

POL-O/425M-E  
06/94

## SUPRASIL<sup>®</sup> 311 and 312

### 1. GENERAL PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Heraeus SUPRASIL<sup>®</sup> 311 and 312 are high purity synthetic fused silica materials manufactured by flame hydrolysis of SiCl<sub>4</sub>. They combine excellent physical properties with outstanding optical characteristics in the deep UV to the near IR. The most prominent property of Suprasil is the high degree of index homogeneity which is controlled and specified either in one direction (the direction of use or functional direction) or even in all three dimensions. In addition, the materials provide a high degree of radiation to damage and are therefore the preferred materials in high energy laser applications.

All synthetic fused silica SUPRASIL grades are practically free from bubbles and inclusions.

The optical homogeneity, which is the main criterion for very low transmitted wavefront distortion, refers to two categories:

- SUPRASIL<sup>®</sup> 311 is an optically isotropic 3D-material. It is highly homogeneous and has no striations in all three dimensions. These properties are very important for multiple axis optics such as prisms, steep lenses, beam splitters or etalons.
- SUPRASIL<sup>®</sup> 312 is homogeneous in the primary functional direction. Weak striations, if any, are parallel to the major faces and do not affect the optical performance.

SUPRASIL<sup>®</sup> 311 and 312 are the preferred materials for UV-microlithography, interferometry, beam splitters, special laser, vacuum UV applications, high quality retroreflectors and prisms, etc. In the DUV, SUPRASIL 311 and 312 show the highest transmission of all SUPRASIL grades.

For general technical data please refer to our data sheet "Quartz Glass for Optics - Data and Properties" HQS-SO-DS-05.05

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### 2. OPTICAL DATA OF SUPRASIL 311 and 312

#### 2.1 Bubbles and Inclusions

(Bubbles and Inclusions  $\leq 0.08$  mm diameter are disregarded)

2.1.1 Bubble class : better than 0 (as per DIN 58927 2/70)

2.1.2 Bubbles according to DIN ISO 10100

SUPRASIL 311 : 1 / 2\*0,10 for pieces < 6 kg

SUPRASIL 312 : 1 / 1\*0,16 for pieces < 6 kg  
1 / 1\*0,25 for pieces 6 - 30 kg

2.1.3 Inclusions : None

2.1.4 Spots : None

#### 2.2 Refractive Index and Dispersion

2.2.1 Refractive Index

$$n_C = 1.45637 \text{ at } 656.3 \text{ nm}$$

$$n_d = 1.45846 \text{ at } 587.6 \text{ nm}$$

$$n_F = 1.46313 \text{ at } 486.1 \text{ nm}$$

$$n_g = 1.46669 \text{ at } 435.8 \text{ nm}$$

$$n = 1.50855 \text{ at } 248 \text{ nm}$$

At 20°C, 1 bar atmospheric pressure

Accuracy:  $\pm 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$

2.2.2 Dispersion

$$n_F - n_C = 0.00676$$

$$V_d = \frac{n_d - 1}{n_F - n_C} = 67.8 \pm 0.5$$

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### 2.3 Optical Homogeneity

2.3.1 Granular Structure: None

2.3.2 Striations

SUPRASIL 311 : In all three dimensions free from striations,  
i.e. better than grade A, MIL-G-174-B.

SUPRASIL 312 : In primary functional direction free from striations,  
i. e. grade A, MIL-G-174-B; weak striations, if any,  
are parallel to the major faces.

2.3.3 Index Homogeneity

Specified across 90% of diameter or sidelength for machined parts,  
respectively 80% for raw formed ingots.

SUPRASIL 311 : In all three dimensions guaranteed total  $\Delta n \leq 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ;  
with power subtracted  $\Delta n$  (p.s.)  $\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ;  
on special request total  $\Delta n \leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ .

(Maximum weight ca. 10 kg; larger pieces available on  
request).

SUPRASIL 312 : In primary functional direction guaranteed total  $\Delta n \leq 4 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ;  
with power subtracted  $\Delta n$  (p.s.)  $\leq 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ;  
on special request total  $\Delta n \leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ .

(No special limits on size and weight).

$\Delta n$  (p.s.) (power subtracted) is calculated by subtracting from a measured  $\Delta n$  distribution  
the proportion that gives an exactly spherical aberration of an originally plane optical  
phasefront. This subtraction procedure is built into most modern interferometer software as  
an option.

### 2.4 Residual Strain

SUPRASIL 311  
and 312 :  $\leq 5$  nm/cm across 80% of diameter or side length  
 $\leq 5 \dots 15$  nm/cm in the rim area.

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### 2.5 Spectral Transmittance

2.5.1 For typical transmission curves (including Fresnel reflection losses) please refer to our data sheet "Quartz Glass for Optics - Data and Properties" HQS-SO-DS-05.05

2.5.2 Decadic Extinction Coefficient at 200 nm

$k_{200} < 0.005 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (typical)

$k_{200} < 0.01 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (guaranteed)

Using the definition:

Transmittance  $T = 10^{-kd}$   
with  $d$  = thickness of sample

2.5.3 Infrared Absorption

OH absorption bands occur at wavelengths around 1.39  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.2  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 2.72  $\mu\text{m}$  according to an OH content of approximately 200 ppm (weight).

2.6 **Fluorescence:** None

With 254 nm excitation (low pressure Hg lamp and Schott UG 5 filter) and visual inspection.

2.7 **Radiation Resistance**

High degree of resistance to radiation.

High laser damage threshold.

No degradation of visible transmittance after exposure to  $\text{Co}^{60}$   $\gamma$ -radiation (1.15 MeV) with 0.063 Mrad/h for 98 h.