

Precision Optical Coating Solution



Company profile

Nanjing Intane Optics was founded in 2003 by Professor Zhou Bifang, the former director of Nanjing Astronomical Instruments Research Center, the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Nanjing Intane Optics is a national high-tech enterprise with precision optical systems solutions at its core competency. The company boasts a team of experienced engineers in precision optical engineering, with proven technological capabilities ranging from complex system design, integration, assembly, testing to the manufacturing of key optical components.

Advanced optical elements are the core components that determine the performance of precision optical instruments. As technology and requirements develop, there are increasingly higher demands for the performance of advanced optical elements.

Nanjing Intane Optics is actively engaged in research on ultra-precision optical component processing technology. With internationally advanced polishing and testing equipment, combined with self-developed CNC equipment, our experienced technicians team is constantly taking on challenges of high-performance optical component manufacturing with increasing difficulty. We have achieved full-spectrum nano-scale processing accuracy in the manufacturing of optical aspherics, spheres, planes, cylinders, and windows. Through high-performance optical coating, our products feature long life, high reliability, high strength, and diversity of optical components.

Based on high-precision optical components, Intane Optics also has developed a series of high-precision optical testing instruments and equipment. Collimators of various aperture and specifications have a good reputation among customers. Intane Optics: Your trusted supplier for precision optical system solutions.



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WITH LASER

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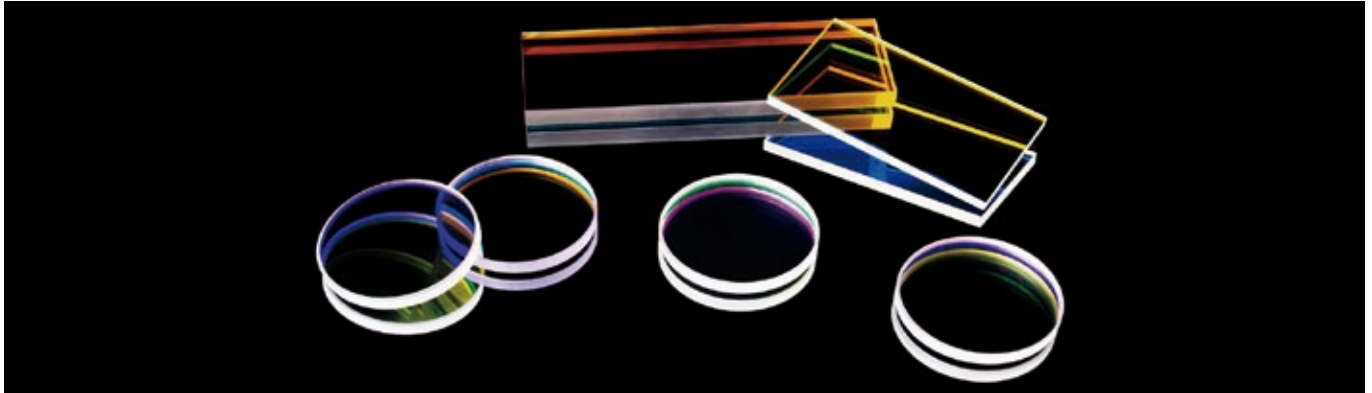
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Products and application cases



Optical coating is for better transmissivity, reflection or polarization of optical elements. For each uncoated glass device, about 4% incident light on its surface is reflected. Antireflection coatings makes the percent smaller than 0.5%; high-reflecting dielectric coatings improves reflectivity to 99.5% or above. An optical coatings is made up of a thin material such as oxide, metal, or rare earth. Its performance depends on its layers, thickness, and refractive index differences among different layers.

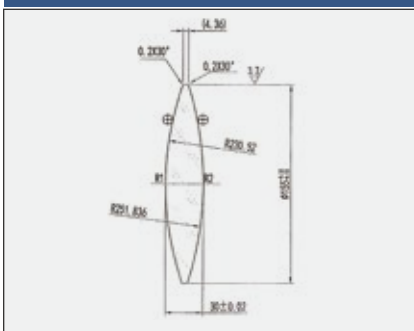
For the highest or lowest interference, the optical thickness of an optical coatings is usually a quarter of optical thickness (QWOT) of wavelength of the light used, or half of optical thickness (HWOT) of wavelength of the light used. Its high refractive index and low refractive index are alternate for the wanted interference effect.

Antireflection film

Application case 1:

Technical requirements: Antireflection coatings is coated on surfaces R1 and R2; the mean transmission in the 900nm to 2500nm wave band is equal to or more than 98% @ 632.8nm; Measured transmission of the antireflection coatings as below .

Product dimensions



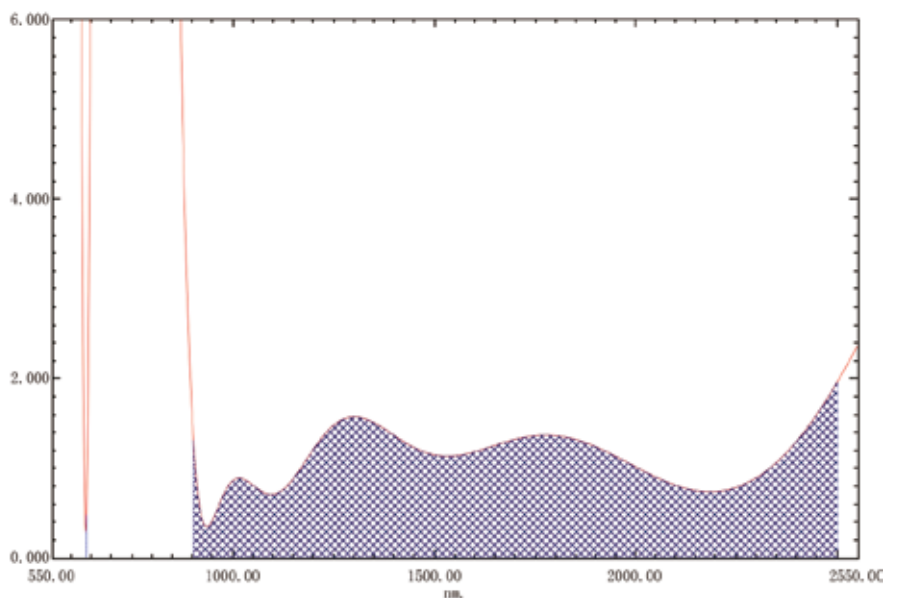
Quality of optical glass

Uniformity	H2
Fringe intensity	1C
Birefringence	2
Extent of bubble	1C
Light absorptivity	3

Precision of optical machining

	R1	R2
Specimen precision ΔR	A	A
Radius deviation N	3	3
Partial deviation ΔN	0.3	0.3
Eccentricity c	0.02	0.02
Surface finishment MIL	III	III
Clear aperture Do	$\Phi 152$	$\Phi 152$

Spectral peak area report

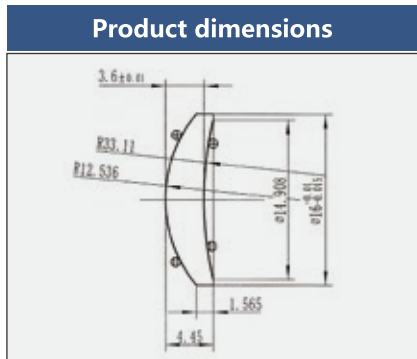


Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		633.00	634.00	1.000	0.413	0.413	
2		900.00	2500.00	1600.000	1780.646	1.113	
3							

Application case 2:

Technical requirements:

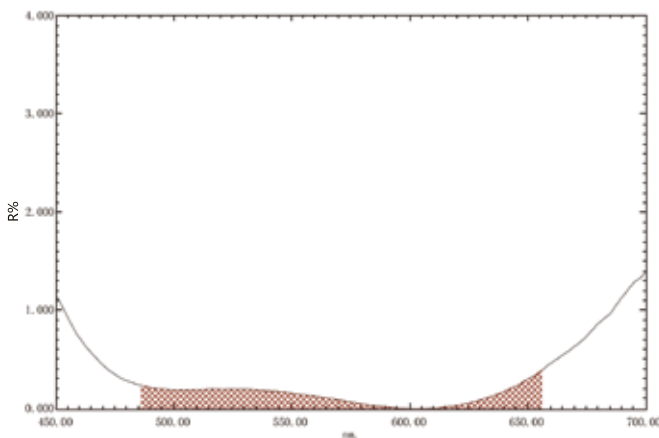
1. Anti-reflection coatings is coated; the wave band involved in coating is 486nm to 586nm; the single-side transmission is more than 99%.
2. Three layers of protective coatings are coated.
3. Outer coating C04-83 is no more than 0.01mm thick.



Material requirements	
ΔN_d	1A
ΔV_d	1A
Optical uniformity	1
Optical absorptivity	1
Stress birefringence	1a
Fringe intensity	1a
Extent of bubble	1c

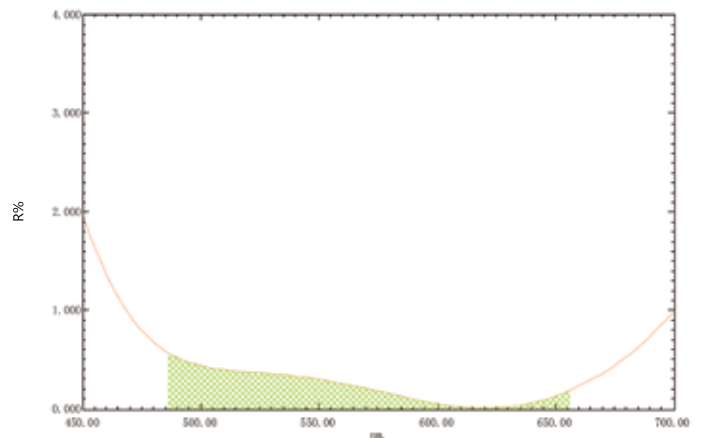
Element requirements	
N	1
ΔN	0.1
ΔR	/
X	15"
Do	$\Phi 14.5/\Phi 15$

Spectral Peak Area Report (without Waterproof Coating)



Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		486.00	656.00	170.000	22.325	0.131	
2							

Spectral Peak Area Report (with Waterproof Coating)

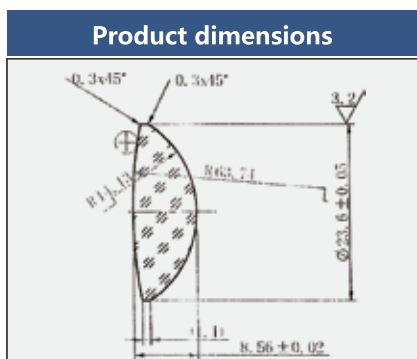


Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		486.00	656.00	170.000	37.298	0.219	
2							

Application case 3:

Technical requirements:

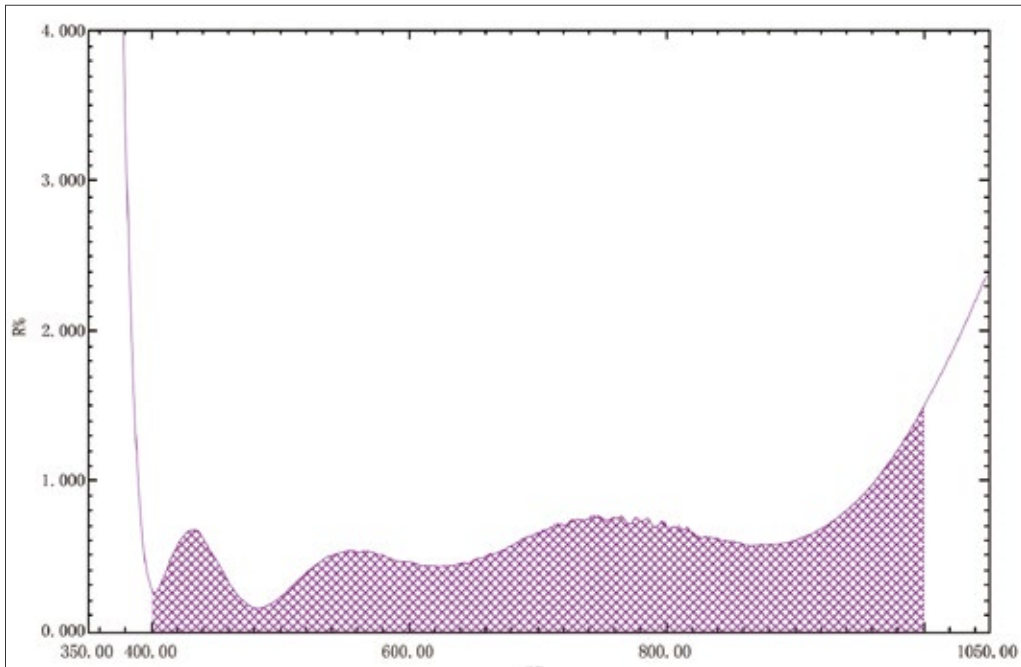
1. In the wavelength range of 400nm to 1000nm, the reflectivity R is 1% at most.
2. Trim of the lens is black.





Material requirements	
ΔN_d	28
ΔV_d	28
Optical uniformity	3
Optical absorptivity	2
Stress birefringence	2
Fringe intensity	1c
Extent of bubble	1c

Element requirements	
N	3
DN	0.3
DR	A
C1	0.02
C2	0.02
B	1V
D ₀₁	$\Phi 33$
D ₀₂	$\Phi 33$

Spectral Peak Area Report



Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		400.00	1000.00	600.000	361.604	0.603	
2							

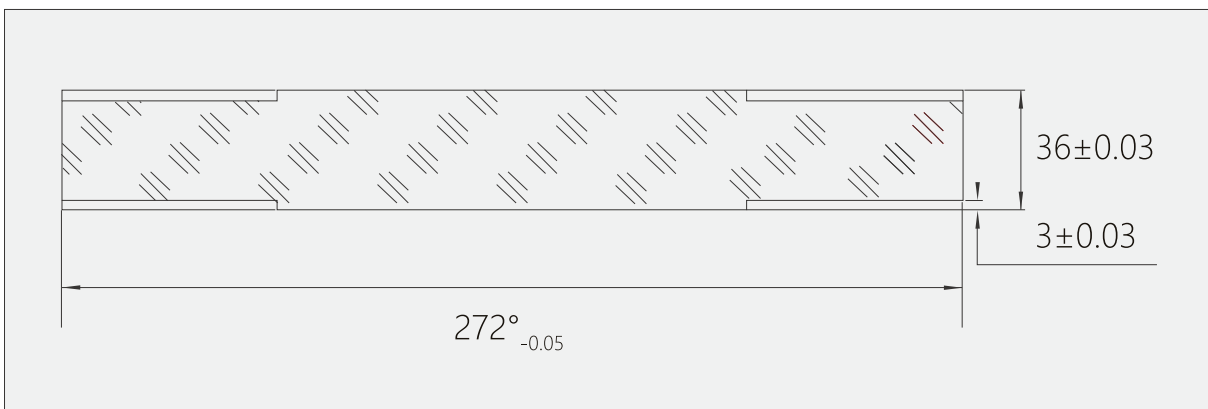
Beam splitting coatings

Application case 1:

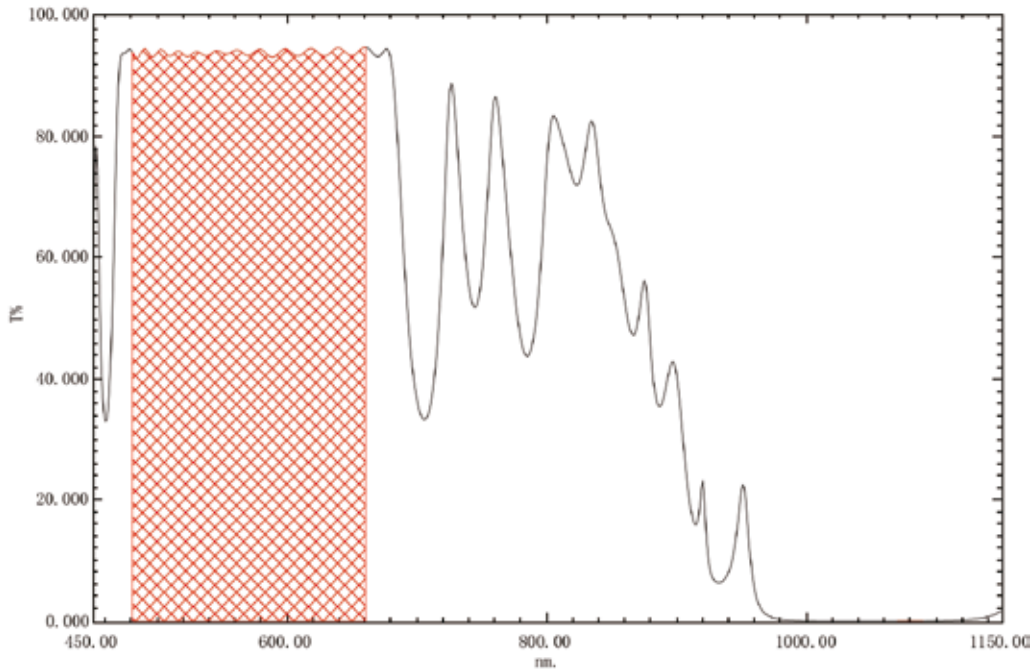
Technical requirements:

1. Spectral beam splitting beam is coated;
2. The angle of incidence is $45^\circ \pm 1.5^\circ$; the reflectivity R ($1.070\mu\text{m} - 1.09\mu\text{m}$) is more than 99.5%; the laser damage threshold should be more than $5000\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$; the absorptivity in the $1.08\mu\text{m}$ is less than 0.01%; the average transmissivity in the 480nm to 660nm wave band is more than 90%; the surface accuracy of the coated reflecting surface is better than $\lambda/6$ (P-V), $\lambda/40$ (RMS); the test wavelength is 632.8nm.
3. The power density is $5000\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$.

Product dimensions



Spectral Peak Area Report



Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		480.00	660.00	180.000	16870.889	93.727	
2		1070.00	1090.00	20.000	0.936	0.047	
3							

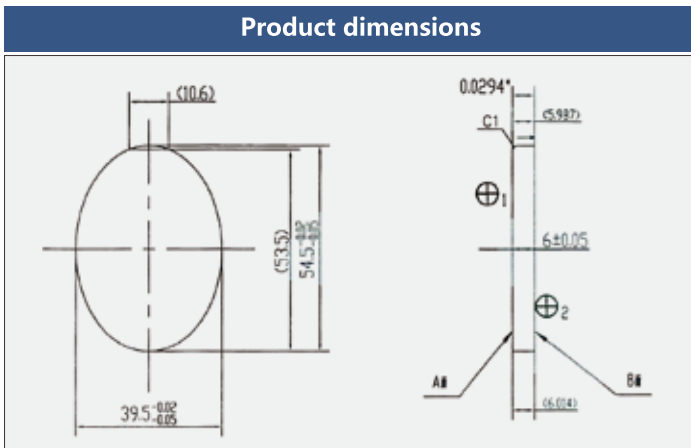
Coated surface flatness

The screenshot displays the Zygo software interface for surface flatness measurement. The main window shows a 'Surface/Wavefront Map' with a color-coded map of the surface. A color scale on the right indicates wave values from -0.0156 to +0.11052. Below the map, several measurement parameters are listed: PV: 0.164 wave, rms: 0.017 wave, POWER: -0.008 wave, Size X: 250.7 mm, and Size Y: 170.2 mm. A '3D Model' window shows a 3D perspective view of the surface. The 'Surface/Wavefront Map Controls' window is open, showing various filter settings: Filter Type: Average, Filter Trim: On, Filter Window Size: 3, Filter High Freq: 1/W, Filter Low Freq: 1/W, Filter High Wavelen: 50, and Filter Low Wavelen: 50. The 'Measurement Attributes' window shows the date and time: Fri Nov 17 09:33:40 2017, and other settings like Data Sign: Inverted, Scale Factor: 0.5, and Camera Res: 615.0. The 'Seidel Coefficients' window shows a table of aberration coefficients.

Aberration	Magnitude waves	Angle deg
TILT	0.273	56
FOCUS	-0.134	
ASTIGMATISM	0.273	-79
COMA	0.448	-92
SPHERICAL	0.278	

Application case 2:

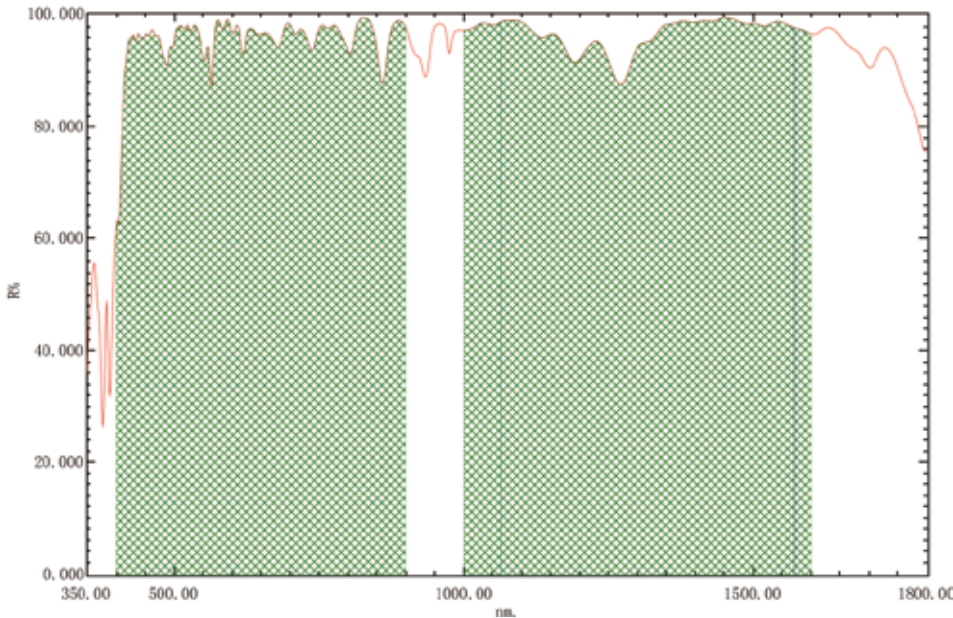
1. Precision requirement for wedge angle: <math><12''</math>
2. 3.7um to 4.8um AR film is coated on \oplus_1 ; the average transmissivity of surfaces A and B is 94%. Beam splitting film is coated on \oplus_2 ; reflection wave band from 0.43um to 1.6um, and transmission wave band from 3.7um to 4.8um; the average reflectivity of wavebands 0.4um to 0.9um, 1um to 1.6um, 1.064um and 1.57um is 94%.
3. The angle of incidence is 35° to 55° .
4. surface accuracy requirements: Surface A: $RMS \leq 1/20\lambda$; $PV \leq 1/4\lambda$ (reference); $\lambda = 632.8nm$, with power; Surface B: $RMS \leq 1/30\lambda$; $PV \leq 1/5\lambda$ (reference); $\lambda = 632.8nm$, with power;
5. Undeclared chamfer C0.3
6. Operating temperature: $-50^\circ C \sim 60^\circ C$



Element requirements

N	/
DN	/
DR	A
C1	/
C2	IV
B	/
D ₀₁	47*36
D ₀₂	/

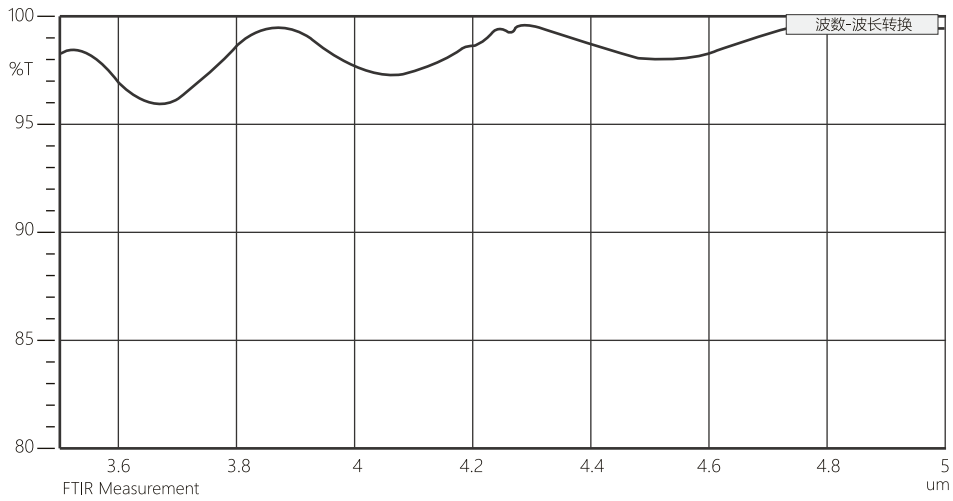
Spectral Peak Area Report



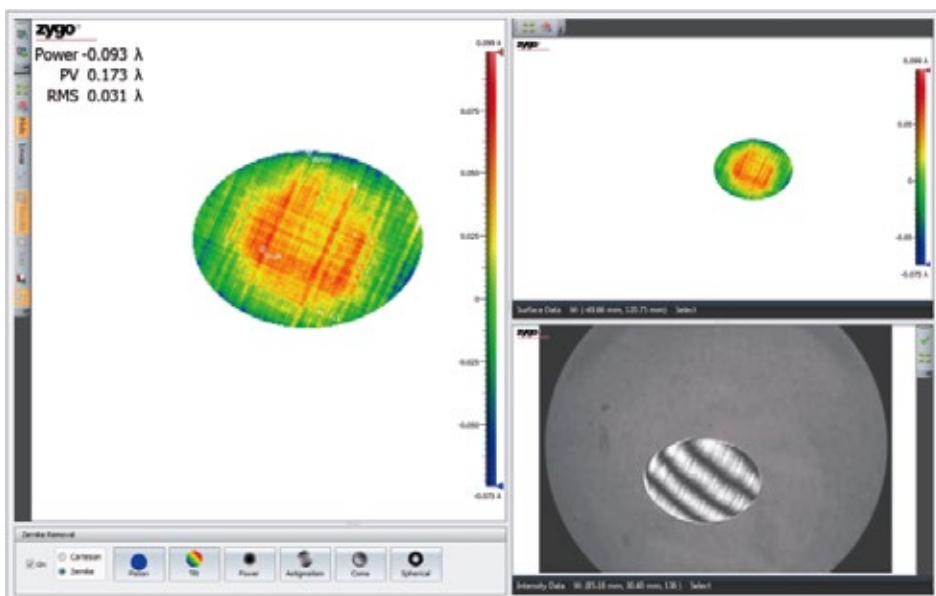
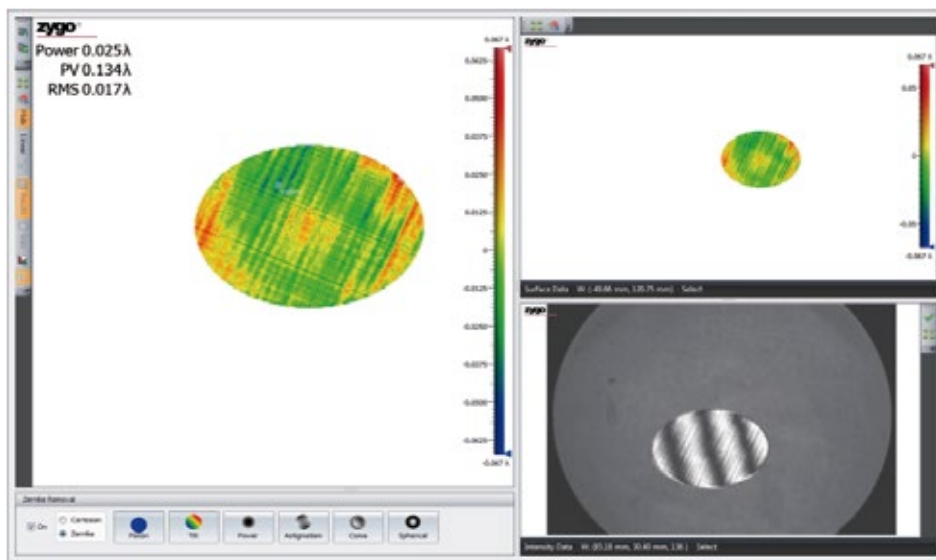
Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		400.00	900.00	500.000	47630.835	95.262	
2		1000.00	1600.00	600.000	57910.505	96.518	
3		1064.00	1065.00	1.000	98.579	98.579	
4		1570.00	1571.00	1.000	97.507	97.507	
5							



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Coated surface flatness precision



Application case 3:

Technical requirements:

1. Operating wavelength: 522nm ~ 862nm

Anti-reflection coatings: Residual reflectivity: <math><0.5\%</math>; angle of incidence:

Internal reflecting coatings: $R_p>98\%$; $R_s>98\%$; angle of incidence: $45\pm 3^\circ</math>$

Beam splitting coatings: $T_p>95\%$, $R_s>99.5\%$

Extinction ratio: $T_p/T_s>1000: 1$; angle of incidence: $45\pm 3^\circ</math>$

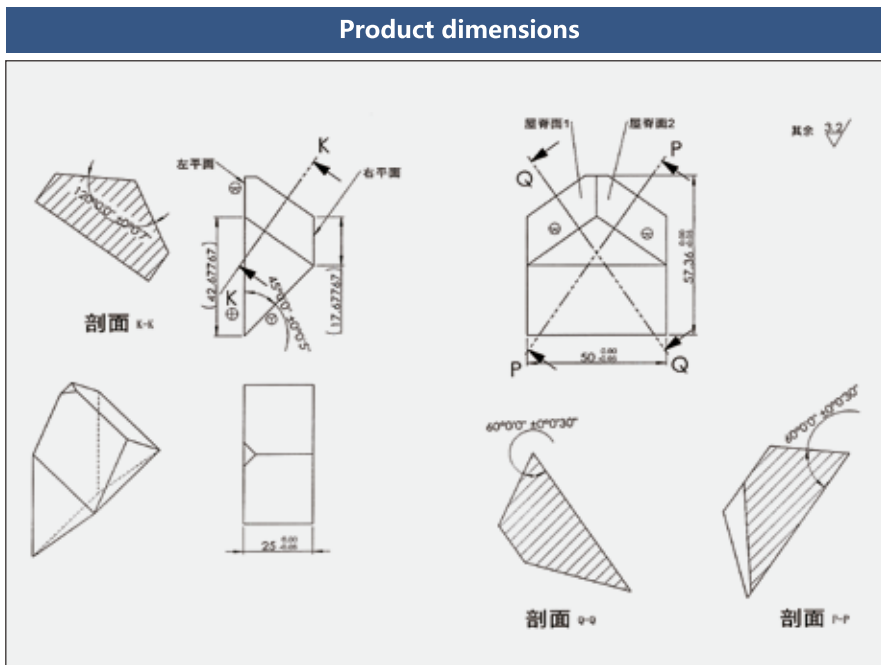
2. Angle between the left plane and ridge plane 1: $60^\circ\pm 30''</math>;$

angle between the left plane and ridge plane 2: $60^\circ\pm 30''</math>$

Angle between the right plane and ridge plane 1: $120^\circ\pm 30''</math>;$

angle between the right plane and ridge plane 2: $120^\circ\pm 30''</math>$

Angle between ridge plane 1 and ridge plane 2: $120^\circ\pm 7''</math>$



Material requirements

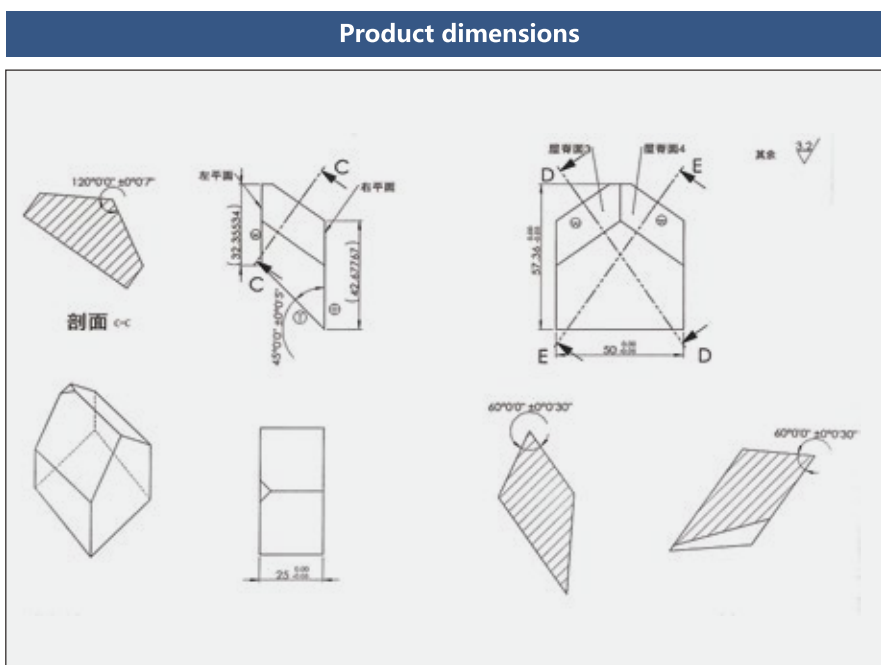
ΔN_d	1B
ΔV_d	1C
Optical uniformity	3
Optical absorptivity	2
Stress birefringence	2
Fringe intensity	1C
Extent of bubble	1C

Element requirements

N	0.5
ΔN	0.2
S/D	40/20
D_0	25*46

Materials

Name	SF2
N_d	1.6477
V_d	32.848



Material requirements

ΔN_d	1B
ΔV_d	1C
Optical uniformity	3
Optical absorptivity	2
Stress birefringence	2
Fringe intensity	1C
Extent of bubble	1C

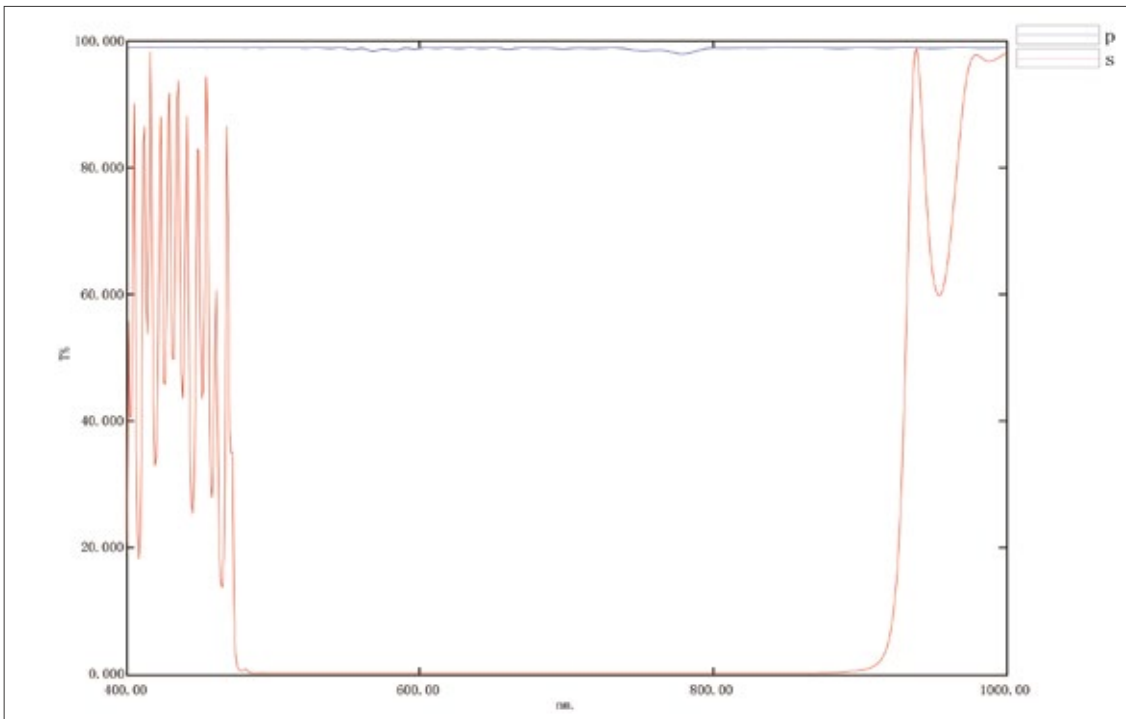
Element requirements

N	0.5
ΔN	0.2
S/D	40/20
D_0	25*46

Materials

Name	SF2
N_d	1.6477
V_d	32.848

Overlapping Spectrum Image Report



Application case 4:

Technical requirements:

1. Coating requirements: 1563.05nm

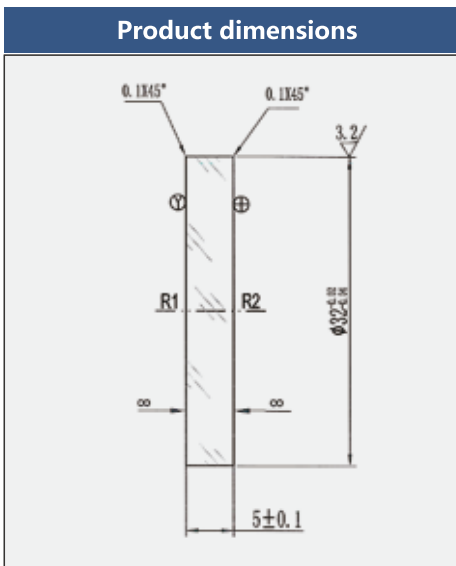
R >95% @ 1563.05nm ± 0.1nm; 1540.56nm ± 0.1nm (beam splitting), 95% ± 1% (reflection)

5% ± 1% (transmission); beam splitting is realized through a single surface (R1), and surface R2 serves as the transmitting surface only.

2. surface accuracy requirement: Test with an interferometer (angle of incidence: 16°) and a test wavelength λ of 632.8nm.

In the clear aperture range, beam splitting surface R1 (coated) has a surface accuracy RMS superior to λ/15 (including power) or λ/30 (excluding power) (power is superior to 0.5λ); the transmitted wave aberration (after coating) has an RMS superior to λ/30 (including power).

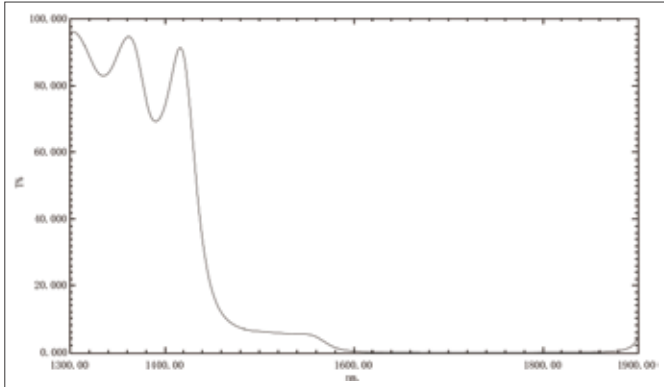
3. The parallelism is superior to 0.01mm.



Quality of optical glass	
ΔN _d	/
ΔV _d	/
Optical uniformity	H2
Optical absorptivity	1C
Stress birefringence	2
Fringe intensity	1C
Extent of bubble	3

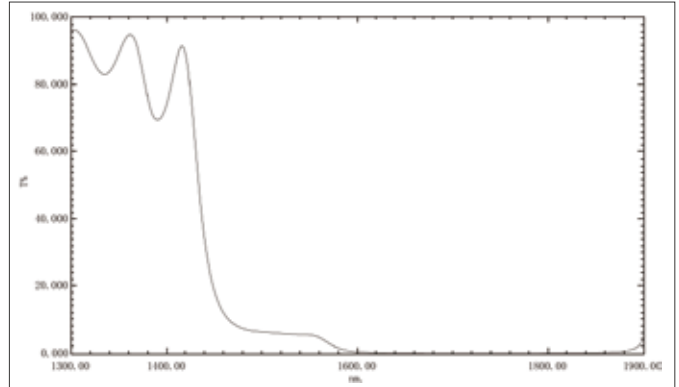
Precision of optical machining		
	R1	R1
Sample precision ΔR	A	A
Radius deviation N	/	/
Partial deviation ΔN	/	/
Eccentricity c	/	/
Surface finishment MIL	III	III
Clear aperture Do	Φ31	Φ31

Beam Splitter 2A Spectral Point Test Report



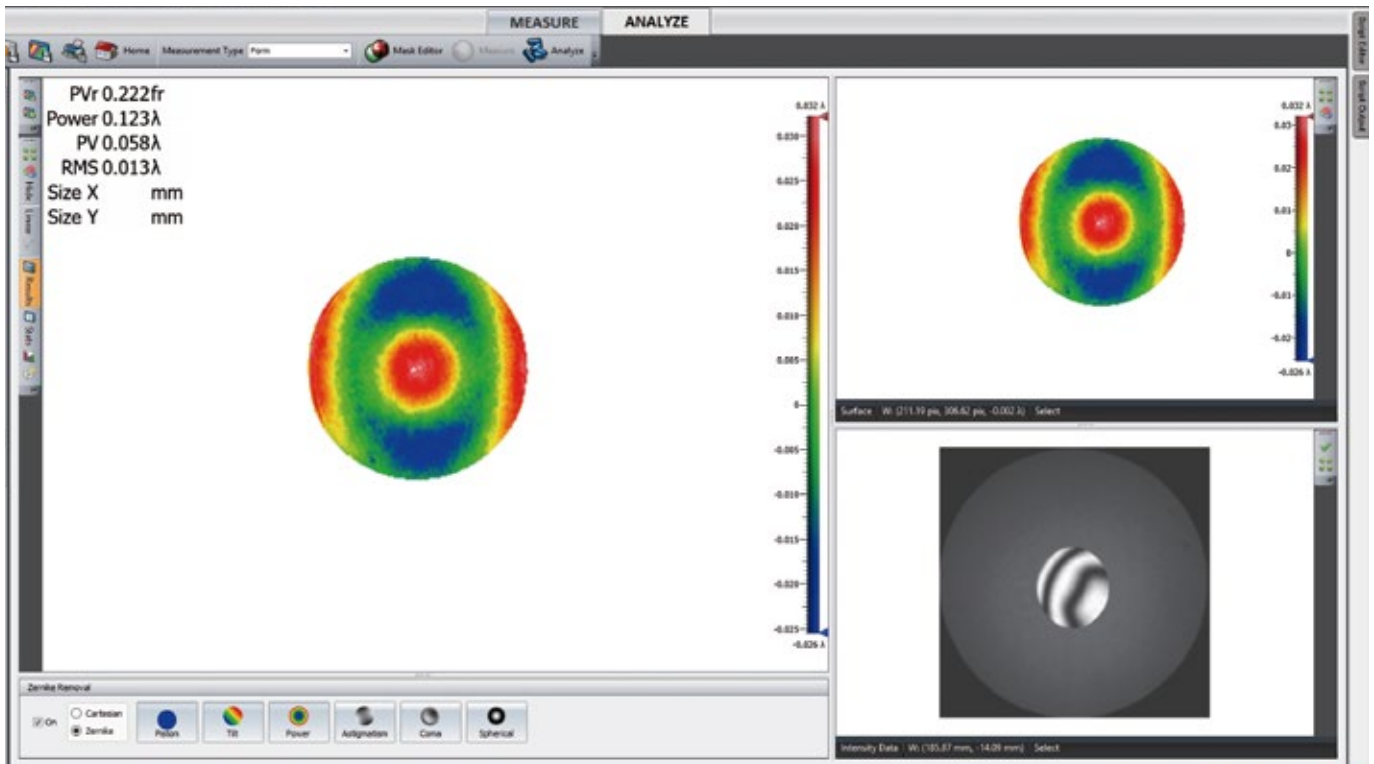
No.	Wavelength (nm)	Transmissivity
1	1540.00	5.545
2	1563.00	4.236

Beam Splitter 2A – S1 Spectral Point Test Report



No.	Wavelength (nm)	Transmissivity
1	1540.00	5.545
2	1563.00	4.236

Coated surface flatness precision

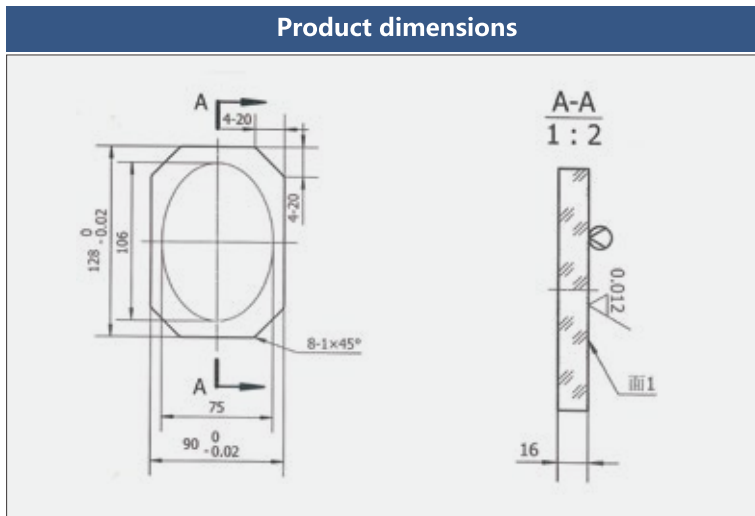


Reflecting coatings

Application case 1:

Technical requirements:

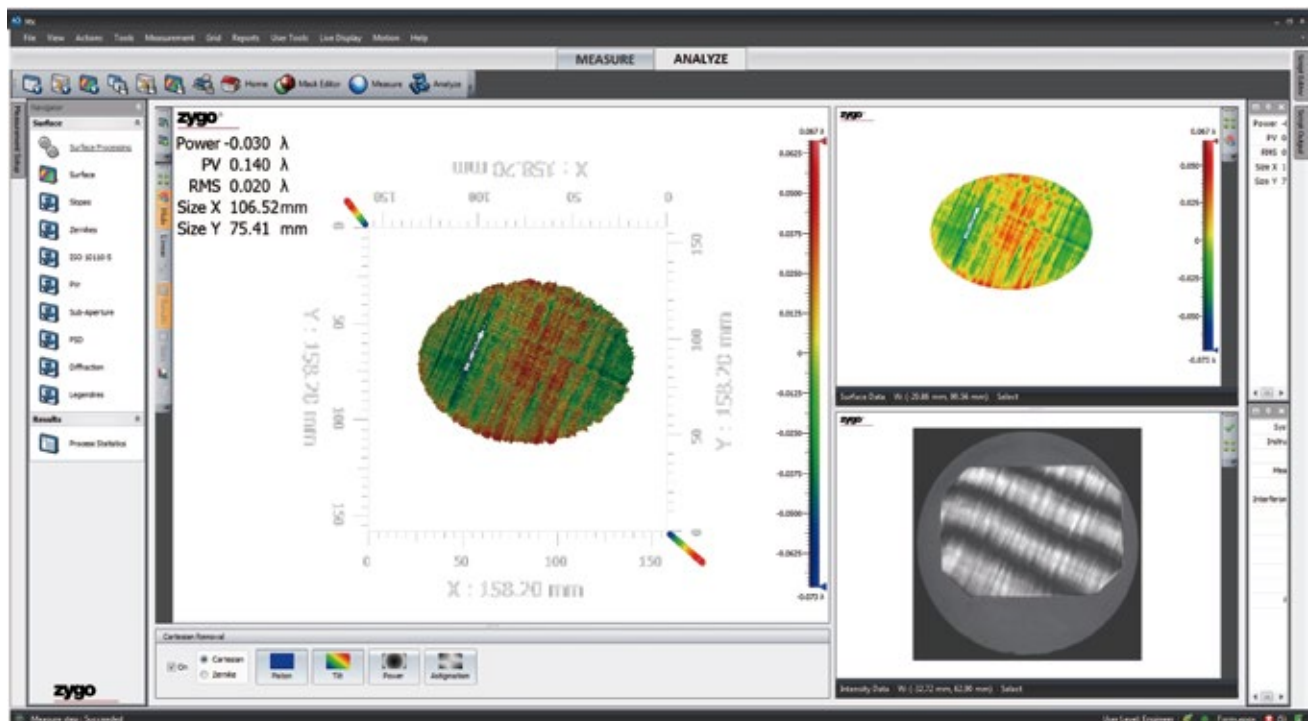
1. Surface accuracy requirements: After coating: $RMS \leq \lambda/40$; $Pvr \leq \lambda/4$ ($\lambda = 632.8nm$) (angle of incidence: 45°)
2. Chamfer: $0.6 \times 45^\circ$
3. Reflection Coatings on surface 1; anti-damage threshold: $>1.71J/cm^2@8ns$, $214MW/cm^2$; $Rs \geq 99.8\%$, $Rp \geq 99.8\%$ (for the 1064nm wave band), or $Rs \geq 95\%$, $Rp \geq 95\%$ (for the 532nm wave band) (for the 532nm wave band) (angle of incidence: 45°)



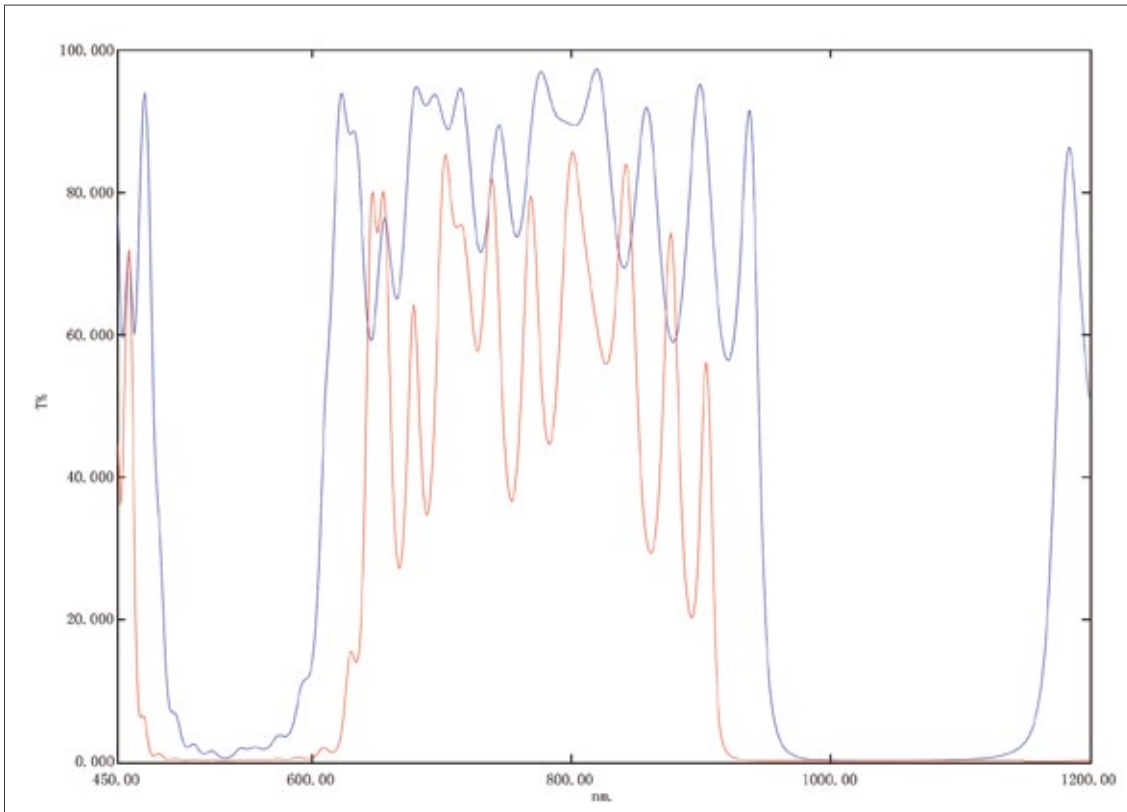
Material requirements	
Optical uniformity	/
Birefringence	/
Fringe density	/
Extent of bubble	/

Product dimensions	
P	III
$\Phi 1$	106*75
$\Phi 2$	/

Coated surface flatness precision



verlapping Spectrum Image Report

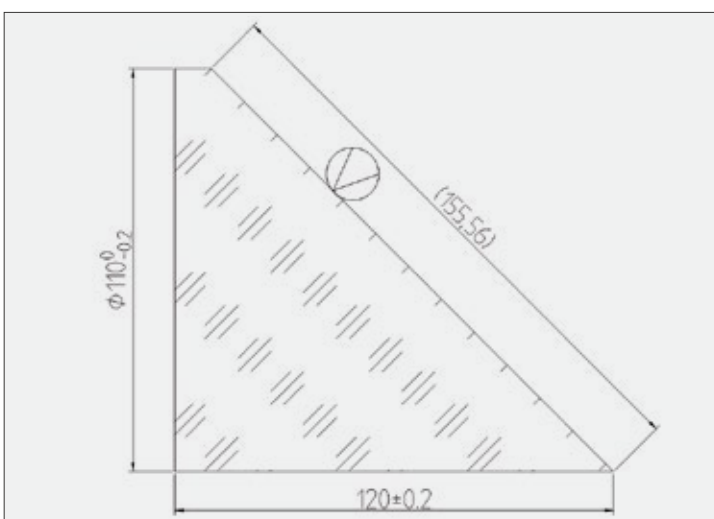


Application case 2:

Technical requirements:

- Coating requirements: Fully reflecting dielectric coatings; angle of incidence: $45^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$; reflectivity R (1080nm \pm 30nm): >99.5%, or reflectivity R (486nm ~ 656nm): > 90%; optical element absorptivity: <0.01%
- The coated reflecting surface has a surface accuracy superior to $\lambda/6$ (P -V) or $\lambda/40$ (RMS) (angle between the test beam and the mirror surface's normal: 45° ; test wavelength: 632.8nm; power density: 5000W/cm²)

Product dimensions



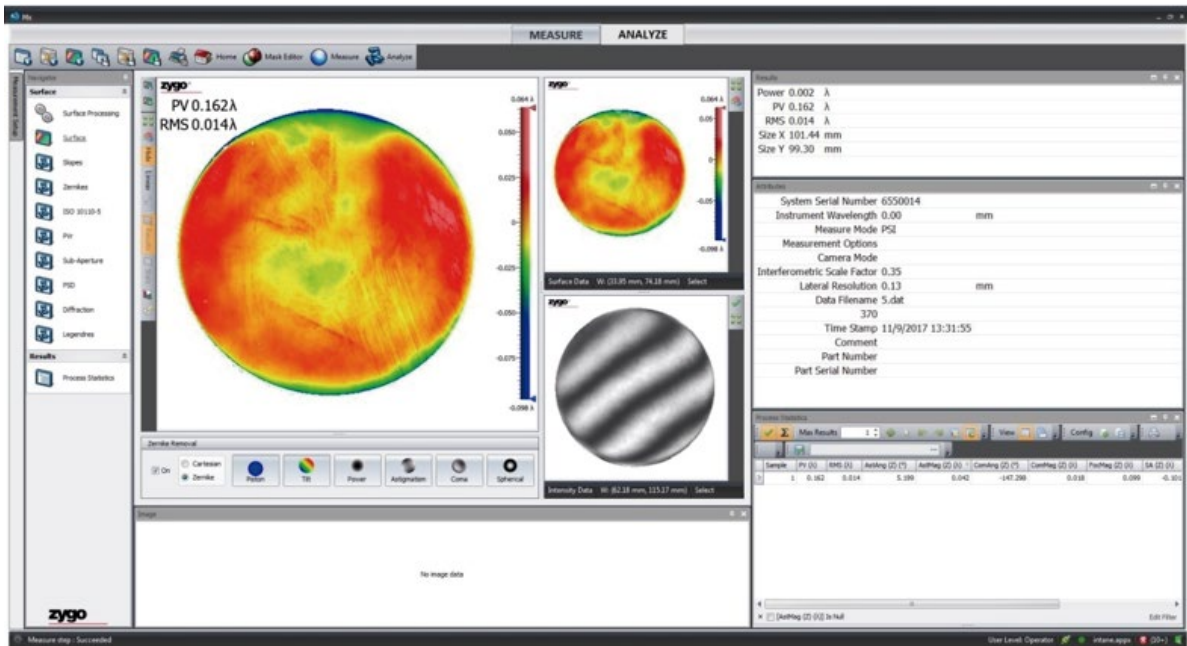
Material requirements

Optical uniformity	/
Birefringence	/
Fringe density	/
Extent of bubble	/

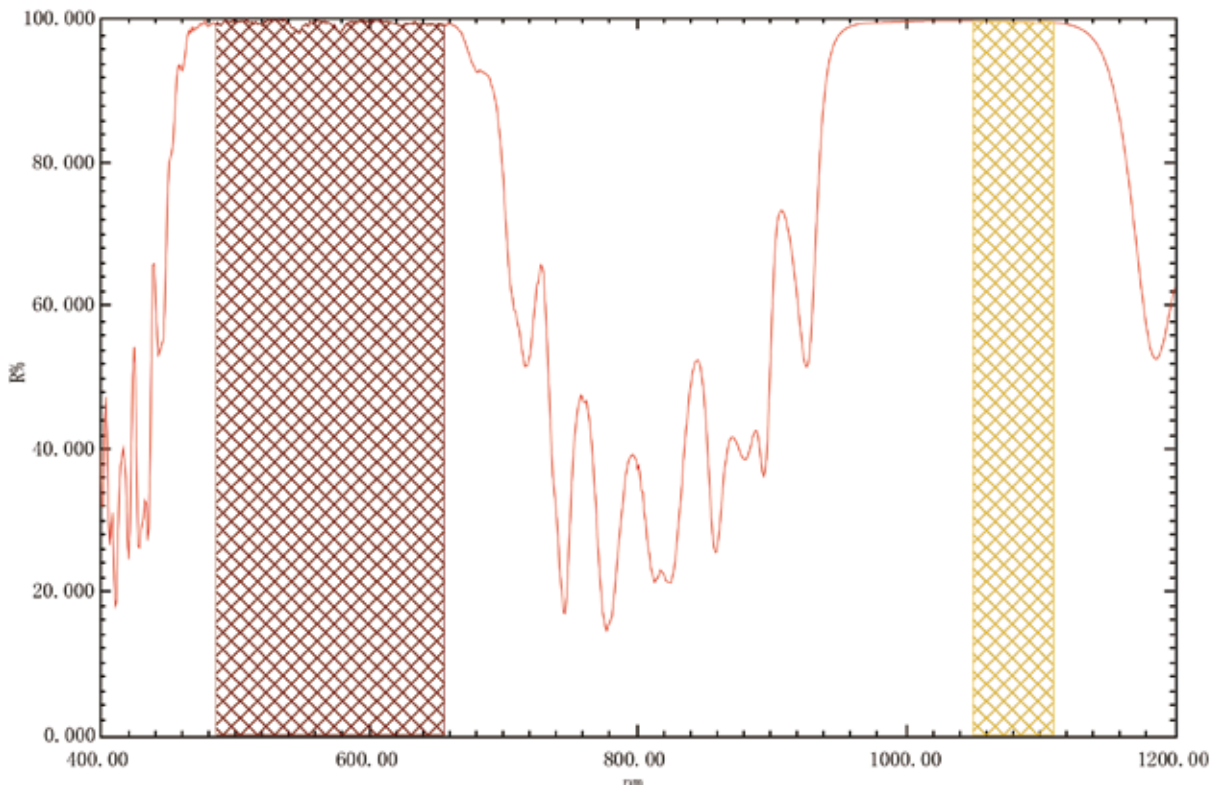
Product dimensions

P	III
Φ1	106*75
Φ2	/

Coated surface flatness precision



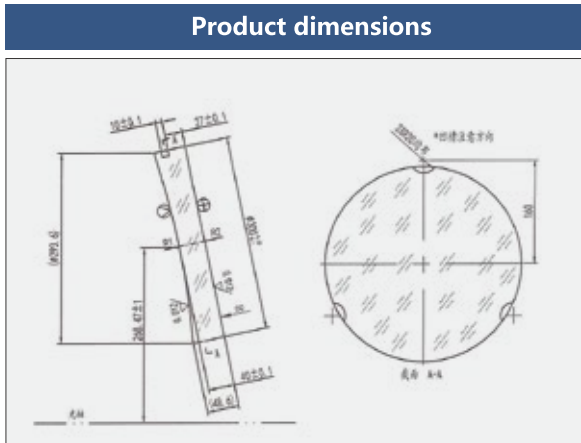
Spectral Peak Area Report



Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		486.00	656.00	170.000	16893.831	99.375	
2		1050.00	1110.00	60.000	5975.694	99.595	
3							

Application case 3:

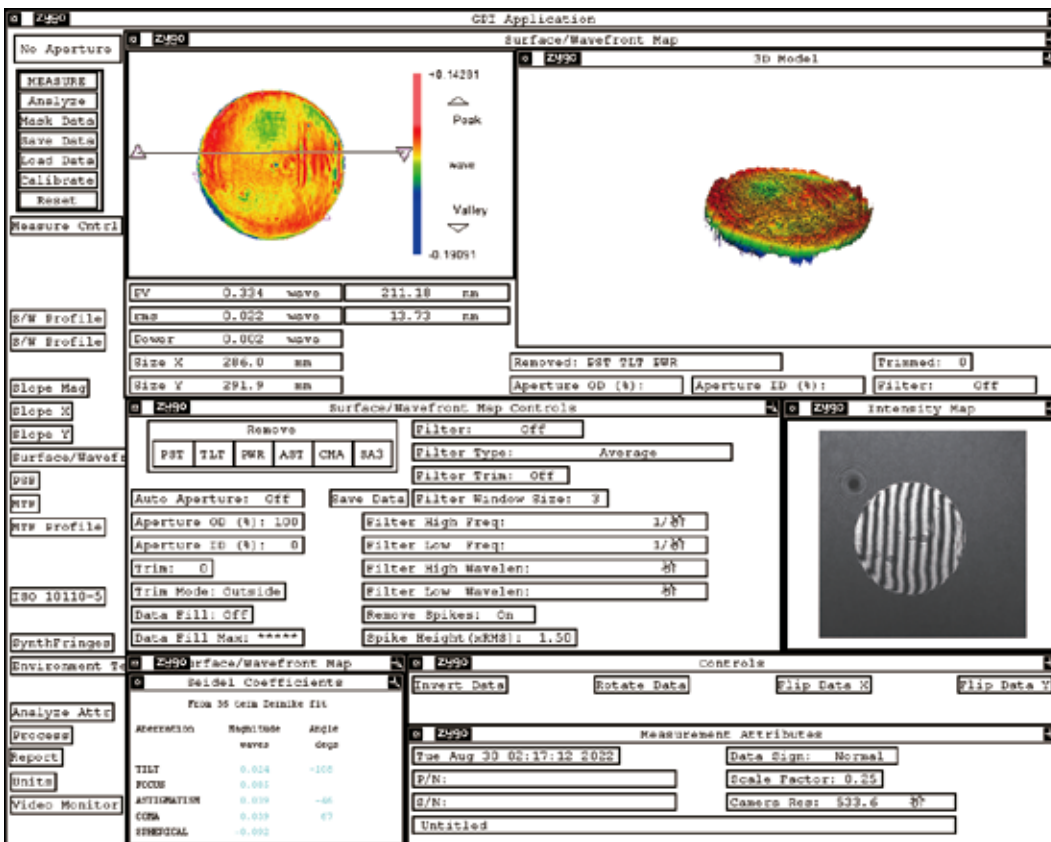
- Surface R1 is an aspheric surface. The equation is: $y^2 = 2Rx - (1+k)x^2$. The radius of curvature of its top is: $R = -1281.12 \pm 1\text{mm}$, $K = -10.001$, $ady = 268.47 \pm 1\text{mm}$
- surface accuracy requirements: Testing is done with an interferometer. The uncoated surface accuracy is superior to $\lambda/50\text{RMS}$; PVQ is superior to $\lambda/7$; the coated surface accuracy is superior to $\lambda/30\text{RMS}$ ($\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$).
- Coating requirements: Protective coatings over the reflecting dielectric coatings coated on surface R1; angle of incidence: $12^\circ \pm 8^\circ$; reflectivity $>99.5\%$ (operating wave band: $1050\text{nm} \sim 1100\text{nm}$), or reflectivity $>98.5\%$ (operating wave band: $500\text{nm} \sim 850\text{nm}$); no damage after continuous impact with a maximum power density of $1000\text{W}/\text{cm}$ ($@1050\text{nm} \sim 1100\text{nm}$)
- Surface R2: Polished; anti-reflection coatings; operating wave band: $1050\text{nm} \sim 1100\text{nm}$.



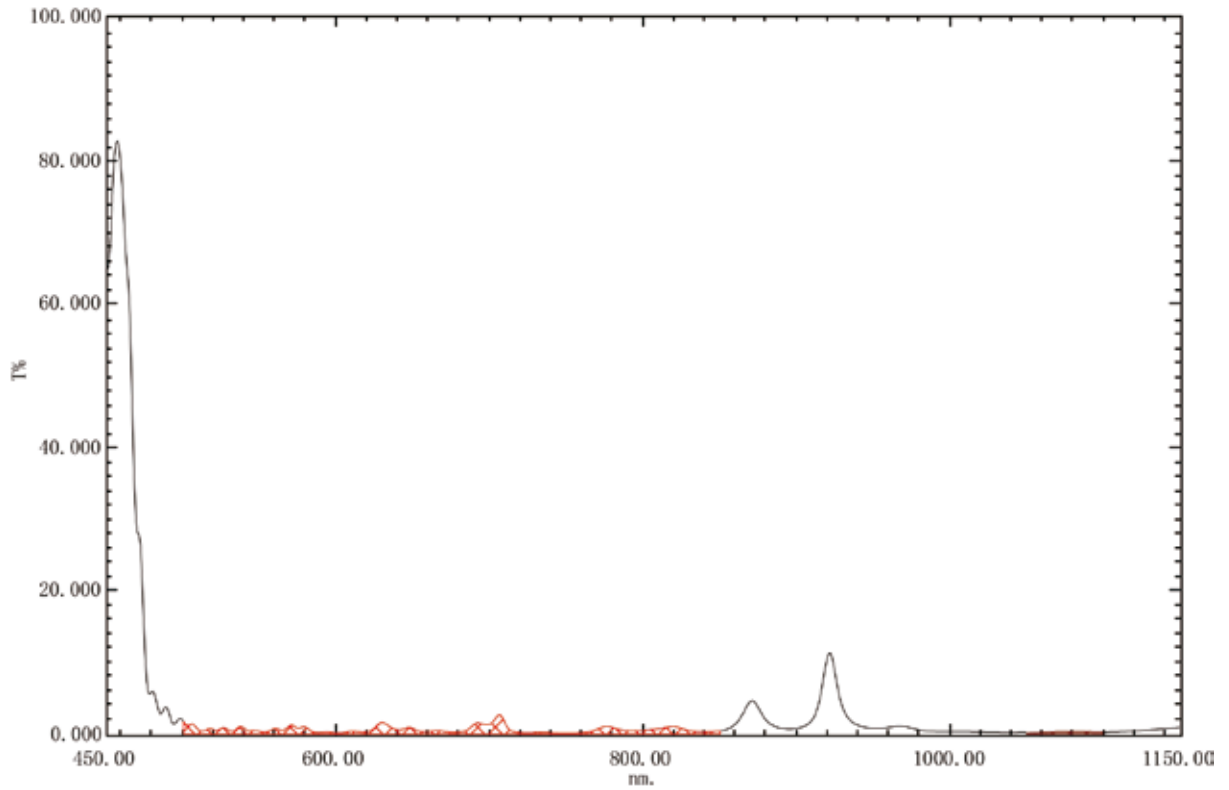
Product dimensions	
N_d	/
V_d	/
Optical uniformity	/
Optical absorptivity	/
Stress birefringence	2
Fringe intensity	/
Extent of bubble	1C

Product dimensions		
	R1	R1
Specimen precision ΔR	/	/
Radius deviation N	/	/
Partial deviation ΔN	/	/
Eccentricity c	/	/
Surface finishment MIL	III	III
Clear aperture D_o	$\Phi 292$	$\Phi 292$

Coated surface flatness precision



Spectral Peak Area Report



Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1	X	500.00	850.00	350.000	218.036	0.623	
2	X	1050.00	1100.00	50.000	12.880	0.258	
3	X						

Filter coatings

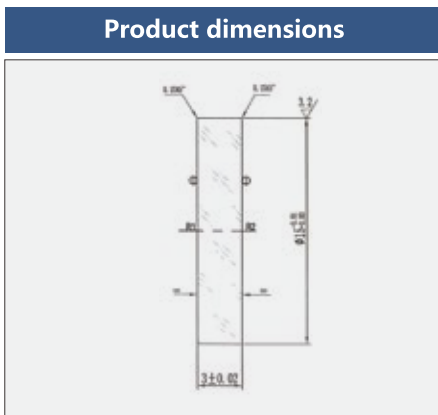
Application case 1:

Technical requirements:

1. Coating requirements: 1560.05nm filter coatings; operating angle: 0°~2°
2. Pass band: center wavelength: 1563.05nm±2nm; FWHM ≤20nm; T >92% @ 1563.05nm ±1nm
3. Stop band: Within the stop band (400nm ~ 1800nm wave band, excluding the pass band): Tavg <0.2%; T <0.01%@1540.56nm ± 1nm (OD4)
4. surface accuracy requirements: Testing is done with an interferometer; λ = 632.8nm.

Uncoated condition: Transmitted wave aberration (including power): superior to 1/60 λRMS; two surface accuracy (including power): superior to 3λPV

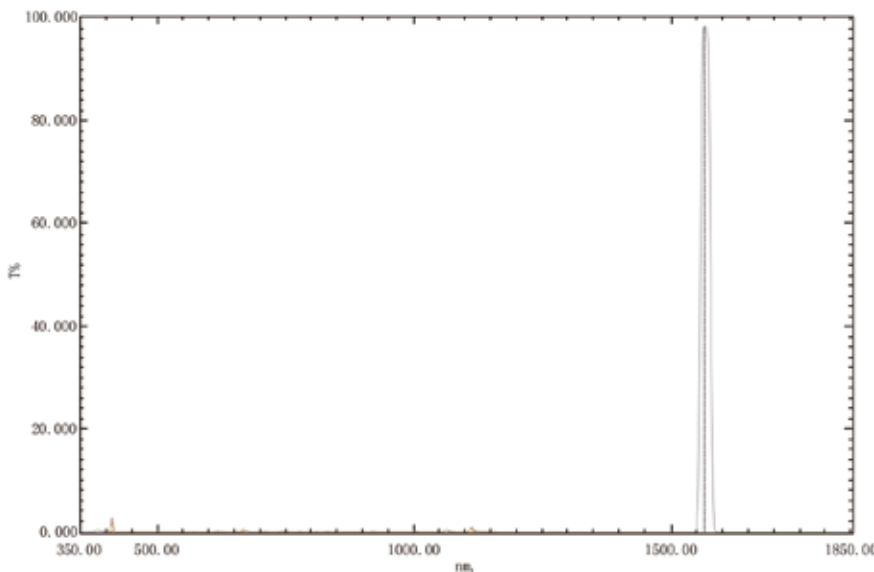
Coated condition: Transmitted wave aberration (including power): superior to 1/40 λRMS (testing can be done with a wavefront sensor. In the case of a subaperture of Φ8.8mm: RMS: superior to λ/97; λ=1563nm; 4 apertures at least); parallelism: superior to 0.01mm.



Product dimensions	
N _d	/
V _d	/
Optical uniformity	H2
Optical absorptivity	1C
Stress birefringence	2
Fringe intensity	1C
Extent of bubble	3

Product dimensions		
	R1	R1
Specimen precision ΔR	A	A
Radius deviation N	/	/
Partial deviation ΔN	/	/
Eccentricity c	/	/
Surface finishment MIL	III	III
Clear aperture Do	Φ14.1	Φ14.1

Spectral Peak Area Report



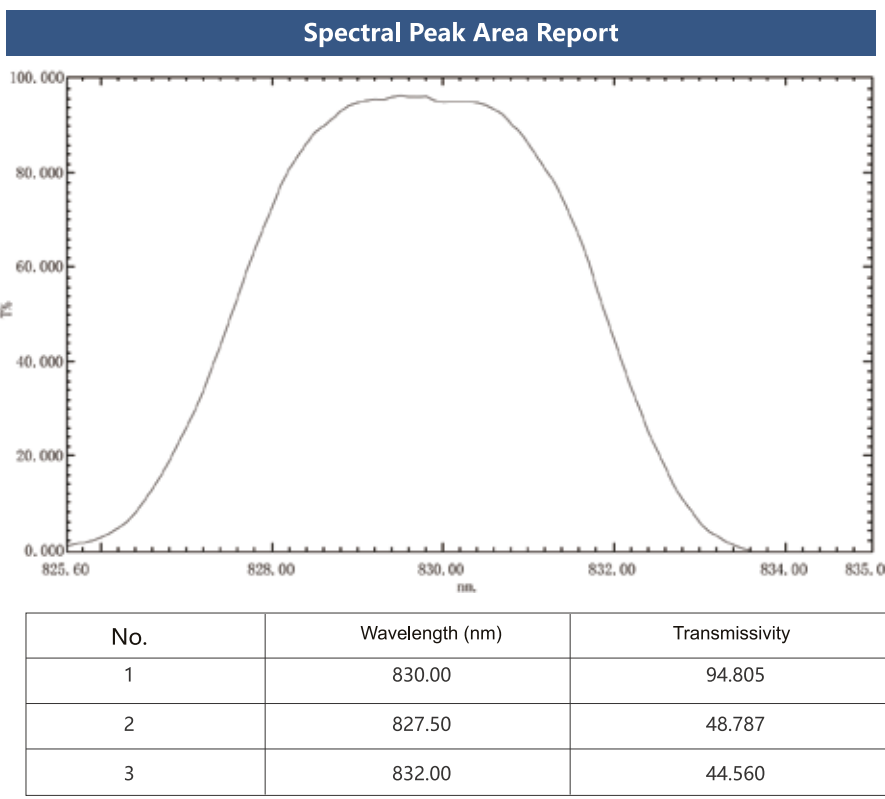
Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		400.00	1545.00	1145.000	75.689	0.066	
2		1585.00	1800.00	215.000	0.711	0.003	
3		1540.00	1541.00	1.000	0.008	0.008	
4		1563.00	1564.00	1.000	98.135	98.135	
5							

Application case 1:

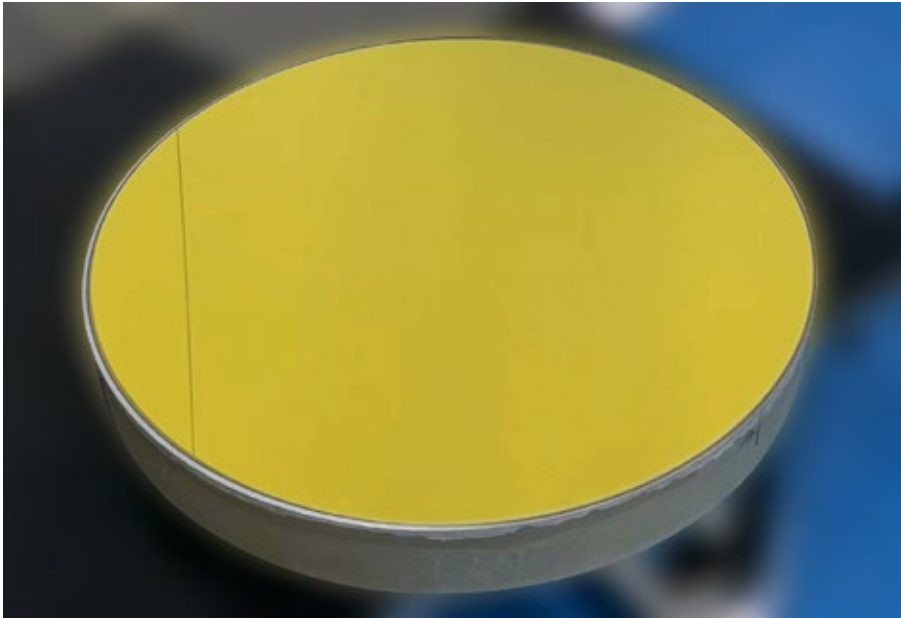
Technical requirements:

1. surface accuracy requirements: Coated transmitted wave aberration (including power): superior to $\lambda/40\text{RMS}$ ($\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$)
2. Coating requirements: Filter coatings coating on surfaces R1 and R2; operating angle: $\pm 3^\circ$; overall filter indexes:
Pass band: center wavelength: 830nm; bandwidth: $< 5\text{nm}$; T: $> 90\%830\text{nm}$
Stop band: OD3 (in the 350nm ~ 1000nm wave band, excluding the pass band)
3. Parallelism: 0.01mm
4. The trim has protective chamfers.

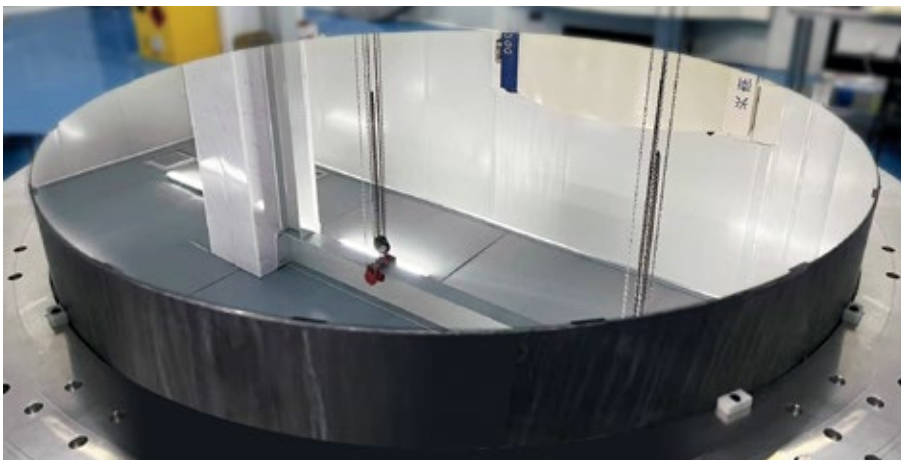
Product dimensions		Product dimensions		Product dimensions		
		N_d	/		R1	R1
		V_d	/	样板精度 ΔR	A	A
		光学均匀性	H2	半径偏差N	/	/
		光吸收系数	1C	局部偏差 ΔN	/	/
		应力双折射	2	偏心c	/	/
		条纹度	1C	表面光洁度MIL	Ⅲ	Ⅲ
		气泡度	3	通光孔径 D_o	$\phi 15$	$\phi 15$



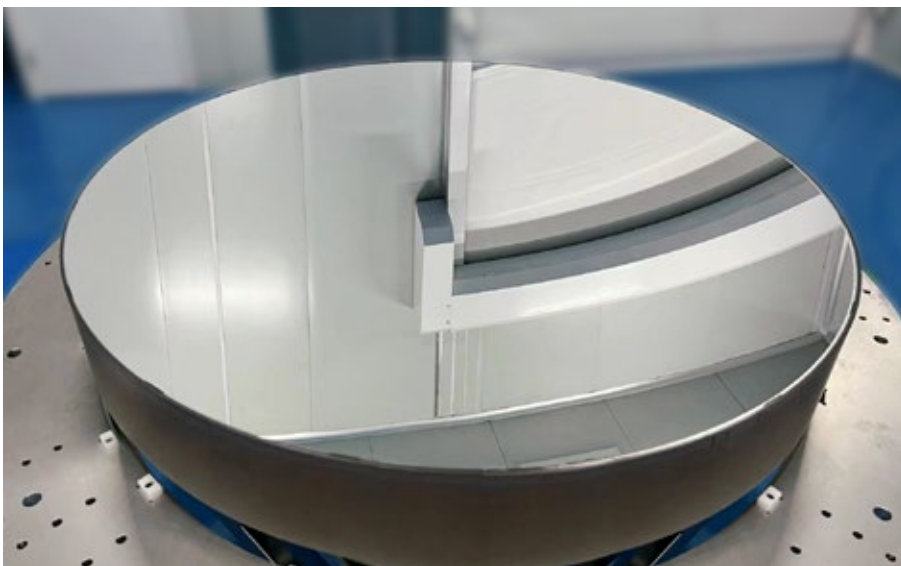
Metal film



◀ Gold coated



◀ Silver coated



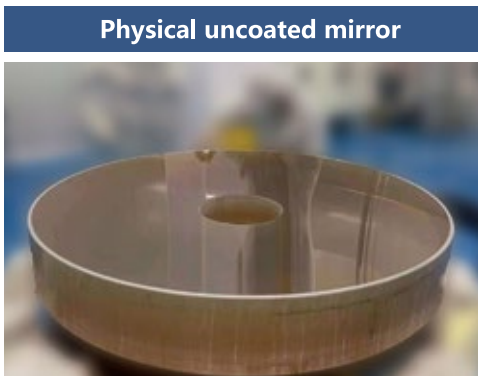
◀ Aluminum coated

Application case of high surface accuracy high-reflecting coatings of large-aperture high-power laser damage threshold

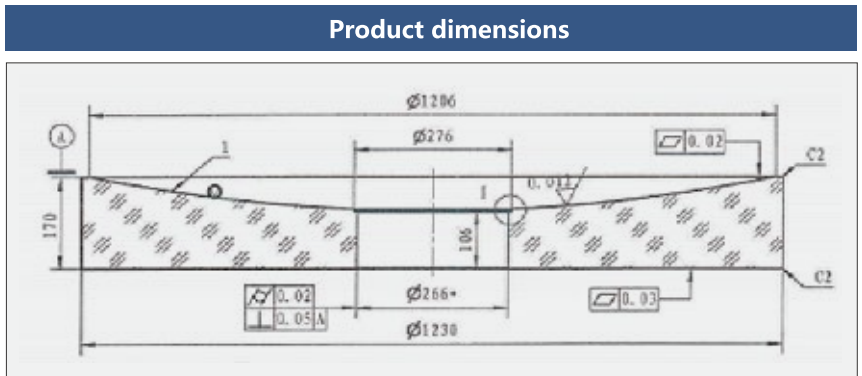
Technical requirements:

1. Aperture: D1230
2. Coating: Reflecting dielectric coatings; wave band: 420nm ~ 800nm; average reflectivity: $\geq 97\%$
3. Eccentricity between the primary mirror's optical axis and the excircle: $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$
4. Uncoated mirror surface: $PVr \leq \lambda/4$; $RMS \leq \lambda/40$ ($\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$)
5. Coated mirror surface: $PVr \leq \lambda/3$; $RMS \leq \lambda/30$ ($\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$)
6. Error of radius of curvature at top: $\leq 1\text{mm}$
7. Perpendicularity between the optical axis and back face A: 0.05mm

Precision of Optical Machining	
Optical machining precision	$\leq 0.5\text{mm}$
Size	$\Phi 266$
Error of radius of curvature at top	$\leq 1\text{mm}$
Perpendicularity between the optical axis and end face A	0.05mm
Roughness of reflecting surface	$\leq 2\text{nm}$
Uncoated mirror surface flatness	$PVr \leq \lambda/4$, $RMS \leq \lambda/40$ ($\lambda = 632.8\text{nm}$)

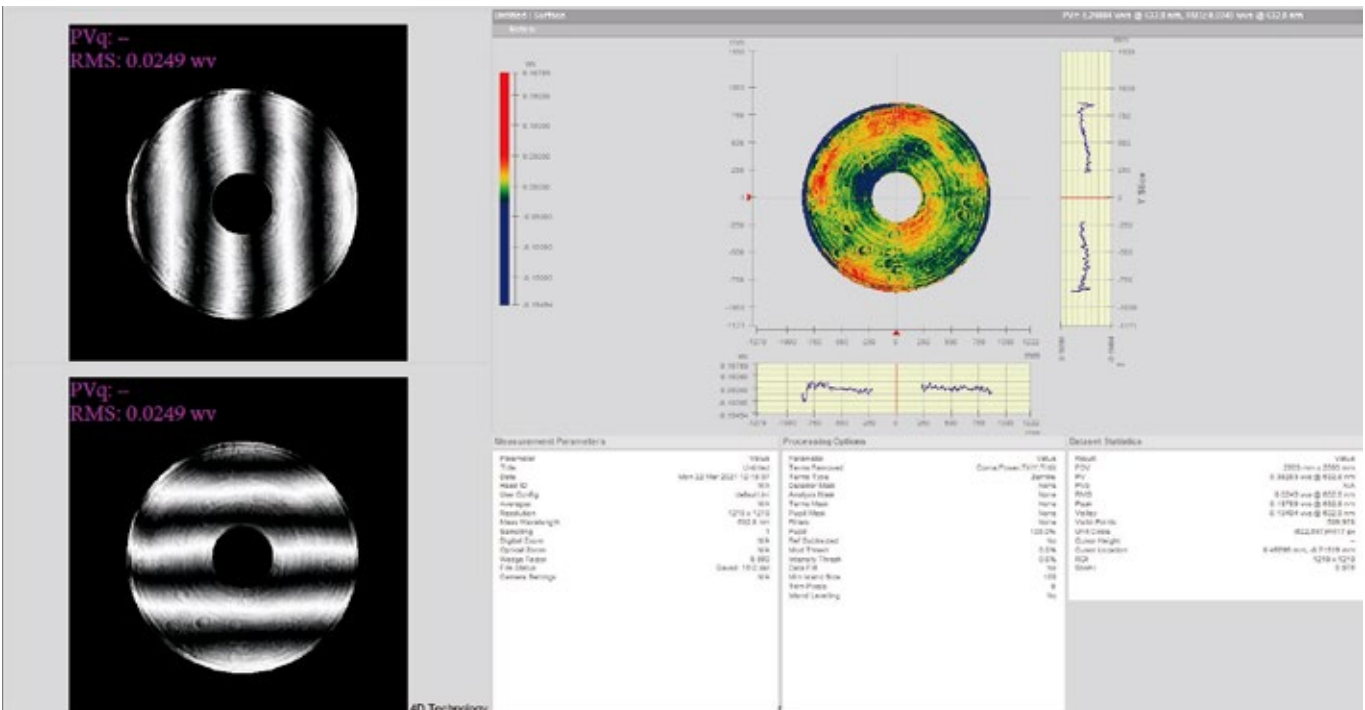


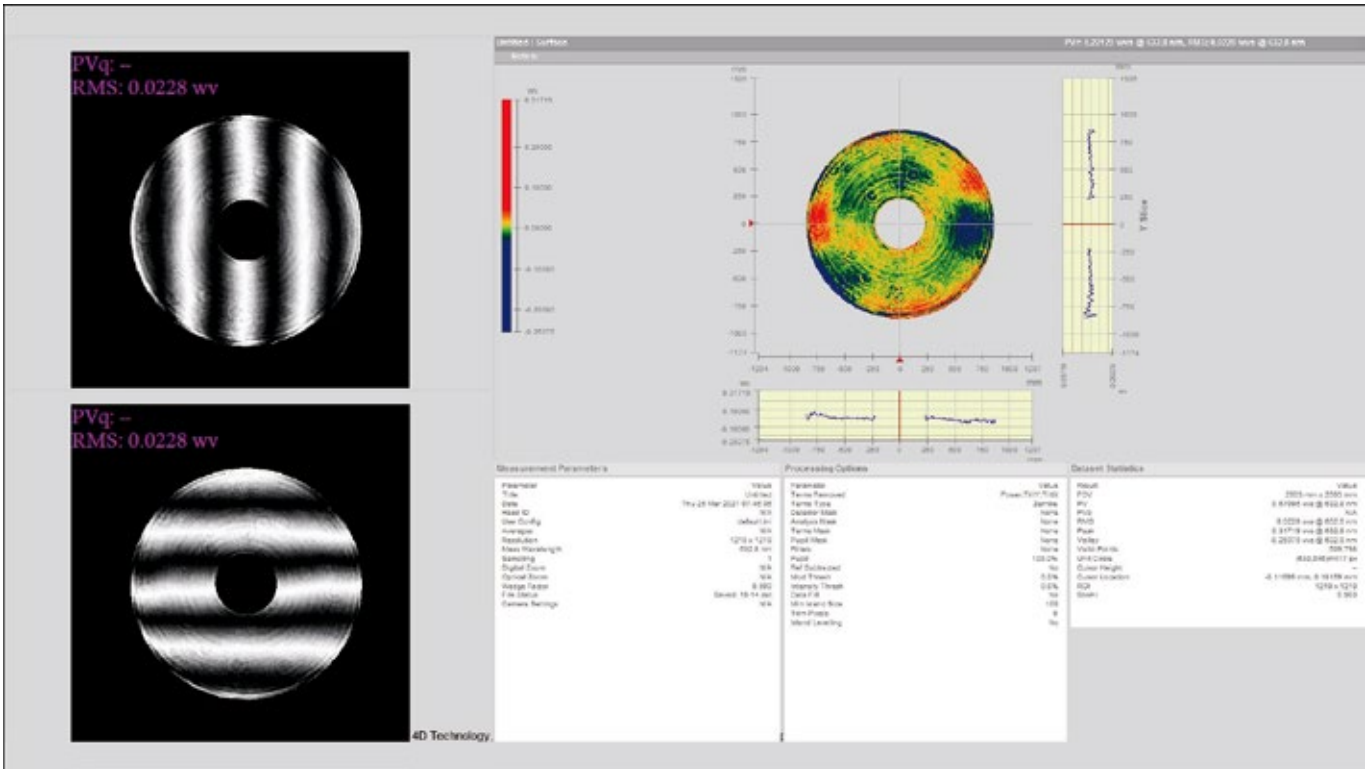
Physical uncoated mirror



Product dimensions

Result of uncoated surface flatness test





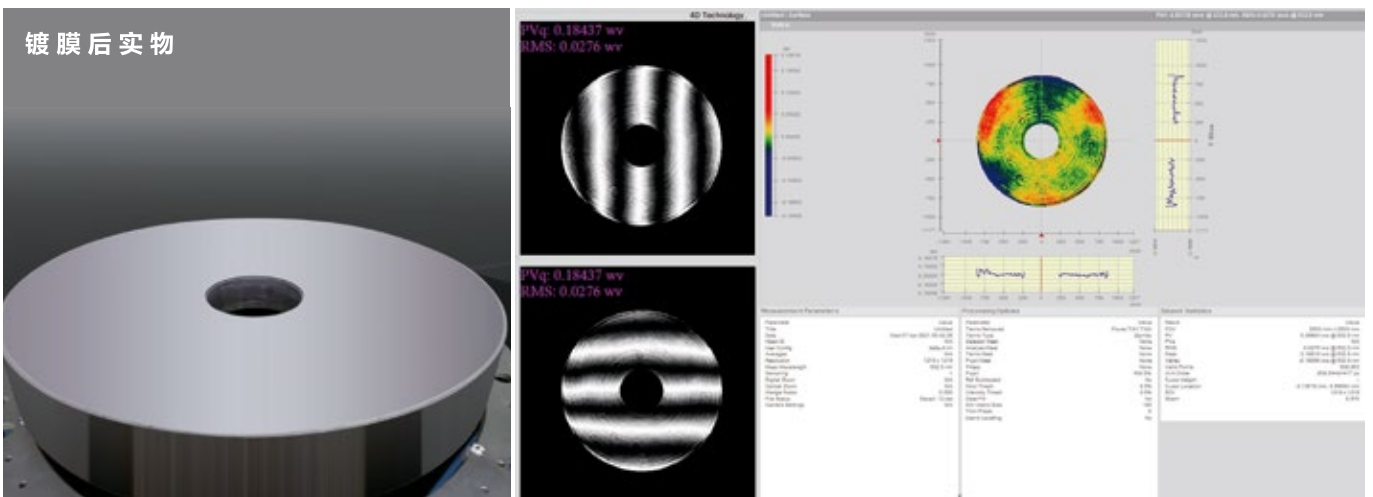
Result of the surface flatness test in the 0° direction in a Φ1200mm aperture range before coating of the large-field primary mirror.

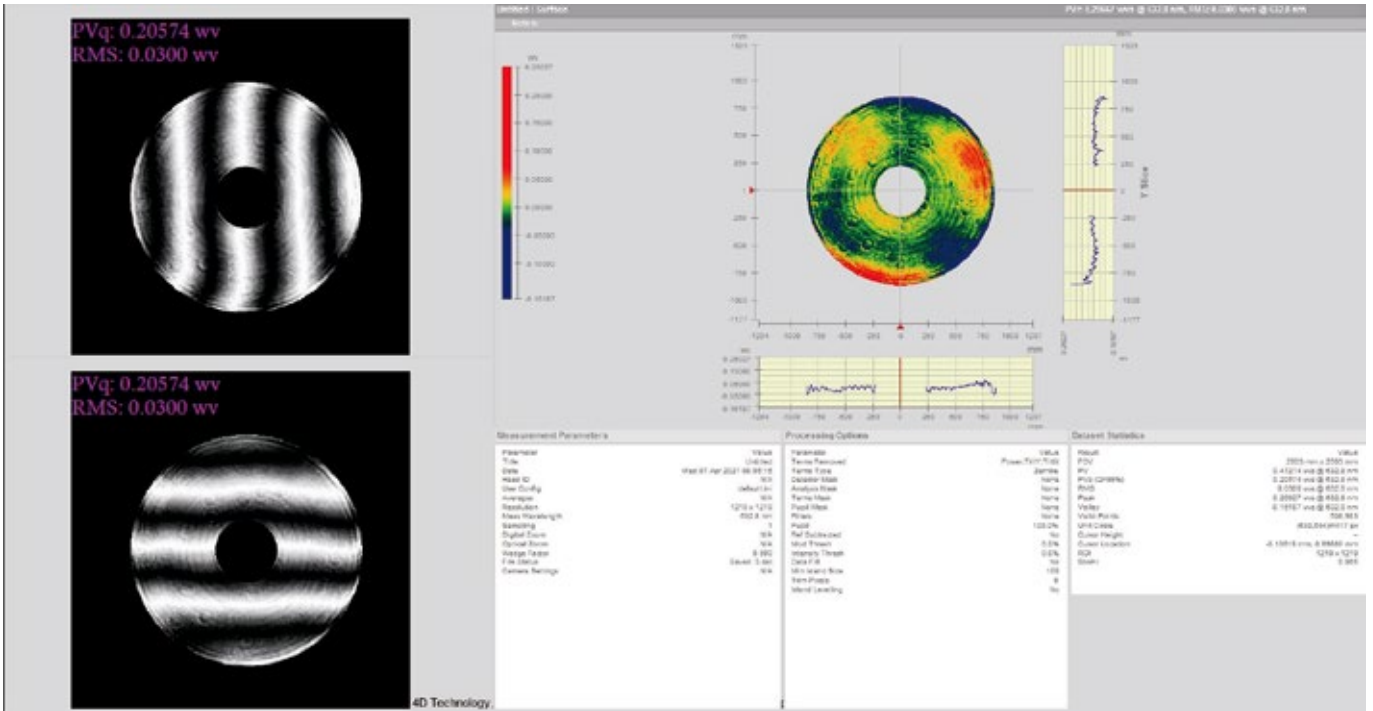
Technical difficulties:

1. Coating requirements: Reflecting dielectric coatings; wave band: 420nm ~ 800nm; average reflectivity: ≥97% (angle of incidence: <15°) (The thick coatings results in some difficulties.)
2. Due to the large product size, the coatings uniformity is difficult to control.
3. Coated surface accuracy: PVr ≤λ/3; RMS ≤λ/30 (λ = 632.8nm)

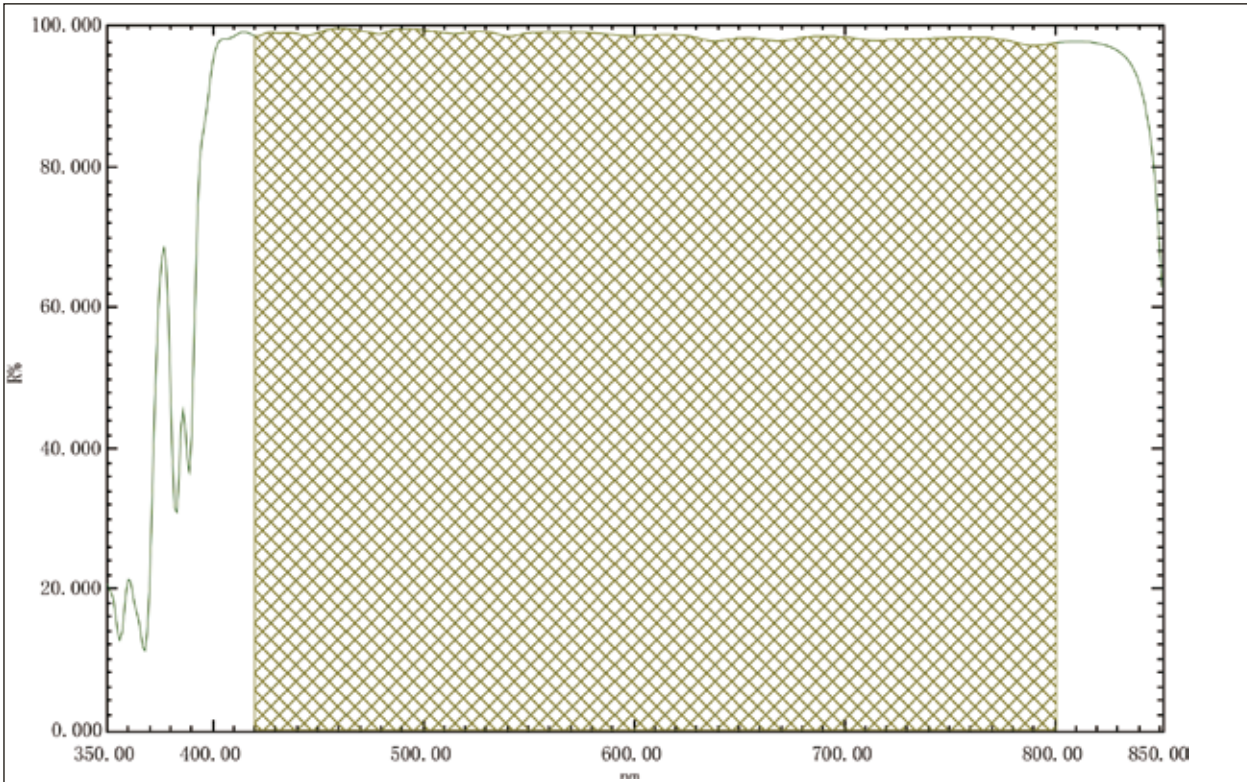
Physical mirrors before and after coating

Result of surface flatness test after coating





Spectral Peak Area Report

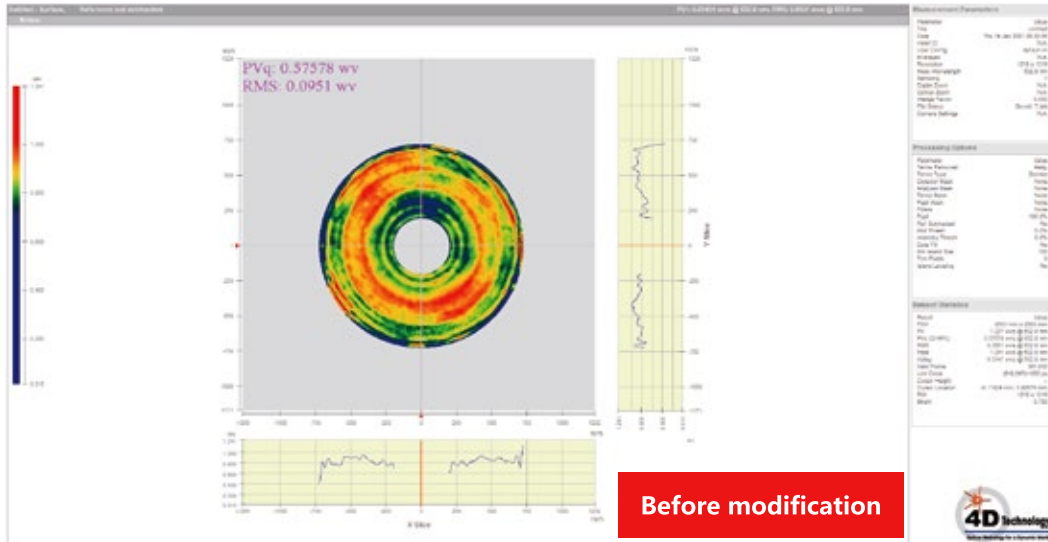


Zone	Color	Begin	End	Divisor	Area	Result	Description
1		420.00	800.00	380.000	37443.539	98.536	
2							

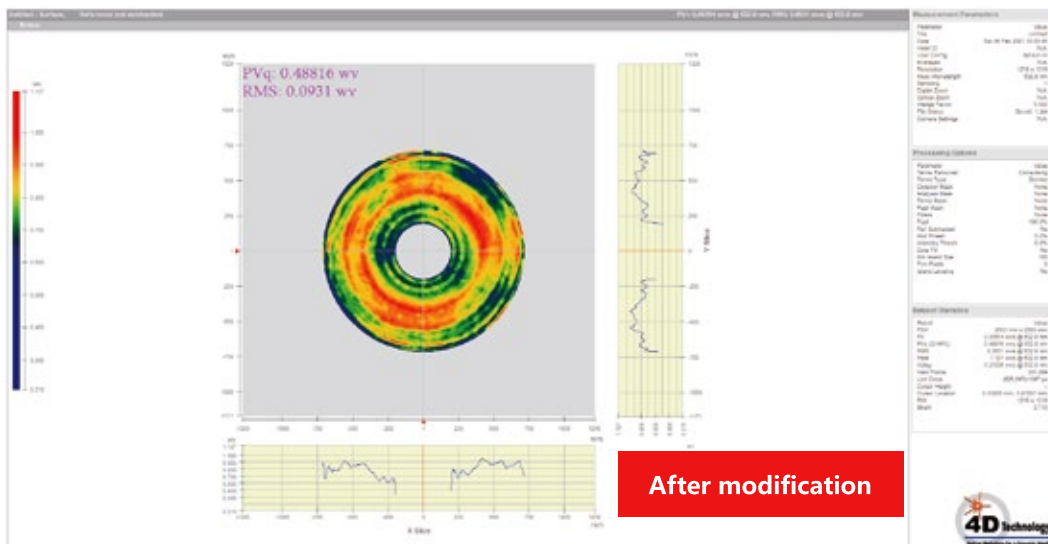
Large-aperture SiC modification



Result of surface flatness test of unmodified SiC primary mirror



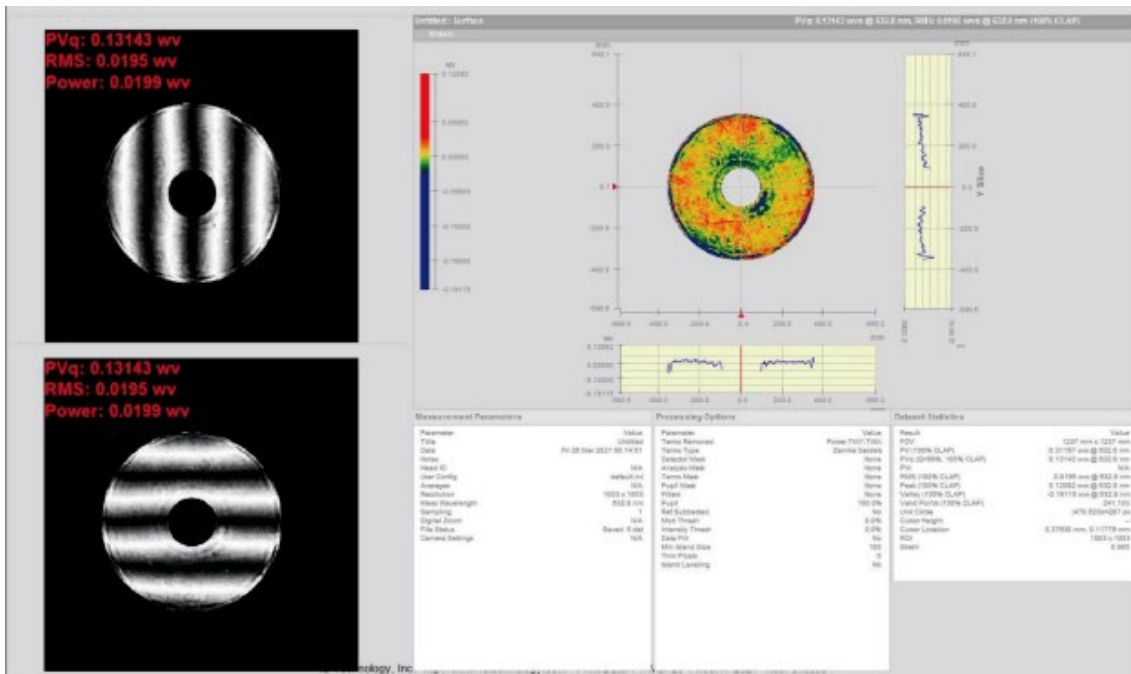
Result of surface flatness test of modified SiC primary mirror



Physical modified SiC primary mirror after finishing polish



Result of surface flatness test of modified SiC primary mirror after finishing polish



After modification

In possession of advanced R&D and production capacity in the optical coating field, and the largest D2200mm coating equipment, Intane can realize D1800 coating for optical elements and can machine high-precision optical elements with such special requirements for their surfaces as antireflection coatings, beam splitting coatings and filter coatings. The R&D team of Intane provides customers with better optical coating solutions by means of continuous innovation.





◀ Cary 7000 Spectral detector

The Cary7000 all-purpose spectrophotometer can measure samples of almost all types in the terms of their angles, reflectivity and transmissivity. The measurement modes include transmission, absolute reflection, absorption, and scattering.



◀ UV3600 spectrophotometer

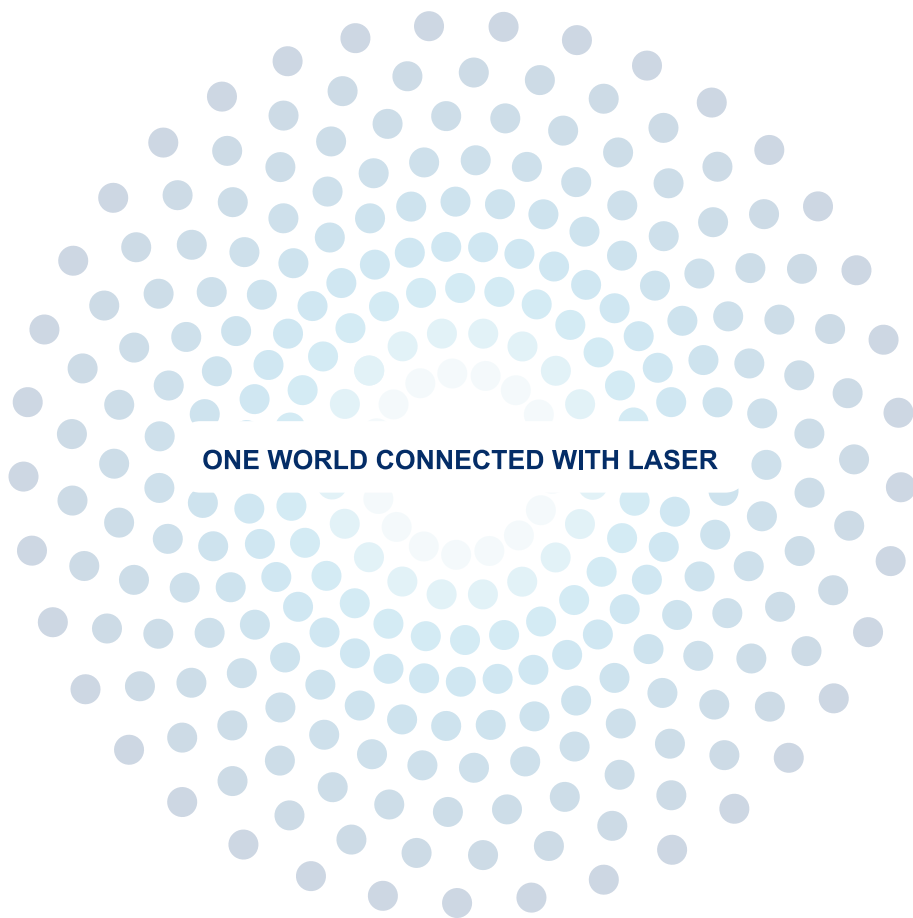
The UV3600 spectrophotometer is a new supplementary model among high-end UV-VIS-NIR spectrophotometers. It has high sensitivity, high resolution and abundant accessories suitable for different applications.

▼ UV3600 spectrophotometer



▼ Salt spray test equipment





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