

Wafer-Level Glass Molding of Chalcogenide Glasses

High volume infrared optics production

EPIC Meeting on Wafer Level Optics
Neuchâtel, CH, Nov. 7th – 8th 2019



Tim Grunwald, Jan-Helge Staasmeyer, Gang Liu

Fraunhofer Gesellschaft

Institutes und sites



Key Figures

- 72 institutes
- 26 000 employees
- > 2.3 bn € annual fund for research

➔ **Largest organization for applied research in Europe**

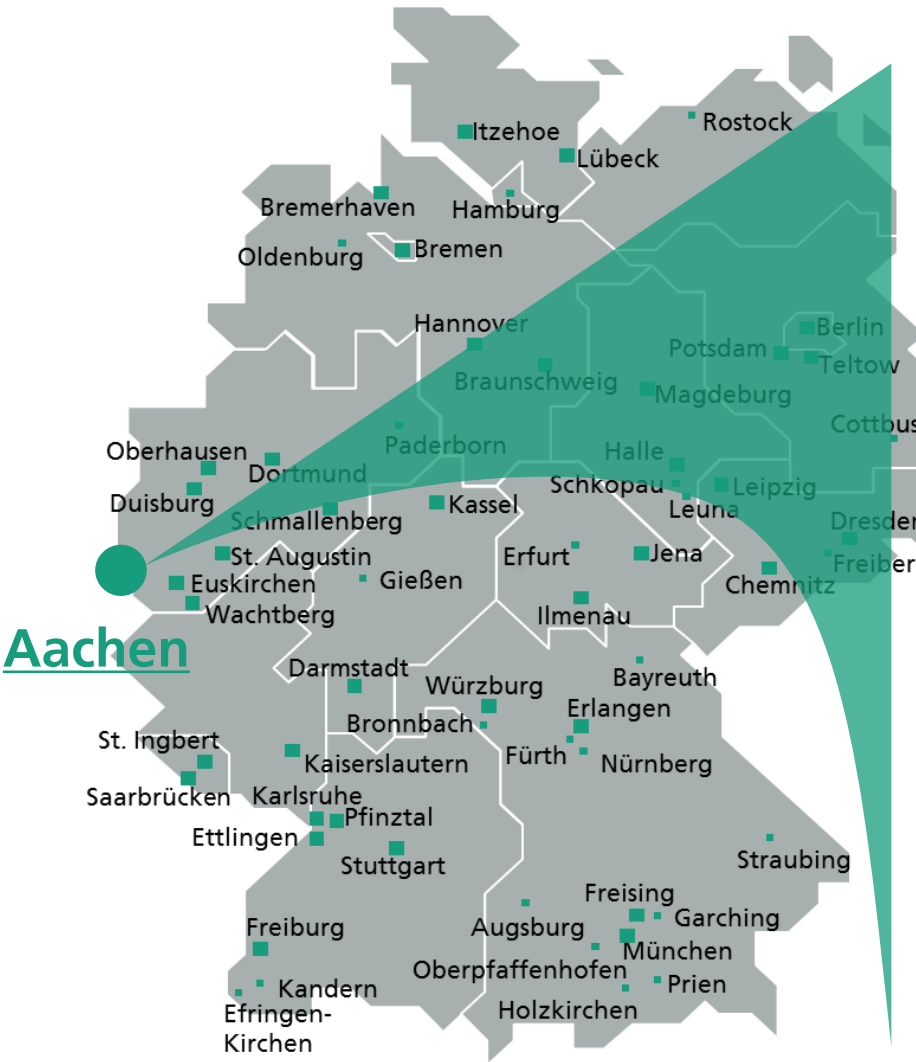
Fraunhofer Society

- Founded in 1949
- Legal form: nonprofit association
- Headquarter in Munich, Germany

Goal

- Contract research for economy and society
- Transferring fundamental research to industrial application

Overview



IPT



459 Employees, thereof
214 permanently



31 m € operating budget,
thereof 13 m € Industry
projects



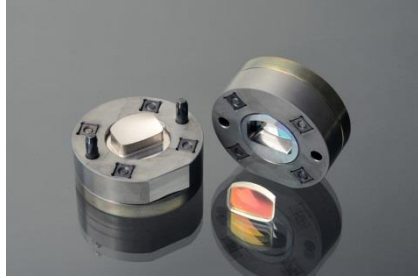
Fraunhofer IPT is
certified according
to DIN EN ISO
9001:2015

Product Spectrum & Scope of Application

Aspherical Optics



Freeform Optics



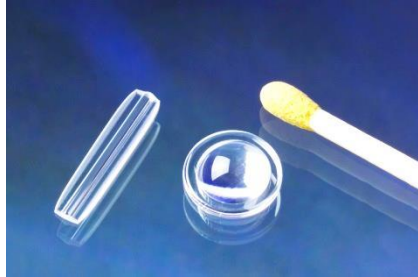
Lighting Optics



Diffractive Optics



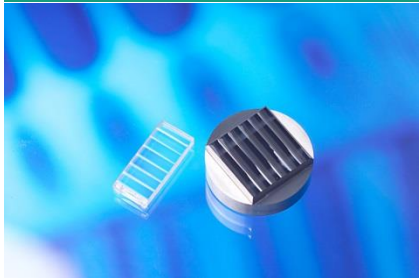
Micro Optics



Infrared Optics



Cylindric Lenses



Lens Arrays

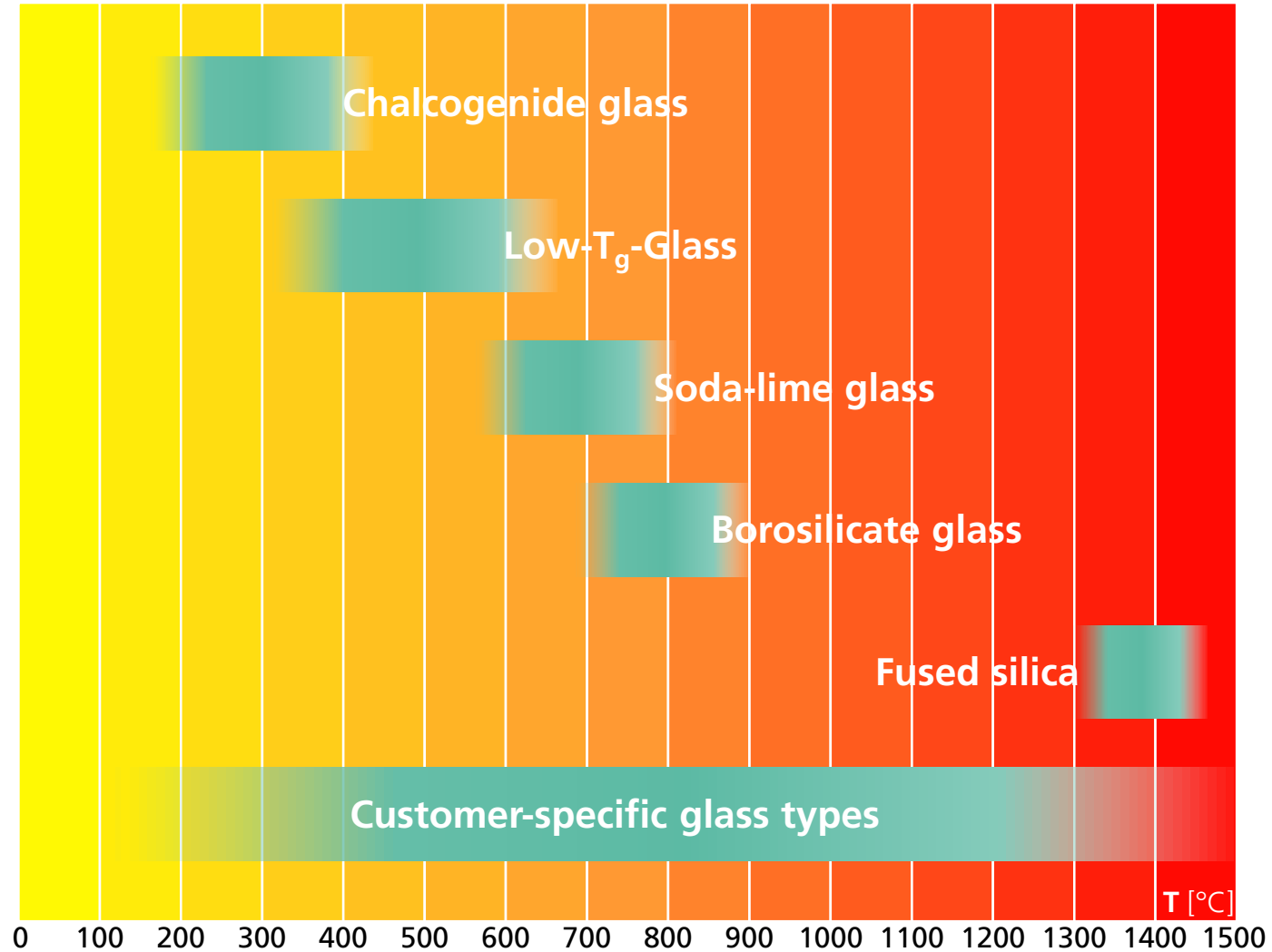


Wafer Optics

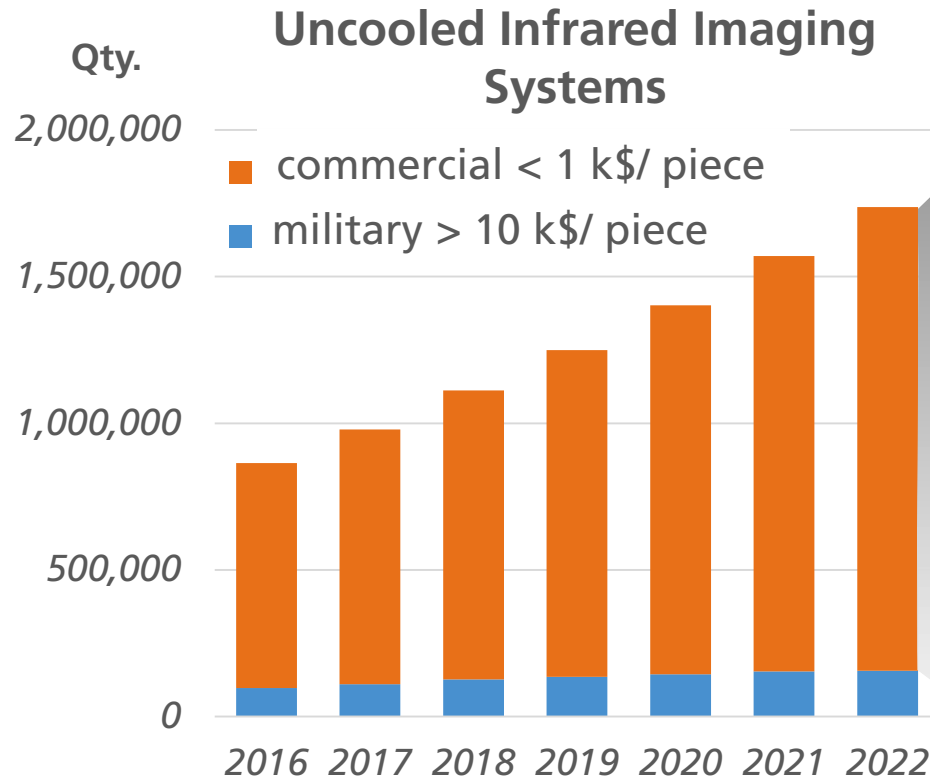


- Wide range of possible geometries
- Accuracies can be adjusted according to the field of application:
 - Imaging
 - Lighting
 - Laser Optics
- High reproducibility/ repeatability as a consequence of the molding process

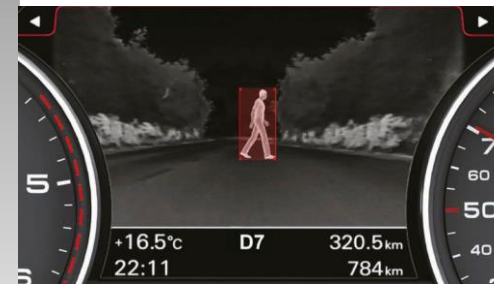
Glass Types and Molding temperatures



Infrared Optics – Market, Application and Motivation



Mobile
Thermography
Source: FLIR



Automotive
Night Vision
Source: Autoliv



Low-Cost
Presence
Detection
Source: Panasonic

Motivation

The rising demand for low-cost, aspheric infrared optics can only be met with a scalable replicative production technology such as precision glass molding.

Chalcogenide glass – Amorphous material for infrared optics

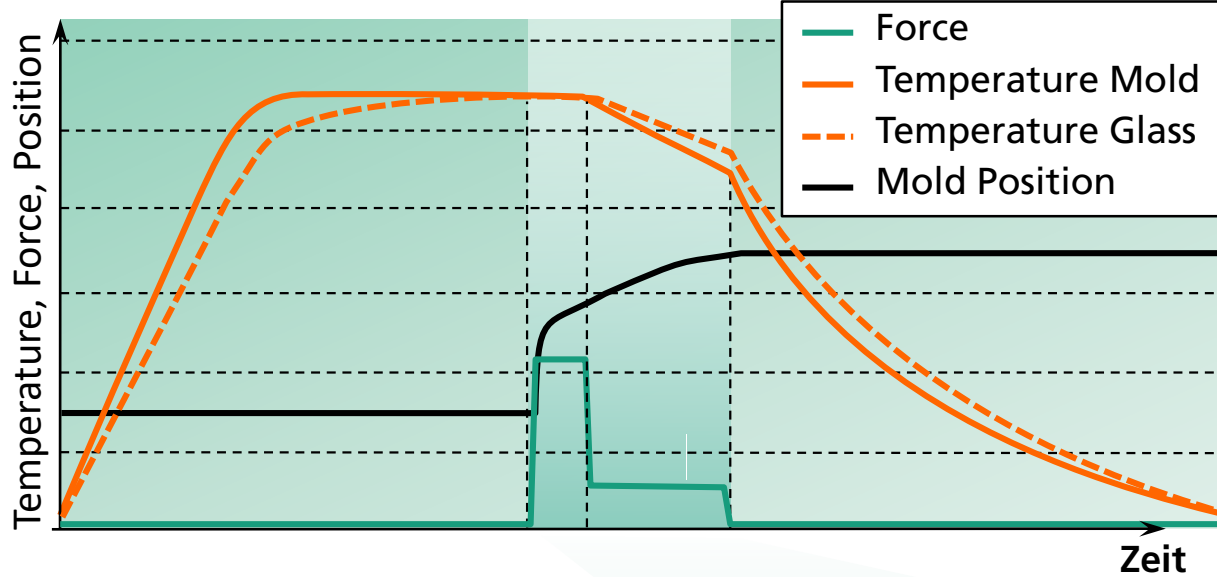
IV Carbon Group	V Nitrogen group	VI Chalcogen
C Carbon	N Nitrogen	O Oxygen
Si Silicon	P Phosphorus	S Sulfur
Ge Germanium	As Arsenic	Se Selenium
Sn Tin	Sb Antimony	Te Tellurium

- Covalently bonded chalcogenides of elements of group IV and V
- Cost-effective synthesis by glass melting compared to crystal growth processes
- Characteristic properties:

	Chalcogenide glass		Optical glass
Trade name	IG6 / IRG26	IG5 / IRG25	N-BK7
Composition	As₂Se₃	Ge₂₈Sb₁₂Se₆₀	≥9 Oxides (SiO₂ , B₂O₃ , ...)
Transmission [μm]	1 – 12	1 – 11	0,35 – 1,9
Refractive index [1]	2,8	2,6	1,5
Tg [°C]	185	285	557
α [10 ⁻⁶ /K]	20,7	14	7,1



Precision glass molding of infrared optics – process overview



Precision Glass Molding

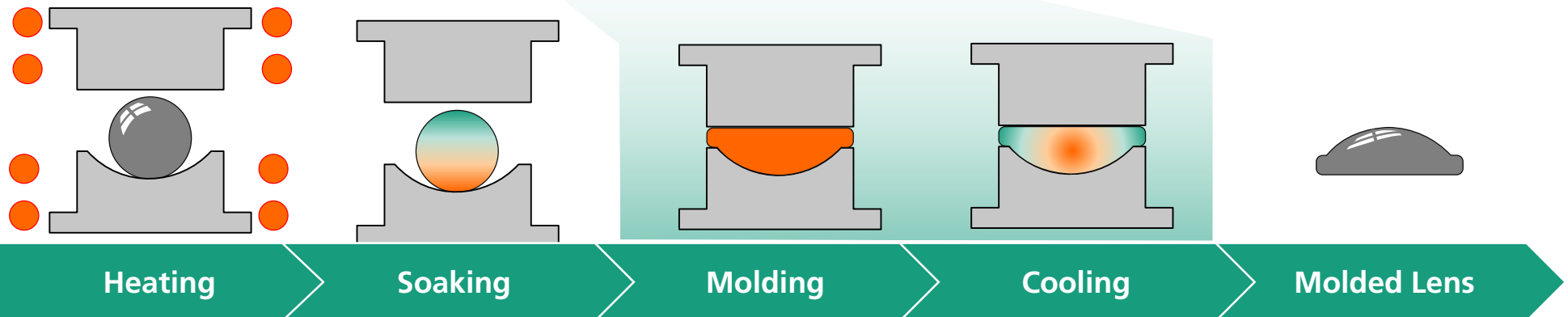


Pros

Low-costs due to scalability
Material efficiency

Cons

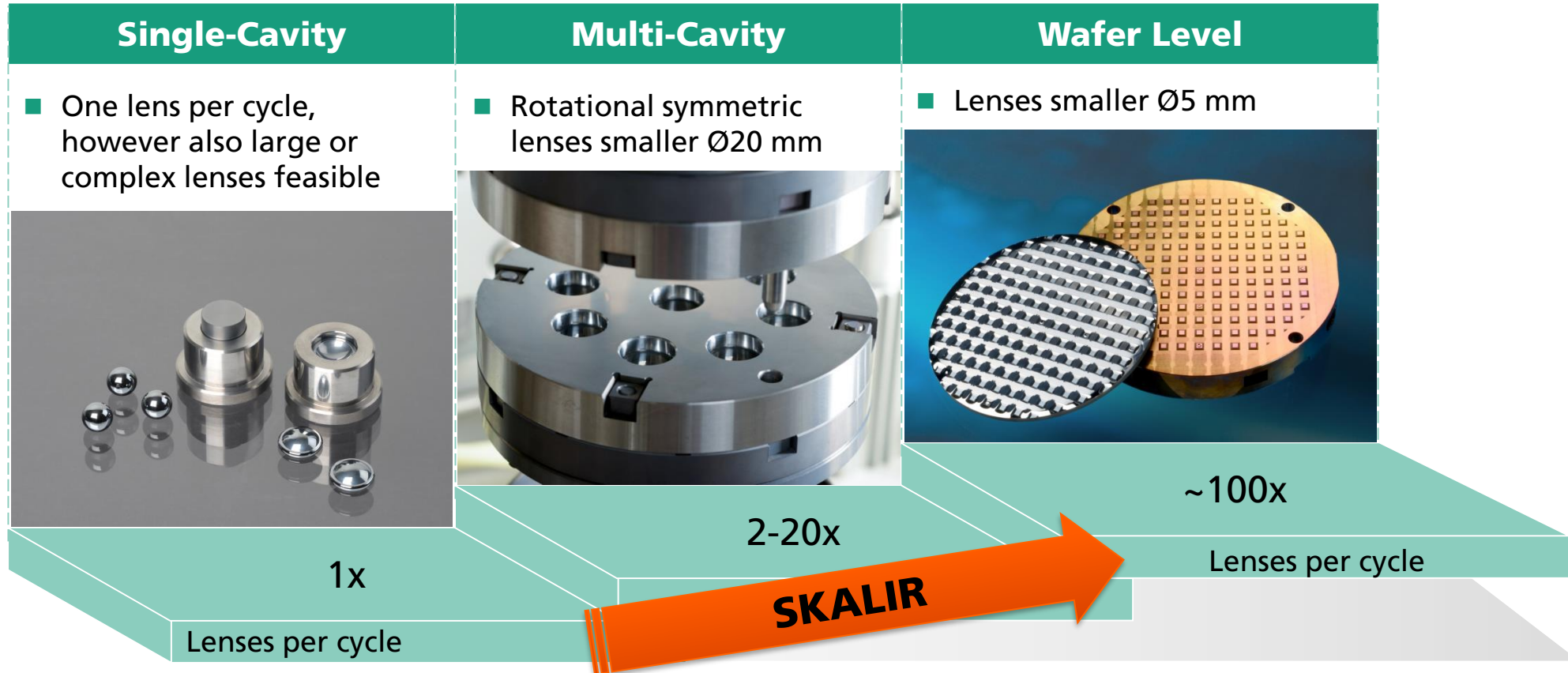
Process development effort
Time-to-Market



Project Overview »SKALIR« 2017 - 2020

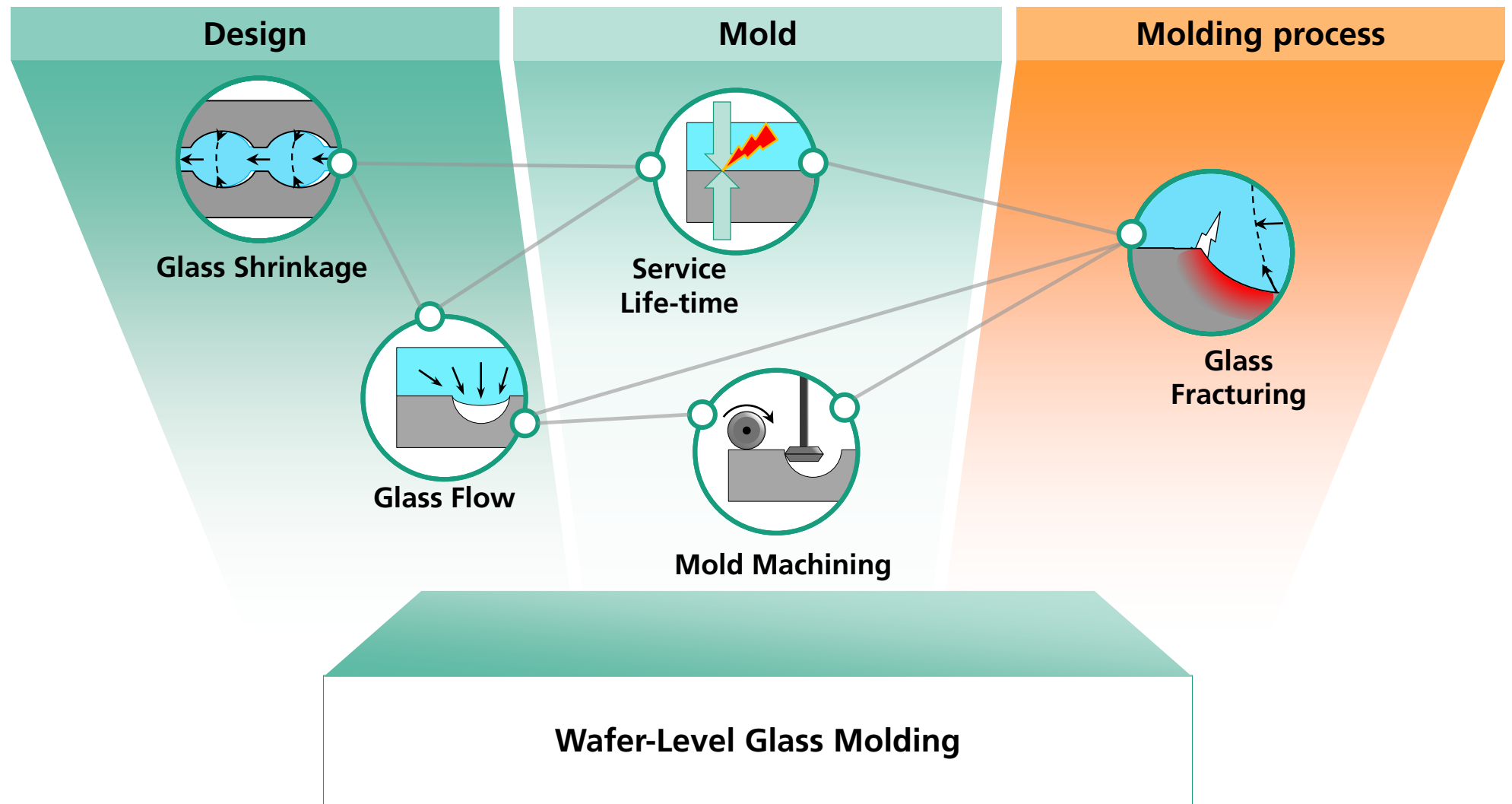
■ Project target: "Scalable replication of infrared lenses"

- Cost reduction for precision molded infrared optics by a factor of 5 – 10 due to scalable mold concepts.



Challenges in molding chalcogenide glass on wafer scale

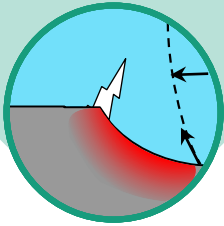
Challenge overview



Challenges in molding chalcogenide glass on wafer scale

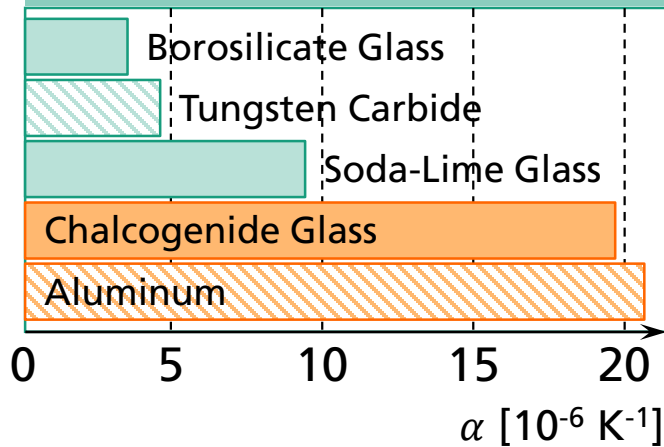
Challenge – Glass Wafer breakage

Crack probability

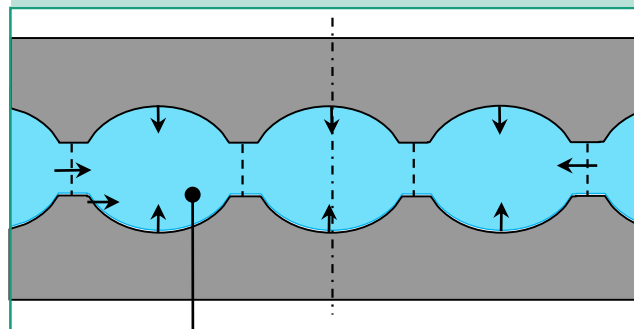


- Glass breakage observed more frequently with wafer-based processes compared to ball preforms
- Expansion and shrinkage while heating or cooling induce a higher risk of breakage, especially in the case of CTE-mismatches (tool/glass)

CTE comparison

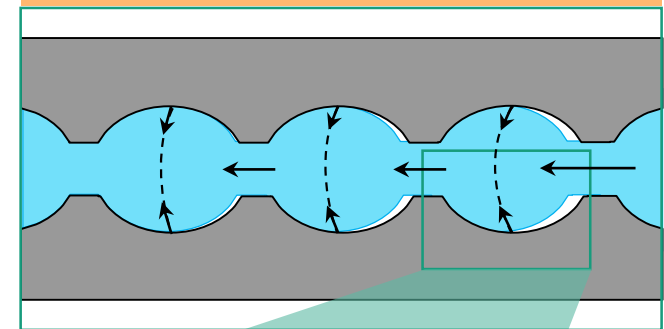


Cooling shrinkage (center)

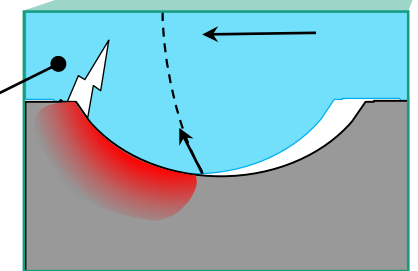


Approximate uniform shrinkage in the center

Cooling shrinkage (outer dia.)

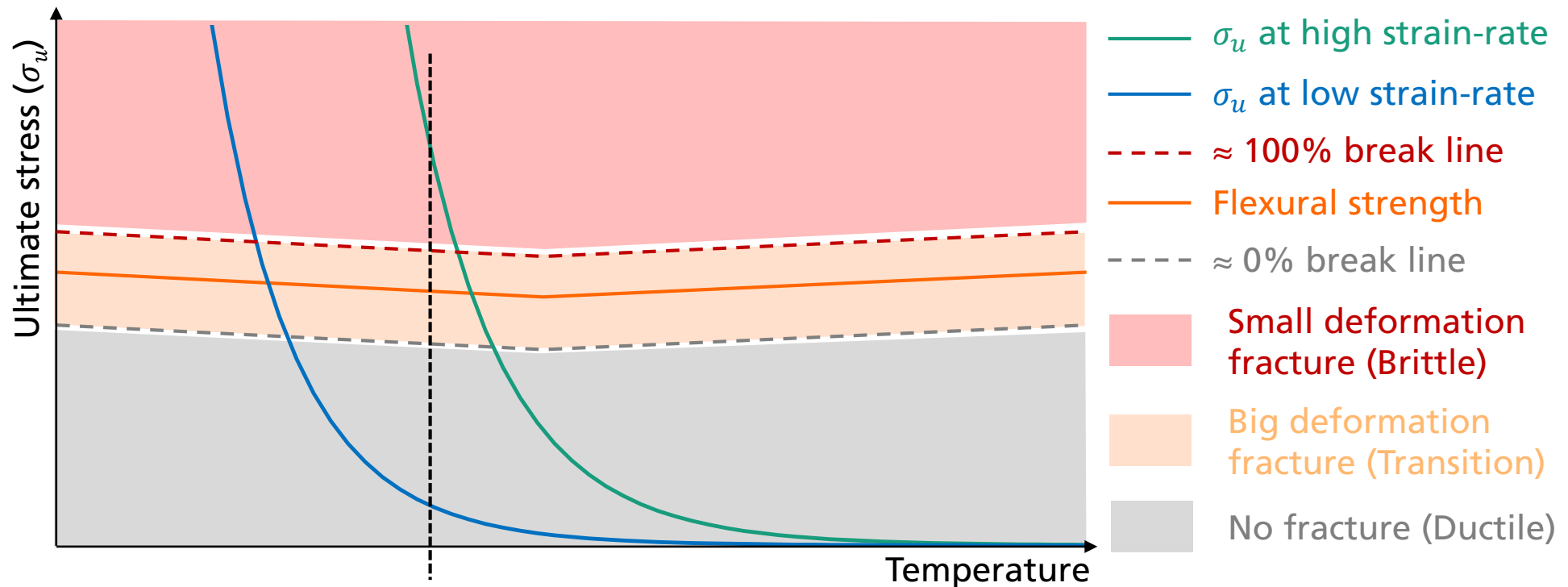


Tensile stresses cause glass fracture



Background: Glass material

Fracture behavior of glass

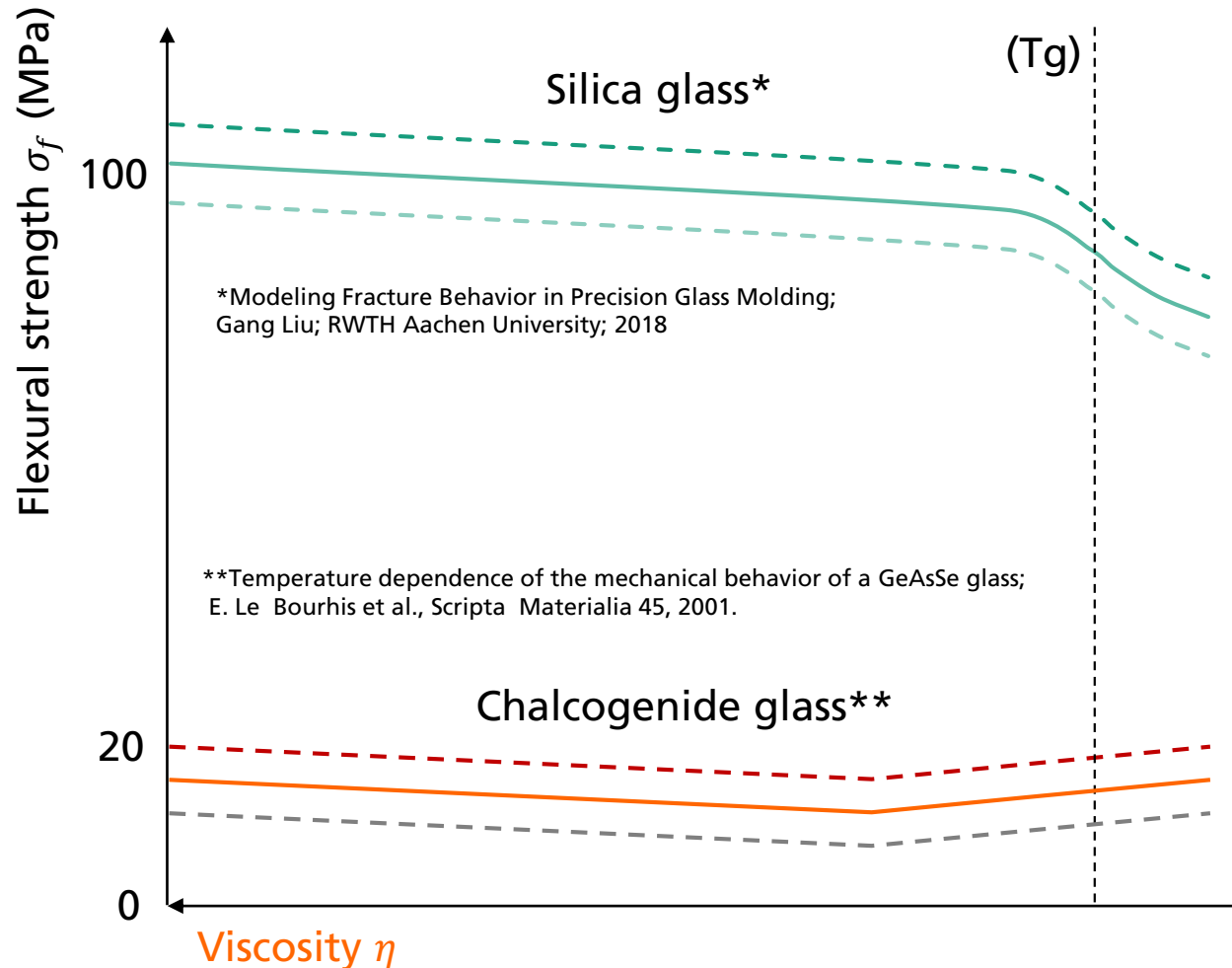


- Temperature and strain-rate determines σ_u , which determines the fracture behavior of glass
- Both brittle fracture and transition fracture of glass follows **Weibull statistics**, however their Weibull parameters (m_V and $(\sigma_0)_V$) are different

Weibull statistics
(fracture probability P_f)

$$P_f = 1 - e^{-\int_V \left(\frac{\sigma}{(\sigma_0)_V} \right)^{m_V} dV} \quad \text{for } \sigma > 0$$

Flexural strength: chalcogenide glass vs. silica glass



- Chalcogenide glass is much more fragile than silica glass
- The σ_f - η (temperature) curve of chalcogenide glass is also different from silica glass
- **Further study on the fracture of chalcogenide glass is necessary**

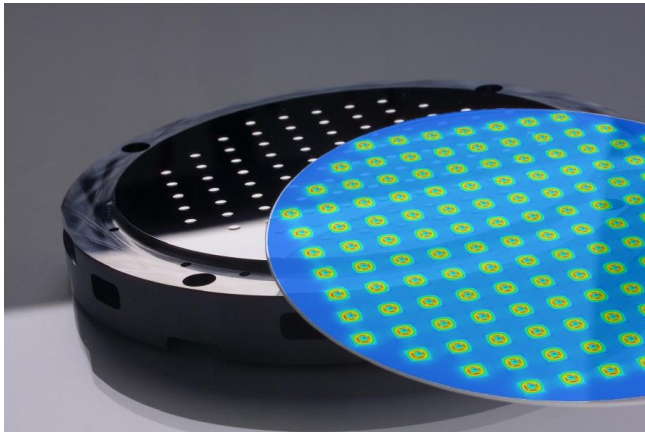
FEM-Simulation with advanced material models



Finite Element Method Simulation with advanced material models for chalcogenide glass

Functionality

- Visualization of glass flow
→ Mold design optimization
- Prediction of lens shrinkage
→ Aspheric mold compensation
- Calculation of fracture probability
→ Process optimization



Thank you for your kind attention!

Offers, Contact and Acknowledgement

What we can offer:

- Simulation studies in glass forming
- Process development
- Prototype manufacturing

What we are looking for:

- Application cases
- Inspiration for new developments
- Partners for bilateral or public-funded projects



M.Sc.

Tim Grunwald

Head of Department "Fine Machining and Optics"

Fraunhofer Institute IPT
Steinbachstrasse 17 • D-52074 Aachen
Phone.: 0241 / 8904 – 408
gang.liu@ipt.fraunhofer.de



M.Sc.

Jan-Helge Staasmeyer

Group Manager "Optics"

Fraunhofer IPT
Steinbachstraße 17 • D-52074 Aachen
Phone: +49 241 / 8904 - 568
Jan-helge.staasmeyer@ipt.fraunhofer.de



EUROPÄISCHE UNION
Investition in unsere Zukunft
Europäischer Fonds
für regionale Entwicklung



EFRE.NRW
Investitionen in Wachstum
und Beschäftigung

Das Projekt »SKALIR« wird durch Mittel des Europäischen Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE) 2014-2020 gefördert.

Förderkennzeichen
EFRE-0800802

Many thanks to:



This presentation was presented at EPIC Meeting on Wafer Level Optics 2019

HOSTED BY



DINNER SPONSOR



GOLD SPONSOR



SILVER SPONSORS



BRONZE SPONSORS



EU initiatives funded by
www.photonics21.org



PHOTONICS²¹

PHOTONICS PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP