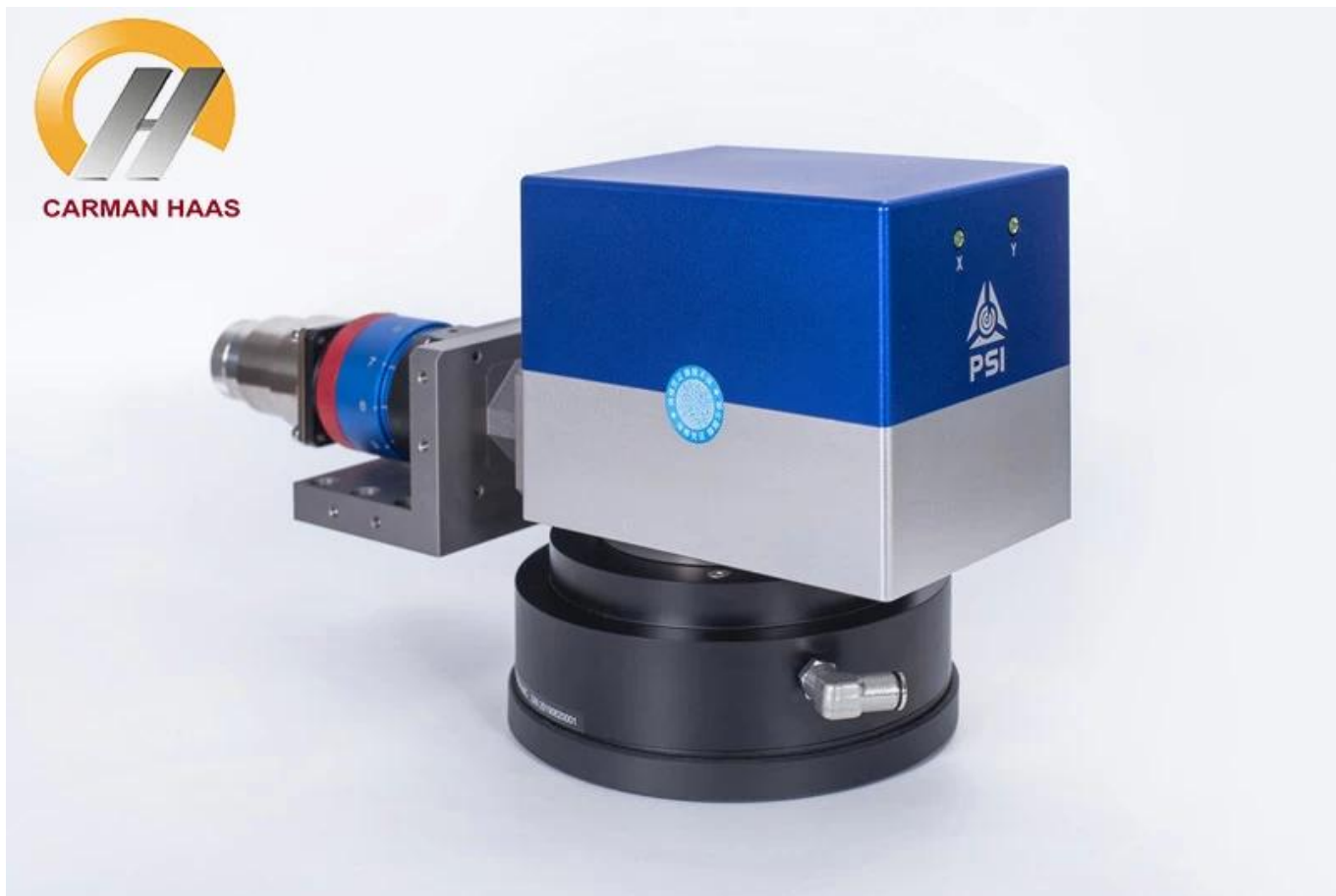


## 3-axes laser interferometer

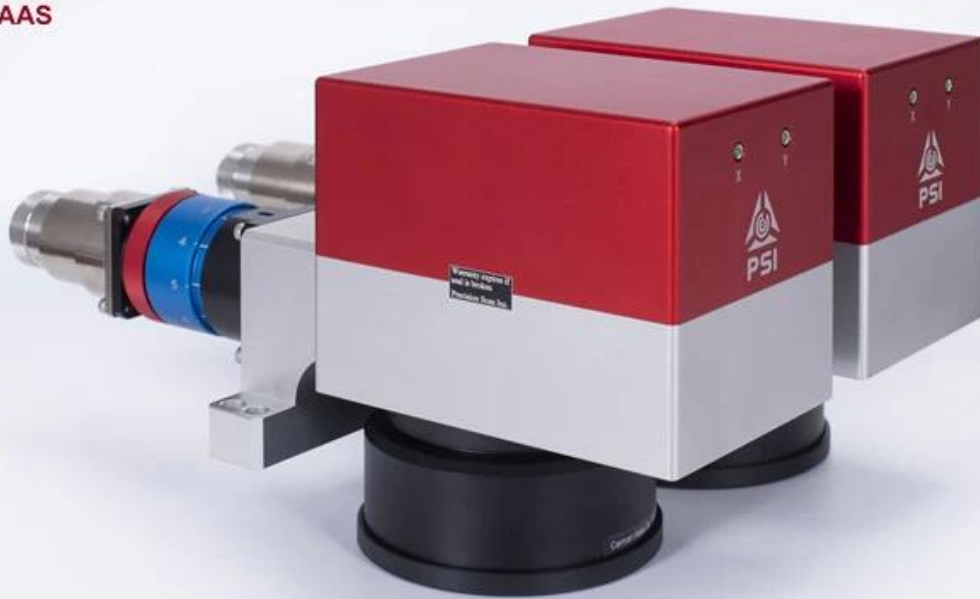
The 3-axis laser interferometer (PSI) is a high-precision measurement system used for machine tool calibration and inspection. It consists of a laser source, a beam splitter, and a detector, which together measure the displacement of the machine tool in three dimensions (X, Y, and Z). The system is highly accurate and can be used to measure the straightness, flatness, and squareness of machine tool surfaces. It is also used to measure the roundness and cylindricity of cylindrical parts. The 3-axis laser interferometer is a key component in the calibration and inspection of machine tools, ensuring that they are operating at their maximum accuracy and precision.



The 3-axis laser interferometer (PSI) is a high-precision measurement system used for machine tool calibration and inspection. It consists of a laser source, a beam splitter, and a detector, which together measure the displacement of the machine tool in three dimensions (X, Y, and Z). The system is highly accurate and can be used to measure the straightness, flatness, and squareness of machine tool surfaces. It is also used to measure the roundness and cylindricity of cylindrical parts. The 3-axis laser interferometer is a key component in the calibration and inspection of machine tools, ensuring that they are operating at their maximum accuracy and precision.

The 3-axis laser interferometer (PSI) is a high-precision measurement system used for machine tool calibration and inspection. It consists of a laser source, a beam splitter, and a detector, which together measure the displacement of the machine tool in three dimensions (X, Y, and Z). The system is highly accurate and can be used to measure the straightness, flatness, and squareness of machine tool surfaces. It is also used to measure the roundness and cylindricity of cylindrical parts. The 3-axis laser interferometer is a key component in the calibration and inspection of machine tools, ensuring that they are operating at their maximum accuracy and precision.





□□□□□ □□□□□:

**1030-1090** □□□□ □□-□□□□ □□□□

Part Description	Focal Length (mm)	Scan Field (mm)	Max Entrance Pupil (mm)	Working Distance(mm)	Mounting Thread
SL-(1030-1090)-170-254-(20CA)-WC	254	170x170	20	290	M85x1
SL-(1030-1090)-170-254-(15CA)-M79x1.0	254	170x170	15	327	M79x1
SL-(1030-1090)-290-430-(15CA)	430	290x290	15	529.5	M85x1
SL-(1030-1090)-290-430-(20CA)	430	290x290	20	529.5	M85x1
SL-(1030-1090)-254-420-(20CA)	420	254x254	20	510.9	M85x1
SL-(1030-1090)-410-650-(20CA)-WC	650	410x410	20	560	M85x1
SL-(1030-1090)-440-650-(20CA)-WC	650	440x440	20	554.6	M85x1

**1030-1090** □□□□ QBH □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□

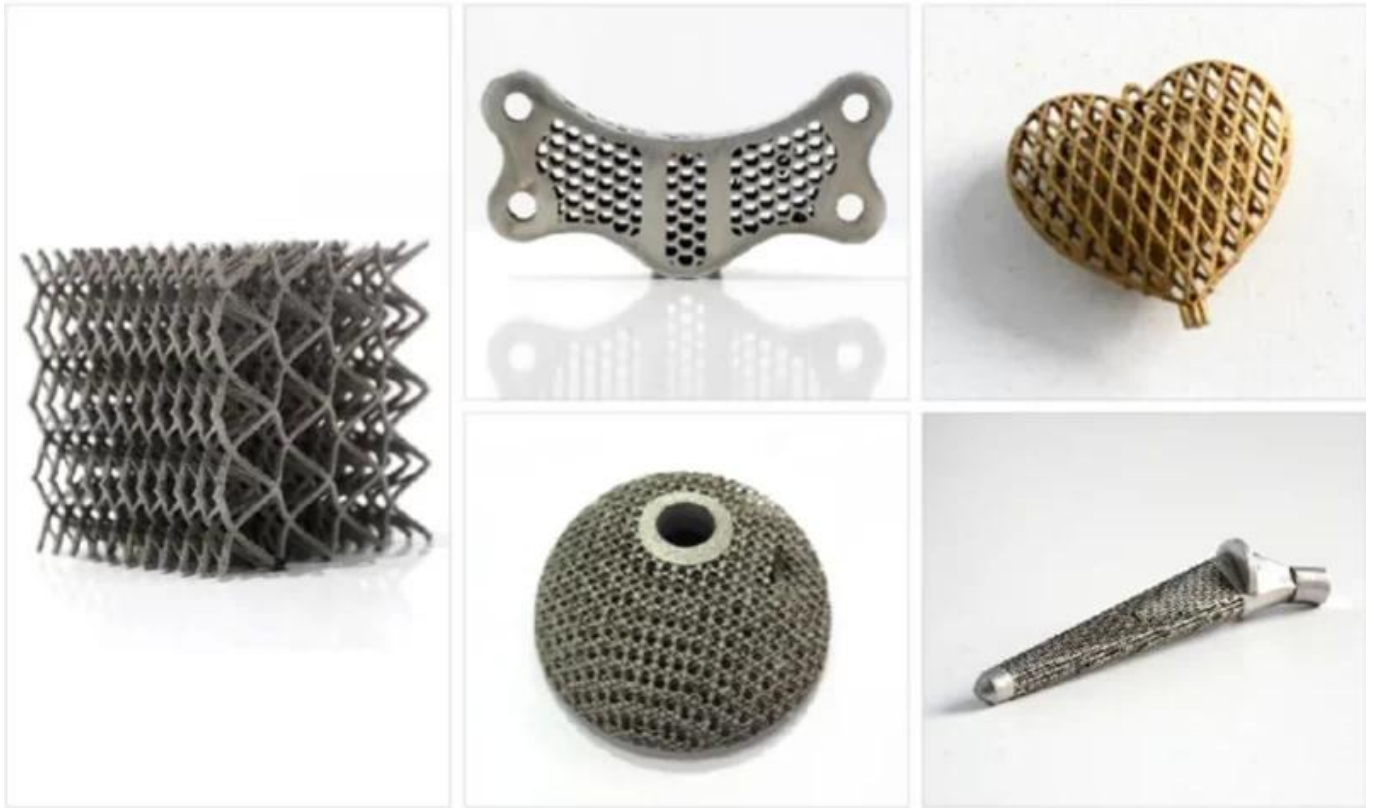
Part Description	Focal Length (mm)	Clear Aperture (mm)	NA	Coating
CL2-(1030-1090)-25-F50-QBH-A-WC	50	23	0.15	AR/AR@1030-1090nm
CL2-(1030-1090)-30-F60-QBH-A-WC	60	28	0.22	AR/AR@1030-1090nm
CL2-(1030-1090)-30-F75-QBH-A-WC	75	28	0.17	AR/AR@1030-1090nm
CL2-(1030-1090)-30-F100-QBH-A-WC	100	28	0.13	AR/AR@1030-1090nm

### 1030-1090 偏光片 偏光片 偏光片

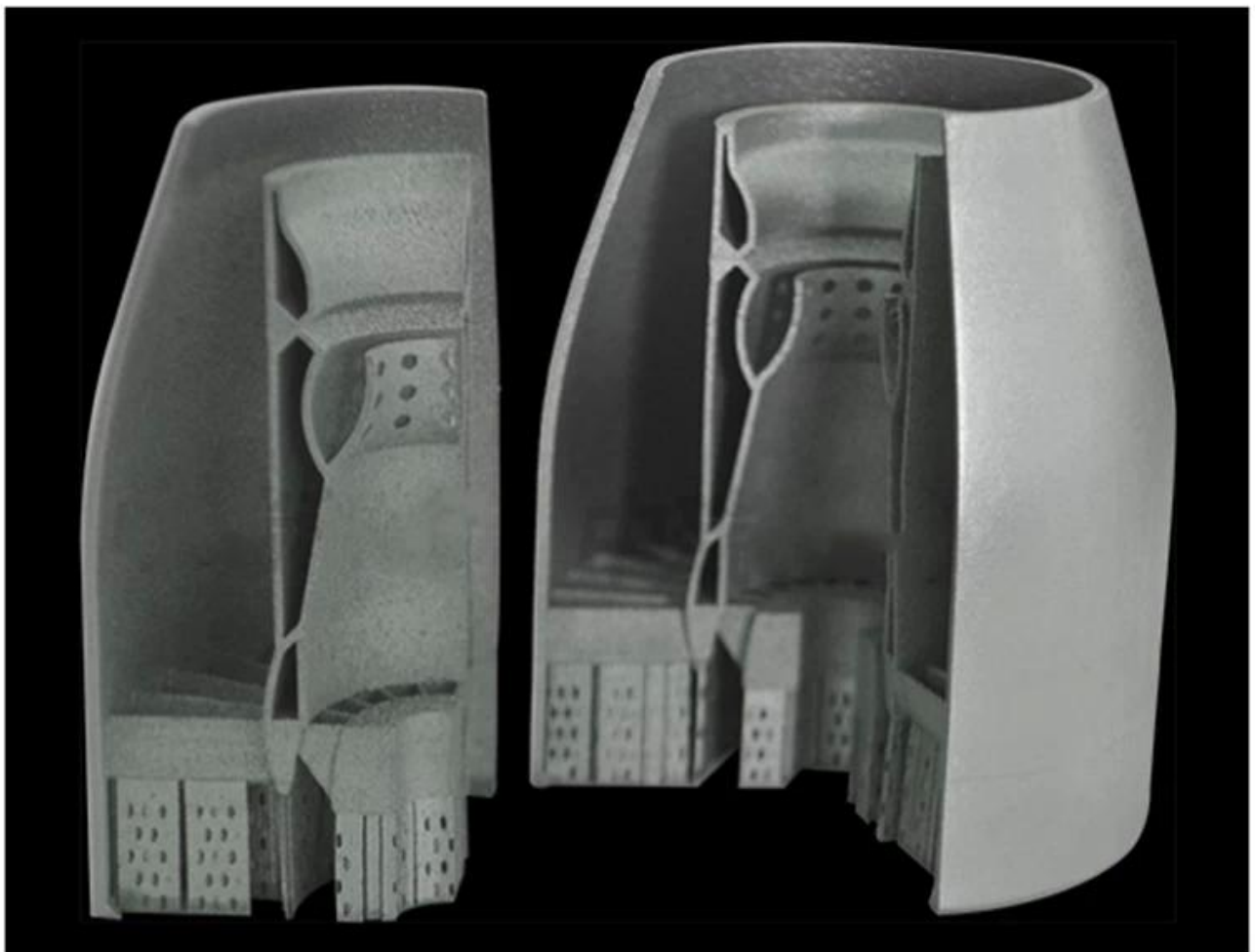
Part Description	Expansion Ratio	Input CA (mm)	Output CA (mm)	Housing Dia(mm)	Housing Length(mm)
BE-(1030-1090)-D26:45-1.5X-A	1.5X	18	26	44	45
BE-(1030-1090)-D53:118.6-2X-A	2X	30	53	70	118.6
BE-(1030-1090)-D37:118.5-2X-A-WC	2X	18	34	59	118.5

### 1030-1090 偏光片 偏光片 偏光片

Part Description	Diameter(mm)	Thickness(mm)	Coating
Protective Window	98	4	AR/AR@1030-1090nm
Protective Window	113	5	AR/AR@1030-1090nm
Protective Window	120	5	AR/AR@1030-1090nm
Protective Window	160	8	AR/AR@1030-1090nm



Titanium Alloy



# Aluminium Alloy ( $AlSi_{10}Mg$ )



# Co-Cr Alloy ( MP1 )



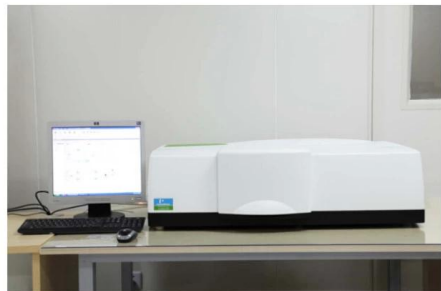
□□□□□□□□

---





**TRIOPTICS OptiSpheric 2000 AF**  
---Testing EFL, R, Centering Error, Wedge Angle, BFL, MTF



**PerkinElmer Lambda 950**---Testing Transmission and Reflectivity



**Carmanhaas Coating Machine**







□□□□ □□□:

□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□:



□ 8: □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ MOQ □□ □□ □□ / □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□