# A－ <br> OPTO ENGINEERING 

OPTICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGIES

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## PRODUCTS

In order to meet all our customers' needs, we have carefully selected a collection of machine vision components from experienced and qualified suppliers to complement our product range.
These products are highlighted throughout the catalog with the "RT" symbol and have been identified by our product managers as
"the best available within their category": they range from general purpose fixed focal length lenses to LED illuminators and from high magnification telecentric lenses to resolution targets.
These products will be delivered to you with the same level of competence, quality and technical support that you have come to know and expect from Opto Engineering. Our goal is to turn our knowledge, experience and passion for machine vision into a broad and comprehensive service for our customers.

Optics

## TELECENTRIC LENSES

## FIXED FOCAL LENSES

## INFRARED OPTICS

## ADAPTIVE OPTICS

Demanding vision tasks such as precision measurement require zero distortion telecentric lenses. Opto Engineering provides the best components from machine vision world covering almost any possible need in precision optics: very high or low magnification, classic and extremely compact in size like FLAT and CORE series, with a standard or long working distances, fixed or variable magnifications like TCZR and TCDP PLUS series, lenses with a Scheimpflug adapter for 3D applications, as well as telecentric lenses with integrated coaxial illumination.
$360^{\circ}$ view optics are unique lenses tailored for reducing the number of components needed for a vision system. They represent a smart way of solving machine vision task and has become standard in many industries.

Correctly chosen optics is the decisive factor to achieve a high quality image, that is the material used for image processing and a basis for qualifying the object under inspection. Though the final result is also related to the camera sensor resolution and pixel size, a lens and the desired FOV are in many cases the starting point in the choice of machine vision hardware, therefore our motto at Opto Engineering is "OPTICS FIRST".

| TELECENTRIC LENSES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $8-31$ | $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ TO $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ SENSORS |
| $32-42$ | UP TO 4/3" SENSORS |
| $44-48$ | VERY LARGE \& LINESCAN SENSORS |

## Outstanding optical performance. Unmatched customer service.

Opto Engineering Telecentric lenses represents our core business: these products benefit from a decade-long effort in progressive research \& development, resulting in an extensive range of part numbers for a diverse and ever-growing number of applications.

These products achieve the highest optical performances available on the market:

- extra-telecentricity for thick object imaging
- very low distortion for accurate measurements
- excellent resolution for small pixel cameras
- wide field depth for large object displacements
- pre-adjusted back focal length and working distance
- compact and robust design, tailored for industrial environments


## TC lenses for matrix detectors also feature:

- bi-telecentric design
- detailed test report for each lens


Refer to specific datasheets available at www.opto-engineering.com for product compliancy with regulations, certifications and safety labels.

## TC series

## Bi-telecentric lenses for matrix detectors up to $2 / 3$ "



TC series bi-telecentric lenses represent the key component of any measurement system powered by machine vision: these lenses can truly take advantage of high-resolution detectors such as 5 Mpx - 2/3", acquiring images with exceptional fidelity and precision.

Opto Engineering bi-telecentric design allows these optics to achieve pure telecentricity: no magnification change occurs when moving away or towards the subject, making TC series ideal for measurement applications of mechanical parts ranging from extruded aluminium profiles to tiny clock gears.

No other lenses can offer the same optical performances in terms of telecentrity and absence of distortion: additionally you can further enhance depth of field and optical accuracy by pairing our TC lenses with LTCLHP telecentric illuminators.
All of our TC lenses are rigorously tested and supplied with a detailed Test Report: We guarantee that 100\% of our TC lenses meet or exceed our written specifications.
Opto Engineering TC series offers the best performance to price ratio available today and is the ideal choice when no compromise can be accepted in terms of reliability and ease of use.
Additionally we supply useful accessories including CMHO clamping mechanics and CMPT mounting plates: mechanical support systems for easy integration in industrial environments, where a solid and secure assembly is mandatory.

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DO YOU KNOW?
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Opto Engineering provides fully localized documentation of the complete product range, with schematics and in-depth specifications.
Available for download at:
www.opto-engineering.com

KEY ADVANTAGES
High telecentricity for thick object imaging
Nearly zero distortion for accurate measurements.
Excellent resolution for high resolution cameras.

Simple and robust design for industrial environments.
Easy filter insertion.
Detailed test report with measured optical parameters.



## TC CORE series

Ultra compact bi-telecentric lenses up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$

## NEW



TC CORE bi-telecentric lenses for sensors up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ feature a truly revolutionary ultra compact opto-mechanical design.

These lenses deliver high-end optical performances and at the same time are up to 70\% smaller than other double-sided telecentric lenses on the market, thus allowing to significantly downsize a vision system.
The unique shape has been expressly developed for maximum mounting flexibility.

## KEY ADVANTAGES

## Excellent optical performances

TC CORE bi-telecentric lenses deliver excellent optical performances as other comparable Opto Engineering bi-telecentric lenses.

## Extremely compact

TC CORE lenses are up to 70\% smaller than other telecentric lenses on the market.

Designed for flexibility and smart integration
TC CORE lenses integrate a camera phase adjustment and can be mounted on multiple sides with or without clamps, allowing to cut the costs.

## Save you money

Systems integrating TC CORE lenses take much less space, resulting in lower manufacturing, shipping and storage costs.

## Boost your sales

A smaller vision system or measurement machine is the solution preferred by the industry.

TC CORE lenses can be mounted in different directions using any of the 4 sides even without clamps, allowing to cut the system's cost, and can be easily fitted or retrofitted even into very compact machines.

TC CORE bi-telecentric lenses can also be coupled with the new ultra compact LTCLHP CORE series telecentric illuminators to build super small yet extremely accurate measurement systems.


Comparison of a "classic" telecentric lens present on the market and a TC CORE
bi-telecentric lens: TC CORE lens delivers best optical performances and is extremely compact.



Multiple lens surfaces can be used for mounting thanks to the M6 threaded holes located on 4 sides. Mounting is direct without clamps, allowing to cut the costs.


Front CMHOCR clamp available for added mounting flexibility.


Built-in phase adjustment allows to easily align the camera sensor.

Off-line precision measurement systems:


Integrates a classic telecentric lens and a classic telecentric illuminator present on the market.

Integrates a TC CORE bi-telecentric lens and LTCLHP CORE telecentric illuminator.

## ADVANTAGES

## Save more

- Lower manufacturing cost due to less material employed
- Less space required for storage and use
- Lower shipment expenses due to smaller size
- Lower transportation risks


## Sell more

- A smaller vision system or measurement machine is preferred by the industry


## TC CORE series

Ultra compact bi-telecentric lenses up to 2/3"

Application examples


Screw measurement on a rotary
glass table: TC CORE lens
and LTCLHP CORE illuminator.


TC CORE lens dimensions ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ ) and correct position of the sensor in relation to the lens:


The long side of sensor has to be aligned along axis $B$ (position $n^{\circ} 1$ ) or axis $A\left(\right.$ pisition $\left.n^{\circ} 2\right)$.

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ <br> (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 4.8 \times 3.6 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \mathbf{5}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> Object fiel | $\begin{gathered} 1 / \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 6.4 \times 4.8 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { of view (m } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm}) 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2/3" } \mathbf{- 5} \mathrm{MP} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | wF/\# <br> 2 | Telecentricity typical (max) (deg) 3 | Distortion <br> typical <br> (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF <br> @70 <br> $1 \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{mm}$ <br> (\%) | Mount | A <br> (mm) | B <br> (mm) | C <br> (mm) |
| TCCR 12048 | 0.134 | 8.0 | $35.9 \times 26.9$ | $42.5 \times 31.9$ | $47.8 \times 35.9$ | $53.3 \times 40.1$ | $\varnothing=52.8$ | 132.9 | 8 | $<0.07$ (0.10) | < 0.06 (0.10) | 37 | > 40 | C | 77 | 106 | 115 |
| TCCR 23048 | 0.184 | 11.0 | $26.1 \times 19.6$ | $31.0 \times 23.3$ | $34.8 \times 26.1$ | $38.8 \times 29.2$ | $46.0 \times 38.4$ | 132.9 | 8 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 20 | $>40$ | C | 77 | 106 | 135 |
| TCCR 12056 | 0.114 | 8.0 | $42.0 \times 31.5$ | $49.9 \times 37.4$ | $56.0 \times 42.0$ | $62.3 \times 46.9$ | $\varnothing=61.8$ | 157.8 | 8 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 51 | > 50 | C | 94 | 110 | 125 |
| TCCR 23056 | 0.157 | 11.0 | $30.6 \times 22.9$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $40.7 \times 30.6$ | $45.4 \times 34.2$ | $53.8 \times 45.0$ | 157.8 | 8 | $<0.05$ (0.08) | < 0.03 (0.10) | 27 | > 45 | C | 94 | 110 | 145 |
| TCCR 12064 | 0.100 | 8.0 | $48.0 \times 36.0$ | $57.0 \times 42.7$ | $64.0 \times 48.0$ | $71.2 \times 53.6$ | $\varnothing=70.6$ | 181.8 | 8 | $<0.05$ (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 67 | > 50 | C | 101 | 122 | 133 |
| TCCR 23064 | 0.138 | 11.0 | $34.9 \times 26.2$ | $41.5 \times 31.1$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $51.9 \times 39.0$ | $61.4 \times 51.4$ | 181.8 | 8 | $<0.05$ (0.08) | < 0.03 (0.10) | 35 | > 50 | C | 101 | 122 | 153 |
| TCCR 12080 | 0.080 | 8.0 | $59.8 \times 44.8$ | $71.0 \times 53.2$ | $79.7 \times 59.8$ | $88.7 \times 66.8$ | $\emptyset=88.0$ | 226.7 | 8 | $<0.03$ (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 104 | > 50 | C | 119 | 145 | 159 |
| TCCR 23080 | 0.110 | 11.0 | $43.5 \times 32.6$ | $51.7 \times 38.8$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $64.6 \times 48.7$ | $76.5 \times 64.0$ | 226.7 | 8 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | $<0.02$ (0.10) | 55 | > 50 | C | 119 | 145 | 172 |
| TCCR 12096 | 0.068 | 8.0 | $70.6 \times 52.9$ | $83.8 \times 62.9$ | $94.1 \times 70.6$ | $104.8 \times 78.9$ | $\varnothing=103.9$ | 278.6 | 8 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.03 (0.10) | 145 | > 45 | C | 139 | 172 | 183 |
| TCCR 23096 | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.4 \times 75.6$ | 278.6 | 8 | $<0.06$ (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 77 | > 40 | C | 139 | 172 | 197 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 For the fields with the indication " $\varnothing=$ ", the image of a circular object of such diameter is fully inscribed into the detector.

## TCUV series

## UV bi-telecentric lenses



TCUV series bi-telecentric lenses are specifically designed to ensure the highest image resolution today available in the machine vision world.

No other lenses in the market can efficiently operate with pixels as small as 2 microns. For this reason TCUV bi-telecentric lenses are a MUST for all those using high resolution cameras and seeking for the highest system accuracy.

Common lenses and traditional telecentric lenses operate in the visible light (VIS) range. The maximum resolution of a lens is given by the cut-off frequency, that is the spatial frequency at which the lens is no longer able to yield sufficient image contrast.

Since the cut-off frequency is inversely proportional to the light wavelength, common optics are useless with very small pixel sizes (such as 1.75 microns) which are becoming increasingly popular among industrial cameras.

## Application examples



KEY ADVANTAGES
Extremely high resolution for cameras with very small pixels.
High telecentricity for thick object imaging.
Nearly zero distortion for accurate measurements.



The graph shows the limit performances (diffraction limit) of two lenses operating at working F/\# 8.
The standard lens operates at 587 nm (green light) while the UV lens operates at 365 nm .


The CTF function, which expresses the contrast ratio at a given spatial frequency is much higher with TCUV lenses.
The vertical bars show the cut-off frequencies of each lens: TCUV lenses still yield some contrast up to $340 \mathrm{lp} / \mathrm{mm}$.

|  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \mathbf{" P}^{\prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { Object fie } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ 8 \\ \mathrm{~m} \times \mathrm{mm}) 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 / 3^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 8.80 \times 6.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { WD } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | wF/\# <br> 2 | Telecentricity <br> typical (max) <br> (deg) <br> 3 | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF <br> @70lp/mm <br> (\%) <br> 6 | Mount | Length <br> (mm) <br> 7 | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| TCUV 12036 | 0.175 | $27.4 \times 20.5$ | $32.2 \times 24.1$ | $36.5 \times 27.4$ | $40.6 \times 30.6$ | $\emptyset=37.6$ | 98.7 | 8 | < 0.1 | < 0.08 | 21.0 | $>60$ | C | 142.3 | 61.0 |
| TCUV 23036 | 0.241 | $19.9 \times 14.9$ | $23.4 \times 17.6$ | $26.6 \times 19.9$ | $29.6 \times 22.3$ | $36.5 \times 27.4$ | 98.7 | 8 | < 0.1 | < 0.08 | 11.0 | $>60$ | C | 160.4 | 61.0 |
| TCUV 12048 | 0.133 | $36.0 \times 27.0$ | $42.5 \times 31.9$ | $47.9 \times 36.0$ | $53.4 \times 40.2$ | $\varnothing=49.4$ | 130.7 | 8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 37.0 | $>60$ | C | 176.1 | 75.0 |
| TCUV 23048 | 0.183 | $26.2 \times 19.6$ | $31.0 \times 23.3$ | $34.9 \times 26.2$ | $38.9 \times 29.3$ | $48.0 \times 36.0$ | 130.7 | 8 | $<0.08$ | $<0.08$ | 20.0 | $>60$ | C | 160.4 | 75.0 |
| TCUV 12056 | 0.114 | $42.0 \times 31.5$ | $49.9 \times 37.4$ | $56.1 \times 42.0$ | $62.4 \times 47.0$ | $\emptyset=57.8$ | 154.0 | 8 | < 0.1 | < 0.08 | 51.0 | $>60$ | c | 198.4 | 80.0 |
| TCUV 23056 | 0.157 | $30.6 \times 22.9$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $40.8 \times 30.6$ | $45.4 \times 34.2$ | $56.1 \times 42.1$ | 154.0 | 8 | < 0.1 | < 0.08 | 27.0 | $>60$ | C | 160.4 | 80.0 |
| TCUV 12064 | 0.100 | $48.0 \times 36.0$ | $57.0 \times 42.7$ | $64.0 \times 48.0$ | $71.3 \times 53.7$ | $\emptyset=66$ | 176.0 | 8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 66.0 | $>60$ | C | 219.7 | 100.0 |
| TCUV 23064 | 0.137 | $34.9 \times 26.2$ | $41.5 \times 31.1$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $51.9 \times 39.1$ | $64.1 \times 48.0$ | 176.0 | 8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 35.0 | $>60$ | C | 160.4 | 100.0 |
| TCUV 12080 | 0.080 | $59.8 \times 44.8$ | $71.0 \times 53.2$ | $79.7 \times 59.8$ | $88.8 \times 66.9$ | $\varnothing=82.2$ | 221.0 | 8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 102.0 | $>60$ | C | 264.3 | 116.0 |
| TCUV 23080 | 0.110 | $43.5 \times 32.6$ | $51.7 \times 38.8$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $64.5 \times 48.6$ | $79.7 \times 59.8$ | 221.0 | 8 | < 0.08 | < 0.08 | 54.0 | > 60 | C | 160.4 | 116.0 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement. Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a very sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered.
6 Nominal value.
7 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.
8 With $1 / 1.8^{\prime \prime}(9 \mathrm{~mm}$ diagonal) detectors, the FOV of TCUV 12 XX lenses may show some vignetting at the image corners, as these lenses are optimized for $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ detectors ( 8 mm diagonal).
9 For the fields with the indication " $\varnothing=$ ", the image of a circular object of such diameter is fully inscribed into the detector.

## TCSM series

## 3D bi-telecentric lenses with Scheimpflug adjustment



KEY ADVANTAGES
Unique Scheimpflug adjustment
No other lens can perform oblique measurements.
The image is radially undistorted
Linear extension can be perfectly calibrated.

Compatible with any C-mount camera
C-mount standard compliant.

TCSM series is a unique family of bi-telecentric lenses for extremely accurate 3D dimensional measurement systems. All TCSM lenses are equipped with a high-precision Scheimpflug adjustment mechanism that fits any type of C-mount camera. Besides achieving very good focus at wide tilt angles, bi-telecentricity also yields incredibly low distortion. Images are linearly compressed only in one direction,
thus making 3D-reconstruction very easy and exceptionally accurate. The available magnifications range from $0.5 \times$ to $0.1 \times$ while the angle of view reaches $30^{\circ}-45^{\circ}$ to meet the measurement needs of triangulation-based techniques. The Scheimpflug mount tilts around the horizontal axis of the detector plane to ensure excellent pointing stability and ease of focus.

Examples of high-end 3D measurements


TCSM imaging and measuring sloped objects.


Scheimpflug telecentric optics for both projection and imaging at $90^{\circ}$.


Without tilt adjustment, the object is not homogeneously focused.


Without tilt adjustment, the object is not homogeneously focused.


At the Scheimpflug angle, the image becomes sharp.


At the Scheimpflug angle, the image becomes sharp.



TCSM series lens for straight telecentric pattern projection.


Without tilt adjustment, the object is not homogeneously focused.


At the Scheimpflug angle, the image becomes sharp.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Long detector side horizontal |  |  | Long detector side vertical |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Object <br> tilt <br> (deg) | Mount tilt (deg) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Horizontal mag (x) | Vertical mag (x) | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 / 3 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Field } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { iew }-\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \mathbf{2 / 3 "} \\ & \quad \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ & 8.80 \times 6.60 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ & \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 3.60 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> Field | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 4.80 \times 6.40 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { ew }-\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \mathbf{2 / 3 "} \\ & \quad \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{h} \\ & 6.60 \times 8.80 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TCSM 016 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 20.0 \\ 30.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 5.3 \\ 10.9 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | 43.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.528 \\ & 0.528 \\ & 0.528 \\ & 0.528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.528 \\ & 0.522 \\ & 0.506 \\ & 0.478 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.09 \times 6.82 \\ & 9.09 \times 6.89 \\ & 9.09 \times 7.15 \\ & 9.09 \times 7.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.1 \times 9.09 \\ & 12.1 \times 9.19 \\ & 12.1 \times 9.53 \\ & 12.1 \times 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \times 12.5 \\ & 16.7 \times 12.6 \\ & 16.7 \times 13.1 \\ & 16.7 \times 13.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.82 \times 9.09 \\ & 6.82 \times 9.20 \\ & 6.82 \times 9.49 \\ & 6.82 \times 10.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.09 \times 12.1 \\ & 9.09 \times 12.3 \\ & 9.09 \times 12.7 \\ & 9.09 \times 13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.5 \times 16.7 \\ & 12.5 \times 16.9 \\ & 12.5 \times 17.4 \\ & 12.5 \times 18.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 024 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 5.4 \\ 11.4 \\ 19.3 \end{gathered}$ | 67.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.350 \\ & 0.350 \\ & 0.350 \\ & 0.350 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.350 \\ & 0.338 \\ & 0.308 \\ & 0.262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \times 10.3 \\ & 13.7 \times 10.6 \\ & 13.7 \times 11.7 \\ & 13.7 \times 13.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.3 \times 13.7 \\ & 18.3 \times 14.2 \\ & 18.3 \times 15.6 \\ & 18.3 \times 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.1 \times 18.9 \\ & 25.1 \times 19.5 \\ & 25.1 \times 21.4 \\ & 25.1 \times 25.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.3 \times 13.7 \\ & 10.3 \times 14.2 \\ & 10.3 \times 15.6 \\ & 10.3 \times 18.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.7 \times 18.3 \\ & 13.7 \times 18.9 \\ & 13.7 \times 20.8 \\ & 13.7 \times 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.9 \times 25.1 \\ & 18.9 \times 26.0 \\ & 18.9 \times 28.5 \\ & 18.9 \times 33.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 036 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 8.0 \\ 13.6 \end{gathered}$ | 102.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.243 \\ & 0.243 \\ & 0.243 \\ & 0.243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.243 \\ & 0.235 \\ & 0.213 \\ & 0.177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \times 14.8 \\ & 19.7 \times 15.3 \\ & 19.7 \times 17.0 \\ & 19.7 \times 20.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.3 \times 19.7 \\ & 26.3 \times 20.4 \\ & 26.3 \times 22.6 \\ & 26.3 \times 27.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.2 \times 27.1 \\ & 36.2 \times 28.1 \\ & 36.2 \times 31.1 \\ & 36.2 \times 37.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.8 \times 19.7 \\ & 14.8 \times 20.4 \\ & 14.8 \times 22.6 \\ & 14.8 \times 27.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.7 \times 26.3 \\ & 19.7 \times 27.2 \\ & 19.7 \times 30.1 \\ & 19.7 \times 36.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.1 \times 36.2 \\ & 27.1 \times 37.4 \\ & 27.1 \times 41.4 \\ & 27.1 \times 49.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 048 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 2.8 \\ 6.1 \\ 10.5 \end{gathered}$ | 132.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.185 \\ & 0.185 \\ & 0.185 \\ & 0.185 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.185 \\ & 0.181 \\ & 0.161 \\ & 0.133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.0 \times 19.5 \\ & 26.0 \times 20.1 \\ & 26.0 \times 22.4 \\ & 26.0 \times 27.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.7 \times 26.0 \\ & 34.7 \times 26.8 \\ & 34.7 \times 29.9 \\ & 34.7 \times 36.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.7 \times 35.7 \\ & 47.7 \times 36.9 \\ & 47.7 \times 41.1 \\ & 47.7 \times 49.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \times 26.0 \\ & 19.5 \times 26.5 \\ & 19.5 \times 29.8 \\ & 19.5 \times 36.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.0 \times 34.7 \\ & 26.0 \times 35.3 \\ & 26.0 \times 39.8 \\ & 26.0 \times 48.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.7 \times 47.7 \\ & 35.7 \times 48.6 \\ & 35.7 \times 54.7 \\ & 35.7 \times 66.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 056 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | 157.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.157 \\ & 0.157 \\ & 0.157 \\ & 0.157 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.157 \\ & 0.152 \\ & 0.136 \\ & 0.112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \times 22.9 \\ & 30.6 \times 23.7 \\ & 30.6 \times 26.4 \\ & 30.6 \times 32.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.8 \times 30.6 \\ & 40.8 \times 31.7 \\ & 40.8 \times 35.2 \\ & 40.8 \times 42.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.1 \times 42.0 \\ & 56.1 \times 43.5 \\ & 56.1 \times 48.4 \\ & 56.1 \times 58.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.9 \times 30.6 \\ & 22.9 \times 31.6 \\ & 22.9 \times 35.2 \\ & 22.9 \times 42.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.6 \times 40.8 \\ & 30.6 \times 42.2 \\ & 30.6 \times 46.9 \\ & 30.6 \times 57.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.0 \times 56.1 \\ & 42.0 \times 58.0 \\ & 42.0 \times 64.5 \\ & 42.0 \times 78.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 064 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 7.8 \end{aligned}$ | 181.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.137 \\ & 0.137 \\ & 0.137 \\ & 0.137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.137 \\ & 0.133 \\ & 0.119 \\ & 0.098 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.9 \times 26.2 \\ & 34.9 \times 27.1 \\ & 34.9 \times 30.2 \\ & 34.9 \times 36.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.6 \times 34.9 \\ & 46.6 \times 36.2 \\ & 46.6 \times 40.3 \\ & 46.6 \times 49.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64.0 \times 48.0 \\ & 64.0 \times 49.8 \\ & 64.0 \times 55.4 \\ & 64.0 \times 67.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.2 \times 34.9 \\ & 26.2 \times 36.1 \\ & 26.2 \times 40.2 \\ & 26.2 \times 49.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34.9 \times 46.6 \\ & 34.9 \times 48.2 \\ & 34.9 \times 53.6 \\ & 34.9 \times 65.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.0 \times 64.0 \\ & 48.0 \times 66.3 \\ & 48.0 \times 73.7 \\ & 48.0 \times 89.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 080 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 1.7 \\ & 3.6 \\ & 6.3 \end{aligned}$ | 226.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.110 \\ & 0.110 \\ & 0.110 \\ & 0.110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.110 \\ & 0.107 \\ & 0.096 \\ & 0.078 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.6 \times 32.7 \\ & 43.6 \times 33.8 \\ & 43.6 \times 37.6 \\ & 43.6 \times 45.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58.2 \times 43.6 \\ & 58.2 \times 45.0 \\ & 58.2 \times 50.2 \\ & 58.2 \times 61.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80.0 \times 60.0 \\ & 80.0 \times 61.9 \\ & 80.0 \times 69.0 \\ & 80.0 \times 84.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.7 \times 43.6 \\ & 32.7 \times 45.0 \\ & 32.7 \times 50.2 \\ & 32.7 \times 61.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.6 \times 58.2 \\ & 43.6 \times 60.0 \\ & 43.6 \times 67.0 \\ & 43.6 \times 81.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.0 \times 80.0 \\ & 60.0 \times 82.5 \\ & 60.0 \times 92.1 \\ & 60.0 \times 112.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| TCSM 096 | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ 15.0 \\ 30.0 \\ 45.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 5.3 \end{aligned}$ | 278.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.093 \\ & 0.093 \\ & 0.093 \\ & 0.093 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.093 \\ & 0.090 \\ & 0.081 \\ & 0.066 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.4 \times 38.5 \\ & 51.4 \times 39.9 \\ & 51.4 \times 44.4 \\ & 51.4 \times 54.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.5 \times 51.4 \\ & 68.5 \times 53.2 \\ & 68.5 \times 59.2 \\ & 68.5 \times 72.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 94.2 \times 70.7 \\ & 94.2 \times 73.1 \\ & 94.2 \times 81.5 \\ & 94.2 \times 99.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.5 \times 51.4 \\ & 38.5 \times 53.2 \\ & 38.5 \times 59.2 \\ & 38.5 \times 72.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.4 \times 68.5 \\ & 51.4 \times 70.9 \\ & 51.4 \times 79.0 \\ & 51.4 \times 96.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70.7 \times 94.2 \\ & 70.7 \times 97.5 \\ & 70.7 \times 108.6 \\ & 70.7 \times 132.8 \end{aligned}$ |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object.
Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.

## TCLWD series

## Long working distance telecentric lenses for 2/3" detectors



TCLWD is a range of telecentric lenses specifically designed for electronic and semiconductor Automated Optical Inspection (AOI) and tool pre-setting machines.

All these lenses feature a working distance of 135 mm while ensuring excellent optical resolution, high telecentricity and low distortion, thus matching and even exceeding the industrial requirements for the target applications.

The long working distance allows for extra space, which is essential if you need to install illumination, pick-up tools or provide the necessary separation from hazardous production processes.

In addition to the long working distance, TCLWD optics deliver a numerical aperture large enough to take advantage of high resolution / small pixel size cameras, making these lenses a perfect match for general-purpose 2D measurement systems.

KEY ADVANTAGES

## Long working distance

Perfect for electronic components inspection and tool pre-setting machines.

## High numerical aperture

For small pixel size / high resolution detectors.
Easy rotational phase adjustment
Robust and precise tuning of the lens-camera phase.

Full range of compatible products
Fits LTCLHP telecentric illuminators, CMHO clamping supports and LTRN ring illuminators.

Application examples


A TCLWD050 lens assembled with a CMHO016 clamping mechanics and back-illuminated by a LTCLHP016-G telecentric illuminator forming an inspection system for measurement of mechanical components such as milling tools and screws.



A TCLWD lens in combination with LTRN016 ring illuminator inspecting an electronic board.


A TCLWD lens measuring a clock gear with backlight illumination.

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 \prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { Object fiel } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { d of view (m } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8} \mathbf{8}^{\prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 / 3^{\prime \prime}-5 \mathrm{Mpx} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) <br> 1 | wF/\# <br> 2 | ```Telecentricity typical (max) (deg) 3``` | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF @35lp/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) <br> 6 | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| TCLWD 050 | 0.50 | 11.0 | $9.60 \times 7.20$ | $11.4 \times 8.56$ | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | $16.9 \times 14.1$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 4 | > 60 | C | 130.7 | 37.7 |
| TCLWD 066 | 0.66 | 11.0 | $7.27 \times 5.45$ | $8.64 \times 6.48$ | $9.70 \times 7.27$ | $10.8 \times 8.14$ | $12.8 \times 10.7$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 2.3 | > 58 | C | 149.3 | 37.7 |
| TCLWD 075 | 0.75 | 11.0 | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.60 \times 5.71$ | $8.53 \times 6.40$ | $9.51 \times 7.16$ | $11.3 \times 9.43$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 1.8 | > 55 | C | 155.0 | 37.7 |
| TCLWD 100 | 1.00 | 11.0 | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.45 \times 7.07$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 1 | > 60 | C | 126.0 | 37.7 |
| TCLWD 150 | 1.50 | 11.0 | $3.20 \times 2.40$ | $3.80 \times 2.85$ | $4.27 \times 3.20$ | $4.75 \times 3.58$ | $5.63 \times 4.71$ | 132.3 | 16 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.6 | > 50 | C | 140.4 | 37.7 |
| TCLWD 250 | 2.50 | 11.0 | $1.92 \times 1.44$ | $2.28 \times 1.71$ | $2.56 \times 1.92$ | $2.85 \times 2.15$ | $3.38 \times 2.83$ | 132.3 | 20 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.3 | $>40$ | c | 157.0 | 37.7 |
| TCLWD 350 | 3.50 | 11.0 | $1.37 \times 1.03$ | $1.63 \times 1.22$ | $1.83 \times 1.37$ | $2.04 \times 1.53$ | $2.41 \times 2.02$ | 132.3 | 24 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.2 | > 30 | C | 174.7 | 37.7 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within +/- $3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.

## Ordering information

It's easy to select the right lens for your application: our part numbers are coded as TCLWD $\mathbf{x x x}$, where $\mathbf{x x x}$ defines the magnification ( $050=0.50,066=0.66,075=0.75, \ldots$ ). For instance, a TCLWD 050 features a 0.50 magnification.

## TCCX series

## Telecentric lenses with built-in coaxial illumination



KEY ADVANTAGES
Large numerical aperture
For small pixel size camera resolution.
Long working distance
Tailored for electronic components inspection.

Compact built-in illumination
Ideal for high-end applications in semiconductor industry.
Easy rotational phase adjustment
Robust and precise tuning of the camera phase.

TCCX series is a range of lenses designed for flat surface measurement and defect inspections that offers the same magnifications and working distance of TCLWD series while adding integrated coaxial light.
Such lighting configuration is required to homogeneously illuminate uneven surfaces and detecting small surface defects such as scratches or grooves, finding application in many industries: from electronic and semiconductor to glass and mechanics.
All these lenses operate at a working distance of 135 mm while their large numerical aperture enables the superior resolution needed for small pixel cameras, matching and even exceeding the industrial requirements of on- and off-line applications.
The built-in LED source, equipped with advanced electronics, provides excellent illumination stability and homogeneity, key factors for the reliability of any machine vision system.
The unique optical design minimizes the back-reflection issues of conventional coaxial illumination systems: this makes TCCX the perfect choice especially when highly reflective flat surfaces (approx. > 30\% reflectance) are involved.

Application examples include recognition of silicon wafers pattern and inspection of LCD displays, polished metal surfaces, plastic and glass panels, and many other.
FOR OTHER MAGNIFICATIONS COAXIAL TELECENTRIC LENSES SEE ALSO

Application examples


TCCX lens clamped inspecting objects with coaxial illumination.


Image of an LCD display taken with a TCCX250 lens.


Details of an electronic board imaged with a TCCX lens with green illumination.


Scratches on a stainless steel surface emphasized by coaxial illumination.


Precise light intensity tuning
Easily and precisely tune the light intensity level thanks to the leadscrew multi-turn trimmer positioned in the back.


## Direct LED control

The built-in electronics can be bypassed in order to drive the LED directly for use in continuous or pulsed mode.
When bypassed, built-in electronics behave as an open circuit allowing direct control of the LED source.


Electrical specifications

|  | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak | DC voltage |  | Power consumption | Max LED fwd current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse current |
|  |  | min | max |  |  | typ. | max |  |
|  |  | (v) | (V) | (W) | (mA) | (v) | (V) | (mA) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |
| TCCX xxx-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| TCCX $x$ xx-W | white | 12 | 24 | <2.5 | 350 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

1 Tolerance $\pm 10 \%$.
2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current. Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.

4 At pulse width <= 10 ms , duty cycle <= $10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 "}$ $\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h}$ $5.70 \times 4.28$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2 "}$ $\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h}$ $6.40 \times 4.80$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) d of view (m | $\mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "}$ $\mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h}$ $7.13 \times 5.37$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ $\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2/3" }-5 \mathrm{Mpx} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{~ h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) <br> 1 | wF/\# <br> 2 | ```Telecentricity typical (max) (deg) 3``` | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF @35lp/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) <br> 6 | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| TCCX 050-G | 0.50 | 11 | $9.60 \times 7.20$ | $11.4 \times 8.56$ | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | $16.9 \times 14.1$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 4 | $>60$ | C | 131.2 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 050-W | 0.50 | 11 | $9.60 \times 7.20$ | $11.4 \times 8.56$ | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | $16.9 \times 14.1$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 4 | $>60$ | c | 131.2 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 066-G | 0.66 | 11 | $7.27 \times 5.45$ | $8.64 \times 6.48$ | $9.70 \times 7.27$ | $10.8 \times 8.14$ | $12.8 \times 10.7$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 2.3 | $>58$ | c | 149.8 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 066-W | 0.66 | 11 | $7.27 \times 5.45$ | $8.64 \times 6.48$ | $9.70 \times 7.27$ | $10.8 \times 8.14$ | $12.8 \times 10.7$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 2.3 | > 58 | C | 149.8 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 075-G | 0.75 | 11 | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.60 \times 5.71$ | $8.53 \times 6.40$ | $9.51 \times 7.16$ | $11.3 \times 9.43$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 1.8 | > 55 | C | 155.5 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 075-W | 0.75 | 11 | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.60 \times 5.71$ | $8.53 \times 6.40$ | $9.51 \times 7.16$ | $11.3 \times 9.43$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.1 (0.20) | 1.8 | > 55 | c | 155.5 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 100-G | 1.00 | 11 | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.45 \times 7.07$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 1 | $>60$ | C | 132.9 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 100-W | 1.00 | 11 | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.45 \times 7.07$ | 132.3 | 12 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 1 | $>60$ | C | 132.9 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 150-G | 1.50 | 11 | $3.20 \times 2.40$ | $3.80 \times 2.85$ | $4.27 \times 3.20$ | $4.75 \times 3.58$ | $5.63 \times 4.71$ | 132.3 | 16 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.6 | $>50$ | C | 147.2 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 150-W | 1.50 | 11 | $3.20 \times 2.40$ | $3.80 \times 2.85$ | $4.27 \times 3.20$ | $4.75 \times 3.58$ | $5.63 \times 4.71$ | 132.3 | 16 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.6 | > 50 | C | 147.2 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 250-G | 2.50 | 11 | $1.92 \times 1.44$ | $2.28 \times 1.71$ | $2.56 \times 1.92$ | $2.85 \times 2.15$ | $3.38 \times 2.83$ | 132.3 | 20 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.3 | $>40$ | C | 163.9 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 250-W | 2.50 | 11 | $1.92 \times 1.44$ | $2.28 \times 1.71$ | $2.56 \times 1.92$ | $2.85 \times 2.15$ | $3.38 \times 2.83$ | 132.3 | 20 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.3 | $>40$ | C | 163.9 | 37.7 |
| TCCX $350-\mathrm{G}$ | 3.50 | 11 | $1.37 \times 1.03$ | $1.63 \times 1.22$ | $1.83 \times 1.37$ | $2.04 \times 1.53$ | $2.41 \times 2.02$ | 132.3 | 24 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.2 | $>30$ | C | 181.5 | 37.7 |
| TCCX 350-W | 3.50 | 11 | $1.37 \times 1.03$ | $1.63 \times 1.22$ | $1.83 \times 1.37$ | $2.04 \times 1.53$ | $2.41 \times 2.02$ | 132.3 | 24 | 0.04 (0.06) | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.2 | $>30$ | c | 181.5 | 37.7 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within +/- $3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.

## TCCXQ series

High resolution telecentric assembly with coaxial illumination


TCCXQ optical assemblies integrate the high optical performances of TC telecentric lenses and the LTCLHP series ability to provide accurate and reliable illumination.

Pairing these two Opto Engineering flagship products results in a system completely free from straylights and back-reflections, while marking superior optical performances (in terms of resolution, telecentricity and distortion) even at the highest magnifications.

This optical layout also minimizes the overall height of the system, while the placement of the camera port allows for easy phase and back-focal adjustments.

TCCXQ assemblies can successfully employed in high accuracy measurement applications as well as Automated Optical Inspection (AOI) setups.

KEY ADVANTAGES

## Completely stray-light free

Compatible with both reflective and diffusive surface objects imaging.

High resolution
For sharp edge imaging and small imperfections detection.

## Bi-telecentric design

Same degree of measurement accuracy as standard bi-telecentric lenses.

Optimal light collimation
For precise direct light measurement applications.


TCCXQ 066-G, formed by TCLWD 066, CMBS 016, LTCLHP 016-G.
FOR OTHER COAXIAL SOLUTIONS SEE ALSO


Electrical specifications

|  | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak | DC voltage |  | Power consumption | Max LED fwd current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse current |
|  |  | min | max |  |  | typ. | max |  |
|  |  | (V) | (V) | (W) | (mA) | (V) | (V) | (mA) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |
| TCCXQ xxx-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | < 2.5 | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| TCCXQ $\times x \times-W$ | white | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

## 1 Tolerance $\pm 10 \%$

2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current. Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements

4 At pulse width <= 10 ms , duty cycle $<=10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).


|  |  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part <br> number (*) | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | G | W | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Object fi } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { eld of view } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ (\mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2/3" }-\mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ M p x} \\ & \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ & 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Object distance <br> d (mm) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) |
| TCCXQ 150-x | 1.50 | 11 | $x$ | x | $3.20 \times 2.40$ | $3.80 \times 2.85$ | $4.27 \times 3.20$ | $4.75 \times 3.58$ | $5.63 \times 4.71$ | 82.8 | C | 155.0 | 64 | 198.9 |
| TCCXQ 100-x | 1.00 | 11 | x | x | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.45 \times 7.07$ | 82.8 | C | 155.0 | 64 | 182.5 |
| TCCXQ 075-x | 0.75 | 11 | $x$ | x | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.60 \times 5.71$ | $8.53 \times 6.40$ | $9.51 \times 7.16$ | $11.3 \times 9.43$ | 82.8 | C | 155.0 | 64 | 213.5 |
| TCCXQ 066-x | 0.66 | 11 | x | x | $7.27 \times 5.45$ | $8.64 \times 6.48$ | $9.70 \times 7.27$ | $10.8 \times 8.10$ | $12.8 \times 10.7$ | 82.8 | C | 155.0 | 64 | 207.8 |
| TCCXQ 050-x | 0.50 | 11 | x | x | $9.60 \times 7.20$ | $11.4 \times 8.56$ | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | $16.9 \times 14.1$ | 82.8 | C | 155.0 | 64 | 189.2 |
| TCCXQ 024-x | 0.24 | 11 | x | x | $19.8 \times 14.8$ | $23.4 \times 17.6$ | $26.3 \times 19.8$ | $29.3 \times 22.1$ | $34.8 \times 29.1$ | 20.1 | C | 235.9 | 88 | 252.4 |
| TCCXQ 018-x | 0.18 | 11 | x | x | $26.1 \times 19.6$ | $31.0 \times 23.3$ | $34.8 \times 26.1$ | $38.8 \times 29.2$ | $45.9 \times 38.4$ | 37.0 | C | 285.2 | 102 | 303.2 |
| TCCXQ 016-x | 0.16 | 11 | $x$ | x | $30.6 \times 22.9$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $40.8 \times 30.6$ | $45.4 \times 34.2$ | $53.8 \times 45.0$ | 50.7 | C | 319.2 | 108 | 336.7 |
| TCCXQ 014-x | 0.14 | 11 | x | x | $34.8 \times 26.1$ | $41.5 \times 31.1$ | $46.4 \times 34.8$ | $51.7 \times 38.9$ | $61.2 \times 51.2$ | 63.8 | C | 350.3 | 128 | 367.6 |
| TCCXQ 011-x | 0.11 | 11 | x | x | $43.6 \times 32.7$ | $51.7 \times 38.8$ | $58.2 \times 43.6$ | $64.8 \times 48.8$ | $76.8 \times 64.3$ | 90.1 | C | 415.6 | 144 | 433.1 |

Camera phase adjustment feature is available upon request.
(*) The last digit of the part number "-x" defines the source colour.

## TCZR series

## $8 x$ bi-telecentric zoom lenses with motorized control



TCZR series is a leading edge optical solution for imaging and measurement applications requiring both the flexibility of zoom lenses and the accuracy of fixed optics.
By means of a very accurate mechanism, these lenses ensure unequaled magnification, focusing and image center stability when switching from a magnification to another, thus avoiding recalibration at any given time.
Four different magnifications, featuring a total range of $8 x$, can be selected either by means of the onboard control keyboard or via computer through a specific remote control software.
Bi-telecentricity, high resolution and low distortion make these zooms able to perform the same measurement tasks as a fixed magnification telecentric lens.


## MANUAL AND SETUP

Please refer to our website for the updated TCZR manual and for a complete technical documentation of the setup process.
www.opto-engineering.com

KEY ADVANTAGES

## Perfect magnification constancy

 No need of re-calibration, after zooming.
## Perfect parfocality

No need of refocusing when changing magnification.

## Bi-telecentricity

Very accurate measurement is possible
Excellent image center stability
Each magnification maintains its FOV center.

Full motorization control
Zoom magnification can be set either manually or via software.


TCZR series can be coupled with LTCLHP and LTRN series illuminators and CMHO TCZR precision clamp.


|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \mathbf{5}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { Object fie } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Id of view ( } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \mathrm{nm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2/3" }-5 \mathrm{Mpx} \\ & \quad \mathbf{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | WD <br> (mm) | wF/\# <br> 1 | Telecentricity <br> (deg) <br> 2 | Distortion <br> (\%) | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 3 | CTF <br> @70lp/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| TCZR 036 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.250 \\ & 0.500 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 2.000 \end{aligned}$ | 11.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 19.2 \times 14.4 \\ & 9.60 \times 7.20 \\ & 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ & 2.40 \times 1.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 22.8 \times 17.1 \\ 11.4 \times 8.50 \\ 5.70 \times 4.20 \\ 2.80 \times 2.10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.6 \times 19.2 \\ & 12.8 \times 9.60 \\ & 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ & 3.20 \times 2.40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.5 \times 21.5 \\ & 14.2 \times 10.7 \\ & 7.10 \times 5.30 \\ & 3.50 \times 2.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33.7 \times 28.2 \\ & 16.8 \times 14.1 \\ & 8.40 \times 7.00 \\ & 4.20 \times 3.50 \end{aligned}$ | 74.0 | 16 | $<0.05$ | $\begin{aligned} & <0.05 \\ & <0.04 \\ & <0.04 \\ & <0.08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 2.8 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >40 \\ & >35 \\ & >40 \\ & >35 \end{aligned}$ | C | 212.0 | 56 |
| TCZR 072 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.125 \\ & 0.250 \\ & 0.500 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ | 11.0 | $\begin{gathered} 38.4 \times 28.8 \\ 19.2 \times 14.4 \\ 9.60 \times 7.20 \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45.6 \times 34.2 \\ 22.8 \times 17.1 \\ 11.4 \times 8.50 \\ 5.70 \times 4.20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51.2 \times 38.4 \\ & 25.6 \times 19.2 \\ & 12.8 \times 9.60 \\ & 6.40 \times 4.80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57.0 \times 49.0 \\ 28.5 \times 21.5 \\ 14.2 \times 10.7 \\ 7.10 \times 5.30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.6 \times 56.5 \\ & 33.7 \times 28.2 \\ & 16.8 \times 14.1 \\ & 8.40 \times 7.00 \end{aligned}$ | 157.8 | 16 | <0.05 | $\begin{aligned} & <0.10 \\ & <0.08 \\ & <0.05 \\ & <0.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 11 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >35 \\ & >40 \\ & >40 \\ & >35 \end{aligned}$ | C | 279.7 | 99 |

1 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
2 Maximum slope of principal rays inside the lens: converted in milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement.

3 At the borders of the field depth, the image can be still used for measurement, but to get a perfectly sharp image only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $3.9 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

# TCBENCH series 

## TC optical bench kits for easy measurements



TCBENCH series are complete optical systems designed for hasslefree development of demanding measurement applications.

## Each kit integrates:

- 1 TC bi-telecentric lens for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors
- 1 LTCLHP telecentric illuminator (green)
- 2 CMHO mechanical clamps
- 1 CMPT base-plate
- 1 PTTC chrome-on-glass calibration pattern
- 1 CMPH pattern holder

The benches come ready to be used, pre-assembled and prealigned to assure the best accuracy that a telecentric measurement system can deliver.

KEY ADVANTAGES

## Pre-assembled setup

Just attach your camera, and the bench is ready for measurement.
Best optical performances
The bench is pre-set to provide unpaired measurement accuracy.
Tested system
The bench is quality tested as a whole system.


The collimated light source is set in order to optimize both illumination homogeneity and relevant optical parameters: distortion, telecentricity and resolution.
Coupling a LTCLHP illuminator with a telecentric lens increases the natural field depth of the lens; this is particularly true for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detector lenses where the acceptance angle of ray bundles is much larger than the divergence of the collimating source.
For this reason these benches feature unmatched image resolution and field depth.

Opto Engineering measures the optical performances of each TCBENCH and provides an individual test report. TCBENCH also benefits from a special price policy, combining high-end performances with cost effectiveness.

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { Field } \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2 "}$ $\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h}$ $6.40 \times 4.80$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ f view (mm | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \\ \mathrm{n} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 / 3 "}-\mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ M p x} \\ & \quad \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ & 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { WD } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | Optical <br> Accuracy <br> ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) <br> 2 | Optical <br> Accuracy <br> (\%) <br> 3 | Field <br> Depth <br> (mm) | CTF <br> @70lp/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Weight <br> (g) |
| TCBENCH 009 | 1.000 | 11.0 | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.44 \times 7.06$ | 62.2 | < 5 | < 0.06\% | 1.2 | > 35 | C | 282.0 | 56.0 | 78.5 | 900 |
| TCBENCH 016 | 0.528 | 11.0 | $9.09 \times 6.82$ | $10.8 \times 8.10$ | $12.1 \times 9.09$ | $13.5 \times 10.2$ | $16.0 \times 13.4$ | 43.1 | < 8 | < 0.05\% | 2.9 | > 40 | C | 297.0 | 65.5 | 81.2 | 1200 |
| TCBENCH 024 | 0.350 | 11.0 | $13.7 \times 10.3$ | $16.3 \times 12.2$ | $18.3 \times 13.7$ | $20.4 \times 15.3$ | $24.1 \times 20.2$ | 67.2 | $<13$ | < 0.05\% | 7.0 | $>55$ | C | 391.0 | 65.5 | 78.5 | 1340 |
| TCBENCH 036 | 0.243 | 11.0 | $19.7 \times 14.8$ | $23.4 \times 17.6$ | $26.3 \times 19.7$ | $29.3 \times 22.1$ | $34.7 \times 29.0$ | 102.5 | $<22$ | < 0.06\% | 14 | > 50 | C | 529.0 | 103.0 | 140.5 | 4150 |
| TCBENCH 048 | 0.184 | 11.0 | $26.1 \times 19.6$ | $31.0 \times 23.3$ | $34.8 \times 26.1$ | $38.8 \times 29.2$ | $46.0 \times 38.4$ | 132.9 | $<31$ | < 0.06\% | 24 | > 50 | C | 636.0 | 117.0 | 147.5 | 5600 |
| TCBENCH 056 | 0.157 | 11.0 | $30.6 \times 22.9$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $40.7 \times 30.6$ | $45.4 \times 34.2$ | $53.8 \times 45.0$ | 157.8 | $<36$ | < 0.06\% | 33 | > 55 | C | 701.0 | 122.0 | 150.0 | 7300 |
| TCBENCH 064 | 0.138 | 11.0 | $34.9 \times 26.2$ | $41.5 \times 31.1$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $51.9 \times 39.1$ | $61.4 \times 51.4$ | 181.8 | $<40$ | < 0.06\% | 43 | > 65 | C | 845.0 | 143.0 | 160.5 | 8700 |
| TCBENCH 080 | 0.110 | 11.0 | $43.5 \times 32.6$ | $51.7 \times 38.8$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $64.6 \times 48.7$ | $76.5 \times 64.0$ | 226.7 | $<55$ | < 0.07\% | 67 | > 55 | C | 915.0 | 158.0 | 168.0 | 11100 |
| TCBENCH 096 | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.4 \times 75.6$ | 278.6 | $<70$ | < 0.07\% | 94 | > 50 | C | 1053.0 | 206.5 | 185.0 | 15300 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the lens mechanics and the object. Set this distance within +/- $3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution.

2,3 Maximum measurement error without software calibration; standard image correction libraries yield close to zero measurement error.

# TCBENCH CORE series 

Ultra compact TCCORE optical bench for precision measurements

## NEW



PATENT
PENDING

TCBENCH CORE series are complete optical systems offering superior performances needed for highly demanding measurement applications in a super compact assembly.

The benches come pre-mounted and pre-aligned, ensuring the best accuracy that a telecentric measurement system can deliver.

## Each TCBENCH CORE integrates:

- 1 TC CORE bi-telecentric lens for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ sensors
- 1 LTCLHP CORE telecentric illuminator (green)
- 1 CMPTCR base plate

TCBENCH CORE systems deliver the same optical performances as our TCBENCH systems in a very reduced space.

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specs |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{x} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> Field | $\mathbf{1 / 2 "}$ $\mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h}$ $6.40 \times 4.80$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ view (mm | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ & \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ & 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ & \\ & \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 / 3 "}-\mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ M p x} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) <br> 1 | Field <br> Depth <br> (mm) <br> 2 | CTF @70lp/mm (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Weight <br> (g) |
| TCCRBENCH 048 | 0.184 | 11.0 | $26.1 \times 19.6$ | $31.0 \times 23.3$ | $34.8 \times 26.1$ | $38.8 \times 29.2$ | $46.0 \times 38.4$ | 132.9 | 24 | > 50 | C | 352 | 134 | 118 | 3849 |
| TCCRBENCH 056 | 0.157 | 11.0 | $30.6 \times 22.9$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $40.7 \times 30.6$ | $45.4 \times 34.2$ | $53.8 \times 45.0$ | 157.8 | 33 | > 55 | C | 424 | 144 | 122 | 5392 |
| TCCRBENCH 064 | 0.138 | 11.0 | $34.9 \times 26.2$ | $41.5 \times 31.1$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $51.9 \times 39.1$ | $61.4 \times 51.4$ | 181.8 | 43 | > 65 | C | 474 | 152 | 134 | 6260 |
| TCCRBENCH 080 | 0.110 | 11.0 | $43.5 \times 32.6$ | $51.7 \times 38.8$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $64.6 \times 48.7$ | $76.5 \times 64.0$ | 226.7 | 67 | > 55 | C | 578 | 182 | 162 | 10965 |
| TCCRBENCH 096 | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.4 \times 75.6$ | 278.6 | 94 | > 50 | c | 696 | 200 | 189 | 15207 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the lens mechanics and the object. Set this distance within +/- $3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.

Key ADVANTAGES
Multi-level cost cutting
Saves money on manufacturing and transportation costs.
Downsized vision system
Allows to reduce the length of your measurement system.
Pre-assembled setup
Just add a camera and a measurement software and you're ready to go.

Best optical performances in a super tight space
A complete optical system designed for hassle free development of demanding precision measurement applications.


| Non-contact measurement machine example |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Technical specs     <br> Camera sensor $(\mathrm{mm})$ Standard components <br> $8.45 \times 7.07$ TCBENCH CORE <br> $8.45 \times 7.07$ Comparison <br> FOV $(\mathrm{mm})$ $90.4 \times 75.6$ $90.4 \times 75.6$ High-end <br> performances <br> of both systems <br> Field depth $(\mathrm{mm})$ 94 94  <br> CTF $70 \mathrm{lp} / \mathrm{mm}$ $(\%)$ $>50$ $>50$  <br> Height $(\mathrm{m})$ 1.65 0.77  <br> Length $(\mathrm{m})$ 0.45 0.45 $54 \%$ volume <br> Width $(\mathrm{m})$ 0.41 0.41 difference <br> Volume $(\mathrm{m} 3)$ 0.30 0.14  |  |  |  |  |



Example of off-line measurement systems with "classic" telecentric lens and illuminator (left) and TCBENCH CORE (right).

2 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

## TCKIT case

## Telecentric optics selection for machine vision labs



The Opto Engineering TCKIT case includes a selection of some of the most commonly used telecentric optics in measurement applications.
A kit of four C-mount telecentric lenses covers FOVs ranging from 9 mm to 64 mm , offering good coverage of many measurement applications. These lenses are suitable for detectors up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$, so that most cameras can be used in combination with this set of optics. In addition, a LTCLHP 036-G collimated light source (green color) is included in the box; this illuminator can be coupled with the
three smaller telecentric lenses in order to demonstrate the several benefits of collimated illumination.
The telecentric kit case is a very helpful tool for system integrators and research centers that are frequently dealing with new machine vision applications.
The TCKIT case also benefits from our special educational price: you should seriously consider to buy this kit for your laboratory and discover the advantages of bi-telecentric optics!

| Part number | Products included | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TCKIT | TC 23064 | Bi-telecentric lens for 2/3", $64 \times 48 \mathrm{~mm}$ FOV |
|  | TC 23036 | Bi-telecentric lens for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$, $36 \times 27 \mathrm{~mm}$ FOV |
|  | TC 23016 | Bi-telecentric lens for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$, $16 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$ FOV |
|  | TC 23009 | Bi-telecentric lens for $2 / 3$ ", $8.8 \times 6.6 \mathrm{~mm} \text { FOV }$ |
|  | LTCLHP 036-G | Telecentric HP illuminator, beam diameter 45 mm , green |

## TCEDGEVIS

## Telecentric system for defect detection on flat transparent materials

## NEW

KEY ADVANTAGES



Revolutionary method for inspecting flat transparent surfaces (clear glass, plastic films) and for OCR/OCV applications:

- Extreme contrast
- Even the smallest defects can be seen
- Supplied as a ready-to-use optical bench

TCEDGEVIS telecentric optical systems provide a truly revolutionary approach to the inspection of flat transparent materials.
The special optical design ensures that only the light rays deflected by an object's edge are imaged on the sensor: edges are automatically extracted without the need of software algorithms. This technique allows the detection of extremely tiny defects, particles and surface



Checking dust deposits on a glass surface.

Packaging:


Seal integrity inspection at the highest contrast.

Display inspection:


Packaging:


Seal quality inspection on transparent plastics and soldering joint.


Detection of tiny scratches, bubbles and inclusions on smartphone glass screen.

OCR and OCV:


Transparent text on clear plastic surface.

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image circle $\varnothing$ (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \mathbf{5}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Object fi } \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2 "}$ $\mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h}$ $6.40 \times 4.80$ (mm $\times \mathrm{mm}$ ) d of view (m | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8} \mathbf{8}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \mathrm{x} \mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2/3" }-5 \mathrm{Mpx} \\ \text { w x h } \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Light color, peak wavelength (nm) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) |
| TCEV 23 036-G | 0.243 | 11.0 | $19.7 \times 14.8$ | $23.4 \times 17.6$ | $26.3 \times 19.7$ | $29.3 \times 22.1$ | $34.7 \times 29.0$ | 102.5 | green, 520 | C | 549 | 103.0 | 140.5 |
| TCEV 23 048-G | 0.184 | 11.0 | $26.1 \times 19.6$ | $31.0 \times 23.3$ | $34.8 \times 26.1$ | $38.8 \times 29.2$ | $46.0 \times 38.4$ | 132.9 | green, 520 | C | 657 | 117.0 | 147.5 |
| TCEV 23 056-G | 0.157 | 11.0 | $30.6 \times 22.9$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $40.7 \times 30.6$ | $45.4 \times 34.2$ | $53.8 \times 45.0$ | 157.8 | green, 520 | C | 715 | 122.0 | 150.0 |
| TCEV 23 064-G | 0.138 | 11.0 | $34.9 \times 26.2$ | $41.5 \times 31.1$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $51.9 \times 39.1$ | $61.4 \times 51.4$ | 181.8 | green, 520 | C | 848 | 143.0 | 160.5 |
| TCEV 23 080-G | 0.110 | 11.0 | $43.5 \times 32.6$ | $51.7 \times 38.8$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $64.6 \times 48.7$ | $76.5 \times 64.0$ | 226.7 | green, 520 | C | 936 | 158.0 | 168.0 |
| TCEV 23 096-G | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.4 \times 75.6$ | 278.6 | green, 520 | C | 1087 | 206.5 | 185.0 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the lens mechanics and the object.
Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.

## TCHM series

High magnification telecentric lenses for detectors up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$

|  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. | Image circle | Max detector size | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 "} \\ w \times h \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 6.4 \times 4.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ w \times h \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 / 3^{\prime \prime}-\mathbf{5} \text { MP } \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \end{gathered}$ | WD | wF/\# | Distortion | Field <br> depth | Nominal resolving power | Mount | Length | Diam. |
|  | (x) | $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ |  | (mm x mm) | ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ |  | (mm) |  | (\%) | (mm) | ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) |  | (mm) | (mm) |

Object field of view ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ )

| RT-HR-6M-71 | 6.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $0.8 \times 0.6$ | $1.0 \times 0.7$ | $1.1 \times 0.8$ | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.2$ | 71.00 | 41.1 | 0.27 | 0.10 | 4.60 | C | 108 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RT-HR-4M-71 | 4.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.1$ | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.8 \times 1.3$ | $2.1 \times 1.8$ | 71.00 | 29 | 0.24 | 0.10 | 4.90 | C | 100 | 18 |
| RT-HR-2M-71 | 2.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.6 \times 2.7$ | $4.2 \times 3.5$ | 71.00 | 18.5 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 6.20 | C | 97 | 18 |
| RT-HR-1M-71 | 1.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | $8.5 \times 7.1$ | 71.00 | 15.6 | 0 | 0.90 | 10.50 | C | 116 | 18 |
| Working distance (WD) 110 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RT-HR-6M-110 | 6.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $0.8 \times 0.6$ | $1.0 \times 0.7$ | $1.1 \times 0.8$ | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.2$ | 110.00 | 55.6 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 6.20 | C | 114 | 18 |
| RT-HR-4M-110 | 4.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.1$ | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.8 \times 1.3$ | $2.1 \times 1.8$ | 110.00 | 39.2 | 0.54 | 0.20 | 6.60 | C | 95 | 18 |
| RT-HR-2M-110 | 2.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.6 \times 2.7$ | $4.2 \times 3.5$ | 110.00 | 23.8 | 0.78 | 0.40 | 8.00 | C | 87 | 18 |
| RT-HR-1M-110 | 1.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | $8.5 \times 7.1$ | 110.00 | 6.7 | 0.04 | 1.00 | 11.20 | C | 125 | 18 |

1 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.

## TCVLWD series

Very long working distance (WD) telecentric lenses for detectors up to 1/1.8"


|  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image circle <br> $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \text { detector } \\ \text { size } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 3^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 \prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> ct field of | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1/2" } \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 6.4 \times 4.8 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { hew }(\mathrm{mm} \mathrm{x} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ & \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ & \\ & \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | WD <br> (mm) | wF/\# $1$ | Distortion <br> (\%) | Field depth (mm) | Nominal resolving power ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| RT-TV-1M-150 | 1.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | - | 156.00 | 16.7 | 0.15 | 1.00 | 12.00 | C | 159.0 | 24 |
| RT-TV-2M-150 | 2.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | - | 156.00 | 25.0 | 0.07 | 0.44 | 9.00 | C | 168.0 | 24 |
| RT-TV-3M-150 | 3.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.9 \times 1.4$ | $2.1 \times 1.6$ | - | 156.00 | 37.5 | 0.05 | 0.34 | 9.00 | C | 171.8 | 24 |
| RT-TV-1M-220 | 1.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | - | 218.20 | 20.0 | 0.10 | 1.24 | 14.00 | C | 218.0 | 27 |
| RT-TV-2M-220 | 2.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | - | 218.20 | 33.0 | 0.10 | 0.67 | 11.00 | C | 227.0 | 27 |
| RT-TV-3M-220 | 3.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.9 \times 1.4$ | $2.1 \times 1.6$ | - | 218.20 | 43.0 | 0.10 | 0.41 | 9.60 | C | 230.8 | 27 |
| RT-TV-1M-290 | 1.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | - | 290.70 | 20.0 | 0.10 | 1.24 | 13.00 | C | 203.7 | 27 |
| RT-TV-2M-290 | 2.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | - | 290.70 | 33.0 | 0.10 | 0.67 | 11.00 | C | 212.7 | 27 |
| RT-TV-3M-290 | 3.00 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.9 \times 1.4$ | $2.1 \times 1.6$ | - | 290.70 | 43.0 | 0.10 | 0.41 | 9.60 | c | 216.5 | 27 |
| RT-TV-05M-400 | 0.50 | 8.0 | 1/2" | $9.6 \times 7.2$ | $11.4 \times 8.6$ | $12.8 \times 9.6$ | - | 400.00 | 13.9 | 0.35 | 3.07 | 18.60 | C | 149.6 | 34 |
| RT-TV-1M-400 | 1.00 | 8.9 | 1/1.8" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | 400.00 | 25.0 | 0.30 | 1.69 | 16.80 | c | 166.2 | 34 |
| RT-TV-2M-400 | 2.00 | 8.9 | 1/1.8" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.6 \times 2.7$ | 400.00 | 33.3 | 0.07 | 0.64 | 11.20 | C | 176.5 | 34 |
| RT-TV-05M-800 | 0.50 | 8.9 | 1/1.8" | $9.6 \times 7.2$ | $11.4 \times 8.6$ | $12.8 \times 9.6$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | 800.00 | 16.7 | 0.04 | 3.89 | 22.40 | C | 279.6 | 58 |
| RT-TV-1M-800 | 1.00 | 8.9 | 1/1.8" | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | 800.00 | 20.0 | 0.09 | 1.24 | 13.40 | C | 296.7 | 58 |

[^0]
## TCCXHM series

High magnification telecentric lenses with built-in coaxial illumination for detectors up to 2/3"

|  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image circle $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | ```Max detector size``` | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 3^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5 "} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { Object f } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1/2" } \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 6.4 \times 4.8 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Id of view } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 / 3^{\prime \prime}-\mathbf{5 ~ M P} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) | wF/\# <br> 1 | Distortion <br> (\%) | Field depth (mm) | Nominal resolving power ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| Working distance (WD) 71 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RT-HR-6F-71 | 6.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $0.8 \times 0.6$ | $1.0 \times 0.7$ | $1.1 \times 0.8$ | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.2$ | 71.00 | 41.1 | 0.27 | 0.10 | 4.60 | C | 107.9 | 18 |
| RT-HR-4F-71 | 4.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.1$ | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.8 \times 1.3$ | $2.1 \times 1.8$ | 71.00 | 29.0 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 4.90 | C | 100.0 | 18 |
| RT-HR-2F-71 | 2.00 | 11 | $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.6 \times 2.7$ | $4.2 \times 3.5$ | 71.00 | 18.5 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 6.20 | C | 97.0 | 18 |
| RT-HR-1F-71 | 1.00 | 11 | $2 / 3 "$ | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | $8.5 \times 7.1$ | 71.00 | 15.6 | 0 | 0.90 | 10.50 | C | 116.1 | 18 |
| Working distance (WD) 110 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RT-HR-6F-110 | 6.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $0.8 \times 0.6$ | $1.0 \times 0.7$ | $1.1 \times 0.8$ | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.2$ | 110.00 | 55.6 | 0.25 | 0.16 | 6.20 | C | 114.2 | 18 |
| RT-HR-4F-110 | 4.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.1$ | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.8 \times 1.3$ | $2.1 \times 1.8$ | 110.00 | 39.2 | 0.54 | 0.20 | 6.60 | C | 94.6 | 18 |
| RT-HR-2F-110 | 2.00 | 11 | 2/3" | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.6 \times 2.7$ | $4.2 \times 3.5$ | 110.00 | 23.8 | 0.78 | 0.40 | 8.00 | C | 87.4 | 18 |
| RT-HR-1F-110 | 1.00 | 11 | $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | $8.5 \times 7.1$ | 110.00 | 6.7 | 0.04 | 1.00 | 11.20 | C | 125.2 | 18 |

1 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.


## TCCXLM series

Telecentric lenses with built-in coaxial illumination for detectors up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$


|  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. (x) | Image circle $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | Max <br> detector <br> size | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \mathbf{n}^{\prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Object fie } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1/2" } \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 6.4 \times 4.8 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { d of view (m } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 / 3^{\prime \prime}-5 \mathrm{MP} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) | wF/\# | Distortion <br> (\%) | Field depth <br> (mm) | Nominal resolving power ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam. (mm) |
| RT-TCL0400-F | 0.40 | 11 | 2/3" | $12.0 \times 9.0$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | $16.0 \times 12.0$ | $17.8 \times 13.4$ | $21.1 \times 17.7$ | 78.50 | 8-40 | -0.02 | 2.10 | 15.00 | C | 187.5 | 44 |
| RT-TCL0300-F | 0.30 | 11 | 2/3" | $16.0 \times 12.0$ | $19.0 \times 14.3$ | $21.3 \times 16.0$ | $23.8 \times 17.9$ | $28.2 \times 23.6$ | 108.20 | 8-40 | 0.01 | 3.70 | 20.00 | C | 224.4 | 49 |
| RT-TCL0200-F | 0.20 | 11 | 2/3" | $24.0 \times 18.0$ | $28.5 \times 21.4$ | $32.0 \times 24.0$ | $35.7 \times 26.9$ | $42.3 \times 35.4$ | 167.00 | 840 | 0.01 | 8.40 | 31.00 | C | 297.2 | 68 |


|  | FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE LED SOURCES |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LidSC series | p. 187 |

# TC2MHR-TC4MHR series 

High-resolution telecentric lenses for large detectors up to 4/3"


TC2MHR and TC4MHR series are high resolution telecentric lenses designed for detectors larger than 2/3": TC2MHR lenses cover up to $1^{\prime \prime}$ detectors ( 16 mm diagonal) while TC4MHR lenses cover up to 21.5 mm detector diagonal (e.g. suitable for 4/3" detectors), making them the perfect choice for advanced metrology applications.

The re-designed TC2MHR-4MHR series outperforms the previous version featuring unmatched resolution, low distortion and homogeneous image quality while offering the best performance to price ratio.

TC2MHR-4MHR feature a compact and robust design that allows easy integration in industrial environments and additionally feature phase adjustment by simply loosening the set screws positioned in the eyepiece part.

In order to help the selection, some of the most commonly used large matrix detectors are listed: select the product that best suits your application by choosing the column where the your detector is listed and scrolling down the table until you find the field of view best matching your needs.

KEY ADVANTAGES
Wide image circle for detectors larger than $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$.
Excellent resolution and low distortion.
Simple and robust design for industrial environments.

Detailed test report with measured optical parameters.

C, F and M42X1 (-E) mount options with easy phase adjustment.


Mount F


|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | KAI 2020 14.8 mm diag. $\mathbf{w x h}$ $11.84 \times 8.88$ ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.2^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { KAI-4022/4021 } \\ \mathbf{2 1 . 5 ~ m m ~ d i a g . ~} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \text { h } \\ 15.2 \times 15.2 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $4 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ KAI-08050 22.6 mm diag. $\mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h}$ $18.1 \times 13.6$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ 7 | WD <br> (mm) <br> 1 | wF/\# <br> 2 | Telecentricity <br> typical (max) <br> (deg) <br> 3 | Distortion <br> typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF @50lp/mm <br> (\%) |  | Length <br> (mm) <br> 6 |  |  | Diam. (mm) |  |
| TC2MHR lenses |  |  | Object field of view (mm x mm) 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C | E | F | C | E | F |
| TC2MHR 016-x | 0.767 | 16.6 | $15.4 \times 11.6$ | $16.7 \times 12.5$ | $\varnothing$ = 19.8 | $\emptyset=17.7$ | 43.8 | 16 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | $<0.04$ (0.10) | 2.0 | > 30 | 145.5 | 147.0 | 116.5 | 45 | 52 | 64 |
| TC2MHR 024-x | 0.508 | 16.9 | $23.3 \times 17.5$ | $25.2 \times 18.9$ | $\varnothing=29.9$ | $\varnothing=26.8$ | 67.2 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 4.6 | > 40 | 170.4 | 171.9 | 141.4 | 45 | 52 | 64 |
| TC2MHR 036-x | 0.353 | 16.7 | $33.5 \times 25.2$ | $36.3 \times 27.2$ | $\varnothing=43.1$ | $\emptyset=38.5$ | 102.6 | 16 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | $<0.08$ (0.10) | 10 | $>30$ | 197.7 | 199.2 | 168.7 | 61 | 61 | 64 |
| TC2MHR 048-x | 0.268 | 16.9 | $44.2 \times 33.1$ | $47.8 \times 35.8$ | $\emptyset=56.7$ | $\varnothing=50.7$ | 133.4 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 17 | > 30 | 232.8 | 234.3 | 203.8 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| TC2MHR 056-x | 0.228 | 16.8 | $51.9 \times 38.9$ | $56.1 \times 42.1$ | $\varnothing=66.7$ | $\varnothing=59.6$ | 157.8 | 16 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | $<0.05$ (0.10) | 23 | > 40 | 257.1 | 258.7 | 228.1 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| TC2MHR 064-x | 0.200 | 16.8 | $59.3 \times 44.5$ | $64.1 \times 48.1$ | $\varnothing=76.1$ | $\varnothing$ = 68.1 | 181.9 | 16 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | $<0.05$ (0.10) | 30 | > 40 | 278.3 | 279.8 | 249.3 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| TC2MHR 080-x | 0.160 | 16.9 | $74.0 \times 55.5$ | $80.0 \times 60.0$ | $\varnothing=95.0$ | $\varnothing=85.0$ | 226.8 | 16 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | $<0.05$ (0.10) | 46 | > 40 | 324.0 | 325.5 | 295.0 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| TC2MHR 096-x | 0.137 | 16.9 | $86.6 \times 65.0$ | $93.6 \times 70.2$ | $\varnothing=111.2$ | $\varnothing=99.5$ | 278.6 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.07 (0.10) | 64 | $>40$ | 396.4 | 397.9 | 367.4 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| TC2MHR 120-x | 0.104 | 16.5 | $113.8 \times 85.4$ | $123.1 \times 92.3$ | $\varnothing=146.2$ | $\varnothing=130.8$ | 334.6 | 16 | $<0.07$ (0.10) | $<0.07$ (0.10) | 110 | $>40$ | 451.4 | 452.9 | 422.4 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| TC2MHR 144-x | 0.089 | 16.8 | $133.5 \times 100.1$ | $144.3 \times 108.2$ | $\emptyset=171.4$ | $\emptyset=153.3$ | 396.0 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 151 | $>40$ | 510.8 | 512.4 | 481.8 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| TC2MHR 192-x | 0.067 | 16.8 | $178.0 \times 133.5$ | $192.5 \times 144.4$ | $\emptyset=228.6$ | $\varnothing=204.5$ | 527.5 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | $<0.04$ (0.10) | 268 | $>40$ | 649.2 | 650.8 | 620.2 | 260 | 260 | 260 |
| TC2MHR 240-x | 0.053 | 16.2 | $223.8 \times 167.9$ | $242.0 \times 181.5$ | $\varnothing=287.3$ | $\emptyset=257.1$ | 492.9 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 424 | $>40$ | 812.2 | 813.7 | 783.2 | 322 | 322 | 322 |
| TC4MHR lenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TC4M 004-x | 4.000 | 22.0 | $2.96 \times 2.22$ | $3.21 \times 2.41$ | $3.79 \times 3.79$ | $4.53 \times 3.40$ | 57.1 | 22 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | $<0.08$ (0.10) | 0.1 | > 30 | 206.4 | n.a. | 178.4 | 45 | n.a. | 45 |
| TC4M 007-x | 2.667 | 22.0 | $4.44 \times 3.33$ | $4.82 \times 3.61$ | $5.69 \times 5.69$ | $6.80 \times 5.10$ | 61.2 | 22 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | $<0.06$ (0.10) | 0.2 | $>30$ | 183.5 | n.a. | 155.4 | 45 | n.a. | 45 |
| TC4M 009-x | 2.000 | 22.0 | $5.92 \times 4.44$ | $6.42 \times 4.82$ | $7.57 \times 7.57$ | $9.06 \times 6.80$ | 63.3 | 22 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | $<0.05$ (0.10) | 0.3 | $>30$ | 170.0 | n.a. | 142.0 | 45 | n.a. | 45 |
| TC4MHR 016-x | 1.055 | 21.2 | $11.2 \times 8.4$ | $12.1 \times 9.1$ | $14.4 \times 14.4$ | $17.2 \times 12.9$ | 43.8 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 1.1 | > 30 | 169.6 | 171.1 | 140.6 | 45 | 52 | 64 |
| TC4MHR 024-x | 0.700 | 21.6 | $16.9 \times 12.7$ | $18.3 \times 13.7$ | $21.7 \times 21.7$ | $25.9 \times 19.4$ | 67.2 | 16 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 2.4 | $>30$ | 194.8 | 196.3 | 165.8 | 45 | 52 | 64 |
| TC4MHR 036-x | 0.486 | 21.4 | $24.4 \times 18.3$ | $26.3 \times 19.7$ | $31.3 \times 31.3$ | $37.2 \times 28.0$ | 102.6 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 5.0 | $>30$ | 222.0 | 223.6 | 193.0 | 61 | 61 | 64 |
| TC4MHR 048-x | 0.369 | 21.7 | $32.1 \times 24.1$ | $34.7 \times 26.0$ | $41.2 \times 41.2$ | $49.1 \times 36.9$ | 133.4 | 16 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 8.7 | $>40$ | 257.1 | 258.6 | 228.1 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| TC4MHR 056-x | 0.314 | 21.6 | $37.7 \times 28.3$ | $40.8 \times 30.6$ | $48.4 \times 48.4$ | $57.6 \times 43.3$ | 157.8 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 12.0 | $>40$ | 280.7 | 282.2 | 251.7 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| TC4MHR 064-x | 0.275 | 21.6 | $43.1 \times 32.3$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $55.3 \times 55.3$ | $65.8 \times 49.5$ | 181.9 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 15.7 | $>40$ | 301.8 | 303.4 | 272.8 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| TC4MHR 080-x | 0.221 | 21.7 | $53.7 \times 40.3$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $68.9 \times 68.9$ | $82.0 \times 61.7$ | 226.8 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 24.4 | $>40$ | 347.6 | 349.1 | 318.6 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| TC4MHR 096-x | 0.186 | 21.6 | $63.5 \times 47.6$ | $68.7 \times 51.5$ | $81.6 \times 81.6$ | $97.1 \times 73.0$ | 278.6 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 34.2 | > 35 | 392.8 | 394.3 | 363.8 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| TC4MHR 120-x | 0.143 | 21.2 | $82.6 \times 62.0$ | $89.3 \times 67.0$ | $106.1 \times 106.1$ | $126.3 \times 94.9$ | 334.6 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 57.8 | $>30$ | 475.2 | 476.7 | 446.2 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| TC4MHR 144-x | 0.122 | 21.6 | $96.9 \times 72.7$ | $104.7 \times 78.6$ | $124.4 \times 124.4$ | $148.1 \times 111.3$ | 396.0 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 79.5 | $>30$ | 537.7 | 539.2 | 508.7 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| TC4MHR 192-x | 0.092 | 21.6 | $129.4 \times 97.0$ | $139.9 \times 104.9$ | $166.1 \times 166.1$ | $197.8 \times 148.6$ | 527.6 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 141.8 | $>30$ | 679.1 | 680.7 | 650.1 | 260 | 260 | 260 |
| TC4MHR 240-x | 0.073 | 21.1 | $161.7 \times 121.3$ | $174.9 \times 131.1$ | $207.7 \times 207.7$ | $247.3 \times 185.8$ | 492.9 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 221.5 | $>30$ | 827.3 | 828.8 | 798.3 | 322 | 322 | 322 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within +/- $3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (WF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement. Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed
4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.
7 With KAl-08050 ( $22,6 \mathrm{~mm}$ diagonal) detectors, the FOV of TC4MHR yyy lenses may show some vignetting at the image corners.
8 For the fields with the indication " $\varnothing=$ ", the image of a circular object of such diameter is fully inscribed into the detector.

Ordering information
It's easy to select the right lens for your application: our part numbers are coded as TC2MHR yyy-x or TC4MHR yyy-x where yyy refers to the width dimension of the object field of view (FOV) in millimeters and $\mathbf{- x}$ refers to the mount option:

- C for C-mount
- F for F-mount
- E for M42X1 mount (flange distance FD 16 mm ).
E.g. TC4MHR064-F for an F-mount TC 4MHR 064 lens. Customized mounts are also available upon request.


# TC2MHR -TC4MHR CORE series 

Ultra compact high-resolution telecentric lenses up to 4/3"

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES
Excellent optical performances
TC2MHR - TC4MHR CORE telecentric lenses deliver excellent optical performances as other comparable Opto Engineering telecentric lenses.

Extremely compact
TC2MHR - TC4MHR CORE lenses are up to 70\% smaller than other telecentric lenses on the market.

Designed for flexibility and smart integration
TC2MHR CORE - TC4MHR CORE lenses integrate a camera phase adjustment and can be mounted on multiple sides with or without clamps, allowing to cut the costs.

## Save you money

Systems integrating TC2MHR - TC4MHR CORE lenses take much less space, resulting in lower manufacturing, shipping and storage costs.

## Boost your sales

A smaller vision system or measurement machine is the solution preferred by the industry.

TC2MHR CORE and TC4MHR CORE series are ultra compact telecentric lenses tailored for high-resolution sensors up to 4/3".

TC2MHR CORE and TC4MHR CORE lenses deliver excellent optical performances in a super compact shape. Thanks to the unique opto-mechanical design, these lenses offer very high resolution, nearly zero distortion and high field depth while saving up to 70\% in length compared to similar FOV lenses on the market.


Comparison of a "classic" telecentric lens and a TC CORE telecentric lens: TC CORE lens delivers best optical performances and is extremely compact.

TC2MHR CORE and TC4MHR CORE lenses ensure hassle-free integration in a measurement system. The rear phase adjustment allows the user to easily align the camera sensor to the sample.

These lenses can be mounted in several orientations thanks to the M6 threads located on multiple sides, even without clamps. For maximum flexibility, a special front mounting clamp is also available.
FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE ILLUMINATORS
FULLE RANGE OF COMPATIBLE ACCESSORIES


Application example


Standard solution
with a 4/3" camera,
TC4MHR CORE lens
and a LTCLHP CORE illuminator.

## TC2MHR -TC4MHR CORE series

Ultra compact high-resolution telecentric lenses up to 4/3"


Built-in phase adjustment allows to easily align the camera sensor.


TC2MHR - TC4MHR CORE lens dimensions (A, B, C) and correct position of the sensor in relation to the lens:


The long side of sensor has to be aligned along axis $B$ (position $n^{\circ} 1$ ) or axis $A$ (pisition $n^{\circ} 2$ ).

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image circle $\emptyset(\mathrm{mm})$ | KAI 2020 14.8 mm diag. $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 11.84 \times 8.88 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | KAI-04050 16 mm diag. $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 12.8 \times 9.64 \end{gathered}$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) <br> ect field of v | $\begin{gathered} 1 . \mathbf{2 "}^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { KAI-4022/4021 } \\ 21.5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { diag. } \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 15.2 \times 15.2 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> iew (mm x mm | 4/3" <br> KAI-08050 <br> 22.6 mm diag. <br> wxh <br> $18.1 \times 13.6$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) <br> ) 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | wF/\# <br> 2 | ```Telecentricity typical (max) (deg) 3``` | Distortion typical (max) (\%) 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF @50lp/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | B <br> (mm) | c (mm) |
| TCCR2M 048-C | 0.268 | 16.9 | $44.2 \times 33.1$ | $47.8 \times 35.8$ | $\varnothing$ = 56.7 | $\varnothing$ = 50.7 | 133.41 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 17 | $>30$ | C | 77 | 109 | 168 |
| TCCR2M 048-E | 0.268 | 16.9 | $44.2 \times 33.1$ | $47.8 \times 35.8$ | $\varnothing=56.7$ | $\varnothing=50.7$ | 133.41 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 17 | > 30 | M42x1 FD 16 | 77 | 112 | 170 |
| TCCR2M 056-C | 0.228 | 16.8 | $51.9 \times 38.9$ | $56.1 \times 42.1$ | $\emptyset=66.7$ | $\varnothing=59.6$ | 157.79 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.05(0.10) | 23 | $>40$ | C | 94 | 112 | 178 |
| TCCR2M 056-E | 0.228 | 16.8 | $51.9 \times 38.9$ | $56.1 \times 42.1$ | $\emptyset=66.7$ | $\varnothing=59.6$ | 157.79 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.05(0.10) | 23 | $>40$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 94 | 114 | 178 |
| TCCR2M 064-C | 0.200 | 16.8 | $59.3 \times 44.5$ | $64.1 \times 48.1$ | $\varnothing=76.1$ | $\varnothing=68.1$ | 181.86 | 16 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 30 | > 40 | C | 101 | 125 | 185 |
| TCCR2M 064-E | 0.200 | 16.8 | $59.3 \times 44.5$ | $64.1 \times 48.1$ | $\varnothing=76.1$ | $\varnothing=68.1$ | 181.86 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 30 | > 40 | M42x1 FD 16 | 101 | 127 | 187 |
| TCCR2M 080-C | 0.160 | 16.9 | $74.0 \times 55.5$ | $80.0 \times 60.0$ | $\emptyset=95.0$ | $\varnothing$ = 85.0 | 226.76 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 46 | $>40$ | C | 119 | 145 | 205 |
| TCCR2M 080-E | 0.160 | 16.9 | $74.0 \times 55.5$ | $80.0 \times 60.0$ | $\varnothing=95.0$ | $\varnothing=85.0$ | 226.76 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 46 | $>40$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 119 | 149 | 207 |
| TCCR2M 096-C | 0.137 | 16.9 | $86.6 \times 65.0$ | $93.6 \times 70.2$ | $\varnothing=111.2$ | $\varnothing$ ¢ 99.5 | 278.62 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.07 (0.10) | 64 | $>40$ | C | 139 | 172 | 230 |
| TCCR2M 096-E | 0.137 | 16.9 | $86.6 \times 65.0$ | $93.6 \times 70.2$ | $\varnothing=111.2$ | $\varnothing$ ¢ 99.5 | 278.62 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.07 (0.10) | 64 | $>40$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 139 | 172 | 232 |
| TCCR4MHR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TCCR4M 048-C | 0.369 | 21.7 | $32.1 \times 24.1$ | $34.7 \times 26.0$ | $41.2 \times 41.2$ | $49.1 \times 36.9$ | 133.41 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 8.7 | > 40 | C | 77 | 109 | 193 |
| TCCR4M 048-F | 0.369 | 21.7 | $32.1 \times 24.1$ | $34.7 \times 26.0$ | $41.2 \times 41.2$ | $49.1 \times 36.9$ | 133.41 | 16 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | $<0.08$ (0.10) | 8.7 | $>40$ | F | 77 | 118 | 163 |
| TCCR4M 048-E | 0.369 | 21.7 | $32.1 \times 24.1$ | $34.7 \times 26.0$ | $41.2 \times 41.2$ | $49.1 \times 36.9$ | 133.41 | 16 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 8.7 | $>40$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 77 | 112 | 195 |
| TCCR4M 056-C | 0.314 | 21.6 | $37.7 \times 28.3$ | $40.8 \times 30.6$ | $48.4 \times 48.4$ | $57.6 \times 43.3$ | 157.80 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 12.0 | $>40$ | C | 94 | 112 | 202 |
| TCCR4M0 56-F | 0.314 | 21.6 | $37.7 \times 28.3$ | $40.8 \times 30.6$ | $48.4 \times 48.4$ | $57.6 \times 43.3$ | 157.80 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 12.0 | $>40$ | F | 94 | 119 | 173 |
| TCCR4M 056-E | 0.314 | 21.6 | $37.7 \times 28.3$ | $40.8 \times 30.6$ | $48.4 \times 48.4$ | $57.6 \times 43.3$ | 157.80 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 12.0 | $>40$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 94 | 115 | 204 |
| TCCR4M 064-C | 0.275 | 21.6 | $43.1 \times 32.3$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $55.3 \times 55.3$ | $65.8 \times 49.5$ | 181.86 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 15.7 | $>40$ | C | 101 | 124 | 208 |
| TCCR4M 064-F | 0.275 | 21.6 | $43.1 \times 32.3$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $55.3 \times 55.3$ | $65.8 \times 49.5$ | 181.86 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 15.7 | $>40$ | F | 101 | 129 | 180 |
| TCCR4M 064-E | 0.275 | 21.6 | $43.1 \times 32.3$ | $46.6 \times 34.9$ | $55.3 \times 55.3$ | $65.8 \times 49.5$ | 181.86 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 15.7 | $>40$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 101 | 127 | 211 |
| TCCR4M 080-C | 0.221 | 21.7 | $53.7 \times 40.3$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $68.9 \times 68.9$ | $82.0 \times 61.7$ | 226.76 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 24.4 | $>40$ | C | 119 | 146 | 228 |
| TCCR4M 080-F | 0.221 | 21.7 | $53.7 \times 40.3$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $68.9 \times 68.9$ | $82.0 \times 61.7$ | 226.76 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 24.4 | $>40$ | F | 119 | 152 | 199 |
| TCCR4M 080-E | 0.221 | 21.7 | $53.7 \times 40.3$ | $58.0 \times 43.5$ | $68.9 \times 68.9$ | $82.0 \times 61.7$ | 226.76 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 24.4 | > 40 | M42x1 FD 16 | 119 | 148 | 231 |
| TCCR4M 096-C | 0.186 | 21.6 | $63.5 \times 47.6$ | $68.7 \times 51.5$ | $81.6 \times 81.6$ | $97.1 \times 73.0$ | 278.62 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 34.2 | $>35$ | C | 139 | 172 | 254 |
| TCCR4M 096-F | 0.186 | 21.6 | $63.5 \times 47.6$ | $68.7 \times 51.5$ | $81.6 \times 81.6$ | $97.1 \times 73.0$ | 278.62 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 34.2 | $>35$ | F | 139 | 175 | 225 |
| TCCR4M 096-E | 0.186 | 21.6 | $63.5 \times 47.6$ | $68.7 \times 51.5$ | $81.6 \times 81.6$ | $97.1 \times 73.0$ | 278.62 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 34.2 | $>35$ | M42x1 FD 16 | 139 | 173 | 256 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
$6 \mathrm{M} 42 \times 1$ mount has a flange distance of 16 mm .
7 For the fields with the indication " $\varnothing=$ ", the image of a circular object of such diameter is fully inscribed into the detector.

# TCDP PLUS series 

## Dual magnification telecentric lens

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES

## Perfect measurement accuracy

TCDP PLUS telecentric lenses produce two images at different magnifications to cover an extended range of your product dimensions with the same accuracy.

Revolutionary flexibility
281 possible combinations allow to personalize and order the TCDP PLUS lens fitting YOUR needs.

Smart cost reduction
Solving two vision tasks with one lens involves less components and lowers the vision system cost.

Off-the-shelf lenses tailored for your needs
Get a standard product customized for your application with no price or lead time increase.

TCDP PLUS series are double magnification telecentric lenses supporting two different cameras to measure objects with different magnification factors. It is a perfect choice both for precise measurement of components with different dimensions and for applications where same measurement accuracy for imaging both a complete part and its small detail is required.
No moving mechanism is needed so the lens ensures full magnification repeatability with no need of post-zoom recalibration.

TCDP PLUS lens helps to cut your vision system's costs: you integrate one lens instead of two thus require a single kit of illumination and mounting.
TCDP PLUS can be mounted on CMHO clamping mechanics and paired with LTCLHP collimated illuminators as well as LTRN ring illuminators designed for standard TC series.

Application examples


Full FOV image with lens lower magnification.

TCDP23C4MC096 imaging an electronic board with two different cameras.


2x magnified image of the object central area.


TCDP23C4XC144 imaging a screw with two different cameras.


Full FOV image with lens lower magnification.

4x magnified image of the object central area.


|  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1/3" | 1/2.5" | 1/2" | 1/1.8" | 2/3"-5 Mpx | KAI-2020 | $1 "$ | 1.2" | 4/3" |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | KAI-04050 | KAI-4022/4021 | KAl-08050 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.8 mm diag | 16 mm diag | 21.5 mm diag | $22.6 \mathrm{~mm} \text { diag }$ |
| Part | Mount | Mag. | Image | w $\times$ h | w $\times$ h | w $\times$ h | wxh | w x h | wxh | w x h | w $\times$ h | wxh |
| number |  |  | circle | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.45 \times 7.07$ | $11.84 \times 8.88$ | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | $15.20 \times 15.20$ | $18.1 \times 13.6$ |
|  |  | (x) | $\varnothing$ (mm) | (mm $\times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | (mm $\times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | (mm $\times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | (mm $\times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | (mm x mm) | (mm x mm) | (mm x mm) | (mm $\times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | (mmxmm) |


| 1 |  |  |  | Object field of view ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 096 | F | 0.137 | 16.9 | $35.1 \times 26.3$ | $41.7 \times 31.3$ | $46.8 \times 35.1$ | $52.2 \times 39.3$ | $61.8 \times 51.7$ | $86.3 \times 65.0$ | $93.6 \times 70.2$ | $111.2 \times 111.2$ | $\varnothing=99.5$ |
|  |  | 0.186 | 21.6 | $25.8 \times 19.3$ | $30.6 \times 23.0$ | $34.3 \times 25.8$ | $38.3 \times 28.8$ | $45.3 \times 37.9$ | $63.3 \times 47.6$ | $68.7 \times 51.5$ | $81.6 \times 81.6$ | $97.1 \times 73.0$ |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 096 | C | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.5 \times 75.7$ | $\varnothing=95.1$ | $\varnothing=102.8$ |  |  |
|  |  | 0.374 | 11.0 | $12.8 \times 9.6$ | $15.3 \times 11.5$ | $17.1 \times 12.8$ | $19.1 \times 14.4$ | $22.6 \times 18.9$ | $\varnothing=23.8$ | $\varnothing=25.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 23C 4MC096 | C | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.5 \times 75.7$ | $\emptyset=95.1$ | $\emptyset=102.8$ | n.a. |  |
|  |  | 0.186 | 21.6 | $25.8 \times 19.3$ | $30.6 \times 23.0$ | $34.3 \times 25.8$ | $38.3 \times 28.8$ | $45.3 \times 37.9$ | $63.3 \times 47.6$ | $68.7 \times 51.5$ | $81.6 \times 81.6$ | $97.1 \times 73.0$ |
| TCDP 12C 23C 096 | C | 0.068 | 8.0 | $70.6 \times 52.9$ | $83.8 \times 62.9$ | $94.1 \times 70.6$ | $104.9 \times 79.0$ | $\varnothing=104.0$ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.093 | 11.0 | $51.4 \times 38.5$ | $61.0 \times 45.8$ | $68.5 \times 51.4$ | $76.3 \times 57.5$ | $90.5 \times 75.7$ | $\varnothing$ = 95.1 | $\emptyset=102.8$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 120 | F | 0.104 | 16.5 | $46.2 \times 34.6$ | $54.8 \times 41.2$ | $61.5 \times 46.2$ | $68.6 \times 51.6$ | $81.3 \times 68.0$ | $113.5 \times 85.4$ | $123.1 \times 92.3$ | $146.2 \times 146.2$ | $\emptyset=130.8$ |
|  |  | 0.143 | 21.2 | $33.5 \times 25.1$ | $39.8 \times 29.9$ | $44.7 \times 33.5$ | $49.8 \times 37.5$ | $59.0 \times 49.3$ | $82.3 \times 62.0$ | $89.3 \times 67.0$ | $106.1 \times 106.1$ | $126.3 \times 94.9$ |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 120 | C | 0.072 | 11.0 | $67.0 \times 50.3$ | $79.6 \times 59.8$ | $89.4 \times 67.0$ | $99.6 \times 75.0$ | $118.0 \times 98.7$ | $\emptyset=124.0$ | $\emptyset=134.0$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.286 | 11.0 | $16.8 \times 12.6$ | $19.9 \times 14.9$ | $22.3 \times 16.8$ | $24.9 \times 18.7$ | $29.5 \times 24.7$ | $\varnothing=31.0$ | $\varnothing=33.5$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 120 | C | 0.072 | 11.0 | $67.0 \times 50.3$ | $79.6 \times 59.8$ | $89.4 \times 67.0$ | $99.6 \times 75.0$ | $118.0 \times 98.7$ | $\emptyset=124.0$ | $\emptyset=134.0$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.143 | 21.2 | $33.5 \times 25.1$ | $39.8 \times 29.9$ | $44.7 \times 33.5$ | $49.8 \times 37.5$ | $59.0 \times 49.3$ | $82.3 \times 62.0$ | $89.3 \times 67.0$ | $106.1 \times 106.1$ | $126.3 \times 94.9$ |
| TCDP 12C 23C 120 | C | 0.052 | 8.0 | $92.1 \times 69.1$ | $109.3 \times 82.1$ | $122.8 \times 92.1$ | $136.8 \times 103.0$ | $\emptyset=135.6$ |  |  | n.a. |  |
|  |  | 0.072 | 11.0 | $67.0 \times 50.3$ | $79.6 \times 59.8$ | $89.4 \times 67.0$ | $99.6 \times 75.0$ | $118.0 \times 98.7$ | $\varnothing=124.0$ | $\varnothing=134.0$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 144 | F | 0.089 | 16.8 | $54.1 \times 40.6$ | $64.3 \times 48.3$ | $72.2 \times 54.1$ | $80.4 \times 60.5$ | $95.3 \times 79.7$ | $133.0 \times 100.1$ | $144.3 \times 108.2$ | $171.4 \times 171.4$ | $\varnothing=153.3$ |
|  |  | 0.122 | 21.6 | $39.3 \times 29.5$ | $46.6 \times 35.0$ | $52.4 \times 39.3$ | $58.3 \times 43.9$ | $69.1 \times 57.9$ | $96.6 \times 72.7$ | $104.7 \times 78.6$ | $124.4 \times 124.4$ | $148.1 \times 111.3$ |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 144 | C | 0.046 | 11.0 | $104.9 \times 78.7$ | $124.5 \times 93.5$ | $139.8 \times 104.9$ | $155.8 \times 117.3$ | $184.6 \times 154.5$ | $\varnothing=194.0$ | $\varnothing=209.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.183 | 11.0 | $26.2 \times 19.7$ | $31.1 \times 23.4$ | $35.0 \times 26.2$ | $39.0 \times 29.3$ | $46.2 \times 38.6$ | $\varnothing=48.5$ | $\varnothing=52.5$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 144 | C | 0.061 | 11.0 | $78.6 \times 58.9$ | $93.3 \times 70.1$ | $104.8 \times 78.6$ | $116.7 \times 87.9$ | $138.3 \times 115.7$ | $\emptyset=145.4$ | $\varnothing=157.1$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.122 | 21.6 | $39.3 \times 29.5$ | $46.6 \times 35.0$ | $52.4 \times 39.3$ | $58.3 \times 43.9$ | $69.1 \times 57.9$ | $96.6 \times 72.7$ | $104.7 \times 78.6$ | $124.4 \times 124.4$ | $148.1 \times 111.3$ |
| TCDP 12C 23C 144 | C | 0.044 | 8.0 | $107.9 \times 81.0$ | $128.2 \times 96.2$ | $143.9 \times 107.9$ | $160.3 \times 120.8$ | $\emptyset=159.0$ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.061 | 11.0 | $78.6 \times 58.9$ | $93.3 \times 70.1$ | $104.8 \times 78.6$ | $116.7 \times 87.9$ | $138.3 \times 115.7$ | $\varnothing=145.4$ | $\varnothing=157.1$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 192 | F | 0.067 | 16.8 | $72.2 \times 54.1$ | $85.7 \times 64.4$ | $96.2 \times 72.2$ | $107.2 \times 80.8$ | $127.1 \times 106.3$ | $177.4 \times 133.5$ | $192.5 \times 144.4$ | $228.6 \times 228.6$ | $\emptyset=204.5$ |
|  |  | 0.092 | 21.6 | $52.5 \times 39.3$ | $62.3 \times 46.8$ | $69.9 \times 52.5$ | $77.9 \times 58.7$ | $92.3 \times 77.3$ | $129.0 \times 97.0$ | $139.9 \times 104.9$ | $166.1 \times 166.1$ | $197.8 \times 148.6$ |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 192 | C | $0.046$ | 11.0 | $104.9 \times 78.7$ | $124.5 \times 93.5$ | $139.8 \times 104.9$ | $155.8 \times 117.3$ | $184.6 \times 154.5$ | $\varnothing=194.0$ | $\varnothing=209.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | $0.183$ | 11.0 | $26.2 \times 19.7$ | $31.1 \times 23.4$ | $35.0 \times 26.2$ | $39.0 \times 29.3$ | $46.2 \times 38.6$ | $\varnothing=48.5$ | $\emptyset=52.5$ | n.a. |  |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 192 | C | 0.046 | 11.0 | $104.9 \times 78.7$ | $124.5 \times 93.5$ | $139.8 \times 104.9$ | $155.8 \times 117.3$ | $184.6 \times 154.5$ | $\varnothing$ = 194.0 | $\varnothing$ = 209.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.092 | 21.6 | $52.5 \times 39.3$ | $62.3 \times 46.8$ | $69.9 \times 52.5$ | $77.9 \times 58.7$ | $92.3 \times 77.3$ | $129.0 \times 97.0$ | $139.9 \times 104.9$ | $166.1 \times 166.1$ | $197.8 \times 148.6$ |
| TCDP 12C 23C 192 | C | 0.033 | 8.0 | $144.1 \times 108.0$ | $171.1 \times 128.5$ | $192.1 \times 144.1$ | $214.0 \times 161.2$ | $\emptyset=212.2$ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.046 | 11.0 | $104.9 \times 78.7$ | $124.5 \times 93.5$ | $139.8 \times 104.9$ | $155.8 \times 117.3$ | $184.6 \times 154.5$ | $\varnothing=194.0$ | $\varnothing=209.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 240 | F | 0.053 | 16.2 | $90.7 \times 68.1$ | $107.8 \times 80.9$ | $121.0 \times 90.7$ | $134.8 \times 101.5$ | $159.7 \times 133.6$ | $223.1 \times 167.9$ | $242.0 \times 181.5$ | $287.3 \times 287.3$ | $\emptyset=257.1$ |
|  |  | 0.073 | 21.1 | $65.6 \times 49.2$ | $77.9 \times 58.5$ | $87.4 \times 65.6$ | $97.4 \times 73.4$ | $115.4 \times 96.6$ | $161.2 \times 121.3$ | $174.9 \times 131.1$ | $207.7 \times 207.7$ | $247.3 \times 185.8$ |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 240 | C | 0.037 | 11.0 | $130.8 \times 98.1$ | $155.4 \times 116.7$ | $174.4 \times 130.8$ | $194.3 \times 146.4$ | $230.3 \times 192.7$ | $\emptyset=242.0$ | $\varnothing=261.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.147 | 11.0 | $32.7 \times 24.5$ | $38.8 \times 29.1$ | $43.5 \times 32.7$ | $48.5 \times 36.5$ | $57.5 \times 48.1$ | $\varnothing=60.4$ | $\emptyset=65.3$ | n.a. | n.a. |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 240 | C | 0.037 | 11.0 | $130.8 \times 98.1$ | $155.4 \times 116.7$ | $174.4 \times 130.8$ | $194.3 \times 146.4$ | $230.3 \times 192.7$ | $\varnothing=242.0$ | $\emptyset=261.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.073 | 21.1 | $65.6 \times 49.2$ | $77.9 \times 58.5$ | $87.4 \times 65.6$ | $97.4 \times 73.4$ | $115.4 \times 96.6$ | $161.2 \times 121.3$ | $174.9 \times 131.1$ | $207.7 \times 207.7$ | $247.3 \times 185.8$ |
| TCDP 23C 2MC 240 | C | 0.037 | 11.0 | $130.8 \times 98.1$ | $155.4 \times 116.7$ | $174.4 \times 130.8$ | $194.3 \times 146.4$ | $230.3 \times 192.7$ | $\varnothing=242.0$ | $\varnothing=261.7$ | n.a. | n.a. |
|  |  | 0.053 | 16.2 | $90.7 \times 68.1$ | $107.8 \times 80.9$ | $121.0 \times 90.7$ | $134.8 \times 101.5$ | $159.7 \times 133.6$ | $223.1 \times 167.9$ | $242.0 \times 181.5$ | $287.3 \times 287.3$ | $\varnothing=257.1$ |

1 TCDP Series has been replaced by TCDP PLUS series.
Please check our website for the list of replaced products.

## TCDP PLUS series

## Dual magnification telecentric lens



TCDP 4X 096 coupled with LTCLHP 096 telecentric illuminator and LTRN 096 ring light.

TCDP PLUS revolutionary design can easily match any of your application needs: 281 possible combinations allow to create and order a lens perfect for you, and at the same time benefit from a price and lead time of an off-the-shelf component.

TCDP PLUS lens comes in 5 different sizes integrating two of 7 different oculars, allowing to work with more than 9 different camera sensors (from 1/3" to 4/3") and C-, F- or M42x1 (FD 16mm) camera mounts.

On the tables below you'll find a wide range of TCDP PLUS lenses. On our website you'll find a simple tool that allows you to create and order your own TCDP PLUS lens basing on your camera sensor and desired fields of view.


Built-in phase adjustment allows to easily align the camera sensor.


Please check our website for other 281 possible combinations.
www.opto-engineering.com

TCDP PLUS lens dimensions:
$\mathbf{L}$ = length of the lens
from the front end to its straight ocular (low magnification path)
$\mathbf{H 1}=$ distance from the end of the right angled ocular (high magnification path) to the middle of the lens (axis 1)
$\mathbf{D}=$ lens diameter
Straight ocular (low magnification path)


Dimensions of a TCDP PLUS lens.

C


| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WD (mm) | F/N | Telecentricity (deg) | Distortion typical (max) (\%) | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 4 | CTF <br> @70lp/mm <br> (\%) | Length L (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} 1 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | Diam. <br> D (mm) |
| 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 096 | 0.137 | 278.6 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.07 (0.10) | 64.0 | > 40 | 341.6 | 117.1 | 143.0 |
|  | 0.186 | 278.6 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 34.2 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 096 | 0.093 | 278.6 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 77.0 |  | 337.7 | 192.1 | 143.0 |
|  | 0.374 | 278.6 | 12.0 | < 0.06 (0.10) | < 0.07 (0.10) | 7.0 | $>40$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 096 | 0.093 |  | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) |  |  | 337.7 | 146.0 | 143.0 |
|  | 0.186 | 278.6 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 34.2 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 12C 23C 096 | 0.068 | 278.6 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.03 (0.08) |  |  | 318.0 | 89.2 | 143.0 |
|  | 0.093 | 278.6 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 77.0 | $>40$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 120 | 0.104 | 334.5 | 16.0 | < 0.07 (0.10) | < 0.07 (0.10) |  |  | 427.3 | 118.9 | 180.0 |
|  | 0.143 | 334.5 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 57.8 | $>30$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 120 | 0.072 | 334.5 | 8.0 | < 0.07 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 131.0 | > 35 | 423.4 | 192.1 | 180.0 |
|  | 0.286 | 334.5 | 12.0 | $<0.08$ (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 12.0 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 120 | 0.072 | 334.5 | 8.0 | < 0.07 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 131.0 | > 35 | 423.4 | 147.8 | 180.0 |
|  | 0.143 | 334.5 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 57.8 | > 30 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 12C 23C 120 | 0.052 | 334.5 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 247.0 | $>45$ | 403.7 | 91.1 | 180.0 |
|  | 0.072 | 334.5 | 8.0 | < 0.07 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 131.0 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 144 | 0.089 | 396.0 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 151.0 | $>40$ | 486.7 | 118.9 | 200.0 |
|  | 0.122 | 396.0 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 79.5 | $>30$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 144 | 0.061 | 396.0 | 8.0 | < 0.05 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 180.0 | $>40$ | 482.8 | 192.1 | 200.0 |
|  | 0.244 | 396.0 | 12.0 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 17.0 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 144 | 0.061 | 396.0 | 8.0 | < 0.05 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 180.0 | $>40$ | 482.8 | 147.8 | 200.0 |
|  | 0.122 | 396.0 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 79.5 | > 30 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 12C 23C 144 | 0.044 | 396.0 | 8.0 | < 0.05 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 339.0 | > 35 | 463.1 | 91.1 | 200.0 |
|  | 0.061 | 396.0 | 8.0 | $<0.05$ (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 180.0 | > 40 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 192 | 0.067 | 527.0 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 268.0 | $>40$ | 627.2 | 118.9 | 260.0 |
|  | 0.092 | 527.0 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 141.8 | $>30$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 192 | 0.046 | 527.0 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 320.0 | > 35 | 623.2 | 192.1 | 260.0 |
|  | 0.183 | 527.0 | 12.0 | < 0.08 (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 30.0 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 192 | 0.046 | 527.0 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 320.0 | > 35 | 623.2 | 147.8 | 260.0 |
|  | 0.092 | 527.0 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 141.8 | > 30 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 12C 23C 192 | 0.033 | 527.0 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 603.0 | > 45 | 603.5 | 91.1 | 260.0 |
|  | 0.046 | 527.0 | 8.0 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.08) | 320.0 | > 35 |  |  |  |
| TCDP 2MF 4MF 240 | 0.053 | 492.8 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 424.0 | $>40$ | 788.8 | 95.0 | 322.0 |
|  | 0.073 | 492.8 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 424.0 | $>40$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4XC 240 | 0.037 | 492.8 | 8.0 | < 0.03 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 498.0 | $>45$ | 784.9 | 192.1 | 322.0 |
|  | 0.147 | 492.8 | 12.0 | < 0.06 (0.10) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 47.0 | $>45$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 4MC 240 | 0.037 | 492.8 | 8.0 | < 0.03 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 498.0 | $>45$ | 784.9 | 147.8 | 322.0 |
|  | 0.073 | 492.8 | 16.0 | < 0.05 (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 221.5 | $>30$ |  |  |  |
| TCDP 23C 2MC 240 | 0.037 | 492.8 | 8.0 | < 0.03 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 498.0 | $>45$ | 784.9 | 124.0 | 322.0 |
|  | 0.053 | 492.8 | 16.0 | $<0.05$ (0.10) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 424.0 | > 40 |  |  |  |

1 TCDP Series has been replaced by TCDP PLUS series. Please check our website for the list of replaced products.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F/\# of a lens when used as a macro.
3 Maximum slope of principal rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians,
it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimiter of object displacement.

4 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a very sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

## TCCX2M series

Telecentric lenses with built-in coaxial illumination for detectors up to 1 "

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Detect | tor type |  |  |  |  | ical specifi | tions |  | Mech | anical s | pecs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image circle $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | Max detector size | $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ $w \times h$ $4.80 \times 3.60$ $(\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $1 / 2.5^{\prime \prime}$ $w \times h$ $5.70 \times 4.28$ $(m m \times m m)$ 0 | $\begin{gathered} 1 / \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 6.4 \times 4.8 \\ \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { bject field of } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 / 1.8^{\prime \prime} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \end{gathered}$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) <br> view (mm x | $\begin{aligned} & 2 / 3^{\prime \prime}-5 \mathrm{MP} \\ & \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ & \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | KAI-04050 <br> 16 mm diag $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 12.8 \times 9.6 \end{gathered}$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | WD <br> (mm) | wF/\# <br> 1 | Distortion <br> (\%) | Field depth $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Nominal resolving power <br> ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| RT-MP-4F-65 | 4.00 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1.2 \times 0.9$ | $1.4 \times 1.1$ | $1.6 \times 1.2$ | $1.8 \times 1.3$ | $2.1 \times 1.8$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | 65.00 | 16.7 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 2.80 | c | 165.5 | 29 |
| RT-MP-2F-65 | 2.00 | 16 | $1 "$ | $2.4 \times 1.8$ | $2.9 \times 2.1$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.6 \times 2.7$ | $4.2 \times 3.5$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | 65.00 | 10 | 0.40 | 0.10 | 3.40 | c | 127.0 | 29 |
| RT-MP-1.5F-65 | 1.50 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $3.2 \times 2.4$ | $3.8 \times 2.9$ | $4.3 \times 3.2$ | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.6 \times 4.7$ | $8.5 \times 6.4$ | 65.00 | 7.5 | 0.50 | 0.11 | 3.40 | C | 114.6 | 29 |
| RT-MP-1F-65 | 1.00 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $4.8 \times 3.6$ | $5.7 \times 4.3$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.1 \times 5.4$ | $8.5 \times 7.1$ | $12.8 \times 9.6$ | 65.50 | 8 | -0.10 | 0.28 | 5.40 | C | 133.1 | 32 |
| RT-TCL0750-FU | 0.75 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $6.4 \times 4.8$ | $7.6 \times 5.7$ | $8.5 \times 6.4$ | $9.5 \times 7.2$ | $11.3 \times 9.4$ | $17.1 \times 12.8$ | 60.70 | 12-60 | -0.03 | 0.80 | 11.00 | c | 206.4 | 38 |
| RT-TCL0600-FU | 0.60 | 16 | $1 "$ | $8.0 \times 6.0$ | $9.5 \times 7.1$ | $10.7 \times 8.0$ | $11.9 \times 9.0$ | $14.1 \times 11.8$ | $21.3 \times 16.0$ | 78.50 | 12-60 | -0.02 | 1.30 | 13.50 | C | 228.5 | 44 |
| RT-TCL0450-FU | 0.45 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $10.7 \times 8.0$ | $12.7 \times 9.5$ | $14.2 \times 10.7$ | $15.8 \times 11.9$ | $18.8 \times 15.7$ | $28.4 \times 21.3$ | 108.20 | 12-60 | 0.01 | 2.20 | 18.00 | c | 265.4 | 49 |
| RT-TCL0300-FU | 0.30 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $16.0 \times 12.0$ | $19.0 \times 14.3$ | $21.3 \times 16.0$ | $23.8 \times 17.9$ | $28.2 \times 23.6$ | $42.7 \times 32.0$ | 167.00 | 12-60 | 0.01 | 5.00 | 27.00 | c | 338.2 | 68 |
| 1 Working F-number (WF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LDSC | series |  |  |  |  |  | p. 187 |



## TC16M series

## Telecentric lenses for 35 mm and 4 k / 8 k pixel line detectors



TC16M series telecentric lenses have been specifically designed to fit 35 mm format ( $36 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) detectors with very high resolution, such as 11,16 or 29 Mpx .
This combination is the typical choice for extremely accurate measurement of large items such as engine parts, glass or metal sheets, PCBs and electronic components, LCDs, etc.

TC16M lenses are also perfectly suitable for 4 kpx and 8 kpx linescan cameras and can be successfully used to determine the diameter of cylindrical objects: for example shafts, turned metal parts, machine tools, etc.
Besides the standard F and M58x0.75 mount options, any other mechanical interface can be supplied upon request.

KEY ADVANTAGES
Wide image circle for large detectors up to 43.3 mm .

Excellent resolution and low distortion.

Simple and robust design for industrial environments.

Detailed test report with measured optical parameters.


Why Opto Engineering telecentric lenses don't integrate an iris?
Check the answer to this and other FAQ directly on our web page at:
www.opto-engineering.com/fags


Detector type

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image circle $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line } \\ \mathbf{2 ~ k p x} \\ \mathbf{2 k \times 1 0 ~} \boldsymbol{\mu m} \\ 20.5 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line } \\ \mathbf{4 k p x} \\ \mathbf{4 k \times 7} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { km }} \\ 28.7 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \\ \\ \text { Objec } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Full frame APS-C wxh $23.6 \times 15.7$ (mm) t field of vie | Line <br> 8 kpx <br> 8 kx 5 mm <br> 41.0 <br> (mm) <br> w (mm) | Full frame <br> 35 mm <br> $\mathbf{w x h}$ <br> $36.0 \times 24.0$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | WD <br> (mm) <br> 1 | wF/\# | Telecentricity <br> typical (max) <br> (deg) <br> 3 | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field Depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF @501p/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) <br> 7 | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| TC16M 009 | 4.000 | 43.3 | 5.12 | 7.17 | $5.90 \times 3.93$ | 10.2 | $9.00 \times 6.00$ | 57.8 | 22 | < 0.03 (0.05) | < 0.03 (0.05) | 0.15 | $>20$ | F | 487.9 | 64 |
| TC16M 009-Q | 4.000 | 43.3 | 5.12 | 7.17 | $5.90 \times 3.93$ | 10.2 | $9.00 \times 6.00$ | 57.8 | 22 | < 0.03 (0.05) | < 0.03 (0.05) | 0.15 | > 20 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 527.9 | 64 |
| TC16M 012 | 3.000 | 43.3 | 6.83 | 9.56 | $7.87 \times 5.23$ | 13.7 | $12.0 \times 8.00$ | 57.8 | 18 | < 0.03 (0.05) | < 0.03 (0.05) | 0.2 | $>30$ | F | 378.7 | 64 |
| TC16M 012-Q | 3.000 | 43.3 | 6.83 | 9.56 | $7.87 \times 5.23$ | 13.7 | $12.0 \times 8.00$ | 57.8 | 18 | < 0.03 (0.05) | < 0.03 (0.05) | 0.2 | > 30 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 418.7 | 64 |
| TC16M 018 | 2.000 | 43.3 | 10.2 | 14.3 | $11.8 \times 7.85$ | 20.5 | $18.0 \times 12.0$ | 57.8 | 16 | < 0.03 (0.05) | < 0.03 (0.05) | 0.3 | > 40 | F | 259.6 | 64 |
| TC16M 018-Q | 2.000 | 43.3 | 10.2 | 14.3 | $11.8 \times 7.85$ | 20.5 | $18.0 \times 12.0$ | 57.8 | 16 | $<0.03$ (0.05) | < 0.03 (0.05) | 0.3 | > 40 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 299.5 | 64 |
| TC16M 036 | 1.000 | 42.0 | 20.5 | 28.7 | $23.6 \times 15.7$ | 41.0 | $36.0 \times 24.0$ | 102.6 | 16 | < 0.03 (0.05) | < 0.02 (0.03) | 1.0 | > 30 | F | 309.0 | 64 |
| TC16M 036-Q | 1.000 | 43.3 | 20.5 | 28.7 | $23.6 \times 15.7$ | 41.0 | $36.0 \times 24.0$ | 102.6 | 16 | $<0.03$ (0.05) | < 0.02 (0.03) | 1.0 | $>30$ | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 348.9 | 64 |
| TC16M 048 | 0.751 | 43.3 | 27.3 | 38.2 | $31.1 \times 20.7$ | 54.6 | $47.9 \times 32.0$ | 125.6 | 16 | $<0.06$ (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 2.0 | > 30 | F | 315.2 | 75 |
| TC16M 048-Q | 0.750 | 43.3 | 27.3 | 38.2 | $31.1 \times 20.7$ | 54.6 | $47.9 \times 32.0$ | 125.6 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.10) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 2.0 | > 30 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 355.2 | 75 |
| TC16M 056 | 0.641 | 43.3 | 31.9 | 44.7 | $36.8 \times 24.5$ | 63.9 | $56.1 \times 37.4$ | 148.6 | 16 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 2.5 | > 40 | F | 338.5 | 80 |
| TC16M 056-Q | 0.640 | 43.3 | 31.9 | 44.7 | $36.8 \times 24.5$ | 63.9 | $56.1 \times 37.4$ | 148.6 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.04 (0.10) | 2.5 | > 40 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 378.5 | 80 |
| TC16M 064 | 0.561 | 43.3 | 36.5 | 51.1 | $42.1 \times 28.0$ | 73.1 | $64.2 \times 42.8$ | 170.6 | 16 | $<0.04$ (0.08) | < 0.06 (0.15) | 4.0 | $>30$ | F | 359.6 | 100 |
| TC16M 064-Q | 0.560 | 43.3 | 36.5 | 51.1 | $42.1 \times 28.0$ | 73.1 | $64.2 \times 42.8$ | 170.6 | 16 | < 0.04 (0.08) | < 0.06 (0.15) | 4.0 | > 30 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 399.6 | 100 |
| TC16M 080 | 0.463 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 61.9 | $50.9 \times 33.9$ | 88.4 | $77.7 \times 51.8$ | 197.3 | 16 | < 0.03 (0.08) | < 0.09 (0.20) | 5.0 | $>30$ | F | 406.4 | 116 |
| TC16M 080-Q | 0.460 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 61.9 | $50.9 \times 33.9$ | 88.4 | $77.7 \times 51.8$ | 197.3 | 16 | < 0.03 (0.08) | < 0.09 (0.20) | 5.0 | $>30$ | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 446.4 | 116 |
| TC16M 096 | 0.380 | 43.3 | 53.9 | 75.4 | $61.2 \times 41.3$ | 107.7 | $94.7 \times 63.1$ | 262.3 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.07 (0.15) | 9.0 | > 40 | F | 449.2 | 143 |
| TC16M 096-Q | 0.380 | 43.3 | 53.9 | 75.4 | $61.2 \times 41.3$ | 107.7 | $94.7 \times 63.1$ | 262.3 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.07 (0.15) | 9.0 | > 40 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 489.1 | 143 |
| TC16M 120 | 0.289 | 43.3 | 70.9 | 99.3 | $81.8 \times 54.4$ | 141.9 | $124.7 \times 83.1$ | 331.6 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 15.0 | > 40 | F | 538.1 | 180 |
| TC16M 120-Q | 0.290 | 43.3 | 70.9 | 99.3 | $81.8 \times 54.4$ | 141.9 | $124.7 \times 83.1$ | 331.6 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 15.0 | > 40 | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 578.1 | 180 |
| TC16M 144 | 0.245 | 43.3 | 83.6 | 117.0 | $96.3 \times 64.1$ | 167.1 | $146.9 \times 97.9$ | 397.4 | 16 | < 0.05 (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.20) | 19.0 | > 40 | F | 597.8 | 200 |
| TC16M 144-Q | 0.250 | 43.3 | 83.6 | 117.0 | $96.3 \times 64.1$ | 167.1 | $146.9 \times 97.9$ | 397.4 | 16 | $<0.05$ (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.20) | 19.0 | $>40$ | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 637.7 | 200 |
| TC16M 192 | 0.187 | 43.3 | 109.5 | 153.3 | $126.0 \times 83.8$ | 219.0 | $192.0 \times 128.0$ | 457.5 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 33.0 | $>40$ | F | 742.0 | 260 |
| TC16M 192-Q | 0.190 | 43.3 | 109.5 | 153.3 | $126.0 \times 83.8$ | 219.0 | $192.0 \times 128.0$ | 457.5 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.05 (0.10) | 33.0 | $>40$ | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 781.5 | 260 |
| TC16M 240 | 0.150 | 43.3 | 136.5 | 191.1 | $157.8 \times 105$ | 273.1 | $240.0 \times 160.0$ | 542.8 | 16 | $<0.06$ (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.15) | 52.0 | > 40 | F | 899.0 | 322 |
| TC16M 240-Q | 0.150 | 43.3 | 136.5 | 191.1 | $157.8 \times 105$ | 273.1 | $240.0 \times 160.0$ | 542.8 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.15) | 52.0 | $>40$ | M58X0.75 FD 6.56 | 938.7 | 322 |

Mechanical specifications

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F/\#: the real F/\# of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a very sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $4.8 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 FD stands for Flange Distance (in mm ), defined as the distance from the mounting flange (the "metal ring" in rear part of the lens) to the camera detector plane.
7 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.

## TC4K series

Flat telecentric lenses for 4 k pixel linescan cameras


KEY ADVANTAGES
Compact design
"Flat" shape for easy integration.

Easy rotational phase and focus adjustment
Robust and precise tuning of FOV phase angle and best focus position.
Compatible LTCL4K telecentric illuminators with matching flat design.

Dedicated CMMR4K mirrors
$90^{\circ}$ deflection of the light path for usage in tight spaces
and easy integration.

TC4K series telecentric lenses have been designed for measurement applications using linescan cameras with a detector size up to 28.7 mm (e.g. 4096 pixels with pixel size $7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ ).
Dimensional constraints are often a major issue when designing image scanning systems where the sample or the camera itself must be moved: TC4K series is the Opto Engineering solution for applications and machines with tight dimensional constrains. Compatible LTCL4K illuminators with matching flat design and dedicated accessories allow for optical combinations that fit most geometrical measurement configurations.
TC4K series feature standard F or M42 mount to fit common linescan camera interfaces; additional mounts are available upon request. Moreover, the lens-camera interface provides both fine detector phase adjustment and a precise focusing mechanism. Detector phase adjustment allows to precisely position the linear FOV at $90^{\circ}$ from the object movement direction.

Application examples



Mount F


Mount $N=M 42 \times 1$


Engine shaft measurement performed with TC4K lens coupled to LTCL4K telecentric illuminator by means of two CMMR4K deflecting mirrors.


Cell count in a Petri dish performed with TC4K lens used in combination with CMMR4K deflecting mirror and a back light.

performea measurement performed by TC4K lens and diffused backlight illumination.


|  |  | Image <br> width <br> (mm) | Detector type |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. |  |  <br> Object field of view (mm) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { WD } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | wF/\# <br> 2 | ```Telecentricity typical (max) (deg) 3``` | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF @501p/mm <br> (\%) | Flange distance |  | Length <br> (mm) <br> 6 |  | Width <br> (mm) |  | Height <br> (mm) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | F |  |  |  |  |  | N | F | N | F | N | F | N |
| TC4K 060-x | 0.48 | 28.7 | 42.8 | 60.0 |  | 174.0 | 16 | 0.06 (0.10) | 0.05 (0.08) | 7.3 | > 30 | 46.5 | 10.6 | 319.2 | 355.2 | 83 | 83 | 64 | 52 |
| TC4K 090-x | 0.32 | 28.7 | 64.3 | 90.0 | 174.0 | 16 | 0.05 (0.10) | 0.05 (0.08) | 16.4 | $>30$ | 46.5 | 10.6 | 360.7 | 396.6 | 114 | 114 | 64 | 52 |
| TC4K 120-x | 0.24 | 28.7 | 85.4 | 119.6 | 174.0 | 16 | 0.10 (0.12) | 0.08 (0.10) | 29.2 | > 25 | 46.5 | 10.6 | 337.3 | 373.2 | 114 | 114 | 64 | 52 |
| TC4K 180-x | 0.16 | 28.7 | 128.6 | 180.0 | 254.0 | 16 | 0.08 (0.10) | 0.08 (0.10) | 65.6 | > 30 | 46.5 | 10.6 | 522.4 | 558.4 | 208 | 208 | 64 | 52 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object
displacement. Typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used
for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.

Ordering information
It's easy to select the right lens for your application: our part numbers are coded as TC4K yyy -x where yyy refers to the field of view (FOV) in millimeters and -x refers to the mount option:

- F for F-mount
- N for M42x1 mount (flange distance FD 10.56 mm ).
E.g. TC4K060-N for a TC4K060 with M42x1 mount.


## TC12K series

## Telecentric lenses for 12 k and 16 k pixel linescan cameras



TC12K series telecentric lenses are designed to fit very large line detector cameras. An image circle diameter larger than 62 mm combined with the very high resolution featured by this lens family makes TC12K series the solution of choice for 12 k and 16 k pixel cameras. Flat panel display, solar cell and electronic board inspection are among the most common applications of these optics in the electronics industry; at the same time the optical specifications make them perfectly suitable for large mechanical parts accurate measurement.
In addition to the standard M72×0.75 mount, TC12K lenses can be equipped with other camera mounts at no additional cost ensuring wide compatibility with most common linescan cameras.

Application examples


Flat panel inspection


Large mechanical parts



## Wide image circle

TC12K is optimized to cover line scan sensor sizes up to 62.4 mm .

| SENSOR SIZE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UP TO 62.4 mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2048 \mathrm{px} \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $2048 \mathrm{px} \times 14 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $4096 \mathrm{px} \mathrm{x} 7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $4096 \mathrm{px} \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $7450 \mathrm{pxx} 4.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $6144 \mathrm{px} \times 7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $8192 \mathrm{px} \times 7 \mathrm{fm}$ | $12288 \mathrm{px} \mathrm{\times 5} 5 \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| 20.5 mm | 28.6 mm | 28.6 mm | 35 mm | 41 mm | 43 mm | 57.3 mm | 62 mm |  |

> TC12K

Phase adjustment
Adjusting the phase of the camera mounted on TC12K telecentric lenses is easy: simply loosen the three set screws and rotate the camera mount until you achieve the desired angular alignment.


|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\emptyset(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line }-\mathbf{8 k p x} \\ \mathbf{8 k x} \mathbf{~} \boldsymbol{\mu \mathrm { m }} \\ 57.3 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line - } 16 \mathrm{kpx} \\ 16 \mathrm{k} \times 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 57.3 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> Object field | Line - 12 kpx <br> $12 \mathrm{k} \times 5 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> 61.4 <br> (mm) <br> of view (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line - } 12 \mathrm{kpx} \\ 12 \mathrm{k} \times 5.2 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 62.4 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD $1$ | wF/\# <br> 2 | Telecentricity typical (max) (deg) 3 | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 4 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 5 | CTF <br> @501p/mm <br> (\%) | Mount <br> 7 | Length <br> (mm) <br> 6 | Diam. (mm) |
| TC12K 064 | 0.960 | 62.4 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 162.8 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 1.3 | > 35 | M $72 \times 0.75$ - FD 6.56 | 566.7 | 100 |
| TC12K 080 | 0.698 | 62.4 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 88.1 | 89.5 | 157.4 | 16 | $<0.06$ (0.08) | $<0.08$ (0.10) | 2.5 | > 35 | M $72 \times 0.75-$ FD 6.56 | 541.9 | 116 |
| TC12K 120 | 0.529 | 62.4 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 116.1 | 117.9 | 254.0 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | < 0.06 (0.08) | 4.3 | $>40$ | M $72 \times 0.75-$ FD 6.56 | 722.1 | 180 |
| TC12K 144 | 0.439 | 62.4 | 130.6 | 130.6 | 140.0 | 142.2 | 237.9 | 16 | < 0.06 (0.08) | $<0.07$ (0.10) | 6.2 | $>40$ | M $72 \times 0.75-$ FD 6.56 | 743.3 | 200 |
| TC12K 192 | 0.320 | 62.4 | 179.4 | 179.4 | 192.3 | 195.3 | 265.5 | 16 | $<0.06$ (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 11.7 | > 35 | M $72 \times 0.75-$ FD 6.56 | 857.5 | 260 |
| TC12K 240 | 0.260 | 62.4 | 220.5 | 220.5 | 236.3 | 240.0 | 492.8 | 16 | $<0.06$ (0.08) | < 0.08 (0.10) | 17.8 | > 35 | M $72 \times 0.75$ - FD 6.56 | 1072.8 | 322 |

1 Working distance: distance between the front end of the mechanics and the object. Set this distance within $+/-3 \%$ of the nominal value for maximum resolution and minimum distortion.
2 Working F -number ( $\mathrm{wF} / \#$ ): the real F -number of a lens when used as a macro. Lenses with smaller apertures can be supplied on request.
3 Maximum slope of chief rays inside the lens: when converted to milliradians, it gives the maximum measurement error for any millimeter of object displacement.
4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

5 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered. Pixel size used for calculation is $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
6 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.
7 FD stands for Flange Distance (in mm ), defined as the distance from the mounting flange (the "metal ring" in rear part of the lens) to the camera detector plane.

## $360^{\circ}$ VIEW OPTICS

## The perfect solution for machine-vision inspection challenges.

One of the most recurring demands of the machine vision market is to be able to view every surface of an object with as few cameras as possible.
This request is becoming more and more common in a variety of market areas, like the beverage, pharmaceutical and automotive industries.

Opto Engineering designed these incredible optical solutions: just one camera shot is enough to capture the top and side views of an object or the bottom and inside views of an holed object.

## Most of these special optics are unique and patented by Opto Engineering:

their names are registered trademarks and you will not find similar products on the market featuring the same build quality and the same optical performances.

Refer to specific datasheets available at www.opto-engineering.com for product compliancy with regulations, certifications and safety labels.


## PC series

## Pericentric lenses for $360^{\circ}$ top and lateral view with just one camera



PC pericentric lenses are unique optical systems designed to perform a complete inspection of an object up to 60 mm quickly and reliably: just one camera acquisition is enough to capture the top and lateral faces of an object.

Thanks to this innovative design there is no need to over-complicate the inspection setup with the use of additional mirrors, while delivering the magnification and field depth required to acquire the entire object volume.

The term pericentric comes from the specific path of the light rays: the resulting image shows the lateral views wrapped around the top face, which makes PC series ideal for cylindrical objects, very common in the beverage and pharmaceutical industry.

Classic application examples include bottleneck threads inspection and data matrix reading - the code will always be properly imaged, no matter the facing direction.

Sample images taken with PC optics



$\mathbf{r}(\%)=\frac{\text { Side view height }(\mathrm{px})}{\text { Detector short side }(\mathrm{px})} * 100$

PC optics are designed to work with $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ and $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors. The choice of such detectors ensures the most appropriate optical magnification factor to achieve the field depth required by high resolution 3D pericentric imaging.

The image of the top of the object and its sides are inscribed into the short side of the camera detector.

The smaller the object diameter, the larger the object height which can be inspected, while thin objects can be inspected over a larger diameter.

The tables below show possible combinations of object diameters and heights along with the appropriate working distance and recommended F-number; the " r " parameter for each configuration is also listed.

The " $r$ " parameter is the ratio between the side view height (the circular crown thickness) and the detector short side.
It provides information about side view resolution. The higher " $r$ ", the higher the resolution that can be achieved in the side view.

## PC series

Pericentric lenses for $360^{\circ}$ top and lateral view with just one camera


## EXTENDED RANGE

Compact PC xx030XS
lenses for inspection of objects with diameter down to 7.5 mm .

| Part number | PC 13030HP | PC 12030HP | PC 13030XS | PC 12030XS | PC 23030XS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detector type | 1/3" | 1/2" | 1/3" | 1/2" | 2/3" |
| Field of view (diam $\times$ height) <br> Min $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ <br> Typical $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ <br> Max $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \times 60 \\ & 30 \times 30 \\ & 60 \times 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \times 60 \\ & 30 \times 30 \\ & 60 \times 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \times 5 \\ & 30 \times 30 \\ & 55 \times 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \times 5 \\ & 30 \times 30 \\ & 55 \times 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \times 5 \\ & 30 \times 30 \\ & 55 \times 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| Optical specifications <br> Wavelength range ( nm ) <br> Working distance (mm) <br> CTF @ $50 \mathrm{lp} / \mathrm{mm}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .80 \\ >30 \\ 4-16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .80 \\ >25 \\ 4-16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .85 \\ >40 \\ 4-16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .80 \\ >30 \\ 4-16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .80 \\ >25 \\ 4-16 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mechanical specifications | $\begin{gathered} 197 \\ 448 \\ 6800 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 197 \\ 448 \\ 6800 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ 378 \\ 2950 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ 378 \\ 2950 \\ C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ 378 \\ 2950 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ |



Field of view selection chart
PC 13030HP field of view

| Diam. (mm) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | r <br> (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | r <br> (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 7 | 79 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 79 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 65 | 16 | 26 | 30 | 61 | 12 | 30 | 40 | 55 | 14 | 34 | 60 | 25 | 16 | 37 |
| 25 | 8 | 71 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 63 | 12 | 21 | 25 | 55 | 16 | 26 | 38 | 40 | 14 | 30 | 50 | 30 | 16 | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 10 | 65 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 55 | 8 | 19 | 30 | 42 | 12 | 25 | 45 | 35 | 12 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 13 | 52 | 6 | 12 | 27 | 43 | 12 | 20 | 40 | 27 | 12 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 17 | 36 | 6 | 13 | 33 | 20 | 8 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 20 | 23 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PC 12030HP field of view

| Diam. <br> mm | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{r} \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \text { r } \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | r <br> (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 7 | 76 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 70 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 65 | 24 | 28 | 30 | 55 | 16 | 32 | 40 | 45 | 24 | 32 | 60 | 27 | 24 | 35 |
| 25 | 8 | 72 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 63 | 12 | 18 | 25 | 54 | 16 | 28 | 38 | 40 | 16 | 32 | 50 | 29 | 16 | 32 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 10 | 66 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 56 | 12 | 19 | 30 | 45 | 16 | 25 | 45 | 30 | 16 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 13 | 54 | 6 | 11 | 27 | 36 | 16 | 20 | 40 | 27 | 24 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 17 | 32 | 12 | 13 | 33 | 20 | 16 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PC 13030XS field of view

| Diam. Height <br> (mm) (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{r} \\ (\%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 7.5 | 5 | 85 | 16 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 5 | 84 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 77 | 16 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 5 | 75 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 70 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 65 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 54 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 45 | 16 | 28 |
| 20 | 10 | 62 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 52 | 14 | 18 | 30 | 42 | 14 | 22 | 40 | 32 | 16 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 5 | 62 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 52 | 12 | 15 | 25 | 42 | 12 | 19 | 35 | 32 | 12 | 24 | 45 | 22 | 12 | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 10 | 52 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 42 | 8 | 17 | 30 | 32 | 8 | 20 | 40 | 22 | 16 | 23 | 50 | 12 | 16 | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 35 | 5 | 48 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 38 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 28 | 8 | 16 | 35 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 42 | 10 | 12 | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 10 | 38 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 28 | 4 | 13 | 30 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 37 | 10 | 16 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 30 | 6 | 9 | 25 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 35 | 10 | 16 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 5 | 25 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 8 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PC 12030XS field of view

| Diam. mm | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | r <br> (\%) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 5 | 82 | 18 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 5 | 73 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 63 | 16 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 5 | 66 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 61 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 51 | 16 | 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 10 | 56 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 46 | 16 | 18 | 30 | 36 | 16 | 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 10 | 48 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 38 | 16 | 15 | 30 | 28 | 16 | 20 | 40 | 18 | 16 | 24 |
| 35 | 5 | 48 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 38 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 28 | 12 | 17 | 35 | 18 | 16 | 21 |
| 40 | 10 | 37 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 27 | 16 | 13 | 30 | 17 | 16 | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 10 | 32 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 22 | 8 | 12 | 30 | 12 | 16 | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | 5 | 23 | 16 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PC 23030XS field of view

| Diam. mm | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{r} \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | r <br> (\%) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{r} \\ (\%) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 5 | 78 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 68 | 16 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 10 | 62 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 52 | 16 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 10 | 57 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 47 | 12 | 16 | 30 | 37 | 16 | 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 15 | 45 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 35 | 12 | 17 | 35 | 25 | 16 | 20 | 45 | 13 | 16 | 23 |
| 35 | 10 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 40 | 16 | 11 | 25 | 30 | 16 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 10 | 38 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 30 | 20 | 16 | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 10 | 33 | 16 | 7 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 10 | 25 | 16 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PCCD series

Catadioptric lenses for $360^{\circ}$ top and lateral view with just one camera


KEY ADVANTAGES
$360^{\circ}$ imaging of small objects
Parts down to 7.5 mm in diameter can be imaged.
Extra wide lateral viewing angle
Object sides viewing angle approaches $45^{\circ}$.
Compactness
The lens can be easily integrated in any system.
Perfect chromatic correction
For RGB camera applications and color inspection.

## ACCESSORY

PCCDLFAT Field of view extender for inspection of objects with diameter > 25 mm .

PCCD series are catadioptric lenses exclusively developed and produced by Opto Engineering to enable the $360^{\circ}$ side view imaging of small objects. Their innovative optical design, based on a catadioptric system, makes it possible to image objects with diameters as small as 7 mm .
The sides of the object are imaged through the catadioptric system, while the top surface is directly imaged onto the center of the detector. The compactness and high resolution performances of
these lenses make them the perfect choice for the inspection of components like pharmaceutical containers, plastic caps, pre-forms, bottle necks, screws and other threaded objects.
PCCD series can work either with 1/2", 1/3" and 2/3" detectors. The sides of the object being inspected are observed over a wide view angle, approaching $45^{\circ}$ at its maximum; this feature makes it possible to inspect complex object geometries under a convenient perspective.

| Part number |  | PCCD 013 | PCCD 012 | PCCD 023 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detector type |  | $\mathbf{1 / 3 "}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2 "}$ | $\mathbf{2 / \mathbf { 3 } ^ { \prime \prime }}$ |
| Field of view | (diam $\mathbf{x}$ height) |  |  |  |
| Min | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $7.5 \times 5$ | $7.5 \times 5$ | $7.5 \times 5$ |
| Typical | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $15 \times 10$ | $15 \times 10$ | $15 \times 10$ |
| Max | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $25 \times 17$ | $25 \times 17$ | $25 \times 17$ |
| Extended with PCCDLFAT | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $35 \times 26$ | $35 \times 26$ | $35 \times 25$ |
| Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |
| Wavelength range | $(\mathrm{nm})$ | $450 . .650$ | $450 . .650$ | $450 . .650$ |
| Working distance | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $28 . .53$ | $28 . .53$ | $24 . .47$ |
| Working distance with PCCDLFAT | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $5 . .11$ | $5 . .11$ | $5 . .11$ |
| CTF @ 50 Ip/mm | $(\%)$ | $>35$ | $>30$ | $>30$ |
| F/\# |  | $6-24$ | $8-32$ | $8-24$ |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |
| Diameter | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| Length | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 110.5 | 110.5 | 110.5 |
| Weight | $(\mathrm{g})$ | 980 | 990 | 990 |
| Mount |  | $C$ | $C$ | C |



$\mathbf{c}(\%)=\frac{\text { Top view diameter }(\mathrm{px})}{\text { Detector short side }(\mathrm{px})} * 100$


The image of the external walls of the object, captured through the catadioptric system, is inscribed into the short side of the camera detector within a circular crown. On the other hand, the top of the object is directly imaged onto the central part of the detector area: both the lateral and top view of the object are in perfect focus at the same time.

The tables show possible combinations of object diameters and heights along with the appropriate working distance and recommended F-number; the " $c$ " parameter for each configuration is also listed.

The "c" parameter describes the dimension of the top view image: it is calculated as the ratio between the central top view diameter and the short side of the detector. The typical ratio between the object height and its diameter is $2 / 3$ which means that, for a given object diameter (i.e. 15 mm ), the recommended inspection height will be around $67 \%$ of the diameter ( 10 mm ). However, this parameter can be modified to accommodate for different aspect ratios (up to $100 \%$ ) by adjusting the lens working distance, focus and F-number.

## 

Unwrapped image

Field of view selection chart

| PCCD 013 field of view |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diameter (mm) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{c} \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ |
| 7.5 | 5.0 | 53 | 24 | 11 |
| 10 | 6.7 | 49 | 16 | 15 |
| 15 | 10.0 | 42 | 12 | 22 |
| 20 | 13.3 | 35 | 8 | 30 |
| 25 | 16.7 | 28 | 6 | 37 |
| Extended FOV with PCCDLFAT |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 36 |
| 35 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 37 |
| PCCD 012 field of view |  |  |  |  |
| Diameter (mm) | Height (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{c} \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ |
| 7.5 | 5.0 | 53 | 32 | 13 |
| 10 | 6.7 | 49 | 24 | 17 |
| 15 | 10.0 | 42 | 16 | 25 |
| 20 | 13.3 | 34 | 12 | 33 |
| 25 | 16.7 | 28 | 8 | 42 |
| Extended FOV with PCCDLFAT |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 37 |
| 35 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 37 |
| PCCD 023 field of view |  |  |  |  |
| Diameter (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{c} \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ |
| 7.5 | 5.0 | 47 | 24 | 12 |
| 10 | 6.7 | 45 | 24 | 16 |
| 15 | 10.0 | 38 | 16 | 24 |
| 20 | 13.3 | 30 | 12 | 32 |
| 25 | 16.7 | 24 | 8 | 40 |
| Extended FOV with PCCDLFAT |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 37 |
| 35 | 25 | 10 | 8 | 45 |

PCCD accessories


PCCDLFAT is an accessory designed to extend the FOV of PCCD optics and inspect objects with even larger diameters (beyond 25 mm ).
This accessory can be easily
mounted on PCCD optics by the user: simply remove the pre-assembled protective window and replace it with PCCDLFAT.


PCCD optics are complemented by a full set of accessories, including CMHO PCCD: dedicated clamping mechanics designed to securely hold catadioptric lenses. LTRN series: specific LED ring illuminators.

## PCHI series

## Hole inspection optics for $360^{\circ}$ inside view in perfect focus



KEY ADVANTAGES
Perfect focusing of holed objects
Both the walls and the bottom of a cavity are imaged in high resolution.

Cavity inspection from the outside
No need to put an optical probe into the hole.

Very high field depth
Objects featuring different shapes and dimensions can be imaged by the same lens.

Wide viewing angle
Sample surfaces are acquired by the lens under a convenient perspective to clearly display their features.

PCHI optics have been developed by Opto Engineering to enable the perfect viewing of holed objects, cavities and containers. Unlike common optics or so called "pinhole lenses" which can only image flat fields of view, hole inspection optics are specifically designed to image both the bottom of a hole and its vertical walls.
Thanks to the large view angle (>82 $)$ and innovative optical design, these lenses are compatible with a wide range of object diameters and thicknesses. Hole inspection optics are the perfect solution to inspect a variety of different object shapes such as cylinders, cones, holes, bottles or threaded objects.
FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE ILLUMINATORS

Sample images taken with PCHI optics


Perfect focusing is maintained throughout the entire depth of a hole.

Conical cavity inspection is possible from both sides.

Square, polygonal or irregular cross section objects can be inspected.

$\mathbf{r}(\%)=\frac{\text { Side view height }(\mathrm{px})}{\text { Detector short side }(\mathrm{px})} * 100$

| Part number |  | PCHI 013 | PCHI 012 | PCHI 023 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detector type |  | $\mathbf{1 / 3 "}$ | $\mathbf{1 / 2 "}$ | $\mathbf{2 / 3 "}$ |
| Field of view 1 | (diam $\times$ height) |  |  |  |
| Min | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $10 \times 10$ | $10 \times 10$ | $10 \times 10$ |
| Max | $(\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm})$ | $120 \times 190$ | $120 \times 190$ | $120 \times 190$ |
| Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |
| Wavelength range | $(\mathrm{nm})$ | $450 . .650$ | $450 . .650$ | $450 . .650$ |
| Working distance | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $5 . .62$ | $5 . .62$ | $5 . .35$ |
| CTF @ 50 Ip/mm | $(\%)$ | $>40$ | $>40$ | $>30$ |
| WF/\# 2 |  | 4.7 | 5.8 | 8.3 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |
| Diameter | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| Length | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 102.0 | 104.0 | 108.5 |
| Weight | $(\mathrm{g})$ | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Mount |  | C | C | C |

1 Certain cameras may affect PCHI 0xx range of focusing when viewing large diameters objects. Contact us to check compatibility with your specific camera. 2 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.

## EXTENDED RANGE

PCHI 023 now available for high resolution
2/3" detectors.


Unwrapped image

Field of view selection chart

PCHI 013, PCHI 012 and PCHI 023 field of view

| Hole diameter (mm) | High res. imaging |  | Normal res. imaging |  | WD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cavity <br> height <br> (mm) | $r$ <br> (\%) | Cavity height <br> (mm) | $r$ <br> (\%) |  |
| 10 | 6 | 23.5 | 10 | 28 | 5 |
| 15 | 8.5 | 22.5 | 14.5 | 29 | 6.5 |
| 20 | 13 | 26.5 | 22 | 32.5 | 9 |
| 25 | 18 | 26 | 31 | 33 | 11 |
| 30 | 22 | 26 | 37 | 32 | 14 |
| 40 | 31 | 26.5 | 53 | 32 | 18 |
| 50 | 40 | 27 | 68 | 32 | 23 |
| 60 | 50 | 28.5 | 85 | 32.5 | 29 |
| 70 | 60 | 28 | 102 | 33 | 35 |
| 80 | 75 | 29.5 | 120 | 34 | 41 |
| 100 | 97 | 30 | 155 | 34.5 | 52 |
| 120 | 120 | 31 | 190 | 35 | 62 |

PCHI optics can image cavities whose diameters and thicknesses span over a wide range of values.

For a given hole diameter, the table on the left lists the maximum cavity height allowed for both high resolution imaging (small pixel sizes) and normal resolution imaging (>5 micron pixels) applications; the " $r$ " ratio indicates how much of the detector area gets covered by the image of the hole inner walls.

The listed working distance values ensure that the object image is exactly inscribed into the short side of the detector, thus maximizing " $r$ " ratio and image resolution.

## PCBP series

## Boroscopic probes for panoramic cavity imaging and measurement from inside



KEY ADVANTAGES

Inspection of cavities from inside
Hidden internal features and defects are clearly viewed.
High resolution
The catadioptric design enables the detection of tiny defects over a very wide view angle.

Flaw detection
Coarse deformations revealed using direct illumination.
Surface defect enhancement
Mixing direct and indirect illumination makes it possible to emphasize tiny and scarcely visible defects.

PCBP probes are used to inspect holed objects such as engine parts, containers and tubes whose hidden features can only be controlled by introducing a probe into the cavity.
The catadioptric (refracting + reflecting) optical design ensures much higher resolution than fiber-based probes and enables a complete

Sample images taken with a PCBP optics

$360^{\circ}$ inner View-throughout the entire cavity length. B Boroscopic probes are intended to be handled by a robot arm or S.C.A.R.A. in order to scan even the deepest cavities. Built-in illumination keeps the device very compact and makes it suitable for simple 3D applications by means of panoramic triangulation techniques.




PCBP probes can image cavities whose diameter ranges from 25 mm to 100 mm and over: the table below shows the inspection range allowed.

| Inspection area |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diameter <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Height <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 9 |  |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | 12 |  |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | 18 |  |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ | 23 |  |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 29 |  |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ | 41 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 53 |  |

An integrated LED source illuminates the cavity both diffusely and directly (specular illumination). The diagram on the left shows the different illumination areas. The diffused illumination is used for defect detection and component inspection.

The direct/specular illumination can be efficiently used to check for surface deformation on metal and highly reflective objects as well as to measure the hole diameter.

The image of the cavity covers around $50 \%$ of the detector height; the continuous red line indicates the bottom view of the cavity $\left(-22.5^{\circ}\right)$, the dashed line shows the upper view $\left(+37.5^{\circ}\right)$ while the dashdotted line refers to the lateral view $\left(0^{\circ}\right)$.

## Ean

Unwrapped image


The LED illumination device is integrated into the unit.
The optical tip of the probe PCBPTIP can be easily replaced in case of damage.

The best focus is achieved by means of a lockable focusing mechanism.
Power supply cables exit
the device nearby the C-mount.

## PCPW series

Polyview optics for multiple side views with one shot


KEY ADVANTAGES

## Just one camera

No need for multiple cameras placed around and over the object.
Wide viewing angles
$45^{\circ}$ side view makes otherwise hidden features visible

Complete surface inspection
Both inner and outer object surfaces can be imaged in one shot.
Very high resolution
Even the tiniest defects can be detected.

PCPW optics provide eight different views of the side and top surfaces of an object.
The wide perspective angle $\left(45^{\circ}\right)$ enables the inspection of the side features of an object (for example the threads of a screw or a nut) otherwise impossible to acquire with a single camera.
Both the external walls of an object and its top can be imaged at the same time, while internal surfaces of holed objects can be completely inspected from the outside. A combined view of the internal and external surfaces is possible and an image displaying both the inner walls and the bottom of a cavity can be obtained. In addition to these unique features, PCPW optics also ensures excellent image resolution and image brightness.

Sample images taken with PCPW optics


| Part number | PCPW 013 | PCPW 012 | PCPW 023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detector type | 1/3" | 1/2" | 2/3" |
| Max object diameter for SIDE inspection <br> Height 20 mm <br> Height 5 mm | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |
| Max object diameter for SIDE + TOP inspection <br> Height 10 mm <br> (mm) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Optical specifications  <br> Wavelength range $(\mathrm{nm})$ <br> Working distance $(\mathrm{mm})$ <br> CTF @ $50 \mathrm{Ip} / \mathrm{mm}$ $(\%)$ <br> F/\#  | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .40 \\ >60 \\ 4-12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .40 \\ >50 \\ 6-16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ 20 . .40 \\ >40 \\ 8-16 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mechanical specifications  <br> Diameter $(\mathrm{mm})$ <br> Length $(\mathrm{mm})$ <br> Weight $(\mathrm{g})$ <br> Mount  | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ 224 \\ 990 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ 224 \\ 990 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 140 \\ 224 \\ 990 \\ C \end{gathered}$ |



IMAGE ON CAMERA DETECTOR


When the object height is maximum ( 20 mm ) up to 30 mm diameter objects can be inspected.


Up to 50 mm diameter objects can be inspected provided their thickness doesn't exceed 5 mm .


Combined view of both the inner sides and the bottom of a cavity is possible when objects are up to 30 mm diameter and 10 mm height.

| Part number | LTRN 050 W 45 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Light color |  | white, 6300 K |
| Dimensions | $(\mathrm{mm})$ |  |
| Outer diameter | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 54.0 |
| Inner diameter | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 15.2 |
| Height | $(\mathrm{g})$ | 18.0 |
| Weight | (V, DC) | 30.0 |
| Mount | (W) | threaded retaining ring |
| Voltage |  | 24 |
| Power |  | PCPW 0xx, PCHI 0xx |
| Compatible PC lenses |  | TC 23 00x, MC3-03X |
| Other compatible lenses |  |  |



LTRN 050 W 45 is a small LED ring illuminator compatible with different products and suitable for a variety of inspections. This illuminator is also perfectly suitable for illuminating the inner sides of a cavity imaged by a Polyview lens; the illuminator flange is threaded to fit PCPW series inner mounting interface.

## PCMP series

## Micro-polyview optics for 3D measurement and imaging of small parts



KEY ADVANTAGES
Small parts lateral imaging
Inspection of objects whose size ranges from 1 to 10 mm .
Measurement capability
The top and the lateral views show the same magnification.
High field depth
The top and the lateral views are imaged without
significant defocusing.

PCMP optics are 3D, multi-image lenses designed to completely measure and inspect objects whose dimensions range from 1 to 10 mm , such as electronic components, solder paste and micromechanics. Six different lateral views are provided by an array of mirrors interfaced to a bi-telecentric lens; the top of the object is directly imaged at the center of the field of view.
The lateral views feature exactly the same magnification and the images remain in perfect focus even when the object is displaced from its nominal position. All the views can be used to precisely measure the dimension of components from different angles. PCMP series integrates LED illumination with the optimal lighting geometry for this optical configuration.


Camera phase adjustment feature is available upon request.
1 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.

## CUSTOM FEATURES

- different number of views
- different view angles
- asymmetric or special mirror arrays can be supplied upon request.

The suggested working distance ranges from 1.5 to 5 mm . The best focusing can be achieved by adjusting the number of spacers in the C-mount interface or by vertically positioning the illuminator+mirror assembly.
The image orientation phase can be adjusted by simply rotating the mirror cage or the whole assembly.

The top and side views show exactly the same magnification; however the side views appear to be compressed because of the perspective angle. Thanks to telecentric imaging such compression is purely linear and therefore very easy to compensate.




IMAGE ON CAMERA DETECTOR


IMAGE ON CAMERA DETECTOR


IMAGE ON CAMERA DETECTOR


IMAGE ON CAMERA DETECTOR

Application examples

Mechanical
components inspection
Thread integrity, pitch and diameter can be verified and measured.


SMD components inspection Integrated circuit position, rotation, pin integrity and bonding can be checked.


Electronic connector check Presence/absence, alignment and length of pins can be precisely measured.


## TCCAGE series

## Bi-telecentric system for multiple side imaging and measurement at $90^{\circ}$



## KEY ADVANTAGES

$90^{\circ}$ lateral imaging
The four orthonormal views allow visualization of object features that are hidden when looked at from the top.

Long and thin object inspection
The characteristic aspects ratio of the four image segments perfectly fits long and thin objects.

Built-in illumination
The device also incorporates two different light sources, for back and direct illumination.

Suitable for measurement
The telecentric optics makes this module perfect for any multiplemeasurement application.

TCCAGE is an integrated optomechanical system designed to fully inspect and measure parts from their side without any need of rotation. Four orthonormal views of an object are provided by a bi-telecentric lens through an array of mirrors.
The optical path is designed to set the displacement angle between the views is exactly $90^{\circ}$; this optical layout ensures complete coverage of the object lateral surface.
Furthermore, telecentric imaging makes the system insensitive to off-centered parts and therefore suitable for measurement applications.

TCCAGE is the perfect solution for inspecting parts whose features would be hidden when looked at from the top and for all those applications where an object must be inspected or measured from different sides.
Two different illumination devices are built into the system to provide either backlight or direct part illumination.

| Part number |  | TCCAGE 12048 | TCCAGE 23048 | TCCAGE 12096 | TCCAGE 23096 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detector type |  | 1/2" | 2/3" | 1/2" | 2/3" |
| Max object diameter | (mm) | 8 | 8 | 16 | 16 |
| Max object height | (mm) | 32 | 32 | 68 | 68 |
| Optical specifications <br> Wavelength range <br> CTF @ $50 \mathrm{lp} / \mathrm{mm}$ <br> wF/\# 1 | (mm) <br> (\%) | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ >40 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ >40 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ >40 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 450 . .650 \\ >40 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mechanical specifications <br> Width <br> Length <br> Height <br> Weight <br> Mount | (mm) <br> (mm) <br> (mm) <br> (g) | $\begin{gathered} 111 \\ 192.8 \\ 248 \\ 2700 \\ C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 111 \\ 192.8 \\ 248 \\ 2700 \\ C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 347 \\ 405 \\ 9111 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179 \\ 347 \\ 424 \\ 9154 \\ \text { C } \end{gathered}$ |
| Electrical specifications <br> Ring illumination voltage Ring illumination power Back illumination voltage Back illumination power | $\begin{gathered} (V, D C) \\ (W) \\ (V, D C) \\ (W) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 3 \\ 24 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 3 \\ 24 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 3 \\ 24 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 3 \\ 24 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ |

Camera phase adjustment feature is available upon request.
1 Working F-number (wF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.



Sample images taken with TCCAGE


## Working principle

A bi-telecentric lens observes the object from four different positions through a mirror assembly, ensuring that the optical path is the same for all four view points.
The four views are equally spaced every $90^{\circ}$ and partially overlapped, obtaining complete coverage of the object lateral surfaces.
The system can thus tolerate off-centered components without any significant decay of the image quality thanks to the telecentric optics, which ensures that magnification is maintained in each image segment. The system is designed so as to allow components to pass unobstructed through the mirror cage, for in-line applications.

When TCCAGE system is used for in-line inspection, consider the following minimum distance " $d$ " between two consecutive objects in order to avoid image overlapping

TCCAGE xx048 $\quad d(m m) \cong 25+\varnothing_{\text {object }} / 2$
TCCAGE xx096
$\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{mm}) \cong 50+\varnothing_{\text {object }} / 2$

## Illumination geometry

TCCAGE series integrate both direct and backlight illumination devices. Direct illumination (yellow cone in the drawing) is provided by a ring illuminator placed on the top of the part that can be used to enhance surface defects.
Back lighting (indicated by the yellow arrow) is obtained by means of a diffusive source which illuminates the object through the mirror system; this type of illumination is suggested for measurement purposes or to inspect transparent objects.

## Additional port

TCCAGE is provided with an extra port placed right above the object. This port can be used to inspect the top of the part using an additional lens and camera system (for example a PCHI hole inspection lens, a macro or TC lens). The port can also accomodate other types of illuminators.

|  | MACRO LENSES |
| :---: | :---: |
| 78 | $1 / 3^{\text {P }}$ To 2/3' Sensons |
|  |  |

## A complete array of products dedicated to close-range inspection.

Macro lenses are Opto Engineering answer to the need for macro-based accurate imaging.
While not suited to measurement applications

- due to their non-telecentric nature which allows
perspective bias - they can perform close-range inspections very effectively with impressive optical performance in terms of resolution and lack of distortion.

Like all our products, these optics are built to be deployed in a real-world environment: their compact form factor, flexible design, optical capabilities and excellent value make the Opto Engineering macro lenses an optimal component of a wide range of machine vision systems.

## c

Refer to specific datasheets available at www.opto-engineering.com for product compliancy with regulations, certifications and safety labels.


# MC series 

## Zero distortion macro lenses



KEY ADVANTAGES

## Zero distortion

MC series are suitable for any measurement application where telecentricity is not required.

High resolution
MC series has been specifically designed to work in macro configuration.

## Compactness

Small outer diameter (15 mm), fitting applications with limited space for optical components.

MC series macro lenses are designed to capture images of small objects when both very good resolution and nearly zero distortion are needed. Small object fields of view are often observed by means of long focal length lenses equipped with an additional spacer, used to adjust the working distance.

Unfortunately, this approach leads to several problems like high image distortion, resolution loss (especially at the corners), poor depth of field and chromatic effects, thus making this method not suitable for good imaging neither compatible with accurate measurement requirements.

All of these problems can be overcome by using MC series, specifically designed for macro imaging. MC series lenses are compact and cost-effective optics providing very high image resolution. A very low optical distortion makes these lenses perfectly suitable for precise dimensional measurement applications.


Application examples



|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\emptyset(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{~ h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \text { Object fi } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Id of view ( } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \\ \mathrm{m} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2/3" }-\mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ M p x} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) | Distortion <br> (\%) | F/\# (wF/\#) <br> 1 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 2 | Mount | Length <br> (mm) <br> 3 | Height <br> (mm) | Diam. (mm) |
| MC 300X | 3.00 | 11.0 | $1.60 \times 1.20$ | $1.90 \times 1.43$ | $2.13 \times 1.60$ | $2.38 \times 1.79$ | $2.82 \times 2.36$ | 29 | < 0.01 | 5.0 (20) | 0.09 | C | 106.5 | 30.0 | 15 |
| MC 200X | 2.00 | 11.0 | $2.40 \times 1.80$ | $2.85 \times 2.14$ | $3.20 \times 2.40$ | $3.56 \times 2.68$ | $4.22 \times 3.53$ | 33 | $<0.01$ | 5.3 (16) | 0.16 | C | 78.1 | 30.0 | 15 |
| MC 150X | 1.50 | 11.0 | $3.20 \times 2.40$ | $3.80 \times 2.85$ | $4.27 \times 3.20$ | $4.75 \times 3.58$ | $5.63 \times 4.71$ | 38 | < 0.01 | 5.2 (13) | 0.23 | C | 63.9 | 30.0 | 15 |
| MC 100X | 1.00 | 11.0 | $4.80 \times 3.60$ | $5.70 \times 4.28$ | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.13 \times 5.37$ | $8.45 \times 7.07$ | 47 | < 0.01 | 5.0 (10) | 0.40 | C | 49.9 | 30.0 | 15 |
| MC 075X | 0.75 | 11.0 | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | $7.60 \times 5.70$ | $8.53 \times 6.40$ | $9.50 \times 7.16$ | $11.3 \times 9.42$ | 58 | $<0.02$ | 5.1 (9) | 0.63 | C | 42.8 | 30.0 | 15 |
| MC 050X | 0.50 | 11.0 | $9.60 \times 7.20$ | $11.4 \times 8.55$ | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | $14.3 \times 10.7$ | $16.9 \times 14.1$ | 75 | < 0.02 | 5.3 (8) | 1.27 | C | 35.7 | 30.0 | 15 |
| MC 033X | 0.33 | 11.0 | $14.4 \times 10.8$ | $17.1 \times 12.8$ | $19.2 \times 14.4$ | $21.4 \times 16.1$ | $25.4 \times 21.2$ | 102 | $<0.05$ | 5.3 (7) | 2.50 | C | 31.0 | 30.0 | 15 |

[^1]
# MC3-03X macro 

## Zero distortion multi-configuration macro lens



KEY ADVANTAGES
Wide range of magnifications
MC3-03X is suitable for the inspection of many different object sizes with different detector options.

Nearly zero distortion
Less than 0.05\% distortion, at any magnification, makes this lens a perfect choice for measurement applications.

Perfect optical parameters mix
Changing the magnification also changes the lens working F-number in such a way that resolution and distortion remain properly combined.

MC3-03X is a multi-configuration macro lens suitable for the inspection of objects whose size varies from a few millimeters to some centimeters. Magnification and focus can be tuned by adjusting a lockable rotating knob.
The lens magnification range can be selected by means of a set of extension tubes, included in the product package; this feature makes this component ideal for prototyping purposes and for
machine vision applications requiring flexibility. Since the working F-number increases with magnification, the optimum combination of field depth, image resolution and brightness is maintained in any lens configuration.
Moreover, the optical distortion approaches zero at any magnification, making this lens perfectly suitable for measurement applications.

Application examples



MC3-03X macro FOV and WD selection chart


1 F/\# = F-number, wF/\# = Working F-number, the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.
2 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but,
to get a very sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered.
Pixel size used for calculation is $3.45 \mu \mathrm{~m}$

## MCSM1-01X

## Macro lens with Scheimpflug adjustment



KEY ADVANTAGES
Precision Scheimpflug mount
Image focus is maintained across any tilted plane.
Compatible with any C-mount camera
The back focal length meets the C-mount standard.

Application flexibility
Supports a wide range of magnification factors and viewing angles.

MCSM1-01X is a macro lens expressly designed for 3D measurement and imaging applications where the object plane is not perpendicular to the optical axis. A precise built-in adjustment mechanism allows to accurately meet the Scheimpflug condition and to image tilted planes in perfect focus. This lens offers a wide range of magnifications and view angles. It can be interface with any
structured light source to build up extremely accurate 3D imaging systems. Image sharpness is maintained even when the lens is tilted by a wide angle, since the Scheimpflug adjustment tilts around the horizontal axis of the detector plane. The tiltable mount is compatible with any C-mount camera.


Without tilt adjustment, the object is not homogeneously focused.


Without tilt adjustment, the image of the surface
is not homogeneously focused.


At the Scheimpflug angle, the image becomes sharp.


At the Scheimplflug angle, the image is sharp over the entire surface where the paste has been deposited.



MCSM1-01X combined with LTPRHP3W-R.


Without tilt adjustment, the image is out of focus.


At the Scheimplflug angle, the entire surface becomes focused.

FOV and WD selection chart


1 F/\# = F-number, WF/\# = Working F-number, the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.

## MCZR series

$4 x$ macro revolver with motorized control


MCZR series are multiple-magnification optical systems which combine high resolution imaging with the flexibility of object format changing.
Unlike conventional zoom systems, MCZR have been specifically designed to work as macro lenses while the optical system ensures the same optical performances of very high-resolution fixed focal lenses.

The device can be both automatically and manually set to one of the four available magnifications; this optomechanical solution ensures that both magnification and image centering are maintained when returning to a specific configuration.
All of these features make these optical products perfect for all those on-line applications requiring frequent changes of format and high quality images all in one lens.

Application examples


Quality inspection of different sized objects


Quality inspection o-ring/gaskets



Envelope barcode identification.


Gasket inspection.

|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Mag. <br> (x) | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 3 \prime \prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 4.80 \times 3.60 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 . 5} \mathbf{5}^{\prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 5.70 \times 4.28 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> Object fi | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 2 "} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 6.40 \times 4.80 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> Id of view (m | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 / 1 . 8} \mathbf{8}^{\prime} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 7.13 \times 5.37 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ <br> m x mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 / 3}-\mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ M p x} \\ \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x ~ h} \\ 8.45 \times 7.07 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# (wF/\#) <br> 1 | Distortion <br> (\%) | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 2 | CTF @501p/mm <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) <br> 3 | Width <br> x Height <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) |
| MCZR 033-008 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.083 \\ & 0.167 \\ & 0.250 \\ & 0.333 \end{aligned}$ | 11.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 57.7 \times 43.3 \\ & 28.8 \times 21.6 \\ & 19.2 \times 14.4 \\ & 14.4 \times 10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68.6 \times 51.4 \\ & 34.2 \times 25.7 \\ & 22.8 \times 17.1 \\ & 17.1 \times 12.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77.0 \times 57.7 \\ & 38.4 \times 28.8 \\ & 25.6 \times 19.2 \\ & 19.2 \times 14.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.7 \times 64.6 \\ & 42.8 \times 32.2 \\ & 28.5 \times 21.5 \\ & 21.4 \times 16.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101.6 \times 85.0 \\ 50.7 \times 42.4 \\ 33.8 \times 28.3 \\ 25.4 \times 21.2 \end{array}$ | 208.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6(5) \\ & 4.3(5) \\ & 4.0(5) \\ & 3.8(5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <0.2 \\ & <0.1 \\ & <0.05 \\ & <0.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 4.5 \\ 2 \\ 1.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >40 \\ & >50 \\ & >60 \\ & >60 \end{aligned}$ | C | 146.4 | $98.1 \times 91.9$ |
| MCZR 025-006 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.063 \\ & 0.125 \\ & 0.188 \\ & 0.251 \end{aligned}$ | 10.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 76.7 \times 57.5 \\ & 38.3 \times 28.7 \\ & 25.5 \times 19.2 \\ & 19.1 \times 14.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.1 \times 68.3 \\ & 45.5 \times 34.1 \\ & 30.3 \times 22.8 \\ & 22.7 \times 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102.3 \times 76.7 \\ 51.0 \times 38.3 \\ 34.1 \times 25.5 \\ 25.5 \times 19.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 113.9 \times 85.8 \\ 56.8 \times 42.8 \\ 37.9 \times 28.6 \\ 28.4 \times 21.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 134.9 \times 112.9 \\ 67.3 \times 56.3 \\ 44.9 \times 37.6 \\ 33.7 \times 28.2 \end{gathered}$ | 275.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7(5) \\ & 4.4(5) \\ & 4.2(5) \\ & 4.0(5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & <0.2 \\ & <0.1 \\ & <0.05 \\ & <0.05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 8 \\ 3.5 \\ 1.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >50 \\ & >50 \\ & >60 \\ & >50 \end{aligned}$ | C | 149.9 | $98.1 \times 91.9$ |
| MCZR 018-004 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.047 \\ & 0.094 \\ & 0.141 \\ & 0.188 \end{aligned}$ | 10.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 102.3 \times 76.7 \\ 51.0 \times 38.3 \\ 34.1 \times 25.5 \\ 25.5 \times 19.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121.5 \times 91.1 \\ 60.6 \times 45.5 \\ 40.5 \times 30.3 \\ 30.3 \times 22.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136.4 \times 102.3 \\ 68.1 \times 51.0 \\ 45.4 \times 34.1 \\ 34.0 \times 25.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 151.9 \times 114.4 \\ 75.8 \times 57.1 \\ 50.6 \times 38.1 \\ 37.9 \times 28.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179.9 \times 150.5 \\ 89.8 \times 75.1 \\ 59.9 \times 50.1 \\ 44.9 \times 37.6 \end{gathered}$ | 384.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8(5) \\ & 4.6(5) \\ & 4.4(5) \\ & 4.2(5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} <1 \\ <0.2 \\ <0.1 \\ <0.05 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 14 \\ 6 \\ 3.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >40 \\ & >40 \\ & >60 \\ & >60 \end{aligned}$ | C | 154.5 | $98.1 \times 91.9$ |
| MCZR 014-003 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.035 \\ & 0.070 \\ & 0.105 \\ & 0.140 \end{aligned}$ | 10.0 | $\begin{gathered} 137.5 \times 103.1 \\ 68.6 \times 51.5 \\ 45.8 \times 34.4 \\ 34.3 \times 25.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 163.4 \times 122.5 \\ 81.5 \times 61.2 \\ 54.4 \times 40.8 \\ 40.8 \times 30.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 183.4 \times 137.5 \\ 91.5 \times 68.6 \\ 61.1 \times 45.8 \\ 45.8 \times 34.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 204.2 \times 153.8 \\ 101.9 \times 76.8 \\ 68.0 \times 51.2 \\ 51.0 \times 38.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 242.0 \times 202.4 \\ 120.8 \times 101.0 \\ 80.6 \times 67.4 \\ 60.4 \times 50.5 \end{gathered}$ | 532.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8(5) \\ & 4.7(5) \\ & 4.5(5) \\ & 4.4(5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} <1 \\ <0.2 \\ <0.1 \\ <0.05 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 25 \\ 11 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & >40 \\ & >40 \\ & >60 \\ & >60 \end{aligned}$ | C | 154.7 | $98.1 \times 91.9$ |

1 F/\# = F-number, wF/\# = Working F-number, the real F-number of a lens

[^2]2 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but, to get a perfectly sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered.

## MCZM series

Macro zoom lenses

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length | Magnification | Image circle | WD | f/\# | Back focal length | Distortion | Length | Diam. | Mass |
|  | (mm) |  | (mm) | (mm) |  | (mm) | (\%) | (mm) | (mm) | (g) |
| RT-MLM-3XMP | - | 0.3-1.0 | 11 | 89.9 | 4.5 | 20.4 | 1.8 | 36.5 | 79.5 | 150 |
| RT-MLH-10X-C | - | 0.084-0.84 | 8 | 152-457 | 5.6 | 23.3 | - | 48.0 | 98.5 | 260 |
| RT-TEC-M55 | 55 | 0.486-0.011 | 11 | 140-5000 | 2.8 | 29.8 | 0.6 | 53.0 | 92.9 | 320 |

Facklights LTBP, LTBC, LTBFC $\quad$ p. 132-138

## $0_{57}$ <br> Fig

# MZMT series 

## 5 X continuous macro zoom lenses with motorized control

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES
Motorized zoom, focus and aperture.
Compact and robust design.
High resolution macro imaging.
Compatible MTDV controller
designed to drive MZMT stepper motors via Modbus RTU / USB or manual interface.

Suitable for high speed applications.

MZMT series motorized macro zoom lenses have been designed for inline applications where items of various sizes must be inspected with high resolution macro imaging.

Unlike many zoom lenses, MZMT working f-number is constant when magnification is changed, thus ensuring high optical throughput even at high magnifications. MZMT models feature a total continuous magnification range of $5 x$ and fit detectors up 4/3", making them a very flexible solution to be used in many diverse applications.

Opto Engineering motorization design integrates three bipolar stepper motors that respectively control zooming, focusing and iris with fine incremental movements and accurate repetitive positioning.

MZMT moving parts are conveniently shielded and integrated within the lens barrel providing a zoom system that is both compact and robust. MZMT macro zoom lenses are complemented by dedicated stepper motor controller MTDV to be purchased separately.

Product combinations*


MZMT lens + CBMT001 cable + MTDV controller

* To be ordered separately

All of these features make these zoom lenses perfect for all those on-line applications requiring changes of format and high quality images.



## Application examples




# MC4K series 

## Macro lenses for 4 k pixel linescan cameras



KEY ADVANTAGES

## Macro design

Achieve unmatched resolution in critical applications: these objectives consistently deliver superior image quality than standard fixed focal length lenses used with extension tubes.

## Exceptional low distortion

Perform measurement tasks with a high degree of accuracy and reliability.

## Optimized aperture

For each magnification, the F/\# is optimized to ensure the best field depth and image resolution.

Easy front filter insertion
Thanks to the front M30.5×0.5 thread.

MC4K series is a collection of macro lenses fitting both 4K linescan cameras and matrix detector cameras over 4/3".

These lenses are specifically designed to work as macros, as opposed to infinite conjugate lenses with added spacers: a common alternative but unable to deliver the same optical performances.

MC4K lenses feature a fixed aperture, selected to ensure optimal field depth, image resolution and brightness for each magnification range, while meeting the typical needs of machine vision applications. The absence of an iris adjustment mechanism leads to a simpler and streamlined build, granting extra durability and precision.


Mount F


Mount $N=M 42 \times 1$

Machine integration is made easy thanks to the precise focusing mechanism and the possibility to choose from an F or M42x1 mount (-N). MC4K series additionally features a front M30.5 $\times 0.5$ thread for the insertion of an optional filter as well as easy phase adjustment.


Application examples



Print and web inspection


Identification: data-matrix and barcode reading


Phase adjustment
Adjusting the phase of the camera mounted on MC4K macro lenses is easy: simply loosen the three set screws and rotate the camera mount until you achieve the desired angular alignment.


|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focusing | Mag. | KAI-04050 <br> 16 mm diag $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{h} \\ 12.8 \times 9.6 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | line 2k $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 k} \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 20.5 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | KAI4022/4021 <br> 21.5 mm diag <br> wxh <br> $15.2 \times 15.2$ <br> (mm) | KAI-08050 <br> 22.6 mm diag $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{x h} \\ 18.1 \times 13.6 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | APS-C <br> 28.35 mm <br> wxh <br> $23.6 \times 15.7$ <br> (mm) | line $4 k$ $\begin{gathered} 4 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{x} 7 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 28.67 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# (wF/\#) <br> 2 | Distortion typical (max) <br> (\%) <br> 3 | Field <br> depth <br> (mm) <br> 4 | CTF @ $50 \mathrm{lp} / \mathrm{mm}$ <br> (\%) | Image <br> side NA | Object <br> side NA | Len <br> (m | ngth <br> mm) <br> 5 |  | m) |
|  | 1 | (x) | Object field of view ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | F | N | F | N |
| MC4K 025X-x | near | 0.295 | $43.4 \times 32.5$ | 69.4 | $51.5 \times 51.5$ | $61.4 \times 46.1$ | $80.0 \times 53.2$ | 97.2 | 298.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 0.250 | $51.2 \times 38.4$ | 81.9 | $60.8 \times 60.8$ | $72.4 \times 54.4$ | $94.4 \times 62.8$ | 114.7 | 346.1 | 6.4 (8) | < 0.08 (0.1) | 6.8 | >60 | 0.063 | 0.018 | 80.0 | 115.9 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 0.205 | $62.4 \times 46.8$ | 99.9 | $74.1 \times 74.1$ | $88.3 \times 66.3$ | $115.1 \times 64.9$ | 139.9 | 414.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 050X-x | near | 0.545 | $23.5 \times 17.6$ | 37.6 | $27.9 \times 27.9$ | $33.2 \times 25.0$ | $43.3 \times 28.8$ | 52.6 | 177.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 0.500 | $25.6 \times 19.2$ | 41.0 | $30.4 \times 30.4$ | $36.2 \times 27.2$ | $47.2 \times 31.4$ | 57.3 | 189.9 | 6.7 (10) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 2.5 | $>50$ | 0.050 | 0.027 | 99.5 | 135.4 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 0.455 | $28.1 \times 21.1$ | 45.0 | $33.4 \times 33.4$ | $39.8 \times 29.9$ | $51.9 \times 31.6$ | 63.0 | 205.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 075X-x | near | 0.795 | $16.1 \times 12.1$ | 25.8 | $19.1 \times 19.1$ | $22.8 \times 17.1$ | $29.7 \times 19.7$ | 36.1 | 131.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 0.750 | $17.1 \times 12.8$ | 27.3 | $20.3 \times 20.3$ | $24.1 \times 18.1$ | $31.5 \times 20.9$ | 38.2 | 137.3 | 6.3 (11) | < 0.04 (0.08) | 1.3 | > 50 | 0.045 | 0.036 | 113.6 | 149.5 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 0.704 | $18.2 \times 13.6$ | 29.1 | $21.6 \times 21.6$ | $25.7 \times 19.3$ | $33.5 \times 21.0$ | 40.7 | 143.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 100X-x | near | 1.045 | $12.2 \times 9.19$ | 19.6 | $14.5 \times 14.5$ | $17.3 \times 13.0$ | $22.5 \times 15.0$ | 27.4 | 108.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 1.000 | $12.8 \times 9.60$ | 20.5 | $15.2 \times 15.2$ | $18.1 \times 13.6$ | $23.6 \times 15.7$ | 28.7 | 111.6 | 6.5 (13) | < 0.01 (0.03) | 0.9 | > 50 | 0.038 | 0.040 | 132.9 | 168.8 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 0.954 | $13.4 \times 10.1$ | 21.5 | $15.9 \times 15.9$ | $19.0 \times 14.3$ | $24.7 \times 15.7$ | 30.1 | 115.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 125X-x | near | 1.295 | $9.88 \times 7.41$ | 15.8 | $11.7 \times 11.7$ | $14.0 \times 10.5$ | $18.2 \times 12.2$ | 22.1 | 94.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 1.250 | $10.2 \times 7.68$ | 16.4 | $12.2 \times 12.2$ | $14.5 \times 10.9$ | $18.9 \times 12.6$ | 22.9 | 96.1 | 6.7 (15) | < 0.01 (0.03) | 0.7 | > 40 | 0.033 | 0.043 | 152.2 | 188.1 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 1.204 | $10.6 \times 7.97$ | 17.0 | $12.6 \times 12.6$ | $15.0 \times 11.3$ | $19.5 \times 12.6$ | 23.8 | 98.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 150X-x | near | 1.543 | $8.30 \times 6.22$ | 13.3 | $9.85 \times 9.85$ | $11.7 \times 8.81$ | $15.3 \times 10.2$ | 18.6 | 89.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 1.500 | $8.53 \times 6.40$ | 13.7 | $10.1 \times 10.1$ | $12.1 \times 9.07$ | $15.7 \times 10.5$ | 19.1 | 91.4 | 6.8 (17) | < 0.01 (0.03) | 0.5 | > 35 | 0.029 | 0.045 | 178.6 | 214.5 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 1.455 | $8.80 \times 6.60$ | 14.1 | $10.4 \times 10.4$ | $12.4 \times 9.35$ | $16.2 \times 10.6$ | 19.7 | 93.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 175X-x | near | 1.793 | $7.14 \times 5.35$ | 11.4 | $8.48 \times 8.48$ | $10.1 \times 7.59$ | $13.2 \times 8.8$ | 16.0 | 82.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 1.750 | $7.31 \times 5.49$ | 11.7 | $8.69 \times 8.69$ | $10.3 \times 7.77$ | $13.5 \times 9.0$ | 16.4 | 83.8 | 6.5 (18) | < 0.01 (0.03) | 0.4 | > 35 | 0.028 | 0.049 | 198.5 | 234.4 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 1.705 | $7.51 \times 5.63$ | 12.0 | $8.91 \times 8.91$ | $10.6 \times 7.98$ | $13.8 \times 9.0$ | 16.8 | 85.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K 200X-x | near | 2.042 | $6.27 \times 4.70$ | 10.0 | $7.44 \times 7.44$ | $8.86 \times 6.66$ | $11.6 \times 7.7$ | 14.0 | 77.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | nominal | 2.000 | $6.40 \times 4.80$ | 10.2 | $7.60 \times 7.60$ | $9.05 \times 6.80$ | $11.8 \times 7.9$ | 14.3 | 78.1 | 6.7 (20) | < 0.01 (0.03) | 0.4 | > 30 | 0.025 | 0.050 | 218.4 | 254.4 | 64.0 | 52.0 |
|  | far | 1.955 | $6.55 \times 4.91$ | 10.5 | $7.77 \times 7.77$ | $9.26 \times 6.96$ | $12.1 \times 7.9$ | 14.7 | 79.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Maximum and minimum magnification changes when focusing.
2 F/\# = F-number, WF/\# = Working F-number, the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.
3 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.

4 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but to get a perfectly sharp image only half of the nominal field depth should be taken into account.
5 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange; take into account $a+/-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ tolerance due to the focussing mechanism.

Ordering information
It's easy to select the right lens for your application: our part numbers are coded as MC4K yyyX -x where yyy refers to the magnification and -x refers to the mount option:

- F for F-mount
- N for M42×1 mount (flange distance FD 10.56 mm ).
E.g. MC4K100X-N for a MC4K100X with M42x1 mount.


# MC12K series 

Macro lenses for 12 k and 16 k pixel linescan cameras




Mount $\mathrm{I}=$ M58×0.75


MC12K series are macro lenses specifically optimized to work with high resolution line scan cameras with sensor size up to 62 mm . Infinite conjugate lenses, like photographic equipment optics, will offer poor performances when used to observe objects from up close: MC12K series are macro by design, enabling unmatched and uniform optical performances at short working distances.

MC12K series are the ideal choice for industrial applications where maximum image resolution is required: solar cells and printed sheets inspection, web inspection or high speed product sorting are just a few examples.

In addition to the standard M72×0.75 mount, MC12K lenses can be easily equipped with any camera mount at no additional cost ensuring wide compatibility with most common linescan cameras.

KEY ADVANTAGES

## Macro design

Achieve unmatched resolution in critical applications.

## Exceptional low distortion

Perform measurement tasks with a high degree of accuracy and reliability.
Optimized for high resolution linescan cameras
MC12K feature a large image circle ensuring wide compatibility with line scan sensors (up to 62.4 mm ).

## Color correction

MC12K can distinguish the finest tonal gradations and are the ideal solution for demanding applications where color consistency is required.

Industrial design for factory automation
MC12K feature precise manual focusing mechanism to achieve the best possible image sharpness.

Wide image circle
MC12K is optimized to cover the line scan sensor sizes up to 62.4 mm .

| SENSOR SIZE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UP TO 62.4 mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2048 \mathrm{px} \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $2048 \mathrm{px} \times 14 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $4096 \mathrm{px} \times 7$ \% m | $4096 \mathrm{px} \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $7450 \mathrm{pxx} 4.7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $6144 \mathrm{px} \times 7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $8192 \mathrm{px} \times 7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $12288 \mathrm{px} \mathrm{x} 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |  |
| 20.5 mm | 28.6 mm | 28.6 mm | 35 mm | 41 mm | 43 mm | 57.3 mm | 62 mm |  |

Application examples


|  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focusing <br> 1 | Mag. <br> (x) | Full frame 35 mm $\mathbf{w x h}$ $36.0 \times 24.0$ ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Line $\mathbf{1 6 ~ k p x}$ $\mathbf{1 6} \mathbf{k x 3 . 5 ~} \mu \mathrm{m}$ 57.3 (mm) ject field of | Line 2 kpx $12 \mathrm{k} \times 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ 61.4 $(\mathrm{~mm})$ <br> view (mm x | Line 12 kpx $12 \mathrm{kx5} .2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 62.4 $(\mathrm{~mm})$ $\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# (wF/\#) <br> 2 | Distortion typical (max) (\%) 3 | Field depth (mm) 4 | $\underset{(\%)}{\text { CTF }}$ | Image side NA | Object side NA | Mount <br> 6 | Length $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{mm}) \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| MC12K 200X-F | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 2.017 \\ & 2.000 \\ & 1.983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \times 11.9 \\ & \mathbf{1 8 . 0} \times \mathbf{1 2 . 0} \\ & 18.2 \times 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 93.6 \\ & 94.0 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (18) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.15 | > 30 | 0.028 | 0.056 | F | 242.2 | 76 |
| MC12K 200X-I |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.017 \\ & 2.000 \\ & 1.983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \times 11.9 \\ & 18.0 \times 12.0 \\ & 18.2 \times 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.7 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 29.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.6 \\ & 94.0 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (18) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.15 | > 30 | 0.028 | 0.056 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 11.48 \end{gathered}$ | 276.7 | 76 |
| MC12K 200X-R | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 2.017 \\ & 2.000 \\ & 1.983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \times 11.9 \\ & \mathbf{1 8 . 0} \times \mathbf{1 2 . 0} \\ & 18.2 \times 12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.7 \\ & 28.7 \\ & 29.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.5 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 31.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.7 \\ & 31.2 \\ & 31.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.6 \\ & 94.0 \\ & 94.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (18) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.15 | > 30 | 0.028 | 0.056 | $\begin{gathered} M 72 \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 281.8 | 76 |
| MC12K 150X-F |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.517 \\ & 1.500 \\ & 1.484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.7 \times 15.8 \\ & 24.0 \times 16.0 \\ & 24.3 \times 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 38.2 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 109.3 \\ & 110.0 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (15) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.2 | > 40 | 0.033 | 0.05 | F | 202.8 | 76 |
| MC12K 150X-I |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.517 \\ & 1.500 \\ & 1.484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.7 \times 15.8 \\ & 24.0 \times 16.0 \\ & 24.3 \times 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 38.2 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 109.3 \\ & 110.0 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (15) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.2 | > 40 | 0.033 | 0.05 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD11.48 } \end{gathered}$ | 237.4 | 76 |
| MC12K 150X-R | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 1.517 \\ & 1.500 \\ & 1.484 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.7 \times 15.8 \\ & 24.0 \times 16.0 \\ & 24.3 \times 16.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \\ & 38.2 \\ & 39.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 41.0 \\ & 41.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.9 \\ & 41.6 \\ & 41.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.3 \\ & 110.0 \\ & 110.7 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (15) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.2 | > 40 | 0.033 | 0.05 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M72 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 242.5 | 76 |
| MC12K 100X-F | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 1.018 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 0.984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \times 23.6 \\ & 36.0 \times 24.0 \\ & 36.6 \times 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.9 \\ & 57.3 \\ & 58.9 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 134.0 \\ & 135.5 \\ & 137.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (12) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.3 | > 50 | 0.042 | 0.042 | F | 155.4 | 76 |
| MC12K 100X-I |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.018 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 0.984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \times 23.6 \\ & 36.0 \times 24.0 \\ & 36.6 \times 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.9 \\ & 57.3 \\ & 58.9 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 134.0 \\ & 135.5 \\ & 137.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (12) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.3 | > 50 | 0.042 | 0.042 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD11.48 } \end{gathered}$ | 189.9 | 76 |
| MC12K 100X-R | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 1.018 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 0.984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.4 \times 23.6 \\ & 36.0 \times 24.0 \\ & 36.6 \times 24.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56.9 \\ & 57.3 \\ & 58.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.4 \\ & 61.4 \\ & 62.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.0 \\ & 62.4 \\ & 63.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134.0 \\ & 135.5 \\ & 137.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (12) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.3 | > 50 | 0.042 | 0.042 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M72 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 195.0 | 76 |
| MC12K 067X-F |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.684 \\ & 0.667 \\ & 0.650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.7 \times 35.1 \\ & 54.0 \times 36.0 \\ & 55.4 \times 36.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.7 \\ & 86.0 \\ & 88.2 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 179.7 \\ & 183.0 \\ & 186.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (10) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.6 | > 60 | 0.050 | 0.033 | F | 130.0 | 76 |
| MC12K 067X-I |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.684 \\ & 0.667 \\ & 0.650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.7 \times 35.1 \\ & 54.0 \times 36.0 \\ & 55.4 \times 36.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.7 \\ & 86.0 \\ & 88.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 179.7 \\ & 183.0 \\ & 186.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (10) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.6 | > 60 | 0.050 | 0.033 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 11.48 \end{gathered}$ | 164.5 | 76 |
| MC12K 067X-R | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 0.684 \\ & 0.667 \\ & 0.650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.7 \times 35.1 \\ & 54.0 \times 36.0 \\ & 55.4 \times 36.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.7 \\ & 86.0 \\ & 88.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89.9 \\ & 92.2 \\ & 94.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.7 \\ & 93.6 \\ & 96.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179.7 \\ & 183.0 \\ & 186.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (10) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.6 | > 60 | 0.050 | 0.033 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M72 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 169.6 | 76 |
| MC12K 050X-F |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.517 \\ & 0.500 \\ & 0.483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.6 \times 46.4 \\ & 72.0 \times 48.0 \\ & 74.5 \times 49.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.9 \\ & \mathbf{1 1 4 . 7} \\ & 119.7 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 217.1 \\ & 223.0 \\ & 229.1 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (9) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.9 | > 50 | 0.056 | 0.028 | F | 113.6 | 76 |
| MC12K 050X-I |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.517 \\ & 0.500 \\ & 0.483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.6 \times 46.4 \\ & 72.0 \times 48.0 \\ & 74.5 \times 49.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.9 \\ & 114.7 \\ & 119.7 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 217.1 \\ & 223.0 \\ & 229.1 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (9) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.9 | > 50 | 0.056 | 0.028 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 11.48 \end{gathered}$ | 148.2 | 76 |
| MC12K 050X-R | nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 0.517 \\ & 0.500 \\ & 0.483 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69.6 \times 46.4 \\ & 72.0 \times 48.0 \\ & 74.5 \times 49.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.9 \\ & 114.7 \\ & 119.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.8 \\ & 122.9 \\ & 127.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119.9 \\ & 124.8 \\ & 128.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217.1 \\ & 223.0 \\ & 229.1 \end{aligned}$ | 6.0 (9) | < 0.01 (0.02) | 0.9 | > 50 | 0.056 | 0.028 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M72 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 153.3 | 76 |
| MC12K 025X-F |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.266 \\ & 0.250 \\ & 0.234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.3 \times 90.2 \\ & 144.0 \times 96.0 \\ & 154.2 \times 102.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217.6 \\ & 229.4 \\ & 247.9 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 393.6 \\ & 415.5 \\ & 393.6 \end{aligned}$ | 6.4 (8) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 3.2 | > 50 | 0.063 | 0.016 | F | 99.3 | 76 |
| MC12K 025X-I | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 0.266 \\ & 0.250 \\ & 0.234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.3 \times 90.2 \\ & 144.0 \times 96.0 \\ & 154.2 \times 102.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217.6 \\ & 229.4 \\ & 247.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 393.6 \\ & \mathbf{4 1 5 . 5} \\ & 393.6 \end{aligned}$ | 6.4 (8) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 3.2 | > 50 | 0.063 | 0.016 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 11.48 \end{gathered}$ | 133.8 | 76 |
| MC12K 025X-R | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 0.266 \\ & 0.250 \\ & 0.234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135.3 \times 90.2 \\ & 144.0 \times 96.0 \\ & 154.2 \times 102.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 217.6 \\ & 229.4 \\ & 247.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231.1 \\ & 245.8 \\ & 263.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233.2 \\ & 249.6 \\ & 265.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 393.6 \\ & 415.5 \\ & 393.6 \end{aligned}$ | 6.4 (8) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 3.2 | > 50 | 0.063 | 0.016 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M} 72 \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 138.9 | 76 |
| MC12K 012X-I | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 0.142 \\ & 0.125 \\ & 0.108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254.4 \times 169.6 \\ & 287.0 \times 192.0 \\ & 332.5 \times 221.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 409.1 \\ & \mathbf{4 5 8 . 4} \\ & 534.5 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 678.5 \\ & 762.0 \\ & 873.2 \end{aligned}$ | 6.2 (7) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 11 | > 50 | 0.071 | 0.009 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 11.48 \end{gathered}$ | 120.2 | 76 |
| MC12K 012X-R |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.142 \\ & \mathbf{0 . 1 2 5} \\ & 0.108 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 254.4 \times 169.6 \\ & 287.0 \times 192.0 \\ & 332.5 \times 221.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 409.1 \\ \mathbf{4 5 8 . 4} \\ 534.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 434.4 \\ & 491.1 \\ & 567.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 438.3 \\ & 498.8 \\ & 572.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 678.5 \\ & 762.0 \\ & 873.2 \end{aligned}$ | 6.2 (7) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 11 | > 50 | 0.071 | 0.009 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M } 72 \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 125.3 | 76 |
| MC12K 008X-I | near nominal far | $\begin{aligned} & 0.100 \\ & 0.083 \\ & 0.067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359.2 \times 239.5 \\ & 432.0 \times 288.0 \\ & 541.1 \times 360.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577.7 \\ & 687.3 \\ & 869.9 \end{aligned}$ | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. <br> n.a. | $\begin{gathered} 924.1 \\ 1102.5 \\ 1370.9 \end{gathered}$ | 6.5 (7) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 15 | > 50 | 0.071 | 0.006 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M58 } \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 11.48 \end{gathered}$ | 115.9 | 76 |
| MC12K 008X-R |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.100 \\ & 0.083 \\ & 0.067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359.2 \times 239.5 \\ & 432.0 \times 288.0 \\ & 541.1 \times 360.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577.7 \\ & 687.3 \\ & 869.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613.5 \\ & 736.4 \\ & 923.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 619.1 \\ & 747.9 \\ & 932.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 924.1 \\ 1102.5 \\ 1370.9 \end{gathered}$ | 6.5 (7) | < 0.05 (0.1) | 15 | > 50 | 0.071 | 0.006 | $\begin{gathered} \text { M } 72 \times 0.75 \\ \text { FD } 6.56 \end{gathered}$ | 121.0 | 76 |

1 Maximum and minimum magnification changes when focusing
2 F/\# = F-number, wF/\# = Working F-number, the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.
3 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image: typical (average production) values and maximum (guaranteed) values are listed.
4 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but to get a perfectly sharp image only half of the nominal field depth should be taken into account.
5 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange; take into account $a+/-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ tolerance due to the focussing mechanism.

6 FD stands for Flange Distance (in mm), defined as the distance from the mounting flange (the "metal ring" in rear part of the lens) to the camera detector plane.
F Mount (-F) may cause vignetting with sensor diagonal $>50 \mathrm{~mm}$.
For such sensor size we suggest mount M72x0.75, FD 6.56 (-R).
Mount M58x0.75 (-I) may cause vignetting with sensor diagonal $>52 \mathrm{~mm}$ For such sensor size we suggest mount M72x0.75, FD 6.56 (-R).

Ordering information
It's easy to select the right lens for your application: our part numbers are coded as MC12K yyyX-x where yyy refers to the magnification and -x refers to the mount option:

- R for M $72 \times 0.75$ mount (flange distance FD 6.56 mm )
- F for F-mount
- I for M58×0.75 mount (flange distance FD 11.48 mm ).
E.g. MC12K100X-I for a MC12K100X with M58×0.75 mount.



## MC16K series

Macro Lenses for up to 82 mm line detectors

|  |  |  |  | Detector type |  |  |  |  |  | Optical specifications |  |  |  | Dimension |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length (mm) | Mag. | Image circle $\varnothing(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \mathrm{w} \times \mathrm{h} \\ 36.0 \times 24.0 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line }-8 \mathrm{k} \\ 8 \mathrm{k} \times 7 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 57.3 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line }-\mathbf{1 6 k} \\ 16 \mathrm{k} \times 3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 57.3 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Object fie } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line }-\mathbf{1 2 k} \\ 12 \mathrm{k} \times 5 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 61.4 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Id of view } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line }-\mathbf{1 2 k} \\ 12 \mathrm{k} \times 5.2 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 62.4 \\ (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Line - 16k } \\ 16 \mathrm{k} \times 5 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ 81.9 \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | WD <br> (mm) | wF/\# | Back <br> focal length | Distort. <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam. <br> (mm) |
| RT-OPKE16-050M95 | 116 | 0.5 | 82 | 70.0 | 114.7 | 114.7 | 122.9 | 124.8 | 162.6 | $296 \pm 5$ | 3.8 | 10 | 0.01 | M95X1 | $496 \pm 9$ | 47 |
| RT-OPKE16-070M95 | 116 | 0.7 | 82 | 50.0 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 87.8 | 89.1 | 116.1 | $221.9 \pm 5$ | 3.8 | 10 | 0.01 | M95X1 | $447.9 \pm 9$ | 47 |
| RT-OPKE16-100M95 | 116 | 1 | 82 | 35.0 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 61.4 | 62.4 | 81.3 | $182.9 \pm 5$ | 3.8 | 10 | 0.01 | M95X1 | $439.4 \pm 8$ | 47 |
| RT-OPKE16-150M95 | 116 | 1.5 | 82 | 23.3 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 54.2 | $143.9 \pm 5$ | 3.8 | 10 | 0.01 | M95X1 | $453.7 \pm 9$ | 47 |
| RT-OPKE16-200M95 | 116 | 2 | 82 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 30.7 | 31.2 | 40.6 | $127.1 \pm 5$ | 3.8 | 10 | 0.01 | M95X1 | $496 \pm 9$ | 47 |
| RT-OPKE16-300M95 | 116 | 3 | 82 | 11.7 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 27.1 | $111.4 \pm 3$ | 4.2 | 10 | 0.01 | M95X1 | $591.4 \pm 8$ | 47 |

FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE ILLUMINATORS

|  | FIXED FOCALS LENSES |
| :---: | :---: |
| 83.91 |  |
| -91.92 | Up To 4/8's shsors |

## A wide range of solutions for every machine vision challenge.

Opto Engineering family of fixed focal lenses comprises many optics with special features in addition to the most common types of optics used in machine vision: we offer a wide variety of fixed focal lenses, covering small, medium and large detectors, incueding options for high resolution and UV imaging.

Specifically, these optics are regarded as a valid alternative to macro lenses in applications where a large field of view must be imaged and the required magnification is low.

At Opto Engineering we are constantly working to provide added-value products to our customers and this family is no exception: in fact, in addition to common fixed focal lenses, you will find a whole new line-up of optics featuring full motorized iris and focusing that can be easily controlled with a dedicated stepper motor controller featuring open protocol and software.

Refer to specific datasheets available at www.opto-engineering.com
for product compliancy with regulations, certifications and safety labels.

## ENMT series

## Fixed focal length lenses with motorized focus and aperture control

## NEW



## KEY ADVANTAGES

Motorized focusing and aperture
for fine and repeatable tuning of image focus and F-number setting.

Fully automated installations with remote
operation possibility.
Compact and robust design.
High optical resolution.
Compatible MTDV controller
designed to drive ENMT stepper motors via Modbus RTU / USB or manual interface.

ENMT series are high resolution fixed focal length lenses with automated adjustment of focus and aperture.
These motorized lenses guarantee programmable precise and repeatable adjustment of both the aperture and focus to realize fully automated systems. This feature is ideal for installations where remote operation is necessary (e.g. in clean rooms where an operator cannot manually adjust the optical parameters), besides those requiring possibility to change format, lighting conditions, working distance or even inspection task. Additionally, different machines can be set with the exact same aperture/focus setting by automatically loading a pre-set configuration.
Thanks to ENMT precise motorization system, the user fully exploits the high resolution of ENMT fixed focal length optics.
In fact, when compared to coarse manual operation, motorized adjustment allows for very fine and repeatable tuning of both the image focus and F -number setting.
Opto Engineering motorization design integrates two bipolar stepper motors that respectively control focusing and aperture with fine incremental movements and accurate repeatable positioning. ENMT moving parts are conveniently shielded and integrated within a compact and robust enclosure.
Focus and aperture can be adjusted by means of dedicated MTDV controller (to be ordered separately) specifically designed to drive up to three bi-polar stepper motors via Modbus RTU/USB or manually.

Product combinations*

$+$


ENMT lens + CBMT001 cable + MTDV controller

* To be ordered separately

ENMT series integrate high resolution optics featuring minimum distortion and 11 mm image circle for 5 Megapixel detectors up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$.

| Electrical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iris |  | motorized |
| Focusing |  |  |
| Connector |  | circular standard DIN 13Pos Male |
| Motor |  |  |
| Number |  | 2 |
| Type |  | Stepper - bipolar |
| Supply voltage | (V, DC ) | 5-24 |
| Amps/phase | (A) | 0.5 |
| Resistance/phase 1 | ( $\Omega$ ) | $10 \pm 7 \%$ |
| Inductance/phase 2 | (mH) | $2.3 \pm 20 \%$ |
| Holding Torque | ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) | 0.135 |
| Ratio |  | 1:50 |
| Step angle | $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$ | 18/50 |
| Step accuracy |  | $\pm 7 \%$ |
| Rotor inertia | $\left(\mathrm{Kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | 1,0 $\times 10-7$ |
| Temperature rise | $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 80 |
| Ambient temperature | $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $0 \div 50$ |
| Insulation resistance | (M) | 100 |
| Insulation class |  | E - $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Dielectric strength 3 | (V AC) | 500 |
| Ambient humidity |  | max $85 \%$ (no condensation) |
| Compatibility 4 |  |  |
| Stepper motors controller |  | MTDV3CH-00A1 |
| Cable 5 |  | CBMT001 (circular standard DIN 13Pos Female to DB15M connector cable, 2 m ) |
| 1 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |  |
| 2 At 1 KHz . |  |  |
| 3 For 1 min between the motor coils and the motor case. |  |  |
| 4 All compatible products must be ordered separately. |  |  |
| 5 Cable is required to connect MZMT series to MTDV3CH-00A1 controller and must be ordered separately. |  |  |



|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length (mm) | Mag. | Image <br> circle <br> $\varnothing$ (mm) | Max <br> detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) | Distortion <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) |
| ENMT-M1224-MPW2-MM | 12 | 0.100-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 100-m | 2.4-16 | 14.4 | 0.35 | C | 81.5 | 41.3 | 70 |
| ENMT-M1620-MPW2-MM | 16 | 0.075-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 200-m | 2.0-16 | 14.7 | 0.1 | C | 81.5 | 41.3 | 70 |
| ENMT-M2518-MPW2-MM | 25 | 0.081-0 | 11 | 2/3" | $300-\infty$ | 1.8-16 | 13.8 | 0.03 | C | 81.5 | 41.3 | 70 |
| ENMT-M3520-MPW2-MM | 35 | 0.190-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 200-m | 2.0-22 | 18.0 | 0.01 | C | 81.5 | 41.3 | 70 |
| ENMT-M5028-MPW2-MM | 50 | 0.138-0 | 11 | 2/3" | $400-\infty$ | 2.8-32 | 27.7 | 0.027 | C | 81.5 | 52.3 | 70 |

Application examples


## ENMP series

Megapixel C-mount lenses for detectors up to 2/3"


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length <br> (mm) | Magnification (x) | Image circle $\emptyset(\mathrm{mm})$ | Max detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) | Distortion <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diameter <br> (mm) |
| RT-H0514-MP2 | 5 | 0.044-0 | 8 | 1/2" | 100-m | 1.4-16C | 10.8 | 0.5 | C | 45.5 | 44.5 |
| RT-M0814-MP2 | 8 | 0.075-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 100-m | 1.4-16C | 13.1 | 0.1 | C | 28.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M1214-MP2 | 12 | 0.074-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 150-m | 1.4-16C | 13.1 | 0.1 | C | 28.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M1614-MP2 | 16 | 0.052-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 300-m | 1.4-16C | 13.1 | 0.1 | C | 28.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M2514-MP2 | 25 | 0.084-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 300-m | 1.4-16C | 13.1 | 0.3 | C | 36.0 | 33.5 |
| RT-M3514-MP | 35 | 0.110-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 300-m | 1.4-16C | 17.1 | 0.8 | C | 38.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M5018-MP2 | 50 | 0.100-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 500-m | 1.8-16C | 13.1 | 0.3 | C | 38.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M7528-MP | 75 | 0.214-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 300-m | 2.8-16C | 21.5 | 0.4 | C | 57.8 | 35.0 |

## ENHR series

5 Megapixel C-mount lenses for detectors up to 2/3"

$B 1$

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length (mm) | Magnification <br> (x) | Image circle $\varnothing$ (mm) | Max detector size | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WD } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) | Distortion <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diameter (mm) |
| RT-M0824-MPW2 | 8 | 0.100-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 50-m | 2.4-16 | 13.7 | 1.87 | C | 32.0 | 45.7 |
| RT-M1224-MPW2 | 12 | 0.100-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 100-m | 2.4-16 | 14.4 | 0.35 | C | 29.0 | 42.7 |
| RT-M1620-MPW2 | 16 | 0.075-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 200-m | 2.0-16 | 14.7 | 0.1 | C | 29.0 | 33.5 |
| RT-M2518-MPW2 | 25 | 0.081-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 300-m | 1.8-16 | 13.8 | 0.03 | C | 29.0 | 36.3 |
| RT-M3520-MPW2 | 35 | 0.190-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 200-m | 2.0-22 | 18.0 | 0.01 | c | 29.0 | 37.3 |
| RT-M5028-MPW2 | 50 | 0.138-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 400-m | 2.8-32 | 27.7 | 0.027 | c | 29.0 | 45.3 |

## ENVF series

Vari-focal lenses for detectors up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length | Magnification | Image circle | Max detector size | WD | F/\# | Back focal length | Distortion | Mount | Length | Diameter |
|  | (mm) | (x) | $\varnothing$ (mm) |  | (mm) |  | (mm) | (\%) |  | (mm) | (mm) |
| RT-M3Z1228C-MP | 12-36 | ~ | 11 | 2/3" | 200-m (tele) / 50-m<(wide) | 2.8-16C | 29.8 | 3.5 | C | 53.0 | 41.6 |

## EN2M series

Megapixel C-mount lenses for up to 1" detectors


BT

| Part number | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Focal length <br> (mm) | Image circle $\varnothing$ (mm) | Max detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length <br> (mm) | Distortion <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diameter <br> (mm) |
| RT-VHF8MK | 8 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 100-m | 1.4 | 11.2 | -1.20 | C | 38 | 57 |
| RT-VHF12-5MK | 12.5 | 16 | $1 "$ | 300-m | 1.4 | 12.6 | -1.58 | C | 44 | 42 |
| RT-VHF16MK | 16 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 300-m | 1.4 | 12.6 | -1.00 | C | 46 | 42 |
| RT-FL-BC2518-9M | 25 | 16 | $1 "$ | $100-\infty$ | 1.8-16 | 14.1 | n.a. | C | 57.5 | 42 |
| RT-FL-BC3518-9M | 35 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $150-\infty$ | 1.8-22 | 16.8 | n.a. | C | 60.0 | 42 |
| RT-FL-BC5024-9M | 50 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 200-m | 2.4-22 | 18.8 | n.a. | C | 69.0 | 42 |
| RT-FL-BC7528-9M | 75 | 16 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 250-m | 2.8-32 | 21.3 | n.a. | C | 81.0 | 42 |

## ENUV2M series

UV C-mount lenses for up to 1 " detectors


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length (mm) | Magnification <br> (x) | Image circle $\varnothing$ (mm) | Max detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) | Distortion <br> (mm) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diameter <br> (mm) |
| RT-FL-BC2528-VGUV | 25 | 0.10-0 | 16 | $1 "$ | 230-m | 2.8-16 | 22.1 | - | C | 58.7 | 60.0 |
| RT-FL-BC7838-VGUV | 78 | 0.15-0 | 16 | $1 "$ | $440-\infty$ | 3.8-16 | 71.3 | - | C | 109.3 | 62.5 |

## EN4K series

Lenses for $4 k$ line detectors and 4/3" matrix detectors

$B 1$

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length (mm) | Magnification (x) | Image circle $\varnothing$ (mm) | Max detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diameter <br> (mm) |
| RT-FL-YFL5028A-02 | 50 | 0.23-0.15 | 45 | Full frame - 35 mm | 242-361 | 2.8-22 | 30.43-34.54 | F | 60 | 63.6 |
| RT-FL-YFL5028A-035 | 50 | 0.4-0.28 | 45 | Full frame - 35 mm | 146-201 | 2.8-22 | 37.16-43.29 | F | 60 | 70.4 |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 | 35 | 0.5-0 | 45 | Full frame - 35 mm | $190-\infty$ | 2.8-22 | 33.22 | F | 72 | 56.8 |
| RT-FL-YFL5028 | 50 | 0.5-0 | 45 | Full frame - 35 mm | 250-m | 2.8-22 | 36.99 | F | 72 | 56.8 |

## INFRARED OPTICS

## 94-95

## SHORT WAVE INFRARED

## Beyond the visible range,

 for advanced optical applicationsOpto Engineering offers a wide variety of high resolution IR optics for both cooled and uncooled IR cameras spanning all IR spectral bands. Our IR optics feature large field of view and low distortion and can be equipped with custom mount interface. MWIR and LWIR thermal series additionally include HCAR coating for usage in harsh envirornment.

IR optics are used in a wide variety of sectors including defense, security/surveillance, industrial, medical and R\&D. Applications include tracking/targeting systems, predictive maintenance, monitor of hot industrial processes, thermography, flame detection, quality control /inspection.

## C

Refer to specific datasheets available at www.opto-engineering.com
for product compliancy with regulations, certifications and safety labels.

## SWIR series

## Short-wave infrared lenses



KEY ADVANTAGES
High resolution
Designed for high resolution detectors up to $15 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ pixel pitch and 21 mm diameter

Custom mount interface
Can be provided upon request.
Large field of view and low distortion
Superior optical performances.

SWIR series is a range of short-wave infrared lenses specifically designed to operate in the 0.9-1.7 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ wavelenght region. This serie has been specifically designed to match the new $15 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ format InGaAs FPA Focal Plane Arrays.
These lenses offer an industry standard C-mount threaded style interface or, alternatively, they can be equipped with a custom mount interface.

In the design of the lenses, great importance was attached to a good image quality and a large aperture (small F-number).
These lenses, mounted on a SWIR camera, are the perfect choice for a variety of applications, including solar cell inspection, night vision imaging of outdoors scenes without additional illumination (security applications), detecting bruises on fruit, imaging through silicon, biomedical imaging and many other infrared applications.

## Application examples



Solar cell inspection


Liquid level inspection


Fruit sorting

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length | F/\# | Wave length | Average trans. | Circular <br> FOV | WD | Image <br> Diagonal | Distortion | CTF <br> @ 30lp/mm | Image side | Mount | Focus type | Locking screw | Back focal length | Length | Diam. | Mass |
|  | (mm) |  | ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ) | (\%) | (deg) | (mm) | (mm) | (\%) | (\%) | NA |  |  |  | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) | (g) |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 5 |  | 6 |
| SW03520 | 35.00 | 2.0 | 0.9-1.7 | 90 | 33.4 | 350-m | 21.0 | -0.50 | 39.09 | 0.243 | C | Manual | Yes | 12.16 | 49.34 | 71 | 340 |
| SW05020 | 50.00 | 2.0 | 0.9-1.7 | 90 | 23.7 | 500-m | 21.0 | 0.41 | 43.09 | 0.243 | C | Manual | Yes | 14.07 | 71.00 | 71 | 400 |
| SW07520 | 75.00 | 2.0 | 0.9-1.7 | 90 | 15.9 | 750-m | 21.0 | 0.50 | 30.19 | 0.243 | C | Manual | Yes | 14.10 | 101.20 | 71 | 540 |

1 Based on the listed image diagonal
2 Maximum value at central wavelength.
3 Mean value at all the different fields.

4 Any custom mount is available at no additional cost.
5 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.
6 Given with no mount attached. See layout drawings.

## ENSWIRMP series

SWIR C-mount lenses for up to $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length <br> (mm) | Magnification | Image circle $\varnothing$ (mm) | Max detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) | Distortion <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diameter <br> (mm) |
| RT-M1614-SW | 16 | 0.05-0 | 12.3 | 2/3" | 300-m | 1.4-16 | 13.3 | 0.5 | C | 28.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M2514-SW | 25 | 0.08-0 | 12.3 | 2/3" | $300-\infty$ | 1.4-16 | 14.6 | 0.5 | C | 36.0 | 33.5 |
| RT-M3514-SW | 35 | 0.10-0 | 12.3 | 2/3" | 300-m | 1.4-16 | 14.6 | 0.1 | C | 38.2 | 33.5 |
| RT-M5018-SW | 50 | 0.15-0 | 12.3 | $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ | 300-m | 1.4-16 | 13.3 | 0.5 | C | 28.2 | 33.5 |

## MWIR series

## Medium-wave infrared lenses



KEY ADVANTAGES

## High resolution

Designed for high resolution detectors up to $15 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ pixel pitch and 21 mm diameter.

Custom mount interface
Can be equipped with any custom mount interface.
Large field of view and low distortion
Superior optical performances.

## HCAR coating

For applications exposing optical elements to harsh environments.

MWIR series is a range of medium-wave infrared lenses specifically designed to operate in the $3-5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ wavelenght region with InSb Focal Plane Arrays (FPA). The lenses offer a standard Bayonet interface or, alternatively, they can be equipped with a custom mount interface.
In the design of the lenses, great importance was attached to a good image quality and a large aperture (small F-number).

Application examples


Electronic boards inspection


Thermal imaging

These lenses, mounted on a MWIR camera, are the perfect choice for a variety of applications, including imaging through fog, highspeed thermal imaging, thermography, R\&D (MWIR range), nondestructive testing.

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Focal length | F/\# | Wave length | Average trans. | Circular FOV | WD | Image <br> Diagonal | Distortion | CTF <br> @ 30lp/mm | Image side | Mount | Focus type | Locking screw | Back focal length | Length | Diam. | Mass |
|  | (mm) |  | $(\mu \mathrm{m})$ | (\%) | (deg) | (mm) | (mm) | (\%) | (\%) | NA |  |  |  | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) | (g) |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 5 |  | 6 |
| MW03523 | 35.00 | 2.3 | 3.0-5.0 | 90 | 33.4 | 350-m | 21.0 | -0.20 | 39.68 | 0.212 | Bayonet | Manual | Yes | 32.45 | 57.69 | 71 | 263 |
| MW05023 | 50.00 | 2.3 | 3.0-5.0 | 90 | 23.7 | $500-\infty$ | 21.0 | -0.20 | 57.02 | 0.212 | Bayonet | Manual | Yes | 34.44 | 55.70 | 71 | 245 |
| MW07523 | 75.00 | 2.3 | 3.0-5.0 | 90 | 15.9 | 750-m | 21.0 | -0.20 | 56.86 | 0.212 | Bayonet | Manual | Yes | 57.14 | 57.02 | 84 | 335 |
| MW10023 | 100.00 | 2.3 | 3.0-5.0 | 90 | 12.0 | 1000-m | 21.0 | -0.20 | 61.01 | 0.212 | Bayonet | Manual | Yes | 52.00 | 90.51 | 108 | 1060 |

1 Based on the listed image diagonal
2 Maximum value at central wavelength.
3 Mean value at all the different fields.

[^3]6 Given with no mount attached. See layout drawings.

## LWIR series

## Long-wave infrared lenses



KEY ADVANTAGES

## High resolution

Designed for high resolution detectors up to $15 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ pixel pitch
and 21 mm diameter.
Custom mount interface
Can be equipped with any custom mount interface.
Large field of view and low distortion
Superior optical performances.

## HCAR coating

For applications exposing optical elements to harsh environments.

LWIR series is a range of long-wave infrared lenses specifically designed to operate in the 8-14 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ wavelenght region with uncooled detectors (a-Si, VOx, ...).
In the design of the lenses great importance was assigned to high image quality and large aperture (small F-number). These lenses can also be equipped with custom mount interfaces.

These lenses, mounted on an uncooled LWIR camera are the perfect choice for a variety of applications spanning from industrial to military, including temperature measurement for process quality control and monitoring, predictive maintenance, imaging through smoke and fog, medical imaging.

Application examples


Electronic boards inspection


Thermal imaging


Automotive

| Part <br> number | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Focal length | F/\# | Wave length | Average trans. | Circular FOV | WD | Image <br> Diagonal | Distortion | CTF <br> @ 301p/mm | Image side | Mount | Focus type | Locking screw | Back focal length | Length | Diam. | Mass |
|  | (mm) |  | $(\mu \mathrm{m})$ | (\%) | (deg) | (mm) | (mm) | (\%) | (\%) | NA |  |  |  | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) | (g) |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 5 |  | 6 |
| LW03514 | 35.00 | 1.4 | 8.0-14.0 | 90 | 33.4 | 350-m | 21.0 | 0.20 | 44.99 | 0.336 | M46X1 | Manual | Yes | 11.88 | 57.62 | 71 | 300 |
| LW05014 | 50.00 | 1.4 | 8.0-14.0 | 90 | 23.7 | 500-m | 21.0 | 0.20 | 40.70 | 0.336 | M46X1 | Manual | Yes | 18.00 | 51.50 | 71 | 300 |
| LW07514 | 75.00 | 1.4 | 8.0-14.0 | 90 | 15.9 | 750-m | 21.0 | 0.20 | 38.43 | 0.336 | M46X1 | Manual | Yes | 14.63 | 106.41 | 85 | 850 |

1 Based on the listed image diagonal.
2 Maximum value at central wavelength.
3 Mean value at all the different fields.

[^4]
## ADAPTIVE OPTICS

## A new technology to play with light and to make images better than ever.

Recent advances in imaging and laser processing techniques are more and more requiring optical systems whose characteristics can be tuned in accordance with the specific configuration in which optics are operating.
Defocus adjustment, aberration correction, light shaping are just some of the many tasks that traditional optics are not able to achieve with the desired accuracy and at the speed necessary for many applications.


For this reason, Opto Engineering has launched its development program for adaptive optics based on the most advanced techniques in multiple piezoelectric actuation.

In order to help customers in experiencing by these new techniques,
Opto Engineering has created a kit of components, ready to be combined and used together.


## ADKIT case

## Adaptive optics kit, for aberrations compensation and irregular surface focusing

## NEW



| Part number | Products included | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | MAAL10 | Multi-actuators adaptive lens 10 mm aperture |
|  | EDAL18 | Electronic driver 18 channels for adaptive lens control |
|  | n.a. | Power supply |
|  | n.a. | USB 2.0 cable |
|  | n.a. | Multi-wire cable |
|  | n.a. | USB key with manual and software suite include |
|  | MCAL200X-C | 2x macro lens for adaptive lens |
|  | n.a. | Spacer for adaptive lens substitution inside macro |
|  | RT-M1620-MPW2 | 16 mm C-mount lens |
|  | n.a. | Adaptor from C-mount lens to adaptive lens |
|  | n.a. | Adaptors for RMS microscopy thread |
|  | RT-STC-MBCM401U3V | 4 Mpix CMOS 1" Sentech camera |
|  | n.a. | USB 3.0 cable |
|  |  |  |

This kit is particularly indicated for performing experiments and building systems for:

- Machine Vision
- Imaging of irregular surfaces
- Defocus correction
- Specific aberration management
-3D reconstruction imaging

The adaptive lens can be combined with the Macro Lens supplied within the KIT in order to create a macro-adaptive optical system; alternatively you can connect it to a standard C-mount lens for wider field of view imaging experiments.

Moreover you can integrate the adaptive element into a microscope system, by means of its specific adaptors, in order to work at very high magnifications.

- Microscopy
- imaging of convex samples
- imaging of inhomogeneous biologic specimens
- two-photons imaging
- confocal imaging

- Ophthalmology

The adaptive lens is operated through its specific electronic driver, which is controlled by PC via USB 2.0.


The software suite includes a demo application, which will make extremely easy to modify the lens' surfaces, in order either to obtain some specific type of aberration patterns or to create user specific aberration figures.
By means of a second application of the software suite, which includes advanced adaptive optimization algorithms, you can easily build an image-based or an open-loop system.
The software grabs an image from the camera, analyzes it, calculates all the aberration coefficients, and modifies the driver parameters until the adaptive lens deformation is such that an almost complete
 aberration correction is achieved.

All of these software functions are made available for further integration, by means of a specific .dll library. The combination of the adaptive elements, software and driver with different types of imaging optics, makes possible to achieve fine autofocus and aberration correction and to enhance the image quality in non-standard configurations. Besides correcting aberrations, these systems can fit curved or toroidal fields of view and image highly 3D and asymmetric samples.


| C-Mount lens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| Part number | Adaptive lens | Focal lenght (mm) | Mag. | Image <br> circle <br> (mm) | Max detector size | WD <br> (mm) | F/\# | Back focal length (mm) 4 | Distortion <br> (\%) | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Diam <br> (mm) |
| 1620-MPW2 | NO | 16 | 0.075-0 | 11 | 2/3" | 200-m | 2.0-16 | 14.7 | 0.1 | C | 29.0 | 72 |
| 1620-MPW2 | YES | 16 | 0.075-0 | 6 | 1/3" | 200-m | 2.0-16 | 14.7 | 0.1 | c | 29.0 | 72 |


| Camera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sensor specifications |  |  |  |  | Functions |  |  |  | Comunications |  | Dimensions |  |  |  |
| Part number | Size | Type | Color | Resolution <br> (pixel) | Pixel size (um) | Scanning system | Shutter type | Scan rate (fps) | Operational mode | Interface | Input/ output | Mount | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Heigth <br> (mm) |
| RT-STC-MBCM401U3V | $1{ }^{1 \prime}$ | CMOS | Monochrome | $2048 \times 2048$ | 5.5 | Progressive | global | 89 | Free-run, edge-preset trigger, pulse width trigger | USB 3.0 micro B | Three GPIO, one camera hardwer reset | C | 28.0 | 28.0 | 40.0 |

1 Measured in closed loop with Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensor.
4 Percent deviation of the real image compared to an ideal, undistorted image
2 Maximum and minimum magnification changes when focusing.
3 Working F-number: the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.
(ọ: Lighting

## LED PATTERN PROJECTORS

Lighting can be considered as one of the most critical elements of a vision system: incorrect illumination choice may result in extensive and time consuming software pre-processing or, in the worst case, in crucial information loss.

Opto Engineering lighting solutions, from standard to custom products, are the result of our optical knowledge and are designed keeping in mind our guiding principle "simple works better": optimized illumination is in fact a key factor to achieve stable and repeatable results without extensive and time consuming image processing.

Since we design and manufacture both lighting and optics, many of our lighting solutions are conceived to perfectly match our lenses or even to be directly integrated into our optical systems: such approach allows you to make the most out of lighting and greatly simplifies its integration and usage into your vision system because our products are truly optimized both optically and from a mechanical point of view.

Opto Engineering machine vision lighting products are designed to meet the needs of the most demanding industrial automation environments and include both LED illuminators and pattern projectors. Our innovative products enable reliable inspections in many diverse applications thanks to their flexibility, robustness and ease of use.

| TELECENTRIC LIGHTS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $106-112$ | DOME LIGHTS |
| $114-116$ | RINGLIGHTS |
| $118-126-130$ | COMBINED LIGHTS |
| $132-138$ | BACKLIGHTS |
| 139 | BAR LIGHTS |
| 140 | TUNNEL LIGHTS |
| 141 | COAXIAL LIGHTS |

## Advanced lighting solutions.

llumination is a critical part of every machine vision setup: proper choice of lighting color and geometry can be used to effectively mask or reveal different features of an object, leading to a vastly simpler and accurate image processing stage.

Opto Engineering offers a wide range of illumination solutions including ring lights, dome illuminators and a unique space-saving lighting system complemented by specific power/strobe controllers. The Opto Engineering illuminators family provides innovative and robust lighting units, designed to deal with fast-moving objects of varying sizes and surface types, such as highly reflective or curved samples.

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## LTCLHP series

Telecentric high-performance illuminators


## KEY ADVANTAGES

Complete light coupling
All the light emitted by a LTCLHP source is collected by a telecentric lens and transferred to the camera detector, ensuring very high signal-to-noise ratios.

Border effects removal
Diffused back-illuminators often make objects seem smaller than their actual size because of light reflections on the object sides, while collimated rays are typically much less reflected.

Field depth and telecentricity improvement
Collimated illumination geometry increases a telecentric lens natural field depth and telecentricity far beyond its nominal specs.

LTCLHP series are high-performance telecentric illuminators specifically designed to back illuminate objects imaged by telecentric lenses.

LTCLHP telecentric illuminators offer higher edge contrast when compared to diffused back light illuminators and therefore higher measurement accuracy.

This type of illumination is especially recommended for high accuracy measurement of round or cylindrical parts where diffusive back lighting would offer poor performances because of the diffuse reflections coming from the edges of objects under inspection.

## FEATURES

Excellent illumination stability featuring no light flickering thanks to very high current stability over time even at low currents.

Precise light intensity tuning thanks to the
leadscrew multi-turn trimmer positioned in the back.
Easy LED source replacement and alignment
for all the LED colors offered by Opto Engineering.

|  |  | Available colours |  |  |  | Optical specs | Mechanical specs |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number (*) | Beam diameter | R | G | B | w | Working distance range | Length | Outer diameter |  |
|  | (mm) |  |  |  |  | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |
| LTCLHP 023-x | 16 | x | x | x | x | 45 ~ 90 | 96.8 | 28 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, |
| LTCLHP 016-x | 20 | x | x | $x$ | x | $35 \sim 70$ | 99.9 | 38 | TCxx016, TC4MHR016-x, TC2MHR016-x, TCLWD series |
| LTCLHP 024-x | 30 | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | x | $45 \sim 90$ | 124.7 | 44 | TCxx024, TCxMHR024-x, TC16M009-x, TC16M012-x, TC16M018-x |
| LTCLHP 036-x | 45 | x | $\times$ | x | $x$ | $70 \sim 140$ | 152.1 | 61 | TCxx036, TCxMHR036-x, TC16M036-x |
| LTCLHP 048-x | 60 | $x$ | x | $x$ | x | $90 \sim 180$ | 187.2 | 75 | TCxx048, TCCRxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048-x |
| LTCLHP 056-x | 70 | $x$ | $x$ | x | x | 100 ~ 200 | 210.5 | 80 | TCxx056, TCCRxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056-x |
| LTCLHP 064-x | 80 | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | x | $120 \sim 240$ | 231.6 | 100 | TCxx064, TCCRxx064, TCxMHR064-x, TC16M064-x, TC12K064 |
| LTCLHP 080-x | 100 | x | x | $x$ | $x$ | 150 ~ 300 | 277.2 | 116 | TC23072, TCxx080, TCCRxx080, TCxMHR080-x, TC16M080-x, TC12K080 |
| LTCLHP 096-x | 120 | x | $x$ | x | x | 200~350 | 322.2 | 143 | TC23085, TCxx096, TCCRxx096, TCxMHR096-x, TC16M096-x |
| LTCLHP 120-x | 150 | x | $x$ |  | x | $220 \sim 440$ | 408.2 | 180 | TC23110, TCxx120, TCxMHR120-x, TC16M120-x, TC12K120 |
| LTCLHP 144-x | 180 | x | x |  |  | $270 \sim 540$ | 467.2 | 200 | TC23130, TCxx144, TCxMHR144-x, TC16M144-x, TC12K144 |
| LTCLHP 192-x | 250 | x | x |  | x | $350 \sim 700$ | 608.2 | 260 | TC23172, TCxx192, TCxMHR192-x, TC12K192 |
| LTCLHP 240-x | 300 | x | x |  |  | $350 \sim 700$ | 769.2 | 322 | TC23200, TC23240, TCxMHR240-x |

[^5]1 Opto Engineering recommends green light for high precision measurement applications.

[^6]

Precise light intensity tuning
Easily and precisely tune the light intensity level thanks to the leadscrew multi-turn trimmer positioned in the back.


## Direct LED control

The built-in electronics can be bypassed in order to drive the LED directly for use in continuous or pulsed mode.
When bypassed, built-in electronics behave as an open circuit allowing direct control of the LED source.


## Easy and precise alignment

 with bi-telecentric lensesCreate the perfect optical bench for precision measurement applications by interfacing our bi-telecentric lenses and LTCLHP collimated illuminators using Opto Engineering precision clamping mechanics CMHO series.


Typical emission spectrum of white LEDs


Typical emission spectrum of R,G,B LEDs


Wide selection of different colors

| Part number | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light color, wavelength peak | DC voltage |  | Power consumption | Max LED fwd current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse current |
|  |  | min | max |  |  | typical | max |  |
|  |  | (V) | (V) | (W) | (mA) | (V) | (V) | (mA) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |
| LTCLHP $x$ xx-R | red, 630 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 2.4 | 3.00 | 2000 |
| LTCLHP $x$ xx-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTCLHP $x \times x$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | blue, 460 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTCLHP $x$ xx-W | white | 12 | 24 | < 2.5 | 350 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current. Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.

4 At pulse width <= 10 ms , duty cycle <= $10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).

# LTCLHP CORE series 


Ultra compact telecentric illuminators
NNOVATION
2016

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES

## Deliver excellent performances

LTCLHP CORE telecentric illuminators deliver exactly the same excellent optical performances as other Opto Engineering telecentric illuminators.

## Downsize your vision system

LTCLHP CORE telecentric illuminators are up to 60\% smaller than other telecentric illuminators on the market.

Easily fit into existing systems
LTCLHP CORE illuminators can be mounted
in different directions in your machine.

Improve your system performances
LTCLHP CORE illuminators may be used
instead of flat backlights to improve your system.
Help to spare and sell
A smaller system means less expenses and less space and is preferred by the industry.

LTCLHP CORE Series are ultra compact telecentric illuminators. They are up to 60\% more compact than other collimated illuminators on the market.
The ultra compact size allows to greatly reduce the size of your machine and to easily integrate true collimated illumination instead of common flat backlights, thus improving your system's performance.
The smart design also makes them easy to retrofit into existing systems. They can easily be mounted in different directions using any of their 4 sides, with or without clamps.


LTCLHP CORE telecentric illuminators are up to $60 \%$ shorter than other telecentric illuminators on the market.

A smaller system means lower manufacturing, shipping and storage costs, as well as less use of factory space and is the solution preferred by the industry.
LTCLHP CORE illuminators can be used both with classic telecentric lenses and with ultra compact telecentric lenses from CORE family like TC CORE, TC2MHR CORE and TC4MHR CORE series.

| FEE ALSO |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE ACCESSORIES | Mounting mechanics CMHO CR |
| and CMPT CR series |  |



## Precise light intensity tuning

Easily and precisely tune the light intensity level thanks to the leadscrew multi-turn trimmer positioned in the back.


## Direct LED control

The built-in electronics can be bypassed in order to drive the LED directly for use in continuous or pulsed mode. When bypassed, builtin electronics behave as an open circuit allowing direct control of the LED source.


|  | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak | DC voltage |  | Power consumption | Max LED fwd current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse current |
|  |  | min |  |  |  | typical | max |  |
|  |  | (V) | (V) | (W) | (mA) | (V) | (V) | (mA) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |
| LTCLCR $x \times x$-R | red, 630 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 2.4 | 3.00 | 2000 |
| LTCLCR $x$ xx-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTCLCR $x$ xx-W | white | 12 | 24 | <2.5 | 350 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

1 Tolerance $\pm 10 \%$.
2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current. Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.

4 At pulse width $<=10 \mathrm{~ms}$, duty cycle $<=10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).

## LTCLHP CORE series

Ultra compact telecentric illuminators

LTCLHP CORE - True collimated illumination in very limited space


Telecentric lens and collimated illuminator.

"Classic" telecentric lens and flat backlight.

"Classic" telecentric lens and LTCLHP CORE collimated illuminator.

TC CORE telecentric lens and LTCLHP CORE
collimated illuminator.



A standard collimated illuminator is impossible to use due to lack of space.


Classic solution with diffuse backlight: less precise measurements due to surface eflections and uncertain edge position.

Smart solution with LTCLHP CORE telecentric illuminator: no edge uncertainty for excellent measurement results.


LTCLHP CORE illuminator dimensions (A, B, C):


Minimum beam shape dimensions:


|  | Optical specifications |  |  | Dimensions |  |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak 1 | Minimum beam shape dimensions ( mm ) | Working distance range (mm) | A | B | C $2$ |  |
| LTCLCR 048-R | red, 630 nm | $\emptyset=56 ; x=50$ | 90-180 | 77 | 106 | 162 |  |
| LTCLCR 048-G | green, 520 nm | $\emptyset=56 ; x=50$ | 90-180 | 77 | 106 | 162 | TCCRxx048, CMHOCR048, CMPTCR048, TCCR2M048-x, TCCR4M048-x, TCxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048, TC16M048-Q |
| LTCLCR 048-W | white | $\emptyset=56 ; x=50$ | 90-180 | 77 | 106 | 162 |  |
| LTCLCR 056-R | red, 630 nm | $\emptyset=74 ; x=66$ | 100-200 | 94 | 110 | 172 |  |
| LTCLCR 056-G | green, 520 nm | $\emptyset=74 ; x=66$ | 100-200 | 94 | 110 | 172 | TCCRxx056, CMHOCR056, CMPTCR056, TCCR2M056-x, TCCR4M056-x, TCxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056, TC16M056-Q |
| LTCLCR 056-W | white | $\emptyset=74 ; x=66$ | 100-200 | 94 | 110 | 172 |  |
| LTCLCR 064-R | red, 630 nm | $\emptyset=86 ; x=67$ | 120-240 | 101 | 122 | 179 |  |
| LTCLCR 064-G | green, 520 nm | $\emptyset=86 ; x=67$ | 120-240 | 101 | 122 | 179 | TCCRxx064, CMHOCR064, CMPTCR064, TCCR2M064-x, TCCR4M064-x, TCxx064, TCxMHR0564-x, TC16M064, TC16M064-Q, TC12K064 |
| LTCLCR 064-W | white | $\emptyset=86 ; x=67$ | 120-240 | 101 | 122 | 179 |  |
| LTCLCR 080-R | red, 630 nm | $\emptyset=98 ; x=90$ | 150-300 | 119 | 145 | 198 |  |
| LTCLCR 080-G | green, 520 nm | $\emptyset=98 ; x=90$ | 150-300 | 119 | 145 | 198 | TCCRxx080, CMHOCR080, CMPTCR080, TCCR2M080-x, TCCR4M080-x, TCxx080, TCxMHR080x, TC16M080, TC16M080-Q, TC12K080, TCZR072 |
| LTCLCR 080-W | white | $\emptyset=98 ; x=90$ | 150-300 | 119 | 145 | 198 |  |
| LTCLCR 096-G | green, 520 nm | $\emptyset=120 ; x=99$ | 200-350 | 139 | 172 | 223 |  |
| LTCLCR 096-R | red, 630 nm | $\emptyset=120 ; x=99$ | 200-350 | 139 | 172 | 223 | TCCRxx096, CMHOCR096, CMPTCR096, TCCR2M096-x, TCCR4M096-x, TCxx096, TCxMHR096x, TC16M096, TC16M096-Q, TC12K096 |
| LTCLCR 096-W | white | $\varnothing=120 ; x=99$ | 200-350 | 139 | 172 | 223 |  |

1 Opto Engineering recommends green light for high precision measurement applications.

## LTCL4K series

## Flat telecentric illuminators for linescan cameras



KEY ADVANTAGES
Compact design
"Flat" shape for easy integration.
High optical throughput and enhanced field depth When coupled with compatible TC4K telecentric lenses.

Dedicated CMMR4K mirrors
Right-angle deflection of the light path for usage in tight spaces.

LTCL4K telecentric illuminators are specifically designed to be paired with TC4K telecentric lenses, in order to provide the high optical throughput needed for high-speed linescan measurement applications involving for instance steering components, gear and cam shafts, grinding and turning parts.
These illuminators are equipped with state-of-the-art LED driving electronics, providing exceptional illumination stability, precise light
intensity tuning and easy replacement of the LED source. The unique "slim" form factor allows these units to be used in constrained spaces, often a critical factor in many industrial environments. Also, CMMR4K deflecting mirror accessories can be integrated to quickly assemble different illumination geometries, compatible with most type of inspection configurations.

## Application examples

A LTCL4K back-illuminating a mechanical component and interfaced to a TC4K telecentric lens.


A LTCL4K directly illuminating a sample and serving as a linear telecentric illuminator.



A LTCL4K illuminator coupled with a TC4K lens using a CMMR4K deflecting mirrors to scan samples on a glass surface.



Precise light intensity tuning
Easily and precisely tune the light intensity level thanks to the leadscrew multi-turn trimmer positioned in the back.


## Direct LED control

The built-in electronics can be bypassed in order to drive the LED directly for use in continuous or pulsed mode.
When bypassed, built-in electronics behave as an open circuit allowing direct control of the LED source.


Electrical specifications

|  | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak | DC voltage |  | Power consumption | Max LED fwd current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse current |
|  |  | min | max |  |  | typical | max |  |
|  |  | (V) | (V) | (W) | (mA) | (V) | (V) | (mA) |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 4 |
| LTCL4K xxx-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTCL4K xxx-W | white | 12 | 24 | <2.5 | 350 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

1 Tolerance $\pm 10 \%$.
2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current. Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.

4 At pulse width <= 10 ms , duty cycle $<=10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak | Beam width <br> (mm) | Beam height <br> (mm) | Working distance range (mm) | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Compatible TC4K |
| LTCL4K 060-G | green, 520 nm | 71 | 10 | 90-300 | 218.3 | 83 | 38.5 | TC4K060-x |
| LTCL4K 060-W | white | 71 | 10 | 90-300 | 218.3 | 83 | 38.5 | TC4K060-x |
| LTCL4K 090-G | green, 520 nm | 102 | 10 | 90-300 | 295.2 | 114 | 38.5 | TC4K090-x |
| LTCL4K 090-W | white | 102 | 10 | 90-300 | 295.2 | 114 | 38.5 | TC4K090-x |
| LTCL4K 120-G | green, 520 nm | 132 | 10 | 90-300 | 306.3 | 144 | 38.5 | TC4K120-x |
| LTCL4K 120-W | white | 132 | 10 | 90-300 | 306.3 | 144 | 38.5 | TC4K120-x |
| LTCL4K 180-G | green, 520 nm | 187 | 10 | 120-450 | 483.5 | 206 | 38.5 | TC4K180-x |
| LTCL4K 180-W | white | 187 | 10 | 120-450 | 483.5 | 206 | 38.5 | TC4K180-x |

## LTDM series

High-power strobed LED domes


LTDM series are high power diffusive LED strobed dome illuminators designed to provide non-directional diffused light and to effectively eliminate glares and shadows.

LTDM series provides ultra-high power light output and can be used to illuminate complex shapes with curved and shiny surfaces.
LTDM dome illuminators can be exclusively operated in strobe mode, making them the perfect choice to illuminate very fast moving objects while ensuring extended LED lifetime since no heat is generated.

LTDM series can be easily powered, controlled and synchronized by compatible LTDV strobe controllers and is available in:

- three sizes: small, medium and large, respectively with illumination area of $40 \mathrm{~mm}, 60 \mathrm{~mm}$ and 100 mm in diameter;
- two power intensities: medium power with driving current up to 7.5 A and high power with driving current up to 17 A;
- three different colors: white, red and green.

LTDM series feature industry standard connection (M8 or M12 four poles connector) and resizable aperture that can be drilled to increase the diameter and accommodate the optics field of view. Additionally they can be easily integrated into any machine vision system by means of M6 screws.

KEY ADVANTAGES

Ultra-high power light output and strobe mode only operation For the inspection of fast moving object and extended LED lifetime.

Rugged industrial design with built-in industrial connector For easy integration into any machine vision system.

## Wide selection

Available in three sizes, three colors and two power intensities.
Compatible LTDV strobe controllers available
For easy and appropriate power, control and synchronization of the illuminator.


| Part number |  |  | LTDMA1-W | LTDMA1-G | LTDMA1-R | LTDMB2-W | LTDMB2-G | LTDMB2-R | LTDMC1-W | LTDMC2-W | LTDMC2-G | LTDMC2-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of LEDs |  |  | 15 | 15 | 15 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Light colour |  |  | white, 6000 K | green, 525 nm | red, 625 nm | white, 6500K | green, 528 nm | $\begin{gathered} \text { red, } \\ 625 \mathrm{~nm} \end{gathered}$ | white | white, 6500K | green, 528 nm | red, 625 nm |
| Spectral FWHM |  | ( nm ) | n.a. | 50 | 25 | n.a. | 35 | 20 | n.a. | n.a. | 35 | 20 |
| Illumination area diameter |  | (mm) | 40 | 40 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Suggested working distance WD |  | (mm) | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 |
| Min estimated illumination 1 | At driving current $=3.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 100 | 70 | 40 | 50 | 45 | 35 | 25 | 50 | 45 | 35 |
|  | At driving current $=7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 175 | 125 | 70 | 90 | 80 | 65 | 50 | 100 | 90 | 70 |
|  | At driving current $=17.0 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 160 | 145 | 115 | 70 | 140 | 125 | 100 |
| Aperture range |  | (mm) | 38 (fixed) | 38 (fixed) | 38 (fixed) | 10-50 | 10-50 | 10-50 | 10-60 | 10-60 | 10-60 | 10-60 |
| Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power supply mode |  |  | strobe only, constant current driving |  |  | strobe only, constant current driving |  |  | strobe only, constant current driving |  |  |  |
| Driving current | Min <br> Max | (A) <br> (A) | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.5 \\ 17.0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Pulse width 2 |  | (ms) | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ |
| Connection Type 3 |  |  | M8 industrial male connector |  |  | M12 industrial male connector |  |  | M12 industrial male connector |  |  |  |
| Estimated MTBF 4 |  | (hours) | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions | Length | (mm) | 107 | 107 | 107 | 166.5 | 166.5 | 166.5 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 |
|  | Width | (mm) | 84 | 84 | 84 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 |
|  | Height | (mm) | 53 | 53 | 53 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| Materials |  |  | black anodized aluminum body |  |  | black anodized aluminum body |  |  | black anodized aluminum body / painted steel reflector |  |  |  |
| Clamping system |  |  | 4 threaded holes for M6 screw |  |  | 4 holes for M6 screw |  |  | 4 threaded holes for M6 screw |  |  |  |
| Compatibility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strobe controllers |  |  | LTDV1CH-7, LTDV6CH |  |  | LTDV1CH-17, LTDV6CH |  |  | LTDV1CH-7, LTDV6CH | LTDV1CH-17, LTDV6CH |  |  |
| Lenses |  |  | TC23007, TC23009, TCLWD series, MC050X, MC033X |  |  | TCLWD series, MC033X |  |  | TCLWD series, MC4K050X-x, MC4K075X-x |  |  |  |

1 At max Working Distance WD
2 At $25^{\circ}$. At max pulse width ( 1 ms ), max pulse frequency $=15 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
35 m cable with straight female connector included. Optional cable with right angled connector is also available and must be ordered separately (refer to our website for further info and ordering codes).
4 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## LTDMC series

## Continuous LED domes



Lighting structure


LTDMC series consists of LED dome illuminators designed to provide uniform illumination of complex surfaces.
Light comes from all angles effectively eliminating glares and shadows. Suggested usage is continuous mode.

| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| LTDV1CH-17V strobe controller | p. 182 |


| Part number | Optical specifications |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light colour, wavelength peak | Illumination area diam. <br> (mm) | Continuous mode |  |  | Pulsed mode |  | Outer <br> diam. <br> (mm) | Aperture <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) |
|  |  |  | Supply voltage <br> (V) | Current $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Power cons. <br> (W) | Supply voltage <br> (V) <br> 1 | Max pulse current (mA) 2 |  |  |  |
| RT-IDS4-00-150-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 113 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 185 | 40 | 89.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-150-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 mm | 113 | 24 | 252 | 6.05 | 36 | 750 | 185 | 40 | 89.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-150-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 113 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 185 | 40 | 89.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-150-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 113 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 185 | 40 | 89.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-200-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 160 | 24 | 360 | 8.64 | 36 | 1080 | 232 | 50 | 112.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-200-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 160 | 24 | 378 | 9.07 | 36 | 1134 | 232 | 50 | 112.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-200-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 160 | 24 | 360 | 8.64 | 36 | 1080 | 232 | 50 | 112.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-200-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 160 | 24 | 360 | 8.64 | 36 | 1080 | 232 | 50 | 112.8 |
| RT-IDS4-00-250-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 212 | 24 | 520 | 12.48 | 36 | 1560 | 284 | 50 | 139.4 |
| RT-IDS4-00-250-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 212 | 24 | 476 | 11.42 | 36 | 1428 | 284 | 50 | 139.4 |
| RT-IDS4-00-250-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 212 | 24 | 520 | 12.48 | 36 | 1560 | 284 | 50 | 139.4 |
| RT-IDS4-00-250-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 212 | 24 | 520 | 12.48 | 36 | 1560 | 284 | 50 | 139.4 |
| 1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$. <br> 2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## LTLA series

High-power strobed LED Iow angle diffused ringlights


LTLA series are high power diffusive LED strobed low-angle ring light illuminators designed to provide darkfield lightning and to effectively enhance minute surface features or textures.

LTLA series features ultra-high power light output and can be used to cast shadows that emphasize surface irregularities, scratches or special characteristics (such as bar codes) from a close distance LTLA low angle ring illuminators can be exclusively operated in strobe mode, making them the perfect choice to illuminate very fast moving objects while ensuring extended LED lifetime since no heat is generated.

LTLA series can be easily powered, controlled and synchronized by compatible LTDV strobe controllers and is available in:

- two sizes: medium and large, respectively with illumination area of 60 mm and 100 mm in diameter;
- two power intensities: medium power with driving current up
to 7.5 A and high power with driving current up to 17 A ;
- three different colors: white, red and green.

LTLA series feature industry standard connection (M12 four poles connector) and can be easily integrated into any machine vision system by means of M6 screws.

KEY ADVANTAGES
Ultra-high power light output and strobe mode only operation For the inspection of fast moving object and extended LED lifetime.

Rugged industrial design with built-in industrial connector For easy integration into any machine vision system.

## Wide selection

Available in two sizes, three colors and two power intensities.
Compatible LTDV strobe controllers available
For easy and appropriate power, control and synchronization of the illuminator.

Low angle beam shaping diffuser
Highly diffusive material avoids hot spots formation and ensures uniform light intensity.

Lighting structure


## DESIGNED FOR OEM APPLICATIONS

Compatible LTDV strobe controllers available to easily power, control and synchronize LED illuminators.


| Part number |  |  | LTLAB2-W | LTLAB2-G | LTLAB2-R | LTLAC1-w | LTLAC2-w | LTLAC2-G | LTLAC2-R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of LEDs |  |  | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Light colour |  |  | white, 6000 K | green, 525 nm | red, 625 nm | white, 6500 K | white, 6500K | green, 528 nm | red, 625 nm |
| Spectral FWHM |  | ( nm ) | n.a. | 35 | 20 | n.a. | n.a. | 35 | 20 |
| Diffusive ring |  |  | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| Illumination area diameter |  | (mm) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Suggested working distance WD |  | (mm) | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 |
| Emission angle a |  | (deg) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Min estimated illumination 1 | At driving current $=3.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 55 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 70 | 60 | 45 |
|  | At driving current $=7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 105 | 90 | 70 | 70 | 140 | 120 | 90 |
|  | At driving current $=17.0 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 210 | 180 | 150 | 125 | 250 | 220 | 170 |
| Aperture range |  | (mm) | 64 (fixed) | 64 (fixed) | 64 (fixed) | 102 (fixed) | 102 (fixed) | 102 (fixed) | 102 (fixed) |


| Power supply mode |  |  | strobe only, constant current driving |  |  | strobe only, constant current driving |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Driving current | Min | (A) | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
|  | Max | (A) | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 7.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Pulse width 2 |  | (ms) | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ |
| Connection Type 3 |  |  | M12 industrial male connector |  |  | M12 industrial male connector |  |  |  |
| Estimated MTBF 4 |  | (hours) | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions | Length | (mm) | 166.5 | 166.5 | 166.5 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 |
|  | Width | (mm) | 133 | 133 | 133 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 |
|  | Height | (mm) | 38 | 38 | 38 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Materials |  |  | black anodized aluminum body |  |  | black anodized aluminum body |  |  |  |
| Clamping system |  |  | 4 holes for M6 screw |  |  | 8 threaded holes for M6 screw |  |  |  |
| Compatibility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strobe controllers |  |  |  | CH-17, LTD |  | LTDV1CH-7, LTDV6CH |  | CH-17, LT |  |

TC2300y, TC23012, TC12016, TC23016, TC12024, TC23024, TCxx036, TC2MHR016-x, TC2MHR024-x, TC2MHR036-x, TC4M004-x, TC4M007-x, TC4M009-x, TC4MHRO16-x, TC4MHR024-x, TC4MHR036-x, TC16M009-x, TC16M012-x, TC16M018-x, TC16M036-x,

TCLWD series, TCZR036, MCZRO33-008,
MCZRO25-006, MCZR018-004, MCZR014-003,
MC150X, MC100X, MC075X, MC050X, MC033X,
MC4K050X-x, MC4K075X-x, MC4K100X-x, MC4K125X-x,
MC4K150X-x, PCHIOx

TCxx036, TCxx048, TC12056, TC23056, TC13064,
TCxx064, TC2MHR036-x, TC2MHR048-x, TC2MHR056-x, TC2MHRO64-x, TC4MHRO36-x, TC4MHRO48-x, TC4MHRO56-x, TC4MHR064-x, TC16M036-x, TC16M048-x, TC16M056-x,

4MHR064-x, TC16M036-x, TC16M048-x, TC16M056
TC16M064-x, TC12K064, TCLW series, TC4K060-x,
TC16M064-x, TC12K064, TCLW series, TC4K060-x,
MC033X, MC12K200X-x, MC12K150X-x, MC12K100X-x
MC12K067X-x, MC4K050X-x, MC4K075X-x,
MC4K100X-x, MC4K125X-x, MC4K150X-x

1 At max Working Distance WD.
2 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At max pulse width ( 1 ms ), max pulse frequency $=15 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
35 m cable with straight female connector included. Optional cable with right angled connector is also available and must be ordered separately (refer to our website
for further info and ordering codes).
4 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## LTRNST series

## LED ring illuminators - straight type



LTRNST series are LED ring illuminators specifically designed for a wide range of Opto Engineering products. Especially the straight type models perfectly fit Opto Engineering telecentric lenses.

Every illuminator is equipped with a mechanical interface which makes it very easy to mount it on different lens types.
These products enable the optimal illumination geometry for the most common applications of their matching lens.

LTRN illuminator coupled with TCZR series.


Lighting structure


LTRN - Ring lights / straight illumination

KEY ADVANTAGES

Mechanically fitting Opto Engineering optics Each lens integrates specific mechanical interfaces.

Specific illumination geometry
Illumination path matches Opto Engineering lenses viewing angle and numerical aperture.

High performance to price ratio
Cost-effective, without quality compromises.

| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE PRODUCTS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | PULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS |

Product overview


LTRN 016 NW


LTRN 120 NW

| Part number | Optical specifications |  |  |  | Electical spechications |  |  |  |  | Di |  |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light colour, peak wavelength | Optimal WD (mm) | Lightin <br> dia <br> inner <br> (mm) | g area <br> m. <br> outer <br> (mm) | Conti <br> Supply voltage <br> (V) | nuous mo Current $(\mathrm{mA})$ | de 1 Power cons. <br> (W) | Pulse Supply voltage <br> (V) <br> 2 | mode <br> Max pulse current <br> (mA) 3 | Outer diam. (mm) | Inner diam. <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Compatible OE products |
| Straight illumination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LTRN 023 RD | red, 630 nm | 55-85 | 32 | 90 | 24 | 200 | 4.8 | 24-48 | 600 | 104 | 28 | 40 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 023 GR | green, 525 nm | 55-85 | 32 | 90 | 24 | 220 | 5.28 | 24-48 | 660 | 104 | 28 | 40 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 023 BL | blue, 470 nm | 55-85 | 32 | 90 | 24 | 220 | 5.28 | 24-48 | 660 | 104 | 28 | 40 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 023 NW | white, 6300K | 55-85 | 32 | 90 | 24 | 480 | 11.52 | 24-48 | 1440 | 104 | 28 | 40 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 016 RD | red, 630 nm | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 300 | 7.2 | 24-48 | 900 | 120.6 | 37.7 | 40 | TCxx016, TCXMHR016-x, TCSM016, TCLWD series |
| LTRN 016 GR | green, 525 nm | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 275 | 6.6 | 24-48 | 825 | 120.6 | 37.7 | 40 | TCxx016, TCxMHR016-x, TCSM016, TCLWD series |
| LTRN 016 BL | blue, 470 nm | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 315 | 7.56 | 24-48 | 945 | 120.6 | 37.7 | 40 | TCxx016, TCXMHR016-x, TCSM016, TCLWD series |
| LTRN 016 NW | white, 6300K | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 650 | 15.6 | 24-48 | 1950 | 120.6 | 37.7 | 40 | TCxx016, TCXMHR016-x, TCSM016, TCLWD series |
| LTRN 024 RD | red, 630 nm | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 300 | 7.2 | 24-48 | 900 | 120.6 | 44 | 40 | TCxx024, TCxM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (CO24-x, TCSM024 |
| LTRN 024 GR | green, 525 nm | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 275 | 6.6 | 24-48 | 825 | 120.6 | 44 | 40 | TCxx024, TCxM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ O24-x, TCSM024 |
| LTRN 024 BL | blue, 470 nm | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 315 | 7.56 | 24-48 | 945 | 120.6 | 44 | 40 | TCxx024, TCxMHRO24-x, TCSM024 |
| LTRN 024 NW | white, 6300K | 85-150 | 48 | 107 | 24 | 650 | 15.6 | 24-48 | 1950 | 120.6 | 44 | 40 | TCxx024, TCxMHR024-x, TCSM024 |
| LTRN 032 RD | red, 630 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 400 | 9.6 | 24-48 | 1200 | 157 | 56 | 40 | TCZR036 |
| LTRN 032 GR | green, 525 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 385 | 9.24 | 24-48 | 1155 | 157 | 56 | 40 | TCZR036 |
| LTRN 032 BL | blue, 470 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 434 | 10.416 | 24-48 | 1302 | 157 | 56 | 40 | TCZR036 |
| LTRN 032 NW | white, 6300 K | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 840 | 20.16 | 24-48 | 2000 | 157 | 56 | 40 | TCZR036 |
| LTRN 036 RD | red, 630 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 400 | 9.6 | 24-48 | 1200 | 157 | 61 | 40 | TCxx036, TCxMHR036-x, TC16M036-x, TCSM036, MCZRxxx-yyy |
| LTRN 036 GR | green, 525 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 385 | 9.24 | 24-48 | 1155 | 157 | 61 | 40 | TCxx036, TCXMHR036-x, TC16M036-x, TCSM036, MCZRxxx-yyy |
| LTRN 036 BL | blue, 470 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 434 | 10.416 | 24-48 | 1302 | 157 | 61 | 40 | TCxx036, TCXMHR036-x, TC16M036-x, TCSM036, MCZRxxx-yyy |
| LTRN 036 NW | white, 6300K | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 840 | 20.16 | 24-48 | 2000 | 157 | 61 | 40 | TCxx036, TCXMHR036-x, TC16M036-x, TCSM036, MCZRxxx-yyy |
| LTRN 048 RD | red, 630 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 400 | 9.6 | 24-48 | 1200 | 157 | 75 | 40 | TCxx048, TCCRxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048-x, TCSM048 |
| LTRN 048 GR | green, 525 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 385 | 9.24 | 24-48 | 1155 | 157 | 75 | 40 | TCxx048, TCCRxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048-x, TCSM048 |
| LTRN 048 BL | blue, 470 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 434 | 10.416 | 24-48 | 1302 | 157 | 75 | 40 | TCxx048, TCCRxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048-x, TCSM048 |
| LTRN 048 NW | white, 6300K | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 840 | 20.16 | 24-48 | 2000 | 157 | 75 | 40 | TCxx048, TCCRxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048-x, TCSM048 |
| LTRN 056 RD | red, 630 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 400 | 9.6 | 24-48 | 1200 | 157 | 80 | 40 | TCxx056, TCCRxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056-x, TCSM056 |
| LTRN 056 GR | green, 525 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 385 | 9.24 | 24-48 | 1155 | 157 | 80 | 40 | TCxx056, TCCRxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056-x, TCSM056 |
| LTRN 056 BL | blue, 470 nm | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 434 | 10.416 | 24-48 | 1302 | 157 | 80 | 40 | TCxx056, TCCRxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056-x, TCSM056 |
| LTRN 056 NW | white, 6300K | 65-240 | 84 | 143 | 24 | 840 | 20.16 | 24-48 | 2000 | 157 | 80 | 40 | TCxx056, TCCRxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056-x, TCSM056 |
| LTRN 064 RD | red, 630 nm | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 500 | 12 | 24-48 | 1500 | 192 | 100 | 40 | TCxx064, TCCRxx064, TCxMHR064-x, TC16M064-x,TC12K064, TCSM064, TCZR072 |
| LTRN 064 GR | green, 525 nm | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 522 | 12.528 | 24-48 | 1566 | 192 | 100 | 40 | TCxx064, TCCRxx064, TCxMHR064-x, TC16M064-x,TC12K064, TCSM064, TCZR072 |
| LTRN 064 BL | blue, 470 nm | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 567 | 13.608 | 24-48 | 1701 | 192 | 100 | 40 | TCxx064,TCCRxx064, TCxMHR064-x, TC16M064-x,TC12K064, TCSM064, TCZR072 |
| LTRN 064 NW | white, 6300K | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 960 | 23.04 | 24-48 | 2000 | 192 | 100 | 40 | TCxx064, TCCRxx064, TCxMHR064-x, TC16M064-x,TC12K064, TCSM064, TCZR072 |
| LTRN 080 RD | red, 630 nm | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 500 | 12 | 24-48 | 1500 | 192 | 116 | 40 | TCxx080, TC23072, TCxMHR080-x, TC16M080-x, TC12K080, TCSM080 |
| LTRN 080 GR | green, 525 nm | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 522 | 12.528 | 24-48 | 1566 | 192 | 116 | 40 | TCxx080, TCCRxx080, TC23072, TCxMHR080-x, TC16M080-x, TC12K080, TCSM080 |
| LTRN 080 BL | blue, 470 nm | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 567 | 13.608 | 24-48 | 1701 | 192 | 116 | 40 | TCxx080, TCCRxx080, TC23072, TCxMHR080-x, TC16M080-x, TC12K080, TCSM080 |
| LTRN 080 NW | white, 6300K | 280-365 | 120 | 178 | 24 | 1170 | 28.08 | 24-48 | 2000 | 192 | 116 | 40 | TCxx080, TCCRxx080, TC23072, TCxMHR080-x, TC16M080-x, TC12K080, TCSM080 |
| LTRN 096 RD | red, 630 nm | 350-450 | 148 | 207 | 24 | 600 | 14.4 | 24-48 | 1800 | 221 | 143 | 40 | TCxx096, TCCRxx096, TC23085, TCxMHR096-x, TC16M096-x, TCSM096 |
| LTRN 096 GR | green, 525 nm | 350-450 | 148 | 207 | 24 | 550 | 13.2 | 24-48 | 1650 | 221 | 143 | 40 | TCxx096, TCCRxx096, TC23085, TCxMHR096-x, TC16M096-x, TCSM096 |
| LTRN 096 BL | blue, 470 nm | 350-450 | 148 | 207 | 24 | 650 | 15.6 | 24-48 | 1950 | 221 | 143 | 40 | TCxx096, TCCRxx096, TC23085, TCxMHR096-x, TC16M096-x, TCSM096 |
| LTRN 096 NW | white, 6300K | 350-450 | 148 | 207 | 24 | 1200 | 28.8 | 24-48 | 2000 | 221 | 143 | 40 | TCxx096, TCCRxx096, TC23085, TCxMHR096-x, TC16M096-x, TCSM096 |
| LTRN 120 RD | red, 630 nm | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 875 | 21 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 180 | 40 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC xx120, TC23110, TCxMHR120-x, } \\ & \text { TC16M120-x, TC12K120 } \end{aligned}$ |
| LTRN 120 GR | green, 525 nm | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 1118 | 26.832 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 180 | 40 | TCxx120, TC23110, TCxMHR120-x, TC16M120-x, TC12K120 |
| LTRN 120 BL | blue, 470 nm | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 1118 | 26.832 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 180 | 40 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TCxx120, TC23110, TCxMHR120-x, } \\ & \text { TC16M120-x, TC12K120 } \end{aligned}$ |
| LTRN 120 NW | white, 6300K | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 1690 | 40.56 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 180 | 40 | TCxx120, TC23110, TCxMHR120-x, TC16M120-x, TC12K120 |
| LTRN 144 RD | red, 630 nm | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 875 | 21 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 200 | 40 | TCxx144, TC23130, TCxMHR144-x, TC16M144-x, TC12K144 |
| LTRN 144 GR | green, 525 nm | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 1118 | 26.832 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 200 | 40 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TCxx144, TC23130, TCxMHR144-x, } \\ & \text { C16M144-x, TC12K144 } \end{aligned}$ |
| LTRN 144 BL | blue, 470 nm | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 1118 | 26.832 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 200 | 40 | TCxx144, TC23130, TCxMHR144-x, TC16M144-x, TC12K144 |
| LTRN 144 NW | white, 6300K | 450-580 | 204 | 276 | 24 | 1690 | 40.56 | 24-48 | 2000 | 290 | 200 | 40 | TCxx144, TC23130, TCxMHR144-x, TC16M144-x, TC12K144 |

1 Lifespan: 20.000 hours (drop to $50 \%$ intensity) at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$
3 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LTRNOB series

## LED ring illuminators - oblique type



Key ADVANTAGES

Mechanically fitting Opto Engineering optics Each lens integrates specific mechanical interfaces.

Specific illumination geometry
Illumination path matches Opto Engineering lenses viewing angle and numerical aperture.

High performance to price ratio
Cost-effective, without quality compromises.

| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE PRODUCTS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $360^{\circ}$ view optics | p. 52-66 |
| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS |  |  |
|  | LTDV1 CH-17V strobe controller | p. 182 |
|  | PS power supplies | p. 186 |

LTRNOB series are LED ring illuminators specifically designed for a wide range of Opto Engineering products. Especially the oblique type models perfectly fit Opto Engineering $360^{\circ}$ view optics.

Every illuminator is equipped with a mechanical interface which makes it very easy to mount it on different lens types.

These products enable the optimal illumination geometry for the most common applications of their matching lens.


LTRN 050 W 45 mounted on PCPW series.

Lighting structure


LTRN - Ring lights / oblique illumination

Product overview


LTRN 050 W45


LTRN 245 W45


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light colour, <br> peak wavelength | Optimal <br> WD <br> (mm) | Lighti <br> di <br> inner <br> (mm) | area m. <br> outer <br> (mm) | Con <br> Supply voltage | nuous mod Current <br> (mA) | de 1 <br> Power cons. <br> (W) | Pulse <br> Supply voltage <br> (V) <br> 2 | mode Max pulse current $(\mathrm{mA})$ $3$ | Outer diam. <br> (mm) | Inner diam. <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Compatible OE products |
| Oblique illumination |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LTRN 050 R45 | red, 630 nm | 20-80 | 19 | 49 | 24 | 60 | 1.44 | 24-48 | 180 | 53.5 | 15.2 | 22 | PCPW0xx, MCxxxX, TCCAGExx048 |
| LTRN 050 G45 | green, 525 nm | 20-80 | 19 | 49 | 24 | 70 | 1.68 | 24-48 | 210 | 53.5 | 15.2 | 22 | PCPW0xx, MCxxxX, TCCAGExx048 |
| LTRN 050 B45 | blue, 470 nm | 20-80 | 19 | 49 | 24 | 105 | 2.52 | 24-48 | 315 | 53.5 | 15.2 | 22 | PCPW0xx, MCxxxX, TCCAGExx048 |
| LTRN 050 W45 | white, 6300K | 20-80 | 19 | 49 | 24 | 105 | 2.52 | 24-48 | 700 | 53.5 | 15.2 | 22 | PCPW0xx, MCxxxX, TCCAGExx048 |
| LTRN 075 R45 | red, 630 nm | 20-50 | 43.8 | 65.4 | 24 | 75 | 1.8 | 24-48 | 225 | 75.4 | 28 | 32 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, PCHIOxx, TCCAGExx096, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 075 G45 | green, 525 nm | 20-50 | 43.8 | 65.4 | 24 | 60 | 1.44 | 24-48 | 180 | 75.4 | 28 | 32 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, PCHIOxx, TCCAGExx096, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 075 B45 | blue, 470 nm | 20-50 | 43.8 | 65.4 | 24 | 60 | 1.44 | 24-48 | 180 | 75.4 | 28 | 32 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, PCHIOxx, TCCAGExx096, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 075 W45 | white, 6300K | 20-50 | 43.8 | 65.4 | 24 | 90 | 2.16 | 24-48 | 270 | 75.4 | 28 | 32 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, PCHIOxx, TCCAGExx096, MC3-03X |
| LTRN 165 R45 | red, 630 nm | 30-50 | 134.5 | 164.5 | 24 | 500 | 12 | 24-48 | 1500 | 175 | 132.5 | 36.5 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 165 G45 | green, 525 nm | 30-50 | 134.5 | 164.5 | 24 | 400 | 9.6 | 24-48 | 1200 | 175 | 132.5 | 36.5 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 165 B45 | blue, 470 nm | 30-50 | 134.5 | 164.5 | 24 | 480 | 11.52 | 24-48 | 1440 | 175 | 132.5 | 36.5 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 165 W45 | white, 6300K | 30-50 | 134.5 | 164.5 | 24 | 800 | 19.2 | 24-48 | 2400 | 175 | 132 | 36.5 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 210 R20 | red, 630 nm | 55-95 | 195.6 | 116.5 | 24 | 600 | 14.4 | 24-48 | 1800 | 210 | 116.5 | 40 | PCxx030XS |
| LTRN 210 G20 | green, 525 nm | 55-95 | 195.6 | 116.5 | 24 | 560 | 13.44 | 24-48 | 1580 | 210 | 116.5 | 40 | PCxx030XS |
| LTRN 210 B20 | blue, 470 nm | 55-95 | 195.6 | 116.5 | 24 | 630 | 15.12 | 24-48 | 1890 | 210 | 116.5 | 40 | PCxx030XS |
| LTRN 210 W20 | white, 6300K | 55-95 | 195.6 | 116.5 | 24 | 840 | 20.16 | 24-48 | 2000 | 210 | 116.5 | 40 | PCxx030XS |
| LTRN 245 R25 | red, 630 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 750 | 18 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 157 | 48 | PCxx030HP |
| LTRN 245 G25 | green, 525 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 850 | 20.4 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 157 | 48 | PCxx030HP |
| LTRN 245 B25 | blue, 470 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 650 | 15.6 | 24-48 | 1950 | 245 | 157 | 48 | PCxx030HP |
| LTRN 245 W25 | white, 6300K | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 1120 | 26.88 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 157 | 48 | PCxx030HP |
| LTRN 245 R35 | red, 630 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 750 | 18 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 143 | 48 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 245 G35 | green, 525 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 850 | 20.4 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 143 | 48 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 245 B35 | blue, 470 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 650 | 15.6 | 24-48 | 1950 | 245 | 143 | 48 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 245 W35 | white, 6300K | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 1120 | 26.88 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 143 | 48 | PCCD0xx |
| LTRN 245 R45 | red, 630 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 750 | 18 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 117 | 48 | PCPW0xx |
| LTRN 245 G45 | green, 525 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 850 | 20.4 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 117 | 48 | PCPW0xx |
| LTRN 245 B45 | blue, 470 nm | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 650 | 15.6 | 24-48 | 1950 | 245 | 117 | 48 | PCPW0xx |
| LTRN 245 W45 | white, 6300K | 20-80 | 160 | 225 | 24 | 1120 | 26.88 | 24-48 | 2000 | 245 | 117 | 48 | PCPW0xx |

1 Lifespan: 20.000 hours (drop to $50 \%$ intensity) at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
2 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.
3 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LTLAIC series

## Continuous LED low angle diffused ringlights



LTLAIC series LTLAIC series consists of LED low angle diffused ringlights that provide diffused even illumination ever a surface effectively preventing glaring when inspecting shining surfaces. Suggested usage is continuous mode.

| full range of compatible strobe controllers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (20) | LTDV1CH-17V strobe controller | p. 182 |
|  | PS power supplies | p. 186 |


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light colour, wavelength peak | Optimal <br> WD <br> (mm) | Light <br> inner <br> diam. <br> (mm) | area <br> outer <br> diam. <br> (mm) | Emission angle $\alpha$ <br> (deg) | Con <br> Supply voltage <br> (V) | inuous $m$ Current <br> (mA) | Power cons. | Pulse <br> Supply voltage <br> (V) <br> 1 | mode Max pulse current $(\mathrm{mA})$ $2$ | Outer diam. <br> (mm) | Inner diam. <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 5-15 | 18 | 42.1 | 60 | 24 | 75 | 1.80 | 36 | 225 | 51 | 18 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 5-15 | 18 | 42.1 | 60 | 24 | 60 | 1.44 | 36 | 180 | 51 | 18 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 5-15 | 18 | 42.1 | 60 | 24 | 75 | 1.80 | 36 | 225 | 51 | 18 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 5-15 | 18 | 42.1 | 60 | 24 | 75 | 1.80 | 36 | 225 | 51 | 18 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-070-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300 K | 5-15 | 43 | 67.1 | 60 | 24 | 150 | 3.60 | 36 | 450 | 76 | 43 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-070-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 5-15 | 43 | 67.1 | 60 | 24 | 120 | 2.88 | 36 | 360 | 76 | 43 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-070-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 5-15 | 43 | 67.1 | 60 | 24 | 150 | 3.60 | 36 | 450 | 76 | 43 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-070-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 5-15 | 43 | 67.1 | 60 | 24 | 150 | 3.60 | 36 | 450 | 76 | 43 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-100-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 13 | 68 | 91.1 | 60 | 24 | 195 | 4.68 | 36 | 585 | 100 | 68 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-100-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 13 | 68 | 91.1 | 60 | 24 | 150 | 3.60 | 36 | 450 | 100 | 68 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-100-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 13 | 68 | 91.1 | 60 | 24 | 195 | 4.68 | 36 | 585 | 100 | 68 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-100-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 13 | 68 | 91.1 | 60 | 24 | 195 | 4.68 | 36 | 585 | 100 | 68 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-120-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 20 | 93 | 117.4 | 60 | 24 | 255 | 6.12 | 36 | 765 | 126.5 | 93 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-120-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 20 | 93 | 117.4 | 60 | 24 | 195 | 4.68 | 36 | 585 | 126.5 | 93 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-120-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 20 | 93 | 117.4 | 60 | 24 | 255 | 6.12 | 36 | 765 | 126.5 | 93 | 42 |
| RT-DLR2-60-120-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 20 | 93 | 117.4 | 60 | 24 | 255 | 6.12 | 36 | 765 | 126.5 | 93 | 42 |

1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LTLADC series

## Continuous LED low angle direct ringlights



LTLADC series consists of low angle direct ringlights that provide direct side illumination from a low angle to emphasize the surface features of the workpiece, such as scratches or textures. Suggested usage is continuous mode.

| full range of compatible strobe controllers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $007$ | LTDV1CH-17V strobe controller | p. 182 |
|  | PS power supplies | p. 186 |



1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LTRNDC series

## Continuous LED direct ringlights

## Lighting structure



LTRNDC series consists of LED direct ringlights that provide direct side illumination from different angles.
These ringlights reduce shadows and provide even illumination to non-reflective objects. Suggested usage is continuous mode.

| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| LTDVICH-17V strobe controller | p. 182 |


|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light colour, wavelength peak | Optimal <br> WD <br> (mm) | Light <br> inner <br> diam. <br> (mm) | area <br> outer <br> diam. <br> (mm) | Emission angle $\alpha$ (deg) | Con Supply voltage <br> (V) | inuous mod Current <br> (mA) | Power cons. <br> (W) | Puls Supply voltage <br> (V) <br> 1 | mode <br> Max pulse current <br> (mA) <br> 2 | Outer diam. (mm) | Inner diam. (mm) | Height <br> (mm) |
| RT-LSW-15-050-2-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 64 | 30 | 49.6 | 15 | 24 | 105 | 2.52 | 36 | 315 | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| RT-LSW-15-050-2-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 64 | 30 | 49.6 | 15 | 24 | 90 | 2.16 | 36 | 270 | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| RT-LSW-15-050-2-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 64 | 30 | 49.6 | 15 | 24 | 105 | 2.52 | 36 | 315 | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| RT-LSW-15-050-2-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 64 | 30 | 49.6 | 15 | 24 | 105 | 2.52 | 36 | 315 | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| RT-LSW-15-070-3-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 85 | 37 | 67 | 15 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 70 | 32 | 20.5 |
| RT-LSW-15-070-3-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 85 | 37 | 67 | 15 | 24 | 180 | 4.32 | 36 | 540 | 70 | 32 | 20.5 |
| RT-LSW-15-070-3-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 85 | 37 | 67 | 15 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 70 | 32 | 20.5 |
| RT-LSW-15-070-3-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 85 | 37 | 67 | 15 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 70 | 32 | 20.5 |
| RT-LSW-15-100-5-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 128 | 53 | 99 | 15 | 24 | 570 | 13.68 | 36 | 1710 | 103 | 48 | 24 |
| RT-LSW-15-100-5-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 128 | 53 | 99 | 15 | 24 | 450 | 10.80 | 36 | 1350 | 103 | 48 | 24 |
| RT-LSW-15-100-5-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 128 | 53 | 99 | 15 | 24 | 570 | 13.68 | 36 | 1710 | 103 | 48 | 24 |
| RT-LSW-15-100-5-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 128 | 53 | 99 | 15 | 24 | 570 | 13.68 | 36 | 1710 | 103 | 48 | 24 |
| RT-LSW-45-070-3-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 18 | 40.5 | 62.5 | 45 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 70 | 35 | 21 |
| RT-LSW-45-070-3-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 18 | 40.5 | 62.5 | 45 | 24 | 195 | 4.68 | 36 | 585 | 70 | 35 | 21 |
| RT-LSW-45-070-3-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 18 | 40.5 | 62.5 | 45 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 70 | 35 | 21 |
| RT-LSW-45-070-3-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 18 | 40.5 | 62.5 | 45 | 24 | 240 | 5.76 | 36 | 720 | 70 | 35 | 21 |
| RT-LSW-45-100-5-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 24 | 58 | 95 | 45 | 24 | 600 | 14.40 | 36 | 1800 | 100 | 48 | 30 |
| RT-LSW-45-100-5-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 24 | 58 | 95 | 45 | 24 | 465 | 11.16 | 36 | 1395 | 100 | 48 | 30 |
| RT-LSW-45-100-5-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 24 | 58 | 95 | 45 | 24 | 600 | 14.40 | 36 | 1800 | 100 | 48 | 30 |
| RT-LSW-45-100-5-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 24 | 58 | 95 | 45 | 24 | 600 | 14.40 | 36 | 1800 | 100 | 48 | 30 |

1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.


## LTDMLA series

## High power strobed dome + low angle illumination systems



LTDMLA series are ultra-high power diffusive LED strobed integrated illumination systems comprising a dome and a low angle ring light illuminator.

This solution provides two different illumination types in a single, compact, easy-to-integrate system: the dome unit provides nondirectional diffused light that can be used to homogeneously illuminate complex shapes with curved and shiny surfaces, effectively eliminating glares and shadows. The low angle ring light unit provides darkfield lightning that can be used to cast shadows, greatly emphasizing surface irregularities, scratches and other details.

LTDMLA illuminators operate exclusively in strobe mode: the reduced heat generation guarantees extended LED lifetime and makes LTDMLA the perfect choice to illuminate very fast moving objects.

The two illumination units can be operated independently and easily powered, controlled and synchronized by compatible LTDV strobe controllers. LTDMLA series is available in:

- two sizes: medium and large, respectively with illumination area of 60 mm and 100 mm in diameter;
- two power intensities: medium power with driving current up to 7.5 A and high power with driving current up to 17 A.

LTDMLA series features industry standard connection (M12 four poles connector), resizable aperture for the dome unit that can be drilled to increase the diameter and accommodate the optics field of view and effective diffuser for the ring light unit to avoid hot spots formation. Additionally LTDMLA series can be easily mounted and integrated into any machine vision system by means of M6 screws.


## KEY ADVANTAGES

Two independent illumination units in one single solution Dome unit for homogeneous illuminations and low angle unit for dark field lightning can be independently operated.

Ultra-high power light output and strobe mode only operation For the inspection of fast moving object and extended LED lifetime.

Rugged industrial design with built-in industrial connector For easy integration into any machine vision system.

## Wide selection

Available in two sizes and two power intensities.
Compatible LTDV strobe controllers available
For easy and appropriate power, control and synchronization of the illuminator.


| Part number |  |  | LTDMLAB2-WW | LTDMLAC1-WW | LTDMLAC2-WW |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dome unit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of LEDs |  |  | 40 | 40 | 80 |
| Light colour |  |  | white, 6500K | white | white, 6500K |
| Spectral FWHM |  | ( nm ) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Illumination area diameter |  | (mm) | 60 | 100 | 100 |
| Suggested working distance WD |  | (mm) | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 |
| Min estimated illumination 1 | At driving current $=3.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 50 | 15 | 35 |
|  | At driving current $=7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 90 | 30 | 65 |
|  | At driving current $=17.0 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 160 | 50 | 100 |
| Aperture range |  | (mm) | 10-50 | 10-60 | 10-60 |
| Low angle ringlight unit |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of LEDs |  |  | 40 | 40 | 80 |
| Light colour |  |  | white, 6000K | white, 6500K | white, 6500K |
| Spectral FWHM |  | ( nm ) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Diffusive ring |  |  | yes | yes | yes |
| Illumination area diameter |  | (mm) | 60 | 100 | 100 |
| Suggested working distance WD |  | (mm) | 5-50 | 5-50 | 5-50 |
| Min estimated illumination 1 | At driving current $=3.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 55 | 35 | 70 |
|  | At driving current $=7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 105 | 70 | 140 |
|  | At driving current $=17.0 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 210 | 125 | 250 |
| Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power supply mode |  |  | strobe only, constant current driving | strobe only, co | urrent driving |
| Driving current | Min | (A) | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 7.5 | 17.0 |
| Pulse width 2 |  | (ms) | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ | $\leq 1$ |
| Connection Type 3 |  |  | M12 industrial male connector | M12 indus | connector |
| Estimated MTBF 4 |  | (hours) | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions | Length | (mm) | 166.5 | 206 | 206 |
|  | Width | (mm) | 133 | 206 | 206 |
|  | Height | (mm) | 104 | 147 | 147 |
| Materials |  |  | black anodized aluminum body | black anodized aluminu | / Painted steel reflector |
| Clamping system |  |  | 4 holes for M6 screw | 8 threaded | M6 screw |
| Compatibility |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strobe controllers |  |  | LTDV1CH-17 (2 units), LTDV6CH | LTDV1CH-7 (2 units), LTDV6CH | LTDV1CH-17 (2 units), LTDV6CH |
| Lenses |  |  | TCLWD series |  |  |

1 At max Working Distance WD.
2 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At max pulse width (1 ms), max pulse frequency $=15 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
3 PIN 1 and PIN 2 for the dome unit, PIN 3 and PIN 4 for the ringlight unit.
5 m cable with straight female connector included. Optional cable with right
angled connector is also available and must be ordered separately
(refer to our website for further info and ordering codes).
4 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Ordering information

It's easy to select the right illuminator for your application: our part numbers are coded as LTDMLA $\mathbf{x y}$-WW where $\mathbf{x}$ defines the illuminator size ( $B=$ medium, $C=$ large ),
y refers to the power intensity ( $1=$ medium, $2=$ high $)$. For instance LTDMLA B2-WW is a diffusive strobed dome + low angle illumination system - medium size,
high power, dome white, ringlight white.

# View-through system 

## Space saving illumination system for double-side object inspection

KEY ADVANTAGES
Compact space-saving solution for inspection of fast moving object
Illuminates two sides of an object almost simultaneously.
Ultra-high power light output and strobe mode only operation For the inspection of fast moving object and extended LED lifetime.

Rugged industrial design with built-in industrial connector For easy integration with any machine vision system.

## Modular configuration.

View-through system is a compact space-saving unique illumination solution designed to illuminate two sides of an object. It consists of two symmetrical modules, each one made of two illumination units:

- A diffusive strobed dome illuminator (white color)
- A special active "view-through" backlight unit (white color)

View-through system is designed to create very compact inline inspection solutions that illuminate and image both sides of fast-moving objects. While one camera acquires the image of one side of an object, the corresponding dome and special backlight units emit light simultaneously so that one side of the object can be inspected. Subsequently the dome and the backlight units are turned off so that the second camera can acquire the image of the other side of the object while its corresponding dome and special backlight units are now switched on.
Such innovative and unique approach can be achieved thanks to the special backlight units which act either as transparent windows (when turned off) or as backlights (when turned on) and enables to quickly and accurately inspect fast-moving objects almost simultaneously, in a very compact solution. View-through system can be used for many different inspections, especially for identification of surface defects/features with applications spanning from automotive to pharmaceutical. View-through system is available as LTVTA1-W, which consists of two dome units and two active backlight "view-through" units (white color) or as LTVTBENCH, a complete bench solution which additionally includes a base plate with two right-angle brackets, the LTDV6CH compatible strobe controller (programmable) and the ADPT001 RS485-USB adapter.

## DESIGNED FOR OEM APPLICATIONS

Compatible LTDV6CH strobe controllers available
to easily power, control and synchronize
the View-through system.

Lighting structure


DIL socket, top side


## Part number <br> Optical specifications

Dome unit

| Number of LEDs |  |  | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Light colour |  |  | white, 6000K |
| Spectral FWHM |  | ( nm ) | n.a. |
| Illumination area diameter |  | (mm) | 40 |
| Suggested working distance WD |  | (mm) | 5-25 |
| Min estimated illumination 1 | At driving current $=3.5 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> At driving current $=7.5 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (klux) } \\ & \text { (klux) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 490 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aperture range |  | (mm) | 48 (fixed) |
| Active backlight view-through un |  |  |  |
| Number of LEDs |  |  | 18 |
| Light colour |  |  | white, 6000 K |
| Spectral FWHM |  | ( nm ) | n.a. |
| Diffusive material |  |  | yes |
| Illumination area diameter |  | (mm) | 40 |
| Suggested working distance WD |  | (mm) | n.a. |
| Min estimated illumination 1 | At driving current $=17.0 \mathrm{~A}$ | (klux) | 5 |

## Electrical specifications

Power supply mode
Pulse width 2
Connection Type 3
(ms)
strobe only, constant current driving

Dome unit


LTVTA1-W
LTVTBENCH

| Description | Qty | Description | Qty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dome unit 5 | 2 | Dome unit 5 | 2 |
| Active backlight view-through unit 5 | 2 | Active backlight view-through unit 5 | 2 |
|  |  | Base plate with two right-angle brackets | 1 |
|  | LTDV6CH strobe controller | 1 | 1 |

1 At max Working Distance WD.
2 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At max pulse width ( 1 ms ), max pulse frequency $=15 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
3 PIN 1 and PIN 2 for the dome unit, PIN 3 and PIN 4 for the ringlight unit.

4 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
5 Cables included.

## LTBP series

High-power strobed LED backlights

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES

## Excellent uniformity (down to $\pm 10$ \%)

Ultra high-power light output and strobe mode operation For inspection and measurement of fast moving objects and an extended LED lifetime.

Suitable for frequent cleaning
Thanks to the optical grade and scratch resistant protective cover.
Wide selection and modular design
Size options range from $48 \times 36$ to $288 \times 216 \mathrm{~mm}$ available in red, white, green and blue.

Compact design with reduced thickness ( 26 mm ).
Special continuous alignment mode.
Compatible LTDV1CH-17V strobe controller.

LTBP series are high power LED backlights designed to provide exceptional illumination performances and excellent uniformity. Their special design provides both powerful and homogeneous lighting that perfectly fits confined spaces thanks to a special beam shaping diffuser, new high efficiency LEDs and reduced thickness.

LTBP series innovative optical layout has been designed to emit directional light beams and achieve accurate results even when used in combination with telecentric lenses for measurement applications.

When positioned behind the objects to be inspected, LTBP series highlight the silhouette of the objects providing excellent image contrast and high illuminance for the most demanding high speed applications (down to exposure times of tens of $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ).

These backlights work in strobe mode only but they also feature a special continuous mode to be used for alignment/setting purpose (when used with LTDV1CH-17V controller).

Their robust and modular design featuring M8/M12 connectors and scratch resistant protective cover is conceived for demanding industrial automation environments and to provide you a great choice of sizes, colors and aspect ratios for many diverse applications (from 4:3 to 16:9 and bar lights).

Furthermore, LTBP series can be easily installed into any machine vision system thanks to the lateral M6 threads and their slick design, suitable for environments with space constrains.

Lighting structure



Optical specifications

| Available light colours |  | red, green, blue, white |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Electrical specifications |  |  |
| Power supply mode |  | strobe only, constant current driving |
| Pulse width 1 | (ms) | $\leq 1$ |
| Estimated MTBF 2 | (h) | $>50000$ |
| Mechanical specification |  |  |
| Materials | Black\&Blue anodized Aluminum |  |

1 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At max pulse width ( 1 ms ), max pulse frequency $=15 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
2 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

|  |  | Optical specifications |  |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number 1 | Modules | Number of LEDs | Lighting <br> Length <br> xxx <br> (mm) | ea dim. <br> Width <br> yyy <br> (mm) | -R (red) | Max Drivin -G (green) | Current <br> -B (blue) | -W (white) | Connection type <br> 2 | Length <br> (mm) | imensio <br> Width <br> (mm) | Thickness <br> (mm) | Clamping system |
| LTBP048036-z | $1 \times 1$ | 48 | 48 | 36 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | M8 | 60 | 56 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP096036-z | $2 \times 1$ | 96 | 96 | 36 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | M8 | 108 | 56 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP144036-z | $3 \times 1$ | 144 | 144 | 36 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | M8 | 156 | 56 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP192036-z | $4 \times 1$ | 192 | 192 | 36 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | M8 | 204 | 56 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP240036-z | $5 \times 1$ | 240 | 240 | 36 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M8 | 252 | 56 | 26 | 8x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP288036-z | $6 \times 1$ | 288 | 288 | 36 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | M8 | 300 | 56 | 26 | 8x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP048072-z | $1 \times 2$ | 96 | 48 | 72 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | M8 | 60 | 92 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP096072-z | $2 \times 2$ | 192 | 96 | 72 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | M8 | 108 | 92 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP144072-z | $3 \times 2$ | 288 | 144 | 72 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | M8 | 156 | 92 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP192072-z | $4 \times 2$ | 384 | 192 | 72 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | M8 | 204 | 92 | 26 | 8 M M 6 threaded holes |
| LTBP240072-z | $5 \times 2$ | 480 | 240 | 72 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | M8 | 252 | 92 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP288072-z | $6 \times 2$ | 576 | 288 | 72 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | M8 | 300 | 92 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP048108-z | $1 \times 3$ | 144 | 48 | 108 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | M8 | 60 | 128 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP096108-z | $2 \times 3$ | 288 | 96 | 108 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | M8 | 108 | 128 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP144108-z | $3 \times 3$ | 432 | 144 | 108 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | M8 | 156 | 128 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP192108-z | $4 \times 3$ | 576 | 192 | 108 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | M8 | 204 | 128 | 26 | 8 M M threaded holes |
| LTBP240108-z | $5 \times 3$ | 720 | 240 | 108 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | M8 | 252 | 128 | 26 | 8x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP288108-z | $6 \times 3$ | 864 | 288 | 108 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 8.7 | 8.6 | M8 | 300 | 128 | 26 | 8x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP048144-z | $1 \times 4$ | 192 | 48 | 144 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | M8 | 60 | 164 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP096144-z | $2 \times 4$ | 384 | 96 | 144 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 | M8 | 108 | 164 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP144144-z | $3 \times 4$ | 576 | 144 | 144 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | M8 | 156 | 164 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP192144-z | $4 \times 4$ | 768 | 192 | 144 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | M8 | 204 | 164 | 26 | 8 M M 6 threaded holes |
| LTBP240144-z | $5 \times 4$ | 960 | 240 | 144 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | M8 | 252 | 164 | 26 | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 6$ threaded holes |
| LTBP288144-z | $6 \times 4$ | 1152 | 288 | 144 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 11.7 | 11.5 | M8 | 300 | 164 | 26 | 8 M M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP048180-z | $1 \times 5$ | 240 | 48 | 180 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M8 | 60 | 200 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP096180-z | $2 \times 5$ | 480 | 96 | 180 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | M8 | 108 | 200 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP144180-z | $3 \times 5$ | 720 | 144 | 180 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | M8 | 156 | 200 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP192180-z | $4 \times 5$ | 960 | 192 | 180 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | M8 | 204 | 200 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP240180-z 3 | $5 \times 5$ | 1200 | 240 | 180 | $10.5+10.5$ | $10.5+10.5$ | 12.2 | 12 | M12 | 252 | 200 | 26 | $8 \times \mathrm{M} 6$ threaded holes |
| LTBP288180-z 3 | $6 \times 5$ | 1440 | 288 | 180 | $12.6+12.6$ | $12.6+12.6$ | 14.6 | 14.4 | M12 | 300 | 200 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP048216-z | $1 \times 6$ | 288 | 48 | 216 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | M8 | 60 | 236 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP096216-z | $2 \times 6$ | 576 | 96 | 216 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | M8 | 108 | 236 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP144216-z | $3 \times 6$ | 864 | 144 | 216 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 8.7 | 8.6 | M8 | 156 | 236 | 26 | 4x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP192216-z | $4 \times 6$ | 1152 | 192 | 216 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 11.7 | 11.5 | M8 | 204 | 236 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP240216-z 3 | $5 \times 6$ | 1440 | 240 | 216 | $12.6+12.6$ | $12.6+12.6$ | 14.6 | 14.4 | M12 | 252 | 236 | 26 | 8x M6 threaded holes |
| LTBP288216-z 3 | $6 \times 6$ | 1728 | 288 | 216 | $15.1+15.1$ | $15.1+15.1$ | 17.5 | 17.3 | M12 | 300 | 236 | 26 | 8 x M6 threaded holes |

1 The last digit of the part number ( $-z$ ) refers to the color ( $\mathrm{R}=$ red, $\mathrm{G}=$ green, $\mathrm{B}=$ blue, $\mathrm{W}=$ white).
25 m cable with straight female connector included. Optional cable
with right angled connector is also available and must be ordered separately
(refer to our website for further info and ordering codes).

Ordering information
Our part numbers are coded as LTBP xxx yyy - $\mathbf{z}$, where $\mathbf{x x x}$ defines the illumination area length (in $\mathbf{m m}$ ), $\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y y}$ defines the illumination area width (in $\mathbf{m m}$ ) and $\mathbf{z}$ refers to the color ( $\mathrm{W}=$ white, $\mathrm{R}=$ red, $\mathrm{G}=$ green, $\mathrm{B}=$ blue). For instance LTBP048036-R is a high power strobed LED backlight, $48 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$ lighting area, red.

## LTBP series

High-power strobed LED backlights


LTBP096072-W


LTBP048036-G
FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS

| Light colour |  |  | -R (red) | -G (green) | -B (blue) | -W (white) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | LED Type |  |  |  |  |
| Wavelength | ( nm ) | A | 620 | 522 | 465 | cool white, > 4500 K |
|  |  | B | 625 | 525 | 470 | cool white, > 4500 K |
| Spectral FWHM | (nm) | A | 20 | 30 | 20 | cool white, > 4500 K |
|  |  | B | 20 | 30 | 25 | cool white, $>4500 \mathrm{~K}$ |
| Min estimated illumination | (klux) | A 1 | 70 | 150 | 30 | 200 |
|  |  | B 2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

1 At max driving current, on emitting surface.
2 Available upon request.

| Part number | Module | LED type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LTBP 048036-z | $1 \times 1$ | A |
| LTBP 096036-z | $2 \times 1$ | A |
| LTBP 144036-z | $3 \times 1$ | A |
| LTBP 192036-z | $4 \times 1$ | A |
| LTBP 240036-z | $5 \times 1$ | A |
| LTBP 288036-z | $6 \times 1$ | A |
| LTBP 048072-z | $1 \times 2$ | A |
| LTBP 096072-z | $2 \times 2$ | A |
| LTBP 144072-z | $3 \times 2$ | A |
| LTBP 192072-z | $4 \times 2$ | A |
| LTBP 240072-z | $5 \times 2$ | B |
| LTBP 288072-z | $6 \times 2$ | B |
| LTBP 048108-z | $1 \times 3$ | A |
| LTBP 096108-z | $2 \times 3$ | A |
| LTBP 144108-z | $3 \times 3$ | A |
| LTBP192108-z | $4 \times 3$ | B |
| LTBP 240108-z | $5 \times 3$ | B |
| LTBP 288108-z | $6 \times 3$ | B |
| LTBP 048144-z | $1 \times 4$ | A |
| LTBP 096144-z | $2 \times 4$ | A |
| LTBP 144144-z | $3 \times 4$ | B |
| LTBP 192144-z | $4 \times 4$ | B |
| LTBP 240144-z | $5 \times 4$ | B |
| LTBP 288144-z | $6 \times 4$ | B |
| LTBP 048180-z | $1 \times 5$ | A |
| LTBP 096180-z | $2 \times 5$ | B |
| LTBP 144180-z | $3 \times 5$ | B |
| LTBP 192180-z | $4 \times 5$ | B |
| LTBP 240180-z | $5 \times 5$ | B |
| LTBP 288180-z | $6 \times 5$ | B |
| LTBP 048216-z | $1 \times 6$ | A |
| LTBP 096216-z | $2 \times 6$ | B |
| LTBP 144216-z | $3 \times 6$ | B |
| LTBP 192216-z | $4 \times 6$ | B |
| LTBP 240216-z | $5 \times 6$ | B |
| LTBP 288216-z | $6 \times 6$ | B |

Typical emission spectrum of type A LEDs (R, G, B)


Typical emission spectrum of type B LEDs (R, G, B)


Application examples


## LTBC series

## Continuous LED backlights

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES

Cost-effective homogeneous illumination
Densely packed LED arrays with matt diffuser eliminating hot spots and glare.

Robust industrial Design
M8 connector for easy connection to power supplies.
Easy integration
M6 nut channels for easy mounting.

LTBC series are LED backlights designed to be employed in a wide variety of applications such as shape and size inspection of workpieces.

These backlights are a cost-effective solution without quality compromise: they feature a robust design and provide diffused homogeneous illumination without hotspot formation.
FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS

When installed behind the workpiece LTBC series effectively emphasize its silhouette providing excellent optical contrast in combination with many different lenses.

## Lighting structure



Application examples





LTBC054054 with M6 threaded hole for easy mounting.


1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

[^7]
## LTBFC series

Continuous flat side-emitting LED backlights


LTBFC series consists of flat side-emitting LED backlights: two types are available either with four borders or with three borders and one side "edge to edge". Suggested usage is continuous mode.
FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS

|  | Optical specifications |  |  |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light colour, wavelength peak | Lighti <br> Width <br> (mm) | g area <br> Length <br> (mm) | Sides type | Con <br> Supply voltage <br> (V) | inuous $m$ <br> Current <br> (mA) | Power cons. <br> (W) | Puls <br> Supply voltage <br> (V) <br> 1 | mode <br> Max pulse current (mA) 2 | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) |
| RT-BHD-00-070-1-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 70 | 70 | 4 borders | 24 | 120 | 2.88 | 36 | 360 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-070-1-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 70 | 70 | 4 borders | 24 | 120 | 2.88 | 36 | 360 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-070-1-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 70 | 70 | 4 borders | 24 | 120 | 2.88 | 36 | 360 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-070-1-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 70 | 70 | 4 borders | 24 | 120 | 2.88 | 36 | 360 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-100-1-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 100 | 100 | 4 borders | 24 | 160 | 3.84 | 36 | 480 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-100-1-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 100 | 100 | 4 borders | 24 | 180 | 4.32 | 36 | 540 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-100-1-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 100 | 100 | 4 borders | 24 | 160 | 3.84 | 36 | 480 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHD-00-100-1-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 100 | 100 | 4 borders | 24 | 160 | 3.84 | 36 | 480 | 128.5 | 128.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-25X36-1-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 25 | 36 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 20 | 0.48 | 36 | 60 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-25X36-1-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 25 | 36 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 15 | 0.36 | 36 | 45 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-25X36-1-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 25 | 36 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 20 | 0.48 | 36 | 60 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-25X36-1-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 25 | 36 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 20 | 0.48 | 36 | 60 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-31X58-1-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 31 | 58 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 30 | 0.72 | 36 | 90 | 60 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-31X58-1-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 31 | 58 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 30 | 0.72 | 36 | 90 | 60 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-31X58-1-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 31 | 58 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 30 | 0.72 | 36 | 90 | 60 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-31X58-1-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 31 | 58 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 30 | 0.72 | 36 | 90 | 60 | 43.5 | 5.30 |
| RT-BHDS-00-070-1-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 70 | 70 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 90 | 2.16 | 36 | 270 | 98.5 | 84.5 | 4.30 |
| RT-BHDS-00-070-1-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 70 | 70 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 90 | 2.16 | 36 | 270 | 98.5 | 84.5 | 4.30 |
| RT-BHDS-00-070-1-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 70 | 70 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 90 | 2.16 | 36 | 270 | 98.5 | 84.5 | 4.30 |
| RT-BHDS-00-070-1-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 70 | 70 | 3 borders and 1 edge to edge | 24 | 90 | 2.16 | 36 | 270 | 98.5 | 84.5 | 4.30 |

1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LTBRDC series

## Continuous LED bar lights

## Lighting structure



LTBRDC series LTBRDC series consists of LED bar lights that can be used in a wide variety of applications such as text reading on flat surfaces.
They provide rectangular illumination on the workpiece and the installation angle is set freely. Suggested usage is continuous mode.


| Part <br> number | Optical specifications |  |  | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light colour, wavelength peak | Lighting area |  | Continuous mode |  |  | Pulsed mode |  | Length | Width | Height |
|  |  |  |  | Supply | Current | Power | Supply | Max pulse |  |  |  |
|  |  | Width <br> (mm) | Length (mm) | voltage <br> (V) | (mA) | cons. <br> (W) | voltage <br> (V) | current <br> (mA) | (mm) | (mm) | (mm) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
| RT-LBRX-00-040-6-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 26.3 | 40 | 24 | 72 | 1.73 | 36 | 216 | 52 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-040-6-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 26.3 | 40 | 24 | 78 | 1.87 | 36 | 234 | 52 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-040-6-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 26.3 | 40 | 24 | 72 | 1.73 | 36 | 216 | 52 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-040-6-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 26.3 | 40 | 24 | 72 | 1.73 | 36 | 216 | 52 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-080-6-W-24V-FL | white, 6300 K | 26.3 | 80 | 24 | 144 | 3.46 | 36 | 432 | 92 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-080-6-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 26.3 | 80 | 24 | 156 | 3.74 | 36 | 468 | 92 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-080-6-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 26.3 | 80 | 24 | 144 | 3.46 | 36 | 432 | 92 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-080-6-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 26.3 | 80 | 24 | 144 | 3.46 | 36 | 432 | 92 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-120-6-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 26.3 | 120 | 24 | 216 | 5.18 | 36 | 648 | 132 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-120-6-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 26.3 | 120 | 24 | 234 | 5.62 | 36 | 702 | 132 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-120-6-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 26.3 | 120 | 24 | 216 | 5.18 | 36 | 648 | 132 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-120-6-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 26.3 | 120 | 24 | 216 | 5.18 | 36 | 648 | 132 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-160-6-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 26.3 | 160 | 24 | 288 | 6.91 | 36 | 864 | 172 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-160-6-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 26.3 | 160 | 24 | 312 | 7.49 | 36 | 936 | 172 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-160-6-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 26.3 | 160 | 24 | 288 | 6.91 | 36 | 864 | 172 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-160-6-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 26.3 | 160 | 24 | 288 | 6.91 | 36 | 864 | 172 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-200-6-W-24V-FL | white, 6300K | 26.3 | 200 | 24 | 360 | 8.64 | 36 | 1080 | 212 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-200-6-R-24V-FL | red, 630 nm | 26.3 | 200 | 24 | 390 | 9.36 | 36 | 1170 | 212 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-200-6-G-24V-FL | green, 525 nm | 26.3 | 200 | 24 | 360 | 8.64 | 36 | 1080 | 212 | 31.5 | 22 |
| RT-LBRX-00-200-6-B-24V-FL | blue, 470 nm | 26.3 | 200 | 24 | 360 | 8.64 | 36 | 1080 | 212 | 31.5 | 22 |

1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LTTNC series

## Continuous LED tunnel lights



LTTNC series LTTNC series consists of LED tunnel lights designed to provide even illumination on long cylindrical surfaces or shafts. Suggested usage is continuous mode.
FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE STROBE CONTROLLERS


1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$.
Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

# LTCXC series 

## Continuous LED coaxial lights



Lighting structure
$R T$

LTCXC series consists of LED coaxial lights that provide coaxial illumination ideal for inspection of scratches/dents on glossy surfaces or pattern inspection on PCB to be used in combination with telecentric lenses.
Light is reflected by a $45^{\circ}$ beam splitter so that it is projected on the same axis as the camera. Suggested usage is continuous mode.



1 With constant driving voltage ( 36 V recommended, 48 V max). Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.
2 With constant driving current. Duty cycle $=0-10 \%$. Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

## LED PATTERN PROJECTORS

## Advanced structured lighting.

Opto Engineering LED pattern projectors have been designed for 3D profiling/reconstruction and for the measurement of objects with complex structures or inclined planes.
They are successfully used in a variety of applications like quality control in food and packaging to check for correct volume, reverse engineering, dimensional measurement of electronic components, planarity control of products, robot guidance for pick and place and alignment applications.

When compared to laser emitters, LED technology ensures more homogeneous illumination in addition to sharp edges and no speckle effect.

Many 3D machine vision applications require structured light to be projected onto inclined surfaces, i.e. at a certain angle from the vertical axis. In such cases, the focus is maintained only within a small area close to the center of the field of view and the rest of the image shows relevant defocusing thus making 3D measurement inaccurate.
For this reason, our family of pattern projectors includes special projectors equipped with a highprecision tilting mechanism that allows the pattern of the light source to meet the Scheimpflug condition so that the projected light is properly and evenly focused across the entire sample surface.

All Opto Engineering LED projectors feature a wide selection of interchangeable patterns.
Furthermore, the size of the projection area can be easily modified by interchanging compatible projection optics: our projectors can be used with different C-mount lenses.
To achieve the best results we suggest to use bi-telecentric lenses or zero distortion macro lenses.

Refer to specific datasheets available at www.opto-engineering.com for product compliancy with regulations, certifications and safety labels.

# LTPRHP3W series 

## 3W LED pattern projectors



KEY ADVANTAGES

## Perfectly sharp edges

LTPR series ensures thinner lines, sharper edges and more homogeneous illumination than lasers.

With laser emitters the illumination decays both across the line cross section and along the line width.

Laser emitters lines are thicker and show blurred edges; diffraction and speckle effects are also present.

## LIGHT SOURCE

- Higher efficiency
- Precise light intensity adjustment

Easy LED source replacement

Application examples


3D reconstruction


Mechanical alignment


Visualization \& mapping


Telecentric pattern projection

## Standard patterns



Stripe 0.5 mm line thickness


Grid 0.05 mm line thickness


Typical emission spectrum of white LEDs


## Custom patterns



## Electrical features

These LED devices integrate built-in switching electronics that control the current flow through the LED and which can be easily tuned by the user. This ensures both high light stability and a longer lifetime of the product.
The inner circuitry can be bypassed in order to directly drive the LED. Simply connect the black and blue wires to your power supply instead of the black and brown ones, ensuring that the maximum rates are not exceeded.

Typical emission spectrum of R,G,B LEDs


|  | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part | Light color, | DC Voltage |  | Power consumption | Max LED forward current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse |
|  |  | Minimum (V) | Maximum <br> (V) |  |  | Typical <br> (V) | Maximum <br> (V) | (mA) |
|  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 3,4 | 5 |
| LTPRHP3W-R | red, 630 nm | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 2.4 | 3.00 | 2000 |
| LTPRHP3W-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTPRHP3W-B | blue, 460 nm | 12 | 24 | < 4.5 | 720 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTPRHP3W-W | white | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current

4 Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.
5 At pulse width <= 10 ms , duty cycle <= 10\% condition. Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).

## LTPRHP3W series

## Product insight



## Custom-made pattern

Custom-made patterns can be supplied on request. A drawing with accurate geometrical information must be submitted (please refer to the instructions here below).


The projection pattern can be easily integrated into the LTPR projection unit by unscrewing the retaining ring that holds the pattern itself.
This simple procedure makes it easy to interchange different patterns on the same projection unit. The pattern outer diameter is 21 mm , while the active projection area is a circle of $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ : all the significant features of the pattern are drawn inside this circle. The projection area will have the same aspect ratio as the pattern. The projection accuracy depends both on the pattern manufacturing accuracy and lens distortion. The edge sharpness of the projected pattern depends on both the lens resolution and the engraving technique: laser-engraved patterns (part numbers ending in "L") or photolithography-engraved patterns (part numbers ending in " $P$ ") can be chosen depending on the type of application.

Pattern specifications
Photolithography patterns

| Substrate | Soda lime grass |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coating | Chrome |
| Geometrical accuracy | $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness | $1.4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |

Laser engraved patterns

| Laser engraved patterns | Borofloat glass |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coating | Dichroic mirror |
| Geometrical accuracy | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |



## Projection lens selection

The pattern drawing which has to be projected must be inscribed in a 11 mm diameter circle, same diagonal of a $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detector.
For example, the pattern drawing could cover the entire 11 mm diameter area or be like a $8.8 \times 6.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ rectangle or, again, be a square whose side is 7.78 mm .


LTPR series can integrate most types of high resolution lenses: any high resolution C-mount lens for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors (11 mm image diagonal) can be used such as the ones included in our ENHR series. Telecentric lenses for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors can also be interfaced, thus providing telecentric projection of the pattern and enabling unparalleled performances in 3D measurement applications.

Unless the projection optics introduces significant distortion, the shape of the projected pattern will preserve the features and aspect ratio of the engraved pattern. The projected area dimensions will be " M " times the original dimensions of the pattern, where M is the optical magnification at which the selected projection lens is operating.

Pattern drawing and projection area


C-mount lenses and telecentric optics can be connected to the unit by means of the mount adaptor included in the product package. Here is a list of the projection diameters and the recommended projection distances with different types of optics.

| Telecentric lenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TC 23004 | TC 23007 | TC 23 009 | TC 23 016 | TC 23 024 | TC 23 036 |
| P.d. $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 57.1 | 61.2 | 63.3 | 45.3 | 69.2 | 103.5 |
| D $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 5.5 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 20.8 | 31.4 | 45.2 |
|  | TC 23048 | TC 23056 | TC 23064 | TC 23 072 | TC 23 080 | TC 23096 |
| P.d. $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 134.6 | 159.3 | 182.3 | 227.7 | 227.7 | 279.6 |
| D $(\mathrm{mm})$ | 59.8 | 70.0 | 80.0 | 89.9 | 99.7 | 117.8 |



Bi-telecentric lenses

| P.d. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { @50 } \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & @ 75 \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @100 } \\ \mathrm{mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 150 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @200 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @250 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @300 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 400 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 500 \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Focal length | D (Projection diameter) (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 mm | 81 | 127 | 172 | 264 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 mm | 58 (*) | 92 | 127 | 195 | 264 | 333 |  |  |  |
| 12 mm | 35 (*) | 58 (*) | 81 | 127 | 172 | 218 | 264 |  |  |
| 16 mm |  | 41 (*) | 58 (*) | 92 (*) | 127 | 161 | 195 | 264 | 333 |
| 25 mm |  |  |  | 55 (*) | 77 (*) | 99 (*) | 121 (*) | 165 | 209 (*) |
| 35 mm |  |  |  |  |  | 68 (*) | 83 (*) | 115 | 146 |

[^8]

Standard C-mount lenses

# LTPRSMHP3W series 

## 3W tilting LED pattern projectors



KEY ADVANTAGES
Scheimpflug tilt adjustment
For homogeneous focusing of the pattern features.
Tilt adjustment compatible with C-mount optics Focus is maintained even when the pattern is tilted.

Light condenser focusing mechanism
For excellent optical coupling and light throughput.
Enhanced optical power
Due to the high numerical aperture condenser lens.

LTPRSMHP3W series are LED pattern projectors specifically designed for the most demanding 3D profiling and measurement applications. Triangulation techniques require that structured light is directed onto a sample at a considerable angle from vertical. Tilting the light source pattern becomes essential to ensure that the patterned light is properly and homogeneously focused across the
entire sample surface. LTPRSMHP3W pattern projectors integrate a precision tilting mechanism based on the Scheimpflug condition. This also ensures that the focus doesn't change when the pattern is tilted. Moreover, the internal focus mechanism offers the maximum optical throughput. The projected light path is effectively coupled to the pupil aperture of any C-mount lens.


Configuration with bi-telecentric lenses.


Scheimpflug telecentric optics for both projection and imaging at $90^{\circ}$.


- Higher efficiency

Precise light intensity adjustment

- Easy LED source replacement


Without tilt adjustment the pattern features are only partly focused.


With the Scheimpflug adjustment focus is maintained across the entire plane.

## Electrical features

These LED devices integrate built-in switching electronics that control the current flow through the LED and which can be easily tuned by the user. This ensures both high light stability and a longer lifetime of the product.
The inner circuitry can be bypassed to directly drive the LED. Simply connect the black and blue wires to your power supply instead of the black and brown ones, ensuring that maximum rates are not exceeded.

Typical emission spectrum of white LEDs


Typical emission spectrum of R,G,B LEDs


|  | Light | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Light color, wavelength peak | Minimum <br> (V) | Maximum <br> (V) | Power consumption <br> (W) | Max LED forward current <br> (mA) <br> 2 | Typical <br> (V) | tage <br> Maximum <br> (V) <br> 3,4 | Max pulse current <br> (mA) <br> 5 |
| LTPRSMHP 3W-R | red, 630 nm | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 2.4 | 3.00 | 2000 |
| LTPRSMHP 3W-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTPRSMHP 3W-B | blue, 460 nm | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 |
| LTPRSMHP 3 W-W | white | 12 | 24 | < 4.5 | 720 | 2.78 | n.a. | 2000 |

2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current.

4 Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.
5 At pulse width $<=10 \mathrm{~ms}$, duty cycle $<=10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info online).

# LTPRSMHP3W series 

## Product insight



Pattern selection


The projection pattern placed inside the unit can be changed and integrated with ease: just remove the C-mount adaptor by loosening the set-screws and fix the pattern by screwing the retaining ring.

Different types of stripe and grid patterns are available; the chart shows the line thickness ( 0.05 mm ) and the gap between neighboring lines for each pattern type.

When these features are projected, they become 1/M times larger, with " M " being the magnification of the projection lens. The number of lines mentioned after each part number indicates the number of features on the active area of the pattern.

Photolithography stripe patterns


PT 00000300 P
8 lines in projection area
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { line gap } & 0.95 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { line thickness } & 0.05 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}l i n e ~ t h i c k n e s s ~ & 0.05 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$


PTST 050450 P
16 lines in projection area
line gap $\quad 0.45 \mathrm{~mm}$ line thickness 0.05 mm

## PTST 050200 P

 32 lines in projection area line gap 0.20 mm line thickness 0.05 mm
## PTST 050100 P

 53 lines in projection area line thickness $\quad 0.10 \mathrm{~mm}$
## PTST 050050 P

 80 lines in projection arealine gap line thic $\quad 0.05 \mathrm{~mm}$ line thickness 0.05 mm

Photolithography grid patterns


Pattern specifications

## Photolithography patterns

| Substrate | Soda lime glass |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coating | Chrome |
| Geometrical accuracy | $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness | $1.4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |

LTPRSMHP3W series units can be interfaced with any type of
 optics, but the best results are achieved with bi-telecentric lenses. The projection area is undistorted since tilting the pattern causes a linear extension along only one direction.

Excellent results can also be obtained with zero distortion macro lenses; here, the magnification changes along both axes, but image resolution and distortion still easily allows 3D reconstruction.

With non bi-telecentric lenses, a square pattern becomes a trapezoid in the projection plane, whose parallel sides are indicated as " $w$ " and " $W$ " in the drawings below.

The projection area shown in the chart are also a good approximation for standard C-mount lenses used as macro lenses (eventually equipped with spacers).


Original
pattern features


Projection area
with a bi-telecentric lens


Projection area
with a macro lens

Projection area with bi-telecentric lenses (TC series)

|  |  | $\vartheta=0^{\circ}$ |  | $\vartheta=15^{\circ}$ |  | $\vartheta=30^{\circ}$ |  | $\vartheta=45^{\circ}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Projection distance P.d. (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Projection } \\ & \text { area } \\ & \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Pattern <br> tilt <br> $\vartheta^{\prime}$ <br> (deg) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Projection } \\ & \text { area } \\ & \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Pattern <br> tilt <br> ษ' <br> (deg) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Projection } \\ & \text { area } \\ & \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Pattern <br> tilt <br> ษ' <br> (deg) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Projection } \\ & \text { area } \\ & \mathrm{W} \times \mathrm{h} \\ & (\mathrm{~mm} \times \mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Pattern <br> tilt <br> $\vartheta^{\prime}$ <br> (deg) |
| TC 23009 | 63.3 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 0 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 15.0 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 30.0 | $8.0 \times 8.0$ | 45.0 |
| TC 23016 | 45.3 | $15.2 \times 15.2$ | 0 | $15.2 \times 15.4$ | 8.1 | $15.2 \times 16.8$ | 17.0 | $15.2 \times 20.0$ | 27.8 |
| TC 23024 | 69.2 | $22.9 \times 22.9$ | 0 | $22.9 \times 23.6$ | 5.4 | $22.9 \times 26.0$ | 11.4 | $22.9 \times 30.5$ | 19.3 |
| TC 23036 | 103.5 | $32.9 \times 32.9$ | 0 | $32.9 \times 34.0$ | 3.7 | $32.9 \times 37.7$ | 8.0 | $32.9 \times 45.3$ | 13.6 |
| TC 23048 | 134.6 | $43.3 \times 43.3$ | 0 | $43.3 \times 44.7$ | 2.8 | $43.3 \times 49.8$ | 6.1 | $43.3 \times 60.3$ | 10.5 |
| TC 23056 | 159.3 | $51.0 \times 51.0$ | 0 | $51.0 \times 52.8$ | 2.4 | $51.0 \times 58.6$ | 5.1 | $51.0 \times 71.3$ | 8.8 |
| TC 23064 | 182.0 | $58.2 \times 58.2$ | 0 | $58.2 \times 60.3$ | 2.1 | $58.2 \times 67.1$ | 4.5 | $58.2 \times 81.7$ | 7.8 |
| TC 23080 | 227.0 | $72.7 \times 72.7$ | 0 | $72.7 \times 73.8$ | 1.7 | $72.7 \times 83.6$ | 3.6 | $72.7 \times 102.0$ | 6.3 |
| TC 23096 | 279.0 | $85.6 \times 85.6$ | 0 | $85.6 \times 88.6$ | 1.4 | $85.6 \times 98.7$ | 3.1 | $85.6 \times 120.9$ | 5.3 |



Bi-telecentric lenses

Projection area with macro (MC3-03x and MC series) and standard lenses

|  |  | $\vartheta=0^{\circ}$ |  |  | $\vartheta=15^{\circ}$ |  |  | $\vartheta=30^{\circ}$ |  |  | $\vartheta=45^{\circ}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mag. (x) | Projection distance P.d. (mm) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{w} \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | jection <br> area <br> (W) $\times \mathrm{h}$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Pattern <br> tilt <br> $\vartheta^{\prime}$ <br> (deg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pro } \\ \mathbf{w} \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | ection <br> rea $(W) \times h$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Pattern tilt $\vartheta^{\prime}$ (deg) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proj } \\ \mathbf{w} \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | jection <br> area <br> (W) $\times \mathrm{h}$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Pattern <br> tilt <br> $\vartheta^{\prime}$ <br> (deg) | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{w} \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | jection <br> area <br> (W) $\times \mathrm{h}$ <br> ( $\mathrm{mm} \times \mathrm{mm}$ ) | Pattern <br> tilt <br> $\vartheta^{\prime}$ <br> (deg) |
| 1 | 46.0 | 8.0 | (8.0) $\times 8.0$ | 0 | 7.7 | $(8.3) \times 8.0$ | 15.0 | 7.5 | (8.6) $\times 8.1$ | 30.0 | 7.3 | $(8.9) \times 8.1$ | 45.0 |
| 0.75 | 48.0 | 10.7 | $(10.7) \times 10.7$ | 0 | 10.3 | $(11.1) \times 10.9$ | 11.4 | 10.0 | $(11.6) \times 11.4$ | 23.5 | 9.6 | $(12.1) \times 12.3$ | 37.0 |
| 0.5 | 60.0 | 16.1 | $(16.1) \times 16.1$ | 0 | 15.5 | $(16.7) \times 16.5$ | 7.6 | 14.9 | $(17.5) \times 17.9$ | 16.2 | 14.3 | $(18.4) \times 20.7$ | 26.7 |
| 0.33 | 92.0 | 24.3 | $(24.3) \times 24.3$ | 0 | 23.4 | $(25.3) \times 25.1$ | 5.1 | 22.5 | $(26.5) \times 27.8$ | 10.8 | 21.4 | $(28.1) \times 33.3$ | 18.3 |
| 0.2 | 136.0 | 40.1 | $(40.1) \times 40.1$ | 0 | 38.6 | $(41.6) \times 42.1$ | 3.1 | 37.0 | $(43.6) \times 46.2$ | 6.6 | 35.1 | $(46.6) \times 56.8$ | 11.4 |
| 0.1 | 275.0 | 79.5 | $(79.5) \times 79.5$ | 0 | 76.6 | $(82.6) \times 82.4$ | 1.6 | 73.5 | $(86.6) \times 92.3$ | 3.4 | 69.6 | $(92.6) \times 114.2$ | 5.8 |



Standard C-mount lenses


Macro lenses

# LTPRXP series 

## 10W continuous LED pattern projector



LTPRXP series pushes the light output of LTPR LED pattern projectors to extremely high values, making these products the solution of choice for 3D measurement of large objects.

Thanks to the illuminance these projectors can be used as a viable alternative to laser line generators in high-speed, on-line, linescan camera-based applications.

The high power can also be used in order to decrease system sensitivity to ambient light, for example, to perform 3D mapping of objects with illumination levels found in typical working environments.

Examples of setup and applications


3D reconstruction

152

KEY ADVANTAGES

Superior optical throughput
For large targets illumination and fast 3D scanning; minimal sensitivity to ambient light.

Perfectly sharp edges
LTPR series ensures thinner lines, sharper edges and more homogeneous illumination than lasers.

With laser emitters the illumination decays both across the line cross section and along the line width.

Laser emitters lines are thicker and show blurred edges; diffraction and speckle effects are also present.

Easy LED source replacement.


Visualization \& mapping

## Standard patterns



Stripe 0.5 mm line thickness


Grid 0.05 mm line thickness


## Custom patterns



## Electrical features

These LED projectors integrate built-in switching electronics that control the current flow though the LED source.
The large heat sink ensures long lifetime at the highest power rates for the LED module and driving electronics.

Typical emission spectrum of R,G,B LEDs



1 With a 35 mm lens, $\mathrm{F} / \# 1.4$ at 100 mm working distance without projection pattern.

## LTPRXP series

## Product insight



Pattern selection


Photolithography patterns


PT 00000100 P
PT 00000100 P
line thickness 0.05 mm


PT 00000200 P
format: cross
line thickness 0.05 mm

## PT 00000300 P

format: stripe
line gap $\quad 0.95 \mathrm{~mm}$ line thickness 0.05 mm $\begin{array}{ll}\text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$


## PT 00000400 P

format: grid
line gap
line thickness 0.05 mm line length $\quad 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}$

## PT 00000500 P

format: edge
line gap ne thickness 0.10 mm

Laser engraved patterns


PT 00000100 L
format: line line thickness 0.5 mm

T 00000200 L
format: cross line thickness 0.5 mm

## PT 00000300 L

format: stripe
line gap line thickn 0.5 mm $\begin{array}{ll}\text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

PT 00000400 L
format: grid
line gap
line thickness 0.2 mm line length $\quad 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}$

PT 00000500 L
format: edge
line gap
line thickness 0.10 mm

Custom-made pattern
Custom-made patterns can be supplied on request.
A drawing with accurate geometrical information must
be submitted (please refer to the instructions here below).


The projection pattern can be easily integrated into the LTPR projection unit by unscrewing the retaining ring that holds the pattern itself.
This simple procedure makes it easy to interchange different patterns on the same projection unit. The pattern outer diameter is 21 mm , while the active projection area is a circle of $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ : all the significant features of the pattern are drawn inside this circle. The projection area will have the same aspect ratio as the pattern. The projection accuracy depends both on the pattern manufacturing accuracy and lens distortion. The edge sharpness of the projected pattern depends on both the lens resolution and the engraving technique: laser-engraved patterns (part numbers ending in "L") or photolithography-engraved patterns (part numbers ending in " P ") can be chosen depending on the type of application.

Pattern specifications
Photolithography patterns

| Substrate | Soda lime grass |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coating | Chrome |
| Geometrical accuracy | $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness | $1.4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |


| Laser engraved patterns |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Substrate | Borofloat glass |
| Coating | Dichroic mirror |
| Geometrical accuracy | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |



## Projection lens selection

The pattern drawing must be inscribed in a 11 mm diameter circle, same diagonal of a $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detector. For example, the pattern drawing could cover the entire 11 mm diameter area or be shaped as a 8.8 x 6.6 mm rectangle or also a square of 7.78 mm side length.

Unless the projection optics introduces significant distortion, the shape of the projected pattern will preserve the features and aspect ratio of the engraved pattern.


| P.d. | $\begin{aligned} & @ 50 \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & @ 75 \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { @100 } \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @150 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @200 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @250 } \\ \mathrm{mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 300 \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 400 \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 500 \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Focal length | D (Projection diameter) (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 mm | 81 | 127 | 172 | 264 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 mm | 58 (*) | 92 | 127 | 195 | 264 | 333 |  |  |  |
| 12 mm | 35 (*) | 58 (*) | 81 | 127 | 172 | 218 | 264 |  |  |
| 16 mm |  | 41 (*) | 58 (*) | 92 (*) | 127 | 161 | 195 | 264 | 333 |
| 25 mm |  |  |  | 55 (*) | 77 (*) | 99 (*) | 121 (*) | 165 | 209 (*) |
| 35 mm |  |  |  |  |  | 68 (*) | 83 (*) | 115 | 146 |

${ }^{*}$ * $=$ spacers may be needed to compensate back focal length

The projected area size will be equal to $1 / M$, where " $M$ " stands for the magnification factor of the lens when used as a standard viewing objective.
LTPRXP series can integrate high resolution C-mount lenses for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors ( 11 mm image diagonal), using the mount adaptor included in the product package. Here is a list of the projection diameters and the recommended projection distances with different types of optics.

Pattern drawing and projection area


Standard C-mount lenses

# LTPRUP series 

## 90W strobed LED pattern projectors

## NEW



KEY ADVANTAGES
Ultra high-power light output and strobe mode only operation Low sensitivity to ambient light for the inspection of fast moving objects and an extended LED lifetime.

LED technology
Thinner lines, sharper edges and more even illumination than lasers.
Repeatable results with dedicated strobe controllers
Compatible LTDV series ensures very stable illumination intensity.
Wide selection of projection patterns available
Chrome-on-glass patterns with geometrical accuracy down to $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
Compatible with any C-mount optics.

LTPRUP series are the most powerful LED pattern projectors designed for fast image acquisition in high speed applications where camera exposure time must be set to the minimum, including planarity control of opaque products, robot guidance for fast pick and place and 3D profiling.
LTPRUP are strobe only and provide ultra-high intensity while ensuring extended LED lifetime and reduced heat generation. LTPRUP series are current driven and can be precisely controlled using compatible LTDV strobe controllers series.
LTDV series is designed to drive the LED of LTPRUP pattern projectors with extremely constant current ensuring repeatable results even in applications where low exposure time is required
minimizing illumination intensity variations down to $\pm 1 \%$, leading to accurate and repeatable results when compared to models offered by major competitors.
Additionally rise and fall time are kept to the minimum: this ensures repeatable results specifically in applications where light intensity is controlled through time-dimming.
Multiple interchangeable patterns, either stripe or grid styles, are available along with optional custom patterns. LTPRUP is easily integrated into any system thanks to its compact design, multiple threaded holes positioned in the rear part, and compatibility with CMHO016 clamping mechanics. Additionally the phase-adjustment design allows for easy pattern alignment.

## Application examples




LTPRUP-x + CMHOO16 clamping mechanics.


Three M4 and one M6 threads for additional fixing options.


Typical emission spectrum of R,G,B LEDs


| Part Number |  | LTPRUP-W | LTPRUP-R | LTPRUP-G | LTPRUP-B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Optical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light color |  | White | Red, 618 nm | Green, 525 nm | Blue, 460 nm |
| Spectral FWHM | ( nm ) | n.a. | 20 | 40 | 30 |
| Illuminance 1 | (klux) | 170 | 65 | 220 | 20 |
| Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power supply mode |  | strobe only, constant current driving |  |  |  |
| Driving current, max | (A) | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Pulse width 2 | (ms) | <= 1 | <= 1 | <= 1 | <= 1 |
| Connection Type 3 |  | M12 industrial male connector |  |  |  |
| Estimated MTBF 4 | (h) | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 | > 50000 |
| Strobe peak LED source power | (W) | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |
| Length 5 | (mm) | 108,9 | 108,9 | 108,9 | 108,9 |
| Width | (mm) | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Height | (mm) | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Materials |  | anodized aluminum body |  |  |  |
| Clamping system |  | 3 Holes for M4 screw or 37.7 mm diameter clamp |  |  |  |
| Compatibility |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strobe controllers |  | LTDV1CH-17, LTDV1CH-17V, LTDV6CH |  |  |  |
| Lenses |  | ENMP series, ENHR series, ENVF series, TC series, TCLWD series, TCHM series |  |  |  |
| Cable |  | CBLT001, CBLT002 |  |  |  |
| Clamping mechanics |  | CMHO016 |  |  |  |
| Projection patterns |  | PTPR series |  |  |  |

1 With a 35 mm lens, F/N 1.4 at 100 mm working distance without projection pattern at driving current $=17 \mathrm{~A}$. Estimated value.
2 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. At max pulse width ( 1 ms ), max pulse frequency $=15 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Contact us to check other allowable combinations of duty cycle-frequency-temperature.

35 m cable with straight female connector included. Optional cable with right angled connector is also available and must be ordered separately (refer to our website for further info and ordering codes.
4 At $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
5 Including connector.

## LTPRUP series

## Product insight



Pattern selection


Photolithography patterns


РT 00000100 P
format: line
line thickness 0.05 mm


PT 00000200 P
format: cross
line thickness 0.05 mm

## PT 00000300 P

format: stripe
line gap
line thickness 0.95 mm $\begin{array}{ll}l i n e ~ l e n g t h ~ & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { lin }\end{array}$


## PT 00000400 P

format: grid
line gap
line thickness 0.05 mm line length $\quad 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}$


## PT 00000500 P

format: edge
line gap $\begin{array}{ll} & 0.10 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

Laser engraved patterns


PT 00000100 L
format: line line thickness 0.5 mm


PT 00000200 L
format: cross line thickness 0.5 mm


PT 00000300 L
format: stripe
line gap line thickness 0.5 mm line length $\quad 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}$

## PT 00000400 L

format: grid
line gap
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { line thickness } & 0.8 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 0.2 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$ line length $\quad 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}$

PT 00000500 L
format: edge

line gap | line thickness | 0.10 mm |
| :--- | :--- |

The projection pattern can be easily integrated into the LTPR projection unit by unscrewing the retaining ring that holds the pattern itself.
This simple procedure makes it easy to interchange different patterns on the same projection unit. The pattern outer diameter is 21 mm , while the active projection area is a circle of $\varnothing 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ : all the significant features of the pattern are drawn inside this circle. The projection area will have the same aspect ratio as the pattern. The projection accuracy depends both on the pattern manufacturing accuracy and lens distortion. The edge sharpness of the projected pattern depends on both the lens resolution and the engraving technique: laser-engraved patterns (part numbers ending in "L") or photolithography-engraved patterns (part numbers ending in " P ") can be chosen depending on the type of application.

Pattern specifications
Photolithography patterns

| Substrate | Soda lime grass <br> Chrome |
| :--- | :--- |
| Coating | $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Geometrical accuracy | $1.4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness |  |
| Laser engraved patterns | Borofloat glass |
| Substrate | Dichroic mirror |
| Coating | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Geometrical accuracy | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness |  |

## Projection lens selection

The pattern drawing which has to be projected must be inscribed in a 11 mm diameter circle, same diagonal of a $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detector.
For example, the pattern drawing could cover the entire 11 mm diameter area or be like a $8.8 \times 6.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ rectangle or, again, be a square whose side is 7.78 mm .
Unless the projection optics introduces significant distortion, the shape of the projected pattern will preserve the features and aspect ratio of the engraved pattern. The projected area dimensions will be " $M$ " times the original dimensions of the pattern, where $M$ is the optical magnification at which the selected projection lens is operating.


|  | TC 23004 | TC 23007 | TC 23009 | TC 23016 | TC 23024 | TC 23036 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.d. (mm) | 57.1 | 61.2 | 63.3 | 45.3 | 69.2 | 103.5 |
| D (mm) | 5.5 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 20.8 | 31.4 | 45.2 |
|  | TC 23048 | TC 23056 | TC 23064 | TC 23072 | TC 23080 | TC 23096 |
| P.d. (mm) | 134.6 | 159.3 | 182.3 | 227.7 | 227.7 | 279.6 |
| $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{mm})$ | 59.8 | 70.0 | 80.0 | 89.9 | 99.7 | 117.8 |


| P.d. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { @50 } \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & @ 75 \\ & \text { mm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @100 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @150 } \\ \mathrm{mm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @200 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 250 \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @300 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} @ 400 \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { @500 } \\ \text { mm } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Focal length | D (Projection diameter) (mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 mm | 81 | 127 | 172 | 264 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 mm | 58 (*) | 92 | 127 | 195 | 264 | 333 |  |  |  |
| 12 mm | 35 (*) | 58 (*) | 81 | 127 | 172 | 218 | 264 |  |  |
| 16 mm |  | 41 (*) | 58 (*) | 92 (*) | 127 | 161 | 195 | 264 | 333 |
| 25 mm |  |  |  | 55 (*) | 77 (*) | 99 (*) | 121 (*) | 165 | 209 (*) |
| 35 mm |  |  |  |  |  | 68 (*) | 83 (*) | 115 | 146 |

LTPR series can integrate most types of high resolution lenses: any high resolution C-mount lens for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors (11 mm image diagonal) can be used such as the ones included in our ENHR series. Telecentric lenses for $2 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ detectors can also be interfaced, thus providing telecentric projection of the pattern and enabling unparalleled performances in 3D measurement applications. C-mount lenses and telecentric optics can be connected to the unit by means of the mount adaptor included in the product package. Here is a list of the projection diameters and the recommended projection distances with different types of optics.

Pattern drawing and projection area


LTPRUP+TC


LTPRIP+C Mount Standard

[^9]
## Accessories



## CABLES \& ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

Although accessories are often considered as an "optional", in many applications they are essential to properly use the product or even to enhance its performance.

Opto Engineering extensive range of accessories has been designed and selected to ensure hassle-free and quick integration of our vision components.

Our accessories perfectly complement our product range and have been specifically tested in combination with our products to ensure correct usage and smooth integration into your vision system.

The selection of accessories that we offer includes mounting mechanics, filters, protective windows, first surface mirrors and beam splitters, calibration patterns, projection patterns in addition to strobe controllers for our LED lighting and stepper motor controller.
Please check our website to view the entire range and get the most updated information.

## CMHO series

## Clamping mechanics



The accurate alignment of optical components is crucial when designing measurement systems. Besides optical components stability, the mechanical system layout should assure that the optical axis is orthonormal to the measurement plane.

For this purpose Opto Engineering supplies CMHO series clamping mechanics, compatible with our lenses and telecentric illuminators.

Three-point mounting grants a very precise and stable alignment of the optical components, also making the assembling procedure quick and simple.


Assembling a TC lens on a CMHO clamping support



|  | Compatibility |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Opto Engineering optics | CMPT <br> plates | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | ```Optical axis height (mm)``` |
| CMHO 023 | TC2300y, TC23012, TC4M00y-x, LTCLHP023-x | 004-009 | 20.0 | 53.0 | 66.5 | 40.0 |
| CMHO 016 | TCxx016, TCxMHR016-x, LTCLHP016-x, LTPRUP-x, TCLWD series | 016-024 | 20.0 | 62.5 | 71.2 | 40.0 |
| CMHO 024 | TCxx024, TCxMHR024-x, LTCLHP024-x | 016-024 | 20.0 | 62.5 | 71.2 | 40.0 |
| CMHO 036 | TCxx036, TCxMHR036-x, TC16M036-x, LTCLHP036-x | 036 | 110.0 | 97.0 | 125.5 | 80.0 |
| CMHO 048 | TCxx048, TCxMHR048-x, TC16M048-x, LTCLHP048-x | 048 | 140.0 | 111.0 | 132.5 | 80.0 |
| CMHO 056 | TCxx056, TCxMHR056-x, TC16M056-x, LTCLHP056-x | 056 | 162.0 | 116.0 | 135.0 | 80.0 |
| CMHO 064 | TCxx064, TCxMHR064-x, TC16M064-x, LTCLHP064-x | 064 | 175.0 | 137.0 | 145.0 | 80.0 |
| CMHO 080 | TC23072, TCxx080, TCxMHR080-x, TC16M080-x, LTCLHP080-x, PCxx030XS | 080 | 230.0 | 153.0 | 152.0 | 80.0 |
| CMHO 096 | TC23085, TCxx096, TCxMHR096-x, TC16M096-x, LTCLHP096-x | 096 | 265.0 | 179.0 | 186.5 | 100.0 |
| CMHO 120 | TC23110, TCxx120, TCxMHR120-x, TC16M120-x, LTCLHP120-x | - | 204.0 | 220.0 | 240.0 | 130.0 |
| CMHO 144 | TC23130, TCxx144, TCxMHR144-x, TC16M144-x, LTCLHP144-x | - | 204.0 | 232.0 | 247.0 | 130.0 |
| CMHO 192 | TC23172, TCxx192, TCxMHR192-x, TC16M192-x, TC12K192, LTCLHP 192-x | - | 255.0 | 330.0 | 303.1 | 173.0 |
| СМНО 240 | TC23200, TC23240, TCxMHR240-x, TC16M240-x, LTCLHP240-x, TC12K240 | - | 170.0 | 410.0 | 377.2 | 216.2 |
|  | TC12K |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMHO TC12K 064 | TC12K064 | - | 486.0 | 152.0 | 150.0 | 85.0 |
| CMHO TC12K 080 | TC12K080 <br> TC16M | - | 486.0 | 152.0 | 158.0 | 85.0 |
| CMHO TC16M 009 | TC16M009-x | - | 143.0 | 66.5 | 81.3 | 50.0 |
| CMHO TC16M 012 | TC16M012-x | - | 143.0 | 66.5 | 81.3 | 50.0 |
| CMHO TC16M 018 | TC16M018-x | - | 143.0 | 66.5 | 81.3 | 50.0 |
|  | MC12K |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMHO MC12K 025 | MC12K008-025 | - | 140.0 | 111.0 | 132.5 | 80.0 |
| CMHO MC12K 067 | MC12K050-067 | - | 140.0 | 111.0 | 132.5 | 80.0 |
| CMHO MC12K 200 | MC12K100-200 | - | 140.0 | 111.0 | 132.5 | 80.0 |
|  | TCZR |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMHO TCZR | TCZR036, TCZR072 | - | 138.0 | 93.6 | 113.3 | 66.5 |
|  | PCCD |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMHO PCCD | PCCDxxx | - | 139.0 | 76.0 | 20.0 | 92.0 |

## CMPT series

## Mounting plates



CMPT plates are mechanical components designed to build up optical benches for measurement applications. Most Opto Engineering telecentric lenses and illuminators can be mounted on these plates using CMHO clamping mechanics.
For very accurate measurement applications, calibration patterns can be precisely positioned in front of the lens with the CMPH pattern holders, enabling a perfect calibration of the optical system.

|  | Compatibility |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part | Clamping mechanics <br> CMHO | Pattern holders <br> CMPH | Length | Width | Thickness | Weight |
| number |  |  | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | (mm) | (g) |
| CMPT 004-009 | 023 | $004-024$ | 199.6 | 56.0 | 10.0 | 286 |
| CMPT 016-024 | 016,024 | $004-024$ | 226.8 | 66.5 | 10.0 | 385 |
| CMPT 036 | 036 | $036-056$ | 477.0 | 103.0 | 15.0 | 1950 |
| CMPT 048 | 048 | $036-056$ | 596.0 | 117.0 | 15.0 | 2770 |
| CMPT 056 | 056 | $036-056$ | 631.0 | 122.0 | 15.0 | 3060 |
| CMPT 064 | 064 | $064-096$ | 783.0 | 143.0 | 15.0 | 4460 |
| CMPT 080 | 080 | $064-096$ | 868.0 | 158.0 | 15.0 | 5470 |
| CMPT 096 | 096 | $064-096$ | 1005.0 | 185.0 | 20.0 | 9940 |

## CMPH series

## Pattern holders

|  | Compatibility | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part | Patterns | Width | Height | Thickness | Weight |
| number | PTTC |  |  |  |  |
| CMPH 004-024 | $004-009,016-024$ | 45.0 | 68.5 | 18.0 | 78 |
| CMPH 036-056 | $036-056$ | 81.0 | 123.1 | 22.5 | 257 |
| CMPH 064-096 | $064-096$ | 129.0 | 145.5 | 25.0 | 611 |

Software calibration is accurate if pattern placement is accurate too. To do so, Opto Engineering offers specific CMPH pattern holders to easily and precisely mount each calibration pattern on its holding mechanics. The pattern is assembled on a frame held by three magnets: this floating system allows pattern phase adjustment and proper centering.


## CMHOCR series

Clamping mechanics CORE series

## NEW



CMHOCR series are special mounting clamps for CORE telecentric lenses and illuminators. CMHOCR mounting clamps have been designed to give even more flexibility for integration of CORE lenses and illuminators.

|  | Compatibility | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Opto Engineering optics | Compatible Illuminator | Depth <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Optical axis <br> height <br> (mm) |
| CMHOCR 048 | TCCR12048, TCCR23048, TCCR2M048-x, TCCR4M048-x, LTCLCR048-x | LTRN048-x | 80 | 130.0 | 195.0 | 130.0 |
| CMHOCR 056 | TCCR12056, TCCR23056, TCCR2M056-x, TCCR4M056-x, LTCLCR056-x | LTRN056-x | 80 | 130.0 | 180.0 | 115.0 |
| CMHOCR 064 | TCCR12064, TCCR23064, TCCR2M064-x, TCCR4M064-x, LTCLCR064-x | LTRN064-x | 80 | 150.0 | 200.0 | 125.0 |
| CMHOCR 080 | TCCR12080, TCCR23080, TCCR2M080-x, TCCR4M080-x, LTCLCR080-x | LTRN080-x | 80 | 160.0 | 210.0 | 130.0 |
| CMHOCR 096 | TCCR12096, TCCR23096, TCCR2M096-x, TCCR4M096-x, LTCLCR096-x | LTRN096-x | 84 | 200.0 | 240.0 | 140.0 |

## CMPTCR series

## Mounting plates CORE series

## NEW



CMPTCR series are mechanical components designed for CORE Series telecentric lenses and illuminators. These precision mounting plates have a special design to integrate telecentric lenses and telecentric illuminators from CORE Series directly without any need of mounting clamps.

|  | Compatible products | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Clamping mechanics СМно | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Thickness (mm) | Weight <br> (g) |
| CMPTCR 048 | TCCR12048, TCCR23048, TCCR2M048-x, TCCR4M048-x, LTCLCR048-x | 352.0 | 130.0 | 15.0 | 1722 |
| CMPTCR 056 | TCCR12056, TCCR23056, TCCR2M056-x, TCCR4M056-x, LTCLCR056-x | 424.0 | 135.0 | 15.0 | 2156 |
| CMPTCR 064 | TCCR12064, TCCR23064, TCCR2M064-x, TCCR4M064-x, LTCLCR064-x | 474.0 | 140.0 | 15.0 | 2485 |
| CMPTCR 080 | TCCR12080, TCCR23080, TCCR2M080-x, TCCR4M080-x, LTCLCR080-x | 578.0 | 170.0 | 20.0 | 5017 |
| CMPTCR 096 | TCCR12096, TCCR23096, TCCR2M096-x, TCCR4M096-x, LTCLCR096-x | 696.0 | 190.0 | 20.0 | 6735 |

## CMBS series

$45^{\circ}$ beam splitter


KEY ADVANTAGES
Ready to use and easy to setup.
Ideal to create coaxial illumination solutions.
50\% transmission and 50\% reflection.
Easy and secure clamping system.
Compatible with telecentric lenses and illuminators.


CMBS series is a collection of $\mathbf{4 5}^{\circ}$ plate beam splitters designed to easily create coaxial illumination solutions with Opto Engineering telecentric lenses and collimated illuminators. Using these $45^{\circ}$ plate beam splitters, an incoming light beam can be divided into two separate beams with a 50\% reflection / 50\% transmission ratio.

CMBS series is designed for $45^{\circ}$ angle of incidence in the 430-670 nm waveband: one surface is beam-splitter coated while the second one features an anti-reflective coating.
CMBS series enhances Opto Engineering telecentric lenses and collimated illuminators to create the perfect coaxial illumination setup: simply position the telecentric lens and the collimated illuminator in the appropriate port.
Each of the two ports feature a tightening knob that allows for easy and secure clamping. In addition, compatible protective windows are available.

Coaxial illumination is especially used to illuminate plain reflective objects and effectively highlight flaws or dents (which appear in the image as dark features). Whenever you are looking for a precise and easy way to setup a coaxial illumination solution, CMBS series is the ideal choice.

CMBS object distances (d) in mm

| Compatible products | TC series |  |  |  |  |  | TCLWD series | TC2MHR-4MHR series |  |  |  |  | TC16M series |  |  |  |  | TC12K series |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 036 | 048 | 056 | 064 | 072 | 080 | xxx | 036 | 048 | 056 | 064 | 080 | 036 | 048 | 056 | 064 | 080 | 064 | 080 |
| CMBS 016 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 82.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMBS 036 | 20.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.1 |  |  |  |  | 19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMBS 048 |  | 37.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.0 |  |  |  |  | 29.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMBS 056 |  |  | 50.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.7 |  |  |  |  | 41.4 |  |  |  |  |
| CMBS 064 |  |  |  | 63.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.8 |  |  |  |  | 52.5 |  | 44.3 |  |
| CMBS 080 |  |  |  |  | 90.1 | 90.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 90.1 |  |  |  |  | 60.4 |  | 19.8 |

Product combinations examples



TCLWD 066 + CMBS 016 + LTCLHP 016-G

## SETUP

Refer to the mechanical layouts available online to check compatibility with CMHO and other mount systems.

|  | Optical specifications |  |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  | Compatible products |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Coating <br> (front) <br> 1 | Coating <br> (back) <br> 2 | Deviation <br> angle <br> (deg) | Clamping diameter (mm) | Clamping system | Length (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height (mm) | Telecentric lenses | Telecentric illuminators |
| CMBS 016 | VIS Coating: Beam splitter 50/50 @ $45^{\circ}$ | AR Vis Coating: normal reflectance <0.5\% bandwidth | 90 | 37.7 | lockring | 85.8 | 85.8 | 64 | TCLWD series | LTCLHP016-x |
| CMBS 036 | VIS Coating: Beam splitter 50/50 @ 45 | AR Vis Coating: normal reflectance <0.5\% bandwidth | 90 | 61 | lockring | 104.4 | 104.4 | 88 | TCxx036, TC2MHR036-x, TC4MHR036-x, TC16M036-x | LTCLHP036-x |
| CMBS 048 | VIS Coating: Beam splitter 50/50 @ $45^{\circ}$ | AR Vis Coating: normal reflectance <0.5\% bandwidth | 90 | 75 | lockring | 119 | 119 | 102 | TCxx048, TC2MHR048-x, TC4MHR048-x, TC16M048-x | LTCLHP048-x |
| CMBS 056 | VIS Coating: Beam splitter 50/50 @ 45 | AR Vis Coating: normal reflectance <0.5\% bandwidth | 90 | 80 | lockring | 129.3 | 129.3 | 108 | TCxx056, TC2MHR056-x, TC4MHR056-x, TC16M056-x | LTCLHP056-x |
| CMBS 064 | VIS Coating: Beam splitter 50/50 @ $45^{\circ}$ | AR Vis Coating: normal reflectance <0.5\% bandwidth | 90 | 100 | lockring | 139.2 | 139.2 | 128 | TCxx064, TC2MHR064-x, TC4MHR064-x, TC16M064-x, TC12K064 | LTCLHP064-x |
| CMBS 080 | VIS Coating: Beam splitter 50/50 @ $45^{\circ}$ | AR Vis Coating: normal reflectance <0.5\% bandwidth | 90 | 116 | lockring | 158.9 | 158.9 | 144 | TC23072, TCxx080, TC2MHR080-x, TC4MHR080-x, TC16M08-x, TC12K080 | LTCLHP080-x |

1 Tolerance +/- 5\%
2 Bandwidth: 430-670 nm.

## CMMR series

## $45^{\circ}$ first surface mirrors



KEY ADVANTAGES
Reflect light at $90^{\circ}$.
Ideal for limited spaces
Easy and secure clamping system.
Compatible with telecentric lenses and illuminators.
Optional protective windows available.

| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE PRODUCTS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protective windows WI series | p. 172 |

Production environments often present size constraints, limiting the choice of optics and sometimes sacrificing optical performance for size compatibility. CMMR series is the Opto Engineering answer, producing a $90^{\circ}$ bend in the light path and opening new installation options for your application.

CMMR series is a family of first surface mirrors designed for our telecentric lenses and illuminators which enables viewing at $90^{\circ}$ to the optical axis of your telecentric lens and camera.

These right-angle mirrors can also be used together with collimated illuminators, reflecting incident rays coming from the light source at $90^{\circ}$ angle.

CMMR series feature a precise tightening knob that allows for easy and secure clamping. In addition, compatible protective windows are available. Whenever overall system dimension and precision alignment are critical factors for your application, CMMR series is the ideal choice.


CMMR first surface mirror combined with a telecentric lens.


CMMR first surface mirror combined with a telecentric illuminator.

## CMMR object distances (d) in mm*

| Compatible products | TC series |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TC2MHR-4MHR series |  |  |  |  |  | TC16M series |  |  |  |  |  | TC12K series |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 036 | 048 | 056 | 064 | 072 | 080 | 085 | 13096 | xx96 | 036 | 048 | 056 | 064 | 080 | 096 | 036 | 048 | 056 | 064 | 080 | 096 | 064 | 080 |
| CMMR 036 | 20.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMMR 048 |  | 37.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 37.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 29.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMMR 056 |  |  | 50.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50.7 |  |  |  |  |  | 41.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMMR 064 |  |  |  | 63.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 63.8 |  |  |  |  |  | 52.5 |  |  | 44.3 |  |
| CMMR 080 |  |  |  |  | 90.1 | 90.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 90.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 60.4 |  |  | 19.8 |
| CMMR 096 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124.0 | 124.0 | 123.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 123.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 106.4 |  |  |

(*) When placing WIOxx protective windows in front of CMMR $45^{\circ}$ mirrors, working distance increases of approximately one third of the window thickness ( t )
$W D_{\text {new }} \approx W D_{\text {lens }}+t / 3$


Application example



LTCLHP080-x + CMMR080 and TC23080 + CMMR080 imaging a screw in a collimated setup.


CMMR 056 combined with LTCLHP 056-G

|  | Optical specifications |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Compatible products |  | Optional accessories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Coating $1$ | Deviation angle (deg) | Clamping diameter (mm) | Clamping system | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Weight <br> (g) | Telecentric lenses | Telecentric illuminators | Protective windows <br> 2 |
| CMMR 036 | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | 61 | lockring | 88.0 | 88.0 | 107.2 | 595 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TCxx036, TC2MHR036-x, TC4MHR036-x, } \\ & \text { TC16M036-x } \end{aligned}$ | LTCLHP036-x | WI 036 |
| CMMR 048 | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | 75 | lockring | 102.0 | 102.0 | 121.1 | 508 | TCxx048, TC2MHR048-x, TC4MHR048-x, TC16M048-x | LTCLHP048-x | WI 048 |
| CMMR 056 | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | 80 | lockring | 108.0 | 108.0 | 131.3 | 586 | TCxx056, TC2MHR056-x, TC4MHR056-x, TC16M056-x | LTCLHP056-x | WI 056 |
| CMMR 064 | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | 100 | lockring | 128.0 | 128.0 | 141.3 | 779 | TCxx064, TC2MHR064-x, TC4MHR064-x, TC16M064-x, TC12K064 | LTCLHP064-x | WI 064 |
| CMMR 080 | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | 116 | lockring | 144.0 | 144.0 | 160.9 | 1605 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC23072, TCxx080, TC2MHR080-x, TC4MHR080-x, } \\ & \text { TC16M080-x, TC12K080 } \end{aligned}$ | LTCLHP080-x | WI 080 |

1 Normal reflectance > 98\% - bandwidth: 430-670 nm.
2 To be ordered separately.

## CMMR series

CMMR4K models


CMMR4K are $45^{\circ}$ first surface mirrors that produce a right angle bend in the light path.
CMMR4K are available in two versions: $-V$ and $-L$, respectively bending the light rays vertically (either upwards or downwards) or laterally (either to the left or the right).
Additionally, length of CMMR4K mirrors can be varied to precisely adjust the distance of the mirror from the front lens of TC4K/ LTCL4K. Refer to the schematics for further details.

| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE IMAGING TELECENTRIC LENSES |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FULL RANGE OF COMPATIBLE ILLUMINATORS | p. 46 |
| LTCLAK series | p. 112 |

Application examples



A LTCL4K illuminator coupled to a TC4K lens with CMMR4K deflecting mirrors to scan samples on a glass surface.

|  | Optical specifications |  | Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  | Compatible products |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part <br> number $1$ | Coating $2$ | Deviation angle (deg) | Clamping system | Length <br> (mm) | Width <br> (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Weight <br> (g) | Telecentric lenses | Telecentric illuminators |
| CMMR4K 060-V | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 199.0 | 116.0 | 72.0 | 556 | TC4K060-x | LTCL4K060-x |
| CMMR4K 060-L | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 208.2 | 118.4 | 72.0 | 504 | TC4K060-x | LTCL4K060-x |
| CMMR4K 090-V | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 206.0 | 147.0 | 72.0 | 615 | TC4K090-x | LTCL4K090-x |
| CMMR4K 090-L | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 214.0 | 150.3 | 72.0 | 553 | TC4K090-x | LTCL4K090-x |
| CMMR4K 120-V | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 199.0 | 177.0 | 72.0 | 783 | TC4K120-x | LTCL4K120-x |
| CMMR4K 120-L | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 241.7 | 187.6 | 72.0 | 645 | TC4K120-x | LTCL4K120-x |
| CMMR4K 180-V | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 267.0 | 241.0 | 72.0 | 866 | TC4K180-x | LTCL4K180-x |
| CMMR4K 180-L | Aluminum reflective coating | 90 | mounting screws | 326.7 | 253.6 | 72.0 | 885 | TC4K180-x | LTCL4K180-x |

1 -V stands for Vertical bend, -L stands for Lateral bend. See drawings for details about deviation axis orientation.
2 Normal reflectance > 98\% - bandwidth: 430-670 nm.


CMMR4K-V schematics
CMMR4K-V bends the light rays vertically.
UPWARD BEND


Configuration with CMMR4K at minimum extension.

DOWNWARD BEND


CMMR4K-L schematics
CMMR4K-L bends the light rays laterally.
LEFT BEND


RIGHT BEND

## WI series

## Protective windows



KEY ADVANTAGES

Protection from dust / debris or other hazardous particles.
No change in optical magnification.

Compatible with telecentric lenses, LTCLHP illuminators and CMMR mirrors.

WI series is a range of optical windows designed to protect telecentric lenses and collimated illuminators.
Material spatter and other hazards such as dust or debris might in fact damage the lens or result in optical performance degradation.

These plano-plano windows effectively shield telecentric lenses from the outside environment without affecting the quality of your imaging system because they do not cause changes in optical magnification.

WI series is also compatible with CMMR mirrors, preserving their delicate optical surfaces from dust or other hazardous particles.

Each window is complemented by its own CMWF holder which features a precise tightening knob that allows for easy and secure clamping. CMWF holders are required to mount WI protective windows in front of telecentric lenses and must be ordered separately.

## Product combinations examples



WIO56 + CMWF056 + LTCLHP056-G


| WI windows | Optical specifications | Mechanical specifications |  |  | Compatible products |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Transmittance band ( nm ) | Substrate | Diameter (mm) | Thickness | Telecentric lenses (mm) <br> 1 | Telecentric illuminators 1 | CMMR |
| WI 036 | 450-710 | N-BK7 | 61 | 3 | TCxx036, TC2MHR036-x, TC4MHR036-x, TC16M036-x | LTCLHP036-x | CMMR036 |
| WI 048 | 450-710 | N-BK7 | 75 | 3 | TCxx048, TC2MHR048-x, TC4MHR048-x, TC16M048-x | LTCLHP048-x | CMMR048 |
| WI 056 | 450-710 | N-BK7 | 80 | 3 | TCxx056, TC2MHR056-x, TC4MHR056-x, TC16M056-x | LTCLHP056-x | CMMR056 |
| WI 064 | 450-710 | N-BK7 | 100 | 3 | TCxx064, TC2MHR064-x; TC4MHR064-x, TC16M064-x | LTCLHP064-x | CMMR064 |
| WI 080 | 450-710 | N-BK7 | 116 | 3 | TC23072, TCxx080; TC2MHR080-x, TC4MHR080-x, TC16M080-x | LTCLHP080-x | CMMR080 |
| WI 096 | 450-710 | N-BK7 | 143 | 3 | TC23085, TCxx096, TC2MHR096-x, TC4MHR096-x, TC16M096-x | LTCLHP096-x | CMMR096 |

1 CMWFOxx mounting mechanics required. When WIOxx is placed in front of a lens, its working distance increases of approximately $1 / 3$ of the window thickness.

| CMWF holders | Technical details | Optical spec | Mechanical specifications |  |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part number | Description | Active area diameter (mm) | Clamping diameter (mm) | Height <br> (mm) | Weight <br> (g) | WI series |
| CMWF 036 | Holder for WI series, clamping diameter $=61 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 51 | 61 | 22 | 108 | W1036 |
| CMWF 048 | Holder for WI series, clamping diameter $=75 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 65 | 75 | 27 | 132 | W1048 |
| CMWF 056 | Holder for WI series, clamping diameter $=80 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 70 | 80 | 27 | 151 | WI056 |
| CMWF 064 | Holder for WI series, clamping diameter $=100 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 90 | 100 | 27 | 181 | W1064 |
| CMWF 080 | Holder for WI series, clamping diameter $=116 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 106 | 116 | 27 | 210 | W1080 |
| CMWF 096 | Holder for WI series, clamping diameter $=143 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 133 | 143 | 27 | 258 | W1096 |

Ordering information
When ordering, include the following two items:

- WIxxx protective window

CMWFxxx holder
For example, if you need a protective window for a TC $\mathbf{1 2 0 3 6}$ telecentric lens, you have to order both the following items:

- WI036 protective window

CMWF036 holder
The CMWF holder is not required when interfacing WI windows with CMMR.

## Optical filters

Lens filters and mounting accessory


Light filtering is a typical need in machine vision measurement applications. For instance, you may need to avoid possible interactions between your LED illuminator and other light sources in an industrial environment.
Moreover, sun light is very frequently causing errors in imaging systems due to unexpected reflections from the surface of the parts being measured.
In these cases, a band-pass or long-pass filter that matches the emission wavelength of the illuminator is usually integrated in front of the objective: this way, only the light coming from the illuminator is collected while the rest of the spectrum is cut out.

Furthermore, many machine vision applications require monochromatic illumination in order to enhance or suppress particular object features: under these conditions, only the features with a certain color are imaged and can be measured.


1 Except TC 23 004, TC 23 007, TC 23 009, TC 23012.
2 Some vignetting may occur, depending on sensor size.

Ordering information
When ordering a filter for a C-mount telecentric lens insert both the filter mount (P/N: TCFILTER) and the optical filter in your order.
For example: if you need a green filter to be mounted onto TC23036 telecentric lens, order both the following items:

- TCFILTER - Filter mount for telecentric lenses

COBP525D17.5 - Green ( 525 nm ) bandpass filter, 17.5 mm diameter

## PCCDLFAT

Interchangeable attachment for extra-wide PCCD field of view


Schematics showing the FOVs of PCCD Optics with and without PCCDLFAT. PCCDLFAT extends the central field of view of PCCD optics to image objects with even larger diameters (beyond 25 mm ).

PCCDLFAT is an accessory designed to increase the central Field of View of PCCD optics.

By replacing the pre-assembled protective window with PCCDLFAT, PCCD optics increase its central viewing angle, allowing for the inspection of objects with even larger diameters (beyond 25 mm ).

As depicted in the schematics, PCCDLFAT enables PCCD optics to inspect the TOP and SIDES of objects with even larger diameters (beyond 25 mm ).

## CPDPH01

Diffuser cap for LTCLHP illuminators


In certain cases telecentric illuminators projecting a quasimonochromatic light source (such as an LED) can give rise to diffraction effects.

CPDPH01 is an optional diffuser cap designed to be positioned in front of LTSCHP1W modules and into any LTCLHP telecentric illuminator (CPDPH01 is not compatible with LTCLHP023-x) to effectively minimize such diffraction effects; note that CPDPH01 may affect the level of LTCLHP illumination homogeneity.

Extenders and adapters

|  | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| Part number |  |
| RT-VM100 | Extension tube kit 40, 20, 10, 5, 1,0.5 mm |
| RT-VM400 | C- to CS-mount 5mm adapter ring |
| RT-EX15CS | 1.5 extender for CS-mount |
| RT-EX15C | 1.5 X extender for C-mount |
| RT-EX2CS | 2X extender for CS-mount |
| RT-EX2C | 2X extender for C-mount |

## PTTC series

## Calibration patterns



Any machine vision lens (either telecentric or not) shows some amount of distortion. In addition to barrel or pincushion distortion, changes in the view angle or misaligned components will affect the image symmetry and generate the so-called thin prism or keystone effect.

Imaging and metrology applications often require to minimize distortion, which can be software-corrected by analyzing the image of a precision pattern whose geometrical features are well known.

For this reason Opto Engineering offers chrome-on-glass patterns optimized for software calibration, featuring extremely high geometrical accuracy thanks to photolithography techniques.

The range of available chessboard patterns is compatible with most Opto Engineering telecentric lenses.


## PTPR series

## Patterns for LTPRSM series



Pattern selection


Photolithography stripe patterns

Photolithography grid patterns line gap $\quad 0.95 \mathrm{~mm}$
line thickness $\begin{array}{ll}\text { line thickness } & 0.05 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

## PTST 050450 P

 16 lines in projection arealine gap line thickness 0.05 mm

## PTST 050200 P

32 lines in projection area
line gap 0.20 mm line thickness 0.05 mm

## PTST 050100 P

53 lines in projection area
line gap line thickness 0.10 mm

## PTST 050050 P

 80 lines in projection arealine gap line thickness 0.05 mm


PT 00000400 P
$8 \times 8$ lines in projection area
line gap 0.95 mm $\begin{array}{ll}\text { line thickness } & 0.05 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

PTGR 050450 P
$16 \times 16$ lines in projection area
line gap
ne thickness 0.05 mm

PTGR 050200 P
$32 \times 32$ lines in projection area
line gap $\quad 0.20 \mathrm{~mm}$ line thickness 0.05 mm

PTGR 050100 P
$53 \times 53$ lines in projection area
line gap 0.10 mm line thickness 0.05 mm

## PTGR 050050 P

$80 \times 80$ lines in projection area
line gap $\begin{array}{ll}\text { line thickness } & 0.05 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 0.05 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$


LTPRSMHP3W pattern projector for machine vision


Photolitography pattern

Pattern specifications

## PTPR series

## Patterns for LTPR series



Pattern selection


Photolithography patterns


## PT 00000100 P

format: line
line thickness 0.05 mm

PT 00000200 P
format: cross
line thickness 0.05 mm

## PT 00000300 P

format: stripe
line gap $\quad 0.95 \mathrm{~mm}$ line thickness 0.05 mm line length $\quad 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}$

## PT $0000 \mathbf{0 4 0 0}$ P

format: grid
line gap
line thickness 0.95 mm $\begin{array}{ll}l l \\ \text { line thickness } & 0.05 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

## PT 00000500 P

format: edge
line gap line thickness 0.05 mm line thickness 0.05 mm

Laser engraved patterns
 line thickness 0.5 mm


PT 00000200 L
format: cross
line thickness 0.5 mm


## PT 00000300 L <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { format: stripe } \\ \text { line gap } & 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { line gap } & 0.5 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \text { line thickness } & 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$ line thickness 0.5 mm

 7.78 mmPT 00000400 L
format: grid
line gap
line thickne 0.8 mm $\begin{array}{ll}l i n g \\ \text { line length } & 7.78 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

PT 00000500 L
format: edge
line gap
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { line gap thickness } & 0.10 \mathrm{~mm} \\ 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\end{array}$

Custom-made pattern
Custom-made patterns can be supplied on request.
A drawing with accurate geometrical information must
be submitted (please refer to the instructions here below).




Compatible pattern projector for machine vision (LTPRHP3W, LTPRXP, LTPRUP).


Photolitography pattern


Laser engraved pattern

Pattern specifications

| Photolithography patterns |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Substrate | Soda lime grass |
| Coating | Chrome |
| Geometrical accuracy | $2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness | $1.4 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  |  |
| Laser engraved patterns | Borofloat glass |
| Substrate | Dichroic mirror |
| Coating | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Geometrical accuracy | $50 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Edge sharpness |  |

## RC series

Resolution and calibration targets

| Part number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |
| RT－T－20－P－CG | USAF 1951 Resolution test chart |
| RT－T－21－P－CG | USAF 1951 Resolution test chart（inches） |
| RT－T－50－2－P－TM | Star sector test target |
| RT－T－62－1－P－CG | Linear test pattern |
| RT－AP－D50－P－CG | Calibration dot grid |
| RT－AP－DD100－P－CG | Multi－zone calibration dot grid |



# LTDV series 

## Strobe controllers



KEY ADVANTAGES
Compatible with most Opto Engineering LT LED lighting solutions.
6 output channels or 1 output channel.
Max output current up 17.0 A.
Original design
Small, compact unit with DIN rail mounting.

## NEW LTDV1CH-17V

Strobe controller 1 channel featuring variable current range from 5 mA to 17A.

LTDV series are accurate strobe controller units designed to easily power and control illuminators of the LT family, including LTDM, LTLA, LTDMLA, LTPRUP, LTBP series and View-through system. To get the very best out of Opto Engineering LED lighting solutions, in terms of both brightness stability and control, lights should be driven from a current source, not from a constant voltage supply. This is because small variations in temperature or voltage can cause a large change in brightness in LEDs.

The brightness is approximately linear with current, so by driving the lighting with a current, intensity control is linear.
LTDV series comprises LTDV6CH programmable strobe controller featuring six output channels and LTDV1CH-xx units featuring one output channel.
Additionally LTDV6CH can be quickly configured using an easy-touse configuration software which can be downloaded from our website.

Wiring examples


Wiring example for LTDV6CH


Wiring example for LTDV1CH-xx


Easily configure and manage strobe, trigger and camera signals

## LTDV6CH



Use LTSW software (included) to configure and set-up any combination of illuminators from LTDM, LTLA, LTDMLA series and View Through system (up to 6 illuminators) using a single PC .
With LTSW software you can:

- Easily set the output current intensity of each connected illuminator in steps of 100 mA
- Set the pulse duration and pulse delay of each illuminator in steps of $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
- Control the connected illuminators with up to 4 synchronization inputs
- Control up to 2 synchronization outputs (e.g. up to 2 cameras)
- Write and save different configurations depending on your application

PC must have a native RS485 communication interface or a suitable
S485/USB converter must be used (product code ADPT001 can be optionally purchased and shipped with LTDV6CH strobe controller).

## LTDV1CH-xx



Simply set the parameters via DIP switches

| Part number |  |  | LTDV6CH | LTDV1CH-17V | LTDV1CH-7 | LTDV1CH-17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| User interface |  |  | RS485 1 | 12-way DIP switch | 4-way DIP switch | 4-way DIP switch |
| Configuration software |  |  | LTSW included | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Output channels $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ |  |  | 6 independent constant current outputs | 1 constant current output |  |  |
| Output current range |  | (A) | 3.5A-17.0A 2 | Low $5 \mathrm{~mA}-160 \mathrm{~mA}$ (in steps of 5 mA ) 9 Medium $100 \mathrm{~mA}-3.2 \mathrm{~A}$ (in steps of 100 mA ) High $1.5 \mathrm{~A}-17.0 \mathrm{~A}$ (in steps of 500 mA ) | 7.5 (fixed) | 17.0 (fixed) |
| Max dissipable thermal power per channel |  | (W) | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Synchronization inputs $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ |  |  | 4 opto-isolated digital inputs 3 | 1 opto-isola | ted digital input |  |
| Synchronization outputs $\mathrm{n}^{\circ}$ |  |  | 2 opto-isolated digital outputs | 1 opto-isolat | ed digital output |  |
| Pulse delay |  | ( $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) | 0-65535 4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Pulse width |  | ( $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) | 10-65535 4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Timing repeatability | for pulse delay for pulse width | $\begin{aligned} & (\mu \mathrm{s}) \\ & (\mu \mathrm{s}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n.a. } \\ & \text { n.a. } \end{aligned}$ | n.a. n.a. | n.a. <br> n.a. |
| Supply voltage |  | (V, DC) | 245 | 245 | 24 | 48 |
| Output voltage |  | (V) | 0-36 | 0-12 (with step-up disabled) <br> 0-36 (with step-up enabled) | $\begin{aligned} & 0-12 \text { (with } \\ & 0-36 \text { (with } \end{aligned}$ | 24 V supply) <br> 48 V supply) |
| Max startup/inrush current |  | (A) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dimensions 6 | length | (mm) | 205 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
|  | heigth | (mm) | 84 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
|  | width | (mm) | 123 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| Mounting |  |  | DIN rail |  |  |  |
| Accessories |  |  | ADPT001 7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Compatible products |  |  | LTDM series, LTLA series, LTDMLA series, View through system, LTPRUP-x, LTSW | LTDMB2-W, LTDMB2-G, LTDMB2-R, LTDMC2-W, LTDMC2-G, LTDMC2-R, LTLAB2-W, LTLAB2-G, LTLAB2-R, LTLAC2-W, LTLAC2-G, LTLAC2-R, LTDMLAB2-WW, LTDMLAC2-WW, LTPRUP-x 8 | LTDMA1-W, LTDMA1-G, LTDMA1-R, LTDMC1-W, LTLAC1-W, LTDMLAC1-WW 8 | LTDMB2-W, LTDMB2-G, LTDMB2-R, LTDMC2-W, LTDMC2-G, LTDMC2-R, LTLAB2-W, LTLAB2-G, LTLAB2-R, LTLAC2-W, LTLAC2-G, LTLAC2-R, LTDMLAB2-WW, LTDMLAC2-WW, LTPRUP-x 8 |

1 With Modbus RTU slave protocol
2 In steps of 98 mA .
3 Opto Isolated. Operate from 3 V to 24 V .
4 In steps of $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$.
5 Regulated $\pm 10 \%$.
6 Including DIN fixing.

7 To be ordered separately. ADPT001 consists of - one RS485-USB adapter and - one cable with 3 elements for connection with LTDV6CH. In order to configure LTDV6CH via software ADPT001 must be used. Refer to our website for further info.

8 LTDMLA series require two LTDV1CH strobe controllers to power and control both the two integrated illumination units (dome + ring light).
9 Continuous mode option is also available for the low current range.

## MTDV

## Motion controller for bipolar stepper motors

NEW


Key AdVANTAGES
Lens control via RS485 / USB or manual interface.
Designed to drive motorized ENMT and MZMT series with specific configuration file for F-number, focus and/or zoom settings.

Compact aluminum housing with DIN rail mounting.
Demo software included.

MTDV3CH-00A1 is a motion controller for bipolar stepper motors with a winding current of 0.5 A up to 24 V DC. MTDV can drive up to three stepper motors and has been developed to control aperture, focus and zoom of motorized lenses via RS485/USB interface of a PC/PLC system or manually.
Compatible series are ENMT fixed focal length lenses with motorized focus and aperture control and MZMT series, 5X continuous macro zoom lenses with motorized control.

MTDV3CH-00A1 is an open loop controller: motion modes are operated either manual or via PC/PLC and include relative/absolute position, move to a specific F-number, magnification or working distance.

The controller is supplied with a software package including a demo software, dll and code examples to be downloaded from Opto Engineering website.
MTDV lets you easily set specific F-number, focus and/or zoom settings when used in combination with any compatible lens model from MZMT and ENMT series by downloading a specific configuration file from our website. Specific configurations can be saved in the controller non-volatile memory.

## DO YOU KNOW?

Download MTDV instruction manual from www.opto-engineering.com

In order to connect MTDV3CH-00A1 to ENMT and MZMT series, CBMT001 cable (from circular standard DIN 13Pos Female to DB15F connector) must be ordered.

MTDV features a solid aluminum housing and can be easily mounted on a DIN rail for easy integration in any industrial automation environment.

## Product combinations*



MZMT lens + CBMT001 cable + MTDV controller


ENMT lens + CBMT001 cable + MTDV controller

* To be ordered separately



## Part number

Description
Electrical specifications

| User interface type | Manual: | push buttons, slider |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PC/PLC: | RS485 1 / USB 2 |
| Supply voltage, DC | (V, DC) | 24 |
| Connector type |  | DB15F |
| LED indication |  | power, motion, motors limit switch, fault (overtemperature, overcurrent) |
| Non volatile memory |  | yes |
| Automatic position saving |  | yes 3 |
| Protections |  | ESD protection, Output overcurrent protection, wrong power polarity protection, Voltage overload protection, External power supply current limitation, Thermal shutdown protection |
| Software |  | Windows demo software, dll, code examples |
| Motion modes | Manual: | CW/CCW constant speed move |
|  | PC/PLC: | move relative, move absolute |
|  |  | move to F-number, move to magnification, move to working distance WD 4 |
| Control type |  | open loop |

Motor parameters

| Number of motors |  | up to 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supported motor type |  | Bipolar stepper |
| Winding current | (A) | 0.5 fixed |
| Max speed | steps/s | 1000 |
| Mechanical specifications |  |  |
| Lenght | mm | 185 |
| Height | mm | 64.0 |
| Width | mm | 85.0 |
| Mounting |  | DIN rail |
| Compatibility 5 |  |  |
| Lenses |  | ENMT series, MZMT series |
| Cable 6 |  | CBMT001 (circular standard DIN 13Pos Female to DB15M connector cable, 2 m) |
| Accessories |  | ADPT001 (adapter RS485-USB + cable with 3 elements) |

1 With Modbus RTU slave protocol.
2 Mini-B plug.
3 Automatic position saving can be disabled.
4 Download configuration file from Opto Engineering website.
5 All compatible products must be ordered separately
6 Cable is required to connect MTDV3CH-00A1 controller to ENMT/MZMT series.

## DSSerieS

## Power supplies

| Part number | Electrical specifications |  |  |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  | Compatibility 4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Input |  | Output |  |  |  | Lenght (mm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Width } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Height (mm) | Controllers 1 | Lighting |  |  |
|  | Supply voltage (V, AC) | Power cord | Channels | Voltage <br> (V, DC) | Max current | Power <br> (W) |  |  |  |  | LED illuminators | LED pattern projectors | LED sources/ modules |
| DIN RAIL POWER SUPPLIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RT-SDR-120-24 <br> 24VDC DIN rail power supply | 88-264 | not included | 1 | 24 | 5 | 120 | 113.5 | 40 | 125.2 | LTDV1CH-17V, LTDV6CH, MTDV3CH-00A1 | LTCLHP, LTCLHP CORE, LTCL4K, TCCX, TCCXQ, TCBENCH, TCBENCH CORE, LTDMC, LTRNST, LTRNOB, LTLAIC, LTLADC, LTRNDC, LTBC, LTBFC, LTBRDC, LTTNC, LTCXC | LTPRHP3W, LTPRSMHP3W, LTPRXP | , LTSCHP |
| RT-SDR-240-48 <br> 48VDC DIN rail power supply | 88-264 | not included | 1 | 48 | 5 | 240 | 113.5 | 63 | 125.2 | LTDV1CH-7, <br> LTDV1CH-17 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| ANALOG BENCHTOP LIGHTING CONTROLLERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RT-ANGX1000CH1-24V-xx-TB 2 <br> 24VDC analog lighting controller 1 channel | 100-240 | included (EU, UK or US) | 1 | 24 | 5 | 120 | 330 | 93 | 123 | n.a. | LTCLHP, LTCLHP CORE, LTCL4K, TCCX, TCCXQ, TCBENCH, TCBENCH CORE, LTDMC, LTRNST, LTRNOB, LTLAIC, LTLADC, LTRNDC, LTBC, LTBFC, LTBRDC, LTTNC, LTCXC | LTPRHP3W, LTPRSMHP3W, LTPRXP | , LTSCHP |
| RT-PSP-12122-LV <br> 12VDC analog power supply for LVx-00614 LED spot light | 100-240 | included (US) 3 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 118 | 83 | 38 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | LDSC (RT-LVW-00614, RT-LVG-00614) |

1 Additional wires (not supplied) are required to connect the controllers with the power supply units.
$2 x x=U K$ (240VAC) / EU (220VAC) / US (110VAC).

3 Non removable. Other types available upon request (minimum order quantity is required).
4 Do not exceed lighting/controllers maximum ratings specified in the product datasheet. Refer to specific product documentation for detailed instructions.

## CB serieS - cables

| Part number | Description | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CBLT001 | Illumination cable, side 1 M12 connector straight, side 2 cable end - 5 m - for single stage systems | LTDMB2-x, LTDMC $x-x$, LTLAB2-x, LTLACx-x, LTPRUP-x |
| CBLT002 | Illumination cable, side 1 M 12 connector right angled, side 2 cable end - 5 m - for single stage systems |  |
| CBLT003 | Illumination cable, side 1 M 8 connector straight, side 2 cable end - 5 m - for single stage systems | LTDMA1-x |
| CBLT004 | Illumination cable, side 1 M 8 connector right angled, side 2 cable end - 5 m - for single stage systems |  |
| CBLT005 | Illumination cable, side 1 M12 connector straight, side 2 cable end - 5 m - for double stage systems | LTDMLAB2-WW, LTDMLACx-WW |
| CBLT006 | Illumination cable, side 1 M 12 connector right angled, side 2 cable end - 5 m - for double stage systems |  |
| CB244P1500 | Power cable, side 1 M8 connector straight, side 2 cable end - 2 m - type 1 labels | LTCLHP series, LTCLHP CORE series, LTCL4K series, TCCX series, LTPR series, LTPRHP3W series, LTPRSMHP3W series, LTSCHP series |
| CB244P1500L | Power cable, side 1 M8 connector angled, side 2 cable end - 2 m - type 1 labels |  |
| CB244P1501 | Power cable, side 1 M8 connector straight, side 2 cable end - 2 m - type 2 labels | LTPRXP series, TCCAGExx096 |
| CB244P1501L | Power cable, side 1 M8 connector angled, side 2 cable end - 2 m - type 2 labels |  |
| COCB243P0600 | Electric cable for TCZR and MCZR products | TCZR series, MCZR series |
| COCBUSB20 | USB cable for TCZR and MCZR products |  |
| CBMT001 | 12 wires PVC grey cable, circular standard DIN 13Pos Female to DB15M connector cable - 2 m | MTDV3CH-00A1, ENMT series, MZMT series |

## ADPT001

| Part number | Description |
| :--- | :--- |

# LTSCHP series 

## High-performance replacement LED modules



LTSCHP modules power many series of Opto Engineering LED illuminators featuring excellent current stability.
They are available in four colors (red, green, blue and white) and can be ordered as replacements: LTSCHP1W modules are compatible with LTCLHP, LTCL4K, TCCXQ, TCCX, TCBENCH series, TCBENCH CORE series; LTLCHP CORE and TCBENCH CORE series (only red, green and white), while LTSCHP3W modules are compatible with LTPRHP3W and LTPRSMHP3W pattern projectors.

| Part number |  | Device power ratings |  |  |  | LED power ratings |  |  | Compatibility |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light color, <br> Wavelength peak | DC voltage 1 |  | Power consumption | Max LED forward current | Forward voltage |  | Max pulse current |  |
|  |  | Minimum <br> (V) | Maximum <br> (V) | (W) | $(\mathrm{mA})$ | Typical <br> (V) | Maximum <br> (V) | $(\mathrm{mA})$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  |
| 1W power sour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LTSCHP 1W-R | red, 630 nm | 12 | 24 | < 2.5 | 350 | 2.4 | 3.00 | 2000 |  |
| LTSCHP 1W-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | $<2.5$ | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 | LTCLHP, LTCLHP CORE, |
| LTSCHP 1W-B | blue, 460 nm | 12 | 24 | <2.5 | 350 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 | TCBENCH, TCBENCH CORE 7 |
| LTSCHP 1W-W | white | 12 | 24 | <2.5 | 350 | 2.78 | - | 2000 |  |
| 3W power sour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LTSCHP 3W-R | red, 630 nm | 12 | 24 | < 4.5 | 720 | 2.4 | 3.00 | 2000 |  |
| LTSCHP 3W-G | green, 520 nm | 12 | 24 | < 4.5 | 720 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 | TPRHP3W, LTPRSMHP3W |
| LTSCHP 3W-B | blue, 460 nm | 12 | 24 | < 4.5 | 720 | 3.3 | 4.00 | 2000 | LTPRHP3, LTPRSM |
| LTSCHP 3W-W | white | 12 | 24 | $<4.5$ | 720 | 2.78 | - | 2000 |  |

1 Tolerance $\pm 10 \%$.
2 Used in continuous (not pulsed) mode.
3 At max forward current.
4 Tolerance is $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~V}$ on forward voltage measurements.
5 At pulse width $<=10 \mathrm{~ms}$, duty cycle $<=10 \%$ condition.
Built-in electronics board must be bypassed (see tech info).

6 Shipped not assembled. See LTCLHP instructions manual.
7 Some part numbers are not available in all color options ( $-\mathrm{R},-\mathrm{G},-\mathrm{B}$ and -W ). See page of each product series for available colors.

## LDSC series

LED sources


| Part number | Description | Compatibility |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RT-LVW-00614 | Light source for Optart telecentric lenses <br> with built-in coaxial illumination, white | RT-PSP-12122-LV |
| RT-LVG-00614 | Light source for Optart telecentric lenses <br> with built-in coaxial illumination, green | RT-PSP-12122-LV |



| FOV | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 3^{\prime \prime} \\ & w \times \mathrm{h} \\ & 4.8 \times 3.6 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2.5^{\prime \prime} \\ & w \times \mathrm{h} \\ & 5.70 \times 4.28 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \\ & w \times \mathrm{h} \\ & 6.4 \times 4.8 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 1.8^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & w \times h \\ & 7.13 \times 5.37 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 / 3^{\prime \prime} .5 \mathrm{Mpx} \\ & w \times \mathrm{M} \\ & 8.45 \times 7.07 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 1.5 mm | TCLWD350 | RT-HR-4M-110 | RT-HR-6M-110 | RT-HR-6M-110 | RT-HR-6M-110 |  |  |
|  | TCCX350 | RT-HR-4F-110 | RT-HR-6F-110 | RT-HR-6F-110 | RT-HR-6F-110 |  |  |
| 1.5 to 2 mm | TCLWD250 | TCLWD3 | TCLWD3 | RT-HR-4M-110 | TC4M 004-x |  |  |
|  | TCCX250 | TCCX350 | TCCX350 | RT-HR-4F-110 |  |  |  |
| 2 to 3 mm | TC 23004 <br> RT-HR-2M-110 <br> RT-HR-2F-110 | TC 23004 TCLWD250 TCCX250 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TCLWD250 } \\ & \text { TCCX250 } \end{aligned}$ | TCLWD350 <br> TCCX350 <br> TCLWD250 <br> TCCX250 |  | KAI-2020 <br> 14.8 mm diag <br> $11.84 \times 8.88 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1^{1 "}-\text { KAl- } 04050 \\ & 16 \mathrm{~mm} \text { diag } \\ & 12.8 \times 9.6 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 to 4 mm | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { TCLWD150 } \\ & \text { TCCX150 } \\ & \text { TC } 23007 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | TCLWD150 TCCX150 | TC 23004 | TC 23004 | TCLWD250 <br> TCCX250 | TC4M 004-x <br> RT-MP-4F-65 | TC4M 004-x RT-MP-4F-65 |
| 4 to 6 mm | TC 23009 TCLWD100 TCCX100 | TC 23009 <br> TC 23007 <br> TCLWD100 <br> TCCX100 | TC 23007 TCLWD150 TCCX150 | TC 23007 TCLWD150 TCCX150 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { TC } 23004 \\ & \text { TCLWD150 } \end{aligned}$ | TC4M 007-x <br> TC4M 009-x | TC4M 007-x |
| 6 to 8 mm | TC 23012 <br> TCLWD075 <br> TCCX075 <br> TCLWD066 <br> TCCX066 | TC 23012 TCLWD075 TCCX075 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 23009 \\ & \text { TC } 23012 \\ & \text { TCLWD100 } \\ & \text { TCCX100 } \\ & \hline \text { TCLWD075 } \\ & \hline \text { TCCX075 } \end{aligned}$ | TC 23009 TCLWD100 TCCX100 | TC 23007 | RT-MP-2F-65 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC4M 009-x } \\ & \text { RT-MP-2F-65 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 to 11 mm | TC 23016 TCLWD050 TCCX050 | TC 23016 <br> TCLWD066 <br> TCCX066 | TC 23016 TCLWD066 TCCX066 | TC 23012 <br> TCLWD075 <br> TCCX075 <br> TCLWD066 <br> TCCX066 | TC 23009 TCLWD100 TCCX100 | RT-MP-1.5F-65 | RT-MP-1.5F-65 |
| 11 to 15 mm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 12016 \\ & \text { TC } 23024 \end{aligned}$ | TC 12016 TCLWDO50 TCCX050 | TC 12016 TCLWD050 TCCX050 | TC 23016 TCLWD050 TCCX050 | TC 23012 <br> TCLWD075 <br> TCCX075 <br> TCLWD066 <br> TCCX066 | TC4MHR 016-x <br> RT-MP-1F-65 | TC4MHR 016-x <br> RT-MP-1F-65 |
| 15 to 20 mm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 12024 \\ & \text { TC } 23036 \end{aligned}$ | TC 23024 | TC 23024 | TC 12016 | TC 23016 <br> TCLWD050 <br> TCCX050 <br> RT-TCL0450-FU | TC2MHR 016-x <br> TC4MHR 024-x <br> RT-TCL0750-FU | TC2MHR 016-x TC4MHR 024-x RT-TCL0750-FU |
| 20 to 30 mm | TC 12036 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 12024 \\ & \text { TC } 23036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 12024 \\ & \text { TC } 23036 \end{aligned}$ | TC 23024 TC 12024 TC 23036 | TC 23024 RT-TCLO300-FU | TC2MHR 024-x <br> TC4MHR 036-x <br> RT-TCL0600-FU <br> RT-TCL0450-FU | TC2MHR 024-x <br> TC4MHR 036-x <br> RT-TCL0600-FU <br> RT-TCL0450-FU |
| 30 to 40 mm | TC 23 056, TCCR 23056 <br> TC 13036 | TC 23 048, TCCR 23048 <br> TC 12036 <br> TC 23 056, TCCR 23056 | TC 23 048, TCCR 23048 TC 12036 TC 23 056, TCCR 23056 | TC 23 048, TCCR 23048 | TC 23036 | TC4MHR 048-x, TCCR4M 048-x <br> TC2MHR 036-x <br> TC4MHR 056-x, TCCR4M 056-x | TC4MHR 048-x, TCCR4M 048-x <br> TC2MHR 036-x |
| 40 to 50 mm | TC 12 056, TCCR 12056 TC 23 080, TCCR 23080 TC 13048 | TC 23 064, TCCR 23064 <br> TC 12 048, TCCR 12048 <br> TC 23072 <br> TC 12 056, TCCR 12056 | TC 23 064, TCCR 23064 <br> TC 12 048, TCCR 12048 <br> TC 23072 <br> TC 12 056, TCCR 12056 | TC 12036 <br> TC 23 056, TCCR 23056 | TC 23 048, TCCR 23048 | TC4MHR 064-x, TCCR4M 064-x <br> TC2MHR 048-x, TCCR2M 048-x <br> RT-TCLO300-FU | TC4MHR 056-x, TCCR4M 056-x <br> TC4MHR 064-x, TCCR4M 064-x <br> TC2MHR 048-x, TCCR2M 048-x <br> RT-TCL0300-FU |
| 50 to 70 mm | TC 23 096, TCCR 23096 TC 12 080, TCCR 12080 TC 13064 | TC 23 080, TCCR 23080 TC 12 064, TCCR 12064 TC 23 096, TCCR 23096 | TC 23 080, TCCR 23080 <br> TC 23085 <br> TC 12 064, TCCR 12064 <br> TC 23 096, TCCR 23096 | TC 23 064, TCCR 23064 TC 12 048, TCCR 12048 TC 23072 TC 12 056, TCCR 12056 TC 23 080, TCCR 23080 TC 23085 | TC 23 056, TCCR 23056 TC 23 064, TCCR 23064 TC 23072 | TC2MHR 056-x, TCCR2M 056-x TC4MHR 080-x, TCCR4M 080-x TC2MHR 064-x, TCCR2M 064-x TC4MHR 096-x, TCCR4M 096-x | TC2MHR 056-x, TCCR2M 056-x TC4MHR 080-x, TCCR4M 080-x TC2MHR 064-x, TCCR2M 064-x TC4MHR 096-x, TCCR4M 096-x |
| 70 to 100 mm | TC 12 096, TCCR 12096 <br> TC 13080 <br> TC 12120 <br> TC 13096 | TC 12 080, TCCR 12080 <br> TC 23120 <br> TC 12 096, TCCR 12096 <br> TC 23144 | TC 12 080, TCCR 12080 TC 23110 <br> TC 23120 <br> TC 12 096, TCCR 12096 <br> TC 23130 <br> TC 23144 | TC 12 064, TCCR 12064 TC 23 096, TCCR 23096 TC 12 080, TCCR 12080 TC 23110 TC 23120 | TC 23 080, TCCR 23080 TC 23085 <br> TC 23 096, TCCR 23096 | TC2MHR 080-x, TCCR2M 080-x <br> TC4MHR 120-x <br> TC2MHR 096-x, TCCR2M 096-x <br> TC4MHR 144-x | TC2MHR 080-x, TCCR2M 080-x <br> TC4MHR 120-x <br> TC2MHR 096-x, TCCR2M 096-x |
| 100 to 150 mm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 12144 \\ & \text { TC } 12192 \end{aligned}$ | TC 12120 TC 23172 TC 12144 | TC 12120 <br> TC 23172 <br> TC 23192 <br> TC 12144 <br> TC 23200 | TC 12 096, TCCR 12096 <br> TC 23130 <br> TC 23144 <br> TC 12120 <br> TC 23172 | TC 23110 <br> TC 23120 <br> TC 23130 <br> TC 23144 | TC2MHR 120-x <br> TC4MHR 192-x <br> TC2MHR 144-x <br> TC4MHR 240-x <br> TC2MHR 192-x | TC4MHR 144-x <br> TC2MHR 120-x <br> TC4MHR 192-x <br> TC2MHR 144-x |
| 150 to 200 mm |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 23240 \\ & \text { TC } 12192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 23240 \\ & \text { TC } 12192 \end{aligned}$ | TC 23192 TC 12144 TC 23200 TC 23240 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { TC } 23172 \\ & \text { TC } 23192 \end{aligned}$ |  | TC4MHR 240-x <br> TC2MHR 192-x |
| 200 to 300 mm |  |  |  | TC 12192 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TC } 23200 \\ & \text { TC } 23240 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## SENSOR SIZE CHART TELECENTRIC




| 1.2" - KAI4022/4021 <br> 21.5 mm diag <br> $15.2 \times 15.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MC4K200X-x | 4/3" - KAI-08050 22.6 mm diag $18.1 \times 13.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Line-2k <br> $2 \mathrm{k} \times 10 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ <br> 20.48 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K175X-x MC4K150X-x | MC4K200X-x MC4K175X-x | MC4K200X-x | Line - 4k 4 kx 7 m 28.67 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MC4K125x-x | MC4K150X-x <br> MC4K125X-x | MC4K175X-x <br> MC4K150X-x | MC4K200X-x |  | Full frame - 35 mm wxh <br> $36 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$ | Line - 8k $8 \mathrm{k} \times 7 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 57.3 mm | Line - 16 k 16k x $3.5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 57.3 mm |  |  |  |
| MC4K100X-x | MC4K100X-x | MC4K125X-x MC4K100X-x | MC4K175X-x MC4K150X-x | Line - 8 k $8 \mathrm{kx} 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 40.96 mm | MC12K200-x | RT-OPKE16-300M95 | RT-OPKE16-300M95 | Line - 2 k $12 \mathrm{kx} 5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 61.4 mm | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line }-12 \mathrm{k} \\ & 12 \mathrm{k} \times 5.2 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ & 6.4 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Line }-16 \mathrm{k} \\ & 16 \mathrm{k} \times 5.2 \mu \mathrm{~m} \\ & 81.9 \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ |
| MC4K075X-x <br> MC4K050X-x | MC4K075x-x | MC4K075x-x | MC4K125X-x <br> MC4K100X-x | MC12K200-x MC12K150-x | MC12K150-x | MC12K200-x | MC12K200-x | RT-OPKE16-300M95 | RT-OPKE16-300M95 | RT-OPKE16-300M95 |
| MC4K050x-x | MC4K050X-x | MC4K050x-x | MC4K075x-x | MC4K075x-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K150-x | MC12K150-x | MC12K200-x | MC12K200-x |  |
| MC4K075x-x | MC4K075x-x | MC4K050x-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K067-x | MC12K067-x | MC12K150-x | MC12K150-x | RT-OPKE16-200M95 |
| MC4K025x-x | MC4K025x-x | MC4K025X-x | MC4K050X-x | MC12K067-x | MC12K067-x <br> MC12K050-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K100-x | MC12K100-x | RT-OPKE16-150M95 |
| MC4K025x-x | MC4K025x-x | MC4K025X-x | MC4K025X-x | MC12K050-x | MC12K050-x | MC12K067-x | MC12K067-x | MC12K067-x | MC12K067-x | RT-OPKE16-100M95 |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 <br> RT-FL-FFL5028A-02 <br> RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028A-02 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL-5028A-035 | MC4K025x-x | RT-FL-YFL5028A-02 <br> RT-FL-YFL5028A-035 | MC12K025-x | MC12K050-x | MC12K050-x | MC12K050-x | MC12K050-x | RT-OPKE16-070M95 |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL5028A-02 | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | RT-OPKE16-050M95 |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 <br> RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 <br> RT-FL-YFL5028A-02 RT-FL-YFL5028 | MC12K012-x | MC12K012-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x | MC12K025-x |  |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | MC12K012-x | MC12K012-x <br> MC12K008-x |  |  |  |  |  |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 <br> RT-FL-YFL5028 | MC12K008-x | MC12K008-x | MC12K012-x | MC12K012-x | MC12K012-x | MC12K012-x |  |
| RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | RT-FL-YFL3528 RT-FL-YFL5028 | MC12K008-x | MC12K008-x | MC12K012-x <br> MC12K008-x | MC12K012-x <br> MC12K008-x | MC12K012-x <br> MC12K008-x | MC12K012-x <br> MC12K008-x |  |



| RINGLIGHT |  |  |  | COmbined | tunnel | COAXIAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low Angle |  | Normal Angle |  |  |  |  |
| Diffused | Direct | Diffused | Direct |  |  |  |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTLAB2-x |  | LTRNO23xx |  | LTVTBENCH |  | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL <br> LTLAB2-x |  | LTRN023xx |  | LTVTBENCH |  | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTLAB2-x |  | LTRN023xx |  | LTVTBENCH |  | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTLAB2-x |  | LTRN023xx |  | LTVTBENCH |  | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL <br> LTLAB2-x |  | LTRN023xx |  | LTVTBENCH |  | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTLAB2-x |  | LTRN023xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL | LTVTBENCH |  | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTLAB2-x | RT-LSW-45-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN016xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL | LTVTBENCH LTDMLAB2-WW | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTLAB2-x | RT-LSW-45-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN016xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL | LTVTBENCH LTDMLAB2-WW | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTRN050x45 <br> LTLAB2-x | RT-LSW-45-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTRNO24xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL | LTVTBENCH LTDMLAB2-WW | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL <br> LTRN050x45 <br> LTRN075×45 <br> LTLAB2-x | RT-LSW-45-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN036xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL | LTVTBENCH LTDMLAB2-WW | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-025-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-050-2-x-24V-FL LTRN075×45 LTLAB2-x | RT-LSW-45-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN036xx LTRN048xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL | LTVTBENCH LTDMLAB2-WW | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-040-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-070-2-x-24V-FL <br> LTRN165×45 <br> LTRN165×20 <br> LTLAB2-x | RT-LSW-45-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN048xx LTRN056xx | RT-LSW-15-050-2-x-24V-FL <br> RT-LSW-15-070-3-x-24V-FL | LTDMLAB2-ww | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-040-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-070-2-x-24V-FL <br> RT-DLR2-60-100-2-x-24V-FL <br> LTRN165×45 <br> LTRN165×20 <br> LTRN245×35 <br> LTRN245×45 <br> LTLACX-x | RT-LIA-75-130-3-x-24V-FL RT-LSW-45-100-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN064xx <br> LTRN080xx | RT-LSW-15-070-3-x-24V-FL <br> RT-LSW-15-100-5-x-24V-FL | LTDMLAB2-WW LTDMLACx-WW | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-070-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-100-2-x-24V-FL <br> RT-DLR2-60-120-2-x-24V-FL <br> LTRN165×20 <br> LTRN245×25 <br> LTLACX-x | RT-LLA-75-130-3-x-24V-FL RT-LSW-45-100-5-x-24V-FL | LTRN096xx LTRN120xx | RT-LSW-15-100-5-x-24V-FL | LTDMLACx-ww | RT-IDT2-00-150-1-x-24V-FL | RT-CAS2-00-100-x-x-24V-FL |
| RT-DLR2-60-120-2-x-24V-FL | RT-LLA-75-130-3-x-24V-FL <br> RT-LLA-75-170-3-x-24V-FL | LTRN120xx LTRN144xx |  |  | RT-IDT2-00-200-1-x-24V-FL |  |
|  | RT-LLA-75-170-3-x-24V-FL |  |  |  |  |  |

## Opto Engineering

## Notes



## Tools and resources

Extended documentation is available on our website, localized in nine languages. For every part number you will find full specifications, product compatibilities, 2D and 3D models in the most popular CAD formats.

Interactive tools such as the TC selection form and the telecentric/ entocentric sensor charts provide an essential aid in navigating our product range.

Moreover, we regularly publish papers and video guides about Opto Engineering products and technologies as well as broader machine vision optics tutorials


All product specifications and data are subject to change without notice to improve reliability, functionality, design or other. Photos and pictures are for illustration purposes only.

If the buyer does not require formally, in writing, that the products conform to specifications of the country of purchase, we feel relieved from having to comply with these requirements. Opto Engineering ensures the compliance of its products to the European Community regulations.
$\because$

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[^0]:    1 Working F-number (WF/\#): the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.

[^1]:    1 F/\# = F-number, wF/\# = Working F-number, the real F-number of a lens when used as a macro.
    2 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.
    3 At the borders of the field depth the image can be still used for measurement but,
    to get a very sharp image, only half of the nominal field depth should be considered.
    Pixel size used for calculation is $3.45 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.

[^2]:    3 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.

[^3]:    4 Any custom mount is available at no additional cost.
    5 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.

[^4]:    4 Any custom mount is available at no additional cost.
    5 Measured from the front end of the mechanics to the camera flange.
    6 Given with no mount attached. See layout drawings.

[^5]:    (*) The last digit of the part number "-x" defines the source colour.

[^6]:    2 Nominal value, with no spacers in place

[^7]:    Max pulse width $=10 \mathrm{~ms}$.

[^8]:    ${ }^{*}$ ) $=$ spacers may be needed to compensate back focal length

[^9]:    (*) = spacers may be needed to compensate back focal length

