

Lasers and laser-related equipment — Determination of laser-induced damage threshold of optical surfaces —

Part 2: S-on-1 test

The European Standard EN ISO 11254-2:2001 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 31.260

National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN ISO 11254-2:2001. It is identical with ISO 11254:2001.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CPW/172, Optical and optical instruments, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Search” facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Consumer Products and Services Sector Policy and Strategy Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 26 November 2001

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN ISO title page, the EN ISO foreword page, the ISO title page, pages ii to v, a blank page, pages 1 to 28, the Annex ZA page and a back cover.

The BSI copyright date displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments
14170 Corrigendum No.1	15 October 2002	Replacing EN ISO foreword page and the Annex ZA page

© BSI 15 October 2002

ISBN 0 580 38469 1

English version

Lasers and laser-related equipment - Determination of laser-induced damage threshold of optical surfaces - Part 2: S-on-1 test (ISO 11254-2:2001)

Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers - Détermination du seuil d'endommagement provoqué par laser sur les surfaces optiques - Partie 2: Essai S sur 1 (ISO 11254-2:2001)

Laser und Laseranlagen - Bestimmung der laserinduzierten Zerstörschwelle optischer Oberflächen - Teil 2: S auf 1 Prüfung (ISO 11254-2:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 September 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

CORRECTED 2002-09-18

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11254-2:2001) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172 "Optics and optical instruments" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 123 "Lasers and laser related equipment", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11254-2:2001 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11254-2:2001 without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

EN ISO 11254-2:2001

ISO
11254-2

First edition
2001-09-15

Lasers and laser-related equipment — Determination of laser-induced damage threshold of optical surfaces —

Part 2: S-on-1 test

*Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers — Détermination du seuil
d'endommagement provoqué par laser sur les surfaces optiques —*

Partie 2: Essai S sur 1



Reference number
ISO 11254-2:2001(E)

AVA Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and symbols.....	1
3.1 Terms and definitions	1
3.2 Symbols and units.....	4
4 Sampling.....	4
5 Test method.....	4
5.1 General.....	4
5.2 Principle.....	5
5.3 Apparatus	6
5.4 Preparation of test specimens	11
5.5 Procedure	11
6 Evaluation.....	11
6.1 Principle.....	11
6.2 Characteristic damage curve.....	12
6.3 Extrapolation method	13
7 Accuracy.....	15
8 Test report	16
Annex A (informative) Example of test report	18
Annex B (informative) Example of a measurement procedure.....	21
Annex C (informative) Extrapolation method for S-on-1 tests	25
Annex D (informative) Units and scaling of laser-induced damage thresholds	26
Bibliography	27

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 11254 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 11254-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and optical instruments*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Electro-optical systems*.

ISO 11254 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Lasers and laser-related equipment — Determination of laser-induced damage threshold of optical surfaces*:

- *Part 1: 1-on-1 test*
- *Part 2: S-on-1 test*

Annexes A to D of this part of ISO 11254 are for information only.

Introduction

Repetitive laser radiation may deteriorate and damage optical surfaces at irradiation levels below those measured for single shot damage (ISO 11254-1 refers). Besides reversible mechanisms induced by thermal heating and distortion, irreversible damage mechanisms due to ageing, microdamage and generation or migration of defects are observed. This part of ISO 11254 is concerned with the determination of irreversible damage of optical surfaces under the influence of a repetitively pulsed laser beam. The degradation of the optical quality is a function of the laser operating parameters and the optical system in which the component is placed.

In this part of ISO 11254, two evaluation methods are described for the reduction of raw data of a damage test. The characteristic damage curve method is based on a large number of S-on-1 test sites on the optical surface of the specimen. The characteristic damage curve comprises a set of three graphs indicating energy density values with damage probability values of 10 %, 50 % and 90 % for a selected number of pulses. The characteristic damage curve represents the results of a complete and extended laser-induced damage test, and it is recommended for basic investigations in newly developed or critical laser optics.

The second method, the extrapolation method, is created from a considerably smaller number of test sites. This method generates a distribution diagram of damage and non-damage regions for the behaviour of the damage threshold as a function of the number of pulses per site. This diagram is of limited reliability and may be employed for the quality control of optical laser components, which are already qualified by a complete damage test, or for the preparation of extended damage testing.

The present state of research in laser-induced damage and ageing is not sufficient for an accurate quantitative determination of the service life for optical components under real operating conditions. Realistic laser damage tests adapted to industrial applications are dependent on a large number of pulses (10^9 to 10^{11} pulses) and require a disproportionate experimental expense. This part of ISO 11254 therefore also outlines a procedure for an extrapolation of the S-on-1 threshold from the characteristic damage curve to estimate the real lifetime of an optical component.

NOTE 1 This part of ISO 11254 is provisionally restricted to irreversible damage of optical surfaces. Laser-induced damage to the bulk of optical components shall be considered in a revision of this part of ISO 11254.

NOTE 2 The laser-induced damage threshold (LIDT) of an optical component which is subjected to repetitive radiation can be affected by a variety of different degradation mechanisms including contamination, thermal heating, migration or generation of internal defects and structural changes. These mechanisms are influenced by the laser operating parameters, the environment and the mounting conditions of the component under test. For these reasons, it is necessary to record all parameters and to realize that the damage behaviour may differ in systems with altered operating conditions.

Safety Warning: The extrapolation of damage data may lead to bad or erroneous calculated results and to an overestimation of the LIDT. This may in the cases of toxic materials (e.g. ZnSe, GaAs, CdTe, ThF₄, chalcogenides, Be, Cr, Ni) lead to severe health hazards. See annex D for further comments.

Lasers and laser-related equipment — Determination of laser-induced damage threshold of optical surfaces —

Part 2: S-on-1 test

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11254 specifies a test method for determining the laser-induced damage threshold of optical surfaces subjected to a succession of similar laser pulses.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11254. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 11254 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 10110-7:1996, *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 7: Surface imperfection tolerances*.

ISO 11145:1994, *Optics and optical instruments — Lasers and laser-related equipment — Vocabulary and symbols*.

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 11254, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11145 and the following apply.

3.1.1

surface damage

any permanent laser radiation-induced change of the surface characteristics of the specimen which can be observed by an inspection technique described within this part of ISO 11254

3.1.2

S-on-1 test

test programme that uses a series of pulses with constant energy density on each unexposed site with a short and constant time interval between two successive pulses

NOTE The length of the time interval between the pulses of a series is given by the inverse value of the pulse repetition rate of the laser source.

3.1.3

typical pulse

pulse with temporal and spatial shapes that represent the average properties of the pulses forming the pulse series

3.1.4

minimum number of pulses

number of incident pulses causing detectable surface damage

3.1.5

threshold

highest quantity of laser radiation incident upon the optical surface for which the extrapolated probability of damage is zero

NOTE 1 The quantity of laser radiation may be expressed in energy density H_{th} , power density E_{th} , or linear power density F_{th} , depending on the pulse duration.

NOTE 2 The maximum power density E_{max} of the typical pulse is given by:

$$E_{max} = \frac{H_{max}}{\tau_{eff}} \quad (1)$$

3.1.6

target plane

plane tangential to the surface of the specimen at the point of intersection of the test laser beam axis with the surface of the specimen

3.1.7

effective area

ratio of pulse energy to maximum energy density in the target plane

NOTE 1 For spatial beam profiling perpendicular to the direction of beam propagation and angles of incidence differing from 0 rad, the cosine of the angle of incidence is included in the calculation of the effective area. In this case, the effective area may be approximated by the following formula:

$$A_{T,eff} = \frac{Q}{H_{max} \cos(\alpha)} \quad (2)$$

NOTE 2 For the special case of a circular flat-top beam profile with diameter d_{100} , the effective area is given by:

$$A_{T,eff} = \frac{Q}{H_{max}} = \frac{H_{max} \pi d_{100}^2}{H_{max}} = \pi d_{100}^2 \quad (3)$$

For a focused Gaussian beam with a beam diameter $d_{86,5}$, the effective area is given by:

$$A_{T,eff} = \frac{Q}{H_{max}} = \frac{H_{max} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{8(x^2+y^2)}{d_{86,5}^2}} dx dy}{H_{max}} = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{8r^2}{d_{86,5}^2}} r dr = \frac{1}{8} \pi d_{86,5}^2 \quad (4)$$