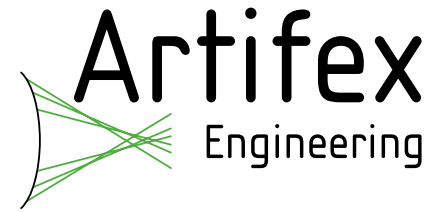
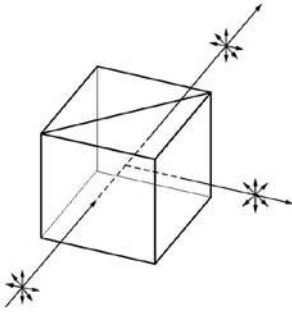
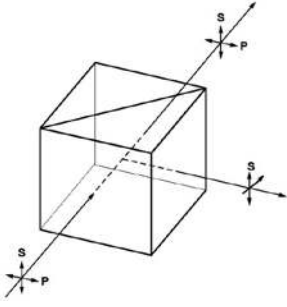
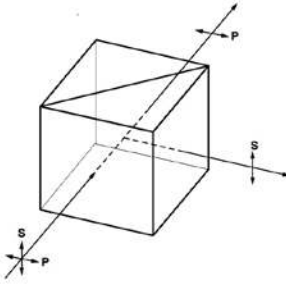


# Beamsplitter Nomenclature



Beamsplitters are available in various forms such as plates, cubes and penta prisms.

Furthermore, there are three different functional types. These are denoted „unpolarized“, „non-polarizing“ and „polarizing“, depending on the functional handling of the polarization of the light to be split.

Unpolarized	Non-Polarizing	Polarizing
		
<p>Useful for natural, incoherent or unpolarized light. It is advised not to use these cubes in polarized optical systems.</p> <p>For proper functioning, the incoming light should be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– natural light</li> <li>– circularly polarized</li> <li>– 45° linearly polarized</li> </ul> <p>This means that the s-polarized and p-polarized components should be roughly equal to each other in intensity. The outgoing beams are two partially polarized beams of approximately equal intensities.</p>	<p>These beamsplitters have minimal polarization sensitivity. Therefore they may be used in polarized optical systems.</p> <p>Due to the metallic component of the hybrid coating, these beamsplitters are not intended for use with high power lasers since they show some absorption – typically about 8%.</p> <p>Non-polarizing beamsplitters are less sensitive to changes in angle of incidence than pure dielectric unpolarized beamsplitters.</p>	<p>These beamsplitters separate the “s” and “p” polarization components of a light beam. These two polarization components are reflected (“s”) and transmitted (“p”) respectively. Thus, both components are well separated (90°) and available for further use.</p> <p>When non-polarized light is normally incident upon the entrance face, it is separated into two polarized beams, emerging through two adjacent faces in perpendicular directions and polarized orthogonally to each other.</p> <p>When linearly polarized light is incident, it is similarly divided into two beams in a ratio depending upon the orientation of the polarization of the incident light beam.</p>
<p>Range of splitting ratios: 10/90 (R/T) to 90/10 (R/T) with <math>T=(T_s+T_p)/2</math>, <math>R=(R_s+R_p)/2</math></p>	<p>Range of splitting ratios: 50/50 (R/T) with <math> T_s-T_p &lt;5-15\%</math>; <math> R_s-R_p &lt;5-15\%</math> dependant on bandwidth</p>	<p>Range of splitting ratios: Typically <math>T_p:T_s &gt; 1000:1</math></p>