

GTHB10M - February 14, 2025

Item # GTHB10M was discontinued on February 14, 2025. For informational purposes, this is a copy of the website content at that time and is valid only for the stated product.

MOUNTED ALPHA-BBO UV GLAN-THOMPSON POLARIZER

- ▶ Designed for UV Laser Polarization Applications
- ▶ Polarization Extinction Ratio >100 000:1
- ▶ Laser Quality α -BBO Crystal Mounted in Ø1" Housing
- ▶ Single-Layer MgF_2 Antireflection Coating Centered at 400 nm



GTHB10M
 α -BBO Glan-Thompson Polarizer
Mounted in Ø1" Housing



Application Idea
GTHB10M Polarizer Mounted in an
SM1L10 Lens Tube and PRM1 Rotation
Mount Assembly for Repeatable
Polarization Control

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OVERVIEW

Features

- High Extinction Ratio: >100 000:1
- 230 to 900 nm Operation
- Single-Layer AR (SLAR) MgF_2 Coating Centered at 400 nm
- Clear Aperture >10.0 mm x 10.0 mm
- Fabricated from Laser-Quality α -BBO
- Glan-Thompson Design (Cemented Birefringent Crystal Prisms)

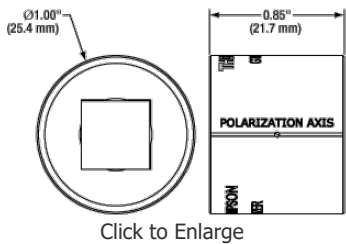
Thorlabs' Mounted α -BBO Glan-Thompson Polarizer is specifically designed to deal with short-wavelength laser light with transmission in the UV region while maintaining extremely high polarization purity (>100 000:1). The mounts consist of a black aluminum housing. The GTHB10M polarizer has a Ø1" outer diameter and can be conveniently held inside our Ø1" Lens Tubes. This allows the user to easily mount this polarizer to a rotation stage, such as the PRM1 Precision Rotation Mount for Ø1" optics. Please see the *Mounting* tab for more details.

This polarizer has a single-layer MgF_2 antireflective coating (SLAR), centered at 400 nm. This coating also serves as a protective layer that prevents the hygroscopic α -BBO substrate from interacting with moisture in the environment. Please see the *Graphs* tab for coating reflectivity data. For alignment, it should be noted that the wide field of view of Glan-Thompson polarizers varies with the

Item #	GTHB10M
Extinction Ratio ^a	>100 000:1
Wavelength Range	230 to 900 nm
Substrate	Laser Quality α -BBO ^b (Low Scatter)
Wavefront Distortion	$\lambda/4$ at 633 nm
Beam Deviation	<3 arcmin
Surface Quality ^c	20-10 Scratch-Dig
Clear Aperture	>10.0 mm x 10.0 mm
Dimensions	Ø1.00" x 0.85" (Ø25.4 mm x 21.7 mm)

- a. For the transmitted beam. The extinction ratio (ER) is the ratio of the maximum transmission of a sufficiently linearly polarized signal when the polarizer's axis is aligned with the signal to the minimum transmission when the polarizer is rotated by 90°.
- b. Click link for detailed specifications on the substrate.
- c. For Input and Output Faces

wavelength and entrance orientation of incident light; for more information on the field of view please see the *Graphs* tab.



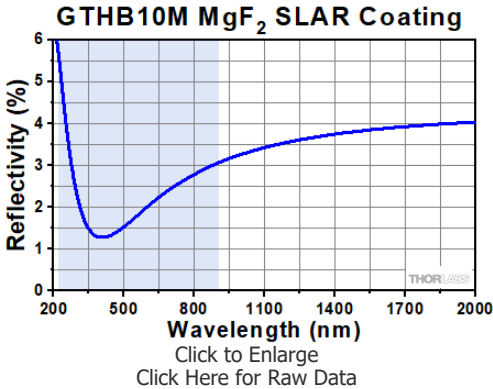
This Glan-Thompson polarizer consists of two cemented prisms made from the laser-quality α -BBO. Unpolarized light enters the polarizer and is split at the interface between the two crystals. The ordinary rays are reflected at each interface, causing them to be scattered and partially absorbed by the polarizer housing. The extraordinary rays pass straight through the polarizer, providing a polarized output.

Note: As with all Glan-Thompson polarizers, the maximum optical intensity is limited by the cemented prism interface. For higher-power applications, Thorlabs offers a variety of Crystal Polarizers that can handle energy densities up to 20 J/cm².

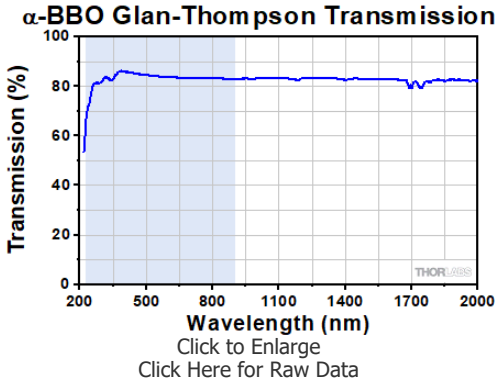
[Hide Graphs](#)

GRAPHS

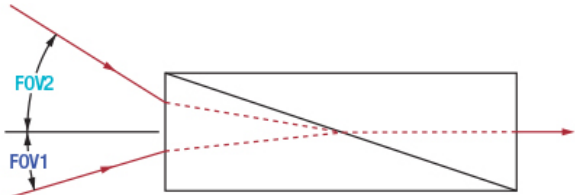
The typical transmission and reflectivity of an α -BBO Glan-Thompson polarizer is shown in the graphs below. The blue shading indicates the operating wavelength range 230 - 900 nm. The reflectivity plot represents the performance of the coating only, not including internal losses of the polarizer. The transmission plot includes both reflectivity and transmission through the polarizer (including any internal losses).



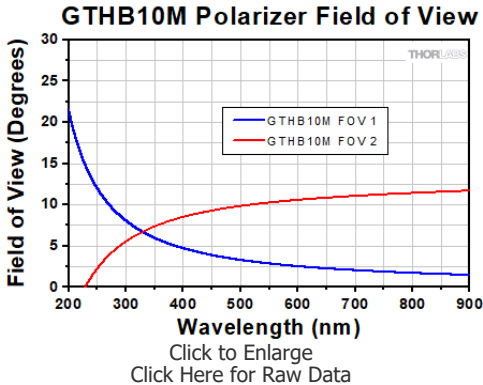
The reflection plot above shows the typical reflectivity of the MgF₂ SLAR Coating on our GTHB10M Glan-Thompson α -BBO Polarizer, not including internal losses. While the specified operating range is 230 - 900 nm, the reflectivity remains low out to 2.0 μ m.



The transmission plot above shows the typical transmission of a GTHB10M Glan-Thompson α -BBO Polarizer, including any internal losses. While the specified operating range is 230 - 900 nm, the transmission remains above 80% out to 2.0 μ m. The transmission is valid for linearly polarized light aligned with the mark on the housing of the polarizer. The performance data shown above may vary from lot to lot and is not guaranteed.



Glan-Thompson Polarizers feature a field of view (FOV) that varies with both wavelength and entrance orientation. The FOV of the internal prisms must be considered during alignment and collimation procedures. The side that absorbs the ordinary ray has an FOV that decreases as the wavelength increases (FOV 1). The opposite side has an FOV that increases as the wavelength increases (FOV 2). The FOV of Glan-Thompson polarizers is typically greater than the FOV of Glan-Taylor polarizers.



The Fields of View (FOV) of the Glan-Thompson Polarizer are shown above. The side that absorbs the ordinary ray has an FOV that decreases as the wavelength increases (FOV 1). The opposite side has an FOV that increases as the wavelength increases (FOV 2).

[Hide Alpha-BBO](#)

ALPHA-BBO

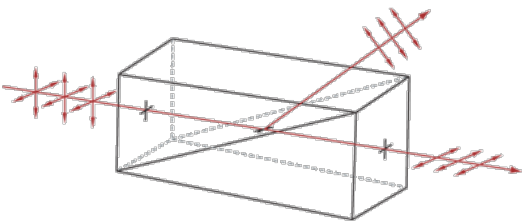
General

Thorlabs' α -BBO polarizers are all based on high-grade, birefringent α -BBO

Polarization-Dependent Refraction

crystals. Due to the birefringent nature of α -BBO, waves polarized in the direction of the optical axis propagate with a different index of refraction than waves polarized orthogonally to the optical axis. In our Glan-Thompson polarizers, this birefringence causes the ordinary polarization component of an incident beam to undergo total internal reflection at an internal crystal-to-epoxy interface. The light transmitted through the polarizer then consists of only the remaining extraordinary polarization component. While these transmitted extraordinary rays are highly polarized, the reflected ordinary rays are only partially polarized.

Glan-Thompson α -BBO Polarizer



Our Glan-Thompson, Glan-Laser, and Glan-Taylor polarizers are designed as polarizer elements that remove the reflected ordinary polarization component of a beam. These polarizers are built out of two prisms, as shown in the drawing to the right. They are only designed to work with well collimated light beams; converging and diverging input beams may not exhibit proper polarization and incidence angle at the internal interface. Since α -BBO is a soft crystal that is easily damaged, all of our α -BBO polarizers are offered in metal housings. With convenient threadings and adapters, these housings can easily be mounted into our opto-mechanical products.

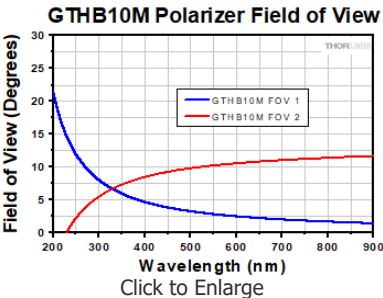
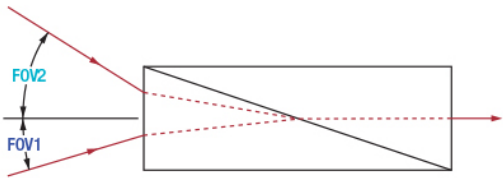
Field of View

α -BBO polarizers feature a field of view (FOV) that varies with both wavelength and entrance orientation. The FOV of these prisms must be considered during alignment and collimation procedures. One side of the polarizer has an FOV that decreases with increasing wavelength (FOV 1), while the opposite side has an FOV that increases at longer wavelengths (FOV 2).

Transmission

Thorlabs uses only the highest quality synthetic α -BBO in our polarizing prisms. The transmission curve of the α -BBO polarizer is shown on the *Graphs* tab. Variations during the manufacturing of the α -BBO crystal can affect the transmission curve.

Field of View Angle Orientation



[Hide Mounting](#)

MOUNTING

Mounting the GTHB10M

The GTHB10M polarizer can be mounted to a PRM1 rotation mount by using one of our $\varnothing 1"$ Lens Tubes:

1. Remove the retaining rings that come with the PRM1 rotation mount and the lens tube.
2. Screw the threaded end of the lens tube into the rotation mount as shown in Figure 1.
3. Once the lens tube is threaded (Figure 2), insert the mounted polarizer into the other end of the lens tube (see Figure 3)
4. Secure the polarizer into place using the retaining ring included with the lens tube.
5. An SPW602 spanner wrench can be used to tighten the retaining ring (Figure 4).

Note: The SM1P1 $\varnothing 1"$ to SM1 adapter can be used in place of the lens tube when space is not available for the extra length of the lens tube.



Figure 2



Figure 1



Figure 4



Figure 3

[Hide Polarizer Guide](#)

POLARIZER GUIDE

Polarizer Selection Guide

Thorlabs offers a diverse range of polarizers, including wire grid, film, calcite, alpha-BBO, rutile, and beamsplitting polarizers. Collectively, our line of wire grid polarizers offers coverage from the visible range to the beginning of the Far-IR range. Our nanoparticle linear film polarizers provide extinction ratios as high as 100 000:1. Alternatively, our other film polarizers offer an affordable solution for polarizing light from the visible to the Near-IR. Next, our beamsplitting polarizers allow for use of the reflected beam, as well as the more completely polarized transmitted beam. Finally, our alpha-BBO (UV), calcite (visible to Near-IR), rutile (Near-IR to Mid-IR), and yttrium orthovanadate (YVO₄) (Near-IR to Mid-IR) polarizers each offer an exceptional extinction ratio of 100 000:1 within their respective wavelength ranges.

To explore the available types, wavelength ranges, extinction ratios, transmission, and available sizes for each polarizer category, click *More [+]* in the appropriate row below.

Wire Grid Polarizers				
Polarizer Type	Wavelength Range	Extinction Ratio	Transmission ^a	Available Sizes
Wire Grid Polarizers on Glass Substrates	300 nm - 3.2 μm	≥30:1 at 300 nm ≥600:1 at 450 nm ≥650:1 at 550 nm ≥650:1 at 650 nm ≥700:1 at 800 nm ≥800:1 at 1100 nm ≥800:1 at 2500 nm ≥5000:1 at 3200 nm		12.5 mm x 12.5 mm, Ø25.0 mm ^b , 25.0 mm x 25.0 mm, and 50.0 mm x 50.0 mm
	420 nm - 700 nm	>683:1 (Unmounted) >800:1 (Mounted)	-	
Wire Grid Polarizing Beamsplitter Cubes (Unmounted or 30 mm Cage Cube)	400 nm - 700 nm	>1 000:1 (AOI: 0° - 5°) >100:1 (AOI: 0° - 25°)	 P-Pol. S-Pol.	1 ^{mf}
Holographic Wire Grid Polarizers	2 μm - 12 μm	150:1 at 3 μm 300:1 at 10 μm		Ø25.0 mm ^b and Ø50.0 mm ^b
	2 μm - 9 μm	150:1 at 3 μm 300:1 at 8 μm		
	2 μm - 30 μm	150:1 at 3 μm 300:1 at 15 μm		
	2 μm - 18 μm	150:1 at 3 μm 300:1 at 10 μm		
MIR Wire Grid Polarizers on Silicon Substrates	3 μm - 5 μm	>1000:1		12.5 mm x 12.5 mm ^b , Ø25.0 mm ^b , 25.0 mm x 25.0 mm ^b , and 50.0 mm x 50.0 mm ^b
	7 μm - 15 μm	>10,000:1		12.5 mm x 12.5 mm ^b , Ø25.0 mm ^b , 25.0 mm x 25.0 mm ^b , and 50.0 mm x 50.0 mm ^b
Film Polarizers				

Beamsplitting Polarizers
alpha-BBO Polarizers
Calcite Polarizers
Quartz Polarizers
Magnesium Fluoride Polarizers
Yttrium Orthovanadate (YVO4) Polarizers
Rutile Polarizers

- a. Click on the graph icons in this column to view a transmission curve for the corresponding polarizer. Each curve represents one substrate sample or coating run and is not guaranteed.
- b. Mounted in a protective box, unthreaded ring, or cylinder.
- c. Available unmounted or in an SM05-threaded (0.535"-40) mount that indicates the polarization axis.
- d. Available unmounted or in an SM1-threaded (1.035"-40) mount that indicates the polarization axis.
PBS519: Average $T_P:T_S > 1000:1$
- e. Available unmounted or mounted in cubes for cage system compatibility.
- f. Calcite's transmittance of light near 350 nm is typically around 75% (see *Transmission* column).
- g. Available unmounted or in an unthreaded Ø1/2" housing.
- h. The transmission curves for calcite are valid for linearly polarized light with a polarization axis aligned with the mark on the polarizer's housing.
- i. The 1064 nm V coating corresponds to a -C26 suffix in the item number.
- j. Available unmounted or mounted in a protective box or unthreaded cylinder that indicates the polarization axis.

[Hide Mounted alpha-BBO Glan-Thompson Polarizer, 230 - 900 nm SLAR Coating](#)

Mounted alpha-BBO Glan-Thompson Polarizer, 230 - 900 nm SLAR Coating



Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
GTHB10M	Mounted α -BBO Glan-Thompson Polarizer, 10 mm x 10 mm Clear Aperture, SLAR MgF ₂ (230 - 900 nm)	\$1,000.00	Lead Time