

# **IR-enhanced CCD image sensors**

S11510 series

## Enhanced near infrared sensitivity: QE=40% ( $\lambda$ =1000 nm)

The S11510 series is a family of FFT-CCD image sensors for photometric applications that offer improved sensitivity in the near infrared region at wavelengths longer than 800 nm. Our unique technology in laser processing was used to form a MEMS structure on the back side of the CCD. This allows the S11510 series to have much higher sensitivity than our previous products (S10420-01 series).

In addition to having high infrared sensitivity, the S11510 series can be used as an image sensor with a long active area in the direction of the sensor height by binning operation, making it suitable for detectors in Raman spectroscopy. Binning operation also ensures even higher S/N and signal processing speed compared to methods that use an external circuit to add signals digitally.

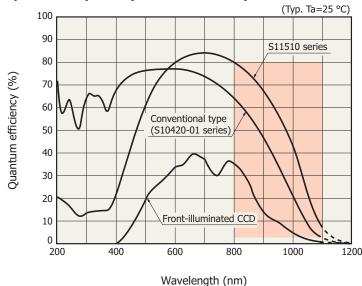
The S11510 series has a pixel size of  $14 \times 14 \, \mu m$  and is available in two image areas of  $14.336 \, (H) \times 0.896 \, (V) \, mm \, (1024) \, M_{\odot}$  $\times$  64 pixels) and 28.672 (H)  $\times$  0.896 (V) mm (2048  $\times$  64 pixels). The S11510 series is pin compatible with the S10420-01 series, and so operates under the same drive conditions.

#### Features

- Applications
- **Enhanced near infrared sensitivity: QE=40% (\lambda=1000 nm)**
- High CCD node sensitivity: 6.5 μV/e<sup>-</sup>
- → High full well capacity and wide dynamic range (with anti-blooming function)
- Pixel size: 14 × 14 μm
- MPP operation

- Raman spectrometers, etc.

#### Spectral response (without window)\*1



KMPDB0324FC

\*1: Spectral response with quartz glass is decreased according to the spectral transmittance characteristic of window material.

### **Selection guide**

Type no.	Number of total pixels	Number of active pixels	Active area [mm (H) × mm (V)]	Readout speed max. (MHz)	Applicable driver circuit
S11510-1006	1044 × 70	1024 × 64	14.336 × 0.896	0.5	C11287
S11510-1106	2068 × 70	2048 × 64	28.672 × 0.896	0.5	C11287

### **General ratings**

Parameter	Specification
Pixel size	14 (H) × 14 (V) μm
Vertical clock phase	2-phase
Horizontal clock phase	4-phase
Output circuit	One-stage MOSFET source follower
Package	24-pin ceramic DIP (refer to dimensional outline)
Window	Quartz glass

### **→** Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Operating temperature*2	Topr	-50	-	+50	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-50	-	+70	°C
Output transistor drain voltage	Vod	-0.5	-	+30	V
Reset drain voltage	VRD	-0.5	-	+18	V
Over flow drain voltage	VOFD	-0.5	-	+18	V
Vertical input source voltage	Visv	-0.5	-	+18	V
Horizontal input source voltage	VISH	-0.5	-	+18	V
Over flow gate voltage	Vofg	-10	-	+15	V
Vertical input gate voltage	VIG1V, VIG2V	-10	-	+15	V
Horizontal input gate voltage	VIG1H, VIG2H	-10	-	+15	V
Summing gate voltage	Vsg	-10	-	+15	V
Output gate voltage	Vog	-10	-	+15	V
Reset gate voltage	VRG	-10	-	+15	V
Transfer gate voltage	VTG	-10	-	+15	V
Vertical shift register clock voltage	VP1V, VP2V	-10	-	+15	V
Horizontal shift register clock voltage	VP1H, VP2H VP3H, VP4H	-10	-	+15	V

<sup>\*2:</sup> Package temperature

### **S11510** series

### **□** Operating conditions (MPP mode, Ta=25 °C)

Р	arameter		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Output transistor drain voltage		Vod	23	24	25	V	
Reset drain voltage			VRD	11	12	13	V
Over flow drain voltage	ge		Vofd	11	12	13	V
Over flow gate voltag	e		Vorg	0	12	13	V
Output gate voltage			Vog	4	5	6	V
Substrate voltage			Vss	-	0	-	V
	Input source		VISV, VISH	-	Vrd	-	V
Test point	Vertical input gate		VIG1V, VIG2V	-9	-8	-	V
Ī	Horizontal input gat			-9	-8	-	V
Voution shift wasistay	ala als valta a a	High	VP1VH, VP2VH	4	6	8	V
Vertical shift register	clock voltage	Low	VP1VL, VP2VL	-9	-8	-7	V
9		High	VР1НН, VР2НН VР3НН, VР4НН	4	6	8	V
Horizontal Shift regist	Horizontal shift register clock voltage		VP1HL, VP2HL VP3HL, VP4HL	-6	-5	-4	V
Cumanain a gata valta a		High	Vsgh	4	6	8	V
Summing gate voltage		Low	Vsgl	-6	-5	-4	V
Reset gate voltage High Low		High	VRGH	4	6	8	V
		Low	VRGL	-6	-5	-4	<b>V</b>
Transfer gate voltage		High	VTGH	4	6	8	V
mansier gate voltage	Transfer gate voltage Low		VTGL	-9	-8	-7	<b>V</b>
External load resistan	ice		RL	90	100	110	kΩ

### **➡** Electrical characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Signal output frequency		fc	-	0.25	0.5	MHz
Vertical shift register	-1006	CP1V, CP2V	-	600	-	nE
capacitance	-1106	CPIV, CP2V	-	1200	-	pF
Horizontal shift register	-1006	Ср1н, Ср2н	-	80	-	nE
capacitance	-1106	Срзн, Ср4н	-	160	-	pF
Summing gate capacitance		Csg	-	10	-	pF
Reset gate capacitance	Reset gate capacitance		-	10	-	pF
Transfer gate capacitance	-1006	Стс	-	30	-	pF
Transfer gate capacitance	-1106		-	60	-	Pi
Charge transfer efficiency*3		CTE	0.99995	0.99999	-	-
DC output level		Vout	17	18	19	V
Output impedance		Zo	-	10	-	kΩ
Power consumption*4		Р	-	4	-	mW

<sup>\*3:</sup> Charge transfer efficiency per pixel, measured at half of the full well capacity \*4: Power consumption of the on-chip amplifier plus load resistance

3

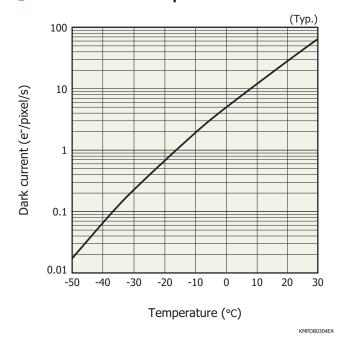
#### **Electrical and optical characteristics (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)**

Param	neter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Saturation output voltage		Vsat	-	Fw × Sv	-	V
Full well capacity	Vertical	Fw	50	60	-	ke-
Full well capacity	Horizontal		250	300	-	
CCD node sensitivity		Sv	5.5	6.5	7.5	μV/e⁻
Dark current*5		DS	-	50	200	e <sup>-</sup> /pixel/s
Readout noise*6		Nr	-	6	15	e⁻ rms
Dynamic range*7	Line binning	DR	41700	50000	-	-
Spectral response range		λ	-	200 to 1100	-	nm
Photo response non-uniform	mity*8	PRNU	-	±3	±10	%

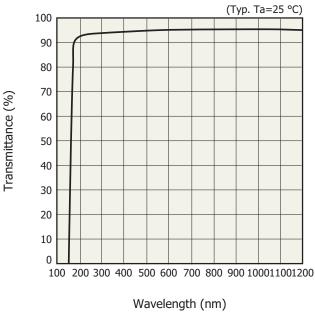
<sup>\*5:</sup> Dark current nearly doubles for every 5 to 7 °C increase in temperature.

Photo response non-uniformity =  $\frac{\text{Fixed pattern noise (peak to peak)}}{\text{Signal}} \times 100 \text{ [%]}$ 

#### Dark current vs. temperature



#### Spectral transmittance characteristic of window material



KMPDB030

#### Window material

Type no.	Window material
S11510 series	Quartz glass*9

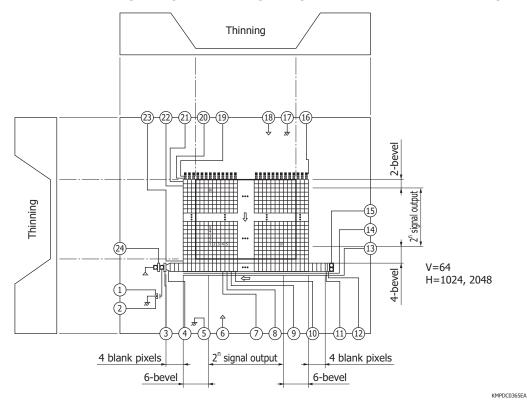
\*9: Resin sealing

<sup>\*6:</sup> Temperature: -40 °C, readout frequency: 20 kHz

<sup>\*7:</sup> Dynamic range (DR) = Full well capacity / Readout noise

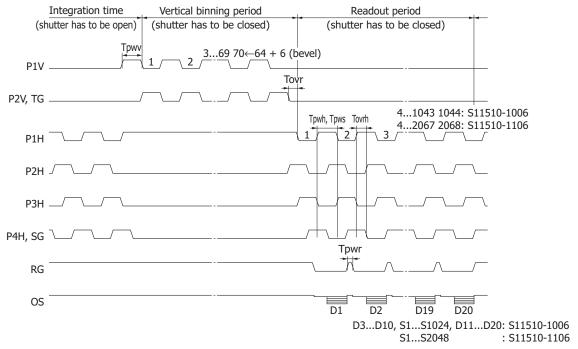
<sup>\*8:</sup> Measured at one-half of the saturation output (full well capacity) using LED light (peak emission wavelength: 660 nm)

### **▶** Device structure (conceptual drawing of top view in dimensional outline)



### **S11510** series

### Timing chart (line binning)



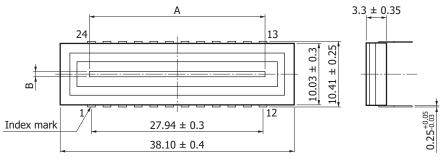
KMPDC0355EA

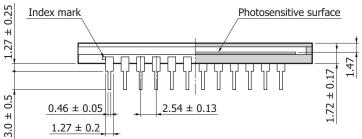
Paran	neter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
D1V D2V TC	Pulse width*10	Tpwv	6	8	-	μs
P1V, P2V, TG	Rise and fall time*10	Tprv, Tpfv	20	-	-	ns
	Pulse width*10	Tpwh	1000	2000	-	ns
D1U D2U D2U D4U	Rise and fall time*10	Tprh, Tpfh	10	-	-	ns
P1H, P2H, P3H, P4H	Pulse overlap time	Tovrh	500	1000	-	ns
	Duty ratio*10	-	40	50	60	%
	Pulse width*10	Tpws	1000	2000	-	ns
SG	Rise and fall time*10	Tprs, Tpfs	10	-	-	ns
30	Pulse overlap time	Tovrh	500	1000	-	ns
	Duty ratio*10	-	40	50	60	%
RG	Pulse width	Tpwr	100	1000	-	ns
KG .	Rise and fall time	Tprr, Tpfr	5	-	-	ns
TG-P1H	Overlap time	Tovr	1	2	-	μs

<sup>\*10:</sup> Symmetrical clock pulses should be overlapped at 50% of maximum amplitude.

### **S11510** series

### - Dimensional outline (unit: mm)





Typo no	Active area			
Type no.	Α	В		
S11510-1006	14.336 (H)	0.896 (V)		
S11510-1106	28.672 (H)	0.896 (V)		

KMPDA0265EA

#### **Pin connections**

Pin no.	Symbol	Function	Remark (standard operation)
1	OS	Output transistor source	RL=100 kΩ
2	OD	Output transistor drain	+24 V
3	OG	Output gate	+5 V
4	SG	Summing gate	Same pulse as P4H
5	SS	Substrate	GND
6	RD	Reset drain	+12 V
7	P4H	CCD horizontal register clock-4	
8	P3H	CCD horizontal register clock-3	
9	P2H	CCD horizontal register clock-2	
10	P1H	CCD horizontal register clock-1	
11	IG2H	Test point (horizontal input gate-2)	-8 V
12	IG1H	Test point (horizontal input gate-1)	-8 V
13	OFG	Over flow gate	+12 V
14	OFD	Over flow drain	+12 V
15	ISH	Test point (horizontal input source)	Connect to RD
16	ISV	Test point (vertical input source)	Connect to RD
17	SS	Substrate	GND
18	RD	Reset drain	+12 V
19	IG2V	Test point (vertical input gate-2)	-8 V
20	IG1V	Test point (vertical input gate-1)	-8 V
21	P2V	CCD vertical register clock-2	
22	P1V	CCD vertical register clock-1	
23	TG	Transfer gate	Same pulse as P2V
24	RG	Reset gate	

### **CCD** image sensors

#### **S11510** series

#### Precaution for use (electrostatic countermeasures)

- When handling CCD sensors, always wear a wrist strap and also anti-static clothing, gloves, and shoes, etc. The wrist strap should have a protective resistor (about 1  $M\Omega$ ) on the side closer to the body and be grounded properly. Using a wrist strap having no protective resistor is hazardous because you may receive an electrical shock if electric leakage occurs.
- Avoid directly placing these sensors on a work bench that may carry an electrostatic charge.
- Provide ground lines with the work bench and work floor to allow static electricity to discharge.
- Ground the tools used to handle these sensors, such as tweezers and soldering irons.

It is not always necessary to provide all the electrostatic measures stated above. Implement these measures according to the amount of damage that occurs.

#### Driver circuit for CCD image sensor (S11510 series) C11287 [sold separately]

The C11287 is a driver circuit designed for HAMAMATSU CCD image sensors S11510 series. The C11287 can be used in spectrometers, etc. when combined with the CCD image sensor.

#### Features

- **■** Built-in 14-bit A/D converter
- Interface to computer: USB 2.0
- Power supply: USB bus power operation



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