# In-situ optical reflectance characterization of ion beam irradiation damage on crystalline (quartz) and amorphous (silica) SiO<sub>2</sub>

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# •Outline:

Motivation, aim

- Complement waveguide data on silica
- Optical data in quartz
- Detailed analysis, i.e. both fluence kinetics and resolution
- Efficiency of irradiation and analysis, samples, time...
- Experimental set-up description
  - Reflectance procedure
  - Options: light source (lasers, white light..), detectors, configurations
- Results and discussion
  - Comparative of amorphous and crystalline phases





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Motivation.

Previous work on Silica Optical waveguides = mean of characterization





4



Previous work on Silica





Previous work on QUARTZ





- Motivation, aim...
  - Complement waveguide data on silica...
  - Optical data "at the surface" in quartz not available yet
  - Obtain detailed analysis, i.e. both fluence kinetics and resolution
  - Efficiency of irradiation and analysis, cost of samples, time...

 $R = \frac{(n-1)^2}{(n+1)^2}$ 

#### Reflectance procedure

- 1. Measuring reflectance, R
- 2. From R determining:
  - Refractive index,  $\epsilon = n^2$ 
    - Direct Fresnel
    - or multilayer fittings
- 3. Normalized change:  $(\varepsilon \varepsilon_0)/(\varepsilon_{sat} \varepsilon_0)$ 
  - Poisson-like behaviour

→ cross section, track radius Effective medium:

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{sat} f_{sat} + \varepsilon_{o} (1 - f_{sat})$$
$$(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_{o})/(\varepsilon_{sat} - \varepsilon_{o}) = f_{sat}$$





# Experimental

- Ion facility at CMAM, UAM, Madrid, Spain
- 5 MV tandem  $E \rightarrow \sim (0.5 50) \text{ MeV}$

#### www.uam.es/cmam





• Experimental

Thermal Infrared camera:

• In-situ surface temperature

CCD colour camera:

- For alignements and
- Beam homogeneity with ionoluminescence



• Experimental

#### Light sources:

#### Lasers

- Easy alignement, good collimation, small spots...
- High power  $\rightarrow$  low integration time
- <u>White light</u> (λ: 200...400 900 nm)
  - More spectral information
  - Better stability...





Optical fibers: φ1000 μm: more light ...400 μm φ 50 μm: better collimation



QE65000 OceanOptics Back-thinned "CCD" sensor TEC: -20 °C; 16 bits; 65000 counts

# In-situ optical reflectance... ion irradiation damage on $\text{SiO}_{\text{2}}$

# Experimental





QE65000 OceanOptics Back-thinned "CCD" sensor TEC: -20 °C; 16 bits; 65000 counts

In-situ optical reflectance... ion irradiation damage on  $SiO_2$ 

• Experimental



Experimental



Crystalline quartz to amorphous







• Experimental

<u>lons</u> Br 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 MeV F 5 MeV Samples Silica α-quartz Thermal SiO2-Si



Silica – Br 10 MeV



Quartz – Br 10 MeV















Good Poisson fittings both silica and quartz

#### We obtain:

- cross sections  $\sigma$
- and track radius

$$\sigma = \pi r^2$$







**Conclusions**:

•The in-situ reflectance is a powerful technique for efficient and reliable damage assessment

•Moreover is not expensive...

•The simultneous measurement of silica and quartz has opened new insights...

Further pending work with thermal silica-silicon

Ask for this movie!



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# Thank you for your attention!

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#### **Motivation**

- Summary of previous work on LiNbO3
  - after optical waveguide fabrication...
  - optics interesting for damage assessment,
  - sub-threshold damage vs over-threshold







Motivation...

Summary of previous work on LiNbO3

Effective medium:  $\varepsilon_{o,eff}(x) = \varepsilon_a f_a + \varepsilon_o (1 - f_a)$   $\varepsilon_{e,o} = (n_{e,o})^2$  $\varepsilon_a = (2.1)^2$ 



J. Olivares, et al Optics Express (2009)