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LUCID Vision Labs Triton™ TRI003S-WC, Sony IMX991, 0.3MP, SWIR Camera

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LUCID Vision Labs Triton™ GigE Power over Ethernet (PoE) SenSWIR™ Camera



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1

+

C\$8,148^{.00}

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SWIR		Spectrum:
General		
SWIR Camera		Type:
TRI003S-WC		Model Number:
		Manufacturer:

Lucid Vision Labs	
Triton™	Camera Series:
	Note: REQUIRES AN END USER STATEMENT TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE SHIPMENT
Physical & Mechanical Properties	
44 x 29 x 45.3	Dimensions (mm):
90	Weight (g):
Full	Housing:
Optical Properties	
400 - 1750	Wavelength Range (nm):
Sensor	
128MB	Image Buffer:
1/4"	Sensor Format:
0.30	Resolution (Megapixels):
257.20	Frame Rate (fps):
656 x 520	Pixels (H x V):
5.00 x 5.00	Pixel Size, H x V (µm):
3.28 x 2.60	Sensing Area, H x V (mm):
Sony IMX991 InGaAs	Imaging Sensor:
Progressive Scan CMOS	Type of Sensor:
Global	Shutter Type:
8/10/12/16 Bit	Pixel Depth:
20.5µs - 10s	Exposure Time:
42.00	Dynamic Range (dB):
GigE Vision v2.0	Machine Vision Standard:
Electrical	
2.6 (External Power Supply) 3.0 (PoE)	Power Consumption (W):
Hardware & Interface Connectivity	
GigE (PoE)	Interface:
GigE, M12	Connector:
Power Supply Required and Sold Separately. USA: #18-364 Europe: #18-364 Japan: #18-364 Korea: Not Available China: #18-364	Power Supply:
1 opto-isolated input, 1 opto-isolated output, 2 non-isolated bi-directional ports	GPIOs:
Hardware Trigger (GPIO), Software Trigger, or PTP (IEEE 1588)	Synchronization:
Back Panel	Interface Port Orientation:
8-pin M8	GPIO Connector Type:
Threading & Mounting	

C-Mount	Mount:
	Mounting Threads:
1/4-20 with Tripod Mount Adapter	#29-106

Environmental & Durability Factors	
-20 to +50	Operating Temperature (°C):
-30 to +60	Storage Temperature (°C):

Regulatory Compliance	
Exempt	RoHS 2015:
View	Certificate of Conformance:
Contains SVHC(s)	Reach 235:

Product Details

- 400 – 1750nm Operating Wavelength Range
- Actively Aligned Image Sensor for Precise Optical Axis Alignment
- Ideal for Electronic and Agricultural Inspection, Surveillance, and More
- **REQUIRES AN [END USER STATEMENT TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE SHIPMENT](#)**

LUCID Vision Labs Triton™ GigE Power over Ethernet (PoE) SenSWIR™ Cameras are designed to provide high-resolution images across the visible, near-infrared (NIR), and shortwave infrared (SWIR) spectrum from 400 – 1750nm. Featuring an actively aligned image sensor, these cameras are designed to minimize sensor tilt and rotation and ensure alignment of the image sensor to the lens optical axis. For harsh environments with dust or water, accessory lens tubes are available to ensure an IP67 rating. LUCID Vision Labs Triton GigE Power over Ethernet (PoE) SenSWIR™ Cameras are ideal for applications including electronic board inspection, solar cell inspection, produce inspection, identifying and sorting, surveillance, and anti-counterfeiting. These cameras can be paired with [TECHSPEC® C Series Fixed Focal Length SWIR Lenses](#), [TECHSPEC® SilverTL™ SWIR Telecentric Lenses](#) and [Effilux SWIR LED Illuminators](#) for optimal integration into SWIR systems.

SWIR is an acronym meaning Short Wavelength Infrared, also frequently referred to as shortwave infrared. SWIR generally refers to the wavelength band of light between 900nm and 2500nm.

Since standard silicon sensors have an upper limit of approximately 1000nm, SWIR imaging requires sensors and camera components capable of operation in the shortwave infrared range, which exceeds the upper limit of silicon. Indium gallium arsenide (InGaAs) sensors are commonly used in SWIR imaging, typically covering the 900nm to 1700nm range. But InGaAs devices are inherently expensive and face challenges in scaling to smaller pixel pitches and higher resolution arrays.

Unlike Long Wave Infrared (LWIR) light, which is emitted from the object itself, SWIR or shortwave infrared light is similar to visible light in that photons are reflected or absorbed by an object, providing the strong contrast needed for high-resolution imaging. While LWIR imagers give off more poorly defined thermal images, SWIR imagers deliver high-resolution images, much like visible light cameras.

SWIR imagers are used in a large number of applications including silicon inspection, laser beam profiling, hyperspectral imaging, chemical and plastics sensing, machine vision imaging, agricultural sensing, surveillance systems, and medical imaging. They are also intended for use in mobile phone facial recognition sensors, and autonomous vehicle imaging though obscured environments.