

Ion beam etching of a flat silicon mirror surface: a study of the shape error evolution

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OUTLINE *** PROJECT CONTEXT * ION BEAM SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS * MIRROR SURFACE METROLOGY * SHAPE ERROR MINIMIZATION and ROUGHNESS SURVEY * SUMMARY AND PERSPECTIVES**



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- *** SUMMARY AND PERSPECTIVES**

General goal:

Configuration of an on-line mirror surfacing station

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This presentation:

Determination of a suitable ion beam process

First objective: mirror surface flattening.

Ref. L. Assoufid, A. Rommeveaux, H. Ohashi, K. Yamauchi, H. Mimura, J. Qian, O. Hignette, T. Ishikawa, C. Morawe, A.T. Macrander, A. Khounsary, S. Goto, Proceedings SPIE 5921, 59210J-1-12 (2005)

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Manufacturing a flat or cylindrical surface mirror would require a linear ion beam parallel to the generatrix.

Custom-designed ion beam which it works on the principle of an Anode Layer Source.

Ion beam intensity profile as a function of gas feed, pressure and the applied voltage.

Ion beam intensity profile: f^n (V, P_{gas} , F_{gas})

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Profile depth of an exposed surface is strongly related to the ion beam intensity profile.

Phase shifting Fizeau micro-interferometer (Zygo VeriFIRE AT+ 150mm aperture).

Measurements performed by Amparo Vivo at Optical Metrology Laboratory at ESRF.

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Roughness measurements of a silicon mirror surface exposed (stationary condition) to the ion beam through an aperture.

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Phase shifting micro-interferometer (modified Veeco NT9300)

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Surface chemical analysis of eroded silicon surface

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Fluorescence spectroscopy measurements performed by Irina Snigireva, ESRF EXPD Chemistry & Micromanipulation Laboratory

Surface chemical analysis of eroded silicon surface

Process concept for obtaining a high quality flat / shaped surface:

- ion beam with a fully described erosion rate
- ion beam conditions favoring a high erosion rate while preserving surface roughness
- surface local exposure time proportional to the excess of amount of material (it suppose that the surface profile is known)
- ion beam size reduced progressively by reducing the apertures width, aperture made in low density material masks

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Surface shape and roughness measurements performed at the ESRF Optical Metrology Laboratory using:

- *Phase shifting Fizeau micro-interferometer* (Zygo VeriFIRE AT+ 150mm aperture)
 - Repeatability on 2 successive measurements: 0.2 nm rms
 - Rms deviation over 10 successive measurements: 0.03 nm
- *Phase shifting micro-interferometer* (modified Veeco NT9300)
 - Spatial frequency: mm⁻¹- µm⁻¹
 - Repeatability: 5 pm rms
 - Noise level: 19 pm
- Long Trace Profiler
 - Repeatability: by averaging > 5 successive scans
 - Noise level: 0.08 µrad over 6 h

Erosion rate description

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Surface shape evolution of the 1st sample

Roughness survey

Before etching processes: $R_q = 0.44$ nm

Central area on the mirror surface

After etching processes: $R_q = 0.42$ nm

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Central area on the mirror surface

On a **second** sample

optical zoom	point	rough	ness (Å)
		initial	final
50 X	1	2,5	3,3
	2	2,6	31
	3	2,4	2,5
	4	2,4	2,5
	5	2,4	2,6

On a second sample

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X Profile

50

60

70

۹M

30

80

Rq	0.01 um
Ra	0.01 um
Rt	0.07 um
Rp	0.07 um
Rv	-0.00 um

0.01 um

0.00 um

0.08 um

0.08 um

-0.00 um

13.56 urad

0.00 um

0.29 um2

0.21 m

None

Angle	8.37 urad
Curve	-0.19 m
Terms	None
Avg Ht	0.00 um
Area	0.22 um2

Title: 2

X

Y

Ht

Dist

Angle

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-

-

9.58

30.73

68.17

0.0300-

0.0200-

0.0100-

0.000-

ò

20

10

30

40

- um

- um

- nm

- um

- •

Shape error evolution of the 2nd sample

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Shape error evolution of the 2nd sample

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Shape error evolution of the 2nd sample

CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES

- ion beam source found.
- verified concept.

- optimized etching process (three more points to be improved in the very near future).

- Final OMLS station to be installed at BM05

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