Fig. 6. Experimentally (black curve) and theoretically (red curve) obtained transversal intensity distribution of the field behind the first (*a*) and the second (*b*) axicons. Parameters: $\lambda = 532$ nm; $R = 1.77$ cm; $n = 1.4657$; $\alpha = 2°$; $w_1 = 2$ mm; $z = 45$ cm