

Application Note

Blue Falcon Setup

VIC-3D 11

2026

Blue Falcon Setup

Overview

The *Blue Falcon* (Figure 1) is a high-magnification stereo system designed for DIC applications. The system employs an adjustable Scheimpflug mechanism, which tilts the sensor inside each camera body so that the focal planes of the two cameras can be rotated onto a single, shared object plane. Without it, a stereo pair at small field of view holds focus only in a narrow band through the center of the image, because each camera views the surface from a different angle and the two depths of field overlap across only part of the frame. With the *Scheimpflug* angle set correctly, the whole field of view is in focus for both cameras, and the usable width approaches that of a single sensor.



Figure 1: *The Blue Falcon illustrated.*

This application note explains how to operate and adjust the *Blue Falcon* system for optimal results. This guide is divided into the following sections:

- **Requirements:** This section lists the software, the hand tools and the adjustment fixture the procedures need.
- **Initial Setup:** This section discusses how to connect the system to a computer and configure VIC-Snap for proper operation. During this step, one should determine if the system requires adjustment.
- **Routine Inspection:** This section explains good practices to ensure optimal measurement results.
- **Preparation for Adjustments:** This section details how to prepare the system for either the quick or complete adjustment procedure.
- **Quick Adjustment:** This procedure is used if the alignment of the two cameras or the focus has changed slightly, e.g., due to transport. The quick adjustment process does not alter the Scheimpflug angle.
- **Complete Adjustment:** This procedure should be used if the lenses or extension tubes are changed, or the alignment between the two cameras has changed significantly. The complete adjustment process requires adjustment of the Scheimpflug angle, and ends with the calibration of the system in VIC-3D.

The reference data is collected in appendices at the back, so that it can be consulted rather than read through. Each is called out from the procedure at the point where it is needed.

The complete adjustment procedure requires the *Blue Falcon Adjustment Fixture*. While the quick adjustment does not strictly require the fixture, it is recommended to use it to ensure that the configuration remains symmetric and the common depth of field does not shrink.

Requirements

Both adjustment procedures draw on the same small set of things: the live view in VIC-Snap to judge focus and alignment, a few hex keys for the adjustment mechanism, and the adjustment fixture that holds the system in a known geometry while it is adjusted. The complete requirements for the adjustment procedure are listed in the following sections. Additionally, cleaning supplies and protective eyewear may be required.

VIC-Snap

The adjustment procedures are carried out against the live view in VIC-Snap. Two of its tools are used throughout: the focus tool, whose predicted noise overlay shows where each image is sharp, and the crosshair tool, which shows whether the same object point sits at the center of both views.

Tools

The adjustment mechanism uses metric socket screws, and the ruler is fixed with an imperial one, so both kinds of hex key are needed. The grub screws are set in fractions of a turn, so use keys that seat fully in the socket: a worn key rounds a grub screw, and a rounded grub screw cannot be set at all. The following should be at hand before starting either procedure.

Tool	Size	Use
Hex key	1.5 mm	Cover plates over the adjustment mechanism
Hex key	2.5 mm	Camera alignment grub screws
Hex key	3 mm	Camera retaining screws and Scheimpflug adjustment
Hex key	3/16"	1/4 in screw holding the ruler to the system

Adjustment fixture

The *Blue Falcon Adjustment Fixture* establishes the system geometry: the camera positions and the stereo angle, the alignment of the focal planes, and a configuration that stays symmetric about the optical axis. It consists of an alignment beam on two support feet, which sits securely on a table, and a ruler carrying a center-marked speckle target at its end, which serves as the alignment aid and sets the baseline and the total working distance (Figure 2).



Figure 2: *The adjustment fixture.*

Part	Qty	Use
Support foot	2	Stabilizing the alignment beam
T-slot nut, M5	3	Mounting the feet and the system to the beam
Flat head socket cap screw, M5 × 18	2	Mounting the support feet to the beam
Low-profile socket head cap screw, M5 × 20	1	Mounting the system on the beam
Socket head cap screw, 1/4 in	1	Mounting the ruler to the system
Washer, 1/4 in	1	Mounting the ruler to the system
Washer, M6 × 10	1	Mounting the target holder to the ruler

Initial Setup

Each camera connects to the computer over USB 3.1 through a micro-B connector, and draws its power from that same cable. A stereo system therefore uses two cables, supplied at five meters. The two cameras are synchronized by a hardware trigger on its own cable.

Secure the cables with zip ties or other strain relief before doing anything else. Two points matter more than they might appear to. The strain relief must travel with the measurement head as it is focused, so that moving the head does not drag on the connectors; and once it is fitted, nothing should touch the cables on the camera side of it. At these magnifications a nudge to a cable is a measurable disturbance.

With the cameras connected, open VIC-Snap and confirm that the left and right cameras appear on the correct side of the display (Figure 3). If they are reversed, set camera 0 accordingly. Then check the image rotation.



The correct image rotation is important, particularly for telecentric lenses. The calibration routine for this system assumes that epipolar lines are approximately horizontal in the images and will not work if the images are rotated.

This is also the point at which to judge whether the system needs adjusting at all. There are two main points to check: the alignment of the left and right images and the focus. To check for both of them, the system should be focused on an object that has sufficient contrast. This could be either a speckle pattern or a calibration target. To focus, the object has to be located at the correct distance from the measurement head, by translating either the object or the measurement head. The focus can be judged either visually or with the aid of *VIC-Snap*'s predicted noise scale overlay (when using a speckle pattern for this procedure). There should be an overlapping range of focus (depth of field) where both cameras are in focus at the same time. When moving the object closer to the cameras (or vice versa), both images should become focused at approximately the same distance and then lose focus again at the same point. If the range where both cameras are focused is very narrow, the **Complete Adjustment** procedure should be used to correct the issue.

To check for alignment, *VIC-Snap*'s crosshair tool can be used to check that the same object point is near the image center in both cameras when they are focused. If there is substantial misalignment between the two cameras, the **Quick Adjustment** procedure should be used to correct for it.

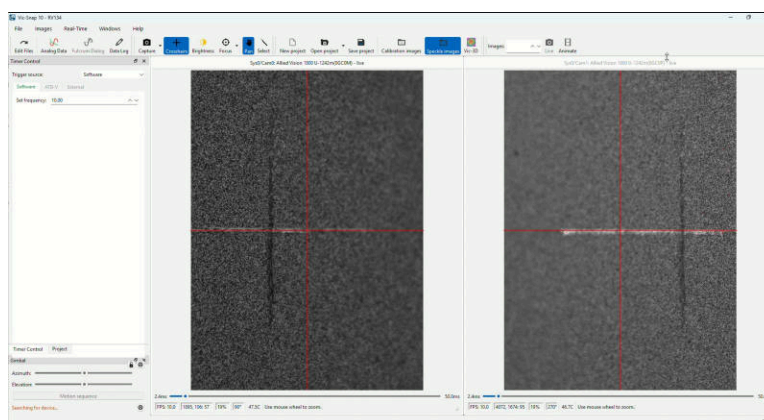


Figure 3: The two live views in *VIC-Snap*. Check that the left and right cameras appear on the correct side before going any further.

Routine Inspection

Due to the high magnification, the Blue Falcon system is much more sensitive to environmental conditions such as thermal expansion or vibration. The following checks take a few minutes and are worth making a habit.

Switch the system on and let it run at the intended acquisition rate well before the measurement starts; thirty to forty-five minutes is usually enough to reach a stable temperature. The warm-up period is a convenient time to carry out the remaining checks.

Inspect the lenses and the sensor windows for dust, and clean them if necessary. Dust is easiest to find by imaging a uniformly white, diffusely reflecting object that fills the whole field of view, placed at a distance where it is out of focus. Against that background, dust near the sensor plane appears fairly sharp, while dust on the lens appears blurred. Rotating the lens tells the two apart as well: dust on the lens turns with it in the image, while dust on the sensor stays where it is.

The sensor and the inside of the camera body sit behind a protection glass or a screw-in filter. Dust on that glass is a third case: it is not imaged sharply, and it does not turn with the lens either.



Contamination of the sensor itself should not normally occur. Cleaning it requires additional care. Please contact technical support before attempting it.

Confirm that the illumination reaches the object symmetrically. If the system is set up correctly, both images should have approximately the same brightness. Unequal illumination gives the two views different intensity and contrast, and the lower contrast lowers the signal-to-noise ratio of the correlation. If using focused illumination, verify that the light does not project a pattern of its own onto the surface, such as an image of the LED array or the shadow of dust inside the light path. Similar to dust on the sensor, a projected pattern can introduce local bias in displacements and strain. If the lamp is focused, check this with the lamp at its working focus rather than wide. Note that a projected pattern is very hard to see on a speckle pattern, and it is best to use a white object for this test.



The best results are obtained with the *Blue-X-Focus* diffuser and a wide opening angle. Refer to the light source's manual for details.



The *Blue-X-Focus* light source is extremely bright at high output power levels. It is recommended to wear eye protection and/or to perform these tests at low power levels.

Work on a vibration-isolated table where one is available. Do not put the acquisition computer, keyboard or mouse on the same table as the measurement system or specimen. Whenever making adjustments, e.g., tilting the calibration target, it is recommended to allow a few seconds for vibrations to settle before acquiring images.

Preparation for Adjustments

Both adjustment procedures are carried out with the system mounted on the adjustment fixture, so that the configuration stays symmetric about the optical axis.

Mount the system on the alignment beam at the mount points on its underside (2 in Figure 4), lowering it onto the beam (Figure 5). The frame carries two M4 threads on the bottom twenty millimeters apart and two M4 threads on the front for direct clamping to the fixture.

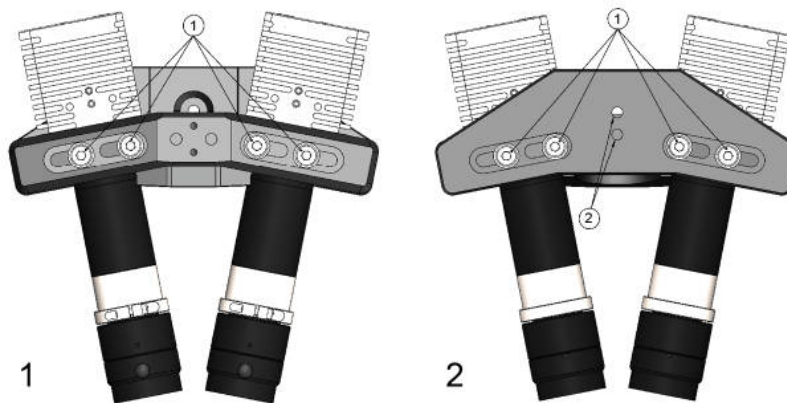


Figure 4: The boomerang from above and below. 1: The retaining screws of the camera mounts. 2: The mount points on the underside.



Figure 5: Lowering the system onto the alignment beam.

Setting the ruler value

Determine the ruler value for the lens configuration in use from [Appendix D](#), slide the gauge to that value (Figure 6), and lock it there with the knurled screw (Figure 7). The ruler value is set once for a given configuration and does not change again until the lenses or extension tubes do.

The slider is square, so it centers the Blue Falcon on the inline calibration plate on the fixture.



Figure 6: Sliding the gauge to the ruler value for the configuration in use.



Figure 7: Locking the slider at the ruler value with the knurled screw.

Turning the light sideways

Remount the Blue-X-Focus sideways so that the optical path of the lamp matches the optical path of the system (Figure 8). This keeps the illumination symmetric about the stereo plane, which is what the focus and brightness judgments later in the procedure depend on.



Figure 8: The Blue-X-Focus remounted sideways so the optical path of the lamp matches the optical path of the system.

Lenses and cover plates

The choice between entocentric and telecentric lenses changes how aperture and focus behave, and therefore which parts of the procedure apply. Telecentric lenses are used for the highest magnifications; conventional lenses on extension tubes cover 1:1 and below. [Appendix B](#) lists what each tube reaches, and [Appendix E](#) gives the positions for the telecentric series.

Remove the decorative plates covering the adjustment mechanism with a 1.5 mm hex key (Figure 9). They are cosmetic, and the adjustment screws cannot be reached with them in place.



Figure 9: Decorative plates covering the adjustment mechanism come off with a 1.5 mm hex key.

Stereo angle and camera alignment screws

These screws set the stereo angle and bring the two camera views into alignment with each other. They are not the Scheimpflug adjustment, which is covered under [Setting the Scheimpflug Tilt](#).

Three grub screws tilt each camera (Figure 10). The red and blue screws (1 and 3) tilt it about its X and Y axes, and the green screw (2) tilts it about both at once. Turning all three by the same amount moves the camera along its optical axis without changing the stereo angle. If a screw becomes hard to turn, or the camera begins to feel loose, the retaining screws (4) are what need adjusting rather than the grub screw. Once the adjustment is finished, tighten the retaining screws fully to secure it.

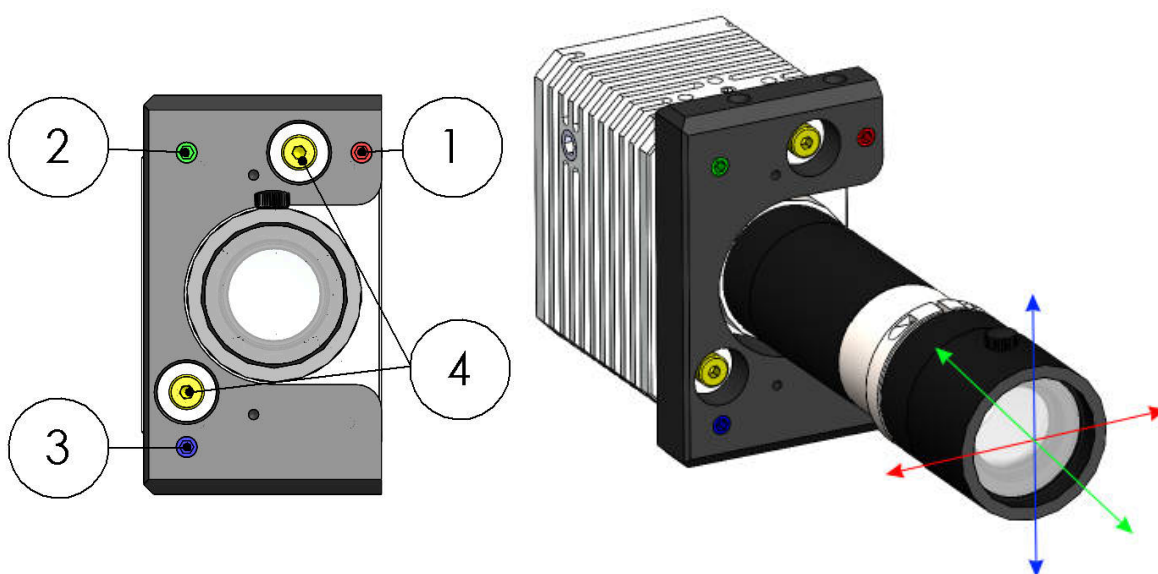


Figure 10: The adjustment plate. 1 and 3: the grub screws that tilt the camera about its X and Y axes. 2: the grub screw that tilts it about both. 4: the retaining screws.

Quick Adjustment

Use the quick adjustment when the two cameras no longer point at the same spot — typically after transport — but the lenses and extension tubes are unchanged. It restores the alignment without touching the Scheimpflug angle, so the focal planes stay where they were set. An example of misalignment that should be corrected is shown in Figure 11. Minor misalignment, as illustrated in Figure 12, can be tolerated and is not worth adjusting for.

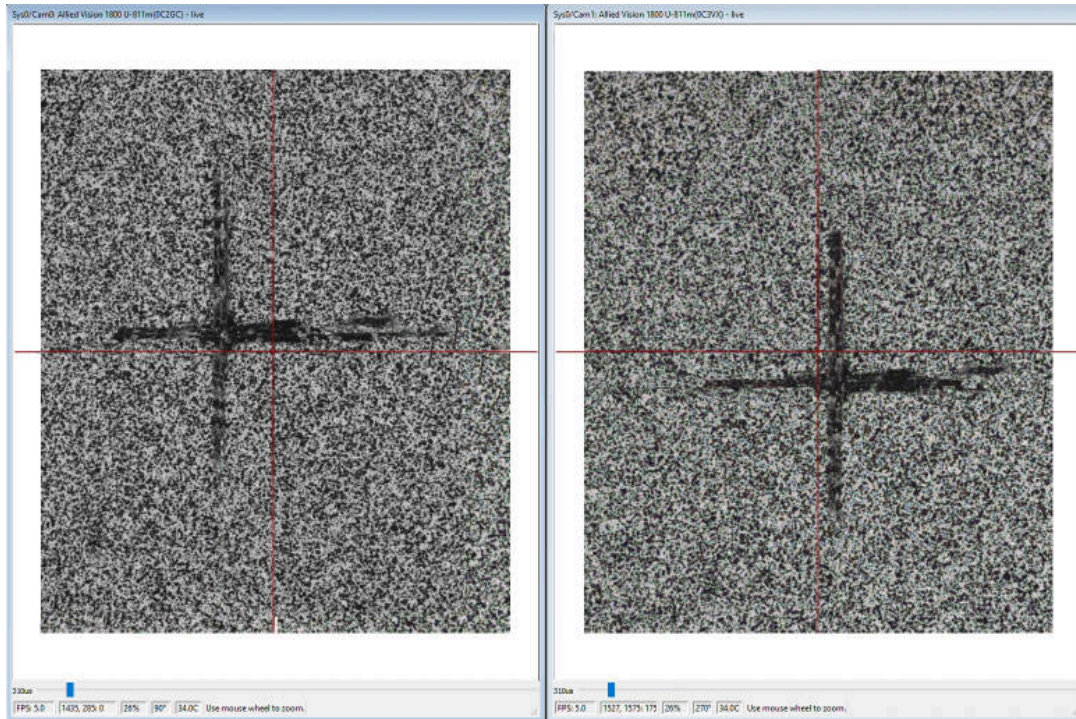


Figure 11: *Misalignment between the left and right images that should be adjusted.*

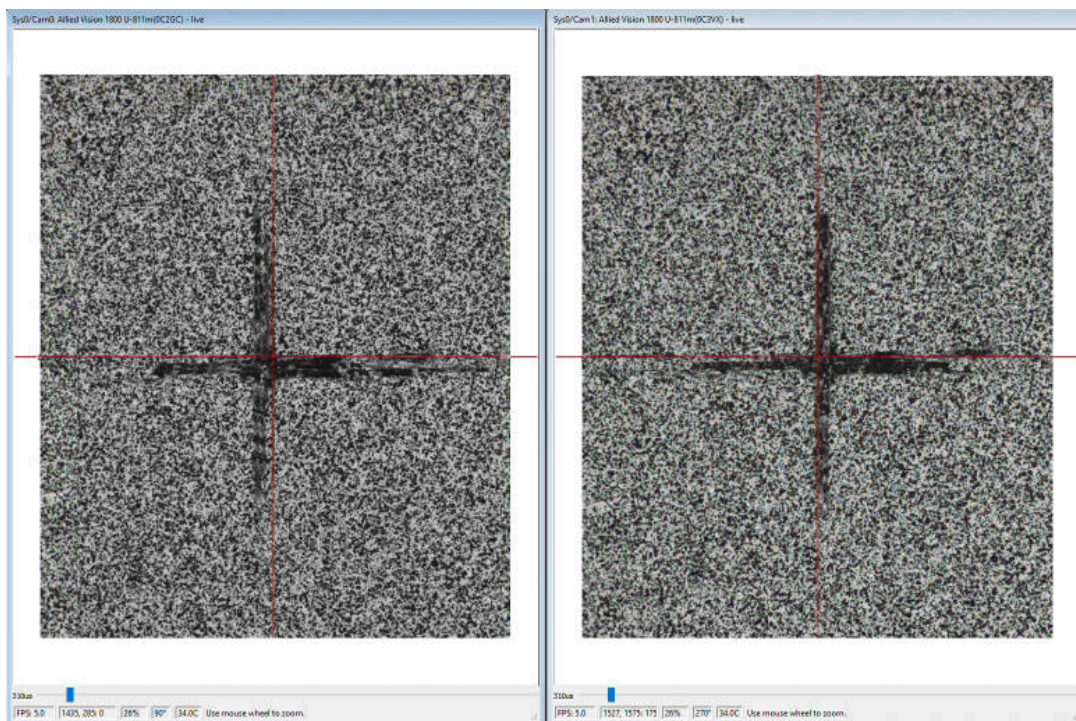


Figure 12: *Minor misalignment between the left and right images that can be tolerated and does not warrant readjustment.*

The adjustment can be made against any object, but there is then no way to keep the setup symmetric about the optical axis, which is why the fixture is recommended even here.

Use the adjustment screws (Figure 10) to align each camera's crosshair with the scribed cross on the adjustment fixture's back plate, as illustrated in Figure 13.

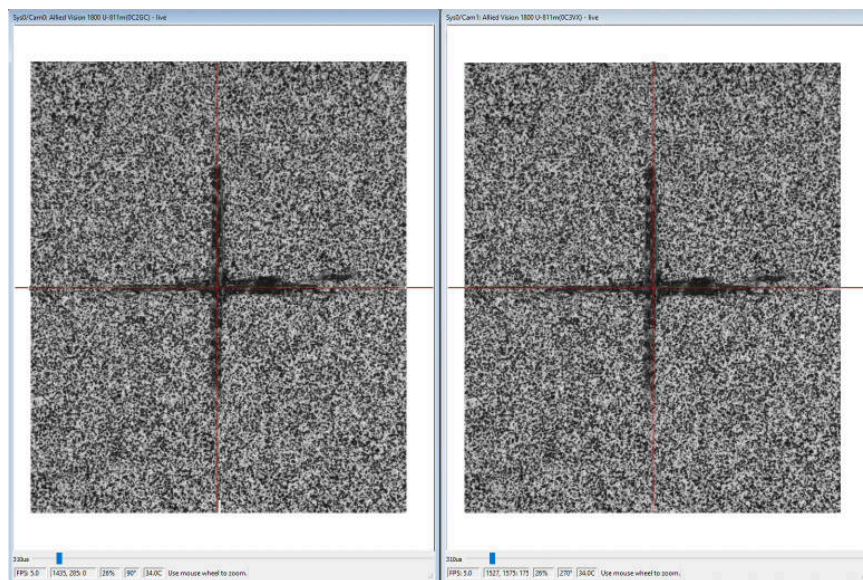


Figure 13: After the quick adjustment procedure, the left and right images are aligned.

Complete Adjustment (Lens Change)

Use the complete adjustment after changing lenses or extension tubes, or when the alignment between the cameras has moved significantly. The order below matters: the Scheimpflug tilt depends on the magnification and the working distance, so it is set last, once both are fixed.

- Unlock the Scheimpflug tilt
- Set the Scheimpflug angle to zero
- Set the camera position for the chosen configuration
- Open the aperture fully
- Fit the polarization filters
- Center the views on the cross of the alignment piece
- Focus
- Rotate the polarization filters for the darkest image
- Adjust the Scheimpflug angle
- Lock the Scheimpflug tilt
- Set the working aperture
- Calibrate the system in VIC-3D

Begin by loosening the two locking grub screws on the top and bottom of each camera body to free the tilt, then back the Scheimpflug angle off to zero. Turn the adjustment counter-clockwise with a 3 mm hex key until it stops, applying only slight force (Figure 14).



Figure 14: Backing the Scheimpflug angle off to zero with a 3 mm hex key, turning counter-clockwise until it stops.

With the position set and the lamp on, turn on the crosshairs preview in VIC-Snap and bring each view onto the cross of the alignment piece (Figure 15).

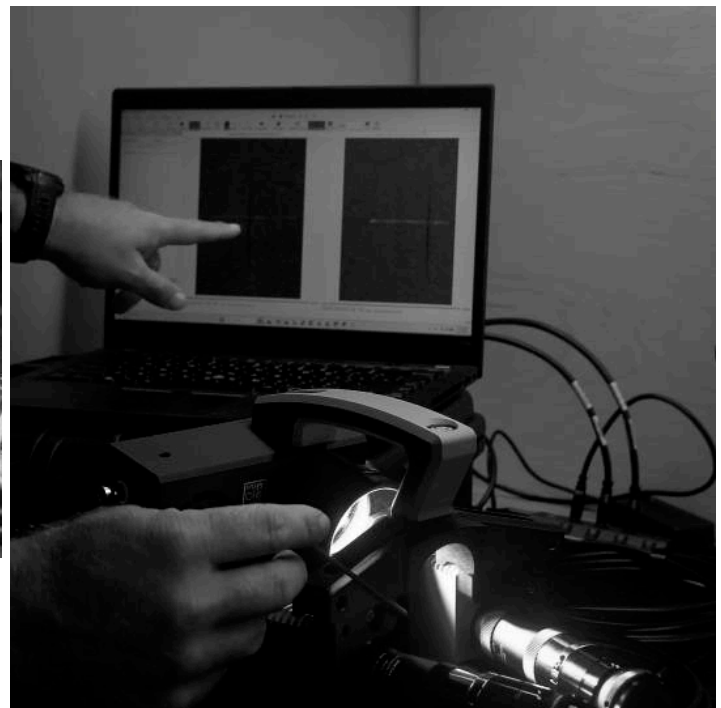
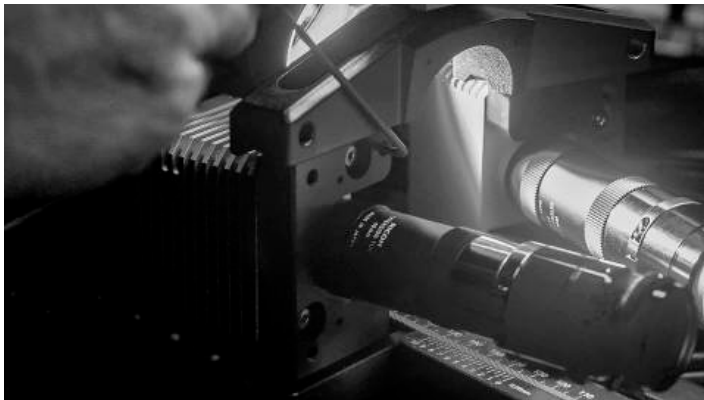


Figure 15: Turning on the crosshairs preview in VIC-Snap to center each view on the cross of the alignment piece.

Fit the polarization filters before alignment and focusing. Each holder mounts to the front of its lens and is secured with a small thumb screw (Figure 16). Once the system is focused, rotate each filter until the image is at its darkest on both cameras, then lock it there. Working distances quoted with a filter fitted are the *TWD with PF* column in [Appendix E](#).



Figure 16: The holder for the polarization filter is secured with a small thumb screw.

Setting the working distance

Set each camera to the total working distance for the chosen row in [Appendix C](#) (Figure 17), then confirm the free working distance to the barrel face. Focus by working distance, not by the helicoid — winding the helicoid changes the magnification and invalidates the tilt that has already been set.

Hold the distance inside the **Set to $\pm$** column. Half the depth of field is the binding constraint across the whole range at f/8, and it tightens to ± 0.09 mm at 1:1. Use the setup gauge at 40 mm and 60 mm of tube; below 0.5 $\times$ the distance can be set by tape.

Total working distance reaches its minimum of 238 mm at exactly 1:1. Past 1:1 the rig moves back out — 60 mm of tube with the helicoid fully out sits at 243 mm, further from the target than 1:1 despite the smaller field of view.



Figure 17: Measuring the camera position against the rail.

Setting the Scheimpflug tilt

The object plane, the lens plane and the sensor plane must converge on a common line (Figure 18). The focal planes are rotated by half the included stereo angle α , and the object plane tilt stays at that half-angle whatever the magnification — it is the *sensor tilt* that has to change:

$$\tan \tau = m \cdot \tan 11^\circ$$

$$\text{turns} = 5.5 \times m$$

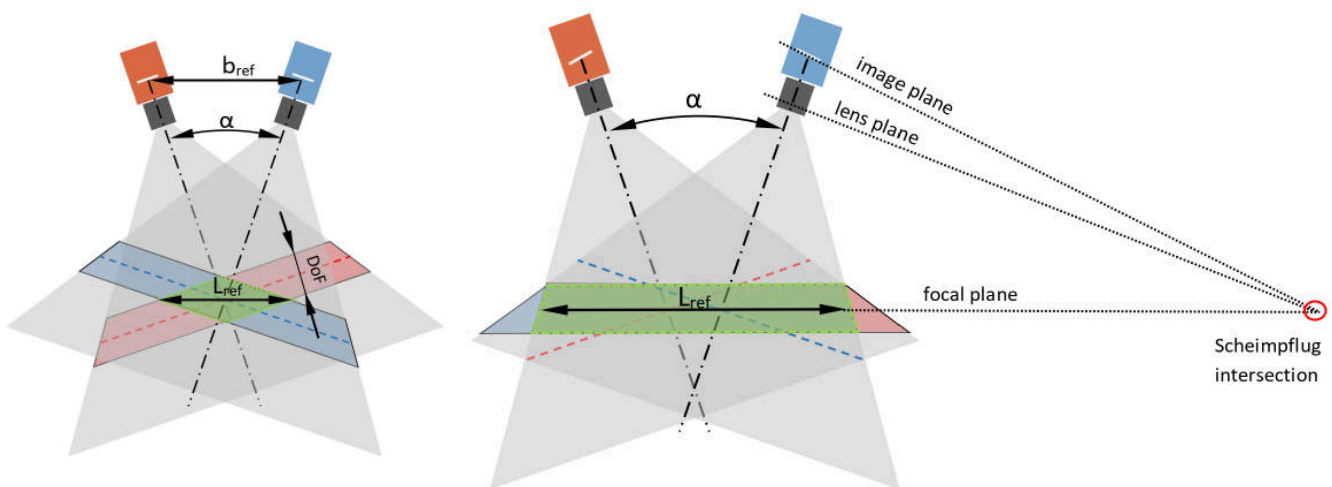


Figure 18: Left: with untitled sensors the two depths of field overlap only in a narrow band. Right: with the sensor tilted so that image plane, lens plane and focal plane meet on the Scheimpflug intersection, the whole focal plane is sharp in both cameras.

Wind the grub screw in (clockwise) from first resistance at 0° tilt and count the turns given in [Appendix C](#).

The grub screw drives a plate pivoting about a fixed arm, so screw travel goes as $\tan \tau$, and $\tan \tau$ goes as m . The turn count is therefore a straight proportion of the 5.5 turns at 1:1 — 3.7 turns at 40 mm of spacer, 1.8 turns at 20 mm — and no second calibration is needed at any other magnification. The 5.5 figure is specific to the Blue Falcon tilt mount: the plate pivots 22.5 mm from the screw, and the screw has a pitch of 0.8 mm.



The tilt satisfies the Scheimpflug condition at one ruler value only. Any change of magnification or working distance moves the required sensor tilt, so the grub screws must be reset whenever the configuration changes.

Below 0.25 revolutions the screw cannot resolve the tilt, so configurations under about $0.05\times$ are not settable on this mount. Fit a shorter tube and raise the magnification.

Watch the two live views in VIC-Snap while turning the Scheimpflug grub screw on the side of the camera body (Figure 14). The color overlay is the predicted noise scale in the focus tool in VIC-Snap: it reads low over the area that is well focused and high everywhere else, so the focused band is the region at the low end of the scale.

With the Scheimpflug angle at zero, the in-focus area is a narrow band. Its exact shape varies with the setup — in Figure 19 it runs vertically through the center of each image — but in every case it is thin. Turning the screw clockwise widens the band until the focused area spreads across the whole frame and the left and right borders of each image are equally sharp (Figure 20). Lock the angle with the top and bottom locking grub screws once the focus is satisfactory.

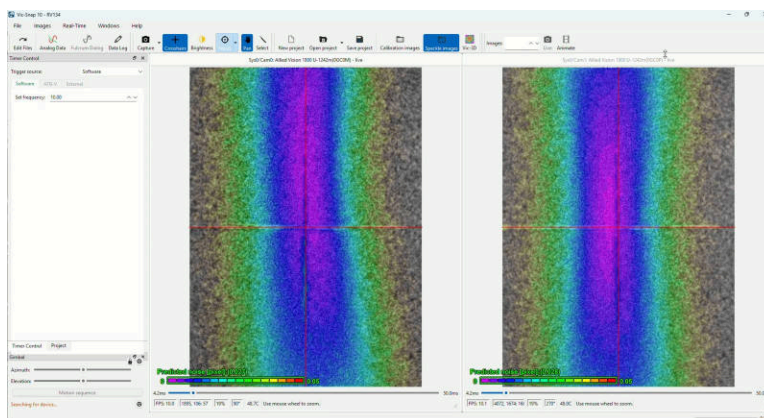


Figure 19: Starting point: with the Scheimpflug angle at zero the focused area is a narrow vertical band through the center of each image.

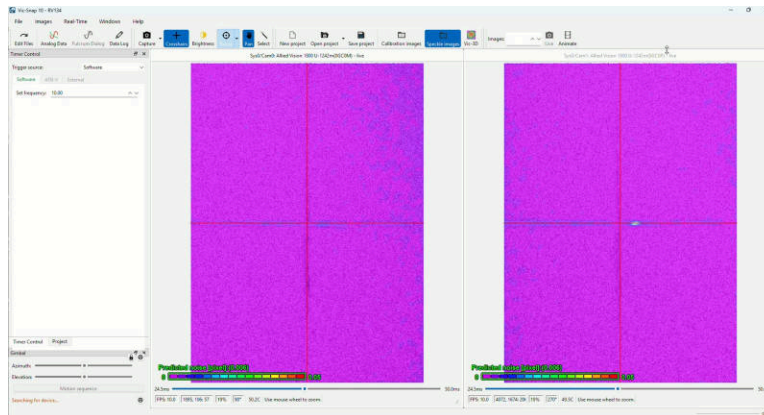


Figure 20: Set correctly: the focused area covers the frame in both cameras, with the left and right borders equally sharp.

Aperture and Diffraction

The working aperture for this system is $f/8$. At $f/8$ the Airy radius passes the 1.99 px circle of confusion at $0.24\times$, so the whole useful range of this lens is diffraction-limited rather than focus-limited — 2.1 px at $0.33\times$, rising to 3.2 px at $1:1$ and 3.7 px at $1.33\times$.

Do not stop down past $f/8$ to buy depth of field at high magnification. More spatial resolution is lost to diffraction than is gained in focus. Add light and hold $f/8$.

Calibrating the System

Once the mechanical setup is complete, the system is calibrated in VIC-3D using the **micro system calibration**. This is not the standard stereo calibration. At these magnifications the conventional pinhole model does not describe the optics well enough — and for telecentric lenses it does not apply at all — so the procedure adds a second stage that calibrates the distortion field directly from image data.

In outline, it is a two-step process on both the acquisition side and the analysis side:

- Acquire a sequence of images of a backlit glass **L-code dot target**, tilted through several viewing angles to give the calibration the range it needs. Some blur at the corners is acceptable.
- Acquire a sequence of images of a backlit glass **speckle target**, which must be entirely in focus and cover the whole field of view in the first image. A nominally in-plane motion sequence is sufficient, and the motion does not have to be planar.
- In VIC-3D, load the calibration target images, then select **Calibration** → **Micro system** to start the wizard. It takes an initial calibration from the dot target and prompts for the speckle images during the process, analyzes that sequence against the initial calibration, and then solves a joint calibration that fits a generic distortion field to both.

The joint stage is the point of the exercise. A calibration taken from the dot target alone injects a bias into the reconstructed shape, and therefore into the displacements and strains computed from it; the joint stage removes it and improves the flatness of a reconstructed flat target by about an order of magnitude.

The procedure needs VIC-3D 11.6 or later with a Stereo Microscope Module license installed, and it requires a system definition for the particular system — if the lenses have been retrofitted, that definition has to come from support.



After calibrating, analyze test images as normal, with one exception: do not use the hybrid calibration dialog. It will lower the projection residual, but it does so at the cost of a skewed reconstruction.

Size the speckle on the test object to three to five pixels on the sensor; [Appendix F](#) gives the diameter for each magnification and the displacement resolution that follows. For the full calibration procedure — target handling, the wizard page by page, and how to read the calibration log — see the *Micro System Calibration* application note.

Appendix A — System Specification

The values in these appendices are for the 12.4 Mpx *Blue Falcon* stereo pair running the *Schneider Tourmaline 4.0/60 C* on C-mount extension tubes.

Item	Value
Camera	Blue-Falcon U-1242, 4128 × 3008, 2.74 μm pixel pitch
Sensor	11.31 × 8.24 mm, 14.00 mm diagonal — inside the 24 mm image circle
Lens	Schneider Tourmaline 4.0/60 C, f' = 60.08 mm, C-mount
Stereo angle	22° included, ±11° per camera
Extension	0 / 20 / 40 / 60 mm tubes, plus 20 mm of lens helicoid travel

Magnification follows the total extension of the lens from infinity focus:

$$m = (\text{tube} + \text{helicoid out}) / 60.08$$

The helicoid contributes 20 mm, which matches the tube step, so coverage is continuous. Every magnification from 0.17× to 1.33× is reachable, and each tube at full extension gives the same magnification as the next tube up retracted.

Appendix B — Extension Tube Selection

Tube	Magnification	Field of view [mm]	Image scale [$\mu\text{m}/\text{px}$]	FWD to barrel [mm]
0 mm	0 – 0.33×	∞ – 34.0 × 24.8	∞ – 8.23	∞ – 222
20 mm	0.33 – 0.67×	34.0 × 24.8 – 17.0 × 12.4	8.23 – 4.12	222 – 132
40 mm	0.67 – 1.00×	17.0 × 12.4 – 11.3 × 8.3	4.12 – 2.74	132 – 102
60 mm	1.00 – 1.33×	11.3 × 8.3 – 8.5 × 6.2	2.74 – 2.06	102 – 87

Retract the helicoid fully for the low-magnification end of each band. Wind it fully out for the high end.



Do not over-extend the helicoid, as this will damage the collet when locking the focus ring. When in doubt, add a short extension tube rather than extending the helicoid.

Appendix C — Setup Values

Read the row nearest the total extension. Every quantity varies smoothly between rows, so intermediate settings may be interpolated. Both tables share the same rows.

Ext. [mm]	Tube + helicoid	m	FOV W × H [mm]	Image scale [μm/px]
10	0 + 10	0.166	68.0 × 49.5	16.46
20	0 + 20	0.333	34.0 × 24.8	8.23
30	20 + 10	0.499	22.7 × 16.5	5.49
40	20 + 20	0.666	17.0 × 12.4	4.12
50	40 + 10	0.832	13.6 × 9.9	3.29
60	40 + 20	0.999	11.3 × 8.3	2.74
70	60 + 10	1.165	9.7 × 7.1	2.35
80	60 + 20	1.332	8.5 × 6.2	2.06

Ext. [mm]	FWD to barrel [mm]	TWD [mm]	Baseline [mm]	Tilt τ [°]	Turns	DOF [mm]	Set to ± [mm]	RV [mm]
10	403	489	187	1.85	0.92	3.67	1.84	387
20	222	319	122	3.70	1.83	1.05	0.52	216
30	162	269	102	5.54	2.75	0.52	0.26	166
40	132	249	95	7.37	3.66	0.33	0.16	146
50	114	240	92	9.19	4.58	0.23	0.12	138
60	102	238	91	10.99	5.49	0.17	0.09	136
70	93	240	92	12.76	6.41	0.14	0.07	137
80	87	243	93	14.51	7.32	0.11	0.06	141

Depth of field and the setting tolerance are quoted at f/8 on a 1.99 px circle of confusion.

- **FWD to barrel** is the free working distance from the target to the front face of the lens barrel — what a tape measure touches. The front element sits 5.5 mm inside the barrel, so a distance quoted to the front glass is 5.5 mm larger.

- **TWD** is target to sensor along the camera axis. Use it to lay out the rig.
- **Baseline** is the separation between the two camera centers at the 22° included angle.

Appendix D — Ruler Value

The ruler value follows the total working distance directly:

$$RV = TWD - G \quad G = 102.57 \text{ mm}$$

G is the gauge datum, measured relative to the sensor. It is fixed by the designer's confirmed figures at 1:1 — a ruler value of 136.6 mm with L at 15.7 mm and a free working distance to the glass of 108 mm. Those agree closely with the lens geometry: $RV - L - FWD = 12.9 \text{ mm}$, which is the vertex-to-H distance of 12.85 mm. The ruler therefore reads object-to-principal-plane plus L, and because L rides with the lens as spacers are added, its offset from the total working distance stays constant.

Every RV in [Appendix C](#) is this expression evaluated on that row's TWD. The three distances on the alignment beam are shown in [Figure 21](#).

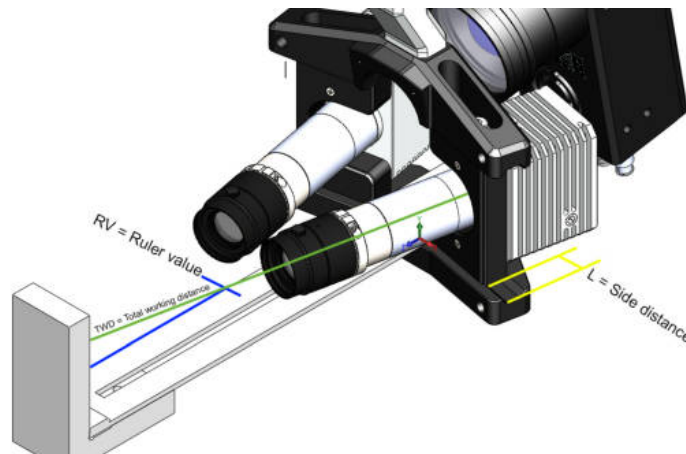


Figure 21: The three distances on the alignment beam: total working distance, side distance L, and the ruler value read off the gauge.

Appendix E — Telecentric Lens Positions

The following positions apply to the telecentric lens series rather than to the Tourmaline on extension tubes.

Lens	TWD [mm]	TWD with PF [mm]	Position [mm]	Position L [mm]
SF 1:2	248.043	247.4	14.5	140.8
SF 1:1	255.993	255.3	13.0	148.9
SF 2:1	258.023	257.4	12.6	150.9
LF 1:2	259.2	258.5	12.4	152.1
LF 1:1	259.6	258.9	12.3	152.5
LF 1.5:1	259.3	258.6	12.3	152.2
LF 2:1	294.9	294.2	5.4	188.5

Appendix F — Pattern and Displacement Resolution

Size the speckle to three to five pixels on the sensor. Displacement resolution is quoted at a 0.01 px correlation noise floor, which a well-applied pattern on a rigid target will meet.

m	Speckle diameter for 3–5 px [mm]	Displacement resolution [μm]
0.166	0.049 – 0.082	0.165
0.333	0.025 – 0.041	0.082
0.499	0.016 – 0.027	0.055
0.666	0.012 – 0.021	0.041
0.832	0.010 – 0.016	0.033
0.999	0.008 – 0.014	0.027
1.165	0.007 – 0.012	0.024
1.332	0.006 – 0.010	0.021

At 1:1 the pattern needs an 8–14 μm speckle. Apply it by airbrush with a fine nozzle and high pressure, or by vapor deposition — spray cans do not produce features this small, and at 2:1 conventional speckling methods no longer suffice.

Contact Correlated Solutions support if the measured values differ from these tables, or if the test requires a configuration outside these ranges.

Support

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about using your DIC system, please contact our support team at support@correlatedsolutions.com or 1.803.926.7272.

Click or scan the QR code to the right, or visit correlatedsolutions.com/support, for the knowledge base, software downloads, and trial requests.

