

Model 5600

Displacement Follower

Non-Contact

Electro-Optical

Biaxial Tracking System

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Introduction

The 5100 Displacement Follower is a non-contact, real-time motion measurement instrument that solves measurement problems where other instruments fail. It can measure the displacement of remote or inaccessible objects. The camera tracks the motion of the target and provides an analog output proportional to displacement. Custom optics allow a range in the field of view from 0.05" up to several feet.

Equipment Supplied

- One Model 5600 Control Unit
- One Model 806B Tracking Head
- One 10' Interconnecting Cable
- One Model 860B Target Illuminator
- One Storage/Carrying Case
- One Standard Lens Set

Warnings

High Voltage

The tracking head and its power supply contain voltages dangerous to human life. These voltages are not accessible during normal operation, but when the cover is removed from either the tracking head or control unit, these voltages are accessible and dangerous.

Photomultiplier

The tracking tube used in the 5000 Series Displacement Followers is susceptible to damage if subjected to high intensity light. Using the unit outdoors in bright sunshine without stopping down the lens would be an example of use in high intensity light. When changing a lens, avoid direct exposure of the photo tube to intense light sources. If the photo tube should become paralyzed, store the complete tracking head in a dark room for several days. Unless the overexposure has been extreme, the tube will regain its sensitivity.

Cable Connections

Although the system has been equipped with circuitry to protect it against internal damage, disconnecting the optical head from the control unit while AC power is applied can produce dangerously high voltage on the housing of the optical head.

Optical Head

Important! Always remove ac power from the system before attempting to disconnect the optical head.

System Assembly

- 1 Inspect the equipment for damage that might have occurred during shipment. If you find any damage, notify the shipping company *immediately*.
- 2 Attach the interconnecting cable from the control unit to the optical head and secure with the lock ring.
- 3 Attach the lens systems to the optical head. The lens screws into the extension barrel, and the extension barrel screws into the head. The thread system in the head is a standard Leica, 39mm diameter. Note that the 105mm lens comes attached to the 72mm extension tube. The 72mm extension is factory set and should come set to the correct length.
- 4 Connect the control unit to a 100-120 volt, 50-60 Hz power source.

Theory of Operation

The Model 5600 Biaxial Displacement Follower is a non-contacting electro-optical displacement follower designed to track the motion of a target along any axis. The moving target under study must show a sharp discontinuity in the intensity of its reflected or emitted light. The tracker is, in fact, locking onto that light/dark interface.

The lens system focuses the image of the discontinuity onto the photo cathode of an image dissector tube. A simplified drawing of this tube is shown in *Figure 1*. The backside of the photo cathode emits electrons at a level proportional to the intensity of the projected light. These electrons are then accelerated to refocus on an aperture plate containing a small hole or aperture. This converts the optical image to an electron image, with an electron density proportional to the original light intensity of the target. As electrons enter the small aperture, they are amplified to produce a current output proportional to the number of electrons entering the aperture. Moving the electron image across the aperture plate varies the number of electrons entering the aperture.

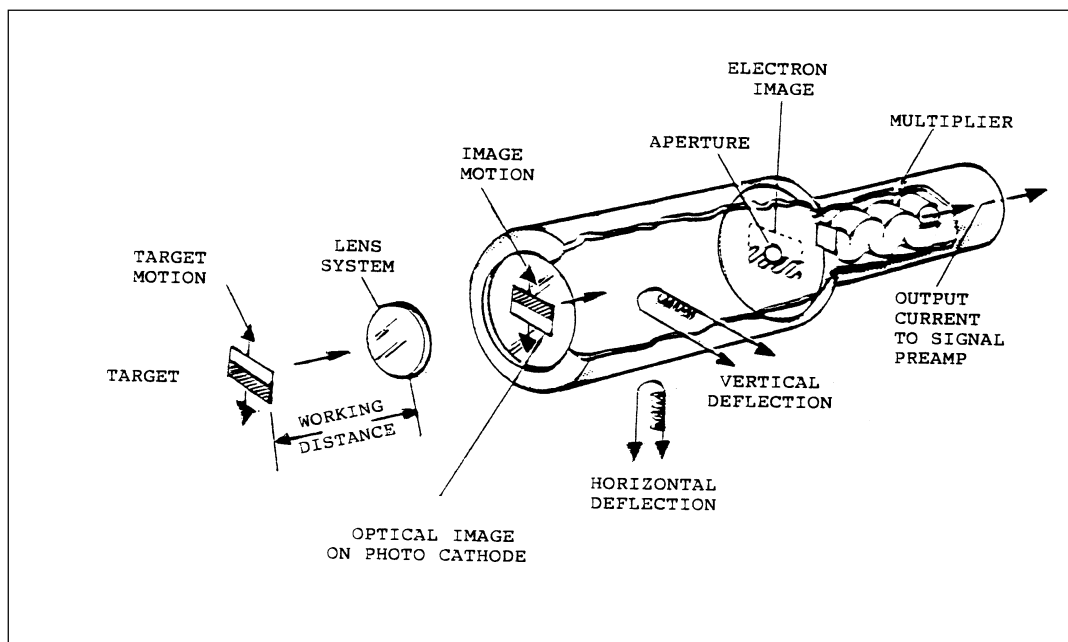


Figure 1

The system detects change in the photo tube's output current, and through a servo loop, causes the electron image to refocus on the aperture. The servo loop circuit re-centers the electron image by passing current through coils creating a magnetic field that deflects the electron beam back to its original position. Since the current needed for deflection is directly proportional to the distance that the electron image has moved from center, it acts as a measure of displacement. The actual interface (target) can be moved over the diameter of the aperture by adjusting the reference potential, or lock-on, in the servo loop.

If the electron image moves so that fewer electrons are admitted through the aperture, the photo-multiplier output decreases and changes the servo control voltage so that the electron image returns to its original locked-on position. If the image moves in the opposite direction, letting more electrons through the aperture, the servo control is polarized, again returning the image to its locked-on position.

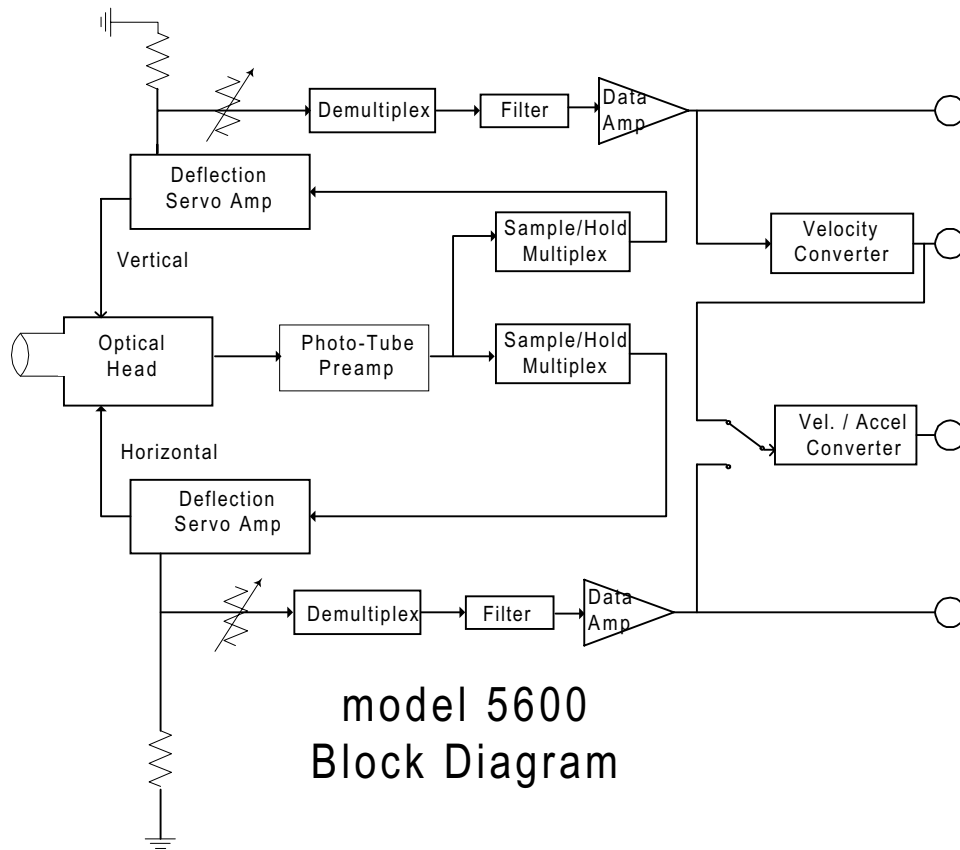


Figure 2

There are two possible target configurations for measuring target displacement along the vertical axis: light over dark and dark over light. That means it must be possible to alter the phase of the current going through the deflection coils to deflect the electron image back to its original locked-on position and not away from this center position. In the 5000 Series, the target switch on the front panel of the control unit changes the phase. See Figure 3. Failure to set this switch to the target configuration being tracked will cause improper deflection and render the system inoperative.

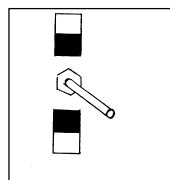


Figure 3

With the switch set to H (horizontal) mode, the system can track one target along the horizontal axis. V (vertical) mode allows for tracking one target along the vertical axis. In MUX (multiplex) mode, multiplexer circuitry switches the tracker back and forth between vertical and horizontal tracking. Hold and shift amplifiers in the servo loop remember the last target position. Deflection amplifiers are driven by the two hold amplifiers. As a result, the time required for the tracker to move from vertical to horizontal is a function only of the system slew rate, which is approximately 3 microseconds. Two data

amplifiers with de-multiplex switching are connected to the vertical and horizontal coil currents, allowing the position of each edge to be obtained. De-multiplexing of the data amplifiers removes the shift current from the data output.

Automatic Recapture With a light center target, dark initiates search, and with a dark center target, light initiates search. That is, if a light center target leaves the field of view, the tracker sees all dark, and begins searching. When a light spot returns to the field of view, lock is regained, and the search stops. If a dark center target leaves the field of view, the tracker sees all light, and begin searching. When a dark spot is found, lock is regained and the search stops.

The Lenses

Lens Systems

To accommodate the working distances and measurement ranges that individual applications may require, the standard lens set supplied is appropriate for a variety of situations. Included in the set are a 105mm enlarging lens, a 50mm variable-focus camera lens, and five different extension tubes.

The 105mm lens is capable of focusing at fourteen unique working distances and corresponding measurement ranges depending upon how it is assembled on the tracking head with the possible combinations of extension tubes. The 50mm lens, used with the same extensions, can focus at an infinite number of working distances and corresponding ranges of measurement.

If the standard lens set cannot meet an application's requirements, DE can supply alternative lens systems to meet almost any standards. Feel free to consult the factory for assistance in selecting an appropriate system.

In determining the measurement range and working distance for the 105 mm lens in varying configurations with the extension tubes and the 105mm lens, refer to *Figure 4* and the *Standard Lens Sheet* on page 22. Keep in mind that the total displacement that the tracker is to follow should be comparable to the full scale measurement range for the chosen lens system.

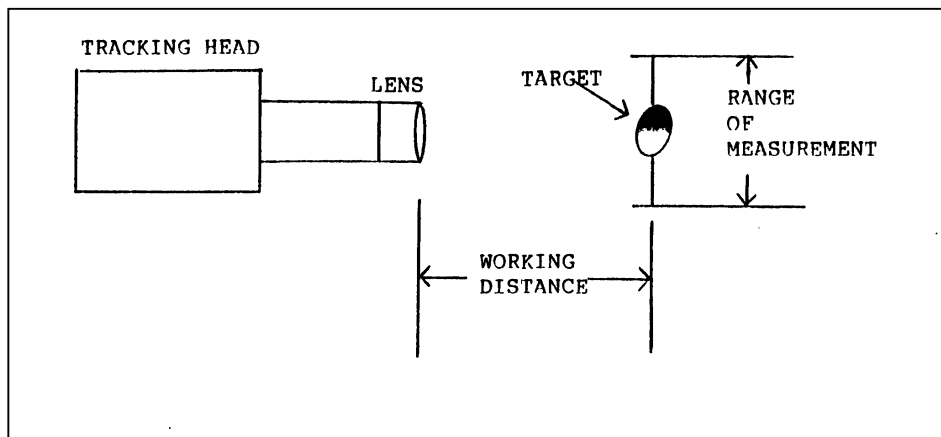


Figure 4

Lens Calculations

A few simple calculations will determine the proper extension barrel and working distance associated with a particular full-scale measurement range. Please note that these calculations yield theoretical results which will differ slightly from those obtained in actual practice.

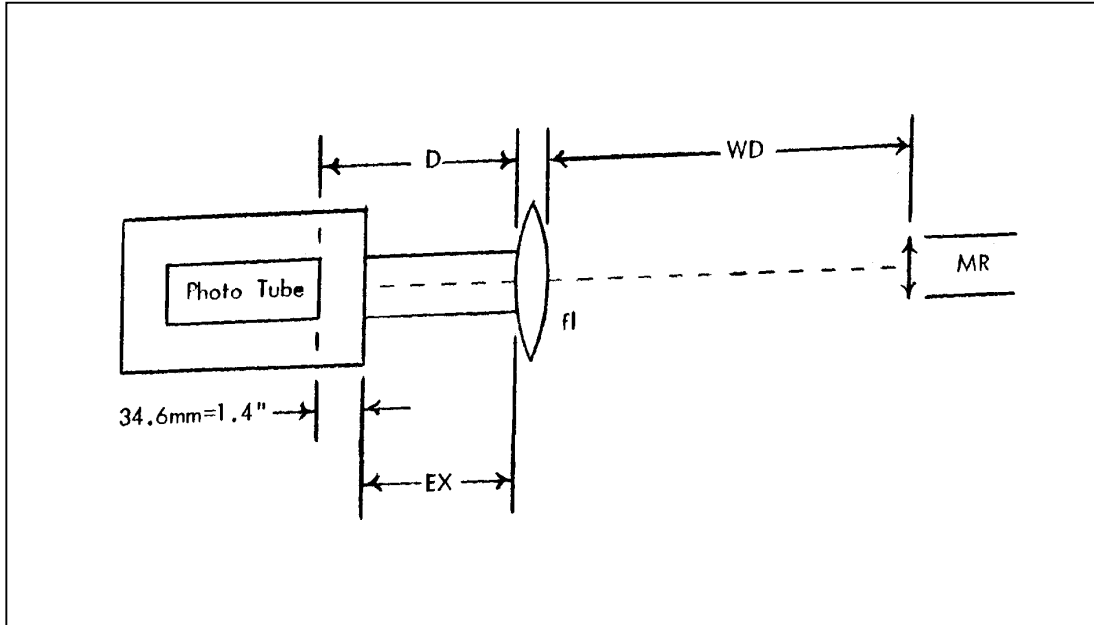


Figure 56

*WD = Working Distance, MR = Full scale Measurement Range, fl = Focal Length of Simple Lens,
EX = Length of Extension Tube needed, D = Distance from lens to Photo Cathode,
A = Magnification (usually < 1)*

To calculate the size of the extension tube needed:

- 1 Estimate the expected full-scale displacement for the target under study
- 2 Calculate the magnification

$$A = \frac{0.15 \text{ in}}{\text{MR in}}$$

or

$$A = \frac{3.775 \text{ mm}}{\text{MR mm}}$$

- 3 Calculate the working distance

$$\text{WD} = (1 + 1/A) \text{ fl}$$

Focal length is most often given in millimeters, causing the calculated working distance to be in millimeters as well. To convert the working distance from millimeters into inches, simply multiply by 0.03937: $\text{WD (in.)} = \text{WD (mm)} \times 0.03937 \text{ (in/mm)}$

- 4 Calculate the distance from the lens to the photo cathode

$$D = (1 + A) \text{ fl}$$

- 5 Calculate the length in millimeters of the extension tube needed

$$\text{EX} = D - 34.6 \text{ mm}$$

Example

The lens to be used in this example is the 105mm enlarging lens supplied with the system.

- 1 Assume that the object under study is expected to exhibit a peak-to-peak displacement of one inch.
- 2 Calculate the magnification:

$$A = \frac{0.15 \text{ in.}}{\text{MR in}} = \frac{0.15 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ in}} = 0.15$$

- 3 Calculate the working distance,

$$\text{WD} = (1 + 1/A) \text{ fl} = (1 + 1/0.15) \times 105 \text{ mm} = 805 \text{ mm}$$

If you prefer to have the working distance in inches, multiply by 0.03937 to obtain 31.69 inches.

- 4 Calculate the distance from the lens to the photo cathode.

$$D = (1 + A) \text{ fl} = (1 + 0.15) \times 105 \text{ mm} = 121 \text{ mm}$$

- 5 Calculate the length in millimeters of the extension tube needed by subtracting the internal distance between the photo tube and the faceplate.

$$\text{EX} = D - 34.6 \text{ mm} = 121 \text{ mm} - 34.6 \text{ mm} = 86.4 \text{ mm}$$

Precision of the Lens Calculations

Often, the calculated values for the working distance and the tube length do not correlate well with experimental results. There are many reasons for this, ranging from the tolerances built into the lens and tubes during manufacture to the limitations of the simple lens formulas used in the calculation. Even the best lens has a finite thickness and is mounted in some way within a lens holder. Most single-focus lenses are made up of more than one piece of glass; the pieces of glass combine to make one lens with the rated focal length.

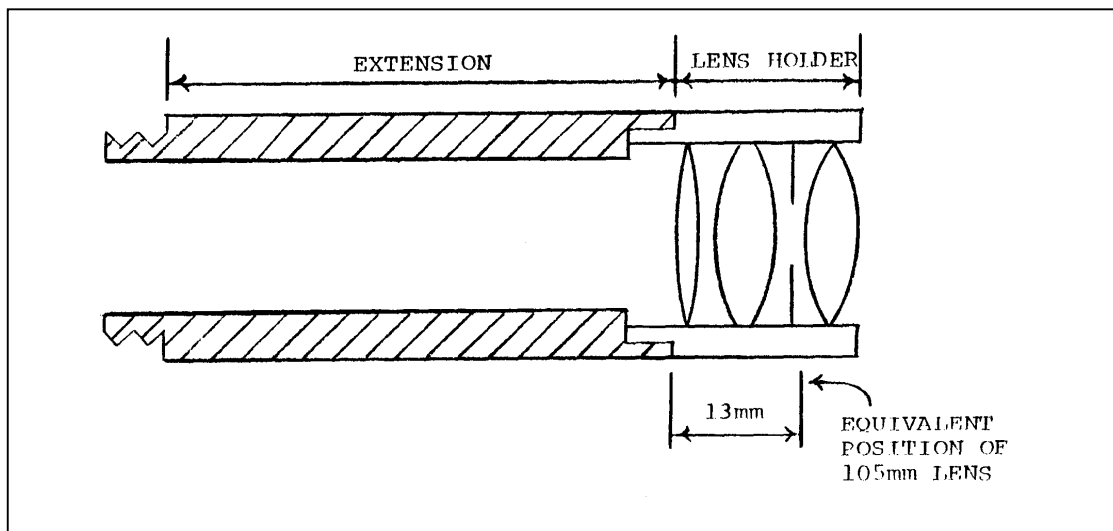


Figure 6
A simplified drawing of the 105mm lens used in the previous numerical example.

Figure 6 shows that the equivalent 105mm lens cannot be considered to be located exactly at the end of the extension tube. Its equivalent position is, in fact, approximately 13mm further along the optical axis than the position used in the calculations. This positioning of the lens in its diaphragm varies with different manufacturers and no one rule will solve the problem.

It is best simply to estimate where the plane of the lens might be located on the lens holder and measure the distance from that point to the point of attachment of the lens holder to any extension barrels used. This distance should now be included in the length calculated for the extension barrel. Applying this to the example above, the actual barrel length to be used would be (86.4mm-13mm) or approximately 73mm.

Working distances and full-scale measurement ranges have been calculated for the 105mm and the 50mm variable-focus lenses. For convenience, these values have been put into a table on the *Standard Lens Sheet* on page 22 .

Note Since the values in the table are obtained by experiment, not from theoretical calculations, they are more realistic for actual set-up than calculated values would be.

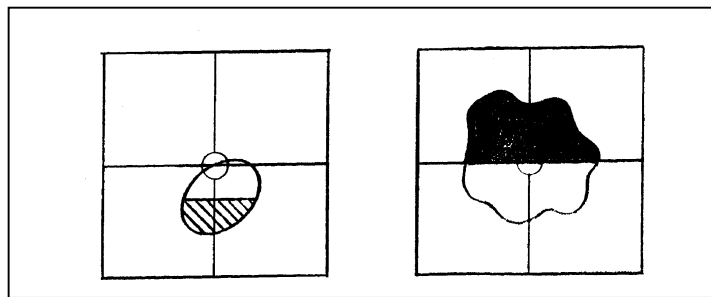
Targeting

Target Requirements

The 5000 Series operates by locking onto a sharp discontinuity in the intensity of an object's reflected or emitted light. The target is actually the edge that can be seen at the light-dark interface and can be made up of any combination of reflected, absorbed, or emitted light. The contrast in light intensities should be at least three to one. The greater the contrast, the easier it is to obtain lock-on and the less system output noise is produced. In general, any target whose discontinuity can be observed visually can also be tracked electro-optically. Select the target configuration using the Target Phase switch on the front panel of the control unit. *Figures 7, 8, 9* and *10* show some examples of possible target configurations.

Figure 7

Figure 8



Figures 7 and *8* represent targets with configurations: of light over dark and dark over light, respectively. The 5000 Series can measure vertical displacement for both configurations.

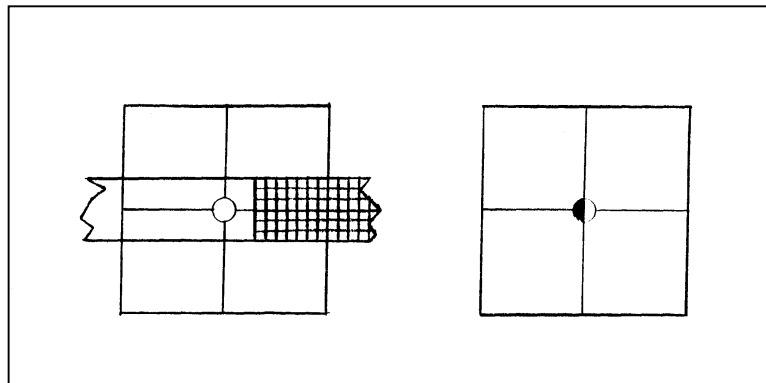


Figure 9

Figure 10

Figures 9 and *10* represent targets with light to the left of dark, and dark to the left of light, respectively. The 5000 Series can measure horizontal displacement for both configurations.

Target Illumination

If the light portion of the target is not bright enough, lock-on is not possible. The amount of light can be read with the built-in light measuring system. See *Operating Procedures*, page 17. If the light intensity of the target is beyond the adjustable range of the lens diaphragm—either too bright or too dim—other adjustments are available. For low light conditions, the

high voltage to the image dissector tube may be increased. This adjustment is made on the back panel of the control unit using a small screwdriver. For high light conditions, the high voltage may be reduced, or neutral density filters can be placed in front of the lenses.

Note The light source must be DC or the tracker will detect the 60 Hz change in light intensity.

Techniques of Targeting

There are many ways of illuminating and setting up targets. This section will deal with the two most common: front lighting and back lighting.

Front Lighting

A target with a discrete light/dark interface can be illuminated from the front and the system can track it easily. If the object under study does not have a built-in light/dark interface, you can tape or paint an interface onto the surface. The white light/dark interface should be a flat, non-gloss surface. Make sure the intensity of the illumination is great enough to mask any 60 Hz modulation from room lights, or turn down the room lights during operation of the system.

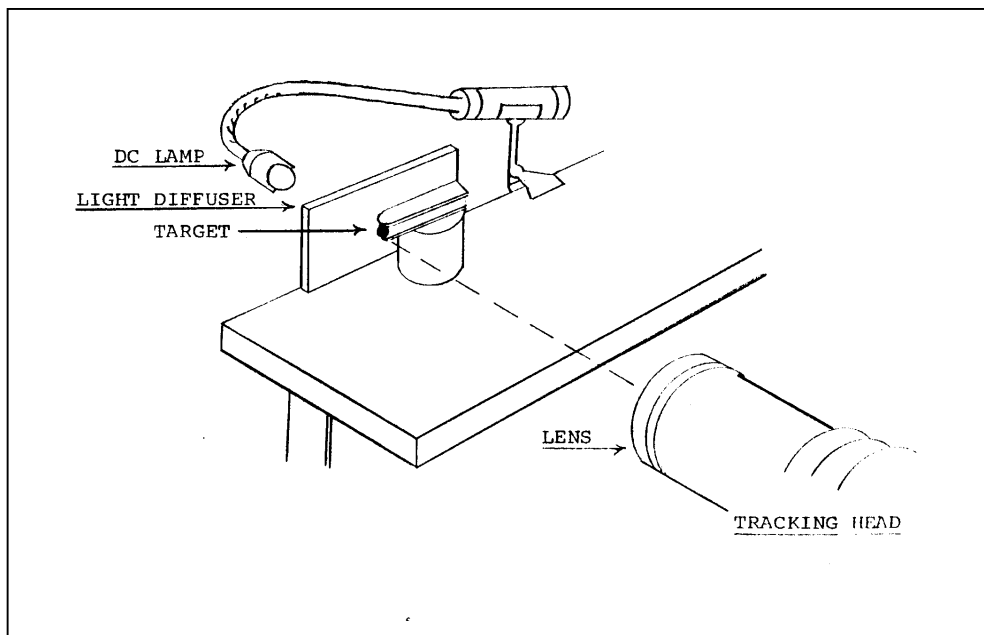


Figure 11

Back Lighting

Back lighting is best for illuminating dark or opaque targets. Placing a low-power lamp on the side of the target away from the tracker produces a collimating or a silhouette effect. It might be necessary to place a light diffuser between the lamp and the object to assure uniform illumination of the target. See *Figure 12*. Usually, the back-lit target offers a better signal-to-noise ratio, and easier tracker focusing than other target configurations and has the further advantage of requiring less light intensity.

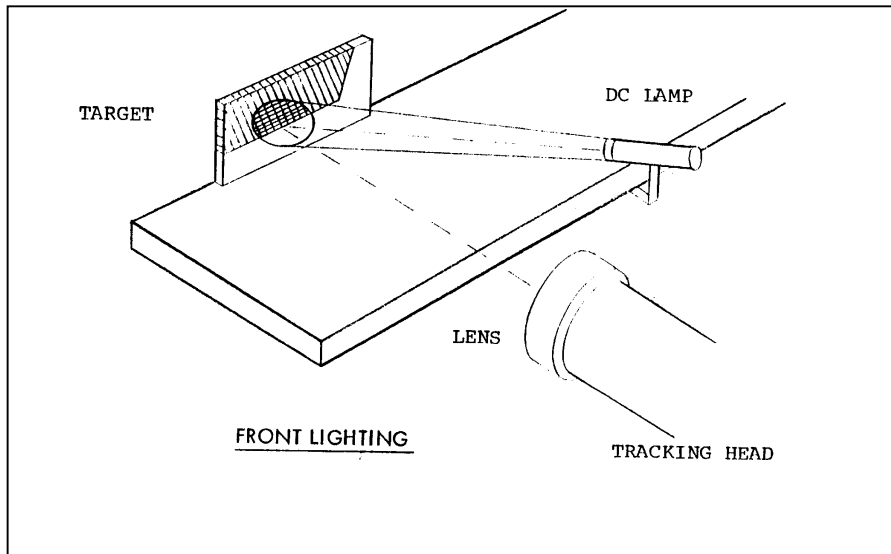


Figure 12

Tracking Prerequisites

Single Axis Tracking, Vertical or Horizontal

The target and its motion should be located in the plane that is perpendicular to the optical axis. For successful lock-on, the target's width must be greater than 10% of the full-scale measurement range, and its location must be along the tracking axis.

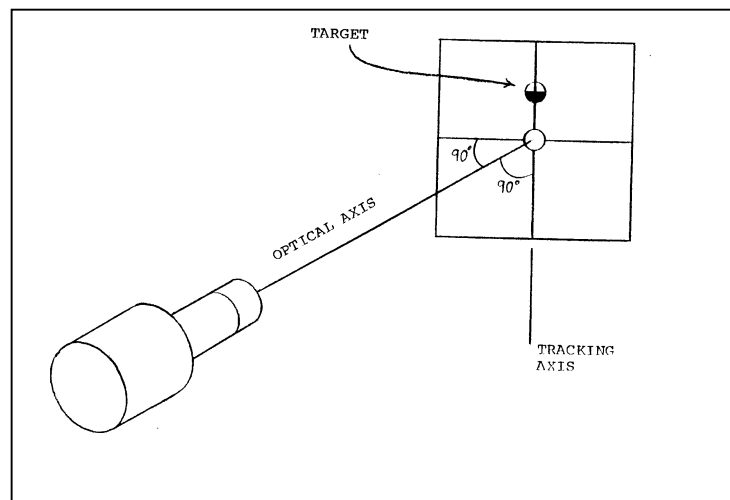


Figure 13

The minimum target required for vertical tracking along the vertical tracking axis.

Biaxial Tracking

The width of a biaxial target must be greater than 20% of the full-scale measurement range. In *Figure 14*, this portion of the measurement range is twice the diameter of the circle located at the center of the full scale measurement range.

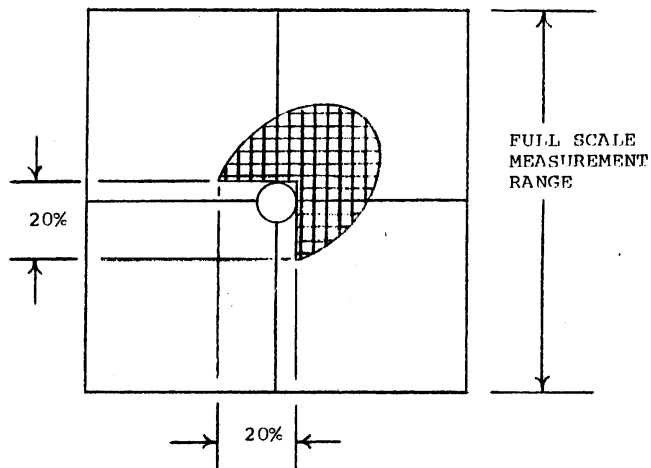


Figure 14

Biaxial Targets

The 5600 can track two edges simultaneously. These edges should be perpendicular to one another, and they must share a common vertex or curved surface. See *Figures 15 and 16*.

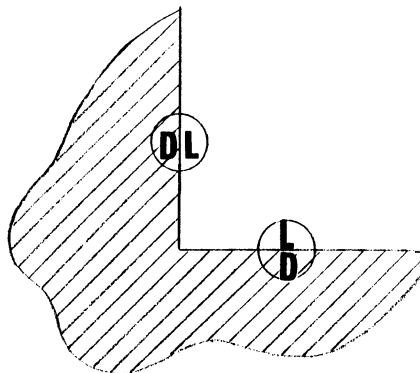


Figure 15

With the controls set for biaxial mode and using a light center target, and the target phase switches it to light over dark with light to the right, the systems will lock-on to the edges as shown in *Figure 15*. As the target phase switches are selected,

L/D, D/L, D-L, or L-D, the system can be made to follow any of the four corners of a small square (or circle) placed in the measurement range.

Figure 16 shows a dark center target in the range of measurement. To follow these two edges, the biaxial target switch must be set to dark center and the phase switches must be set to dark over light with light to the left.

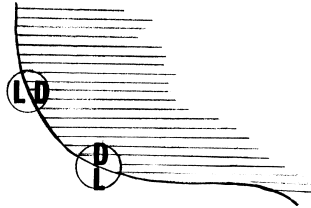


Figure 16

Focusing and System Noise

Once you have selected a lens system selected and placed an illuminated target in front of the tracking head, open the lens aperture as wide as possible. Focus the target by moving either the head or the target to the proper position along the optical axis.

The system locks onto a contrast ratio that is determined by registering the amount of light coming from both the light and dark portions of the target. This referencing of light levels is described in *Operating Procedures*, page 17. In general, using the brightest DC light source available produces the best signal-to-noise ratio at the output. A high intensity light aids in “washing out,” and thus preventing the tracker from picking up, the 60 Hz modulation from any AC room lights. With intense light, the lens aperture ordinarily can be stopped down until the appropriate light-level reading is achieved. Stopping down the lens increases the signal-to-noise on the output at the rate of 3 dB per f-stop. Stopping down the lens also gives rise to a better depth of field, which can give a sharper focus for targets that move about the optical axis.

If changing the lens aperture does not produce appropriate light-level readings, you must adjust the high voltage to the photo tube.

High Voltage Adjustments

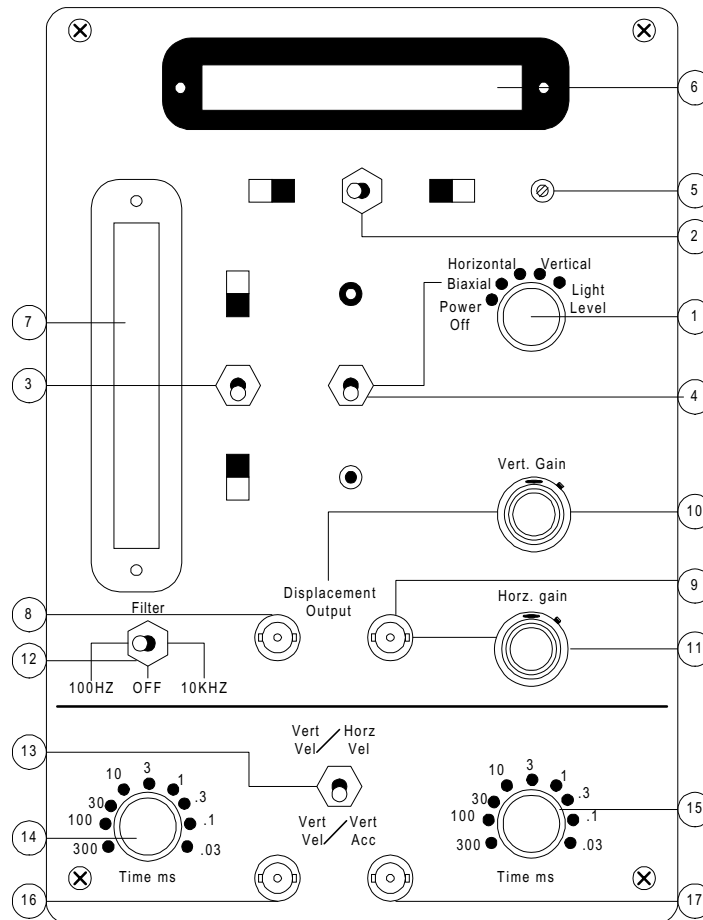
When the system is used for very small or for relatively large ranges of measurement, adjustment of the lens aperture is often not sufficient to produce appropriate light levels. Such cases require adjustment to the high-voltage photo tube. For low light conditions, increase the high voltage; for high light conditions, decrease it or place neutral density filters at the lens system. Since much of the system’s noise results from the high voltage supply needed to operate the photo tube, the lower the high voltage can be set, the better.

To adjust the high voltage while reading light levels, simply insert a small screwdriver into the hole located on the back panel of the control unit. It is often advantageous to make this adjustment with the lens aperture set to something other than wide open or completely closed. Then, future deviations in lighting can be handles with aperture adjustments instead of additional high voltage changes.

Equipment and Functions

Front Panel Functions

Figure 17



Model 5600 Front Panel

1. **Mode Switch** Selects 4 modes plus power off.
2. **Horizontal Target Phase Switch** Allows for tracking (light to the right) or (light to the left) targets.
3. **Vertical Target Phase Switch** Allows for tracking (light over dark) or (dark over light) targets.
4. **Biaxial Target Switch** Allows for tracking and recapture or light or dark center biaxial targets.
5. **Lock-on Adjustment** Screwdriver adjustment for referencing different contrast ratios.
6. **Horizontal Meter** Displays the horizontal position of a target located within the measurement range.
7. **Vertical Meter** Displays the vertical position of a target located within the measurement range.
8. **Vertical Output** A voltage proportional to vertical displacement appears here.
9. **Horizontal Output** A voltage proportional to horizontal displacement appears here.
10. **Vertical Gain** Adjusts the proportion between vertical displacement and vertical output voltage.
11. **Horizontal Gain** Adjusts the proportion between horizontal displacement and horizontal output voltage.

12. **Output Filter Switch** Selects one of three RC low pass filters at the displacement outputs.
13. **Vel/Accel Switch** Selected (Vert.Vel & Horiz.Vel) or (Vert.Vel & Vert. Accel) at the lower outputs.
14. **Vel Time Constant Selector** Selects the time constant used in calculating full scale velocity.
15. **Vel/Accel Time Constant Selector** Selects time constant for whether Horiz. Vel. Or Vert. Accel. As determined by the Vel/Accel. switch.
16. **Velocity Output** A voltage proportional to vertical velocity appears here.
17. **Vel/Accel Output** A voltage proportional to Horiz. Vel. Or Vert. Accel appears here.
18. **High Voltage Adjustment** On rear of panel (not shown).

Description of Functions

V Out A voltage proportional to the position of a vertically displaced target appears here, and is DC coupled. Displacement over the full scale range of measurements would produce +/- 5.00 volts, or a change of 10.00 volts on the output when properly calibrated with the vertical output gain control.

H Out A voltage proportional to the position of a horizontally displaced target appears here, and is DC coupled. Displacement over the full-scale range of measurement would produce +/- 5.00 volts or a change of 10.00 volts on the output when properly calibrated with the horizontal output gain control.

V Gain This is a 10-turn precision potentiometer which adjusts the vertical output's amplitude. This control calibrates the range of measurement and the output voltage so that a particular voltage will represent a particular displacement. Consult the Lens Calibration data at the end of this manual for the proper setting of this control.

H Gain This is a 10-turn precision potentiometer which adjusts the horizontal output's amplitude. This control calibrates the range of measurement and the output voltage so that a particular voltage will represent a particular displacement. Consult the Lens Calibration data at the end of this manual for the proper setting of this control.

Mode Switch This switch allows selection of five modes of operation:

- Vertical** – For monitoring displacement along the vertical axis (any external monitoring devices must be connected to V Out).
- Horizontal** – For monitoring displacement along the horizontal axis (any external monitoring device must be connect to H Out).
- Multiplex** – For monitoring displacement along both the horizontal and the vertical axis at the same time.
- Light Level** – In the light level position the meter reads the amount of light on the aperture of the photo tube. The unit will not track in the light level position
- Off** – Turns off power to the system.

Biaxial Target Switch – Allows the tracker to properly track and automatically recapture a dark or a light center target.

Target Phase Switches – Allows the system to track vertically whether light over dark or dark over light targets; and horizontally either light to the right or left.

Lock – Adjusts the internal reference voltage in the servo loop to allow the system to track targets of varying contrast ratios and of varying illumination intensities. When viewing the dark portion of the target, the lock on potentiometer should be adjusted for light reading of -20 (see *Operating Procedures*).

Operating Procedures

General Operating Procedure

- 1 Prepare the target and lighting as specified. Note that the light source should be DC to eliminate the 120 Hz intensity modulation, and that the light intensity should be uniform over the target area to be measured.
- 2 Connect the optical head to the control unit with the cable supplied.
- 3 Connect the control unit to a 100-120 VAC, 50/60 Hz power source.
- 4 Estimate the maximum displacement you expect from the target during operations.
- 5 From the Standard Lens Set, and using the Lens Calibration data at the end of this manual, find a lens system that will give a range of measurement comparable to the estimated maximum displacement for the target.
- 6 Attach the selected lens system onto the tracking head and place the tracking head at the proper working distance from the target. Mount the head in a way that will minimize relative motion between the head and the target.
- 7 Observe the target through the viewer. If the target is approximately at the specified distance from the lenses, it should be visible in the viewer. Adjust the head position until the target is in sharp focus. The full-scale measurement range of the target is represented in the viewer by the 0.15" square. The system is capable of tracking a 20% target to approximately 120% full scale, although linearity cannot be guaranteed beyond the normal full-scale limits.
- 8 Set the vertical and horizontal gain to the values specified in the *System Calibration*. The gain potentiometer simply adjusts the proportionality between target displacement and output voltage. Note that this applies to the fixed focus 105-mm lenses only. For variable-focus lens systems, the output gain will have to be determined by actual calibration.
- 9 Set the output filter to **OFF** (widest bandwidth).
- 10 Set the biaxial target to be tracked, light over dark, dark over light, etc. These switches must be set properly or the normal negative feedback servo action becomes positive and renders the system inoperative.
- 11 Set the Mode Switch to Light level.
- 12 Turn the control unit and allow approximately 15 minutes warm- up time.
- 13 When the Mode Switch is set to Light level, the system will measure the amount of light on the target exactly in the center of the range of measurement. The target position should be adjusted so that the small circle within the measurement range is totally within the dark area of the target. Adjust the lock control until the horizontal meter reads -20%.
- 14 Move the target or tracing head so that the circle is totally within the light area of the target. The meter will now properly read the amount of light at the target. Adjust the lens aperture or light source for a reading of +20% (refer to *Focusing and System Noise*). Repeat steps 13 and 14 until the light and dark readings are repeatable.

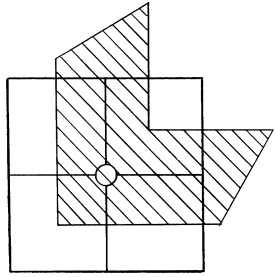


Figure 18

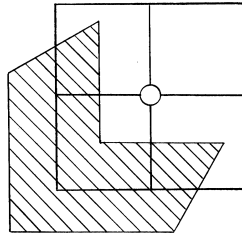


Figure 18

15 Set the Mode Switch to:

Vertical – if a single light over dark or dark over light target is to be tracked vertically.

Horizontal – if a light to the right or light to the left target is to be tracked horizontally.

Biaxial – if both the vertical and horizontal target are to be tracked simultaneously.

16 Move the target and observe that the meter deflects, showing the target position. With a light over dark target, an upward movement produces a negative voltage. Or, the negative sense of the output voltage is in the direction of the light portion of the target.

17 An external monitoring device such as an oscilloscope, oscillograph, x-y recorder, etc., may be connected to the output BNC connectors. The Model 5600 output impedance is just under 50 ohms, so loading effects by external instruments will be negligible. NOTE: In order to monitor the MUX mode on an oscilloscope, simply select the time base to “X-Y” and run the vertical and horizontal outputs into Channel 1 and Channel 2 of the scope.

Worksheet for Parameter Measurement

1. System Field of View = FOV = _____ inches or _____ millimeters

2. Accel. Due to gravity = $386.4 \text{ in. / sec}^2 = 9814 \text{ mm / sec}^2$

3. Set Velocity Time for Velocity output less than 10V P-P

4. Set Accel. time for Accel. output less than 10V P-P

5. Vel Full Scale = $\frac{\text{FOV}}{\text{Vel Time (seconds)}} = \text{_____ in / sec}$
 $= \text{_____ mm / sec}$

6. Target Vel = $\frac{\text{Vel Output (peak)}}{5} \times \text{Vel Full Scale}$

7. Vel Output Sensitivity = $\frac{\text{Peak Vel Output}}{\text{Target Vel}} = \text{_____ volts/ in / sec}$

8. Accel Full Scale = $\frac{\text{Vel Full Scale}}{\text{Accel Time (seconds)}} = \text{_____ in / sec}^2,$
 $= \text{_____ mm / sec}^2$

9. Target Accel = Accel Output (peak) X Accel Full Scale = _____ in / sec²
 $= \text{_____ mm / sec}^2$

10. Target "g" = $\frac{\text{Target Accel (in / sec}^2)}{386.4 \text{ in / sec}^2}$ English

Target "g" = $\frac{\text{Target Accel (in / sec}^2)}{9814 \text{ mm / sec}^2}$ Metric

11. Accel Output Sensitivity = $\frac{\text{Peak Accel. Output}}{\text{Target Accel}} = \text{_____ volts/ g}$

Calibration

Resistors and capacitors have been selected to make the full-scale values on the time constant selector fall within $\pm 5\%$ of the value indicated. To calibrate the outputs further, it is necessary to move the target or sweep the tracker orthogonal to the plane of view and at a known velocity, making the output voltage proportional to the velocity or acceleration. The chart below shows some key frequencies for checking the velocity and acceleration outputs.

Setting	Displacement Output Frequency
300ms	1.06 Hz
100ms	3.18 Hz
30ms	10.6 Hz
10ms	31.8 Hz
3ms	106 Hz
1ms	318 Hz
0.3ms	1060 Hz
0.1ms	3180 Hz
0.03ms	10600 Hz
Displacement Output Voltage: 4.0V P-P	
Velocity Output Voltage: 4.0 V P-P	
Acceleration Output Voltage: 8.0 V P-P	

System Noise

Since the Velocity/Acceleration unit is a differentiator, its output voltage increases with frequency at the rate of 6 dB/octave at the velocity output, and 12dB/octave at the acceleration output. The noise input to the differentiator is random with essentially a flat power spectral density to the filter cut-off frequency. Thus, if the 5100 filter switch is set at **OFF**, and the time constant selectors are at 300ms, the outputs will be the noisiest. To obtain the best signal-to-noise ratio, set the 5100 output filter to the lowest frequency possible without distorting the displacement waveform. Also, use a lens that is close to the full-scale displacement expected. Always start at the 0.03ms setting and work back until you obtain approximately a 10V P-P signal. This prevents the output signals from becoming clipped or the amplifiers overloaded.

Common Problems

The most common errors are:

- 1 Improper target phase (L/D, D/L, etc.).
- 2 Improper centering of tracker on target.
- 3 Improper illumination of target:
The light source must be DC.
The light intensity must be calibrated for (-20 Dark) and (+20 Light). See *Operating Procedures*, page 17 .
- 4 Improper focusing of tracker on target. See *Operating Procedures*, page 17 .

Standard Lens Set

Components of the Standard Lens Set	
Quantity	Item
1	105mm Enlarging Lens
1	50mm Camera Lens
1	72mm Extension Tube
1	10mm Extension Tube
1	15mm Extension Tube
1	20mm Extension Tube
1	30mm Extension Tube

These charts shows some of the optical parameters that can be obtained using combinations of the above components.

50mm Lens and Extension Tubes	Field of View Min-Max in Inches	Working Distance Min-Max in Inches
Lens, 50mm only	2.000 to inf.	23.500 to inf.
Lens + 10mm extension tube	0.500 to 0.800	7.500 to 11.00
Lens + 15mm extension tube	0.400 to 0.500	6.00 to 7.750
Lens + 20mm extension tube	0.325 to 0.400	5.000 to 6.000
Lens + 25mm extension tube	0.250 to 0.325	4.125 to 5.000
Lens + 35mm extension tube	0.175 to 0.200	3.000 to 3.500
Lens + 50mm extension tube	0.150 to 0.165	2.265 to 3.000
Lens + 75mm extension tube	0.100 to 0.105	2.125 to 2.300

105 mm Lens and Extension Tubes	Field of View in Inches	Working Distance in Inches
Lens, 72mm Only	1.000	32.000
Lens + 72mm+10mm extension tube	0.625	26.000
Lens + 72mm+15mm extension tube	0.500	18.000
Lens + 72mm+20mm extension tube	0.450	16.400
Lens + 72mm+25mm extension tube	0.400	14.600
Lens + 72mm+30mm extension tube	0.350	13.600
Lens + 72mm+35mm extension tube	0.300	12.500
Lens + 72mm+40mm extension tube	0.275	11.800
Lens + 72mm+45mm extension tube	0.260	11.250
Lens + 72mm+50mm extension tube	0.250	10.600
Lens + 72mm+55mm extension tube	0.225	10.200
Lens + 72mm+60mm extension tube	0.210	9.600
Lens + 72mm+65mm extension tube	0.200	9.400
Lens + 72mm+75mm extension tube	0.175	8.000

Lens Calibration Data Sheet

LENS CALIBRATION DATA SHEET

CUSTOMER: _____

DATE: _____

PO#: _____

S/N: _____

1

2

3

4

5

LENS NUMBER: _____

FOCAL LENGTH: _____

EXTENSIONS: _____

WORKING DISTANCE: _____

RANGE OF MEASUREMENT: _____

GAIN SETTINGS FOR PROPER CALIBRATION

1

2

3

4

5

H _____

H _____

V _____

V _____

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Appendix

Limited Warranty

Diversified Optronix Corp. (DivOp) warrants that the **Model 5600** will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of purchase. DivOp will, at its discretion, repair or replace any part(s) found to be defective in the **Model 5600** resulting from defective workmanship, material or both. All costs for packaging and transportation to Milford, CT, are the responsibility of the customer. DivOp will pay packaging and transportation costs to the customer for warranty repairs. Please include a copy of the packing slip or invoice identifying all returned material along with details of the problem or symptoms you are experiencing with Product. **Before you return any items**, please call or email for instructions and authorization. Some problems can be resolved without any need for shipping the equipment.

There is no other Warranty express or implied. This warranty does not apply to any defect, failure or damage caused by improper use or storage of Product. DivOp will not be obliged to provide warranty service for units that have been: 1) damaged from improper use or interconnection to external equipment; 2) modified or tampered with or 3) improperly stored or exposed to the elements.

Customer Service

Technical support and service is available from 9:00 AM to 4:30 PM, M-F, EST.

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