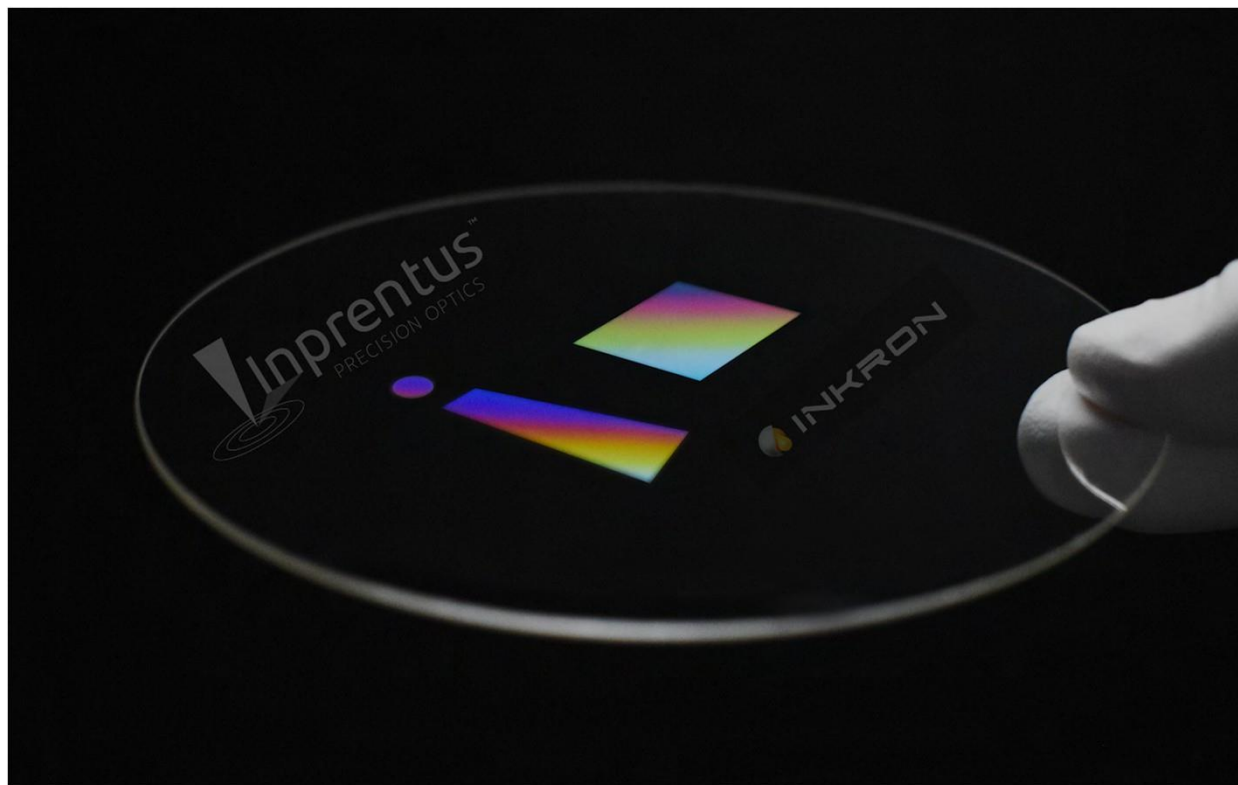
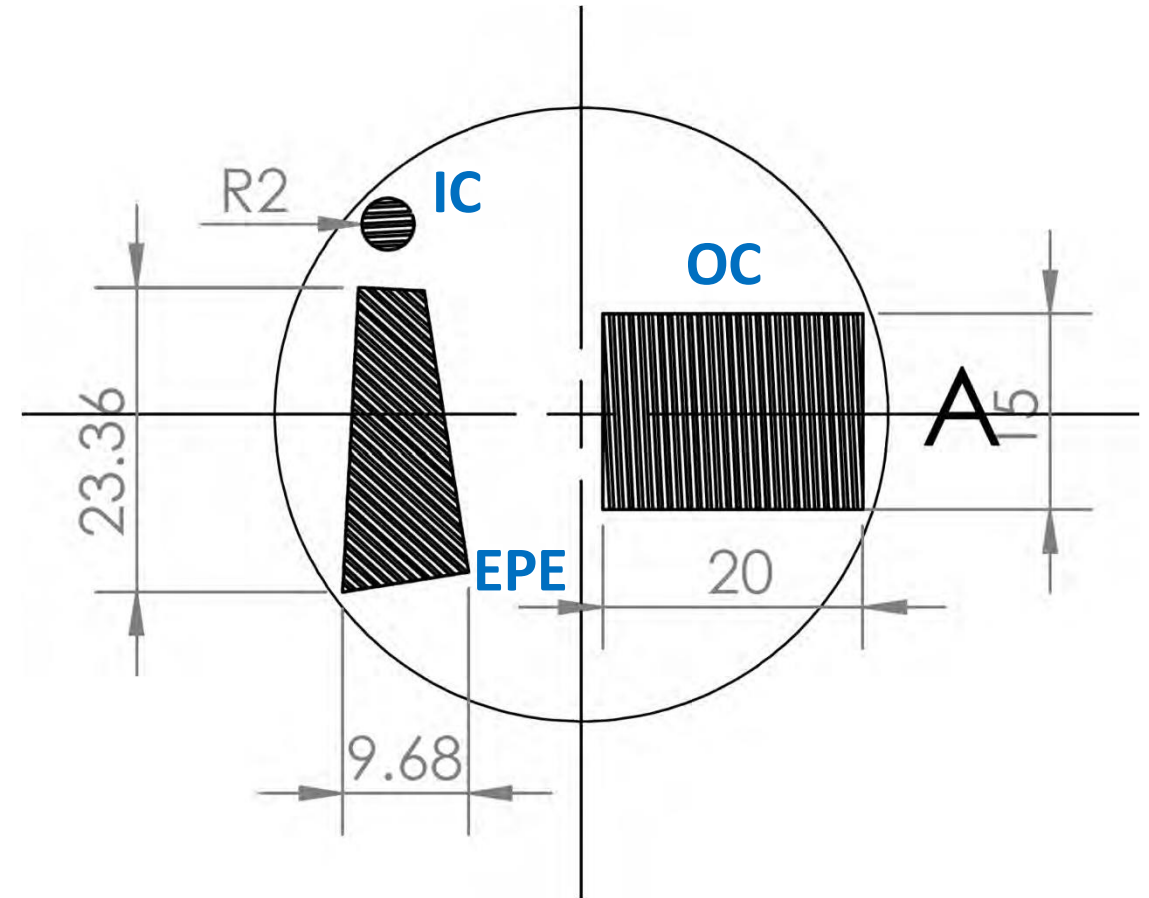
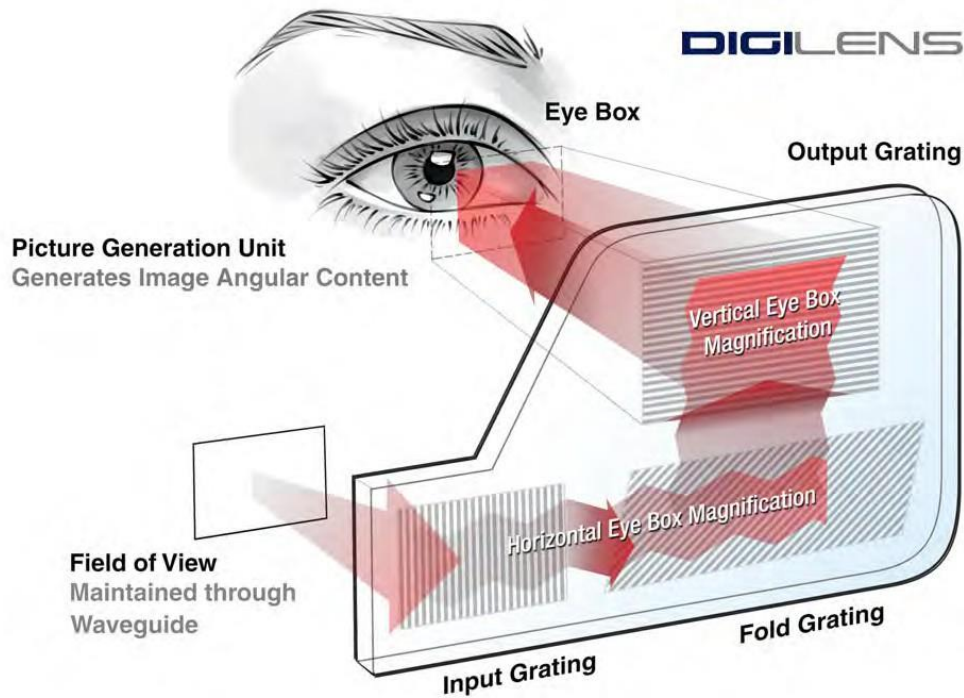


Blazed gratings for AR made by contact- mode lithography



Peter Abbamonte
Inprentus, Inc.
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Champaign, IL, USA

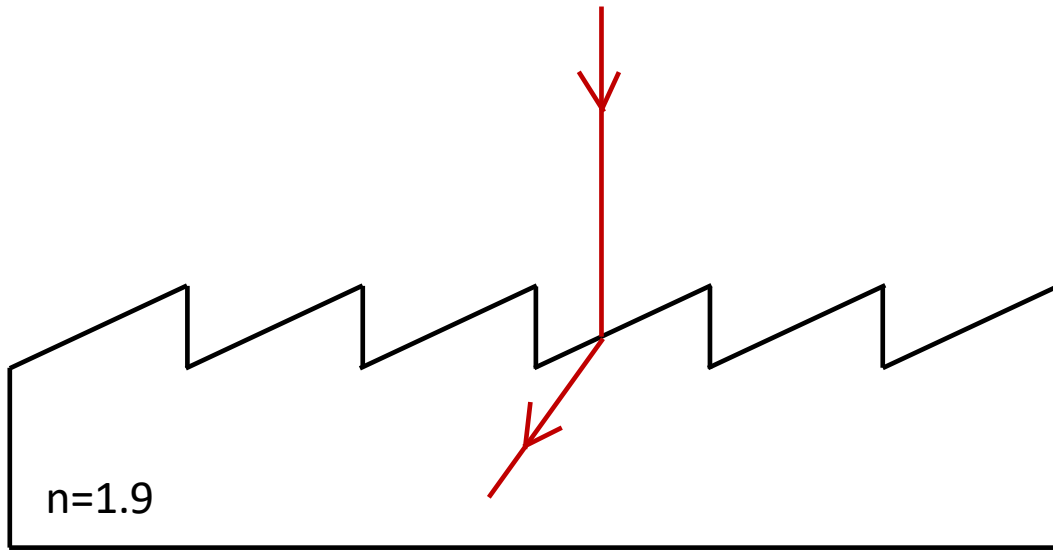
AR eyepiece = beam expanding periscope



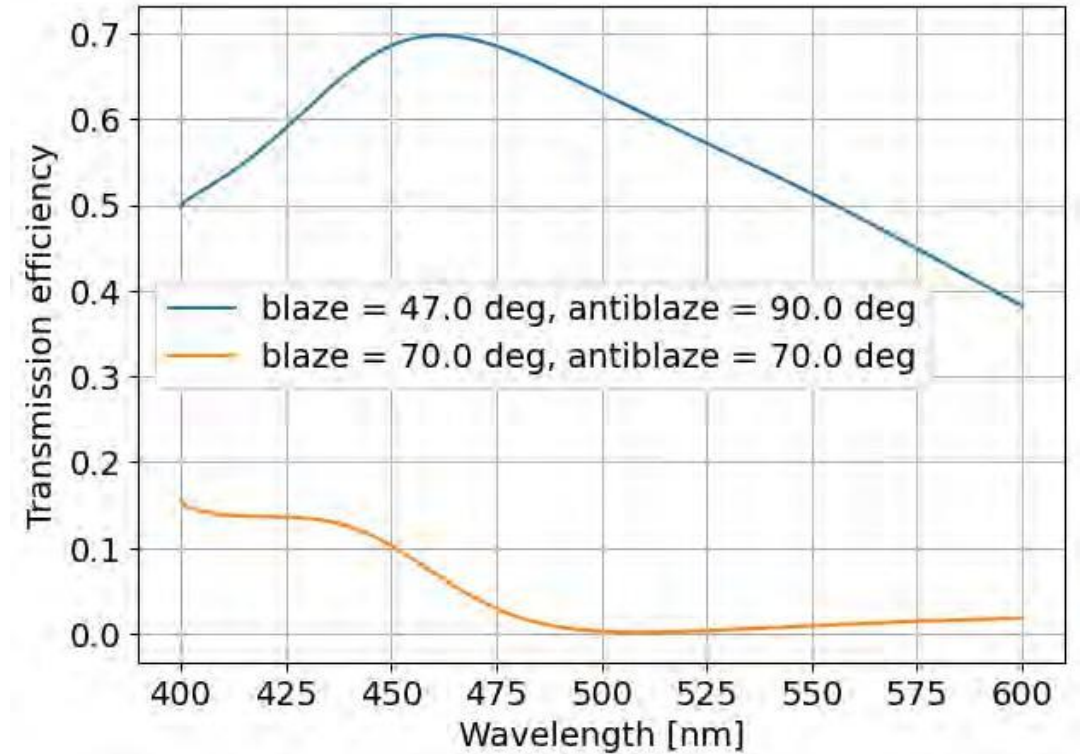
Grating Properties:

- Controllable efficiency (high or low)
- High directionality
- Pitch uniformity $\Delta d < 100$ pm
- Modulation
- Simple (all patterns same setup)
- Easy to replicate

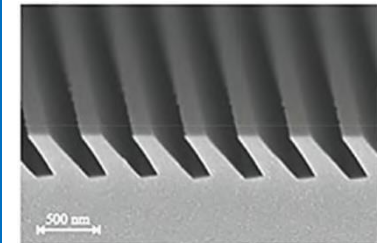
Blazed gratings are tunable



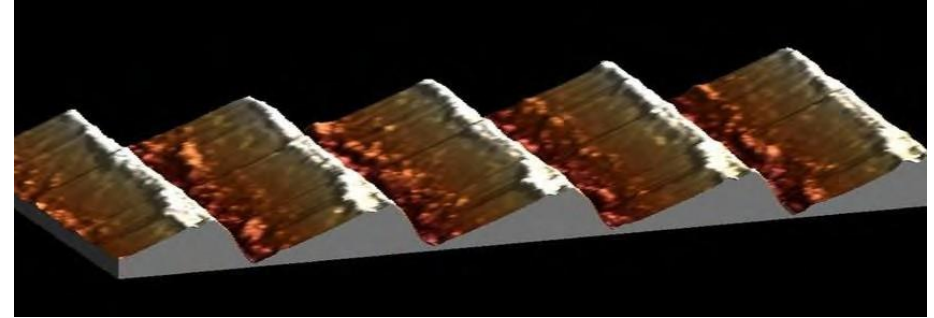
- Tunable wavelength response (high or low efficiency)
- Left-right asymmetry
- Easy to replicate



How can we make
blazed gratings for AR?
EBL or DUV?



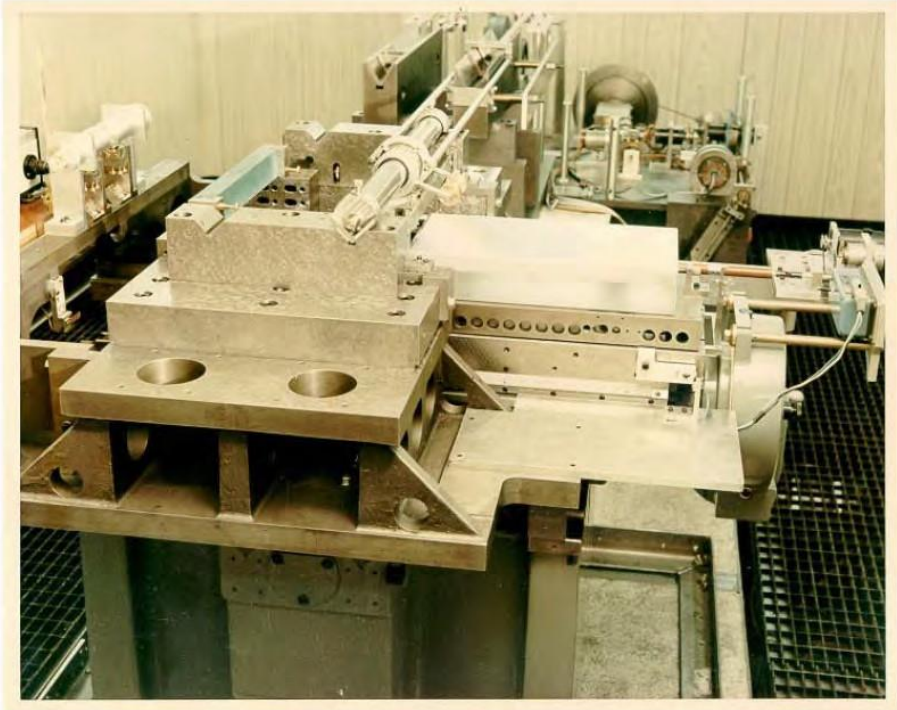
How are blazed gratings made?



Mechanical ruling:

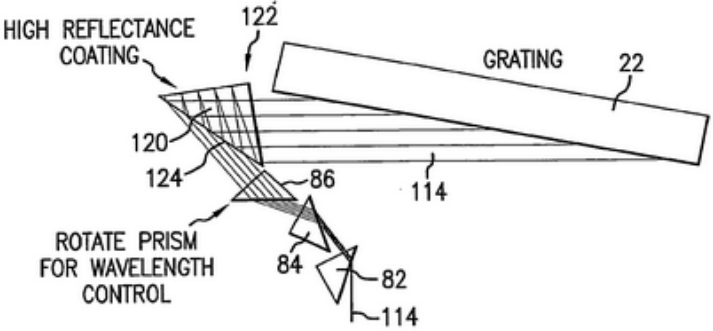
- Since the 1880's
- Pitch = 170 nm ~ 10 microns
- Mass market replication since 1960s
- Purchased online: Newport, Thorlabs (probably Amazon)

We all use mechanically ruled gratings



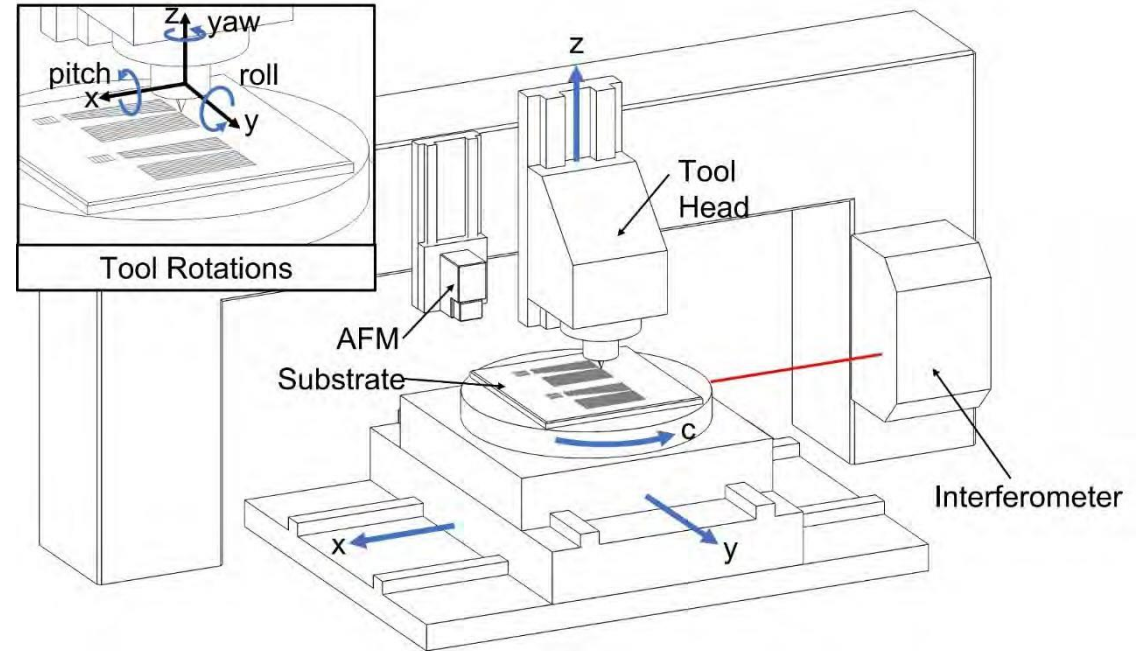
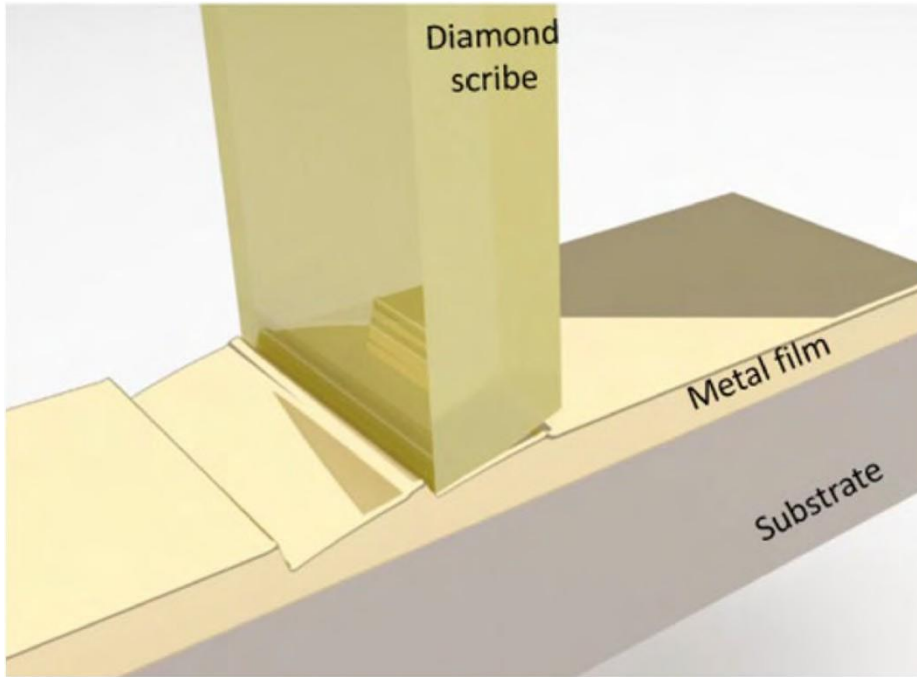
MIT B Engine, Richardson Gratings, Rochester, NY

Line
Narrowing
Module
(Cymer)
U.S. Patent
8126027B2



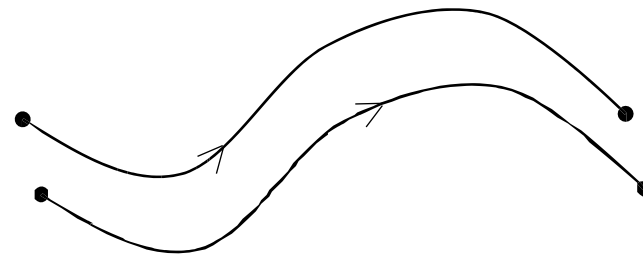
- DUV gratings replicated from masters ruled on MIT B Engine (above)
- Built by G. R. Harrison 1960s
- Owned by Newport (owned by MKS)
- Harrison passed 1979 :(

Reinventing the ruling engine

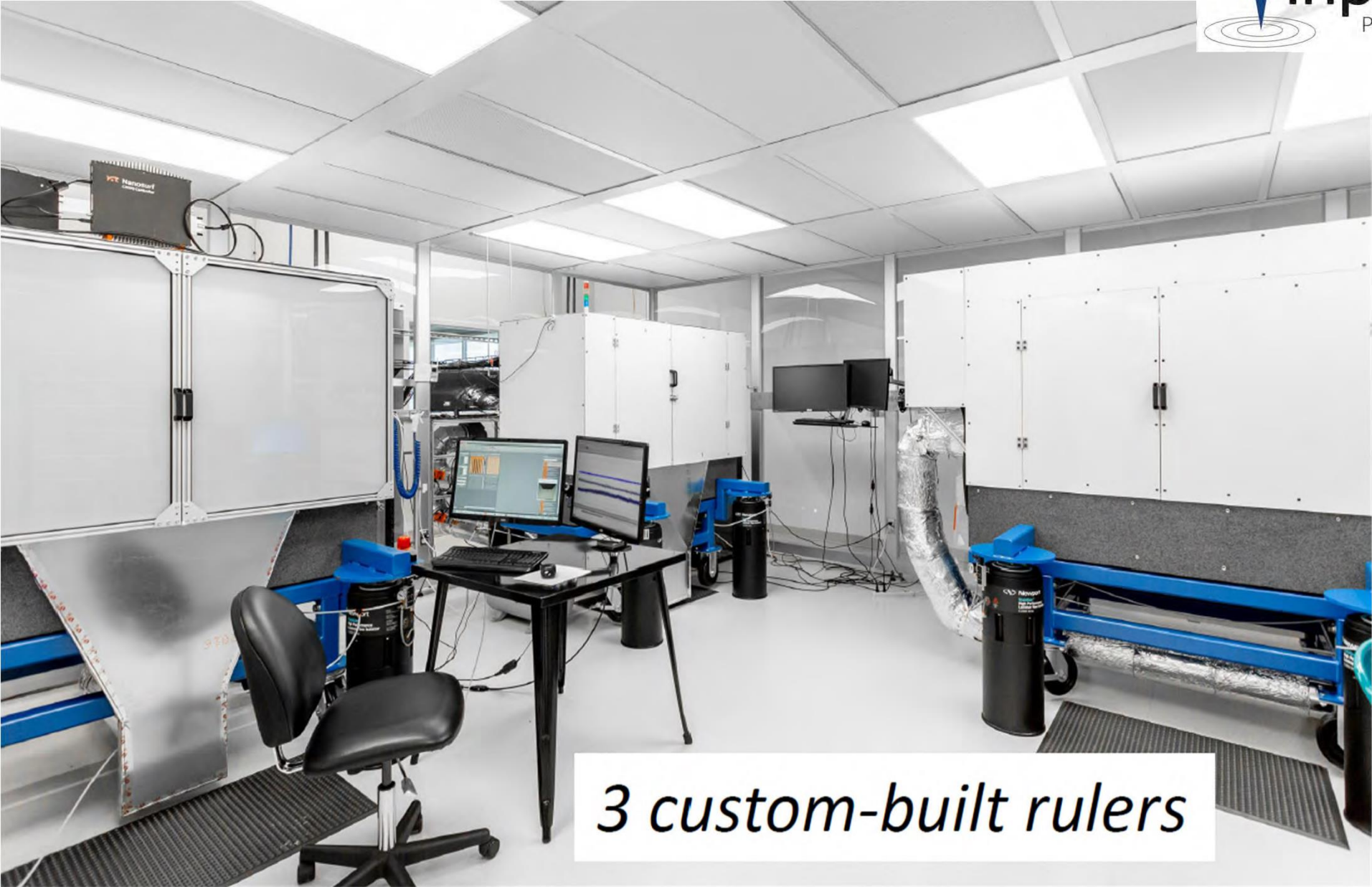


- **7-axis CNC instrument (scriptable)**
- **Serial write (one groove at a time)**
- **Grooves curved, modulated, aperiodic**
- **No write fields**
- **4"-8" wafers, optical flats, etc.**

$$\vec{\xi}(t) = (x(t), y(t), c(t), p(t), y(t), r(t), F(t))$$



How Inprentus makes gratings



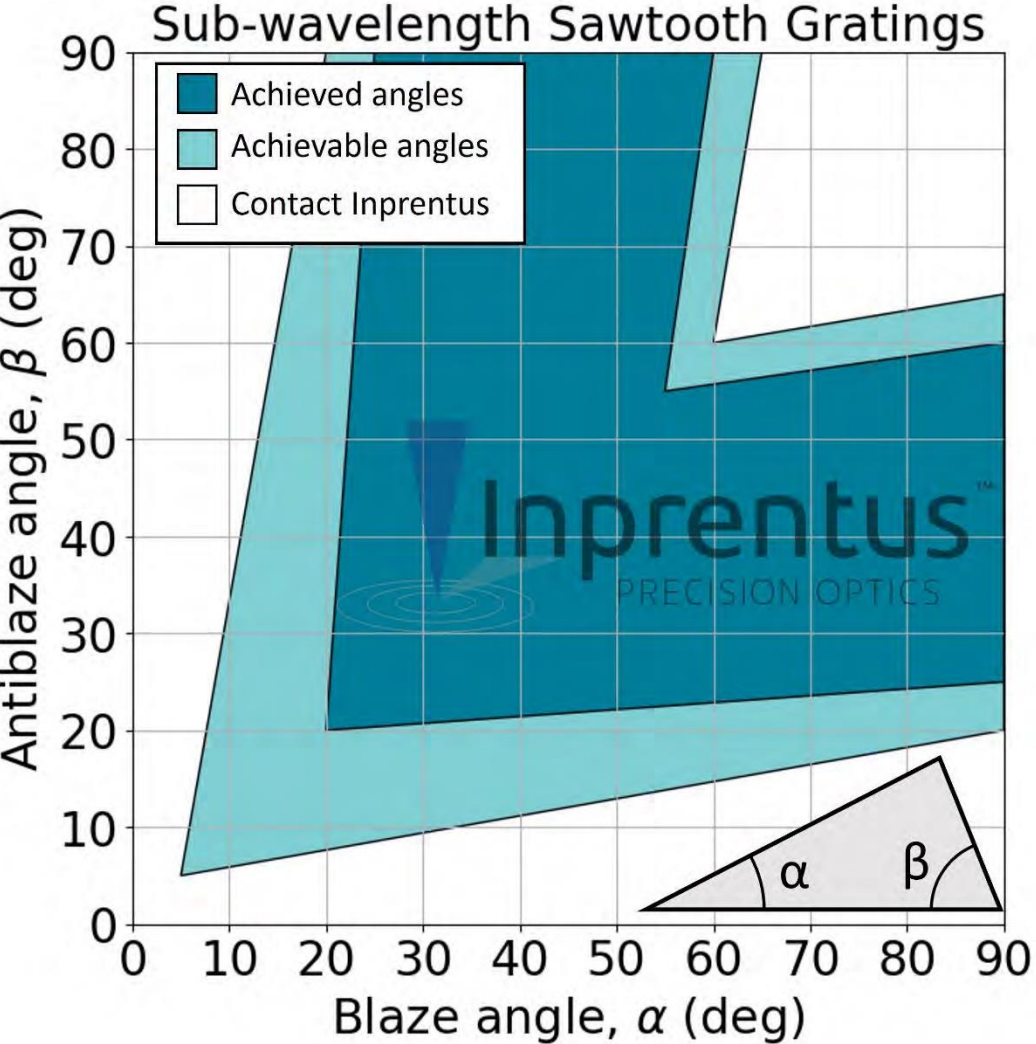
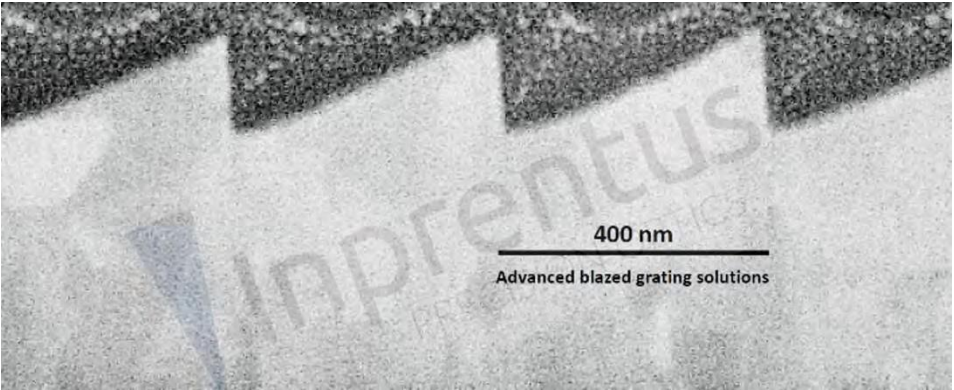
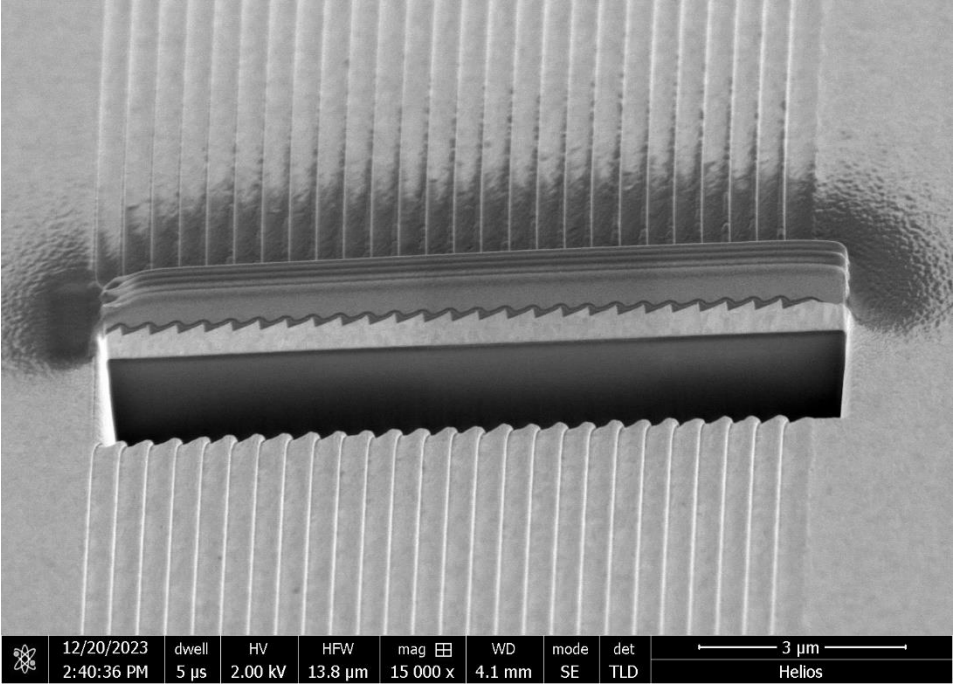
3 custom-built rulers

How Inprentus makes gratings

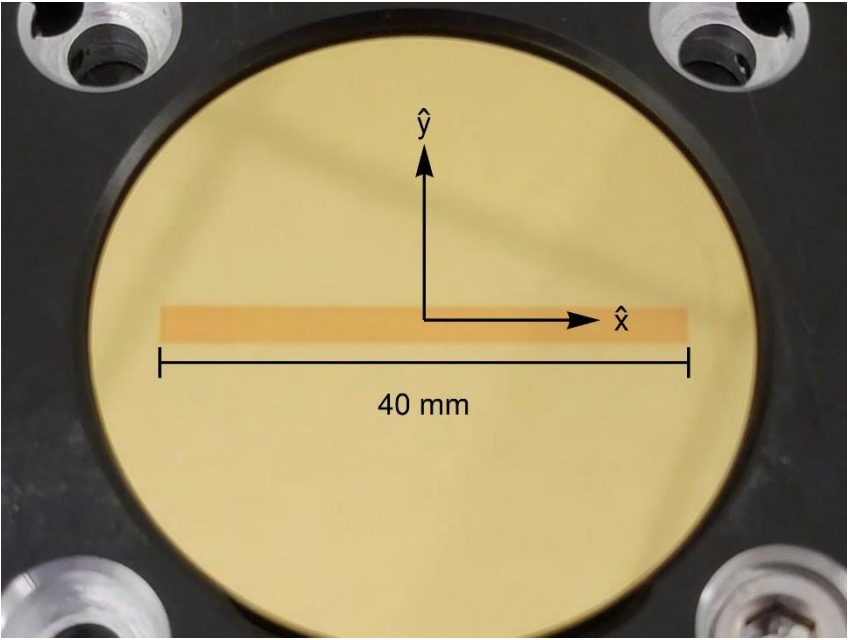
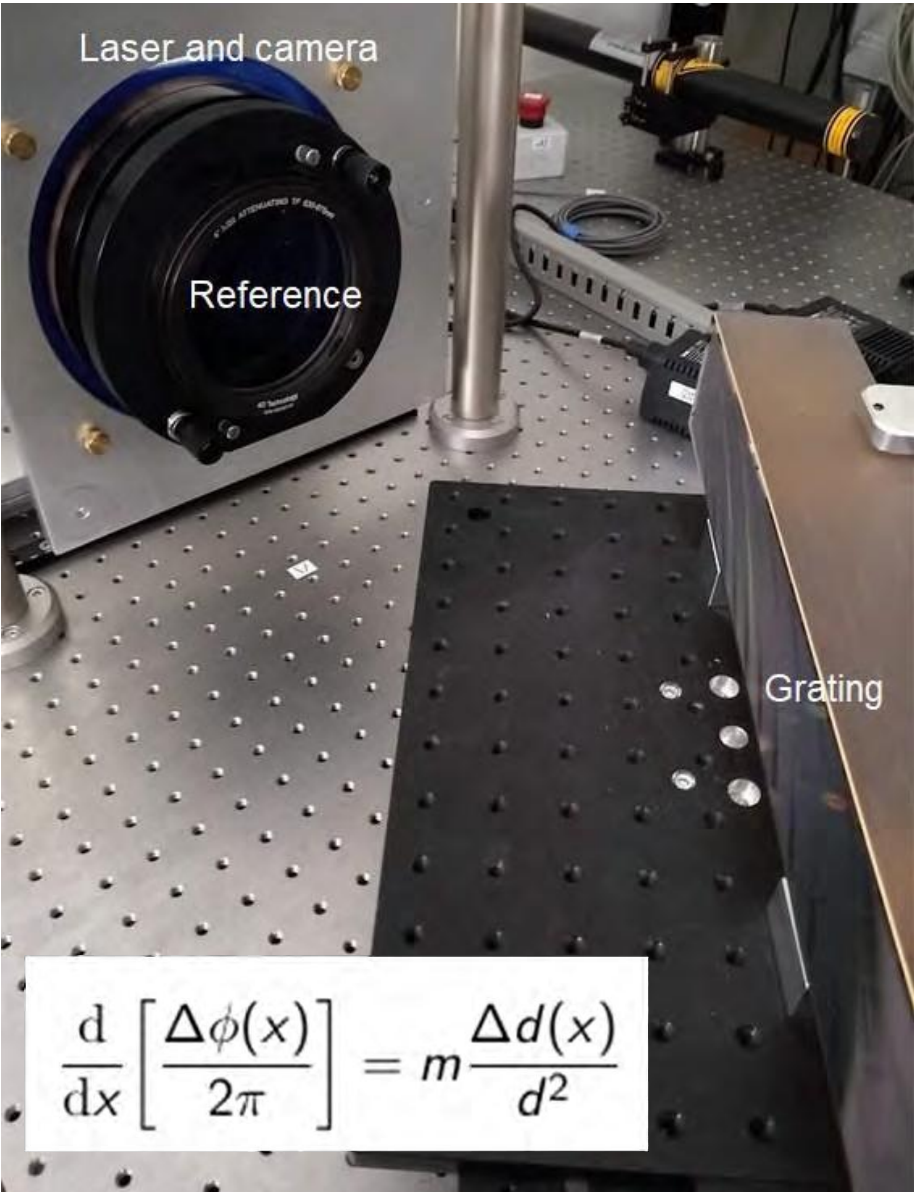


Groove shapes

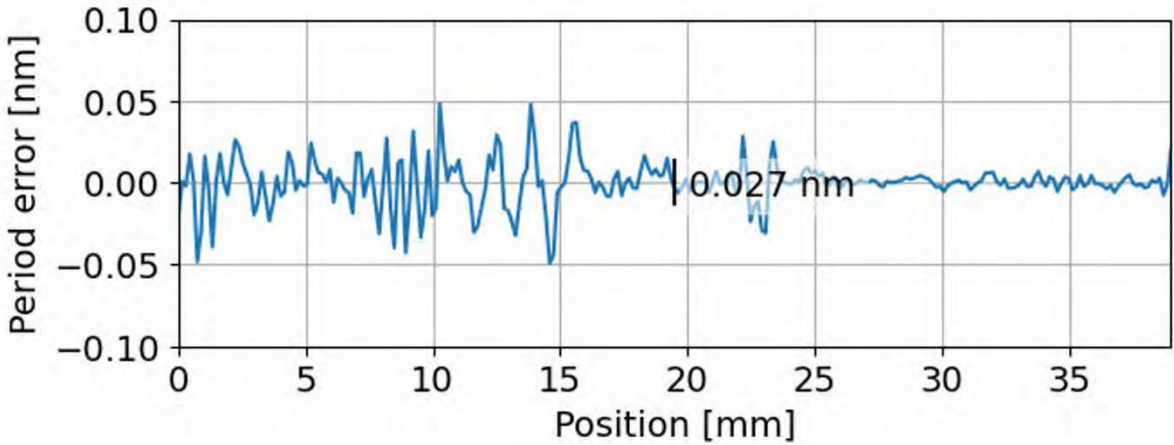
Helios NanoLab 600i DualBeam FIB:



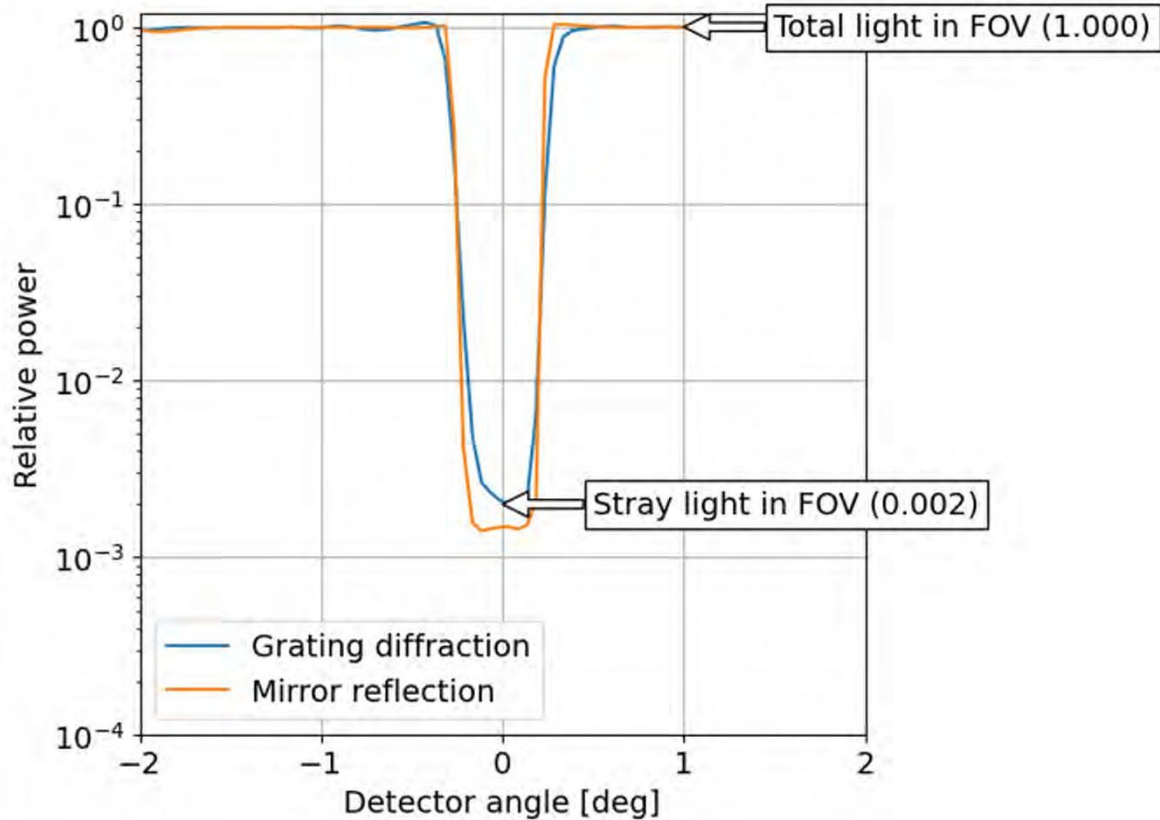
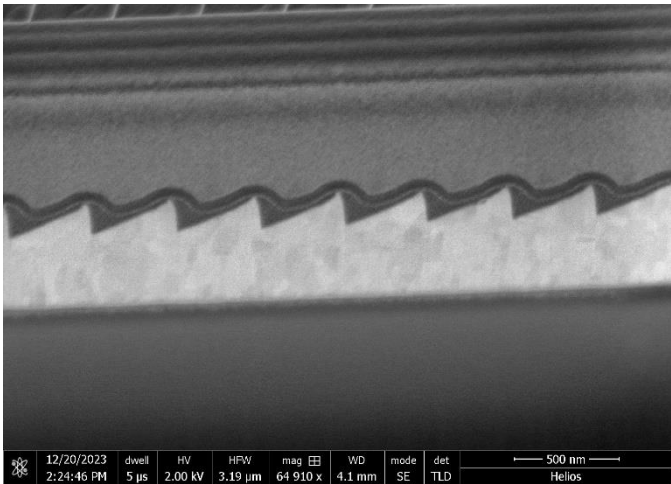
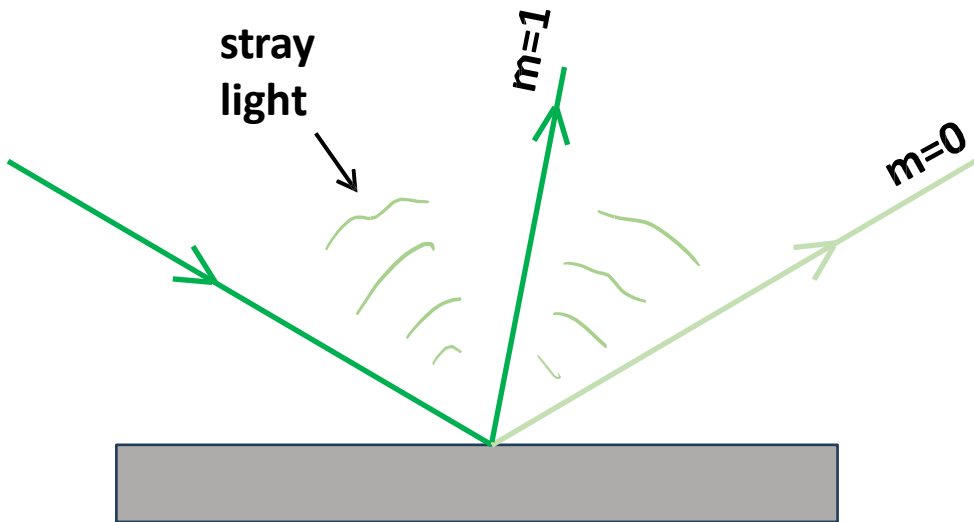
Pitch Uniformity by Fizeau Interferometry



$\Delta d = 27 \text{ pm}$



Low stray light ("haze")



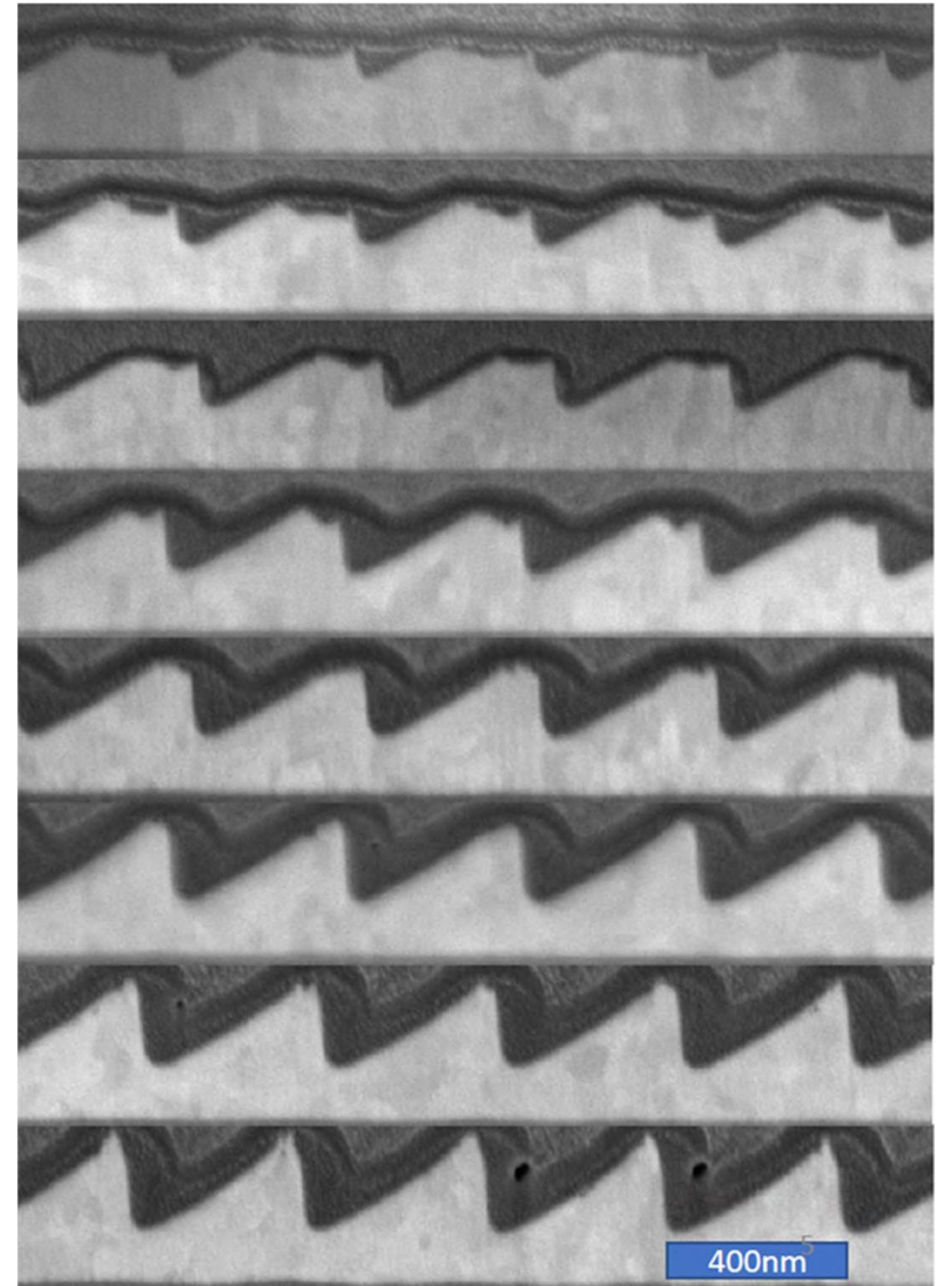
**Integrated stray light level
(2π steradian) = 0.2%**

*This measurement is available as a service.

Duty cycle modulation



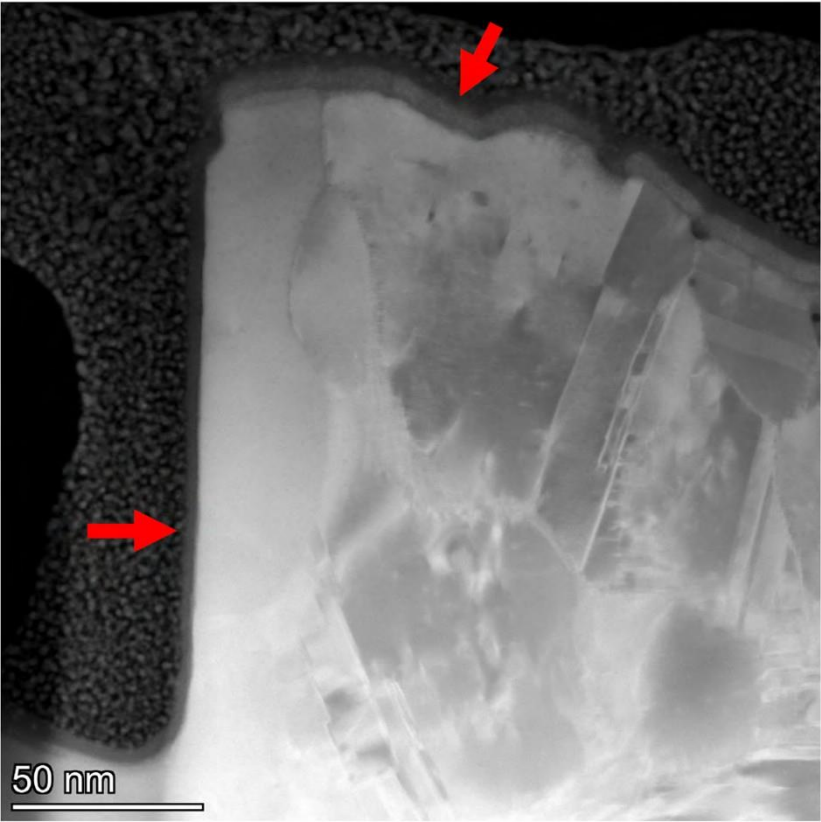
- Lines ruled serially \Rightarrow modulation schemes natural
- Currently doing force modulation
- Other schemes possible (e.g., angle)
- *(Best data are under NDA)*



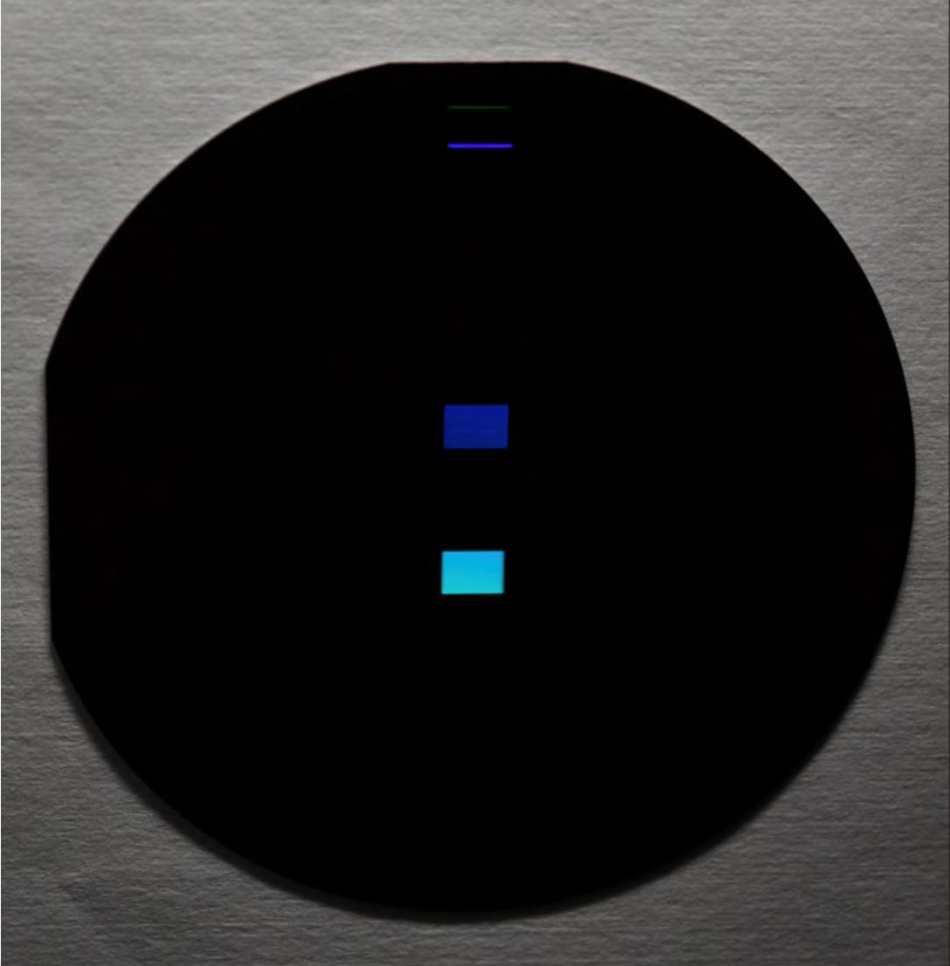
Replication – Inkron & EVG

Sputter surface with 10 nm Ta
(done at Inprentus)

These coatings are *conformal*:

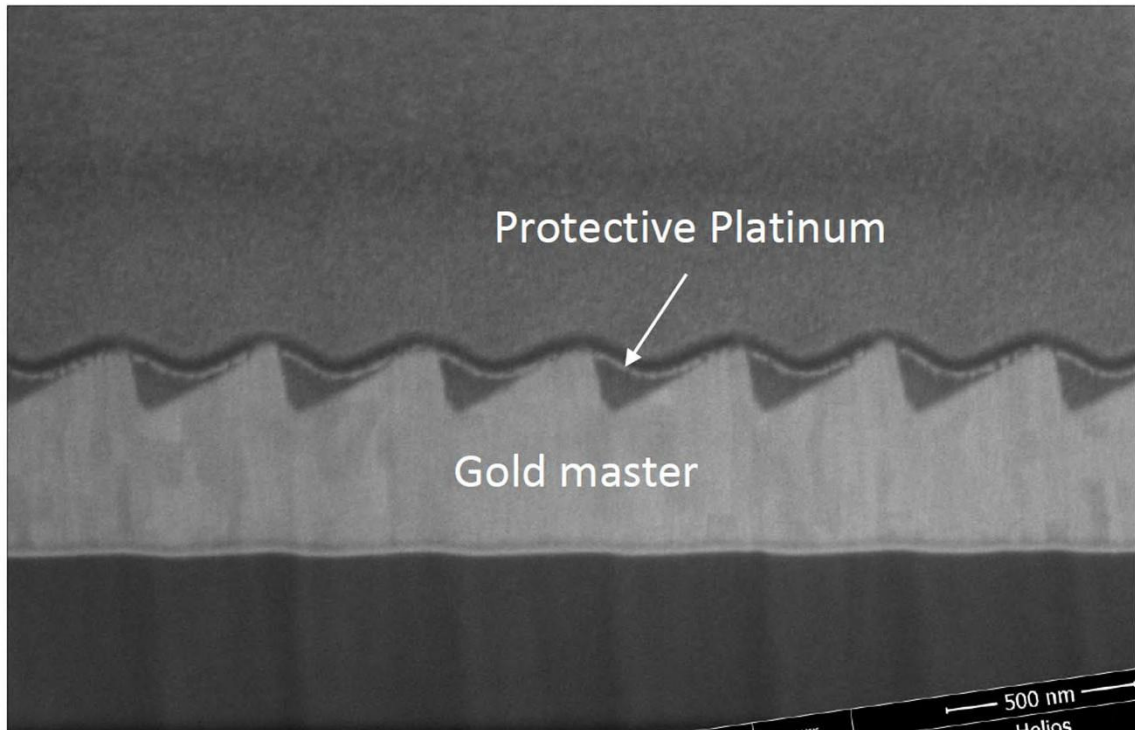


Input-output pair (400 nm pitch) on 6" wafer:

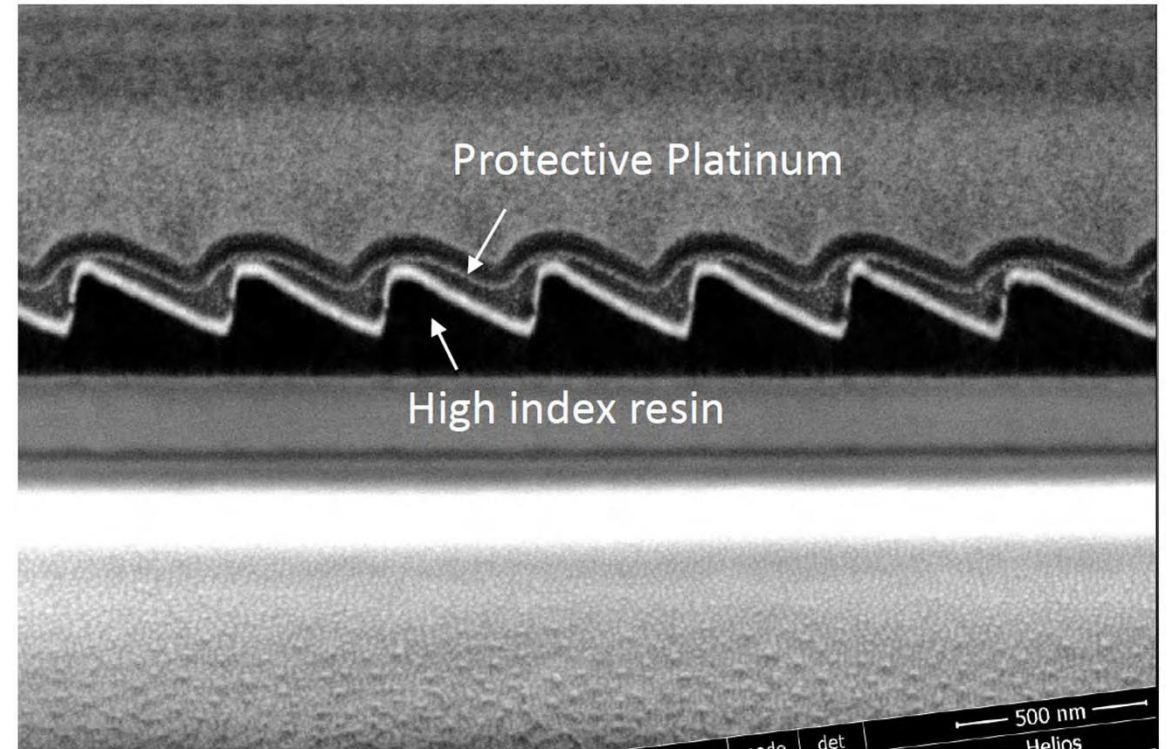


Replication

$d=400$ nm master ruled in Au



Transparent replica on $n=1.9$ resin



- Ruled in Au
- 10 nm conformal Ta coating
- Standard SmartNIL process using EVG 7200 UV System
- Replica $n=1.9$ resin
- On $n=1.9$ Schott glass

INKRON
NAGASE Group

Summary

Accepting orders:

- Masters
- Low-volume replicas (n=1.9 waveguides)

Seeking partners:

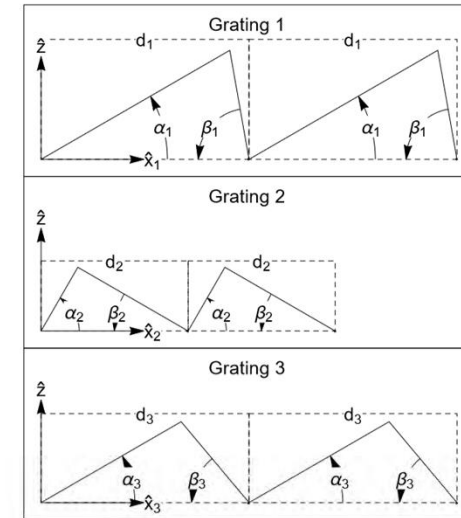
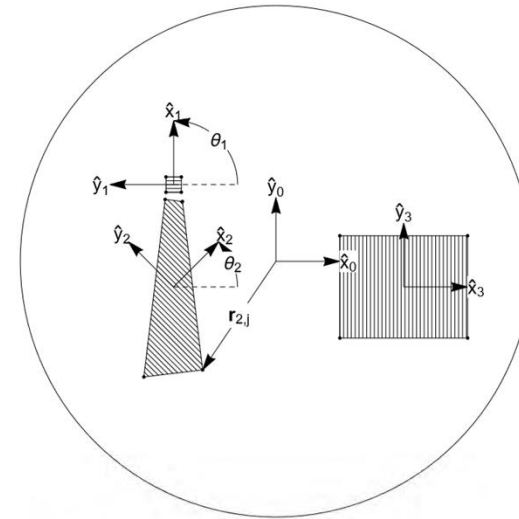
- Integration
- Field testing

Seeking financing:

- Convertible note
- Equity round planned for later this year

Inprentus waveguide order form:

<https://www.inprentus.com/augmented-reality-waveguide-masters>



| Symbol | Meaning |
|------------------------|---|
| \hat{z} | Substrate normal |
| \hat{x}_0, \hat{y}_0 | Substrate-surface basis |
| \hat{x}_i | Dispersive direction of i th grating |
| \hat{y}_i | Non-dispersive direction of i th grating |
| d_i | Period of i th grating |
| α_i | First groove-facet angle, relative to substrate surface, of i th grating |
| β_i | Second groove-facet angle, relative to substrate surface, of i th grating |
| θ_i | Angle between \hat{x}_i and \hat{x}_0 |
| $r_{i,j}$ | For the i th grating, location of j th vertex, relative to substrate origin |

Figure 1: Geometric parameters employed in the specification worksheet. The example gratings shown here are for illustration.