Our TECHSPEC[®] High Resolution 5 Megapixel Fixed Focal Length Lenses are available in multiple focal lengths and feature multiple versions to optimize for different working distance ranges. Perfect for use on high-end 5 megapixel sensors that require 145 lp/mm resolution, these lenses offer an attractive price-to-performance ratio. All lenses feature locking focus and iris rings and a front filter thread to allow the use of standard optical filters, for increased versatility.

Focal Length:	25mm			
Minimum Working Distance ¹ :	200mm			
Focus Range ¹ :	200mm - ∞			
Primary Working Distance Range:	400 - 2000m			
Length at Near Focus:	40.1 mm			
Length at Far Focus:	34.4mm			
Filter Thread:	M25.5 x 0.5			
Maximum Rear Protrusion:	2.8mm			
Camera Mount:	C-Mount			

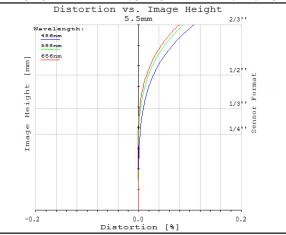
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Maximum Sensor Format:	2/3"				
Aperture (f/#) (lockable):	f/1.8 - f/22				
Magnification Range:	OX - 0.12X				
Distortion ² :	<0.5%				
Object Space NA ² :	0.03				
Number of Elements (Groups):	9 (6)				
AR Coating:	425 - 675nm BBAR				
Weight:	96g				

Sensor Size	1⁄4"	1⁄3"	1/2.5"	1⁄2"	1⁄1.8"	2⁄3"	Sony ⅔"	1"	
Field of View ^{3, 4}	31.4mm - 8.2°	41.9mm - 10.9°	49.8mm - 13.0°	55.9mm - 14.5°	62.9mm - 16.3°	77.0mm - 19.9°	73.9mm - 19.1°	N/A	
Field of View ^{3, 5}	60.7 - 292.8mm	80.9 - 390.45mm	96.1 - 463.6mm	107.9 - 520.5mm	121.4 - 585.4mm	148.5 - 715.3mm	142.5 - 686.6mm	N/A	
. From front of housing 2. At 200mm W.D. 3. Horizontal FOV on standard 4:3 sensor format Specifications subject to change									

 1. From front of housing
 2. At 200mm W.D.
 3. Horizontal FOV on standard 4:3 sensor format

 4. For focusing range: Min. W.D. - infinite conjugate angular FOV
 5. For primary range



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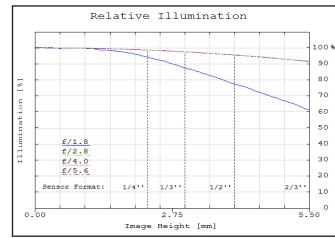


Figure 1: Distortion at the maximum sensor format. Positive values correspond to pincushion distortion, negative values correspond to barrel distortion.

Figure 2: Relative illumination (center to corner)

In both plots, field points corresponding to the image circle of common sensor formats are included. Plots represent theoretical values from lens design software. Actual lens performance varies due to manufacturing tolerances.



MTF & DOF: f/2.8 WD: 1000mm

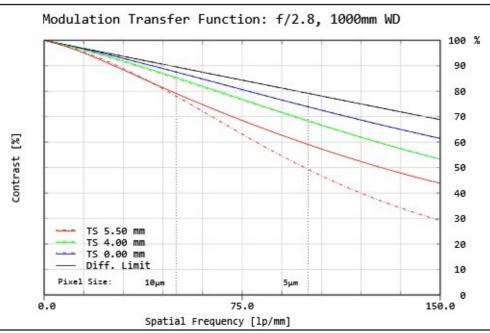


Figure 3: Image space polychromatic diffraction FFT Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) for λ = 486nm to 656nm. Included are Tangential and Sagittal values for field points on center, at 70% of full field and at the maximum sensor format. Solid black line indicates diffraction limit determined by f/#-defined aperture. Frequencies corresponding to the Nyquist resolution limit of pixel sizes are indicated.

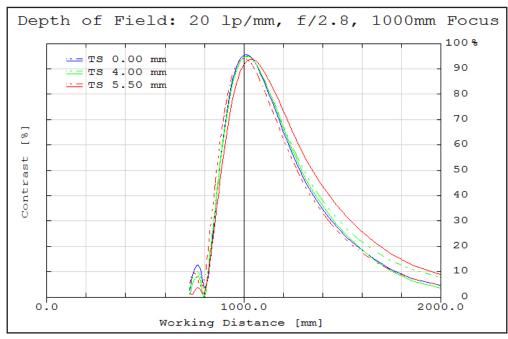


Figure 4: Polychromatic diffraction through-focus MTF at 20 linepairs/mm (image space). Contrast is plotted to two times the focus distance. Note object spatial frequency changes with working distance.

Plots represent theoretical values from lens design software. Actual lens performance varies due to manufacturing tolerances.



MTF & DOF: f/4.0 <u>WD: 1000</u>mm

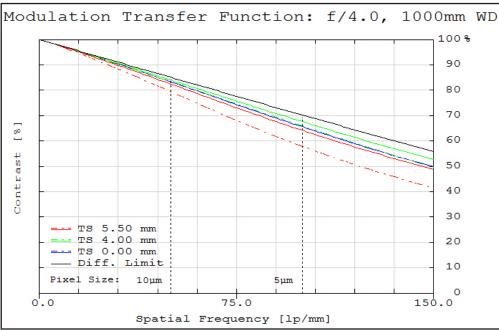


Figure 5: Image space polychromatic diffraction FFT Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) for λ = 486nm to 656nm. Included are Tangential and Sagittal values for field points on center, at 70% of full field and at the maximum sensor format. Solid black line indicates diffraction limit determined by f/#-defined aperture. Frequencies corresponding to the Nyquist resolution limit of pixel sizes are indicated.

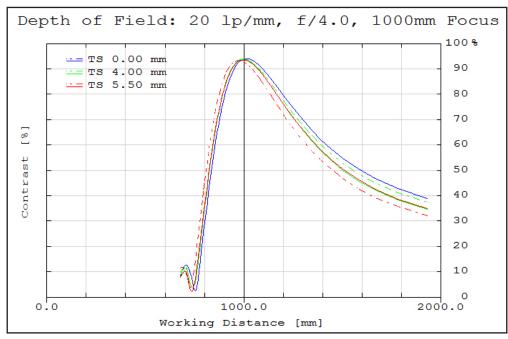


Figure 6: Polychromatic diffraction through-focus MTF at 20 linepairs/mm (image space). Contrast is plotted to two times the focus distance. Note object spatial frequency changes with working distance.

Plots represent theoretical values from lens design software. Actual lens performance varies due to manufacturing tolerances.



MTF & DOF: f/2.8 WD: 2000mm

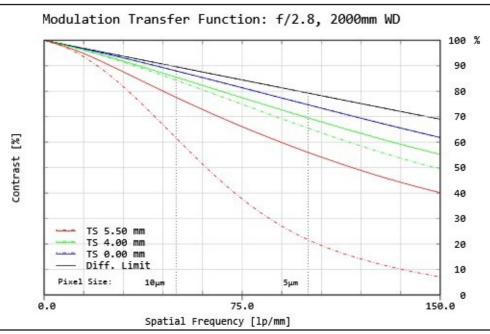


Figure 7: Image space polychromatic diffraction FFT Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) for λ = 486nm to 656nm. Included are Tangential and Sagittal values for field points on center, at 70% of full field and at the maximum sensor format. Solid black line indicates diffraction limit determined by f/#-defined aperture. Frequencies corresponding to the Nyquist resolution limit of pixel sizes are indicated.

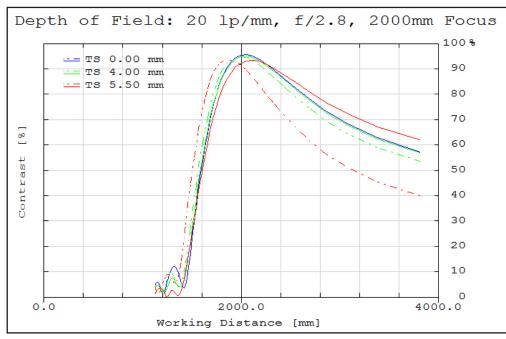


Figure 8: Polychromatic diffraction through-focus MTF at 20 linepairs/mm (image space). Contrast is plotted to two times the focus distance. Note object spatial frequency changes with working distance.

Plots represent theoretical values from lens design software. Actual lens performance varies due to manufacturing tolerances.



MTF & DOF: f/4.0 <u>WD: 2000</u>mm

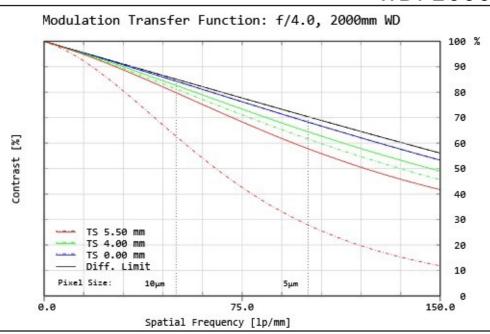


Figure 9: Image space polychromatic diffraction FFT Modulation Transfer Function (MTF) for λ = 486nm to 656nm. Included are Tangential and Sagittal values for field points on center, at 70% of full field and at the maximum sensor format. Solid black line indicates diffraction limit determined by f/#-defined aperture. Frequencies corresponding to the Nyquist resolution limit of pixel sizes are indicated.

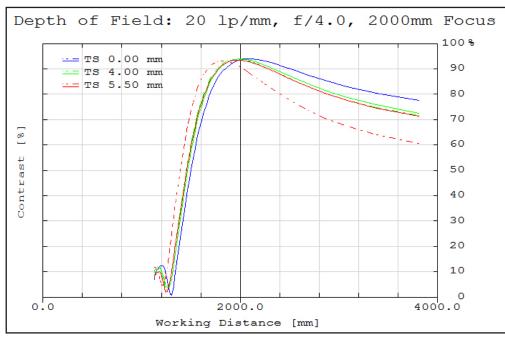


Figure 10: Polychromatic diffraction through-focus MTF at 20 linepairs/mm (image space). Contrast is plotted to two times the focus distance. Note object spatial frequency changes with working distance.

Plots represent theoretical values from lens design software. Actual lens performance varies due to manufacturing tolerances.

