

**Production(?)** of chalcogenide glass optics :  
motivation, current status and future development

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# Outline

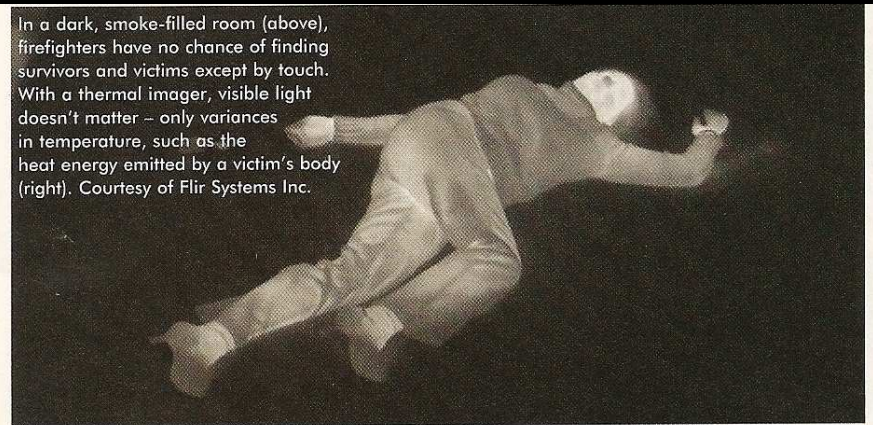
- ❑ Background and motivations
- ❑ Current technique for chalcogenide glass fabrication
- ❑ Challenges and future trends for chalcogenide glass and lens fabrication
- ❑ Summary

Thermal imaging was developed for defense application

with more and more commercial applications



In a dark, smoke-filled room (above), firefighters have no chance of finding survivors and victims except by touch. With a thermal imager, visible light doesn't matter – only variances in temperature, such as the heat energy emitted by a victim's body (right). Courtesy of Flir Systems Inc.

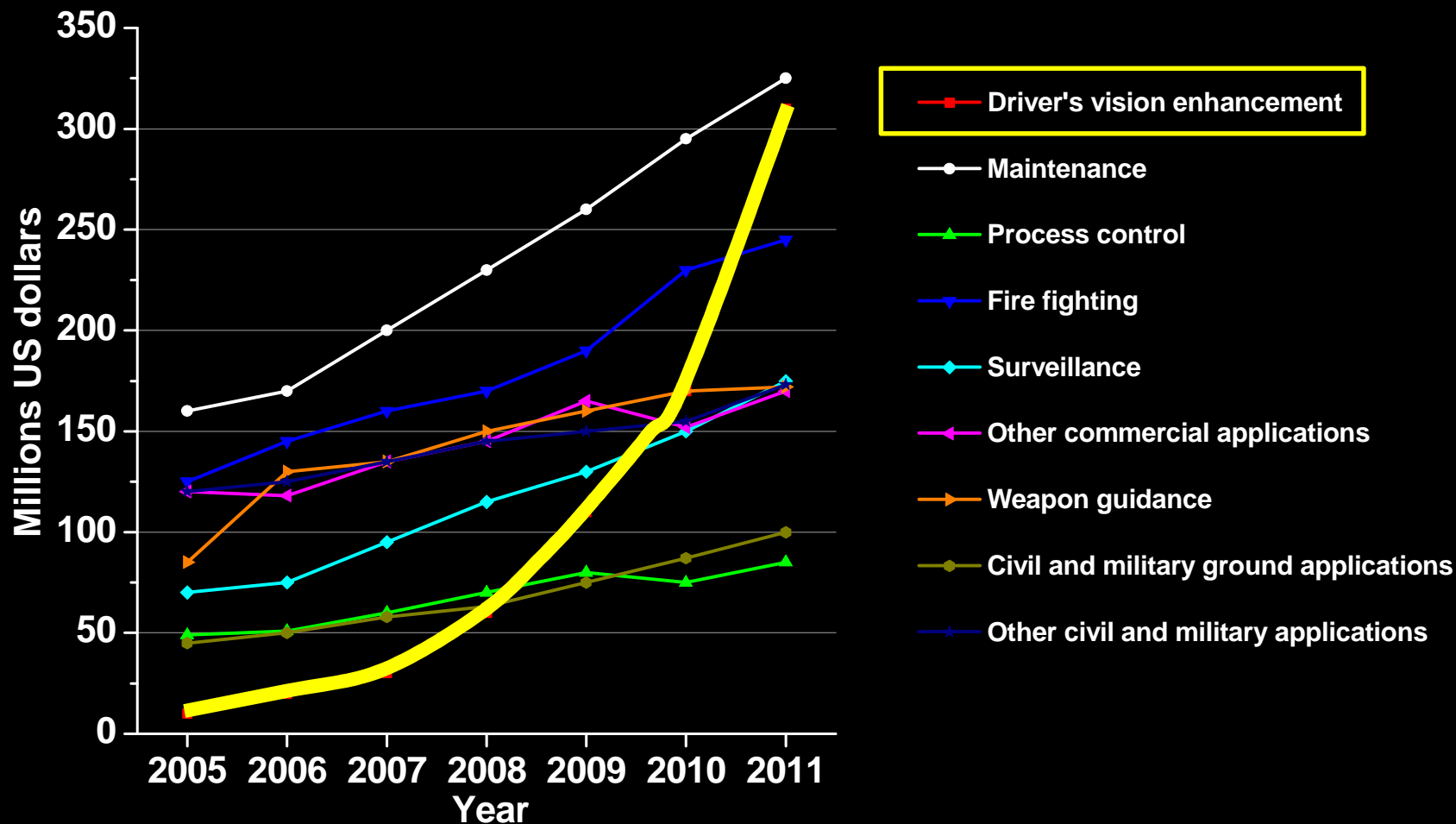


# Why infrared is interesting for driving assistance





# Thermal Imaging – A growing market

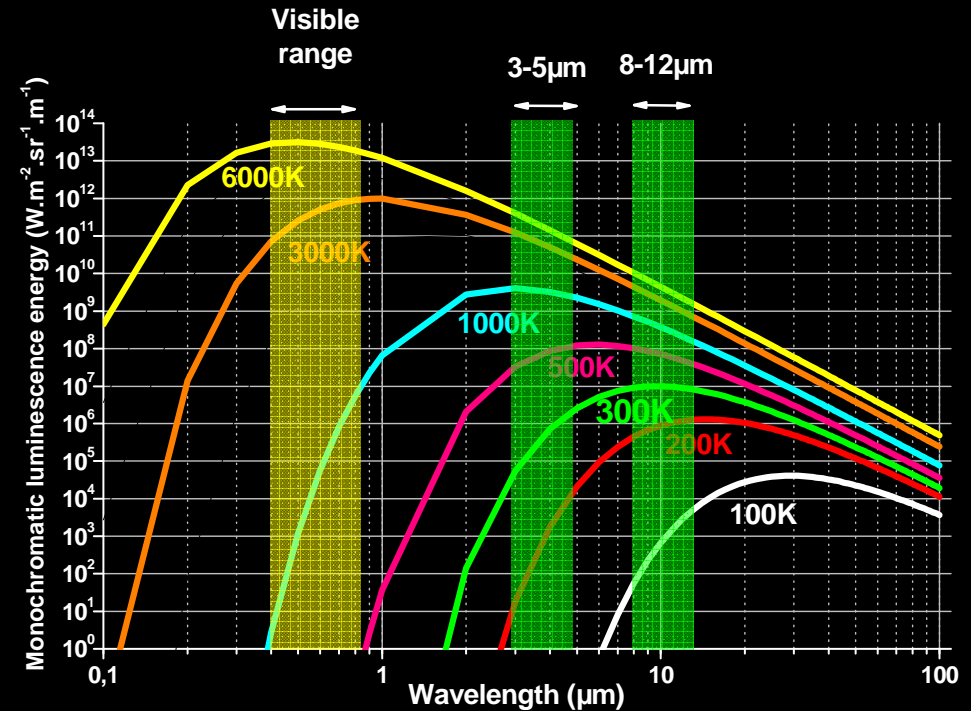
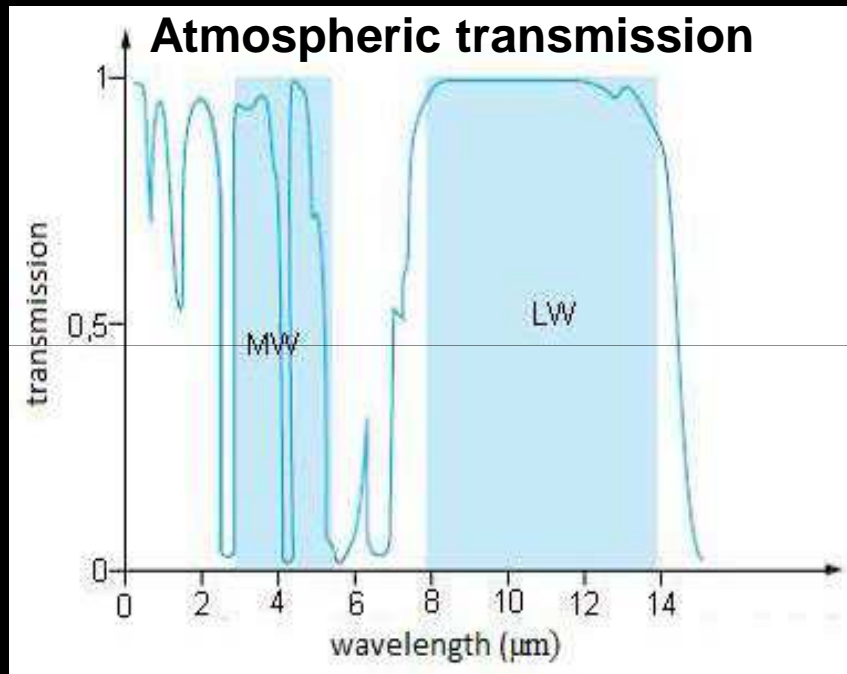


**Great progress achieved in uncooled infrared detectors**

**Constant need for cheaper, more efficient materials**

# Thermal Imaging : how it works

Based on the detection of the radiations emitted by hot bodies

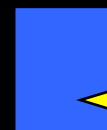
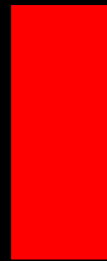


- 2<sup>nd</sup> atmospheric window (MWIR) : 3-5  $\mu\text{m}$
- 3<sup>rd</sup> atmospheric window (LWIR) : 8-12  $\mu\text{m}$

**Need for materials transparent in these windows**

# Cost of Infrared detectors

Cost of detector + cooler (euros)



Defense

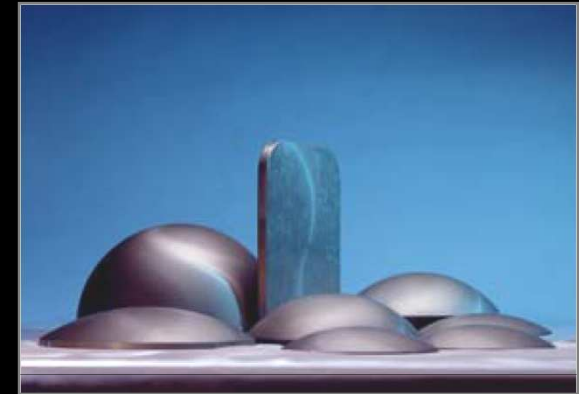
consumer

# Typical IR Optics

# Materials for thermal imaging optics

## Single Crystalline Germanium

- Expensive
- Single point diamond turning



## Polycrystalline Zinc Selenide (ZnSe)

- Synthesized by CVD
- Single point diamond turning



# Chalcogenide glasses - Definition

Chalcogenide glasses are a class of amorphous materials composed primarily of chalcogen atoms (S, Se, Te) bonded to other elements, often forming a network structure. The image illustrates the periodic table with elements S, Se, and Te highlighted in red, and Ga, Ge, As, and Sb highlighted in blue. Photographs of these elements are provided for reference.

The periodic table shows the following elements highlighted:

- Red highlights (Chalcogens):** S (Sulfur), Se (Selenium), Te (Tellurium).
- Blue highlights (Metalloids):** Ga (Gallium), Ge (Germanium), As (Arsenic), Sb (Antimony).

Photographs of the elements are shown in the following boxes:

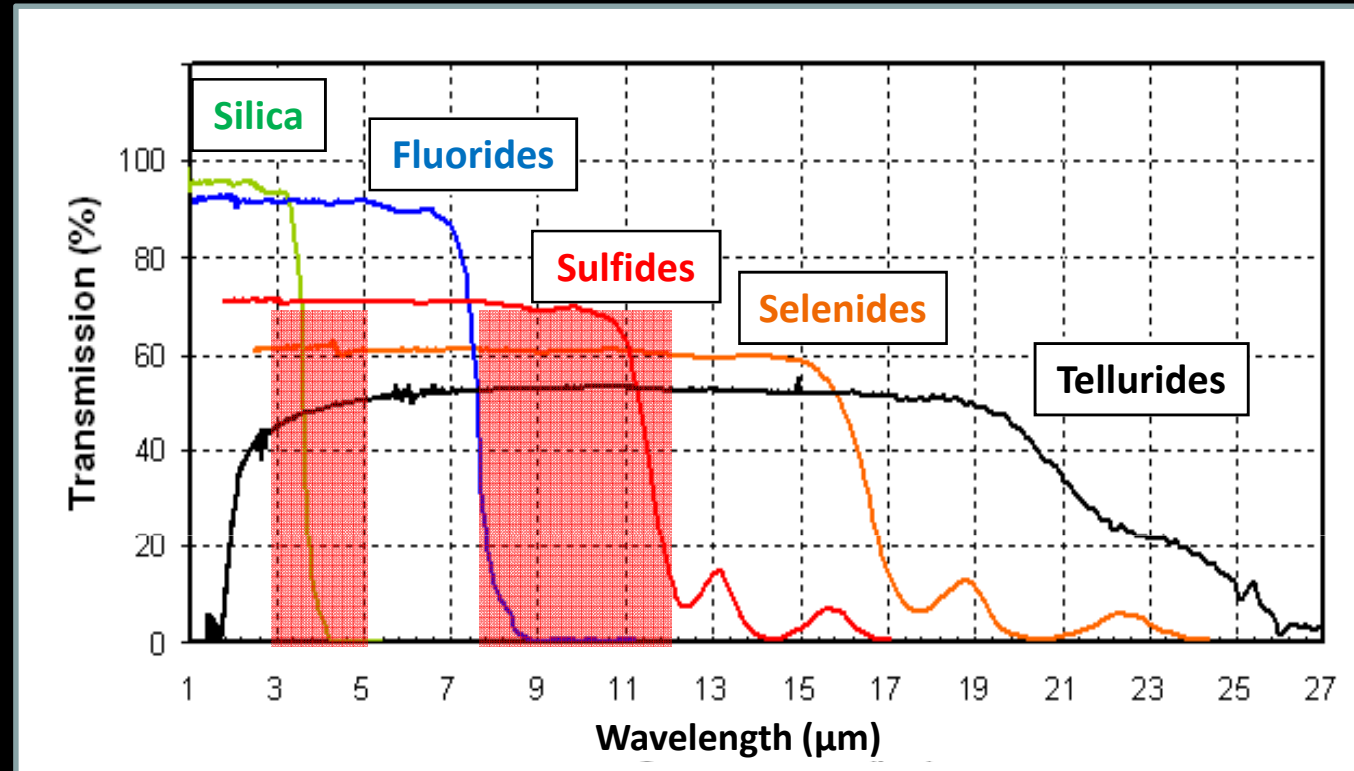
- S:** Yellow, crystalline solid.
- Se:** Dark, crystalline solid.
- Te:** Silvery, crystalline solid.
- Ga:** Silvery, crystalline solid.
- Ge:** Silvery, crystalline solid.
- As:** Silvery, crystalline solid.
- Sb:** Silvery, crystalline solid.

A portrait of Dmitriy Mendeljeev is also visible in the background.



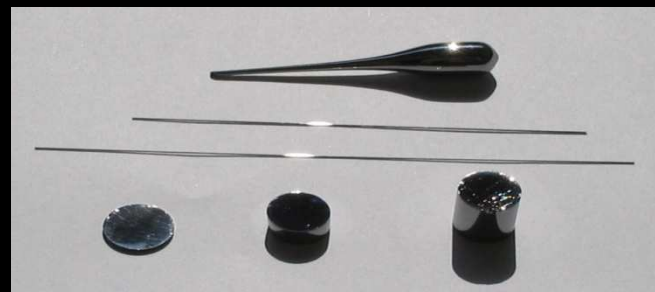
# Chalcogenide glasses - Properties

Large transparency in the Infrared



moldable

Low  $dn/dT$

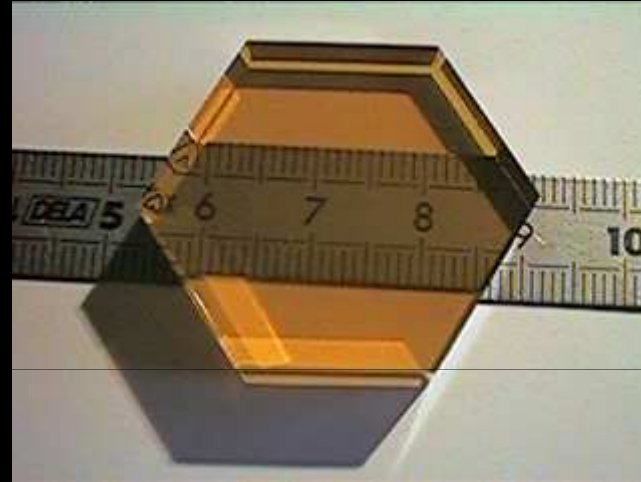
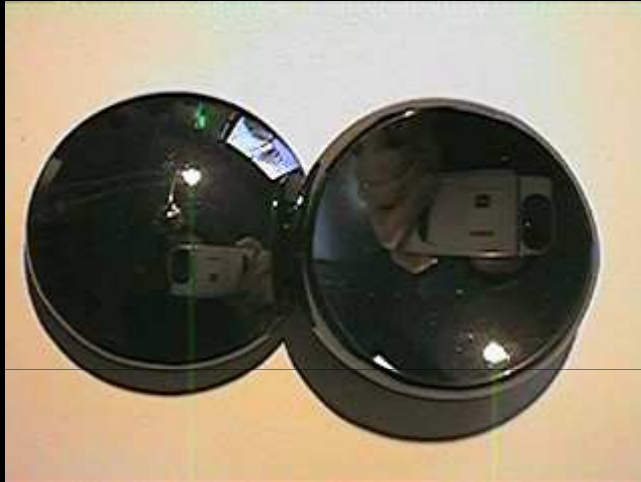


Bulk / Fibers

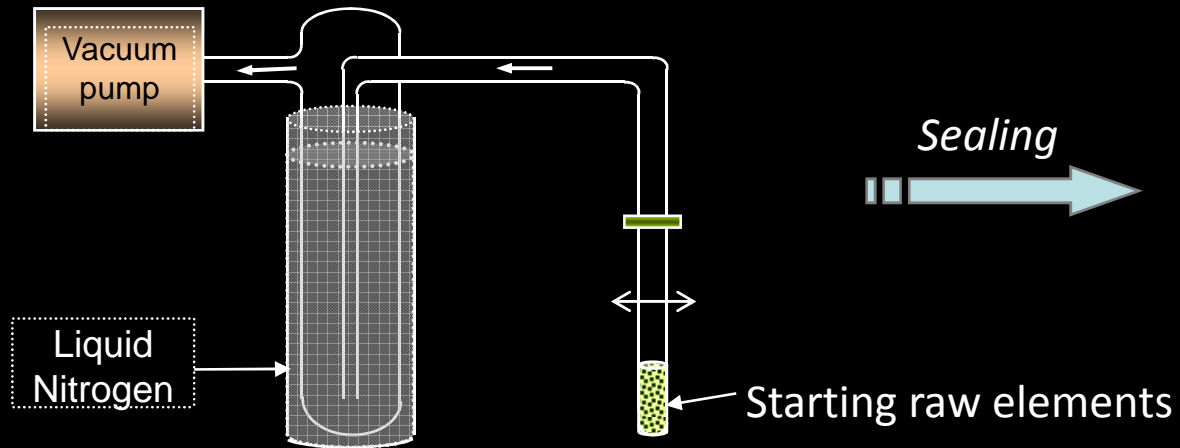


Lenses

# Chalcogenide glass samples



# Chalcogenide glass synthesis

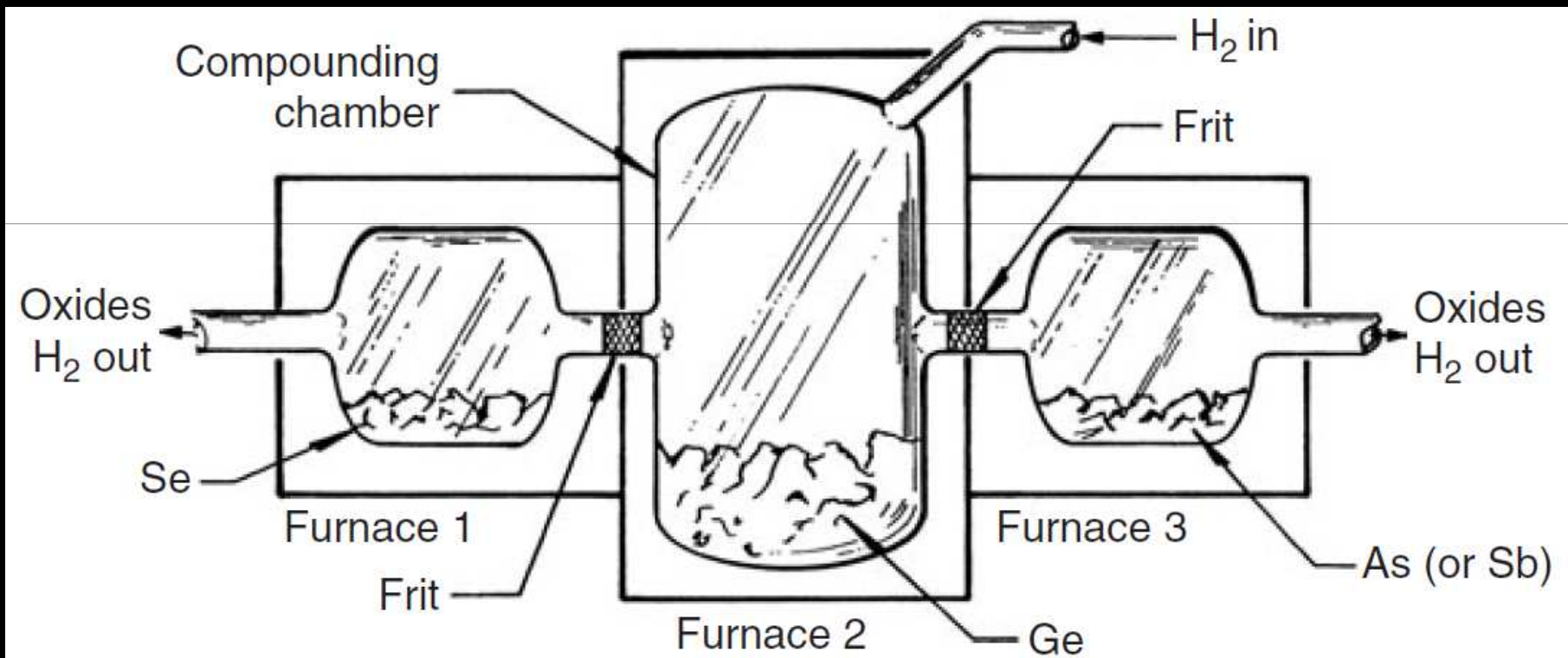


quenching



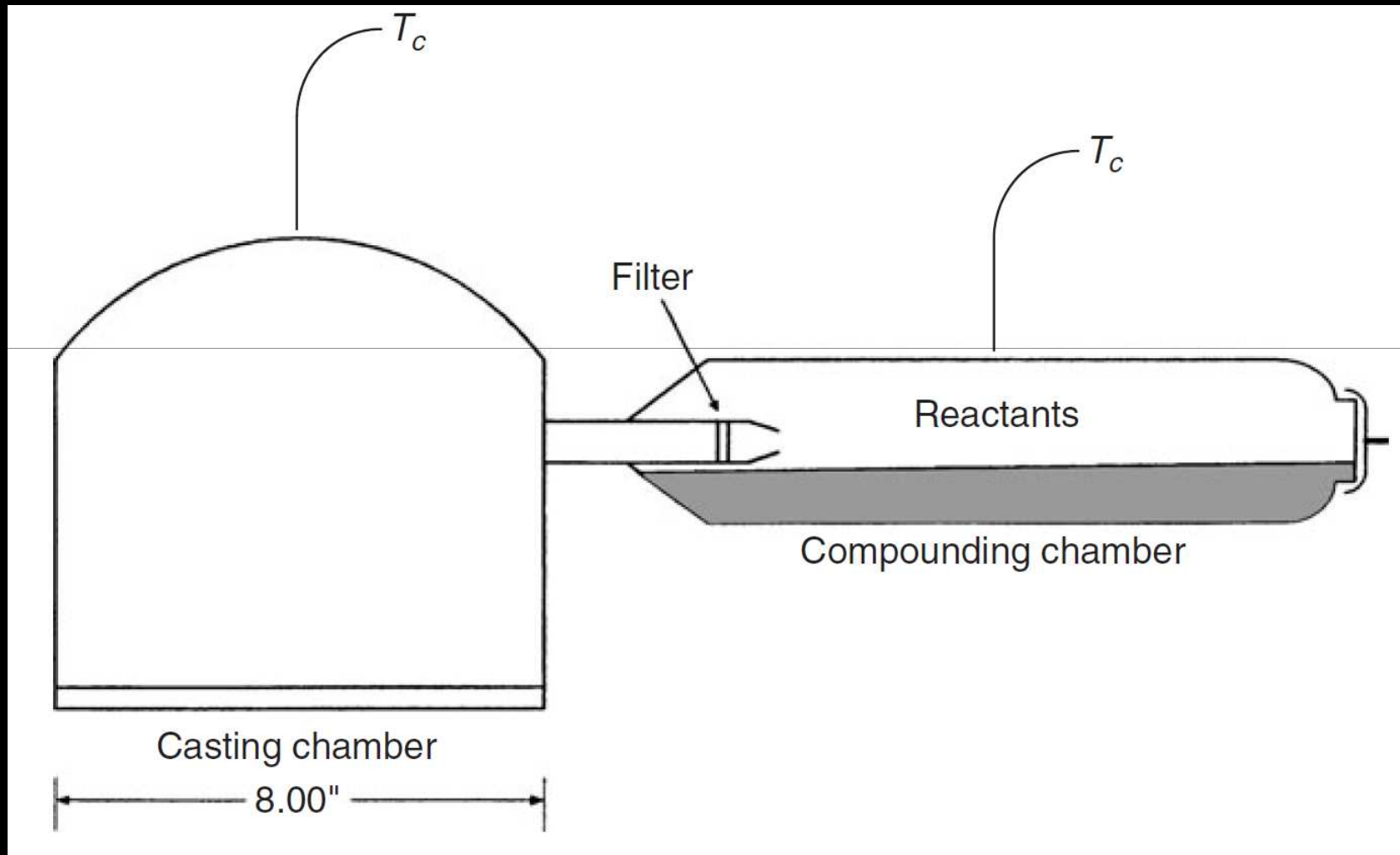
# Industrial fabrication of chalcogenide glass Ge-As-Se

Dr. A. Ray Hilton, Sr. *Amorphous Materials, Inc.*  
Garland, Texas



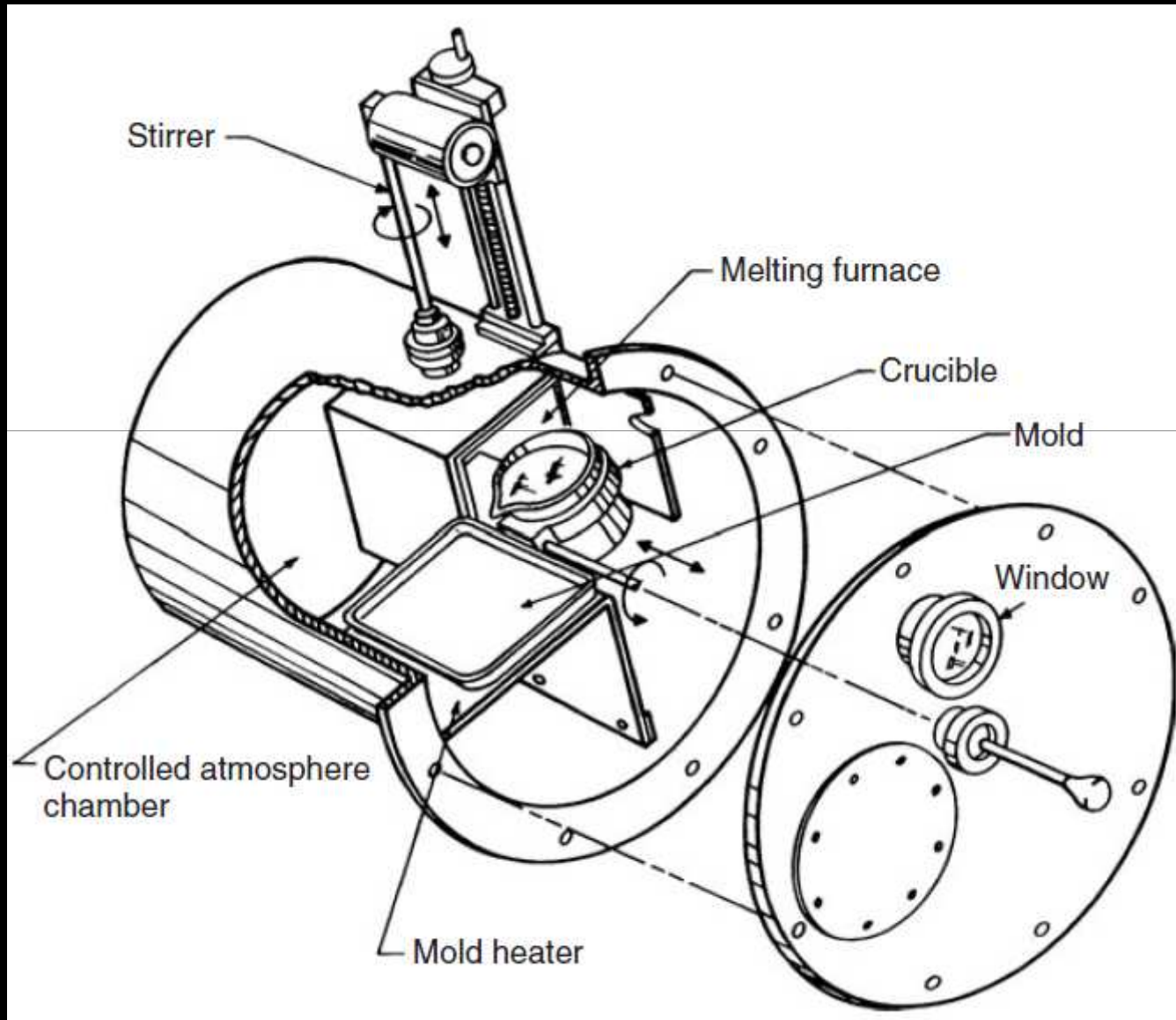
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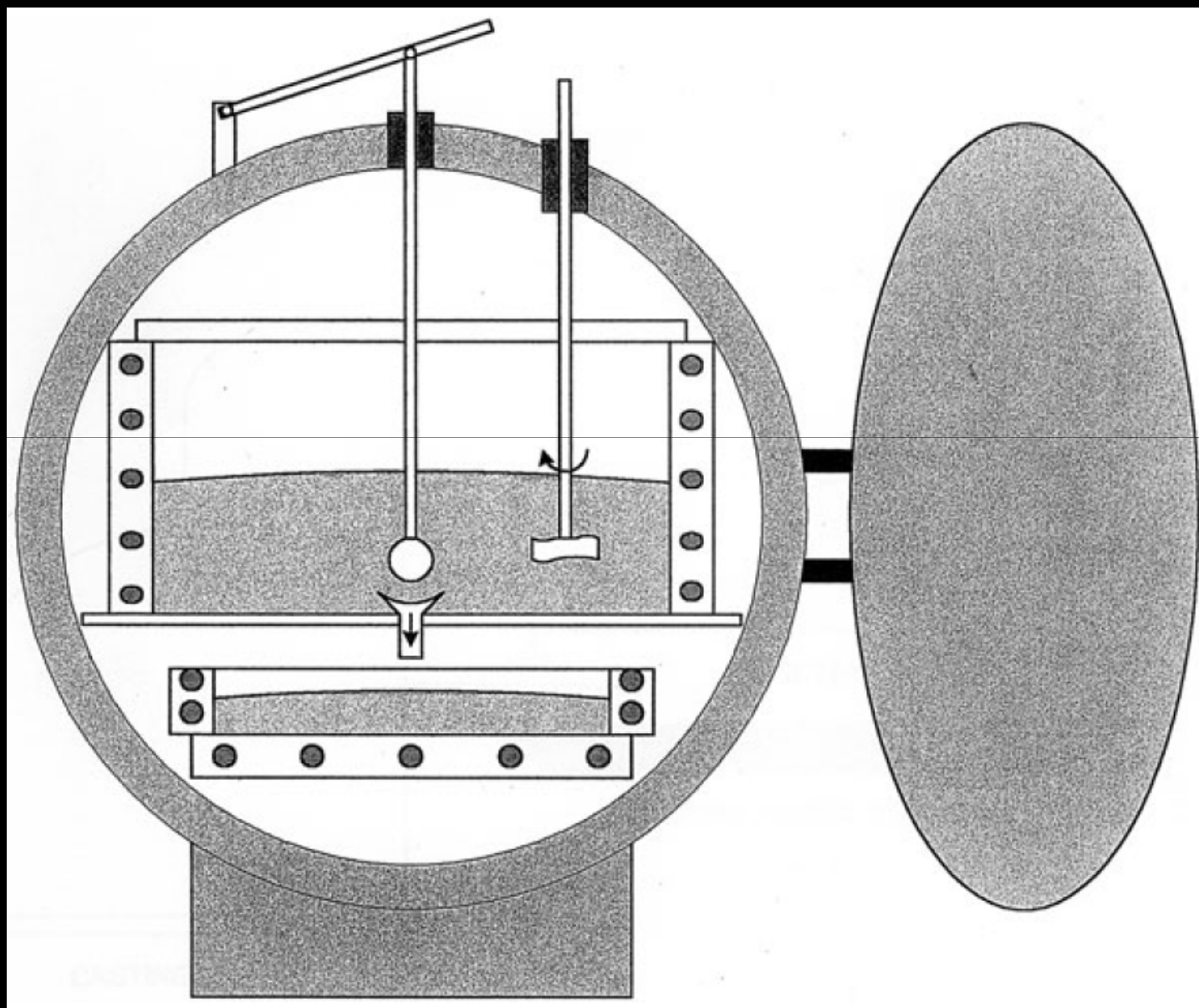
# Casting of chalcogenide glass

Dr. A. Ray Hilton, Sr. *Amorphous Materials, Inc.*



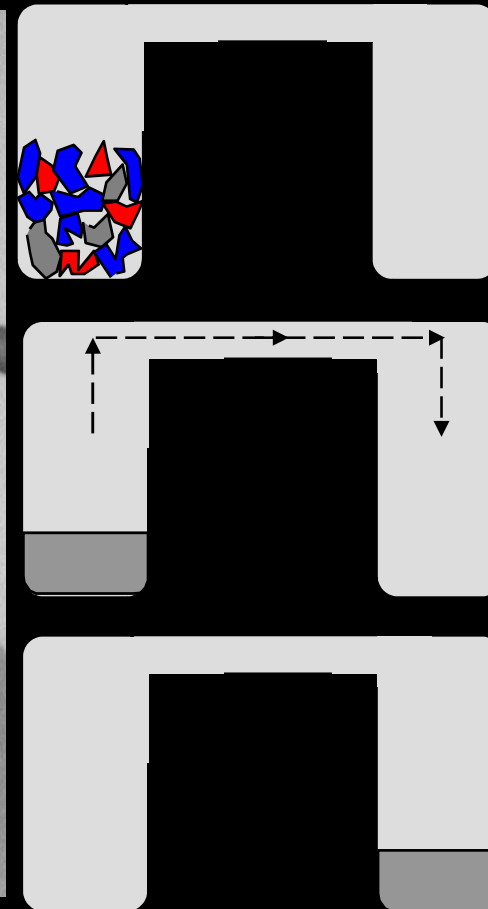
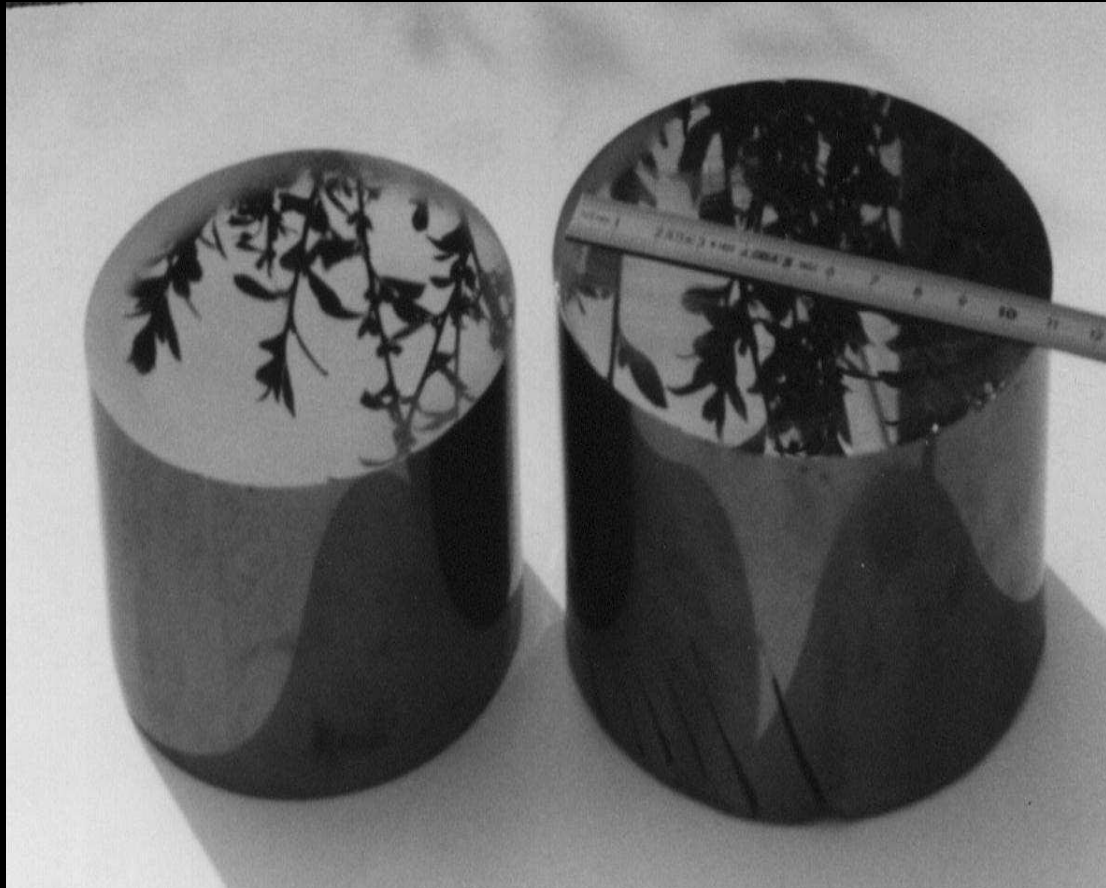


## Casting of chalcogenide glass

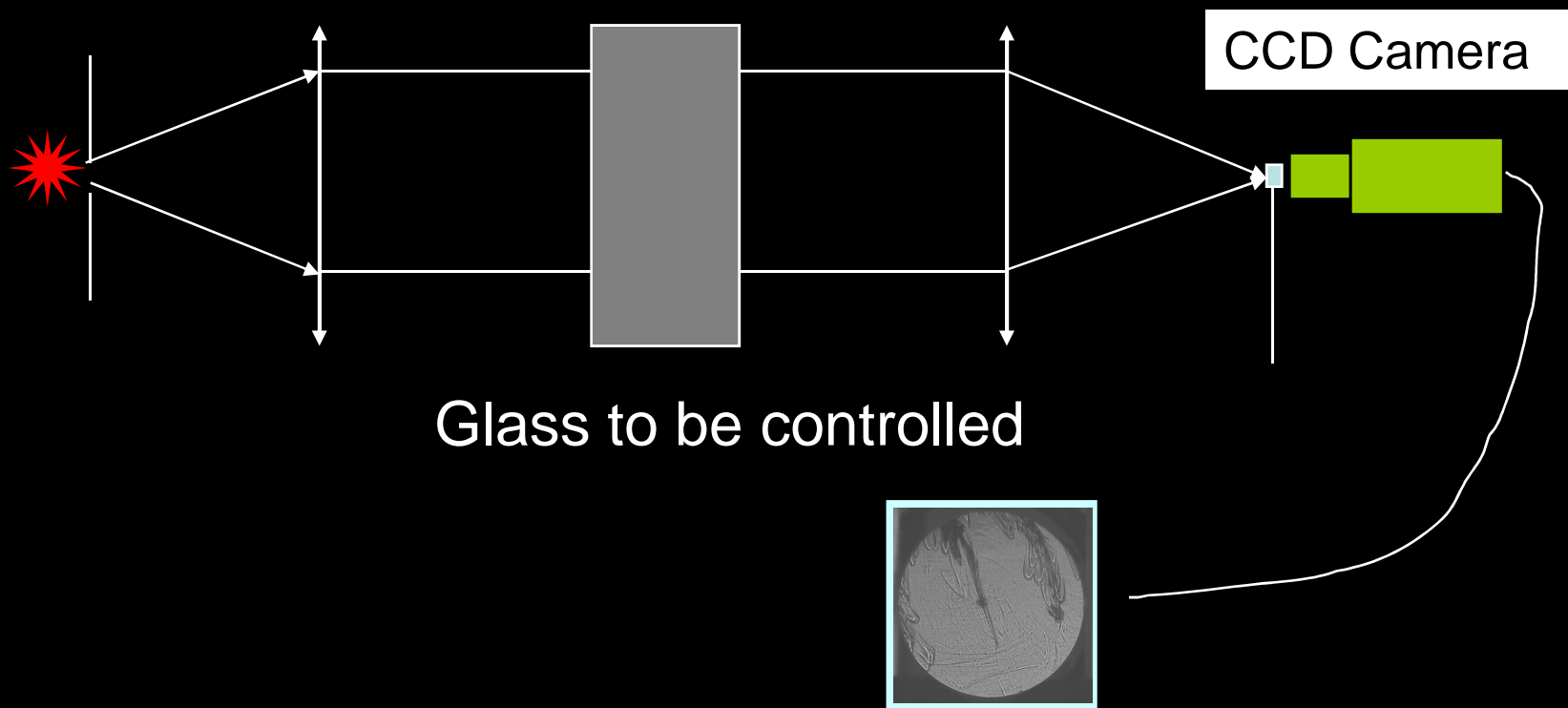


# Different steps of Chalcogenide glass production

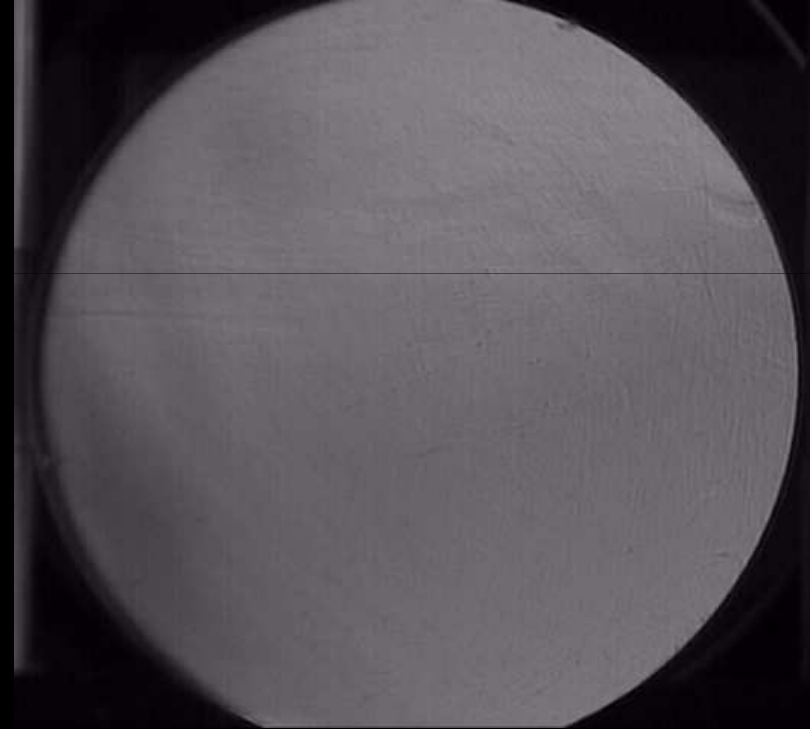
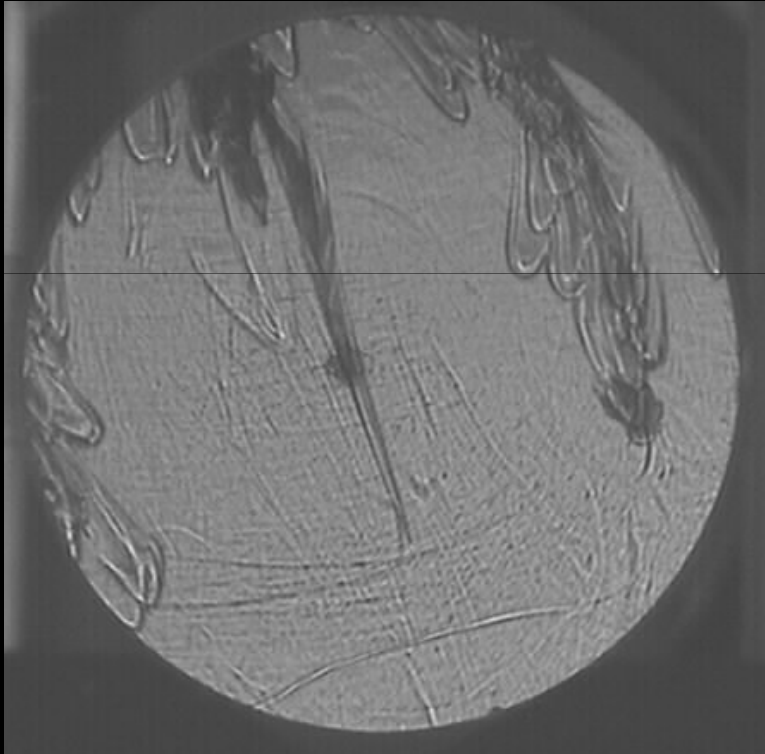
Maximum size : 200 mm



# Homogeneity control

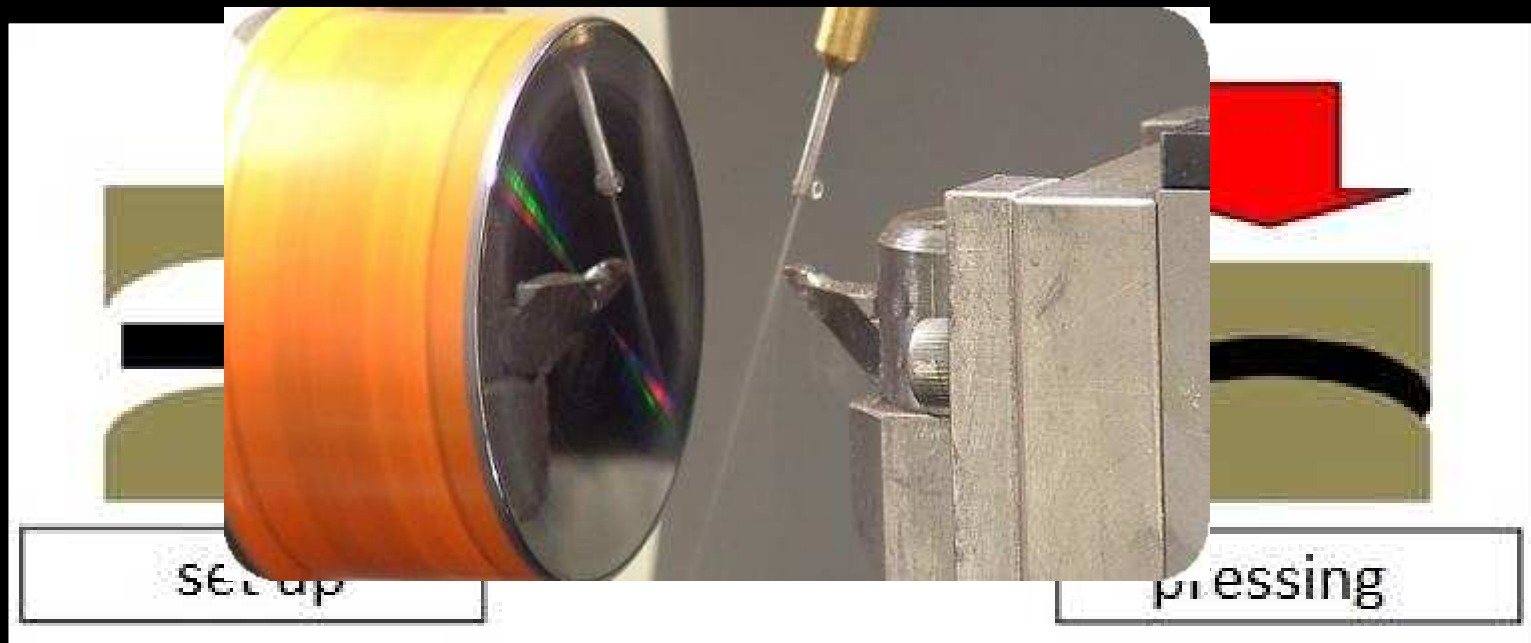


# Homogeneity control



# Fabrication of optical lenses

- ❑ Grinding/polishing : spherical surfaces
- ❑ Single point diamond turning
- ❑ Molding



Molding of chalcogenid glass lenses

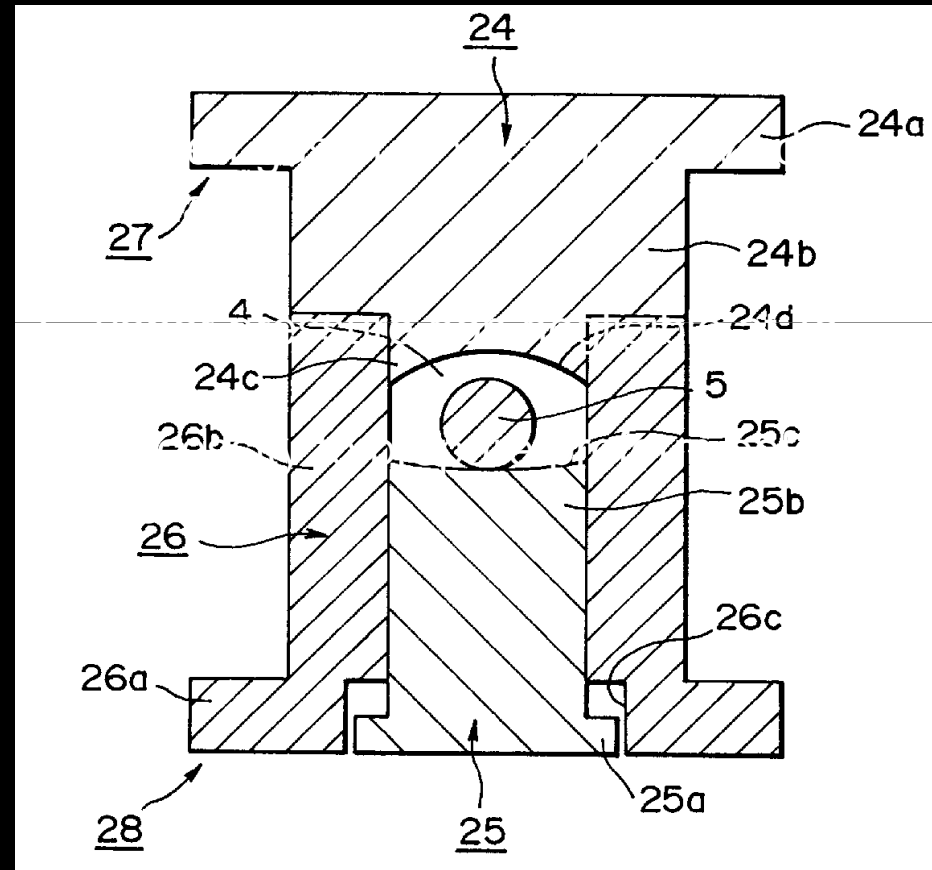
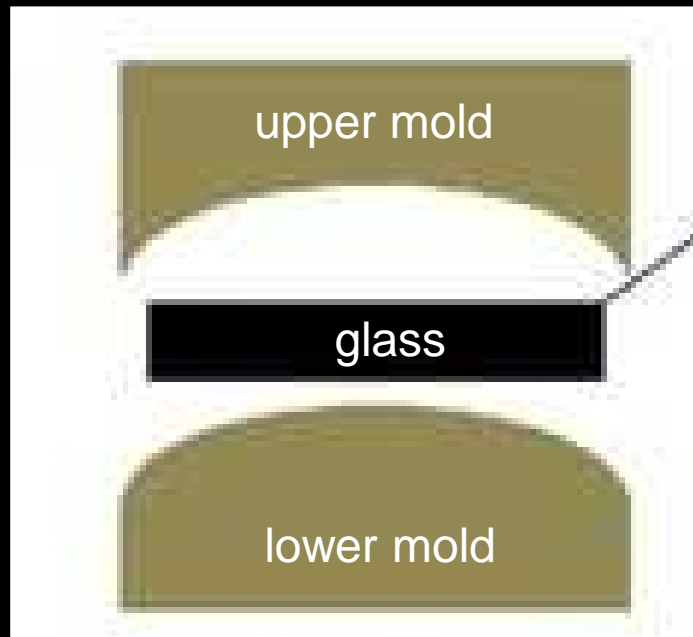
# Examples of molded chalcogenide glass optics



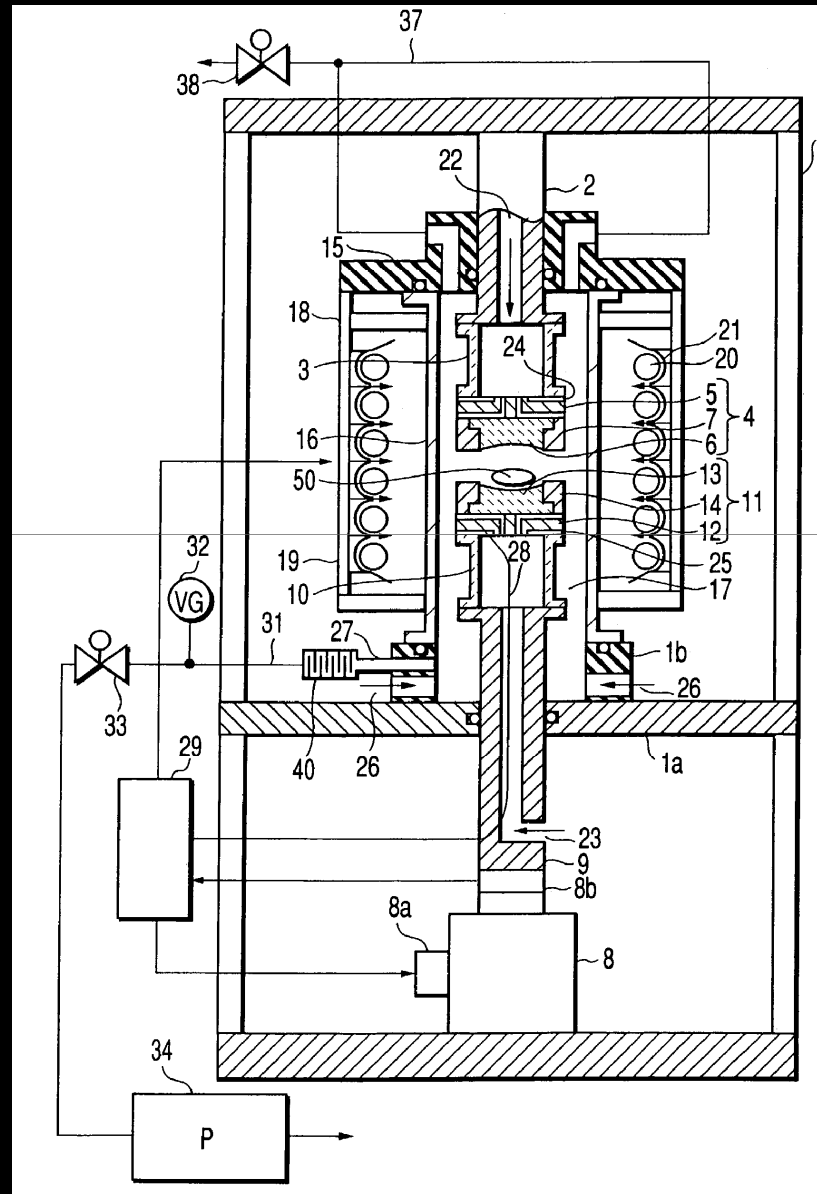


# Challenges for chalcogenide glass molding

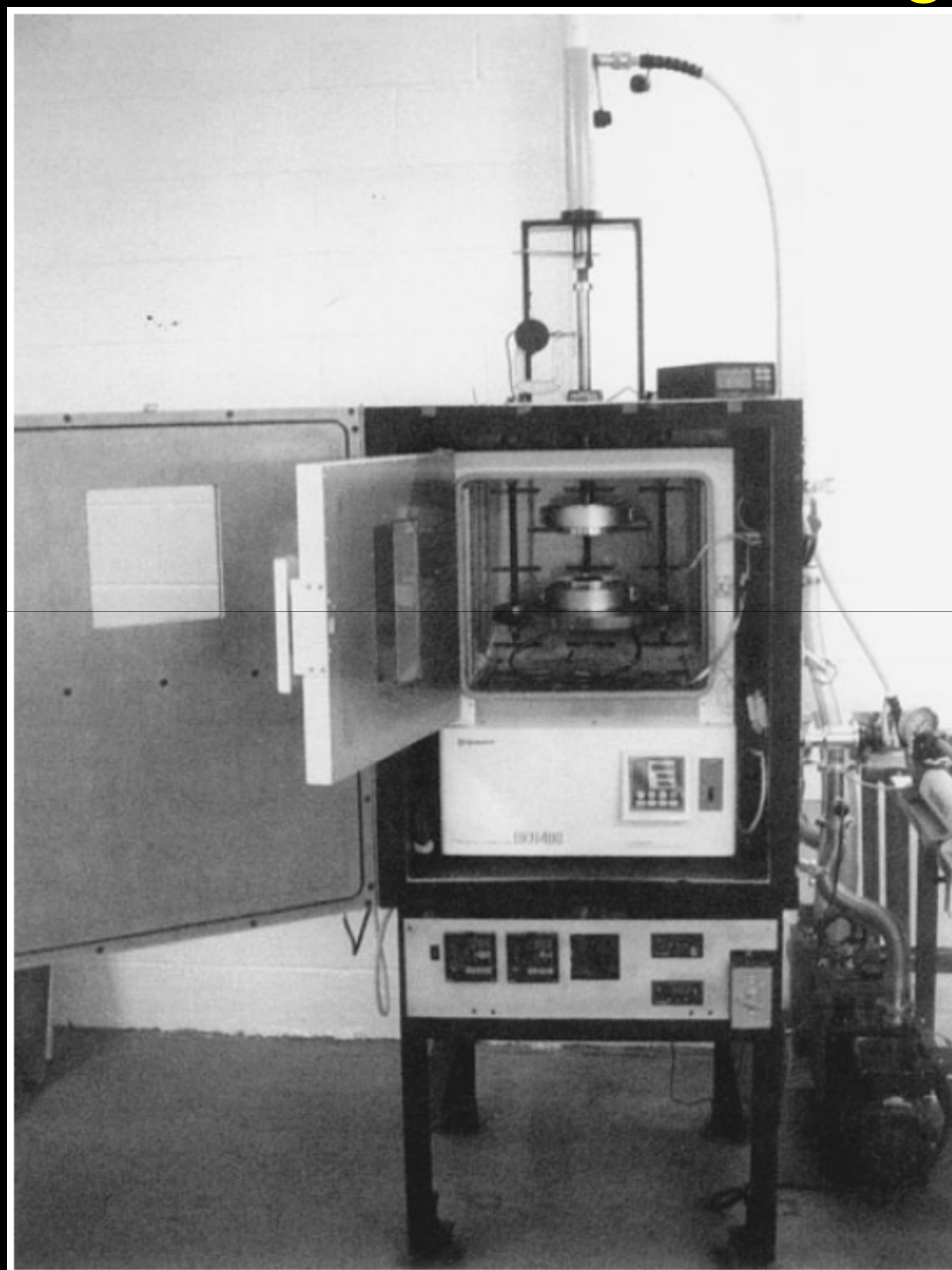
Sumitomo patent



# Toshiba patented molding machine



# Amorphous Materials Inc molding machine



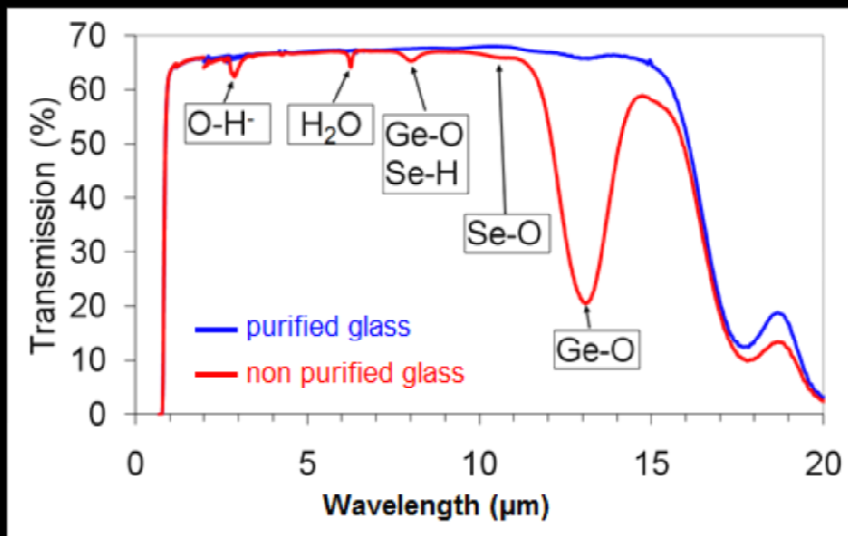
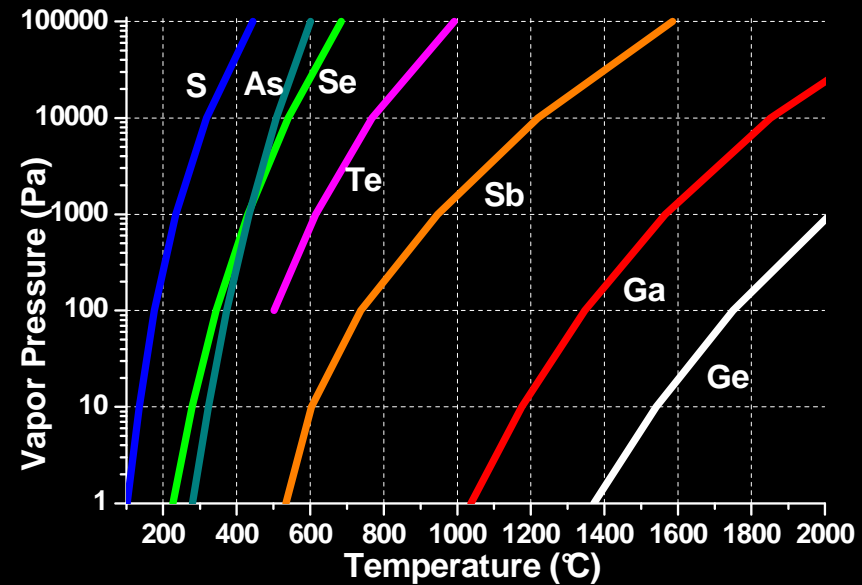
**Challenges and future trends**

**for chalcogenide glass and lens fabrication**

# Synthesis of chalcogenide glasses

Important difference in vapor pressures for the different elements

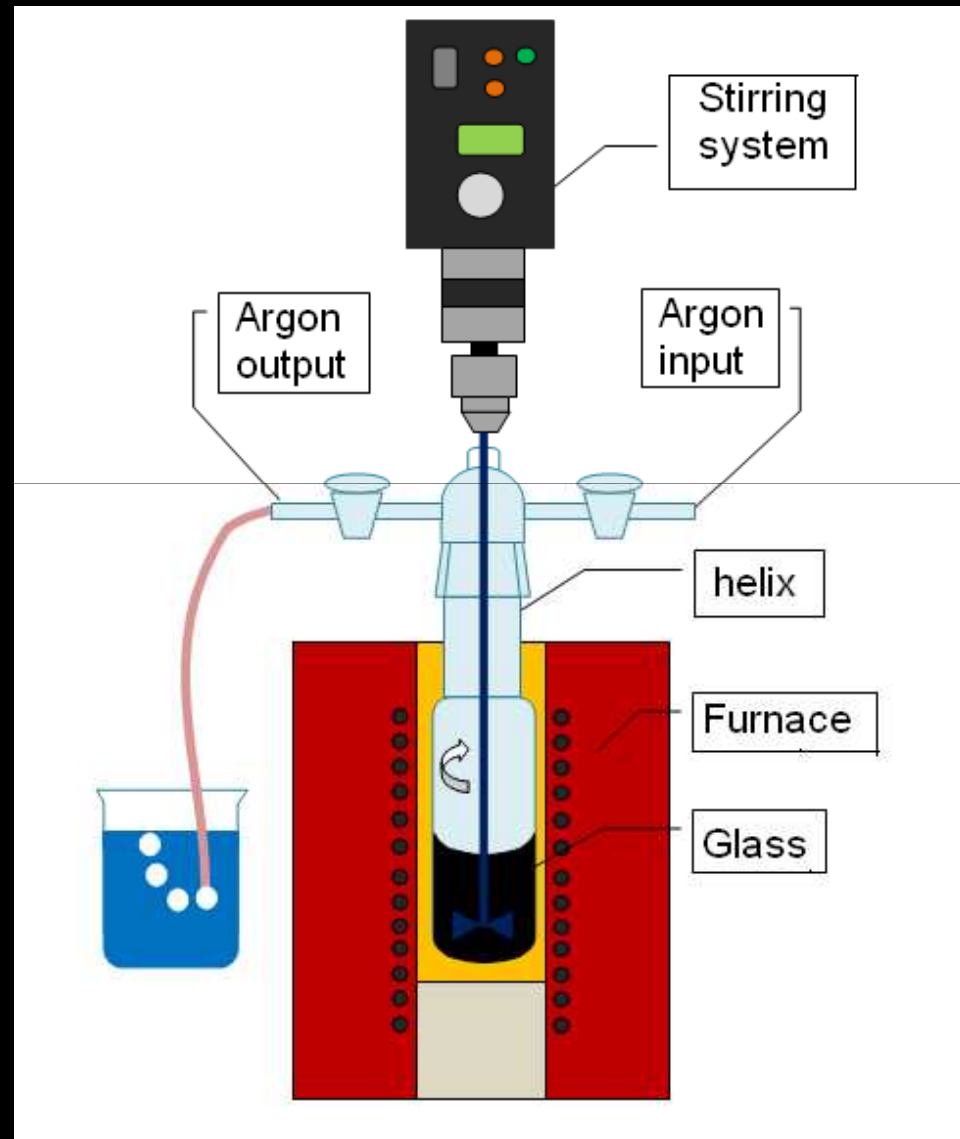
Closed systems



Highly sensitive to contamination by oxygen

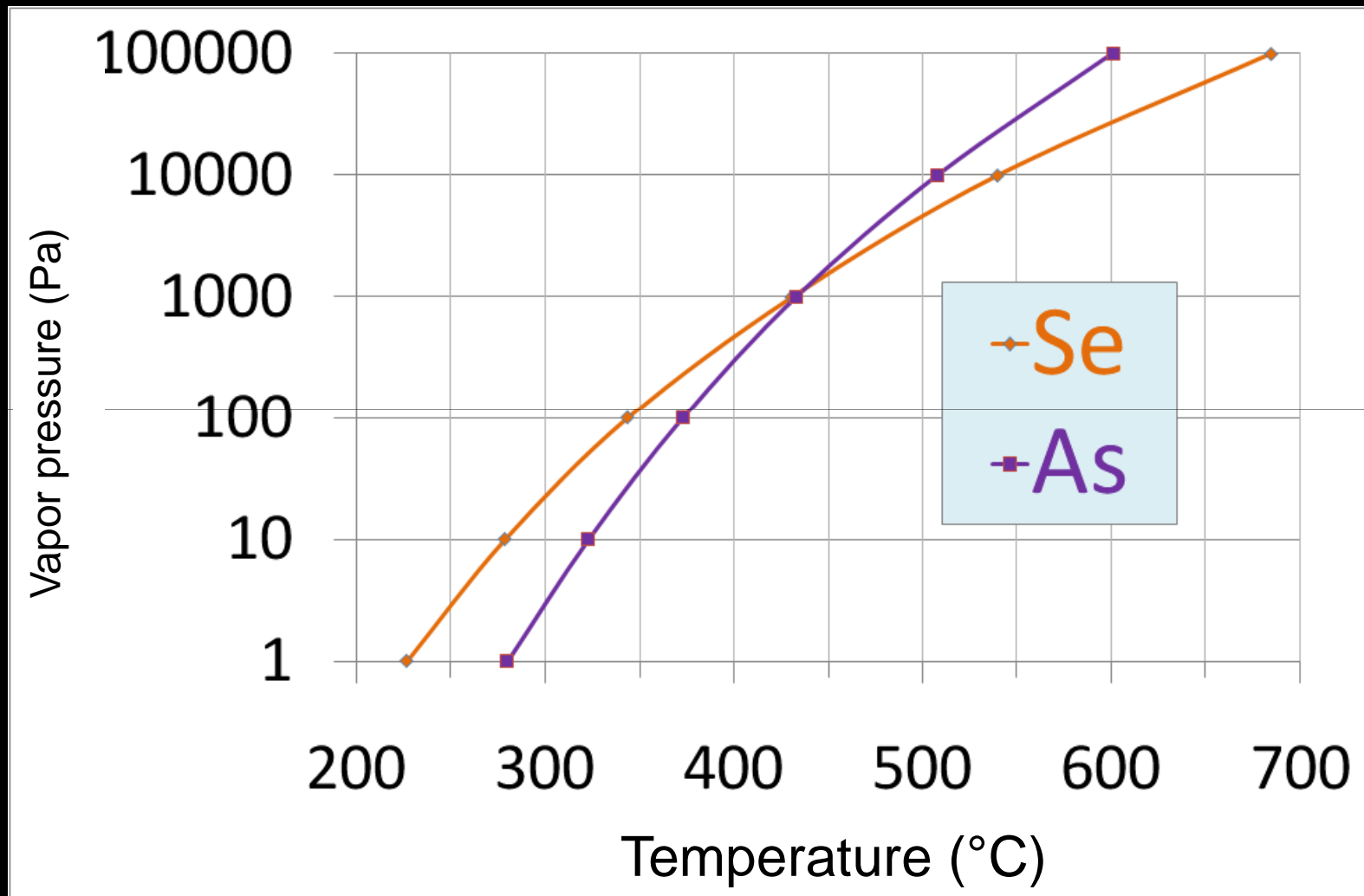
Controlled atmosphere

## Set-up for chalcogenide glass synthesis in argon

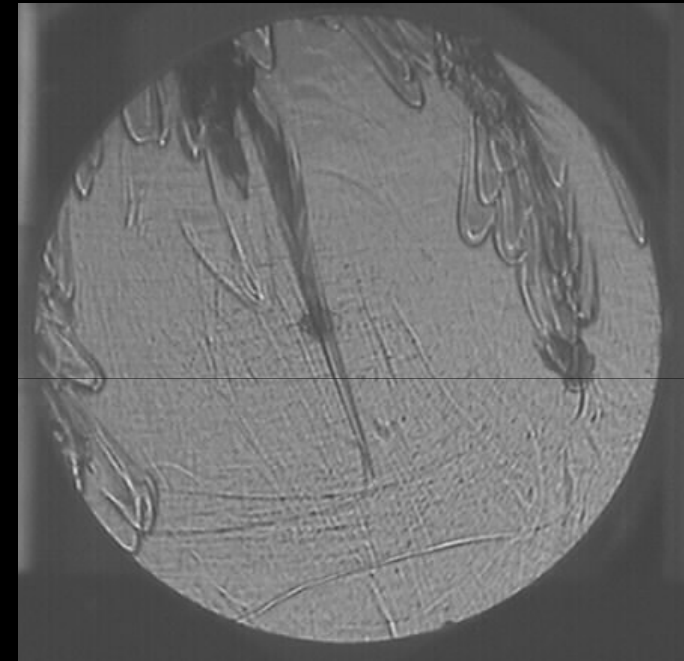
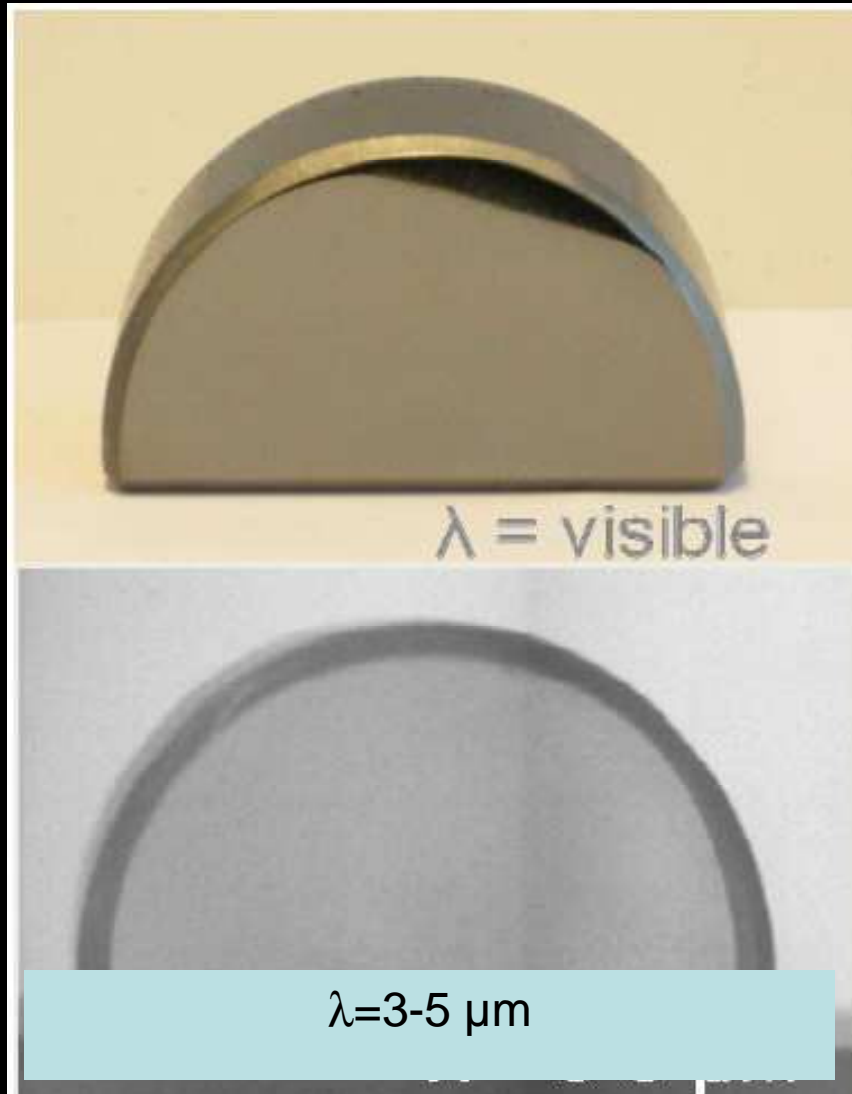




# Vapor pressure of As and Se

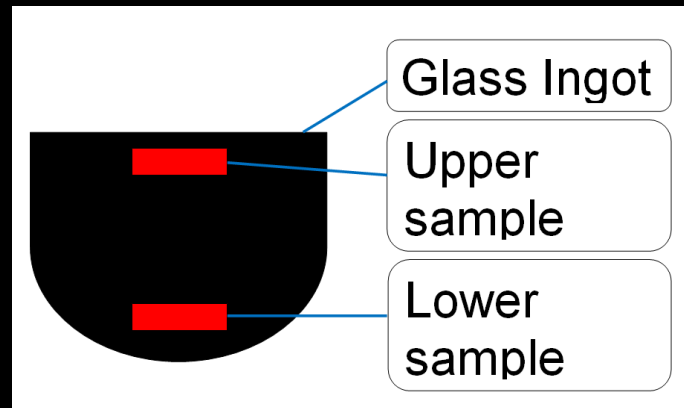


# Photos of good sample



Example of glass  
obtained with sealed  
silica tube

# Index reproducibility



3 glasses tested

Index precision :  $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$

glasses	Index at 1.55 $\mu\text{m}$		difference
	Lower sample	Upper sample	
A	2.8204	2.8198	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$
B	2.8112	2.8120	$- 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
C	2.8099	2.8104	$- 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Difference B-C

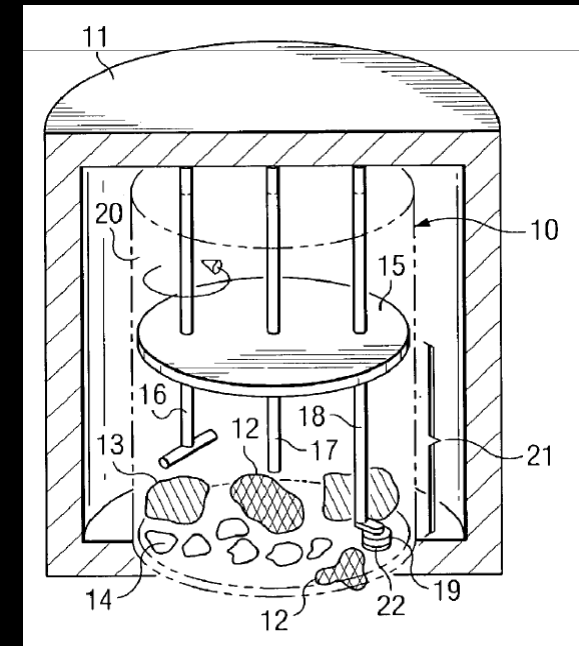
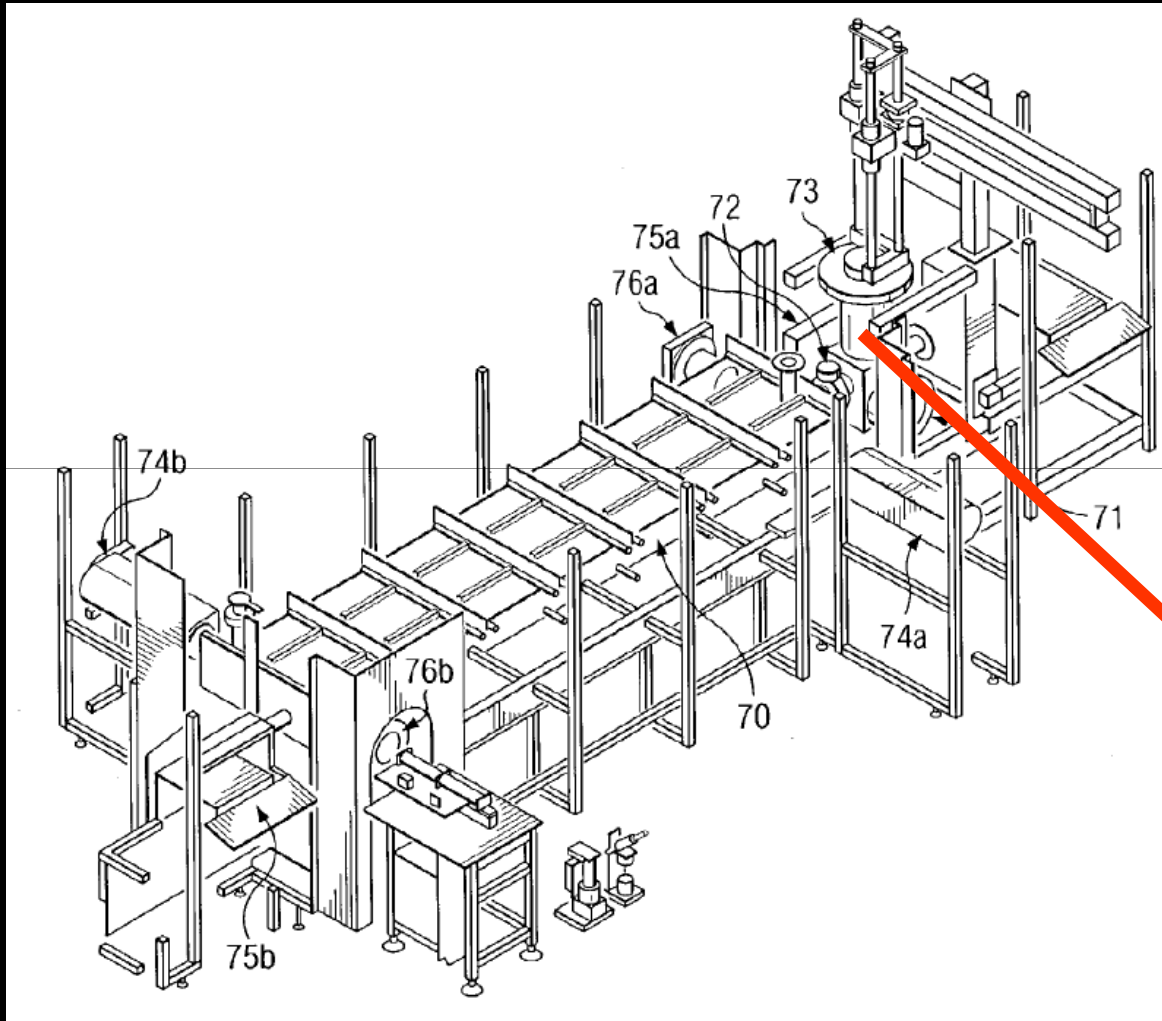
$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$1.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Technique can not be used for synthesizing Germanium containing glass

# Continuous production line

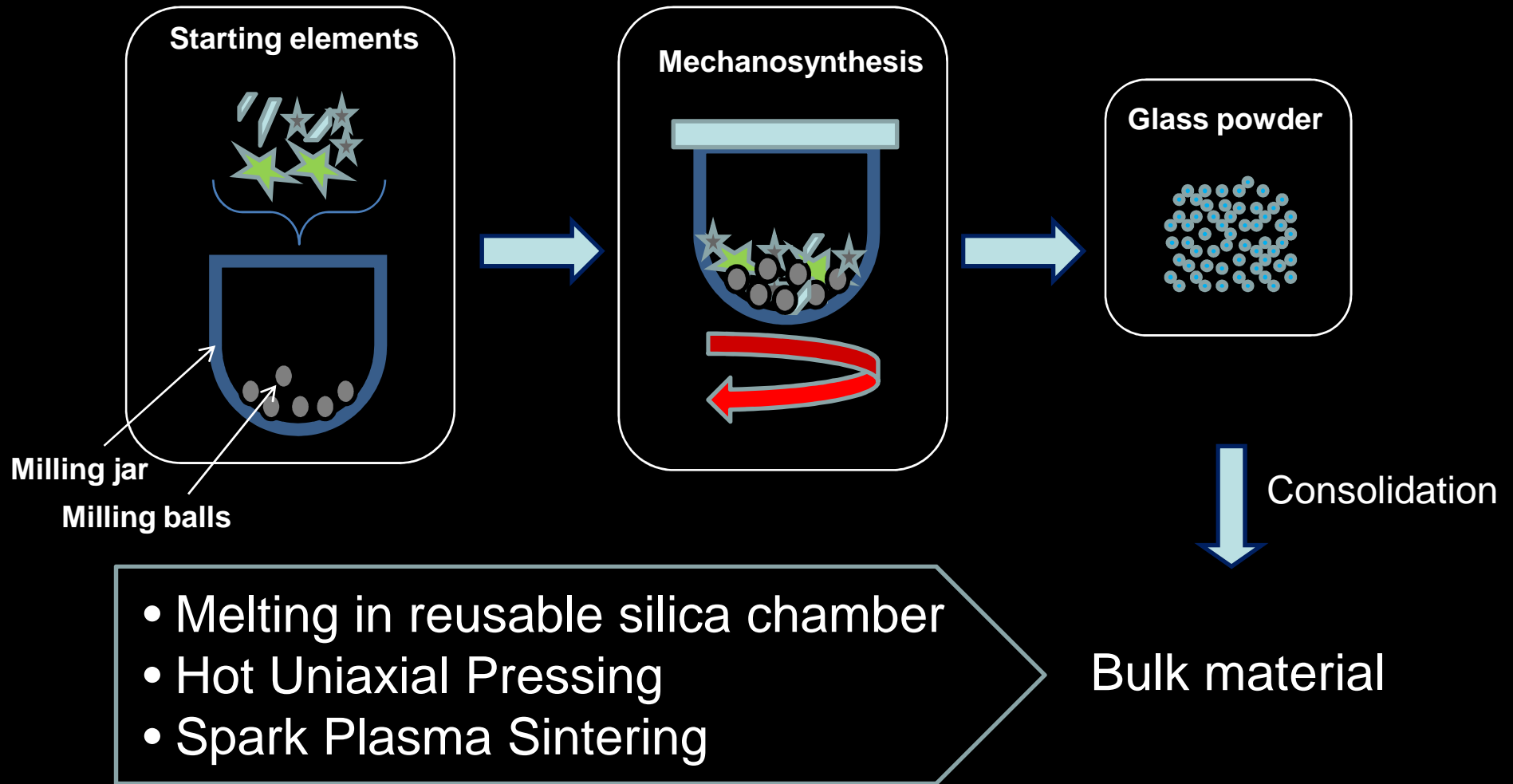
Umicore patent  
For IR optics



New approach for  
chalcogenide glass production

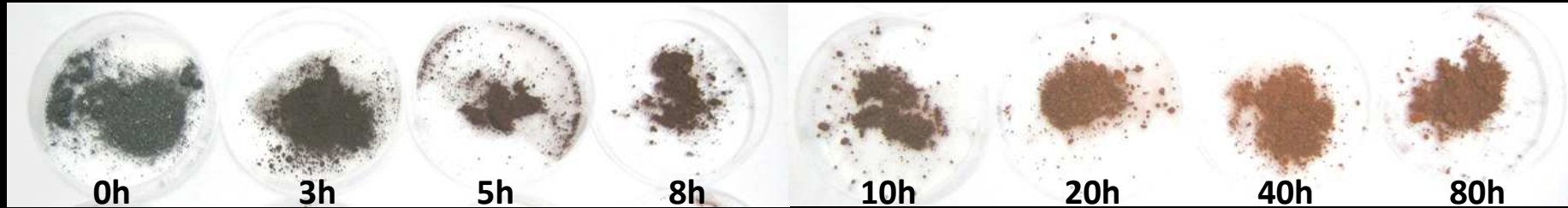
# Mechanosynthesis

using mechanical energy instead of thermal energy to induce chemical reaction

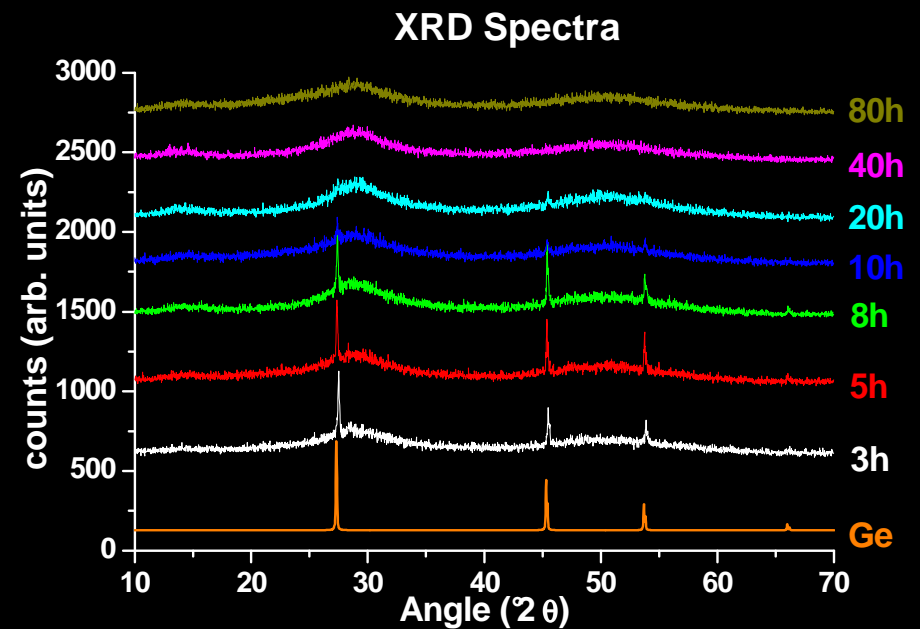
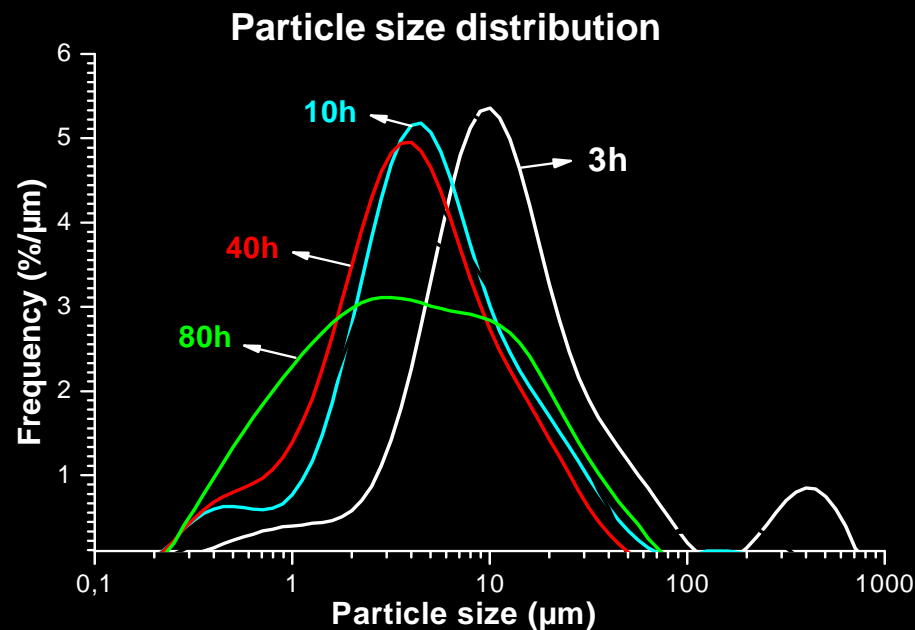


# Mechanosynthesis $80\text{GeSe}_2-20\text{Ga}_2\text{Se}_3$

Evolution of powder coloration with milling duration



Progressive reaction between the elements and lowering of particle size



# Mechanosynthesis

- **Synthesis of micrometric glass powder**
- **Thermal properties close to that of glasses prepared in sealed silica ampoule**

**To produce bulk glasses or optics**



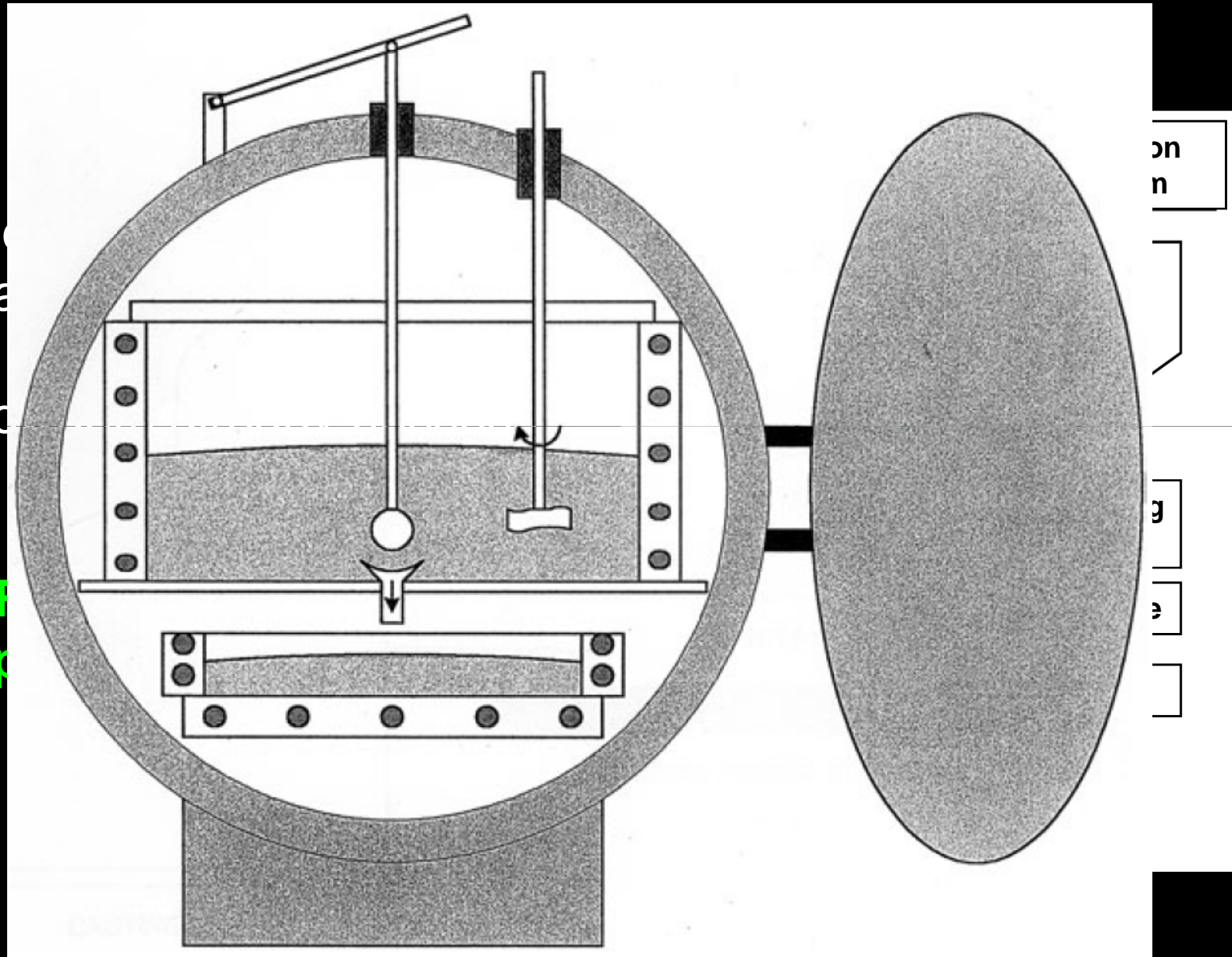


# Melting of the powders/casting

In close  
a

The po  
the

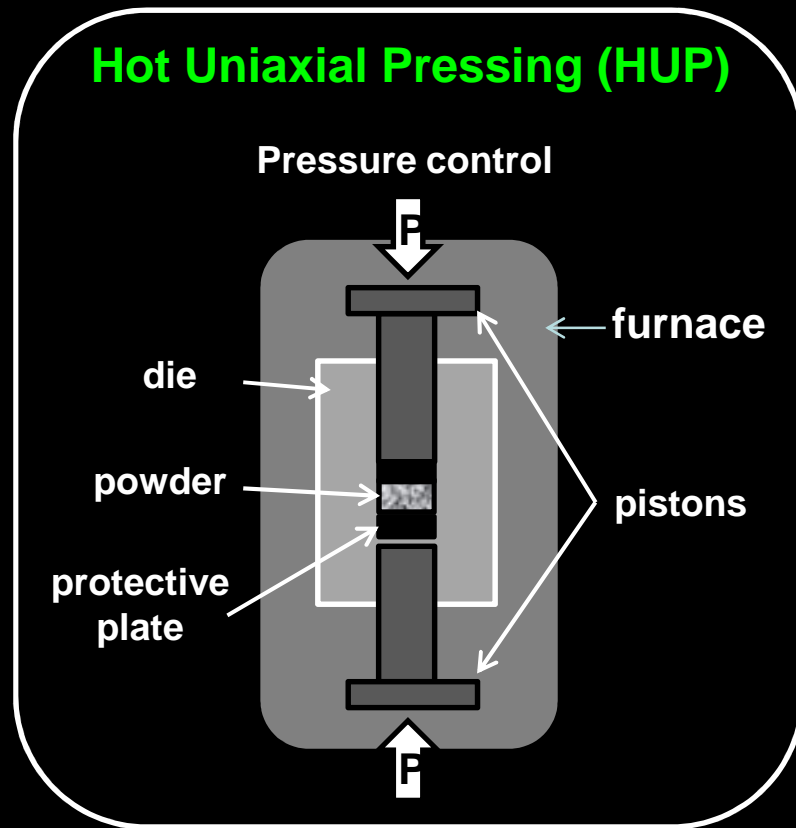
evap



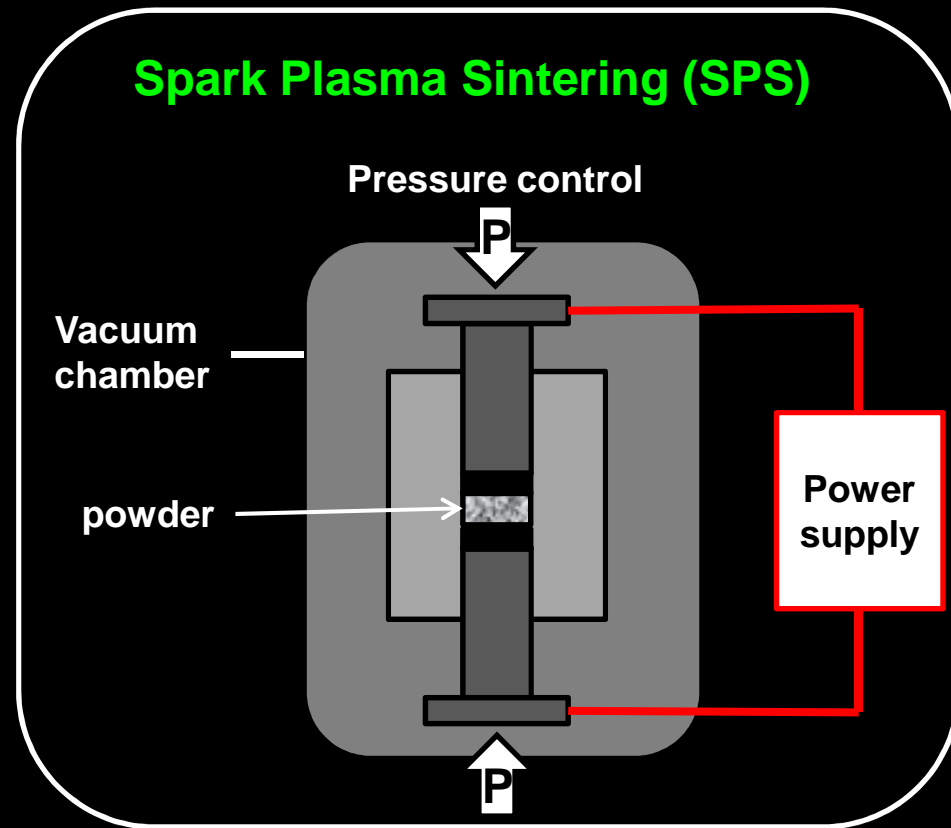
# Bulk glass/lenses fabrication by hot pressing

Principle: sintering of the powder at a temperature above the glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) but below the melting temperature ( $T_m$ )

## Hot Uniaxial Pressing (HUP)



## Spark Plasma Sintering (SPS)



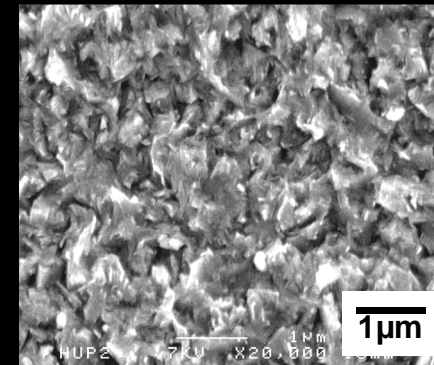
Faster temperature ramps reached with SPS

# Conventional hot pressing needs stable glasses

80GeSe<sub>2</sub>-20Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> composition:  $\Delta T < 100^\circ\text{C}$

## Materials obtained:

- Inhomogeneous sintering (thermal profile of the press)
- Uncontrolled crystallization
- No optical transmission



Crystallization due to prolonged stages at  $T > T_g$

**Need to reduce sintering process duration => SPS**

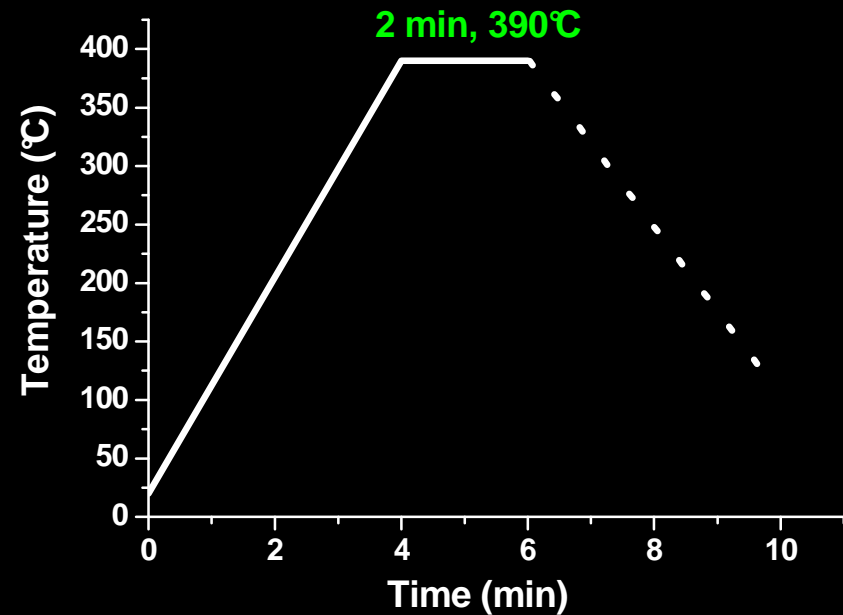
# Fast sintering of $80\text{GeSe}_2\text{-}20\text{Ga}_2\text{Se}_3$ powder with SPS

Dr Synter 505 Syntex SPS machine



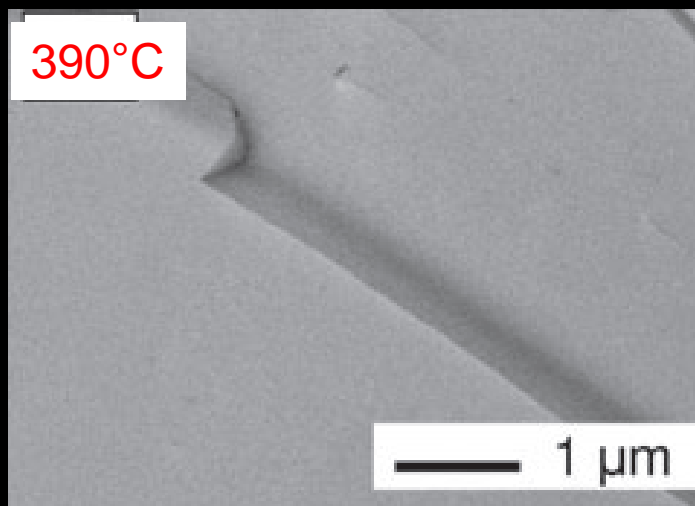
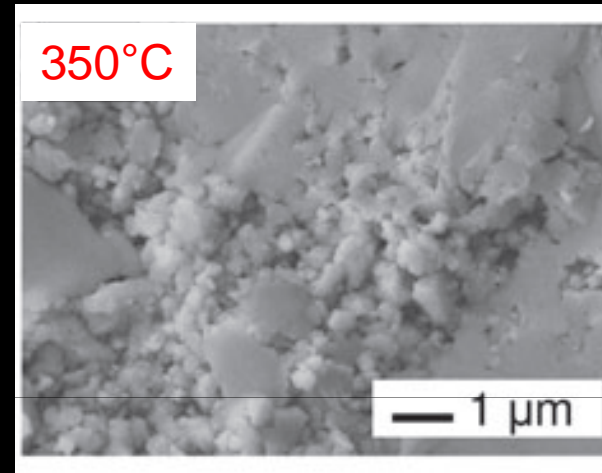
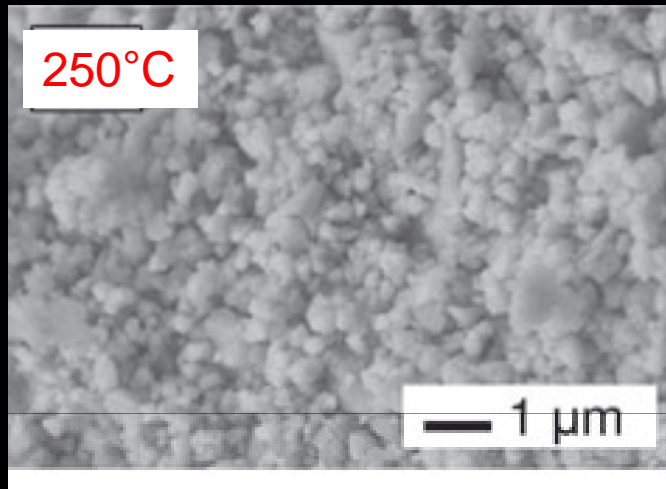
## Experimental conditions

- Under vacuum
- Thermal treatment



**Total duration: 10 min (more than 2h for HUP)**

# glass bulks sintered at different dwell temperatures (50 MPa, 2-min )



G. Delaizir et al

J. Am. Ceram. Soc., 95 [7] 2211–2217 (2012)

# Fast sintered $80\text{GeSe}_2\text{-}20\text{Ga}_2\text{Se}_3$ glass discs

Powder sintered **2 minutes at  $390^\circ\text{C}$**  ( $T_g+40^\circ\text{C}$ ), 50MPa

*visible*



*Thermal camera  
8-12 $\mu\text{m}$*

Densification > 99%

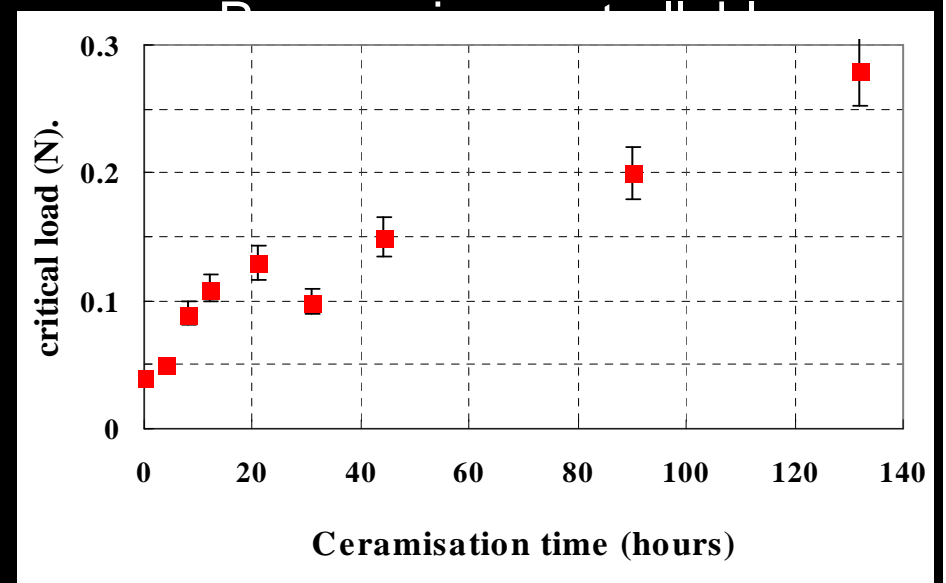
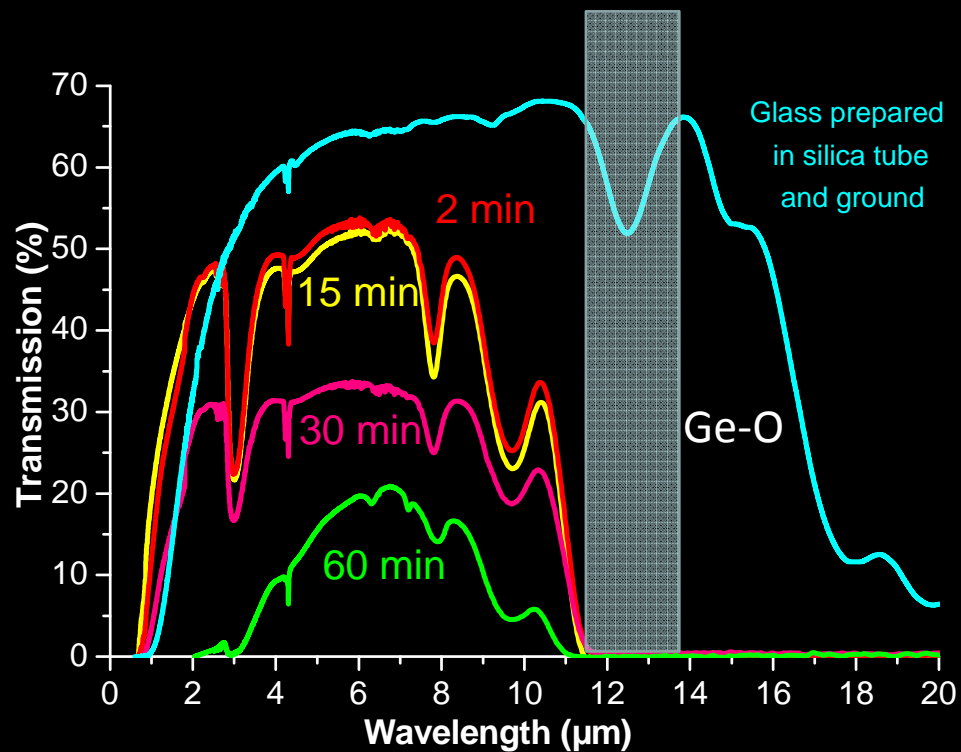
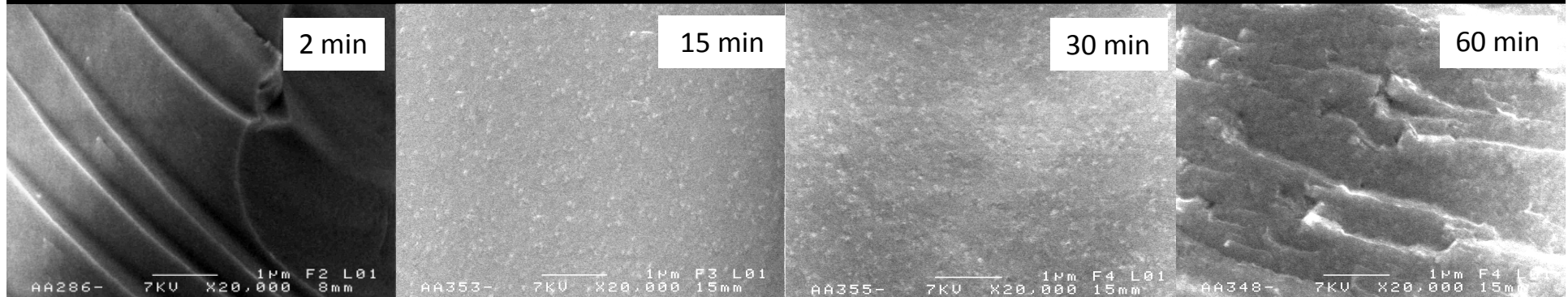
Transparent bulk samples  $\text{Ø} = 8 \text{ mm}, 20 \text{ mm et } 36 \text{ mm}$

Maximum diameter obtained using silica tubes = 9 mm



# Fast sintered 80GeSe<sub>2</sub>-20Ga<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> Glass-Ceramics

## Sintering at 390°C for longer durations



Cooperation with LARMAUR



# Summary

- ❑ Chalcogenide glasses are fabricated batch by batch in sealed silica tube
  - ✓ **Discontinued process**
  - ✓ **Expensive single use silica ampoules**
  - ✓ **Only for highly stable glasses**
  
- ❑ Fabrication in controlled atmosphere
  - ✓ **Highly homogenous glasses**
  - ✓ **Only for Ge-free glasses**
  
- ❑ Mechano-synthesis + Spark plasma Sintering
  - ✓ **Possibility of continuous process**
  - ✓ **Wide choice of glass composition**
  - ✓ **Large size glass ceramic optics**

**We need process revolution**