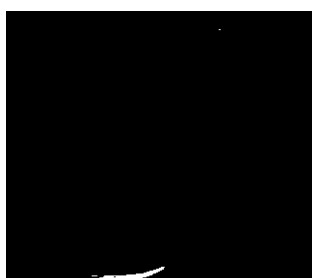


Waveplate

Waveplate is an optics in which the polished faces contain the optical axis. All light incidents normal to the surface are composed of components polarized parallel and perpendicular to the axis. In such a device, light polarized parallel to the axis will propagate slower than light polarized perpendicular to the axis. As the light propagates through the optic, the phase shift between the two components increases with thickness. The phase shift is called the retardance. The most popular retarders are quarter and half wave.



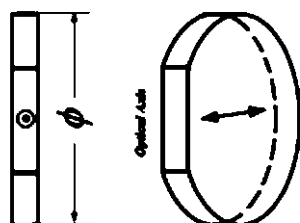
With an appropriate choice of thickness, any degree of retardance may be achieved at any wavelength for which quartz is transparent. However, the minimum thickness necessary to achieve a mechanically strong part corresponds to several full waves of retardance.

Hontec Optics can produce: Low Order Waveplate, Zero Order Waveplate, Dual Wavelength Waveplate, Achromatic Waveplate.

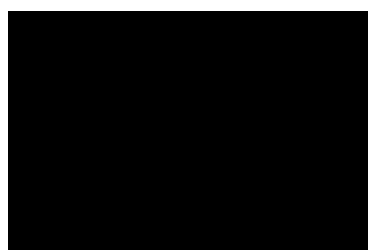
▶ Low Order Waveplate

The low (multiple) order waveplate is designed to give a retardance of several full waves, plus the desired fraction. This results in a single, physically robust component with desired performance.

▶ Single Plate Low Order Waveplate



Single Plate Low Order Waveplate



The low order waveplate Specifications:

Material: Quartz

Dimension Tolerance: $\pm 0.0/-0.1$ mm

Surface Quality: 20/10

Flatness: $\lambda/8@633$ nm

Parallelism: <1 arc Second

Retardation Tolerance: $\lambda/300$

Clear Aperture: $>90\%$

AR Coated: $R < 0.2\% @$ Wavelength

Standard WaveLength: 266nm, 355nm, 532nm, 632.8nm, 780nm, 808nm, 850nm, 980nm, 1064nm, 1310nm, 1480nm, 1550nm

▶ Cemented Zero Order Waveplate

Cemented zero order waveplate is constructed by two quartz plates with their fast axis crossed, the two plates are cemented by UV epoxy. The difference in thickness between the two plates determines the retardance. Zero order waveplates offer a substantially lower dependence on temperature and wavelength change than multi-order waveplates.

LENSES

WINDOWS

PRISMS

MIRRORS

FILTERS

COLOR
GLASS

BEAMSPLITTERS

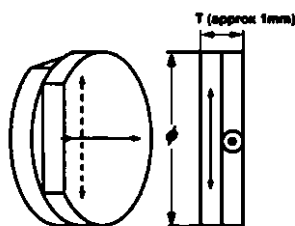
WAVEPLATES

INFRARED
OPTICS

COATING

OPTICAL
MATERIAL

► Zero Order Waveplate – Optical Cemented



Optical Cemented
High Damage Threshold
AR Coated, $R < 0.2\%$
Better Temperature Bandwidth
Wide Wavelength Bandwidth

Zero Order Waveplate Specifications:
Specification

Material: Quartz

Dimension Tolerance: $+0.0/-0.1\text{mm}$

Surface Quality: 20/10 Scratch/Dig

Flatness: $\lambda/8@633\text{nm}$

Parallelism: <1 arc Second

Retardation Tolerance: $\lambda/500$

Clear Aperture: $>90\%$

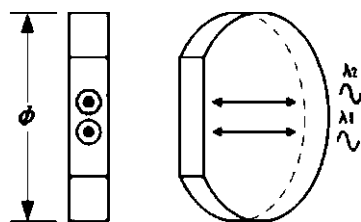
AR Coated: $R < 0.2\% @ \text{Wavelength}$

Standard Wavelength: 266nm, 355nm, 532nm, 63.28nm, 780nm,
808nm, 850nm, 980nm, 1064nm, 1310nm, 1480nm, 1550nm

► Dual Wavelength Waveplate

This waveplate is a special kind of multi order waveplate. Dual wavelength waveplate is designed to be used in dual wavelength setups, for example, it can be operated as a quarter waveplate @1064nm and as a half waveplate @532nm at the same time. It's always used to manage the states of polarization of laser beams to obtain maximum conversion efficiency.

Thickness: $< 2.0\text{mm}$
Optional wavelength available
High damage threshold
RoHS Compliant



Dual wavelength waveplate Specifications:
Specifications:

Material: Quartz

Dimension Tolerance: $+0.0/-0.1\text{mm}$

Surface Quality: 20/10

Flatness: $\lambda/8@633\text{nm}$

Parallelism: <1 arc Second

Retardation Tolerance: $\lambda/300$

Clear Aperture: $>90\%$

AR Coated: $R < 0.2\% @ \text{Wavelength}$

Standard WaveLength: 800nm&400nm, 1064nm&532nm,

► Achromatic Waveplate

Achromatic waveplate is similar to zero order waveplate except that the two plates are made from different birefringent crystals. Since the dispersion of the birefringence of two materials is different, it is possible to specify the retardation values at a broad wavelength range. So, the retardation will be less sensitive to wavelength change. In other words, it can be used at a broadband wavelength range.