## MULTIPLE ORDER DUAL WAVELENGTH WAVEPLATES

## Features

- Operate at both first and second Nd:YAG laser harmonics
- Retardation tolerance $<\lambda / 300$

| Retardation and Wavelength | Catalogue number | Price, EUR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\lambda @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda / 2 @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4120$ | 215 |
| $\lambda @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda / 4 @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4140$ | 215 |
| $\lambda / 2 @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4210$ | 215 |
| $\lambda / 2 @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda / 2 @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4220$ | 215 |
| $\lambda / 2 @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda / 4 @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4240$ | 215 |
| $\lambda / 4 @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4410$ | 215 |
| $\lambda / 4 @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda / 2 @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4420$ | 215 |
| $\lambda / 4 @ 1064 \mathrm{~nm}+\lambda / 4 @ 532 \mathrm{~nm}$ | $463-4440$ | 215 |

## Specifications

| Material | Single crystal quartz |
| :--- | :---: |
| Optical axis | normal to facet on circumference of retarder |
| Clear aperture | $\varnothing 17 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Ring mount outer diameter | $25.4+0.0 /-0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Nominal thickness of waveplate | $0.2-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Surface quality | $20-10$ scratch \& dig (MIL-PRF-13830B) |
| Wavefront distortion | $\lambda / 10 @ 633 \mathrm{~nm}$ |
| Parallelism | $<10$ arcsec |
| AR coating | R <0.5\% |
| Damage threshold | $5 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}, 10$ nsec pulse, 1064 nm typical |

## POLARIZATION PLANE ROTATORS

## Features

- Made of crystalline quartz
- Intended to rotate a beam polarization plane strictly to an appropriate angle using the circular birefringent effect

Polarization plane rotators for any wavelength from 200 to 2300 nm are available.

## Related Products

Polarization plane rotators of other wavelengths
See page 1.71
Kinematic Mirror and Beamsplitter Mount 840-0020
Find more at EksmaOptics.com


Kinematic Positioning Mount 840-0193
Find more at EksmaOptics.com

Compared to a waveplate, a rotator has an intrinsic advantage, being independent of rotation around its own optical axis. It needs no adjustment, only to be installed normal to incident radiation. A polarization plane rotator is normally used for the specific wavelength. It is only slightly dependent on ambient temperature.


## Specifications

| Material | Single crystal quartz |
| :--- | :---: |
| Optical axis | Normal to faces S1, S2 of rotator |
| Clear aperture | 17 mm for 20 mm diameter |
| Ring mount outer diameter | $\mathrm{D}=25.4+0.0 /-0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| Mount Thickness | $\mathrm{T}=6-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ (depending on wavelength and rotation angle) |
| Surface quality | $20-10$ scratch \& dig (MIL-PRF-13830B) |
| Wavefront distortion | $\lambda / 10$ |
| Parallelism | $<10$ arcsec |
| AR coating | $\mathrm{R}<0.2 \%$ both sides |
| Damage threshold | $5 \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}, 10$ nsec pulse, 1064 nm typical |


| Wavelength, nm | Rotation angle of polarization plane, deg | Catalogue number | Price, EUR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 266 | 45 | $470-4264$ | 282 |
| 266 | 90 | $470-4269$ | 282 |
| 355 | 45 | $470-4354$ | 224 |
| 355 | 90 | $470-4359$ | 224 |
| 532 | 45 | $470-4534$ | 224 |
| 532 | 90 | $470-4539$ | 224 |
| 1064 | 45 | $470-4644$ | 247 |
| 1064 | 90 | $470-4649$ | 247 |

