HPM-100-50

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

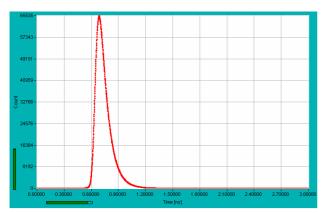
Overload shutdown

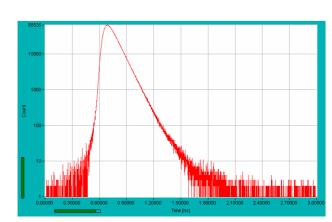
Direct interfacing to all bh TCSPC systems



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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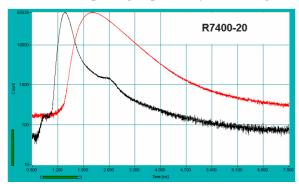


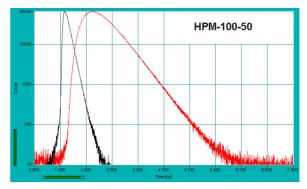


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HPM-100-50

Absence of afterpulsing improves dynamic range of TCSPC measurement

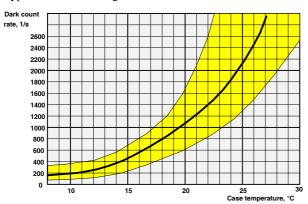




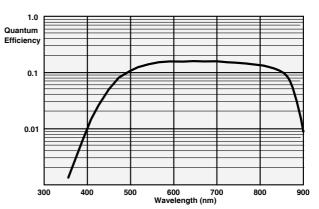
Photon migration curves (red) and IRF (black) recorded with conventional PMT (left) and HPM-100-50 (right). The background signal of the conventional NIR PMT is dominated by afterpulsing. Late photons are lost in the background. Right: The HPM-100-50 is free of afterpulsing. The only background is the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

 50Ω

> 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

