

Laser Line Plate Half Mirrors | BDHB

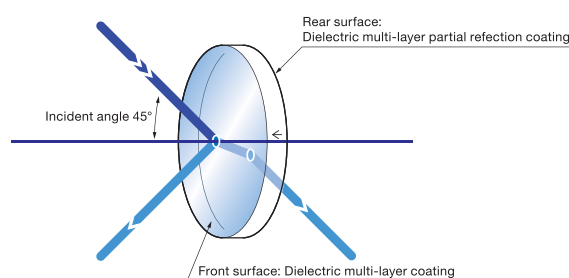
RoHS

Laser line plate mirrors are part of plate beamsplitters that are optically coated with dielectric multi-layer on the surface of optical parallels or wedged substrates. The other surfaces are coated with multi-layer anti-reflection.

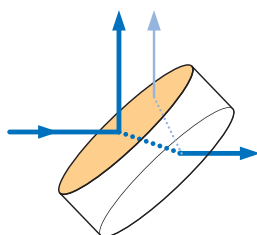
- Half mirror divides input beam to reflectance and transmittance in 1:1. A beamsplitter of R:T=1:1 is called "Half Mirror".
- Any loss from the input beams on this product is minimized because dielectric coating has no absorption properties. However, the input ratio of reflection to transmission depends on wavelength, polarization and incident angle of input beam.
- Plate beamsplitters have beam deviations on transmission and ghost on rear surface reflections. Wedged substrates are used to prevent ghost.



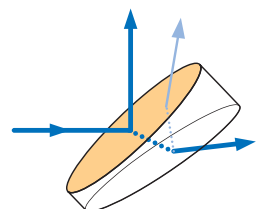
Schematic



Optical Parallel



Wedged Substrate



Specifications

Material	BK7, Synthetic fused silica, CaF ₂
Surface Flatness	$\lambda/10$ (PSMH-157 is Polished)
Coating	Front surface: Dielectric multi-layer partial reflection coating Rear surface: Multi-layer anti-reflection coating
Incident angle	45°
Divergence ratio (reflectance : transmittance)	1 : 1
Surface Quality (Scratch-Dig)	10-5 (PSMH-157: 40-20)
Clear aperture	90% of actual aperture

Guide

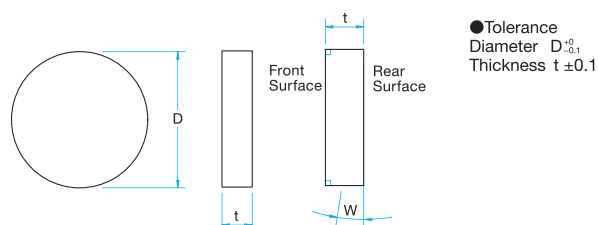
- ▶ Please contact our International Sales Division for customized products. (Customized on size, wavelength or R:T, etc.) **Reference** C063
- ▶ We also have ultra-wideband, broadband and cube types.
- ▶ For a guarantee in reflected wavefront error or transmitted wavefront error, please contact our International Sales Division.
- ▶ On most thickness surfaces, there is a thickness direction arrow marked for wedged types.

Attention

- ▶ Should these products do not function as a half mirror, please check the polarization characteristics of the light source. Do note that LD laser is linear in polarization.
- ▶ The beam deviation at transmission of a wedged beamsplitter is large compared to a one made of optical parallel.
- ▶ The amount of beam deviation of a beamsplitter depends on the thickness of the substrate and the wavelength or the incident angle of the input beam.
- ▶ Transmission curves are based on actual measurements and may be different with manufacturing lots.
- ▶ Surface flatness is the reflected wavefront distortion of the surface prior to coating.
- ▶ Be sure to wear laser safety goggles when checking optical path and adjusting optical axis.

Outline Drawing

(in mm)



Compatible Optic Mounts

GBH-30S, -50S / KMH-MP30-NL, MP50-NL

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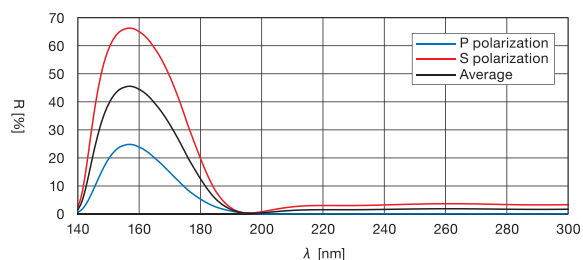
Laser Line								
Part Number	Wavelength Range [nm]	Laser Type	Diameter D [mm]	Thickness t [mm]	Material	Parallelism	Reflectance:R Transmittance:T [%]	Laser Damage Threshold* [J/cm²]
BDHB-30C03-P-157	157	F ₂	φ30	3	CaF ₂	<3′	R=40±10	0.5
BDHB-50C05-P-157	157	F ₂	φ50	5	CaF ₂	<3′	R=40±10	0.5
BDHB-30C03-10-193	193	Ar ⁺ F	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=45±5	1
BDHB-30C05-10W-193	193	Ar ⁺ F	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=45±5	1
BDHB-50C05-10-193	193	Ar ⁺ F	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=45±5	1
BDHB-50C08-10W-193	193	Ar ⁺ F	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=45±5	1
BDHB-30C03-10-248	248.4	Kr ⁺ F	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	2
BDHB-30C05-10W-248	248.4	Kr ⁺ F	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	2
BDHB-50C05-10-248	248.4	Kr ⁺ F	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	2
BDHB-50C08-10W-248	248.4	Kr ⁺ F	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	2
BDHB-30C03-10-266	266	YAG4ω	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	2
BDHB-30C05-10W-266	266	YAG4ω	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	2
BDHB-50C05-10-266	266	YAG4ω	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	2
BDHB-50C08-10W-266	266	YAG4ω	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	2
BDHB-30C03-10-308	308	Xe ⁺ Cl	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	2
BDHB-30C05-10W-308	308	Xe ⁺ Cl	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	2
BDHB-50C05-10-308	308	Xe ⁺ Cl	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	2
BDHB-50C08-10W-308	308	Xe ⁺ Cl	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	2
BDHB-30C03-10-325	325	He-Cd	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3 (S polarization)	2
BDHB-30C05-10W-325	325	He-Cd	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3 (S polarization)	2
BDHB-50C05-10-325	325	He-Cd	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3 (S polarization)	2
BDHB-50C08-10W-325	325	He-Cd	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3 (S polarization)	2
BDHB-30C03-10-352	352	Xe ⁺ F	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	5
BDHB-30C05-10W-352	352	Xe ⁺ F	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	5
BDHB-50C05-10-352	352	Xe ⁺ F	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	5
BDHB-50C08-10W-352	352	Xe ⁺ F	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	5
BDHB-30C03-10-355	355	YAG3ω	φ30	3	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	5
BDHB-30C05-10W-355	355	YAG3ω	φ30	5	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	5
BDHB-50C05-10-355	355	YAG3ω	φ50	5	Synthetic fused silica	<5″	T=50±3	5
BDHB-50C08-10W-355	355	YAG3ω	φ50	8	Synthetic fused silica	1°±5′	T=50±3	5
BDHB-30C03-10-405	390 – 410	LD	φ30	3	BK7	<5″	T=50±3	2.1
BDHB-30C05-10W-405	390 – 410	LD	φ30	5	BK7	1°±5′	T=50±3	2.1
BDHB-50C05-10-405	390 – 410	LD	φ50	5	BK7	<5″	T=50±3	2.1
BDHB-50C08-10W-405	390 – 410	LD	φ50	8	BK7	1°±5′	T=50±3	2.1
BDHB-30C03-10-1064	1064	YAG	φ30	3	BK7	<5″	T=50±3	20
BDHB-30C05-10W-1064	1064	YAG	φ30	5	BK7	1°±5′	T=50±3	20
BDHB-50C05-10-1064	1064	YAG	φ50	5	BK7	<5″	T=50±3	20
BDHB-50C08-10W-1064	1064	YAG	φ50	8	BK7	1°±5′	T=50±3	20

*Laser pulse width 10ns (PSMH-157: 20ns), repetition frequency 20Hz

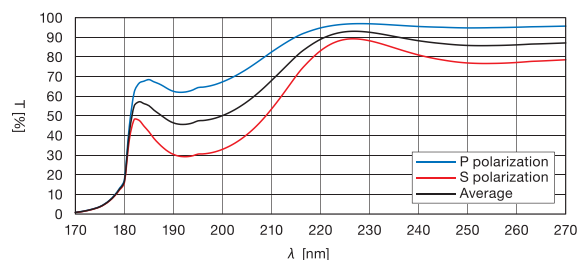
Typical Reflectance Data & Typical Transmittance Data

R: Reflectance T: Transmission

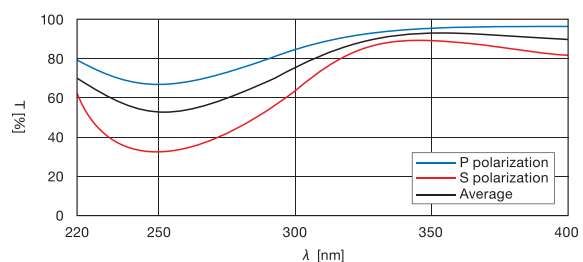
BDHB-157 [F₂]



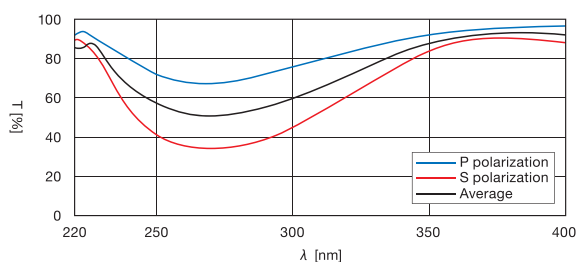
BDHB-193 [Ar*F]



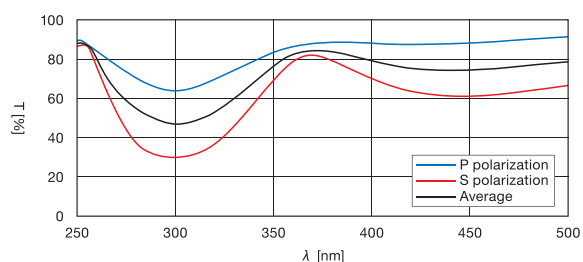
BDHB-248 [Kr*F]



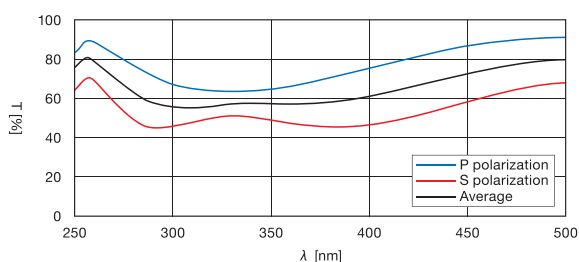
BDHB-266 [YAG4ω]



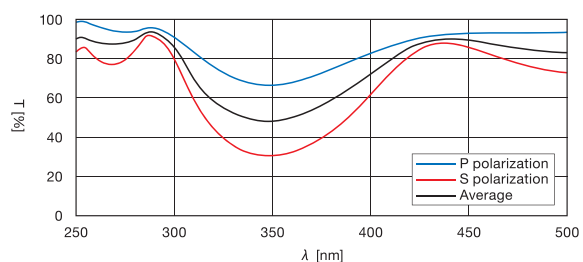
BDHB-308 [Xe*Cl]



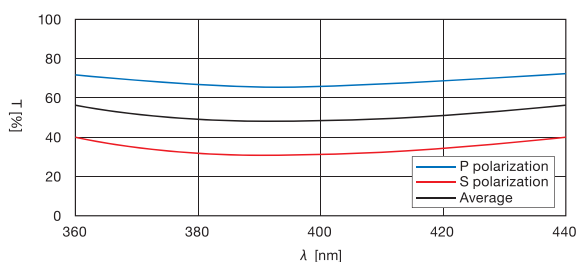
BDHB-325 [He-Cd]



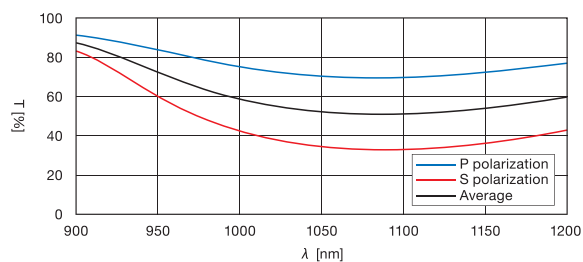
BDHB-352 [Xe*F] · 355 [YAG3ω]



BDHB-405 [LD]



BDHB-1064 [YAG]



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