

## 深紫外高陡度滤光膜的研制

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**摘要** 为抑制非相干光产生的干扰,提高紫外单色仪的分辨率,本文选择 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{AlF}_3$ 分别作为高、低折射率材料,在熔融石英基底上设计并制备了深紫外全介质高陡度滤光膜。通过优化沉积工艺及膜层应力分析方法,解决了薄膜应力过大所导致的膜裂问题;并对实验结果进行反演分析,通过优化监控方法提高了膜厚控制精度。制备的深紫外高陡度滤光膜在232~400 nm平均透过率为97.67%,在115~228 nm平均透过率为0.61%,过渡区陡度为3.6 nm,满足紫外单色仪的使用需求。

**关键词** 光学薄膜; 紫外单色仪; 深紫外滤光膜; 高陡度; 薄膜应力

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## 1 引言

近年来,随着半导体制造、生物医学、材料科学以及微纳光学等现代科学技术的快速发展,紫外光学技术受到了广泛关注<sup>[1-3]</sup>。紫外单色仪是紫外光学技术应用中的关键工具,被广泛地应用于DNA测序、蛋白质分析、药物检测和化学组成分析等多个领域<sup>[4-7]</sup>,为相关科学研究和技术创新提供了精确且可靠的技术支持。因此如何提升紫外单色仪的分辨率成为了国内外学者的研究热点。

紫外滤光片作为紫外单色仪中一种重要的光学元件,其性能对单色仪测试精度影响很大,其光学性能主要包括透过率、截止深度以及过渡区陡度等,其中陡度的影响尤为重要<sup>[8]</sup>。所查资料显示,20世纪80年代以来,国内外针对高性能紫外滤光膜的制备进行了深入研究。2018年,刘冬梅等<sup>[9]</sup>选取 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $\text{AlF}_3$ 两种材料,在熔融石英基底上设计并制备了在200~270 nm平均反射率为77.96%、在290~700 nm平均透过率为96.29%的滤光膜;Yang等<sup>[10]</sup>利用频域叠加原理设计了一种可在240~280 nm日盲波段实现高效滤波,近紫外到可见(300~700 nm)出现良好带阻现象的带通滤波器。2019年,Yuan等<sup>[11]</sup>设计并制备出一种高性能 $\text{SiO}_2/\text{SiN}_x$ 一维光子晶体紫外滤光片,在285~345 nm阻带范围内反射率超过90%,在日盲区的透射率超过80%。2023年,侯好强等<sup>[12]</sup>提出一种基于光子晶体多

缺陷耦合的方案,实现了239~280 nm平均透过率为90.71%的高透射,在239 nm以下和290~360 nm阻带波段实现高抑制。以上多种光学结构多数聚焦于中心透过率、截止深度以及截止波段宽度的研究,而关于高陡度滤光膜的研究却未见报道。因此,为提升紫外滤光膜过渡区陡度,本文针对紫外单色仪的使用需求制备了紫外高陡度滤光膜,重点研究如何降低薄膜应力,解决膜裂问题,并优化膜厚监控方法,以实现膜层厚度的精确监控,提高过渡区陡度。

## 2 膜系设计

## 2.1 膜料特性分析

对于深紫外波段,大多数材料的吸收现象都较为严重,能够用于镀膜的材料较少,常用的高折射率材料有 $\text{HfO}_2$ 、 $\text{LaF}_3$ 、 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 等,低折射率材料有 $\text{UV-SiO}_2$ 、 $\text{MgF}_2$ 、 $\text{AlF}_3$ 等<sup>[13-14]</sup>。通过多次实验制备并测量获得各光学材料单层膜透过率与反射率,依据测试结果利用Essential Macleod软件采用包络法分析拟合得到各薄膜材料的光学常数,如图1所示。其中 $\text{HfO}_2$ 是一种性能良好的高折射率材料,但其在300 nm前存在较大吸收,不满足使用需求。 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 在该波段具有良好的透光性能,相较于 $\text{LaF}_3$ 具有更高的折射率且机械性能好,因此本文实验选用 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ 作为高折射率材料。对于低折射率材料的选择,考虑到 $\text{UV-SiO}_2$ 折射率较高, $\text{MgF}_2$ 膜层本身应力较大<sup>[15]</sup>,而 $\text{AlF}_3$ 不仅具有较低的折

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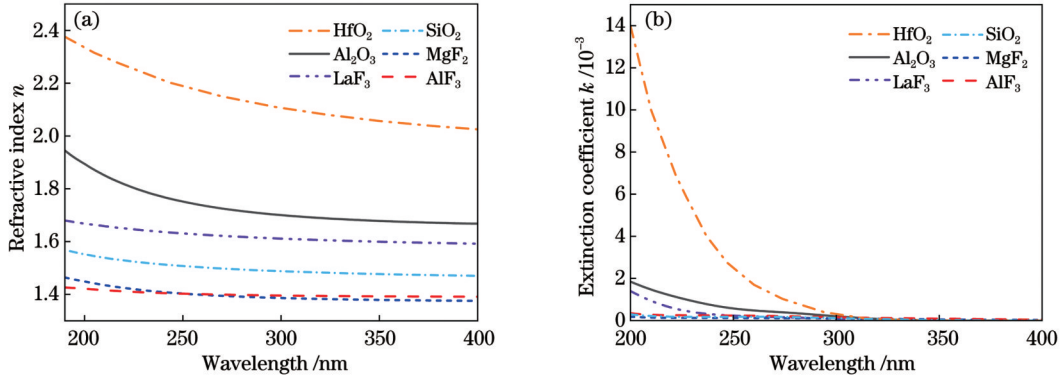


图 1 紫外薄膜材料的光学常数。(a) 折射率  $n$ ; (b) 消光系数  $k$

Fig. 1 Optical constants of ultraviolet thin film materials. (a) Refractive index  $n$ ; (b) extinction coefficient  $k$

射率,同时膜层性能也相对较好,因此本文实验选用  $\text{AlF}_3$  作为低折射率材料。

### 2.2 膜系设计

根据膜系设计理论,在熔融石英基底上设计 232~400 nm 高透过、115~228 nm 截止,且过渡区陡度(透过率从 3% 过渡至 90% 的波段宽度)小于 4 nm 的深紫外滤光膜,初始膜系结构选择周期性对称膜系  $\text{Sub} | (0.5\text{H} \text{L} 0.5\text{H})^S | \text{Air}$ 。由薄膜特性理论可知,该膜系的特征矩阵可表示为

$$\mathbf{M}^S = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Gamma & \frac{i}{E} \sin \Gamma \\ iE \sin \Gamma & \cos \Gamma \end{bmatrix}^S = \begin{bmatrix} \cos S\Gamma & \frac{i}{E} \sin S\Gamma \\ iE \sin S\Gamma & \cos S\Gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

在截止波长  $\lambda_c$  处,  $\cos S\Gamma \rightarrow 1$ ,  $\sin S\Gamma \rightarrow 0$ , 等效折射率  $E \rightarrow 0$  或  $\infty$ , 截止波长  $\lambda_c$  的透过率可表示为

$$T = \frac{4\eta_0\eta_g}{(\eta_0 B + C)(\eta_0 B + C)^*} \quad (2)$$

而对于无吸收的多层介质膜,进一步计算得到截止波长的透过率为

$$T = \begin{cases} \frac{4\eta_0\eta_g}{(\eta_0 + \eta_g)^2 + (S\eta_0\eta_g |M_{12}|)^2}, & M_{21} = 0, |M_{12}| = 2(\eta_p - \eta_q) \sqrt{1/(\eta_p^3 + \eta_q)} \\ \frac{4\eta_0\eta_g}{(\eta_0 + \eta_g)^2 + (S|M_{21}|)^2}, & M_{12} = 0, |M_{21}| = 2(\eta_p - \eta_q) \sqrt{\eta_p/\eta_q} \end{cases}, \quad (3)$$

式中:  $\eta_0$  为入射介质导纳;  $\eta_g$  为基板导纳。由式(3)可知,当高低折射率差值  $(\eta_p - \eta_q)$  为一定值时,随着周期数  $S$  的增加,截止波长透过率  $(\lambda_c = 228 \text{ nm})$  减小,过渡区域也随之变陡。如图 2 所示为不同周期数  $S$  的透过光谱曲线。

考虑到实际使用需要,该膜系需叠加较多层周期

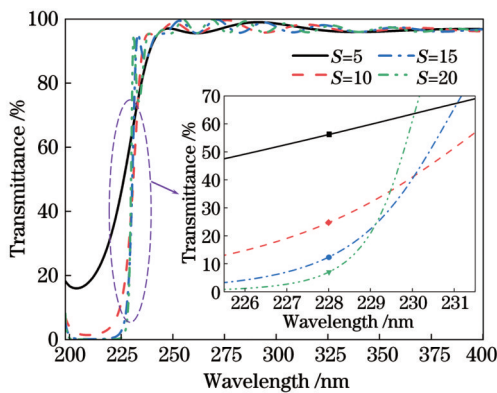


图 2 不同周期数  $S$  的透过光谱曲线

Fig. 2 Transmission spectral curves of different period numbers  $S$

膜才能满足高陡度的设计要求,这不仅给后期薄膜的制备带来了较大的困难,还会造成应力的积累。为解决这一问题,本文采用双面拆分法对膜系进行设计,即前表面实现 232~400 nm 的高透过、200~228 nm 的截止,后表面在保证 232~400 nm 高透过的前提下,实现对 130~200 nm 波段的截止。此外,如图 3 所示,考虑到熔融石英基底在真空紫外波段的吸收特性,可以实现 115~130 nm 波段的截止。

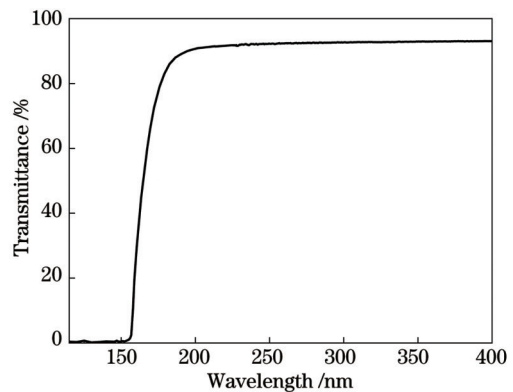


图 3 熔融石英的透过光谱曲线

Fig. 3 Transmission spectral curve of fused silica

### 2.2.1 前表面膜系设计

根据光谱设计要求,采用Sub|(0.5H L 0.5H)<sup>27</sup>|Air作为前表面初始膜系结构,并利用 Essential Macleod 膜系设计软件进行优化。为避免极薄层以及敏感层过多使后期薄膜制备产生困难,将优化目标主要集中在前 1~5 层和后 51~54 层,以此保证膜层结构的规整性,降低薄膜制备难度,优化后的膜系结构示意图如图 4 所示,理论光谱透过率曲线如图 5 所示。

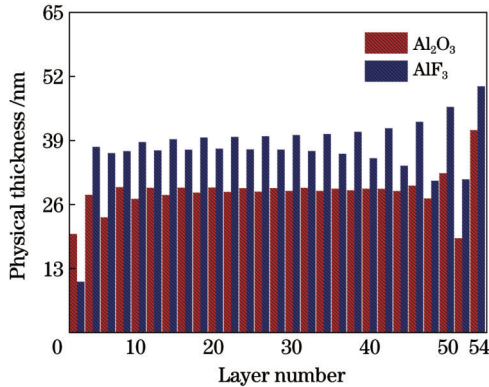


图 4 前表面膜系结构示意图

Fig. 4 Structure diagram of front surface film

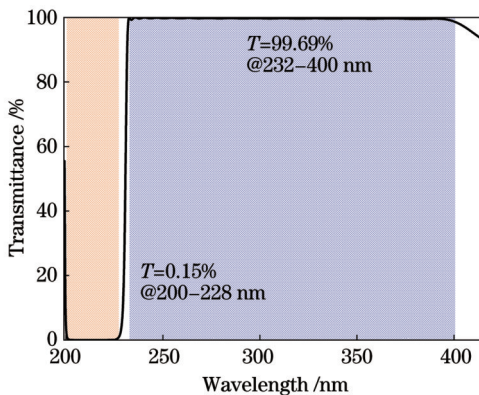
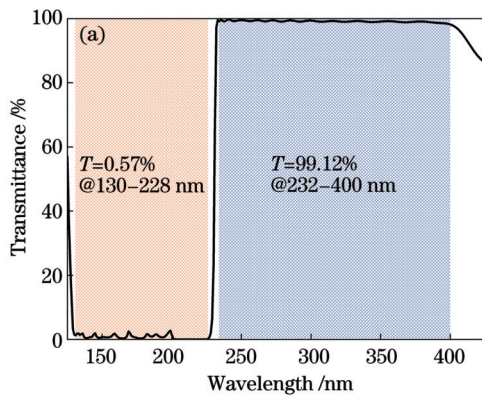


图 5 前表面理论光谱曲线

Fig. 5 Theoretical spectral curve of front surface



### 2.2.2 后表面膜系设计

对后表面初始膜系结构Sub|1.01(0.5H L 0.5H)<sup>11</sup>0.87(0.5H L 0.5H)<sup>12</sup>0.71(0.5H L 0.5H)<sup>10</sup>|Air进行优化,优化后的膜系结构示意图如图 6 所示,理论光谱透过率曲线如图 7 所示。

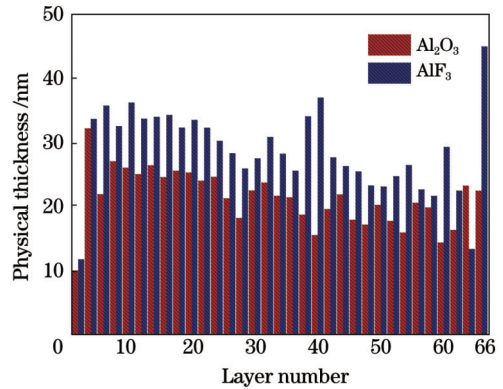


图 6 后表面膜系结构示意图

Fig. 6 Structure diagram of back surface film

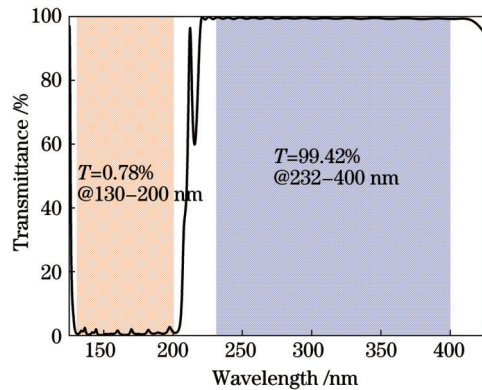


图 7 后表面理论光谱曲线

Fig. 7 Theoretical spectral curve of back surface

### 2.2.3 双面膜系设计

结合前后表面膜系设计,该滤光膜双面设计透过率曲线如图 8 所示,其中在 130~228 nm 和 232~400 nm 处平均透过率分别为 0.57% 和 99.12%,在 228.5 nm

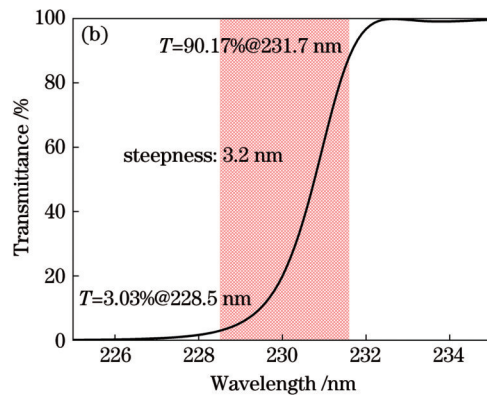


图 8 双面透过理论光谱曲线。(a) 125~425 nm;(b) 225~235 nm

Fig. 8 Theoretical spectral curve of double-sided transmission. (a) 125~425 nm; (b) 225~235 nm

处透过率为 3.03%，231.7 nm 处透过率为 90.17%，陡度为 3.2 nm。

### 3 薄膜制备

本文实验采用 GT-1350 型蒸发设备,设备配有 e 型

电子枪、8 位旋转阻蒸、空心阴极离子源、六位晶振探头等。经大量实验测试发现,电阻加热蒸发的氟化物薄膜光学损耗较小<sup>[16]</sup>。因此,实验采用电阻加热蒸发  $\text{AlF}_3$ 、电子束蒸发  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  的方式在熔融石英基板上沉积滤光膜。具体沉积工艺参数如表 1 所示。

表 1 薄膜沉积工艺参数

Table 1 Thin film deposition process parameters

Material	Background vacuum / ( $\times 10^{-4}$ Pa)	Deposition temperature / $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Ion source cleaning time /s	Deposition rate / ( $\text{nm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )	Gas flow $\text{O}_2$ / ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	5	300	120	0.3	15
$\text{AlF}_3$	5	300	120	0.6	0

如图 9 所示,薄膜沉积完成后,在色温 3000 K 强光灯下观察到薄膜表面出现多条不规则的膜裂条纹。

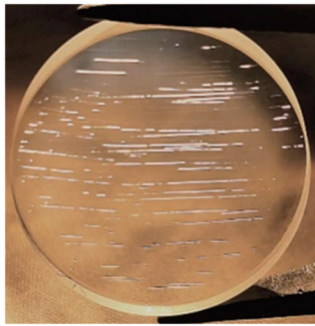


图 9 样品膜裂图

Fig. 9 Sample film craking map

通过对膜裂样品进行拉膜测试,结果表明薄膜与基底表面结合良好,未出现脱膜现象。由此进一步分析,当薄膜与基底表面之间附着牢固,而薄膜本身的力学性能较差时,过大的张应力可能会导致薄膜产生裂纹。而在薄膜制备过程中,沉积工艺参数对薄膜的力学性能起着决定性作用,因此决定对沉积工艺参数进行优化,以减小薄膜应力并改善薄膜质量。

#### 3.1 优化沉积工艺

实验采用控制变量法,分别研究了 200、250、300  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  三种不同沉积温度,以及  $4.0\times 10^{-4}$ 、 $5.0\times 10^{-4}$ 、 $6.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa 三种不同本底真空度对薄膜质量的影响。在镀膜完成后,在强光灯下观察不同工艺条件下膜层的龟裂程度。

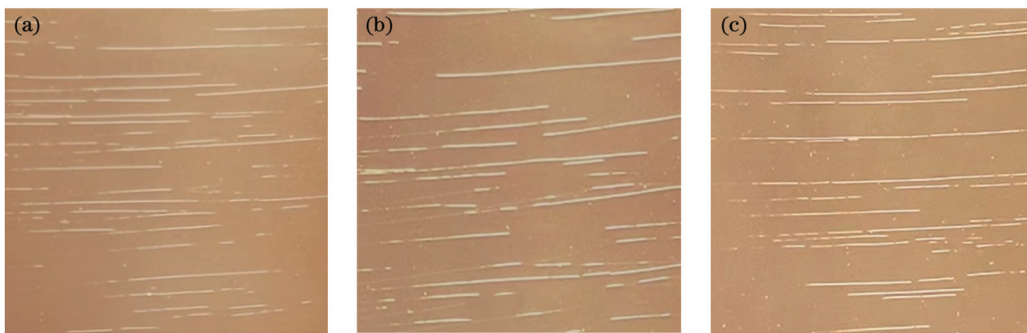


图 10 不同沉积温度下的膜裂程度。(a) 200  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (b) 250  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (c) 300  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

Fig. 10 Degree of film craking at different deposition temperatures. (a) 200  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (b) 250  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; (c) 300  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

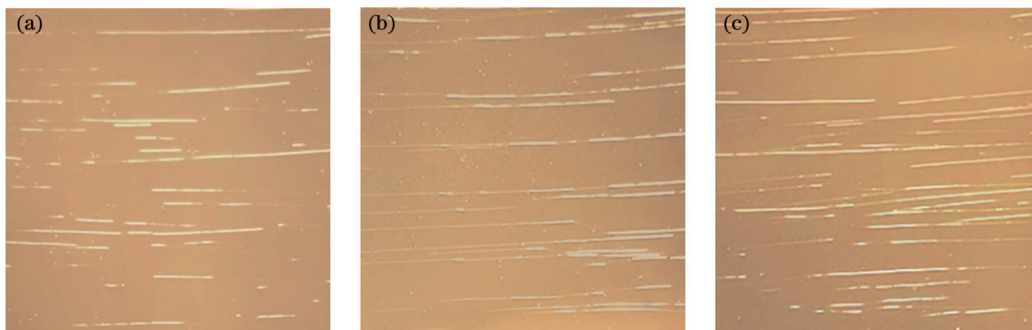


图 11 不同本底真空度下的膜裂程度。(a)  $4.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa; (b)  $5.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa; (c)  $6.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa

Fig. 11 Degree of film craking at different background vacuum. (a)  $4.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa; (b)  $5.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa; (c)  $6.0\times 10^{-4}$  Pa

从图 10 和图 11 可以看出,当沉积温度为 300 °C、本底真空度为  $4.0 \times 10^{-4}$  Pa 时,所制备的滤光膜的膜裂条纹相对较少,膜层机械性能相对较好,但仍未解决膜层

龟裂问题。考虑到使用离子辅助沉积技术能够有效改善薄膜质量,本文着重讨论了离子辅助沉积能量大小对薄膜性能的影响,具体沉积工艺参数如表 2 所示。

表 2 薄膜沉积工艺参数

Table 2 Thin film deposition process parameters

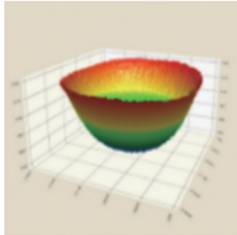
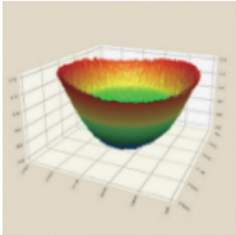
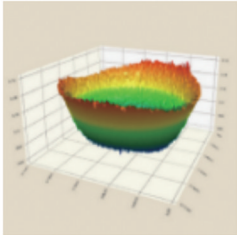
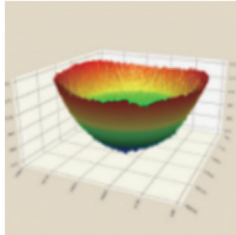
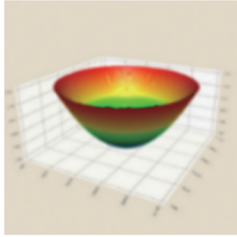
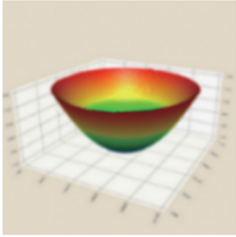
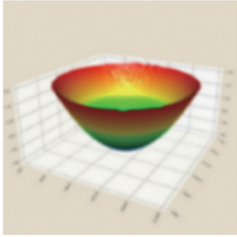
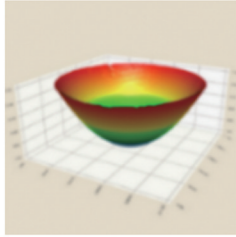
Material	Background vacuum / ( $\times 10^{-4}$ Pa)	Deposition temperature / °C	Ion source		Deposition rate / ( $\text{nm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )	Gas flow $\text{O}_2$ / ( $\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ )
			Anode voltage / V	Anode current / A		
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	4	300	0/100/130/200	0/0.7/1/2	0.3	15
$\text{AlF}_3$	4	300			0.6	0

如表 3 所示,在沉积完成后,采用 G150 菲索干涉仪对镀膜前后的基板面型进行测量,并计算获得

在不同离子源参数下沉积薄膜的基板面型改变量  $\Delta p$ 。

表 3 不同离子源参数的基板面型变化

Table 3 Substrate surface shape changes for different ion source parameters

Ion source parameter	0 V/0 A	100 V/0.7 A	130 V/1 A	200 V/2 A
Before coating				
After coating				
$\Delta p$	3.529 $\lambda$	3.376 $\lambda$	3.237 $\lambda$	2.869 $\lambda$

实验数据表明,镀膜后镀膜面的  $p$  值变大。薄膜残余应力在熔融石英基底上表现为拉应力,其大小可以由简化的 Stoney 公式表示:

$$\sigma = \frac{4E_s}{3(1-\gamma_s)} \frac{t_s^2}{t_f} \frac{\Delta p}{D_s^2}, \quad (4)$$

式中:熔融石英基底的杨氏模量  $E_s=73.1$  Gpa;泊松比  $\gamma_s=0.14$ ;直径  $D_s=25.4$  mm;厚度  $t_s=1$  mm;  $t_f$  为所沉积膜层的厚度,故将相关参数代入式(4)中,即可计算得到薄膜应力值。如图 12 所示,薄膜应力随离子辅助沉积能量的增大逐渐减小。由此可见,增大离子辅助沉积能量能够有效降低薄膜应力。同时在强光灯下观察到不同离子源参数下薄膜的膜裂程度,如图 13 所示。

从图 13 可以看出,随着离子辅助沉积能量的增大,膜裂程度得到有效改善,并且当离子源参数为 200 V/2 A 时,膜裂条纹完全消失,膜层性能得到显著提升。

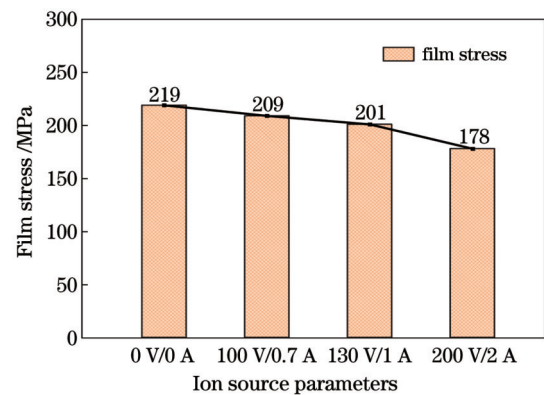


图 12 不同离子源参数下薄膜应力变化曲线

Fig. 12 Stress curves of thin films under different ion source parameters

### 3.2 薄膜制备

基于以上讨论,经优化得到的薄膜沉积工艺参数如表 4 所示。

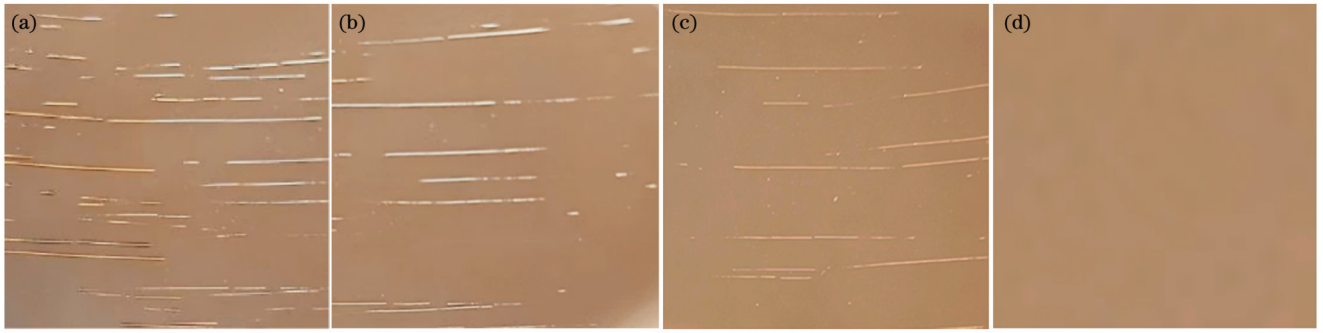


图 13 不同离子源参数下的膜裂程度。(a) 0 V/0 A; (b) 100 V/0.7 A; (c) 130 V/1 A; (d) 200 V/2 A

Fig. 13 Degree of film cracking at different ion source parameters. (a) 0 V/0 A; (b) 100 V/0.7 A; (c) 130 V/1 A; (d) 200 V/2 A

表 4 薄膜沉积工艺参数

Table 4 Thin film deposition process parameters

Material	Background vacuum / ( $\times 10^{-4}$ Pa)	Deposition temperature / $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Ion source		Deposition rate / ( $\text{nm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )	Gas flow $\text{O}_2$ / ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )
			Anode voltage / V	Anode current / A		
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	4	300	200	2	0.3	15
$\text{AlF}_3$	4	300			0.6	0

在薄膜镀制过程中沉积  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  膜层时,通过流量计控制充入腔体内的充氧量,以防止  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  在蒸镀过程中失氧而导致膜层透过率降低。在薄膜制备完成后,对其进行牢固度和高低温测试。测试结果表明,测试前后透过率保持一致,膜层表面无脱落,薄膜具有良好的环境适应性。

#### 4 光谱测试及分析

使用美国 Perkin-Elmer 公司生产的 Lambda 1050 分光光度计对 190~400 nm 波段进行光谱测试,德国 Metrolux 公司生产的 ML6500 真空紫外光谱仪对 115~190 nm 波段进行光谱测试,前表面镀膜测试光谱如图 14 所示,与理论设计曲线偏差较大。

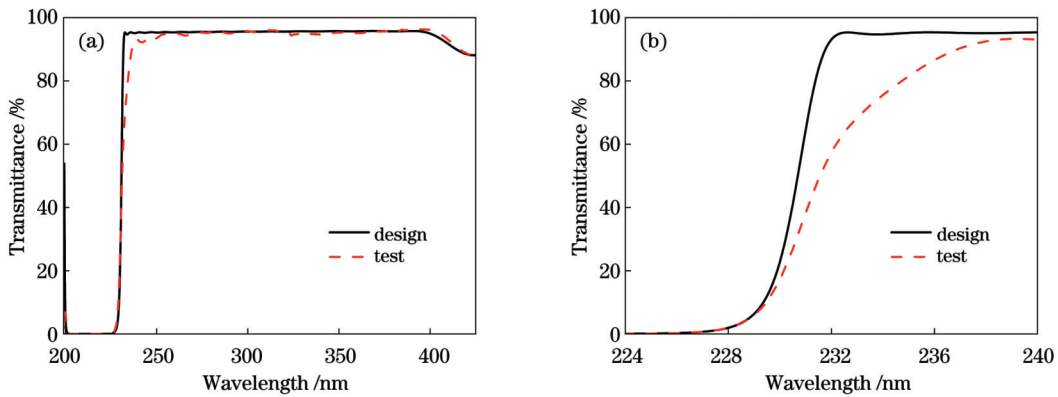


图 14 前表面测试光谱曲线。(a) 200~425 nm; (b) 224~240 nm

Fig. 14 Test spectral curve of front surface. (a) 200~425 nm; (b) 224~240 nm

本文实验采用石英晶体监控法监控膜厚<sup>[17]</sup>,通过修正膜厚 Tooling(膜厚比例系数)计算得到所镀膜层厚度,其工作原理可利用公式简单表述为

$$\Delta f = -\frac{f^2}{N} \times \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_q} \Delta d_f, \quad (5)$$

式中: $\Delta f$ 为晶体频率变化量; $f$ 为石英晶体固有频率; $N$ 是与晶体有关的常数; $\rho_f$ 为膜层密度; $\rho_q$ 为石英晶体的密度; $\Delta d_f$ 是晶振片上的膜层厚度改变量。当镀膜材料给定时, $\rho_f$ 为一定值,但随着镀膜过程的进行,真空

室内杂气随之变少,由于淬火效应,薄膜的实际沉积温度也越来越高,致使薄膜密度  $\rho_f$  升高。因此实际沉积的膜层厚度会略低于设计厚度,这将导致实测光谱与理论光谱存在偏差。

进一步反演分析后发现,测试光谱陡度下降主要由 33~54 层膜层厚度偏薄导致。为确定分析的准确性,对膜系中的第 33 至 54 层引入 1%~3% 的随机误差,观察其对光谱曲线的影响。如图 15 所示,引入误差对通带透过率影响较小,但对过渡区陡度影响较大。

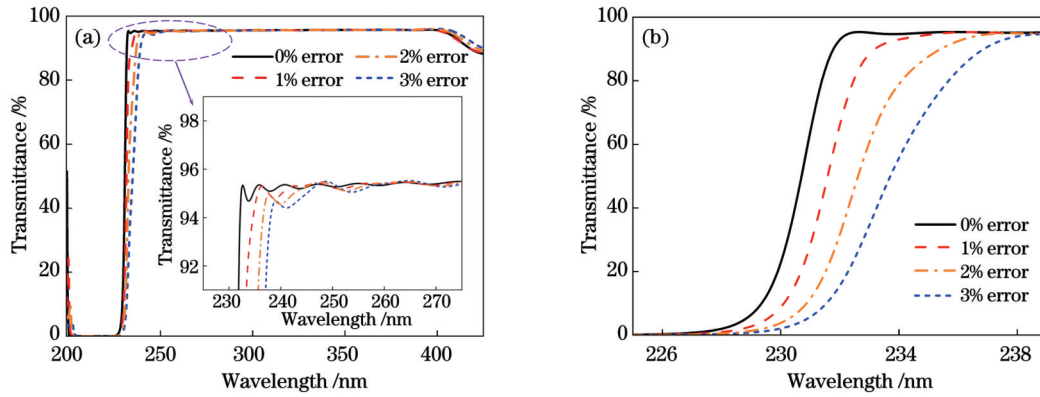


图 15 误差反演光谱曲线。(a) 200~425 nm;(b) 225~240 nm

Fig. 15 Error inversion spectral curve. (a) 200~425 nm; (b) 225~240 nm

因此,需要在控制工艺参数重复的基础上,进行多次实验,并针对实验结果进行反演分析与实验验证,以此获得较为准确的 Tooling 值。

经多次重复实验修正部分膜层晶控厚度后进行双面

镀膜实验,其测试光谱曲线如图 16 所示,227.7 nm 处透过率为 3.05%,231.3 nm 处透过率为 89.91%,陡度为 3.6 nm,同时在 232~400 nm 和 115~228 nm 处平均透过率分别为 97.67% 和 0.61%,满足技术指标参数要求。

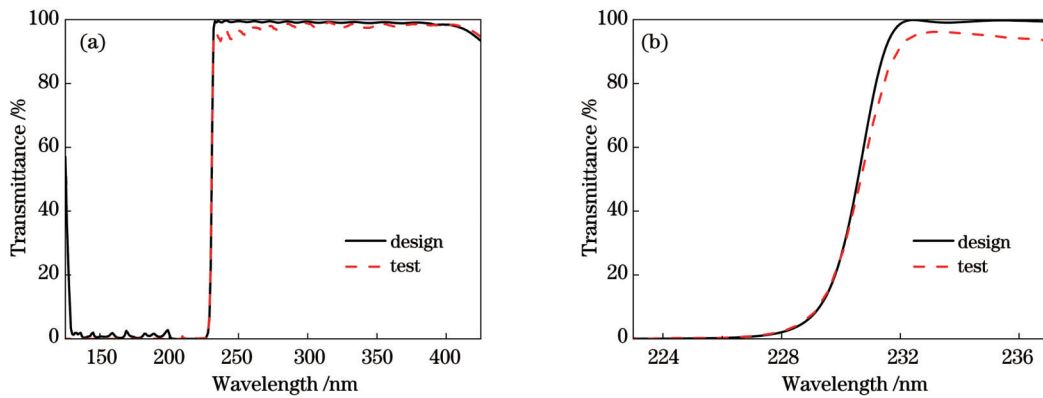


图 16 双面镀膜透过率测试曲线。(a) 115~425 nm;(b) 225~237 nm

Fig. 16 Test transmission curves of double-sided coating. (a) 115~425 nm; (b) 225~237 nm

## 5 结 论

本文基于紫外单色仪的使用需求,研制了一种真空紫外宽截止、深紫外到可见高透过的全介质高陡度滤光膜。通过对膜系设计理论的分析,选择了合理的膜系结构参数,并适当优化膜层厚度,有效降低了薄膜制备难度。在薄膜制备过程中,采用控制变量法对沉积工艺参数进行优化,有效改善了膜层质量,成功解决了制备高陡度滤光膜时出现的膜层龟裂问题。此外,本文还针对薄膜沉积过程优化了膜厚监控方法,实现对膜层厚度的精确监控,完成了深紫外高陡度滤光膜的制备。与传统滤光膜相比,该紫外滤光膜具有更高的透过率和更陡峭的过渡区陡度,可以实现对波长的精准选择以提高单色仪的测量精度。但通带内透过率和过渡区陡度与理论设计相比仍存在一定偏差,所以如何进一步提高通带内透过率,改善过渡区陡度,还有待进一步研究。

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## Preparation of Deep Ultraviolet High-Steepness Filter Film

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### Abstract

**Objective** With the rapid development of ultraviolet optics and ultraviolet technology, ultraviolet monochromator as an important tool in the development of ultraviolet technology provides strong support for related technological innovation. As an important optical component in the ultraviolet monochromator, the ultraviolet filter performance seriously affects the test accuracy of the monochromator, and its optical performance mainly includes transmittance, cut-off depth, and steepness of the transition zone, among which the influence of steepness is particularly important. In recent years, in-depth research has been carried out on the preparation of high-performance ultraviolet filter films at home and abroad, most of which focus on center transmittance, cut-off depth, and cut-off band width. Meanwhile, although the optical performance has been improved to a certain extent, in the transition zone there are still some stray rays that have not been effectively filtered out. To this end, based on the utilization requirements of the ultraviolet monochromator, a deep ultraviolet high-steepness filter film is developed to filter the interference of incoherent light and improve the measurement accuracy of the monochromator.



**Methods** By analyzing material properties and studying the thin film design theory,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{AlF}_3$  are selected as high and low refractive index materials respectively, and a vacuum ultraviolet wide cut-off, deep ultraviolet to visible high transmission filter film is designed on the fused silica substrate by double-sided split design method. During thin film preparation, the control variable method is adopted to optimize the preparation and thin film stress analysis, and the optimal deposition process parameters are selected, which solves the problem of thin film cracking caused by excessive stress of the prepared high-steep filter film. Additionally, the monitoring error of film thickness is inverted and analyzed via repeated experiments, and the proportion coefficient of film thickness is corrected to realize the accurate monitoring of film thickness and improve the steepness of the transition zone.

**Results and Discussions** Due to the large number of layers of high-steepness filter films, the accumulated stress is too large, which seriously affects the mechanical properties of the film and causes film cracking. To solve this problem, we discuss the influence of different deposition process parameters on the film quality (Table 2) and demonstrate the surface shape changes of the substrate before and after coating in Table 3. Meanwhile, the power value of the coating surface becomes larger after coating, and the residual stress of the film is expressed as tensile stress on the fused silica substrate, which is calculated by the simplified Stoney formula (Fig. 12). The process adjustment before and after increasing ion-assisted deposition energy can effectively reduce the thin film stress. Additionally, observations on the cracking degree of the film under different ion source parameters (Fig. 13) show that when the ion source power is increased to 200 V/2 A, the crack fringes of the film disappear completely, with significantly improved film properties. After the thin film deposition, the test spectral curve (Fig. 14) deviates greatly from the theoretical design spectrum. The inversion analysis reveals that this difference is mainly due to the quenching effect during the deposition of the thin film, which leads to the thin thickness of 33–54 layers, and the error inversion spectral curve is shown in Fig. 15. After repeated experiments to correct the crystallized thickness of the layer, the test spectral curve is in good agreement with the design spectral curve (Fig. 16).

**Conclusions** Based on the theory of thin film structure design, the reasonable selection of thin film structure parameters is realized, and the film layer thickness is appropriately adjusted and optimized, which effectively reduces film preparation difficulty. By employing the control variable method, the influence of ion-assisted deposition energy on the thin film quality is emphatically discussed. When the ion source power increases from 0 V/0 A to 200 V/2 A, the film stress decreases from 219 MPa to 178 MPa, and the problem of film cracking is effectively solved. After the thin film deposition is completed, the transmission spectrum curve is inverted and analyzed, and the proportion coefficient of the film thickness is adjusted to achieve accurate film thickness control. Finally, the deep ultraviolet high-steepness filter film has a transmittance of 3.05% at 227.7 nm, a transmittance of 89.91% at 231.3 nm, a steepness of 3.6 nm, and an average transmittance of 97.67% and 0.61% at 232–400 nm and 115–228 nm respectively, which meets the needs of the ultraviolet monochromator.

**Key words** optical film; ultraviolet monochromator; deep ultraviolet filter film; high steepness; film stress