

Heraeus



Quartz Glass for Optics Data and Properties

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= 3D material, optically isotropic.

In quartz glass, the homogeneity is typically specified in one direction only. Heraeus manufactures quartz glass grades, which are controlled and specified in all 3 directions regarding striae, homogeneity and stress induced birefringence, for the most demanding applications. These materials are identified by the  3D symbol.

❶ For raw formed ingots the bubble specification is valid for the area defined by the minimum diameter tolerance. For machined parts it is defined as 100 % of the material.

- ❷ Bubbles or inclusions ≤ 0.08 mm diameter are not counted. For Suprasil® 311/312 and Suprasil® 3001/3002 a specification for bubbles and inclusions of $\leq 10\mu\text{m}$ is possible on request.
- ❸ For non-spherical bubbles the diameter is averaged.
- ❹ The Δn value is the maximum permissible lateral variation in refractive index (measured by interferometer at 632.8 nm after subtraction of tilt and offset) over 90% of the diameter or edge length of a fine ground piece, or 80% of a raw formed ingot.

Grade	Bubbles and Inclusions ^{❶ ❷}			Homogeneity ^❸	
	The bubble grade is given for every 100 cm ³ . Quartzglass from Heraeus is free of inclusions.			Δn -value ^❹	
	DIN 58927	DIN ISO 10110 ^❸	Total cross-sections (in mm ²) of all bubbles (TBCS value)	Striae class as ^❹ per DIN ISO 10110 (per 30mm thickness)	PV value (Peak-to-Valley)
Suprasil® 311 	0	1/ 1*0.10	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 312	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 4 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 3001 	0	1/ 1*0.10	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 4 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 3002	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 300	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	acc. MIL	n. sp.
Suprasil® 1 	0	1/ 1*0.10	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 2 Grade A	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 2 Grade B	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 10 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® CG	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	acc. MIL	$\leq 30 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 1 ArF / KrF 	0	1/ 1*0.10	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Suprasil® 2 ArF / KrF	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Spectrosil® 2000	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 10 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Homosil® 101 	0	1/ 2*0.10	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Herasil® 102	0	1/ 1*0.20	≤ 0.1	2 / -;5	$\leq 4 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Infrasil® 301 	0	1/ 1*0.16	≤ 0.03	2 / -;5	$\leq 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Infrasil® 302	0..1	1/ 1*0.35	≤ 0.1	2 / -;5	$\leq 6 \cdot 10^{-6}$
HQ® 310	2...3	1/ 1*0.63 ≤ 6 kg 1/ 2*1.0 > 6 kg	0.5	n. sp.	n. sp.

The maximum test diameter is 430 mm. Larger pieces are measured using overlapping interferograms.

- ⑤ Does not apply to drawn rods.
- ⑥ Lower values available on request.
- ⑦ The residual strain values refer to the measured phase difference per cm light path. The edge zone is defined as the outer 10% (for raw formed ingots and rods, the edge zone is defined as the outer 15%) of diameter or side-length.

n. sp. = not specified

PV values by special request	Residual Strain ⑦		Fluorescence	OH-Content
	in the center nm/cm	at the edges nm/cm	Excitation by Hg-Lamp@ $\lambda = 254$ nm and UG 5-filter; Lamp-power: 8W, Detection : adapted eye	ppm ($\mu\text{g/g}$)
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	ca. 200
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	ca. 200
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 6	5...15	slight blue	≤ 1
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 6	5...15	slight blue	≤ 1
-	≤ 5	5...15	slight blue	≤ 1
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	400...1200
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	≤ 1000
-	≤ 5	5...15	free	≤ 1000
-	≤ 20	n. sp.	free	400...1200
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	400...1200
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	400...1200
$\leq 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	free	≤ 1200
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	blue-violet	ca. 150
$\leq 1 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	blue-violet	ca. 150
$\leq 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	blue-violet	≤ 8 ⑤
$\leq 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	≤ 5	5...15	blue-violet	≤ 8 ⑥
-	≤ 10	10...20	blue-violet	ca. 30

Refractive index

at 20°C and 1 bar

The given values are interpolated from measured values having an accuracy of $\pm 3 \cdot 10^{-5}$.

In contrast to other optical glasses, quartz glass shows very little difference in refractive index from melt to melt.

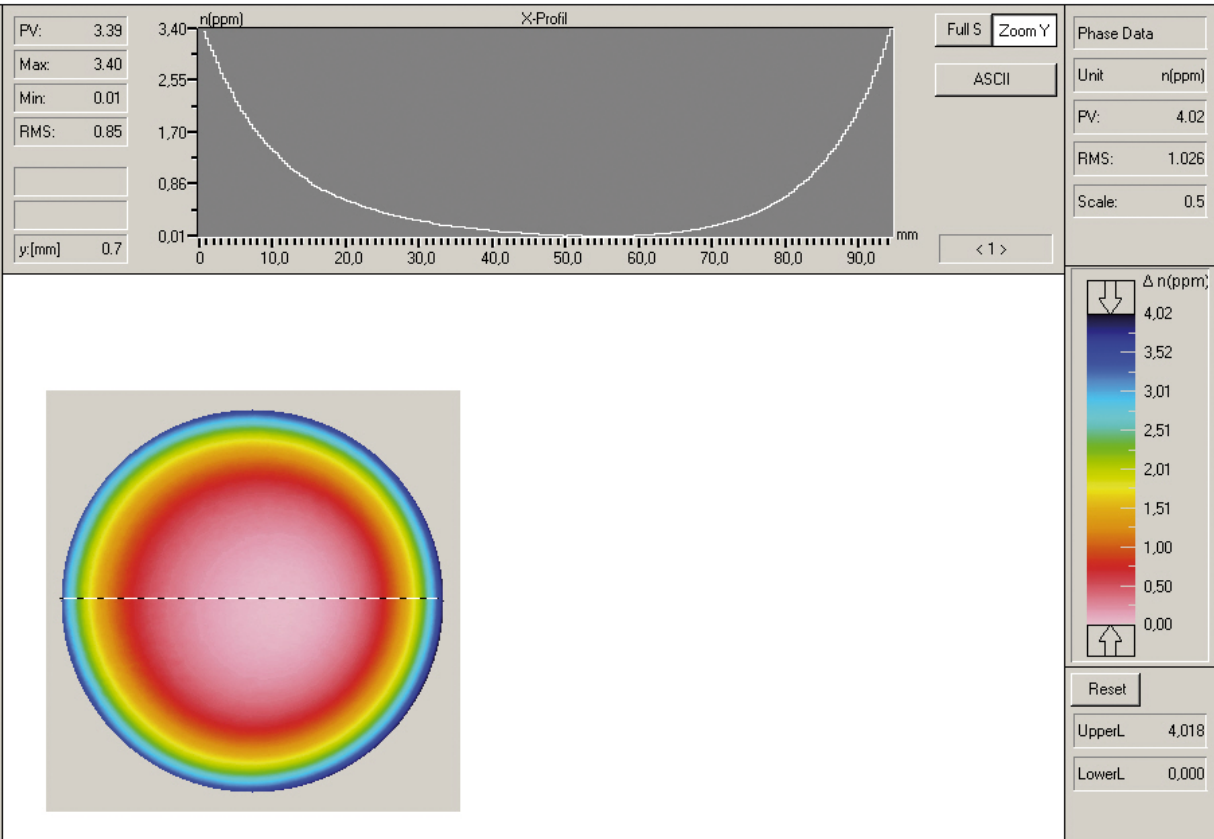
*without Suprasil 3001, 3002, 300

Wavelength nm		Suprasil- family	Homosil / Herasil / Infrasil / HQ
ArF	190	1,56572	-
	193,4	1,56013	-
	200	1,55051	-
	202,54	-	1,54729
	220	1,52845	1,5287
KrF	232,94	-	1,51834
	240	1,51334	1,51359
	248,4	1,50833	-
	260	1,50239	1,50264
	266	1,49968	1,49993
4 x Nd:YAG	274,87	1,49607	1,49634
	280	1,49416	1,49439
	300	1,48779	1,48800
	308	1,48564	1,48583
	320	1,48274	1,48292
XeCl	325	1,48164	1,48182
	337	1,47921	1,47938
	340	1,47865	1,47881
	360	1,47529	1,47544
	365,48	1,47447	1,47462
(ni)	380	1,47248	1,47262
	400	1,47012	1,47025
	404,65	1,46962	1,46975
	435,83	1,46669	1,46681
	441,6	1,46622	1,46634
HeCd	447,1	1,46578	1,46591
	486,13	1,46313	1,46324
	488	1,46301	1,46313
	514,5	1,46156	1,46166
	532	1,46071	1,46081
2 x Nd:YAG	546,07	1,46008	1,46018
	587,56	1,45846	1,45856
	632,8	1,45702	1,45711
	656,27	1,45637	1,45646
	694,3	1,45542	1,45552
HeNe	752,5	1,45419	1,45428
	800	1,45332	1,45341
	850	1,45250	1,45259
	900	1,45175	1,45185
	905	1,45168	1,45177
GaAs	1000	1,45042	1,45051
	1064	1,44963	1,44972
	1153	1,44859	1,44868
	1200	1,44805	1,44815
	1319	1,44670	1,44680
Nd:YAG	1400	1,44578	1,44589
	1600	1,44342	1,44353
	1800	1,44087	1,44099
	2000	1,43809	1,43821
	2200	1,43501	1,43515
	2400	1,43163	1,43177
	2600	1,42789	1,42804
	2800	1,42377	1,42393
	3000	1,41925	1,41941
	3200	1,41427	1,41444
	3400	1,40881	1,40897

Optical Homogeneity

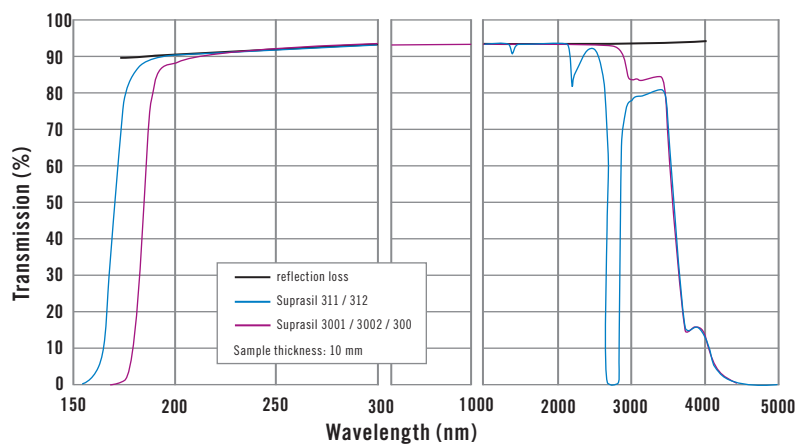
The false colour interferogram below shows the typical two-dimensional refraction-index distribution. The interferogram belongs to a circular blank.

The sectional view along the diameter shows the refraction-index distribution across the blank. One can clearly see the very low value in the center of the plate and the rise close to the edge.

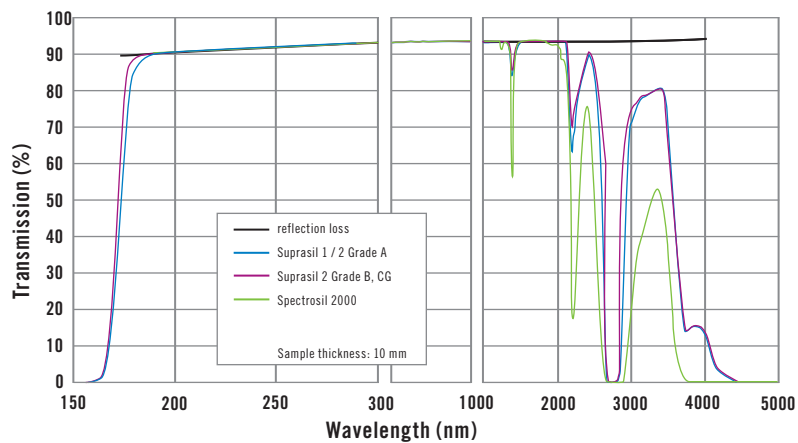


Measured transmission including Fresnel reflection losses $(1-R)^2$

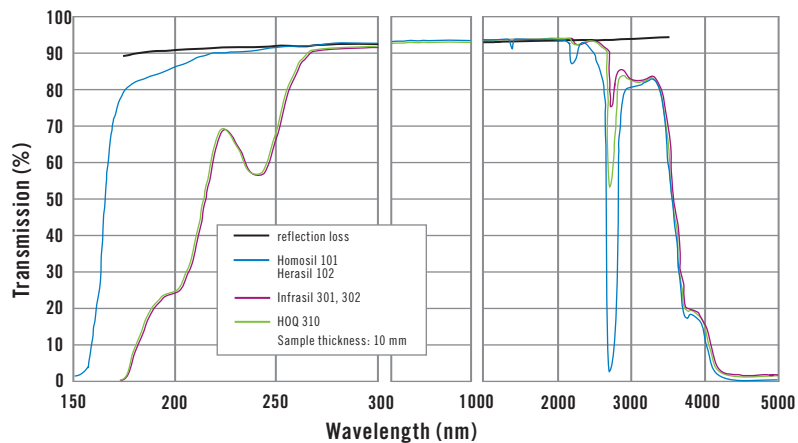
Suprasil® 311, 312
Suprasil® 3001, 3002, 300



Suprasil® 1, 1 ArF / KrF
Suprasil® 2 Grade A, 2 ArF / KrF
Suprasil® 2 Grade B, Suprasil® CG
Spectrosil 2000



Homosil® 101
Herasil® 102
HOQ® 310
Infrasil® 301, 302



The uppermost curves in the transmission graphs indicate the calculated Fresnel reflection losses for two uncoated surfaces.

Technical properties

Internal transmission (%)

Values of pure transmissions of a 10 mm thick sample for selected UV-Wavelengths.

Wavelength nm	Suprasil ArF/KrF - specified -	Suprasil- family - typical -	Homosil 101 Herasil 102
193,4	≥ 99,30	98,50	92,00
248,4	≥ 99,80	99,50	98,00
266	99,90	99,90	99,50

Relative temperature coefficients of the refractive index in 10⁻⁶ K⁻¹

Wave- length nm	Suprasil-family		Homosil / Herasil / Infrasil / HOQ	
	0...20°C	20...40°C	0...20°C	20...40°C
237,8	14,6	14,9	15,2	15,3
365	11	11,2	11,5	11,6
546,1	9,9	10,1	10,6	10,7
587,6	9,8	10,0	10,5	10,6
643,8	9,6	9,8	10,4	10,5

Abbe constant

$\frac{n_d - n_f - 1}{n_f - n_c}$	67,8 ± 0,5
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Birefringence constant @ 633 nm

$\frac{\text{nm}}{\text{cm} \cdot \text{bar}}$	3,54 ± 0,05	3,61 ± 0,05
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Refraction index dispersion

Dispersion constants (Sellmeier)

Suprasil-family		Homosil / Herasil / Infrasil / HOQ
B1	$4,73115591 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$4,76523070 \cdot 10^{-1}$
B2	$6,31038719 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$6,27786368 \cdot 10^{-1}$
B3	$9,06404498 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$8,72274404 \cdot 10^{-1}$
C1	$1,29957170 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2,84888095 \cdot 10^{-3}$
C2	$4,12809220 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,18369052 \cdot 10^{-2}$
C3	$9,87685322 \cdot 10^1$	$9,56856012 \cdot 10^1$

Sellmeier Equation:

$$n^2 - 1 = B_1 \lambda^2 / (\lambda^2 - C_1) + B_2 \lambda^2 / (\lambda^2 - C_2) + B_3 \lambda^2 / (\lambda^2 - C_3)$$

Wavelength λ in μm at 20°C

Typical trace impurities in quartz glass

Impurities	Suprasil- family ppm	Herasil 102 / Homosil 101 ppm	Herasil 3 / Infrasil / HOQ ppm
Al = aluminium	≤ 0,010	10	20
Ca = calcium	≤ 0,015	1	1
Cr = chrome	≤ 0,001	0,1	0,1
Cu = copper	≤ 0,003	0,1	0,1
Fe = iron	≤ 0,005	0,2	0,8
K = potassium	≤ 0,010	0,1	0,8
Li = lithium	≤ 0,001	1	1
Mg = magnesium	≤ 0,005	0,1	0,1
Na = sodium	≤ 0,010	1	1
Ti = titanium	≤ 0,005	0,1	1

Mechanical data		Suprasil-family Homosil / Herasil / Infrasil / HQQ
Density	g/cm ³	2,20
Mohs-hardness		5,5.....6,5
Micro-hardness	N/mm ²	8600.....9800
Knoop-hardness	N/mm ²	5800.....6200
Modulus of elasticity (at 20°C)	N/mm ²	7,0 · 10 ⁴
Modulus of torsion	N/mm ²	3 · 10 ⁴
Poisson's ratio		0,17
Compressive strength	N/mm ²	1150
Tensile strength	N/mm ²	50
Bending strength	N/mm ²	67
Torsional strength	N/mm ²	30
Sound velocity	m/s	5720

Electrical data		
Resistivity in Ω·m		
20°C		10 ¹⁶
400°C		10 ⁸
800°C		6,3 · 10 ⁴
1200°C		1,3 · 10 ³
Dielectric strength in kV/mm (Layer thickness ≥ 5 mm)		
20°C		40...50
500°C		4...5
Dielectric loss angle (tg δ)		
1kHz		0,0005
1...1000MHz		< 0,001
3 · 10 ⁴ MHz		0,0004
Dielectric constant (ε)		
20°C	0...1 MHz	3,7
23°C	0...1000 MHz	3,80
23°C	3 · 10 ⁴ MHz	3,81

Thermal data		Suprasil-Family	Homosil/ Herasil/ Infrasil/ HQQ
Softening temperature	°C	1600	1730
Annealing temperature	°C	1120	1180
strain temperature	°C	1025	1075
Max. working temperature	°C		
continuous	°C	950	1150
short-term	°C	1200	1300
Mean specific heat J/kg · K			
	0...100°C		772
	0...500°C		964
	0...900°C		1052
Heat conductivity W/m · K			
	20°C		1,38
	100°C		1,46
	200°C		1,55
	300°C		1,67
	400°C		1,84
	950°C		2,68
Mean thermal expansion coefficient K ⁻¹			
	-160...0°C		0
	-50...0°C		2,7 · 10 ⁻⁷
	0...100°C		5,1 · 10 ⁻⁷
	0...200°C		5,8 · 10 ⁻⁷
	0...300°C		5,9 · 10 ⁻⁷
	0...600°C		5,4 · 10 ⁻⁷
	0...900°C		4,8 · 10 ⁻⁷

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