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## MVTC23005 - MAY 24, 2022

Item # MVTC23005 was discontinued on MAY 24, 2022. For informational purposes, this is a copy of the website content at that time and is valid only for the stated product.

### BI-TELECENTRIC LENSES FOR MACHINE VISION

- ▶ **Ideal for Machine Vision Applications**
- ▶ **Provide Constant Magnification Independent of Object Location**
- ▶ **0.051X Magnification**



**MVTC23005**  
 0.051X Bi-Telecentric Lens

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#### OVERVIEW

##### Features

- Bi-Telecentric Lens Offers Constant Magnification Across the Depth of Field
- 0.051X Magnification
- Compatible with C-Mount Cameras with Sensors up to 2/3" Format
- Each Lens Ships with Individual Metrology and Performance Data

Thorlabs has collaborated with Navitar to design and manufacture a line of telecentric lenses for machine vision applications. With bi-telecentric lenses, the magnification in both image and object space is independent of distance (within the depth of field) or the position in the field of view. This attribute is ideal for machine vision applications: when measuring dimensions, a telecentric lens will yield the same measurement regardless of changes in object distance or position. For more details on telecentric lenses and their differences from standard lenses, please see the *Telecentric Tutorial* tab above.

Thorlabs offers a telecentric lens with a magnification level of 0.051X. Each lens has an adjustable iris that varies the *f*/#. The lens is designed for 2/3" format sensors, such as those on our scientific CCD cameras. Sensors smaller than 2/3", such as those in our other CCD cameras, can also be used but with reduced field of view (field of view values for various sensor formats can be found on the *Specs* tab). The lens housing features external C-Mount (1.000"-32) threading on the image side of the lens, which is also compatible with our cameras. By using an SM1A10 thread adapter, the C-Mount can be mated to internal SM1 (1.035"-40) threads for compatibility with our Lens Tubes or other SM1-threaded mounts.

Each individual lens ships with a detailed test report showing the exact specifications and graphs for the lens; PDF samples are available in the table below. Graphs showing typical performance for field curvature, distortion, relative illumination, and Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) can be found on the *Graphs* tab above.

##### Key Specifications<sup>a</sup>

Item #	MVTC23005 <sup>b</sup>
Magnification	0.051X
Working Distance <sup>c</sup>	530 mm
Depth of Field <sup>d</sup>	±260 mm
Field of View for 2/3" Format Sensor (Full) <sup>e</sup>	214 mm
Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) <sup>f</sup>	>51%
Sample Test Report	
Lens Mount	C-Mount (1.000"-32)
Lens Length <sup>g,h</sup>	24.84" (630.8 mm)
Lens Housing Diameter at Largest Point <sup>h</sup>	Ø9.44" (Ø239.8 mm)
Weight	13.0 kg (28.7 lbs) <sup>b</sup>

- a. Complete specifications may be found on the *Specs* tab.
- b. The MVTC23005 is shipped in a heavy-duty carrying case.
- c. Working distance is defined from the center of the depth of field to the first mechanical surface of the lens housing.
- d. Specified at 20 lp/mm, 50% MTF, at the max aperture setting.
- e. The field of view is specified in the direction along the sensor diagonal. Field of view values for additional sensor formats may be found on the *Specs* tab.
- f. Specified at 70 lp/mm, across the field.
- g. Not including the threaded C-Mount.
- h. For more details, please see the Support Documents by clicking the red Docs icon next to an item number below.

Please note that due to the size and weight of the MVTC23005, users must take care to properly mount and support this lens.

The item on this page will be retired without replacement when stock is depleted. If you require this part for line production, please contact our OEM Team.

**Limited  
STOCK**

[Hide Specs](#)

**S P E C S**

Item #	MVTC23005
<b>Magnification</b>	<b>0.051X</b>
Magnification Error	± 1%
Image Diagonal	11 mm (2/3" Format)
Working Distance <sup>a</sup>	530 mm
Depth of Field <sup>b</sup>	±260 mm
Working f/# <sup>c</sup>	f/8
System f/#	f/7.7 - f/22
Field of View for 2/3" Format Sensor (Full) <sup>d</sup>	214 mm
Telecentricity	0 ± 0.03°
Max Distortion	0 ± 0.03%
Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) <sup>e</sup>	>51%
Coherent Transfer Function (CTF) <sup>e</sup>	>63%
Image NA	0.0614
Object NA	0.00315
Lateral Color	R-G: <1.7 μm B-G: <0.08 μm
Average Transmittance	96% <sup>f</sup>
Lens Mount	C-Mount (1.000"-32)
Lens Length <sup>g,h</sup>	24.84" (630.8 mm)
Lens Housing Diameter at Largest Point <sup>h</sup>	Ø9.44" (Ø239.8 mm)
Lens Weight	13.0 kg (28.7 lbs)

**Depth of Field**

Depth of Field for MVTC23005 0.051X Telecentric Lens	
f/#	Depth of Field
7.7	±260 mm
11	±370 mm
16	±540 mm
22	±740 mm

**Field of View**







Field of View for MVTC23005 0.051X Telecentric Lens	
Sensor Format	Field of View (Full)
1/3"	118 mm
1/2"	156 mm
1/1.8"	174 mm
2/3"	214 mm

- a. Working distance is defined from the center of the depth of field to the first mechanical surface of the lens housing.
- b. Specified at 20 lp/mm, 50% MTF, at the maximum aperture setting. Depth of field values for different aperture settings are given in the table below.
- c. The working f/# is the value used for determining the other specifications unless otherwise stated.
- d. The field of view is specified in the direction along the sensor diagonal. Values for additional sensor formats can be found in the tables below.
- e. Specified at 70 lp/mm, across the field.
- f. Specified Over 460 nm - 630 nm.
- g. Not including the threaded C-Mount.
- h. For more details, please see the Support Documents by clicking the red Docs icon next to an item number below.

[Hide Graphs](#)

**G R A P H S**

Click on the icons in the table below to see performance graphs for the telecentric lens. These graphs show the theoretically calculated modeling results from Zemax for the field curvature, distortion, relative illumination, and Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) for our telecentric lenses. Each lens ships with an individual test data sheet that contains test data for the lens, including plots of the MTF and distortion.

Item #	Lens Magnification	Field Curvature	Distortion	Relative Illumination @ 588 nm	MTF		
MVTC23005	0.051X				f/7.7 	f/11 	f/22 

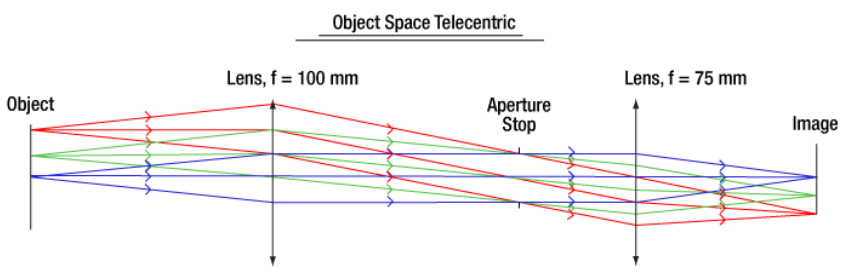
[Hide Telecentric Tutorial](#)

## Telecentric Lenses

Telecentric lenses are designed to have a constant magnification regardless of the object's distance or location in the field of view. This attribute is ideal for many machine vision measurement applications, as measurements of an object's dimension will be independent of where it is located.

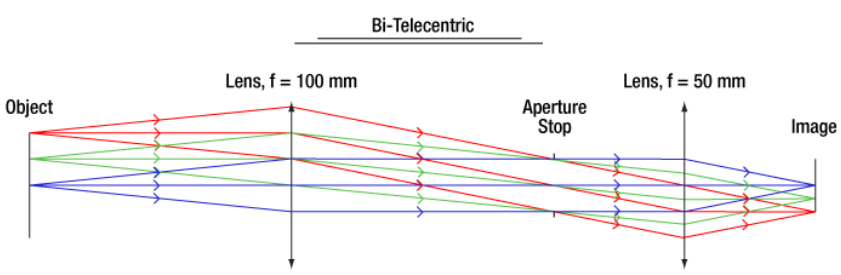
### Types of Telecentric Lenses

In order to achieve a telecentric lens design, all of the chief rays (rays from an off-axis point that pass through the center of the aperture stop) have to be parallel to the optical axis in either image space or object space, or both. For an object space telecentric lens, the chief rays will be parallel to the optic axis on the object's side of the lens (object space). This is accomplished by setting the aperture stop at the front focal plane of the lens, which results in an entrance pupil at infinity. Since chief rays are directed towards the center of the entrance pupil, the chief rays on the object side of the lens will be parallel to the optical axis. An example of an object space telecentric lens is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** A ray trace through an idealized object space telecentric lens system. Note that the chief rays (the center ray of each color) is parallel to the optical axis in object space, but in image space, the chief rays form an angle with the optical axis.

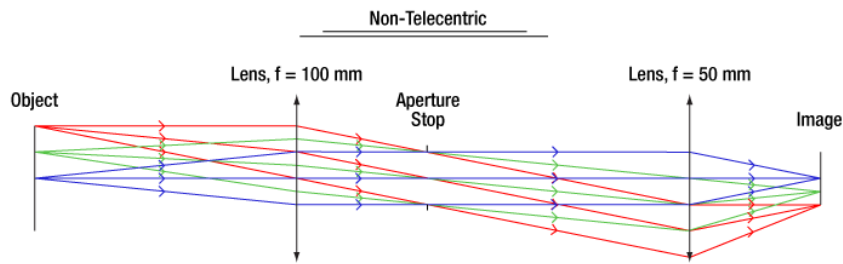
For an image space telecentric lens, the chief rays will be parallel to the optical axis on the image's side of the lens (image space). This is accomplished by setting the aperture stop at the back focal plane of the lens, which results in an exit pupil at infinity. Since the chief rays must pass through the center of the exit pupil, the chief rays on the image side of the lens must be parallel to the optical axis. For a double telecentric, or bi-telecentric, lens, the front and back focal planes are made to overlap so that the aperture stop is located where both the entrance and exit pupils are at infinity. In a bi-telecentric lens, neither the image or object location will affect the magnification. Thorlabs' telecentric lenses are all bi-telecentric designs. Figure 2 shows an example ray trace through a telecentric lens and illustrates how the chief rays pass through the system.



**Figure 2:** A ray trace through an idealized bi-telecentric lens system. Note that the chief rays (the center ray of each color) is parallel to the optical axis in both image and object space, which means that the magnification will remain constant regardless of object distance.

### Conventional Lenses

In conventional lenses, the entrance and exit pupils are not located at infinity, so the chief rays will not be parallel to the optical axis. In this case, the magnification of the object depends on its distance from the lens and its position in the field of view. Figure 2 shows an example ray trace through a conventional camera lens; notice how the chief rays are angled with respect to the optical axis in both image and object space. Note that both Figures 2 and 3 feature the same lens design; only the aperture stop location was varied to shift the telecentric system to a non-telecentric one.



**Figure 3:** A ray trace through an idealized conventional camera lens system. Note that the chief rays (the center ray of each color) is not parallel to the optic axis in both image and object space, which means that the magnification will vary with object distance.

**Example Images**

Figures 4 and 5 show photographs taken with a telecentric lens and a standard camera lens, respectively. With the telecentric imaging system, the height of the two screws appears to be the same, even though the object planes are separated by approximately 45 mm along the optical axis. With the conventional imaging system, the two screws appear to be different heights, and therefore a machine vision system based on this lens will lead to incorrect dimensional measurements.



[Click to Enlarge](#)

**Figure 4:** An image of two identical 8-32 cap screws imaged with our previous generation MVTC23013 0.128X Telecentric Lens. Although the screws appear to be the same size and in the same object plane, they are actually separated by a distance of approximately 45 mm along the optical axis.



[Click to Enlarge](#)

**Figure 5:** The same two screws photographed with our MVL7000 conventional zoom lens. In this image, the perspective error due to the separation of the screws would lead to incorrect height measurements.

[Hide Bi-Telecentric Lenses](#)

**Bi-Telecentric Lenses**

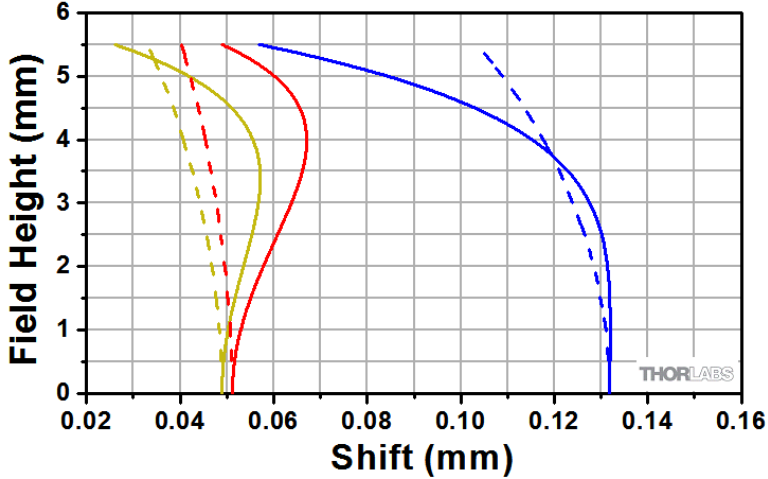
Part Number	Description	Price	Availability
MVTC23005	0.051X Bi-Telecentric C-Mount Camera Lens for Sensor Formats up to 2/3"	\$5,656.77	Lead Time

Visit the *Bi-Telecentric Lenses for Machine Vision* page for pricing and availability information:  
[https://www.thorlabs.com/newgrouppage9.cfm?objectgroup\\_id=7381](https://www.thorlabs.com/newgrouppage9.cfm?objectgroup_id=7381)

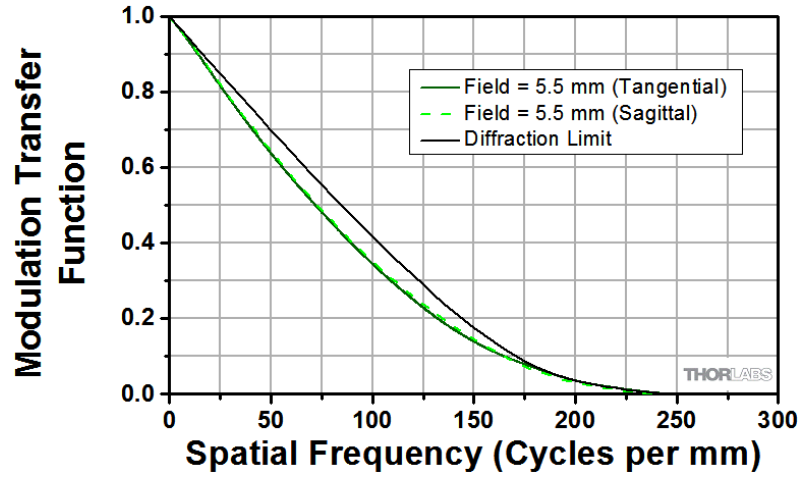


### Field Curvature for MVTC23005

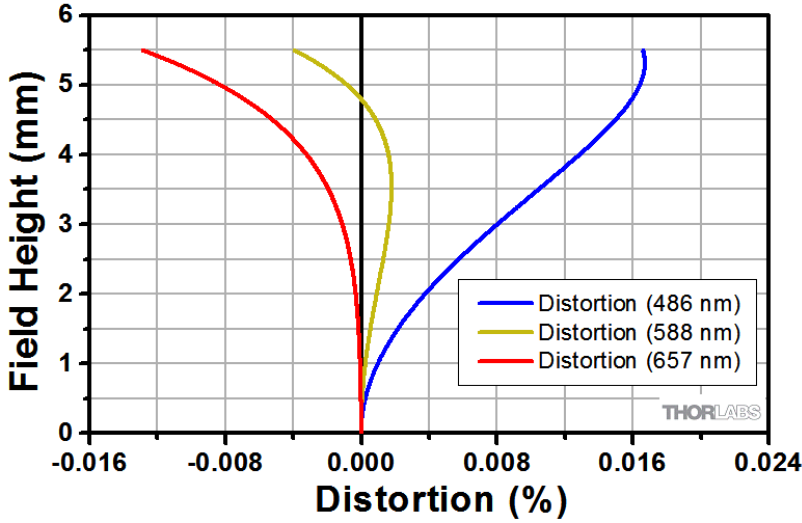
— Tangential (486 nm)    — Tangential (588 nm)    — Tangential (657 nm)  
 - - Sagittal (486 nm)    - - Sagittal (588 nm)    - - Sagittal (657 nm)



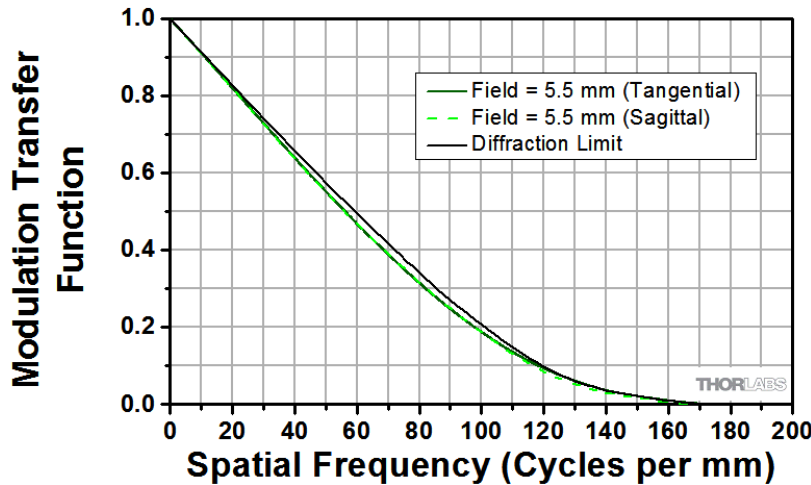
### MTF at f/7.7 for MVTC23005



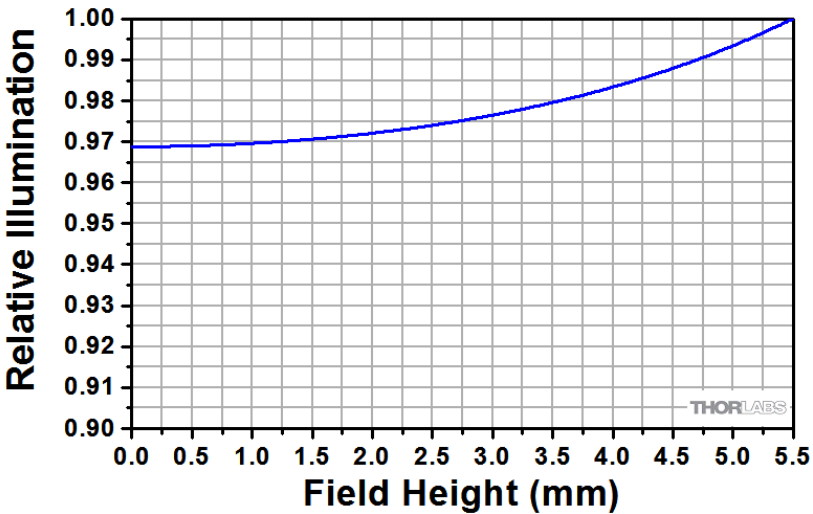
### Distortion for MVTC23005



### MTF at f/11 for MVTC23005



### Relative Illumination for MVTC23005



### MTF at f/22 for MVTC23013

