pco.flim

fluorescence lifetime imaging CMOS camera

ifetimes from 100 ps to 100 μs

high frame rate **up to 90 fps**



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technical data

image sensor

J	
type of sensor	CMOS
image sensor	proprietary
resolution (h x v)	1008 x 1008 pixels
pixel size (h x v)	5.6 μm x 5.6 μm
sensor format / diagonal	5.7 mm x 5.7 mm / 8.1 mm
shutter mode	rolling reset / global exposure
fullwell capacity	45 000 e ⁻ (typ.)
readout noise	45 e⁻ rms (typ.)
dynamic range	> 1 000 : 1 (60 dB)
quantum efficiency	appr. 39 % @ peak
spectral range	visible (tbd)
dark current	1100 e ⁻ /(s.pixel)
DSNU	49 e⁻ rms
PRNU	0.7 %

general

power supply	90 260 VAC (12 VDC opt.)
power consumption	40 W max.
weight	2.4 kg
ambient temperature	+ 5 °C + 40 °C
operating humidity range	10 % 90 % (non-condensing)
storage temperature range	- 20 °C + 70 °C
optical interface	C-mount
CE / FCC certified	yes

camera

90 fps (2 tap readout)
internal 5 kHz - 40 MHz
external 500 kHz - 40 MHz
sinusoidal / rectangular
10 ns - 10 s
14 bit
3.2 e ⁻ /count
steps of 16x1 pixel
+ 5 °C
< 1 %
exposure start
(phase sequence trigger)
exposure, busy, gate (light enable)
1 $V_{peak-peak}$ in 50 Ω , AC coupled
max. +/- 5 V in > 1 k Ω
USB 3.0





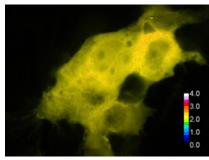




pco.film I fluorescence lifetime imaging CMOS camera

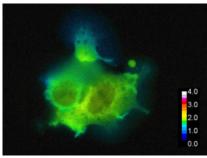
applications

life science



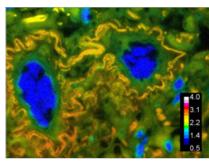
HEK-293 cells expressing a fusion protein with Cyan Fluorescent Protein (CFP). The image shows the fluorescence lifetime distribution derived from the measured phase angle in false color coding and weighted by the fluorescence intensity. The displayed range is from 0 – 4 ns (see color bar, courtesy of Fred Wouters & Gertrude Bunt, University Medicine Göttingen).

life science



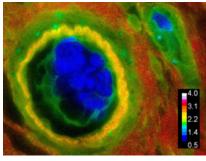
HEK-293 cells co-expressing a fusion protein with Cyan Fluorescent Protein (CFP) and with Yellow Fluorescent Protein (YFP). Dimerization of this protein is detected by FRET as judged by the reduction in CFP lifetime. The image shows the fluorescence lifetime distribution derived from the measured phase angle in false color coding and weighted by the fluorescence intensity. The displayed range is from 0 – 4 ns (see color bar, courtesy of Fred Wouters & Gertrude Bunt, University Medicine Göttingen).

life science



Autofluorescence of a lung tissue slice sample. The image shows the autofluorescence lifetime distribution derived from the measured phase angle in false color coding and weighted by the fluorescence intensity. The displayed lifetimes range from 0.5 – 4 ns (see color bar, courtesy of Fred Wouters & Gertrude Bunt, University Medicine Göttingen).

life science



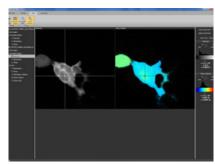
Autofluorescence of a tonsil tissue slice sample. The image shows the autofluorescence lifetime distribution derived from the measured phase angle in false color coding and weighted by the fluorescence intensity. The displayed lifetimes range from $0.5-4~\mathrm{ns}$ (see color bar, courtesy of Fred Wouters & Gertrude Bunt, University Medicine Göttingen).

life science



Typical microscope set-up of the pco.flim connected to the camera port of an inverted microscope. The camera is controlled and read out by a computer.

life science



Look@FLIM software – designed to use the pco.flim camera for homodyne frequency domain fluorescence lifetime imaging.

europe

PCO AG Donaupark 11 93309 Kelheim, Germany

fon +49 (0)9441 2005 50 fax +49 (0)9441 2005 20 info@pco.de www.pco.de

america

PCO-TECH Inc. 6930 Metroplex Drive Romulus, Michigan 48174, USA

fon +1 (248) 276 8820 fax +1 (248) 276 8825 info@pco-tech.com www.pco-tech.com

asia

PCO Imaging Asia Pte. 3 Temasek Ave Centennial Tower, Level 34 Singapore, 039190

fon +65 6549 7054 fax +65 6549 7001 info@pco-imaging.com www.pco-imaging.com

