ORCA **DUAL CCD CAMERA Dual wavelength imaging** Both images captured simultaneously Wide field of view Plus superior image alignment **Dual focal plane imaging** By adjustable CCD device position Max. QE over **70** % High sensitivity from VIS to NIR

A One-of-a-kind Solution for Dual Wavelength Imaging

With the ORCA-D2, you can now capture dual wavelength images simultaneously, at wavelength ranges of your choice, and with a wide field of view — a unique combination that simplifies the challenges of conventional FRET and ratio imaging techniques. The ORCA-D2 contains two CCD devices. Interchangeable optical blocks are used to set the wavelength ranges for each CCD. During image capture, the camera automatically corrects focus, alignment and color shifting to produce high-quality images.

Other benefits of the ORCA-D2 include high sensitivity and low noise, courtesy of Hamamatsu's advanced CCD cooling technology; wide dynamic range; standard IEEE1394b interface; and Hamamatsu's proprietary vacuum-sealed chamber technology, which promotes long-term maintenance-free operation with even the most demanding applications.

APPLICATIONS

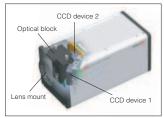
- Ratio imaging
- Single and dual wavelength fluorescence microscopy, FRET
- Blue to NIR fluorescence applications
- Colocalization and FISH applications
- Dual wavelength TIRF microscopy, real-time confocal microscopy
- Combined transmission and fluorescence imaging
- Multi-focal point imaging microscopy



Simultaneous capture of wide-field dual wavelength images

Dual wavelength imaging

The unique camera design makes it possible to capture simultaneous dual wavelength images with a full field of view, even when the intensities differ significantly. Such images are difficult to obtain with conventional FRET or ratio imaging techniques.



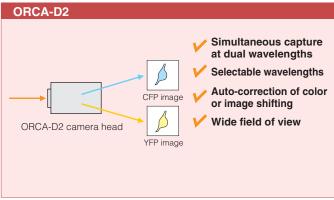
▲ Internal structure of camera head

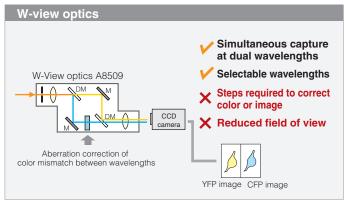
Selectable wavelengths

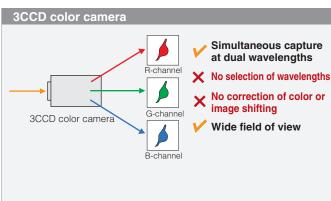
By changing optical blocks, you can select your wavelengths of interest. Hamamatsu offers three types of optical blocks for different wavelength ranges.

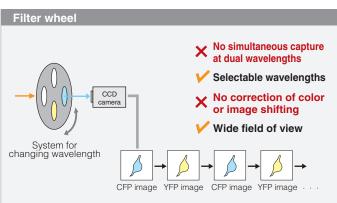


Comparison with conventional methods





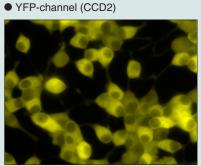




Application example 1 Ca²⁺ measurement using YellowCameleon 3.6 (optical block: DM 510 nm)

The following images are an example of ratio imaging. Separated CFP and YFP (FRET) are measured with dual CCD devices. This sequence observed the YellowCameleon 3.6 (Ca $^{2+}$ sensor based on CFP-YFP FRET) expressed Ins-1 cell response with a depolarizing stimulus.

● CFP-channel (CCD1)



4000

Argue 3000

1.5 gg Intensity CFP Intensity YFP Ratio YFP/CFP

Time

Samples courtesy of Hideo Mogami, Ph.D.
Dept. of Physiology, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine
Dept. of Environmental Biology, Okazaki Inst. for Integrative Bioscience

Sample: Ins-1 cell (insulin-producing cell)

ORCA-D2 optical block: A11400-03 (DM 510 nm, Em1 483 nm/32 nm, Em2 542 nm/27 nm)

Temporal change of brightness

Microscope: Olympus IX71

Objective lens: Olympus LUCPlanFLN 60x, NA 0.70

Easy setup

Auto-correction of focus and alignment

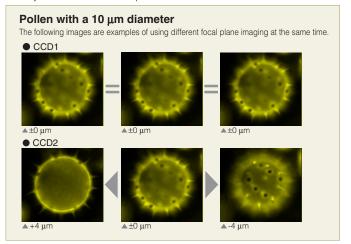
During dual wavelength image acquisition, the camera will automatically correct image alignment, color mismatch, etc. Hardware and special software work together to adjust focus* and alignment to your experimental setup. Calibration results are saved in the software, eliminating the need to readjust for the same setup.

*Please note that auto-correction may not be possible in some experimental setups.

Example of correction of focus and alignment After Sample: ORCA-D2 calibration plate ORCA-D2 optical block: A11400-02

Focus adjustment

Images with different focal plane can be acquired at the same time through the use of the camera's special software and adjustable CCD device position.



High-sensitivity imaging from visible to near-infrared

Dual light mode

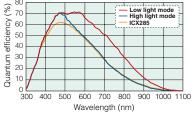
Two modes (high light, low light) are available for different situations. Low light mode provides high sensitivity over a wide spectral range from visible to near-infrared.

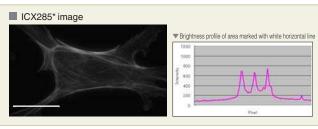
Max. quantum efficiency over 70 %

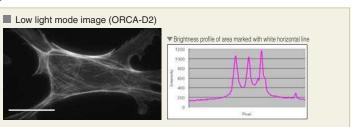
The ORCA-D2 offers high sensitivity from visible to near-infrared with its ER-150 interline CCD. In low light mode, sensitivity at 700 nm is nearly twice that of the ICX285* device used in most other scientific CCD cameras.

* ICX285 is a conventional high-sensitivity CCD device which is used for scientific instrumentation.

Spectral response (This sample is typical of the CCD characteristics, not guaranteed.)





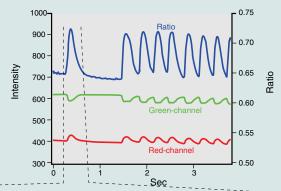


Application example 2 Membrane Potential Measurment using Mermaid (optical block : DM 550 nm)

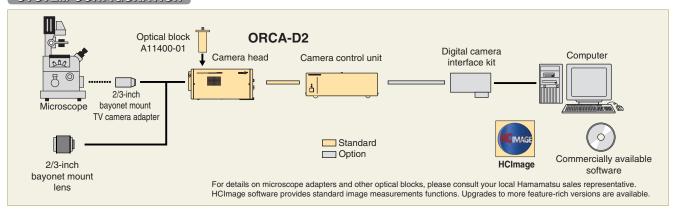
Spontaneous oscillation of membrane potential in mouse cardiomyocyte expressing Mermaid. Intensity changes of dual fluorescence from Mermaid were measured simultaneously at 50 frames/s, using ORCA-D2. Green and Red channel of camera were used for mUKG and mKO respectively.

Images courtesy of Hidekazu Tsutsui,Ph.D.
Laboratory of Integrative Physiology, Department of Physiology,
Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University

RIKEN Brain Science Institute
Advanced Technology Development Core
Laboratory for Cell Function Dynamics
Sample: Cardiomyocyte from mermaid tg-mouse
ORCA-D2 optical block: A11400-04(DM550 nm,Em1 520 nm/35 nm,
Em2 593 nm/40 nm)
Microscope: Olympus IX71
Objective lens: UPlan FL 60x/1.25 oil



SYSTEM CONFIGURATION



SPECIFICATIONS

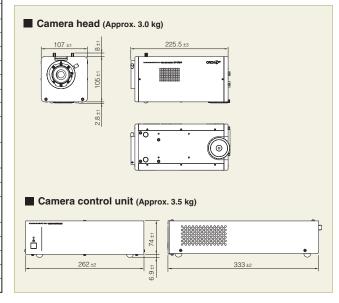
31 2311 1371113113							
Type number			C11254-10B (ORCA-D2)				
Camera head ty	ре		Hermetic vacuum-sealed head				
Imaging device			ER-150 progressive scan interline CCD				
Effective number of pixels			1280 (H) × 960 (V) × 2CCD chip				
Cell size			6.45 μm (H) × 6.45 μm (V)				
Effective area			8.26 mm (H) × 6.19 mm (V)				
Pixel clock rate			20.00 MHz/pixel				
Readout speed	1 :	× 1	11.2 frames/s				
	Binning	2 X 2	20.2 frames/s				
		4 × 4	33.6 frames/s				
		8×8	50.5 frames/s				
Readout noise (r.m.s.) typ.			8 electrons				
Full well capacity			18000 electrons				
typ.	Binning	2×2	36000 electrons				
Dynamic range	typ. ①		2250 : 1 typ. (1 × 1)				
Cooling method			Peltier device + Forced-air cooled				
Cooling temperature			- 10 °C (Ambient temperature: + 20 °C)				
Dark current			0.01 electrons/pixel/s (- 10 °C)				
A/D converter			12 bit				
Exposure time			117 μs to 60 s				
Sub-array			Yes				
Contrast intensi	fication		Analog gain (10 times max.), offset				
External trigger	mode		Edge trigger, Level trigger,				
			Synchronous readout trigger, Start trigger				
Trigger output			Programmable timing output,				
1			Trigger ready output				
Lens mount			2/3-inch bayonet mount (flange back focus 48 mm)				
Interface External control			IEEE1394b-2002				
External control			IIDC 1394-Based Digital Camera Specification Ver.1.32				
Power requirements			AC 100 V to AC 240 V, 50 Hz / 60 Hz				
Power consump			Approx. 70 V·A				
Ambient storage	e tempera	ture	- 10 °C to + 50 °C				
Ambient operati	ng tempe	rature	+ 10 °C to + 35 °C				
Ambient storage	/ operating	humidity	70 % max. (no condensation)				
Calculated from the ratio of the full well canacity and the readout noise							

Optical blocks

Type number		A . I' . I'					
	Dichroic	Em1	Em2	Applications			
A11400-01	None	0 %	100 %	1CCD camera			
A11400-02	Half	50 %	50 %	Beam splitter			
A11400-03	510 nm	483 nm / 32 nm	542 nm / 27 nm	CFP / YFP			
A11400-04	550 nm	520 nm / 35 nm	593 nm / 40 nm	FITC / TRITC			
A11400-05	630 nm	593 nm / 40 nm	692 nm / 40 nm	Cy3 / Cy5			
A11400-08	570 nm	520 nm / 35 nm	641 nm / 75 nm	GFP/mCherry			

A11400-01 is included with camera. Other optical blocks are optional.

DIMENSIONAL OUTLINES (Unit: mm)



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① Calculated from the ratio of the full well capacity and the readout noise