

Fig 1: Ring shaped spot after Diffractive Axicon (at focus)

Diffractive Axicon

Diffractive Axicons convert an input beam into a Bessel beam that can be focused to a ring and has an extended depth of focus.

They are wavelength dependent and defined by divergence angle.

Diffractive axicons are a compact solution of exceptionally precise shape and angle. They allow very small angles and can accept small incident beams, completely aberration free, and can be of positive and negative configurations (convex / concave).

FEATURES

Ring shaped spot

Elongated focus

High efficiency

Low back-reflection

High-power threshold

Wavelengths from UV to IR

Optional AR/AR coating

APPLICATIONS

Material Processing applications:

Laser Glass Cutting

Laser Drilling

Laser Welding

Disc Cutting

Our Diffractive Axicon DOE have no apex "dead zone" and have absolute angular accuracy (no tolerances in production), enabling consistent performance of the system even when cone angles are very small, making them especially suitable for high power laser applications such as material processing where tight focus is used.

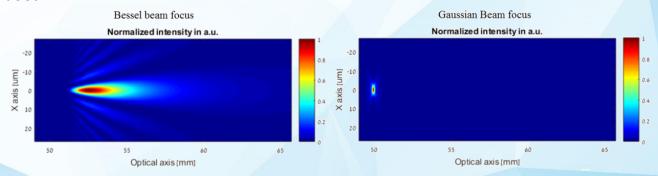


Fig 2: Using a Diffractive Axicon to generate a Beseel beam gives extended depth of Focus compared to just focusing a gaussian beam

Tel +972-8-940-9687 Fax +972-8-940-9606 www.holoor.com holoor@holoor.co.il



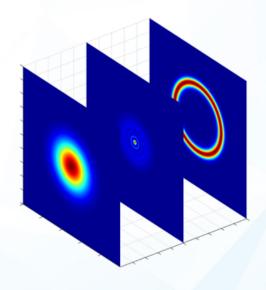


Main differences between Diffractive and Refractive axicons include:

- No apex "dead" area vs. a "dead" area in the center
- Accurately defined angle with no variation vs. Angle changes with production tolerances
- Compact vs. "bulky" solution

SPECIFICATION RANGE

Materials	Fused Silica, ZnSe, Plastics
Wavelength range	193nm to 10.6um
DOE design	Binary, 8-level, 16-level
Element size	5mm to 150mm
Diffraction efficiency	75%-98%
Coating (optional)	AR/AR





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