

# pco.dicam C4

intensified 16 bit **sCMOS** camera

4<sup>channel</sup>  
intensified  
**sCMOS**

intensified  
**sCMOS** technology  
2048 x 2048 pixel

enhanced extinction  
radio gating

424 fps  
@ full resolution



40G fiber optic  
data interface

4 images in 16 ns  
8 images in less than 1  $\mu$ s

exposure time 4 ns  
with 25 mm intensifier

# pco.



After more than 30 years of experience with image intensified cameras, we are proud to introduce the new pco.dicam C4 to you. The pco.dicam C4 is the first multi-channel intensified camera system which exploits the full performance inherent to **scientific CMOS** sensor technology.

With its high-end optical beam splitters you are able to equally distribute the input light to the 4 image intensifiers. They are coupled with the pco.dicam C1 proven tandem lenses to the 16 bit 4.2 MPixel sCMOS sensor. It is the most flexible configuration of 8 individual exposure times and their corresponding interframing times, which makes the camera so unique. The 40G fiber optic based data interface (CLHS FOL) guarantees you uncompressed and robust 16 bit data transfer of 424 full frames per second via optical fiber over virtually any distance.

## features & benefits

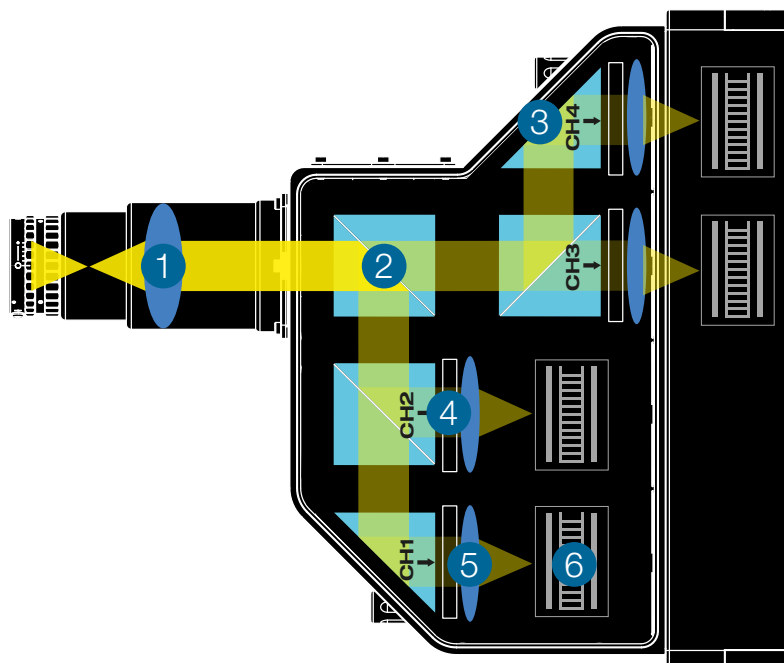
<b>424 fps @ full 4.2 MPixel resolution</b>	high frame rates at high resolution for imaging of dynamic processes
<b>1.1 e<sup>-</sup> readout noise</b>	lowest readout noise of any gated intensified camera system
<b>16 bit digitization</b>	taking advantage of the higher dynamic range possible from high end image intensifiers
<b>four 25 mm high resolution image intensifiers</b>	doubles the optical resolution of conventional 18 mm image intensifiers
<b>optical coupling via ultra-speed tandem lens</b>	outstanding image quality with high transmission efficiency and no artifacts
<b>tandem lens with 0.53 : 1 image scaling</b>	full 25 mm diameter of intensifier output is imaged (lossless) onto an sCMOS sensor
<b>40G fiber optic based data interface</b>	fiber optic interface virtually covers any distance without deploying additional interface converters or signal amplifiers with immunity to EMI
<b>4 x 880 MByte/s image data rate</b>	highest sustained image data rate of any intensified camera system on the market; no limitations for recording duration
<b>double shutter mode with 300 ns interframing time</b>	two consecutive full resolution images with a configurable minimum interframing time of 300 ns on each of the 4 channels
<b>4.2 MPixel sCMOS sensor</b>	overcomes CCD limitations in terms of speed and sensitivity
<b>enhanced extinction ratio gating</b>	fast MCP gating for improved extinction ratio for the blue and uv part of the spectrum
<b>additional optical trigger input</b>	robust trigger transmission over long distance in EMC critical environments
<b>EF lens control</b>	convenient remote lens control for camera systems inaccessible during an experiment
<b>selected highly homogeneous image intensifiers</b>	uses best image intensifier quality available on the market
<b>50 ns trigger to exposure start delay</b>	ultra-fast camera reaction to trigger event
<b>4 ns gating with 25 mm intensifier</b>	captures fast transient phenomena
<b>extensive and highly precise IN/OUT signaling</b>	allows for perfect synchronization in any experimental setup as timing master or slave
<b>configurable delay in steps of 1 ns</b>	flexible adaptation to synchronization needs

## camera components overview

### » top view

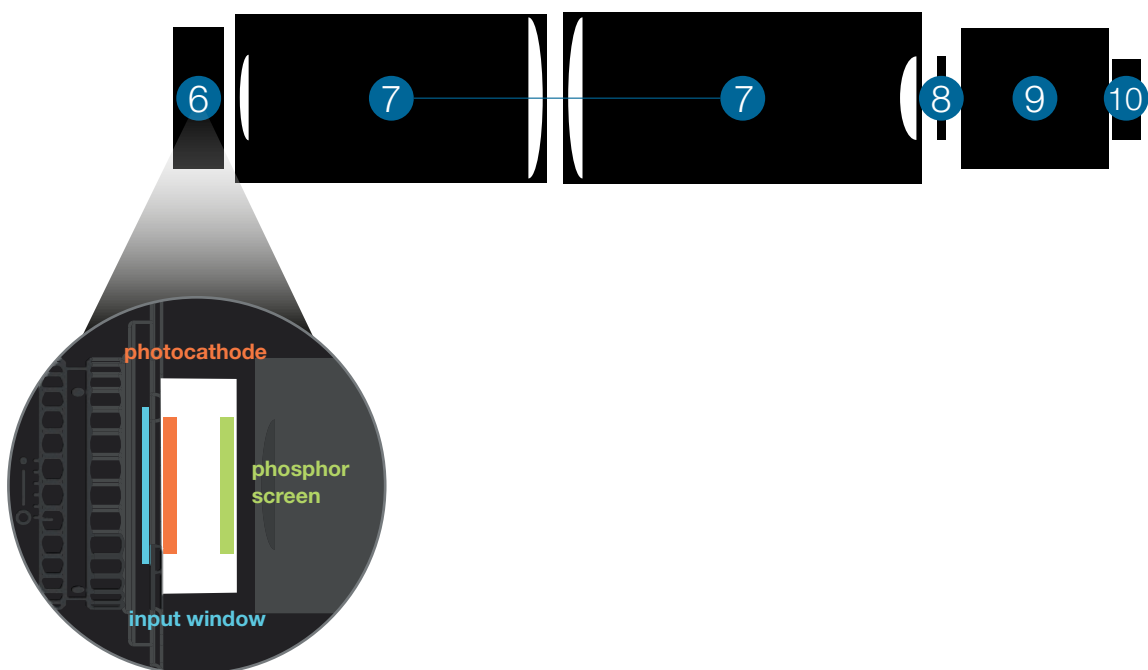
front part with optical input and beam splitter optics

- 1 A collimator lens generates bundles of parallel rays with focus set to infinity.
- 2 In between, 3 double prisms provide a 50:50 beam distribution under a 90° angle.
- 3 2 single prisms act as 99.9 % reflection mirrors.
- 4 Spectral filters can be mounted individually for each of the 4 light channels (CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4).
- 5 The imaging lenses of each channel focus the parallel bundles onto the photocathode of the image intensifier.
- 6 Image intensifier  
(See more information on the next page.)



## camera components overview

- 6 image intensifier
- 7 optical coupling lens system
- 8 sCMOS image sensor
- 9 camera system
- 10 10G fiber optic based interface





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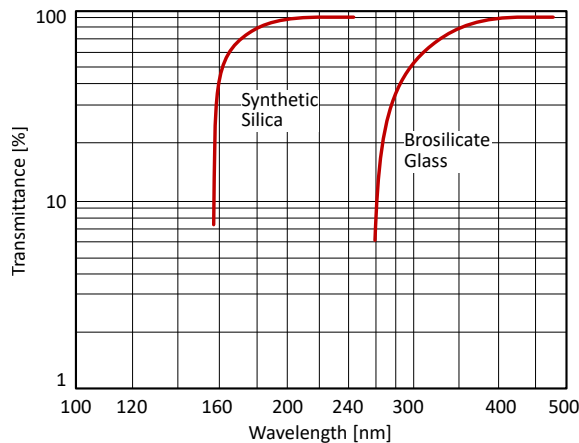
**technical specifications**

» image intensifier (4x)

<b>type</b>	HighRes micro channel plate (MCP) 6 µm channel
<b>input window</b>	synthetic silica, borosilicate
<b>photocathode material</b>	S20, GaAs, GaAsP (others on request)
<b>image intensifier pitch distance</b>	6 µm
<b>image intensifier MCP type</b>	single stage low resistance MCP for high strip current
<b>MCP operational modes</b>	continuous gated for enhanced extinction ratio
<b>image intensifier diameter</b>	25 mm (18 mm optional on request)
<b>phosphor screen material</b>	P43, P46
<b>output window</b>	glass
<b>image intensifier system resolution</b>	> 50 lp/mm @ 5 % MTF typical (depends on phosphor)
<b>shortest gating time</b>	4 ns

» image intensifier input window

Typical transmittance of image intensifier input window materials.



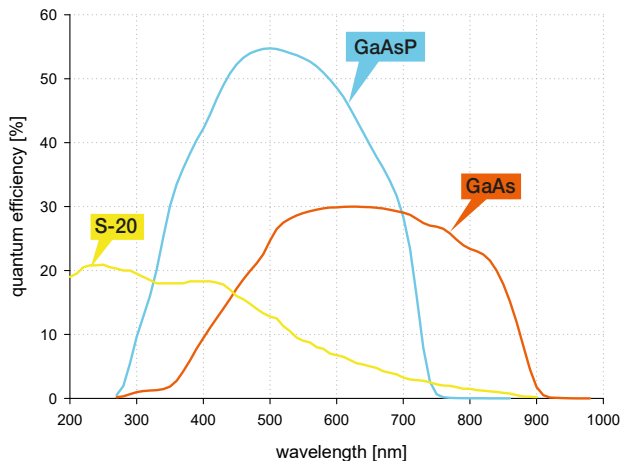
data courtesy of Hamamatsu Photonics

Due to the optical properties of the beam-splitter optics, there is no uv transmission below 380 nm. Intensifiers with MgF<sub>2</sub> input window are not available. Standard input window for S20 photocathodes is synthetic silica.

GaAs and GaAsP photocathodes are deposited on borosilicate glass.

» image intensifier photocathode characteristics

Spectral sensitivities of different photocathode materials: S20 (multialkali), GaAs, GaAsP



data courtesy of Hamamatsu Photonics

photocathode material	peak wavelength [nm]	typical quantum efficiency at peak wavelength [%]	dark counts [s <sup>-1</sup> /cm <sup>2</sup> ]
S20 (multialkali)	250	20	1500
GaAs	650	30	30,000
GaAsP	500	55	10,000

data courtesy of Hamamatsu Photonics

» image intensifier phosphor

phosphor	phosphor decay (typ.) to..		peak emission	typical efficiency
	.. 10 %	.. 1 %		
P43	1 ms	4 ms	545 nm	100 %
P46	0.2 - 0.4 μs	2 μs	530 nm	30 %

You can combine all photocathode materials with P43 or P46 phosphor. Whereas the P43 phosphor has a much brighter emission than the P46 phosphor, it has a rather long decay time, i.e. the time required until the phosphor emission fades out after the excitation by electron bombardement has been stopped. This decay time is therefore critical for fast image repetition rates primarily in double image application or when operating the camera in spectroscopic mode with line rates in the kHz range.

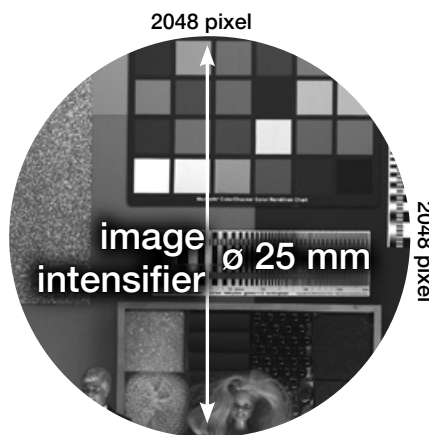


**technical specifications**

» **optical coupling lens system of the detector units (4x)**

ultra-speed tandem lens between image intensifier & sCMOS

<b>transmission efficiency</b>	> 30 %
<b>vignetting</b>	< 3 %
<b>resolution</b>	> 60 lp/mm
<b>scaling rates</b>	$\beta=0.53$ for 25 mm intensifier



The projected image circle is completely covered by 2048 x 2048 6.5  $\mu\text{m}$  pixels of the sCMOS detector. There is no “waste” of valuable intensifier area. As a consequence the four corners of the sCMOS sensor remain black. For a fast scan of just a few vertically centered lines - the camera module allows you to achieve more than 27,000 fps for such a ROI - the full line length of 2048 pixels is available.





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## technical specifications

### » sCMOS image sensor

Each detector unit of this unique 4 channel design is equipped with an sCMOS image sensor.

<b>type of sensor</b>	scientific CMOS (sCMOS)
<b>resolution (h x v)</b>	2048 x 2048 active pixel
<b>pixel size (h x v)</b>	6.5 $\mu\text{m}$ x 6.5 $\mu\text{m}$
<b>sensor format / diagonal</b>	13.3 mm x 13.3 mm / 18.8 mm
<b>shutter mode</b>	single image double image
<b>MTF<sup>1</sup></b>	76.9 lp/mm (theoretical)
<b>fullwell capacity</b>	15,000 e <sup>-</sup> for P46 phosphor 30,000 e <sup>-</sup> for P43 phosphor
<b>readout noise<sup>2</sup></b>	1.1 <sub>med</sub> / 1.5 <sub>rms</sub> e <sup>-</sup> single image 2.2 <sub>med</sub> / 2.5 <sub>rms</sub> e <sup>-</sup> double image
<b>dynamic range</b>	13,600 : 1 (82.7 dB) for P46 phosphor 27,200 : 1 (88.7 dB) for P43 phosphor
<b>quantum efficiency</b>	58 % for P43 peak emission @ 545 nm 57 % for P46 peak emission @ 530 nm
<b>spectral range</b>	300 nm ... 1000 nm
<b>dark current<sup>3</sup></b>	< 0.6 e <sup>-</sup> /pixel/s @ 7 °C
<b>DSNU</b>	1.0 e <sup>-</sup> rms
<b>PRNU</b>	< 0.6 %
<b>anti blooming factor</b>	1 : 10,000

### » frame rate table<sup>4</sup>

	<b>C1</b>	<b>C4</b>	<b>C8</b>
2048 x 2048	106 fps	424 fps	848 fps
2048 x 1024	210 fps	840 fps	1680 fps
2048 x 512	414 fps	1656 fps	3312 fps
2048 x 256	807 fps	3228 fps	6456 fps
2048 x 128	1535 fps	6140 fps	12,280 fps
2048 x 64	2795 fps	11,180 fps	22,360 fps
2048 x 32	4739 fps	18,956 fps	37,912 fps
2048 x 16	7266 fps	29,064 fps	58,128 fps
1920 x 1080	199 fps	796 fps	1592 fps
1600 x 1200	180 fps	720 fps	1440 fps
1280 x 1024	210 fps	840 fps	1680 fps
640 x 480	441 fps	1764 fps	3528 fps
320 x 240	858 fps	3432 fps	6864 fps

<sup>1</sup> Modulation transfer function.

<sup>2</sup> The readout noise values are given as median (med) and root mean square (rms) values due to the different noise models, which can be used for evaluation. All values are raw data without any filtering.

<sup>3</sup> Measurements with dark current compensation.

<sup>4</sup> Exposure time < 1  $\mu\text{s}$ .



» frame rates

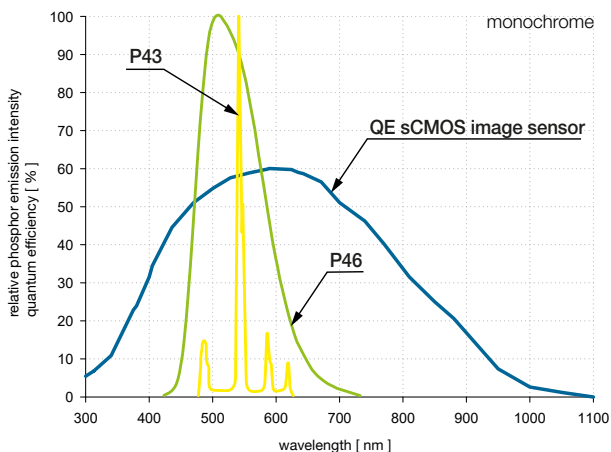
Due to the special 4 channel design of the pco.dicam C4 and the flexible timing possibilities, extremely high burst frame repetition rates are feasible. In single image mode you can record sequences of 4 ultra fast images and in double image mode sequences of 8 ultra fast images. Examples for such extreme frame repetition rates are given below.

» continuous imaging

2048 x 2048	424 fps
2048 x 256	up to 3200 fps
2048 x 16	> 27,000 fps

<b>single image mode</b>	4 images of 4 ns exposure time with 0 ns interframing time: 250,000,000 fps This 4 image sequence can be repeated every 9.6 ms
<b>double image mode</b>	8 images of 20 ns exposure time with 60 ns interframing time: 12,500,000 fps This 8 image sequence can be repeated every 38.4 ms

» perfect fit: phosphor emission vs. sCMOS quantum efficiency



This chart describes the spectral situation for the internal imaging of the image intensifier's phosphor output screen to the sCMOS sensor of the camera detector module. This imaging is done by the highly efficient tandem lens system.

Please note: The spectral sensitivity relevant for your experiment is solely determined by the QE curve of the photocathode material of the image intensifier (page 6).



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## technical specifications

### » detector unit (4x)

<b>frame rate</b>	106 fps @ 2048 x 2048 pixel > 7000 fps @ 2048 x 16 pixel
<b>dynamic range A/D<sup>5</sup></b>	16 bit
<b>pixel scan rate</b>	286.0 MHz
<b>binning horizontal</b>	x1, x2, x4
<b>binning vertical</b>	x1, x2, x4
<b>region of interest (ROI)</b>	horizontal: steps of 4 pixels vertical: steps of 1 pixel
<b>non linearity</b>	< 1 %
<b>cooling method</b>	+ 7 °C stabilized, 1 stage peltier with forced air (fan)
<b>input signals</b>	electrical trigger, arm input (TTL level, BNC connectors), gate disable (high-speed TTL input, BNC connectors)
<b>output signals</b>	gate/expos out monitor, user monitor output (TTL level, BNC connectors)
<b>time stamp</b>	in image (1 µs resolution)

### » exposure modes

#### single image mode

exposure times	4, 10 ns fixed, 20 ns ... 250 ns (1 ns steps), 250 ns ... 1 s (10 ns steps)
delay times	0 ns ... 250 ns (1 ns steps), 250 ns ... 1 s (10 ns steps)
maximum repetition frequency	200 kHz sustained, 3.3 MHz burst
insertion delay	
trigger input to exposure out	19 ns
trigger input to optical open	49 ns
jitter	
trigger input to exposure out	35 ps rms
trigger input to optical open	150 ps rms

#### double image mode

exposure times	20 ns ... 1 ms (in 10 ns steps)
delay settings	0 ns ... 10 ms (in 10 ns steps)
interframing time on every channel	300 ns ... 10 ms (in 10 ns steps)

<sup>5</sup> The high dynamic signal is simultaneously converted at high and low gain by two 11 bit A/D converters and the two 11 bit values are sophistically merged into one 16 bit value.

» general camera system

<b>power supply</b>	110 - 230 V
<b>power consumption</b>	180 W
<b>weight</b>	43.3 kg
<b>operating temperature</b>	+ 10 °C ... + 40 °C
<b>operating humidity range</b>	10 % ... 80 % (non-condensing)
<b>storage temperature range</b>	- 10 °C ... + 60 °C
<b>optical mount</b>	F-mount optional: Canon mount
<b>lens remote controller</b>	electronic control for Canon EF lenses
<b>maximum cable length</b>	10 km (CLHS FOL)
<b>input signals</b>	master trigger electrical and optical
<b>CE / FCC certified</b>	yes



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## technical specifications

### » camera interface (4x)

<b>data transfer</b>	Camera Link HS, FOL (Single F2, 1X1, S10) single 4 port frame grabber for PCI Express
<b>maximum cable length</b>	10 km (CLHS FOL)
<b>master input signals</b>	optical trigger (FOL), electrical trigger, arm input (TTL level, BNC connectors)
<b>additional input signals per channel</b>	electrical trigger, arm input (TTL level, BNC connectors), gate disable (high-speed TTL input, BNC connectors)
<b>additional output signals per channel</b>	gate/expos out monitor, user monitor output (TTL level, BNC connectors)



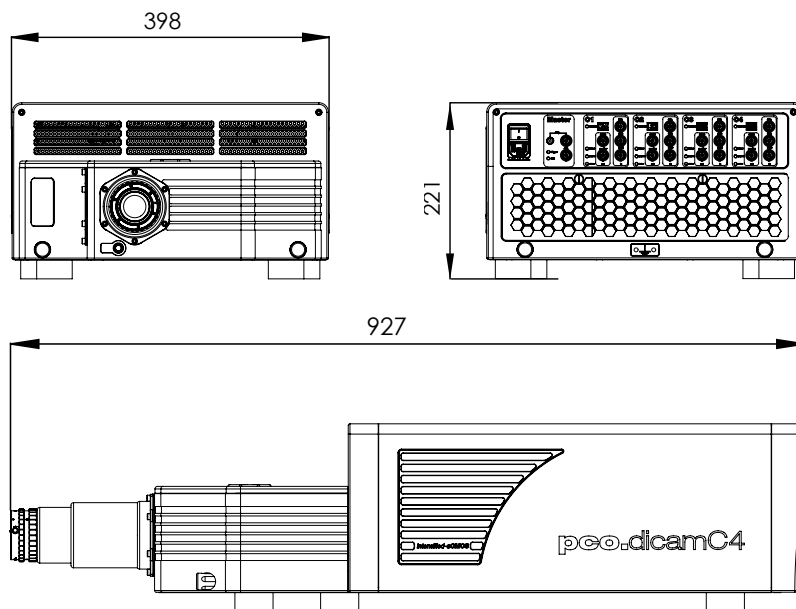
## technical specifications

### » lens remote controller

The optional Canon lens controller enables you to connect electronic EF and EF-S Canon lenses allowing to remote control focus and aperture of those lenses.

### » dimensions

Camera equipped with F-mount lens adapter. All dimensions are given in millimeter.



### » camera view



» applications

laser induced incandescence (LII) | shock wave physics | laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS)  
particle image velocimetry (PIV) | time resolved spectroscopy | plasmaphysics | laser induced fluorescence (LIF)  
ballistics | combustion

» software



With pco.camware you control all camera settings, the image acquisition, and the storage of your image data. The pco.sdk is the complementary software development kit. It includes dynamic link libraries for user customization and integration on Windows PC platforms. Drivers for popular third party software packages are also available for you.

All these items like pco.camware, pco.sdk, and third party drivers are free to download at [www.pco.de](http://www.pco.de)

» third party integrations



**customization**

» possible combinations

photocathode	input window	phosphor
S20 selected	synthetic silica	P46
		P43 <sup>6</sup>
GaAs standard	borosilicate	P46
		P43 <sup>6</sup>
GaAs selected	borosilicate	P46
		P43 <sup>6</sup>
GaAsP standard	borosilicate	P46
		P43 <sup>6</sup>
GaAsP selected	borosilicate	P46
		P43 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> P43 phosphor cannot be used, if 8 fast images with interframing times < 1 ms are required.

Image intensifiers with GaAs and GaAsP photocathode are available in two quality grades.

<b>Standard</b>	quality specified for central 16 mm x 16 mm square region corresponding to 1300 x 1300 pixel sCMOS sensor resolution
<b>Selected</b>	quality specified for 24.9 mm diameter area corresponding to full 2048 x 2048 pixel sCMOS sensor resolution, extinction ratio 10 times higher than standard grade, image intensifiers with S20 photocathode exclusively come in selected grade quality, contact our technical sales team for further details on the two quality grades

» select optical mount

F-mount
EF lens control

» select interface

type of fiber optic interface (CLHS FOL) module in camera and frame grabber

SM SFP+ up to 10 km
MM SFP+ up to 300 m
FOL cable length default: 10 m



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