iStar CCD series

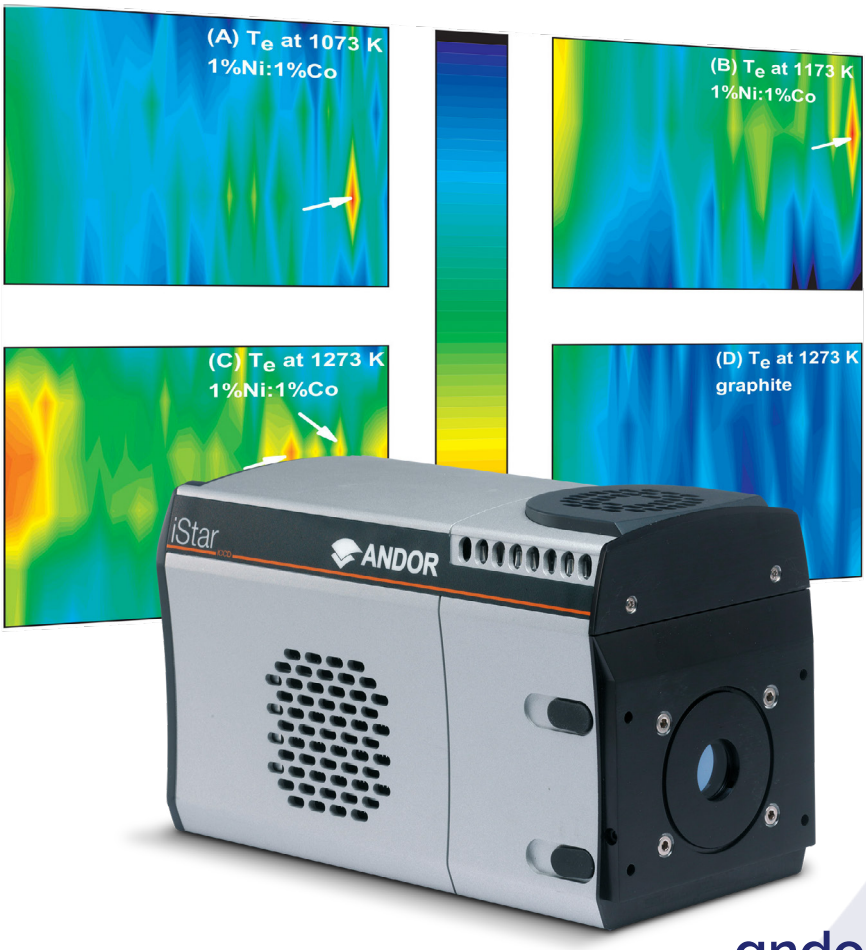
Intensified CCDs for Time-resolved Spectroscopy

Key Specifications

- ✓ < 2 ns true optical gate
- ✓ Up to 3,571 spectra/s
- ✓ Integrated triple output DDG
- ✓ Photocathode peak QE up to 50%
- ✓ Integrate-On-Chip gating up to 500 kHz
- ✓ -40°C TE cooling
- ✓ USB2 interface

Key Applications

- ✓ Plasma studies
- ✓ Time-resolved Fluorescence & Photoluminescence
- ✓ Time-resolved Raman
- ✓ Transient absorption
- ✓ LIBS
- ✓ VUV spectroscopy



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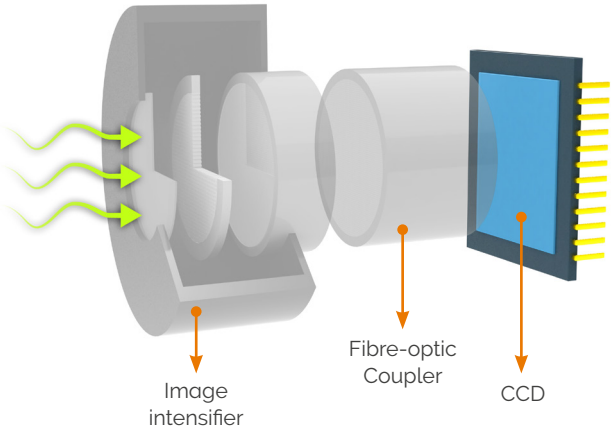
Introducing iStar for Spectroscopy

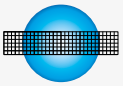
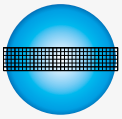
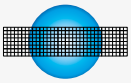
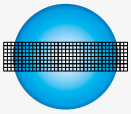
Andor's iStar extracts the very best from CCD sensor and image intensifier technologies

Exceptional detection performances are accessed through high quantum-efficiency image intensifiers, thermo-electric cooling to -40°C, 500 kHz photocathode gating rates and enhanced intensifier EBI noise reduction.

Low jitter, low insertion delay gating electronics and nanosecond-scale optical gating provide excellent timing accuracy down to a few 10's of picoseconds, allowing ultra-precise synchronization of complex experiments through iStar's comprehensive range of input/output triggering options.



Meet the family•[1]

	iStar 320T		iStar 334T	iStar 340T	
Array format	1024 x 255 26 µm pixels		1024 x 1024 13 µm pixels	2048 x 512 13.5 µm pixels	
Active pixels	Ø 18 mm tube 690 x 255 pixels 18 x 6.6 mm	Ø 25 mm tube 960 x 255 pixels 25 x 6.6 mm	Ø 18 mm tube 1024 x 1024 pixels 13.3 x 13.3 mm	Ø 18 mm tube 1330 x 512 pixels 18 x 6.9 mm	Ø 25 mm tube 1850 x 512 pixels 25 x 6.9 mm
Effective active area (vs image intensifier Ø)					
Spectral rate (max, at 16-bit digitization)	323 sps (FVB) 3,571 sps (crop mode) 26,590 sps (fast kinetic)		145 sps (FVB) 3,450 sps (crop mode) 29,850 sps (fast kinetic)	135 sps (FVB) 1,825 sps (crop mode) 16,920 sps (fast kinetic)	
Pixel well depth	500,000 e^-		100,000 e^-	100,000 e^-	
Min read noise (e^-, typical)•[2]	7		5	6	
Minimum cooling temperature	-40°C				
Image Intensifier options	**Gen 2** - Broadband, moderate VUV-NIR QE **Gen 3** – VIS-NIR, high QE **Gating** down to < 2 ns (Fast Gen 2 or Gen 3) or <100 ns (High QE Gen 2) **Phosphor** P43 (fast decay) or P46 (ultrafast decay) options				
Recommended Applications	●Rapid, broadband spectroscopy ●Broadband multi-track spectroscopy		●High resolution, narrowband spectroscopy ●Extended fast kinetic series and multi-track	●High resolution, broadband spectroscopy ●High resolution, broadband multi-track spectroscopy	

NEW The iStar sCMOS is Andor's new ultrafast platform for ns time-resolved imaging & spectroscopy.

It features high frame rates up to 40 fps (4,000 with ROI) through a USB3 interface, with the high accuracy gating performance that you would expect from an iStar.

It is the ideal platform for ultrafast, ns time-resolved imaging.

Features & Benefits

Feature	Benefit
High-resolution sensors and image intensifiers	Sharpest images and spectrum definition, 100% fill factor for maximum signal collection efficiency.
True optical gating < 2 ns	Billionth of a second time-resolution for accurate transient phenomena study.
5 MHz readout platform	Rapid frame and spectral rates for superior characterization of dynamic phenomena. Single readout amplifier for best image digitization uniformity.
Superfast readout options Crop & Fast Kinetic mode	Fully customizable binning sequences for highest spectral and image rates. Greater than 3,571 spectra/s continuous rates, up to 48,780 spectra/s in burst mode.
High QE Gen 2 & 3 image intensifiers	Superior photon capture, with peak QE up to 50% and spectral coverage from 120 to 1,100 nm.
Low jitter, on-board Digital Delay Generator (DDG™)	Highest gating timing accuracy with lowest propagation delay. Software controlled 3x triggering outputs with 10 ps setup accuracy for complex experiment integration.
500 kHz sustained photocathode gating	Maximizes signal-to-noise ratio in high repetition rate laser-based applications.
TE-cooling to -40°C	Efficient minimization of CCD dark current and pixel blemishes.
Photocathode EBI minimization	Dry gas purge interface for further efficient EBI reduction.
Intelligate™	Intelligent and accurate MCP gating for better than 1:10^8 shuttering efficiency in the UV.
Insertion delay as low as 19 ns	Minimum delay between experiment signal generation and actual image intensifier triggering.
USB 2.0 interface	Industry-standard plug-and-play, seamless multi-camera control from single PC or laptop.
Real-time control interface	On-the-fly software control of intensifier gain, gating and 3x outputs trigger parameters for real-time detection optimization.
2 year warranty	Reliability and guaranteed performance over time.

Deep TE-cooling to -40°C – lowest sensor dark current

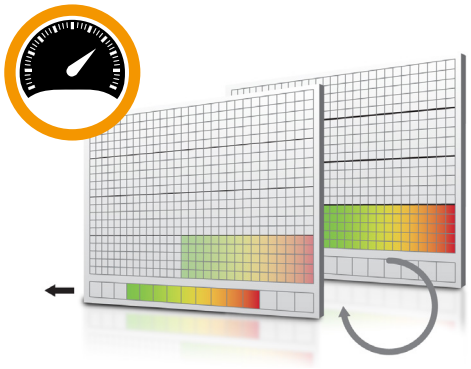
- ✓ Experiments involving multi-kHz lasers and extremely weak sample emission, where multiple photocathode gatings can be set within a single CCD exposure. This exposure is typically set to a few seconds to allow for hundreds of thousands of accumulations to occur. During these extended CCD exposures, sensor deep cooling is of the greatest importance.

- ✓ Photon counting, where any noise contribution from any element of the ICCD has to be minimized to allow access to the lowest detection threshold. As Image Intensifiers are fibre coupled to the CCD, the photocathode will see some degree of conductive cooling, which will contribute to minimize the EBI. Further thermal noise reduction can be achieved through the iStar's dry gas purge interface.

Driving the absolute best spectral aquisition rates[1]

	320T	334T	340T
Sensor array size	1024 x 255	1024 x 1024	2048 x 512
Pixel size	26 x 26 µm	13 x 13 µm	13.5 x 13.5 µm
Max. readout speed	5 MHz	5 MHz	3 MHz
Spectral rates (FVB)	323 sps	145 sps	135 sps
Crop mode rates (spectral, binned) [number of rows equivalent to a 130 µm high channel]	3,571 sps [5 rows]	3,450 sps [10 rows]	1,825 sps [10 rows]
Fast Kinetics rates vs. channel heights			
26 µm 50 µm 100 µm 200 µm	37,990 Hz [1 row] 26,590 Hz [2 rows] 16,615 Hz [4 rows] 9,495 Hz [8 rows]	48,780 Hz [2 rows] 29,850 Hz [4 rows] 16, 805 Hz [8 rows] 9,525 Hz [15 rows]	30,030 Hz [2 rows] 16,920 Hz [4 rows] 10,225 Hz [8 rows] 4,975 Hz [15 rows]
Frame rates (full frame)	15.9 fps	4.2 fps	2.5 fps

Crop mode: Pushing frame and spectral rates further...



The active imaging area of the sensor is defined in a way that only a small section of the entire chip is used for imaging or spectral acquisition.

The remaining area has to be optically masked to prevent light leakage and charge spill-over that would compromise the signal from the imaging area.

By cropping the sensor, one achieves faster frame and spectral rates because the temporal resolution will be dictated only by the time it requires to read out the small section of the sensor.

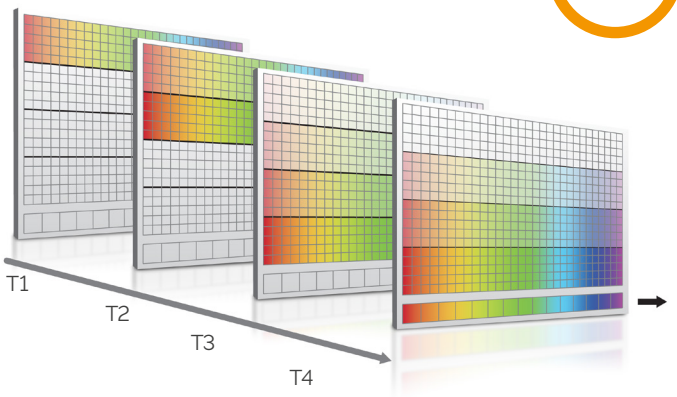
... and beyond with fast kinetic mode

T1 - CCD "Keep Clean" sequence is interrupted, and useful signal builds-up on the user-defined top portion of a sensor

T2 - At the end of the exposure time, signal is rapidly shifted down by a pre-defined number of rows, and a second exposure takes place

T3 - This process is repeated until the number of acquisitions equals the series length set by user

T4 - The sequence moves into the readout phase by shifting in turn the individual acquisitions to the readout register, which is then read out



Advanced camera specifications•[1]

	DH320T		DH334T	DH340T	
Array format	1024 x 255 26 µm pixels		1024 x 1024 13 µm pixels	2048 x 512 13.5 µm pixels	
Fibre optic taper magnification	1:1				
Read noise / e^-, typ. (max) 50 kHz 1 MHz 3 MHz 5 MHz	7 (9) 12 (13) 19 (20) 25 (32)		5 (7) 8 (12) 14 (18) 20 (50)	6 (8) 9 (12) 12 (18) Focusing mode only	
Register well depth	550,000 e^-		150,000 e^-	150,000 e^-	
Minimum cooling temperature [dark current, e^-/pix/s] Air cooled Coolant chiller @ 10°C, 0.75 l/min	Ø18 mm -30°C [0.4] -40°C [0.1]	Ø25 mm -25°C [0.8] -35°C [0.2]	Ø18 mm -30°C [0.15] -40°C [0.04]	Ø18 mm -30°C [0.15] -40°C [0.04]	Ø25 mm -25°C [0.3] -35°C [0.08]
Vertical shift speeds	5.7 to 22.5 µs		6.5 to 12.9 µs	6.5 to 27.5 µs	
Sensitivity	2 to 10 e^-/count		1 to 5 e^-/count	1 to 5 e^-/count	
Sensor linearity •[3]	Better than 99%				
Digitization	16-bit				

Camera and Internal Digital Delay Generator (DDG) Inputs/Outputs

Gate pulse delay & width	Adjustable from 0 ns to 10 s in 10 ps steps
Trigger Outputs	
Output A, B and C	+5 V CMOS level with 50 Ω source impedance; can drive 5V into a non-terminating load or 2.5V into 50 Ω load; output synchronized triggers for auxiliary equipment, e.g. lasers, flash lamps, National Instrument™ hardware Individual delays control from 0 ns to 10 s in 10 ps steps Configurable Polarity
Fire	5 V CMOS level reference signal for beginning and end of individual sensor exposure
Arm monitor	5 V CMOS level reference signal to indicate when system is ready to accept external triggers. Signal goes high when system is ready to accept external triggers (after a readout has finished or sooner if in overlap mode) and goes low when the exposure is finished
Gate & output A, B and C jitter	35 ps rms (relative to external trigger or to each other)
Trigger Inputs	
External trigger	Trigger input for sensor and Digital Delay Generator Up to 500 kHz for Integrate-On-Chip mode
Direct gate	TTL input for exact external control of photocathode width and timing with smallest insertion delay.
Additional Controls	
Gate monitoring	AC coupling from photocathode to monitor exact photocathode on/off switching and timings
Insertion delay	< 19 ns in direct gate operation

Specifications: Gen 2 Image Intensifiers•[1]

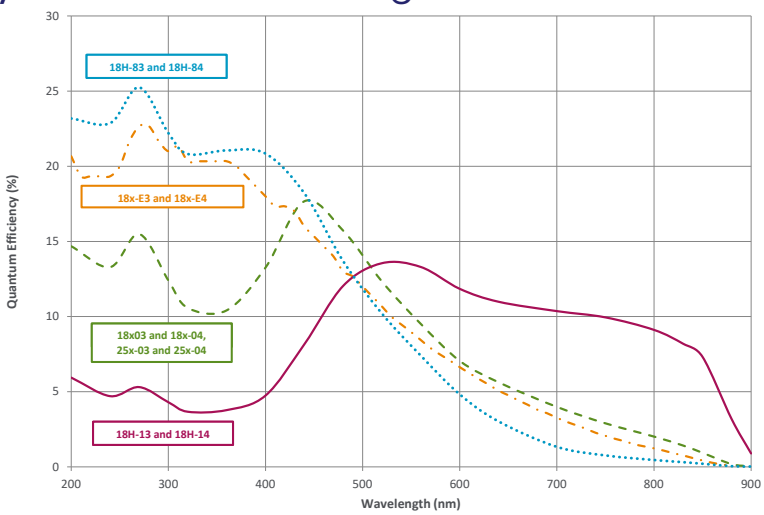
Photocathode model	18*-03 (P43) 18*-04 (P46)	18*-05 ǂ	18H-13 (P43) 18H-14 (P46)	18H-83 (P43) 18H-84 (P46)	18*-E3 (P43)•[4] 18*-E4 (P46)•[4]	25*-03 (P43) 25*-04 (P46)
Useful aperture	Ø18 mm (Ø25 mm available- contact Andor for information)		Ø18 mm only			Ø25 mm
Input window	Quartz	MgF_2	Quartz	Quartz	Quartz	Quartz
Photocathode type	W-AGT	W-AGT	WR	UW	WE-AGT	W-AGT
Minimum guaranteed QE at room temperature •[5]	13.5%	11%	7%	20%	15%	14%
Typical peak QE at room temperature•[5]	>18%	>15%	>13.5%	>25%	>22%	>16%
Wavelength range (nm)	180 - 850	120 - 850	180 - 920	180 - 850	180 - 850	180 - 850
Phosphor type [decay time to 10%] Standard Optional**	P43 [2 ms] P46 [200 ns]					
Image intensifier resolution limit •[6] P43 (Standard) P46 (Optional)	25 µm 30 µm [-04 model]	25 µm 30 µm	25 µm 30 µm [-14 model]	25 µm 30 µm [-84 model]	25 µm 30 µm [-E4 model]	35 µm 40 µm [-04 model]
Minimum optical gate width (ns) •[7, 8] U (Ultrafast) F (Fast) H (High QE)	 < 2 < 5 -	 < 5 < 10 -	 - - < 50	 - - < 100	 < 2 < 5 -	 < 3 < 7 -
Maximum relative gain •[9]	> 1000 (P43) > 500 (P46)	> 1000	>850 (P43) >400 (P46)	>500 (P43) >250 (P46)	>300 (P43) >150 (P46)	>1000 (P43) >500 (P46)
Maximum photocathode repetition rate (with Intelligate™ OFF)	500 kHz (continuous)					
Maximum photocathode repetition rate n(with Intelligate™ ON)	5 kHz (continuous)					
Equivalent Background Illuminance (EBI)	< 0.2 photoe⁻/pix/sec		< 0.4 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 0.2 photoe⁻/pix/sec		

* Substitute with appropriate gate width option, e.g. 18*-03 (please refer to page 9 for detailed ordering information)

** All photocathode types can be combined with a fast-decay P46 phosphor – please contact your local Andor representative for further information

ǂ Available with VUV-compatible spectrograph interface

Quantum Efficiency Curves for Gen 2 Image Intensifiers•[5]

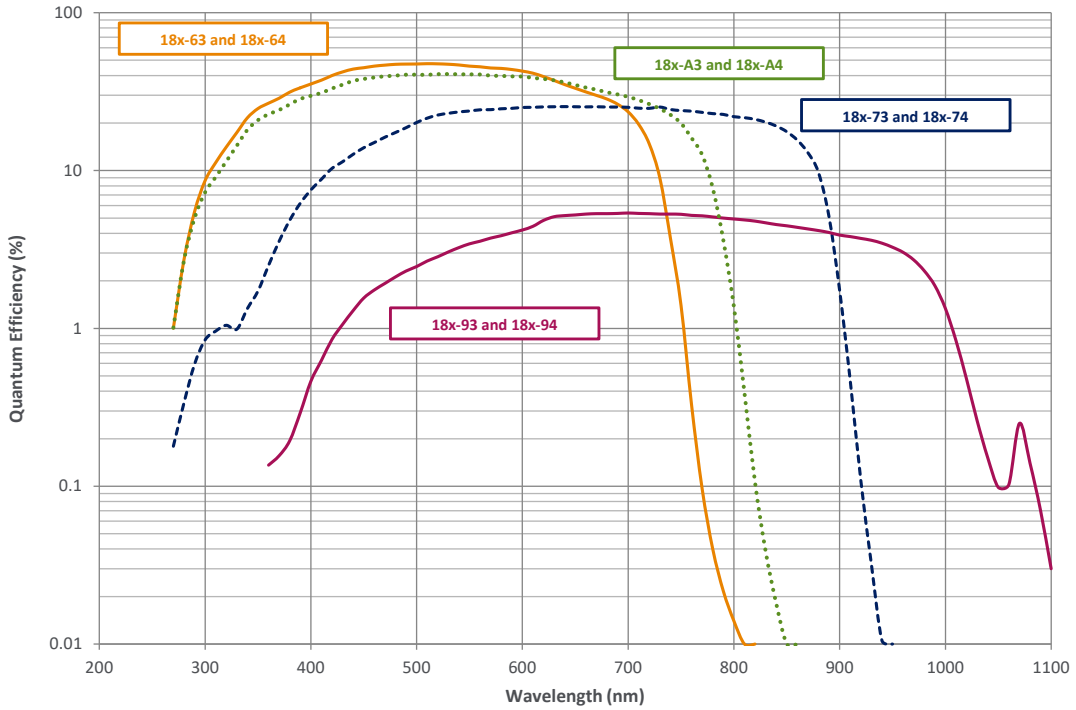


Specifications: Gen 3 Image Intensifiers[•1]

Photocathode model	18*-63 (P43) 18*-64 (P46)	18*-73 (P43) 18*-74 (P46)	18*-93 (P43) 18*-94 (P46)	18*-A3 (P43) 18*-A4 (P46)
Useful aperture	Ø 18 mm (Ø 25 mm also available except -93 model contact Andor for information)			
Input window	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass
Photocathode type	HVS	VIH	NIR	EVS
Minimum guaranteed QE at room temperature •[5]	38%	23%	0.1%	35%
Typical peak QE at room temperature •[5]	> 50%	> 30%	> 5%	> 40%
Wavelength range	280 - 760 nm	280 - 910 nm	380 - 1090 nm	280 - 810 nm
Phosphor type [decay time to 10%] Standard Optional**	P43 [2 ms] P46 [200 ns]			
Image intensifier resolution limit •[6] P43 (Standard) P46 (Optional)	30 µm 35 µm [-64 model]	30 µm 35 µm [-74 model]	30 µm 35 µm [-94 model]	30 µm 35 µm [-A4 model]
Minimum optical gate width (ns) •[8] U (Ultrafast) F (Fast)	 < 2 < 5	 < 2 < 5	 < 3 < 5	 < 2 < 5
Maximum relative gain •[9]	> 200			
Maximum photocathode repetition rate (with Intelligate™ OFF)	500 kHz (continuous)			
Maximum photocathode repetition rate (with Intelligate™ ON)	5 kHz (continuous)			
Equivalent Background Illuminance (EBI)	< 0.1 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 0.3 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 2 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 0.2 photoe⁻/pix/sec

* Substitute with appropriate gate width option, e.g. 18U-63 (please refer to page 9 for detailed ordering information)
** All photocathode types can be combined with a fast-decay P46 phosphor – please contact your local Andor representative for further information.

Quantum Efficiency Curves for Gen 3 Image Intensifiers[•5,10]

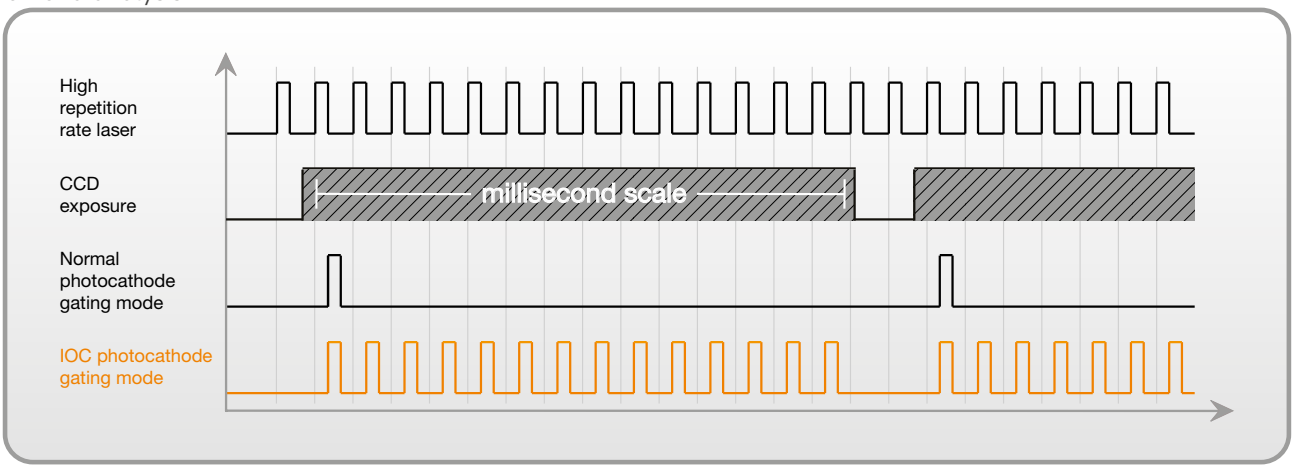


Intelligent gating modes

Integrate-On-Chip: 500,000 times more signal per 1 sec CCD exposure

The iStar's Integrate-On-Chip (IOC) mode enables accumulation of useful signal from laser-induced phenomena at frequencies up to 500 kHz, providing greatly improved signal-to-noise, and minimising experiment time. The latter greatly benefits setups where photobleaching-sensitive biological samples are probed. This translates into the possibility to accumulate 500,000 times more signal per 1 second CCD exposure time.

Integrate-On-Chip is fully software-configurable and can be used through extensive kinetic series involving up to 1,000 pre-programmed incremental delays from laser trigger for unrivalled combination of sensitivity and ultra-precise transient phenomena analysis.



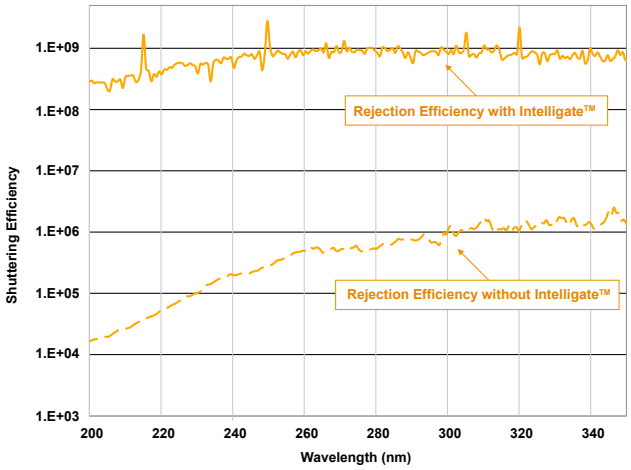
Intelligate™: Superior gating in the UV-VUV region

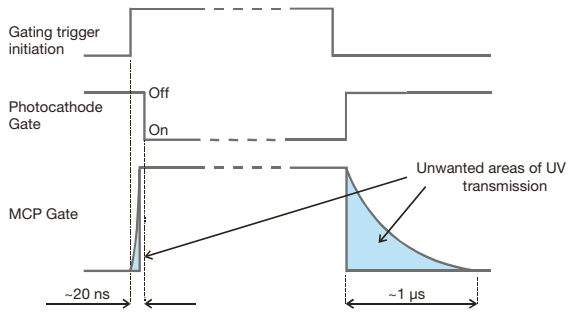
One of the key functions of an image intensifier is to provide high optical shuttering (ON/OFF) ratio.

By switching photocathode voltage to a higher or lower level relative to the MCP voltage, photo-electrons can be either directed towards or repelled from the MCP to avoid detection. ON/OFF values of 1:10^8 are typically measured for Visible/NIR incident light on the photocathode.

However photocathode "leakage" becomes more pronounced in the UV-VUV region (< 300 nm), where more energetic photons have a greater probability to go through the photocathode turned "OFF", reach the MCP to generate an electron that can be detected. This can lead to shuttering efficiency as low as 1:10^4.

Andor's exclusive Intelligate™ simultaneously gates the photocathode and the MCP. The ultra fast rising edge of the MCP gate pulse switches on the correct potential in a nanosecond timeframe, coinciding precisely with the photocathode gating pulse. This enables ON/OFF ratios as high as 10^8 in the UV-VUV region.



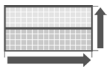


Creating the optimum product for you

DH 340 T- 18 - F - 03

example shown

Step 1. Choose the CCD matrix size



CCD Matrix

CCD matrix	Code
1024 x 256 CCD matrix, 26 µm pixel	320
1024 x 1024 CCD matrix, 13 µm pixel	334
2048 x 512 CCD matrix, 13.5 µm pixel	340

Step 2. Choose the intensifier diameter

Intensifier Diameter

Intensifier diameter	Code
Ø 18 mm	18
Ø 25 mm (DH320 and DH340)	25

Step 3. Choose a minimum gating speed

Gating Speed

Gating Speed	Code
High QE, slow gating	H
Fast Gating	F
Ultra Fast Gating	U

Step 4. Select an image intensifier option

Intensifier

Gen 2 Intensifier option	P43 phosphor	P46 phosphor
W-AGT photocathode	03	04
W-AGT photocathode, MgF_2	05	-
WR photocathode	13	14
UW photocathode	83	84
WE-AGT photocathode	E3	E4

Gen 3 Intensifier option	P43 phosphor	P46 phosphor
HVS photocathode	63	64
VIH photocathode	73	74
NIR photocathode	93	94
EVS photocathode	A3	A4
WE-AGT	E3	E4

Step 5. Select the required accessories and adapters

Accessories & Adapters

Description	Order Code
C-mount lens adaptor	ACC-LM-C
F-mount lens adaptor	ACC-LM-NIKON-F
Oasis 160 Ultra compact chiller unit (tubing to be ordered separately)	ACC-XW-CHIL-160
6 mm tubing options for ACC-XW-CHIL-160 (2x2.5 m or 2x5 m lengths)	ACC-6MM-TUBING-2X2.5/ ACC-6MM-TUBING-2X5M
I²C to BNC cable for Kymera and Shamrock shutter control	ELC-05323
Metric Bracket, converts ¼-20 mounting points to M6	ACC-ISTAR-METRIC ADP

Step 6. Select the required software

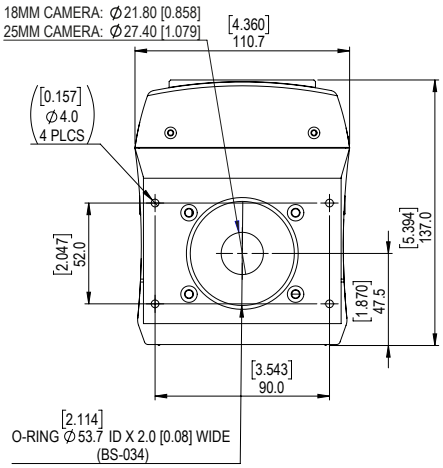
Software

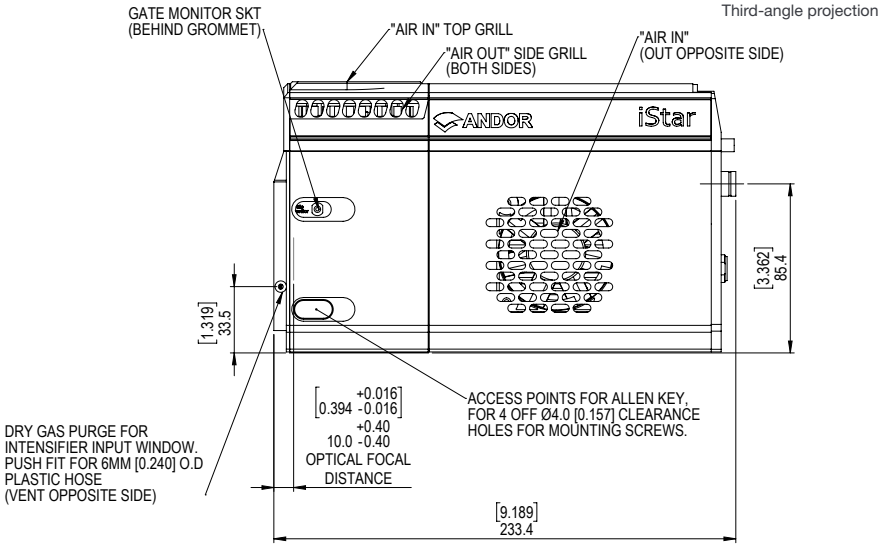
The iStar ICCD requires at least one of the following software options:
Solis for Time-Resolved A 32-bit and fully 64-bit enabled application for Windows (8, 8.1 and 10) offering rich functionality for data acquisition and processing. AndorBasic provides macro language control of data acquisition, processing, display and export.
Andor SDK2 A software development kit that allows you to control the Andor range of cameras from your own application. Available as 32/64-bit libraries for Windows (8, 8.1 and 10) and Linux. Compatible with C/C++, LabView and Matlab.

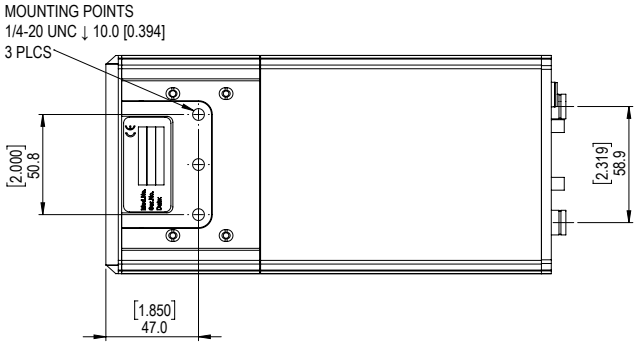
Product drawings

Third-angle projection

Dimensions in mm [inches]
Weight: 4.2 kg [9 lb 4 oz]





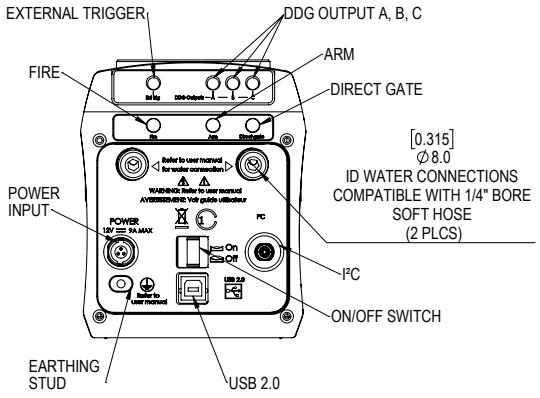


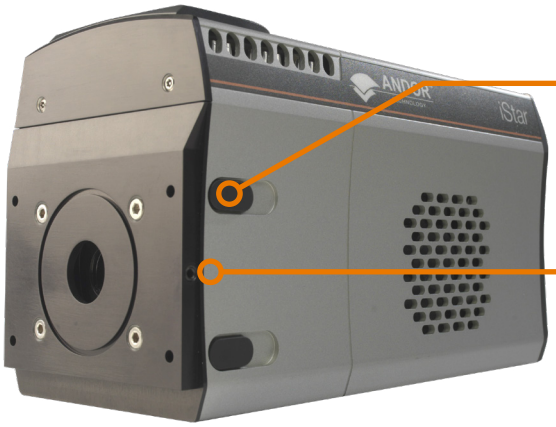
Connecting to the iStar

Camera Control
Connector type: USB 2.0

Logic Input / Output
Connector type: SMA, provided with SMA - BNC cable
5x outputs: FIRE pulse, Output A, B, C from DDG™ and ARM
2x inputs: Camera trigger from 3rd party source & direct gate for complete, direct external control of intensifier gating
I²C connector
Compatible with Fischer SC102A054-130, pin-outs as follow:
1 = Shutter (5V CMOS level with 50 Ω impedance), 2 = I²C Clock (5V), 3 = I²C Data (5V), 4 = +5 Vdc, 5 = Ground

Gate Monitor
1x output: AC coupling to photocathode





Gate monitor

AC coupling to photocathode provides the most reliable timing information on actual gating occurrence

Dry gas purge

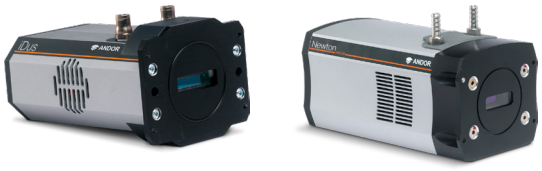
Minimizes Electron Background Illumination (EBI) thermally generated at the photocathode to improve detection threshold

Our Cameras for Spectroscopy

Spectroscopy-based diagnostics in the fields of Material Science, Chemistry, Life Science or Fundamental Physics & Optics rely on the capture and analysis of optical and chemical signatures with a high degree of precision.

Andor's range of detectors offer a wide range of sensitivity, time-resolution and sensor formats to best suit specific experimental conditions from UV to SWIR, nanosecond to hours time resolution, high photon flux to single photon with super dynamic range and resolution.

High Sensitivity & Dynamic Range



- ✓ Long exposure
- ✓ High sensitivity UV-SWIR
- ✓ Large pixel well depths
- ✓ High resolution matrix

iDus CCD & InGaAs | Newton CCD & EM

Spectrographs & Accessories

- ✓ High modularity
- ✓ High resolution
- ✓ Intelligent motorisation
- ✓ Broadband & high resolution Echelle

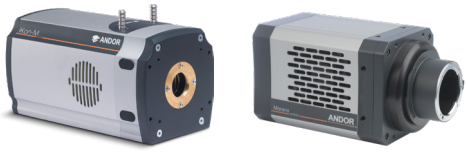
Shamrock | Kymera | Mechelle

kHz Spectral Rates

- ✓ µs to ms time-resolution
- ✓ High sensitivity down to single photon
- ✓ High resolution matrix

Newton CCD & EMCCD | iXon EMCCD | Zyla sCMOS | Marana sCMOS

Extended Multi-fibre Spectroscopy



- ✓ Large area sensors
- ✓ Ultrafast sCMOS and EMCCD options
- ✓ High sensitivity down to single photon

iKon-M CCD | iXon EMCCD | Zyla sCMOS | Marana sCMOS | iStar CCD & sCMOS

Learn more about our detector range here.

Order Today

Need more information? At Andor we are committed to finding the correct solution for you. With a dedicated team of technical advisors, we are able to offer you one-to-one guidance and technical support on all Andor products. For a full listing of our local sales offices, please see: andor.com/contact

Our regional headquarters are:

Europe
Belfast, Northern Ireland
Phone +44 (28) 9023 7126
Fax +44 (28) 9031 0792

North America
Concord, MA, USA
Phone +1 (860) 290 9211
Fax +1 (860) 290 9566

Japan
Tokyo
Phone +81 (3) 6732 8968
Fax +81 (3) 6732 8939

China
Beijing
Phone +86 (10) 5884 7900
Fax +86 (10) 5884 7901

Items shipped with your camera

1x 12V, 120W single line Power Supply Unit
2x 2m BNC to SMA cable
1x Gate Monitor cable
1x 3 m USB cable A to B type, shielded
1x User guides in electronic format
1x Individual system performance booklet

Regulatory Compliance

Compliant with the requirements of the EU EMC and LV Directives through testing to EN 61326-1 and EN 61010-1.
External power supply PSE-approved

Minimum Computer Requirements:

- 3.0 GHz single core or 2.4 GHz multi core processor
- 2 GB RAM
- 100 MB free hard disc to install software (at least 1 GB recommended for data spooling)
- USB 2.0 High Speed Host Controller capable of sustained rate of 40 MB/s
- Windows (8, 8.1 and 10) or Linux

Operating & Storage Conditions

- Operating Temperature: 0°C to 40°C ambient
- Relative Humidity: < 70% (non-condensing)
- Storage Temperature: -20°C to 55°C

Power Requirements

- Power: +12 VDC ± 5% @ 5 A typ. / 9 A max.
- Ripple: 120 mV peak-peak 0 - 20 MHz
- 100 - 240 VAC, 43 - 67 Hz External power supply

Power Consumption:

- Camera + External Power Supply (Typ./ Max.): 69 W/124 W. Camera Only (Typ./ Max.): 60 W/108 W

Footnotes:

1. Figures are typical unless otherwise stated.
2. Measured for the entire system. Combination of CCD readout noise and A/D noise - measurement is for single pixel readout with -30°C CCD cooling and at minimum exposure time under dark conditions. Values quoted are measured with highest available PAG setting.
3. Linearity is measured from a plot of counts vs exposure time under constant photon flux up to the saturation point of the system.
4. The On/Off ratio of the 'E3' image intensifier in the UV with MCP gating is typically 10^5.
5. Typical photocathode Quantum Efficiency and input window transmission as measured by the tube manufacturer.
6. Typical resolution of the image intensifier tube only, not the overall resolution of the system. As a rough guide, the smallest resolvable FWHM feature will be approximately 2x the CCD pixel size. This is a very important consideration for optical resolution calculations in spectrograph-based systems.
7. Gen 2 High QE (H) option – Photocathode QE is inherently linked to the gating speed of the intensifier. High QE option (H) offers higher peak QE than Ultrafast (U) or Fast (F) intensifiers, while exhibiting minimum gating speed one order of magnitude slower.
8. Actual measured minimum optical gating of the photocathode, reflecting not only the electrical pulse width applied to the photocathode but also its inherent irising time.
9. Gain is software-selectable through a 12-bit DAC and varies exponentially with DAC setting. Value refers to the ratio of max to min intensifier gain as measured for individual cameras. Actual optical gain (counts/photoe$^-$) for a DAC setting is accessed by the multiplication of the relative gain (at that DAC value) by the minimum system gain (at DAC = 0, CCD e$^-$ /photoe$^-$) and divided by the sensitivity (CCD e$^-$/count) at a given CCD PAG. Sensitivities are individually measured and reported for each system.
10. Specifications are subject to change without notice

LISTARISS 0321 R1

OXFORD INSTRUMENTS | ANDOR

iStar sCMOS

Ultrafast Platform for Nanosecond Time-resolved Imaging and Spectroscopy

Key Specifications

- ✓ 5.5 megapixel sCMOS
- ✓ 50 fps full frame
- ✓ High dynamic range at full speed
- ✓ Integrated triple output DDG
- ✓ Photocathode QE up to 50%
- ✓ Integrate-On-Chip gating up to 500 kHz
- ✓ USB 3.0 interface

Key Applications

- ✓ Plasma studies
- ✓ Time-resolved Fluorescence & Photoluminescence
- ✓ Flow analysis
- ✓ Combustion/PLIF imaging
- ✓ Hyperspectral imaging
- ✓ Standoff chemical detection

andor.oxinst.com

Introducing iStar sCMOS

Superior **high-speed** acquisition performance

- ✓ 12-bit high-speed mode
- ✓ 2 times faster than the closest interline-based competitor at an equivalent field-of-view (and over 5 times faster with ROI)

Market Leading Ultrafast Acquisition Speeds

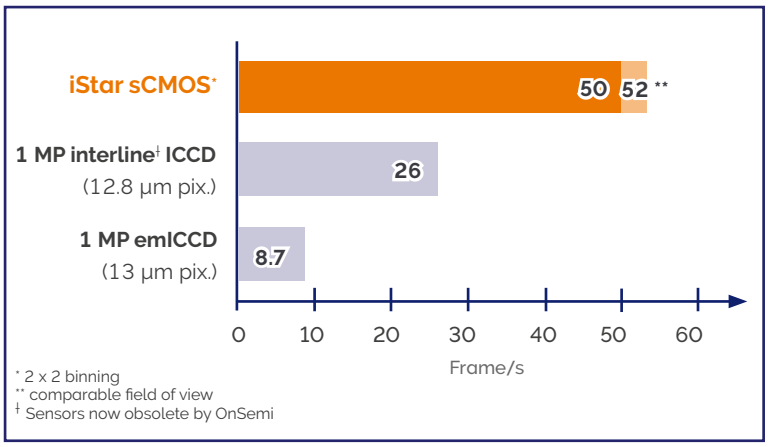


Image Array Size	Frame Rate 12-bit (16-bit)*•1
2560 x 2160	50 (50)
2048 x 2048	52 (52)
2160 x 1800 [Ø 18 mm tube fit]	59 (59)
512 x 512	203 (203)
128 x 128	736 (736)
2560 x 8	4,008 (4,008)

Delivers

- ✓ **Faster characterisation of transient plasma, fluorescence or absorption behaviours**
- ✓ **NEW Faster characterization of spectroscopic phenomena and multi point experiment studies (multi-track)**
- ✓ **Faster Echellogram image capture for broadband LIBS-based applications**

Application Focus

Flow Analysis / Combustion

iStar sCMOS comfortably accommodates the 15 Hz imaging requirement of typical PLIF setups with extremely low noise floor and excellent dynamic range, nanosecond snapshots of the flame and high background light rejection.

Optical inter-frame down to 200 ns for time-gated PIV setups with a wide range of velocities.

Hyperspectral Imaging & multi-track spectroscopy

On-head FPGA functions can discriminate up to 256 individual channels (e.g. multi-leg fibre optic) with no acquisition rate sacrifice compared to CCDs. for time-gated PIV setups with a wide range of velocities.

Plasma Imaging

The high frame rate and < 2 ns gating of the iStar sCMOS allow faster reconstruction of plasma dynamics with extremely high temporal resolution.

Features & Benefits

Feature	Benefit
50 frames/s acquisition rates	Sustainable rate at full field-of-view, out-performs CCD and interline* based ns gated ICCDs with equivalent field-of-view.
16.6 x 14.0 mm sensor matrix	Large field of view, access more of the useful active area of Ø18 mm image intensifiers without the need for optical tapers.
2.4 e^- read noise	Highest dynamic range even at the fastest frame rates, up to 5 times better performance than the closest interline-based competitor
12-bit and 16-bit modes	12-bit mode for smaller file size and absolute fastest frame rates, 16-bit for full dynamic range.
Up to 32-bit data transmission to PC	On-head intelligence to preserve dynamic range in extensive pixel binning, or high intensity pixel binning scenarios.
Optical inter-frame down to 300 ns	Ideal for PIV-type applications requiring fast dual images snapshots with high background rejection or supersonic flow analysis. The true Global Shutter mode facilitates an optical inter-frame gap down to 100 ns, although the intensifier phosphor decay time is the limiting factor. The decay time of a fast P46 phosphor is typically 200 ns (@ 10% intensity).
TE cooling down to 0°C	Efficiently minimizes dark current noise for acquisitions requiring longer sensor exposure time, e.g. integrate-on-chip mode.
High QE Gen 2 & 3 image intensifiers	Superior photon capture, with peak QE up to 50% and spectral coverage from 120 to 1,100 nm.
True optical gating < 2 ns	Billionth of a second time-resolution for accurate transient phenomena study.
Low jitter, on-board Digital Delay Generator (DDG™)	Highest gating timing accuracy with lowest propagation delay. Software controlled 3x triggering outputs with 10 ps setup accuracy for complex experiment integration.
500 kHz sustained photocathode gating (3.3 MHz Burst Mode)	Maximizes signal-to-noise ratio in high repetition rate pulse laser-based applications. Burst mode allows gate pulse separation down to 300 ns for time-resolved PIV mode.
Photocathode EBI minimization	Dry gas purge interface for further efficient EBI reduction.
Intelligate™	Intelligent and accurate MCP gating for better than $1:10^8$ shuttering efficiency in the UV (Gen 2 image intensifier).
USB 3.0 interface	Super-fast data transfer at 40 fps full frame with a plug-and-play, user-friendly interface – optical extenders available for operation up to 100 m.
GPU Express	Simplify and optimize data transfers from camera to Graphical Processing Unit (GPU) card to facilitate accelerated GPU processing as part of the acquisition pipeline.
Integrated in EPICS	Ease of operation in EPICS software-based facilities such as partner particle accelerators and other large scientific experiments.
2 year warranty	Reliability and guaranteed performance over time.

*Sensors now obsolete by OnSemi

Spectroscopy Modes

On-head asymmetric binning and multi-track	On-board intelligence delivering Spectroscopists-friendly spectra and multi-track data prior to transfer through USB interface. Upfront data size reduction and easier user data processing.
Selectable bit-depth up to 32-bit	Preserve dynamic range in extensive on-head binning scenarios. User-selectable data bit depth to be transmitted over the camera interface, up to 32-bit.

Technical Specifications[2]

Sensor type	Front-Illuminated Scientific CMOS	
Sensor matrix	2560 x 2160 pixels (W x H), 6.5 µm pixel size Ø18 mm intensifier — sCMOS Sensor — 1:1 coupler Ø25 mm intensifier — sCMOS Sensor — 1:1 coupler	
Sensor size	16.6 x 14.0 mm 21.8 mm diagonal	
Pixel well depth (e^-)	30,000	
Read noise (e^-) median [rms] at available pixel readout rates[3]	@ 200 MHz 2.3 [2.5] @ 560 MHz 2.4 [2.6]	
Minimum cooling temperature[4] [dark current, e^-/pixel/s]	Ø18 mm photocathode	Ø25 mm photocathode
air cooled	0°C [0.18]	0°C [0.18]
liquid cooled	0°C [0.18]	0°C [0.18]
Sensor linearity (% maximum)[5]	Better than 99.8%	
Data range	12-bit (fastest speed) and 16-bit (maximum dynamic range)	
Pixel binning	On-head, pre-defined options 2x2, 4x4 … or flexible configuration setup	
Region of Interest	Minimum channel height of 8 rows	
Interface option	USB 3.0	
Internal memory	1 GB	

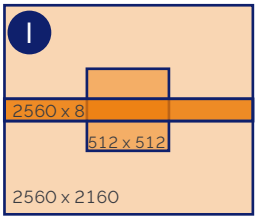
Camera and Internal Digital Delay Generator (DDG) Inputs/Outputs

Gate pulse delay & width	Adjustable from 0 ns to 10 s in 10 ps steps
Trigger Outputs	
Output A, B and C	+5 V CMOS level with 50 Ω source impedance; can drive 5V into a non-terminating load or 2.5V into 50 Ω load; output synchronized triggers for auxiliary equipment, e.g. lasers, flash lamps, National Instrument™ hardware Individual delays control from 0 ns to 10 s in 10 ps steps Configurable Polarity
Fire	5 V CMOS level reference signal for beginning and end of individual sensor exposure
Arm monitor	5 V CMOS level reference signal to indicate when system is ready to accept external triggers. Signal goes high when system is ready to accept external triggers (after a readout has finished or sooner if in overlap mode) and goes low when the exposure is finished
Gate & output A, B and C jitter	35 ps rms (relative to external trigger or to each other)
Trigger Inputs	
External trigger	Trigger input for sensor and Digital Delay Generator Up to 500 kHz for Integrate-On-Chip mode
Direct gate	TTL input for exact external control of photocathode width and timing with smallest insertion delay.
Additional Controls	
Gate monitoring	AC coupling from photocathode to monitor exact photocathode on/off switching and timings
Insertion delay	< 19 ns in direct gate operation

How the sCMOS sensor is used in the different modes

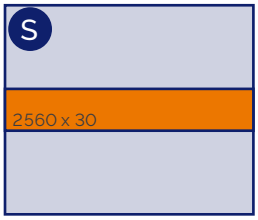
The diagrams below illustrate how the sCMOS sensor array is used for the different modes:

Imaging Mode



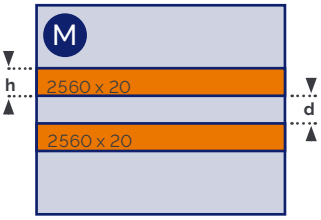
The array size may be defined for either resolution, or maximum speed.

Spectroscopy Mode



A vertically binned track is centred on the sensor enabling the maximum spectral rate to capture dynamic events.

Multi-track Mode



Up to 256 vertically binned tracks can be used for multi-track analysis without sacrificing speed.

I Imaging Mode

Frame rate table - 12-bit (16-bit) *1

Array Size (W x H)	Frame Rate*
2560 x 2160	50 (50)
2048 x 2048	52 (52)
1920 x 1080	98 (98)
512 x 512	203 (203)
128 x 128	736 (736)
2560 x 8	4,008 (4,008)

* 2 x 2 binning.

M Multi-track Mode

Vertically binned tracks 12-bit & 16-bit *1

Number of tracks (centred vertically)	Track height (h, pixels)	Tracks separation (d, pixels)	Frame Rate
2	12	12	1,967
2	20	20	1,370
2	154	77	265
20	12	12	222
20	20	20	135
50	12	12	89
50	20	20	54
256	8	0	52

S Spectroscopy Mode

Vertically binned tracks 12-bit & 16-bit *1

Array Size (W x H)	Frame Rate
any x 8	4,008
any x 12	3,491
any x 16	3,092
any x 31	2,122
any x 77	1,093
any x 100	909
any x 128	736
any x 154	618
any x 462	224
any x 512	203
any x 1040	102
any x 1080	98
any x 2048	52

GPU Express - Optimise Data Flow-Rates

The Andor GPU Express library has been created to simplify and optimise data transfers from camera to a CUDA-enabled Nvidia Graphical Processing Unit (GPU) card to facilitate accelerated GPU processing as part of the acquisition pipeline. GPU Express integrates easily with SDK3 for Windows, providing a user-friendly but powerful solution for management of high bandwidth data flow challenges; ideal for data intensive applications such as Light Sheet Microscopy, Super-Resolution Microscopy and Adaptive Optics.

- ✓ Enhanced convenience, afforded by simple, optimised GPU data management
- ✓ Optimal data throughout
- ✓ Superb, easily accessible documentation and examples.

Specifications: Gen 2 Image Intensifiers•2

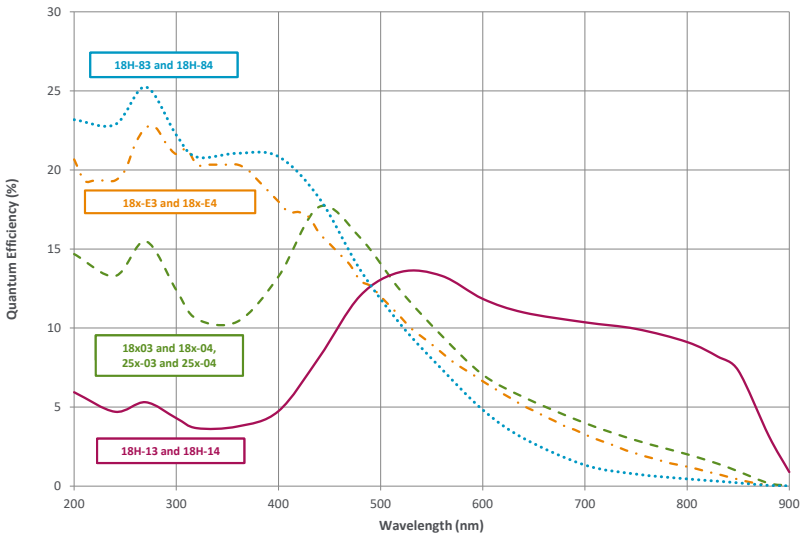
Photocathode model	18*-03 (P43) 18*-04 (P46)	18*-05 ǂ	18H-13 (P43) 18H-14 (P46)	18H-83 (P43) 18H-84 (P46)	18*-E3 (P43)•6 18*-E4 (P46)•6	25*-03 (P43) 25*-04 (P46)
Useful aperture	Ø18 mm (Ø25 mm available- contact Andor for information)		Ø18 mm only			Ø25 mm
Input window	Quartz	MgF_2	Quartz	Quartz	Quartz	Quartz
Photocathode type	W-AGT	W-AGT	WR	UW	WE-AGT	W-AGT
Minimum guaranteed QE at room temperature •7	13.5%	11%	7%	20%	15%	14%
Typical peak QE at room temperature•7	>18%	>15%	>13.5%	>25%	>22%	>16%
Wavelength range (nm)	180 - 850	120 - 850	180 - 920	180 - 850	180 - 850	180 - 850
Phosphor type [decay time to 10%] Standard Optional**	P43 [2 ms] P46 [200 ns]					
Image intensifier resolution limit •8 P43 (Standard) P46 (Optional)	25 µm 30 µm [-04 model]	25 µm 30 µm	25 µm 30 µm [-14 model]	25 µm 30 µm [-84 model]	25 µm 30 µm [-E4 model]	35 µm 40 µm [-04 model]
Minimum optical gate width (ns) •9, 10 U (Ultrafast) F (Fast) H (High QE)	 < 2 < 5 -	 < 5 < 10 -	 - - < 50	 - - < 100	 < 2 < 5 -	 < 3 < 7 -
Maximum relative gain •11	> 1000 (P43) > 500 (P46)	> 1000	>850 (P43) >400 (P46)	>500 (P43) >250 (P46)	>300 (P43) >150 (P46)	>1000 (P43) >500 (P46)
Maximum photocathode repetition rate (with Intelligate™ OFF)	500 kHz (continuous)					
Maximum photocathode repetition rate n(with Intelligate™ ON)	5 kHz (continuous)					
Equivalent Background Illuminance (EBI)	< 0.2 photoe⁻/pix/sec		< 0.4 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 0.2 photoe⁻/pix/sec		

* Substitute with appropriate gate width option, e.g. 18*-03 (please refer to page 9 for detailed ordering information)

** All photocathode types can be combined with a fast-decay P46 phosphor – please contact your local Andor representative for further information

ǂ Comes with an O ring VUV-compatible spectrograph interface as standard

Quantum Efficiency Curves for Gen 2 Image Intensifiers•7



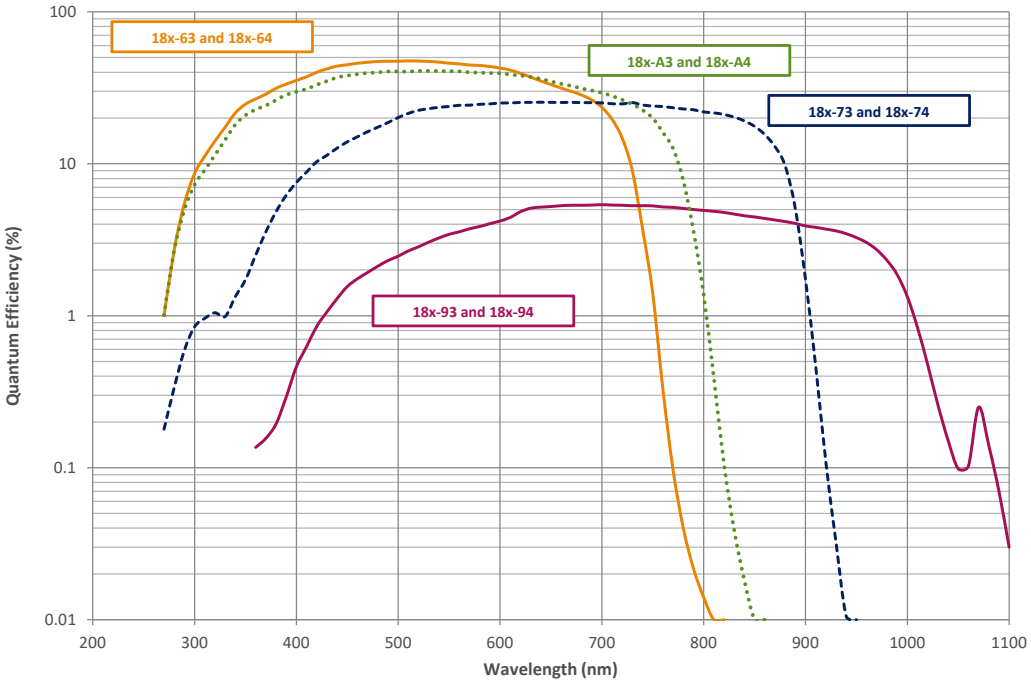
Specifications: Gen 3 Image Intensifiers•2

Photocathode model	18*-63 (P43) 18*-64 (P46)	18*-73 (P43) 18*-74 (P46)	18*-93 (P43) 18*-94 (P46)	18*-A3 (P43) 18*-A4 (P46)
Useful aperture	Ø18 mm (Ø25 mm options also available except -93 model- contact Andor for information)			
Input window	Glass	Glass	Glass	Glass
Photocathode type	HVS	VIH	NIR	EVS
Minimum guaranteed QE at room temperature •7	38%	23%	0.10%	35%
Typical peak QE at room temperature •7	> 50%	> 30%	> 5%	> 40%
Wavelength range	280 - 760 nm	280 - 910 nm	380 - 1090 nm	280 - 810 nm
Phosphor type [decay time to 10%] Standard Optional**	P43 [2 ms] P46 [200 ns]			
Image intensifier resolution limit •8 P43 (Standard) P46 (Optional)	30 µm 35 µm [-64 model]	30 µm 35 µm [-74 model]	30 µm 35 µm [-94 model]	30 µm 35 µm [-A4 model]
Minimum optical gate width (ns) •10 U (Ultrafast) F (Fast)	< 2 < 5	< 2 < 5	< 3 < 5	< 2 < 5
Maximum relative gain •11	> 200 (P43) > 100 (P46)			
Maximum photocathode repetition rate (with Intelligate™ OFF)	500 kHz (continuous)			
Maximum photocathode repetition rate (with Intelligate™ ON)	5 kHz (continuous)			
Equivalent Background Illuminance (EBI)	< 0.1 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 0.3 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 2 photoe⁻/pix/sec	< 0.2 photoe⁻/pix/sec

* Substitute with appropriate gate width option, e.g. 18*-63 (please refer to page 9 for detailed ordering information)

** All photocathode types can be combined with a fast-decay P46 phosphor – please contact your local Andor representative for further information

Quantum Efficiency Curves for Gen 3 Image Intensifiers•7

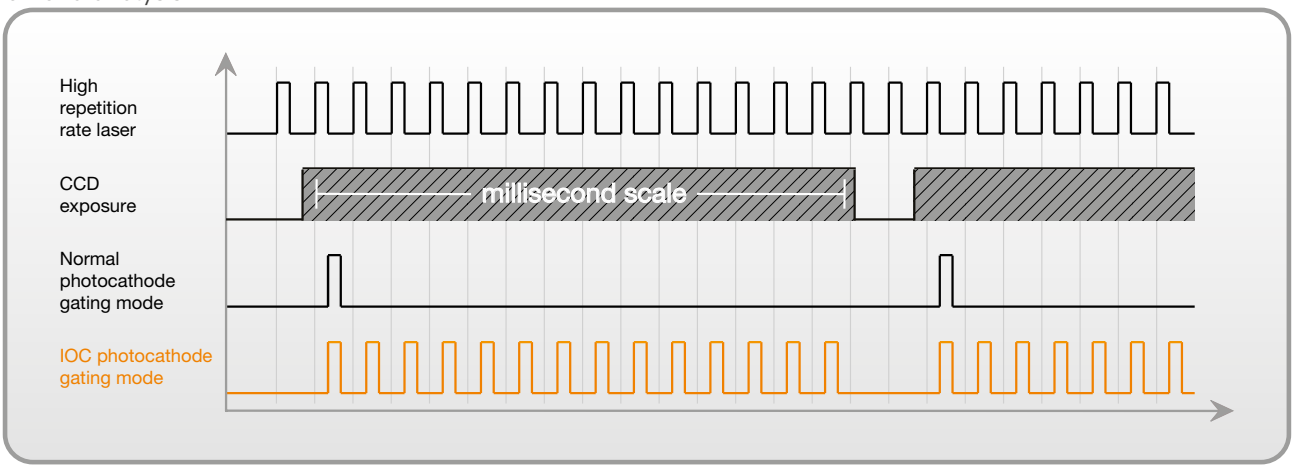


Intelligent gating modes

Integrate-On-Chip: 500,000 times more signal per 1 sec sensor exposure

The iStar's Integrate-On-Chip (IOC) mode enables accumulation of useful signal from laser-induced phenomena at frequencies up to 500 kHz, providing greatly improved signal-to-noise, and minimising experiment time. The latter greatly benefits setups where photobleaching-sensitive biological samples are probed. This translates into the possibility to accumulate 500,000 times more signal per 1 second sensor exposure time.

Integrate-On-Chip is fully software-configurable and can be used through extensive kinetic series involving up to 1,000 pre-programmed incremental delays from laser trigger for unrivalled combination of sensitivity and ultra-precise transient phenomena analysis.



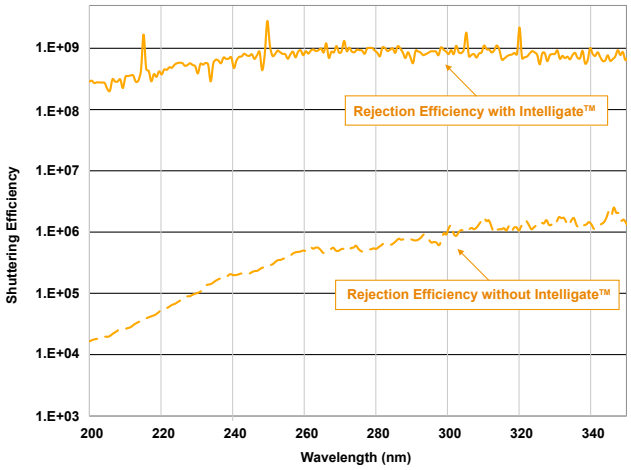
Intelligate™: Superior gating in the UV-VUV region

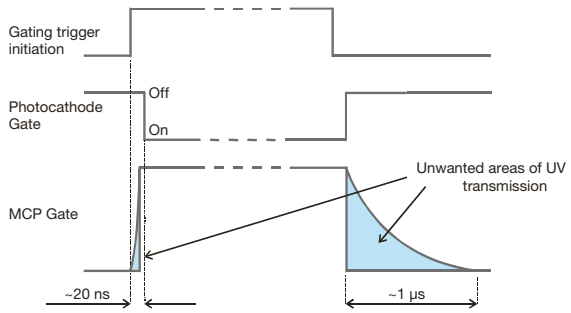
One of the key functions of an image intensifier is to provide high optical shuttering (ON/OFF) ratio.

By switching photocathode voltage to a higher or lower level relative to the MCP voltage, photo-electrons can be either directed towards or repelled from the MCP to avoid detection. ON/OFF values of 1:10^8 are typically measured for Visible/NIR incident light on the photocathode.

However photocathode "leakage" becomes more pronounced in the UV-VUV region (< 300 nm), where more energetic photons have a greater probability to go through the photocathode turned "OFF", reach the MCP to generate an electron that can be detected. This can lead to shuttering efficiency as low as 1:10^4.

Andor's exclusive Intelligate™ simultaneously gates the photocathode and the MCP. The ultra fast rising edge of the MCP gate pulse switches on the correct potential in a nanosecond timeframe, coinciding precisely with the photocathode gating pulse. This enables ON/OFF ratios as high as 10^8 in the UV-VUV region.





Creating the optimum product for you

ISTAR-SCMOS- 18 F - 03 example shown

Step 1. Choose the intensifier diameter

Intensifier Diameter

Intensifier diameter	Code
Ø 18 mm	18
Ø 25 mm	25

Please contact Andor regarding Ø 25 mm options.

Step 2. Choose a minimum gating speed

GATING SPEED

Gating Speed

Gating speed	Code
High QE, slow gating	H
Fast Gating	F
Ultra Fast Gating	U

Step 3. Select an image intensifier option

Intensifier

Gen 2 Intensifier option	P43 phosphor	P46 phosphor
W-AGT photocathode	03	04
W-AGT photocathode, MgF_2	05	-
WR photocathode	13	14
UW photocathode	83	84
WE-AGT photocathode	E3	E4

Gen 3 Intensifier option	P43 phosphor	P46 phosphor
HVS photocathode	63	64
VIH photocathode	73	74
NIR photocathode	93	94
EVS photocathode	A3	A4
WE-AGT	E3	E4

Step 4. Select the required accessories and adapters

Accessories & Adapters

Description	Order Code
C-mount lens adaptor	ACC-LM-C
F-mount lens adaptor	ACC-LM-NIKON-F
UV-VIS 105mm SLR lens, 250 - 650 nm transmission, F-mount	OL-AF10-F45-#UV2
Oasis 160 Ultra compact chiller unit (tubing to be ordered separately)	ACC-XW-CHIL-160
6 mm tubing options for ACC-XW-CHIL-160 (2x2.5 m or 2x5 m lengths)	ACC-6MM-TUBING-2X2.5/ ACC-6MM-TUBING-2X5M
I^2C to BNC cable for Kymera and Shamrock shutter control	ELC-05323
Metric Bracket, converts ¼-20 mounting points to M6	ACC-ISTAR-METRIC ADP
15 m active USB 3.0 connector cable (power supply not required)	ACC-ASE-06887
50 m fibre optic USB 3.0 extender solution including power supply	ACC-ASE-08762
100 m fibre optic USB 3.0 extender solution including power supply	ACC-ASE-07860

Step 5. Select the required software

Software

The iStar sCMOS requires at least one of the following software options:

Solis for Time-Resolved A 32-bit and fully 64-bit enabled application for Windows (8, 8.1 and 10) offering rich functionality for data acquisition and processing. AndorBasic provides macro language control of data acquisition, processing, display and export.

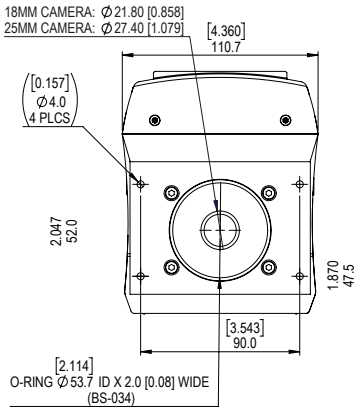
Andor SDK3 A software development kit that allows you to control the Andor sCMOS cameras from your own application. Available as 32/64-bit libraries for Windows (8, 8.1 and 10) and Linux. Compatible with C/C++, LabView and Matlab.

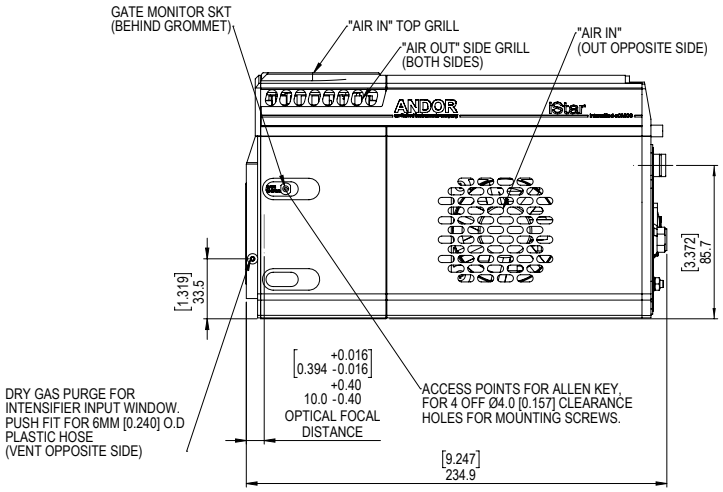
GPU Express Andor GPU Express library has been created to simplify and optimize data transfers from camera to a CUDA-enabled NVidia Graphical Processing Unit (GPU) card to facilitate accelerated GPU processing as part of the acquisition pipeline. Integrates easily with Andor SDK3 for Windows.

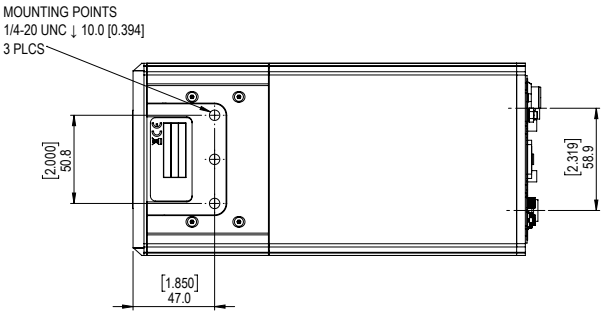
Product drawings

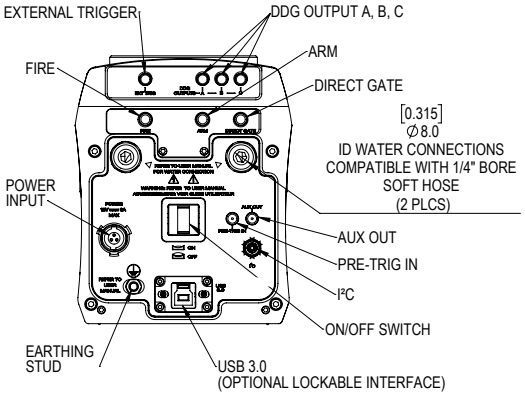
Dimensions in mm [inches]
Weight: 4.5 kg [9 lb 15 oz]

Third-angle projection









Connecting to the iStar sCMOS

Camera Control
Connector type: USB 3.0•[12]

Logic Input / Output
Connector type: SMA, provided with SMA - BNC cable
6x outputs: FIRE pulse, Output A, B, C from DDG, ARM, and Aux Out. 3x inputs: Camera trigger from 3rd party source (External Trigger), direct gate for direct external control of intensifier gating, and Pre-Trigger

I²C connector
Compatible with Fischer SC102A054-130, pin-outs as follow:
1 = Shutter (5V CMOS level with 50 Ω impedance), 2 = I²C Clock (5 V), 3 = I²C Data (5 V), 4 = +5 Vdc, 5 = Ground

Gate Monitor
1x output: AC coupling to photocathode

Aux Out (external mechanical shutter output)
Configured by default to a 5 V CMOS level with 50 Ω impedance shutter output for controlling Andor Shamrock spectrograph mechanical shutters

Pre-trigger
Controls the sensor exposure in 'external exposure mode'. Also available in 'external trigger mode' as a optional exclusive trigger to the sensor.

Regulatory Compliance & Power Supply Information

Regulatory Compliance
- RoHS compliant
- EU EMC Directive
- EU LV Directive
- IEC 61010-1 CB Scheme

External Power Supply Compliance
- UL-certified for Canada and USA
- Japanese PSE Mark

Power Supply Requirements
- Power: +12 VDC ± 5% @ 5 A typ. / 9 A max.
- Ripple: 120 mV peak-peak 0 - 20 MHz
- 100 - 240 VAC, 43 - 67 Hz External power supply

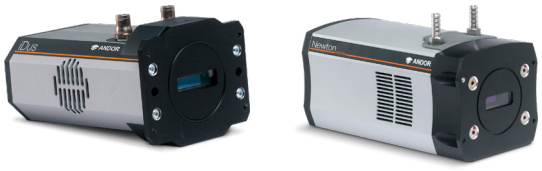
Power Consumption:
- Camera + External Power Supply (Typ./ Max.): 69 W/ 124 W
- Camera Only (Typ./ Max.): 60 W/ 108 W

Our Cameras for Spectroscopy

Spectroscopy-based diagnostics in the fields of Material Science, Chemistry, Life Science or Fundamental Physics & Optics rely on the capture and analysis of optical and chemical signatures with a high degree of precision.

Andor's range of detectors offer a wide range of sensitivity, time-resolution and sensor formats to best suit specific experimental conditions from UV to SWIR, nanosecond to hours time resolution, high photon flux to single photon with super dynamic range and resolution.

High Sensitivity & Dynamic Range



- ✓ Long exposure
- ✓ High sensitivity UV-SWIR
- ✓ Large pixel well depths
- ✓ High resolution matrix

iDus CCD & InGaAs | Newton CCD & EM

Spectrographs & Accessories

- ✓ High modularity
- ✓ High resolution
- ✓ Intelligent motorisation
- ✓ Broadband & high resolution Echelle

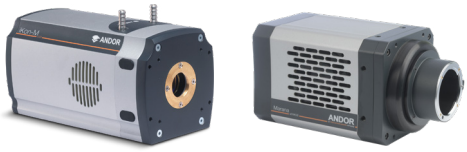
Shamrock | Kymera | Mechelle

kHz Spectral Rates

- ✓ µs to ms time-resolution
- ✓ High sensitivity down to single photon
- ✓ High resolution matrix

Newton CCD & EMCCD | iXon EMCCD | Zyla sCMOS | Marana sCMOS

Extended Multi-fibre Spectroscopy



- ✓ Large area sensors
- ✓ Ultrafast sCMOS and EMCCD options
- ✓ High sensitivity down to single photon

iKon-M CCD | iXon EMCCD | Zyla sCMOS | Marana sCMOS | iStar CCD & sCMOS

Learn more about our detector range here.

Order Today

Need more information? At Andor we are committed to finding the correct solution for you. With a dedicated team of technical advisors, we are able to offer you one-to-one guidance and technical support on all Andor products. For a full listing of our local sales offices, please see: andor.com/contact

Our regional headquarters are:

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Belfast, Northern Ireland
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Fax +44 (28) 9031 0792

North America
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Fax +1 (860) 290 9566

Japan
Tokyo
Phone +81 (3) 6732 8968
Fax +81 (3) 6732 8939

China
Beijing
Phone +86 (10) 5884 7900
Fax +86 (10) 5884 7901

Items shipped with your camera

1 x USB 3.0 PCIe Card and 1 x 3 m USB 3.0 cable (Type A to B)
1x Gate Monitor cable
2x 2 m BNC to SMA cable
1x Power supply with mains cable
1x Quick Start Guide
1x User guides in electronic format
1x Individual perfomance booklet

Minimum Computer Requirements:

- 3 GHz Quad Core
- 4GB RAM (increase RAM if to be used for continuous data spooling)
- Hard Drive: Minimum 450 MB/s continuous write
- PCI Express x4 or greater
- Windows (8, 8.1 or 10) or Linux
- *See technical note entitled: *'PC Specifications for sCMOS'*

Operating and Storage Conditions

- Operating Temperature:0°C to 40°C ambient
- Relative Humidity: < 70% (non-condensing)
- Storage Temperature: -20°C to 55°C

Power Requirements

- Please refer to page 10

Footnotes: Specifications are subject to change without notice

1. Note that the write speed of the PC hard drive can impose a further restriction to achieving sustained kinetic series acquisition. All frame rates specified are given for non-overlap mode.
2. Figures are typical unless otherwise stated.
3. Readout noise is for the entire system and is taken as a median over the sensor area excluding any regions of blemishes. It is a combination of sensor readout noise and A/D noise.
4. Dark current measurement is taken as a median over the sensor area excluding any regions of blemishes.
5. Linearity is measured from a plot of Signal vs. Exposure Time over the full dynamic range.
6. The On/Off ratio for the 'E3 and E4' image intensifier in the UV with MCP gating is typically 10^5.
7. Typical photocathode Quantum Efficiency and input window transmission as measured by the tube manufacturer.
8. Typical resolution of the image intensifier tube only, not the overall resolution of the system. As a rough guide, the smallest resolvable FWHM feature will be approximately 4x the sensor pixel size. This is a very important consideration for optical resolution calculations in spectrograph-based systems.
9. Gen 2 High QE (H) option – Photocathode QE is inherently linked to the gating speed of the intensifier. High QE option (H) offers higher peak QE than Ultrafast (U) or Fast (F) intensifiers, while exhibiting minimum gating speed one order of magnitude slower.
10. Actual measured minimum optical gating of the photocathode, reflecting not only the electrical pulse width applied to the photocathode but also its inherent irising time.
11. Gain is software-selectable through a 12-bit DAC and varies exponentially with DAC setting. Value refers to the ratio of max to min intensifier gain as measured for individual cameras. Actual optical gain (counts/photoe$^-$) for a DAC setting is accessed by the multiplication of the relative gain (at that DAC value) by the minimum system gain (at DAC = 0, sCMOS e$^-$ /photoe$^-$) and divided by the sCMOS sensitivity (sCMOS e$^-$/count). Sensitivities are individually measured and reported for each system.
12. USB 3.0 connection should work with any modern USB 3.0 enabled PC/laptop (provided hard drives or RAM is sufficient to support data rates) as every USB 3.0 port should have its own host controller. iStar sCMOS also ship with a USB 3.0 PCIe card as a means to add a USB 3.0 port to an older PC, or as a diagnostic aid to interoperability issues or to ensure maximum speed.

FM40523 EMS91062 Windows10 Compatible Linux µManager EPICS

LISTARSCMOSSS 0721 R1