CORRIGENDA


(Official Journal of the European Union L 338, 30 December 2019)

On page 163, points 6A002.b to 6A002.f are replaced with the following:

“b. “Monospectral imaging sensors” and “multispectral imaging sensors”, designed for remote sensing applications and having any of the following:

1. An Instantaneous-Field-Of-View (IFOV) of less than 200 μrad (microradians); or
2. Specified for operation in the wavelength range exceeding 400 nm but not exceeding 30 000 nm and having all the following:
   a. Providing output imaging data in digital format; and
   b. Having any of the following characteristics:
      1. “Space-qualified”; or
      2. Designed for airborne operation, using other than silicon detectors, and having an IFOV of less than 2,5 mrad (milliradians);

Note: 6A002.b.1. does not control “monospectral imaging sensors” with a peak response in the wavelength range exceeding 300 nm but not exceeding 900 nm and only incorporating any of the following non-“space-qualified” detectors or non-“space-qualified” “focal plane arrays”:

1. Charge Coupled Devices (CCD) not designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’; or
2. Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) devices not designed or modified to achieve ‘charge multiplication’.

C. ‘Direct view’ imaging equipment incorporating any of the following:

1. Image intensifier tubes specified in 6A002.a.2.a. or 6A002.a.2.b.;
2. “Focal plane arrays” specified in 6A002.a.3.; or
3. Solid state detectors specified in 6A002.a.1.;

Technical Note:

‘Direct view’ refers to imaging equipment that presents a visual image to a human observer without converting the image into an electronic signal for television display, and that cannot record or store the image photographically, electronically or by any other means.

Note: 6A002.c. does not control equipment as follows, when incorporating other than GaAs or GaInAs photocathodes:

a. Industrial or civilian intrusion alarm, traffic or industrial movement control or counting systems;

b. Medical equipment;

c. Industrial equipment used for inspection, sorting or analysis of the properties of materials;

d. Flame detectors for industrial furnaces;

e. Equipment specially designed for laboratory use.
d. Special support components for optical sensors, as follows:
   1. "Space-qualified" cryocoolers;
   2. Non-"space-qualified" cryocoolers having a cooling source temperature below 218 K (−55°C), as follows:
      a. Closed cycle type with a specified Mean-Time-To-Failure (MTTF) or Mean-Time-Between-Failures (MTBF), exceeding 2 500 hours;
      b. Joule-Thomson (JT) self-regulating minicoolers having bore (outside) diameters of less than 8 mm;
   3. Optical sensing fibres specially fabricated either compositionally or structurally, or modified by coating, to be acoustically, thermally, inertially, electromagnetically or nuclear radiation sensitive;

Note: 6A002.d.3. does not control encapsulated optical sensing fibres specially designed for bore hole sensing applications.

e. Not used.

f. 'Read-out integrated circuits' (ROIC) specially designed for "focal plane arrays" specified in 6A002.a.3.

Note: 6A002.f. does not control 'read-out integrated circuits' specially designed for civil automotive applications.

Technical Note:

A 'Read-Out Integrated Circuit' (ROIC) is an integrated circuit designed to underlie or be bonded to a "focal plane array" ("FPA") and used to read-out (i.e., extract and register) signals produced by the detector elements. At a minimum the ROIC reads the charge from the detector elements by extracting the charge and applying a multiplexing function in a manner that retains the relative spatial position and orientation information of the detector elements for processing inside or outside the ROIC."