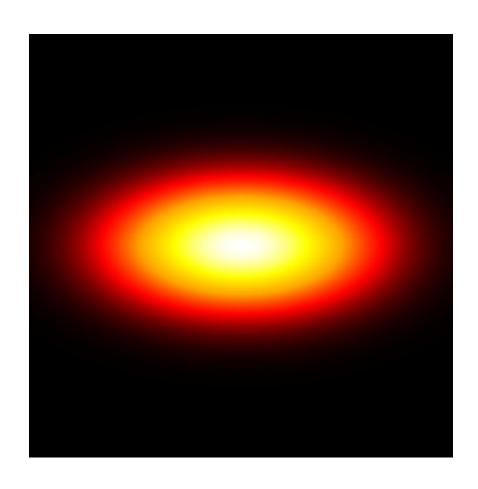


# **Collimation of Astigmatic Diode Laser Beam by Objective Lens**

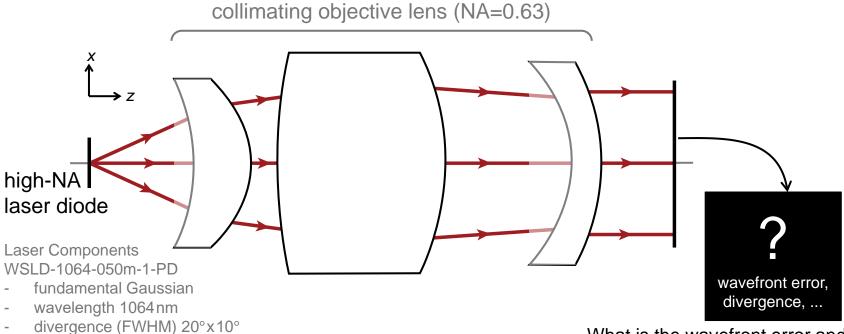
#### **Abstract**



Laser diodes are one of the most commonly used sources nowadays. High-power laser diodes often exhibit asymmetric divergence in two directions. They must be collimated in most applications. In addition to the divergence, such sources may also show astigmatism between two directions. In this example, collimation of an astigmatic laser diode is investigated with both ray tracing and field tracing techniques, and it is compared with a reference case without astigmatism.

# **Modeling Task**

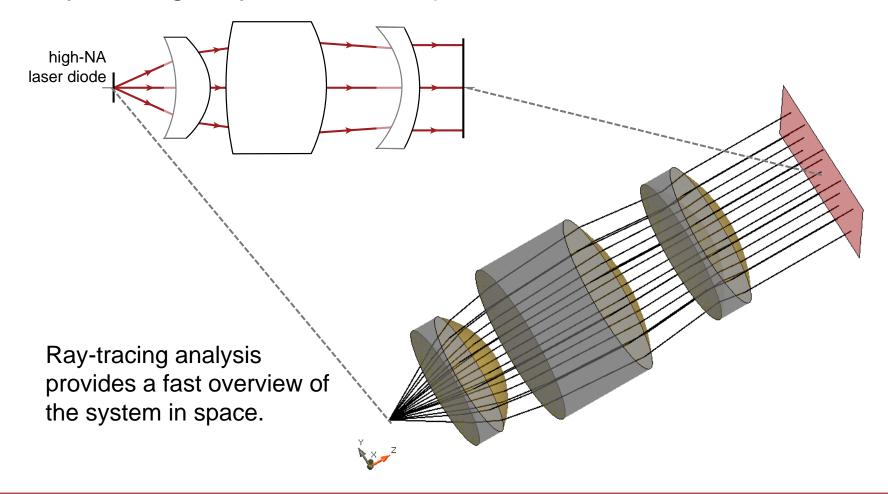
astigmatism 11.6 µm between x- and y-plane



What is the wavefront error and divergence of the collimated beam, with the astigmatism taken into account?

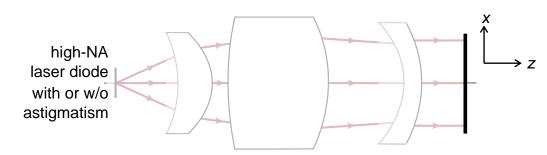
### Results

Ray tracing – system in 3D space



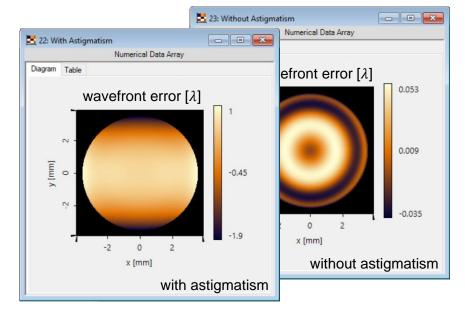
#### Results

## Ray tracing – wavefront analysis



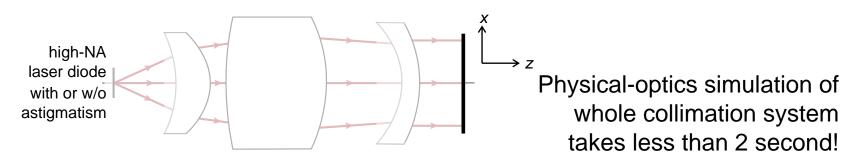
Laser diode properties, including astigmatism, are taken into account for the ray-tracing simulation.

Wavefront error	With astigmatism	Without astigmatism
P-V	2.896λ	0.089λ
RMS	$0.704\lambda$	0.026λ



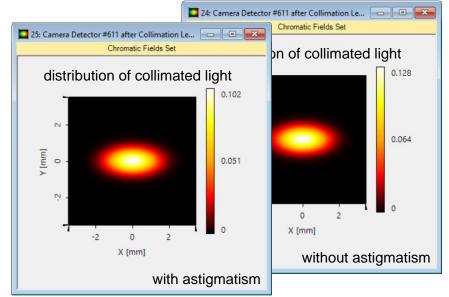
#### Results

Field tracing – divergence and beam quality



Multiple physical parameters are available for quantitative evaluations.

Parameters	With astigmatism	Without astigmatism
div. angle (x)	0.024°	0.024°
div. angle (y)	0.051°	0.043°
M <sup>2</sup> ( <i>x</i> )	1.061	1.090
M <sup>2</sup> ( <i>y</i> )	1.009	1.007



## **Document Information**

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