



PICTURE HIRE AUSTRALIA

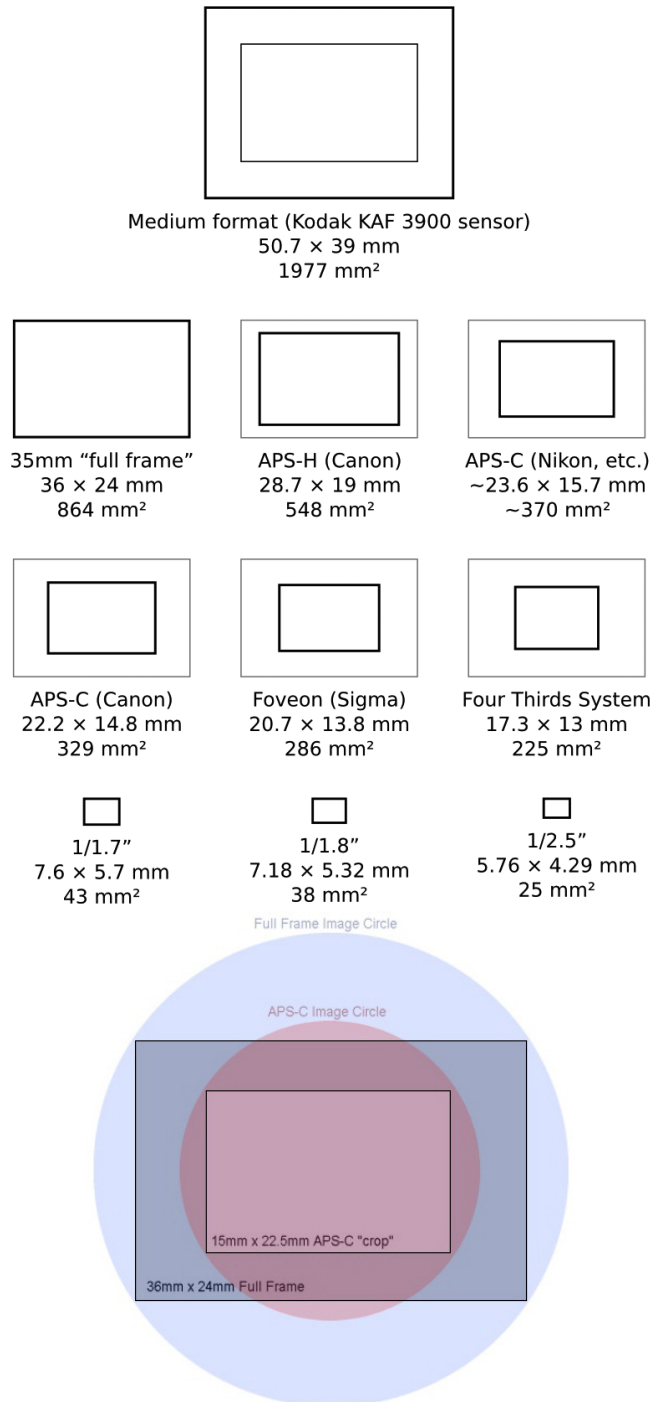
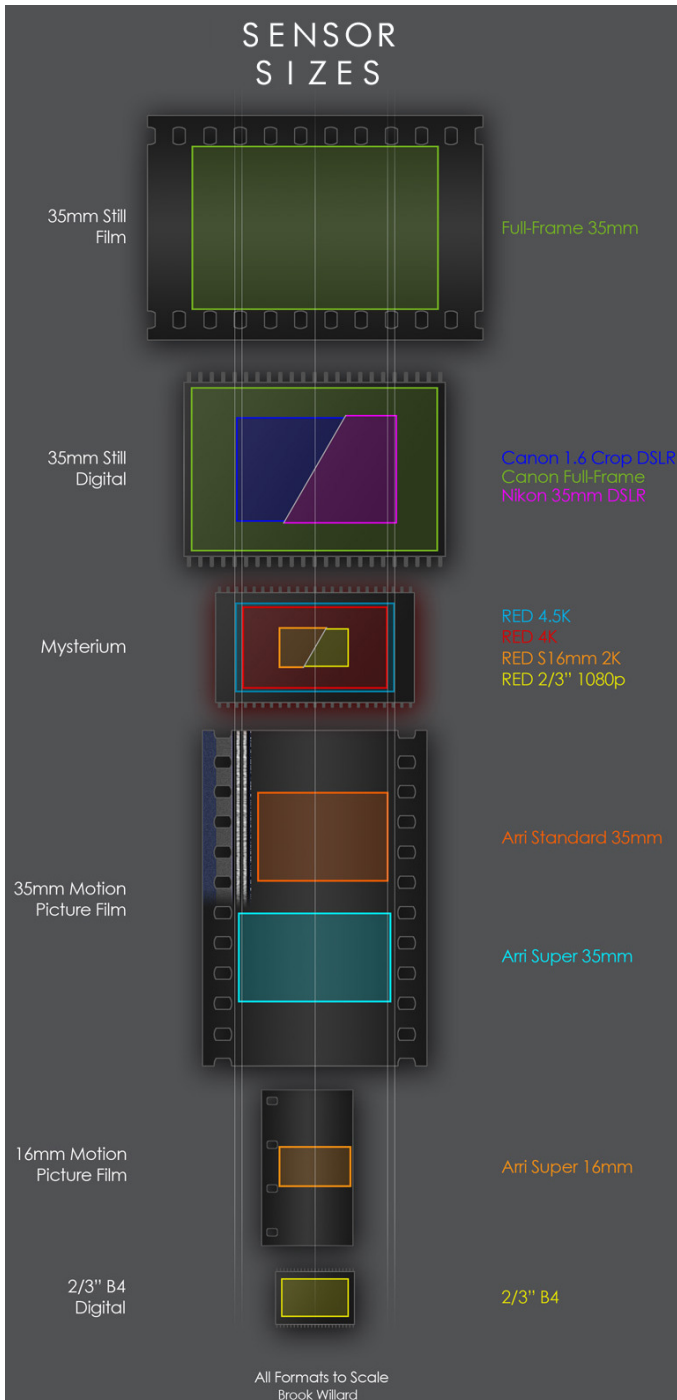
SENSOR SIZES OF POPULAR CAMERAS

Camera	Sensor Type	Size	Crop Factor
Canon EOS 5DMKII	35mm Full-Frame CMOS Sensor	36 x 24mm (diagonal 43mm)	1.0
Canon EOS 1DMKIV	APS-H size CMOS Sensor	27.9 x 18.6mm (diagonal 34.5mm)	1.3
Red One	Super 35mm size CMOS sensor	24.4 x 13.7mm (diagonal 28mm)	1.55
*Sony F35	Super 35mm size CCD Sensor (x3)	23.62 x 13.28mm (diagonal 27.1mm)	1.58
Sony PMW-F3	Super 35mm size CMOS sensor	23.62 x 13.28mm (diagonal 27.1mm)	1.58
Canon EOS 7D	APS-C size CMOS Sensor	22.3 x 14.9mm (diagonal 26.7 mm)	1.6
Panasonic AG-AF100	Micro 4/3" MOS Sensor	17.3 x 13mm (diagonal 21.6mm)	2.0
Sony PDW-F800 XDCAM	2/3" CCD Sensor (x3)	8.8 x 6.6mm (diagonal 11mm)	3.9
Sony PMW-EX1/3 XDCAM	1/2" CMOS Sensor	6.4 x 4.8mm (diagonal 8mm)	5.41

*Same as Genesis
 Calculations are in some cases approximates
 Example » To calculate the crop factor of a 2/3" sensor; 43mm ÷ 11mm = 3.9

Notes:

- 35mm Full-Frame is referring to Full-Frame stills not Full-Frame motion.
- Many things contribute to image quality; the size of the sensor & photosites are only part of it.
- Large sensor benefits are:
 - Dynamic Range – Large sensors have the ability to reproduce detail in both very low & very high light levels.
 - DoF – Large sensors have a shallower depth of field than that of a smaller sensor.
 - Sensitivity – Large sensors capture more light therefore & more sensitive than smaller sensors. The size of the photosites play a part here too.



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