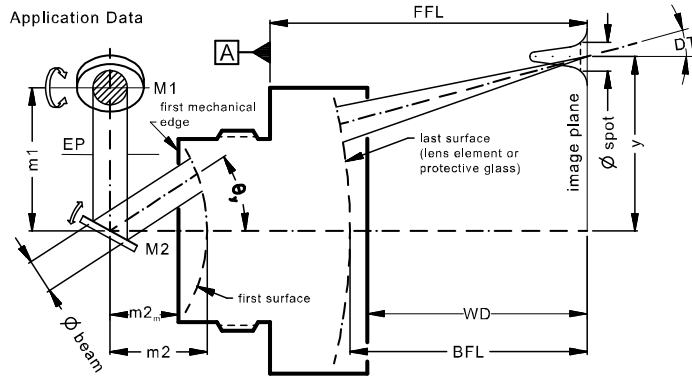


LINOS F-Theta-Ronar Lens

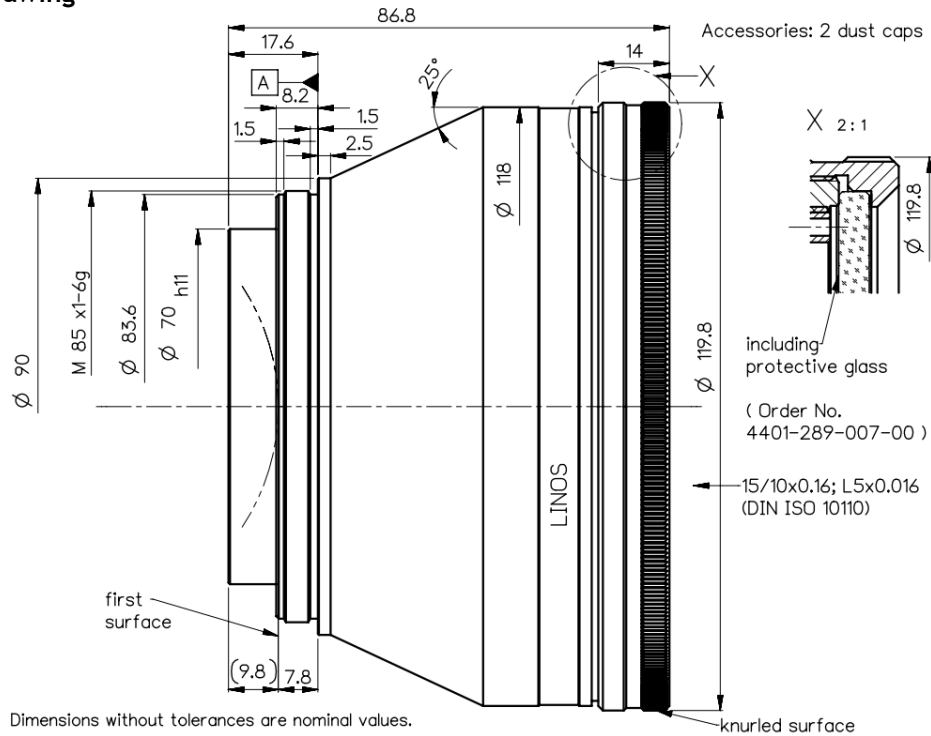
f = 100mm, 532nm, telecentric



Part number	4401-461-000-21		
Design wavelength	λ	(nm)	532
Effective focal length	EFL	(mm)	100.2
Back focal length	BFL	(mm)	129.5
Working distance	WD	(mm)	126.6
Flange focal length	FFL	(mm)	195.8
Beam diameter 1/e ² truncated	$\varnothing_{\text{beam}}$	(mm)	14.0
Recommended mirror distance m1	m1	(mm)	17.0
Recommended mirror distance m2	m2	(mm)	36.0
Recommended mirror distance m2 _{mechanical}	m2 _m	(mm)	26.2
Scan angle	$\pm\theta_{x,y}$	(°)	15.7
Scan area (edge length of scan field)	2x * 2y	(mm ²)	53 x 53
Spot diameter	$\varnothing_{\text{spot}}$	(μm)	7
Telecentric error (maximum deviation)	DT	(°)	1.4
Total transmission @ 532nm	T	(%)	> 96
LIDT coating @ 532nm, 6ns, 100Hz		(J/cm ²)	10
Focused back reflex positions from first surface		(mm)	3.2; 6.9; 7.5; 21.6; 67.4
Weight		(g)	1850
Protective glass	PG		4401-289-007-00

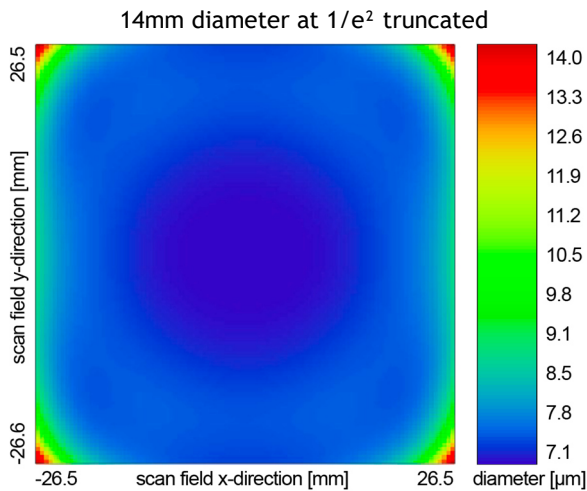
Optical parameters calculated for a 1-mirror system
 Subject to technical change

Mechanical drawing



Spot variation over scan field

Spot radius in μm at $1/e^2$ level for a Gaussian laser beam ($M^2=1$), focused over scan field
Field size and mirror distances as given above for a 2 mirror scan system, vignetting $\leq 1\%$



Notes



For technical explanations, see our homepage.

In a 1-mirror system, the entrance pupil (EP) is the position of the scan mirror. In a 2-mirror system, it is the point where the scan mirrors should be placed around symmetrically to reach specified performance.

Entrance lens made of fused silica.