

Willkommen  
Welcome  
Bienvenue



Materials Science & Technology

The logo for crealas, featuring the word "crealas" in a blue, lowercase, sans-serif font. Below it is a thin blue horizontal line with a wavy pattern underneath. Underneath the wavy line, the words "smart microstructures" are written in a smaller, blue, lowercase, sans-serif font.

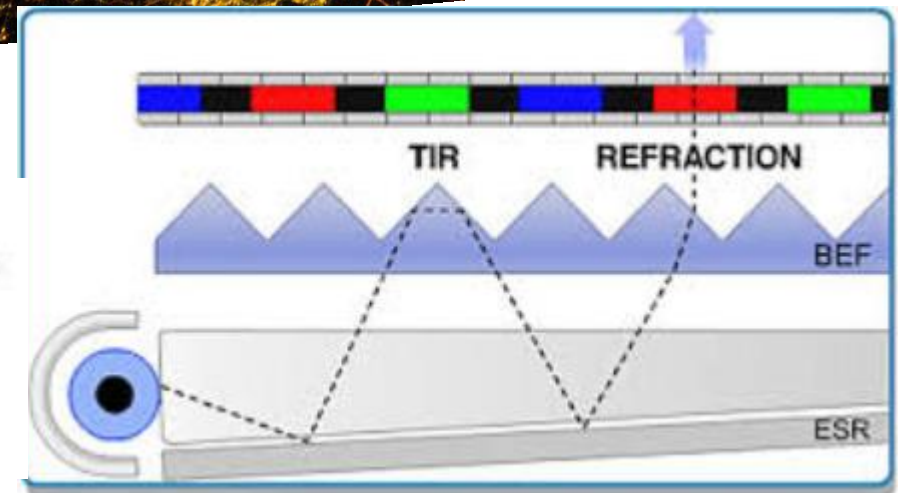
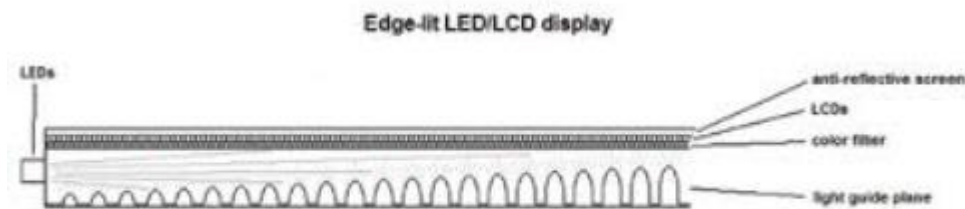
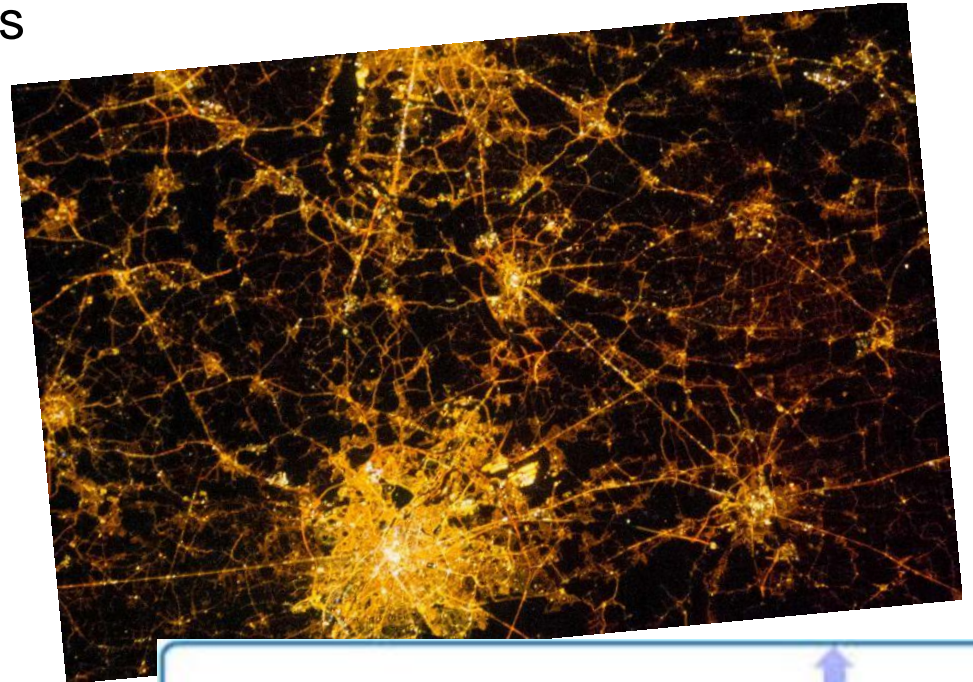
crealas  
smart microstructures

# Outcoupling schemes by large area microstructured surfaces

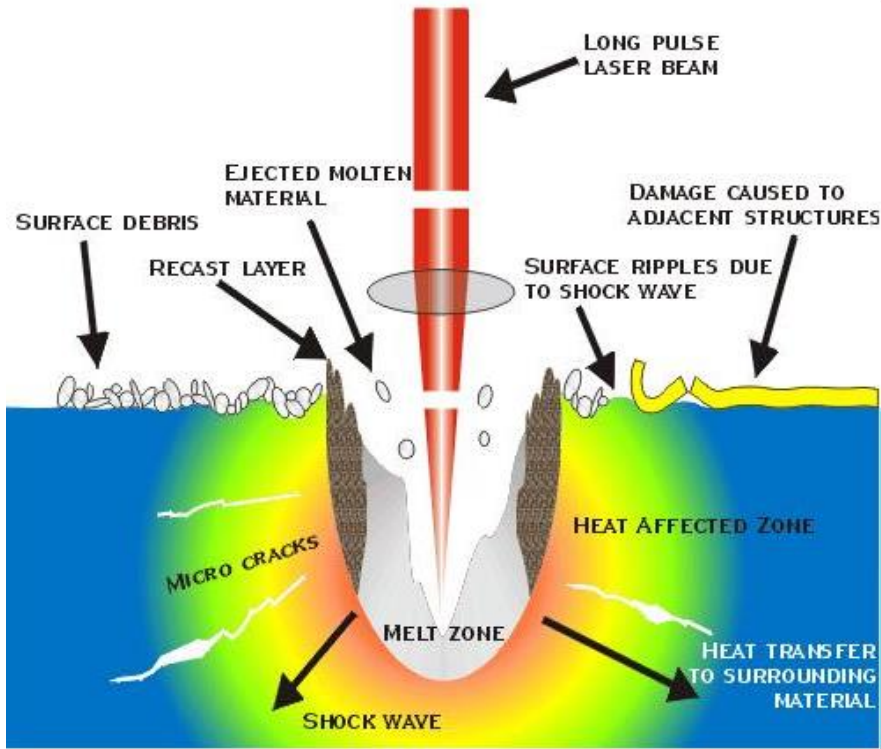
Patrik Hoffmann, Karl Böhlen  
Advanced Materials Processing  
Empa  
Thun, Switzerland

# Outline

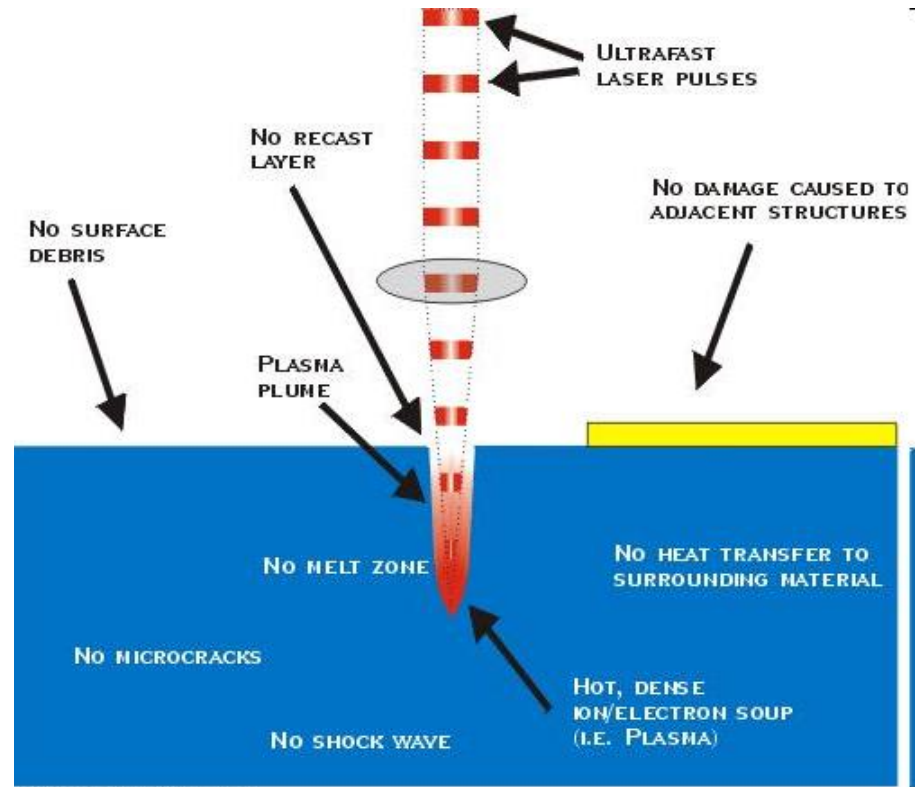
- Ablation process - limitations
- Excimer lasers
- Installation in Thun
- Examples



# ns-Machining vs. fs-Machining



©1999 Clark-MXR, Inc.



©1999 Clark-MXR, Inc.

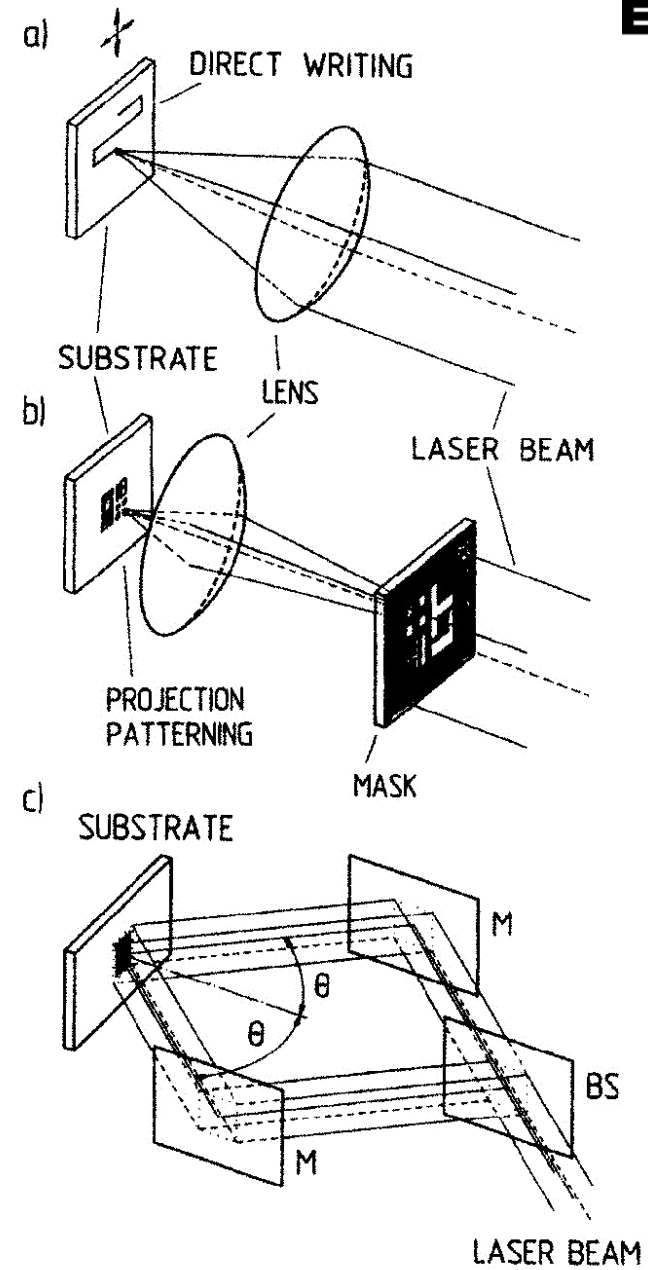


ns

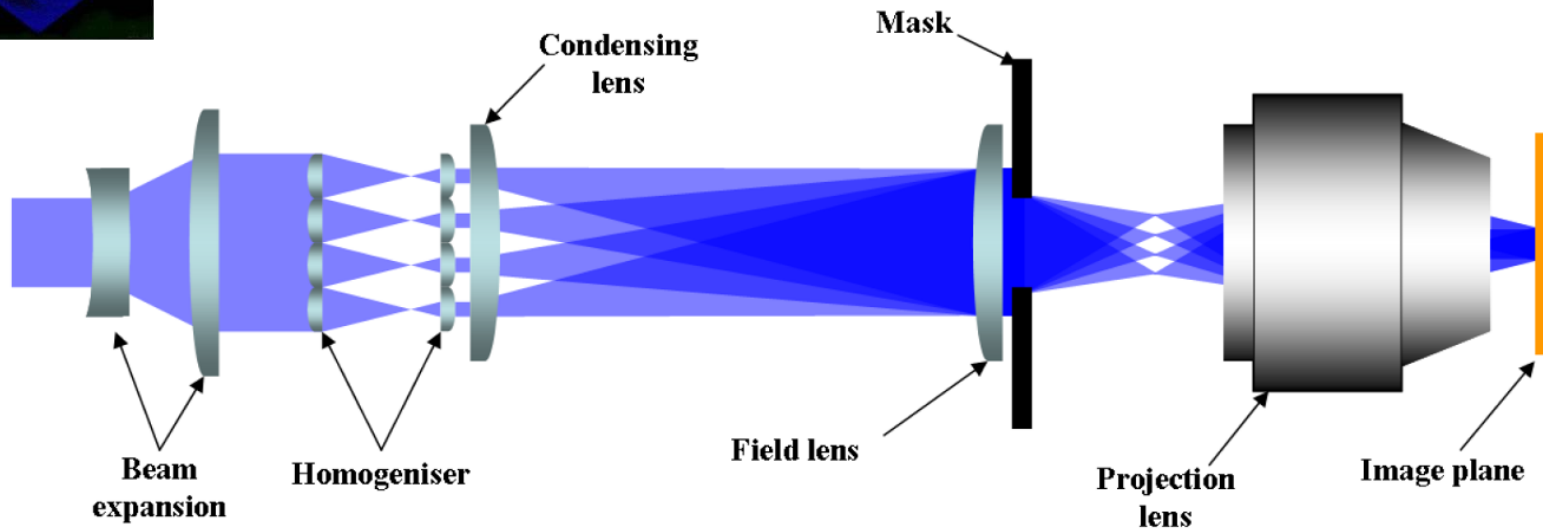
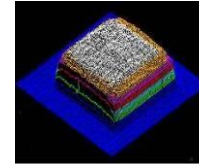
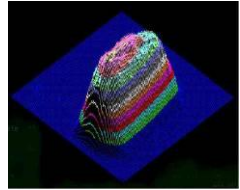


fs

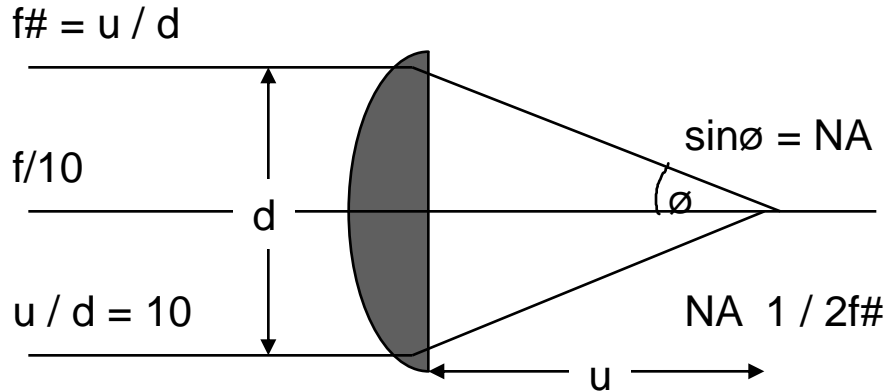
# Different exposure of light



# Mask projection system



# Focus control - resolution and N.A.



## Diffraction Resolution Limit

$$= \frac{k \lambda}{NA}$$

$$k=0.8$$

$$NA=0.1 \quad \lambda=248 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{Res. limit} = 2 \mu\text{m}$$

$$k=0.6$$

$$NA=0.85 \quad \lambda=193 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{Res. limit} = 136 \text{ nm}$$

## Depth of field

$$D \text{ of } F = \frac{\lambda}{NA^2}$$

$$NA=0.1 \quad \lambda=248 \text{ nm}$$
$$\text{dof} = 25 \mu\text{m} (\pm 12 \mu\text{m})$$

$$NA=0.85 \quad \lambda=193 \text{ nm}$$
$$\text{dof} = 270 \text{ nm} (\pm 135 \text{ nm})$$

What happens at Empa Thun ?



# Full process

From Idea  
to CAD



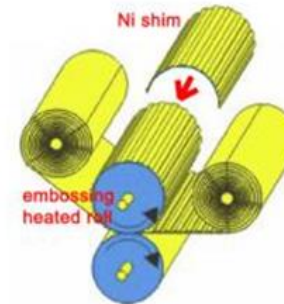
Master  
substrate



Metal copy  
Ni shim



Production  
tools

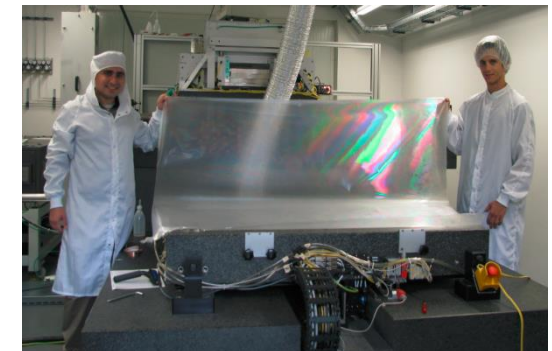


Roll to roll  
embossing



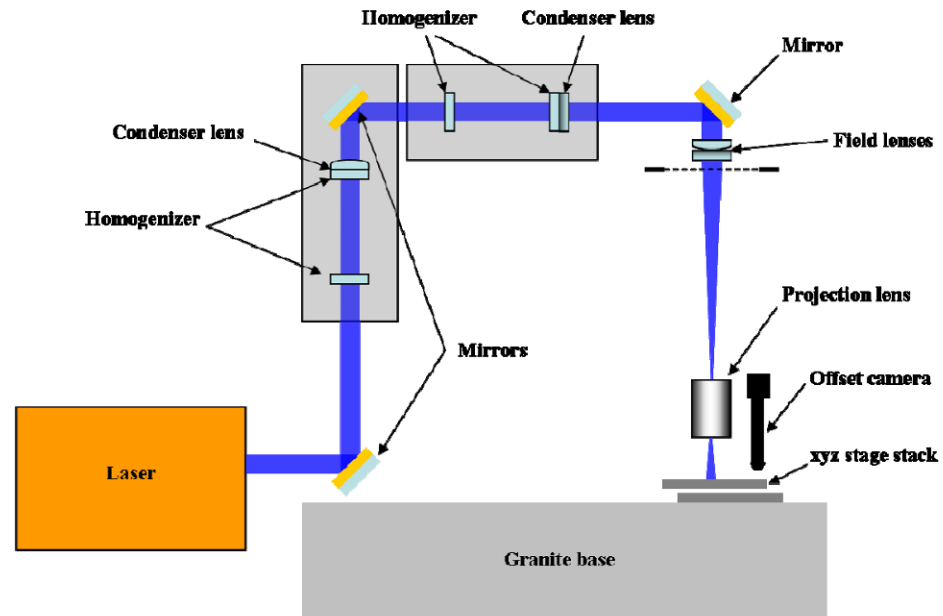
From requirements to origination to mass production

Crealas and its partners can offer you all the steps from design up to roll to roll production.



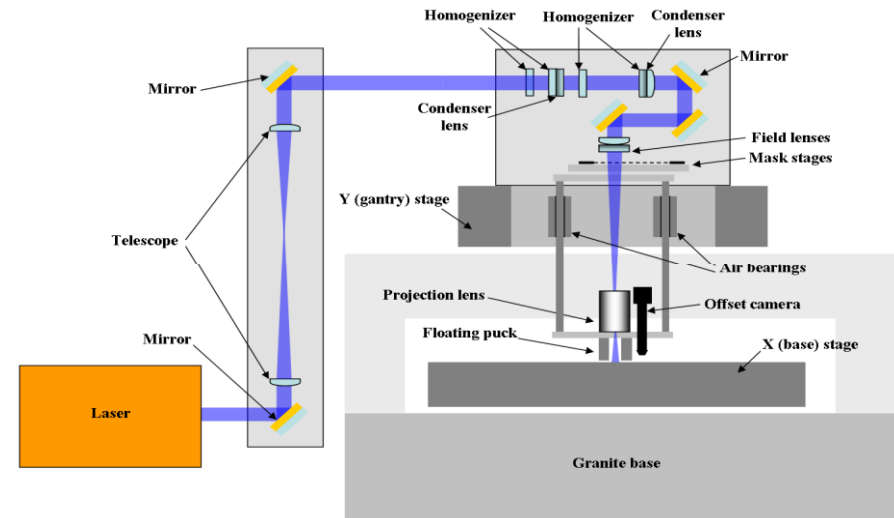


# XL Micromachining System



Travel	400 mm
Accuracy	$\pm 0.50 \mu\text{m}$
Repeatability	$\pm 0.20 \mu\text{m}$
Straightness	$\pm 0.40 \mu\text{m}$
Flatness	$\pm 0.40 \mu\text{m}$

# XXL microprocessing machine



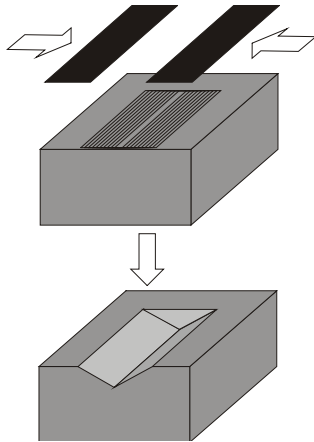
Specification	Unit	X-axis	Y-axis
		Spec	Spec
Travel	Mm	> 2200	> 1450
Payload	Kg	~ 115	~ 280
Speed	mm/s	200	360
Acceleration <sup>1</sup>	m/s <sup>2</sup>	0.75	1
Resolution	µm	0,04	0,04
Bi-directional repeatability	µm	±2	±2
Accuracy (before calibration) <sup>2</sup>	µm	±4,5	±3
Straightness, bi-directional	µm	±2	±1,5
Flatness, bi-directional	µm	±5	±5
Roll, bi-directional	Arcs	2	1
Pitch, bi-directional	Arcs	2	1
Yaw, bi-directional	Arcs	2	2
Orthogonality (after calibration)	Arcs	2	

## Some highlights

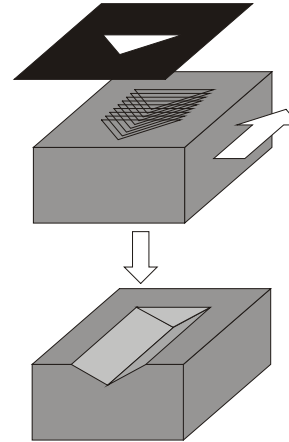
- 3 m<sup>2</sup> exposure area
- Ultra high precision: x/y axis < 40 nm resolution (laser interferometer based encoders)
- Repeatability 3 µm over full travel (+/- 1.5 ppm)

## Projection ablation options for complex surface shapes

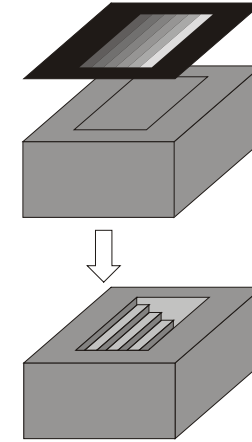
Variable aperture mask



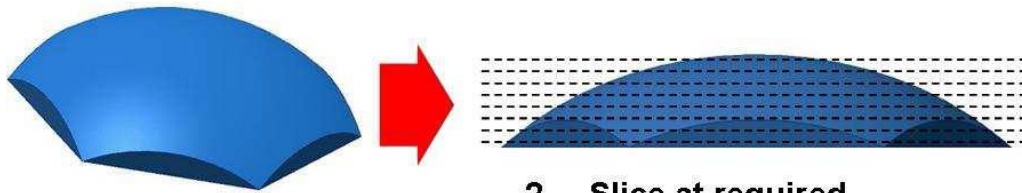
Scanned mask &/or workpiece



Gray scale mask

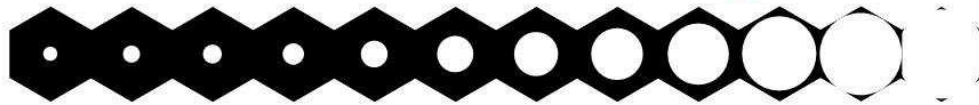


# Synchronized Image Scanning (SIS)

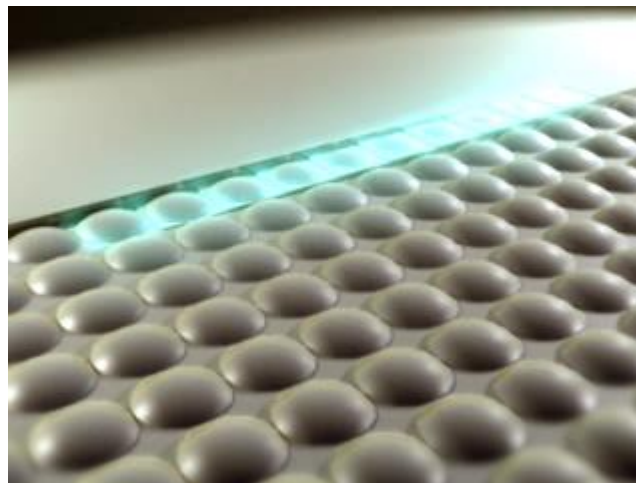
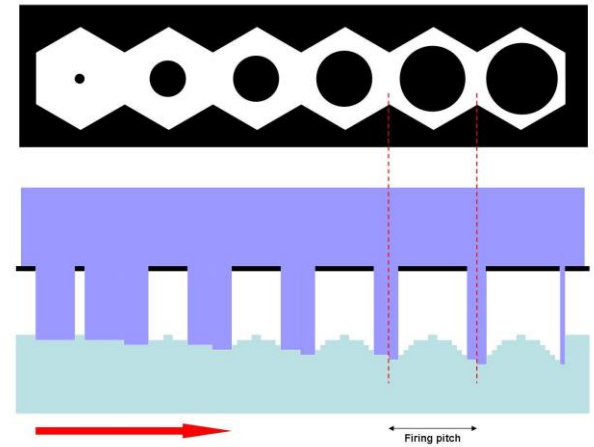


1. Take 3D model of feature

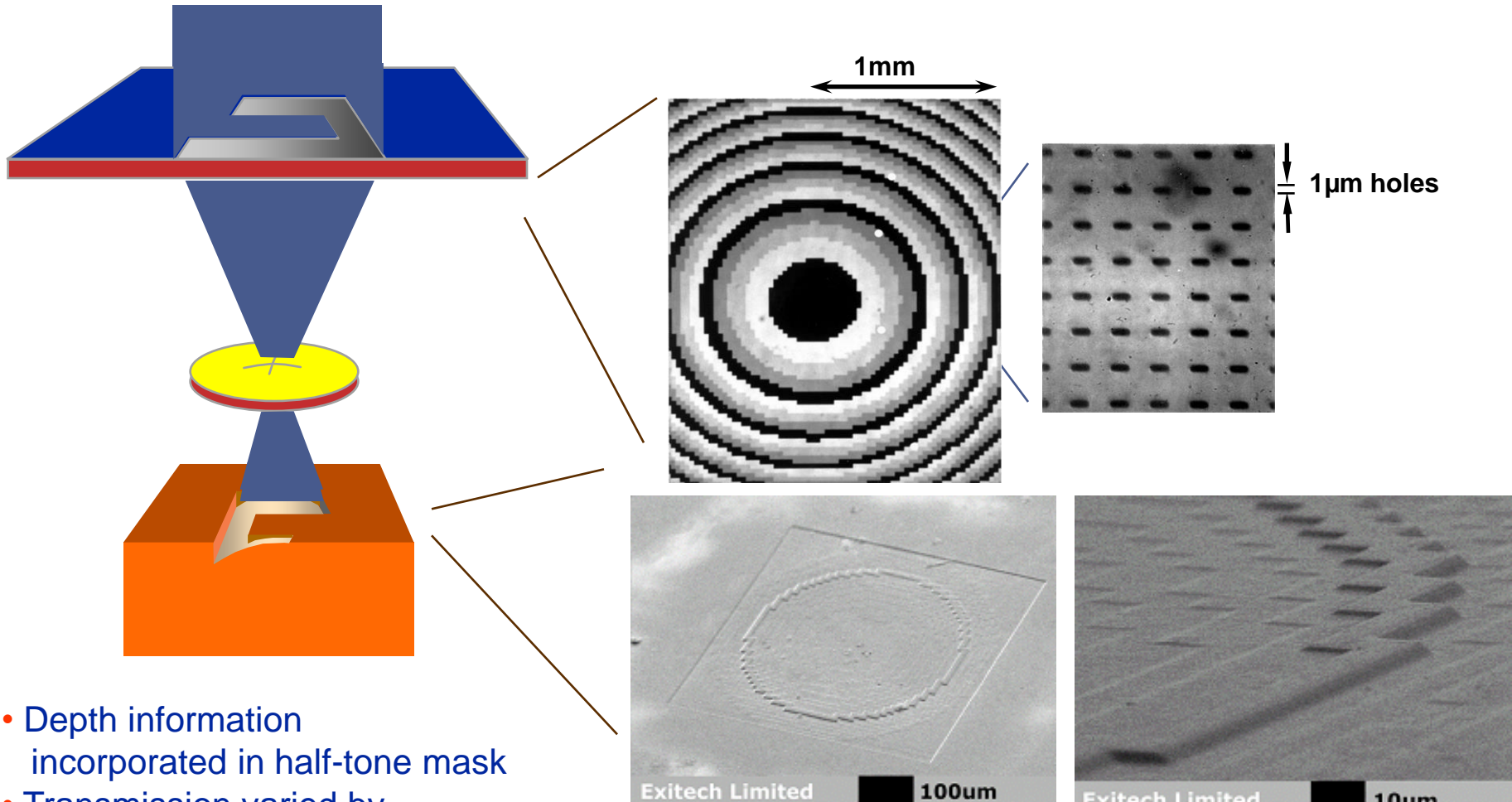
2. Slice at required thickness



2. Array of contours to be placed on mask



# Intensity modulation of the imaged pattern



- Depth information incorporated in half-tone mask
- Transmission varied by changing hole size or density

## 8-level Diffractive Optical Element

Material: Polycarbonate; Laser: KrF excimer 248nm; Optics: x5, 0.13NA;

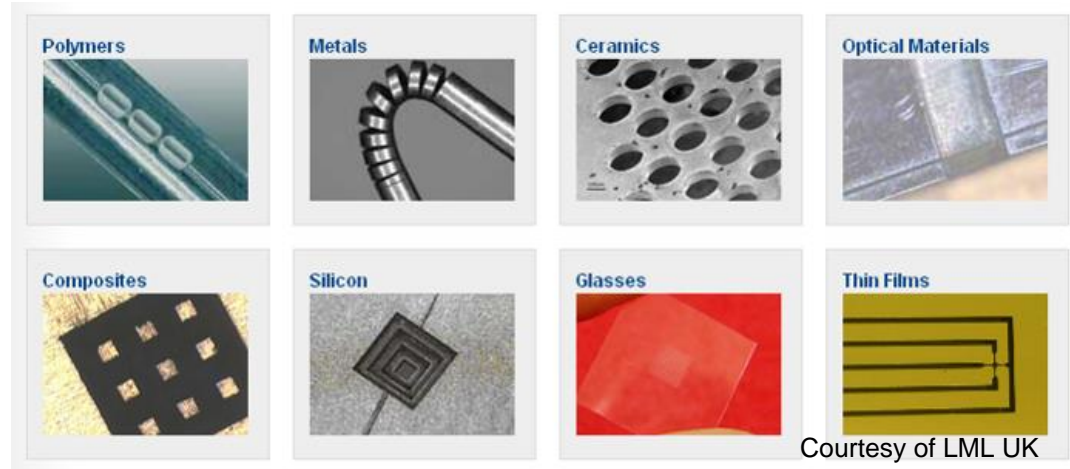


What can be & has been done with our systems?

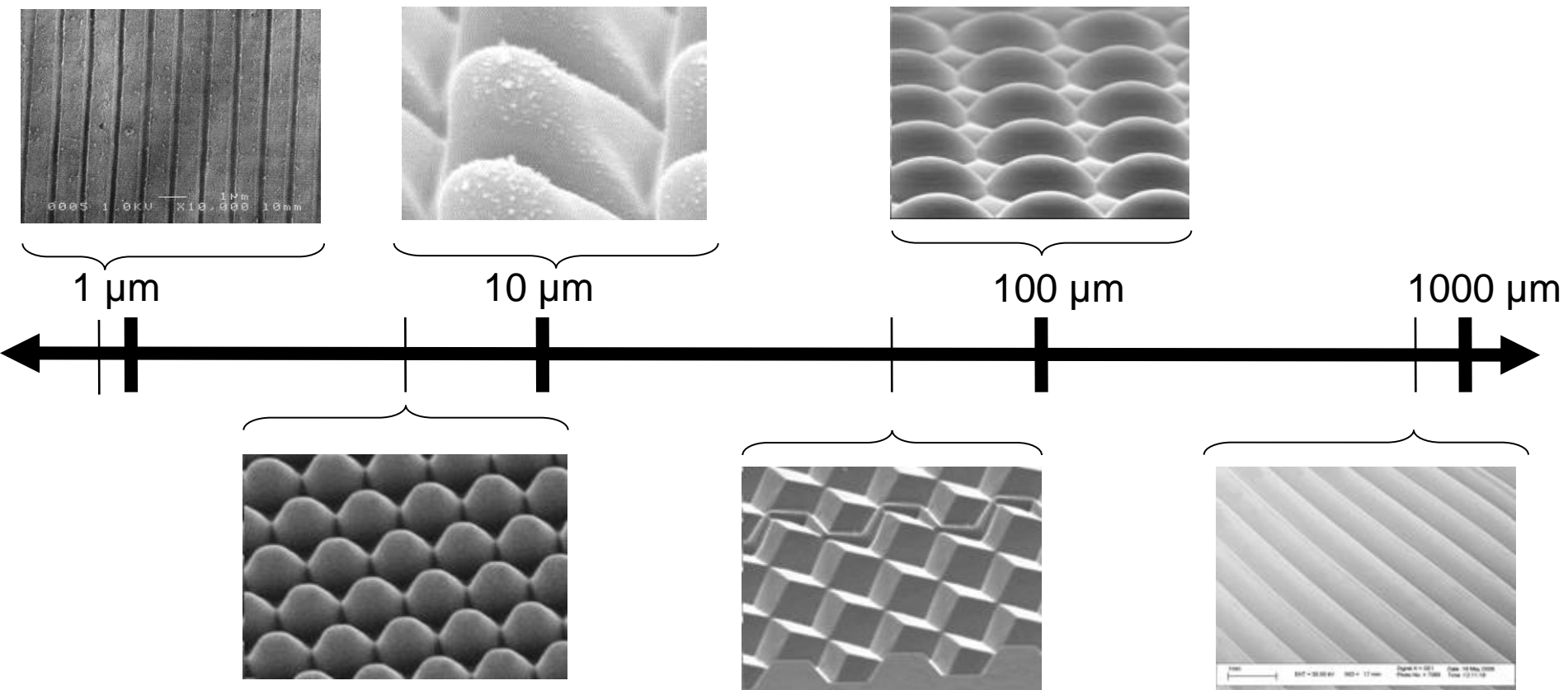


# Wide range of materials can be ablated

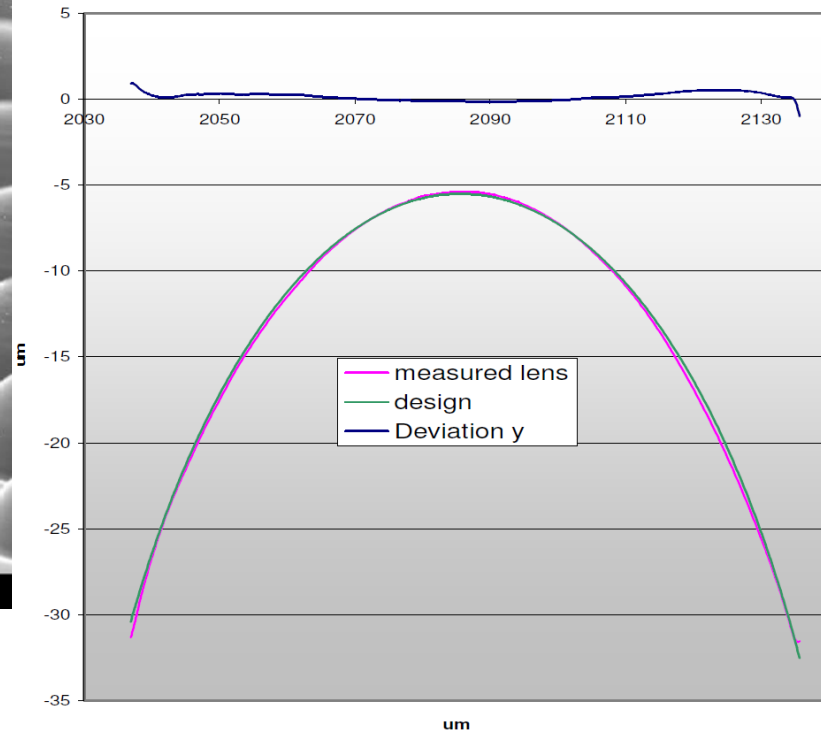
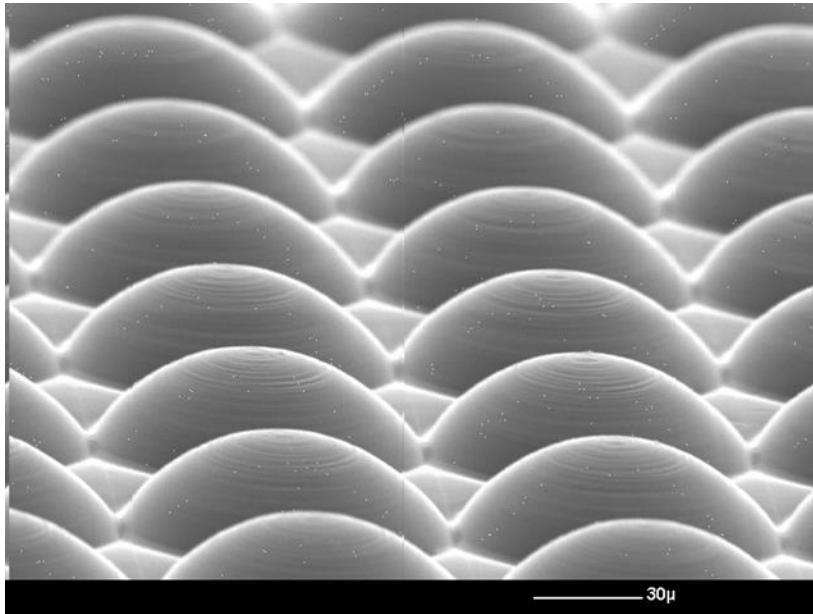
- Polymers
- Metals
- Glasses
- Silicon
- Optical materials
- Composites
- Ceramics
- Thin films



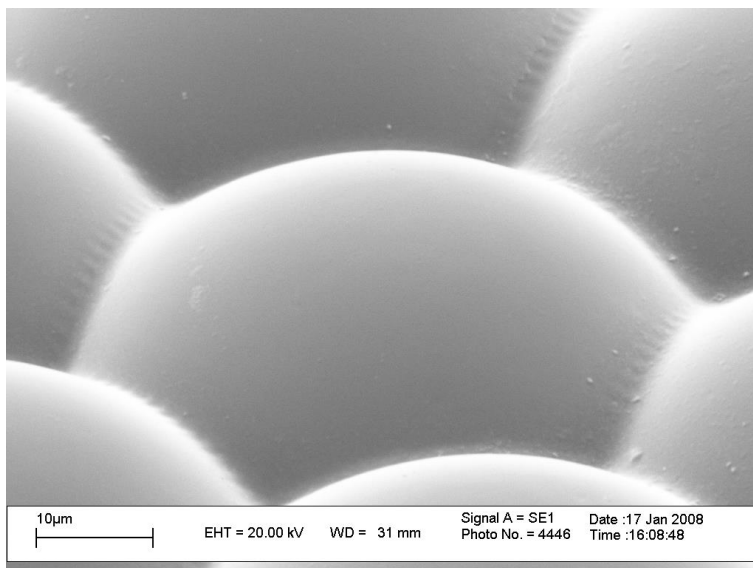
# Mask imaging from submicron to millimetre feature



# Feature quality: fit of target shape

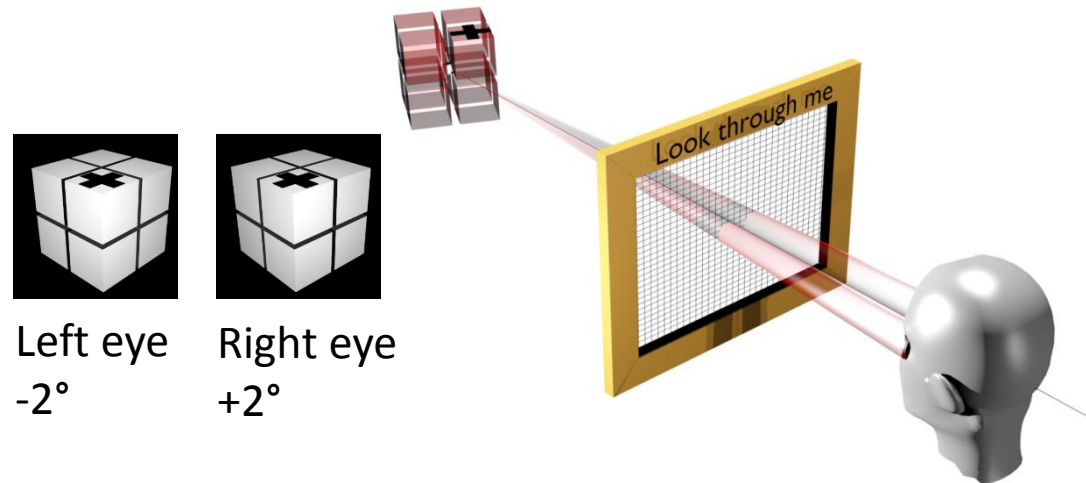
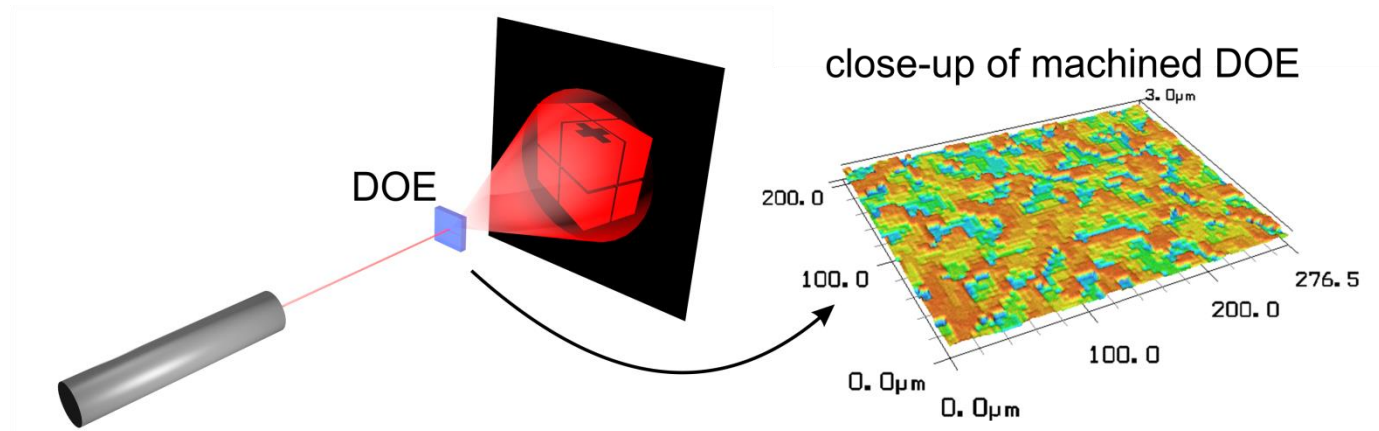
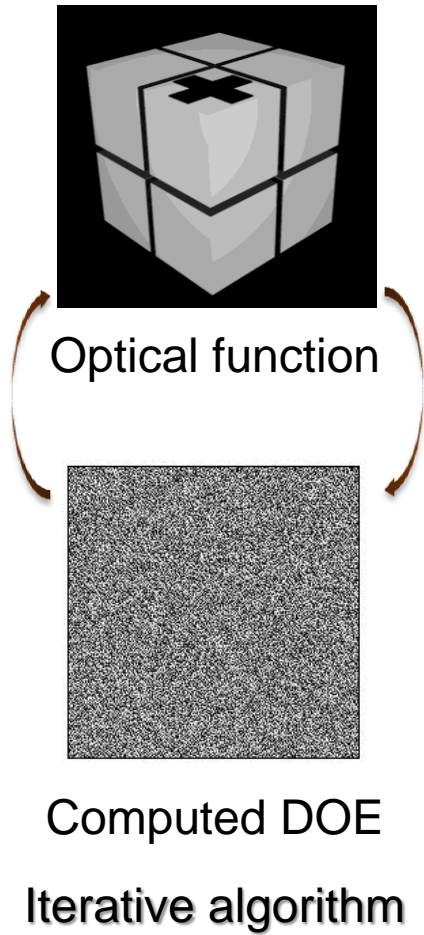


The average deviation from the best fit ROC is 147 nm with a ROC of 59.2  $\mu\text{m}$  while the target is 60  $\mu\text{m}$ .



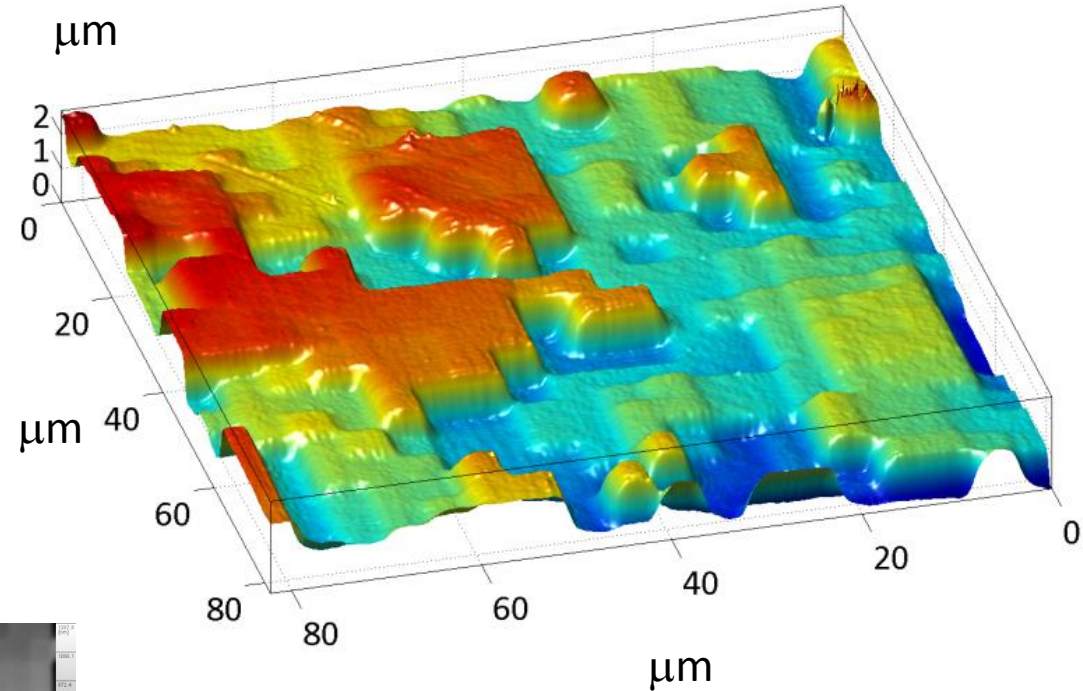
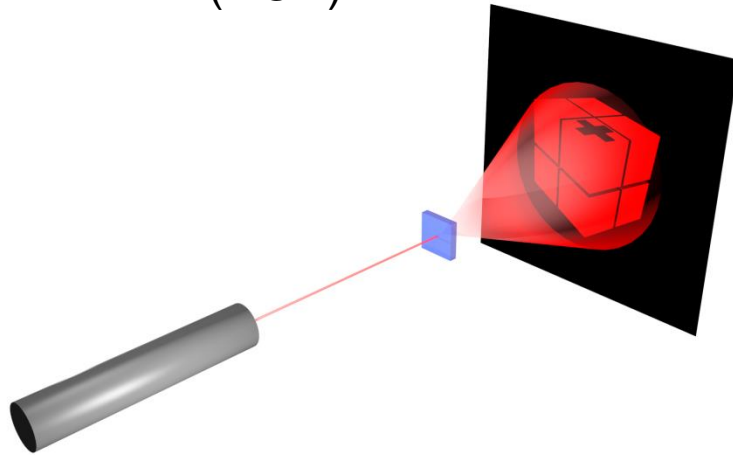
# DOE

## ■ Diffractive Optical Elements

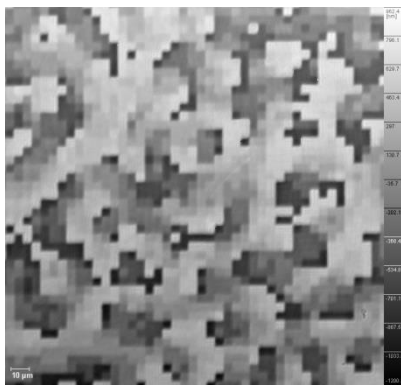


# Characterization of phase elements

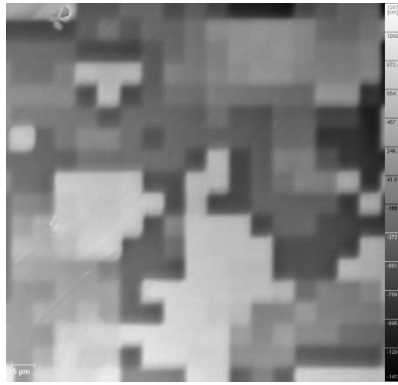
Diffractive optical element  
(DOE)



Phase maps



20x

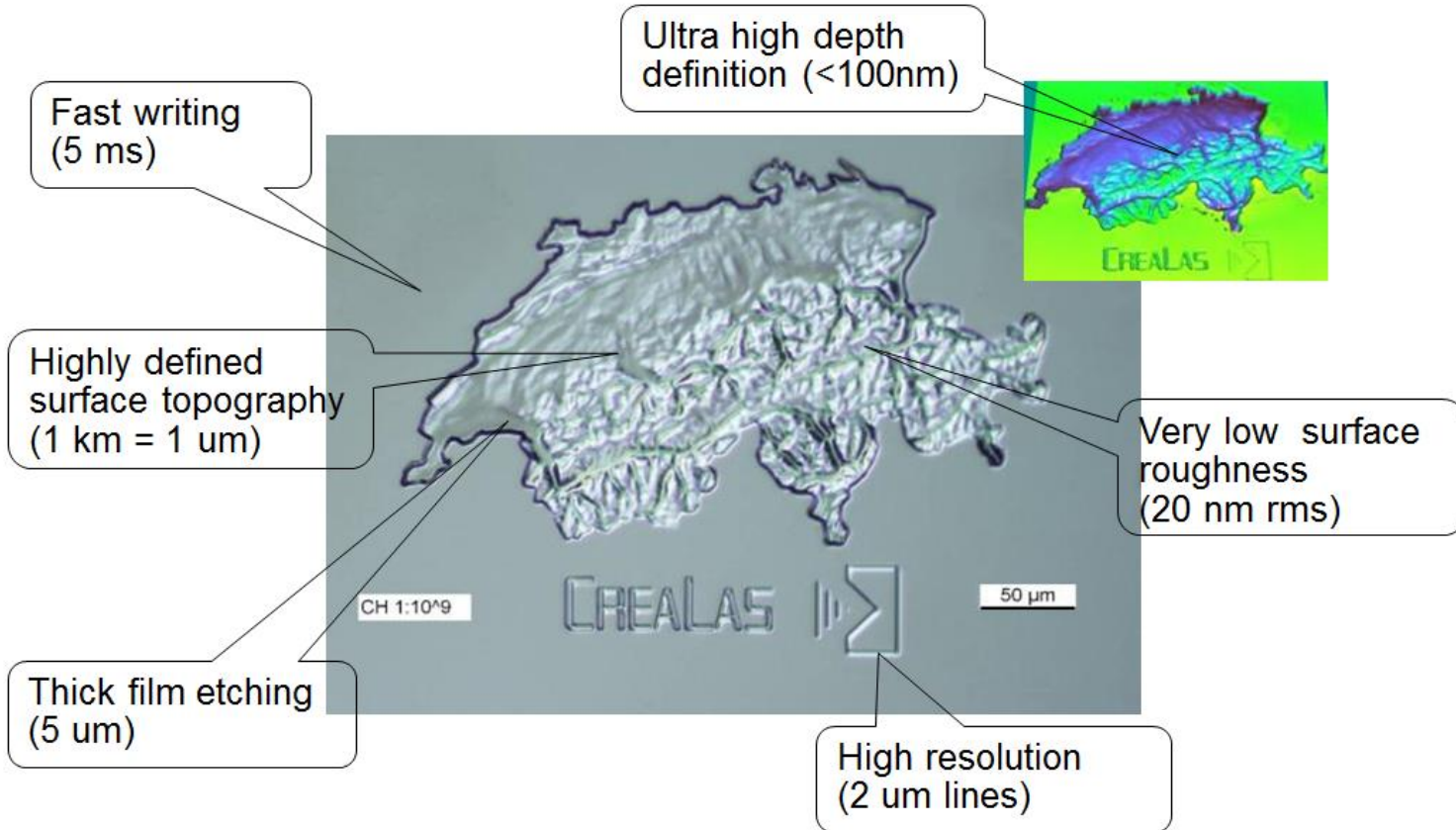


50x

DHM of 8-levels DOE : unit element  $5 \times 5 \mu\text{m}^2$

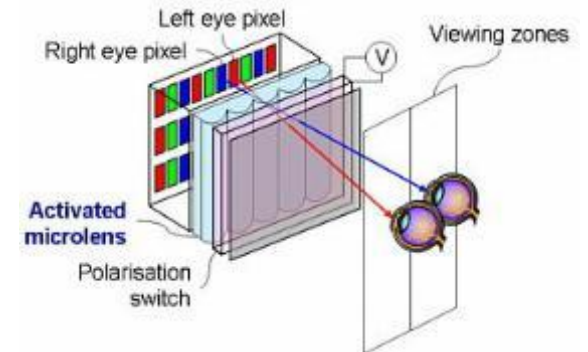
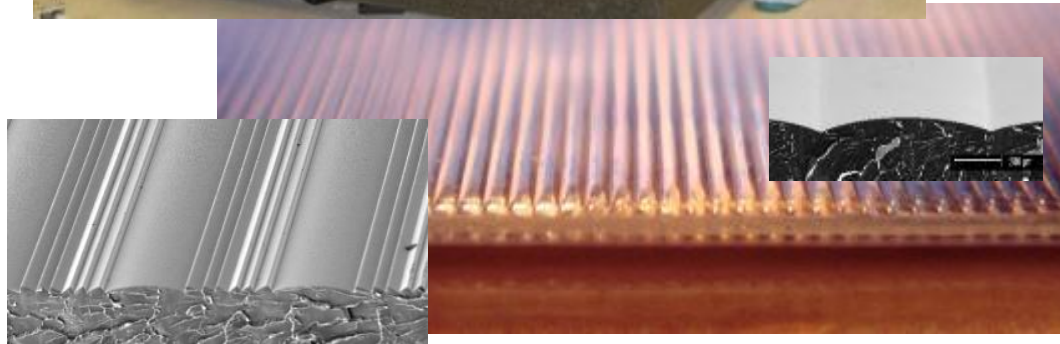
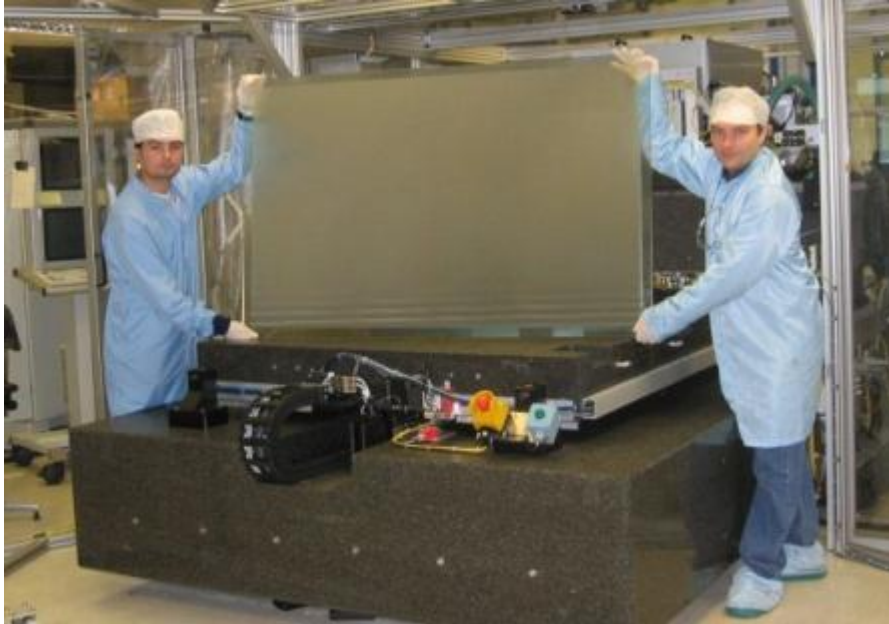


# Technology:

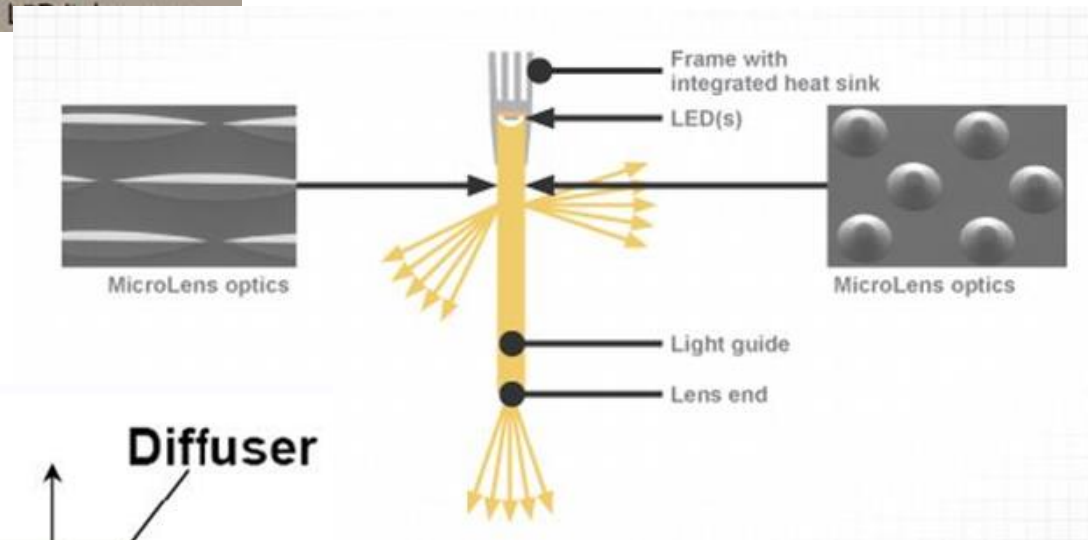
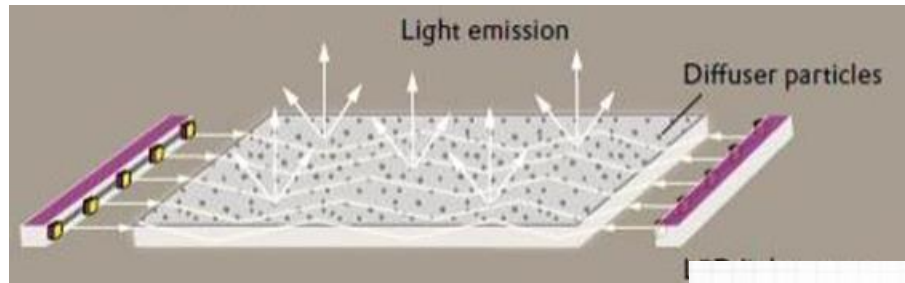




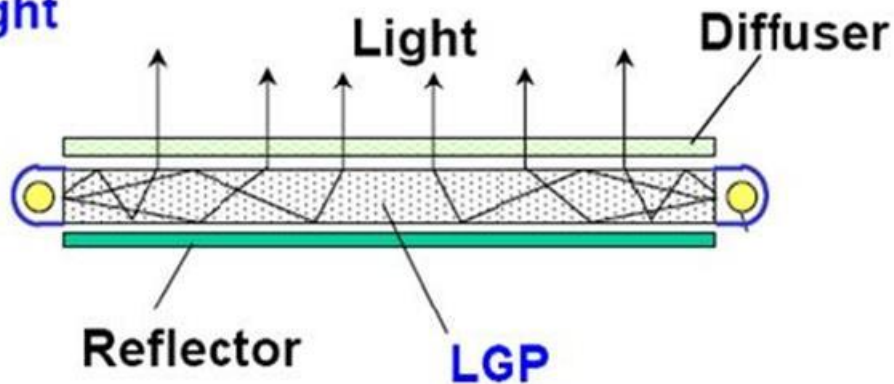
# 3 D TV: Large area precision masters



# Edge light illumination

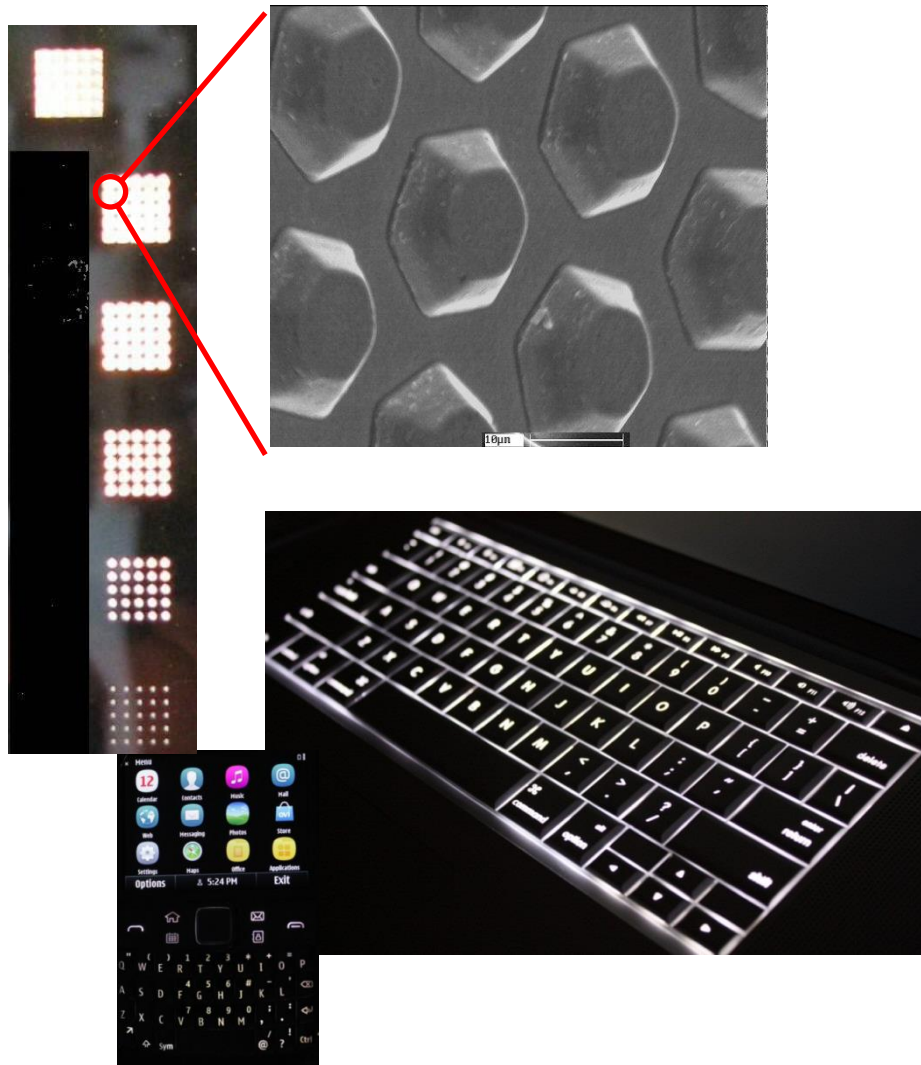


## Edge-light

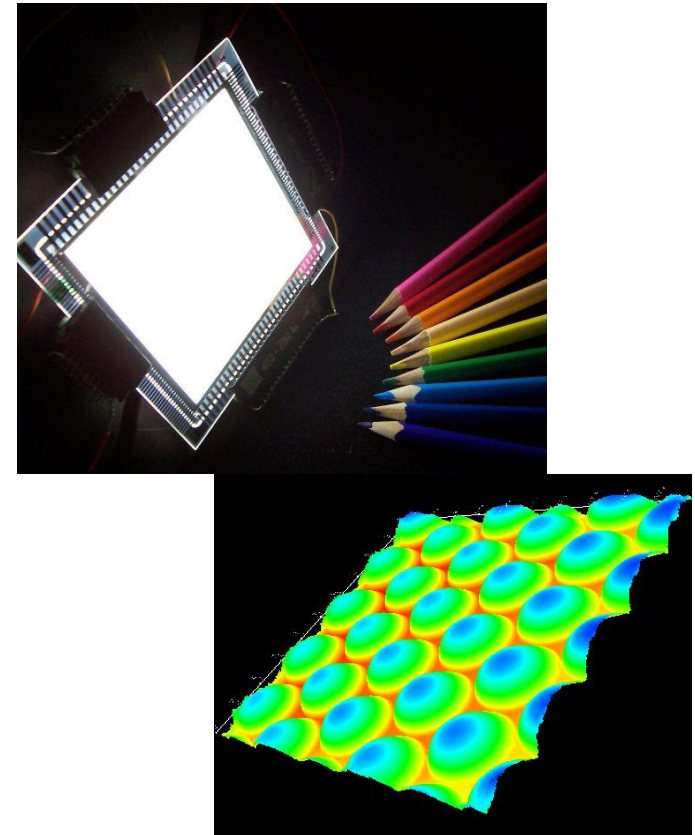


# Further applications

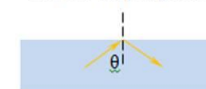
## Keyboard illumination:



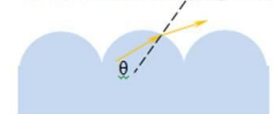
## OLED out-coupling:



Plain OLED without any out-coupling films

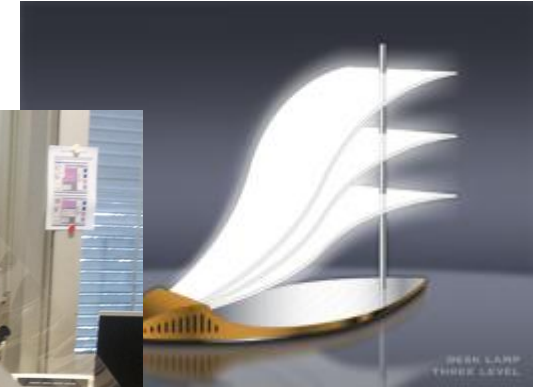
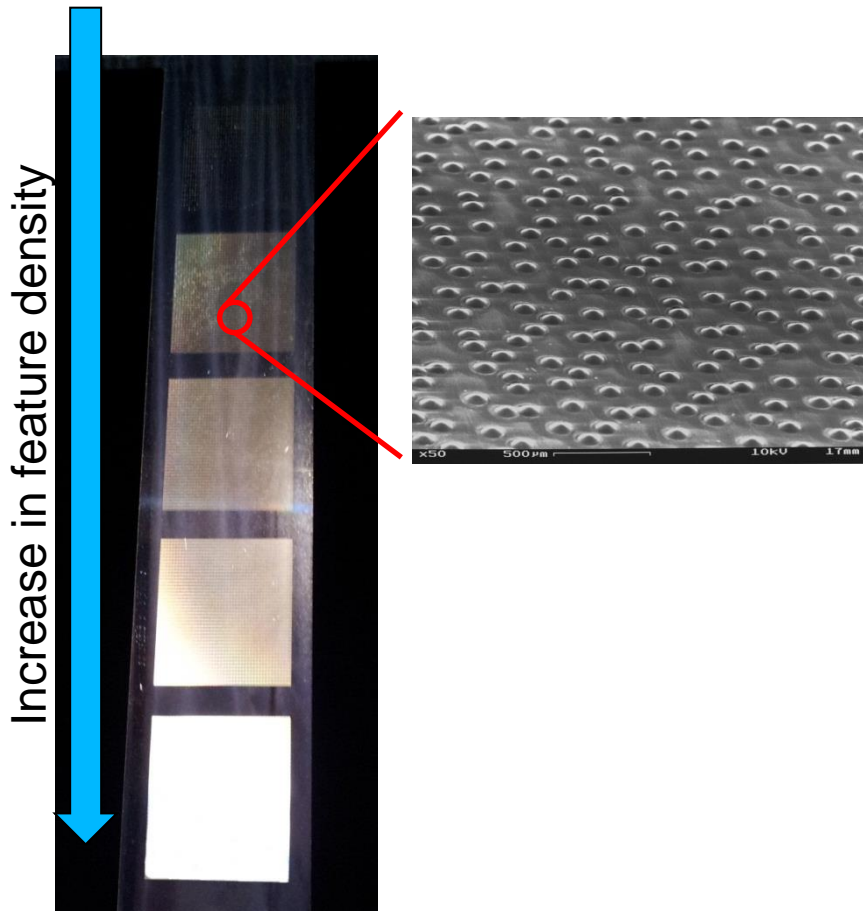


OLED with out-coupling films

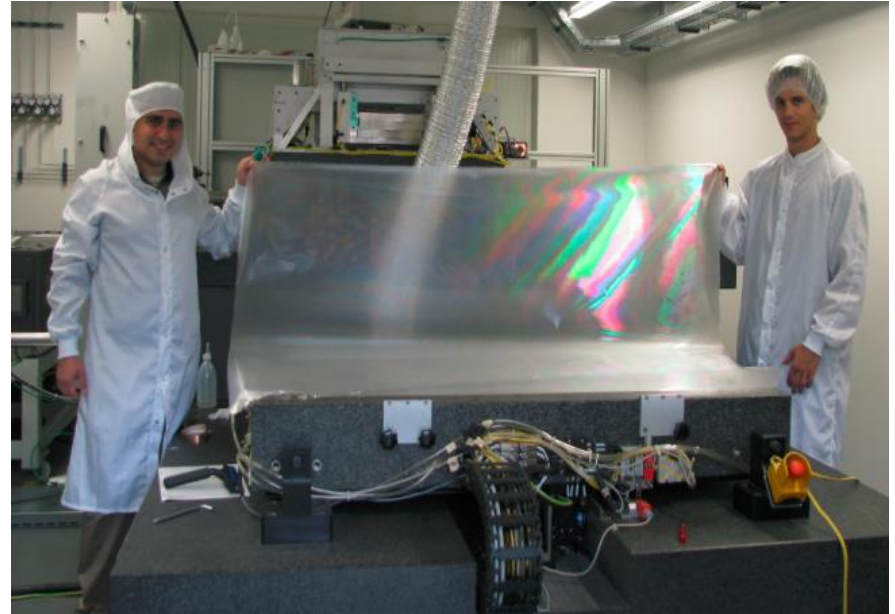
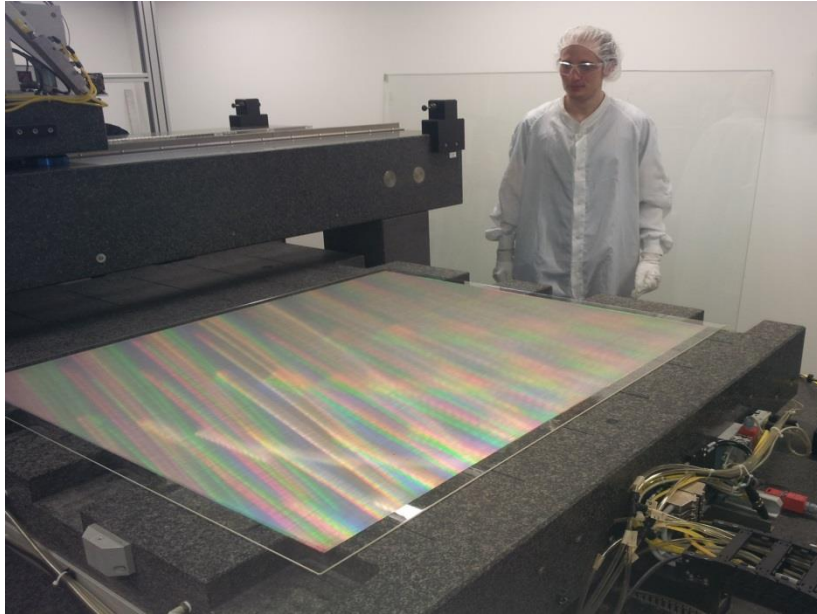




# Masters for Panel LED-Edge Illumination



# Full scale structures



# Conclusions

- Large surface laser processing possible
- Master pieces - replication

