



shaping the future of optics



Opto Engineering TCEL050 telecentric lens with EL-16-40-TC-VIS-5D integrated

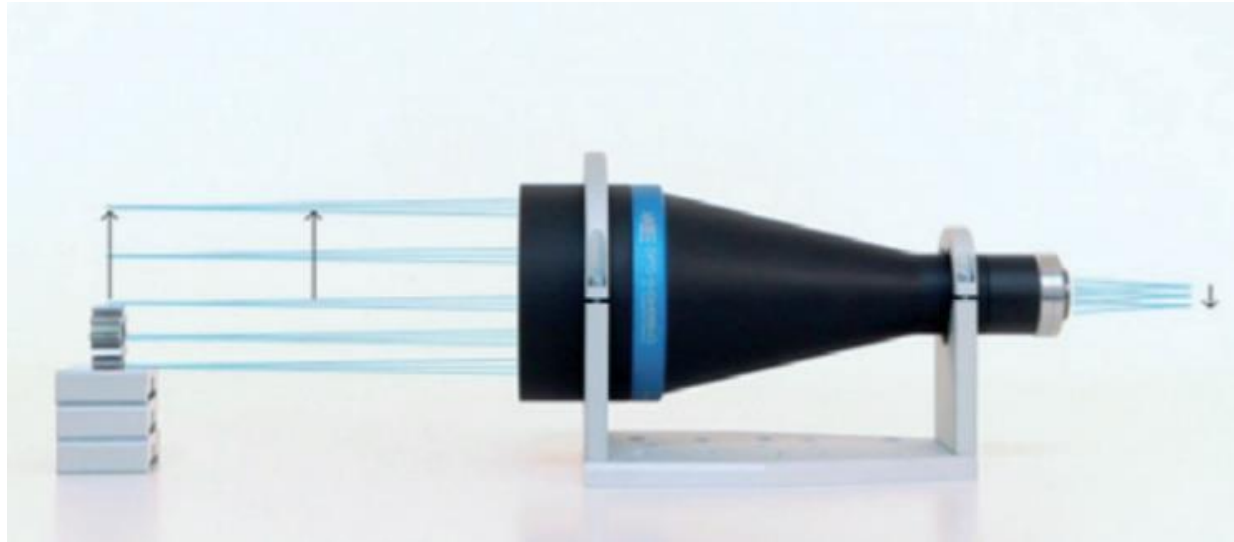
Test report

Zürich, May 2020

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Phone +41 58 856 3011 | www.optotune.com | info@optotune.com

What is a telecentric lens?



TELECENTRIC LENSES only accept incoming ray bundles that are parallel to the optical axis

Images courtesy of Opto Engineering

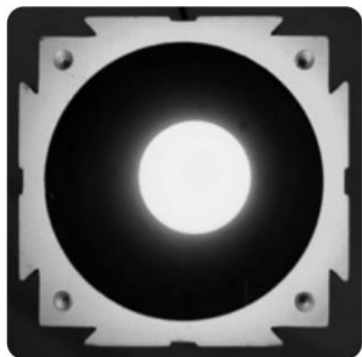
Main benefits of a telecentric lens

Constant magnification

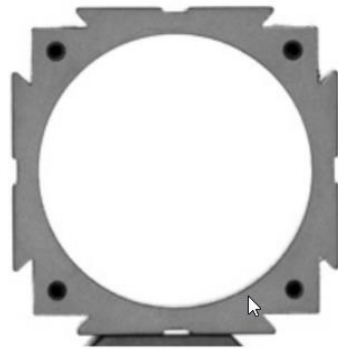


No perspective error

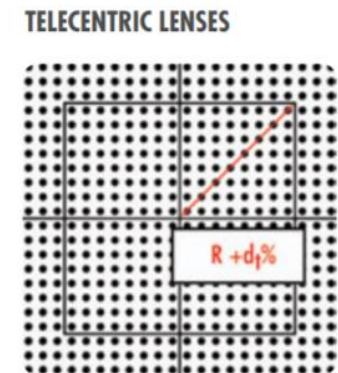
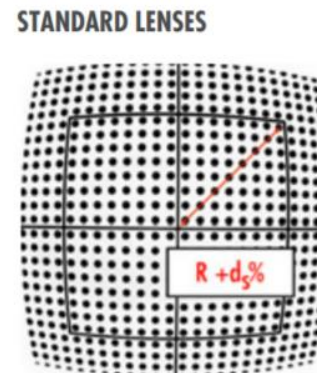
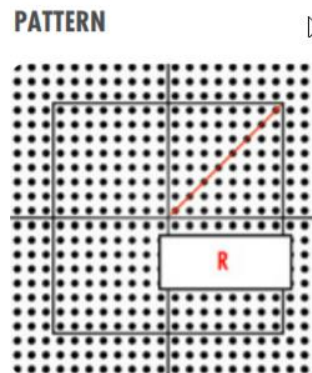
Nearly zero image distortion



Common optics showing significant image perspective error.



A telecentric lens is able to cancel any perspective effect.

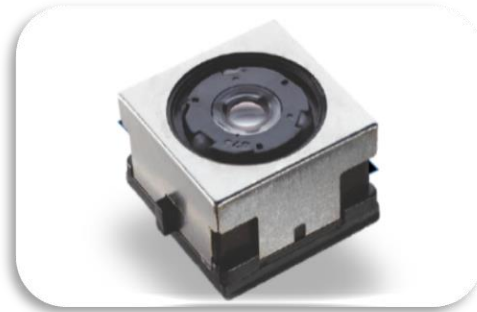


Images courtesy of Opto Engineering

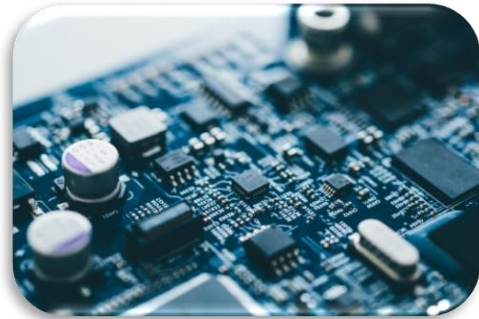
Application examples of telecentric lens + liquid lens



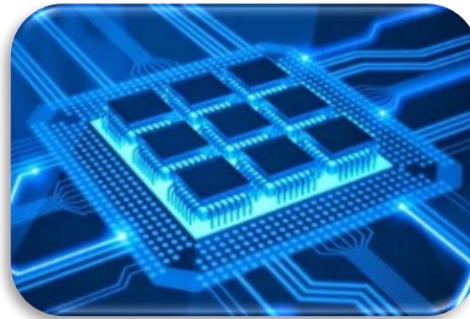
Contact lens inspection



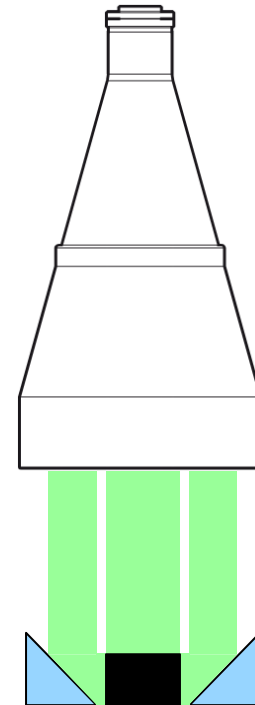
Camera phone lens inspection



Electronics inspection



IC inspection



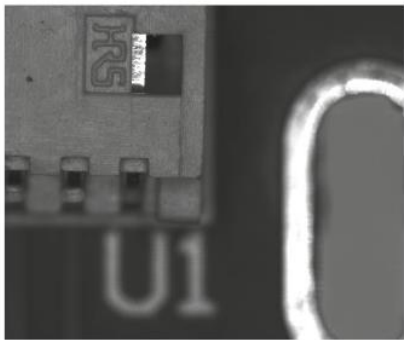
IC inspection – image 5 sides with one camera

Key takeaways

- The main benefits of a telecentric lens are preserved when using it in conjunction with the Optotune's liquid lens
- TCEL series is particularly suitable for metrology/inspection applications across different planes with high mag. lenses that typically have shallow DoF
- Integrated and cost-effective solution

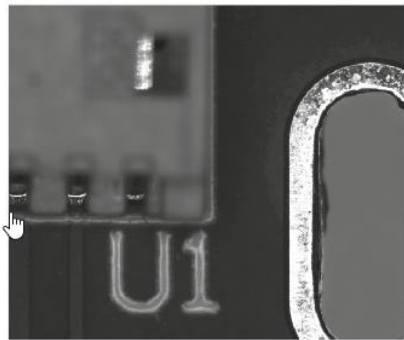
WD: A

Focus on top

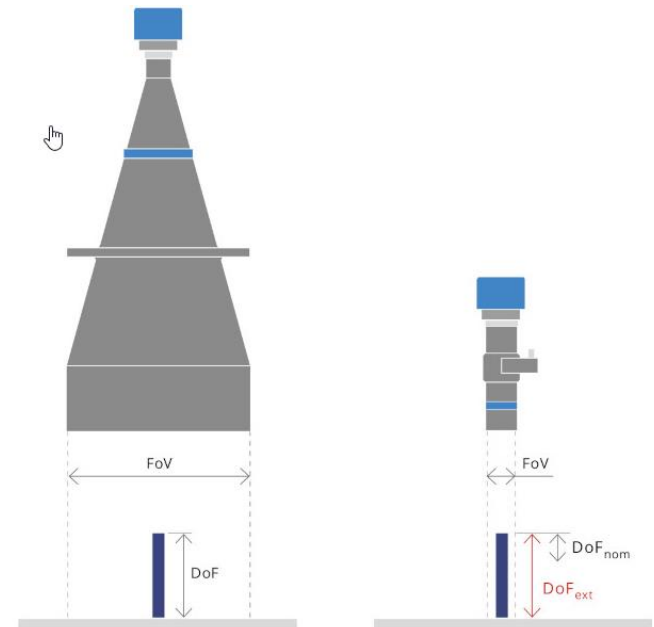


WD: B

Focus on bottom



Focus in various objects with different height.



Images courtesy of Opto Engineering

Test report summary

- Close to Nyquist limit resolution in all lens orientations
- Very good polychromatic performance
- Large Z-range of 34 mm
 - Optical leverage of 6.8 mm/dpt
- Very small MAG change of 0.11%/mm
- Very low distortion <0.1%



Datasheet

Specifications

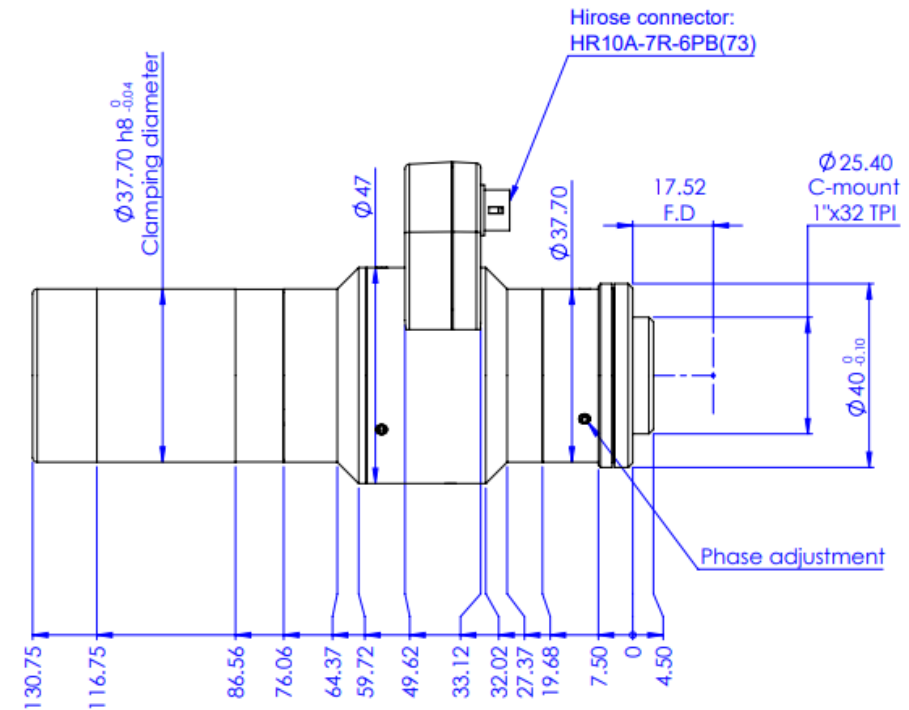
Nominal magnification at 0 dpt	(x)	0.500
Magnification ranges at -2 dpt to +3 dpt	(x)	0.491 - 0.508
Max sensor size	(mm)	2/3"

Object field of view (1)

with 1/3" detector (4.8 x 3.6 mm)	(mm)	9.6 x 7.2
with 1/1.8" detector (7.13 x 5.33 mm)	(mm x mm)	14.3 x 10.7
with 2/3" - 5 MP detector (8.50 x 7.09 mm)	(mm x mm)	17.0 x 14.2

Optical specifications

Working distance (2)	(mm)	132.3
Working distance range at -2 dpt to +3 dpt (3)	(mm)	112.2 - 146.5
wF/# (4)		12
Telecentricity (5)	(deg)	< 0.04 (0.08)
Telecentricity typical (max) (6)	(deg)	< 0.15
Distortion (7)	(%)	< 0.1 (0.2)
Distortion typical (max) (6)	(%)	< 0.2
Field depth (8)	(mm)	2.5
CTF@ 35 lp/mm	(%)	> 60



<https://www.opto-e.com/products/TCEL050>

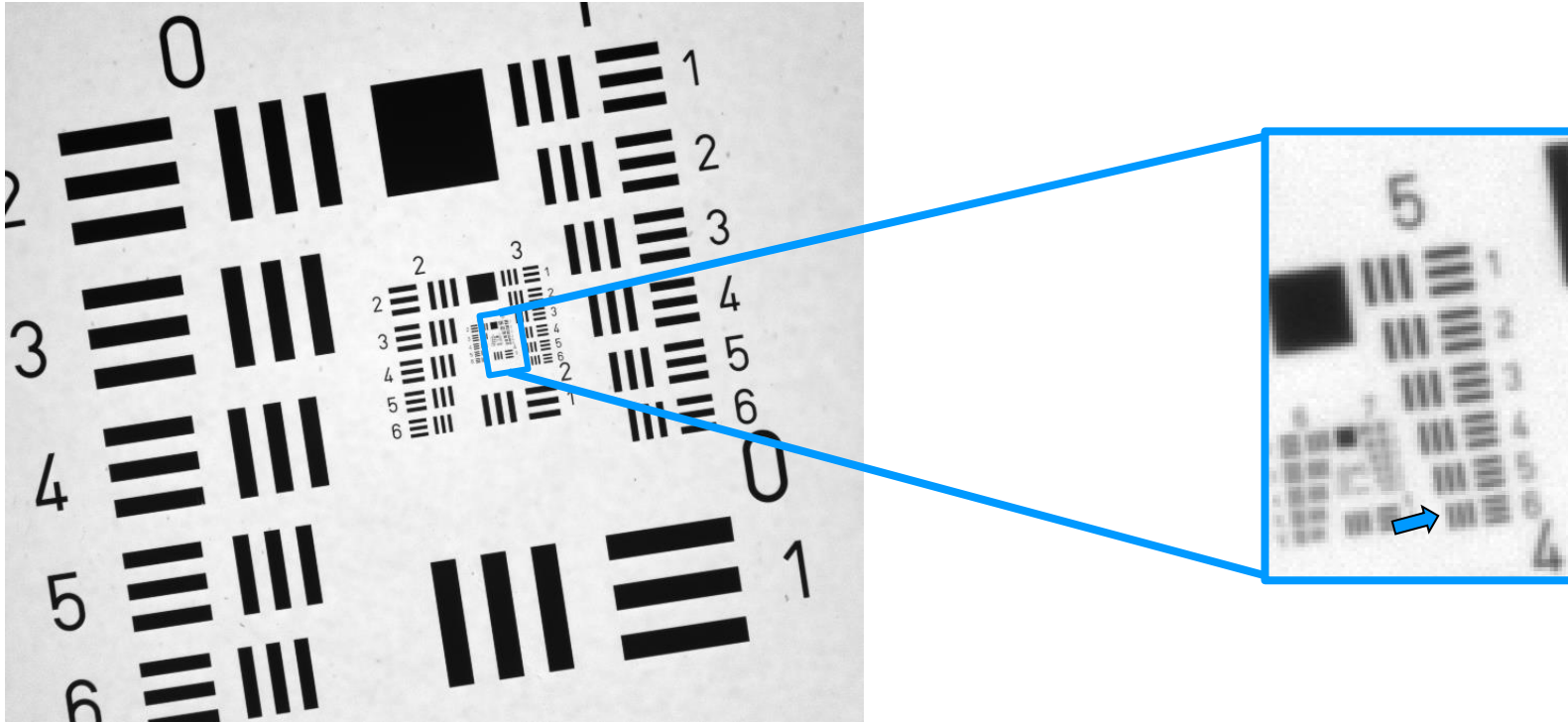
Test setup



Camera:	2/3" (IDS UI-3200-M-GL) 2456x2054 pixels, 3.45 um px
Lens:	Opto Engineering TCEL050 with EL-16-40-TC-VIS-5D integrated
F/#	12 (fixed)
Driver:	Optotune Lens Driver 4
Target:	Transparent USAF target
Light:	White backlight
Optical axis:	Vertical

Method for image evaluation

- After acquisition, images are zoomed in to show resolution limited element



WD = 132 @ 0dpt, PMAG=0.5, white backlight

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

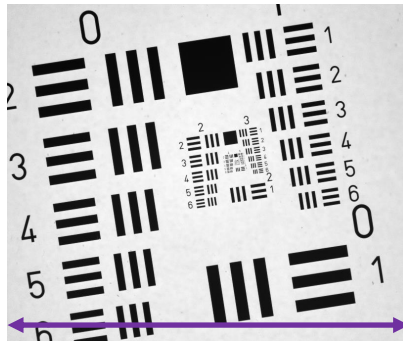
Pixel size = 3.45 μ m

Exposure time = 30 ms

Light

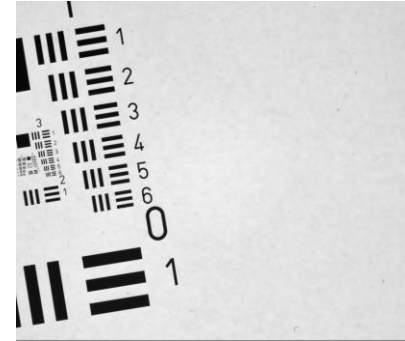
White background illumination

Center

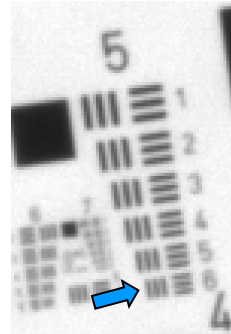
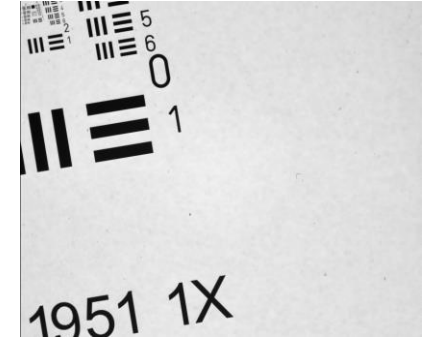


16.9 mm

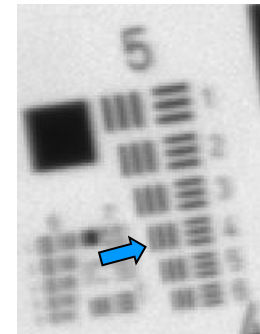
Edge



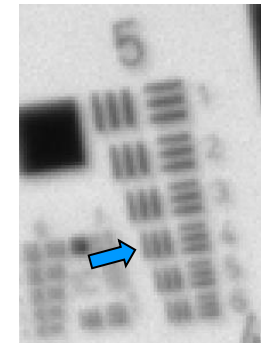
Corner



USAF element: 5/6
 Line width (μ m): 8.77
 Lp/mm (object): 57
 Magnification: 0.499
Lp/mm (image): 114



5/4
 11.05
 45
 0.499
91



5/4
 11.05
 45
 0.499
91

WD = 112 @ 3dpt, PMAG=0.508, white backlight

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

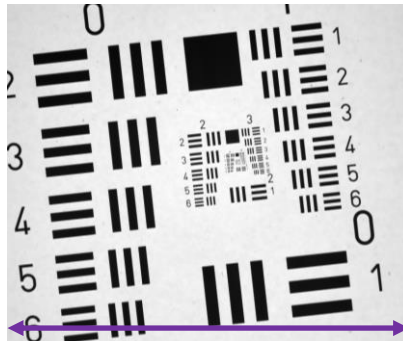
Pixel size = 3.45 μm

Exposure time = 30 ms

Light

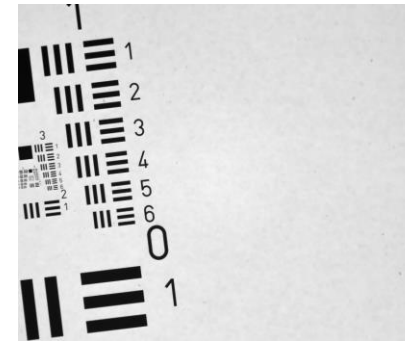
White background illumination

Center

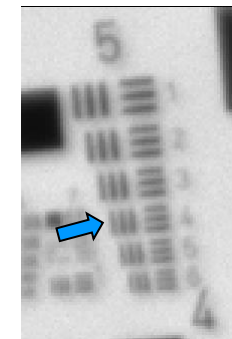
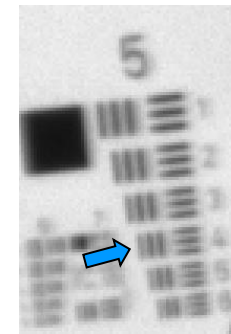
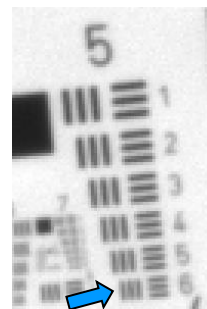
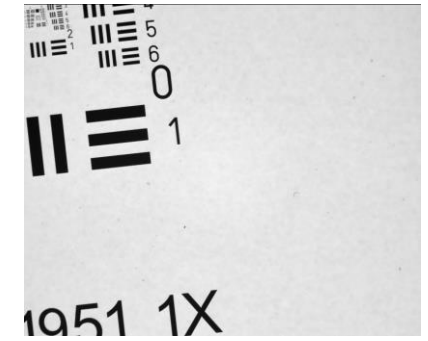


16.7 mm

Edge



Corner



USAF element:	5/6
Line width (μm):	8.77
Lp/mm (object):	57
Magnification:	0.508
Lp/mm (image):	112

USAF element:	5/4
Line width (μm):	11.05
Lp/mm (object):	45
Magnification:	0.508
Lp/mm (image):	89

USAF element:	5/4
Line width (μm):	11.05
Lp/mm (object):	45
Magnification:	0.508
Lp/mm (image):	89

WD = 146 @ -2dpt, PMAG=0.493, white backlight

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

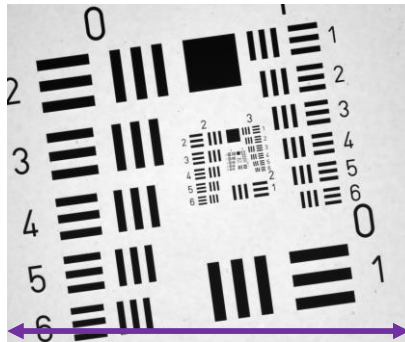
Pixel size = 3.45 μm

Exposure time = 30 ms

Light

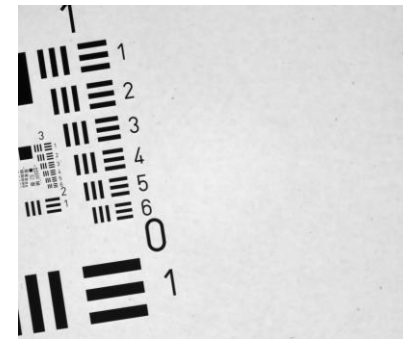
White background illumination

Center

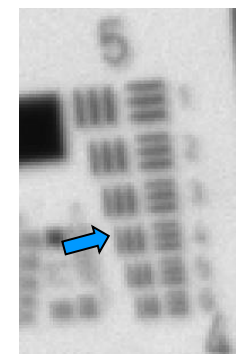
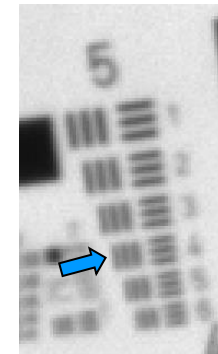
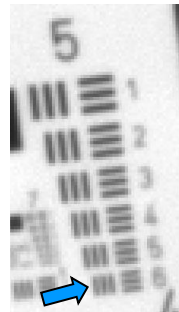


17.2 mm

Edge



Corner



USAF element:	5/6
Line width (μm):	8.77
Lp/mm (object):	57
Magnification:	0.493
Lp/mm (image):	116

USAF element:	5/4
Line width (μm):	11.05
Lp/mm (object):	45
Magnification:	0.493
Lp/mm (image):	92

USAF element:	5/4
Line width (μm):	11.05
Lp/mm (object):	45
Magnification:	0.493
Lp/mm (image):	92

Test setup with red backlight



Camera:	2/3" (IDS UI-3200-M-GL) 2456x2054 pixels, 3.45 um px
Lens:	Opto Engineering TCEL050 with EL-16-40-TC-VIS-5D integrated
F/#	12 (fixed)
Driver:	Optotune Lens Driver 4
Target:	Transparent USAF target
Light:	Red backlight
Optical axis:	Vertical

WD = 132 @ 0dpt, PMAG=0.5

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

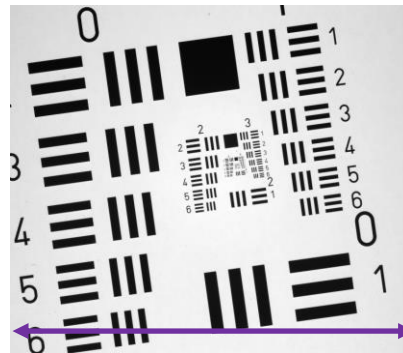
Pixel size = 3.45 μm

Exposure time = 20 ms

Light

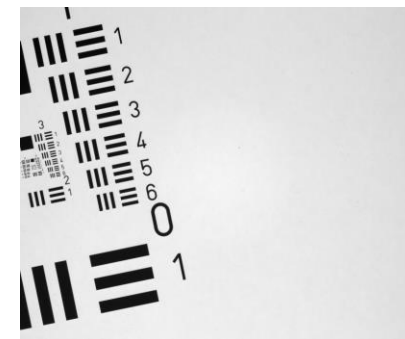
Red background illumination

Center

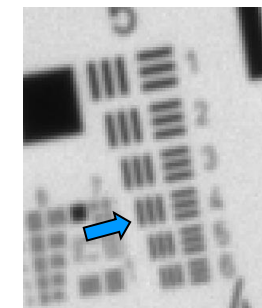
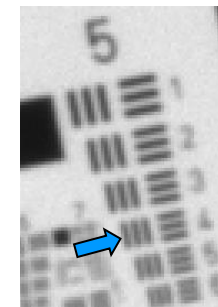
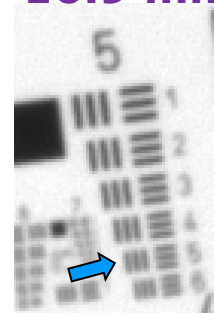


16.9 mm

Edge



Corner



USAF element: 5/5
Line width (μm): 9.84
Lp/mm (object): 51
Magnification: 0.499
Lp/mm (image): 102

5/5
9.84
51
0.499
102

5/5
9.84
51
0.499
102

WD = 112 @ 3dpt, PMAG=0.508

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

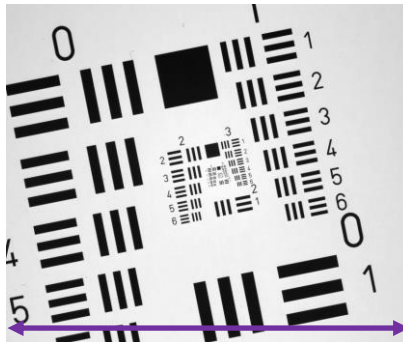
Pixel size = 3.45 μm

Exposure time = 20 ms

Light

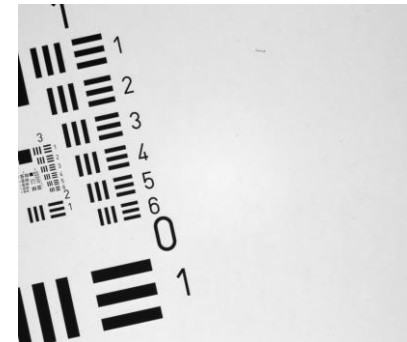
Red background illumination

Center

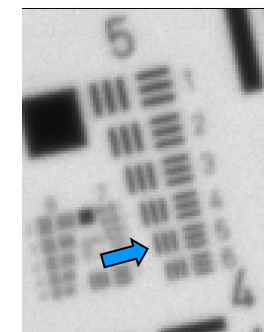
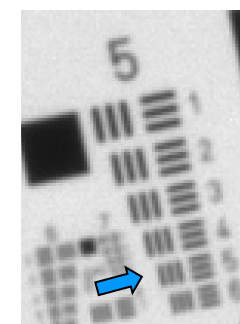
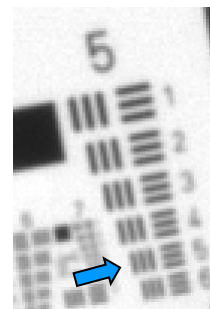


16.7 mm

Edge



Corner



USAF element: 5/5
Line width (μm): 9.84
Lp/mm (object): 51
Magnification: 0.508
Lp/mm (image): 100

5/5
9.84
51
0.508
100

5/5
9.84
51
0.508
100

WD = 146 @ -2dpt, PMAG=0.493

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

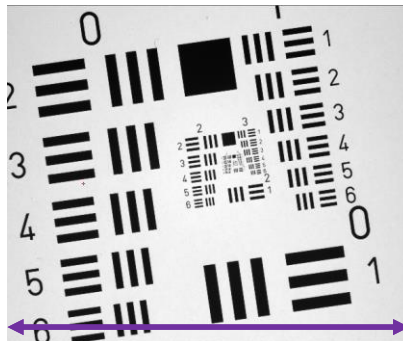
Pixel size = 3.45 μm

Exposure time = 20 ms

Light

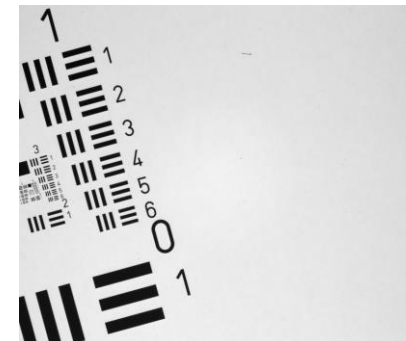
Red background illumination

Center

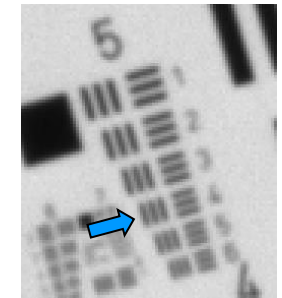
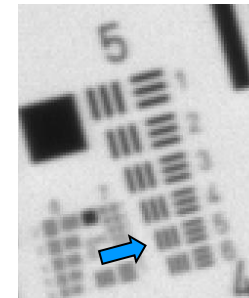
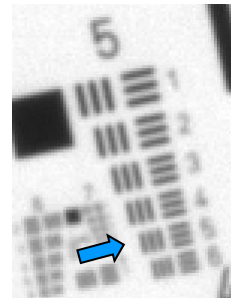


17.2 mm

Edge



Corner

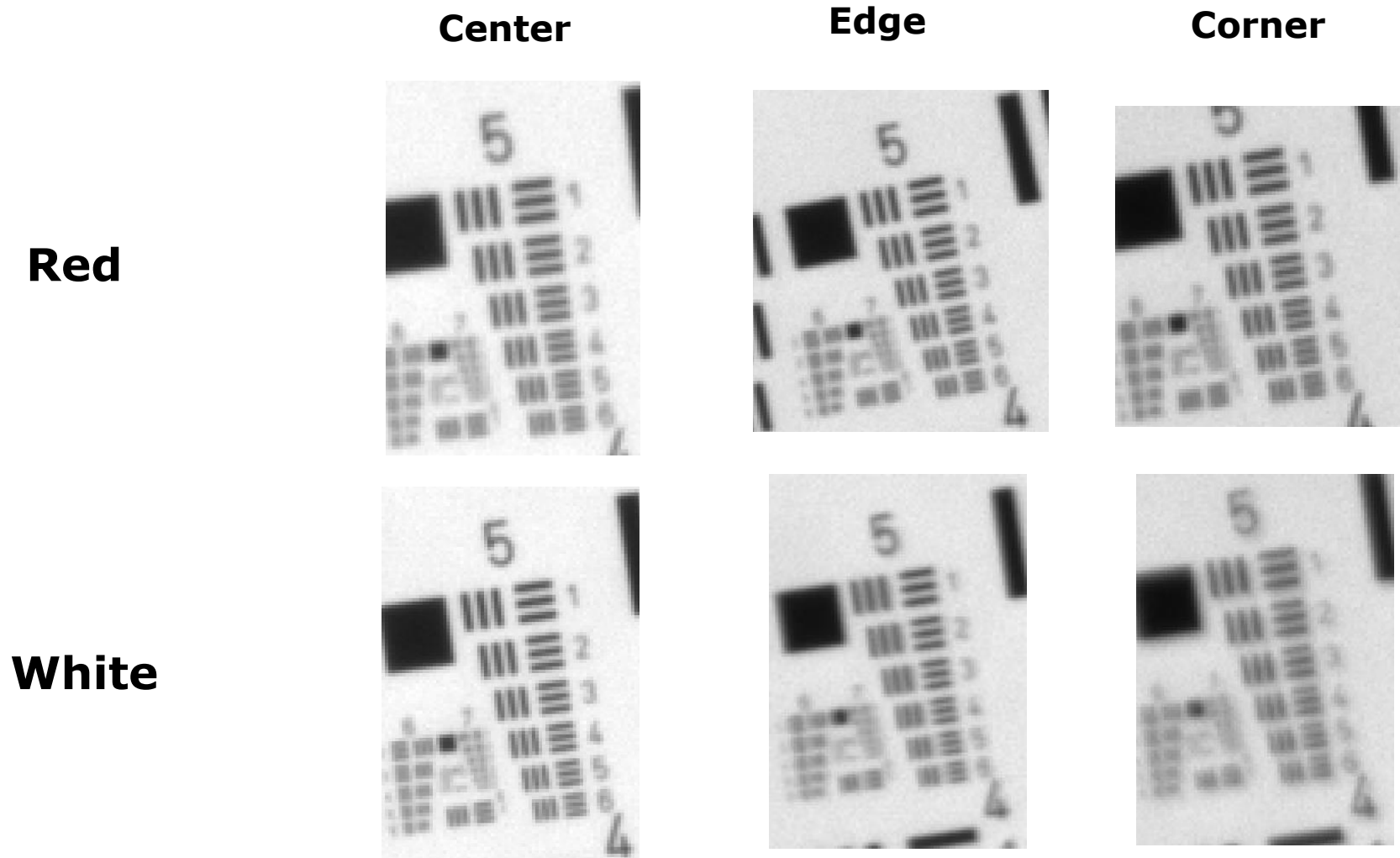


USAF element: 5/6
 Line width (μm): 8.77
 Lp/mm (object): 57
 Magnification: 0.493
Lp/mm (image): 116

5/5
 9.84
 51
 0.493
103

5/4
 11.05
 45
 0.493
92

WD = 132 @ 0dpt, PMAG=0.5, white vs. red backlight



Better image quality in the center with white light but also more degradation on corners and edges

WD = 132 @ 0dpt, PMAG=0.5, white backlight, horizontal optical axis

Camera

Sensor size = 2456x2054 pixels

Nyquist limit = 144 lp/mm

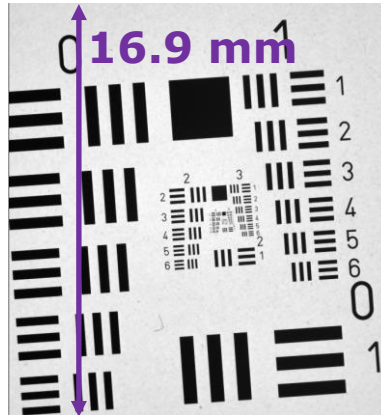
Pixel size = 3.45 μm

Exposure time = 30 ms

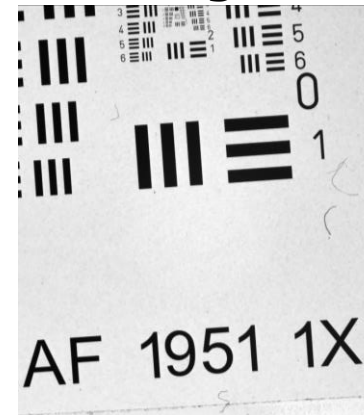
Light

White background illumination

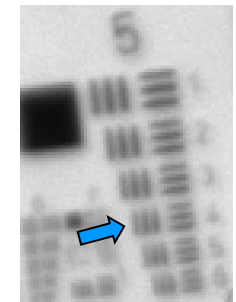
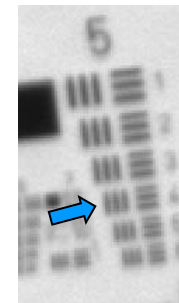
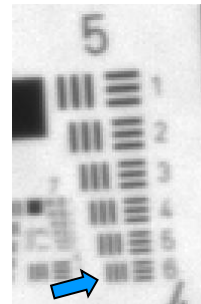
Center



Edge



Corner



USAF element: 5/6
 Line width (μm): 8.77
 Lp/mm (object): 57
 Magnification: 0.499
Lp/mm (image): 114

5/4
 11.05
 45
 0.499
91

5/4
 11.05
 45
 0.499
91

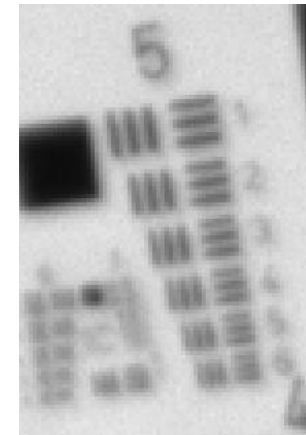
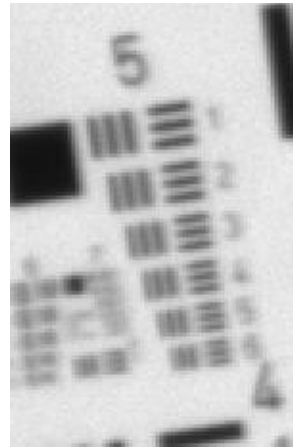
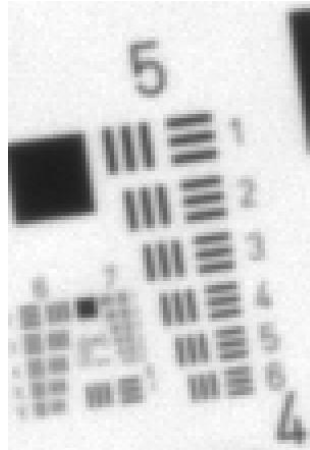
WD = 132 @ 0dpt, PMAG=0.5, white backlight, horizontal optical axis

Center

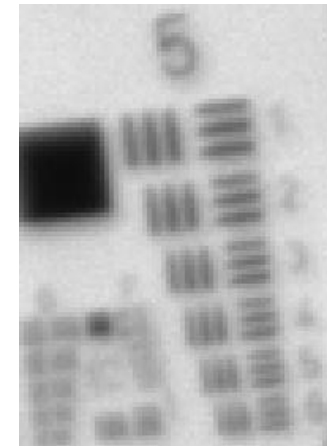
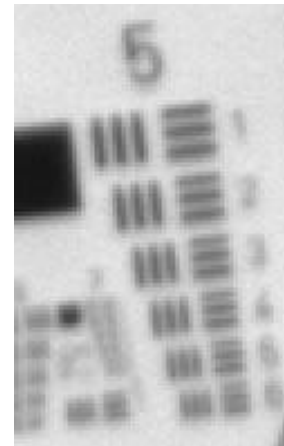
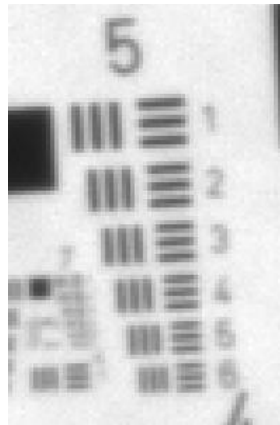
Edge

Corner

Vertical



Horizontal



Hardly any difference in horizontal vs vertical optical axis

Magnification change: 0.11% per mm of WD

