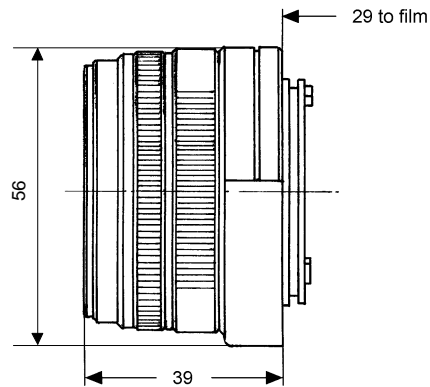
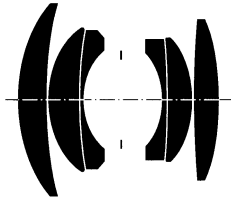


# Planar® T\* 2/45



## CONTAX® G mount

The **Planar® T\* 2/45** lens with a field angle of 50° has been designed as the standard lens for the Contax G compact cameras. This is an all-round lens which features not only good image quality, but also a wide initial aperture.

These properties allow the use of this **Planar® T\*** lens in almost all classic fields of photography. The **Planar® T\* 2/45** lens has been designed for use with the autofocus connection of the Contax G compact cameras.

<b>Cat. No. of lens</b>	<b>10 22 09</b>		
Number of elements	6	Close limit field size	213 mm x 322 mm
Number of groups	4	Max. scale	1 : 8.8
Max. aperture	f/2	Entrance pupil*	
Focal length	46.9 mm	Position	24.5 mm behind the first lens vertex
Negative size	24 x 36 mm	Diameter	22.9 mm
Angular field*	width 42°, height 29°, diagonal 2w 50°	Exit pupil*	
Min. aperture	16	Position	25.0 mm in front of the last lens vertex
Camera mount	Contax G	Diameter	27.0 mm
Filter connection	M 46 x 0.75	Position of principal planes*	
Focusing range	infinity to 0.5 m	H	30.3 mm behind the first lens vertex
Working distance (between mechanical front end of lens and subject)	0.43 m	H'	18.4 mm in front of the last lens vertex
		Back focal distance	28.5 mm
		Distance between first and last lens vertex	36.7 mm
		Weight	190 g

\* at infinity



Performance data:

**Planar® T\* 2/45**

Cat. No. 10 22 09

### 1. MTF Diagrams

The image height  $u$  - calculated from the image center - is entered in mm on the horizontal axis of the graph. The modulation transfer  $T$  (MTF = Modulation Transfer Factor) is entered on the vertical axis. Parameters of the graph are the spatial frequencies  $R$  in cycles (line pairs) per mm given at the top of this page.

The lowest spatial frequency corresponds to the upper pair of curves, the highest spatial frequency to the lower pair. Above each graph, the f-number  $k$  is given for which the measurement was made. "White" light means that the measurement was made with a subject illumination having the approximate spectral distribution of daylight.

Unless otherwise indicated, the performance data refer to large object distances, for which normal photographic lenses are primarily used.

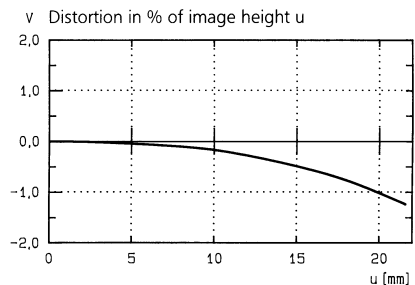
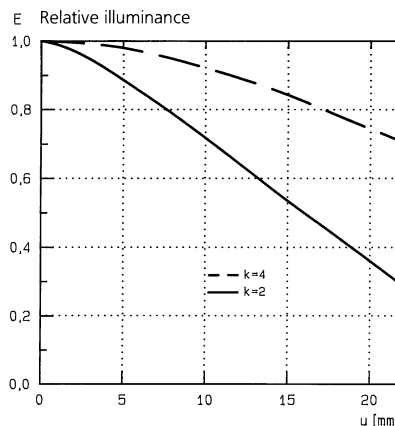
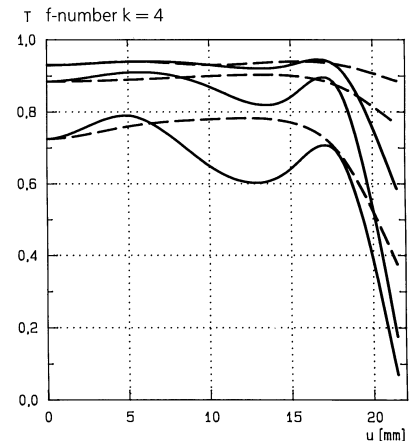
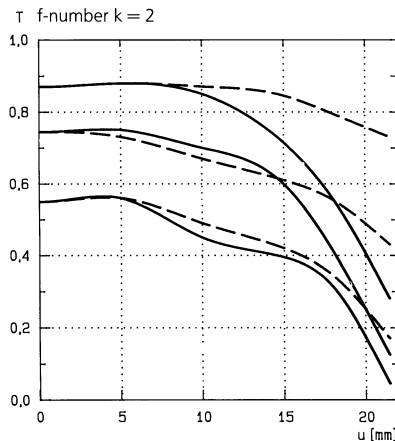
### 2. Relative illuminance

In this diagram the horizontal axis gives the image height  $u$  in mm and the vertical axis the relative illuminance  $E$ , both for full aperture and a moderately stopped-down lens. The values for  $E$  are determined taking into account vignetting and natural light decrease.

### 3. Distortion

Here again the image height  $u$  is entered on the horizontal axis in mm. The vertical axis gives the distortion  $V$  in % of the relevant image height. A positive value for  $V$  means that the actual image point is further from the image center than with perfectly distortion-free imaging (pincushion distortion); a negative  $V$  indicates barrel distortion.

Modulation transfer  $T$  as a function of image height  $u$ . Slit orientation: tangential — — — sagittal ———  
White light. Spatial frequencies  $R = 10, 20$  and  $40$  cycles/mm



Subject to change.

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