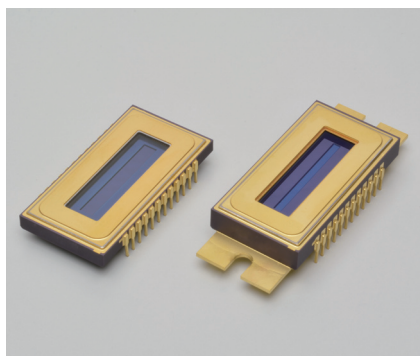


CCD area image sensor



S13240/S13241 series
S10140/S10141 series (-01)

**Low readout noise, high resolution
(pixel size: 12 μm)**

The S13240/S13241 series and S10140/S10141 series (-01) are back-thinned FFT-CCD area image sensors developed for low-light-level detection. By using the binning operation, they can be used as a linear image sensor having a vertically long photosensitive area. This makes them suited for use in spectrophotometry. The binning operation offers significant improvement in S/N and signal processing speed compared with conventional methods by which signals are digitally added by an external circuit. These products feature low noise and low dark current (MPP mode operation). This allows low-light-level detection by making the integration time longer. And, wide dynamic range has been achieved by increasing the saturation charge than that of the previous product (S10140/S10141 series).

The S13240/S13241 series is a high-speed readout type, and the S10140/S10141 series (-01) is a low noise type. These products have a pixel size of 12 × 12 μm and are available in the photosensitive area ranging from 24.576 (H) × 1.464 (V) mm² (2048 × 122 pixels) to 24.576 (H) × 6.072 (V) mm² (2048 × 506 pixels).

Features

- Wide dynamic range
- Low readout noise: 4 e⁻ rms typ. [S10140/S10141 series (-01)]
30 e⁻ rms typ. (S13240/S13241 series)
- High resolution: pixel size 12 × 12 μm
- Non-cooled type: S13240 series, S10140 series (-01)
One-stage TE-cooled type: S13241 series, S10141 series (-01)
- Quantum efficiency: 90% or higher at peak
- Wide spectral response range
- MPP operation
- High UV sensitivity and stable characteristics under UV light irradiation
- Pin compatible with the S7030/S7031 series [S10140/S10141 series (-01)]

Applications

- Fluorescence spectrophotometry, ICP
- Industrial product inspection
- Semiconductor inspection
- DNA sequencer
- Low-light-level detection
- Raman spectroscopy

Selection guide

Type no.	Cooling	Readout speed max. (MHz)	Total number of pixels (H) × (V)	Number of effective pixels (H) × (V)	Image size mm (H) × mm (V)
S13240-1107	Non-cooled	10	2068 × 128	2048 × 122	24.576 × 1.464
S13240-1108			2068 × 256	2048 × 250	24.576 × 3.000
S13240-1109			2068 × 512	2048 × 506	24.576 × 6.072
S13241-1107S	One-stage TE-cooled	10	2068 × 128	2048 × 122	24.576 × 1.464
S13241-1108S			2068 × 256	2048 × 250	24.576 × 3.000
S13241-1109S			2068 × 512	2048 × 506	24.576 × 6.072
S10140-1107-01	Non-cooled	0.5	2068 × 128	2048 × 122	24.576 × 1.464
S10140-1108-01			2068 × 256	2048 × 250	24.576 × 3.000
S10140-1109-01			2068 × 512	2048 × 506	24.576 × 6.072
S10141-1107S-01	One-stage TE-cooled	0.5	2068 × 128	2048 × 122	24.576 × 1.464
S10141-1108S-01			2068 × 256	2048 × 250	24.576 × 3.000
S10141-1109S-01			2068 × 512	2048 × 506	24.576 × 6.072

Note: S10142 series (-01) [Two-stage TE-cooled type] is available upon request (made-to-order products).

Structure

Parameter	S13240 series	S13241 series	S10140 series (-01)	S10141 series (-01)
Pixel size (H × V)	12 × 12 μm			
Vertical clock	2-phase			
Horizontal clock	2-phase			
Output circuit	Two-stage MOSFET source follower		One-stage MOSFET source follower	
Package	24-pin ceramic DIP (refer to dimensional outlines)			
Window material*1	Quartz glass*2	AR-coated sapphire*3	Quartz glass*2	AR-coated sapphire*3

*1: Temporary window type (ex. S13240-1107N) can also be provided.

*2: Resin sealing

*3: Hermetic 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	S13240/S13241 series	-0.5	-	+20	V	
	S10140/S10141 series (-01)	-0.5	-	+25		
Reset drain voltage	VRD	-0.5	-	+18	V	
Output amplifier return voltage	S13240/S13241 series	Vret	-0.5	-	+18	V
Horizontal input source voltage	VISH	-0.5	-	+18	V	
Vertical input gate voltage	VIG1V, VIG2V	-11	-	+15	V	
Horizontal input gate voltage	VIG1H, VIG2H	-11	-	+15	V	
Summing gate voltage	VSG	-11	-	+15	V	
Output gate voltage	VOG	-11	-	+15	V	
Reset gate voltage	VRG	-11	-	+15	V	
Transfer gate voltage	VTG	-11	-	+15	V	
Vertical shift register clock voltage	VP1V, VP2V	-11	-	+15	V	
Horizontal shift register clock voltage	VP1H, VP2H	-11	-	+15	V	
Soldering conditions*5	Tsol	260 °C, within 5 s, at least 2 mm away from lead roots			-	
Maximum current of built-in TE-cooler*6	Imax	-	-	3.0	A	
Maximum voltage of built-in TE-cooler	Vmax	-	-	3.6	V	
Maximum temperature of heat radiation side	-	-	-	70	°C	

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.

*4: Package temperature [S13240 series, S10140 series (-01)], chip temperature [S13241 series, S10141 series (-01)]

*5: Use a soldering iron.

*6: When the current value exceeds Imax, the heat absorption begins to decrease due to the Joule heat. This maximum current Imax is not the threshold for damaging the thermoelectric cooler. To protect the thermoelectric cooler and maintain stable operation, the supply current should be less than 60% of this maximum current.

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

Parameter	Symbol	S13240/S13241 series			S10140/S10141 series (-01)			Unit	
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output transistor drain voltage	VOD	14	16	18	20	22	24	V	
Reset drain voltage	VRD	15	16	17	14	15	16	V	
Output gate voltage	VOG	3	5	7	3	5	7	V	
Substrate voltage	VSS	-	0	-	-	0	-	V	
Output amplifier return voltage*7	Vret	-	4	5				V	
Test point	Input source	VISH	-	VRD	-	VRD	-	V	
	Vertical input gate	VIG1V, VIG2V	-10	-9	-	-10	-9		-
	Horizontal input gate	VIG1H, VIG2H	-10	-9	-	-10	-9		-
Vertical shift register clock voltage	High	VP1VH, VP2VH	1	3	5	1	3	5	V
	Low	VP1VL, VP2VL	-10	-9	-8	-10	-9	-8	
Horizontal shift register clock voltage	High	VP1HH, VP2HH	5	7	9	5	7	9	V
	Low	VP1HL, VP2HL	-9	-7	-5	-9	-7	-5	
Summing gate voltage	High	VSGH	5	7	9	5	7	9	V
	Low	VSGL	-9	-7	-5	-9	-7	-5	
Reset gate voltage	High	VRGH	8	9	10	8	9	10	V
	Low	VRGL	-6	-5	-4	-6	-5	-4	
Transfer gate voltage	High	VTGH	1	3	5	1	3	5	V
	Low	VTGL	-10	-9	-8	-10	-9	-8	
External load resistance	RL	2.0	2.2	2.4	20	22	24	kΩ	

*7: Output amplifier return voltage is a positive voltage with respect to substrate voltage, but the current flows out from the sensor.

Electrical characteristics (Ta=25 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	S13240/S13241 series			S10140/S10141 series (-01)			Unit	
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Output signal frequency*8	fc	-	2.5	10	-	0.25	0.5	MHz	
Vertical shift register capacitance	-1107 (-01)	CP1V, CP2V	-	1600	-	-	1600	-	pF
	-1108 (-01)		-	3200	-	-	3200	-	
	-1109 (-01)		-	6400	-	-	6400	-	
Horizontal shift register capacitance	CP1H, CP2H	-	150	-	-	150	-	pF	
Summing gate capacitance	CSG	-	30	-	-	30	-	pF	
Reset gate capacitance	CRG	-	30	-	-	30	-	pF	
Transfer gate capacitance	CTG	-	70	-	-	70	-	pF	
Charge transfer efficiency*9	CTE	0.99995	0.99999	-	0.99995	0.99999	-	-	
DC output level*8	Vout	10	11	12	16	17	18	V	
Output impedance*8	Zo	-	0.2	-	-	5	-	kΩ	
Power consumption*8 *10	P	-	100	-	-	16	-	mW	

*8: The values depend on the load resistance (S13240/S13241 series: VOD=16 V, RL=2.2 kΩ, S10140/S10141 series (-01): VOD=22 V, RL=22 kΩ)

*9: Charge transfer efficiency per pixel, measured at half of the saturation output

*10: Power consumption of the on-chip amp plus load resistance

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

Parameter		Symbol	S13240/S13241 series			S10140/S10141 series (-01)			Unit
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Saturation output voltage		Vsat	-	Fw × Sv	-	-	Fw × Sv	-	V
Full well capacity	Vertical	Fw	60	70	-	60	70	-	ke ⁻
	Horizontal		400	500	-	400	500	-	
	Summing		400	500	-	400	500	-	
CCD node sensitivity		Sv	4.5	5.5	6.5	4	5	6	μV/e ⁻
Dark current* ¹¹	25 °C	DS	-	30	300	-	30	300	e ⁻ /pixel/s
MPP mode	0 °C		-	3	30	-	3	30	
Readout noise* ¹²		Nr	-	30	45	-	4	18	e ⁻ rms
Dynamic range* ¹³	Line binning	DR	13333	16666	-	100000	125000	-	-
	Area scanning		2000	2333	-	15000	20000	-	-
Photoresponse nonuniformity* ¹⁴		PRNU	-	±3	±10	-	±3	±10	%
Spectral response range		λ	-	200 to 1100	-	-	200 to 1100	-	nm
Blemish	Point defect* ¹⁵	White spots	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
		Black spots	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
	Cluster defect* ¹⁶		-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	Column defect* ¹⁷		-	-	0	-	-	0	-

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

*12: Operating frequency 20 kHz, temperature -50 °C [S10140/S10141 series (-01)]
Operating frequency 2.5 MHz, temperature 0 °C (S13240/S13241 series)

*13: Dynamic range=Saturation charge/Readout noise

*14: Measured at one-half of the saturation output using LED light (peak emission wavelength: 470 nm)

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

*15: White spots

Pixels whose dark current is higher than 1 ke⁻ after one-second integration at a cooling temperature of 0 °C

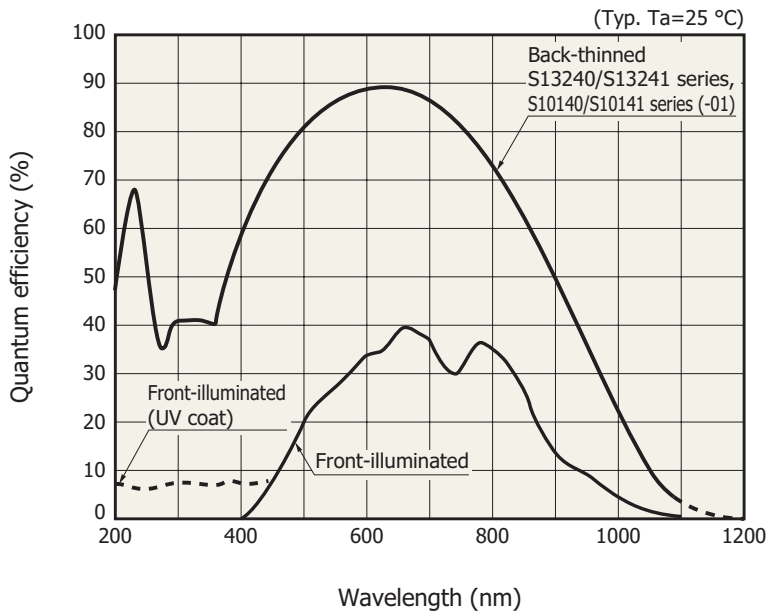
Black spots

Pixels whose sensitivity is lower than one half of the average pixel output (measured with uniform light producing one-half of the saturation charge)

*16: 2 to 9 consecutive image defects

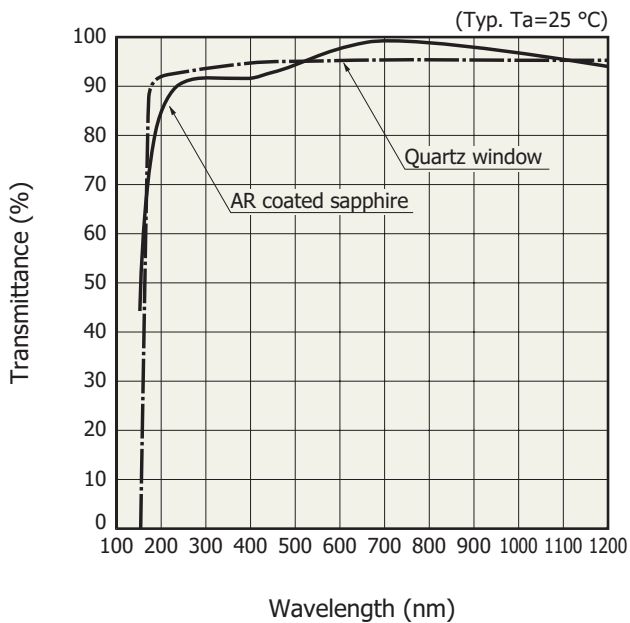
*17: 10 or more consecutive image defects

Spectral response (without window)*18

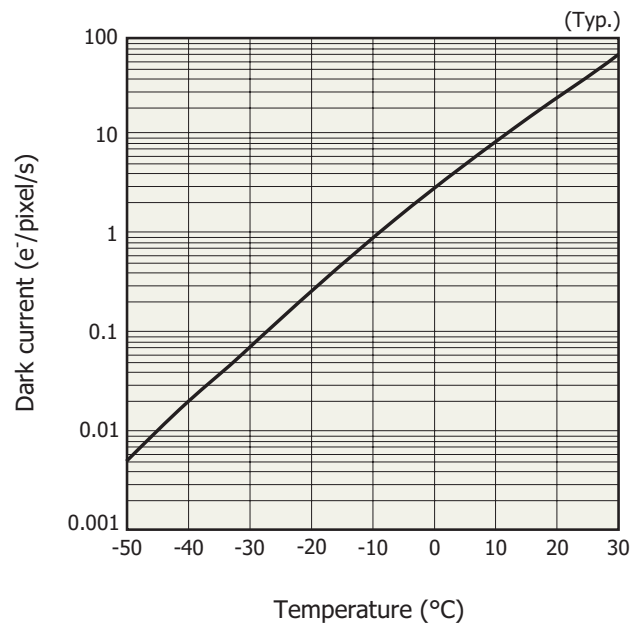


*18: Spectral response with quartz glass or AR-coated sapphire are decreased according to the spectral transmittance characteristics of window material.

Spectral transmittance characteristics

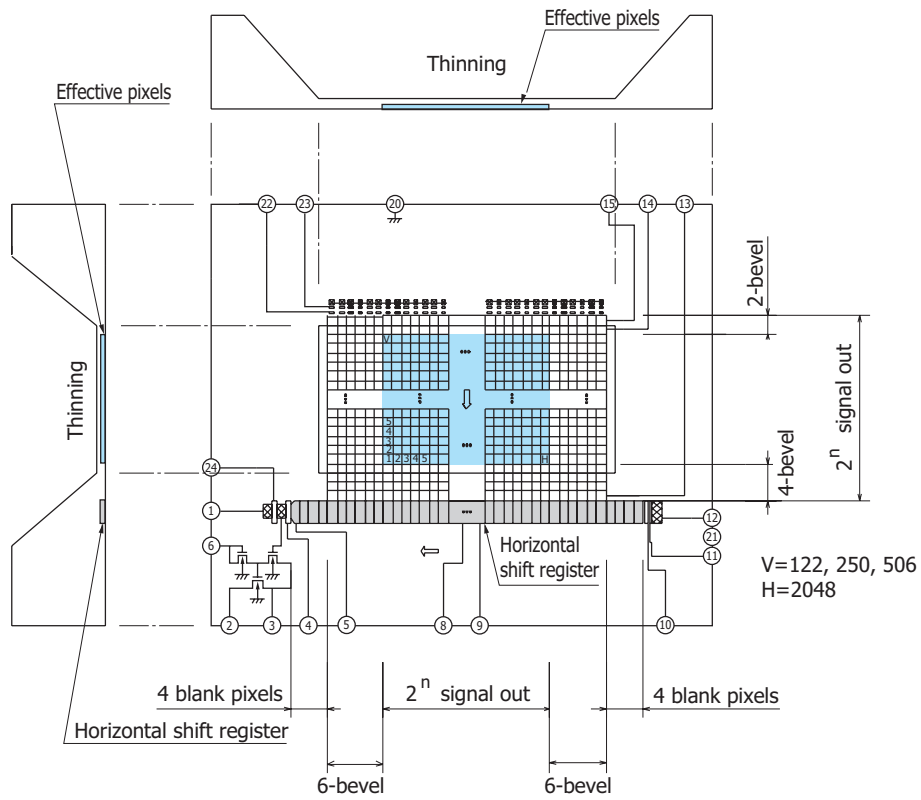


Dark current vs. temperature



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

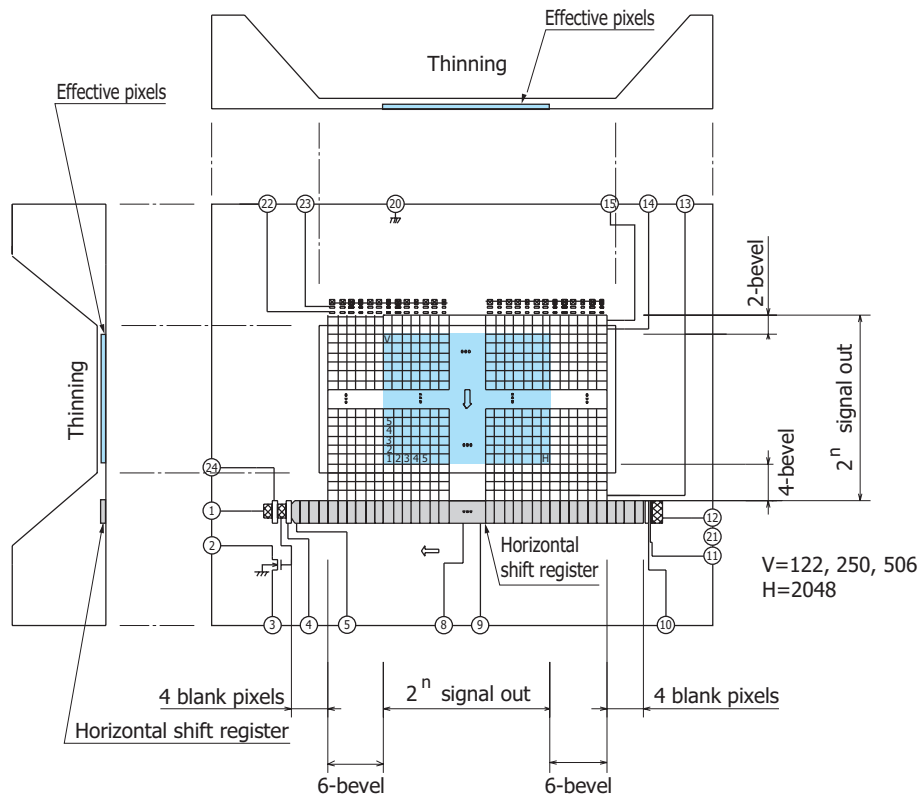
S13240/S13241 series



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.

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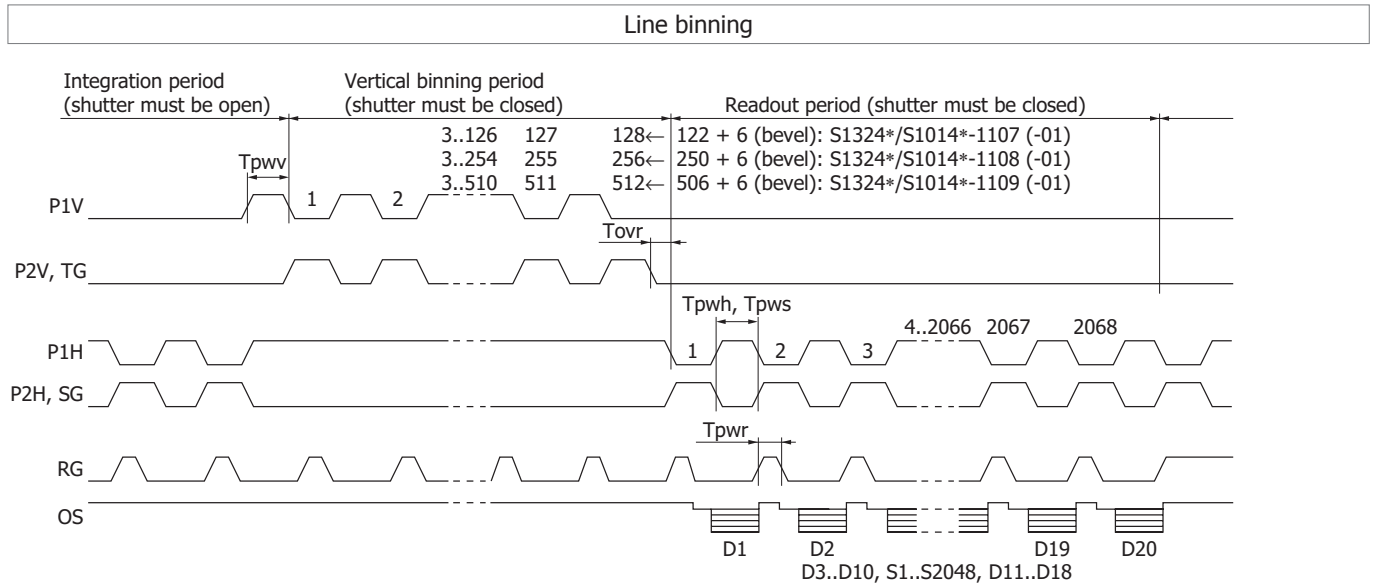
S10140/S10141 series (-01)



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.

KMPDC0613EA

Timing chart



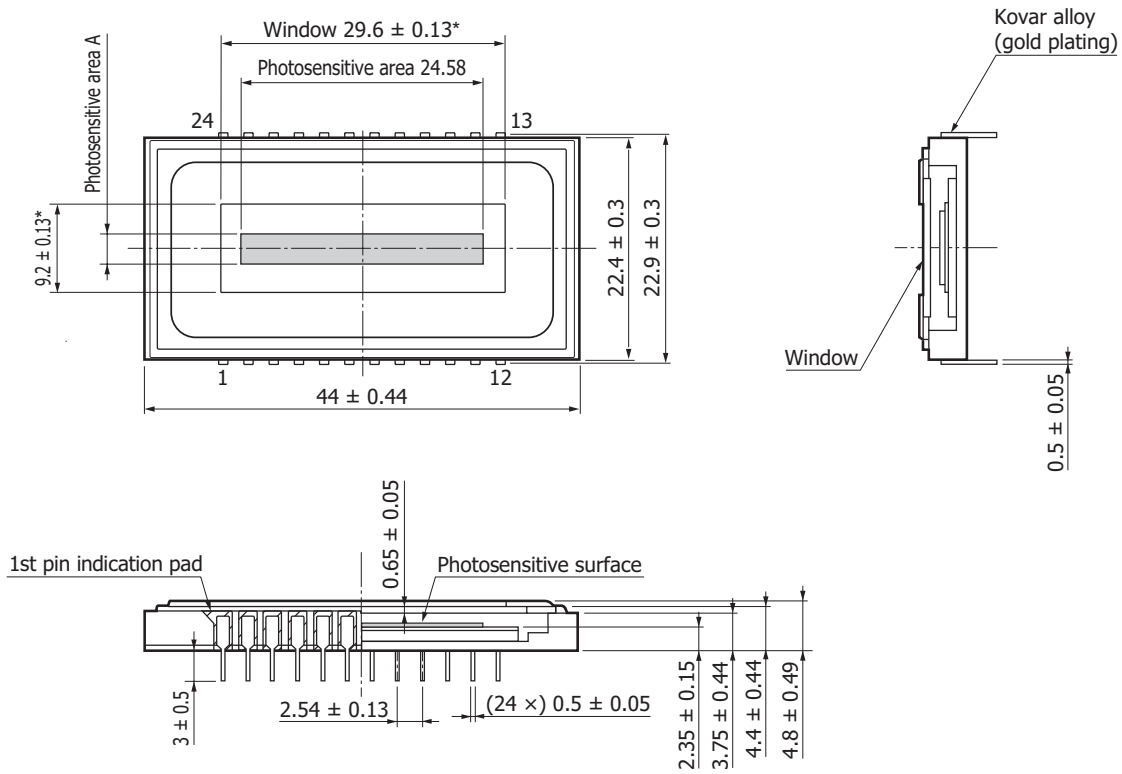
KMPDC0614EA

Parameter		Symbol	S13240/S13241 series			S10140/S10141 series (-01)			Unit	
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
P1V, P2V, TG* ¹⁹	Pulse width	T _{pww}	-1107 (-01)	0.75	1	-	3	4	-	μs
			-1108 (-01)	1.5	2	-	6	8	-	
			-1109 (-01)	3	4	-	12	16	-	
Rise and fall times		T _{prv} , T _{pfv}	20	-	-	20	-	-	ns	
P1H, P2H* ¹⁹	Pulse width	T _{pwh}	50	200	-	1000	2000	-	ns	
	Rise and fall times	T _{prh} , T _{pfh}	10	-	-	10	-	-	ns	
	Duty ratio	-	40	50	60	40	50	60	%	
SG	Pulse width	T _{pws}	50	200	-	1000	2000	-	ns	
	Rise and fall times	T _{prs} , T _{pfh}	10	-	-	10	-	-	ns	
	Duty ratio	-	40	50	60	40	50	60	%	
RG	Pulse width	T _{pwr}	10	40	-	100	1000	-	ns	
	Rise and fall times	T _{prr} , T _{pfr}	5	-	-	5	-	-	ns	
TG – P1H	Overlap time	T _{ovr}	1	2	-	1	2	-	μs	

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

Dimensional outline (unit: mm)

S13240 series, S10140 series (-01)

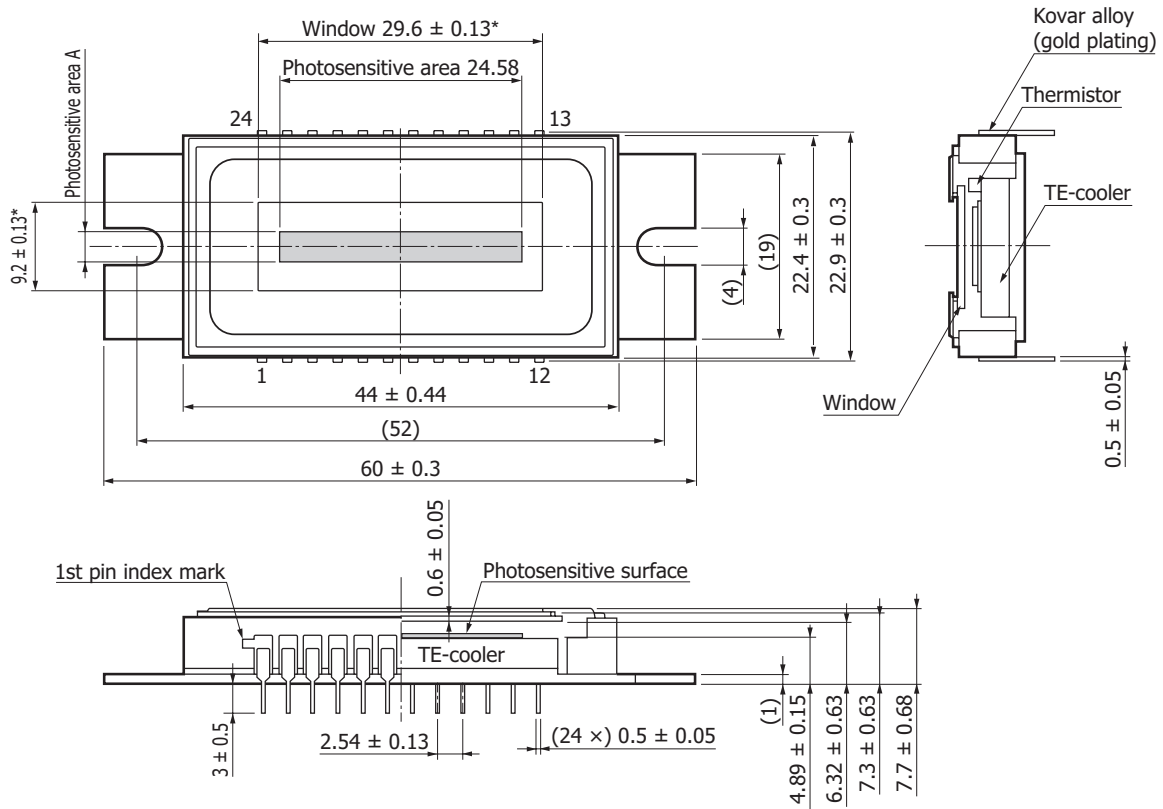


- S13240/S10140-1107 (-01): A=1.464
- S13240/S10140-1108 (-01): A=3.000
- S13240/S10140-1109 (-01): A=6.072

* Size of window that guarantees the transmittance in the "Spectral transmittance characteristics" graph is 28.6×8.2 mm. weight: 11.9 g

KMPDA0567EA

S13241 series, S10141 series (-01)



- S13241/S10141-1107S (-01): A=1.464
- S13241/S10141-1108S (-01): A=3.000
- S13241/S10141-1109S (-01): A=6.072

* Size of window that guarantees the transmittance in the "Spectral transmittance characteristics" graph is 27.6×7.2 mm.
Weight: 38.7 g

KMPDA0356EA

Pin connections

Pin No.	S13240 series		S13241 series		Remark (standard operation)
	Symbol	Function	Symbol	Function	
1	RD	Reset drain	RD	Reset drain	+16 V
2	OS	Output transistor source	OS	Output transistor source	R _L =2.2 kΩ
3	OD	Output transistor drain	OD	Output transistor drain	+16 V
4	OG	Output gate	OG	Output gate	+5 V
5	SG	Summing gate	SG	Summing gate	Same timing as P2H
6	Vret	Output amplifier return	Vret	Output amplifier return	+4 V
7	-		-		
8	P2H	CCD horizontal register clock-2	P2H	CCD horizontal register clock-2	
9	P1H	CCD horizontal register clock-1	P1H	CCD horizontal register clock-1	
10	IG2H	Test point (horizontal input gate-2)	IG2H	Test point (horizontal input gate-2)	-9 V
11	IG1H	Test point (horizontal input gate-1)	IG1H	Test point (horizontal input gate-1)	-9 V
12	ISH	Test point (horizontal input source)	ISH	Test point (horizontal input source)	Connect to RD
13	TG ^{*20}	Transfer gate	TG ^{*20}	Transfer gate	Same timing as P2V
14	P2V	CCD vertical register clock-2	P2V	CCD vertical register clock-2	
15	P1V	CCD vertical register clock-1	P1V	CCD vertical register clock-1	
16	-		Th1	Thermistor	
17	-		Th2	Thermistor	
18	-		P-	TE-cooler (-)	
19	-		P+	TE-cooler (+)	
20	SS	Substrate (GND)	SS	Substrate (GND)	GND
21	RD	Reset drain	RD	Reset drain	+16 V
22	IG2V	Test point (vertical input gate-2)	IG2V	Test point (vertical input gate-2)	-9 V
23	IG1V	Test point (vertical input gate-1)	IG1V	Test point (vertical input gate-1)	-9 V
24	RG	Reset gate	RG	Reset gate	

*20: Isolation gate between vertical register and horizontal register. In standard operation, TG should be applied the same pulse as P2V.

Pin No.	S10140 series (-01)		S10141 series (-01)		Remark (standard operation)
	Symbol	Function	Symbol	Function	
1	RD	Reset drain	RD	Reset drain	+15 V
2	OS	Output transistor source	OS	Output transistor source	R _L =22 kΩ
3	OD	Output transistor drain	OD	Output transistor drain	+22 V
4	OG	Output gate	OG	Output gate	+5 V
5	SG	Summing gate	SG	Summing gate	Same timing as P2H
6	-		-		
7	-		-		
8	P2H	CCD horizontal register clock-2	P2H	CCD horizontal register clock-2	
9	P1H	CCD horizontal register clock-1	P1H	CCD horizontal register clock-1	
10	IG2H	Test point (horizontal input gate-2)	IG2H	Test point (horizontal input gate-2)	-9 V
11	IG1H	Test point (horizontal input gate-1)	IG1H	Test point (horizontal input gate-1)	-9 V
12	ISH	Test point (horizontal input source)	ISH	Test point (horizontal input source)	Connect to RD
13	TG ^{*21}	Transfer gate	TG ^{*21}	Transfer gate	Same timing as P2V
14	P2V	CCD vertical register clock-2	P2V	CCD vertical register clock-2	
15	P1V	CCD vertical register clock-1	P1V	CCD vertical register clock-1	
16	-		Th1	Thermistor	
17	-		Th2	Thermistor	
18	-		P-	TE-cooler (-)	
19	-		P+	TE-cooler (+)	
20	SS	Substrate (GND)	SS	Substrate (GND)	GND
21	RD	Reset drain	RD	Reset drain	+15 V
22	IG2V	Test point (vertical input gate-2)	IG2V	Test point (vertical input gate-2)	-9 V
23	IG1V	Test point (vertical input gate-1)	IG1V	Test point (vertical input gate-1)	-9 V
24	RG	Reset gate	RG	Reset gate	

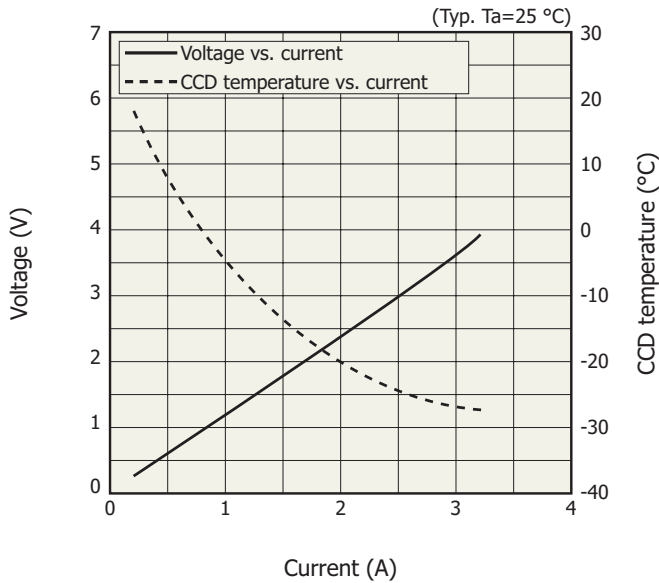
*21: Isolation gate between vertical register and horizontal register. In standard operation, TG should be applied the same pulse as P2V.

Specifications of built-in TE-cooler (Typ.)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	S13241 series, S10141 series (-01)	Unit
Internal resistance	Rint	Ta=25 °C	1.2	Ω
Maximum heat absorption*22	Qmax		5.1	W

*22: This is a theoretical heat absorption level for correcting the temperature difference that occurs in the thermoelectric cooler when the maximum current is supplied.

S13241 series, S10141 series (-01)



KMPD80179EA

To make the cooling side -10 °C, the temperature on the heat radiation side must be 30 °C or less. As a guideline, use a heatsink whose thermal resistance is no more than 1 °C /W.

Specifications of built-in temperature sensor

A thermistor chip is built into the same package with a CCD chip and monitors the operating CCD chip temperature. The relation between this thermistor's resistance and absolute temperature is express by the following equation.

$$RT1 = RT2 \times \exp BT1/T2 (1/T1 - 1/T2)$$

RT1: resistance at absolute temperature T1 [K]

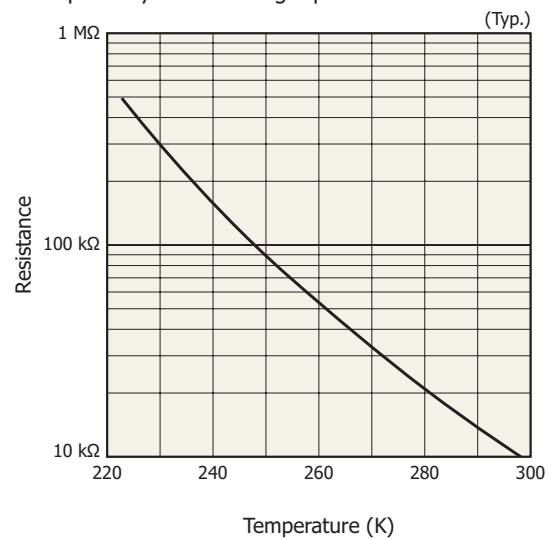
RT2: resistance at absolute temperature T2 [K]

BT1/T2: B constant [K]

The characteristics of the thermistor used are as follows.

R298=10 kΩ

B298/323=3450 K



KMPD80111EB

■ 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.
- Do not place the sensor directly on workbenches or floors that may become charged with static electricity.
- Connect a ground wire to workbenches or floors in order to discharge static electricity.
- Ground tools, such as tweezers and soldering irons, that are used to handle the sensor.

It is not always necessary to provide all the electrostatic countermeasures stated above. Implement these countermeasures according to the extent of deterioration or damage that may occur.

■ Temperature gradient rate for cooling or heating of element

When using an external cooler, set the temperature gradient rate for cooling or heating the element to 5 K/minute or less.

■ Related information

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

■ Precautions

- Disclaimer
- Image sensors

■ Technical information

- FFT-CCD area image sensor/Technical information
- Image sensors/Terminology

Information described in this material is current as of December 2016.

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