

# CCD image sensors



## S16010 series

**Enhanced near infrared sensitivity: QE=36% ( $\lambda=1000$  nm)**

The S16010 series is a family of back-thinned FFT-CCD image sensors for photometric applications that offer improved sensitivity in the near infrared region at wavelengths longer than 800 nm. In addition to having high infrared sensitivity, the S16010 series can be used as an image sensor with a long photosensitive 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 S16010 series has a pixel size of  $14 \times 14 \mu\text{m}$  and is available in two image areas of  $14.336$  (H)  $\times$   $0.896$  (V) mm ( $1024 \times 64$  pixels) and  $28.672$  (H)  $\times$   $0.896$  (V) mm ( $2048 \times 64$  pixels). The S16010 series is pin compatible with the S10420-01 series, and so operates under the same drive conditions.

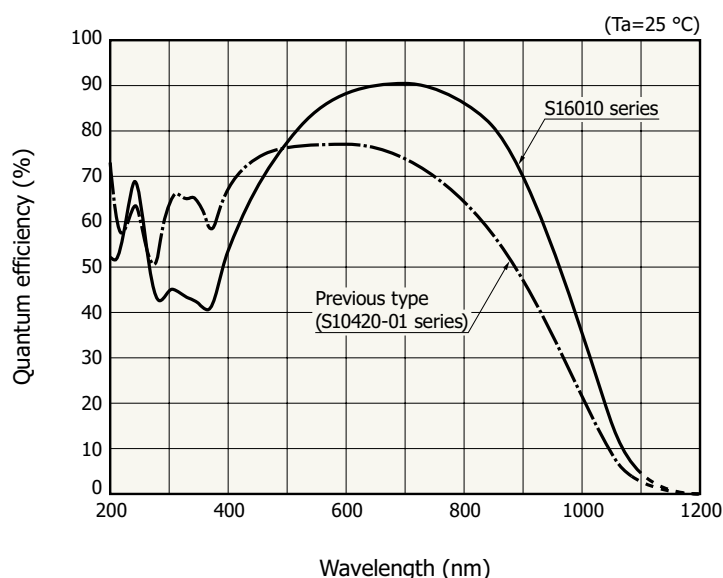
### Features

- Enhanced near infrared sensitivity: QE=36% ( $\lambda=1000$  nm)
- High CCD node sensitivity:  $6.5 \mu\text{V}/\text{e}^-$
- High full well capacity and wide dynamic range (with anti-blooming function)
- Pixel size:  $14 \times 14 \mu\text{m}$
- MPP operation

### Applications

- Raman spectrometers, etc.

### Spectral response (without window, typical example)\*1



KMPDB0595EA

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

Structure

Parameter	S16010-1006	S16010-1106
Pixel size (H × V)	14 × 14 μm	
Number of total pixels (H × V)	1044 × 70	2068 × 70
Number of effective pixels (H × V)	1024 × 64	2048 × 64
Image size (H × V)	14.336 × 0.896 mm	28.672 × 0.896 mm
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*2	Quartz glass*3	
Cooling	Non-cooled	

\*2: Temporary window type (example: S16010-1006N) is also available upon request.

\*3: Resin sealing

Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operating temperature*4	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

\*4: Package temperature

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.

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Output transistor drain voltage	VOD	23	24	25	V
Reset drain voltage	VRD	11	12	13	V
Overflow drain voltage	VOFD	11	12	13	V
Test point	Input source	VISV, VISH	-	VRD	V
	Vertical input gate	VIG1V, VIG2V	-9	-8	V
	Horizontal input gate	VIG1H, VIG2H	-9	-8	V
Overflow gate voltage	VOFG	0	12	13	V
Summing gate voltage	High	VSGH	4	6	V
	Low	VSGL	-6	-5	V
Output gate voltage	VOG	4	5	6	V
Reset gate voltage	High	VRGH	4	6	V
	Low	VRGL	-6	-5	V
Transfer gate voltage	High	VTGH	4	6	V
	Low	VTGL	-9	-8	V
Vertical shift register clock voltage	High	VP1VH, VP2VH	4	6	V
	Low	VP1VL, VP2VL	-9	-8	V
Horizontal shift register clock voltage	High	VP1HH, VP2HH VP3HH, VP4HH	4	6	V
	Low	VP1HL, VP2HL VP3HL, VP4HL	-6	-5	V
Substrate voltage	VSS	-	0	-	V
External load resistance	RL	90	100	110	kΩ

▣ Electrical characteristics (Ta=25 °C, operating conditions: Typ.)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Signal output frequency*5	fc	-	0.25	0.5	MHz
Vertical shift register capacitance	CP1V, CP2V	-1006	600	-	pF
		-1106	1200	-	
Horizontal shift register capacitance	CP1H, CP2H CP3H, CP4H	-1006	80	-	pF
		-1106	160	-	
Summing gate capacitance	CSG	-	10	-	pF
Reset gate capacitance	CRG	-	10	-	pF
Transfer gate capacitance	CTG	-1006	30	-	pF
		-1106	60	-	
Charge transfer efficiency*6	CTE	0.99995	0.99999	-	-
DC output level*5	Vout	16	17	18	V
Output impedance*5	Zo	-	10	-	kΩ
Power consumption*5 *7	P	-	4	-	mW

\*5: The values vary depending on the load resistance (VOD=24 V, RL=100 kΩ).

\*6: Charge transfer efficiency per pixel, measured at half of the full well capacity

\*7: Power consumption of the on-chip amplifier plus load resistance

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Saturation output voltage	Vsat	-	Fw × Sv	-	V
Full well capacity	Fw	Vertical	50	60	ke <sup>-</sup>
		Horizontal	250	300	
CCD node sensitivity	Sv	5.5	6.5	7.5	μV/e <sup>-</sup>
Dark current*8	DS	-	50	200	e <sup>-</sup> /pixel/s
Readout noise*9	Nr	-	6	15	e <sup>-</sup> rms
Dynamic range*10	Drange	16600	50000	-	-
Spectral response range	λ	-	200 to 1100	-	nm
Photoresponse nonuniformity*11	PRNU	-	±3	±10	%

\*8: Dark current nearly doubles for every 5 to 7 °C increase in temperature.

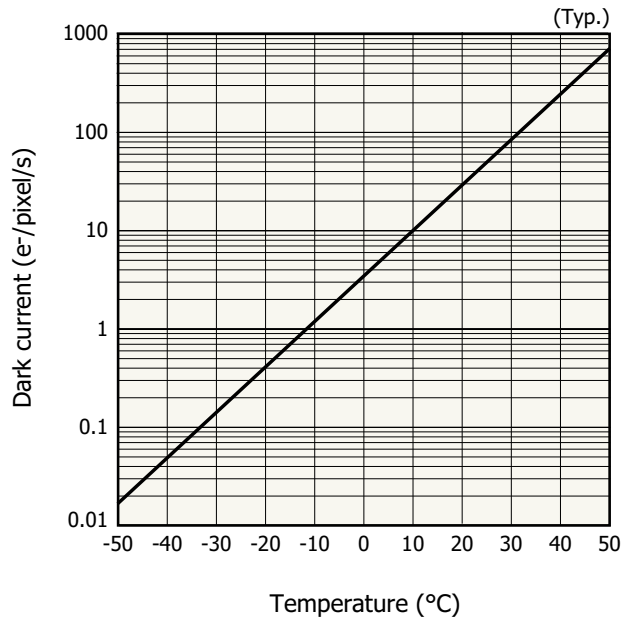
\*9: Chip temperature: -40 °C, readout frequency: 20 kHz

\*10: Dynamic range = Full well capacity / Readout noise

\*11: Measured at one-half of the saturation output (full well capacity) using LED light (peak emission wavelength: 450 nm)

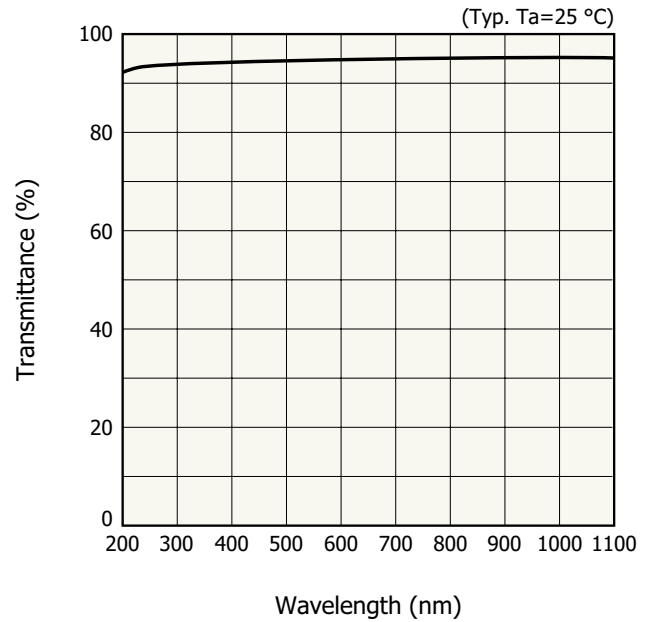
$$\text{Photoresponse nonuniformity} = \frac{\text{Fixed pattern noise (peak to peak)}}{\text{Signal}} \times 100 [\%]$$

Dark current vs. temperature



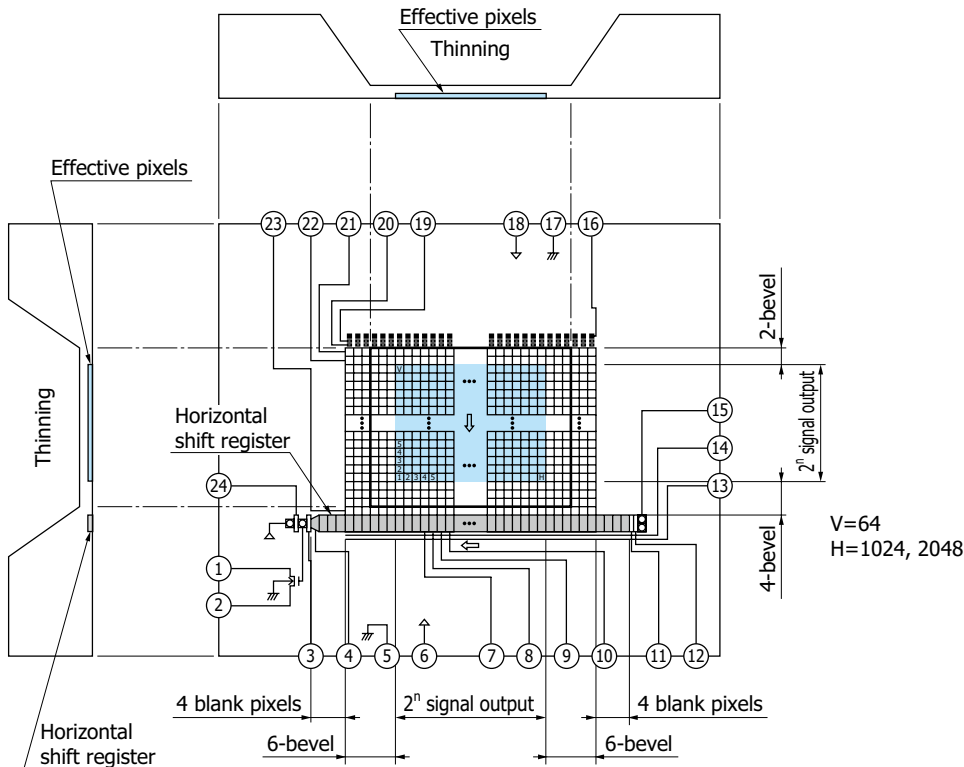
KMPDB0304EB

Spectral transmittance characteristic of window material



KMPDB0303EB

Device structure (schematic of CCD chip as viewed from top of dimensional outline)

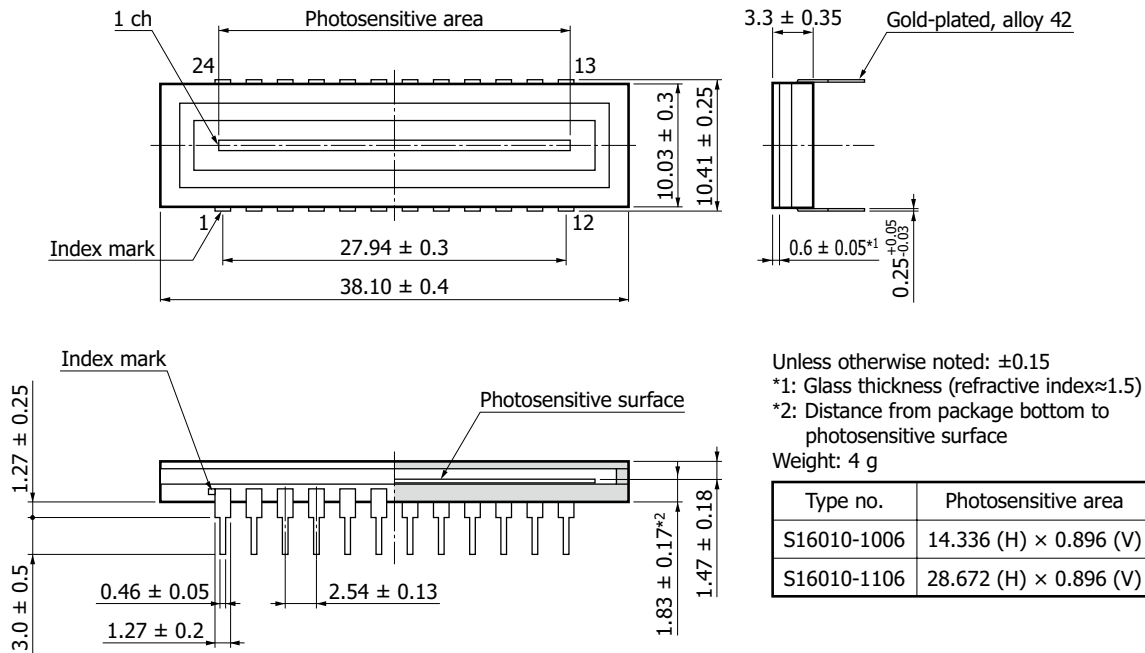


Note: When viewed from the direction of the incident light, the horizontal shift register is covered with a thick silicon layer (dead layer). However, long-wavelength light passes through the silicon dead layer and may possibly be detected by the horizontal shift register. To prevent this, provide light shield on that area as needed.

KMPDC0365EC



**Dimensional outline (unit: mm)**

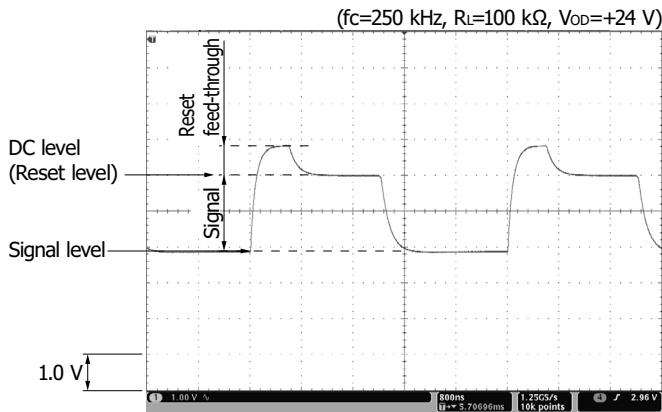


KMPDA0631EA

**Pin connections**

Pin no.	Symbol	Function	Remark (standard operation)
1	OS	Output transistor source	$R_L = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$
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	

**OS output waveform example**



**Recommended soldering conditions**

Parameter	Specification	Remark
Solder temperature	260 °C max. (once, less than 5 s)	at least 1.8 mm away from lead roots

**Precautions (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 MΩ) 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.

**Related information**

[www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc\\_en.html](http://www.hamamatsu.com/sp/ssd/doc_en.html)

- Precautions
  - Disclaimer
  - Image sensors
- Technical information
  - FFT-CCD area image sensor

Driver circuits for CCD image sensor C11287-01/C11288-01 [sold separately]

The C11287-01, C11288-01 are driver circuits designed for HAMAMATSU CCD image sensors. The C11287-01 is for S10420-01 series, S16010 series and S14650 series. The C11288-01 is for S11071 series and S14660 series. The C11287-01, C11288-01 can be used in spectrometers, etc. when combined with the CCD image sensor.

**Features**

- **Built-in 16-bit A/D converter**
- **Interface to computer: USB 2.0**
- **Power supply: USB bus power operation (C11287-01)  
DC+5 V operation (C11288-01)**



C11287-01/C11288-01

Information described in this material is current as of February 2023.

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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