

UIS2 Objectives

Universal Infinity System

UIS2 optical characteristics for industrial and metallurgical applications.



MPLAPON series

This is a plan-apochromat objective series for brightfield observation with chromatic aberration corrected at a high level. We have realized optical performance (wavefront aberration) with a Strehl ratio^{*1} of 95% or more^{*} with this series.

This series is also compatible with differential interference contrast or simple polarized observation.

MXPLFLN(-BD) series

MXPLFLN objectives add depth to the MPLFLN series for epi-illumination imaging by offering simultaneously improved numerical aperture and working distance.



MPLFLN (-BD) series

These plan semi-apochromat objectives eliminate chromatic aberration at a high level, which is helpful for a wide range of microscopic methods, including brightfield, darkfield, fluorescence, Nomarski DIC⁴, and simple polarized observation. All 50X or higher objectives have a 1 mm working distance to minimize the risk of collision between the objective and sample. Since the exit pupil position of the 5X-150X objectives is standardized, the position of the DIC prism does not have to be switched when changing the magnification.



MPLFLN-BDP series

The plan semi-apochromat polarization design realizes thorough compensation for coma aberration. Distortion is also minimized, making these objectives the most appropriate choice in the UIS2 series for Nomarski DIC microscopy.



LMPLFLN (-BD) series

This series of long working distance plan semi-apochromat objectives provides high-level correction for chromatic aberration and are suitable for observing samples with height or varying topography. Since the exit pupil position of the 5X-100X objectives is standardized, the position of the DIC prism does not have to be switched when changing the magnification. Use the BD series in brightfield and darkfield observation.



MPLN (-BD) series

Plan achromat objectives with excellent flatness up to OFN 22. Use the BD series in brightfield and darkfield observation.



LCPLFLN-LCD series

These objectives are designed for making observations through LCD panels and other samples that have a glass substrate. The correction collar provides aberration correction that can be matched to the thickness of the glass.



MPLAPON100xO

This is an oil-immersion plan-apochromat objective^{*3} that features a numerical aperture of 1.45. It provides our highest level of chromatic aberration correction and a high resolving power.



SLMPLN series

This super-long working distance plan achromat series minimizes the risk of collision between the sample and the objective. It also delivers high-contrast imaging.



LMPLN-IR, LCPLN-IR series

Objective series designed for near-infrared microscopy to view the internal structure in silicon wafers. The LCPLN-IR series has correction collars for aberration depending on the thickness of the silicon or glass substrate.

Objectives	Magnifications	NA	W.D. (mm)	Cover Glass Thickness ^{*2} (mm)	Silicon Thickness (mm) ^{*12}	Resolution ^{*6} (μm)
MPLAPON	50X	0.95	0.35	0	---	0.35
	100X	0.95	0.35	0	---	0.35
MPLAPON2	100XOil ^{*3}	1.45	0.1	0	---	0.23
MXPLFLN	20X	0.6	3	0	---	0.56
	50X	0.8	3	0	---	0.42
MXPLFLN-BD ^{*3}	20X	0.55	3	0	---	0.61
	50X	0.8	3	0	---	0.42
MPLFLN	1.25X ^{*7,8}	0.04	3.5	---	---	8.39
	2.5X ^{*8}	0.08	10.7	---	---	4.19
	5X	0.15	20.0	---	---	2.24
	10X	0.30	11.0	---	---	1.12
	20X	0.45	3.1	0	---	0.75
	40X ^{*4}	0.75	0.63	0	---	0.45
	50X	0.80	1.0	0	---	0.42
MPLFLN-BD ^{*3}	100Xx	0.90	1.0	0	---	0.37
	2.5X	0.08	8.7	---	---	4.19
	5X	0.15	12.0	---	---	2.24
	10X	0.30	6.5	---	---	1.12
	20X	0.45	3.0	0	---	0.75
	50X	0.80	1.0	0	---	0.42
	100X	0.90	1.0	0	---	0.37
MPLFLN-BDP ^{*3}	150X	0.90	1.0	0	---	0.37
	5X	0.15	12.0	---	---	2.24
	10X	0.25	6.5	---	---	1.34
	20X	0.40	3.0	0	---	0.84
	50X	0.75	1.0	0	---	0.45
SLMPLN	100X	0.90	1.0	0	---	0.37
	20X	0.25	25	---	---	1.34
	50X	0.35	18	0	---	0.96
	100X	0.6	7.6	0	---	0.56
LMPLFLN	5X	0.13	22.5	---	---	2.58
	10X	0.25	21.0	---	---	1.34
	20X	0.40	12.0	0	---	0.84
	50X	0.50	10.6	0	---	0.67
	100X	0.80	3.4	0	---	0.42
LMPLFLN-BD ^{*3}	5X	0.13	15.0	---	---	2.58
	10X	0.25	10.0	---	---	1.34
	20X	0.40	12.0	0	---	0.84
	50X	0.50	10.6	0	---	0.67
	100X	0.80	3.3	0	---	0.42
MPLN ^{*7}	5X	0.10	20.0	---	---	3.36
	10X	0.25	10.6	---	---	1.34
	20X	0.40	1.3	0	---	0.84
	50X	0.75	0.38	0	---	0.45
	100X	0.90	0.21	0	---	0.37
MPLN-BD ^{*7,9,10}	5X	0.10	12.0	---	---	3.36
	10X	0.25	6.5	---	---	1.34
	20X	0.40	1.3	0	---	0.84
	50X	0.75	0.38	0	---	0.45
	100X	0.90	0.21	0	---	0.37
LCPLFLN-LCD	20X	0.45	8.3 - 7.4	0 - 1.2	---	0.75
	50X	0.70	3.0 - 2.2	0 - 1.2	---	0.48
	100X	0.85	1.2 - 0.9	0 - 0.7	---	0.39
LMPLN-IR ^{*7}	5X	0.1	23	---	---	6.71 ^{*11}
	10X	0.3	18	---	---	2.24 ^{*11}
LCPLN-IR ^{*7}	20X	0.45	20X Glass:8.38 - 7.63 Silicon:8.38 - 7.07	0 - 1.2	---	1.49 ^{*11}
		0.65	50X Glass:4.50 - 3.76 Silicon:4.50 - 4.20	0 - 1.2	0 - 1.2	1.03 ^{*11}
		0.85	100X Glass:1.20 - 0.90 Silicon:1.20 - 1.05	0 - 0.7	0 - 1.0	0.79 ^{*11}

*1 Strehl ratio: When the light condensing ratio (central intensity) on the image field of an ideal aplanatic optical system is assumed as 100%, a light condensing ratio in % that an actual optical system can condense is known as Strehl ratio. The greater is this numeric value, the better becomes the quality of an optical system.

*2 Strehl Ratio is guaranteed by the following conditions. •Measurement : Transmitted Wavefront Interferometer (Evident in-house equipment) •Temperature : 23 ± 1 centigrade •Measurement Area : 97% in pupil diameter

*3 Specified oil: IMMOIL-F30CC

*4 The MPLFLN40x objective is not compatible with the differential interference contrast microscopy.

*5 --- : Applicable to the view of specimens with/without a cover glass

*6 : Applicable to the view of specimens without a cover glass

*6 Resolutions calculated with aperture iris diaphragm wide open.

*7 Limited up to OFN 22. No compliance with OFN 26.5.

*8 Analyzer and polarizer are recommended for use with MPLFLN1.25x or 2.5x.

*9 BD: Brightfield/darkfield objectives

*10 Slight vignetting may occur in the periphery of the field when MPLN-BD series objectives are used with high-intensity light sources such as mercury and xenon for darkfield observation.

*11 With the use of 1100 nm laser.

*12 --- Not applicable.