



CCD linear image sensor

S11151-2048

High sensitivity in the ultraviolet region, front-illuminated CCD

Despite a front-illuminated CCD, the S11151-2048 offers high sensitivity in the ultraviolet region (200 nm) nearly equal to back-thinned CCD.

Features

Applications

Spectrometers

- High sensitivity in the ultraviolet region (spectral response range: 200 to 1000 nm)
- Image lag: 0.1% typ.
- Low dark current
- → Low cost

Structure

| Parameter | Specification | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Pixel size (H \times V) | 14 × 200 μm | | | |
| Number of total pixels | 2056 | | | |
| Number of effective pixels | 2048 | | | |
| Image size (H \times V) | 28.672 × 0.200 mm | | | |
| Horizontal clock phase | 2-phase | | | |
| Output circuit | Two-stage MOSFET source follower | | | |
| Package | 24-pin ceramic DIP (refer to dimensional outline) | | | |
| Window material | Quartz glass ^{*1} | | | |

*1: Resin sealing

Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted)

| Parameter | | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| Operating temp | erature*2 *3 | Topr | -50 | - | +55 | °C |
| Storage tempera | ature ^{*3} | Tstg | -50 | - | +70 | °C |
| Output transisto | r drain voltage | Vod | -0.5 | - | +25 | V |
| Reset drain vol | tage | Vrd | -0.5 | - | +18 | V |
| | Vertical input source voltage | VISV | -0.5 | - | +18 | V |
| Test point | Horizontal input source voltage | VISH | -0.5 | - | +18 | V |
| Test point | Vertical input gate voltage | VIGV | -10 | - | +15 | V |
| | Horizontal input gate voltage | VIGH | -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 |
| Horizontal shift register clock voltage | | Vp1h, Vp2h | -10 | - | +15 | V |

Note: Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings even momentarily may cause a drop in product quality. Always be sure to use the product within the absolute maximum ratings.

*2: Package temperature

*3: No dew condensation

When there is a temperature difference between a product and the surrounding area in high humidity environment, dew condensation may occur on the product surface. Dew condensation on the product may cause deterioration in characteristics and reliability.

Operating conditions (Ta=25 °C)

| Parameter | | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|------|------|------|---|--|
| Output transistor drain voltage | | Vod | 12 | 13 | 14 | V | | |
| Reset drain voltage | ge | | Vrd | 10.5 | 11 | 11.5 | V | |
| | Vertical input source | e voltage | VISV | - | Vrd | - | V | |
| Test point | Horizontal input so | urce voltage | VISH | - | Vrd | - | V | |
| Test point | Vertical input gate | voltage | VIGV | -5 | -4 | - | V | |
| | Horizontal input ga | te voltage | VIGH | -5 | -4 | - | V | |
| Summing gate ve | ltago | High | Vsgh | 4 | 5 | 6 | V | |
| Summing gate vo | Summing gate voltage | | VSGL | -5 | -4 | -3 | v | |
| Output gate voltage | | Vog | 2 | 3 | 4 | V | | |
| Substrate voltage | | | Vss | - | 0 | - | V | |
| Reset gate voltage | | Vrgh | 4 | 5 | 6 | V | | |
| | | Low | VRGL | -5 | -4 | -3 | v | |
| Transfer gate voltage High | | High | Vtgh | 7 | 8 | 9 | V | |
| Transfer gate voltage Low | | Low | Vtgl | -5 | -4 | -3 | v | |
| Harizantal chift r | egister clock voltage | | 6 | v | | | | |
| | | Low | VP1HL, VP2HL | -5 | -4 | -3 | v | |
| External load resistance | | RL | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | kΩ | | |

Electrical characteristics (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted, operating conditions: Typ.)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|------|------|
| Signal output frequency*4 | fc | - | 1 | 5 | MHz |
| Line rate | LR | - | 0.48 | 2.37 | kHz |
| Horizontal shift register capacitance | Ср1н, Ср2н | - | 220 | - | pF |
| Summing gate capacitance | Csg | - | 10 | - | pF |
| Reset gate capacitance | Crg | - | 10 | - | pF |
| Transfer gate capacitance | Стб | - | 110 | - | pF |
| Charge transfer efficiency*5 | CTE | 0.99995 | 0.99999 | - | - |
| DC output level ^{*4} | Vout | - | 8.5 | - | V |
| Output impedance*4 | Zo | - | 220 | - | Ω |
| Power consumption*4 *6 | Р | - | 65 | - | mW |

*4: The value depends on the load resistance.

*5: Charge transfer efficiency per pixel of CCD shift register, measured at half of the full well capacity

*6: Power consumption of the on-chip amplifier plus load resistance

Electrical and optical characteristics (Ta=25 °C, unless otherwise noted, operating conditions: Typ.)

| Parameter | | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|------|----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Saturation output voltage | | Vsat | - | $Fw \times Sv$ | - | V |
| Full well capacity | | Fw | 150 | 200 | - | ke⁻ |
| CCD node sensitiv | /ity | Sv | 5 | 6 | 7 | µV/e⁻ |
| | Average of all effective pixels | DSave | - | 700 | 3500 | e ⁻ /pixel/s |
| | Average of all effective pixels | DSave | - | 4 | 20 | pA/cm ² |
| Dark current*7 | Maximum of all effective pixels | DSmax | - | 3500 | 17500 | e-/pixel/s |
| | | | - | 20 | 100 | pA/cm ² |
| Readout noise*8 | | Nr | - | 25 | 50 | e⁻ rms |
| Dynamic range*9 | | DR | 3000 | 8000 | - | - |
| Spectral response range | | λ | - | 200 to 1000 | - | nm |
| Photoresponse nonuniformity*10 *11 | | PRNU | - | ±3 | ±10 | % |
| Image lag*10 | | L | - | 0.1 | 1 | % |

*7: Dark current is reduced to half for every 5 to 7 °C decrease in temperature.

*8: Readout frequency 1 MHz

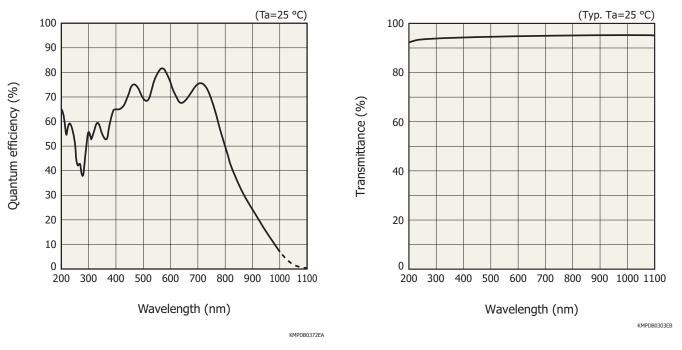
*9: Dynamic range = Full well capacity / Readout noise

*10: Measured at one-half of the saturation output (full well capacity) using LED light (peak emission wavelength: 660 nm)

*11: Photoresponse nonuniformity = Fixed pattern noise (peak to peak) × 100 [%]

Signal



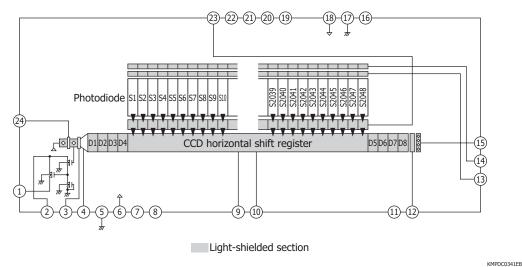


Spectral response (without window, typical example)*12

- Spectral transmittance characteristics of window material

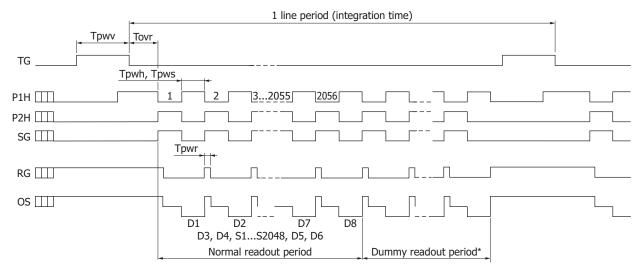
*12: Spectral response with quartz glass is decreased according to the spectral transmittance characteristic of window material.

Device structure (conceptual drawing of top view)





Timing chart



* When making the integration time longer than the normal readout period, to carry away the dark current generated in the CCD horizontal shift register, perform dummy readout after completion of the normal readout until right before rising transfer gate pulse.

| Parameter | | Symbol | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| TG | Pulse width | Tpwv | 6 | 8 | - | μs |
| IG | Rise and fall times | Tprv, Tpfv | 20 | - | - | ns |
| | Pulse width | Tpwh | 100 | 500 | - | ns |
| P1H, P2H* ¹³ | Rise and fall times | Tprh, Tpfh | 10 | - | - | ns |
| | Duty ratio | - | 40 | 50 | 60 | % |
| | Pulse width | Tpws | 100 | 500 | - | ns |
| SG | Rise and fall times | Tprs, Tpfs | 10 | - | - | ns |
| | Duty ratio | - | 40 | 50 | 60 | % |
| RG | Pulse width | Tpwr | 10 | 100 | - | ns |
| RG | Rise and fall times | Tprr, Tpfr | 5 | - | - | ns |
| TG-P1H | Overlap time | Tovr | 1 | 2 | - | μs |

*13: Symmetrical clock pulses should be overlapped at 50% of maximum pulse amplitude.



KMPDC0342EC

$1.115 \pm 0.1^{*1}$ 41.6 ± 0.42 $1.65 \pm 0.2^{*2}$ 0.25-0.03 Photosensitive area 28.672 × 0.200 $0.5 \pm 0.05^{*3}$ 24 13 0.03 ± 0.25 10.16 ± 0.25 ппппп Photosensitive surface 1 12 Index mark *1: Length from upper surface of window to photosensitive surface Length from bottom surface of package *2: to photosensitive surface *3: Window thickness 3.0 ± 0.03 Index mark 3.0 ± 0.2 2.54 ± 0.13 0.5 ± 0.05 27.94 ± 0.3

Dimensional outline (unit: mm, tolerance unless otherwise noted: ±0.1)

Note: This product is not hermetically sealed and moisture may penetrate inside the package. Avoid using or storing this product in an environment where sudden temperature and humidity changes may occur and cause condensation in the package.

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Pin connections

| Pin no. | Symbol | Function | Remark (standard operation) |
|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | OS | Output transistor source | RL=2.2 kΩ |
| 2 | OD | Output transistor drain | +13 V |
| 3 | OG | Output gate | +3 V |
| 4 | SG | Summing gate | Same pulse as P2H |
| 5 | SS | Substrate | GND |
| 6 | RD | Reset drain | +11 V |
| 7 | - | | |
| 8 | - | | |
| 9 | P2H | CCD horizontal register clock-2 | +5/-4 V |
| 10 | P1H | CCD horizontal register clock-1 | +5/-4 V |
| 11 | - | | |
| 12 | IGH | Test point (horizontal input gate) | -4 V |
| 13 | IGV | Test point (vertical input gate) | -4 V |
| 14 | ISV | Test point (vertical input source) | Connect it to RD. |
| 15 | ISH | Test point (horizontal input source) | Connect it to RD. |
| 16 | - | | |
| 17 | SS | Substrate | GND |
| 18 | RD | Reset drain | +11 V |
| 19 | - | | |
| 20 | - | | |
| 21 | - | | |
| 22 | - | | |
| 23 | TG | Transfer gate | +8/-4 V |
| 24 | RG | Reset gate | +5/-4 V |

Precautions

Electrostatic countermeasures

- Handle these sensors with bare hands or wearing cotton gloves. In addition, wear anti-static clothing or use a wrist band with an earth ring, in order to prevent electrostatic damage due to electrical charges from friction.
- Avoid directly placing these sensors on a work-desk or work-bench that may carry an electrostatic charge.
- Provide ground lines or ground connection with the work-floor, work-desk and work-bench 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.

When UV light irradiation is applied

When UV light irradiation is applied, the product characteristics may degrade. Such examples include degradation of the product's UV sensitivity and increase in dark current. This phenomenon varies depending on the irradiation level, irradiation intensity, usage time, and ambient environment and also varies depending on the product model. Before employing the product, we recommend that you check the tolerance under the ultraviolet light environment that the product will be used in.

Related information

www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc_en.html

- Precautions
- · Disclaimer
- Image sensors

Driver circuit for CCD linear image sensor (S11151-2048) C11160 [sold separately]

The C11160 is a driver circuit designed for HAMAMATSU CCD linear image sensors S11151-2048. The C11160 can be used in spectrometers, etc. when combined with the CCD linear image sensor.

- Features

- Built-in 16-bit A/D converter
- Interface to computer: USB 2.0
- Power supply: USB bus power operation





Information described in this material is current as of February 2017.

Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. This document has been carefully prepared and the information contained is believed to be accurate. In rare cases, however, there may be inaccuracies such as text errors. Before using these products, always contact us for the delivery specification sheet to check the latest specifications.

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