

5795 DE GASPE AVENUE, #222 MONTREAL, QUEBEC, H2S 2X3

## **ZEPHIR 1.7 INFRARED CAMERA**



ZephIR™ 1.7 is Photon etc.'s scientific-grade near-infrared InGaAs camera, boasting a high sensitivity from 0.9 to 1.7 µm. A four-stage TE cooler, deep-cooling at -80°C, provides unrivalled low-noise levels at an astounding 190 frame-per-second rate. Either it is for fluorescent markers (dyes, nanoparticles or quantum dots) in small animals, Indepth biological sample imaging, semiconductor analysis or solar cells characterization, ZephIR<sup>™</sup> 1.7 extends the boundaries of laboratory imaging.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	ZEPHIR 1.7.S		
Focal Plane Array (FPA)	InGaAs		
FPA size	640 x 512		
Pixel size	15 μm		
Spectral range	<b>0.9 - 1.7 μm</b> (~ 0.9-1.69 μm @ 25 °C) (~ 0.9-1.62 μm @-80 °C)		
Dark Current	< 300 - Typ. ~250 ē/px/s (Target at 21°C and sensor at -80°C) < 150 - Typ. ~ 125 ē/px/s (No thermal emission from target and sensor at -80 °C)		
	High Gain	Med Gain	Low Gain
Gain Setting (ē/ADU)	2.1	7.4	89
Readout Noise (ē)	30	75	350
Full Well Capacity	27 kē	110 kē	1.4 Mē
Readout Modes	ITR, IWR, CDS, IMRO		
Digitization	14 bits		
Frame Rate (fps)	220		
Peak responsivity	1.0 A/W @ 1550 nm		
Quantum Efficiency	> 70% from 1.0 to 1.6 µm		
Operability (typical)	> 99.5%		
Integration Time Range	1 µs to 19 minutes (low gain)		
Cooling	TEC 4 stages, forced air		
PA Operating Temperature	-80 °C		
Cool Down Time	< 10 minutes		
mbient Temperature Range	10 °C to 35 °C		
Cold Shield	f#/1.4		
Software	PHySpec <sup>™</sup> control and analysis software included		
Computer Interface	CameraLink™ or USB 3.0		
External Control	On demand		
Power Supply Requirement	12 VDC @ 5A		
Physical Dimensions	169 x 130 x 97.25 mm		
Weight	2.6 kg		
Certification	CE		

## **MAIN ADVANTAGES OF TE COOLED AIR SYSTEM**

- > Compact
- → No maintenance
- › Highly reliable
- > Long lifetime
- > Low dark current
- > Low readout noise





Quantum efficiency presented at 25°C.

The cut-off wavelength shifts towards the blue by  $\sim 7$ nm for every 10°C of cooling.



FIG. 1. Schematic of a thermoelectric device where the Peltier effect is used to generate heat flow between two materials.