

# CCD multichannel detector head C10150, C10151



Designed for back-thinned CCD area image sensor

C10150 and C10151 are high sensitivity multichannel detector heads for use with back-thinned FFT-CCD area image sensors (S10140/S10141 series) that offer high UV sensitivity and quantum efficiency. C10150 is designed for the non-cooled back-thinned CCD image sensor (S10140 series), while C10151 for the one-stage TE-cooled CCD area image sensors (S10141 series) for detection at even lower light levels. Both C10150 and C10151 incorporate a low-noise driver/amplifier circuit that provides reliable operation from simple external signals. C10151 also includes a highly stable temperature controller that cools the sensor to a preset temperature level ( $T_s = -10^\circ\text{C}$ ) as soon as the power is turned on. If the cooler fails and causes internal circuitry to overheat, the built-in protection circuit automatically turns off the power to the thermoelectric cooler. Despite its compact size, the housing configuration is designed for good heat dissipation, and threaded mounting holes on the front panel allow connections to other devices such as monochrometers. The table below shows back-thinned CCD image sensors for C10150 and C10151. C10150 and C10151 do not come with a CCD image sensor, so select the desired sensor and order it separately. Controller for multichannel detector head C7557 is also available. The software supplied with the C7557 allows easy control of the multichannel detector head and data acquisition.

## Features

- Designed for back-thinned CCD area image sensor \*1  
C10150: for non-cooled type (S10140 series)  
C10151: for TE-cooled type (S10141 series)
- Line binning operation \*2/area scanning operation
- Driver/amplifier circuit for low noise CCD operation
- Highly stable temperature controller (C10151)  
Cooling temperature:  $-10 \pm 0.05^\circ\text{C}$
- Simple signal input operation
- Compact configuration

## Applications

- Fluorescence spectroscopy
- Raman spectroscopy
- Other low-light-level detection

## ■ Selection guide

The table below shows CCD area image sensors applicable for C10150, C10151.

Since C10150, C10151 do not include a CCD area image sensor, so select the desired sensor and order it separately.

Type No.	CCD area image sensor			
	Type No.	Number of pixels	Number of active pixels	Active area [mm (H) × mm (V)]
C10150	S10140-1007	1044 × 128	1024 × 122	12.288 × 1.464
	S10140-1008	1044 × 256	1024 × 250	12.288 × 3.000
	S10140-1009	1044 × 512	1024 × 506	12.288 × 6.072
	S10140-1107	2068 × 128	2048 × 122	24.576 × 1.464
	S10140-1108	2068 × 256	2048 × 250	24.576 × 3.000
	S10140-1109	2068 × 512	2048 × 506	24.576 × 6.072
C10151	S10141-1007	1044 × 128	1024 × 122	12.288 × 1.464
	S10141-1008	1044 × 256	1024 × 250	12.288 × 3.000
	S10141-1009	1044 × 512	1024 × 506	12.288 × 6.072
	S10141-1107	2068 × 128	2048 × 122	24.576 × 1.464
	S10141-1108	2068 × 256	2048 × 250	24.576 × 3.000
	S10141-1109	2068 × 512	2048 × 506	24.576 × 6.072

\*1: In normal CCD image sensors that receive light from the front surface, the active area is covered with electrodes for charge transfer. These electrodes cut off UV radiation incident on the image sensor and also reduce the quantum efficiency. In contrast, back-thinned CCD image sensors have a unique structure in which the back of the active area is finely ground to allow light to enter from the back surface. This structure ensures high UV sensitivity and quantum efficiency because incident light need not pass through the electrodes.

\*2: The FFT-CCD was originally designed as a two-dimensional image sensor. However, it can be operated like a linear image sensor having a large active area by transferring all the pixel signals in the vertical direction to the horizontal register (this is referred to as line binning).

**■ Absolute maximum ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage (for digital circuitry)	V <sub>D1</sub>	-0.5	-	+7	V
Supply voltage (for analog circuitry)	V <sub>A1+</sub>	-	-	+18	
	V <sub>A1-</sub>	-	-	-18	
	V <sub>A2</sub>	-	-	+30	
	V <sub>D2</sub>	-	-	+7	
Supply voltage	V <sub>p</sub>	-	-	+7	
	V <sub>F</sub>	-	-	+14	
Digital input voltage	-	-	-	V <sub>D1</sub>	
Operating temperature	C10150 C10151	Topr	0	-	+50
			+10	-	+35 * <sup>3</sup>
Storage temperature	C10150 C10151	T <sub>stg</sub>	-20	-	+70
			0	-	+50

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**■ Electrical characteristics**(Ta=25 °C, V<sub>D1</sub>=+5 V, V<sub>A1+</sub>=+15 V, V<sub>A1-</sub>= -15 V, V<sub>A2</sub>=+24 V, V<sub>D2</sub>=+5 V, V<sub>p</sub>=+5 V, V<sub>F</sub>=+12 V, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Digital input	High level	V <sub>IH</sub>	+2.0	-	+5.0
	Low level	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.5	-	+0.8
CLK frequency	f <sub>CLK</sub>	-	-	1	MHz
Data video readout frequency	f <sub>v</sub>	-	-	f <sub>CLK</sub> /4	Hz
Start pulse width	t <sub>st</sub>	1/f <sub>CLK</sub>	-	-	s
Digital output	High level (I <sub>o</sub> = -6 mA)	V <sub>IH</sub>	+2.0	-	V
	Low level (I <sub>o</sub> =+6 mA)	V <sub>IL</sub>	-	-	+0.8
Power supply operating conditions					
Voltage	Digital circuitry	V <sub>D</sub>	+4.75	+5.0	+5.25
	V <sub>A1+</sub>	+14.5	+15.0	+15.5	V
	V <sub>A1-</sub>	-14.5	-15.0	-15.5	V
	V <sub>A2</sub>	+23.5	+24.0	+24.5	V
	V <sub>D2</sub>	+4.75	+5.0	+5.25	V
	V <sub>p</sub>	+4.75	+5.0	+5.25	V
	V <sub>F</sub>	+11.75	+12.0	+12.25	V
	V <sub>D1</sub> (+5 VDC)	-	-	+200	mA
Current	V <sub>A1+</sub> (+15 VDC)	-	-	+100	mA
	V <sub>A1-</sub> (-15 VDC)	-	-	-100	mA
	V <sub>A2</sub> (+24 VDC)	-	-	+30	mA
	V <sub>D2</sub> (+5 VDC) * <sup>4</sup>	-	-	+30	mA
	V <sub>p</sub> (+5 DC) * <sup>4</sup>	-	-	+2.5	A
	V <sub>F</sub> (+12 VDC) * <sup>4</sup>	-	-	+100	-
					mA

**■ Electrical and optical characteristics**(Ta=25 °C, Ts= -10 °C, V<sub>D1</sub>=+5 V, V<sub>A1+</sub>=+15 V, V<sub>A1-</sub>= -15 V, V<sub>A2</sub>=+24 V, V<sub>D2</sub>=+5 V, V<sub>p</sub>=+5 V, V<sub>F</sub>=+12 V, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Spectral response range	λ	-	200 to 1100	-	nm
Full well capacity	Vertical	Fw	60000	75000	e <sup>-</sup>
Horizontal			120000	150000	
Conversion gain * <sup>5</sup>	S <sub>v</sub>	45	56	67	μV/e <sup>-</sup>
Dark current * <sup>6</sup>	C10150 (Ta=25 °C)	DS	-	100	e <sup>-</sup> /pixels/s
C10151 (Ta= -10 °C)			-	1.5	
Readout noise	N <sub>r</sub>	-	20	45	e <sup>-</sup> rms
Dynamic range	Line binning	DR	-	7500	-
Area scanning			-	3750	
Photo response non-uniformity * <sup>7</sup>	PRNU	-	±3	±10	%

\*<sup>3</sup>: The maximum value may be lower, depending on the drive frequency and the number of sensor pixels.\*<sup>4</sup>: C10151\*<sup>5</sup>: Including the circuit gain.\*<sup>6</sup>: At MPP mode. Vertical register value. The actual value equals the sum of the vertical direction because of the binning operation.\*<sup>7</sup>: Measured at 50 % of the full well capacity.

■ Specifications for temperature controller (C10151)

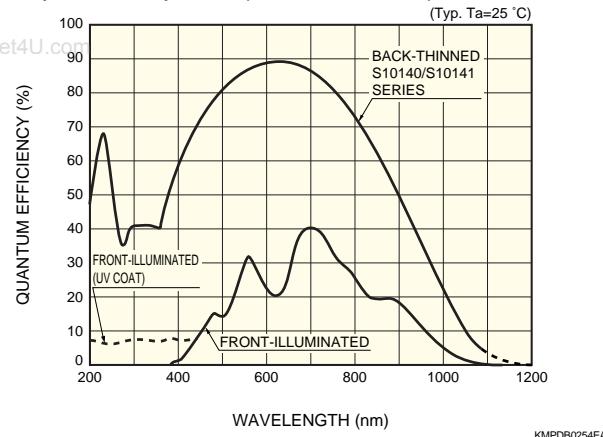
( $T_a=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{D1}=+5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{A1}=+15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{A1}=-15\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{A2}=+24\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{D2}=+5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_p=+5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_F=+12\text{ V}$ , CLK frequency 210 kHz, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter *8	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Cooling temperature	$T_s$	-11	-10	-9	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Temperature control range	$\Delta T_s$	-0.05	-	+0.05	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Power dissipation of TE-cooler element	$P_p$	-	-	7	W
Cool down time to reset temperature	$t_o$	-	-	5	min.
Setting temperature for overheat protection *9	$T_o$	-	+45	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

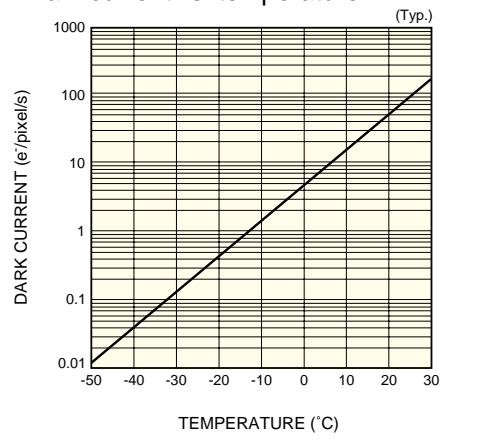
\*8: Other functions include error display, automatic power off, and detection of electrical opens and shorts by the thermosensor.

\*9: Temperature on the rear of the case (where the fan is installed).

■ Spectral response (without window) \*10

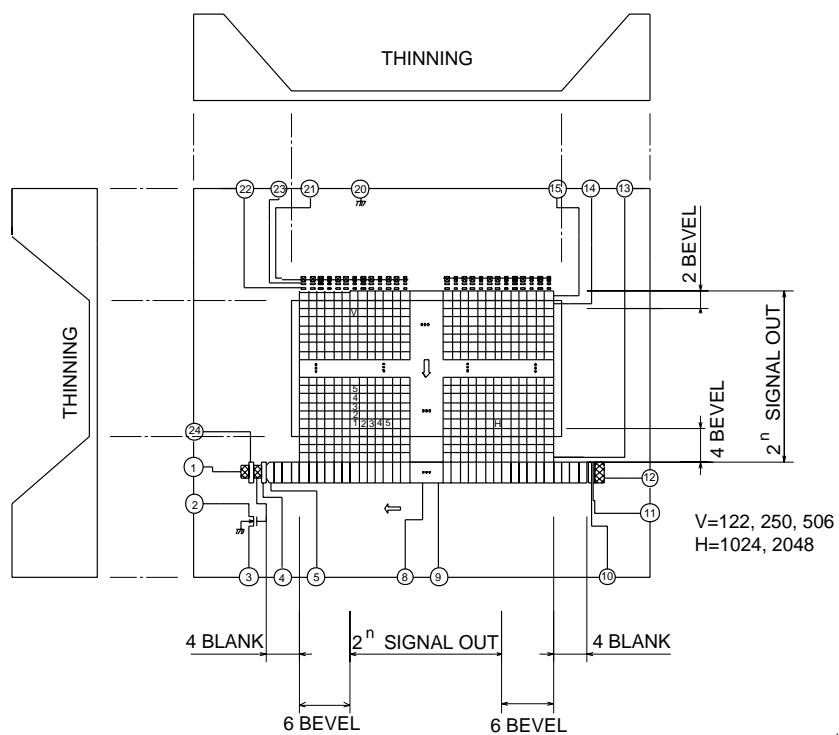


■ Dark current vs. temperature

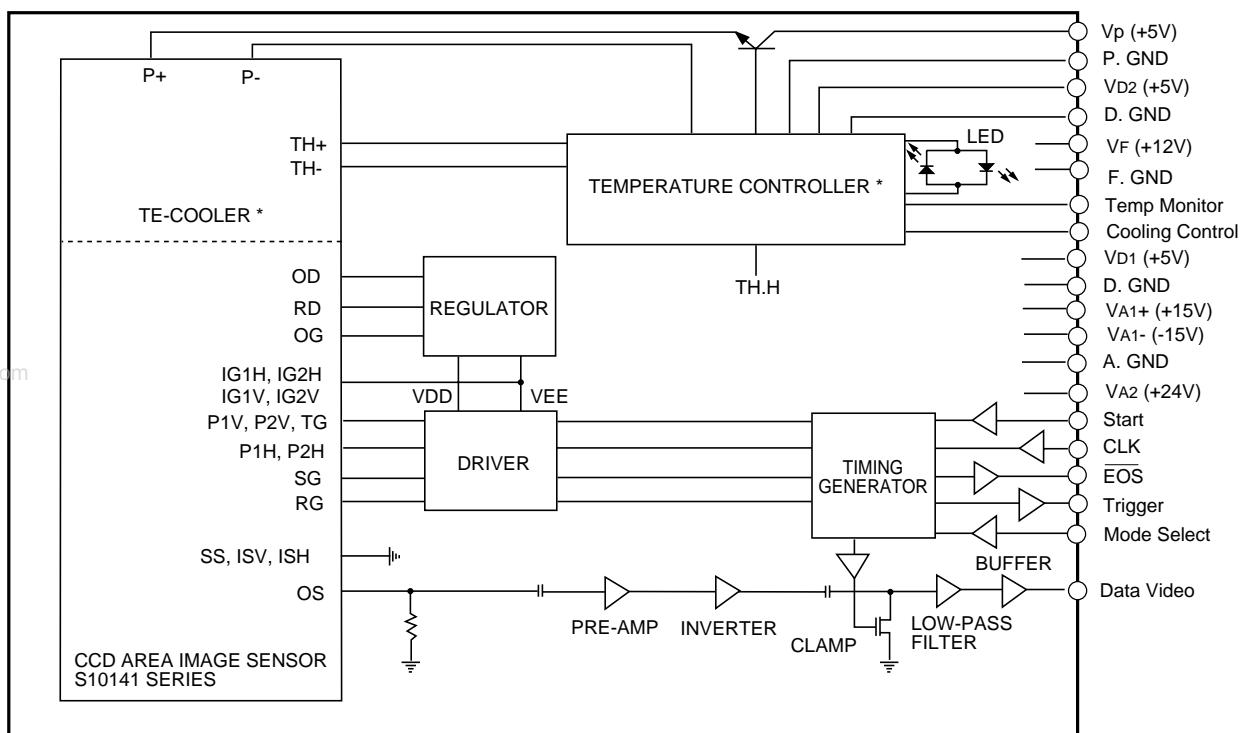


\*10: Spectral response with quartz glass (or AR-coated sapphire glass) is decreased by the transmittance

■ Device structure (Conceptual drawing)



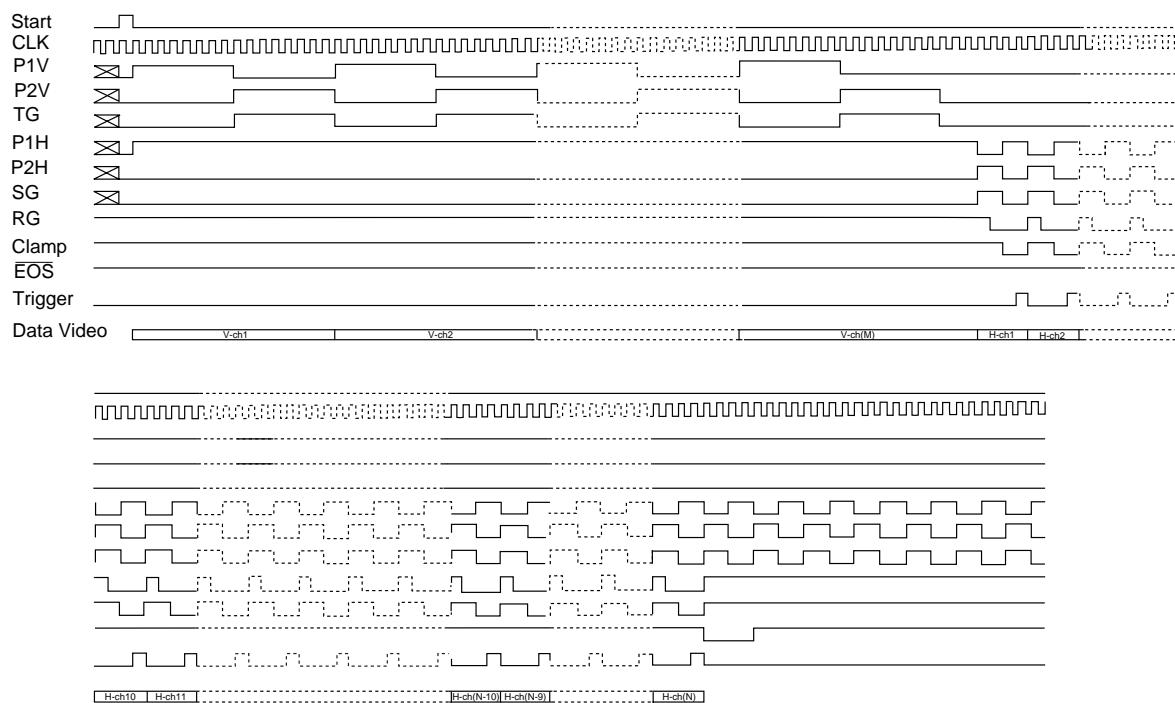
## ■ Block diagram (C10151)



\* C10150 does not include the temperature controller and TE-cooler.

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## ■ Timing chart (line binning operation)

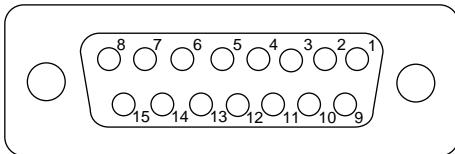


M=128, 256, 512 N=1044, 2068  
 V-ch1--V-ch2, V-ch (M-3)--V-ch (M): ISOLATION PIXELS  
 H-ch1--H-ch4, H-ch (N-3)--H-ch (N): BLANK PIXELS

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## ■ Pin connection of "SIGNAL I/O" connector

15-pin D-sub connector

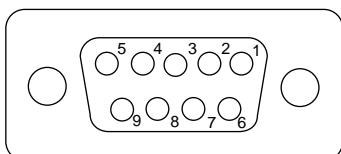


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Pin No.	Terminal name	Description
1	Mode select	Digital input signal used to select between the line binning operation and area scanning operation. HCMOS compatible. High level or left open: line binning operation Low level: area scanning operation
2	Data video	Analog video output. Positive polarity
3	V <sub>A1</sub> (+15 V)	Analog power supply
4	V <sub>A1</sub> (-15 V)	Analog power supply
5	V <sub>D1</sub> (+5 V)	Digital power supply
6	Start	Digital input signal for initializing the circuit. HCMOS compatible. Positive logic. The interval of the Start pulses determines the integration time of the CCD image sensor.
7	CLK	Digital input signal for operating the circuit. HCMOS compatible. Rising edge operation.
8	EOS	Digital output signal for indicating end-of-scan of the image sensor. HCMOS compatible. Negative logic.
9	A. GND	Analog ground
10	A. GND	Analog ground
11	V <sub>A2</sub> (+24 V)	Analog power supply
12	D. GND	Digital ground
13	D. GND	Digital ground
14	D. GND	Digital ground
15	Trigger	Digital output signal for A/D conversion. HCMOS compatible. Positive logic.

## ■ Pin connection of "TE CONTROL I/O" connector (C10151)

9-pin D-sub connector



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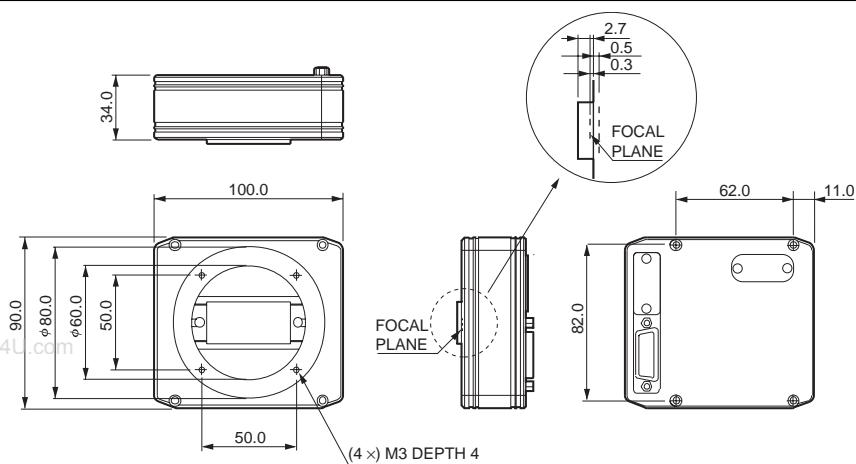
Pin No.	Terminal name	Description
1	V <sub>D2</sub> (+5 V)	Digital power supply
2	Temp monitor	Analog output signal of the temperature of the CCD image sensor
3	Cooling control	Digital input signal for starting to cool down. HCMOS compatible. High level or left open: cooling Low level: stand-by
4	V <sub>p</sub> (+5 V)	Power supply for the thermoelectric cooler in the CCD image sensor. (Please use AWG 18 wire)
5	V <sub>F</sub> (+12 V)	Power supply for cooling fan
6	D. GND	Ground
7	D. GND	Ground
8	P. GND	Power supply return of the thermoelectric cooler mounted in the CCD image sensor. (Please use AWG 18 wire)
9	F. GND	Power supply return for cooling fan

Available for using same power supply (+5 V) for "+V<sub>D2</sub>" and "+V<sub>p</sub>".Caution) Do not connect "V<sub>D2</sub>" and "V<sub>p</sub>" together on the backside of the 9-pin D-sub connector.

These may be connected (shorted) at the power supply end, not 9-pin D-sub connector.

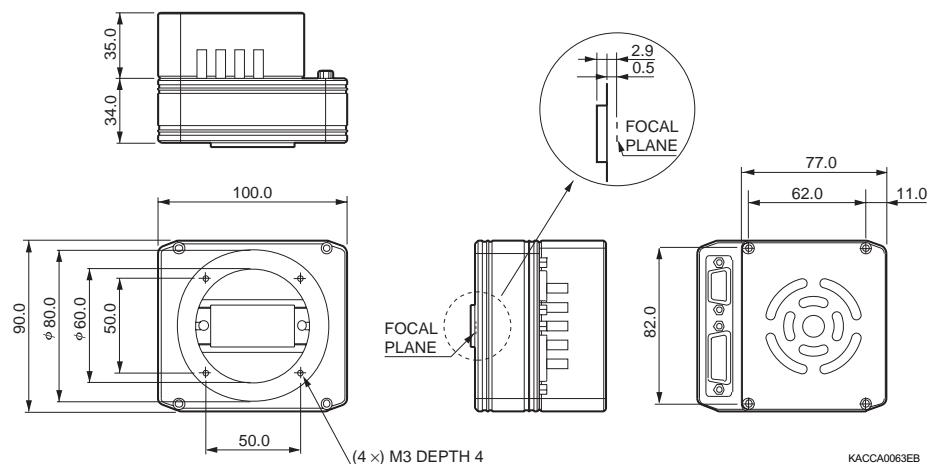
■ Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)

C10150



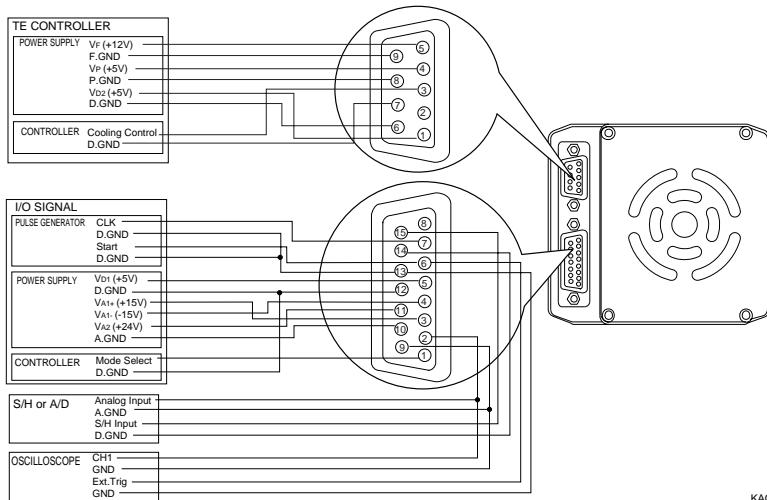
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C10151



KACCA0063EB

■ Connection example



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## Multichannel detector head controller C7557

When connected to a HAMAMATSU multichannel detector head and a personal computer, C7557 allows easy control of the detector head and data acquisition by using dedicated software that comes with the unit.

## Suitable multichannel detector head

C7020/-02, C7021/-02, C7025/-02,  
C7040, C7041, C7043, C7044, C7180,  
C7181, C8061-01, C8062-01, C10150, C10151



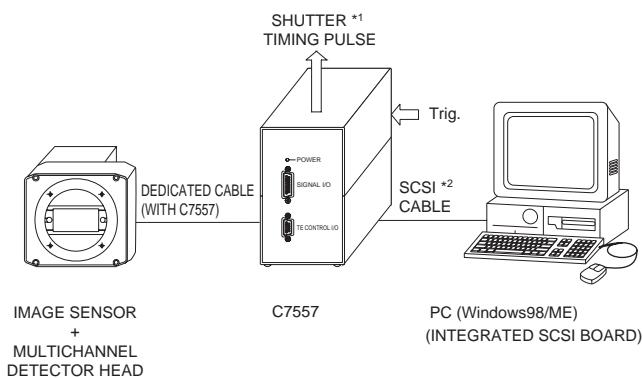
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## ■ Accessories

- SCSI terminator
- Fuse (2.5 A)
- Detector head connection cables
- AC cable
- Software (Compatible OS: Windows 98/ME \*)
- Operation manual

\* This software may be run on Windows 2000/NT/XP with a simple task. For information on how to do this, please consult with our sales office.

## ■ Connection



\*1: Shutter, etc. are not available.

\*2: SCSI cable and SCSI board (card) are not supplied with C7557.

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