

25 x 25mm Ultra Broadband Wire Grid Linear Polarizer



Unmounted Ultra Broadband Wire Grid Linear Polarizer

Stock **#68-750** **6 In Stock**

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1

+

£1,064⁰⁰

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Volume Pricing	
Qty 1-10	£1,064.00 each
Qty 11+	£924.00 each
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Prices shown are exclusive of VAT/local taxes

Product Downloads

General	
Linear Polarizer	Type:
Physical & Mechanical Properties	
21.0 x 21.0	Clear Aperture CA (mm):
25.00	Length (mm):

25.0 x25.0	Dimensions (mm):
2.13 ±0.2	Thickness (mm):
±0.4	Dimensional Tolerance (mm):
Wire Grid	Construction:
±1.0	Alignment Tolerance (°):
25.00	Width (mm):

Optical Properties	
±20 without depolarization	Angle of Incidence (°):
5000:1 @ 3200nm	Extinction Ratio:
Fused Silica (Corning 7980)	Substrate: ☐
80-50	Surface Quality:
>80 (Typical) @ 450nm	Transmission (%):
300 - 3200	Wavelength Range (nm):

Material Properties	
5.5 x 10 ⁻⁷ /°C	Thermal Expansion:

Environmental & Durability Factors	
-40 to +200	Operating Temperature (°C):

Regulatory Compliance	
Compliant	RoHS 2015:
Compliant	Reach 224:
View	Certificate of Conformance:

Product Details

- Reflect S-Polarized Light
- Transmit P-Polarized Light
- Excellent Performance from UV to IR

Ultra Broadband Wire Grid Polarizers consist of a thin layer of aluminum MicroWires layered between two Fused Silica windows. Designed for multi-wavelength applications, these polarizers have excellent heat resistance and performance beginning in the UV and extending into the infrared (IR). The polarizers feature a fused silica substrate. Ultra Broadband Wire Grid Polarizers reflect S-polarized light and transmit P-polarized light. These polarizers are available in a variety of thicknesses and clear apertures, in either a 12.5, 25, or 50mm diameter.

Note: The input beam should be oriented towards the cover glass side, indicated by a reference mark which also indicates the direction of the transmission axis.

Wire Grid Polarizers are constructed by attaching MicroWires to the first window, and then applying a thin cover glass onto the wire grid surface to protect the wire from damage. The light is polarized by the birefringent nature of the wire grid surface. When incident light strikes the wire grid, P-polarized light contacts a dielectric and is transmitted, while S-polarized light contacts a mirror and is reflected.

Technical Information

