SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 15367-1:2003

01-december-2003

Laserji in laserska oprema – Preskusne metode za ugotavljanje oblike valovne fronte laserskega žarka – 1. del: Izrazje in temeljni vidiki (ISO 15367-1:2003)

Lasers and laser-related equipment - Test methods for determination of the shape of a laser beam wavefront - Part 1: Terminology and fundamental aspects (ISO 15367-1:2003)

Laser und Laseranlagen - Prüfverfahren für die Bestimmung der Wellenfrontform von Laserstrahlen - Teil 1: Begriffe und grundlegende Aspekte (ISO 15367-1:2003)

Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers - Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de la forme du front d'onde du faisceau laser - Partie 1: Terminologie et aspects fondamentaux (ISO 15367-1:2003)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 15367-1:2003

ICS:

01.040.31	Elektronika (Slovarji)	Electronics (Vocabularies)
31.260	Optoelektronika, laserska oprema	Optoelectronics. Laser equipment

SIST EN ISO 15367-1:2003 en

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 15367-1

September 2003

ICS 01.040.31; 31.260

English version

Lasers and laser-related equipment - Test methods for determination of the shape of a laser beam wavefront - Part 1: Terminology and fundamental aspects (ISO 15367-1:2003)

Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers - Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de la forme du front d'onde du faisceau laser - Partie 1: Terminologie et aspects fondamentaux (ISO 15367-1:2003)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 September 2003.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 15367-1:2003 E

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15367-1:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172 "Optics and optical instruments" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 123 "Lasers and laser-related equipment", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2004.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

NOTE FROM CMC The foreword is susceptible to be amended on reception of the German language version. The confirmed or amended foreword, and when appropriate, the normative annex ZA for the references to international publications with their relevant European publications will be circulated with the German version.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15367-1:2003 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15367-1:2003 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15367-1

First edition
2003-09-15

Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test methods for determination of the shape of a laser beam wavefront —

Part 1: Terminology and fundamental aspects

Lasers et équipements associés aux lasers — Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de la forme du front d'onde du faisceau laser —

Partie 1: Terminologie et aspects fondamentaux

Reference number
ISO 15367-1:2003(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15367-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, Optics and optical instruments, Subcommittee SC 9, Electro-optical systems.

ISO 15367 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test methods for determination of the shape of a laser beam wavefront*:

— *Part 1: Terminology and fundamental aspects*

— *Part 2: Hartmann-Shack sensors*

Introduction

It is important, when designing, operating or maintaining a laser system, to be able to ensure repeatability, predict the propagation behaviour of the laser beam and to assess the safety hazards. There are four sets of parameters that could be measured for the characterization of a laser beam:

— power (energy) density distribution (ISO 13694);

— beam width, divergence angle and beam propagation factor (ISO 11146);

— phase distribution (ISO 15367);

— spatial beam coherence.

This part of ISO 15367 defines the terminology and symbols to be used when making reference to or measuring the phase distribution in a transverse plane of a laser beam. It specifies the procedures required for the measurement of

— the azimuth of the principal planes of the phase distribution;

— the magnitude of astigmatic aberrations;

— evaluation of the wavefront aberration function and the RMS wavefront deformation.

A useful technique for qualitative assessment of a beam is visual inspection of the fringe pattern in interferograms or an isometric view of a wavefront surface. However, more quantitative methods are needed for quality assurance and transfer of process technology. The measurement techniques indicated in this part of ISO 15367 allow numerical analysis of the phase distribution in a propagating beam and can provide recordable quantitative results.

While it is quite possible to ascribe other conventional aberrations (e.g. coma or spherical aberration) as well as astigmatism to a laser beam, these are not commonly used. Departure of the wavefront of a beam from some ideal surface is a more common indication of quality. On the other hand, rotational asymmetry has a much wider range of effects in a laser beam than is usually associated with astigmatism imposed on a beam of optical radiation by conventional optical systems. For this reason, various forms and characteristics of astigmatism in beams are now defined in detail.

The provisions of this part of ISO 15367 allow a test report to be commissioned with measurements or analysis of a selection of beam characteristics. Measurements of astigmatism are important to system designers who wish to specify optical elements for the correction of astigmatic beams. The measurement techniques defined in this part of ISO 15367 can also be used to assess any residual astigmatism after the addition of corrective elements and to aid with alignment.

A major application of phase distribution measurements comes with the possibility of combining those measurements with a simultaneous measurement of the power (energy) density distribution (ISO 13694) at the same location in the path of a beam. Digital processing of the data can reveal much more detailed characteristics of the propagating beam than can measurements of the power (energy) envelope resulting from calculation of the beam propagation ratio (ISO 11146). The more detailed information can be important to assessors of laser damage and safety hazards as well as process development engineers when it is necessary to know the power (energy) density distribution at the process interaction point.

Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test methods for determination of the shape of a laser beam wavefront —

Part 1:
Terminology and fundamental aspects

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15367 specifies methods for the measurement of the topography of the wavefront of a laser beam by measurement and interpretation of the spatial distribution of the phase of that wavefront across a plane approximately perpendicular to its direction of propagation. Requirements are given for the measurement and analysis of phase distribution data to provide quantitative wavefront parameters and their uncertainty in a test report.

The methods described in this part of ISO 15367 are applicable to the testing and characterization of a wide range of beam types from both continuous wave and pulsed lasers. Definitions of parameters describing wavefront deformations are given together with methods for the determination of those parameters from phase distribution measurements.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9334, *Optics and optical instruments — Optical transfer function — Definitions and mathematical relationships*

ISO 10110-5, *Optics and optical instruments — Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems — Part 5: Surface form tolerances*

ISO 11145, *Optics and optical instruments — Laser and laser-related equipment — Vocabulary and symbols*

ISO 11146, *Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test methods for laser beam parameters — Beam widths, divergence angle and beam propagation factor*

ISO 13694, *Optics and optical instruments — Lasers and laser-related equipment — Test methods for laser beam power (energy) density distribution*

ISO 15367-2, *Lasers and laser related equipment — Test methods for determination of the shape of a laser beam wavefront — Part 2: Hartmann-Shack sensors*

IEC 60825, (All parts), *Safety of Laser Products*

IEC 61040, *Power and energy measuring detectors, instruments and equipment for laser radiation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 9334, ISO 10110-5, ISO 11145, ISO 11146, ISO 13694 and IEC 61040 as well as the following apply.

3.1 General definitions

3.1.1
average wavefront shape
$w(x,y;z_m)$
continuous surface $w(x,y)$ that is normal to the time average direction of energy propagation in the electromagnetic field at the measurement plane $z = z_m$

NOTE 1 In the case of highly coherent radiation, the continuous surface $w(x,y)$ is a surface of constant phase. The phase distribution $\Phi(x,y)$ is then related to the wavefront distribution according to

$$\Phi(x,y) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot w(x,y)$$

where λ is the mean wavelength of the light.

NOTE 2 A continuous surface does not always exist.

3.1.2
wavefront surface
continuous surface $w(x,y)$ that minimizes the power density weighted deviations of the direction of its normal vectors to the direction of the energy flow vectors in the measurement plane

NOTE $w(x,y)$ is the surface that minimizes the expression

$$\iint E(x,y,z_m)\left|\hat{\vec{P}}_\perp(x,y,z_m) - \vec{\nabla}_\perp w(x,y,z_m)\right|^2 \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

where

$$\hat{\vec{P}}_\perp(x,y,z) = \frac{\hat{\vec{P}}_\perp(x,y,z_m)}{E(x,y,z_m)}$$ is the normalized transverse Poynting vector;

$$\vec{\nabla}_\perp = \begin{pmatrix} \partial x \\ \partial y \end{pmatrix}$$ is the transverse, two-dimensional gradient or Nabla operator.

3.1.3
phase
Φ
fraction of a wave period that has elapsed relative to that at a nominated origin

NOTE Phase is expressed in radians, modulo 2π.

3.1.4
measurement plane
z_m
axial location along the beam axis of the transverse plane in which the wavefront shape/surface is measured