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Design of a Non-vacuum-cooling compact scientific CCD camera

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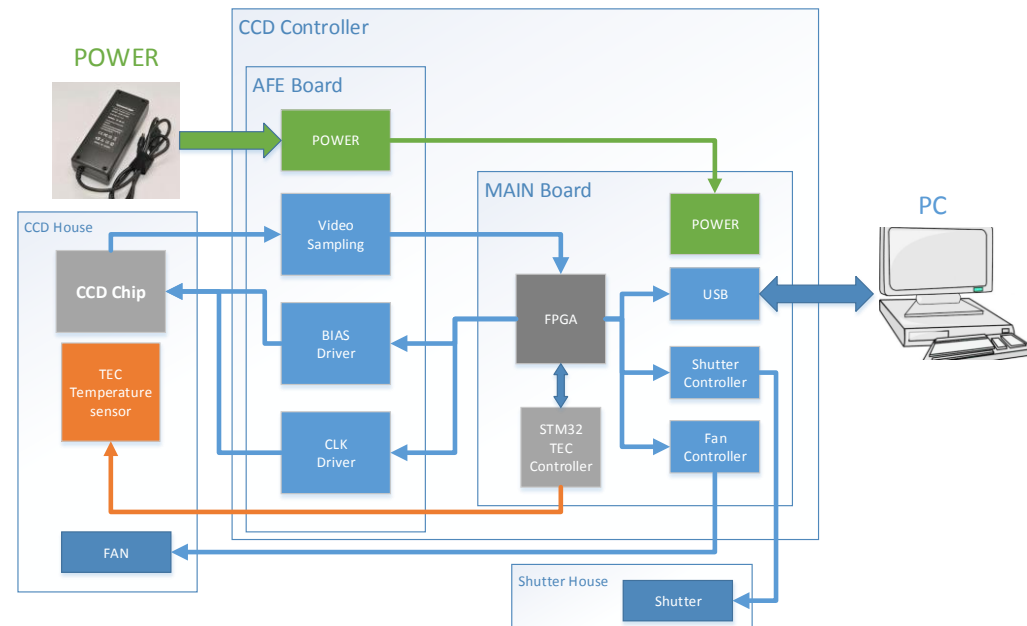
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CCD(Charge-Coupled Device), it is a photoelectric conversion device. Its ultra-low noise and high quantum efficiency make it work well in particle physics, high energy physics, nuclear physics and astrophysics.

For the wide range of uses of CCD cameras, we have developed a non-vacuum-cooling (NVCC) scientific CCD camera. Its advantages are small size, low noise, and easy control.



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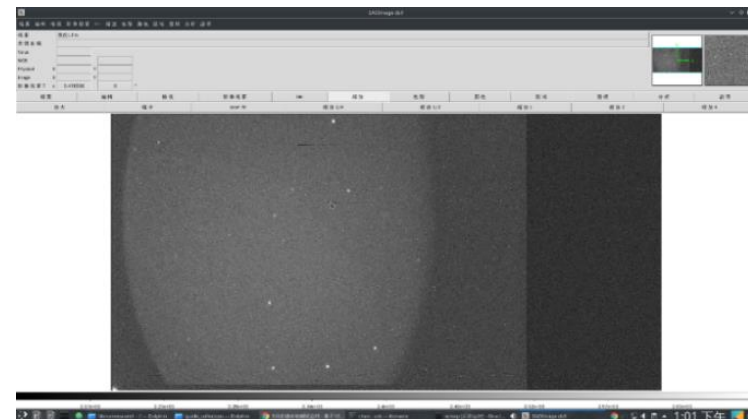
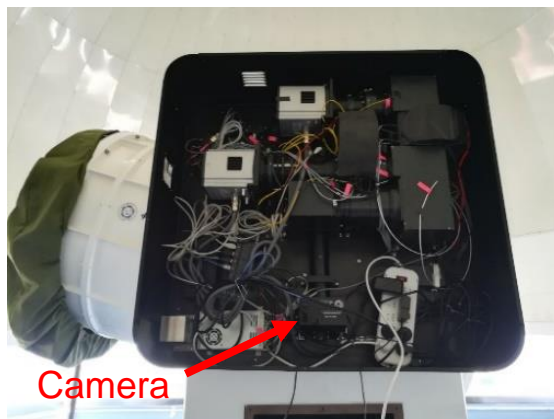


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Test results of readout noise and gain

Readout Rate(pixels/s)	Readout Noise/ e^- (Gain/ e^- /ADU)	Readout Noise/ e^- (Gain/ e^- /ADU)
500K	9.29(0.53)	18.88(1.11)
1M	10.11(0.56)	16.73(1.09)
2.5M	11.47(0.59)	16.04(1.08)
5M	-	17.18(1.05)

The camera is currently used at De-lingha Observatory.



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Introduction →

Design →

← Result

Design of a Non-vacuum-cooling compact scientific CCD camera

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1. Introduction

In recent years, with the rapid development of science and technology, the requirements for imaging systems applied to cutting-edge scientific research have become higher and higher. It requires extremely high quantum efficiency and sensitivity as well as extremely low readout noise and power consumption. At present, there are two main imaging sensors. One is the CCD (Charge Coupled Device) image sensor, and the other is the CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor) image sensor. CCD image sensors have many advantages such as small size, low noise, high resolution, high sensitivity, low power consumption, long life, and high quantum efficiency. So it is widely used in particle physics, high energy physics, nuclear physics and astrophysics and other fields.

CCD image sensors are generally classified into two types according to their performance: scientific-grade CCDs and commercial-grade CCDs. Scientific-grade CCDs generally have ultra-high resolution (hundreds of thousands to tens of millions of pixels), ultra-low readout noise (generally 2-15 electrons), high quantum efficiency (40%-90%), and low dark current, and it must be cooled during operation.

We designed a non-vacuum-cooling compact (NVCC) scientific CCD camera which can be used in various fields, the overall structure shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Structure Diagram of the NVCC Scientific CCD Camera

Fig. 4 Clock and Biases

2.3 Signal Acquisition
The CCD will output the image signal when clocks and biases are correctly given. In general, the CCD output signal will pass through a filter circuit and a preamplifier. The filter circuit and the preamplifier are placed as much as possible from the CCD output to reduce noise. Subsequently, the CCD signal which filtered and amplified will be sampled by an ADC chip with 16 bit precision. Then, the digital signal output by the ADC will be transferred to the FPGA through the inter-board connector. Finally, the image data are transferred to the host computer by USB. The image sampling flow is shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 Signal Acquisition

2. Controller Design

The structure of the CCD controller is shown in Fig. 2. It consists of two PCB boards: Front-end Circuit Board (FCB) and the Mother Board (MB), which are connected by an inter-board connector.

Fig. 2 Controller of the NVCC Camera

2.1. Low Noise Power
Power is one of the most important parts of the camera. Power noise directly affects camera performance. We get ultra-low noise power through three-stage filtering. First, externally supplied power enters the camera for first-stage filtering. Then 24V is converted by DC-DC with three-stage filtering is performed. Finally the power is filtered by the three-stage filter. All modules of the system are powered by low noise power. The power structure of the entire system is shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 Power structure of the NVCC Camera

2.2. Clocks and Biases
After the CCD is exposed, the image data will be output after the correct clock signal and bias signal are given.
For clocks, the high and low voltage rails of the clocks are generated by the third-stage filter. This voltage rails are connected to the analog switches which controlled by FPGA. And FPGA controls the turn-on of analog switches. So, the clocks are generated and connected to CCD chip.
For biases, we also generate the bias by an adjustable LDO and the LDO can be adjusted by an adjustable resistor. The flow chart is shown in Fig. 4.

3. Test and Application

Now, we have completed the entire system design, and conducted a comprehensive test of camera performance, including safety, stability, reliability. The CCD camera is shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 Photo of the NVCC CCD Camera

What's more, we also tested the noise and gain of the camera. The results are shown in Table 1.

Parameter	Value	Value
Dark Current	0.030 (e-/s)	0.030 (e-/s)
Gain	10 (e-/ADU)	10 (e-/ADU)
Linearity	10.00 (ADU)	10.00 (ADU)
Linearity	10.00 (ADU)	10.00 (ADU)
Linearity	10.00 (ADU)	10.00 (ADU)

Table 1 Noise and Gain of the Camera

According to the test results, the camera can read data at a maximum rate of 500 pixels and readout noise is as low as 0.20⁻ at the speed of 8000 pixels. Finally, we also tested the dark current of the camera which is 0.0147⁻ /s.

Currently, one of the camera's users is for De-Light Observatory, the telescope and image taken by the camera are shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 CCD Camera Installed on the Telescope and Image Taken From Guiding System

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