

Considerations for Choosing Best Imaging Wavelength

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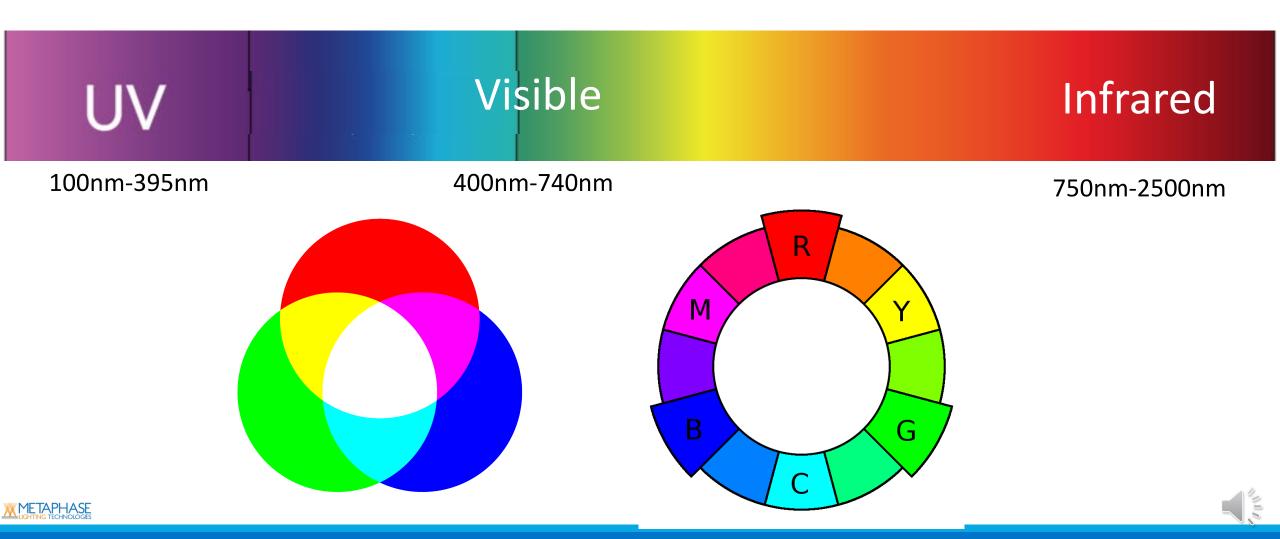






LIGHT

Light is a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum and exists in tiny energy packets called photons



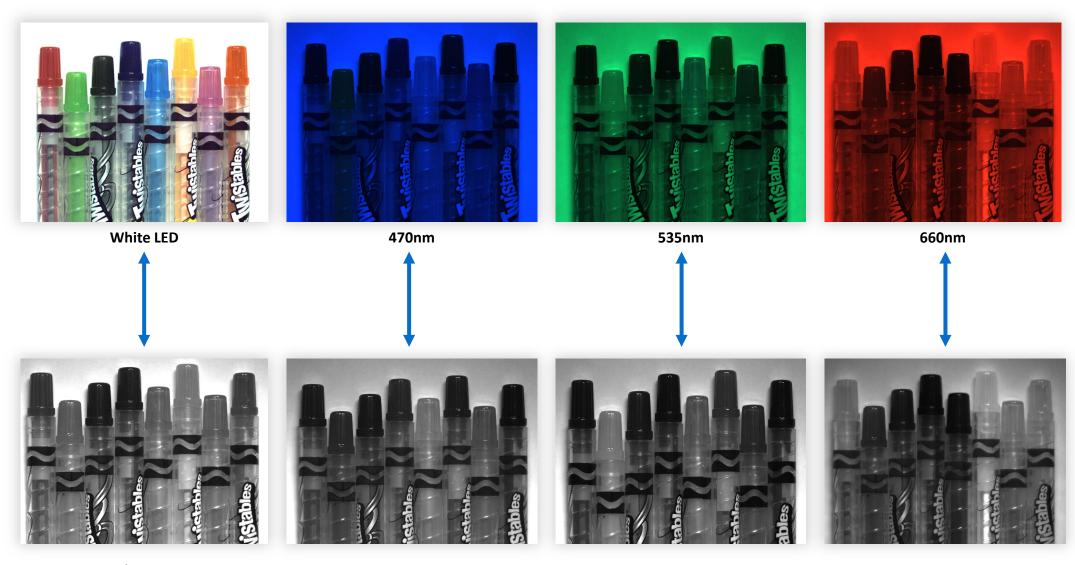
Considerations

- Garbage In Garbage Out
- Goal in imaging/illuminating a part under inspection is to make the image as binary as possible
- Camera Lensing & uniformity of the captured image.
- Safety. Some wavelengths require eye/skin protection.





Part Segmentation using different Color (wavelengths) LED Lights











COLOR VS. MONOCHROME

WAVELENGTH SELECTION:

UV: 300-400NM

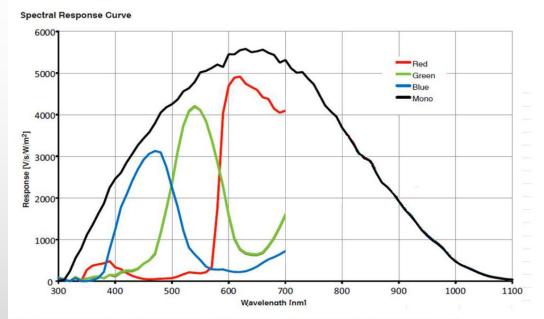
COLOR: 400-700NM

MONOCHROME: 350-1000NM

• SWIR: 1000-1700NM

Camera Spectral Sensitivity Characteristics

CA-HX048C/M



The color camera is equipped with an infrared cut filter which will filter out light with wavelengths of 700nm or greater.

FlexFix Aluminum Tape



Original 535nm 630nm Polarized





White front light: Color



UV 365nm: Front Light







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Conclusion

- Maximize contrast
- "Lights, Camera, Action"
- Camera spectral sensitivity
- Safety







For further information please contact us

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Fluorescing UV Application

White Illumination



UV 365-395nm







Polarized Vs non polarized

Polarized



Non-Polarized







Polarized Vs non polarized

Polarized



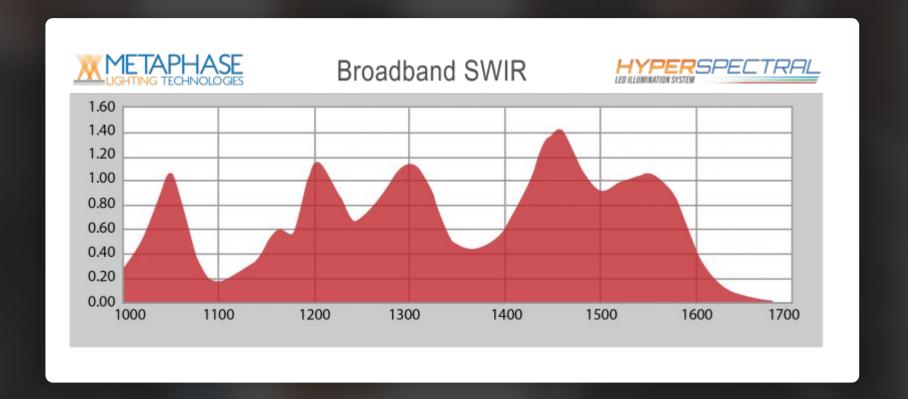
Non-Polarized







SWIR





SWIR Imaging

Produce and Fill Level

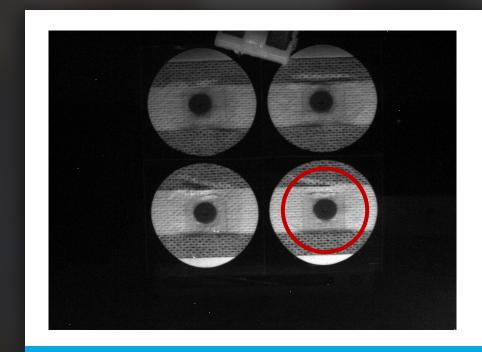




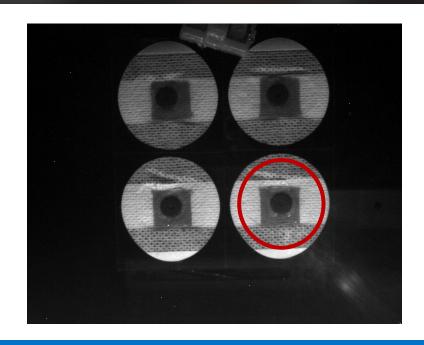


SWIR imaging

Glue Absorption



1050nm

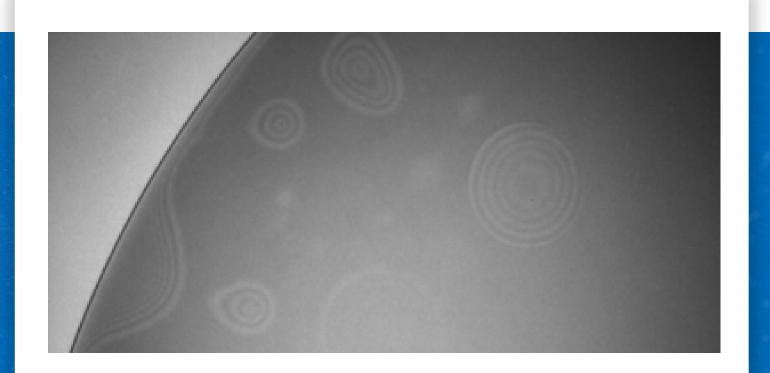


1450nm





Wafer Inspection







SWIR imaging

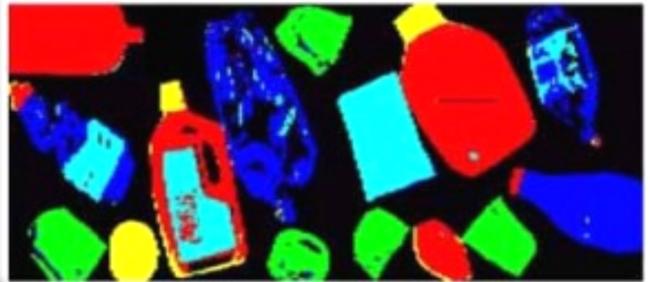
Fill Level Seed Bag











HYPERSPECTRAL APPLICATIONS

 Plastic Recycling soring of the different types of plastics (HDPE, LDPE, PVC, PET, ETC.)

