

# teleskopy.pl



Axion observation thermal imagers are a group of completely new devices created from the development of the Pulsar Lite thermal imaging devices. Miniaturized, light and economical, with surprisingly good performance. Axion thermal imagers are pocket constructions that easily fit in the hand, with dimensions comparable to a typical laser rangefinder. Equipped with XM converters with a resolution of 320x240 pixels which due to their special properties obtain a good range and magnification even with relatively modest lenses. Axion Key XM30 is the simplest and cheapest version of the Imager designed for terrain observation. It does not have an image recorder and a WiFi module, however, it allows you to easily observe objects at a distance of up to 1200 meters, which is almost three times better than in the case of the Lite thermal imaging devices manufactured so far. The Axion Key Imager is equipped with a LCOS display with a resolution of 960x720 pixels adapted to work in temperatures from -10 to +40 degrees. The whole is enclosed in a lightweight magnesium housing, completely waterproof (protection class IPX7), the Imager weighs 250 g. The Axion is powered by a 3200 mAh APS3 battery and can work non-stop for over 4 hours. Technical parameters: name: Pulsar AXION Key XM30, catalog number 77425 - minimum magnification: 2.5x - maximum magnification: 10x - digital zoom: 4x - observation range: 1200 m - lens: 30 mm f / 1.2 - optical construction: monocular - field of view: 7.8 - °, depending on the magnification - distribute matrix: uncooled 320 x 240 pixels, 12 ?m - matrix refresh rate: 50 Hz - display: 960 x 720 pixels, LCOS, 8 color palettes - waterproof class: IPX7 - power supply: microUSB 5 V, battery pack APS3 (included, working time > 4 h) - dimensions: 143 x 41 x 69 mm - weight: 250 g Warranty: 3 years

Â

Â

Â

Â

Â

Â

>> FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS Question : What's the difference between a night vision device and a thermal imager? Answer: The night vision device intensifies visible light (380 - 780 nm) and slightly near infrared. The Imager is sensitive to electromagnetic waves of greater length, on the order of a few to several  $\mu$ m, or several dozen times longer. EM waves, to which a typical thermal imager is sensitive, correspond to thermal (thermal) radiation. The night vision requires light that can strengthen (therefore in full darkness we need IR radiators), the thermal imager also works in total darkness, in fog, smoke, etc. The advantage of night vision, apart from simply other imaging and therefore a different perception of details, is higher resolution and lower price. The advantage of thermovision is work in all conditions and easy detection of heat sources, which is of fundamental importance in rescue, and is useful, among others hunting, property protection, maritime navigation, nature observation.