



LTPR SERIES

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 11 mm: all the significant features of the pattern are drawn inside such a circle. The projection area will show the same aspect ratio as the pattern. The projection accuracy depends both on the pattern manufacturing accuracy and lens distortion. The projection edge sharpness 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 selection

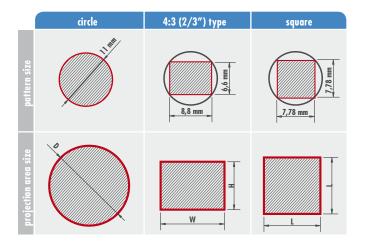


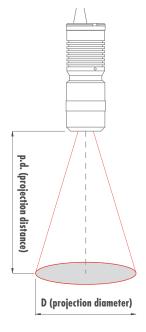
STANDARD PATTERN **CUSTOM-MADE PATTERN** photolithography patterns laser engraved patterns Custom-made patterns suitable for specific needs can soda lime glass Substrate borofloat glass be supplied on request. Coating Chrome dichroic mirror A drawing with all the significant geometrical Geometrical accuracy 2 micron Geometrical accuracy 50 micron information must be submitted (please refer to the **Edge Sharpness** 1.4 micron instructions here below). P/N: PT00000100P line pattern P/N: PT00000100L line pattern active area P/N: PT00000200P cross pattern P/N: PT00000200L cross pattern - 0.05 mm glass substrate diam. = 21 -0.2/-0.5mm min. thickness: 1 mm P/N: PT00000300P stripe pattern stripe pattern max thickness: 2.5 mm 7,78 mm 7,78 mm line thickness 0,05 mm fill-in the opaque features P/N: PT00000400P grid pattern P/N: PT00000400L grid pattern 7,78 mm 7,78 mm keep white the light-trasmitting features P/N: PT00000500L edge pattern P/N: PT00000500P edge pattern



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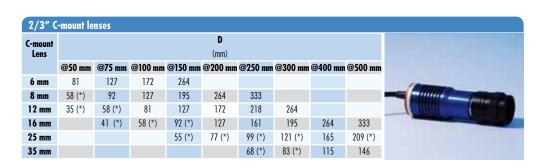
Projection lens selection





OEPL projection optics OFPI lens minimum projection maximum projection lens description distance (p.d.) distance (p.d.) (mm) (mm) **VIS PROJECTION OPTICS** OEPL18 18° projection, full angle 300 800 OEPL25 250 25° projection, full angle 600 OEPL38 38° projection, full angle 200 500 OEPL50 50° projection, full angle 100 300 **UV PROJECTION OPTICS** PEB2528-UV 25° projection, full angle 500

Telecentric lenses							
VIS	TC 23 04	TC 23 07	TC 23 09	TC 23 16	TC 23 24	TC 23 36	
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 23 48	TC 23 56	TC 23 64	TC 23 72	TC 23 80	TC 23 96	
p.d. (mm)	134,6	159,3	182,3	227,7	227,7	279,6	- B
D (mm)	59,8	70,0	80,0	89,9	99,7	117,8	
UV	TCUV2336	TCUV2348	TCUV2356	TCUV2364	TCUV2380		
p.d. (mm)	98,7	130,7	154,0	176,0	221,0		
D (mm)	45,7	60,0	70,1	80,1	99,6		



The pattern drawing that has to be projected must be inscribed in a circle whose diameter is 11 mm, same diagonal of a 2/3" detector.

For example, the pattern drawing could cover the entire 11 mm diameter area or be like a 8.8×6.6 mm rectangle (same size of a 2/3" detector) or, again, be a square whose side is 7.78 mm.

Unless the projection optics introduces significant distortion, the shape of the projection respects the same features and aspect ratio of the engraved area of the 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.

LTPR units can integrate most types of high resolution lenses. Besides our OEPL optics, specifically tailored for this projection application, any high resolution C-mount lens can be used, provided it is tailored for 2/3" detectors (11 mm image diagonal). Telecentric lenses for 2/3" detector can also be interfaced, thus providing a parallel projection of the pattern scheme 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 below are listed the projection diameters and the recommended projection distances achievable by means of different types of optics.

(*) = spacers maybe needed to compensate back focal length