

# Quartz Glass for Optics

## PROPERTIES AND FIELDS OF APPLICATION

Fused Quartz and Fused Silica are types of Quartz Glass containing primarily silica in amorphous form. They are manufactured using several different processes.



Fused Quartz is made by melting of high purity naturally occurring quartz crystals at around 2000°C using either an electrically heated furnace (electrically fused) or a gas/oxygen-fuelled furnace (flame fused). Fused Quartz is normally transparent.

Fused Silica is produced using high purity silica sand as the feedstock and is normally melted using an electric furnace, resulting in a material that is translucent or opaque. This opacity is caused by very small air bubbles trapped within the material.

Synthetic Fused Silica is made from a silicon-rich chemical precursor and there are two main grades of the material which are widely utilized for optical manufacturing:

- UV grade of synthetic FS (KU-1); produced by continuous high temperature hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride - SiCl<sub>4</sub> in hydrogen-oxygen flame;
- UV-IR grade of synthetic FS (KS-4V), produced by complex process which involves chemical gasification of silicon, oxidation of this gas to silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), and thermal fusion of the resulting ash in vacuum.

Both Synthetic Fused Silica grades are ultra pure, single component glasses with a unique combination of thermal, optical and mechanical properties, which make them the preferred materials for use in a variety of processes and applications where other materials are not suitable. The very high purity (over 99.9%) ensures minimum contamination in process applications. These materials can routinely withstand temperatures of over 950°C and due to their very low coefficient of thermal expansion can be rapidly heated and cooled with virtually no risk of breakage due to thermal shock. All this together with excellent transmission in compare with most other glasses make them useful materials for production of superior quality optical windows, lenses, prisms, beam-splitters, beam-combiners, cold/hot mirrors, et cetera, and so on. These materials are inert to most substances, including virtually all acids, allowing their use in rather severe environments. The dielectric properties and very high electrical receptivity of these materials over a wide range of temperatures together with their low thermal conductivity allow their use as an electrical and thermal insulating material in wide range of environments. The combination of thermal, chemical, and UV stability together with high DUV transparency make them an excellent choice for projection masks for photolithography.

Tydex produces a wide range of optical components from UV-FS and UV-IR FS so please have a look at the chapters to get more information: Optics for Nd:YAG Laser; Optics for UV-VIS-NIR Lasers; Optics for Spectroscopy.

**UV-FS (KU-1)** features high transparency within ultraviolet and visible regions. It has no absorption bands within 170-250nm wavelength interval. It has an intensive OH-absorption band at 2600-2800nm wavelength range. This grade does not express fluorescence as a result of UV excitation and is characterized by optical-radiation stability. It is practically free from bubbles and inclusions. The nearest analogues of quartz glass KU-1 are:

Suprasil Standard (Heraeus), Spectrosil A and B (Saint-Gobain), Corning 7940 (Corning), Dynasil 1100 and 4100 (Dynasil).

**UV-IR FS (KS-4V)** combines excellent physical properties with outstanding optical characteristics from DUV (through VISible) to middle IR wavelength range and is the preferred material for transmission optics over this wide spectral diapason. It has no absorption bands within 170-250nm wavelength range as well as no OH-absorption at around 2700nm. It is practically free from bubbles and inclusions. At near IR range the nearest analogue of quartz glass KS-4V is Infrasil (Heraeus).

Below is comparative and summarizing table of the properties of these two grades of synthetic fused silica.

KU-1	KS-4V
<b>Max. available diameter of the material, mm</b>	
melted blocks of D220x200 mm-thick	- melted blocks of D260x400mm-thick; - molded blocks of D320x10mm-thick
<b>The edges of transmission range, nm</b>	
160-4350	150-4350
<b>Transmission range where an average transmission bigger 90%, nm</b>	
180-2100	190-3500
<b>UV transmission vs wavelength for 10mm-thick sample</b>	
170nm - above 65%	170nm - above 50%
180nm - 80%	180nm - 78%
190nm - 86%	190nm - 83%
<b>OH-content, ppm</b>	
< 2000	< 0.1
<b>Fluorescence (after UV excitation)</b>	
none	none
<b>Total metallic impurities, ppm</b>	
< 5	< 0.1
<b>Birefringence constant, nm/cm</b>	
< 5	< 10
<b>Melting method</b>	
continuous high temperature hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride in hydrogen-oxygen flame	melting of silicon dioxide and thermal fusion of the resulting ash in vacuum
<b>Annealing point, °C</b>	
1120	1250
<b>Softening point, °C</b>	
1600	1750
<b>Optical-radiation stability (Co<sup>60</sup> gamma-irradiation (1.15MeV))</b>	
stable	stable up to 11MGray doze



**TYDEX**<sup>®</sup>  
J.S.C.O.

Domostroitel'naya str. 16, 194292 St.Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Tel: 7-812-3346701, -3318702; Fax: 7-812-3092958  
E-mail: optics@tydex.ru, URL: <http://www.tydex.ru>

## Optical Quality

KU-1	KS-4V
<b>According to</b>	
Russian State Standard #15130-86	Russian Technical Standard #5933-030-12617929-98
<b>content of bubbles and inclusions within 100cm<sup>3</sup> material volume</b>	
0 grade according to DIN58927, MIL-G-174B	0 grade according to DIN58927, MIL-G-174B
<b>area with bubbles within 100cm<sup>3</sup> material volume, mm<sup>2</sup></b>	
< 0.03	< 0.03
<b>maximal bubble's diameter per 1kg of the material, mm</b>	
< 0.2	< 0.15
<b>material optical homogeneity at block diameter: 220mm, 190mm, 70-90mm</b>	
delta n < 5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> delta n < 5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> delta n < 5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	delta n is around 7 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> delta n < 7 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> delta n < 1.5 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>

## SYNTHETIC FUSED SILICA REFRACTIVE INDEX VS WAVELENGTH (for KU-1 is valid up to 2 μm)

Wave length, μm	Refractive Index	Wave length, μm	Refractive Index	Wave length, μm	Refractive Index
0.2	1.551	0.7	1.455	1.7	1.442
0.22	1.528	0.75	1.454	1.8	1.441
0.25	1.507	0.8	1.453	1.9	1.440
0.3	1.488	0.85	1.452	2.0	1.438
0.32	1.483	0.9	1.452	2.2	1.435
0.36	1.475	1.0	1.450	2.4	1.431
0.4	1.470	1.1	1.450	2.6	1.428
0.45	1.466	1.2	1.448	2.8	1.424
0.5	1.462	1.3	1.447	3.0	1.419
0.55	1.460	1.5	1.445	3.2	1.414
0.60	1.458	1.6	1.443	3.37	1.410
0.65	1.457				

Tydex can process these materials well into 20/10 scr/dig (MIL-0-13830A) and lambda/10 @ 632 nm (TWD and surface accuracy). Standard catalogue windows and lenses (D12.7 mm and D25.4 mm) are available from our stock.

Typical transmission curves (included Fresnel reflection losses) are shown at Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

## IDENTICAL PROPERTIES OF BOTH GRADES

Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.21	
Refractive index	n <sub>F</sub> (486nm)	1.4631
	n <sub>d</sub> (588nm)	1.4585
	n <sub>C</sub> (656nm)	1.4564
Abbe constant	67.8	
Thermal coefficient of linear expansion at the temperature range 20-1000°C, °C <sup>-1</sup>	0.55 x 10 <sup>-6</sup>	
Knoop hardness, kg/mm <sup>2</sup>	500	
Poisson ratio, (T = 25°C)	0.17	
Bulk modulus, GPa (T=25°C)	36.9	
Tensile strength, MPa	50	
Compressive strength, GPa	1.1	
Young's modulus, GPa (T=25°C)	73	
Rupture modulus, MPa (T=25°C)	50	
Shear modulus, GPa (T=25°C)	31	
Strain point, °C	1025	
Max. service temperature, °C	950 – continuous, 1200 – limited period	
Dielectric strength, kV/cm	250-400	
Thermal conductivity, W/(m x K) (T = 25°C)	1.38	
Specific heat capacity, J/(kg x K) (T = 25°C)	728	
Chemical stability	High resistance to water and acids (except hydrofluoric)	

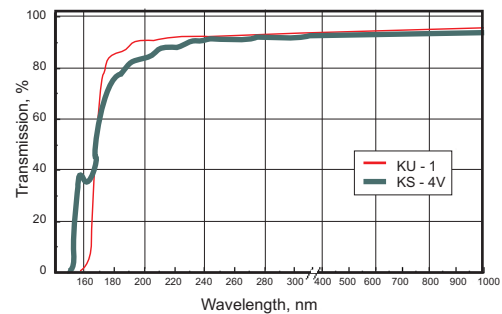


Fig. 1. Transmission of KU-1 and KS-4V at 150-1000 nm. Samples thickness is 10 mm.

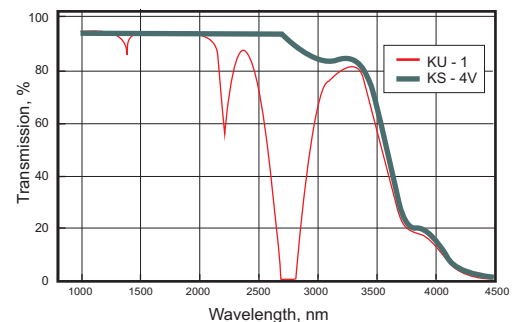


Fig. 2. Transmission of KU-1 and KS-4V at 1000-4500 nm. Samples thickness is 10 mm.

Please pay attention that this article is only for your information. We do supply neither KU-1 nor KS-4V in blanks or as raw materials. Our standard products are finished (polished, coated) parts.



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