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LIDT Service

LASER-INDUCED DAMAGE THRESHOLD (LIDT) MEASUREMENT REPORT

LIDT ISO S-ON-1 TEST PROCEDURE

SAMPLE: 25PR020-1064

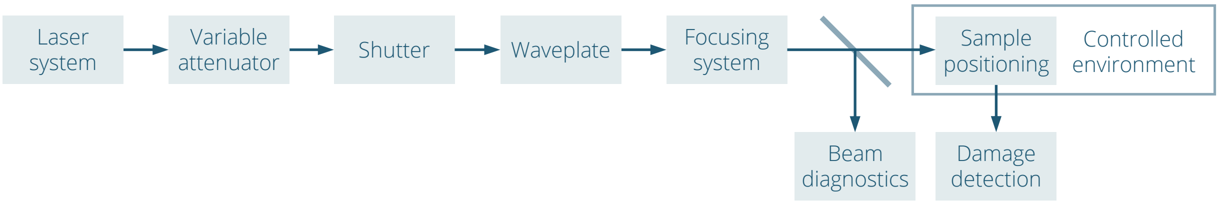
Request from	
Address	ZENOPS Co. Ltd. 26 Gajangsaneopseobuk 1-ro, Osan-si, Gyeonggi-do, 18102 KOREA
Contact person	Kabkyu Yu
Inquiry date	2025-04-29
Purchase order	25PR020

Testing institute	
Address	UAB Lidaris Saulėtekio al. 10 LT-10223 Vilnius Lithuania
Tester	Dovile Pamedytyte
Test date	09/05/2025
Sale order	SO05743
Test ID	KBD82Z

Specimen	
Name	25PR020-1064
Front surface (S1)	HR Dielectric Coating (HR@266nm,355nm,532nm,266nm)
Rear surface (S2)	AR Coating
Dimensions	Ø25.4 x 6.4 mm
Packaging	Plastic box

TEST EQUIPMENT

Test setup

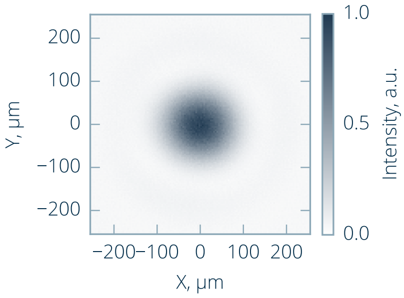


Laser and its parameters

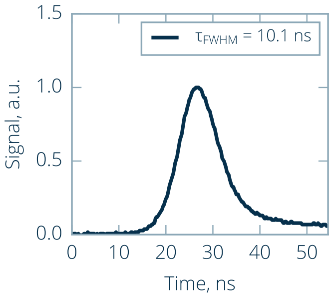
Type	Q-switched, seeded Nd:YAG (IL)
Manufacturer	InnoLas Laser II
Model	SpitLight Hybrid
Central wavelength	1064.0 nm
Angle of incidence	45.0 Deg
Polarization state	Linear P
Pulse repetition frequency	100 Hz
Spatial beam profile in target plane	TEM00
Beam diameter in target plane ($1/e^2$)	(223.3 ± 3.6) μm
Longitudinal pulse profile	Single longitudinal mode
Pulse duration (FWHM)	(10.1 ± 0.3) ns
Pulse to pulse energy stability (SD)	0.8 %

Energy/power meter

Manufacturer	Ophir
Model	PE50-DIF-C
Calibration due date	2025-10-31



(a) Beam profile



(b) Pulse profile

Figure 1. Laser parameters used for measurements.

TEST SPECIFICATION

Definitions and test description

Laser-induced damage (LID) is defined as any permanent laser radiation induced change in the characteristics of the surface/bulk of the specimen which can be observed by an inspection technique and at a sensitivity related to the intended operation of the product concerned. Laser-induced damage threshold (LIDT) is defined as the highest quantity of laser radiation incident upon the optical component for which the extrapolated probability of damage is zero. [1]

LID of the sample is investigated by performing a standardized S-on-1 test procedure.[2] LIDT value is determined by fitting experimental damage probability data with a model derived for a Poisson damage process assuming degenerate defect ensemble. [3]

Test sites

Number of sites	420
Arrangement of sites	Hexagonal
Minimum distance between sites	750 µm
Maximum pulses per site	1000

Analysis information

Online detection	Scattered light diode
Offline detection	Nomarski microscope
Software version	5a1aee16

Test environment

Environment	Air
Cleanroom class (ISO 14644-1)	ISO7
Pressure	1 bar
Temperature	22.3 - 23.5 C
Humidity	39.5 - 39.8 %

Sample preparation

Storage before test	Normal laboratory conditions
Dust blow-off	None
Cleaning	Acetone

[1] ISO 21254-1:2011: Lasers and laser-related equipment - Test methods for laser-induced damage threshold - Part 1: Definitions and general principles, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, Switzerland (2011)

[2] ISO 21254-2:2011: Lasers and laser-related equipment - Test methods for laser-induced damage threshold - Part 2: Threshold determination, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, Switzerland (2011)

[3] J. Porteus and S. Seitel, Absolute onset of optical surface damage using distributed defect ensembles, Applied Optics, 23(21), 3796–3805 (1984)

LIDT TEST RESULTS

LIDT VALUE

10^3-on-1	$8.7^{+1.0}_{-1.3}$ J/cm^2

CHARACTERISTIC DAMAGE CURVE

Table 1: Estimated LIDTs from fiting model for sample 25PR020-1064.

Test mode	Threshold (Offline detection - microscopy)	Threshold (Online detection - scattering)
1-on-1	$15.8^{+2.6}_{-2.9}$ J/cm^2	$15.77^{+2.55}_{-3.38}$ J/cm^2
10-on-1	-	$9.18^{+0.69}_{-1.25}$ J/cm^2
10^2-on-1	-	$9.07^{+0.80}_{-1.32}$ J/cm^2
10^3-on-1	$8.7^{+1.0}_{-1.3}$ J/cm^2	$9.07^{+0.74}_{-1.32}$ J/cm^2

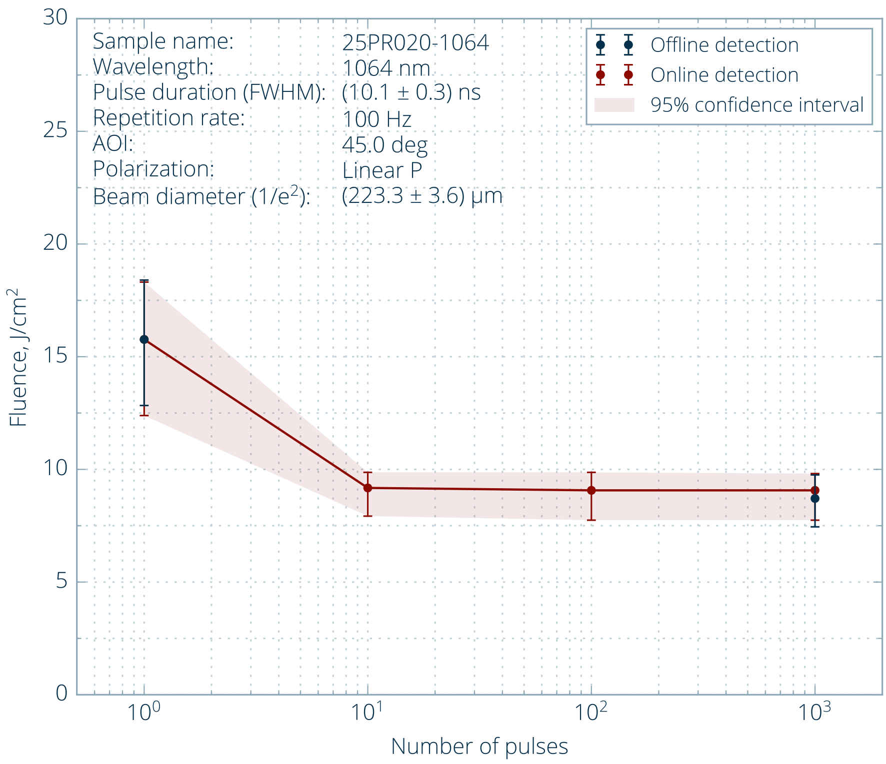
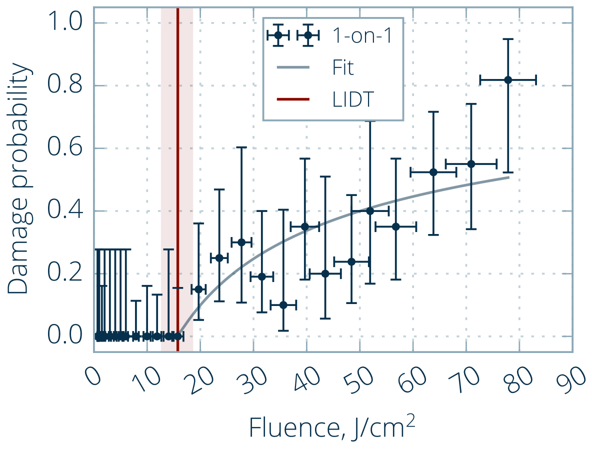
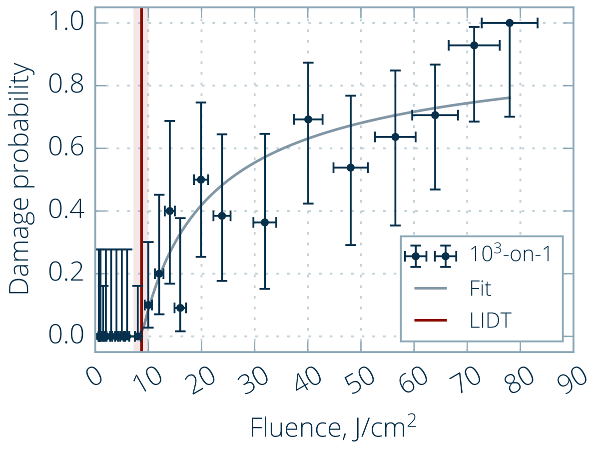


Figure 2. Characteristic damage curve.

DAMAGE PROBABILITY (OFFLINE DETECTION)



(a) 1-on-1



(b) 10^3-on-1

Figure 3. Damage probability plots.

TYPICAL DAMAGE MORPHOLOGY (OFFLINE DETECTION)

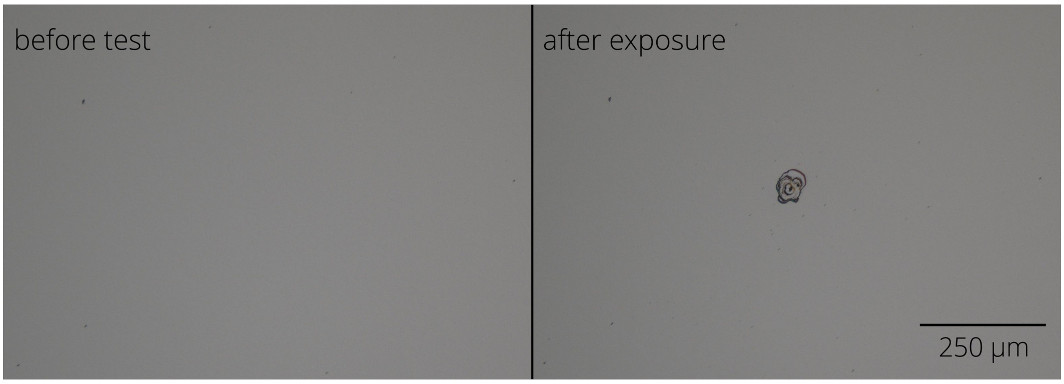


Figure 4. Typical damage morphology: fluence 9.98 J/cm^2, damage after 9 pulse(s).

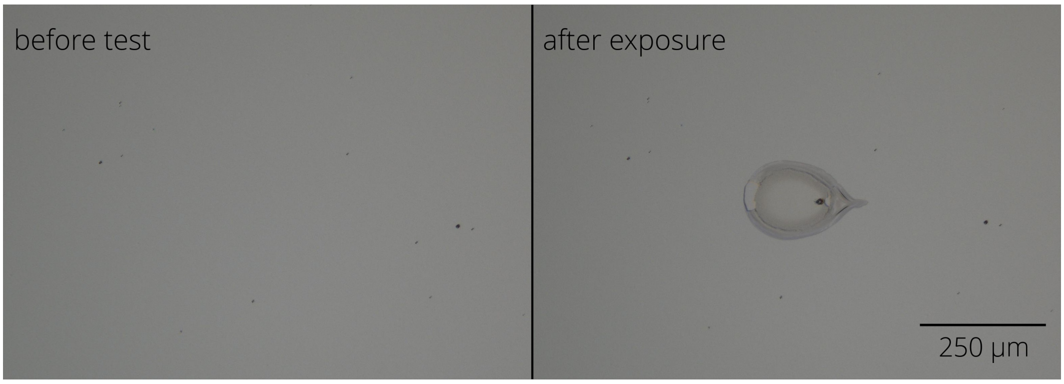
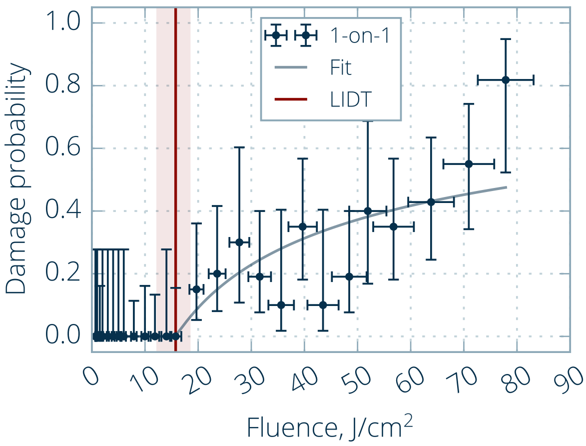
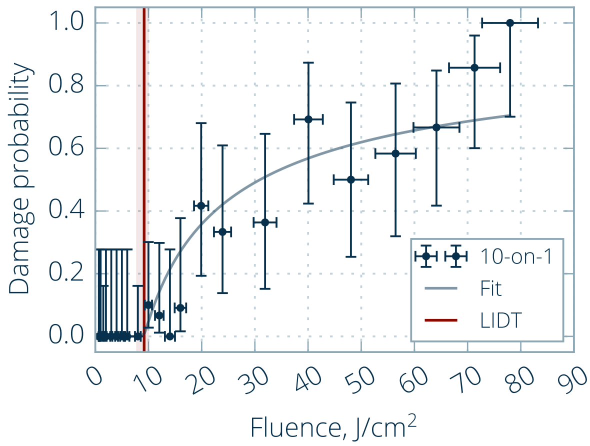


Figure 5. Typical damage morphology: fluence 32.7 J/cm^2, damage after 1 pulse(s).

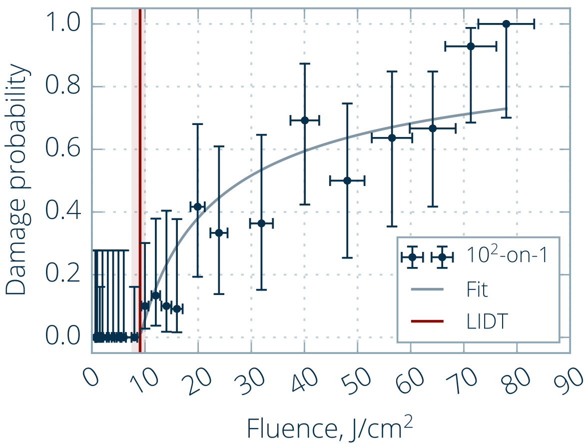
DAMAGE PROBABILITY (ONLINE DETECTION)



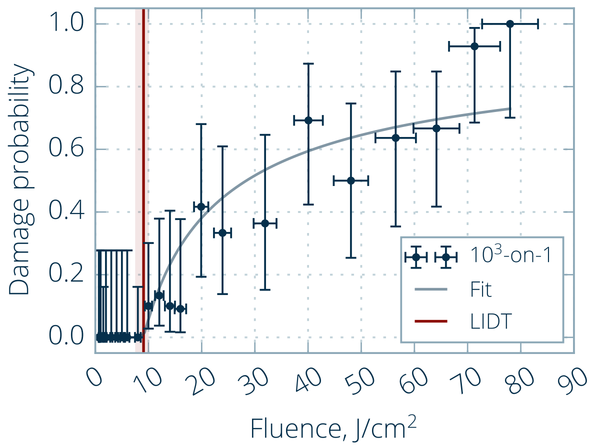
(a) 1-on-1



(b) 10-on-1



(c) 10^2-on-1



(d) 10^3-on-1

Figure 6. Damage probability plots.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTE 1: Oblique incidence

According to the ISO 21254-2:2011 standard, for spatial beam profiling perpendicular to the direction of beam propagation and angles of incidence differing from 0 degrees, the cosine of the angle of incidence is included in the calculation of the effective area, which leads to correct evaluation of laser fluence at different angles of incidence (Figure 7).

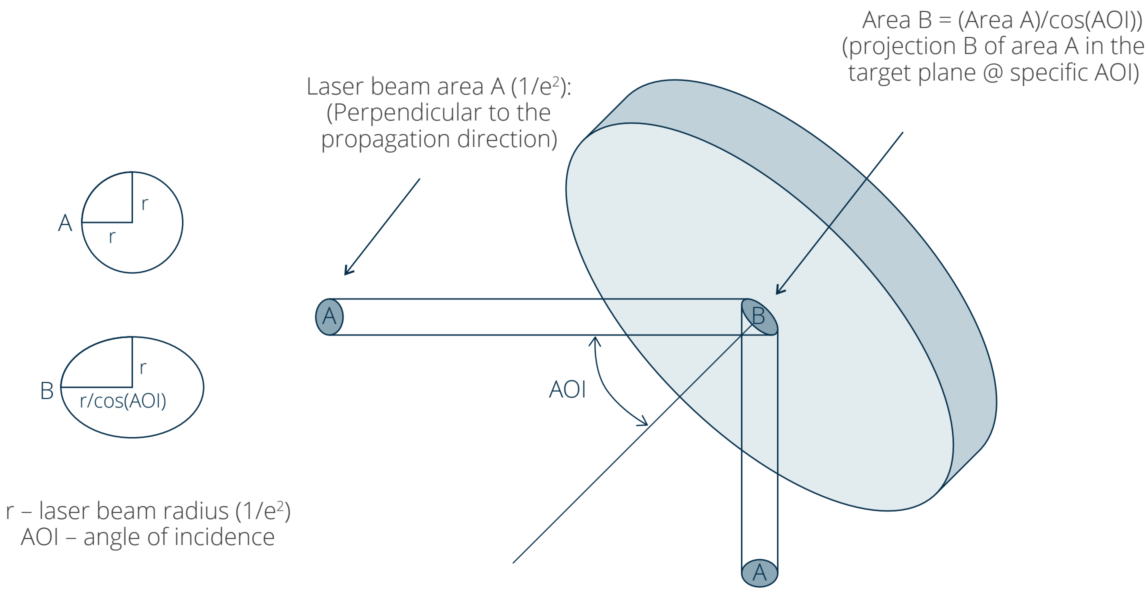

Figure 7. Oblique incidence.