



SPRING 2015
SCIENTIFIC CAMERAS

ENABLING
THE ART of SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION

HAMAMATSU
PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

Our art is the fuel for your art— scientific discovery.

Imagine a basement room turned into a woodworking shop, full of tools and fine woods; the craftsman* at his bench painstakingly shaves a curve to get the angle just right. This artisan's care for quality and excellence is the very same driving force shared by the many scientists and engineers who develop Hamamatsu's cameras. For us, each camera we make—assembled carefully by hand—is a work of art.

But for you, our customers, each camera is just another tool that helps you in the pursuit of your art—scientific exploration and discovery. We are proud that the care we take in our art translates into better tools that can take you further in your search for answers and understanding. From routine fluorescence to cutting-edge super-resolution and light-sheet microscopy, we've assembled a set of scientific cameras designed to take your research wherever it needs to go. Just imagine the possibilities.

** An actual member of our Hamamatsu team, who enjoys fine woodworking when he's not discussing scientific cameras*

IMAGINE
THE POSSIBILITIES



ORCA-Flash4.0 V2

What if your scientific camera could enable—and perhaps even improve on—any imaging technique your research needed? And not just your research needs for today, but whatever they end up being next year or the year after that? Single molecule fluorescence; quantitative measurements; high-speed, live-cell imaging; light-sheet microscopy; TIRF...Bring it on—the [ORCA-Flash4.0 V2](#) can handle all that and then some. With fast frame rates, wide fields-of-view, and a large dynamic range, this sensitive, versatile camera is precision engineered to support your scientific exploration, wherever it may take you.

The ORCA-Flash4.0 V2 has already delivered beautiful images and groundbreaking science for hundreds of investigators worldwide. What will it help you explore?

LARGE DYNAMIC RANGE
QUANTITATIVE
FAST FRAME RATES
LIGHT-SHEET READOUT MODE

sCMOS

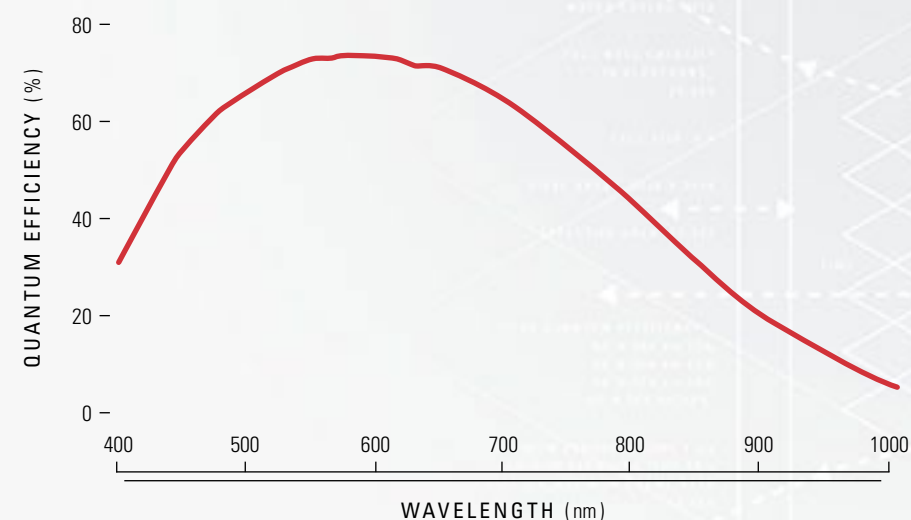


2048 x 2048

Conventional



Super-Res



04 | 05

1.4 ELECTRONS
RMS
MINIMUM READ NOISE

100 FPS
MAX FULL RESOLUTION
FRAME RATE

**EXPLORE
MORE**



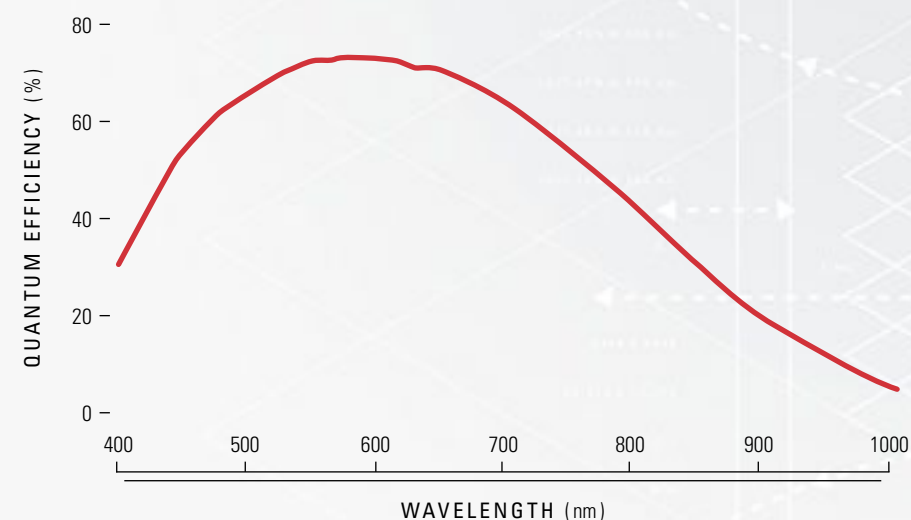
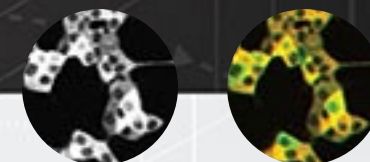
ORCA-Flash4.0 LT

Ready for the flexibility and sensitivity of a scientific CMOS (sCMOS) camera but don't need really fast frame rates? Want simpler, more reliable multicolor fluorescence imaging? This little sister of the ORCA-Flash4.0 V2 is designed to bring all the advantages of sCMOS technology—wide fields-of-view, low-light sensitivity, and large dynamic range—to every research lab. Easy connectivity and powerful performance help you explore your pressing biological questions. And when your green channel is screaming but your red is ho-hum horrible, the LT's new "W-VIEW Mode" (see the W-VIEW GEMINI, p.12) ensures more balanced exposure for reliably quantitative dual wavelength imaging.

With high-end capabilities at an affordable price, the [ORCA-Flash4.0 LT](#) fits into any experiment that needs simple connectivity, moderately fast frame rates, and great sensitivity. Think of all that LT can help you discover.

USB 3.0 CONNECTIVITY
W-VIEW MODE
VERSATILE
LARGE DYNAMIC RANGE

sCMOS



1.5 ELECTRONS
RMS
MINIMUM READ NOISE

30 FPS
MAX FULL RESOLUTION
FRAME RATE



The Living Image

CELEBRATING THE LITTLE THINGS IN LIFE

As we said in the introduction, knowing that our cameras are helping scientists explore the biological world is an important part of the satisfaction and pride we take in our art. Last year, we decided to share this excitement with the community through The Living Image (thelivingimage.hamamatsu.com), a website that celebrates the science being done with our cameras. By shining a light on recent research in our Bench Stories, we hope you can experience the same thrill we do at seeing the smart and creative studies scientists are conducting. And through the library of articles and interactive tools in the Resources section, we hope to make it easier for you to understand the technology in your camera, so you can make the most of this important tool.

Please visit The Living Image and enjoy our celebration of science. And, by all means, contact us if you'd like to see your work as a Bench Story—we'd love to help you share your art. Because we know that for many microscopists, it's the little things in life that are important.

PUSH
THE LIMITS OF LOW



ImagEM X2 512

ImagEM X2-1K

EXTREME LOW-LIGHT PERFORMANCE

FAST FRAME RATES

LONG EXPOSURE CAPABILITY

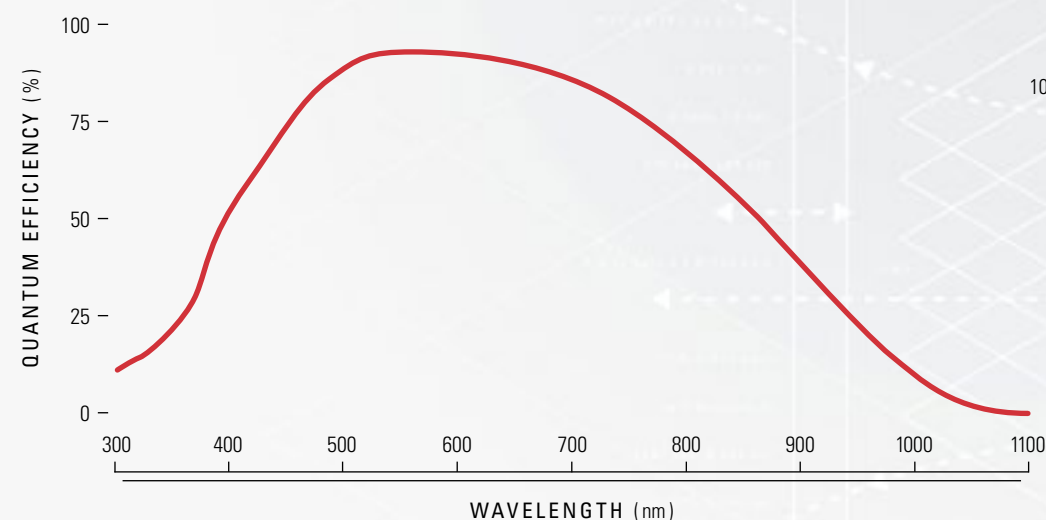
HIGH-SPEED READOUT

ImagEM X2 SERIES

What do you do when light levels are truly low? Like in the low hundreds-of-photons-per-single-molecule-range low (background photons in the single digits)? In these demanding situations where photons are scarce, the EM-CCD technology in our ImagEM X2 series of cameras really shines. Why? It's all in the EM-CCD's larger pixel size and specialized architecture, which multiplies the weak electron signal before it reaches the amplifier and the unavoidable addition of readout noise. With the ImagEM X2 (512 (H) x 512 (V) pixels) and its big brother, the ImagEM X2-1K (1024 (H) x 1024 (V) pixels), a wider range of lower-light luminescence studies, very dim spinning disc confocal methods, and TIRF experiments are all now within your reach.

Pushing the boundaries of low-light imaging, the ImagEM X2 cameras know how to make every photon count. Imagine what you might find when you push the limits of low with the [ImagEM X2](#) or [ImagEM X2-1K](#).

EM-CCD



1076 MAXIMUM
FRAME RATE
ImagEM X2

314 MAXIMUM
FRAME RATE
ImagEM X2-1K

GET CLOSER
TO THE BIOLOGY



W-VIEW GEMINI

Have you ever thought, “Optical splitters—great idea but so hard to use!” They hold out the promise of more efficient multi-wavelength imaging, but need careful alignment. The slightest bump of the microscope table or stomp in the neighboring lab can disrupt the setup. The team at Hamamatsu understands how important it is for tools to get out of your way and just work. They’ve taken on the optical splitter problem and crafted the **W-VIEW GEMINI**. Optically and mechanically stable, chromatically corrected, with simple software-assisted alignment and flexible configurations, the W-VIEW GEMINI lives up to the promise of what an optical splitter should be. And when you don’t need a splitter, just switch to “bypass mode”—it’s as though there’s nothing between your camera and your microscope.

Simplifying multi-wavelength experiments like FRET, the W-VIEW GEMINI gets out of your way to bring you closer to the biology. What biological processes will the W-VIEW GEMINI bring closer to you?

Simultaneous Dual Wavelength Imaging



**MATCHED TO THE PERFORMANCE
OF GEN II SCMOS CAMERAS**

CHROMATICALLY CORRECTED

USER-DEFINED FILTER COMBINATIONS

EASILY ALIGNED AND STABLE

HIGH TRANSMITTANCE





ORCA-Flash4.0 V2
USB 3.0

ORCA-Flash4.0 V2
With Camera Link Option

ORCA-Flash4.0 LT
USB 3.0

ImagEM X2
512

ImagEM X2
1K

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Product Number | C11440-22CU | C11440-22CU | C11440-42U | C9100-23B | C9100-24B |
| Imaging Device | sCMOS | sCMOS | sCMOS | Back-Thinned EM-CCD | Back-Thinned EM-CCD |
| Cell (pixel) Size (µm²) | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 16 | 13 |
| Pixel Array (horizontal by vertical) | 2048 x 2048 | 2048 x 2048 | 2048 x 2048 | 512 x 512 | 1024 x 1024 |
| Effective Area (horizontal by vertical in mm) | 13.312 x 13.312 | 13.312 x 13.312 | 13.312 x 13.312 | 8.19 x 8.19 | 13.3 x 13.3 |
| | | | | | |
| Dark Current (electrons/pixel/sec.) – Air Cooled | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.6 | 0.005 | 0.01 |
| Dark Current (electrons/pixel/sec.) – Water Cooled | 0.006 | 0.006 | N/A | 0.0005 | 0.001 |
| Full Well Capacity in electrons (typ.) | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 370,000 | 400,000 |
| Readout Noise (N _r) median in electrons (typ.) slow scan | 0.8 @ 30 fps | 0.8 @ 30 fps | 0.9 @ 30 fps | - | - |
| Readout Noise (N_r) rms in electrons (typ.) slow scan | 1.4 @ 30 fps | 1.4 @ 30 fps | 1.5 @ 30 fps | 8 @ 4x gain | 3 @ 10x gain |
| Readout Noise (N _r) median in electrons (typ.) standard scan | 1.0 @ 30 fps | 1.0 @ 100 fps | 1.3 @ 30 fps | - | - |
| Readout Noise (N_r) rms in electrons (typ.) standard scan¹ | 1.6 @ 30 fps | 1.6 @ 100 fps | 1.9 @ 30 fps | <1 @ 1200x gain | <1 @ 1200x gain |
| Dynamic Range (typ.) | 37,000:1 | 37,000:1 | 33,000:1 | Gain Dependent | Gain Dependent |
| | | | | | |
| Peak Quantum Efficiency (QE) | (QE) 73% @ 580 nm | (QE) 73% @ 580 nm | (QE) 73% @ 580 nm | (QE) 92% @ 580 nm | (QE) 92% @ 580 nm |
| Quantum Efficiency (QE) @ 500 nm | (QE) 67% @ 500 nm | (QE) 67% @ 500 nm | (QE) 67% @ 500 nm | (QE) 91% @ 500 nm | (QE) 91% @ 500 nm |
| Quantum Efficiency (QE) @ 670 nm | (QE) 68% @ 670 nm | (QE) 68% @ 670 nm | (QE) 68% @ 670 nm | (QE) 83% @ 670 nm | (QE) 83% @ 670 nm |
| Quantum Efficiency (QE) @ 750 nm | (QE) 53% @ 750 nm | (QE) 53% @ 750 nm | (QE) 53% @ 750 nm | (QE) 66% @ 750 nm | (QE) 66% @ 750 nm |
| Noise Factor (F _N) ² | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | |
| Minimum Exposure Time | 1 ms ⁴ | 1 ms ⁴ | 1 ms ⁴ | 13.85 ms ⁵ | 52.7 ms ⁵ |
| Maximum Exposure Time | 10 s | 10 s | 10 s | 2 hours | 2 hours |
| In-Camera Binning | 2 x 2, 4 x 4 (digital) | 2 x 2, 4 x 4 (digital) | 2 x 2, 4 x 4 (digital) | 2 x 2, 4 x 4 ⁶ | 2 x 2, 4 x 4 |
| Subarray | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Maximum Full Resolution Frame Rate (fps) | 30 | 100 | 30 | 70.4 | 18.5 |
| Absolute Maximum Frame Rate (fps) ³ | 25,655 | 25,655 | 25,000 | 1076 | 314 |
| | | | | | |
| Electron Multiplying Gain | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4 - 1200x | 10 - 1200x |
| Analog Gain | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| A/D Converter | 16 bit | 16 bit | 16 bit | 16 bit | 16 bit |
| Interface Type | USB 3.0 | CameraLink | USB 3.0 | IEEE 1394b | IEEE 1394b |
| Lens Mount | C-mount | C-mount | C-mount | C-mount | C-mount |

¹ 2.0 electrons rms, guaranteed.

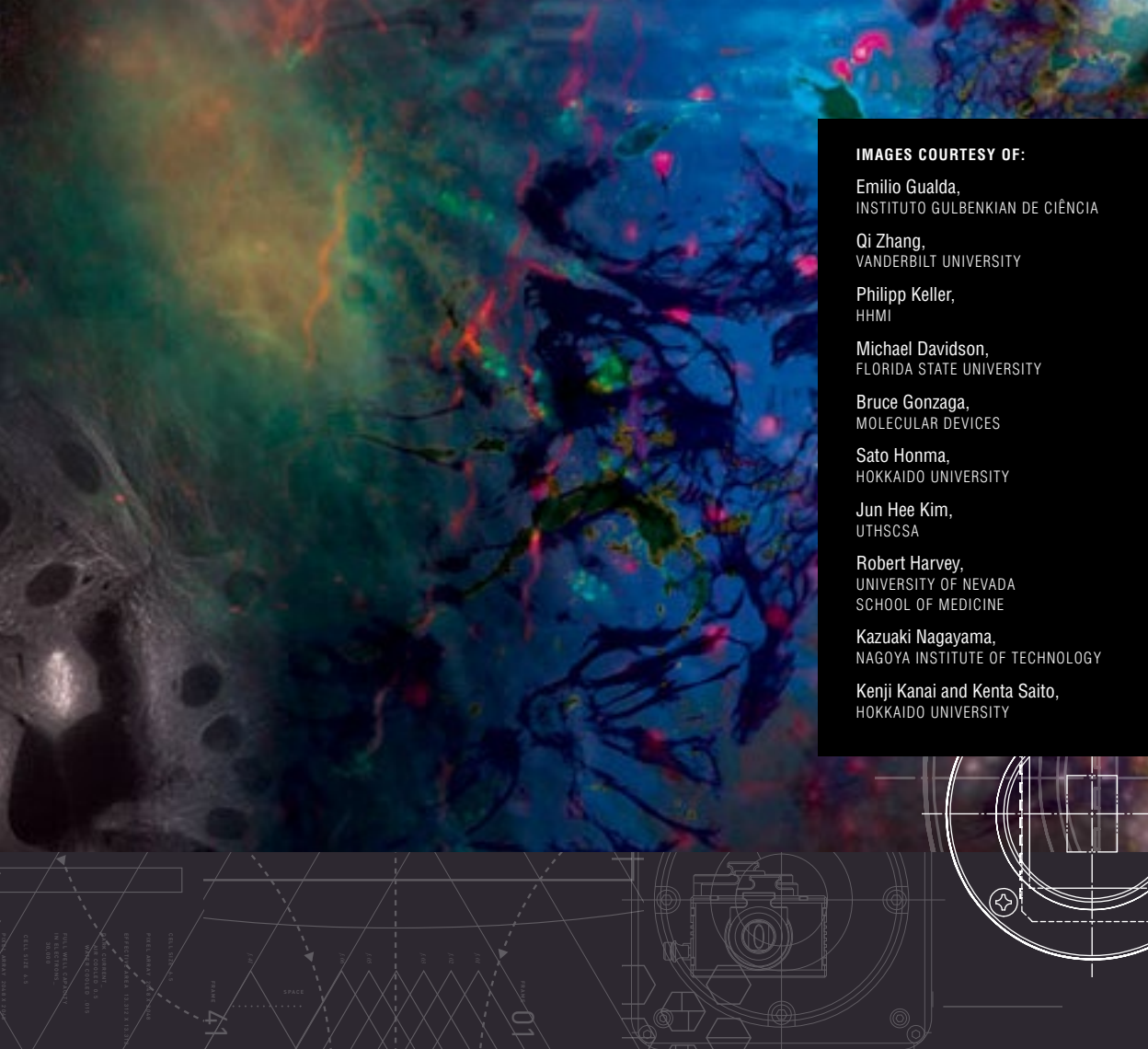
² If this value is greater than 1, multiplicative noise is present.

³ Using maximum binning and/or smallest subarray.

⁴ 40 µs using internal trigger and subarray.

⁵ 10 µs using external trigger.

⁶ 8 x 8, 16 x 16 binning optional.



IMAGES COURTESY OF:

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