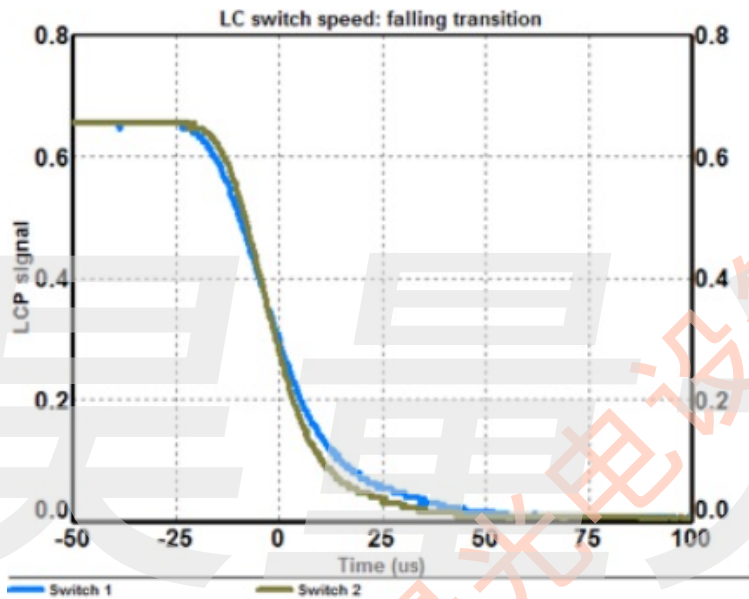


## Liquid Crystal Polarization Grating Lenses

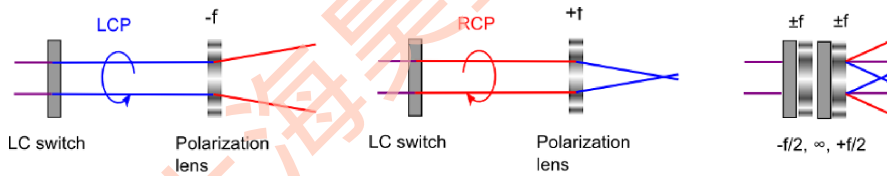
Fast • Non-mechanical • Remote Focusing

Liquid Crystal Polarization Gratings utilize spatially varying birefringence to create highly efficient polarization-sensitive gratings. Circularly polarized light will see a positive or negative lens depending on the handedness of the incident light. By using an alternating stack of LCPGs and half-waveplate switches, we can produce large discrete focus changes in  $<40 \mu\text{s}$ .

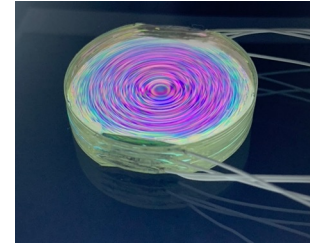
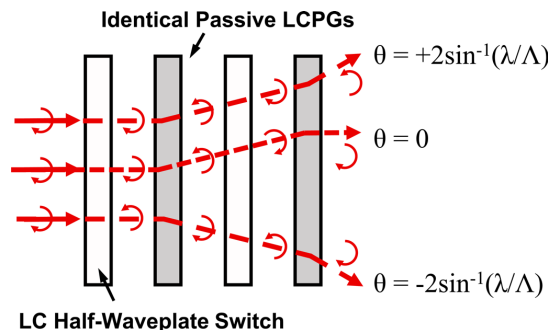
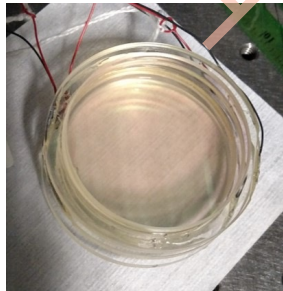
### Fast, Discrete Refocusing ( $>500 \mu\text{m}$ in $<40 \mu\text{s}$ )



### Stackable for access to many focal planes



### LCPG Lens Stack Schematic



### Benefits of LCPG Lens Remote Focusing

Low size, weight, and power

- $<40 \mu\text{s}$  fast direction
- $<3 \text{ms}$  slow direction
- Robust non-mechanical operation
- Large apertures possible ( $>5 \text{cm}$ )
- High diffraction efficiency ( $>99\%$ )
- Simple microscope integration
- Demonstrated in VIS to MWIR
- Broadband systems possible

### Liquid Crystal Suite

#### Variable Retarders

- Liquid Crystal Variable Retarder
- UV Variable Retarder
- MWIR Variable Retarder
- OEM LCVR

#### Rotators

- Achromatic High-Speed Rotator
- Binary Rotator
- Polarization Rotator

#### Shutters / Attenuators

- Achromatic High-Speed Shutter
- High Contrast Shutter
- Variable Attenuator

#### Controllers

- Analog Controller
- FLC Controller
- LC Digital Interface Controller
- Temperature Controller
- Two Channel High Voltage Controller

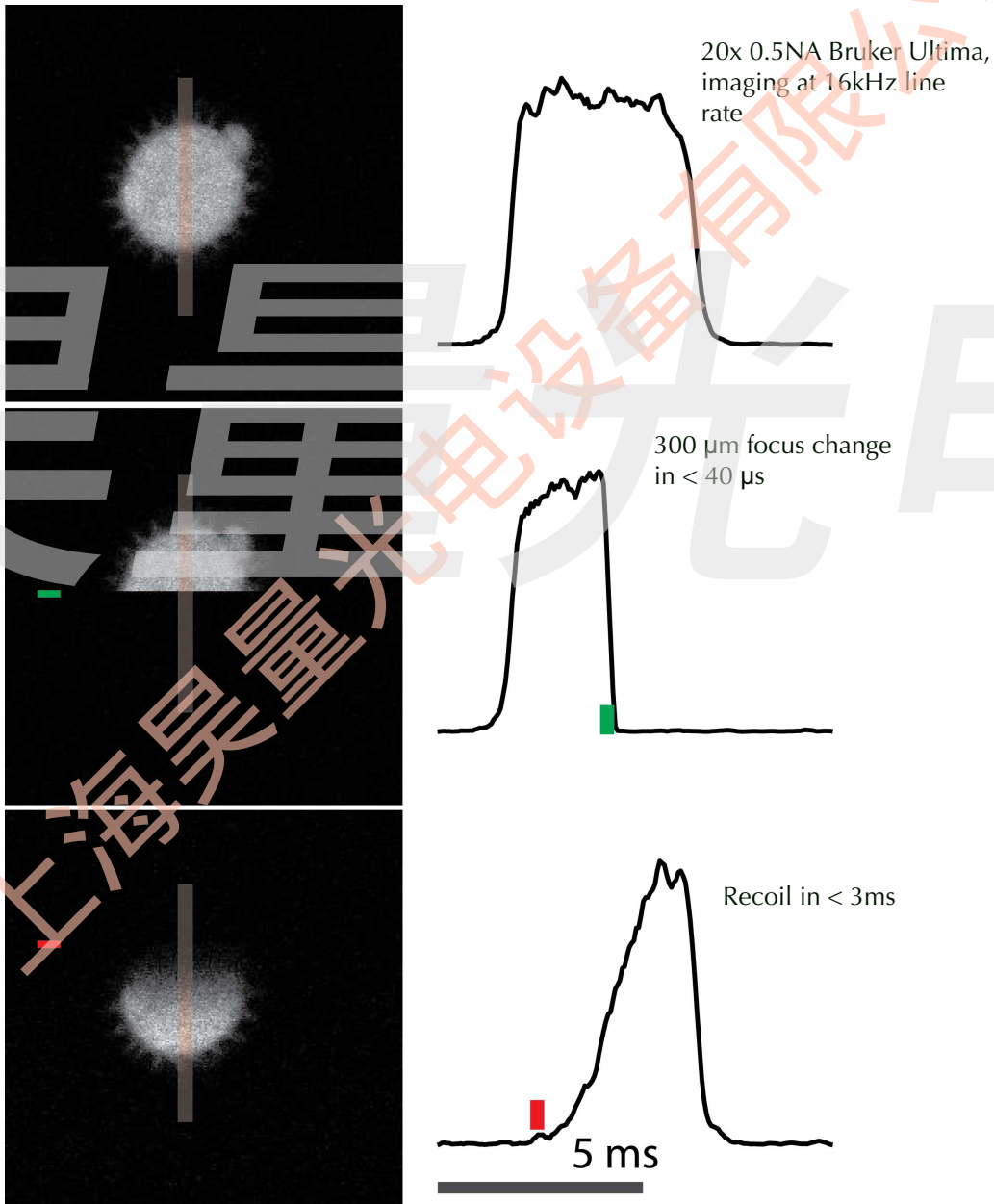


## ORDERING INFORMATION

Meadowlark can provide custom systems to meet your needs using the patented liquid crystal polarization grating (LCPG) beam steering technology. When contacting us for a quote, please provide:

- Nominal Focal Lengths and/or Focal Plane Shifts (mm)
- Tolerance Requirements
- Response Time (ms)
- Wavelength (nm)
- Diameter (mm)
- Description of Application & Additional Details

### Remote focusing in a two-photon microscope



2P microscope images courtesy of Darcy Peterka, Columbia University