

A Laser Method of Ruling Gratings

HOLOGRAPHIC RECORDING IN THIN GOLD FILMS

D. M. Rowley

University of Keele, England

Workers at Royal Holloway College recently reported the application of the principles of holography to produce finely ruled optical gratings (1,2). Dr V. I. Little and his colleagues first used the selective etching of gold from a glass substrate at the antinodes of the electric field associated with the standing light wave in a ruby laser cavity and then discovered the opposite effect, namely the condensation of gold vapour on to a glass plate by selective inhibition with periodicity characteristic of the laser standing wave.

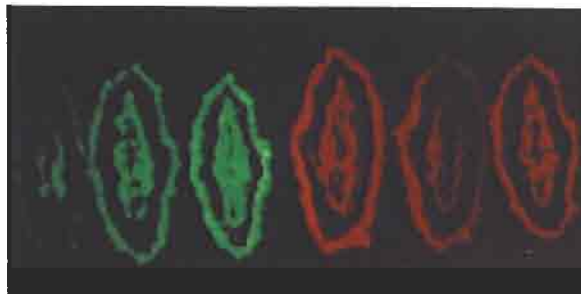


Fig. 3 The diffraction of white light by a series of gratings etched on a 200 Å gold film with a glass backing

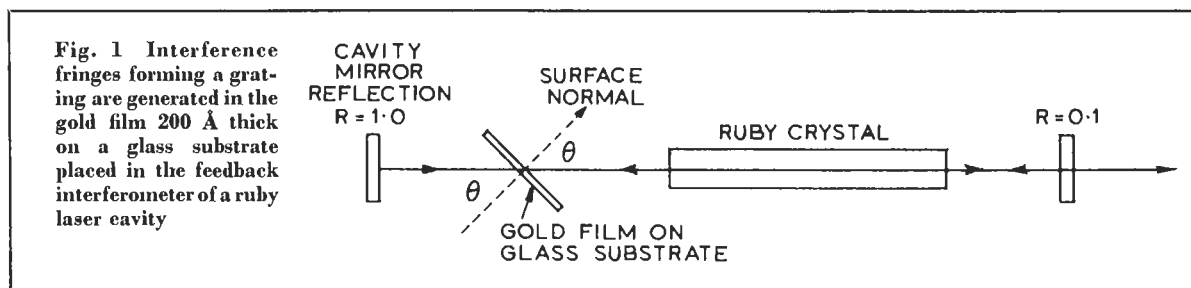


Fig. 1 Interference fringes forming a grating are generated in the gold film 200 Å thick on a glass substrate placed in the feedback interferometer of a ruby laser cavity

The simplest form of hologram is that recorded without an object. Classically this is simply the interference pattern produced between two beams of light. The distance between adjacent fringes in the plane of a photographic emulsion is given by

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2}}$$

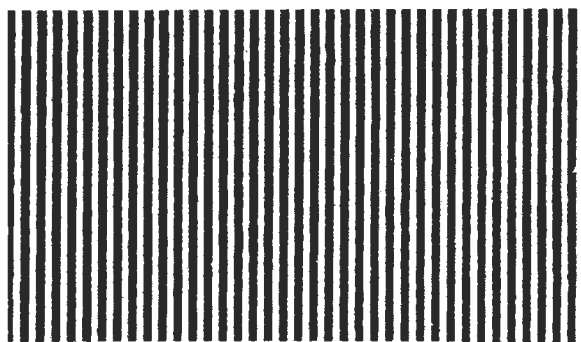


Fig. 2 The spatially periodic gold layer on a glass substrate after exposure to the laser beam. The spatial period is 1.4μ. The 200 Å film was vacuum deposited at 10⁻⁶ torr and the periodicity was produced by evaporation at the antinodes of the standing wave in the laser interferometer

where λ is the wavelength of the light and the beams make angles θ_1 and θ_2 to the surface normal.

The high powers developed by pulsed crystal lasers such as ruby has enabled metallic surfaces to be used as recording materials. The intensity distribution is recorded by the spatially periodic evaporation of metal in the interference antinodes produced by the superposition of two laser beams. In Fig. 1 the 200 Å gold film on a glass substrate is placed inside the feedback interferometer of a ruby laser. In this case $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$ and the expected spatial period becomes $d = \frac{\lambda}{2 \sin \theta}$.

Macroscopically the vaporisation of the gold layer causes a sudden increase in the Q of the cavity and a giant optical pulse is generated. Microscopically the vaporisation is found to be spatially periodic. An optical micrograph of the gold layer is shown in Fig. 2. d in this case is 1.4μ. Fig. 3 demonstrates the diffraction of white light by a series of such gratings etched on a gold film.

Removal of the remaining gold film by immersion in aqua regia reveals that the surface of the glass substrate has also been modulated and the pattern

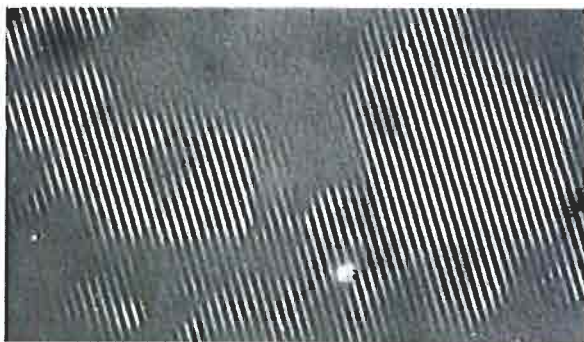


Fig. 4 Condensation of a gold vapour plume is periodically inhibited by the intense standing wave within a laser interferometer and produces lines with spatial period 2.5μ

in the gold film has been duplicated in the glass substrate. The amplitude transmittance of such a surface is almost unity but the periodic phase shifts induced by the periodic depth modulation of the glass gives rise to diffraction of incident light.

With a 200 \AA gold film the energy required to heat the surface to boiling point and supply the necessary latent heat for vaporisation is about 80 mJ/cm^2 and the high power of a 30 ns giant pulse was required to accomplish vaporisation before thermal diffusion took place.

Instead of vaporising the gold at the antinodes of the standing wave electric field it has been possible

to use the converse effect, i.e. to periodically inhibit the condensation of a gold vapour in the presence of an intense electromagnetic field. To demonstrate this a second plate – the “collector” – was placed parallel to the gold film in Fig. 1. This plate recondensed the gold vapour plume and examination of it revealed a spatially periodic gold layer. Fig. 4 is a micrograph of the collector plate with a spatial period of 2.5μ .

Information recorded on metal surfaces by either of the above techniques has the advantages of increased resolving power, no other processing, “exposure” in full light, and a panchromatic range. Furthermore, because of the short exposure time ($\sim 30 \text{ ns}$ giant pulse duration) the metal film is more tolerant of vibration and the pattern is permanent.

It is suggested that these techniques could be applied to the manufacture of microcircuits. Deposition of modulated gold and dielectric films might make it possible to fabricate very small capacitors and waveguides. Two crossed gratings might form the basis of a cheap compact electronic memory or storage system.

References

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A New Gold-Lead Compound

COMPUTER-AIDED THERMAL ANALYSIS OF SOLDER ALLOYS

Literally millions of gold-plated electrical and electronic circuit components are joined with the standard soft solders (1). Occasionally problems arise when gold is taken up by the solder and brittle intermetallic compounds are formed, but it has rarely been possible to interpret the structure of the alloys produced in terms of the known equilibrium diagrams of the various binary systems involved. In particular the characteristics of gold-lead-silver alloys were found to be considerably at variance with those suggested by the accepted gold-lead diagram advanced sixty-six years ago by Vogel (2) which showed the presence of two compounds Au_2Pb and AuPb_2 .

The existence of a third compound which forms peritectically at 221°C has been recently confirmed by Bhattacharyya and Reynolds (3) of the University of Aston in Birmingham. AuPb_3 has a tetragonal crystal structure with lattice constants, $a=11.948 \text{ \AA}$ and $c=5.878 \text{ \AA}$. First reported in very thin evaporated gold-lead films by Fujiki (4, 5) and later by Jeppesen and Caswell at IBM (6), its existence in massive form has hitherto been doubted.

To facilitate work on the soldering and brazing alloys, investigators at the GEC Hirst Research Centre have recently been applying the principles of automation to thermal analysis. In a paper recently presented at the National Physical Laboratory,

A. Prince et al. (7) reported some of the results of this work. The 14 gold-lead alloys processed by computer yielded in eight days a gold-lead diagram virtually identical with that obtained at Aston by more traditional techniques. The existence of the compound AuPb_3 was again confirmed and valuable additional information was reported on the ternary Au-Ag-Sn system.

The savings in labour which result from the application of automation to thermal analysis are therefore very considerable. They augur well for a revival of interest in classical metallography and should certainly lead to a more rational approach in the solution of soldering and brazing problems.

A. S. D.

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