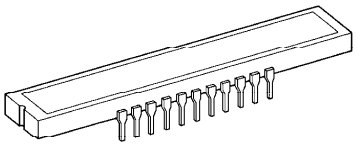
TENTATIVE TOSHIBA CCD LINEAR IMAGE SENSOR CCD(Charge Coupled Device)

TCD1501C

The TCD1501C which includes sample-and-hold circuit is a high sensitive and low dark current 5000 elements CCD image sensor.
The sensor is designed for facsimile, imagescanner and OCR.
The device contains a row of 5000 elements photodiodes which provide a 16 lines / mm (400DPI) across a A3 size paper. The device is operated by 5V (pulse), and 12V power supply.



WDIP22-C-400-2.54B

Weight : 5.4g (Typ.)

FEATURES

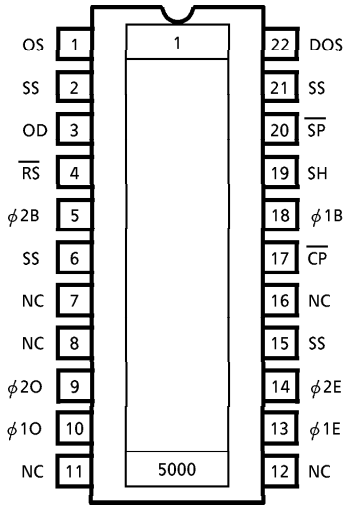
- Number of Image Sensing Elements : 5000 elements
- Image Sensing Element Size
  : 7μm by 7μm on 7μm centers
- Photo Sensing Region : High sensitive and low voltage dark signal pn photodiode
- Clock : 2 Phase (5V)
- Internal Circuit : S / H circuit
- Package : 22pin DIP

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Clock Pulse Voltage	V_{ϕ}	−0.3~8	V
Shift Pulse Voltage	V_{SH}		
Reset Pulse Voltage	$V_{\overline{RS}}$		
Clamp Pulse Voltage	$V_{\overline{CP}}$		
Sample and Hold Pulse Voltage	$V_{\overline{SP}}$		
Power Supply Voltage	V_{OD}	−0.3~15	
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	−25~60	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	−40~100	°C

(Note 1) All voltage are with respect to SS terminals (Ground).

PIN CONNECTIONS

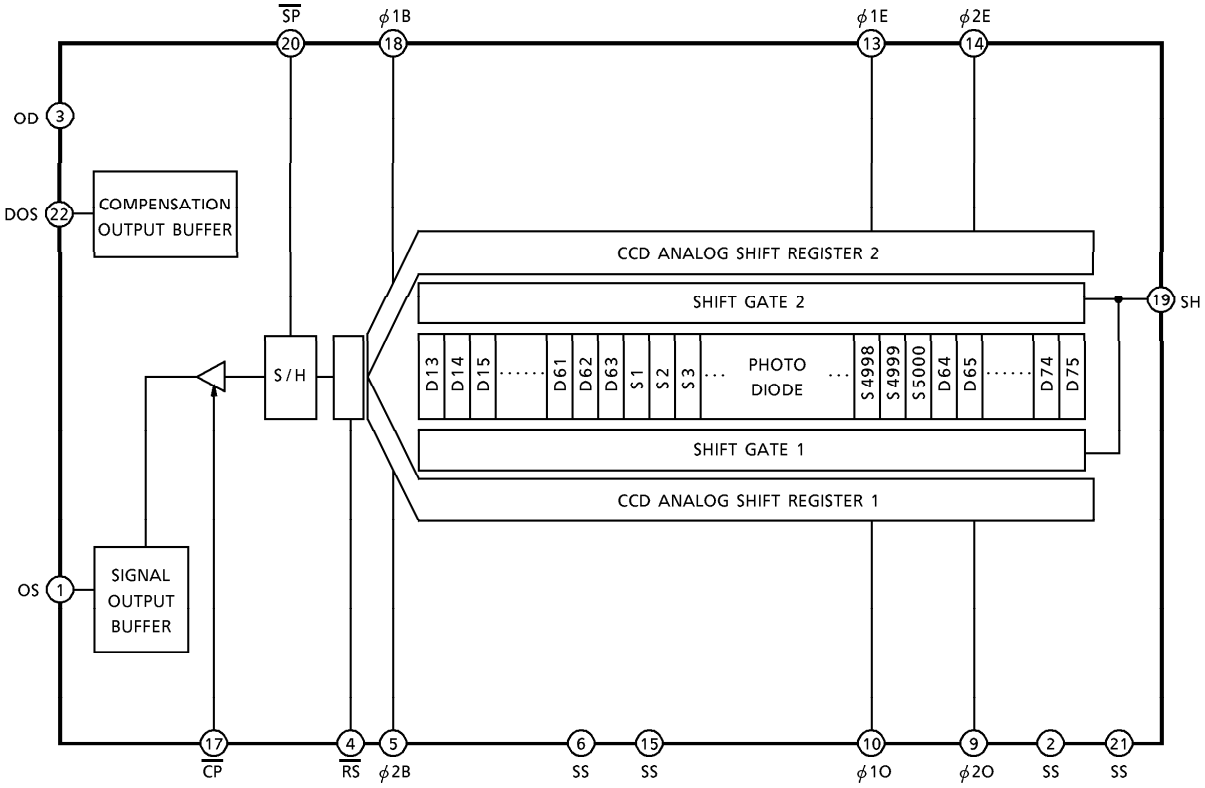


(TOP VIEW)

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CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



PIN NAME

ϕ1E, O	Clock (Phase 1)
ϕ2E, O	Clock (Phase 2)
ϕIB	Final Stage Clock (Phase 1)
ϕ2B	Final Stage Clock (Phase 2)
SH	Shift Gate
$\overline{RS}$	Reset Gate
$\overline{SP}$	Sample and Hold Gate
$\overline{CP}$	Clamp Gate
OS	Signal Output
DOS	Compensation Output
OD	Power
SS	Ground
NC	Non Connection

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OPTICAL / ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta = 25°C, V_{OD} = 12V, $V_\phi = V_{\overline{RS}} = V_{SH} = V_{\overline{SP}} = V_{\overline{CP}}$ = 5V, f_ϕ = 0.5MHz, f_{RS} = 1MHz, t_{INT} (INTEGRATION TIME) = 10ms, LIGHT SOURCE = DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT LAMP, LOAD RESISTANCE = 100kΩ)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
Sensitivity	R	10.4	13	15.6	V / lx·s	
Photo Response Non Uniformity	PRNU	—	—	10	%	(Note 2)
	PRNU (3)	—	6	10	mV	(Note 9)
Register Imbalance	RI	—	—	3	%	(Note 3)
Saturation Output Voltage	V_{SAT}	2	3	—	V	(Note 4)
Saturation Exposure	SE	0.13	0.23	—	lx·s	(Note 5)
Dark Signal Voltage	V_{DRK}	—	1	2	mV	(Note 6)
Dark Signal Non Uniformity	DSNU	—	2	3	mV	(Note 6)
DC Power Dissipation	P_D	—	240	325	mW	
Total Transfer Efficiency	TTE	92	—	—	%	
Output Impedance	Z_o	—	0.5	1	kΩ	
Dynamic Range	DR	—	3000	—	—	(Note 7)
DC Signal Output Voltage	V_{OS}	4	5	6.5	V	(Note 8)
DC Compensation Output Voltage	V_{DOS}	4	5	6.5	V	(Note 8)
DC Differential Error Voltage	$\lvert V_{OS}\text{-}V_{DOS}\rvert$	—	—	400	mV	

(Note 2) Measured at 50% of SE (Typ.)

Definition of PRNU : $PRNU = \frac{\Delta\chi}{\overline{\chi}} \times 100\ (\%)$

Where $\overline{\chi}$ is average of total signal output and $\Delta\chi$ is the maximum deviation from $\overline{\chi}$ under uniform illumination.

(Note 3) Measured at 50% of SE (Typ.)
RI is defined as follows:

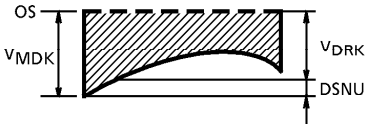
$$RI = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{4999} |\chi n - \chi n + 1|}{4999 \times \overline{\chi}} \times 100\ (\%)$$

Where χn and $\chi n + 1$ are signal output of each pixel. $\overline{\chi}$ is average of total signal output.

(Note 4) V_{SAT} is defined as minimum saturation output voltage of all effective pixels.

(Note 5) Definition of SE : $SE = \frac{V_{SAT}}{R}$ (lx·s)

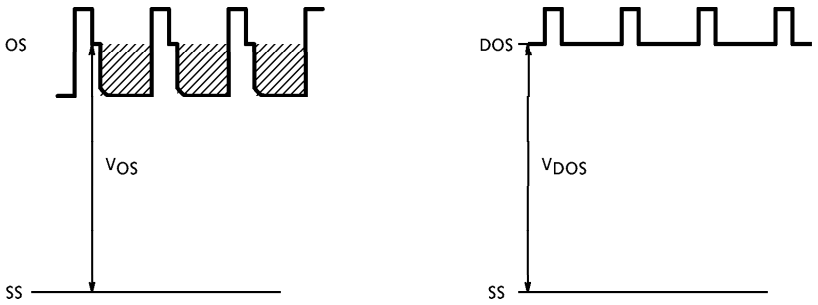
(Note 6) V_{DRK} is defined as average dark signal voltage of all effective pixels.
DSNU is defined as different voltage between V_{DRK} and V_{MDK} when V_{MDK} is maximum dark signal voltage.



(Note 7) Definition of DR : $DR = \frac{V_{SAT}}{V_{DRK}}$

V_{DRK} is proportional to t_{INT} (Integration Time).
So the shorter t_{INT} condition makes wider DR values.

(Note 8) DC signal output voltage and DC compensation output voltage are defined as follows:



(Note 9) PRUN (3) is defined as maximum voltage with next pixel, where measured 5% of SE (Typ.).

OPERATING CONDITION

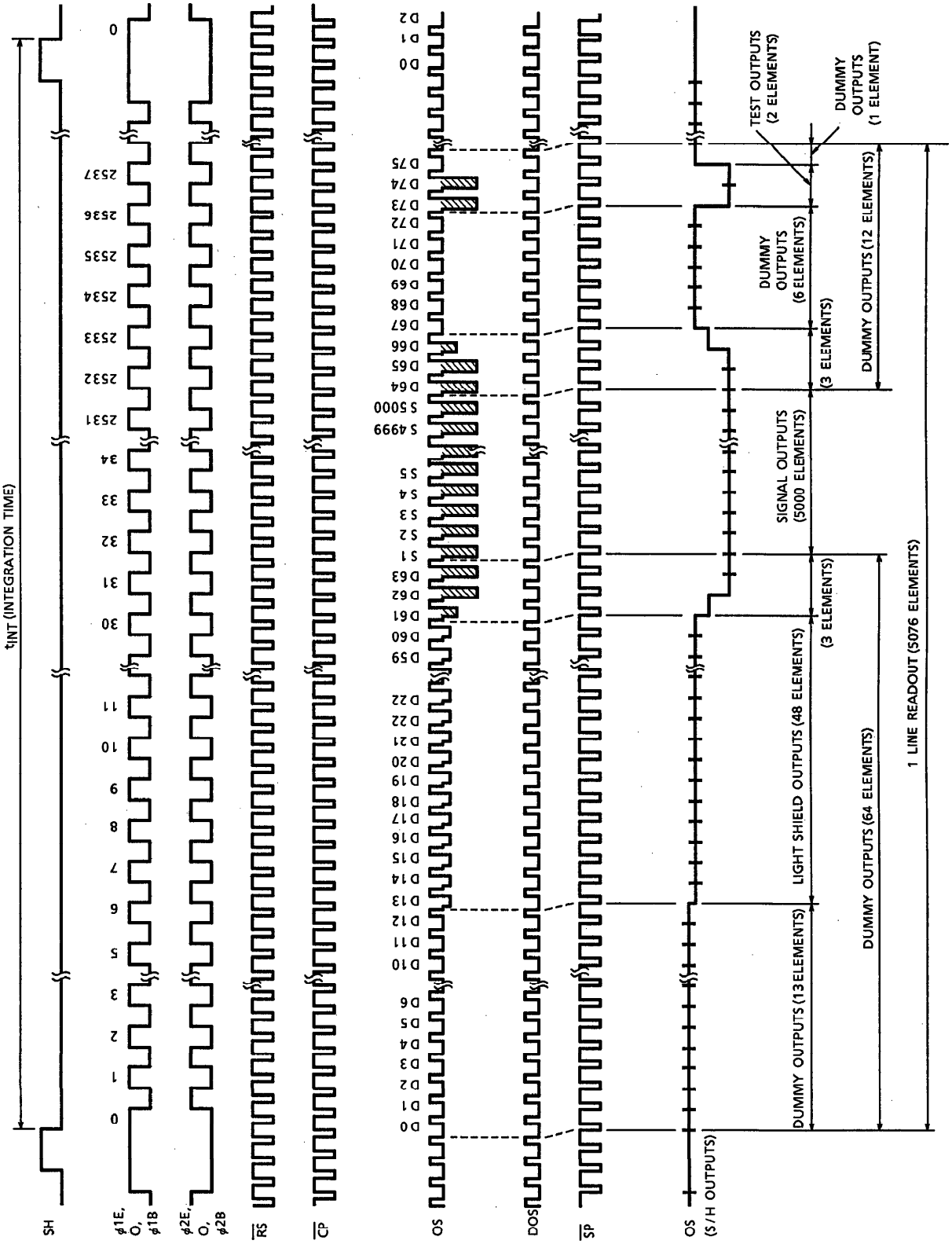
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Clock Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{\phi}1E, O$	4.5	5	5.5	V
	"L" Level	$V_{\phi}2E, O$	0	—	0.5	
Final Stage Clock Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{\phi}1B$	4.5	5	5.5	V
	"L" Level	$V_{\phi}2B$	0	—	0.5	
Shift Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	V_{SH}	4.5	5	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Reset Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	V_{RS}	4.5	5	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Clamp Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	V_{CP}	4.5	5	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Sample and Hold Pulse Voltage *	"H" Level	V_{SP}	4.5	5	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Power Supply Voltage		V_{OD}	11.4	12.0	13.0	V

* Supply "L" level to $\overline{SP}$ terminal when sample-and-hold circuitry is not used.

CLOCK CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

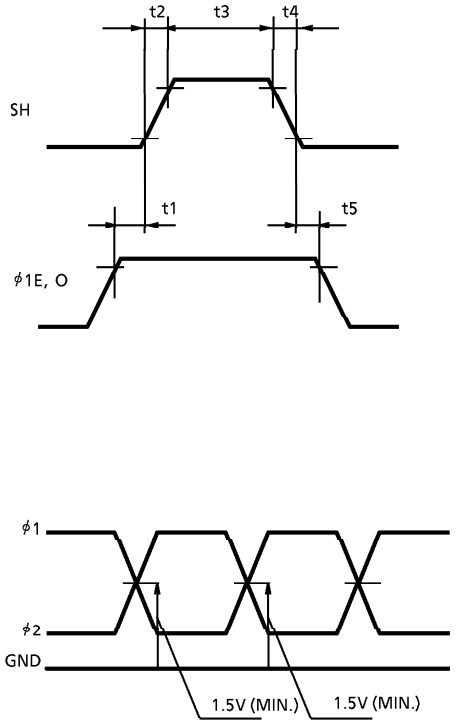
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Clock Pulse Frequency	f_{ϕ}	—	0.5	6.0	MHz
Reset Pulse Frequency	$f_{\overline{RS}}$	—	1.0	12.0	MHz
Sample and Hold Pulse Frequency	$f_{\overline{SP}}$	—	1.0	2.0	MHz
Clock Capacitance	$C_{\phi}E$	—	350	450	pF
	$C_{\phi}O$	—	350	450	
Final Stage Clock Capacitance	$C_{\phi}B$	—	10	20	pF
Shift Gate Capacitance	C_{SH}	—	10	20	pF
Reset Gate Capacitance	$C_{\overline{RS}}$	—	10	20	pF
Clamp Gate Capacitance	$C_{\overline{CP}}$	—	10	20	pF
Sample and Hold Gate Capacitance	$C_{\overline{SP}}$	—	10	20	pF

TIMING CHART

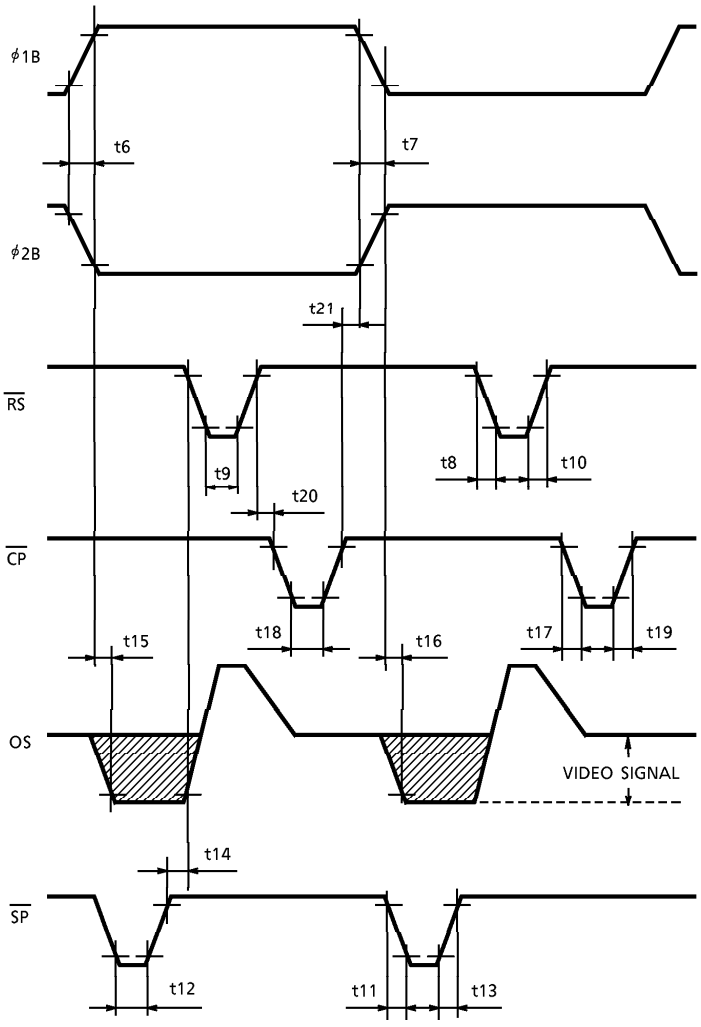


TIMING REQUIREMENTS

SH, ϕ1 TIMING



ϕ1, ϕ2, $\overline{RS}$, $\overline{CP}$, OS, $\overline{SP}$ TIMING

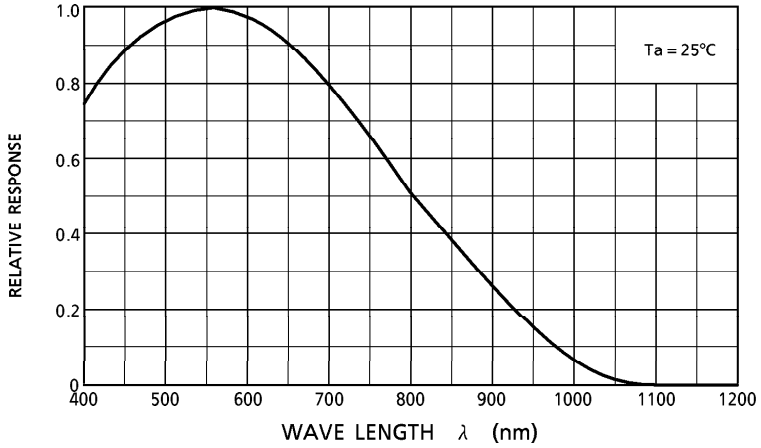


CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP. (Note 10)	MAX.	UNIT
Pulse Timing of SH and ϕ10, E	t1, t5	100	300	—	ns
SH Pulse Rise Time, Fall Time	t2, t4	0	50	—	ns
SH Pulse Width	t3	500	1000	—	ns
ϕ1, ϕ2 Pulse Rise Time, Fall Time	t6, t7	0	100	—	ns
$\overline{RS}$ Pulse Rise Time, Fall Time	t8, t10	0	20	—	ns
$\overline{RS}$ Pulse Width	t9	20	250	—	ns
$\overline{SP}$ Pulse Rise Time, Fall Time	t11, t13	0	20	—	ns
$\overline{SP}$ Pulse Width	t12	20	—	—	ns
Pulse Timing of $\overline{SP}$ and $\overline{RS}$	t14	0	50	—	ns
Video Data Delay Time (Note 11)	t15, t16	—	30	—	ns
$\overline{CP}$ Pulse Rise Time, Fall Time	t17, t19	0	20	—	ns
$\overline{CP}$ Pulse Width	t18	20	—	—	ns
Pulse Timing of $\overline{RS}$ and $\overline{CP}$	t20	0	—	—	ns
Pulse Timing of ϕ1B, ϕ2B and $\overline{CP}$	t21	0	—	—	ns

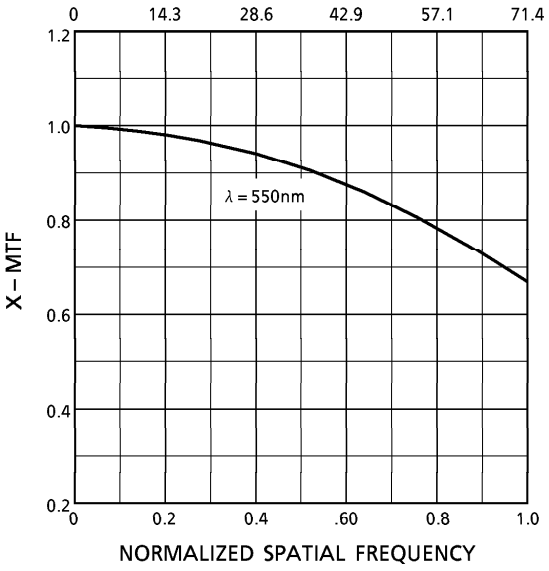
(Note 10) TYP. is the case of f_{RS} = 1.0MHz
(Note 11) Load Resistance is 100kΩ

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

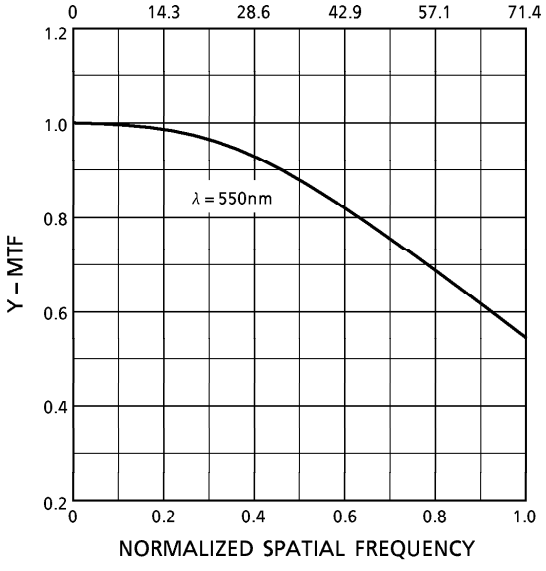
SPECTRAL RESPONSE



MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION
OF X-DIRECTION

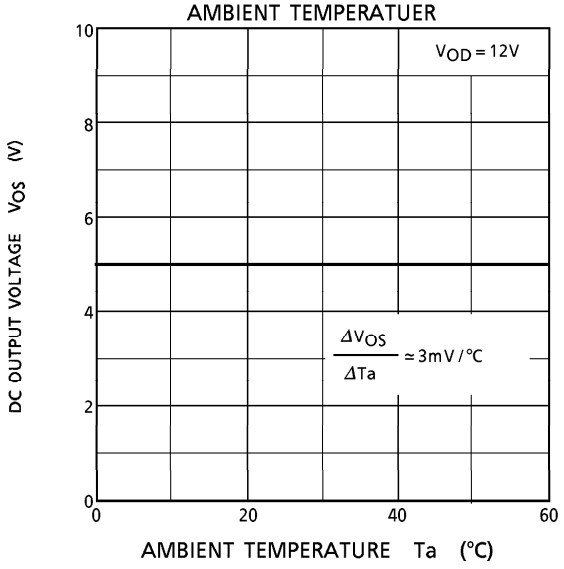


MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION
OF Y-DIRECTION

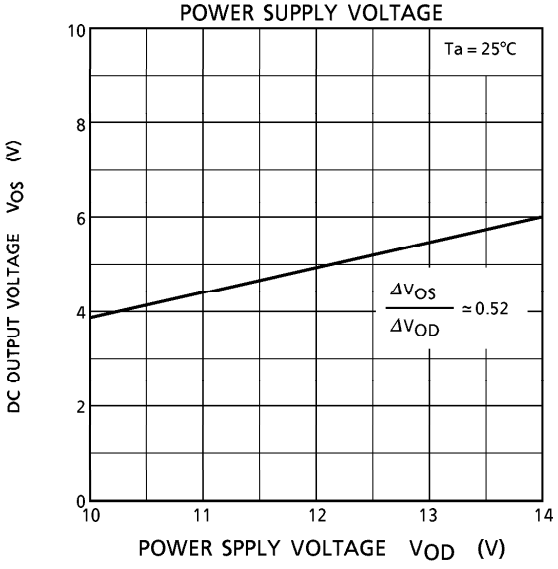


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont'd)

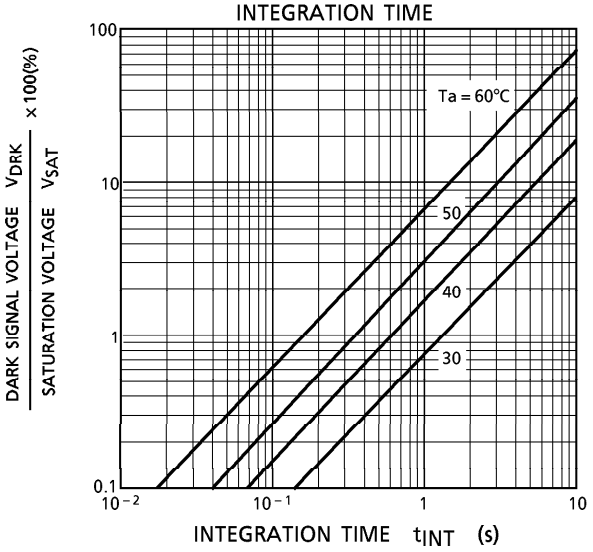
DC OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS AMBIENT TEMPERATUER



DC OUTPUT VOLTAGE VS POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE



DARK SIGNAL VOLTAGE VS INTEGRATION TIME



CAUTION

1. 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_2.

   Care should be taken to avoid mechanical or thermal shock because the glass window iseasily to damage.

2. Electrostatic Breakdown

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

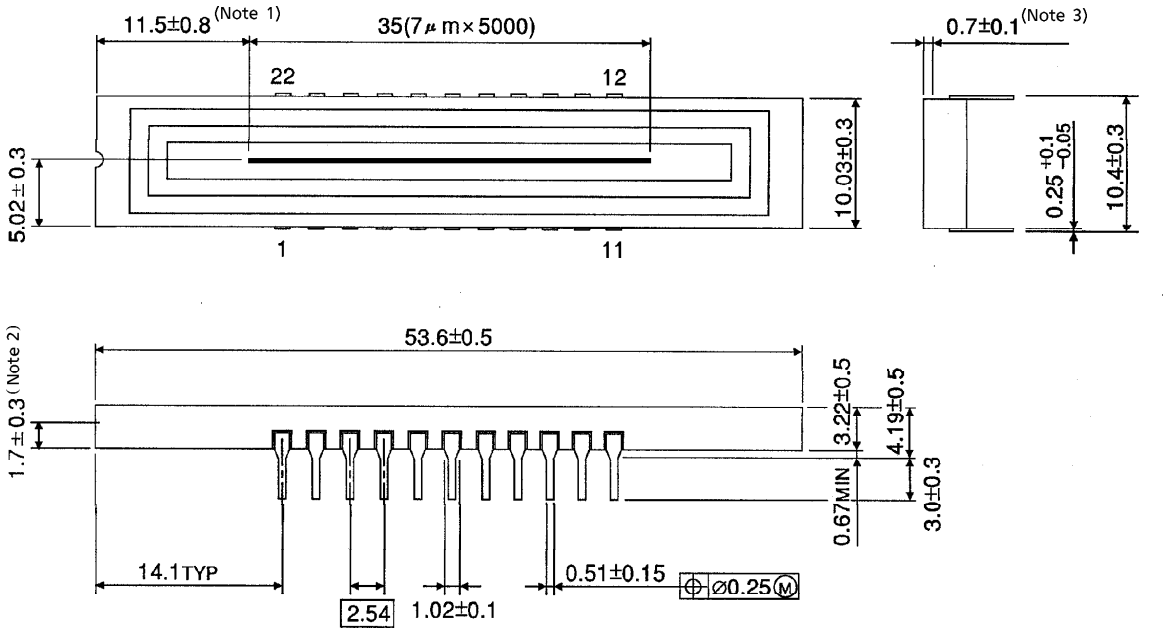
3. Incident Light

   CCD sensor is sensitive to infrared light.

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

PACKAGE OUTLINE

WDIP22-C-400-2.54B (A) Unit in mm



(Note 1) No. 1 SENSOR ELEMENT (S1) TO EDGE OF PACKAGE.
(Note 2) TOP OF CHIP TO BOTTOM OF PACKAGE.
(Note 3) GLASS THICKNES (n = 1.5)

Weight : 5.4g (Typ.)