

## Imaging Technical Note

### Zeiss AxioCam and Adapter Comparison

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Four of Zeiss's most-used AxioCam cameras and adapters were compared:

#### Cameras Tested

- AxioCam 105 color
- AxioCam 305 color
- AxioCam 503 color
- AxioCam 506 color

#### Adapters Tested

- 0.5X camera adapter
- 0.63X camera adapter
- 1X adapter

#### Parameters

- AxioImager A2m™ Upright Microscope
- EC Epiplan-Neofluar 10X objective
- Brightfield
- Full resolution of each camera (no binning)
- Cast Iron Sample

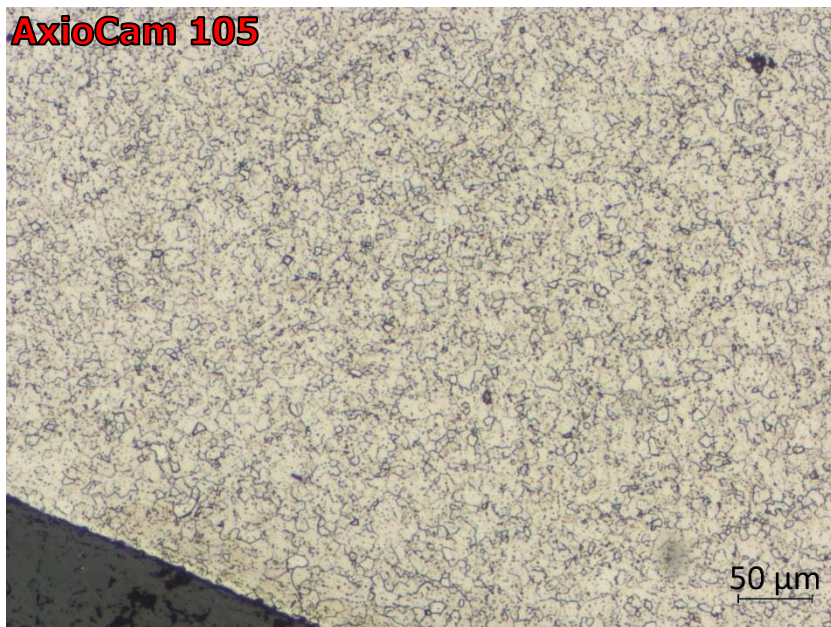


**Figure 1:** AxioCam digital cameras

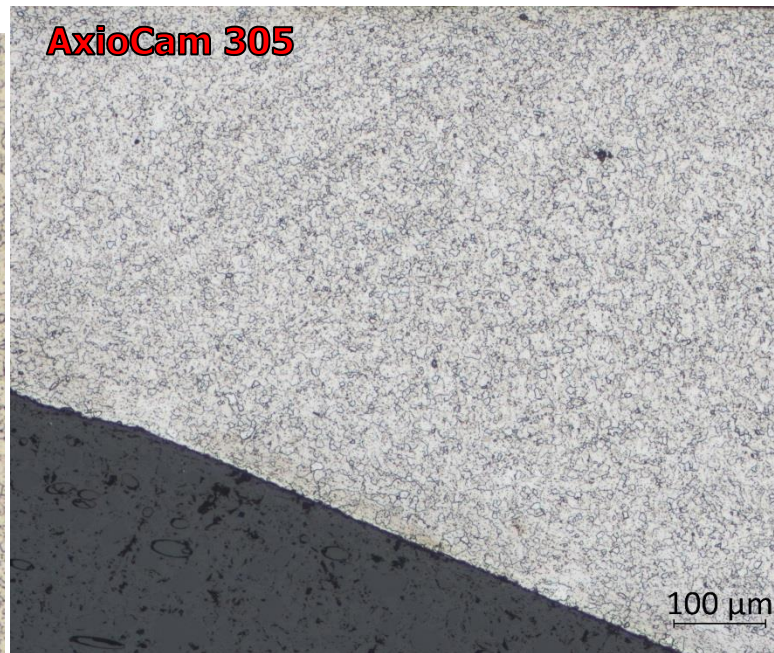
The contrast differences between the cameras are slight, but still detectable, especially on the full-resolution images (zoom in on the images using the zoom function on the .pdf reader). This can be attributed to the camera sensors' different dynamic ranges and sensitivities, with AxioCam 506 color having the best color reproduction compared to looking through the eyepieces. The other difference is the field of view available with each camera (Figure 3).



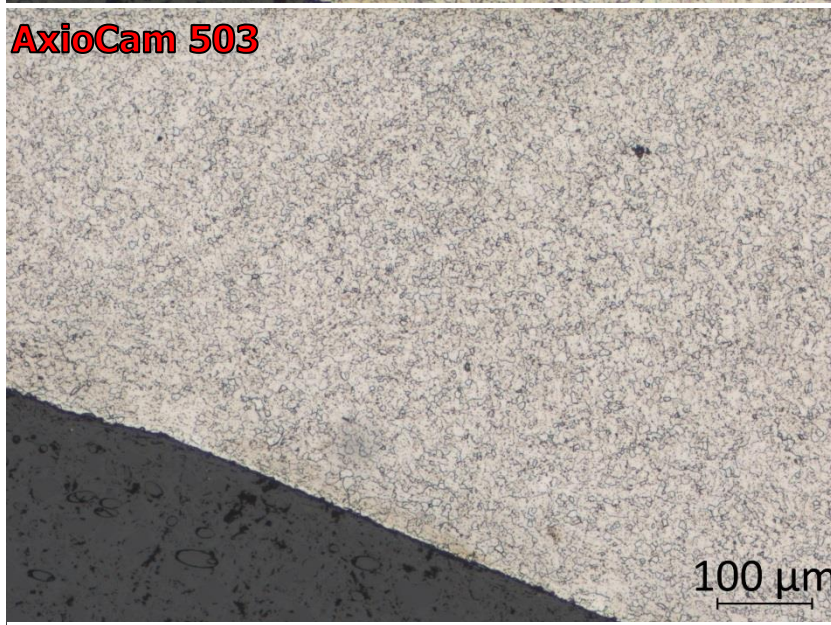
**AxioCam 105**



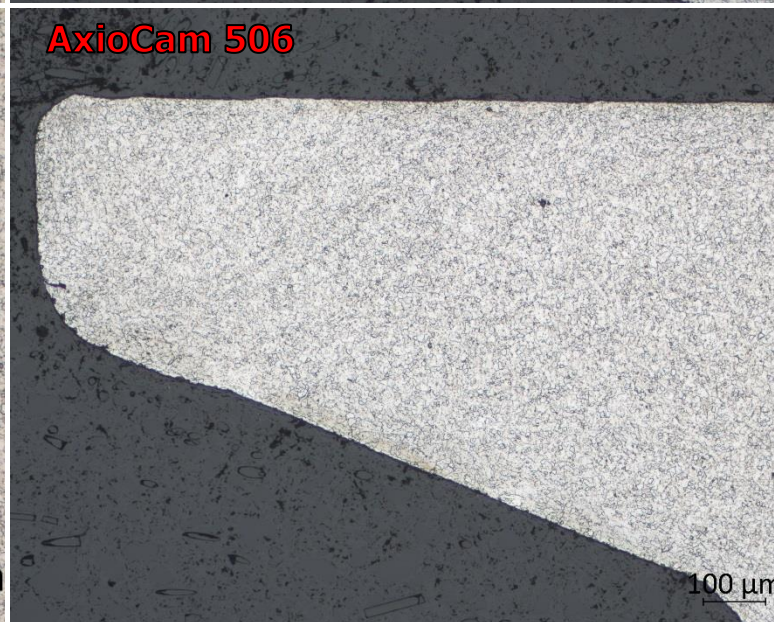
**AxioCam 305**



**AxioCam 503**

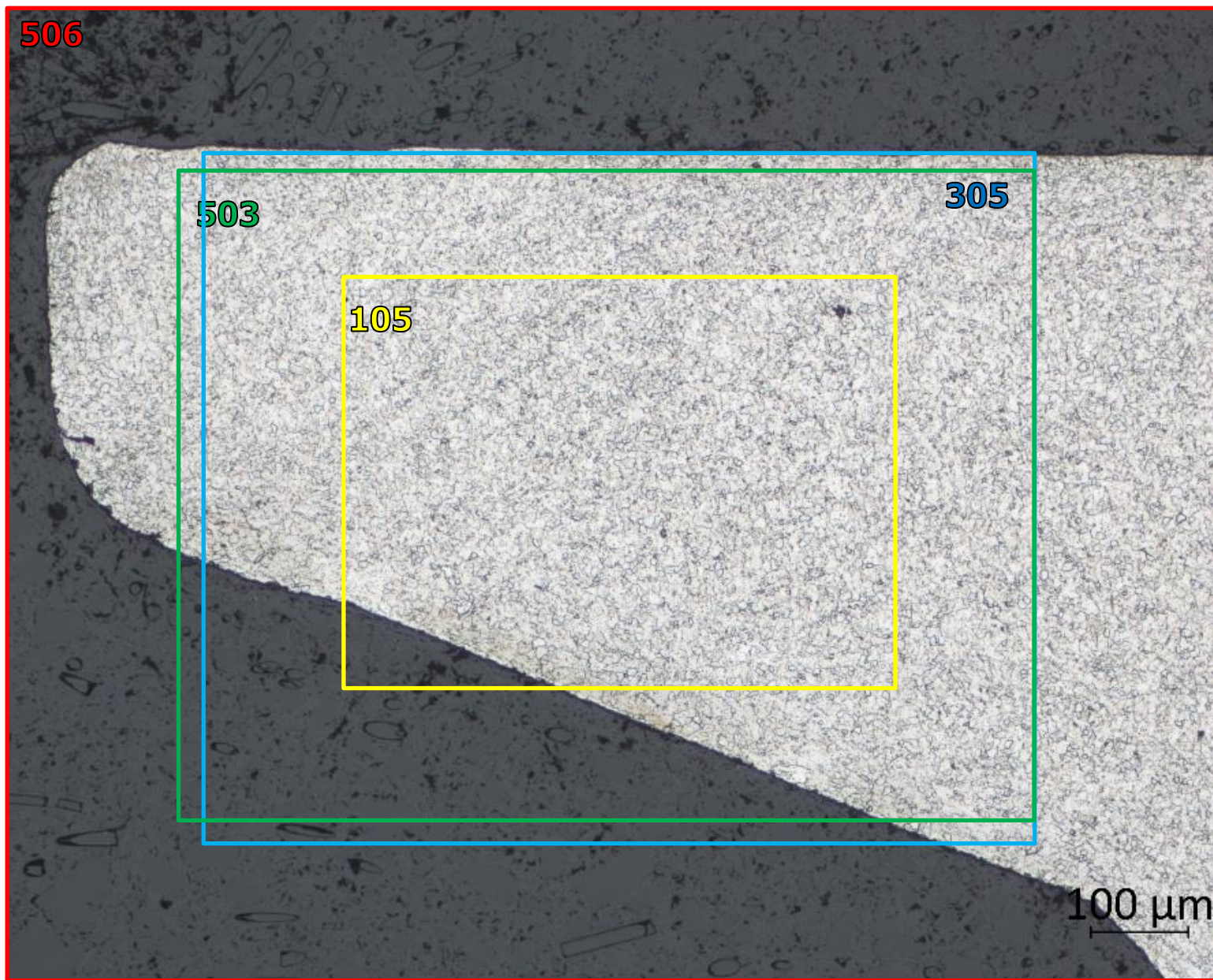


**AxioCam 506**



**Figure 2:** AxioCam comparison, 1X adapter, 10X objective, Brightfield





**Figure 3:** Camera field of view comparison

## Finding Magnified Dimensions

Finding the magnified dimensions of a sample can be easily calculated (Table 1). The information needed is:

- Camera Pixel Size: Can be found in the technical data sheet (Table 2)
- Camera Resolution: Can be found in the technical data sheet (Table 2)
- Camera Adapter: What is currently in use for the particular image
- Objective Used: What is currently in use for the particular image

**Table 1:** Equations for Finding Magnified Dimensions

<b>Frame Size</b>	(Pixel Size) * (Camera Resolution)
<b>Largest Frame</b>	Obtained from Frame Size (larger of 2 values)
<b>Optics</b>	(Camera Adapter) * (Objective)
<b>Magnified Dimensions</b>	(Largest Frame)/(Optics)

The following calculations are completed as examples:

- 1) AxioCam 506, 1X camera adapter, 10X objective
- 2) AxioCam 506, 0.5X camera adapter, 10X objective
- 3) AxioCam 506, 1X camera adapter, 5X objective

The following parameters are the same for all three examples:

- AxioCam 506 Pixel Size: 4.54  $\mu\text{m}$
- AxioCam 506 Resolution: 2751 x 2208

### 1) 1X Camera Adapter, 10X Objective

**Frame Size** = 4.54  $\mu\text{m}$  \* (2751 x 2208) = 12,489  $\mu\text{m}$  x 10,024  $\mu\text{m}$

**Largest Frame** = 12,489  $\mu\text{m}$  = 12.489 mm

**Optics** = 1X \* 10X = 10X total magnification

**Magnified dimensions** = (12.489 mm)/10 = **1.2489 mm x 1.0024 mm**

### 2) 0.5X Camera Adapter, 10X Objective

**Frame Size** = 4.54  $\mu\text{m}$  \* (2751 x 2208) = 12,489  $\mu\text{m}$  x 10,024  $\mu\text{m}$

**Largest Frame** = 12,489  $\mu\text{m}$  = 12.489 mm

**Optics** = 0.5X \* 10X = 5X total magnification

**Magnified dimension** = (12.489 mm)/5 = **2.4978 mm x 2.0048 mm**

### 3) 1X Camera Adapter, 5X Objective

**Frame Size** = 4.54  $\mu\text{m}$  \* (2751 x 2208) = 12,489  $\mu\text{m}$  x 10,024  $\mu\text{m}$

**Largest Frame** = 12,489  $\mu\text{m}$  = 12.489 mm

**Optics** = 1X \* 5X = 5X total magnification

**Magnified dimension** = (12.489 mm)/5 = **2.4978 mm x 2.0048 mm**

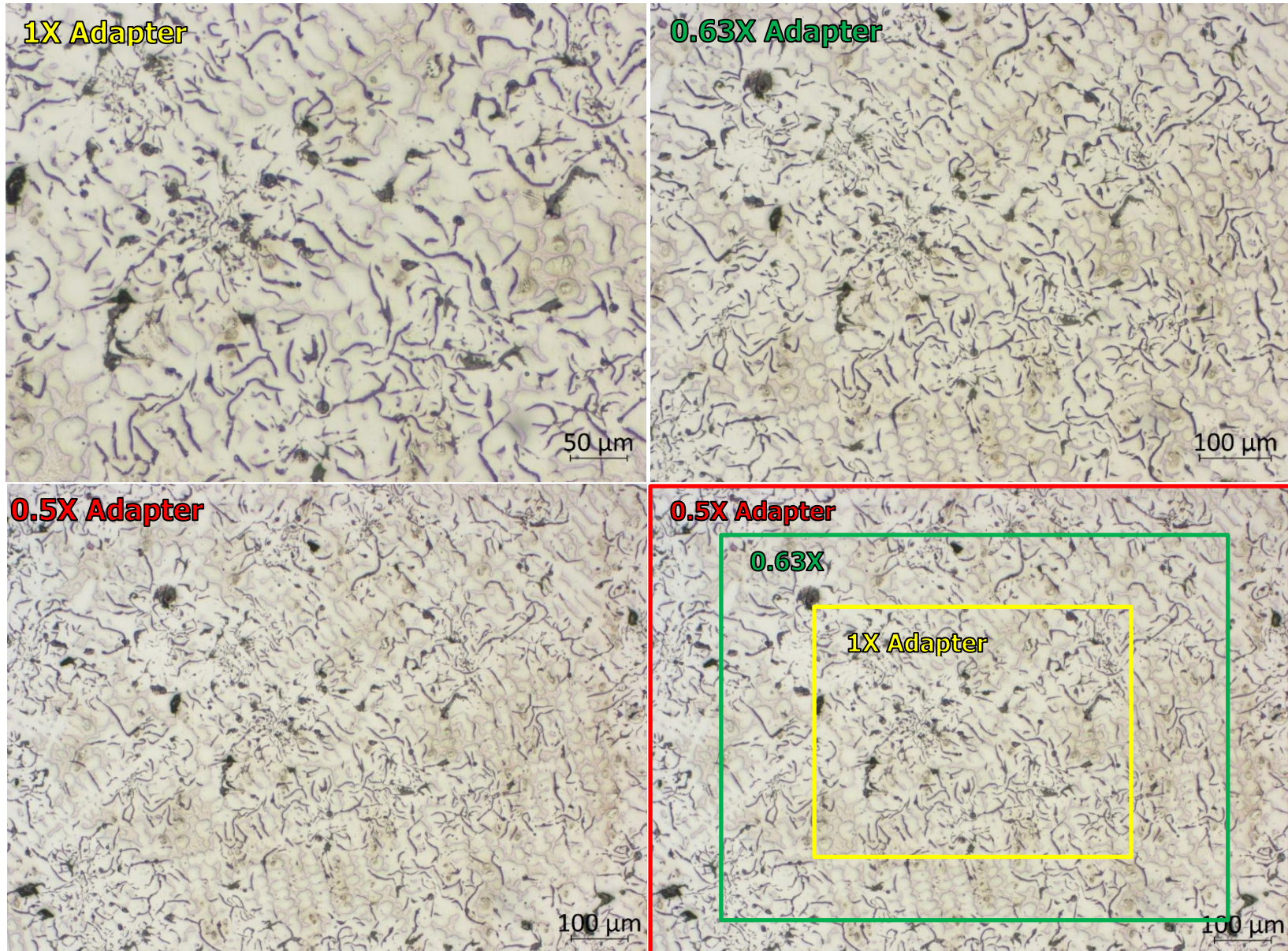
**Table 2:** Technical Specifications for Zeiss Axiocam Cameras

Camera		Quantitative Analysis						Qualitative Analysis		
		506 Color		503 Color		305 Color		105 Color		
<b>Sensor</b>		Sony ICX 694		Sony ICX 674		Sony ICX 264		Aptina		
<b>Sensor Type</b>		CCD II		CCD II		CMOS		CMOS		
<b>Sensor Size</b>		1"		2/3"		2/3"		2/5"		
<b>Recommended Adapter</b>		1x		1x		0.63x		0.5x		
<b>Max FOV Adapter</b>		1x		0.63x		0.63x		0.4x		
<b>Dynamic Range</b>		1:2500		1:2500		1:4800		1:200		
<b>Exposure Time</b>		250 $\mu$ s to 60 s		250 $\mu$ s to 60 s		100 $\mu$ s to 4 s		100 $\mu$ s to 2 s		
<b>Digitization (Bit Depth)</b>		3x14-bit		3x14-bit		3x12-bit		3x8-bit		
<b>Resolution</b>		6 MP		2.8 MP		3x8-bit				
<b>Camera Resolution</b>		6 MP		2.8 MP		5 MP		5 MP		
<b>Pixel Size</b>		2752 x 2208		1936 x 1460		2464 x 2056		2560 x 1920		
<b>Binning Resolution</b>		4.54 $\mu$ m		4.54 $\mu$ m		3.45 $\mu$ m		2.2 $\mu$ m		
<b>Binning Resolution</b>	<b>1 x 1</b>	2752 x 2208		1936 x 1450		2464 x 2056		2560 x 1920		
	<b>2 x 2</b>	1376 x 1104		968 x 728		1232 x 1028		1280 x 960		
	<b>3 x 3</b>	912 x 736		640 x 484		816 x 684		N/A		
	<b>4 x 4</b>	688 x 552		480 x 364		608 x 514		640 x 480		
	<b>5 x 5</b>	554 x 440		384 x 292		480 x 410		N/A		
<b>Live Image Frame Rate &amp; Resolution</b>		<b>Slow</b>	19 fps	2752 x 2208	38 fps	1936 x 1460	36 fps	2464 x 2056	15 fps	2560 x 1920
		<b>Med.</b>	33 fps	917x 733	76 fps	640 x 484	64 fps	1920 x 1080	37 fps	1280 x 960
		<b>Fast</b>	51 fps	550x 440	93 fps	384 x 292	88 fps	1232 x 1028	47 fps	640 x 480
<b>Max. Image File Size, Color</b>		36.4 MB @ 2752 x 2208, 3x14-bit		17 MB @ 1936 x 1460, 3x14-bit		30.24 MB @ 2464 x 2056, 3x12-bit		14.2 MB @ 2560 x 1920, 3x8-bit		
<b>Max. Image File Size, B&amp;W</b>		12.2 MB @ 2752 x 2208, 14-bit		5.6 MB @ 1936 x 1460, 14-bit		10.08 MB @ 2464 x 2056, 12-bit		4.69 MB @ 2560 x 1920, 8-bit		
<b>Peltier Cooling</b>		Yes		Yes		Temp Stable @ 25° C		No		
<b>Spectral Range</b>		400 - 720 nm		400 - 720 nm		400 - 720 nm		400 - 650 nm		

**Note: CCD vs. CMOS** CCD (charge coupled device) and CMOS (complementary metal oxide semiconductor) image sensors are two different technologies for capturing images digitally. A CCD is an analog device. When light strikes the chip it is held as a small electrical charge in each photo sensor. The charges are converted to voltage one pixel at a time as they are read from the chip. Additional circuitry in the camera converts the voltage into digital information. A CMOS chip is a type of active pixel sensor. Extra circuitry next to each photo sensor converts the light energy to a voltage. Additional circuitry on the chip may be included to convert the voltage to digital data (From Wikipedia.org). **CCD tends to have a much higher dynamic range, uniformity, and lower system noise than CMOS, while CMOS tends to have a slightly better responsivity and speed than CCD. The CCD II has increased sensitivity and a more extended sensitivity range vs the CCD and CMOS to allow for lower image noise, exceptional dynamic range and minimal motion blur for sharp images at higher shutter speeds. Higher end CCDs outperform CMOS (see chart above).**



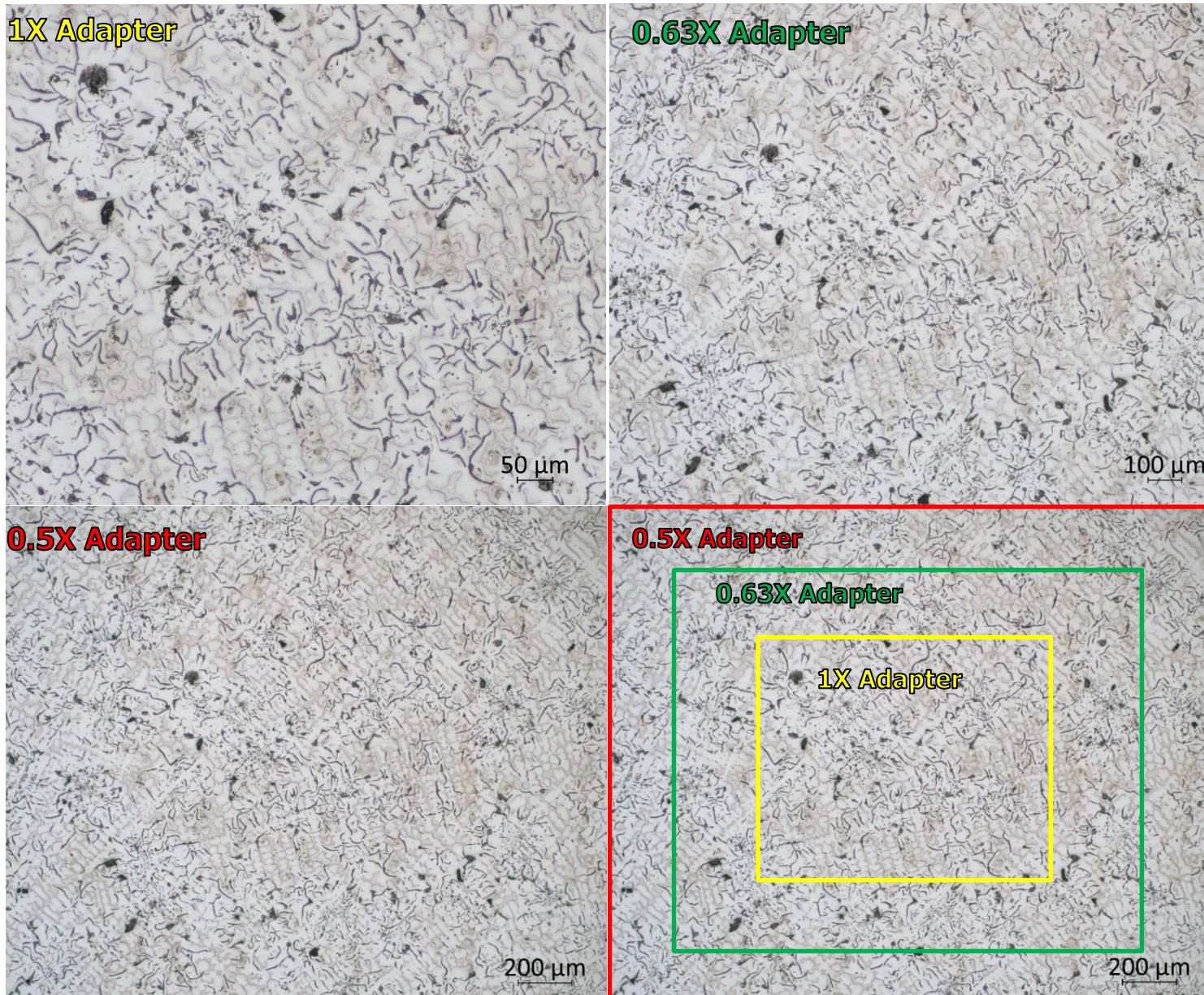
# AxioCam 105



**Figure 4:** AxioCam 105 camera adapter comparison, 10X objective, Brightfield



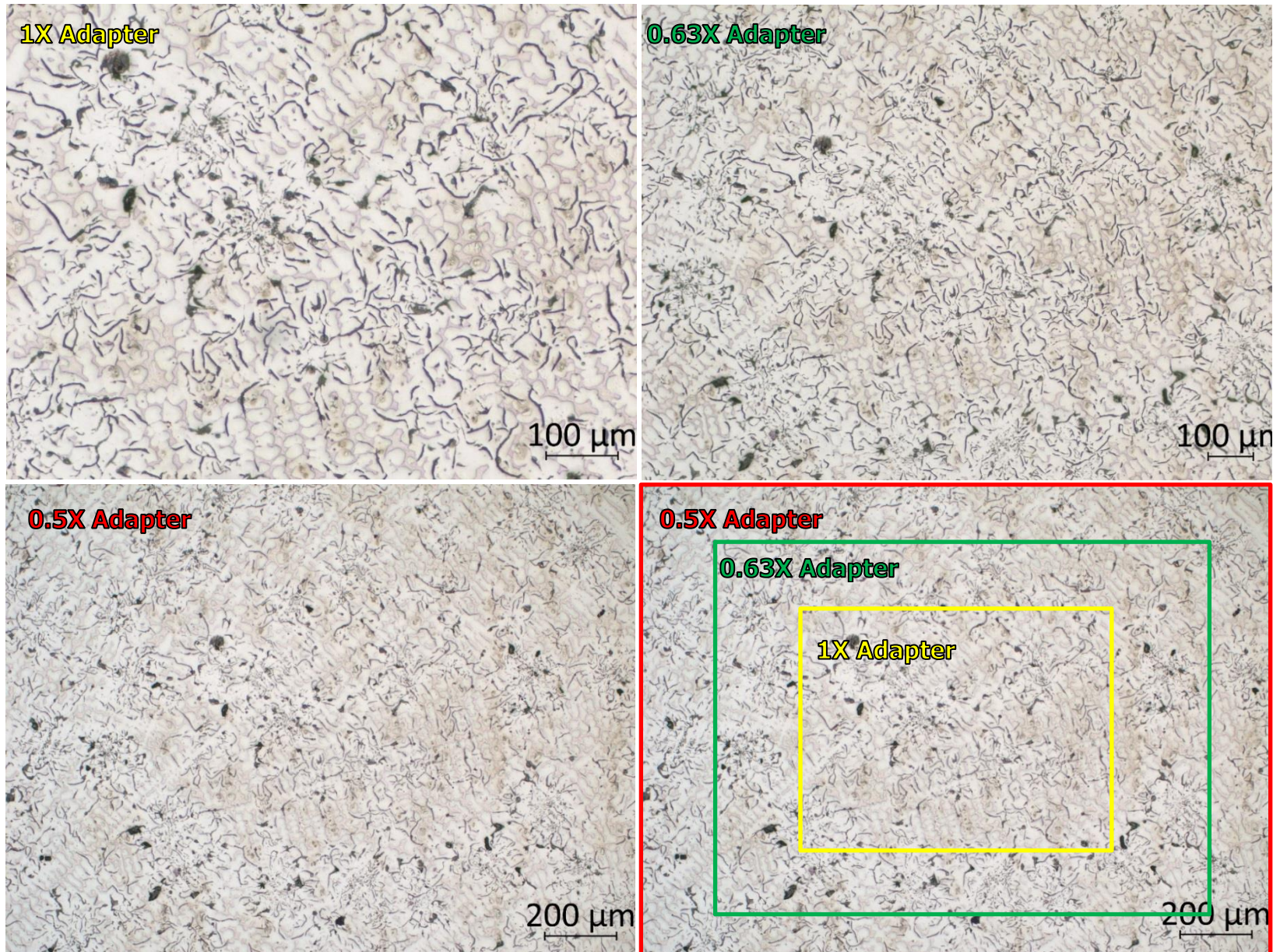
# AxioCam 305



**Figure 5:** AxioCam 305 camera adapter comparison, 10X objective, Brightfield



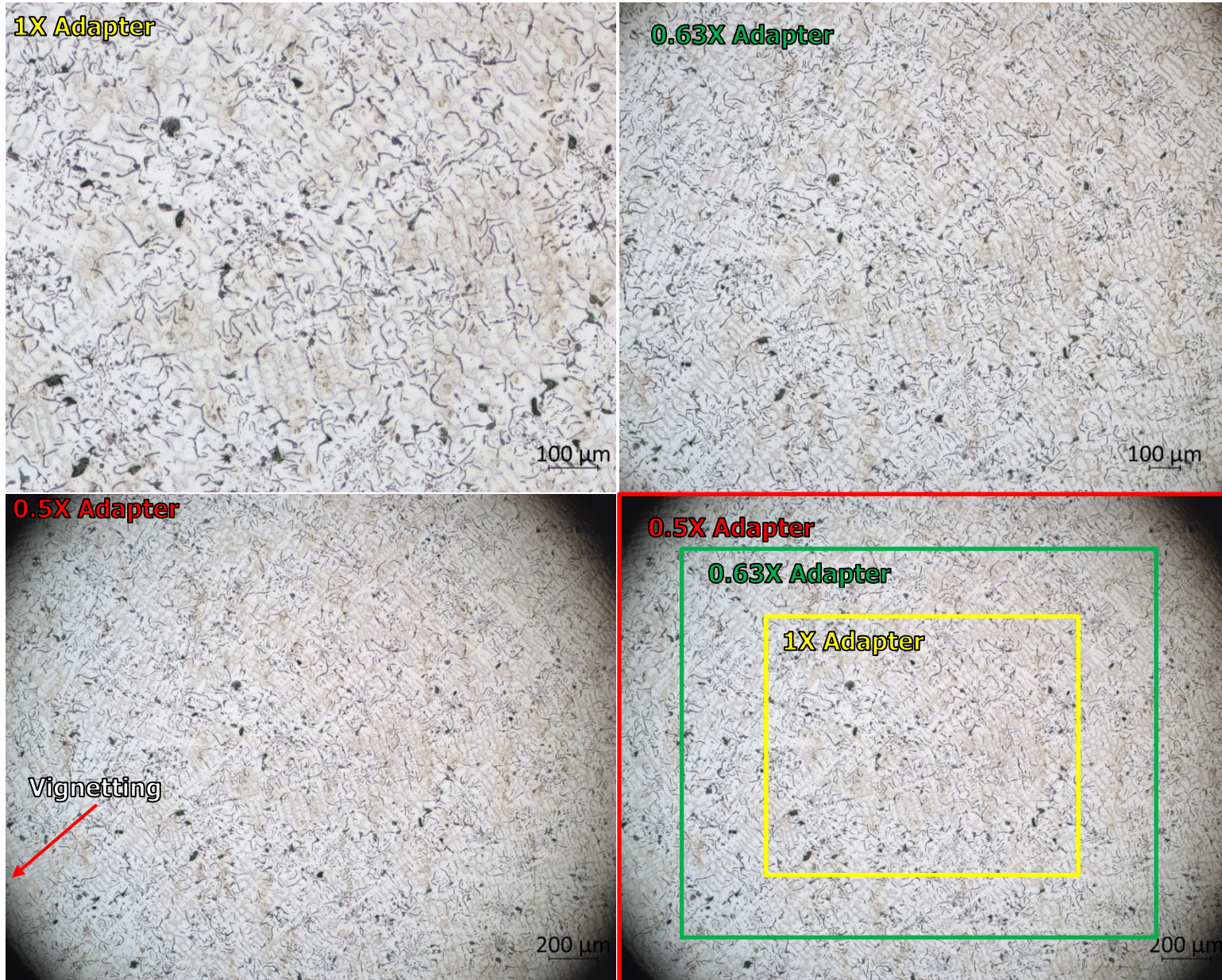
## AxioCam 503



**Figure 6:** AxioCam 503 camera adapter comparison, 10X objective, Brightfield



# AxioCam 506



**Figure 7:** AxioCam 506 camera adapter comparison, 10X objective, Brightfield