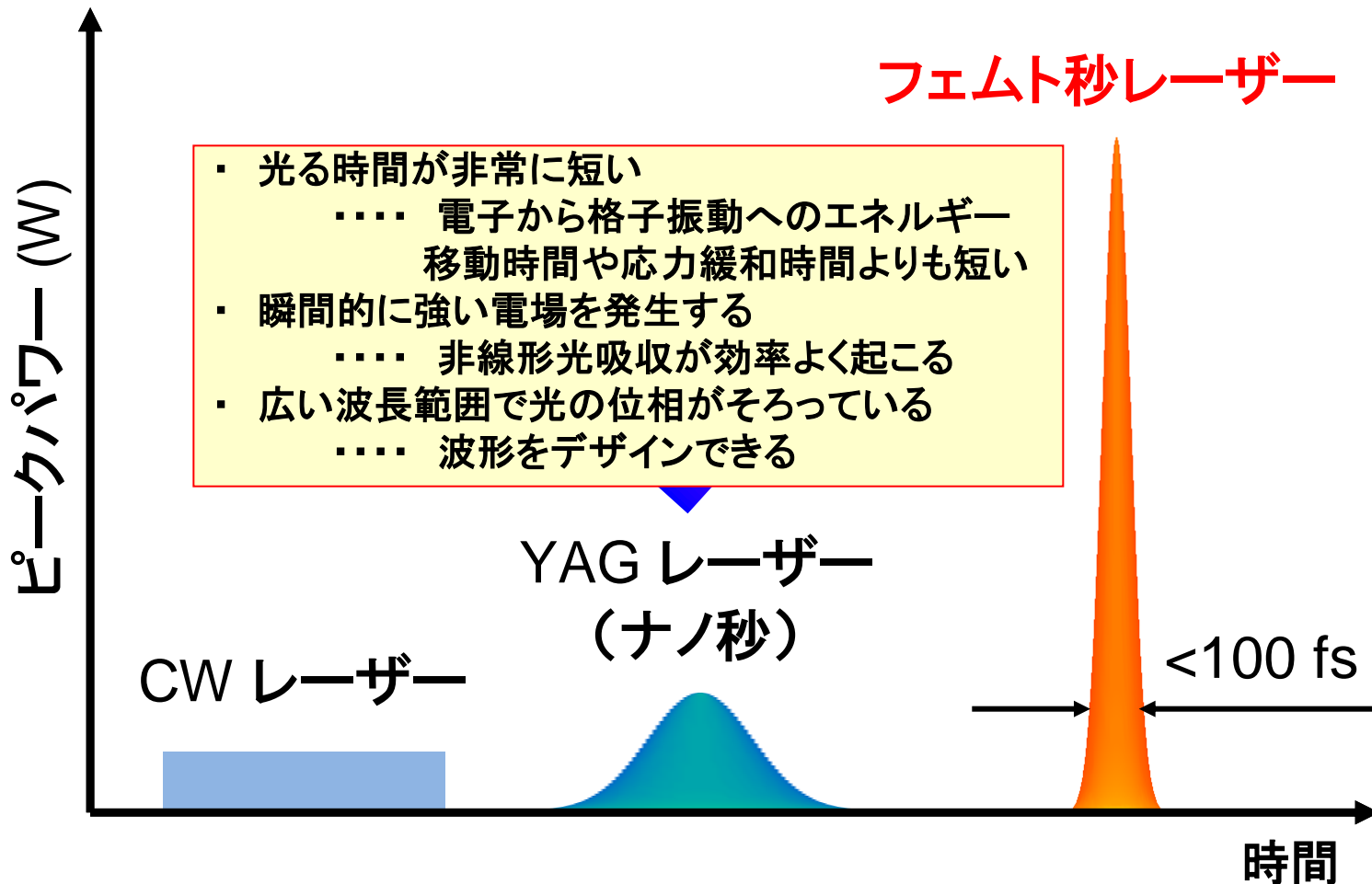


第28回無機材料に関する最近の研究成果発表会

ホログラフィックレーザー加工によるガラス材料への機能性付与

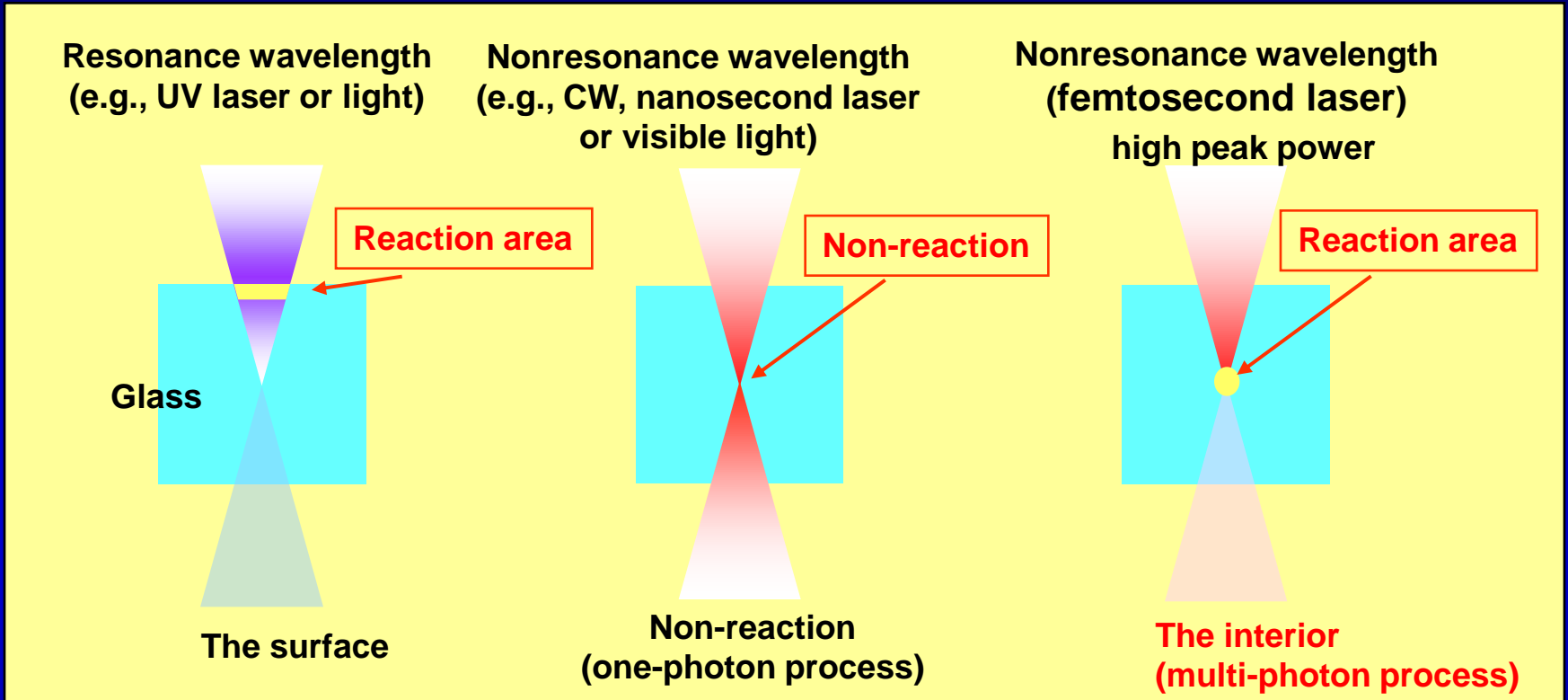
京都大学大学院 工学研究科
三浦清貴

フェムト秒レーザーの特徴



1 mJ, 100 fsの場合、瞬間出力が $10^{-3}\text{J}/10^{-13}\text{s}=10^{10}\text{ W}=10\text{ GW}$
日本の原子力発電所の定格出力 1GW よりも大きい。

ガラスとレーザーの相互作用



集光領域のみの相互作用 → 三次元構造改質

Optics Letters, Vol.21, No.21, (1996) 1729-1731. 被引用回数: **794**
Applied Physics Letters, 71, (1997) 3329-3331. 被引用回数: **469**

発表内容

- fsレーザー材料内部プロセッシングの特徴
- その特徴を利用したガラス材料内部構造改質
- ガラス材料以外への適用
- 空間位相変調器 (LCOS-SLM) によるホログラフィック三次元描画

電子・格子過程の時間スケール

パルス幅
(フェムト秒オーダー)

パルスの繰り返し周波数
(ナノ秒からミリ秒)

80 MHz

200 kHz

1 kHz

キャリア励起

■ フォトンの吸収

■ 衝撃イオン化

熱化

■ キャリア-キャリア散乱

■ キャリア-フォノン散乱

キャリア除去

■ オージェ再結合

■ 放射再結合

■ キャリア拡散

■ アブレーション

熱伝搬 &
構造変化

■ 熱拡散

■ 再固化

時間

10^{-16}

10^{-15}

10^{-14}

10^{-13}

10^{-12}

10^{-11}

10^{-10}

10^{-9}

10^{-8}

10^{-7}

10^{-6}

10^{-5}

10^{-4}

10^{-3}

fs

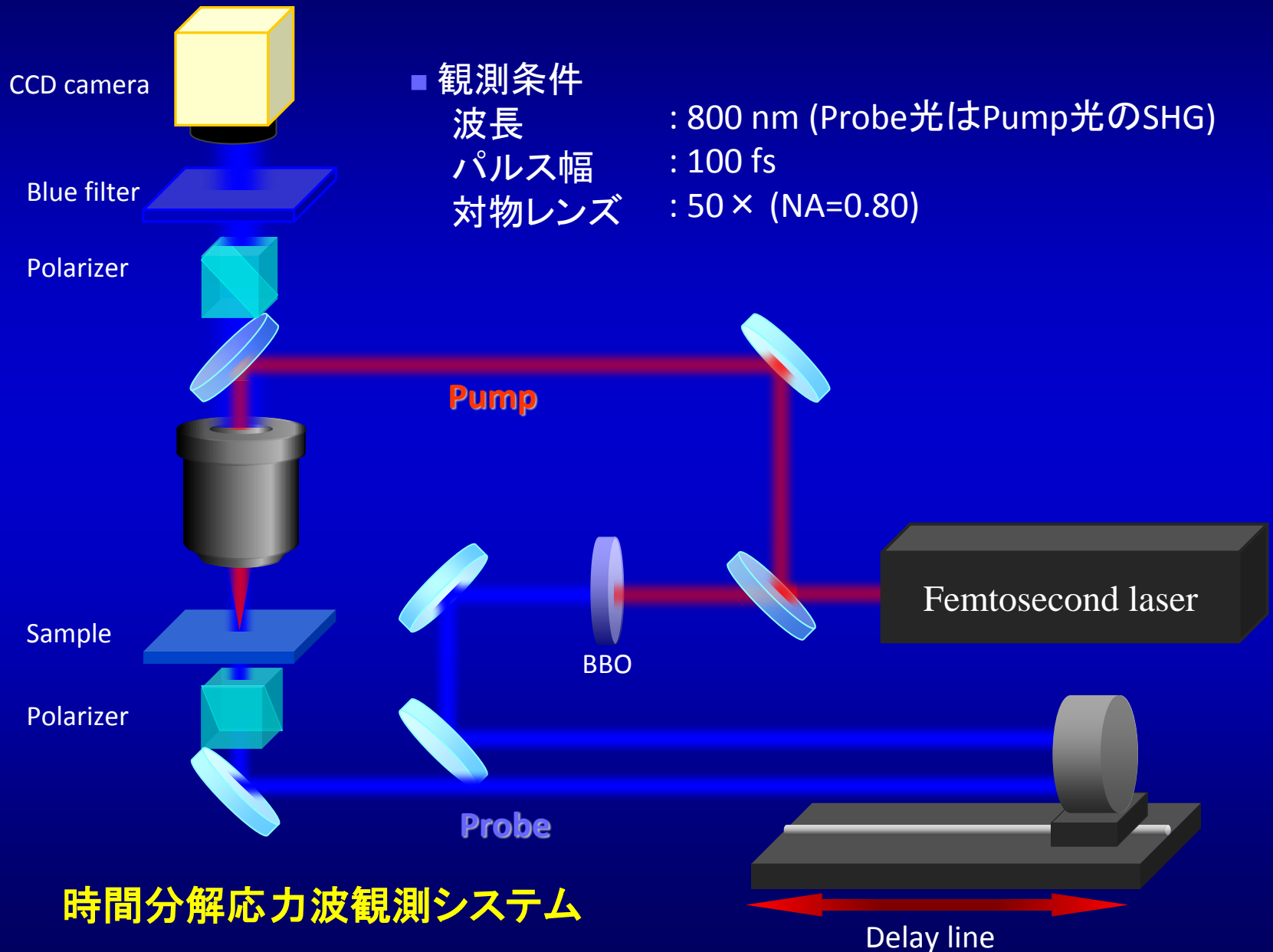
ps

ns

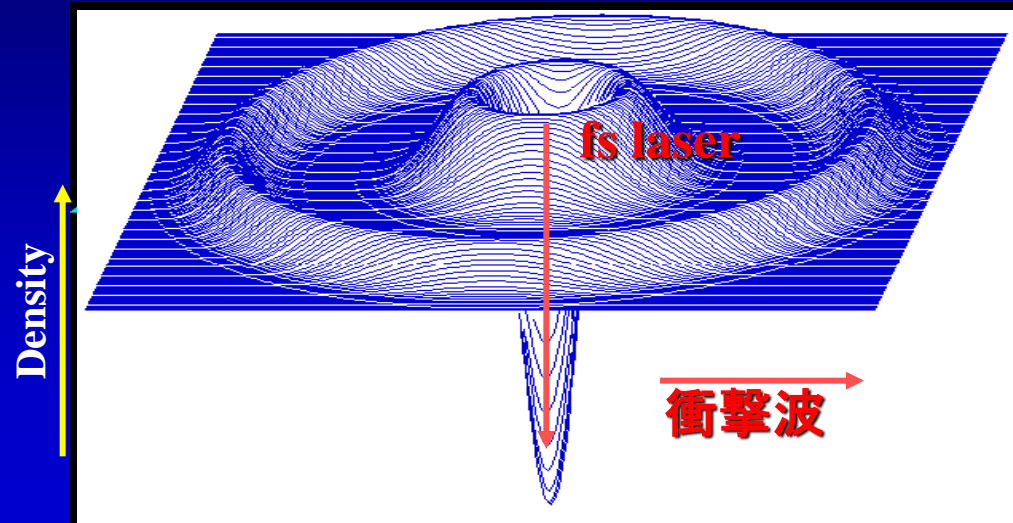
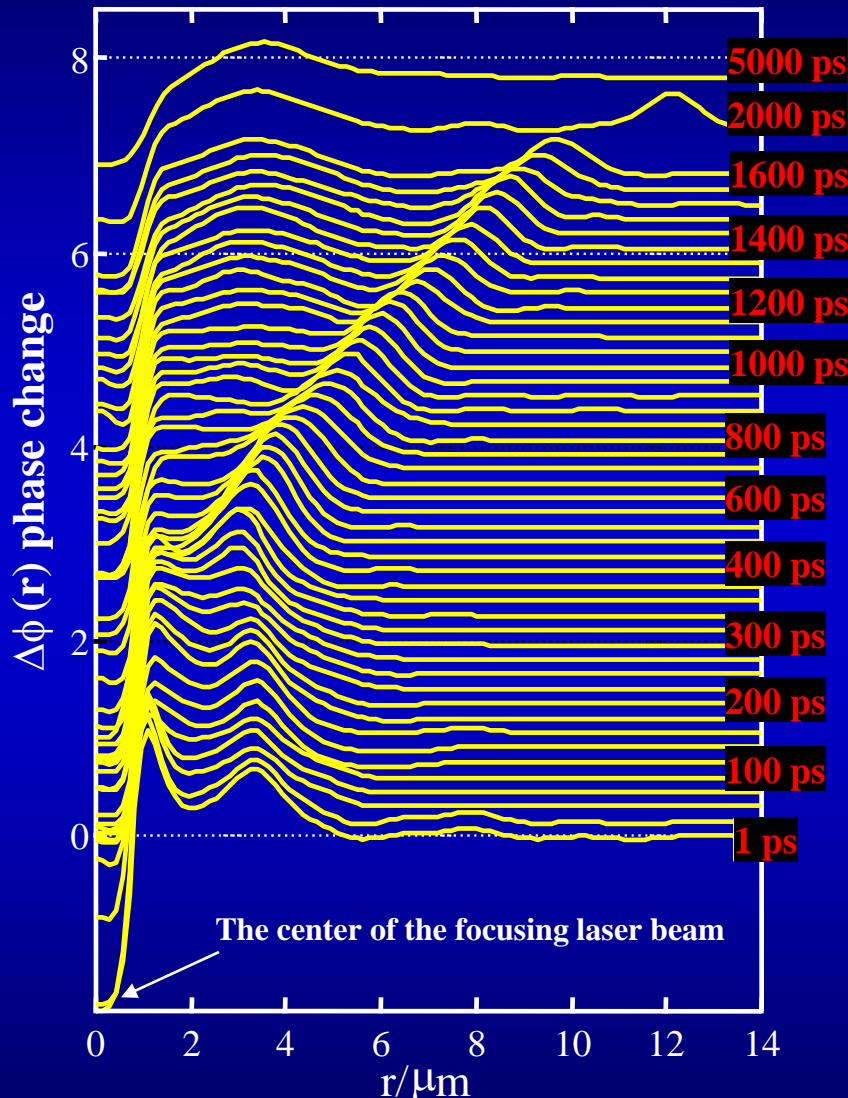
μ s

ms

ポンプ-プローブ法によるダイナミクス観測



fs レーザー内部プロセッシングの特徴 ① ~ナノ秒領域



The positive peak due to the pressure wave propagates outward with a constant velocity.

$\sim 6.2 \mu\text{m/ns}$

The temperature and pressure of this region rises very rapidly and dramatically.

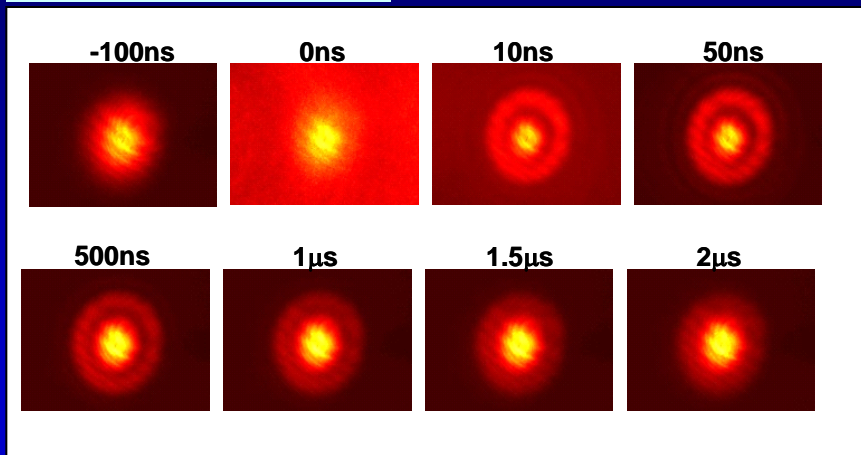
$> 3000 \text{ K}, \sim 1 \text{ GPa}$

fsレーザー集光照射に特徴的

Fig. The phase distribution obtained by a phase retrieval calculation of the spatial pattern.

fs レーザー内部プロセッシングの特徴 ② ナノ秒からマイクロ秒領域

ナノ秒～マイクロ秒



◆ 温度上昇の見積もり

$$\Delta\phi_{th} = 2\pi \frac{\Delta n l}{\lambda} \sim 2\pi \frac{l}{\lambda} \left(\frac{dn}{dT} \right) \Delta T$$

$l=50\mu\text{m}$ と仮定すると、石英ガラスに関して
 $\Delta n \sim 0.012$, $\Delta T \sim 1400\text{ K}$ @ $0.2\ \mu\text{J/pulse}$
 $\Delta n \sim 0.029$, $\Delta T \sim 3400\text{ K}$ @ $0.6\ \mu\text{J/pulse}$

⇒ 中心の温度: $3600^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 280^\circ\text{C}$,
 分布幅: $1.2\mu\text{m} \rightarrow 4.4\mu\text{m}$

冷却速度 $> 10^9\text{ K/s}$

Cooling rate: $2.7 \times 10^8\text{ K/s}$

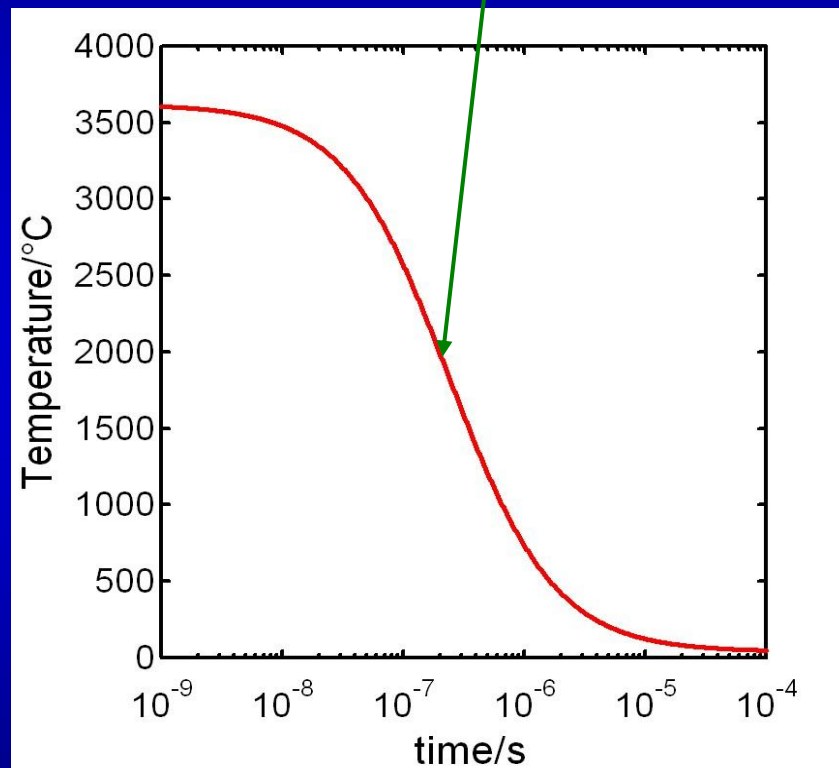
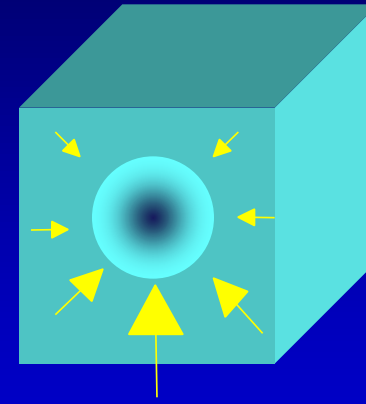
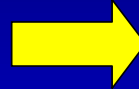
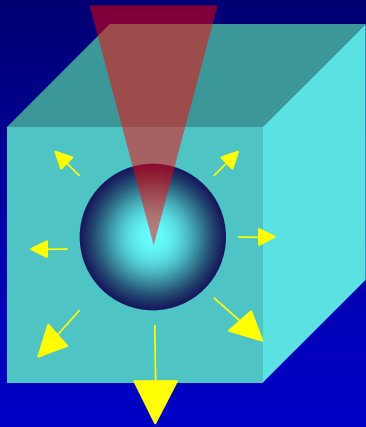


Fig. Temporal evolutions of temperature at the center of the irradiated region.

熱緩和時間: $10\ \mu\text{s}$

fsレーザー照射によるガラス内部の挙動



The irradiation of a single pulse

Temperature increase and thermo-elastic stress should be induced in a very limited volume.



The relaxation of the thermo-elastic stress produces the force driving the shock wave.



The shock wave propagates outward.



The structure of the glass is extended outside.

After pulse irradiation

Compressive stress moves back toward the center.



A graduated high-density region is formed in the laser-focusing area.



Structural change becomes a permanent refractive-index change.

- パルスエネルギー 小 → 欠陥生成
- パルスエネルギー 大 → 空洞化
- 繰り返し >100 kHz → 局所溶融, 組成移動

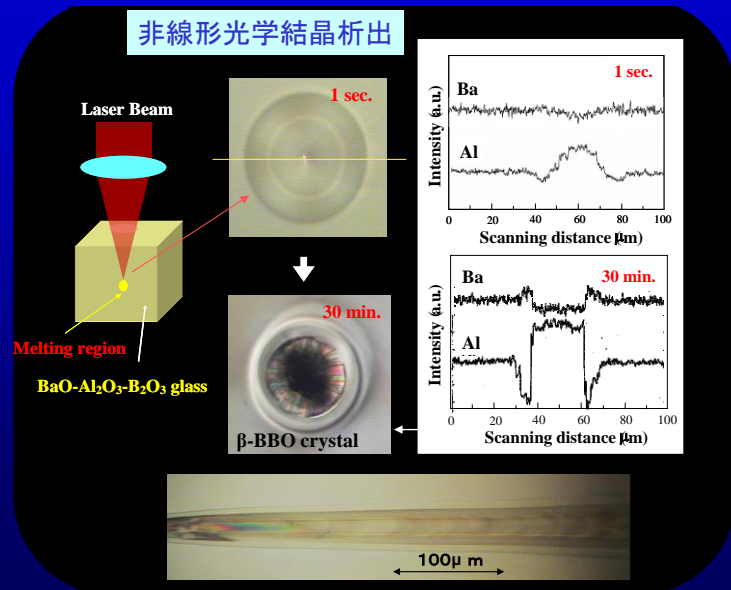
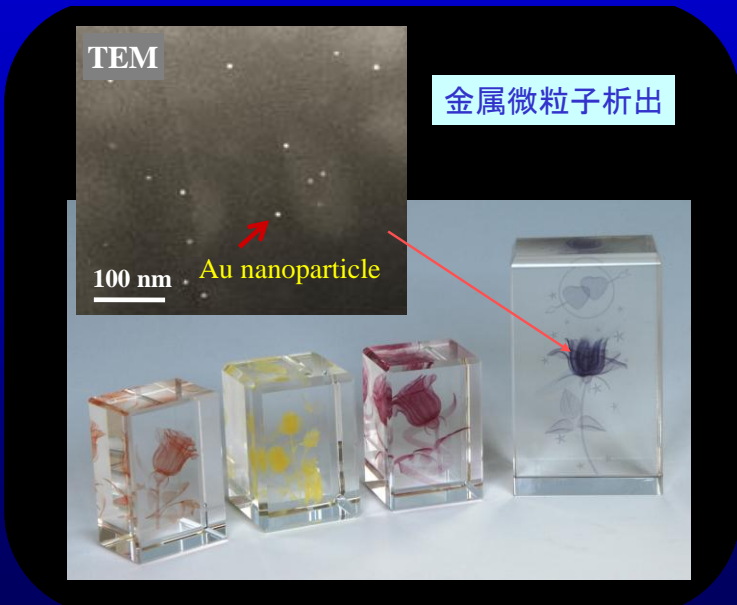
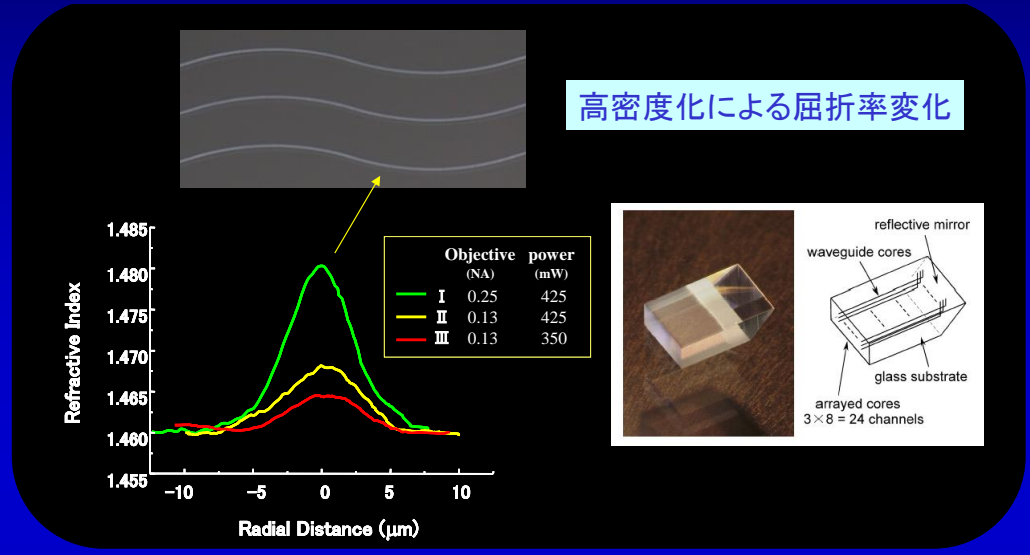
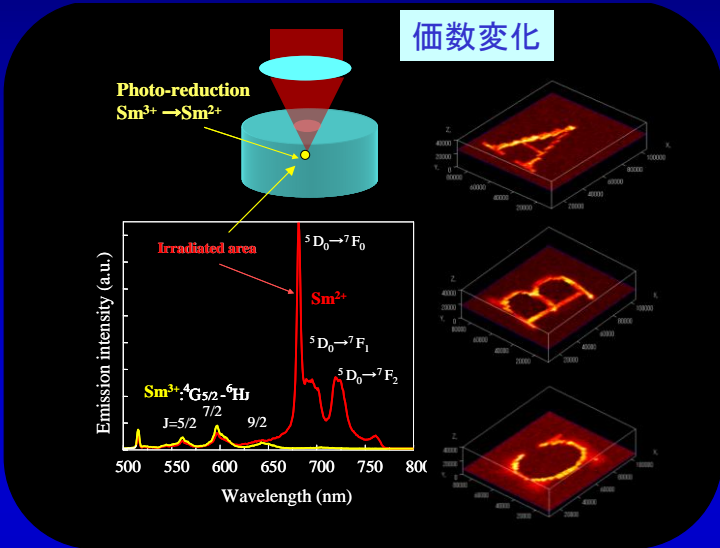
UVレーザーやナノ秒パルスレーザーとは異なる

特徴的な構造変化例

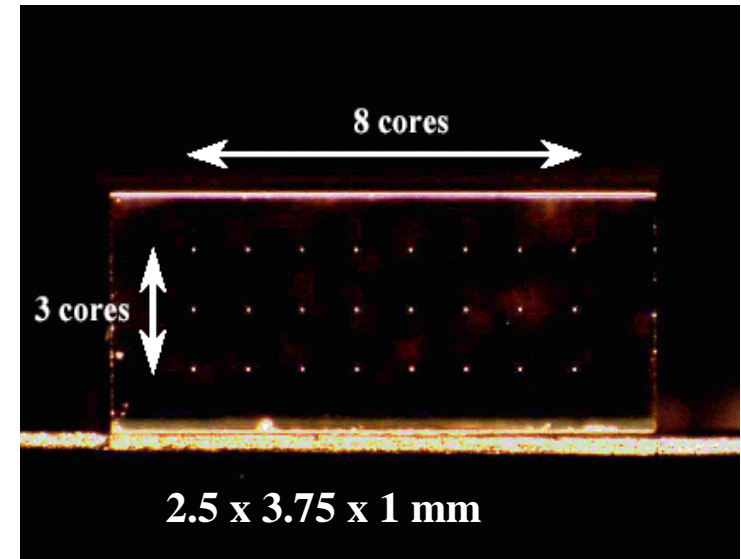
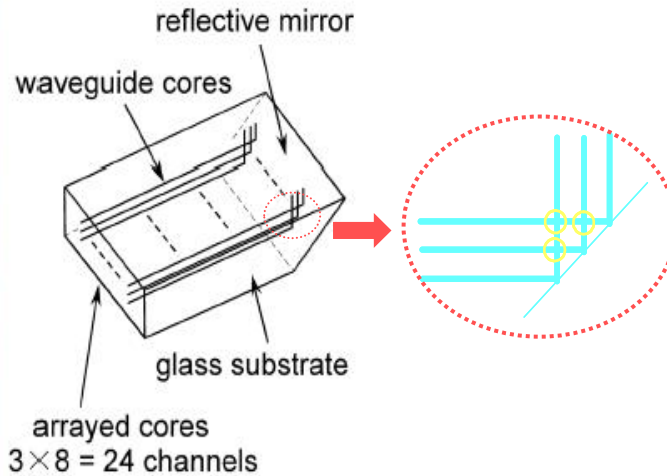
Energy density

Low

High



高密度化を利用した直角光路変換光導波路



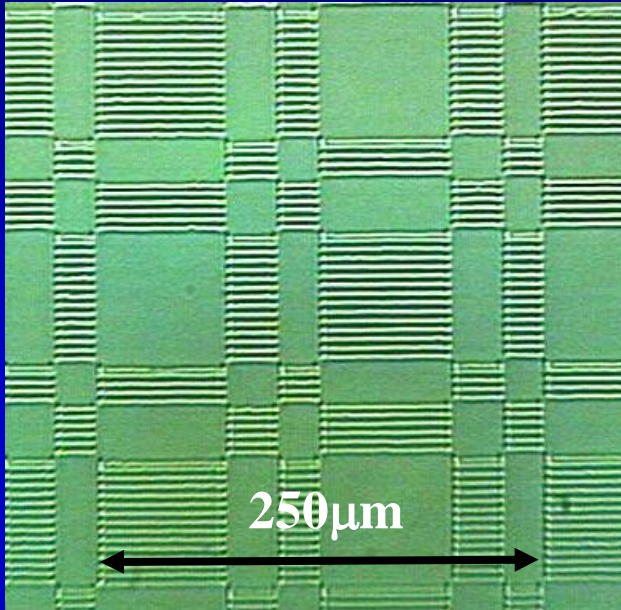
The characteristics of a writing waveguide can be controlled by adjusting the writing conditions

Table Guide mode and mode field diameter calculated from the refractive-index profile

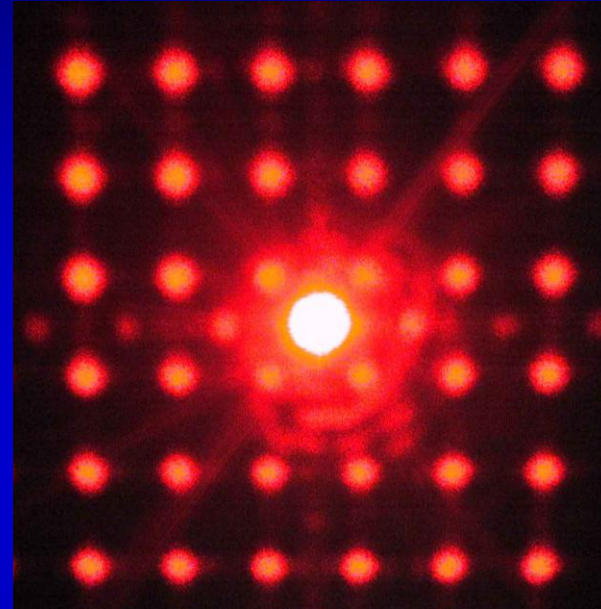
	Refractive index reference[%]	Change diameter[μm]	MFD@1.3 μm	MFD@1.55 μm	Calculated guide mode@1.3 μm	Calculated guide mode@1.55 μm
I	1.32	20	6.0	6.7	LP₀₁, LP₀₂, LP₁₁	LP₀₁, LP₁₁
II	0.53	18	9.0	10.3	LP₀₁, LP₁₁	LP₀₁, LP₁₁
III	0.27	11	12.0	13.5	LP₀₁	LP₀₁

屈折率変化を利用したDammannグレーティング

Dammann grating (microscopic view)



Photograph of the image pattern



Material : Synthesized silica

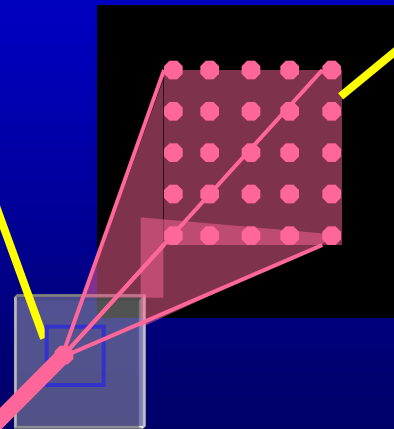
Laser power : 300mW

Objective lens : 20x (NA0.4)

Scanning speed : 60μm/sec

Diffraction efficiency = 7.7%

$\lambda=633\text{nm}$



屈折率変化を利用したバイナリーレンズ

Binary lens (microscopic view)

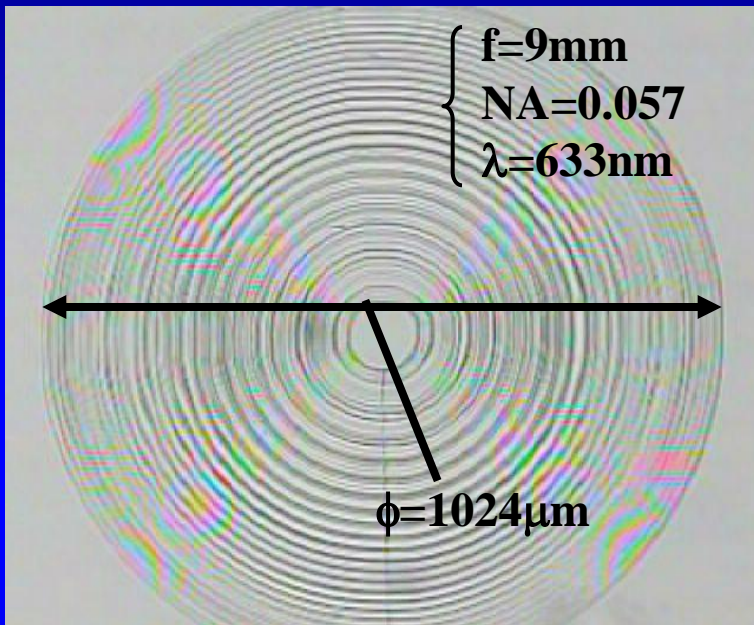
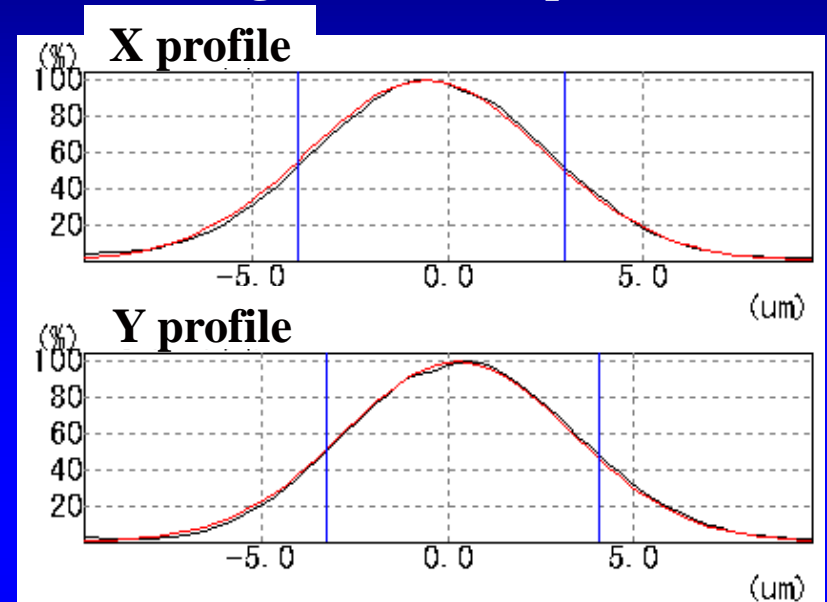


Image at the focal plane



Material : Synthesized silica

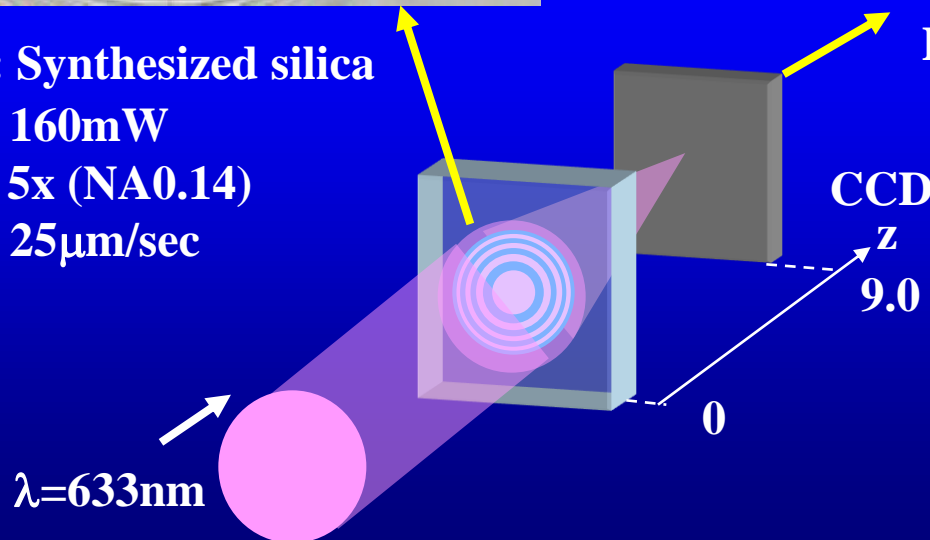
Laser power : 160mW

Objective lens : 5x (NA0.14)

Scanning speed : 25 $\mu\text{m}/\text{sec}$

Diffraction efficiency = 38.7%

Spot size = 12.3 μm



fs レーザー内部プロセッシングの特徴 ③

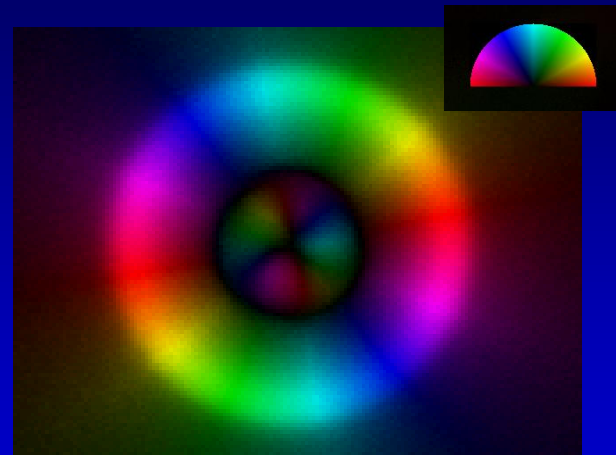
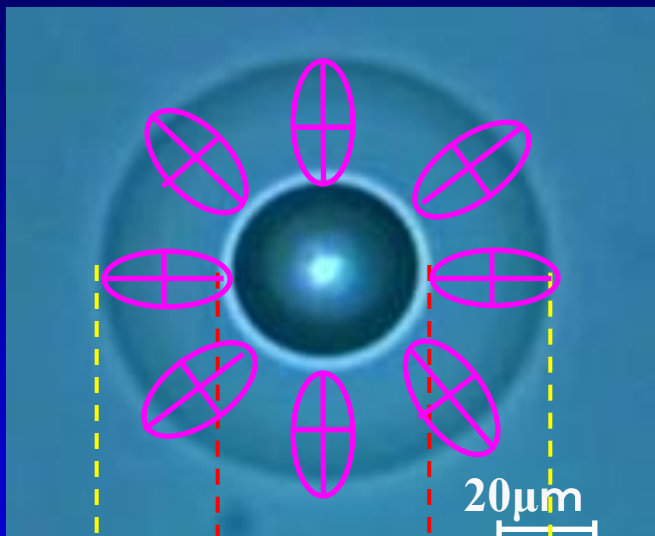
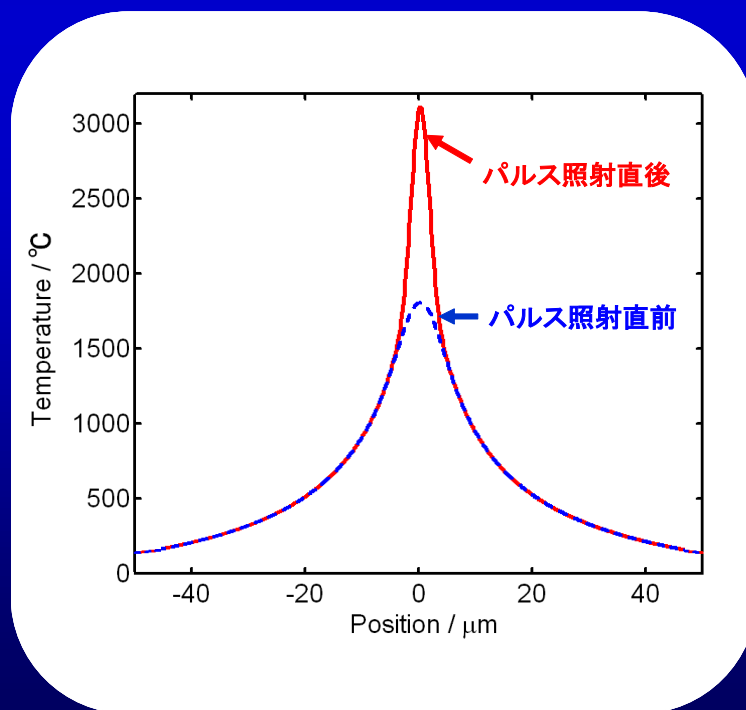
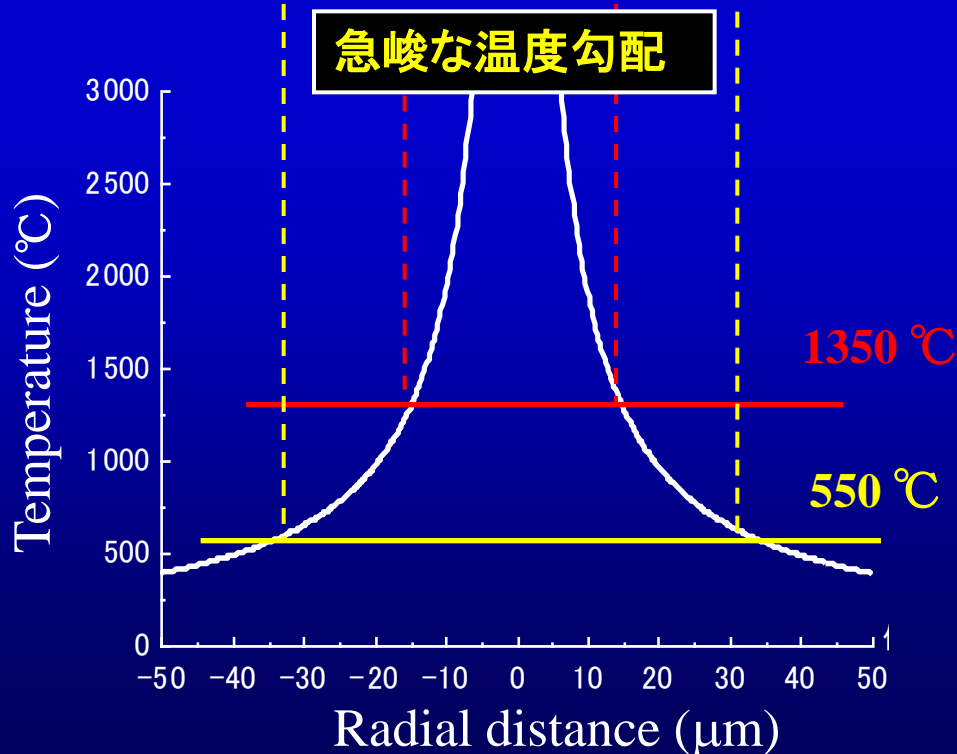
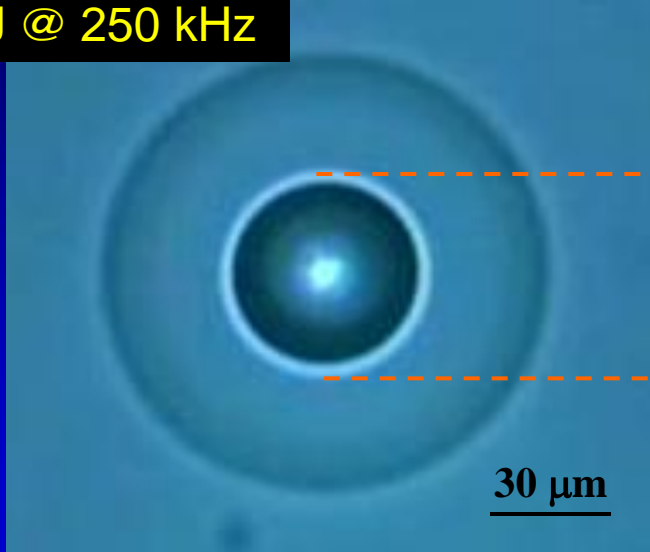


Fig. Images colored with the slow axis orientation in modified region by a polarization microscope

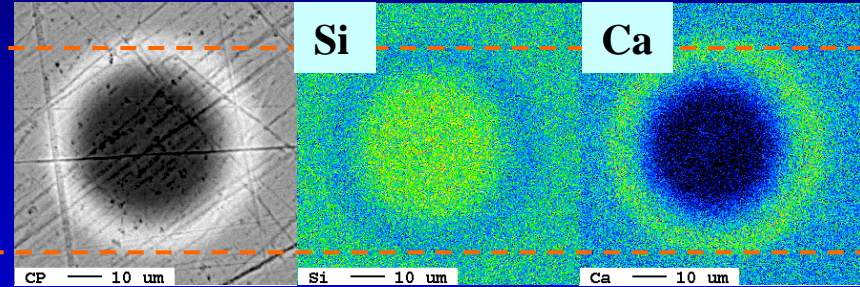


元素分布形成

3.0 μJ @ 250 kHz



Formation of elemental distribution



Observation by EPMA

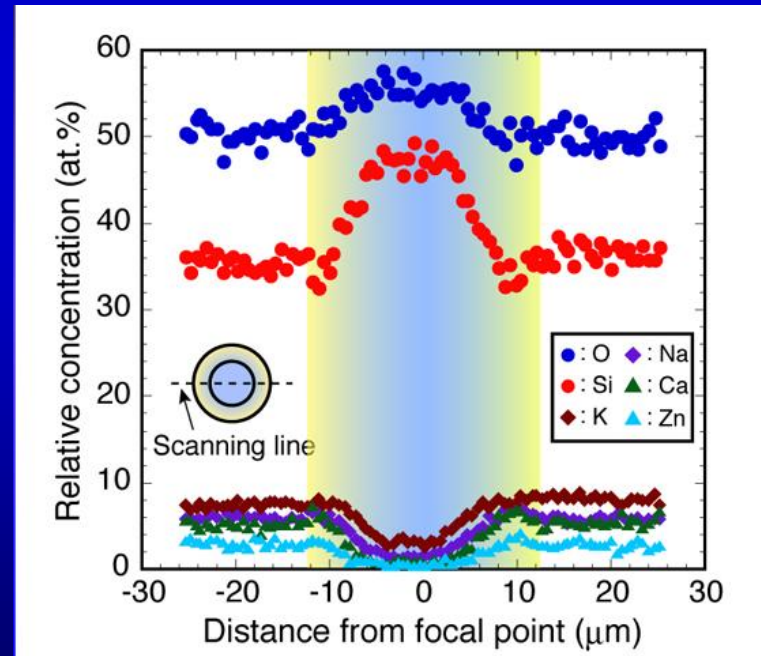
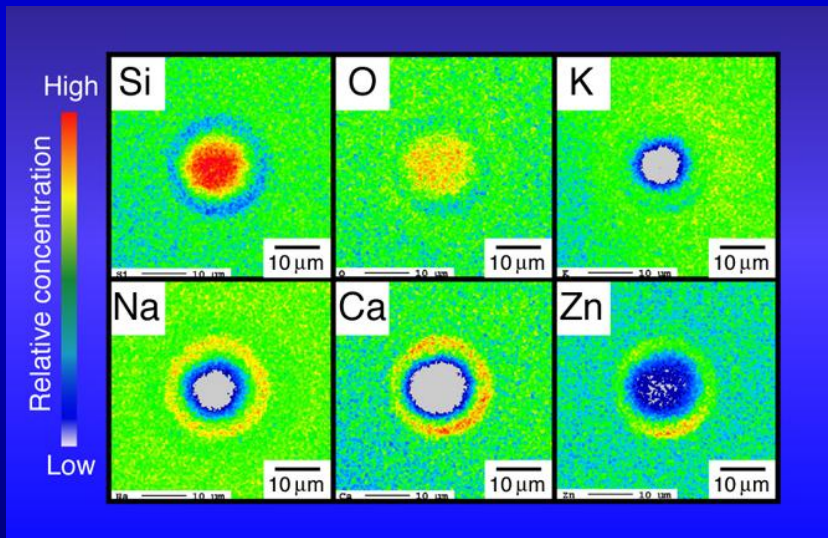
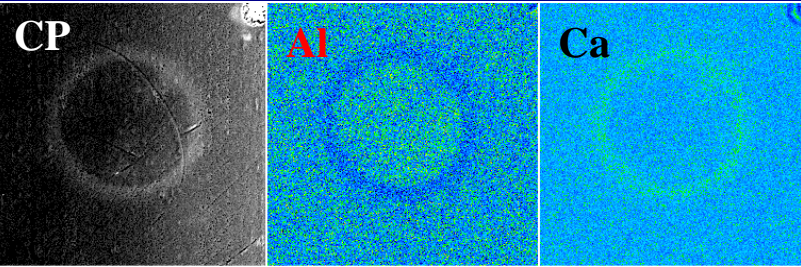


Fig. Elemental distribution around the focal point after laser irradiation and relative concentration profile of each element across the modified area.

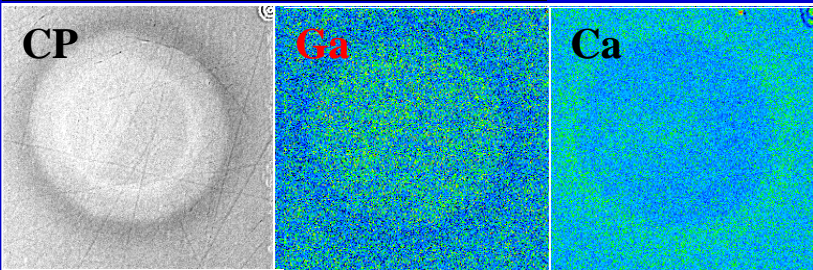
中心領域の高屈折率化

P_2O_5 - Al_2O_3 -CaOガラス



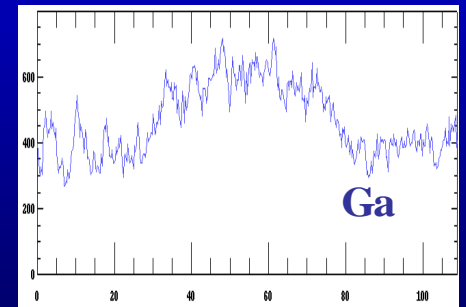
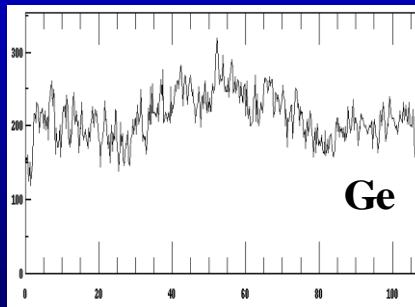
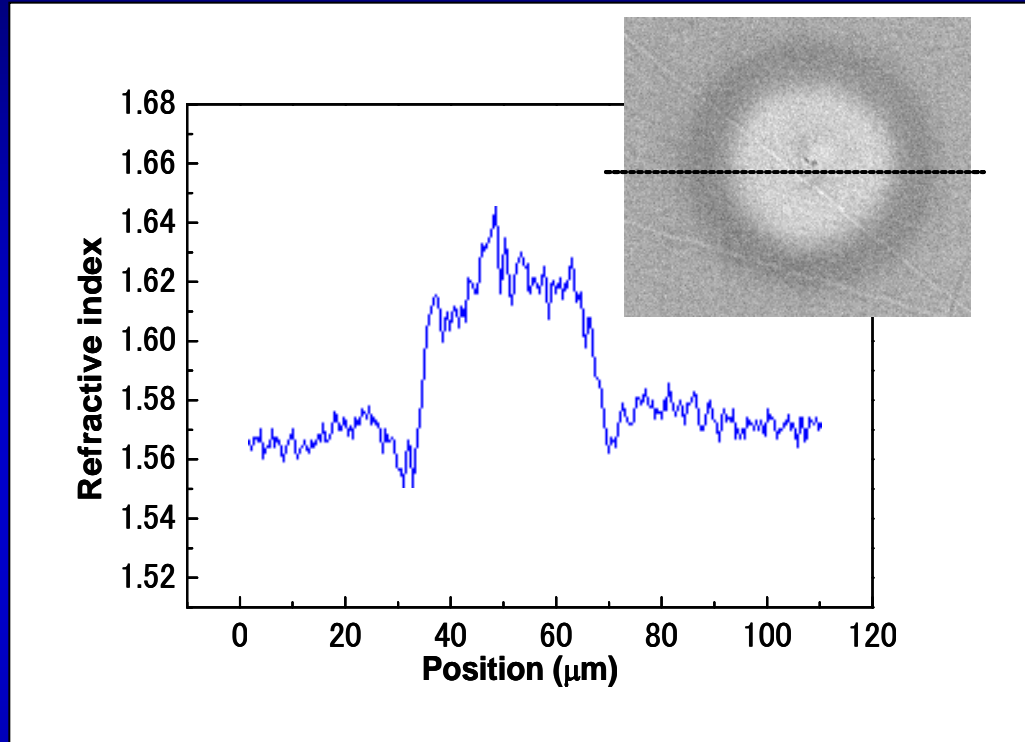
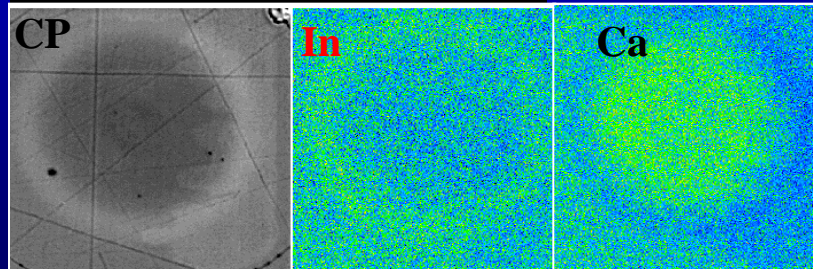
30 mm

P_2O_5 - Ga_2O_3 -CaOガラス



30 mm

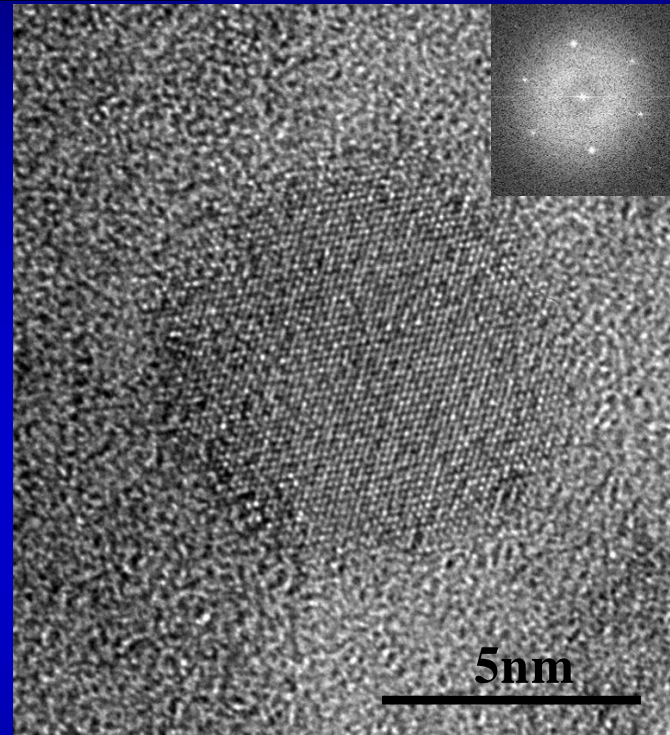
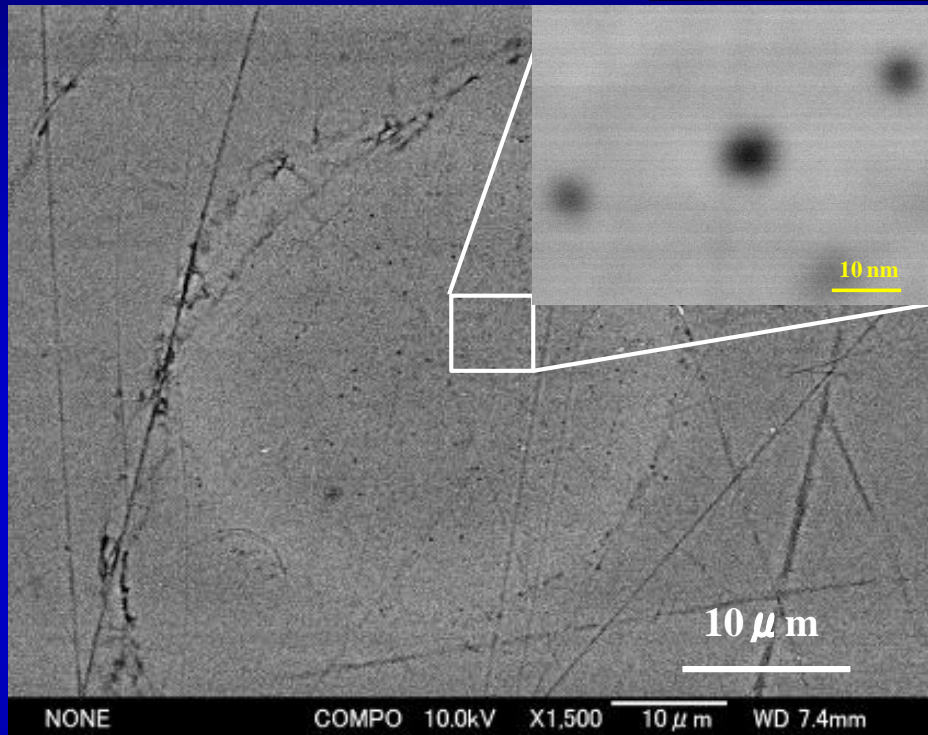
P_2O_5 - In_2O_3 -CaOガラス



屈折率差: 0.05 (密度変化では 10^{-2} オーダー)

元素分布形成を伴うSiナノ微粒子析出

金属Al添加シリケートガラス



Backscattering electron images on Si rich region in previous slide by field emission scanning electron microscopy.

Silicon nano-particles were precipitated near the focal spot by the fs laser irradiation.

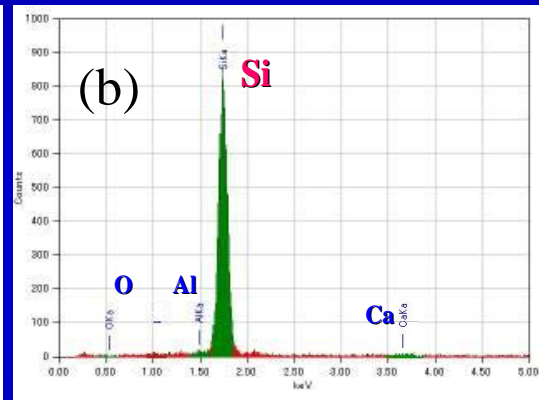
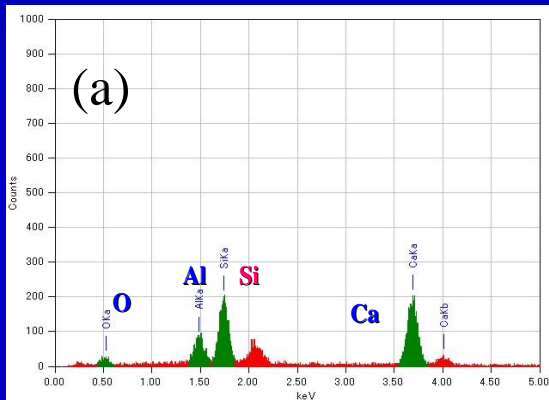
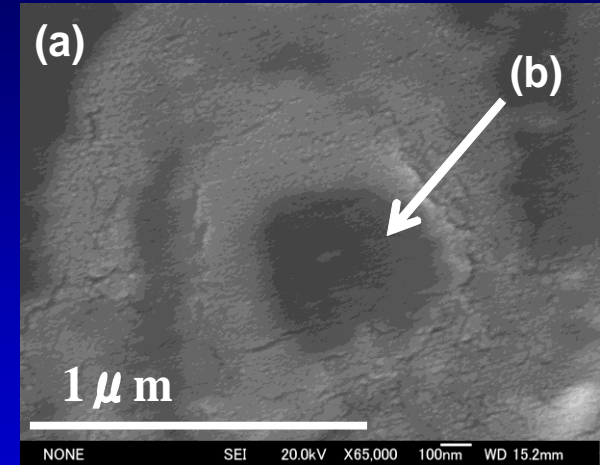
熱処理によるSi粒子の成長

LASER

Pulse width: 130 fs
Pulse energy: 3 μ J
Repetition rate: 200kHz
Objective: 50x, NA=0.85
Irradiation Time: 5 sec.

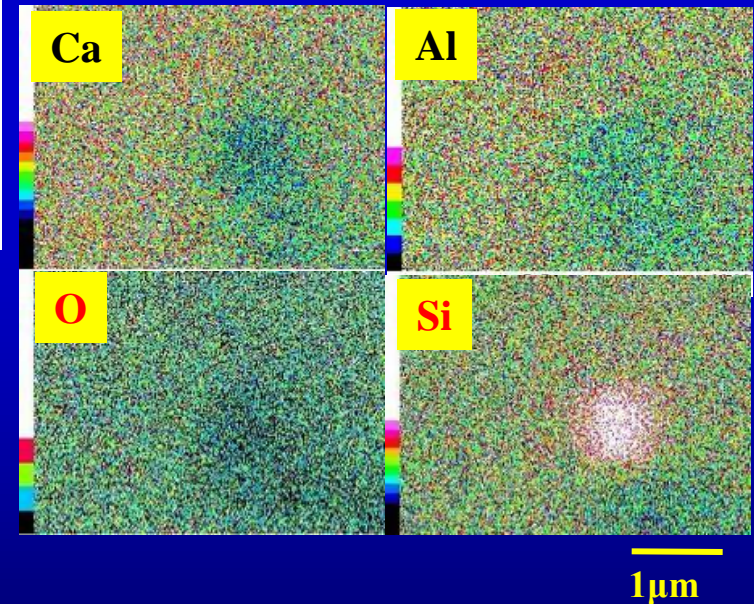
+

Heat treatment at 850 $^{\circ}$ C



SEM image and the graph plots the results of elemental analysis by EDS of polished glass surface to depth of focal point.

(a) non-irradiated, (b) laser irradiation and after subsequent heat treatment at 850 $^{\circ}$ C.



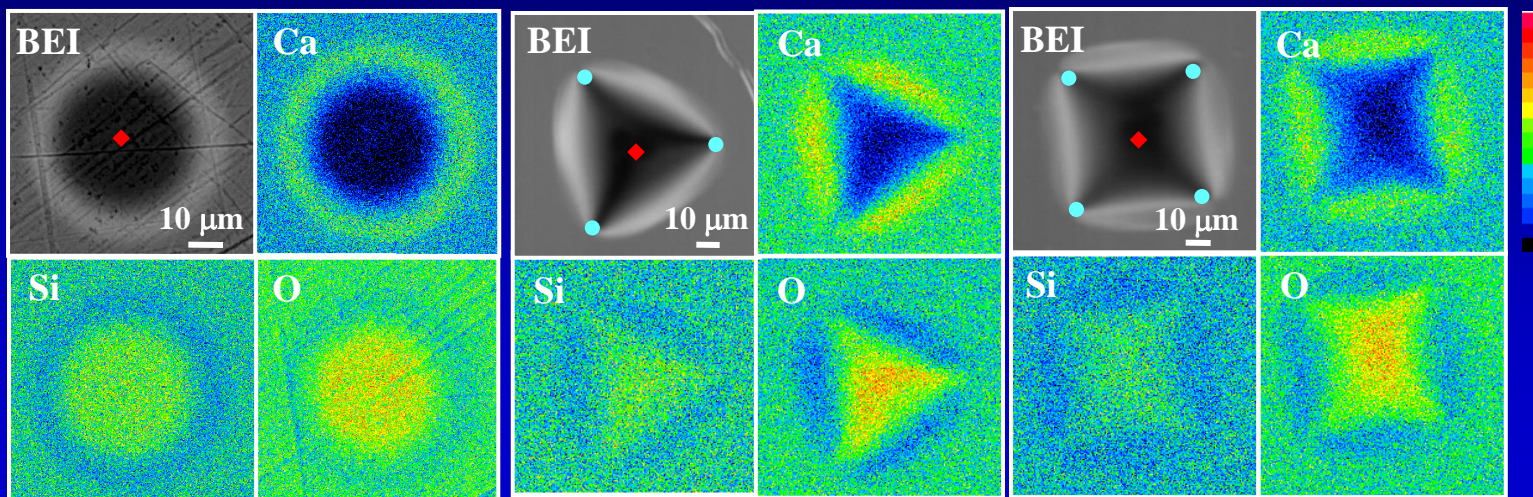
Si はガラスの2倍以上の屈折率を有する



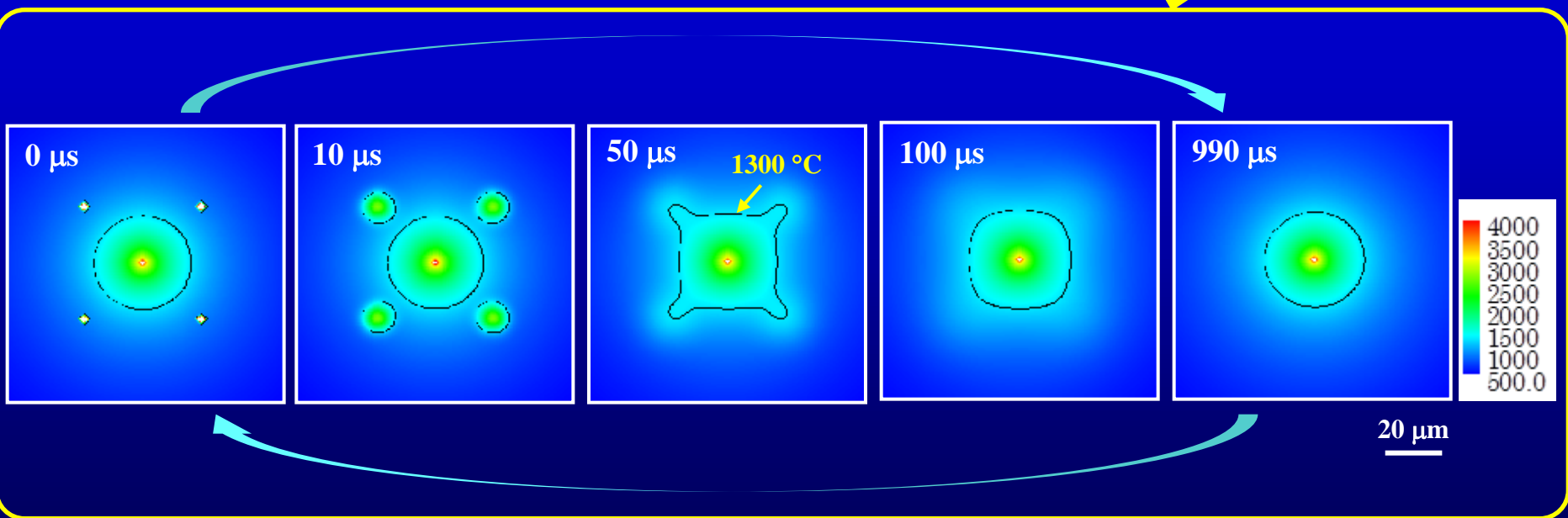
Siフォトニクスへの展開

多点同時照射による元素分布の形状制御

アルカリシリケートガラス フェムト秒レーザーの焦点位置: ◆ 高繰り返し(250 kHz) ● 低繰り返し(1 kHz)

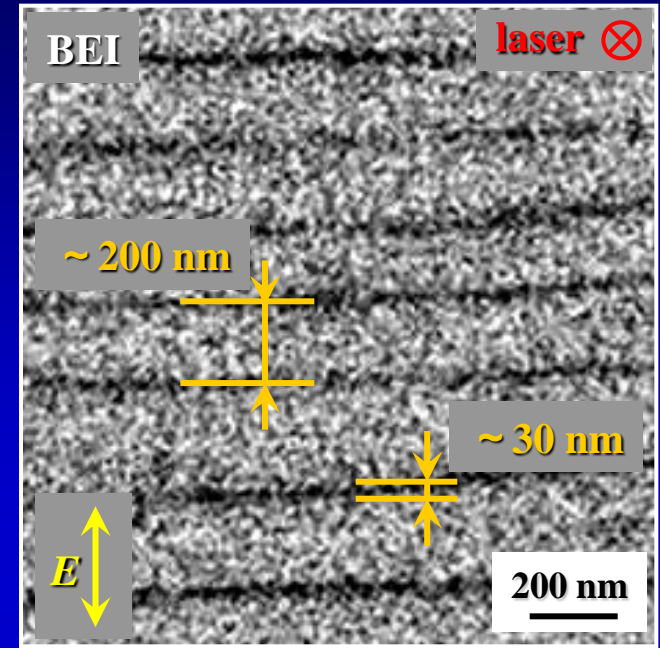
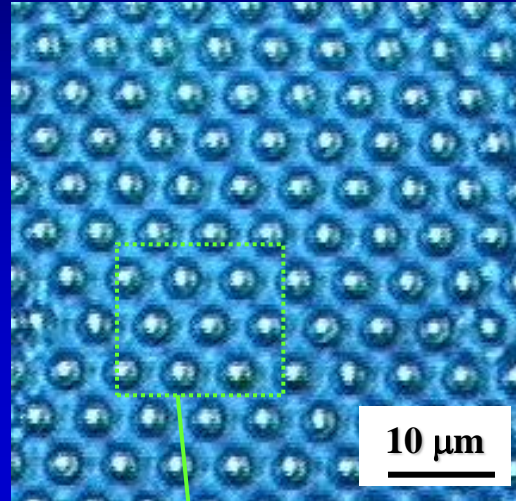
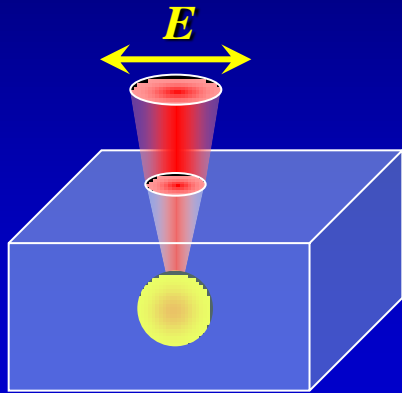


温度分布シミュレーション

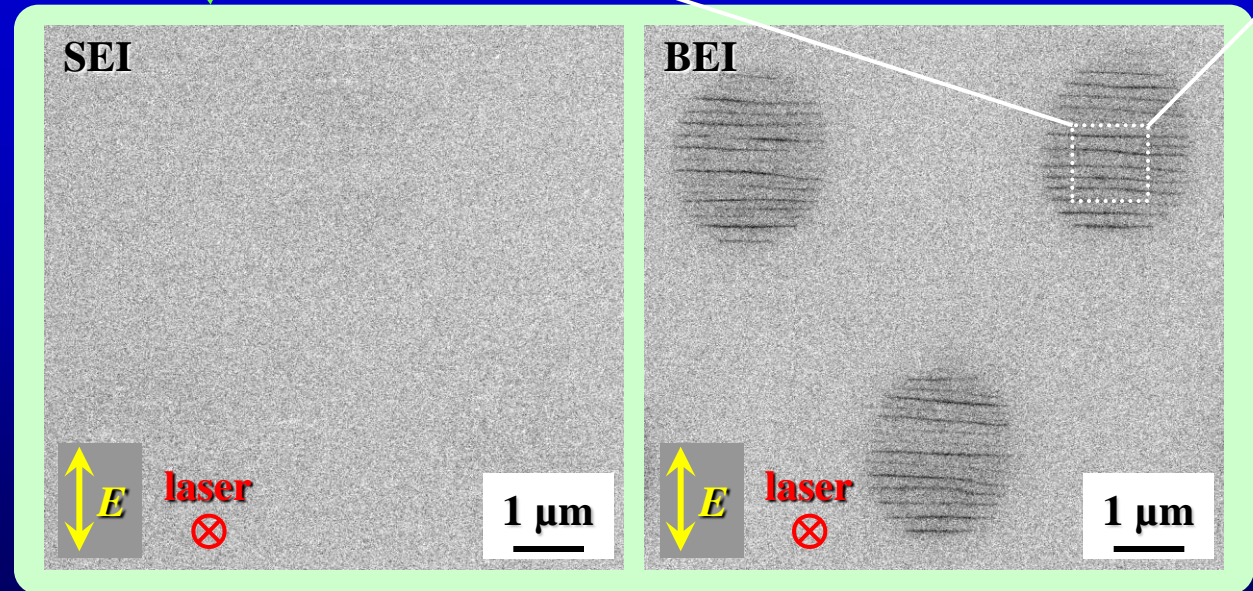
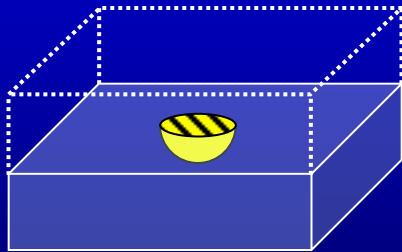


シングルビーム照射によるナノグレーティング形成

Focusing of single fs-laser beam

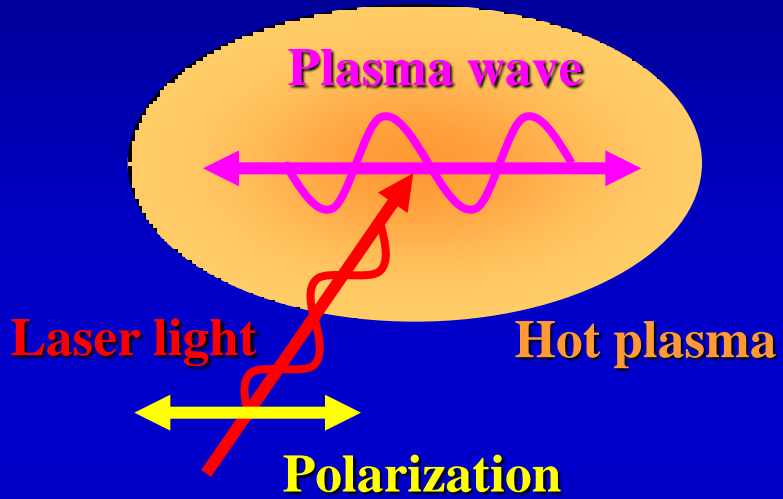


Polish



ナノグレーティング形成メカニズム

Electron plasma wave propagation



Momentum conservation

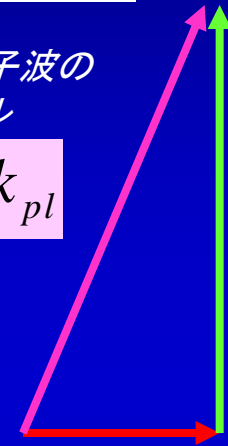
$$\vec{k}_{pl} = \vec{k}_w + \vec{k}_d$$

プラズマ電子波の
波動ベクトル

$$k_{pl}$$

$$k_d = \frac{2\pi}{\Lambda}$$

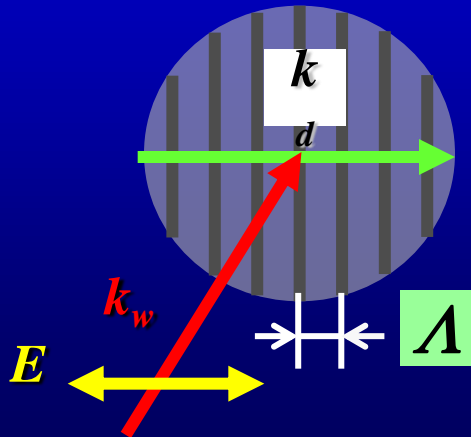
Λ : 周期間隔



$$k_w$$

レーザー光
波動ベクトル

Formation of periodic nanostructure



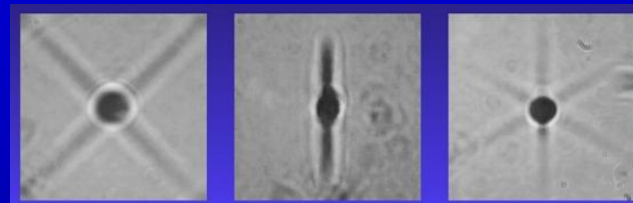
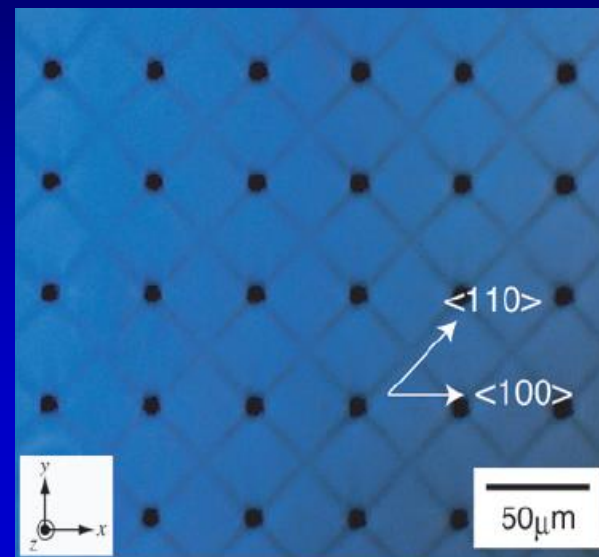
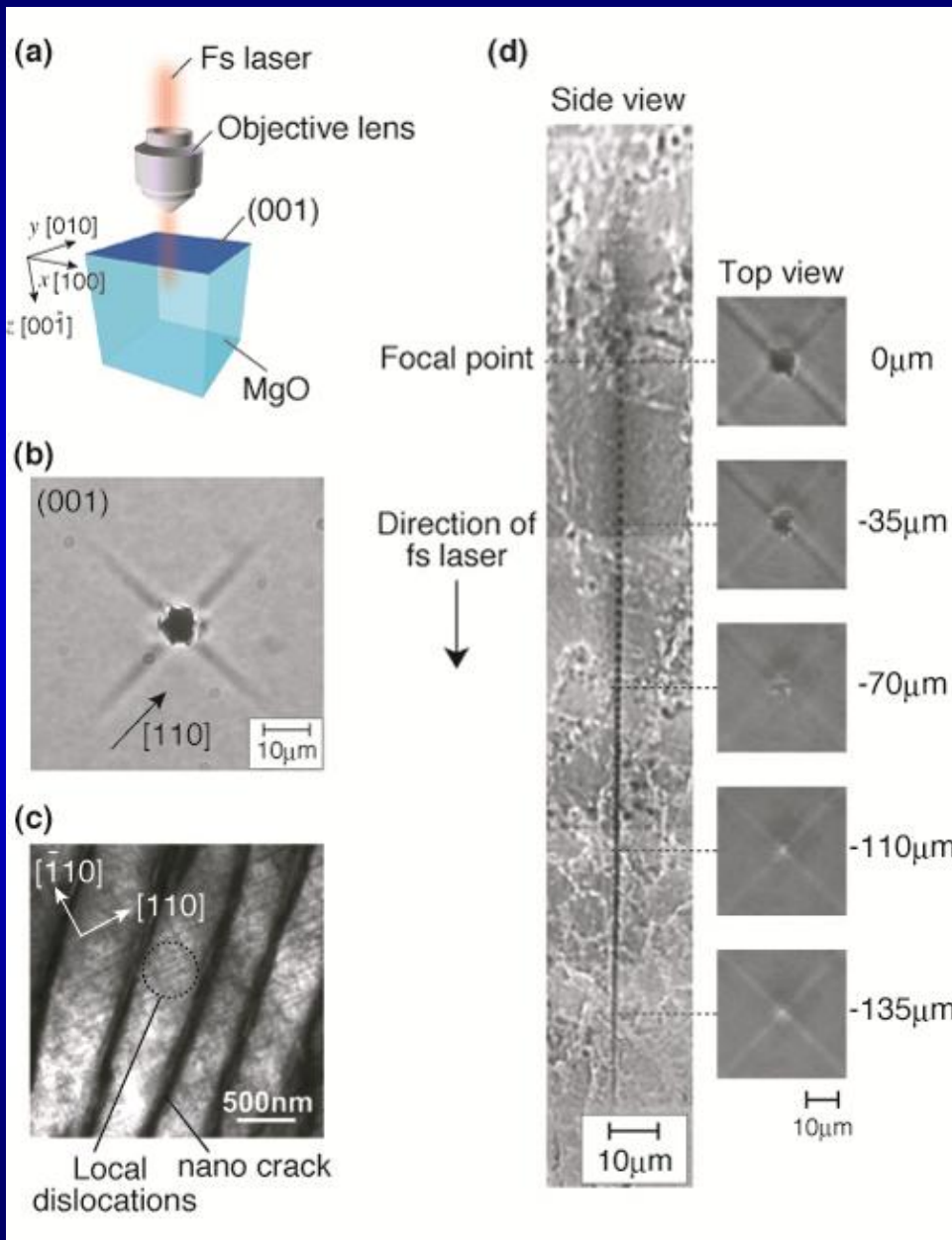
プラズマ電子波の分散

$$\omega_{pl}^2 = \frac{n_e e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e} + \frac{3\kappa_B T_e}{m_e} k_{pl}^2$$

$$\omega_w^2 = \omega_{pl}^2 = \frac{n_e e^2}{\epsilon_0 m_e} + \frac{3\kappa_B T_e}{m_e} (k_w^2 + k_d^2)$$

T_e : 電子温度、 n_e : 電子密度、 m_e : 電子質量、 κ_B : ボルツマン定数、 e : 電荷

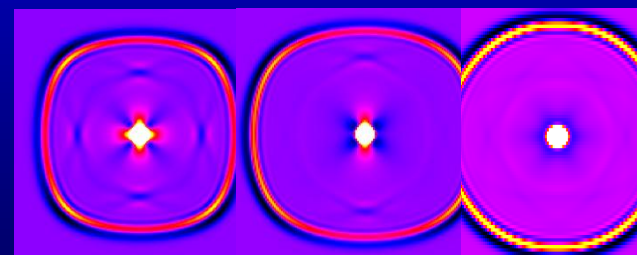
単結晶(MgO)中のナノドットアレイ



(001)

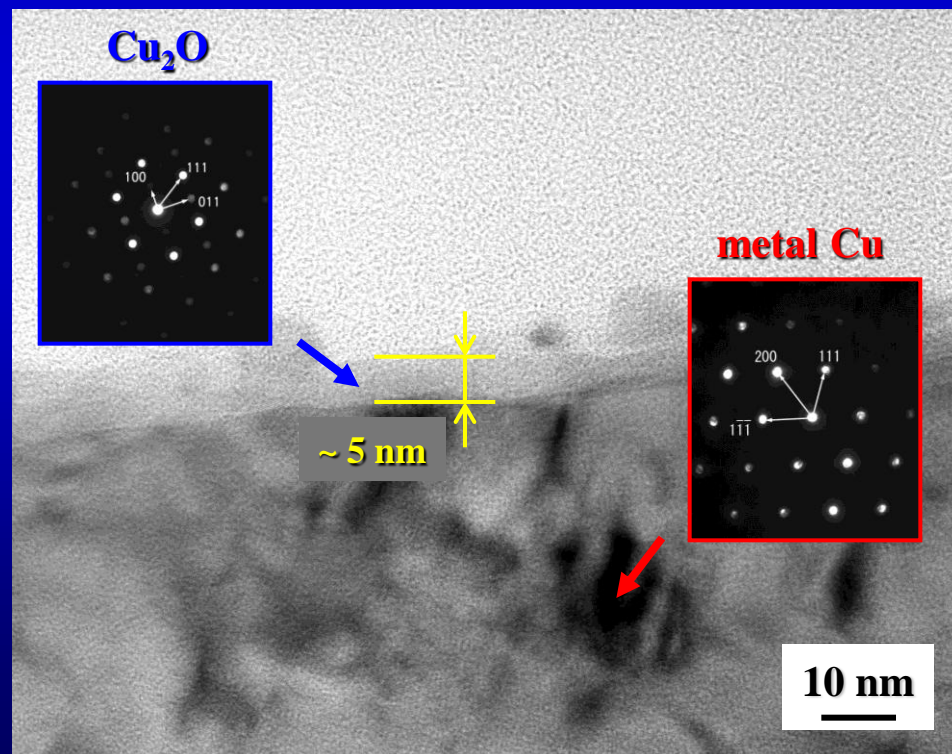
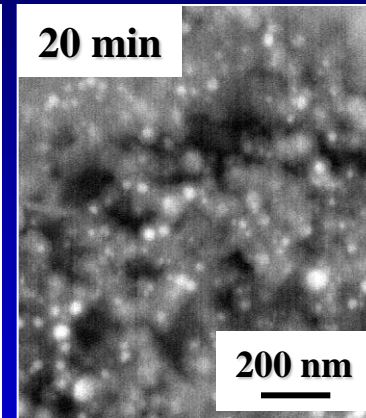
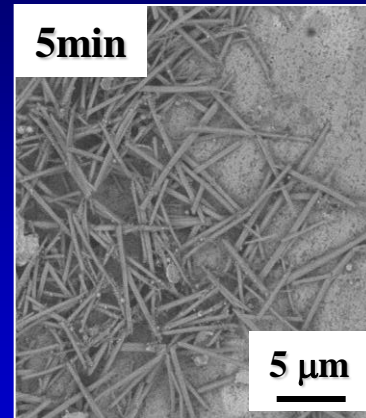
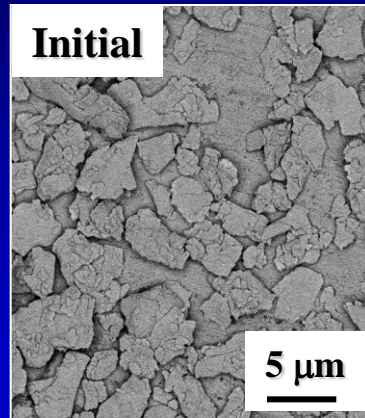
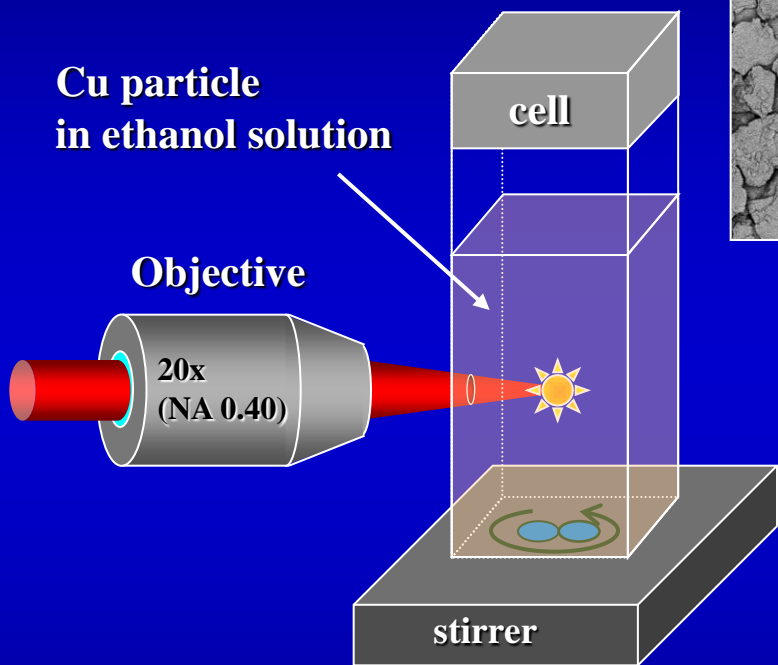
(101)

(111)



応力波シミュレーション

液相レーザーアブレーションによる無機ナノワイヤー形成



fs-laser condition

rep. rate: 50 Hz ~ 1 kHz

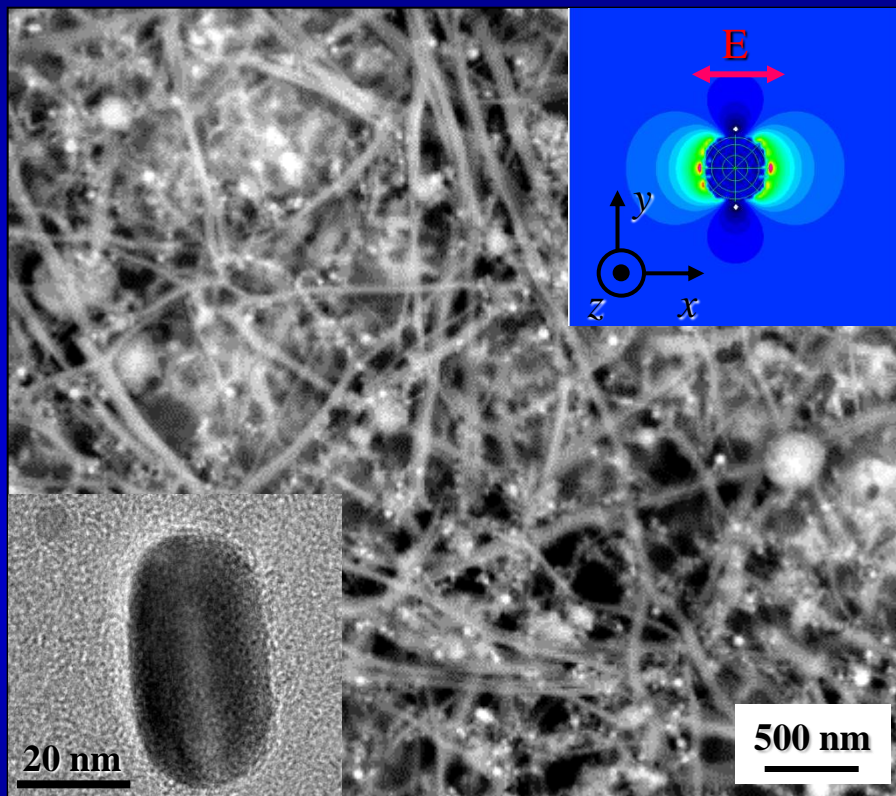
pulse duration: 225 fs

wavelength: 780 nm

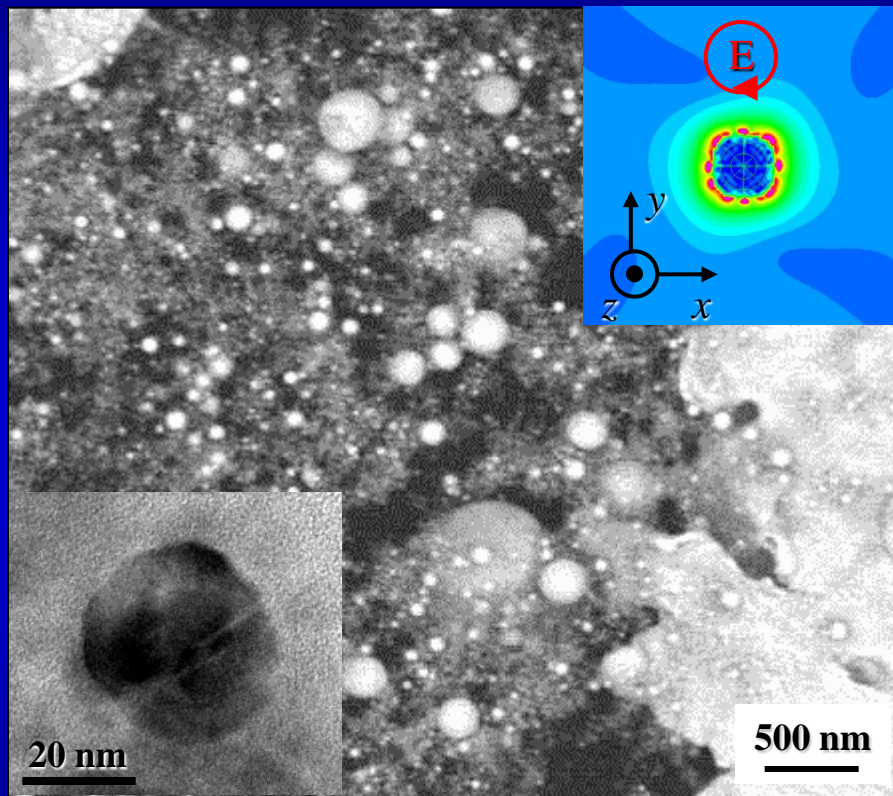
pulse energy: ~300 μJ

粒成長に対する照射レーザーの偏光依存

Linear polarization



Circular polarization



初期に形成した核がレーザーの偏光方向の影響を受ける

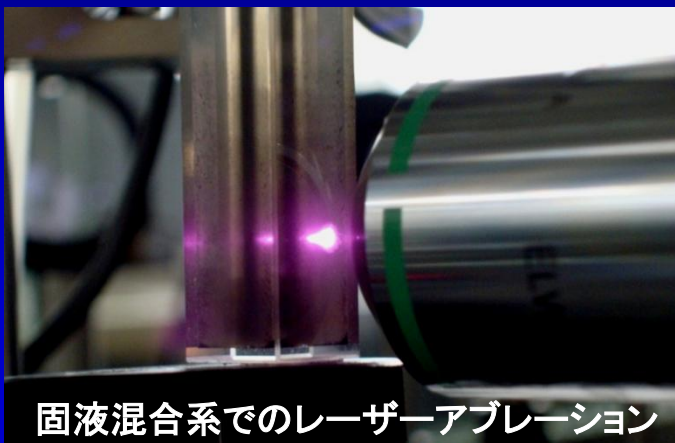


入射光と金属表面のプラズモンとの相互作用

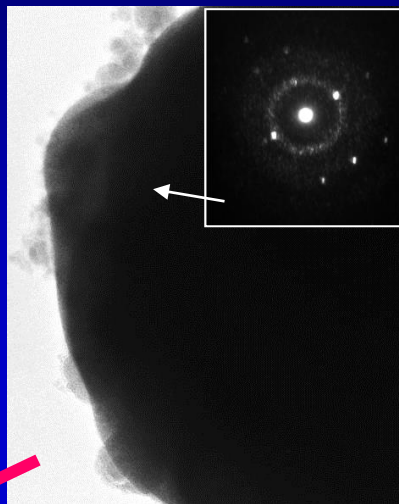
液相レーザーアブレーションによるネオジウム磁石のナノ微粒子化

大気中では;

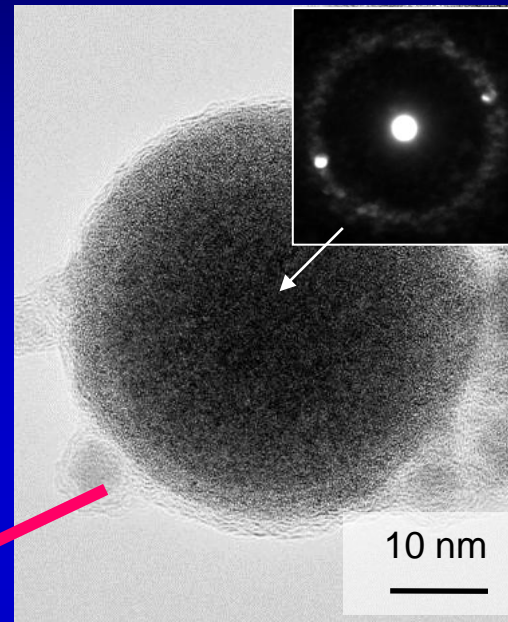
- 生成粒子の回収が困難
- 酸化してしまう



$\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$



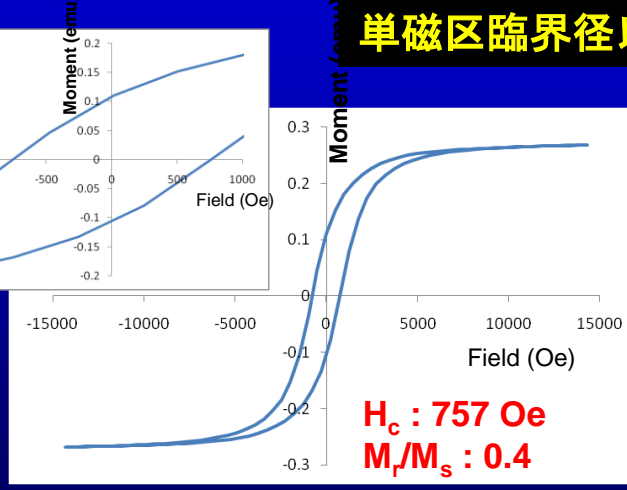
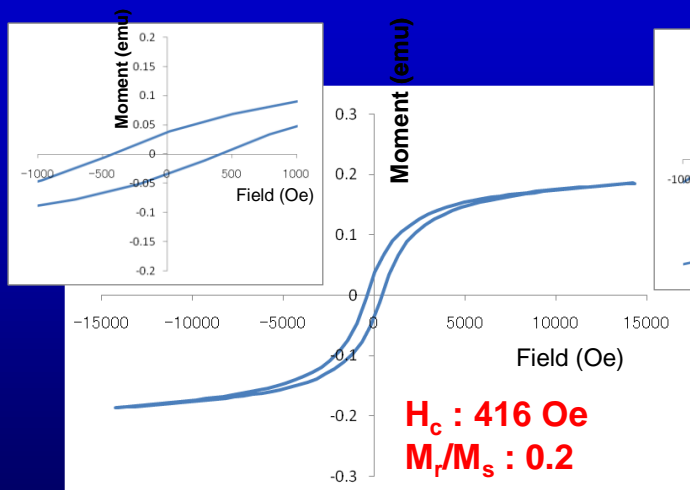
$\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ ナノ微粒子



レーザー照射前

レーザー60 min照射後

単磁区臨界径以下(平均粒径: 40 nm)



保磁力が約1.6倍増加

位相ホログラムの計算例

初期値

SLMの直後

加工面



所望の
電場振幅分布

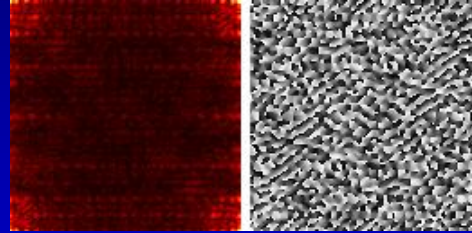


ランダムな
位相分布

IFT

Amp

Phase



IFT

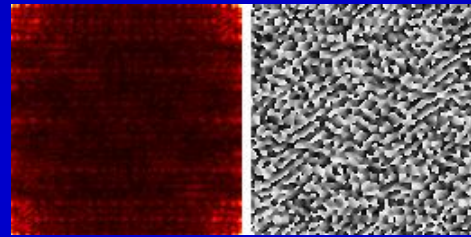
Amp

Phase

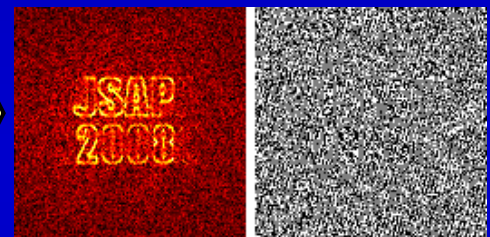


↓ 振幅を置換

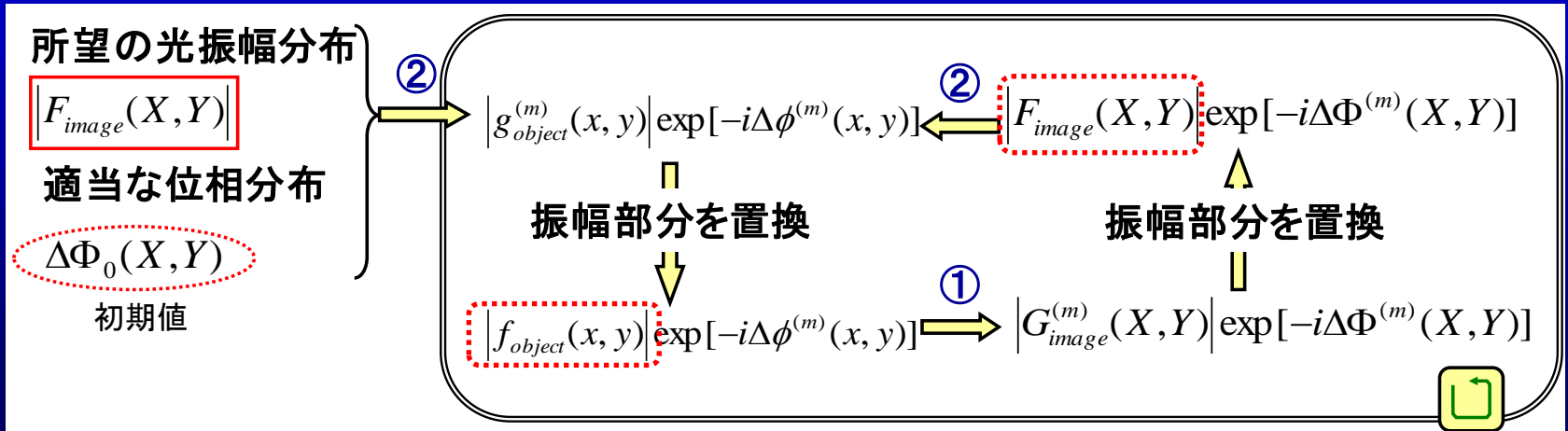
↑ 振幅を置換



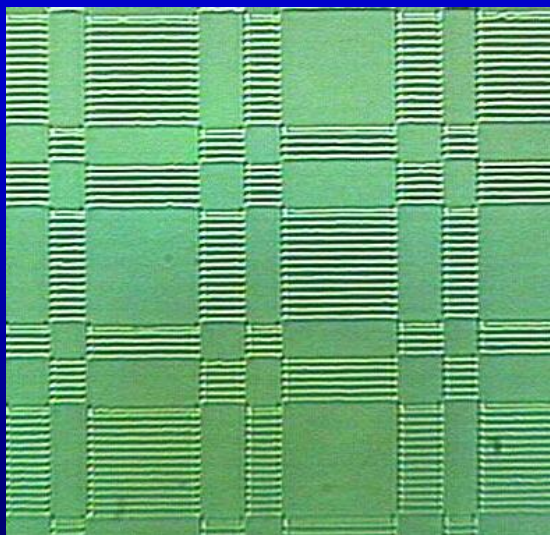
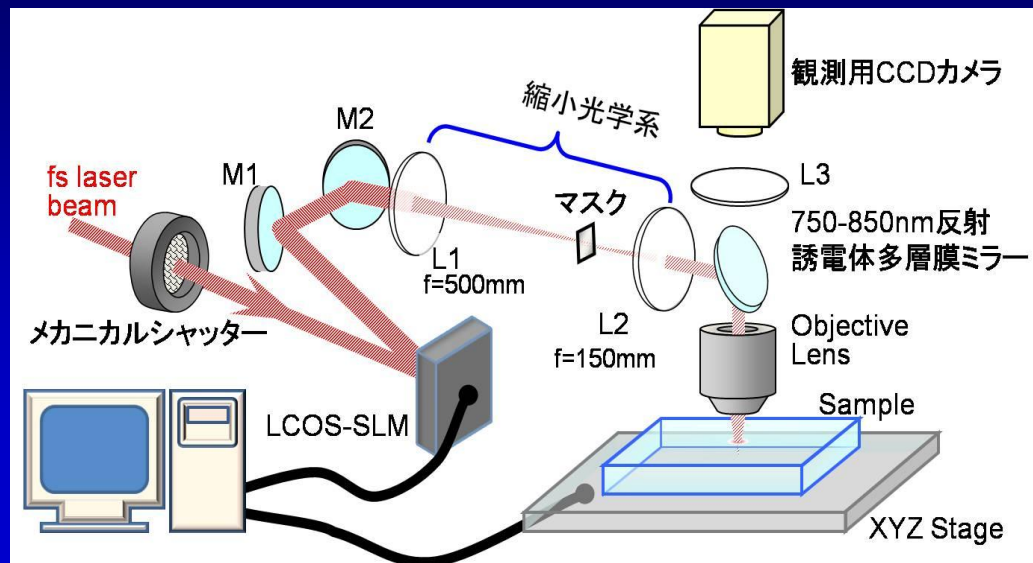
FT



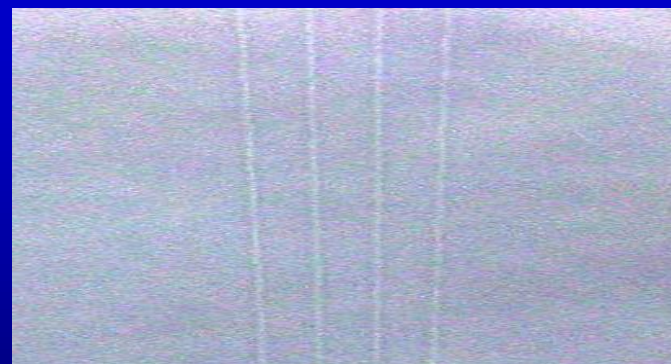
◆Gerchberg-Saxton法(フーリエ反復法)



空間位相変調素子を利用した二次元一括加工

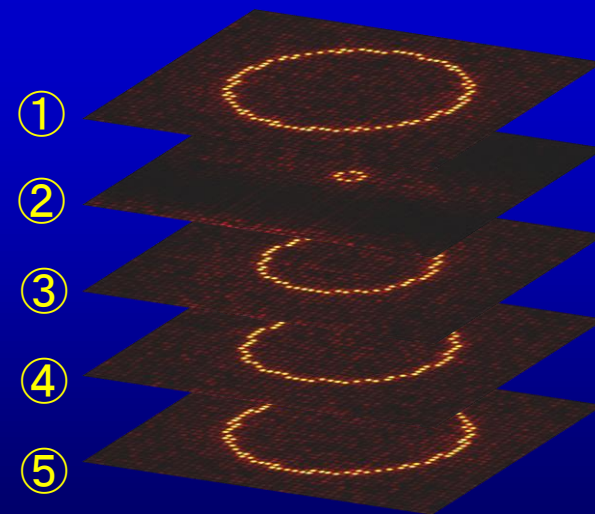
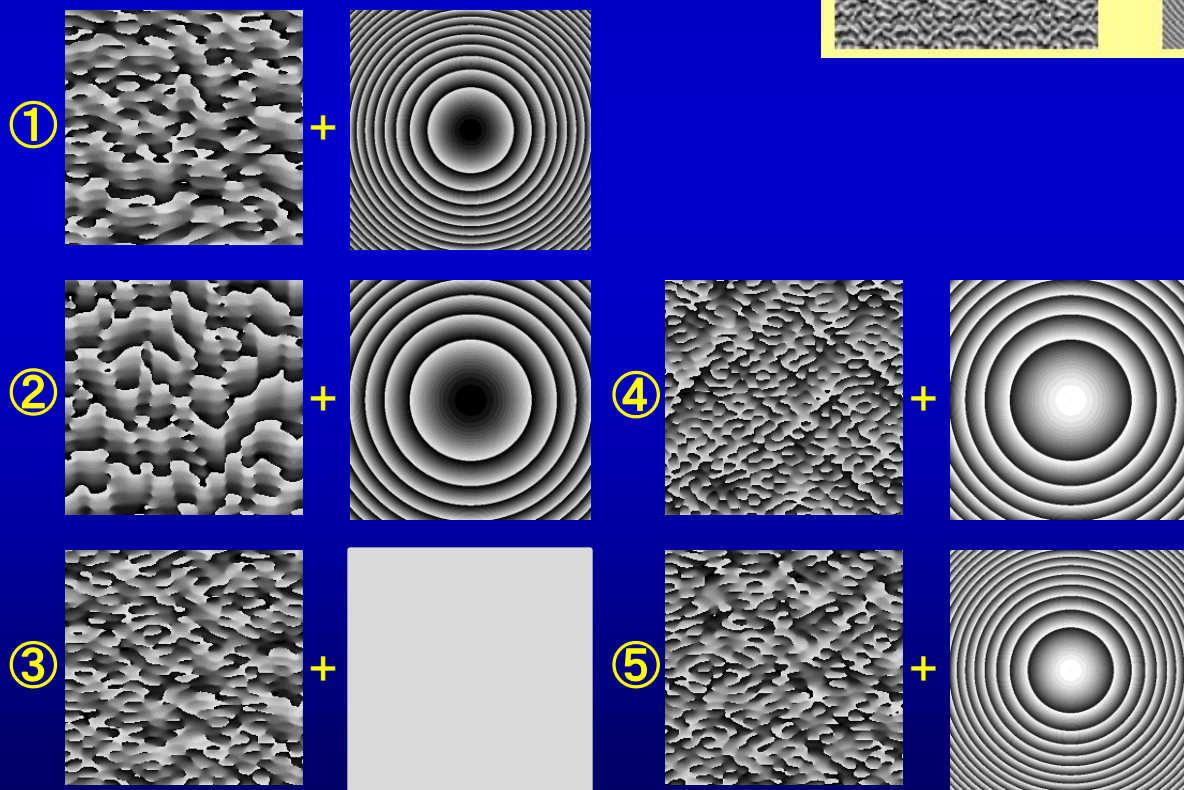
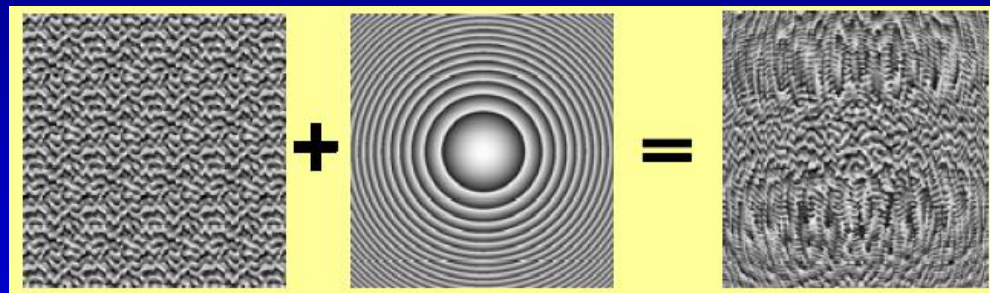
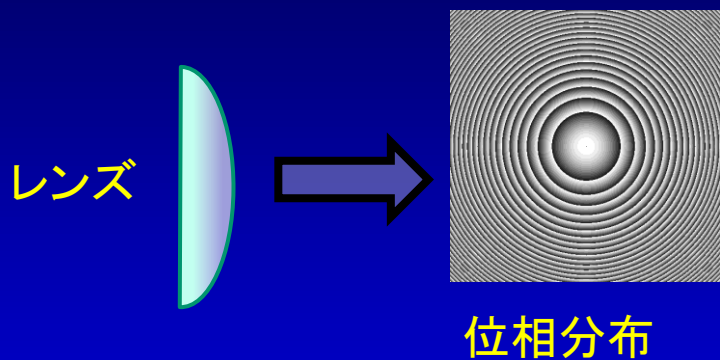


Dammann grating

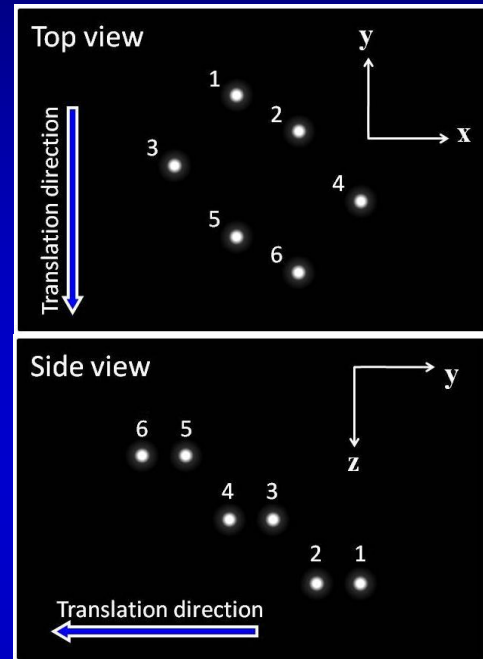
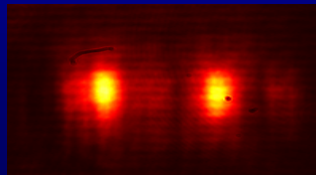
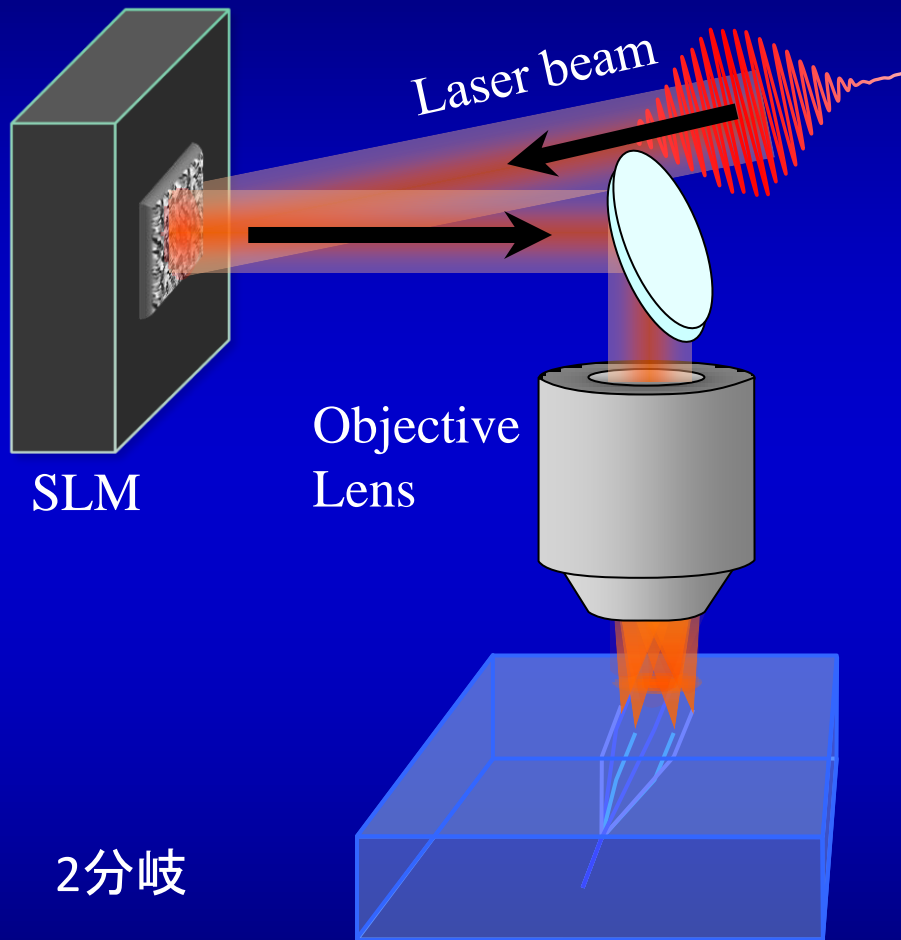


Waveguide Array

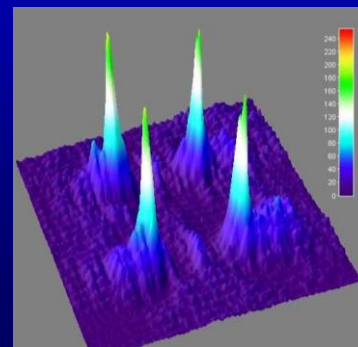
フレネルレンズを組み合わせた三次元一括加工



ホログラフィック三次元加工による立体分岐光導波路描画



4分岐



6分岐

