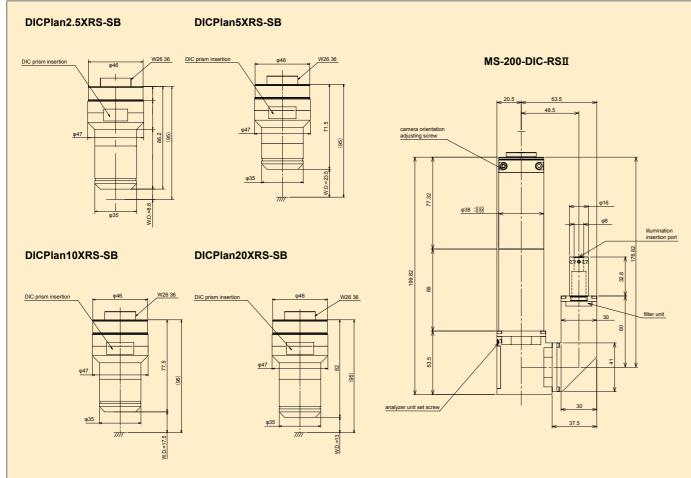
MS-200-DIC-RSII

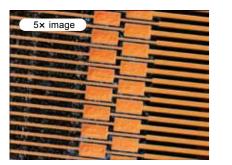
Differential interferance contrast tube

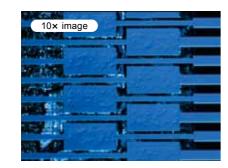
It provides a clear distortion between raised and lowered regions in the target being viewed.

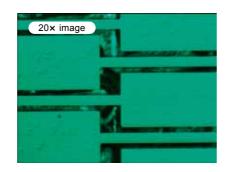
Locking feature for polarizer, analyser and Nomarski prism allowing adjustment and adoption to existing systems.









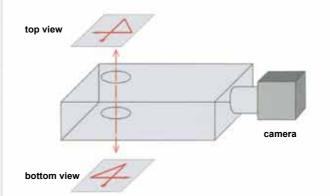


■ Specification

Model #	DICPlan2.5XRS-SB	DICPlan5XRS-SB	DICPlan10XRS-SB	DICPlan20XRS-SB
Magnification	2.5X	5X	10X	20X
Working distance	8.8mm	23.5mm	17.5mm	13.0mm
Focal length(f)	80	40	20	10
N.A	0.075	0.15	0.30	0.40
Resolution power	4.5µm	2.2µm	1.1µm	0.8µm
Focal depth(±D.F)	48.9µm	12µm	3µm	1.7µm
Weight	Approx 274g	Approx 230g	Approx 240g	Approx 266g

DATA

Dual View (Top and Bottom) Optical System (1 camera type)



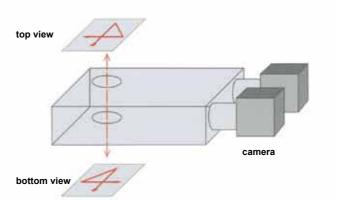
This system capable of simultaneously observing both top and bottom images . By switching the illumination path, it is possible to align top and bottom images individually as well. The images as seen in the monitors are as follows:



Inverted-Inverted image Inverted-Orthoscopic image

The upper image is inverted due to Inverted-Inverted image. Both top and bottom image on monitor will move in the same direction that you move the stage. (Useful for manual

Dual View (Top and Bottom) Optical System (2 camera type)



Both top and bottom light paths have individual optical paths and the images on the monitor are as follows:



Inverted-Orthoscopy image

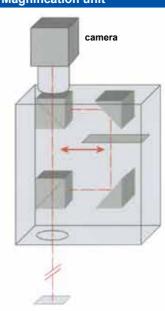


Inverted-Orthoscopy image

Bottom view

Both top and bottom images are inverted orthoscopy images. However, when moving the stage, the X direction and Y direction on each monitor will be opposite. (Useful for auto alignment system.)

Switching Magnification unit



This unit is the system which can change two different magnification by shutter . The shutter is changed by solenoid or air cylinder. Useful for the system which allows two stages of alignment, fine and coarse.

Note: Resolution and focal depth is calculated using the wavelength of (λ=0.55μm) R=0.61Xλ/N.A Focal depth ±D (μm) =λ/ (2 (N.A)²)