

TOSHIBA CCD Linear Image Sensor CCD (Charge Coupled Device)

**TCD2564DG**

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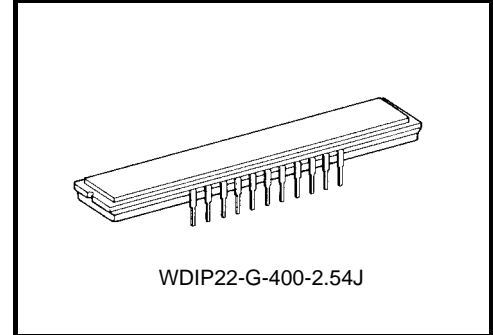
## TCD2564DG

The TCD2564DG is a high sensitive and low dark current 5400 elements × 3 lines output CCD color linear image sensor.

The device contains a row of 5400 elements × 3 lines photodiodes which provide 24 lines/mm across a A4 size paper. The device is operated by 5.0 V pulse and 10 V power supply.

### Features

- Number of Image Sensing Elements: 5400 elements × 3 lines
- Image Sensing Element Size: 7 μm by 7 μm on 7 μm center
- Photo Sensing Region: High sensitive PN photodiode
- Clock: 2-phase (5 V)
- Power Supply Voltage: 10 V (typ.)
- Distance between Photodiode Array: 28 μm (4 lines) R array – G array, G array – B array
- Internal Circuit: Clamp circuit
- Package: 22 pin CERDIP
- Color Filter: Red, Green, Blue

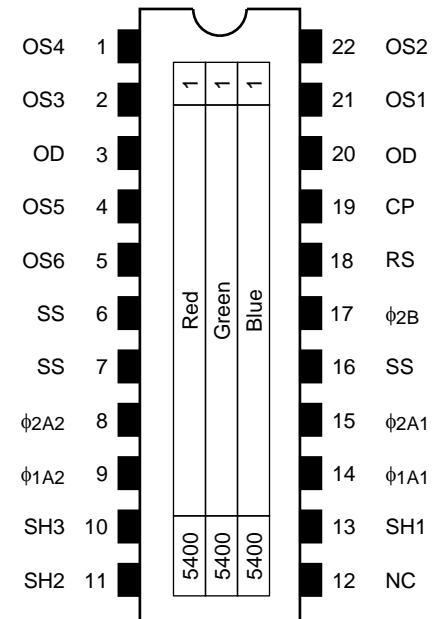


### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

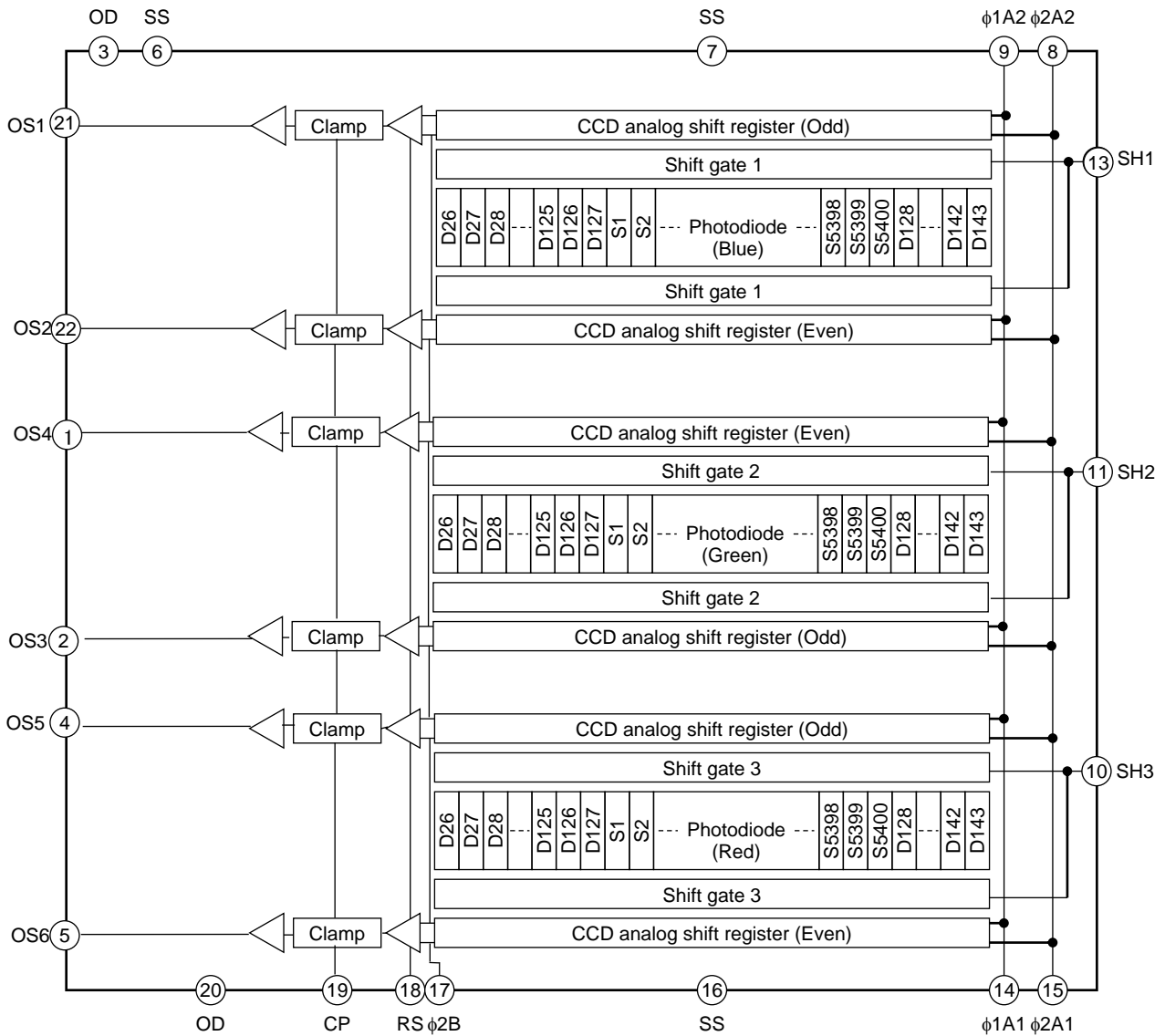
Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Clock pulse voltage	$V_{\phi A}$	-0.3 to +8.0	V
Last stage clock pulse voltage	$V_{\phi B}$		V
Shift pulse voltage	$V_{SH}$		V
Reset pulse voltage	$V_{RS}$		V
Clamp pulse voltage	$V_{CP}$		V
Power supply voltage	$V_{OD}$	-0.3 to +13.5	V
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$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

Note 1: All voltages are with respect to SS terminals (ground).  
 None of the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS must be exceeded, even instantaneously.  
 If any one of the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS is exceeded, the electrical characteristics, reliability and life time of the device cannot be guaranteed. If the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS are exceeded, the device can be permanently damaged or degraded.  
 Create a system design in such a manner that any of the ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS will not be exceeded under any circumstances.

### Pin Connections (top view)



### Circuit Diagram



### Pin Names

Pin No.	Symbol	Name	Pin No.	Symbol	Name
1	OS4	Output signal 4 (Green(Even))	22	OS2	Output signal 2 (Blue(Even))
2	OS3	Output signal 3 (Green(Odd))	21	OS1	Output signal 1 (Blue(Odd))
3	OD	Power supply	20	OD	Power supply
4	OS5	Output signal 5 (Red(Odd))	19	CP	Clamp gate
5	OS6	Output signal 6 (Red(Even))	18	RS	Reset gate
6	SS	Ground	17	phi2B	Last stage transfer clock (phase 2)
7	SS	Ground	16	SS	Ground
8	phi2A2	Transfer clock 2 (phase 2)	15	phi2A1	Transfer clock 1 (phase 2)
9	phi1A2	Transfer clock 2 (phase 1)	14	phi1A1	Transfer clock 1 (phase 1)
10	SH3	Shift gate 3	13	SH1	Shift gate 1
11	SH2	Shift gate 2	12	NC	Non connection

### Optical/Electrical Characteristics

Ta = 25°C, VOD = 10 V, Vφ = VRS = VSH = VCP = 5 V (pulse), fφ = 1.0 MHz,  
 tINT (integration time) = 10 ms, light source = A light source + CM500S (t = 1.0 mm)

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Note
Sensitivity	Red	RR	6.7	9.6	12.5	V/lx·s	(Note 2)
	Green	RG	6.2	8.9	11.6		
	Blue	RB	2.6	3.8	5.0		
Photo response non uniformity		PRNU (1)	—	10	20	%	(Note 3)
		PRNU (3)	—	3	12	mV	(Note 4)
Saturation output voltage		VSAT	1.4	1.6	—	V	(Note 5)
Saturation exposure		SE	0.13	0.18	—	lx·s	(Note 6)
Dark signal voltage		VDRK	—	2	6	mV	(Note 7)
Dark signal non uniformity		DSNU	—	8	12	mV	(Note 8)
DC power dissipation		PD	—	580	870	mW	—
Total transfer efficiency		TTE	92	97	—	%	—
Output impedance		ZO	—	0.2	0.5	kΩ	—
DC output signal voltage		VOS	3.5	5.0	6.5	V	(Note 9)
Random noise		NDσ	—	0.56	—	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, where measured approximately 700 mV of signal output.

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

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

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

Note 4: PRNU (3) is defined as the maximum voltage with next pixel, where measured approximately 50 mV of signal output.

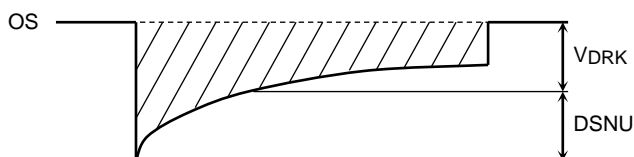
Note 5: VSAT is defined as the minimum saturation output voltage of all effective pixels.

Note 6: Definition of SE:

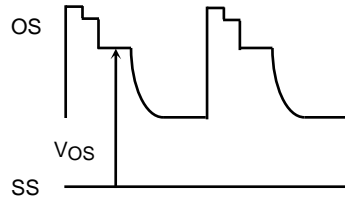
$$\text{SE} = \frac{V_{\text{SAT}}}{R_G}$$

Note 7: VDRK is defined as average dark signal voltage of all effective pixels.

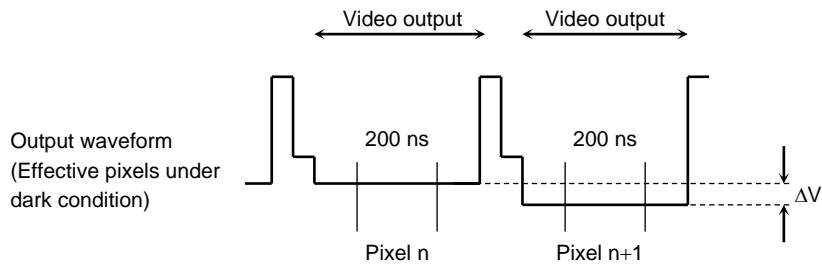
Note 8: DSNU is defined by the difference between average value (VDRK) and the maximum value of the dark voltage.



Note 9: DC output signal 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 ns 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 sigma value.
- 6) 10 sigma values are averaged.

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

- 7)  $\bar{\sigma}$  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.

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

## Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta = 25°C)

For best performance, the device should be used within the Recommended Operating Conditions.

Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Clock pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{\phi1A}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" level	$V_{\phi2A}$	0	0	0.25	
Last stage clock pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{\phi2B}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Shift pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{SH}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Reset pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{RS}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Clamp pulse voltage	"H" level	$V_{CP}$	4.75	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" level		0	0	0.25	
Power supply voltage		$V_{OD}$	9.5	10.0	10.5	V

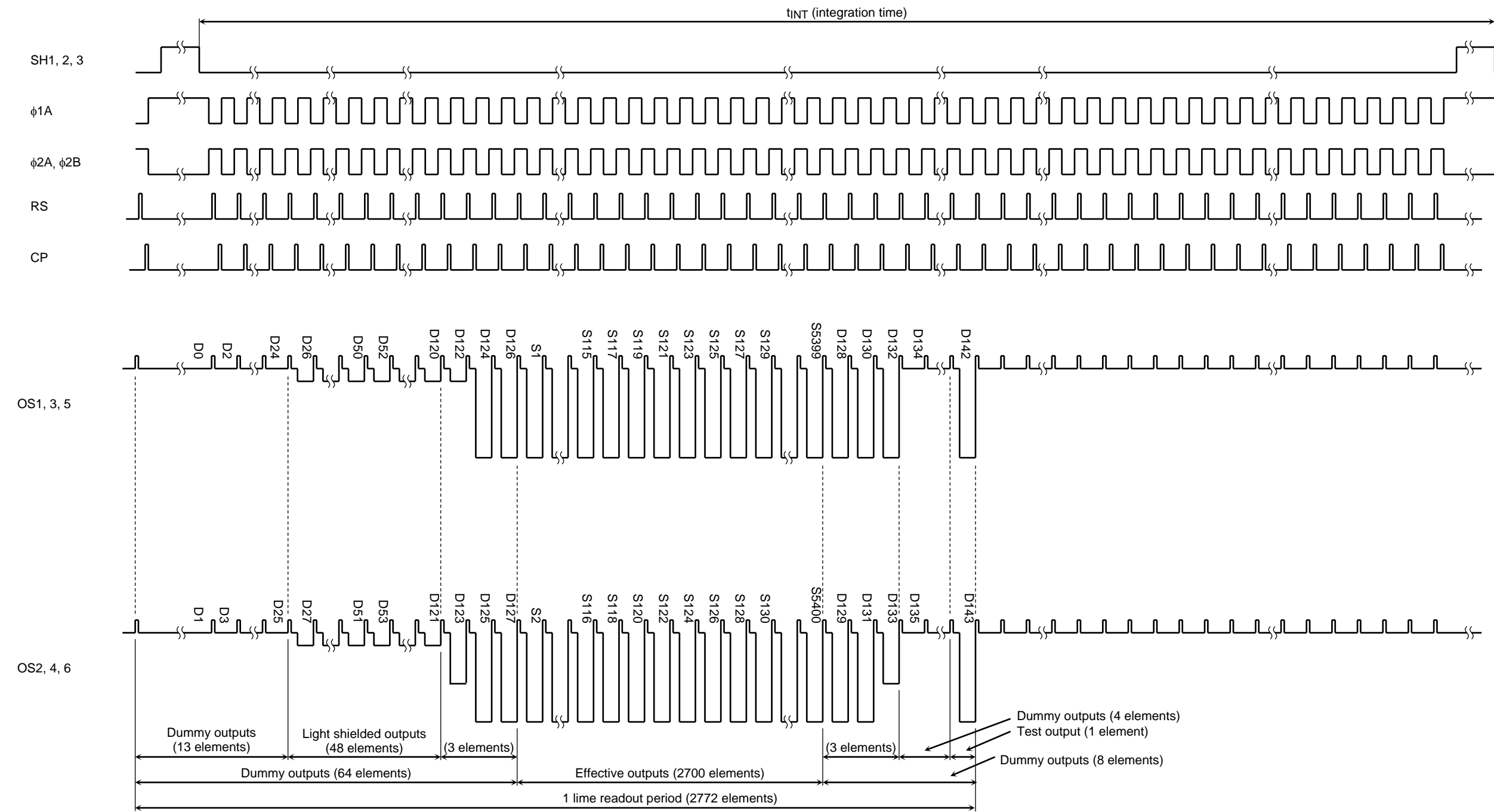
## Clock Characteristics (Ta = 25°C)

For best performance, the device should be used within the Recommended Operating Conditions.

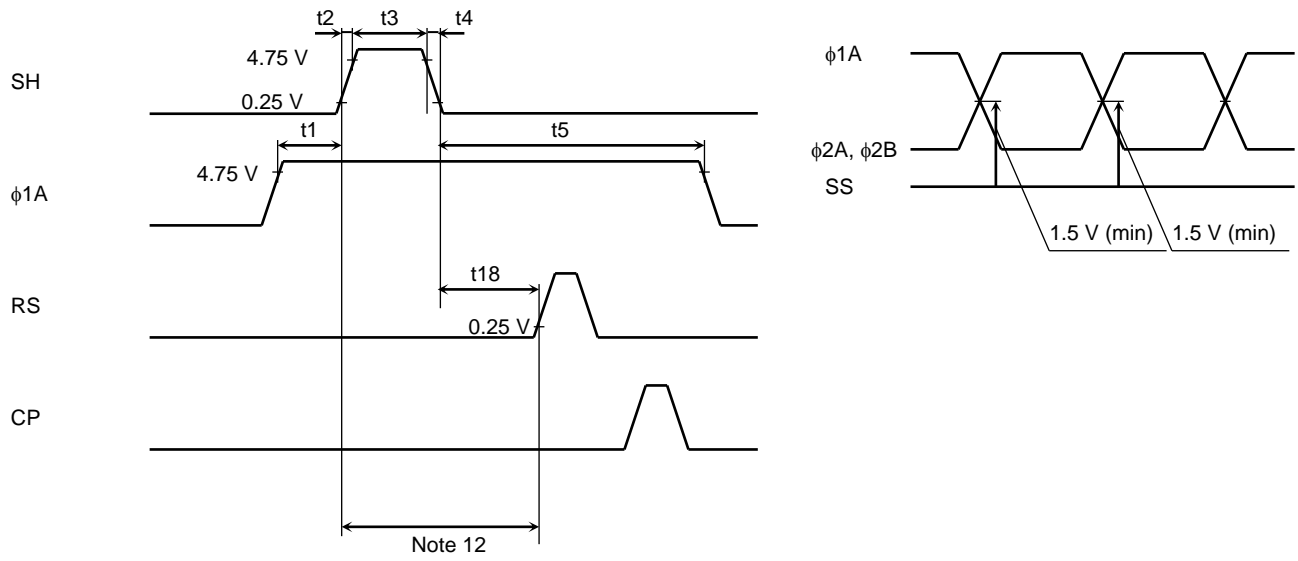
Characteristics		Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Clock pulse frequency		$f_{\phi}$	0.2	1.0	30	MHz
Reset pulse frequency		$f_{RS}$	—	1.0	30	MHz
Clamp pulse frequency		$f_{CP}$	—	1.0	30	MHz
Clock capacitance (Note 11)	$C_{\phi1A}$	—	170	—	pF	
	$C_{\phi2A}$	—	173	—		
Last stage clock capacitance		$C_{\phi B}$	—	5	pF	
Shift gate capacitance	$C_{SH}$ (SH1, SH2)	—	6	—	pF	
	$C_{SH}$ (SH3)	—	22	—		
Reset gate capacitance		$C_{RS}$	—	6	pF	
Clamp gate capacitance		$C_{CP}$	—	6	pF	

Note 11: VOD = 10 V, Input capacitance per a pin.

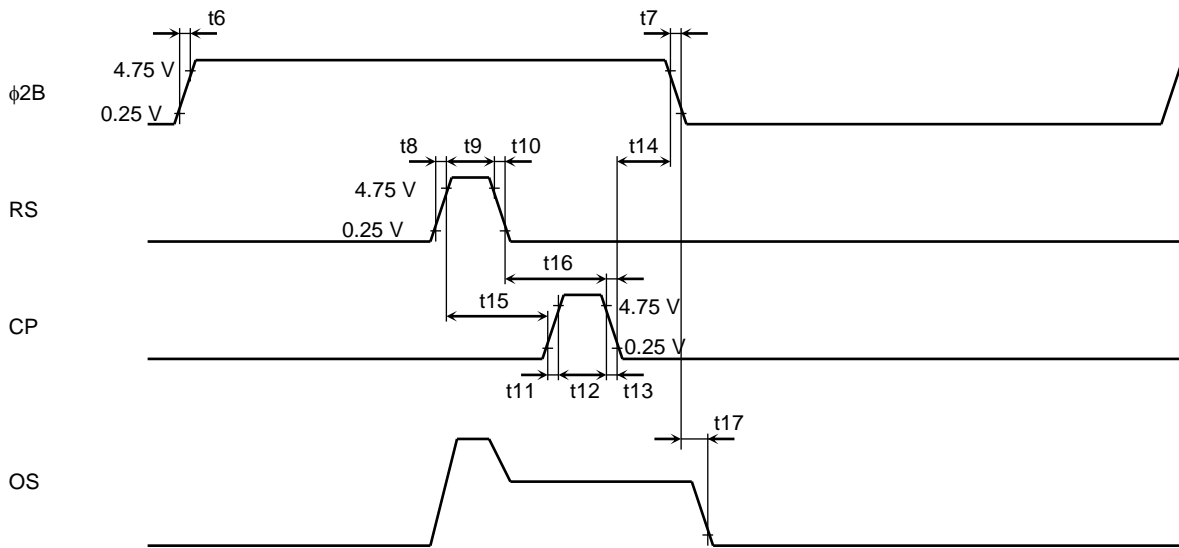
## Timing Chart



## Timing Requirements



Note 12: Keep the RS and CP pins "L" level.

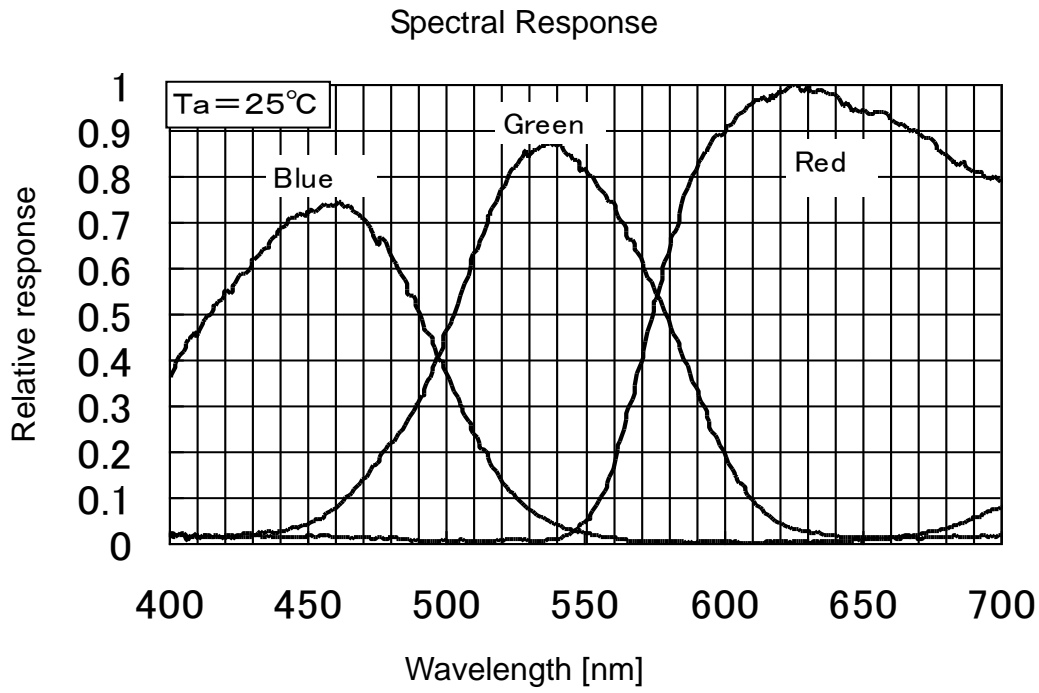




Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ. (Note 13)	Max	Unit
Pulse timing of SH and $\phi 1A$	t1	120	1000	—	ns
	t5	1000	1200	—	ns
SH pulse rise time, fall time	t2, t4	0	50	—	ns
SH pulse width	t3	1000	5000	—	ns
$\phi 2B$ pulse rise time, fall time	t6, t7	0	50	—	ns
RS pulse rise time, fall time	t8, t10	0	20	—	ns
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	—	ns
Video data delay time	t17	—	6.7	—	ns
Pulse timing of SH and RS	t18	1000	—	—	ns

Note 13: Measured with fRS = 1 MHz.

## Typical Spectral Response



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

Store in shorting clip or in conductive foam to avoid electrostatic breakdown.

CCD Image Sensor is protected against static electricity, but inferior puncture mode device due to static electricity is sometimes detected. In handling the device, it is necessary to execute the following static electricity preventive measures, in order to prevent the trouble rate increase of the manufacturing system due to static electricity.

- 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.
- d. Ionized air is recommended for discharge when handling CCD image sensors.

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.

Since this package is not strong against mechanical stress, you should not reform the lead frame.

We recommend to use an IC-inserter when you assemble to PCB.

**5. Soldering**

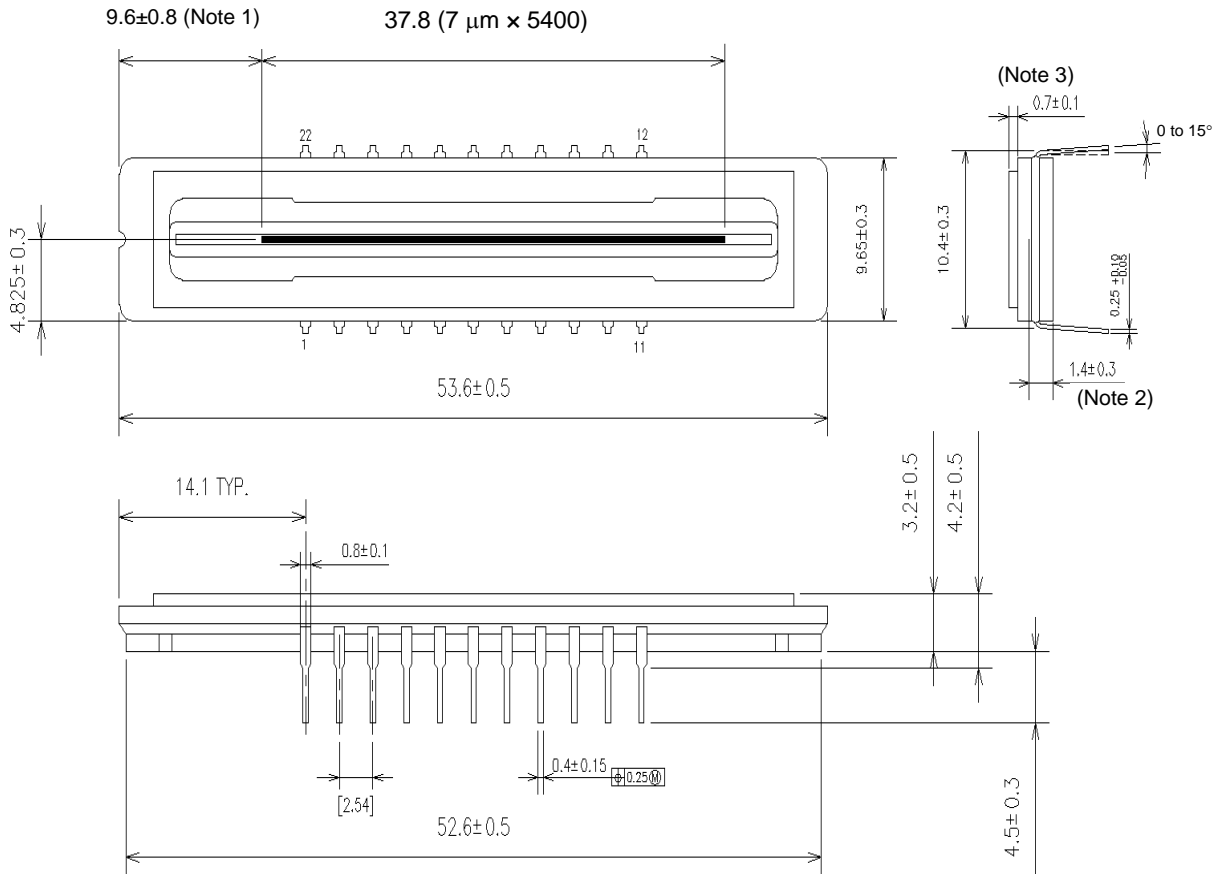
Soldering by the solder flow method cannot be guaranteed because this method may have deleterious effects on prevention of window glass soiling and heat resistance.

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

### Package Dimensions

WDIP22-G-400-2.54J

Unit : mm



Note1: Distance between the edge of the package and the first pixel (S1)

Note2: Distance between the top of chip and bottom of the package.

Note3: Glass thickness ( $n=1.5$ )

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