

# PHILITY INTIMIT

### **NMOS linear image sensor**

S3901-FX series

## Image sensor highly sensitive to X-rays from 10 k to 100 keV

NMOS linear image sensors are self-scanning photodiode arrays designed specifically as detectors for multichannel spectroscopy. The scanning circuit is made up of N-channel MOS transistors, has low power consumption and is easy to handle. Each photodiode has a large active area, high UV sensitivity yet very low noise, delivering a high S/N even at low light levels. Current output type NMOS linear image sensors also offer excellent output linearity and wide dynamic range.

S3901-FX series image sensors are variants of S3901-F series NMOS image sensors. Having a phosphor-coated fiber optic plate (FOP) as the light input window, the S3901-FX series was developed for detection of X-rays and electrons. The S3901-FX offers particularly high sensitivity to X-rays from 10 k to 100 keV. The phosphor material used is gadolinium ox sulfide (Gd2O2S·Tb) whose composition is carefully selected to provide optimum sensitivity and resolution with a peak emission at 550 nm wavelength.

The S3901-FX series active area consists of a photodiode array with pixels formed at 50  $\mu$ m pitches and a height of 2.5 mm. The number of pixels can be selected from 256 or 512.

Hamamatsu S3904 series NMOS linear image sensors are also available with FOP windows coated with the same phosphor material as S3901-FX series.

Using photodiodes with no phosphor and FOP window also allows direct detection of X-rays at energy levels below 10 keV.

#### Features

- ➡ Wide active area Pixel pitch: 50 µm Pixel height: 2.5 mm
- Low dark current and high saturation charge allow a long integration time and a wide dynamic range at room temperature
- Excellent output linearity and sensitivity spatial uniformity
- **D** Low power consumption: 1 mW max.
- Start pulse and clock pulse are CMOS logic compatible

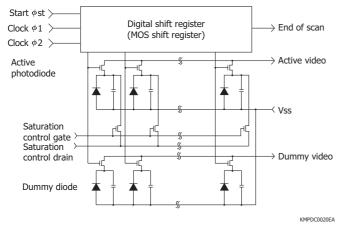
#### Applications

Test equipment using X-ray and electron beam transmission

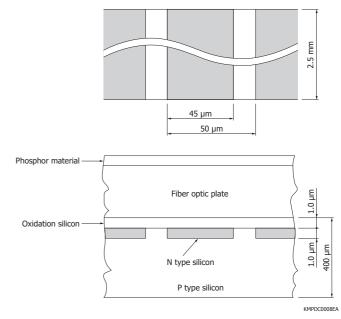
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- X-ray non-destructive inspection
- X-ray and electron beam detector

#### Equivalent circuit



#### - Active area structure



#### Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Input pulse (\phi1, \phi2, \phist) voltage	Vφ	15	V
Power consumption*1	Р	1	mW
Operating temperature*2	Topr	-30 to +60	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40 to +80	°C

\*1: V**\$**=5.0 V

\*2: No condensation

#### Shape specifications

Parameter	S3901-256FX	S3901-512FX	Unit	
Number of pixels	256	512	-	
Package length	31.75	40.6	mm	
Number of pin	22			
Window material*3	Fiber optic plate			
Weight	8.0	10.0	g	

\*3: To prevent unwanted effects from stray light, S3901-FX series is supplied with an aluminum cover fitted on the phosphor-coated FOP.



#### Specifications (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min. Typ.		Max.	Unit
Pixel pitch	-	- 50		-	μm
Pixel height	-	-	- 2.5		mm
Spectral response range (20% of peak)	λ	10 to 100			
Photo sensitivity	S	-	0.013	-	pC/mR
Photodiode dark current*4	Id	-	0.2	0.6	рА
Photodiode capacitance*4	Cph	-	20	-	pF
Saturation exposure*4	Esat	-	4	-	R
Saturation output charge*4	Qsat	-	50	-	рС
Photo response non-uniformity*5	PRNU	-	-	±10	%

\*4: Vb=2.0 V, Vφ=5.0 V

\*5: Measured under the following conditions including uniformity in the phosphor emission (but excluding dark current components). X-ray tube voltage: 40 kV, tube current: 3 mA

Distance between S3901-FX series and X-ray tube: 4 cm

Phosphor material: Gd2O2S  $\cdot$  Tb (thickness=200  $\mu$ m,  $\lambda$ p=550 nm, decay time=1 ms)

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

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Clock pulse ( $\phi$ 1, $\phi$ 2) voltage	High	Vφ1, Vφ2 (H)		4.5	5	10	V
	Low	Vφ1, Vφ2 (L)		0	-	0.4	V
Start pulse (øst) voltage	High	Vøst (H)		4.5	Vφ1	10	V
	Low	Vøst (L)		0	-	0.4	V
Video bias voltage <sup>*6</sup>		Vb		1.5	Vφ - 3.0	Vφ - 2.5	V
Saturation control gate voltage		Vscg		-	0	-	V
Saturation control drain voltage		Vscd		-	Vb	-	V
Clock pulse ( $\phi$ 1, $\phi$ 2) rise / fall time <sup>*7</sup>		trφ1, trφ2 tfφ1, tfφ2		-	20	-	ns
Clock pulse ( $\phi$ 1, $\phi$ 2) pulse width		tpw¢1, tpw¢2		200	-	-	ns
Start pulse (\u00f6st) rise / fall time		trøst, tføst		-	20	-	ns
Start pulse (øst) pulse width		tpwøst		200	-	-	ns
Start pulse ( $\phi$ st) and clock pulse ( $\phi$ 2) overlap		tφov		200	-	-	ns
Clock pulse space*7		X1, X2		trf - 20	-	-	ns
Data rate <sup>*8</sup>		f		0.1	-	2000	kHz
Video delay time		tvd	50% of	-	120 (-256 FX)	-	ns
			saturation*8 *9	-	160 (-512 FX)	-	ns
Clock pulse (φ1, φ2) line capacitance		Сф	5 V bias	-	36 (-256 FX)	-	pF
				-	67 (-512 FX)	-	pF
Saturation control gate (Vscg) line capacitance		Cscg	5 V bias	-	20 (-256 FX)	-	pF
				-	35 (-512 FX)	-	pF
Video line capacitance		CV	2 V bias	-	11 (-256 FX)	-	pF
				-	20 (-512 FX)	-	pF

\*6: V¢ is input pulse voltage

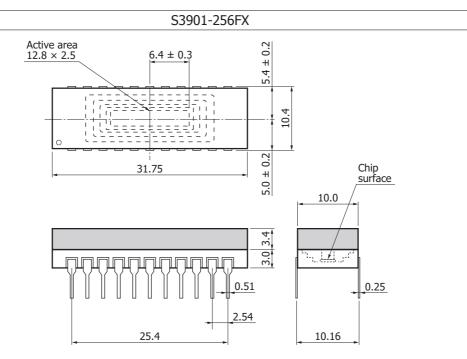
\*7: trf is the clock pulse rise or fall time. A clock pulse space of "rise time/fall time - 20" ns (nanoseconds) or more should be input if the clock pulse rise or fall time is longer than 20 ns.

\*8: Vb=2.0 V, Vφ=5.0 V

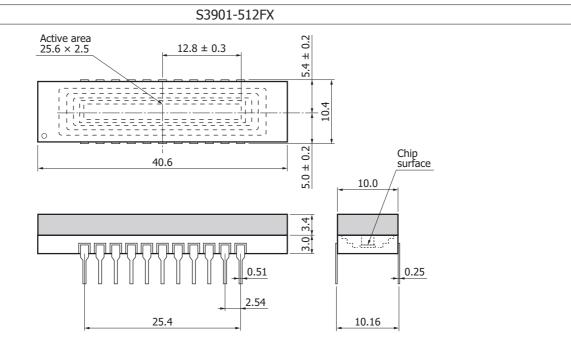
\*9: Measured with C7883 driver circuit.



#### Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)



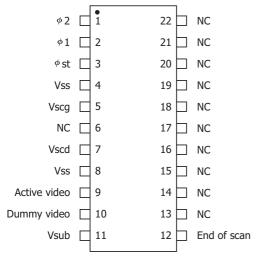
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#### Pin connection



Vss, Vsub and NC should be grounded.

KMPDC0056EA

#### Related information

www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc\_en.html

- Precautions
- Disclaimer
- Image sensors

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

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