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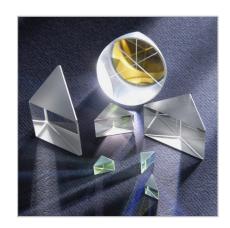
Prism

Prisms are optical elements with plane surfaces that are not arranged parallel to each other.

There are reflection and dispersion prisms. In reflection prisms, the effect of total reflection is used to deflect beams or rotate images. Dispersion prisms, in contrast, are used to disperse or spectrally separate light.

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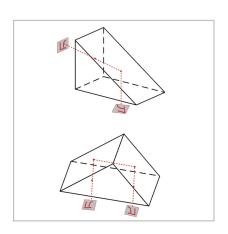
Reflection Prisms

The entrance and exit surfaces of reflection prisms are usually AR coated. When making an inquiry, simply specify the exact application and wavelength range in which the prism should be used.

Right-angled Prism

Depending on the incidence of the beam, right-angled prisms are used to deflect a collimated beam by 90° or 180°.

Thanks to the total reflection, very high reflection values are achieved. These prisms can serve as broadband mirrors with a high reflection.



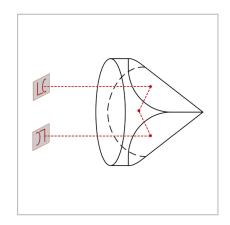




Retroreflector

The reflection of an incident beam occurs in retroreflectors on three surfaces, each perpendicular to the other.

The so-called cat's eyes are used to deflect beams by 180° whereas the outgoing beam is always parallel to the incident beam. Because of their properties, these optics are preferred for optical adjustments.



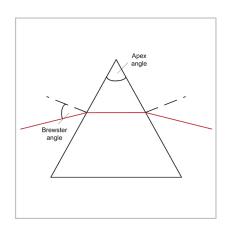
Dispersion Prisms

Depending on the application, dispersion prisms are used with or without

When making an inquiry, simply specify the exact application, angle of incidence, and the wavelength range in which the prism will be used.

Isosceles Brewster Prism

Isosceles Brewster prisms are mostly used to deflect beams. The apex angle is selected such that incident and outgoing beams lie at the Brewster angle in order to transmit without any loss. These prisms, therefore, do not require an AR coating.

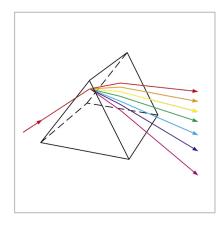


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Equilateral Prism

Equilateral prisms are used in spectral separation. Not only can white light be divided into the spectral colors, laser beams of different wavelengths can also be separated.



Anamorphic Pair of Prisms

By using a pair of prisms, elliptical beam cross-sections can be converted to round cross-sections. Here the fact that beam deflection only occurs in one direction – toward the short side of the elliptical beam profile – is taken advantage of.

