrad, and C. Amra, "Detection of Ultra-Low Light Power Back-reflected or Back-scattered by Optical Components using Balanced Low Coherence Interferometry," Phys. Rev. Applied **16**, 044055 (2021)



Back-reflection and back-scattering metrology OLCBS (Optical Low Coherence Back Scattering)



Retro-reflection
&
Back scattering

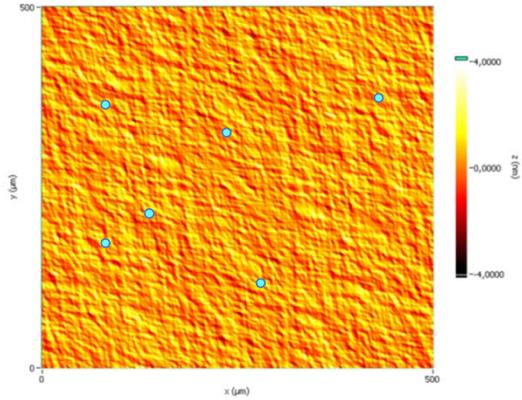
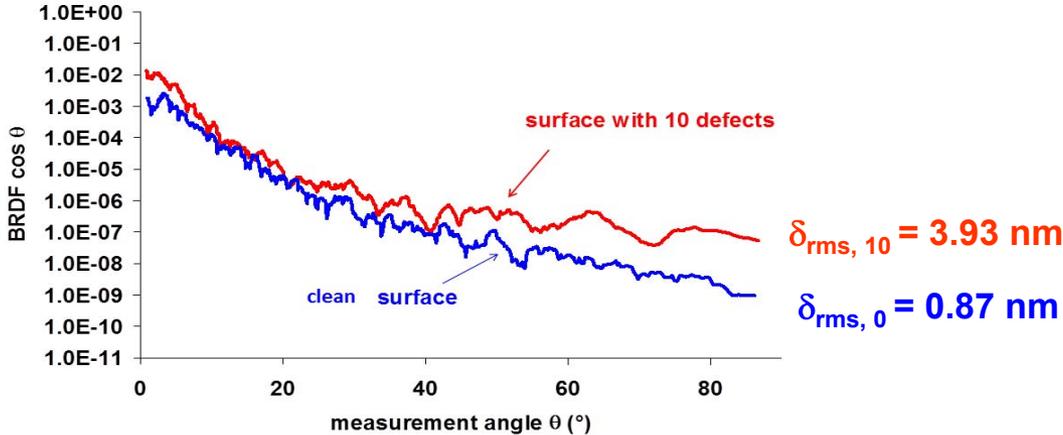
I. Khan, M. Lequime, M. Zerrad, and C. Amra, "Detection of Ultra-Low Light Power Back-reflected or Back-scattered by Optical Components using Balanced Low Coherence Interferometry," Phys. Rev. Applied **16**, 044055 (2021)



What about contamination & defects ?

Defects and contamination...

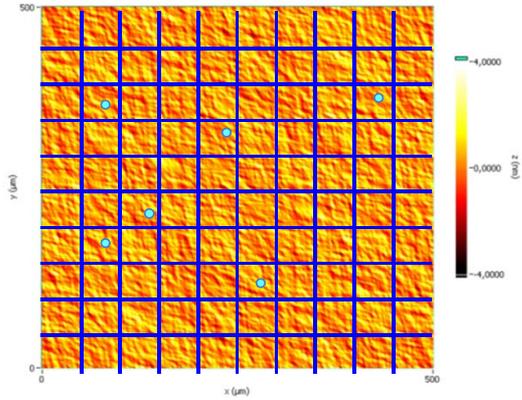
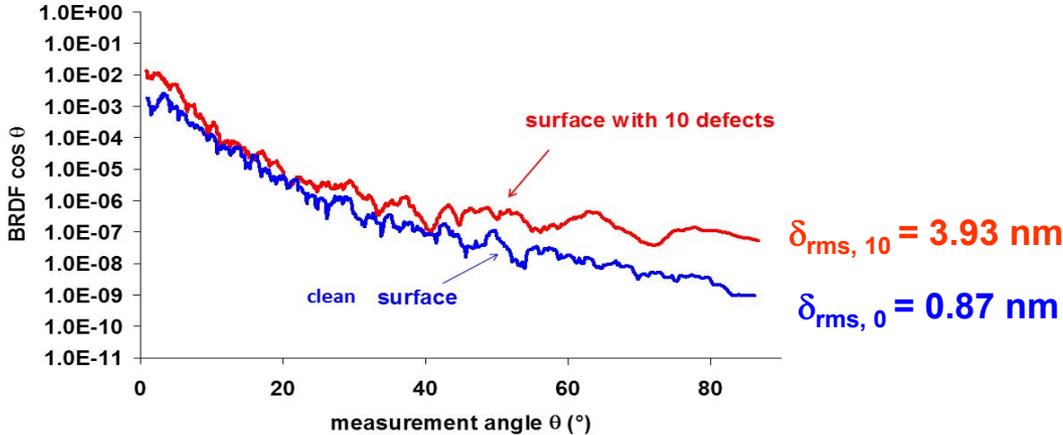
- The presence of defects can induce additional scattering losses



Challenge : quantify the weight of defects and contamination

Defects and contamination...

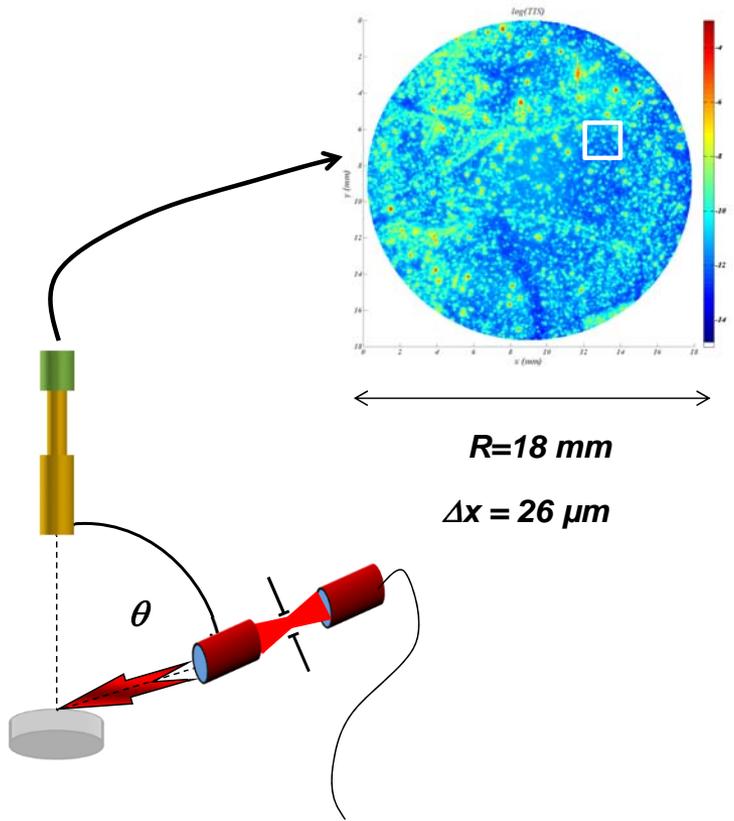
- The presence of defects can induce additional scattering losses



Challenge : quantify the weight of defects and contamination

Spatially resolved BRDF measurement

Defects and contamination.... : Spatially resolved BRDF measurement



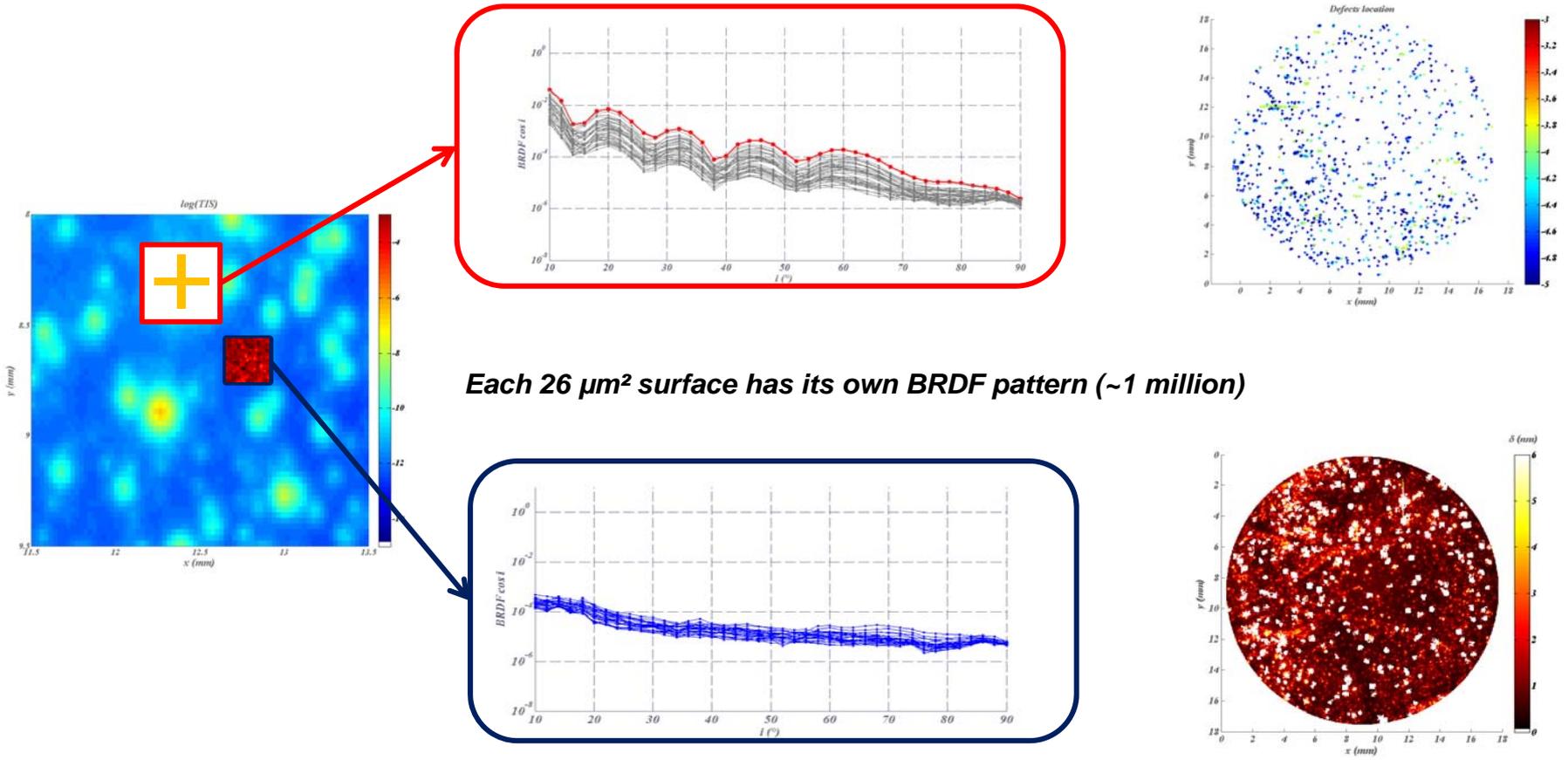
**Imaging system for
 pixellisation**
 (CCD array + telecentric
 objective)

**Quantitative metrology
 requires angular information :**
Rotating illumination

Constant illumination shape:
**Intermediary tunable image
 for anamorphose**



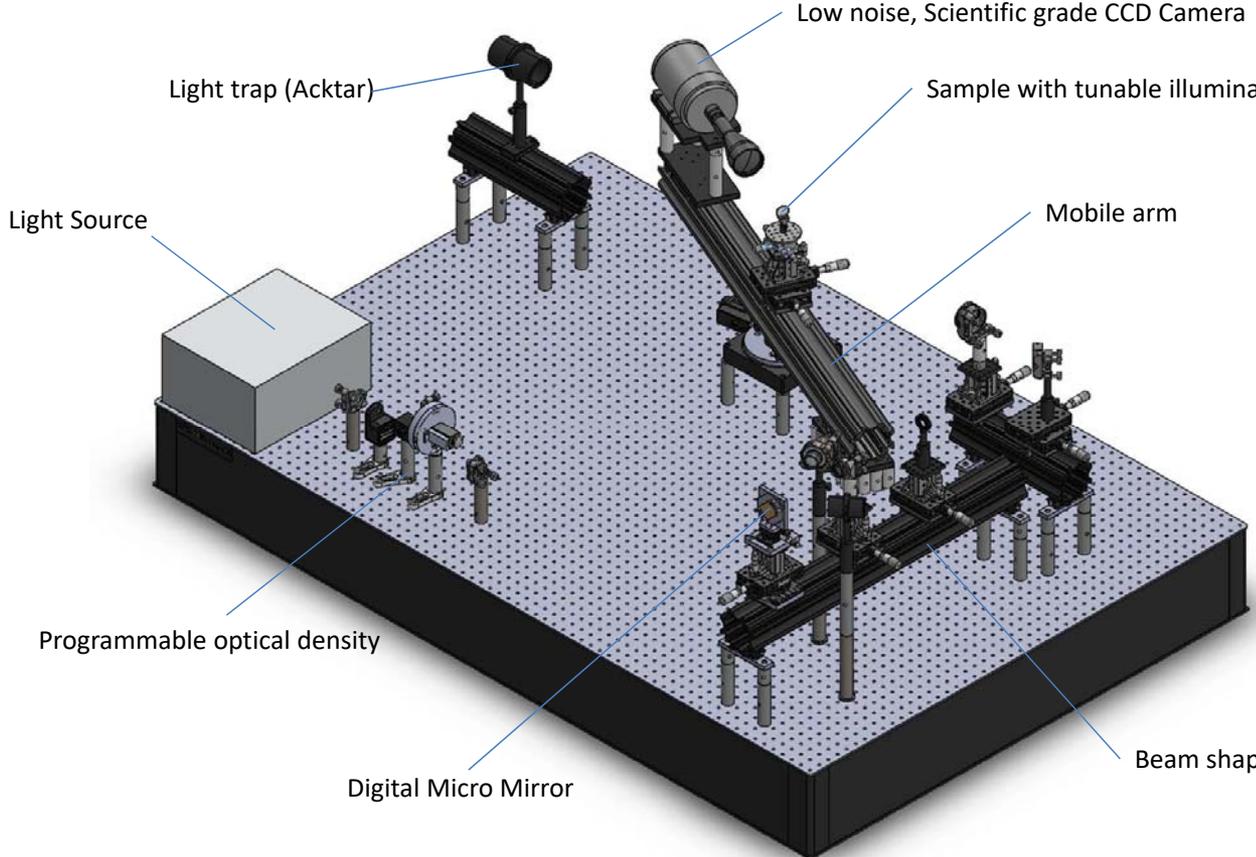
Defects and contamination.... : Spatially resolved BRDF measurement



Each 26 μm² surface has its own BRDF pattern (~1 million)

New generation : SPARSE

SPatially and Angularly Resolved Scatterometry Equipment

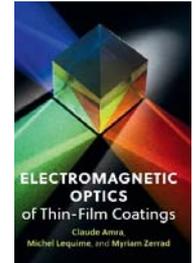


In progress...



DIFFUSIF platform

www.fresnel.fr/diffusif
myriam.zerrad@fresnel.fr

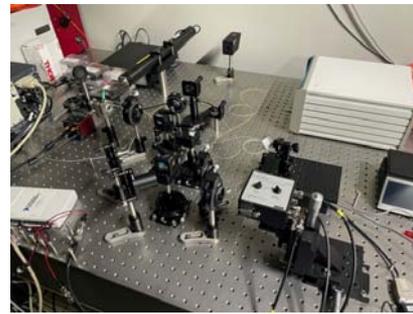


SALSA



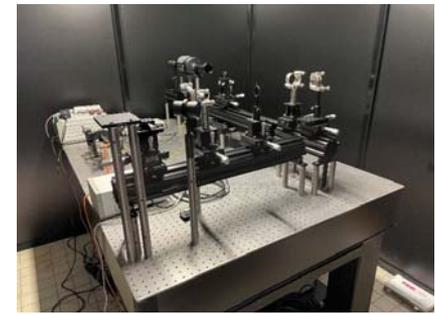
Spectral & Angular

OLCBS



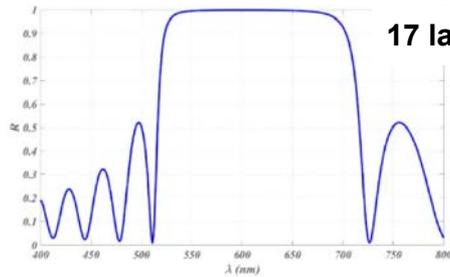
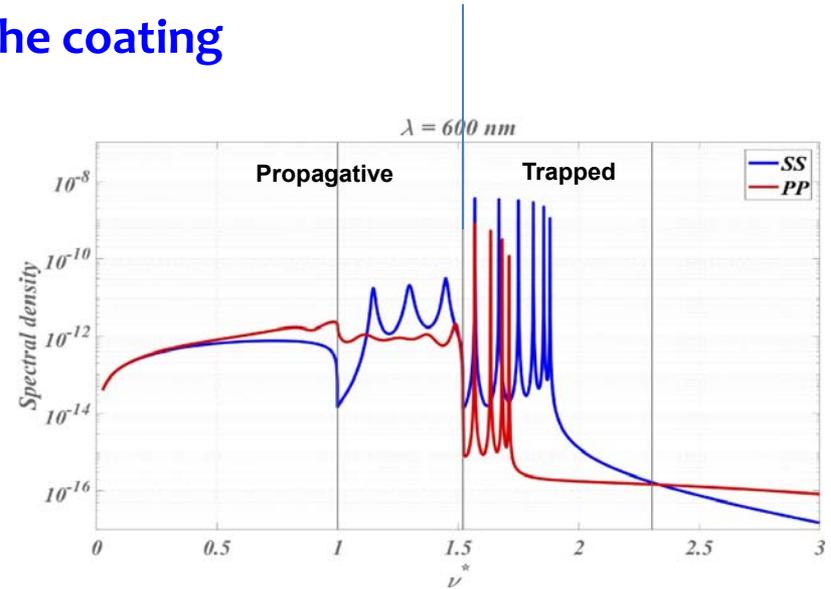
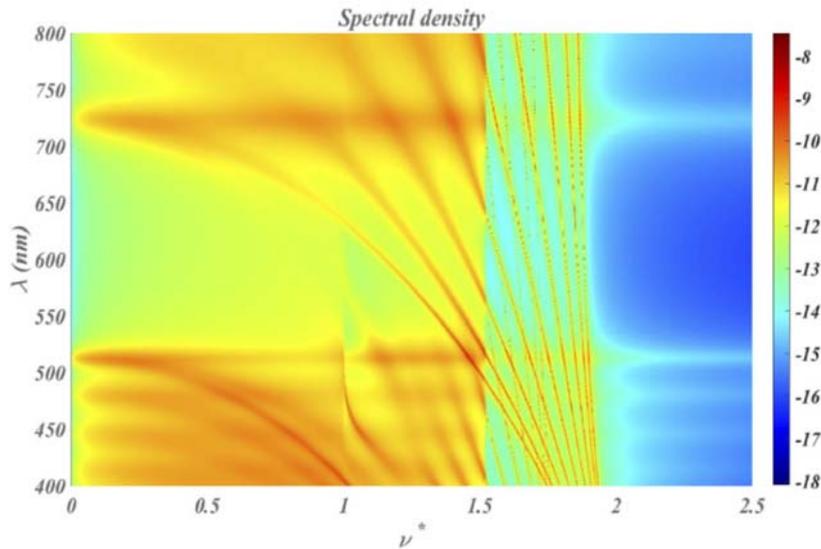
Back-reflection & Backscattering

SPARSE

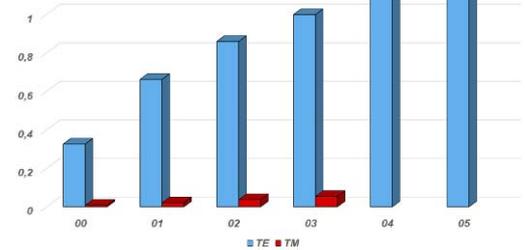


Defects & Contamination

To go further : Scattered light trapped in the coating



Coupling efficiency



C. Amra, M. Zerrad, and M. Lequime, "Trapped light scattering within optical coatings: a multilayer roughness-coupling process," *Opt. Express* **29**, 25570-25592 (2021)

Conclusion & perspectives

- **Modeling of light scattered by :**

- ✓ Surfaces
- ✓ Optical coatings
- ✓ Optical components
- ✓ Trapped light
- ✓ Perturbative bulks
- ✓ Thermal radiation emitted by coatings under illumination

- **Metrology**

- ✓ Spectral
- ✓ Angular
- ✓ Backscattering & retro-reflection
- ✓ Defects & contamination vs roughness
- ✓ Polarization

In progress

- **Metrology of :**

- ✓ Thermal radiation pattern
- ✓ Phase of scattered & backscattered light

Thank you for your attention !!!

GRASS 2022

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