



Кафедра лазерных и биотехнических систем  
Самарского университета

# Оптические элементы

Введение в специальность 12.03.05

Лекция 3

Артемьев Дмитрий Николаевич

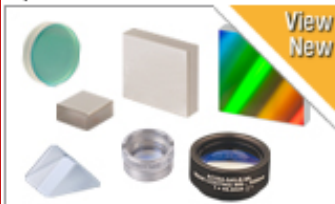
# Оптика

## Optics

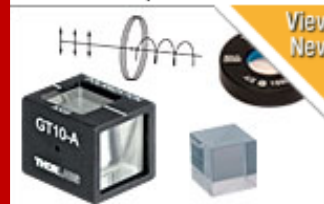
Welcome to Thorlabs; below you will find links to optical components and systems, a subset of our entire line of [photonics products](#). All single element optical components can be found under the optical elements link with the exception of optical components that have polarization properties since they have a separate link. Multi-element systems like beam expanders and objective lenses as well as interferometers, fiber collimators, reference cells, modulators, and other optical devices can be found by choosing the optical systems link. Thorlabs also manufactures an extensive line of free-space and fiber optic isolators; stock items ship the same day that they are ordered while our custom orders benefit from our streamlined design and manufacturing process, which minimizes lead time.

OPTICS

### Optical Elements



### Polarization Optics



### Optical Systems



### Optical Isolators



### Optics Kits



# Оптические элементы

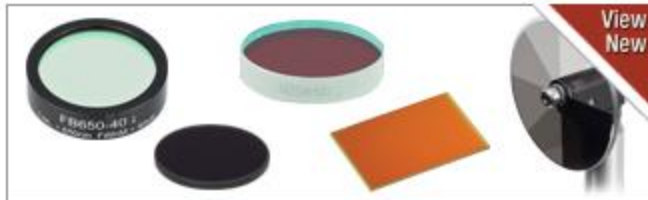
Lenses



Mirrors



Filters



Beamsplitters



Prisms



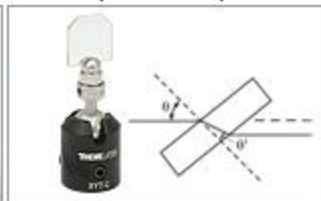
Windows



Diffusers



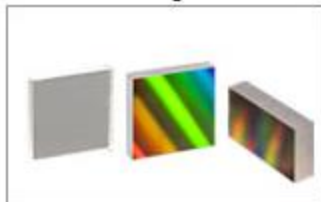
Beam Displacement Optics



Test Targets, Calibration Targets, & Reticles



Diffraction Gratings



Holography Plates



Glass Cells



# ЛИНЗЫ

Spherical Singlet Lenses



Aspheric Lenses



Achromatic Lenses



Cylindrical Lenses



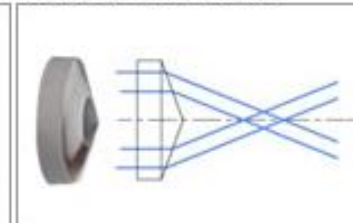
Powell Lenses



Air-Spaced Doublets



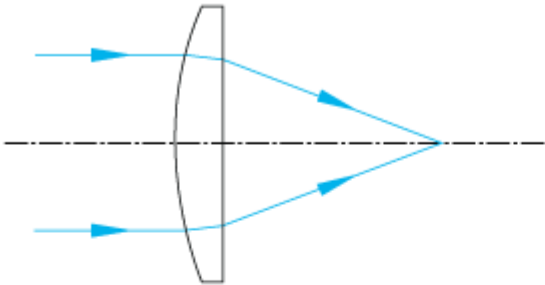
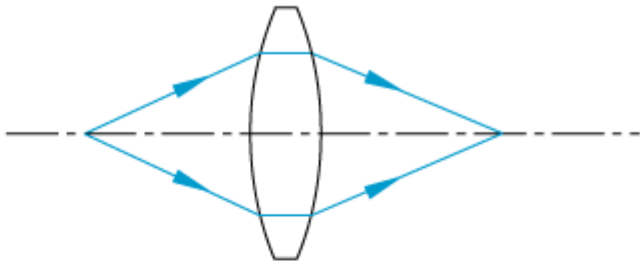
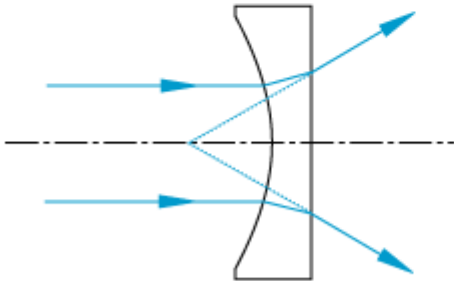
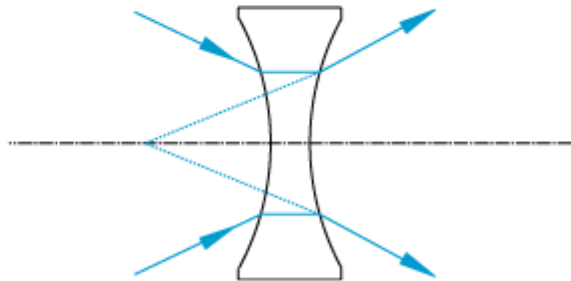
UV Fused Silica Axicons



ZnSe Axicons



# Сферические линзы

Positive Lenses	
Plano-Convex Lenses	Bi-Convex Lenses
	
<p><a href="#">Plano-convex lenses</a> are best used where one conjugate distance is more than five times the other conjugate distance. The performance of this lens shape is best for an infinite conjugate ratio (focusing collimated light or collimating a point source).</p>	<p><a href="#">Bi-convex lenses</a> perform best when one conjugate distance is between 0.2 and 5 times the other conjugate distance. The performance of this lens shape is best when the object and image distances are the same.</p>
Negative Lenses	
Plano-Concave Lenses	Bi-Concave Lenses
	
<p><a href="#">Plano-concave lenses</a> are best used when one conjugate distance is more than five times the other conjugate distance. They introduce negative spherical aberration and can be used to balance the positive spherical aberration introduced by positive focal length singlets.</p>	<p><a href="#">Bi-concave lenses</a> have a negative focal lengths and are commonly used to increase the divergence of converging light.</p>

# Сферические линзы

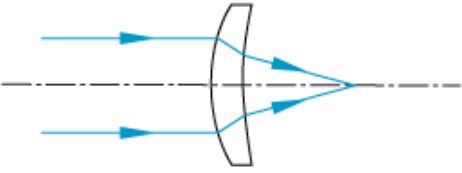
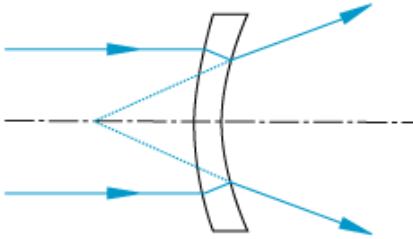
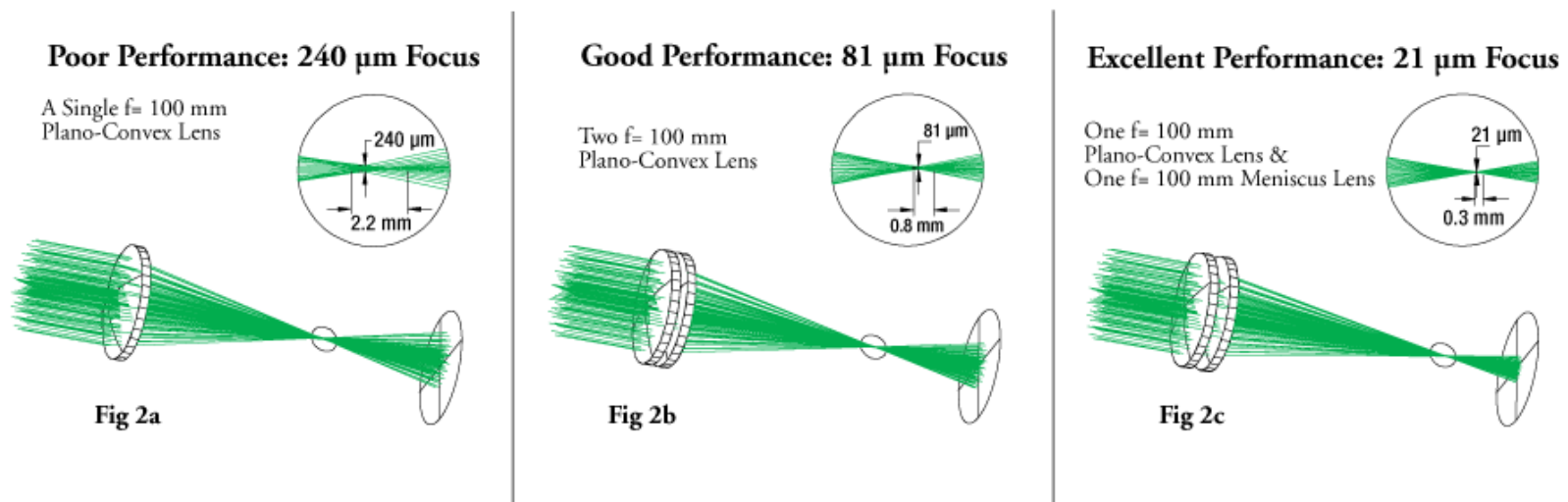
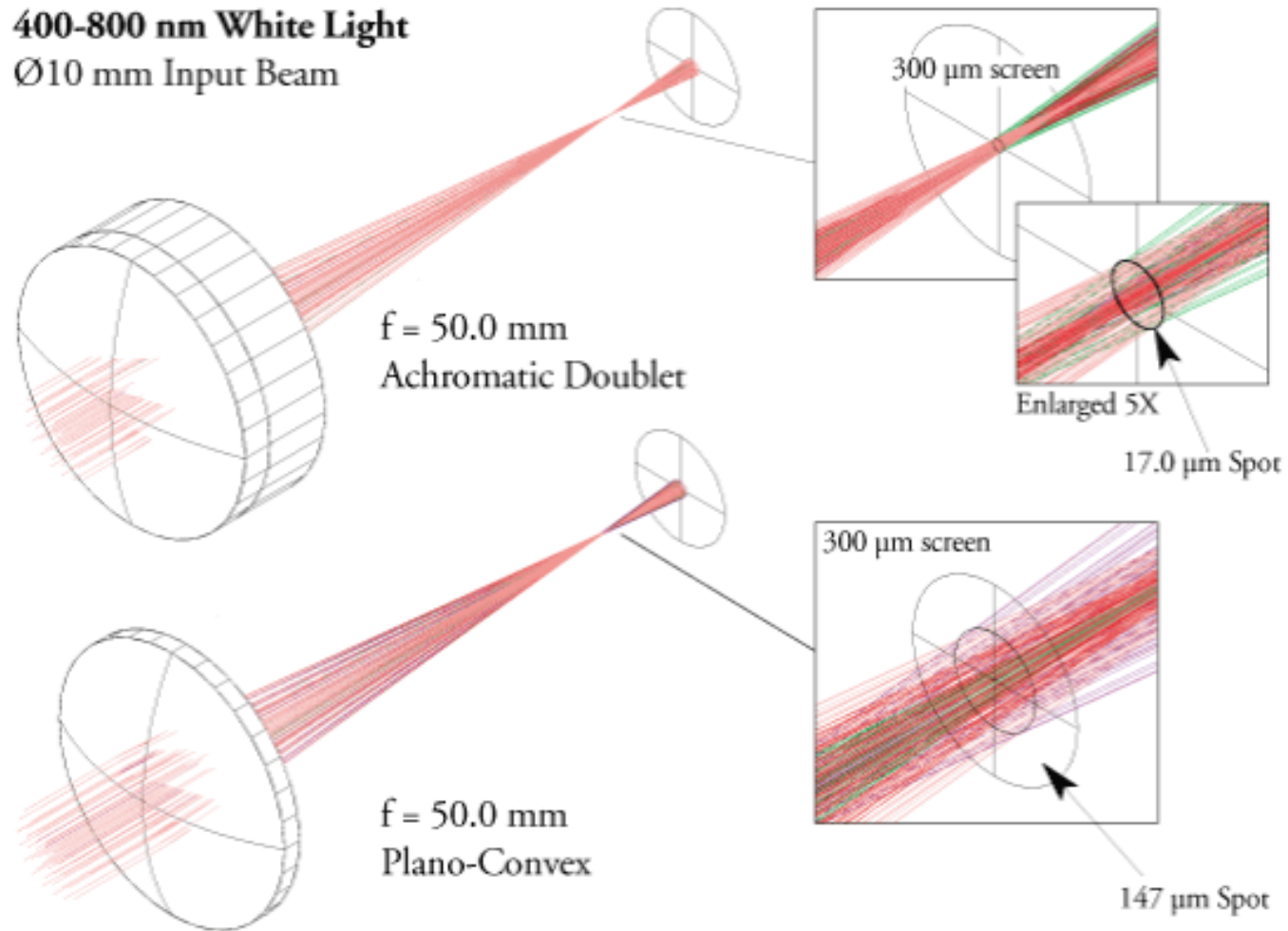
Meniscus Lenses	
Positive Meniscus Lenses	Negative Meniscus Lenses
	
<p><b>Positive meniscus lenses</b> are typically used in combination with another lens in a compound optical assembly. When used in this configuration, a positive meniscus lens will shorten the focal length and increase the numerical aperture (NA) of the system without introducing significant spherical aberration.</p>	<p><b>Negative meniscus lenses</b> are typically used in combination with another lens in a compound optical assembly. When used in this configuration, a negative meniscus lens will increase the focal length and decrease the numerical aperture (NA) of the system.</p>

Figure 2 shows the performance gains that can be achieved by using multi-element lens systems. A single element plano-convex lens with a focal length of 100 mm produces a spot size of 240  $\mu\text{m}$  (Figure 2a). In addition, the single lens introduces 2.2 mm of spherical aberration, defined as the distance between the marginal focus (where rays on the very edge of the lens focus) and the paraxial focus (where rays in the center of the lens focus). By combining two plano-convex lenses with focal lengths of 100 mm, for an effective focal length of 50 mm, the focused spot size is decreased to 81  $\mu\text{m}$  and the spherical aberration is reduced to 0.8 mm (Figure 2b). An even better option, however, is to combine the  $f=100$  mm plano-convex lens with a positive  $f=100$  mm meniscus lens. Figure 2c shows the results: the focused spot size is reduced to 21  $\mu\text{m}$  and the spherical aberration is reduced to 0.3 mm. Note that the convex surfaces of both lenses should be facing away from the image point.



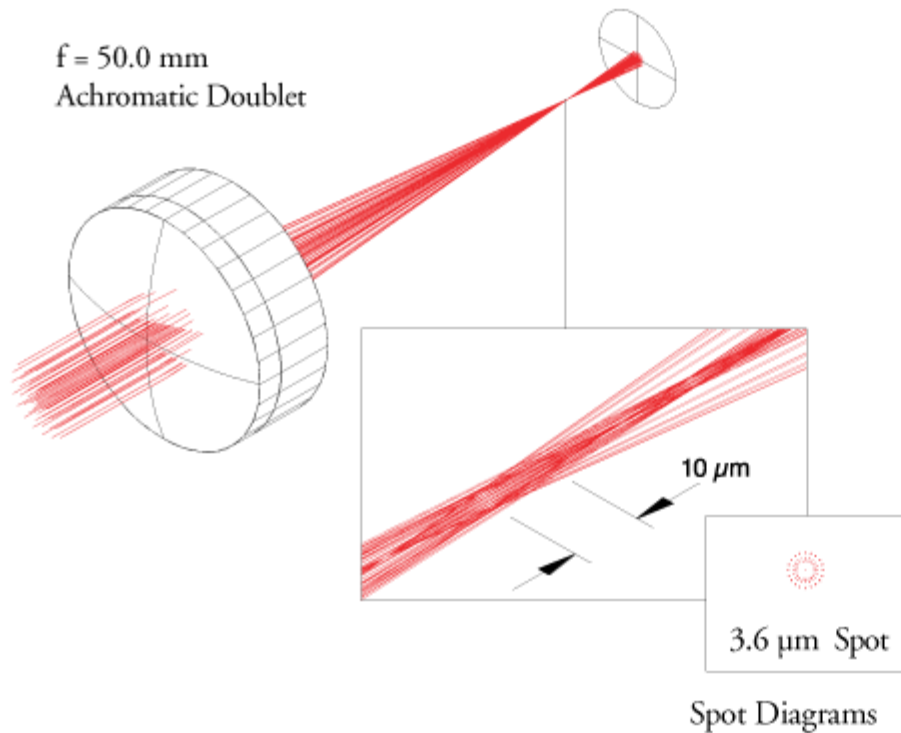
# Ахроматические линзы



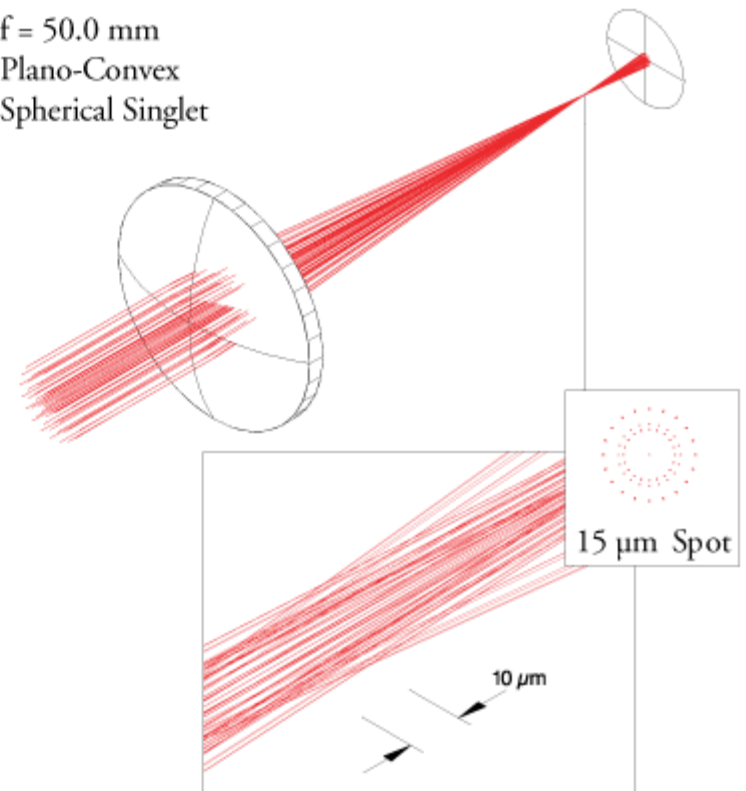
# Ахроматические линзы

**633 nm Monochromatic Light**  
Ø10 mm Input Beam

$f = 50.0 \text{ mm}$   
Achromatic Doublet

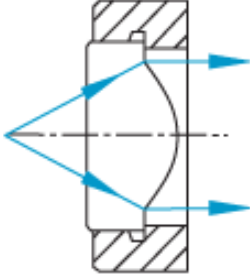
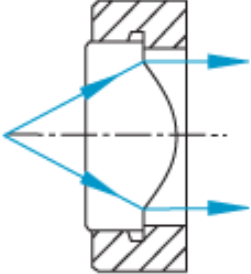
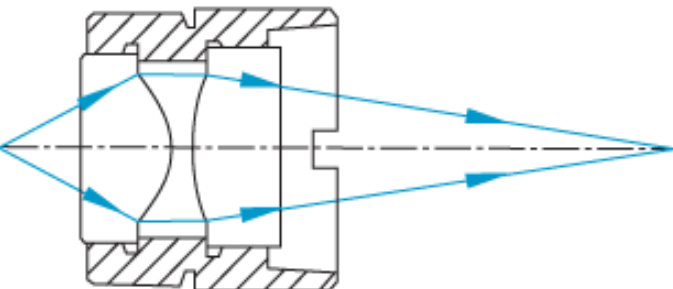
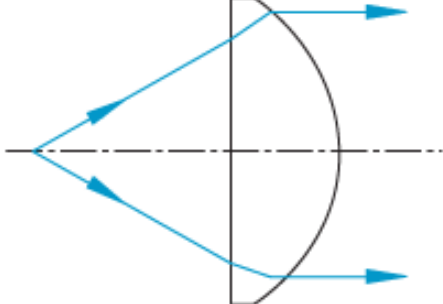


$f = 50.0 \text{ mm}$   
Plano-Convex  
Spherical Singlet

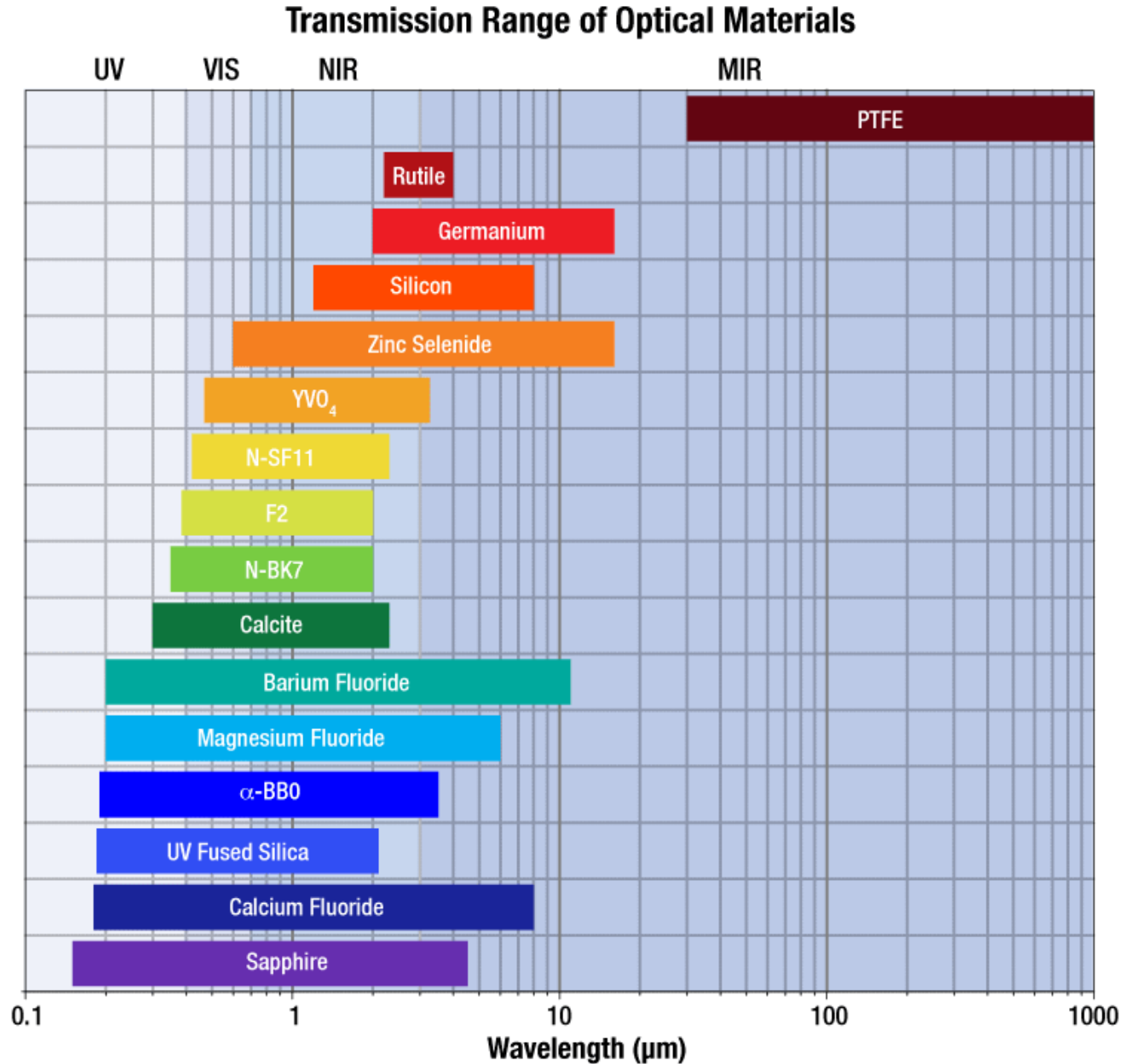




# Асфериические линзы

Aspheric Lenses	
Aspheric Lenses	Aspheric Collimators
	
<p>Aspheric lenses focus or collimate light without introducing spherical aberration into the transmitted wavefront. <a href="#">Molded aspheric lenses</a> are economical and available in both glass and plastic. For better performance, <a href="#">precision polished aspheric lenses</a> introduce substantially less wavefront error and are offered with larger diameters.</p>	<p>Aspheric collimators are designed to collimate divergent light with diffraction-limited performance. We offer <a href="#">fixed focus</a> and <a href="#">adjustable focus</a> fiber collimators as well as <a href="#">laser diode collimation tubes</a>.</p>
Aspheric Lens Pairs	Aspheric Condensers
	
<p><a href="#">Aspheric lens pairs</a> are designed for near aberration-free finite conjugate imaging. These pairs are ideal for image relay and magnification systems.</p>	<p><a href="#">Aspheric condensers</a> are designed for high-efficiency illumination applications. They offer reduced spherical aberration with large apertures and low f-numbers. They are ideal for collimating light from a lamp or LED.</p>

# Оптические материалы



# Зеркала

Broadband Dielectric Mirrors



Laser Line Mirrors



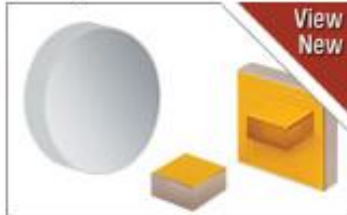
Ultrafast Mirrors



Plano Mirrors, Back Side Polished



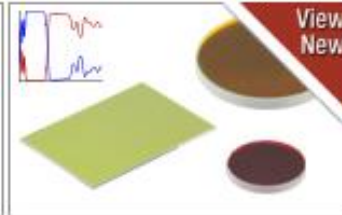
Plano Metallic Mirrors: Round and Square



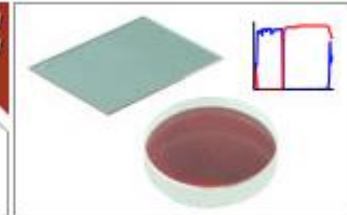
Crystalline Supermirrors



Dichroic Mirrors / Beamsplitters



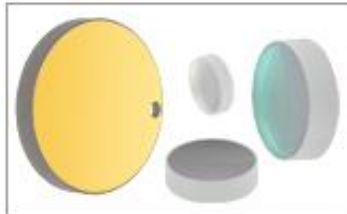
Hot / Cold Mirrors



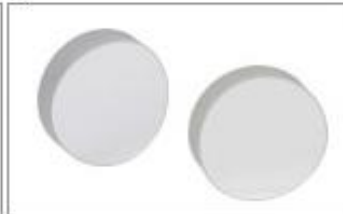
Harmonic Beamsplitters for Nd:YAG



Concave Mirrors



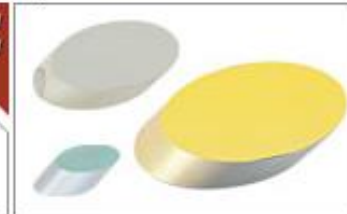
Cylindrical Concave Mirrors



Off-Axis Parabolic Mirrors



Elliptical Mirrors



D-Shaped Mirrors



Right Angle Prism Mirrors



Retroreflector Mirrors



Mirror Blanks



Mirror Systems



FiberBench Mirrors

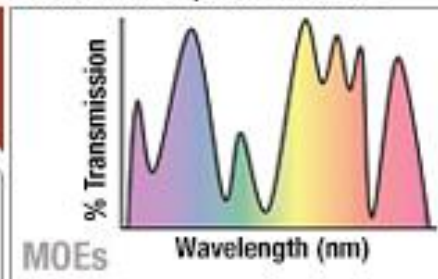


# Фильтры

Spectral Filters



Multivariate Optical Elements



Colored Glass Filters



Neutral Density Filters



Double Linear Polarizer Variable Attenuator



Spatial Filters



# «Специальные» фильтры

UV/Visible Bandpass & Laser Line Filters



NIR Bandpass & Laser Line Filters



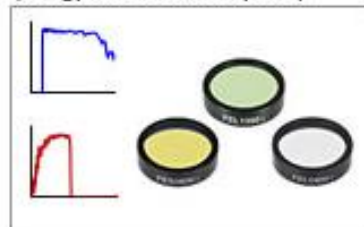
IR Bandpass Filters



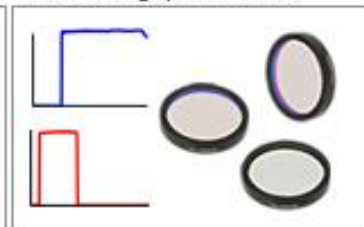
Premium Hard-Coated Bandpass Filters



Edgepass Filters  
(Longpass and Shortpass)



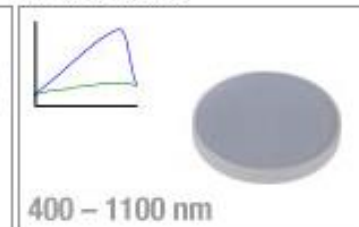
Premium Edgepass Filters



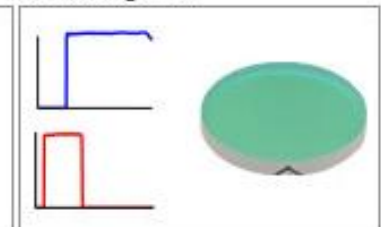
Notch Filters



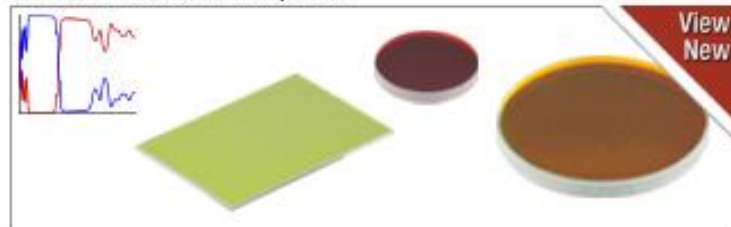
Response-Flattening Filters for  
Si Photodiodes



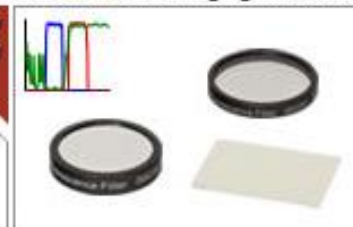
IR Blocking Filter



Dichroic Mirrors / Beamsplitters



Fluorescence Imaging Filter Sets



Microscope Cubes with  
Pre-Installed Filter Sets



Dichroic Color Filters / Kit





# Разделители пучка

Plate Beamsplitters



Cube Beamsplitters



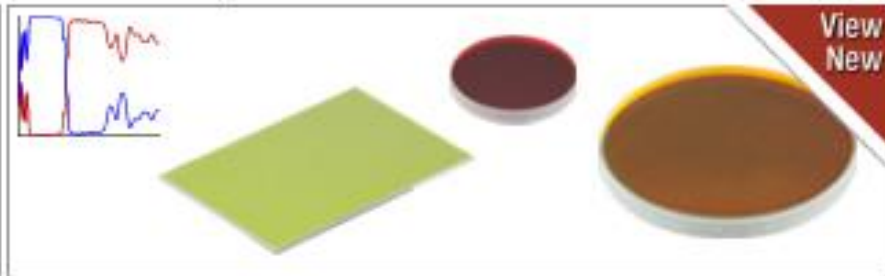
Pellicle Beamsplitters



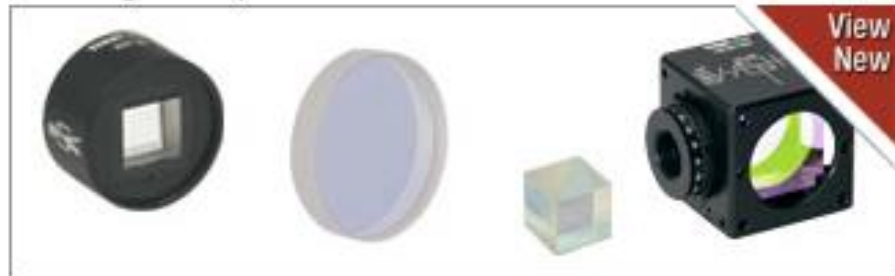
Cube-Mounted Pellicle Beamsplitters



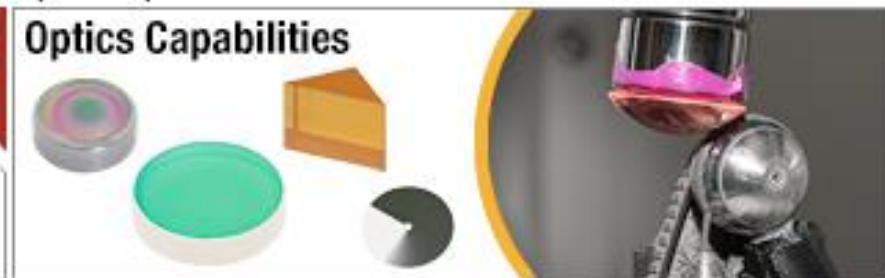
Dichroic Beamsplitters



Polarizing Beamsplitters



Optics Capabilities



# Призмы

Right-Angle Prisms



Unmounted Dove Prisms



Mounted Dove Prisms



Roof Prisms



Retroreflector Prisms



Unmounted Penta Prisms



Mounted Penta Prisms



Coupling Prisms



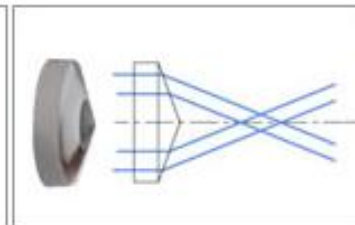
Wedge Prisms



Anamorphic Prism Pairs



Rotationally Symmetric Prisms, UVFS



Rotationally Symmetric Prisms, ZnSe



Equilateral Dispersing Prisms



Dispersion Compensation Prism Pairs



Pellin Broca Prisms



Fresnel Rhombs



# Окна

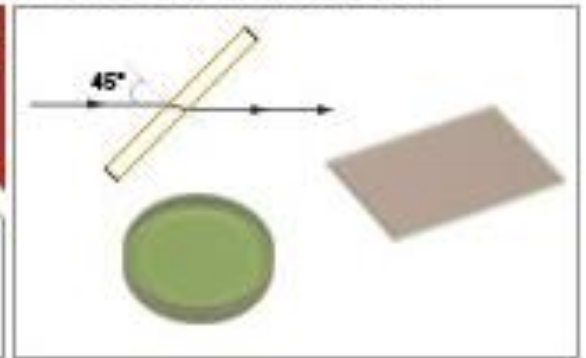
Flat Windows



Wedged Windows



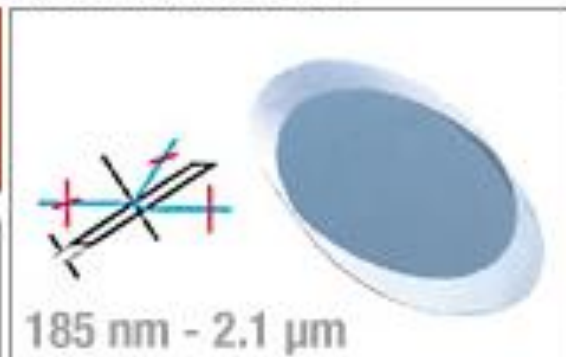
45° AOI UVFS Windows



High-Vacuum CF Viewports and Windows



Brewster Windows



Optical Substrates





# Калибраторы

Resolution Test Targets



Distortion Test Targets



Slant Edge MTF Target



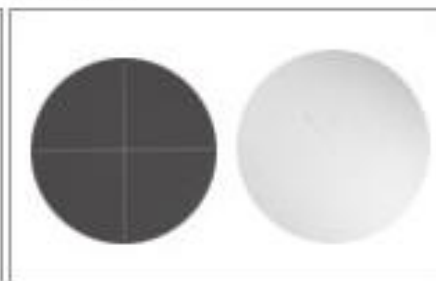
Fluorescent Slides and Disks



Calibration Targets



Reticles

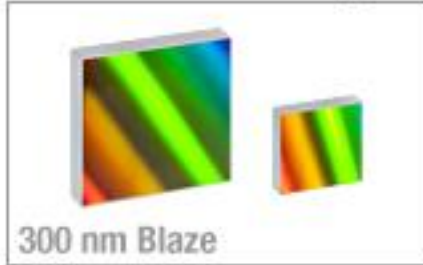


Annular Aperture Obstruction Targets

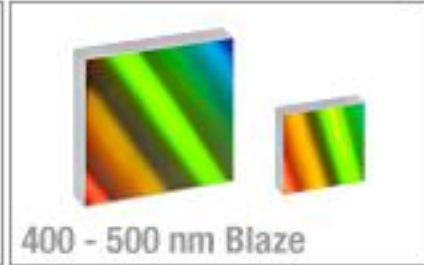


# Дифракционные решетки

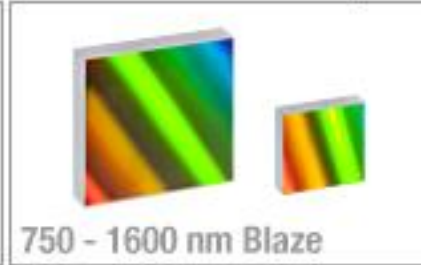
UV Ruled Reflective Gratings



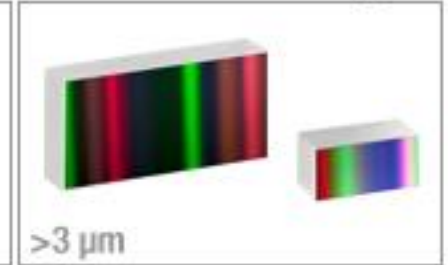
Visible Ruled Reflective Gratings



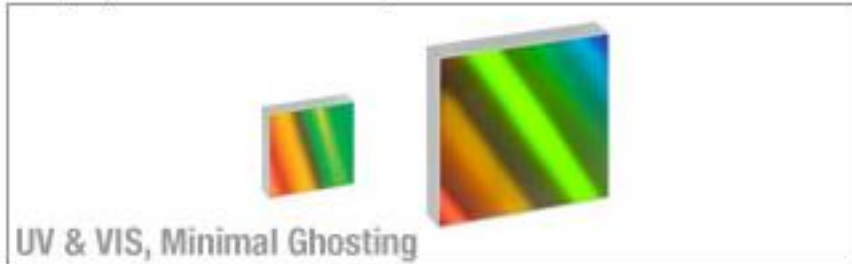
NIR Ruled Reflective Gratings



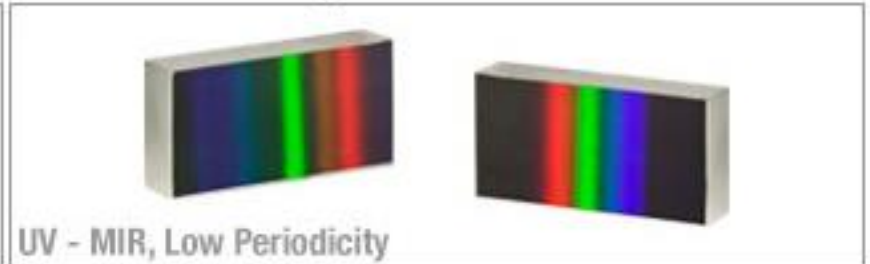
MIR Ruled Reflective Gratings



Holographic Reflective Gratings



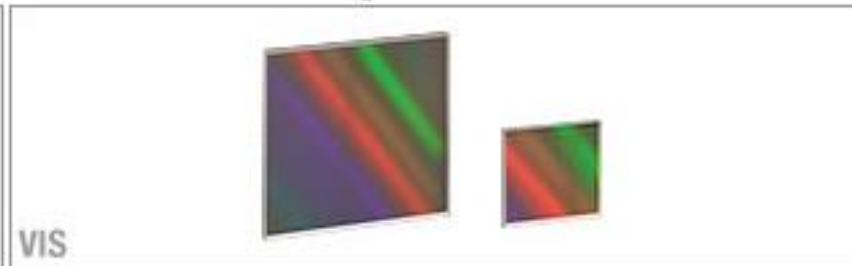
Echelle Reflective Gratings



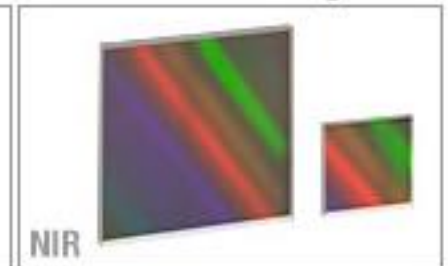
UV Transmission Gratings

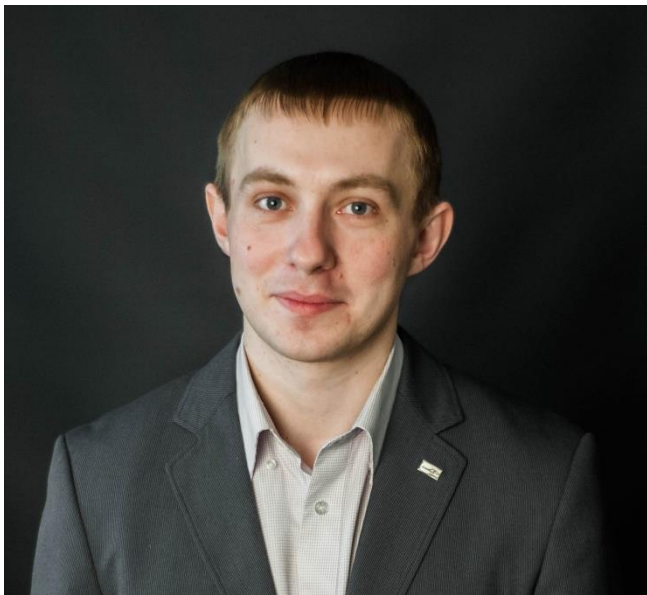


Visible Transmission Gratings



NIR Transmission Gratings





## Дмитрий Николаевич Артемьев

Доцент кафедры лазерных и  
биотехнических систем,  
с.н.с. научно-исследовательской  
лаборатории «Фотоника»

443086 Россия, Самара,  
Лукачева 396 (научный корпус) к. 314

Email: [artemyevdn@ssau.ru](mailto:artemyevdn@ssau.ru)

Phone: + 8(962) 607-02-87

