High Speed Hybrid Detector for TCSPC

GaAsP cathode: Excellent detection efficiency Instrument response function 120 ps FWHM Clean response, no tails or secondary peaks No afterpulsing

Excellent dynamic range of fluorescence decay measurement No afterpulsing peak in FCS measurements Internal generators for PMT operating voltages Power supply and control via bh DCC-100 card

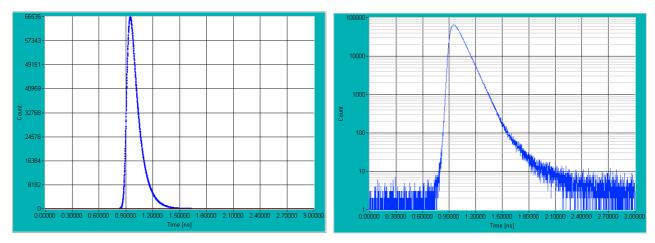
Overload shutdown

Direct interfacing to all bh TCSPC systems

Adapters to bh DCS-120 FLIM system and Zeiss LSM 710 NLO NDD port



The HPM-100 module combines a Hamamatsu R10467-40 GaAsP hybrid PMT tube with the preamplifier and the generators for the PMT operating voltages in one compact housing. The principle of the hybrid PMT in combination with the GaAsP cathode yields excellent timing resolution, a clean TCSPC instrument response function, high detection quantum efficiency, and extremely low afterpulsing probability. The virtual absence of afterpulsing results in a substantially increased dynamic range for fluorescence decay recordings. Moreover, FCS curves obtained with the HPM-100 are free of the typical afterpulsing peak. FCS is thus obtained from a single detector, without the need of cross-correlation. The HPM-100 module is operated via the bh DCC-100 detector controller of the bh TCSPC systems. The DCC-100 provides for power supply, gain control, and overload shutdown. The HPM-100 interfaces directly to all bh SPC or Simple Tau TCSPC systems. It is available with standard C-mount adapters, adapters for the bh DCS-120 confocal scanning FLIM system, and adapters for the NDD ports of the Zeiss LSM 710 NLO multiphoton laser scanning microscopes.



Instrument response function. Left linear scale, right logarithmic scale. FWHM is 120 ps.

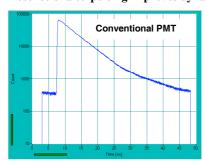


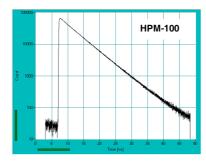
Becker & Hickl GmbH Nahmitzer Damm 30 12277 Berlin Tel. +49 / 30 / 787 56 32 Fax. +49 / 30 / 787 57 34 http://www.becker-hickl.com

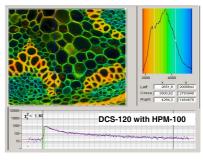




Absence of afterpulsing improves dynamic range of fluorescence decay measurements

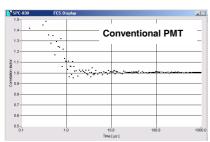


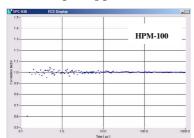


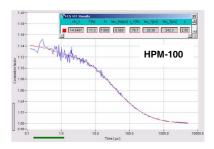


Left: Fluorescence decay recorded with conventional PMT. The background is dominated by afterpulsing. Middle: The only source of background in the HPM is thermal emission of the photocathode. The dynamic range is substantially increased. Right: The lower background yields improved lifetime accuracy and lifetime contrast in FLIM measurements.

Fluorescence correlation measurements are free of afterpulsing peak



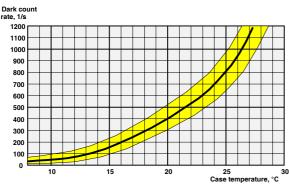




Left: Autocorrelation of continuous light signal of 10 kHz count rate, conventional GaAsP PMT. Middle: Autocorrelation of continuous light signal of 10 kHz count rate, HPM-100 module. The curve is flat down to the dead time of the TCSPC module. Right: FCS curve of fluorescein solution, HPM-100 module. The red curve is a fit with one triplet time and one diffusion time. bh DCS-120 confocal FLIM system, laser 473 nm.

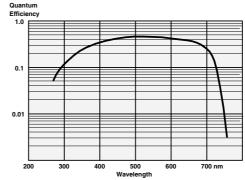
Dark count rate vs. temperature

Typical values and range of variation



Detection quantum efficiency vs. wavelength

APD voltage 95% of maximum



Specifications, typical values

Wavelength Range
Detector Quantum efficiency, at 500 nm
Dark Count rate, Tcase = 22°C
Cathode Diameter
TCSPC IRF width (Transit Time Spread)
Single Electron Response Width
Single Electron Response Amplitude
Output Polarity
Output Impedance
Max. Count Rate (Continuous)
Overload shutdown at
Detector Signal Output Connector
Power Supply (from DCC-100 Card)

Dimensions (width x height x depth)

Optical Adapters

 $300 \text{ nm to } 730 \text{ nm} \\ 45\% \\ 560 \text{ s}^{-1} \\ 3 \text{ mm} \\ 120 \text{ ps, FWHM} \\ 850 \text{ ps, FWHM} \\ 50 \text{ mV, V}_{apd} 95\% \text{ of V}_{max} \\ \text{negative} \\ 50 \Omega \\ > 10 \text{ MHz} \\ > 15 \text{ MHz} \\ \text{SMA} \\ + 12 \text{ V, +5 V, -12V} \\ 60 \text{ mm x } 90 \text{ mm x } 170 \text{ mm} \\ \text{C-Mount, DCS-120, LSM } 710 \text{ NDD port} \\ \end{cases}$

High Speed Hybrid Detector for TCSPC

GaAs cathode: Excellent detection efficiency

Sensitive up to 900 nm

Instrument response function 130 ps FWHM

Clean response, no tails or secondary peaks

No afterpulsing background

Excellent dynamic range of TCSPC measurements

Internal generators for PMT operating voltages

Power supply and control via bh DCC-100 card

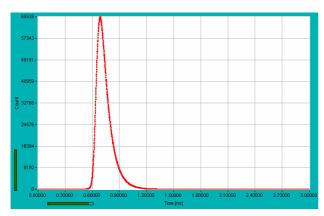
Overload shutdown

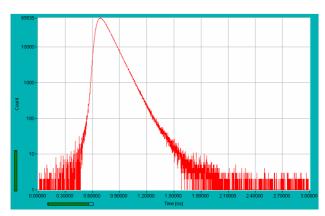
Direct interfacing to all bh TCSPC systems



The HPM-100-50 module combines a Hamamatsu R10467-50 GaAs hybrid detector tube with the preamplifier and the generators for the tube operating voltages in one compact housing. The principle of the hybrid detector in combination with the GaAs cathode yields excellent timing resolution, a clean TCSPC instrument response function, high detection quantum efficiency up to NIR wavelengths, and extremely low afterpulsing probability. The absence of afterpulsing results in a substantially increased dynamic range of TCSPC measurements. The HPM-100-50 is therefore an excellent detector for NIR fluorescence decay measurements and time-domain diffuse optical tompgraphy.

The HPM-100-50 module is operated via the bh DCC-100 detector controller of the bh TCSPC systems. The DCC-100 provides for power supply, gain control, and overload shutdown. The HPM-100 interfaces directly to all bh SPC or Simple Tau TCSPC systems. It is available with standard C-mount adapters, adapters for the bh DCS-120 confocal scanning FLIM system, and adapters for the NDD ports of the Zeiss LSM 710 NLO multiphoton laser scanning microscopes.





Instrument response function. Left linear scale, right logarithmic scale. FWHM is 130 ps.



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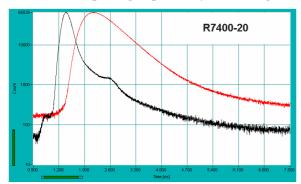
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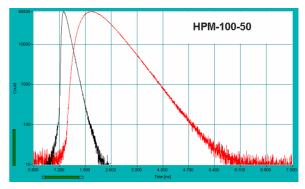




UK Representative: **Photonic Solutions PLC** sales@psplc.com

Absence of afterpulsing improves dynamic range of TCSPC measurement

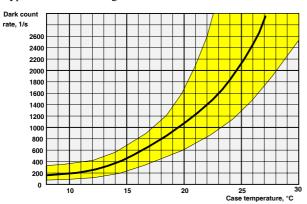




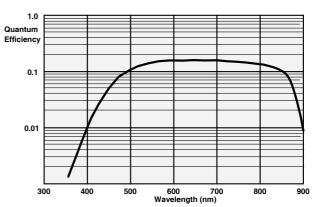
Photon migration curves (red) and IRF (black) recorded with conventional PMT (left) and HPM-100-50 (right). The background signal of the conventional NIR PMT is dominated by afterpulsing. Late photons are lost in the background. Right: The HPM-100-50 is free of afterpulsing. The only background is the thermal emission of the photocathode. The dynamic range is substantially higher than for the conventional PMT.

Dark count rate vs. temperature

Typical values and range of variation



Detection quantum efficiency vs. wavelength



Specifications, typical values

Wavelength Range

Detector Quantum efficiency, at 600 nm

Dark Count rate, Tcase = 22°C

Cathode Diameter

TCSPC IRF width (Transit Time Spread)

Single Electron Response Width

Single Electron Response Amplitude

Output Polarity

Output Impedance

Max. Count Rate (Continuous)

Overload shutdown at

Detector Signal Output Connector

Power Supply (from DCC-100 Card) Dimensions (width x height x depth)

Optical Adapters

400 nm to 900 nm 15 %

500 to 3000 s⁻¹

3 mm

130 ps, FWHM

850 ps, FWHM

50 mV, V_{apd} 95% of V_{max}

negative

50 Ω

> 10 MHz

>15 MHz

SMA

+ 12 V, +5 V, -12V 60 mm x 90 mm x 170 mm

C-Mount, DCS-120, LSM 710 NDD port

Related products: HPM-100-40 hybrid detector module, 300 to 700 nm, 45% quantum efficiency

Literature: [1] The HPM-100-50 hybrid detector module: Increased dynamic range for DOT. Application note, www.becker-hickl.com

[2] The HPM-100-40 hybrid detector. Application note, www.becker-hickl.com



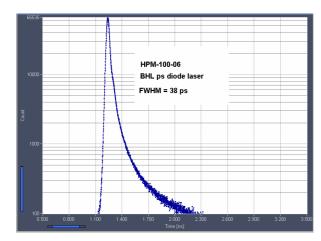
Ultra-High Speed Hybrid Detector for TCSPC

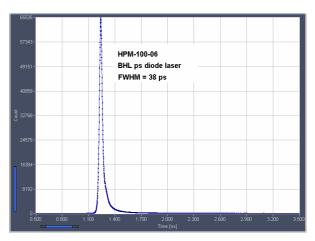
Instrument response function <35 ps FWHM
Clean response, no tails or secondary peaks
No afterpulsing background
Excellent dynamic range of TCSPC measurements
Internal generators for PMT operating voltages
Power supply and control via bh DCC-100 card
Overload shutdown
Direct interfacing to all bh TCSPC systems



The HPM-100-06 module combines a Hamamatsu R10467-06 hybrid detector tube with a preamplifier and the generators for the tube operating voltages in one compact housing. The principle of the hybrid detector yields excellent timing resolution, a clean TCSPC instrument response function, high detection quantum efficiency, and extremely low afterpulsing probability. The absence of afterpulsing results in a substantially increased dynamic range of TCSPC measurements.

The HPM-100-06 module is operated via the bh DCC-100 detector controller of the bh TCSPC systems. The DCC-100 provides for power supply, gain control, and overload shutdown. The HPM-100 interfaces directly to all bh SPC or Simple Tau TCSPC systems. It is available with standard C-mount adapters, adapters for the bh DCS-120 confocal scanning FLIM system, and adapters for the NDD ports of the Zeiss LSM 710 NLO multiphoton laser scanning microscopes.

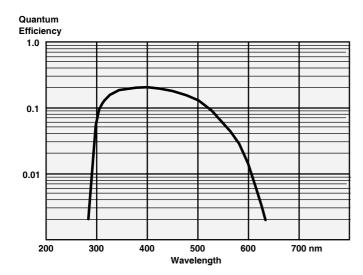




Instrument response function. Left linear scale, right logarithmic scale. Light pulse from BHL-150 picosecond diode laser recorded with SPC-150 TCSPC module. FWHM of recorded pulse shape is 38 ps. With a pulse width of the laser of 25 ps the estimated IRF width is 29 ps.



Detection quantum efficiency vs. wavelength



Specifications, typical values

Wavelength Range
Detection Quantum efficiency, at 400 nm
Dark Count rate, Tcase = 22°C, 3mm version
Cathode Diameter
TCSPC IRF width (Transit Time Spread)
Single Electron Response Width
Single Electron Response Amplitude
Output Polarity
Output Impedance
Max. Count Rate (Continuous)
Overload shutdown at
Detector Signal Output Connector
Power Supply (from DCC-100 Card)
Dimensions (width x height x depth)
Optical Adapters

300 nm to 600 nm 20 % $100 \text{ to } 400 \text{ s}^{-1}$ 3 mm or 5 mm <40 ps, FWHM 850 ps, FWHM $50 \text{ to } 80 \text{ mV, V}_{apd} 95\% \text{ of V}_{max}$ negative 50Ω > 10 MHz > 15 MHz SMA + 12 V, +5 V, -12V 60 mm x 90 mm x 170 mmC-Mount, DCS-120, LSM 710 NDD port

Related products: HPM-100-40 GaAsP and HPM-100-50 GaAs hybrid detector modules **Literature:** The bh TCSPC Handbook, 5th edition, Becker & Hickl GmbH, 2013

International Sales Representatives



US: Boston Electronics Corp tcspc@boselec.com www.boselec.com



UK: Photonic Solutions PLC sales@psplc.com www.psplc.com



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China:

DynaSense Photonics Co. Ltd.
info@dyna-sense.com
www.dyna-sense.com