

TOSHIBA CCD Linear Image Sensor CCD (Charge Coupled Device)

## TCD2716DG

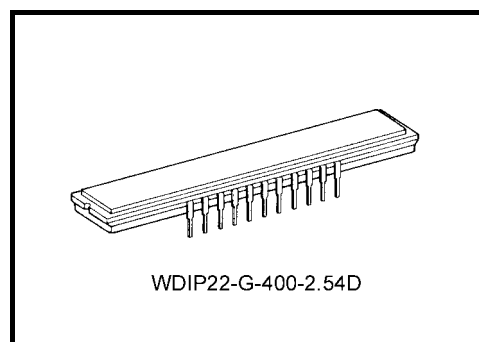
The TCD2716DG is a high sensitive and low dark current 7450 elements  $\times$  3 line CCD color image sensor.

The sensor is designed for color scanner.

The device contains a row of 7450 elements  $\times$  3 line photodiodes which provide a 24 lines/mm across a A3 size paper. The device is operated by 5-V pulse, and 10-V power supply.

### Features

- Number of image sensing pixels: 7450 elements  $\times$  3 lines
- Image sensing pixels size: 4.7  $\mu\text{m}$  by 4.7  $\mu\text{m}$  on 4.7  $\mu\text{m}$  center
- Photo sensing region: High sensitive pn photodiode
- Clock: 2-phase (5 V)
- Distance between photodiode array: Pixel R to pixel G, and pixel G to pixel B = 18.8  $\mu\text{m}$  (4 lines)
- Internal circuit: Clamp circuit
- Package: 22-pin Cerdip
- Color filter: Red, Green, Blue



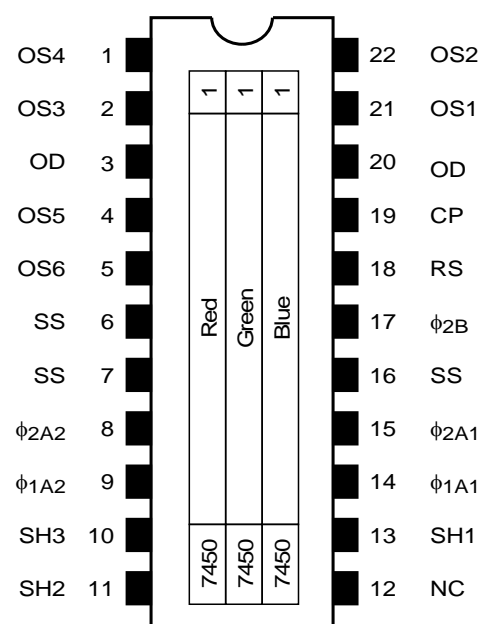
Weight: 4.4 g (typ.)

### Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

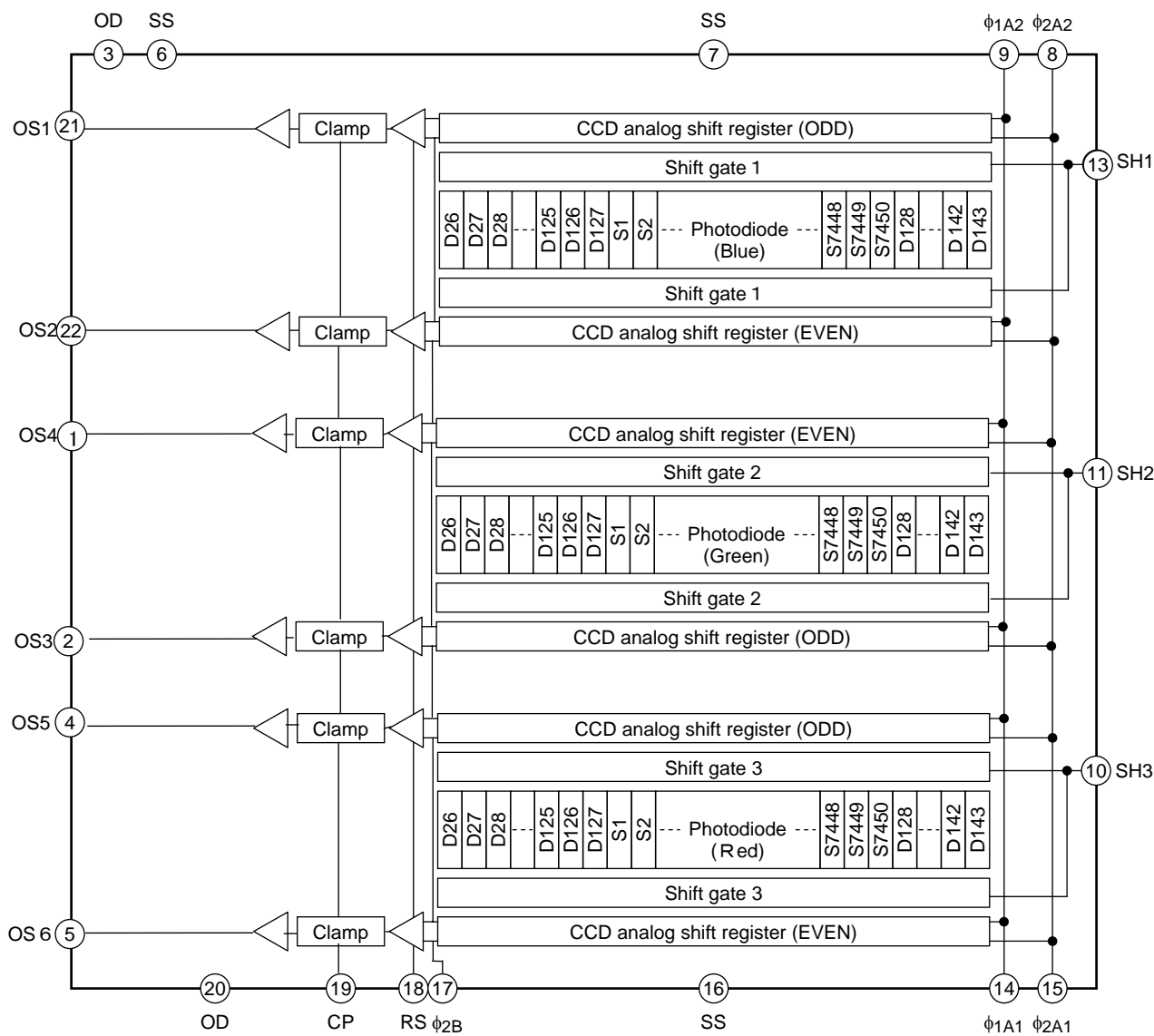
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Clock pulse voltage	$V_{\phi A}$	-0.3~8.0	V
Last stage clock pulse voltage	$V_{\phi B}$		V
Shift pulse voltage	$V_{SH}$		V
Reset pulse voltage	$V_{RS}$		V
Clamp pulse voltage	$V_{CP}$		V
Power supply voltage	$V_{OD}$	-0.3~13.5	V
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	0~60	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-25~85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note 1: All voltages are with respect to SS terminals (ground).

### Pin Connections (top view)



Circuit Diagram



Pin Names

OS 1	Output signal 1 (Blue-ODD)	$\phi 1A1$	Transfer clock 1 (phase 1)
OS 2	Output signal 2 (Blue-EVEN)	$\phi 1A2$	Transfer clock 2 (phase 1)
OS 3	Output signal 3 (Green-ODD)	$\phi 2A1$	Transfer clock 1 (phase 2)
OS 4	Output signal 4 (Green-EVEN)	$\phi 2A2$	Transfer clock 2 (phase 2)
OS 5	Output signal 5 (Red-ODD)	RS	Reset gate
OS 6	Output signal 6 (Red-EVEN)	CP	Clamp gate
SS	Ground	SH1	Shift gate 1
OD	Power supply	SH2	Shift gate 2
$\phi 2B$	Last stage transfer clock	SH3	Shift gate 3

## Optical/Electrical Characteristics

(Ta = 25°C, V<sub>OD</sub> = 10 V, V<sub>φ</sub> = V<sub>RS</sub> = V<sub>SH</sub> = V<sub>CP</sub> = 5 V (pulse), f<sub>φ</sub> = 1.0 MHz,  
load resistance = 100 kΩ, t<sub>INT</sub> (integration time) = 10 ms,  
light source = light source A + CM500S (t = 1.0 mm))

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Note
Sensitivity	Red	R <sub>R</sub>	6.3	9.0	11.7	V/(lx·s)	(Note 2)
	Green	R <sub>G</sub>	5.8	8.4	11		
	Blue	R <sub>B</sub>	2.5	3.7	4.9		
Photo response non uniformity		PRNU (1)	—	10	20	%	(Note 3)
		PRNU (3)	—	3	12	mV	(Note 4)
Saturation output voltage		V <sub>SAT</sub>	1.2	1.5	—	V	(Note 5)
Saturation exposure		SE	0.1	0.18	—	lx·s	(Note 6)
Dark signal voltage		V <sub>DRK</sub>	—	2	6	mV	(Note 7)
Dark signal non uniformity		DSNU	—	8	12	mV	(Note 8)
DC power dissipation		P <sub>D</sub>	—	600	950	mW	—
Total transfer efficiency		TTE	92	97	—	%	—
Output impedance		Z <sub>O</sub>	—	0.2	0.5	kΩ	—
DC signal output voltage		V <sub>OS</sub>	3.5	5.0	6.5	V	(Note 9)
Random noise		N <sub>Dσ</sub>	—	1.4	—	mV	(Note 10)

Note 2: Sensitivity is defined for each color of signal outputs average when the photosensitive surface is applied with the light of uniform illumination and uniform color temperature.

Note 3: PRNU (1) is defined for each color on a single chip by the expressions below when the photosensitive surface is applied with the light of uniform illumination and uniform color temperature, and the incident light is 50% of SH (typ.).

$$\text{PRNU (1)} = \frac{\Delta X}{\bar{X}} \times 100 (\%)$$

$\bar{X}$ : Average of total signal outputs

$\Delta X$ : The maximum deviation from  $\bar{X}$ .

Note 4: PRNU (3) is defined as maximum voltage with next pixel, where measured 5% of SE (typ.).

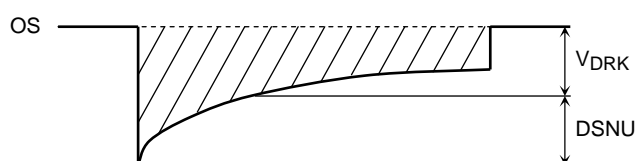
Note 5: V<sub>SAT</sub> is defined as minimum saturation output voltage of all effective pixels.

Note 6: Definition of SE:

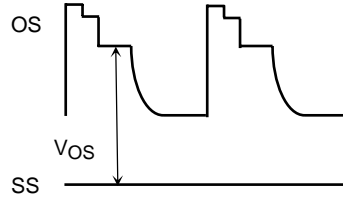
$$\text{SE} = \frac{V_{\text{SAT}}}{R_G}$$

Note 7: V<sub>DRK</sub> is defined as average dark signal voltage of all effective pixels.

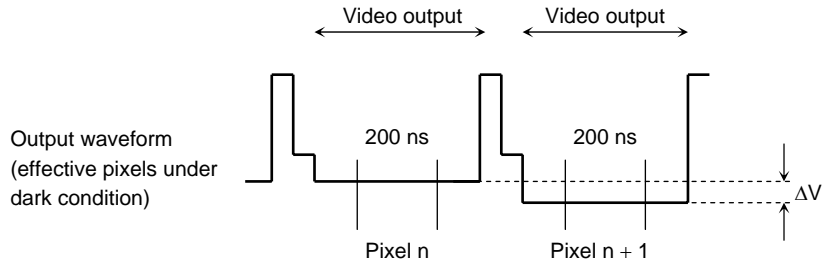
Note 8: DSNU is defined by the difference between average value (V<sub>DRK</sub>) and the maximum value of the dark voltage.



Note 9: DC signal output voltage is defined as follows:



Note 10: Random noise is defined as the standard deviation (sigma) of the output level difference between two adjacent effective pixels under no illumination (i.e. dark condition) calculated by the following procedure.



- (1) Two adjacent pixels (pixel n and n + 1) in one reading are fixed as measurement points.
- (2) Each of the output levels at video output periods averaged over 200 nanosecond period to get  $V_n$  and  $V_{n+1}$ .
- (3)  $V_{n+1}$  is subtracted from  $V_n$  to get  $\Delta V$ .  

$$\Delta V = V(n) - V(n+1)$$
- (4) The standard deviation of  $\Delta V$  is calculated after procedure (2) and (3) are repeated 30 times (30 readings).

$$\overline{\Delta V} = \frac{1}{30} \sum_{i=1}^{30} |\Delta V_i| \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{30} \sum_{i=1}^{30} (|\Delta V_i| - \overline{\Delta V})^2}$$

- (5) Procedure (2), (3) and (4) are repeated 10 times to get 10 sigma values.

$$\overline{\sigma} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{10} \sigma_j$$

- (6)  $\overline{\sigma}$  value calculated using the above procedure is observed  $\sqrt{2}$  times larger than that measured relative to the ground level. So we specify the random noise as follows.

$$ND_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \overline{\sigma}$$

## Operating Condition (Ta = 25°C)

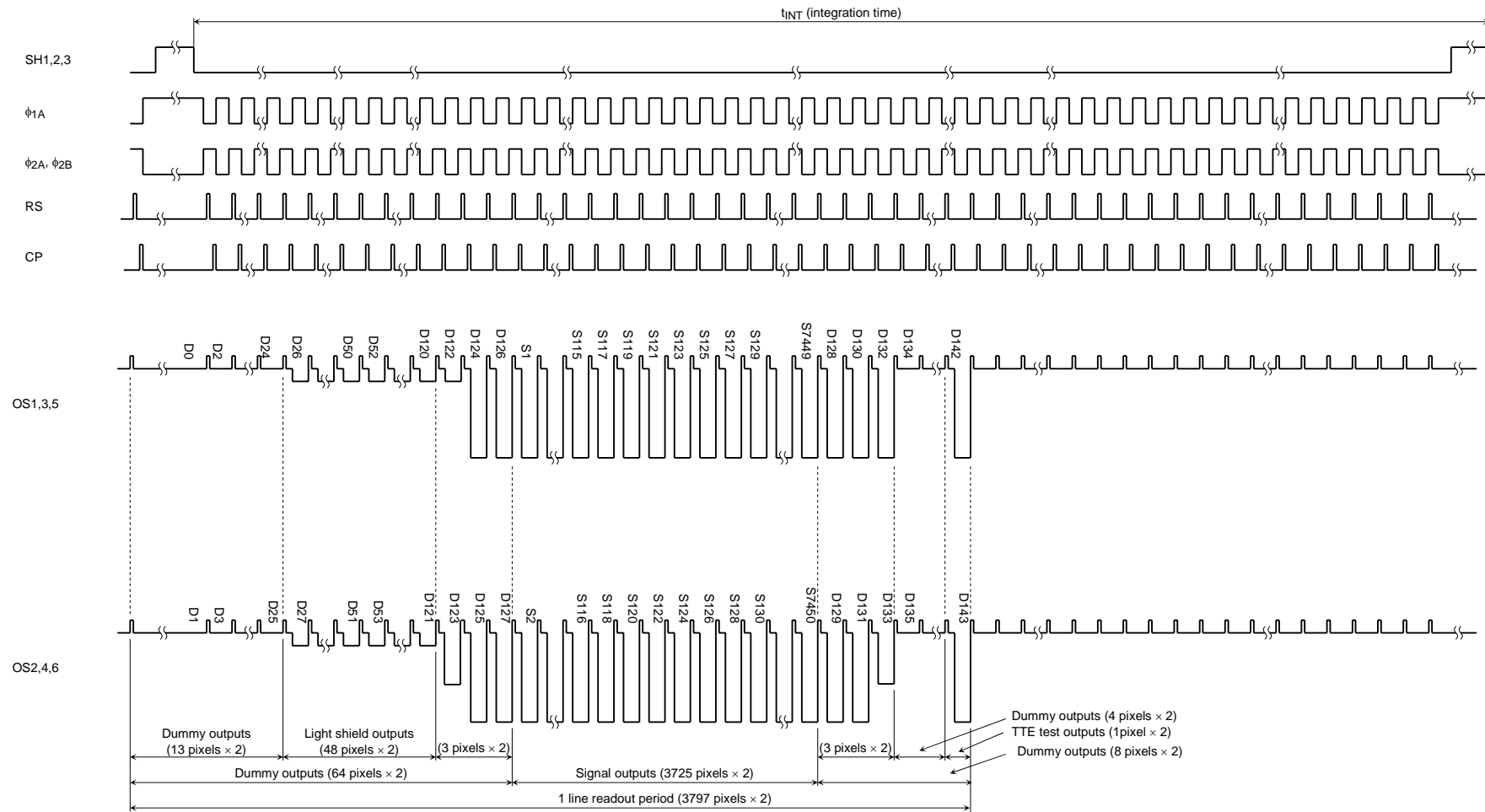
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Clock pulse voltage	High level	$V_{\phi 1A}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	Low level	$V_{\phi 2A}$	0	—	0.25	
Last stage clock pulse voltage	High level	$V_{\phi 2B}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	Low level		0	—	0.25	
Shift pulse voltage	High level	$V_{SH}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	Low level		0	—	0.25	
Reset pulse voltage	High level	$V_{RS}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	Low level		0	—	0.25	
Clamp pulse voltage	High level	$V_{CP}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	Low level		0	—	0.25	
Power supply voltage		$V_{OD}$	9.5	10.0	10.5	V

## Clock Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

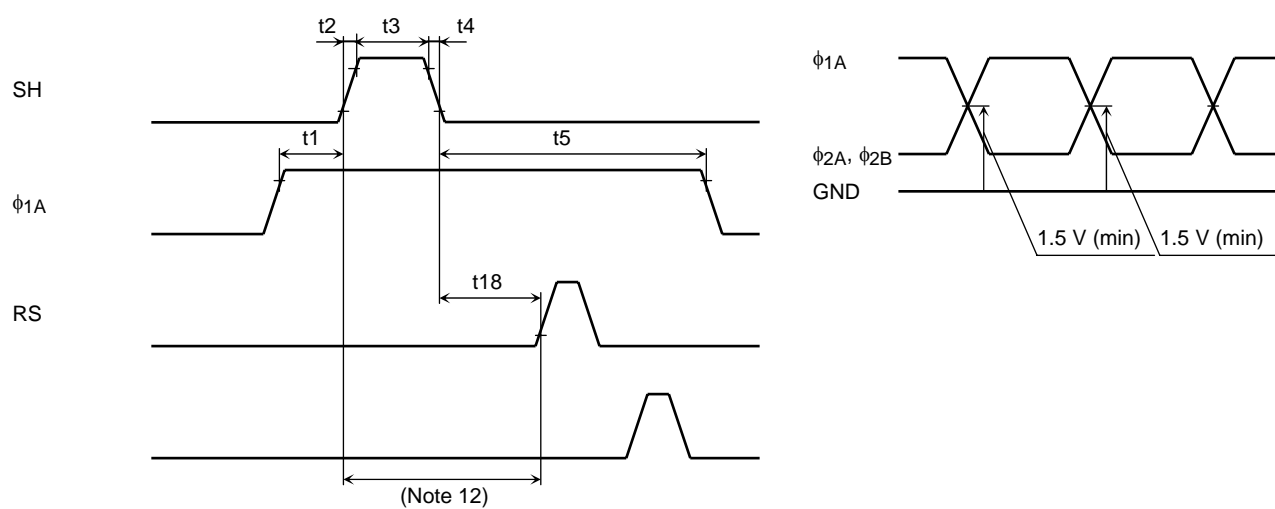
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Clock pulse frequency	$f_{\phi}$	0.2	1.0	30	MHz
Reset pulse frequency	$f_{RS}$	—	1.0	30	MHz
Clamp pulse frequency	$f_{CP}$	—	1.0	30	MHz
Clock capacitance (Note 11)	$C_{\phi A}$	—	141	—	pF
Last stage clock capacitance	$C_{\phi B}$	—	7	—	pF
Shift gate capacitance	$C_{SH}$ (SH1, SH2)	—	9	—	pF
	$C_{SH}$ (SH3)	—	22	—	
Reset gate capacitance	$C_{RS}$	—	10	—	pF
Clamp gate capacitance	$C_{CP}$	—	10	—	pF

Note 11:  $V_{OD} = 10\text{ V}$

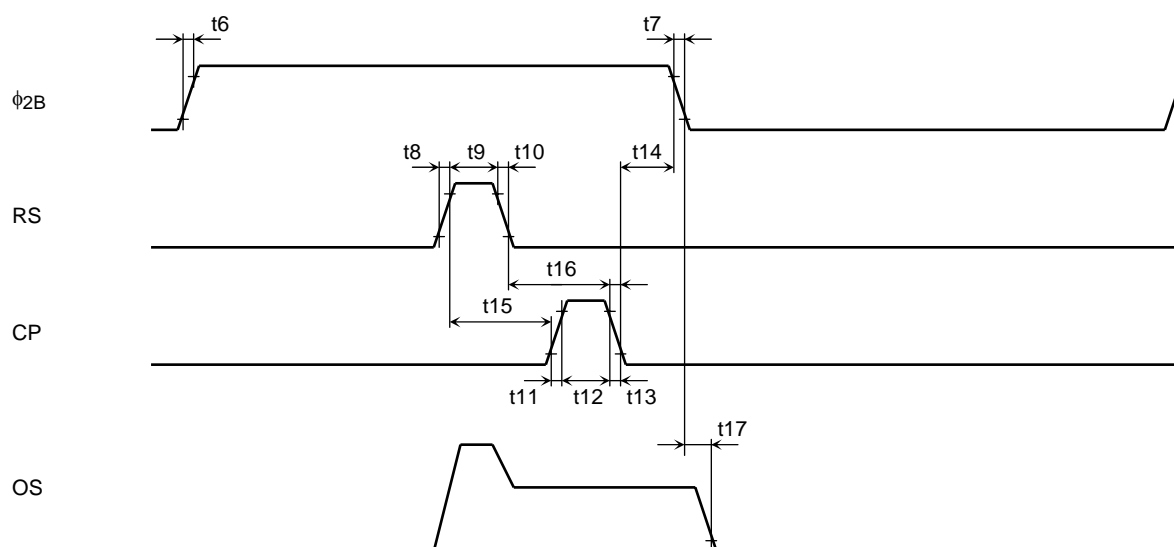
**Timing Chart**



## Timing Requirements



Note 12: Hold the RS and CP pins at low during this period.



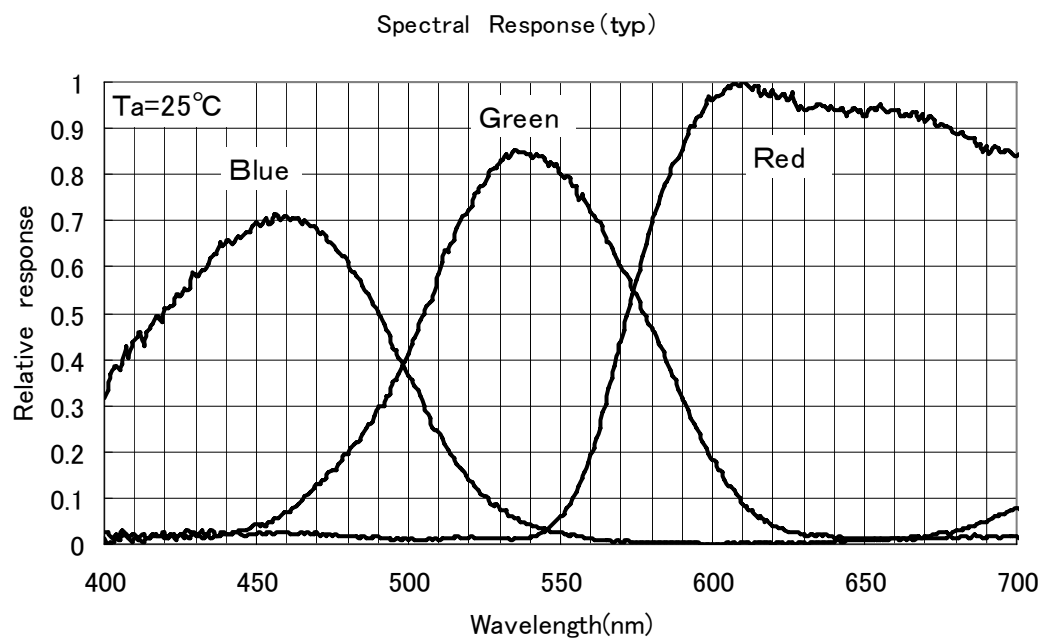
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ. (Note 13)	Max	Unit
Pulse timing of SH and $\phi_{1A}$	t1	120	1000	—	ns
	t5	1000	1200	—	
SH pulse rise time, fall time	t2, t4	0	50	—	ns
SH pulse width	t3	3000	5000	—	ns
$\phi_1$ , $\phi_2$ Pulse rise time, fall time	t6, t7	0	50	—	ns
RS pulse rise time, fall time	t8, t10	0	20	—	ns
RS pulse width	t9	8	100	—	ns
CP pulse rise time, fall time	t11, t13	0	20	—	ns
CP pulse width	t12	8	200	—	ns
Pulse timing of $\phi_{2B}$ and CP	t14	0	40	—	ns
Pulse timing of RS and CP	t15	0	0	—	ns
	t16	8	100	—	
Video data delay time (Note 14)	t17	—	8	—	ns
Pulse timing of SH and RS	t18	1000	—	—	ns

Note 13: Measured with  $f_{RS} = 1$  MHz.

Note 14: Load resistance is 100 k $\Omega$ .



## Typical Spectral Response



**Cautions****1. Electrostatic Breakdown**

The dust and stain on the glass window of the package degrade optical performance of CCD sensor.

Keep the glass window clean by saturating a cotton swab in alcohol and lightly wiping the surface, and allow the glass to dry, by blowing with filtered dry N<sub>2</sub>. Care should be taken to avoid mechanical or thermal shock because the glass window is easily to damage.

- a. Prevent the generation of static electricity due to friction by making the work with bare hands or by putting on cotton gloves and non-charging working clothes.
- b. Discharge the static electricity by providing earth plate or earth wire on the floor, door or stand of the work room.
- c. Ground the tools such as soldering iron, radio cutting pliers or pincer.

It is not necessarily required to execute all precaution items for static electricity.

It is all right to mitigate the precautions by confirming that the trouble rate within the prescribed range.

**2. Window Glass**

The dust and stain on the glass window of the package degrade optical performance of CCD sensor.

Keep the glass window clean by saturating a cotton swab in alcohol and lightly wiping the surface, and allow the glass to dry, by blowing with filtered dry N<sub>2</sub>. Care should be taken to avoid mechanical or thermal shock because the glass window is easily to damage.

**3. Incident Light**

CCD sensor is sensitive to infrared light. Note that infrared light component degrades resolution and PRNU of CCD sensor.

**4. Mounting on a PCB**

This package is sensitive to mechanical stress.

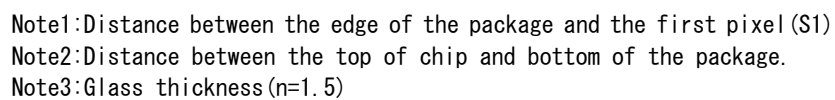
Toshiba recommends using IC inserters for mounting, instead of using lead forming equipment.

**5. Soldering**

Soldering by the solder flow method cannot be guaranteed because this method may have deleterious effects on prevention of window glass soiling and heat resistance.

Using a soldering iron, complete soldering within ten seconds for lead temperatures of up to 260°C, or within three seconds for lead temperatures of up to 350°C.

## Unit: mm



2009-06-29

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