HAMAMATSU

NEAR INFRARED MICROCHANNEL PLATE-PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBE WITH COOLER

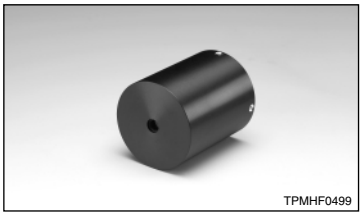
H10840-68/-69

Compact NIR MCP-PMT Series Featuring with Fast Time Response

FEATURES

●**High Speed**
Rise Time: 170 ps (Typ.)
T.T.S. (Transit Time Spread): ≦70 ps (FWHM) Ⓐ (Typ.)

▲H10840-68/-69



▲NIR MCP-PMT R3809U-68/-69
Included in H10840-68-69

APPLICATIONS

●**Fluorescence, Fluorescence Lifetime**
●**Photoluminescence**
●**LIDAR**

Figure 1: Spectral Response

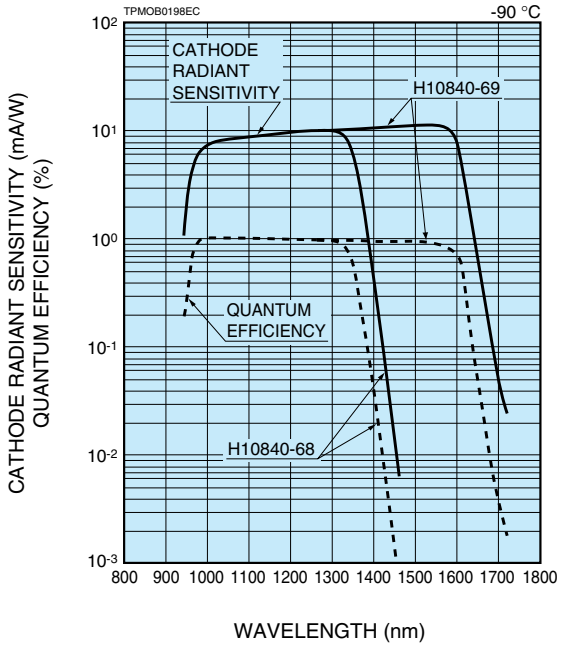
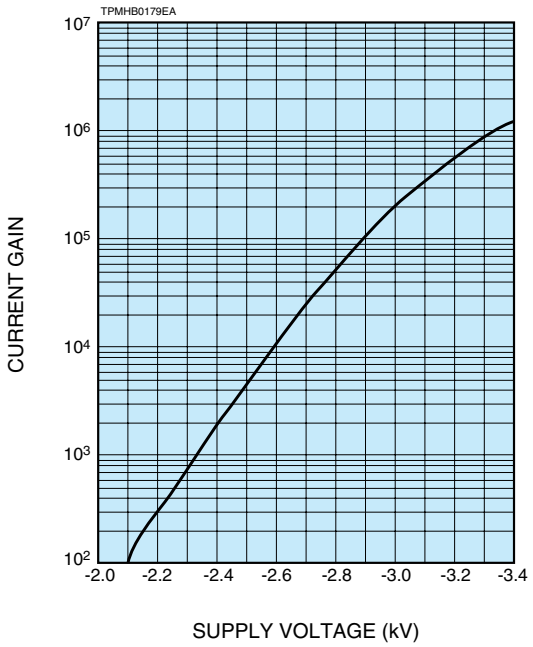


Figure 2: Typical Gain



SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

Parameter	H10840-68	H10840-69	Unit
Spectral Response	950 to 1400	950 to 1700	nm
Photocathode Material	InP / InGaAsP	InP / InGaAs	—
Window Material	Borosilicate Glass		—
Effective Area of PMT	ϕ2		mm
Stage of MCP Ⓑ	2		—
Operating Ambient Temperature	0 to 40		°C
Storage Temperature	-20 to +50		°C

MAXIMUM RATING

Parameter	H10840-68	H10840-69	Unit
PMT Supply Voltage	-3400		V
Average PMT Anode Current	20		nA

CHARACTERISTICS (at -3000 V, -90 °C)

Parameter		H10840-68			H10840-69			Unit
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Cathode Sensitivity Ⓒ	Quantum Efficiency	0.1	1.0	—	0.1	1.0	—	%
	Radiant	1.0	10.5	—	1.2	12.1	—	mA/W
Gain		1×10^5	2×10^5	—	1×10^5	2×10^5	—	—
Anode Dark Count Ⓓ		—	2×10^4	1×10^5	—	5×10^4	2.5×10^5	s^{-1}
Voltage Driver Current		—	—	100	—	—	100	µA
Time Response	Rise Time Ⓔ	—	170	—	—	170	—	ps
	Fall Time Ⓕ	—	450	—	—	450	—	ps
	Transit Time Spread Ⓐ	—	70	100	—	70	100	ps

Ⓐ Transit-time spread (T.T.S.) is the fluctuation in transit time between individual pulse and specified as an FWHM (full width at half maximum) with the incident light having a single photoelectron state.
Ⓑ Two microchannel plates (MCP) are incorporated as a standard but we can provide it with either one or three MCPs as an option depending upon your request.
Ⓒ At 1300 nm (H10840-68), at 1500 nm (H10840-69)
Ⓓ At 30 minutes after high voltage is applied with shutter closed
Ⓔ This is the mean time difference between the 10 % and 90 % amplitude points on the output waveform for full cathode illumination.
Ⓕ This is the mean time difference between the 90 % and 10 % amplitude points on the tailing edge of the output waveform for full cathode illumination.
Ⓖ I.R.F. stands for Instrument Response Function which is a convolution of the δ pulse function (H(t)) of the measuring system and the excitation function (E(t)) of a laser. The I.R.F. is given by the following formula:

$$I.R.F. = H(t) \times E(t)$$

We specify the I.R.F. as an FWHM of the time distribution taken by using the measuring system in Figure 6 that is Hamamatsu standard I.R.F. measurement. It can be temporary estimated by the following equation:

$$(I.R.F.\ (FWHM))^2 = (T.T.S.)^2 + (Tw)^2 + (Tj)^2$$

where Tw is the pulse width of the laser used and Tj is the time jitter of all equipments used. An I.R.F. data is provided with the tube purchased as a standard.

COOLER

Parameter		Description / Value	Unit
Coolant Medium		Liquid Nitrogen (LN_2)	—
Temperature Controllable Range		0 to -100 (continuously adjustable)	°C
Cool-down Time		About 2 (-90 °C setting)	h
Liquid Nitrogen Consumption		Approx. 0.75 (-100 °C setting)	L/h
Dry Nitrogen	Gas Pressure	35	kPa
	Consumption	47 L (14.7 MPa) / 10 h	—
Holder	-HV Connector	SHV-R	—
	Signal Connector	SMA-R	—
	Load Resistor	Open	—
Power Consumption		15	VA
Operating Ambient Temperature		Less than +40	°C
Weight	Cooling Unit	Approx. 6	kg
	Controller, etc.	Approx. 11	kg
System Configuration		Cooling Unit, Controller, Control Cable, Solenoid Control Cable, Rubber Tube, Insulated Transfer Hose, LN_2 Transfer Head	—

Figure 3: Typical Output Waveform

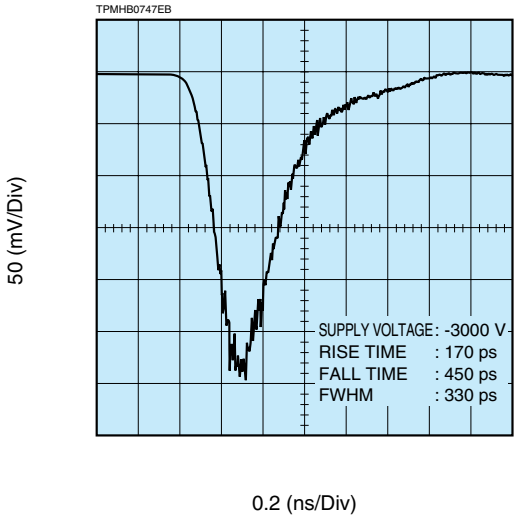


Figure 4: Block Diagram of Output Waveform Measuring System

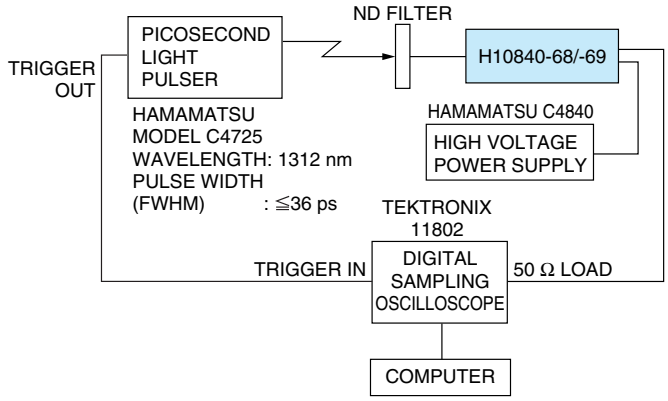


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Figure 5: Typical Instrument Response Function (I.R.F.) Ⓖ

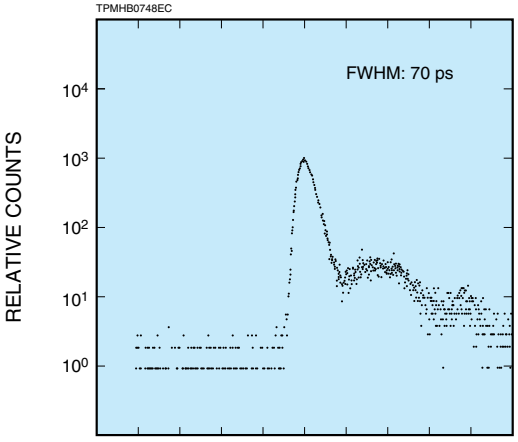

Figure 6: Block Diagram of I.R.F. Measuring System

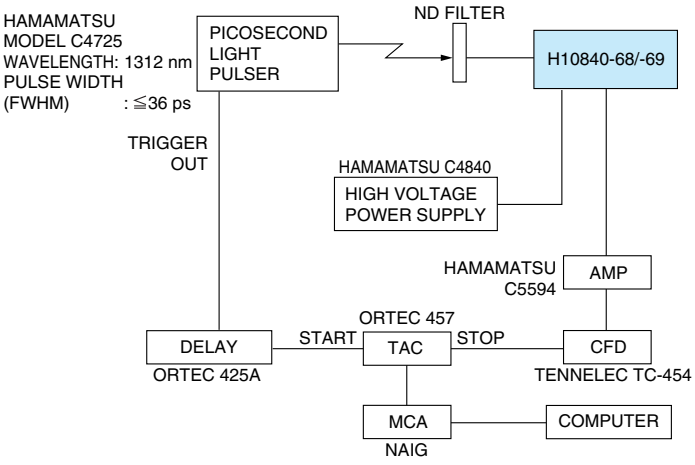

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Figure 7: Dimensional Outlines (Unit: mm)

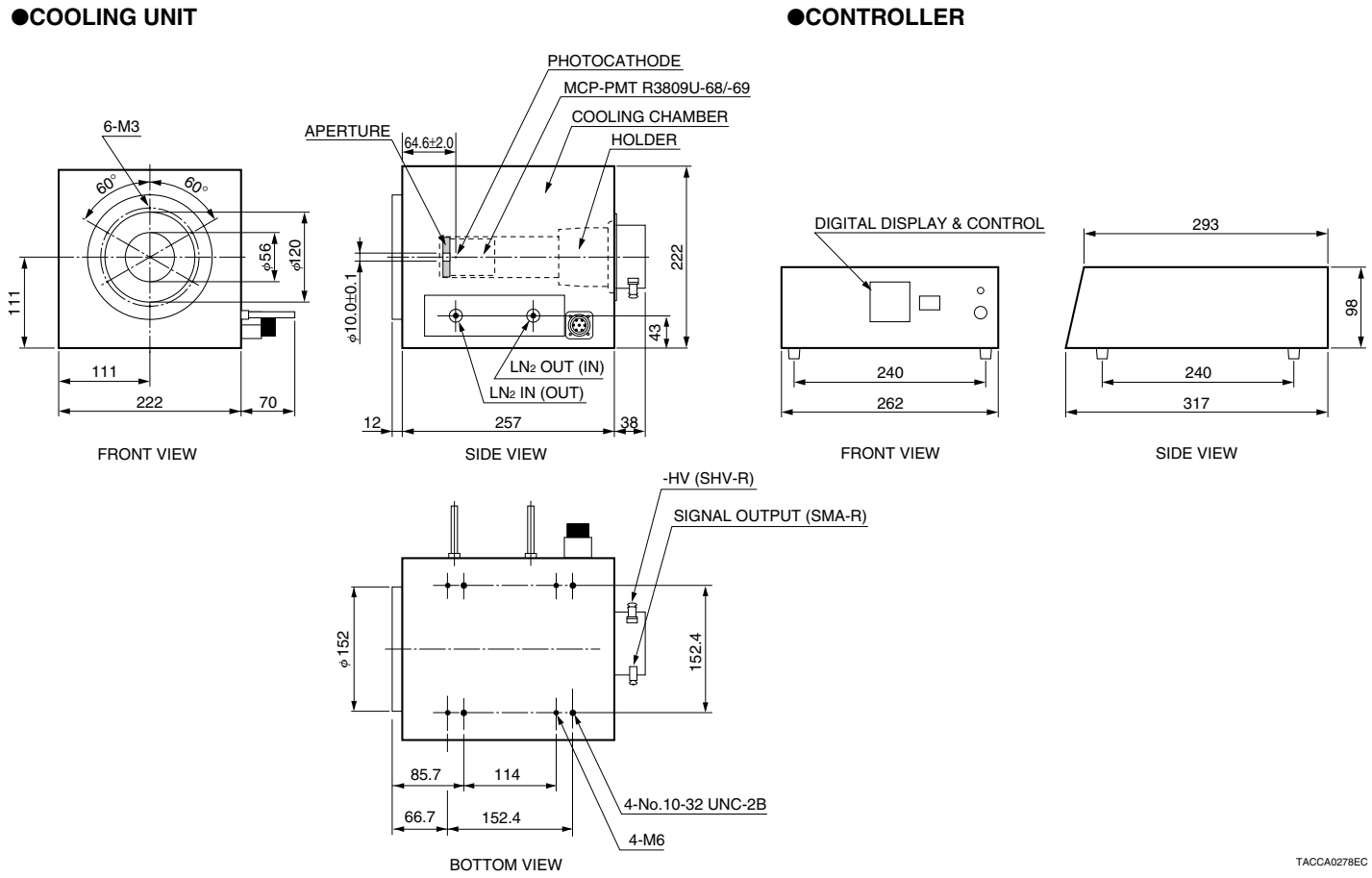


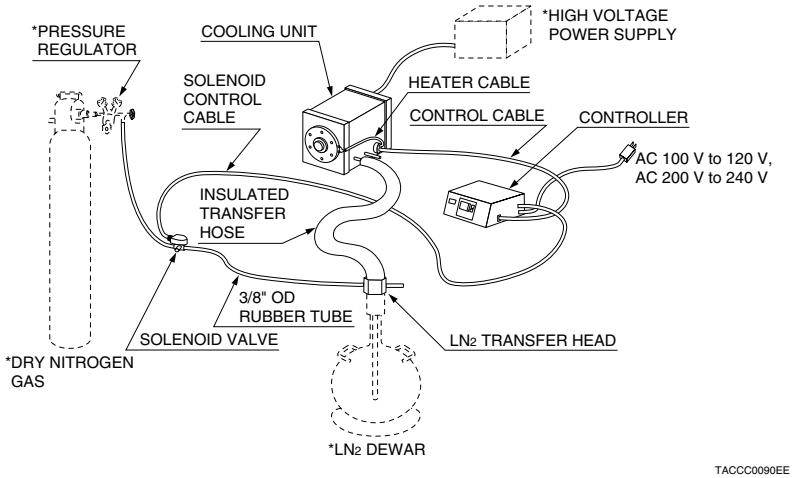
Figure 8: System Configuration

*Other accessories required (Not supplied)

●LN_2 dewar
Non-pressurized dewar having a capacity of 10 to 50 litters, and the neck outer diameter between 35 and 40 mm.

●High voltage power supply for the photomultiplier tube (negative high voltage)
Output voltage: more than -3400 V
Output current: more than 0.2 mA
Low ripple, High stability

●Dry nitrogen gas, pressure regulator (secondary pressure 35 kPa)
In order to supply a proper amount of liquid nitrogen to the cooling unit, an external pressure needs to be added to the dewar. A pressure regulator capable of reducing a secondary pressure to 35 kPa is necessary when used with a dry nitrogen gas container. Connect the 3/8" rubber tube to the exit of the pressure regulator.



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