

// GOLDEYE SWIR CAMERAS

Machine Vision short-wave infrared cameras



Save time and money to integrate the camera into your system: A compact form factor and multiple mounting options let the camera fit easily into compact system designs. In addition standardized interfaces (GigE Vision including PoE or Camera Link) and comprehensive I/O control options simplify the connection to your software solution and the synchronization with other system components.

Make use of the locking functionalities provided at all connectors to increase the reliability of your system. Capture outstanding low-noise images under low-light conditions with extended exposure times or in high dynamic scenes. The integrated thermo-electric sensor cooling (TEC) and several on-board image correction features are your key factors to see more beyond the visible.

Highlights

- // High frame rates at multiple resolutions
- // Camera Link or GigE Vision interface
- // Comprehensive I/O control options
- // Automated on-board image correction
- // Stabilized sensor cooling, no fan
- // Extended operating temperature range

| Model | Resolution | Frame rate | Pixel size | Sensitive area | Cooling power | Size [WxHxL, in mm] | Weight |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Goldeye G/CL-008 SWIR TEC1 | 320 x 256 | 346 fps | 30 μm | 9.6 mm x 7.68 mm | max $\Delta T = 25 \text{ K}$ | 55 x 55 x 78 | < 420 g |
| Goldeye G/CL-032 SWIR TEC1 | 636 x 508 | 100 fps | 25 μm | 15.9 mm x 12.7 mm | max. $\Delta T = 30 \text{ K}$ | 55 x 55 x 78 | < 420 g |
| Goldeye G/CL-033 SWIR TEC1 | 640 x 512 | 301 fps | 15 μm | 9.6 mm x 7.68 mm | max. $\Delta T = 25 \text{ K}$ | 55 x 55 x 78 | < 420 g |
| Goldeye G-032 SWIR Cool TEC2 | 636 x 508 | 100 fps | 25 μm | 15.9 mm x 12.7 mm | max. $\Delta T = 60 \text{ K}$ | 80 x 80 x 90 | < 860 g |



Options

The modular design concept of the new Goldeye enables to equip the camera easily with different mounting options (C-, F-, or M42-mount) and various wavelength filters.

For applications requiring very long exposure times a scientific-grade version with extended sensor cooling (TEC2) is available. Due to the integrated Nitrogen cooling chamber and fan the dimensions of these cameras are slightly larger.

Smart Features

- // Multiple acquisition modes: SingleFrame, MultiFrame, Continuous, or RecorderMode
- // ROI settings for frame rate and data rate control
- // High analog gain mode to increase sensitivity
- // Built-in image correction for optimized image quality:
 - Background correction
 - Defect Pixel correction
 - Non-uniformity correction (NUC) with automatic adaption
- // Look-up tables (LUTs) to increase contrast
- // User sets for simplified camera setup
- // Digital binning to increase sensitivity

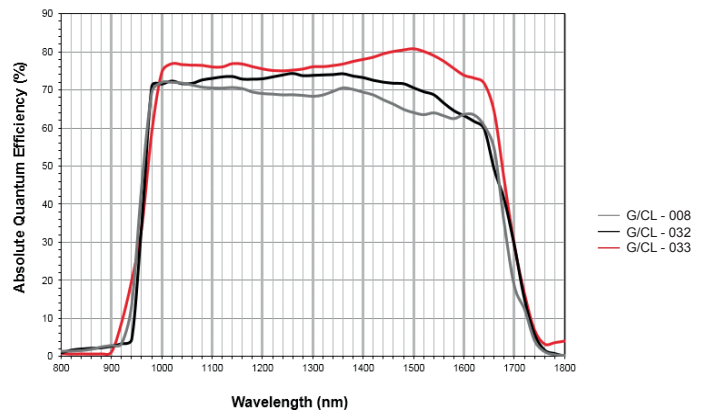
Operating Conditions

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Power requirements | DC 10.8 ... 30 V |
| Power consumption | 5 W to 12.95 W with TEC1 up to 22 W with TEC2 active |
| Operating temperature | -20 °C ... +55 °C case temp. |
| Storage temperature | -30 °C ... +70 °C case temp. |
| Regulations | CE incl. RoHS (2011/65/EU) |
| Pixel operability | > 99.5 % |

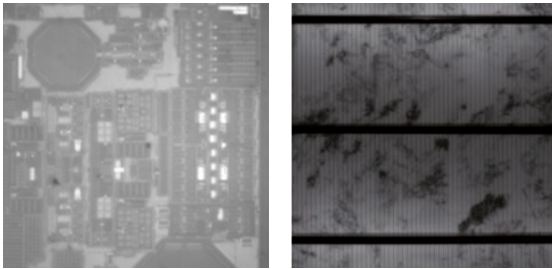
Applications

Goldeye cameras with InGaAs sensor technology enables you to see further into the infrared spectral range than classic CCD/CMOS cameras. Due to the cameras' high sensitivity in a range between 900 – 1700 nm new applications become possible. High frame rates at full resolution and the possibility to increase the frame rate even more by selecting a smaller ROI enable you to access versatile application fields and to speed up your processes.

Spectral Sensitivity



Semiconductor/ Solar Cell Inspection

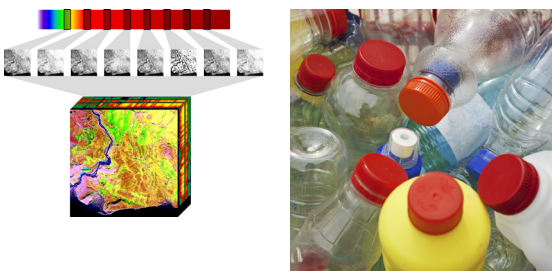


At wavelengths above 1100 nm silicon becomes transparent. Thus, SWIR cameras are perfect for analyzing metallization and electrical contact errors on the backside of wafers.

In addition, light emitted by silicon has a peak at 1150 nm. Therefore, luminescence imaging helps to identify non-uniformities in solar cells by forcing it to emit light:

- // Electroluminescence (EL), a solar cell emits light in response to electric current flow
- // Photoluminescence (PL), a solar cell emits light in response to being exposed to light

Hyperspectral Imaging



Each inorganic material has a different chemical composition and crystalline structure resulting in an unique spectral response corresponding to its specific light absorption characteristics.

Hyperspectral Imaging combines digital imaging with spectroscopy to obtain detailed information across multiple ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum. Application fields can be found especially in Recycling & Plastic Sorting and Geology & Mineral Inspection.

Further Applications

- // Agriculture: Airborne Remote Sensing (UAVs)
- // Food Inspection
- // Moisture Detection
- // Laser Beam Profiling
- // Print industry: Banknote inspection
- // Glass Production
- // Scientific & Medical: Hyperspectral Imaging, Microscopy, OCT
- // Vision enhancement and many more...