

## 2.8 Commercial cylindrical lenses

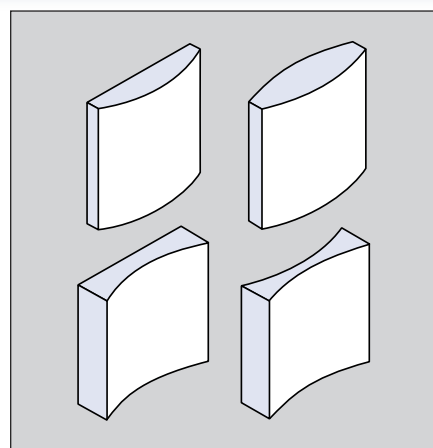


These inexpensive cylindrical lenses are useful for educational demonstrations of basic lens optics and other less demanding applications.

Specification	
Dimensions	Nominal
Material	Float glass (see p.2)

Sets at special price	
02 YC 00	Complete set (8 lenses)

Options available (see p.3)	
• AR coating	
• Edging or cutting to smaller size	



See also:	
Higher quality cylindricals	p.12
Fresnel cylindricals	p.16

Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Form
<b>Positive</b>				
60 YC 50	60	50	50	planovex
80 YC 50	80	50	45	bivex
100 YC 50	100	50	50	planovex
143 YC 50	143	50	50	planovex
<b>Negative</b>				
60 UC 50	60	50	50	planocave
80 UC 50	80	50	45	bicave
155 UC 45	155	45	40	bicave
310 UC 22	310	22	40	planocave

## 3.1 Precision aspheric lenses

Aspheric surfaces allow single elements to achieve near-diffraction-limited performance even at large apertures, avoiding the complexity, bulk and reflection losses of multiple-element designs such as microscope objectives. However, until recently it has not been possible to produce them economically with good figure.

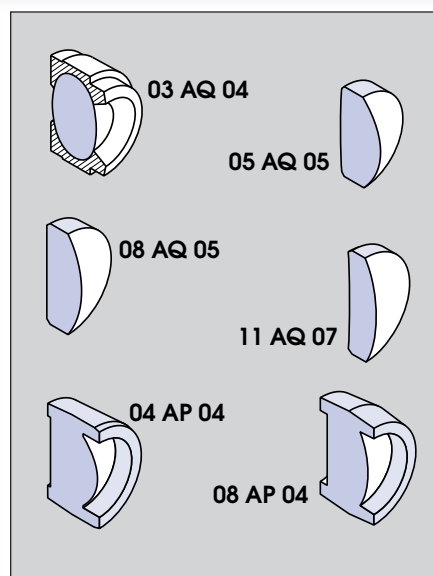
Precision moulding technology, and bulk demand for laser-diode collimators, allow us to offer this range at a very reasonable cost. They are also ideal for laser focusing and beam expanders and for fibre input and output.

Although designed for specific laser wavelengths, their performance will be practically as good over most of the visible and NIR range.

The glass lenses have a single-layer AR coating on high-index flint glass giving over 97% transmittance at the design wavelength. To calculate variation with wavelength see box on p.3. The plastic lenses offer high precision at a very low cost. Some items (see diagrams) have integral mounting rings to simplify handling and mounting.

Material specification	
FDS-9	$n_d = 1.847$ $v_d = 23.8$
TaC-4	$n_d = 1.734$ $v_d = 51.1$
Acrylic	see p.2

Literature available	
Data Sheet giving equations of aspheric curves	



Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Overall diameter (mm)	Back FL (mm)	Design aperture (mm)	NA	Centre thick (mm)	Wavefront distortion (waves RMS)*	Design wavelength (nm)	Material
<b>Glass lenses, AR coated</b>									
03 AQ 04	3.3	7.37	2.03	3.52	0.47	3.95	< 0.2	670	FDS-9
05 AQ 05	4.6	6.0	2.89	4.89	0.53	3.1	< 0.1	655	TaC-4
08 AQ 05	7.5	6.51	5.9	4.5	0.3	2.75	< 0.15	810	TaC-4
11 AQ 07	11.0	7.2	9.64	6.59	0.3	2.2	< 0.1	670	TaC-4
<b>Plastic lenses, uncoated</b>									
04 AP 04	4.25	5.6	2.29	3.8	0.5	3.0	< 0.07	670	acrylic
08 AP 04	7.71	5.6	6.17	3.8	0.25	2.5	< 0.06	670	acrylic

\*Manufacturer's data. Measured with 0.25-0.3mm coverglass. Plastic lens data is double pass. See Data Sheet.

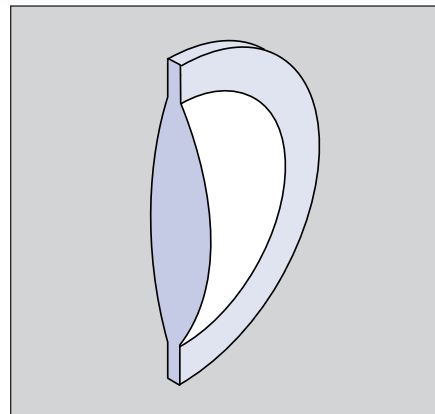
### 3.2 Plastic aspheric lenses

**Customise** 

These lenses are excellent as simple magnifiers, with a much larger distortion-free field than spherical lenses. They are designed for collimating a point source and are very suitable for low-power sources such as LEDs; for tungsten lamp condensers use the glass lenses in the next section. The plastic is light-weight, shatterproof and machinable; some items have flanges to simplify mounting.

Specification	
Focal length	±5%
Overall dia.	+0, -0.2mm
Material	Acrylic (see p.2)

Sets at special price	
02 AP 00	Complete set (11 lenses)



Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Overall diameter (mm)	Lens aperture (mm)	Back FL (mm)	Centre thickness (mm)
05 AP 04	4.63	7.8	4.5	3.2	2.7
09 AP 09	8.8	19.7	9.0	6.9	3.7
18 AP 18	17.5	19.7	18.3	14.6	6.7
18 AP 26	18.2	30.9	26.0	13.1	13.0
28 AP 34	27.5	36.1	34.0	22.7	13.0
31 AP 29	31.0	29.4	29.4	27.2	7.9
41 AP 36	41.3	38.2	35.5	35.4	11.3
42 AP 29	41.6	29.4	29.4	38.1	6.4
57 AP 50	56.6	49.7	49.7	49.6	13.5
68 AP 50	68.4	49.9	49.9	63.3	11.1
86 AP 64	85.6	64.1	64.1	79.0	14.3

**See also:**  
Higher-quality plastic aspherics [p.14](#)  
Fresnel lenses [p.16](#)

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### 3.3 Glass aspheric condensers

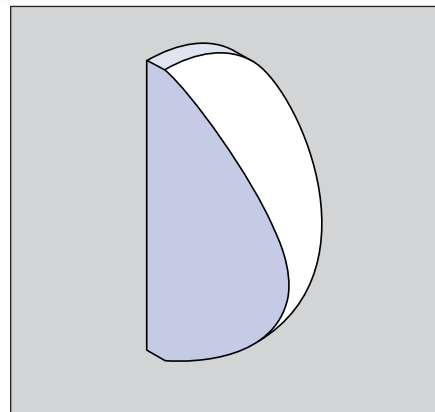
**Customise** 

These lenses are thermally toughened to withstand high temperatures (except as noted) and are usually used to collimate light from a lamp or similar source. Their large apertures allow efficient collection. The steeply-curved aspheric surface is moulded and fire-polished; the second surface, facing the source, is ground and polished (except as noted).

Specification	
Diameter	nominal
Focal length	nominal
Material	B270 (see p.2)

Options available (see p.3)	
•	Mounting (some lenses only)
•	AR coating (single-layer only)
•	Edging to smaller diameters

**Literature available**  
Technical note 'Design of illumination systems'.



Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Back FL (mm)	Centre thick. (mm)	Form
06 AF 07	5.9	6.8	4.0	2.8	planovex
08 AF 10	8.3	9.9	5.6	4.1	planovex
10 AF 12	10.5	12.0	7.6	5.2	bivex
14 AF 13*	14.0	12.9	10.2	5.7	planovex
15 AF 16	15.0	16.0	11.1	6.0	planovex
16 AF 25	16.5	24.8	10.5	9.2	planovex
18 AF 27	18.5	27.4	9.2	14.2	planovex
22 AF 21*†	21.8	21.3	17.5	8.2	bivex
29 AF 40	28.6	39.9	18.7	15.4	planovex
39 AF 50	39.0	50.0	26.2	19.5	planovex
55 AF 73	55.0	73.0	34.3	31.5	planovex

**See also:**  
Combinations including these lenses [p.18](#)  
UV condenser lens [p.19](#)  
Lamphouses [pp.51,52](#)

\*Not toughened † Fire-polished both sides

### 3.4 Fresnel lenses



These lightweight large-aperture plastic lenses are widely used as collimators and collectors, e.g. in sensor or communication systems. Alongside our low-cost standard range, we offer a precision range of different manufacture, with very close tolerances and better surface finish, and so suitable for more demanding applications such as projection systems and simulators.

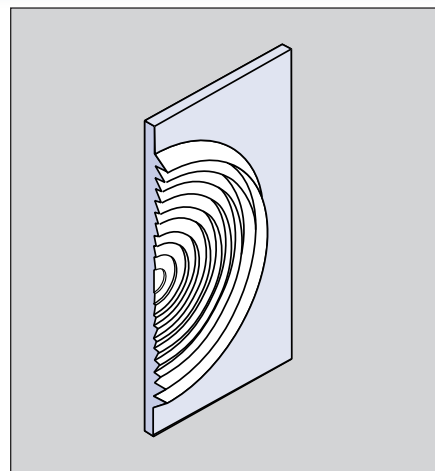
Some 'cylindrical' lenses focusing light in one direction only are included.

Specification	
<b>Focal length:</b>	
Standard range*	±5%
Precision range*	±1%
<b>Design condition</b>	Parallel light on grooved side
<b>Material</b>	Acrylic (see p.2)

\*Manufacturer's data

Options available
• Cutting to size
• Many other types available at short notice

See also:
Fresnel prisms and beam dividers <a href="#">p.30</a>



Standard range

Precision range

Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Effective dia. (mm)	Overall size (mm)	Facet width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
10 FQ 13	10	13	26 x 26	0.1	1.5
15 FQ 25	15	25	39 x 39	0.13	1.5
22 FQ 33	22	33	51 x 51	0.1	1.5
25 FQ 25	25	25	38 x 38	0.25	1.5
32 FQ 50	32	50	58 x 58	0.2	1.5
38 FQ 50	38	50	58 x 58	0.2	1.5
50 FQ 50	50	50	64 x 64	0.25	1.5
61 FQ 63	61	63	76 x 76	0.2	1.5
70 FQ 102	70	102	127 x 127	0.25	1.5
76 FQ 152	76	152	170 x 170	0.25	1.5
100 FQ 63	100	63	76 x 76	0.2	1.5
127 FQ 102	127	102	127 x 127	0.2	1.5
152 FQ 152	152	152	170 x 170	0.2	1.5
254 FQ 152	254	152	170 x 170	1.0	1.5
Cylindrical-type lens					
152 FY 76	152	76 x 76	76 x 76	0.37	1.5

Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Effective aperture (mm)	Overall size (mm)	Facet width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
22 FQ 44	22.2	Ø44.4	50	0.64	2
25 FQ 61	25.4	Ø61.5	80	0.51	2
40 FQ 100	40	Ø100	110 x 110	0.5	2
100 FQ 200	100	Ø200	210 x 210	0.5	2
102 FQ 137	101.6	Ø137.2	150	0.51	2
150 FQ 300	150	Ø300	310 x 310	0.5	2
152 FQ 203	152.4	Ø203.2	220	0.25	2
200 FQ 400	200	Ø400	410 x 410	0.5	2
254 FQ 254	254	Ø254	315	0.25	2
279 FQ 406	279.4	Ø406.4	425	0.51	2
305 FQ 310	304.8	Ø310	315	0.51	2
400 FQ 387	400	Ø387	410	0.51	2
400 FQ 500	400	500 x 450	510 x 460	0.5	2
500 FQ 500	500	Ø500	510 x 510	0.5	2
600 FQ 600	600	Ø600	610 x 610	0.5	2
610 FQ 464	609.6	Ø463.6	465	0.51	2
Cylindrical-type lenses					
38 FY 203	38.1	203 x 38	250 x 50	0.25	2
150 FY 300	150	310 x 100	310 x 110	0.3	2

### 3.5 Commercial achromatic doublets



These are manufacturer's surplus items offered whilst stocks last at an economical price. Some items may have minor cosmetic defects.

For designs intended for production we would recommend the doublets on [p.17](#), which are our own designs with full technical specification and are ongoing stock items.

Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Dia. (mm)
24 DC 08	24	8.4
28 DC 17	28	17.5
29 DC 09	29	8.6
40 DC 18	40	17.7
47 DC 08	47	7.9
50 DC 18	50	17.8
53 DC 22	53	21.7
59 DC 25	59	25.2
69 DC 08	69	8.3

Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Dia. (mm)
72 DC 15	72	14.9
99 DC 26	99	26.0
103 DC 29	103	28.5
170 DC 22	170	22.1



### 3.6 Achromatic doublets

≡Customise 

These doublets easily outperform equivalent singlets even in monochromatic light, being corrected for spherical aberration and coma, as well as for chromatic aberration. Their performance and uses depend on the relative aperture. All but the largest apertures are essentially diffraction-limited on axis and give excellent imaging over a small field (say 5°) as required for microscopes, telescopes etc.

The performance of the largest-aperture lenses (marked \*) is inevitably affected by higher-order aberrations, and they are typically used for laser or fibre collimation or focusing onto detectors, etc. For better imaging at these apertures in monochromatic light see doublet/meniscus combinations (p.19); for white light, see microscope objectives (p.20, section 4.6). All positive doublets are designed for an infinite conjugate (parallel light) on the more steeply curved side.

Negative doublets are commonly inserted between an objective and its image to increase the tube length (as in microscopy) or magnification (as in astronomy – a Barlow lens). They are therefore optimised for these conditions with a magnification of 2x. The conjugates can of course be adjusted to vary the magnification.

#### Specification

<b>Diameter</b>	+0, -0.1mm
<b>Focal length</b>	±0.1mm (≤10mm) ±1% (>10mm)
<b>Scratch-dig</b>	40-20 (see p.2)
<b>Centration</b>	0.1mm (FL≤40mm) 2.5mrad (FL>40mm)
<b>AR coating</b>	SLAR (see graph)

#### Options available (see p.3)

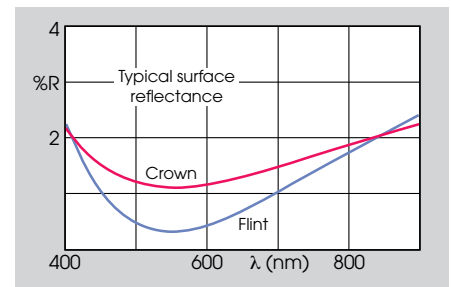
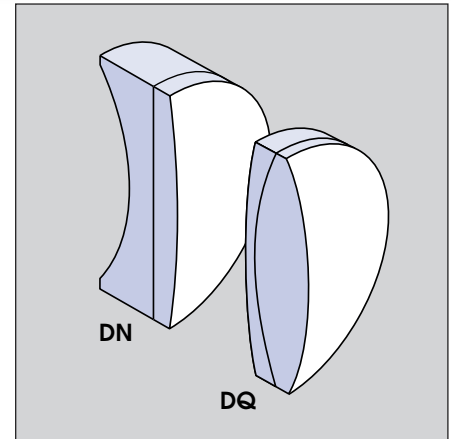
- Mounting (all items)
- Edging to smaller diameters

#### Technical data

Full prescriptions are available for computing purposes – please enquire

#### See also:

Doublet objectives (OD series)	p.20
Doublet pairs for finite conjugates	p.18



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Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Dia. (mm)	Back FL (mm)	Design aperture (mm)	Centre thick. (mm)	Edge thick. (mm)
<b>Positive doublets</b>						
04 DQ 03*	4	3.15	2.5	2.65	2.9	2.1
05 DQ 04*	5	4	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.7
06 DQ 04	6.3	4	4.8	3.15	3.6	2.8
08 DQ 06*	8	6.3	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.3
10 DQ 06	10	6.3	7.6	4.8	5.7	4.4
12 DQ 06	12.5	6.3	10.5	5.0	4.4	3.5
16 DQ 06	16	6.3	14.2	5.3	4.0	3.3
25 DQ 06	25	6.3	23.4	5.3	3.6	3.2
40 DQ 06	40	6.3	38.5	5.3	3.3	3.0
16 DQ 08	16	8	13.8	6.4	5.1	3.9
16 DQ 10*	16	10	12.7	9.0	6.1	4.3
20 DQ 10	20	10	17.2	8.0	6.4	4.9
25 DQ 10	25	10	22.9	9.0	4.5	3.4
40 DQ 10	40	10	38.0	9.0	4.3	3.5
63 DQ 10	63	10	61.2	9.0	4.0	3.6
32 DQ 12	31.5	12.5	28.9	11.3	5.7	4.3
25 DQ 16*	25	16	19.8	14.2	9.5	6.7
32 DQ 16*	31.5	16	27.8	14.4	7.7	5.3
40 DQ 16	40	16	36.7	14.4	7.3	5.4
50 DQ 16	50	16	47.4	14.5	5.6	4.1
63 DQ 16	63	16	60.5	14.5	5.3	4.0
100 DQ 16	100	16	97.6	14.5	5.3	4.6
63 DQ 20	63	20	59.7	18.3	7.0	5.2
80 DQ 20	80	20	77.4	18.4	5.6	4.1
40 DQ 25*	40	25	34.0	24.3	10.5	6.1
50 DQ 25*	50	25	45.1	23.5	10.3	6.6

Catalogue No.	Focal length (mm)	Dia. (mm)	Back FL (mm)	Design aperture (mm)	Centre thick. (mm)	Edge thick. (mm)
63 DQ 25*	63	25	58.6	23.5	9.2	6.3
80 DQ 25	80	25	76.3	23.2	7.7	5.4
100 DQ 25	100	25	96.8	23.0	7.0	5.2
125 DQ 25	125	25	122.3	23.7	5.7	4.3
160 DQ 25	160	25	157.7	24.0	4.9	3.7
200 DQ 25	200	25	197.4	24.0	5.7	4.7
250 DQ 25	250	25	248.0	24.0	4.2	3.5
315 DQ 25	315	25	312.7	24.0	5.0	4.4
400 DQ 25	400	25	397.7	24.0	4.8	4.3
500 DQ 25	500	25	497.6	24.0	4.6	4.3
160 DQ 32	160	31.5	156.5	30.4	7.3	5.6
200 DQ 32	200	31.5	197.1	30.0	6.1	4.6
63 DQ 40*	63	40	53.6	38.2	16.5	9.6
100 DQ 40*	100	40	94.2	38.0	11.8	7.2
160 DQ 40	160	40	155.5	38.0	9.2	6.4
250 DQ 40	250	40	246.4	37.5	7.6	5.7
400 DQ 40	400	40	397.2	38.8	5.9	4.7
100 DQ 50*	100	50	91.9	48.2	15.9	8.6
160 DQ 50*	160	50	153.8	48.2	12.4	7.9
250 DQ 50	250	50	245.2	48.2	9.6	6.7
400 DQ 50	400	50	395.6	48.5	8.6	6.7
630 DQ 50	630	50	627.1	48.5	6.3	5.1
<b>Negative doublets</b>						
40 DN 16	40	16	43.8	14.4	3.8	5.5
63 DN 25	63	25	69.0	24.0	6.0	8.7
100 DN 25	100	25	107.7	24.0	6.9	8.2
160 DN 25	160	25	169.8	24.0	8.7	9.6

\*Apertures too large to be diffraction-limited (see text)