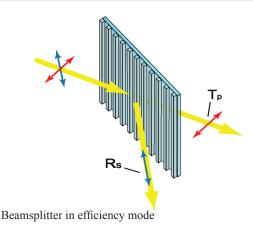
## **Optics**

# Wire-Grid Polarizing Beamsplitter

PBS PBF Series Datasheet



#### **Applications**

- Display
  - Projection
  - Near-to-eve
  - Heads-up Display
- Pico-Projectors
- Analytical Instrumentation

## ProFlux® Beamsplitter

#### **PBS02- General Purpose**

- Lower cost
- For many applications with less stringent imaging requirements.

#### **PBF02- Improved Flatness**

Designed specifically for imaging applications where image quality is critical.

- Thicker flat borofloat substrate starting material,  $3\lambda$ /in flatness
- Improved wavefront of finished product

#### PBF-UF- Ultra Flat

Controlled cut part flatness  $<2\lambda$ /in

- Ultra flat starting material
- Controlled wavefront of finished product



ProFlux® beamsplitter Nanowire® Technology is optimized to operate at 45°, providing durable polarizing beamsplitters. These beamsplitters can be used for a variety of both imaging and non-imaging applications for display products and scientific instruments. The ProFlux polarizing beamsplitter's wide angular aperture, excellent performance and exceptional reliability offer an excellent design choice.

Made with highly durable materials, ProFlux provides pure polarization that gives a high contrast and bright image for the life of the projector. The ProFlux polarization mechanism aligns ideally with the LC display and has excellent polarization uniformity even over large apertures, providing bright, high contrast, long-lasting displays.

Features	Benefits			
NI	Brightness and contrast uniformity			
Nanowire Technology	Excellent for optical designs with $f/\# < f/2.0$			
	Wavelength and AOI independent			
Inorgania	High reliability			
Inorganic	High heat resistance			
Optical Flatness   Improved Wavefront Error for better channel alignm				

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	PBS	PBF	PBF-UF
Glass:	Display Grade Glass	Schott Borofloat®	Schott Borofloat®
Thickness:	$0.7 \pm 0.07 mm$	$1.6 \pm 0.1 mm$	$1.6 \pm 0.1$ mm
Index of Refraction:	435.8nm: 1.598	588nm:1.472	588nm: 1.472
	643.8nm: 1.5078		
Thermal Expansion:	37.6 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> /°C	37.6 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> /°C	37.6 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> /°C
	(0-300°C)	(20-300°C)	(20-300°C)

## **General Specifications**

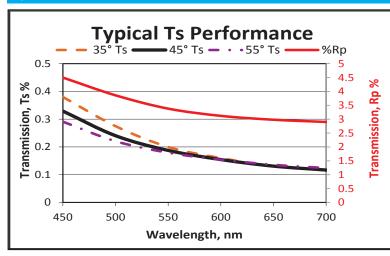
<u>-</u>					
	PBS	PBF	PBF-UF		
Finished Part Flatness:	Not controlled	Improved	Best, $<2\lambda$ /in		
Wavelength Range:	420-700nm	420-700nm	420-700nm		
AR Coating:	Optional	Optional			
Dimensional Tolerance:	$\pm 0.2 mm$	$\pm 0.4$ mm	$\pm 0.4$ mm		
Edge Exclusion:	2mm	2mm	2mm		
Transmission Axis (TA):	Referenced to long side of part on all product types				
TA Tolerance:	± 1°	± 1°	± 1°		
Angle of Incidence:	$45^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$	$45^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$	$45^{\circ} \pm 15^{\circ}$		
Maximum Temperature:	$200^{\circ}\text{C} > 5000 \text{ hrs}$	$200^{\circ}\text{C} > 5000 \text{ hrs}$	$200^{\circ}\text{C} > 5000 \text{ hrs}$		
RoHS:	Compliant				

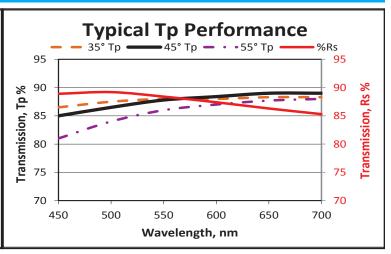


#### **Design Consideration**

To obtain the best transmission and contrast, the beamsplitter should be used to transmit the p-polarization, using the standard definition of p-polarization and s-polarization. It is possible to use the beam splitter in the orthogonal orientation (transmission of the s-polarization), but with reduced efficiency and contrast. In a projection system it is recommended that the wire-grid surface be positioned to face the imager and projection lens to ensure the reflection is from the front surface of the beamsplitter.

## Typical PBS and PBF Performance at 45





## **HCPBF Specifications**

Tp Min			Ts Max Rp Max Efficiency I		Rp Max		lin				
450nm	550nm	650nm	450nm	550nm	650nm	450nm	550nm	650nm	450nm	550nm	650nm
83.0	85.5	85.5	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.0	3.0	3.0	75.5	76.7	77.0

#### Typical HCPBF and HEPBF Performance at 45°

Plot showing typical HCPBF (high contrast polarizing beamsplitter on a flat substrate) performance comparison with standard PBF. The HCPBF offers an increase in contrast of approximately 10x (red curves) with improved transmission of about 2% (blue curves).

Plot showing typical HEPBF (high efficiency polarizing beamsplitter on a flat substrate) performance versus standard PBF. The HEPBF offers an improved efficiency of about 5%, providing a substantial increase in projection system brightness.

