

Preliminary

# TCD1305DG

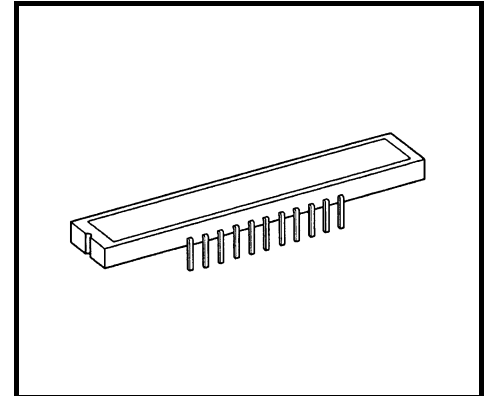
The TCD1305DG is a high sensitive and low dark current 3648-elements linear image sensor. The sensor can be used for POS handscanner.

The device is consist of sensitivity CCD chip.

The TCD1305DG has electronic shutter function (ICG). Electronic shutter function can keep always output voltage constant that vary with the intensity of lights.

## FEATURES

- Pixel Number : 3648
- Pixel Size : 8  $\mu\text{m}$  by 64  $\mu\text{m}$
- Photo Sensing Region  
: High Sensitive & Low Dark Current pn Photodiode
- Internal Circuit : CCD Drive Circuit
- Power Supply : Only 5.0V Drive
- Function : Electronic Shutter  
Sample and Hold Circuit
- Package : 22 Pin CERDIP PACK AGE



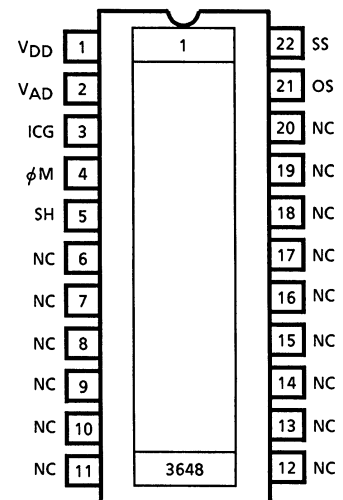
Weight : (3.5 g (Typ.))

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

| CHARACTERISTIC             | SYMBOL       | RATING  | UNIT               |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------|
| Master Clock Pulse Voltage | $V_{\phi M}$ | -0.3~7  | V                  |
| SH Pulse Voltage           | $V_{SH}$     |         |                    |
| ICG Pulse Voltage          | $V_{ICG}$    |         |                    |
| Digital Power Supply       | $V_{DD}$     |         |                    |
| Analog Power Supply        | $V_{AD}$     |         |                    |
| Operating Temperature      | $T_{opr}$    | -25~60  | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature        | $T_{stg}$    | -40~100 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

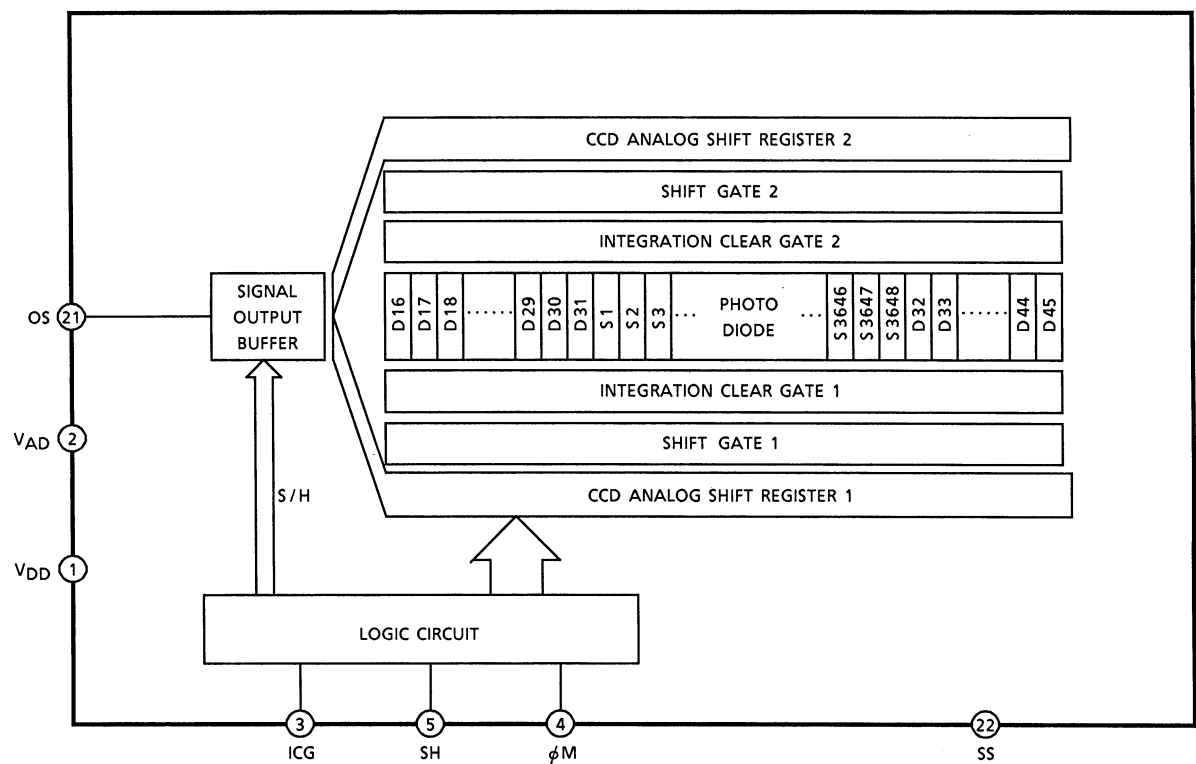
Note 1: All voltage are with respect to SS terminals. (Ground)

## PIN CONNECTION



(TOP VIEW)

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



PIN NAMES

|          |                        |
|----------|------------------------|
| $\phi M$ | Master Clock           |
| SH       | Shift Gate             |
| ICG      | Integration Clear Gate |
| VAD      | Power (Analog)         |
| VDD      | Power (Digital)        |
| SS       | Ground                 |
| NC       | Non Connection         |

## OPTICAL / ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C, V<sub>φ</sub>=5.0V (PULSE), f<sub>φ</sub>=0.5MHz, t<sub>INT</sub> (INTEGRATION TIME)=10ms,  
LOAD RESISTANCE=100kΩ, V<sub>AD</sub>=V<sub>DD</sub>=5.0V,  
LIGHT SOURCE=DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT LAMP)

| CHARACTERISTIC                  | SYMBOL           | MIN. | TYP.  | MAX. | UNIT     | NOTE                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Sensitivity                     | R                | 44.8 | 64    | —    | V / lx·s |                                   |
| Photo Response Non Uniformity   | PRNU             | —    | —     | 10   | %        | (Note 2)                          |
| Register Imbalance              | RI               | —    | —     | 3    | %        | (Note 3)                          |
| Saturation Output Voltage       | V <sub>SAT</sub> | 1.2  | 1.6   | —    | V        | V <sub>OD</sub> =4.5V<br>(Note 4) |
| Dark Signal Voltage             | V <sub>MDK</sub> | —    | 2     | 5    | mV       | (Note 5)                          |
| Total Transfer Efficiency       | TTE              | 92   | 95    | —    | %        |                                   |
| Dynamic Range                   | DR               | —    | 800   | —    | —        | (Note 6)                          |
| Saturation Exposure             | SE               | —    | 0.025 | —    | lx·s     | (Note 7)                          |
| DC Power Dissipation            | PD               | —    | 25    | 75   | mW       |                                   |
| DC Signal Output Voltage        | V <sub>OS</sub>  | 1.7  | 2.5   | 3.5  | V        | (Note 8)                          |
| Output Impedance                | Z <sub>o</sub>   | —    | 0.5   | 1.0  | kΩ       |                                   |
| Image Lag of Electronic Shutter | VLAGICG          | —    | —     | 10   | mV       | Tint=100μs                        |

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

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

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

Note 3: Measured at 50% of SE (Typ.)

RI is defined as follows:

$$\text{RI} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{3647} |\chi_n - \chi_{n+1}|}{3647 \cdot \bar{\chi}} \times 100(\%)$$

Where  $\chi_n$  and  $\chi_{n+1}$  are signal outputs of each pixel.  $\bar{\chi}$  is average of total signal outputs.

Note 4: V<sub>SAT</sub> is defined as minimum saturation output voltage of all effective pixels.

Note 5: V<sub>MDK</sub> is defined as maximum dark signal voltage of all effective pixels.



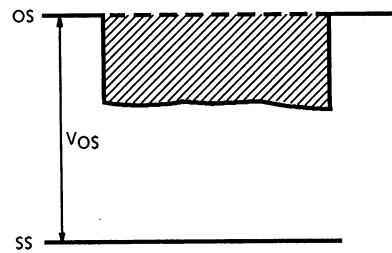
Note 6: Definition of DR :  $DR = \frac{V_{SAT}}{V_{MDK}}$

$V_{MDK}$  is proportional to  $t_{INT}$  (Integration time).

So the shorter  $t_{INT}$  condition makes wider DR value.

Note 7: Definition of SE :  $SE = \frac{V_{SAT}}{R} (I_x \cdot s)$

Note 8: DC signal output voltage is defined as follows:



## OPERATING CONDITION

| CHARACTERISTIC             |           | SYMBOL       | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Master Clock Pulse Voltage | "H" Level | $V_{\phi M}$ | 4.5  | 5.0  | 5.5  | V    |
|                            | "L" Level |              | 0    | 0    | 0.44 |      |
| SH Pulse Voltage           | "H" Level | $V_{SH}$     | 4.5  | 5.0  | 5.5  | V    |
|                            | "L" Level |              | 0    | 0    | 0.44 |      |
| ICG Pulse Voltage          | "H" Level | $V_{ICG}$    | 4.5  | 5.0  | 5.5  | V    |
|                            | "L" Level |              | 0    | 0    | 0.44 |      |
| Digital Power Supply       |           | $V_{DD}$     | 4.5  | 5.0  | 5.5  | V    |
| Analog Power Supply        |           | $V_{AD}$     | 4.5  | 5.0  | 5.5  | V    |

Note:  $V_{AD}=V_{DD}$

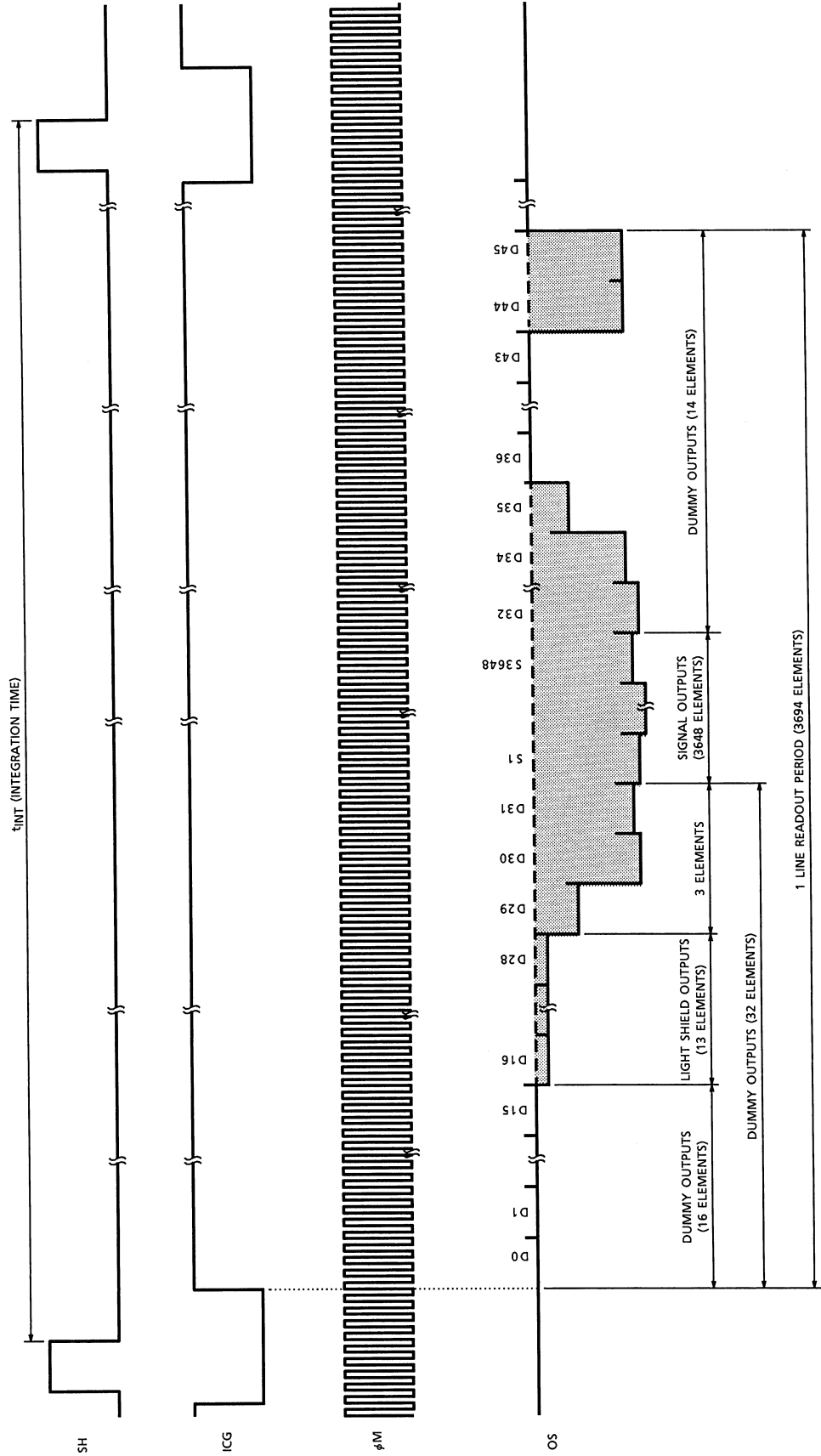
MAX. Voltage of Pulse Voltage "H" Level= $V_{DD}$

MIN. Voltage of Pulse Voltage "H" Level= $V_{DD}-0.5V$

## CLOCK CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C)

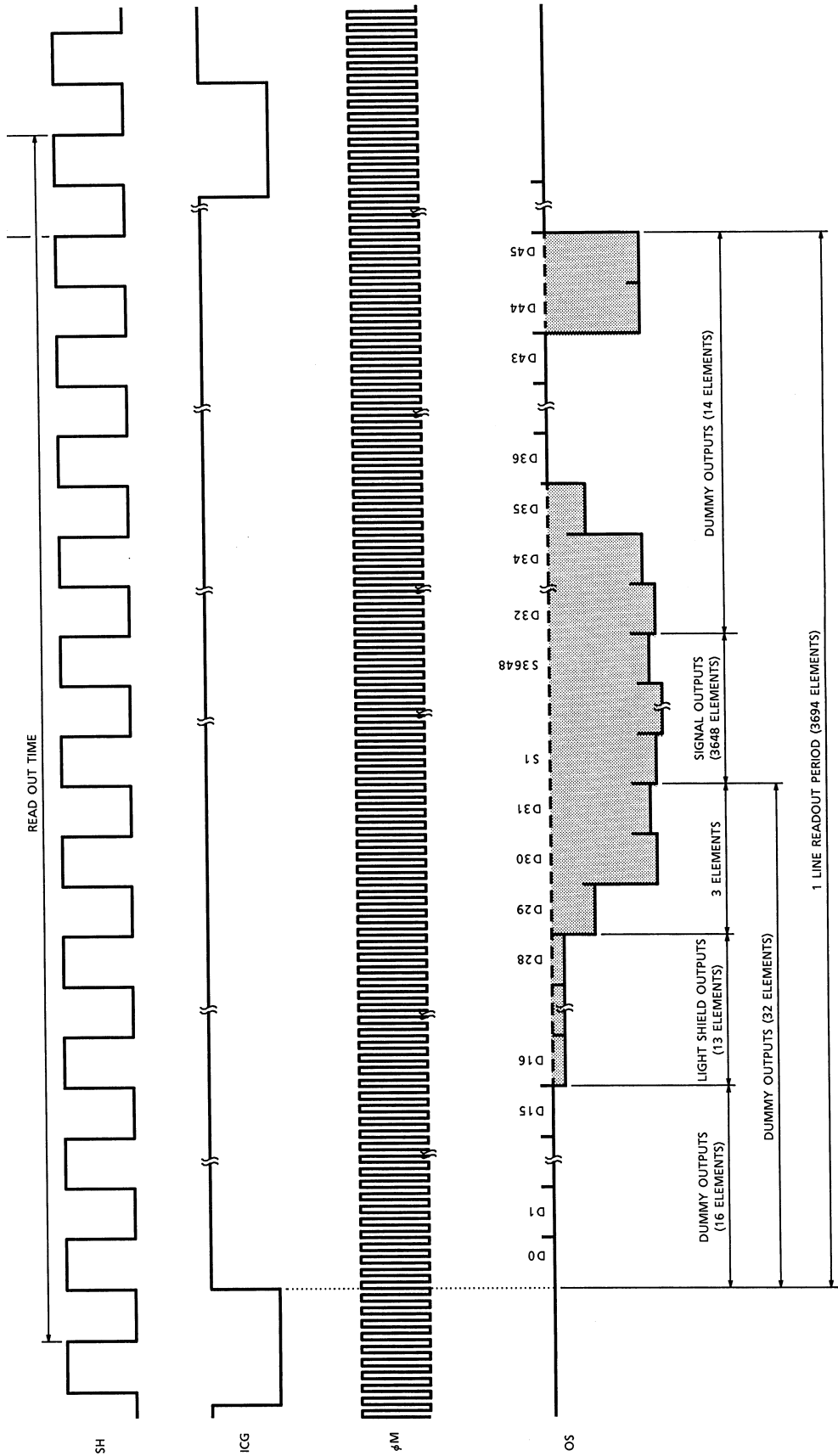
| CHARACTERISTIC           | SYMBOL       | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|--------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| Master Clock Frequency   | $f_{\phi M}$ | 0.8  | 2    | 4    | MHz  |
| Data Rate                | $f_{DATA}$   | 0.2  | 0.5  | 1    | MHz  |
| Master Clock Capacitance | $C_{\phi M}$ | —    | 10   | —    | pF   |
| Shift Pulse Capacitance  | $C_{SH}$     | —    | 600  | —    | pF   |
| ICG Pulse Capacitance    | $C_{ICG}$    | —    | 250  | —    | pF   |

TIMING CHART



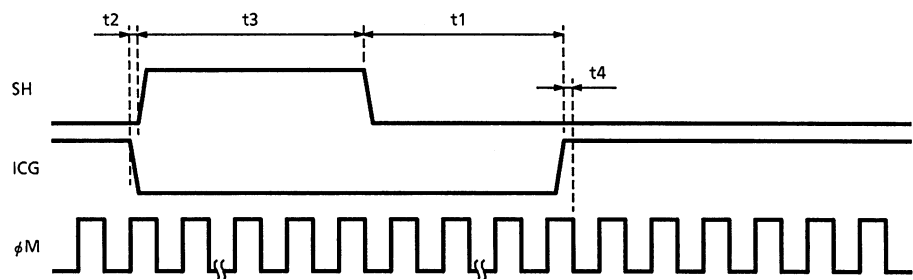
TCD1305DG-6

TIMING CHART (Use electric shutter function)



TCD1305DG-7

TIMING REQUIREMENTS



| CHARACTERISTIC              | SYMBOL | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| ICG Pulse DELAY             | t1     | 1000 | 5000 | —    | ns   |
| Pulse Timing of ICG and S H | t2     | 100  | 500  | 1000 | ns   |
| SH Pulse Width              | t3     | 1000 | —    | —    | ns   |
| Pulse Timing of ICG and φM  | t4     | 0    | 20   | *    | ns   |

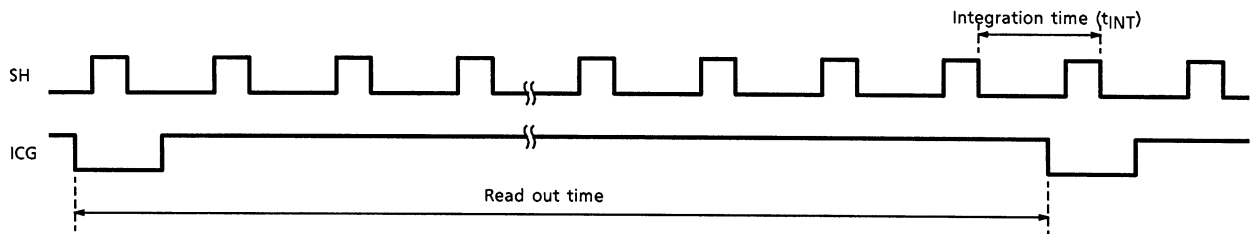
\*: You keep φM “High” Level.

Note: If you use electronic shutter function.  $t_{INT}$  (MIN.)=10μs

USE ELECTRONIC SHUTTER

Pulse Timing of SH and ICG

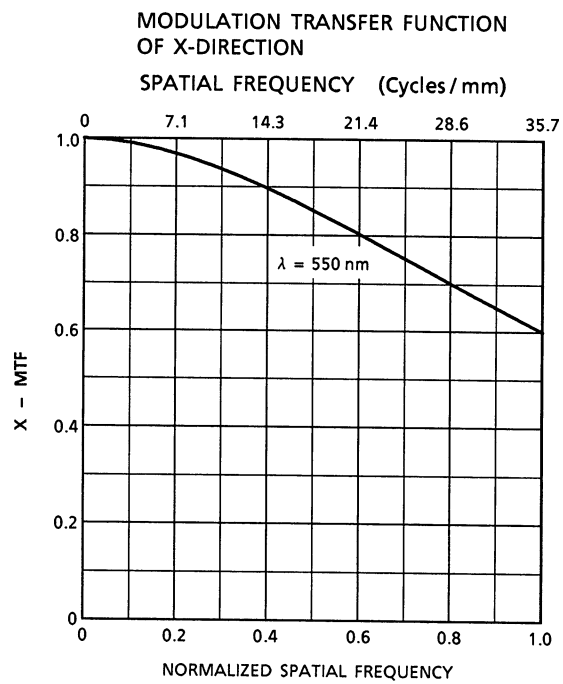
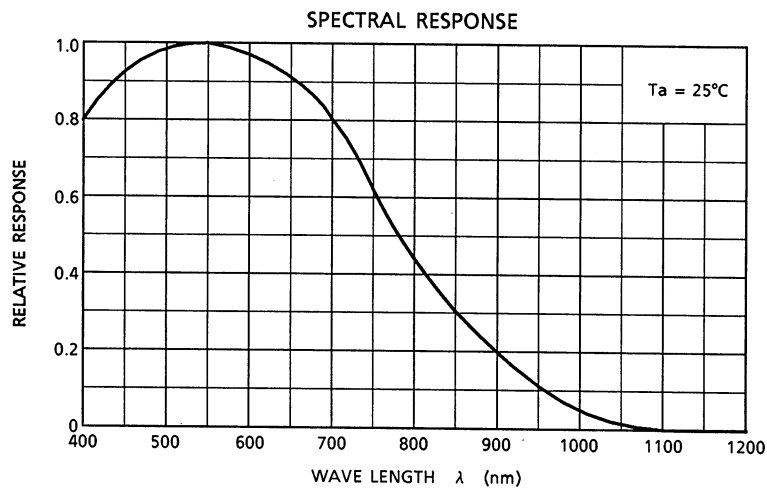
- SH cycle= $T_{int}$



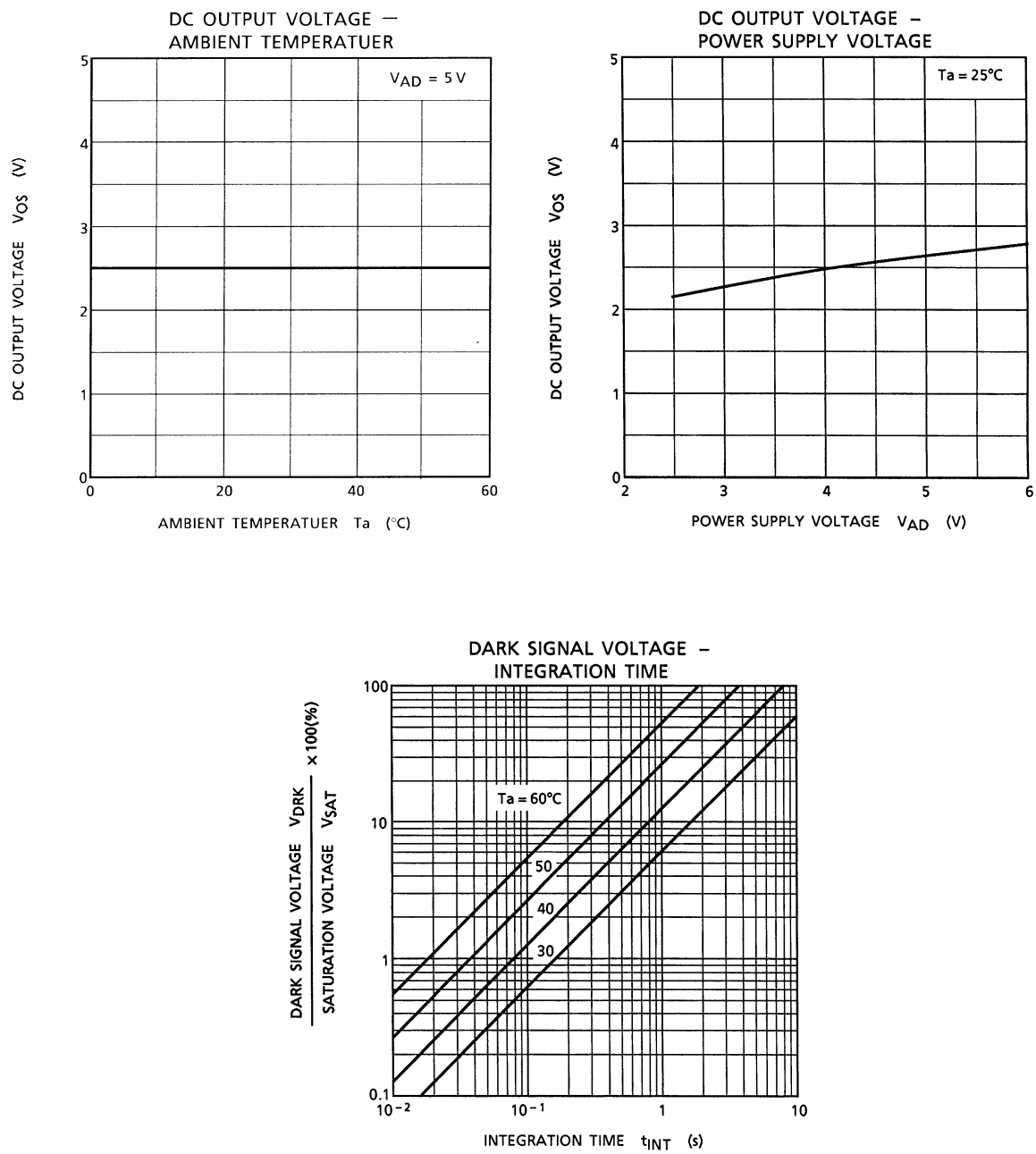
$t_{INT}$  (MIN.)=10μs

You have always same SH pulse width (t3).

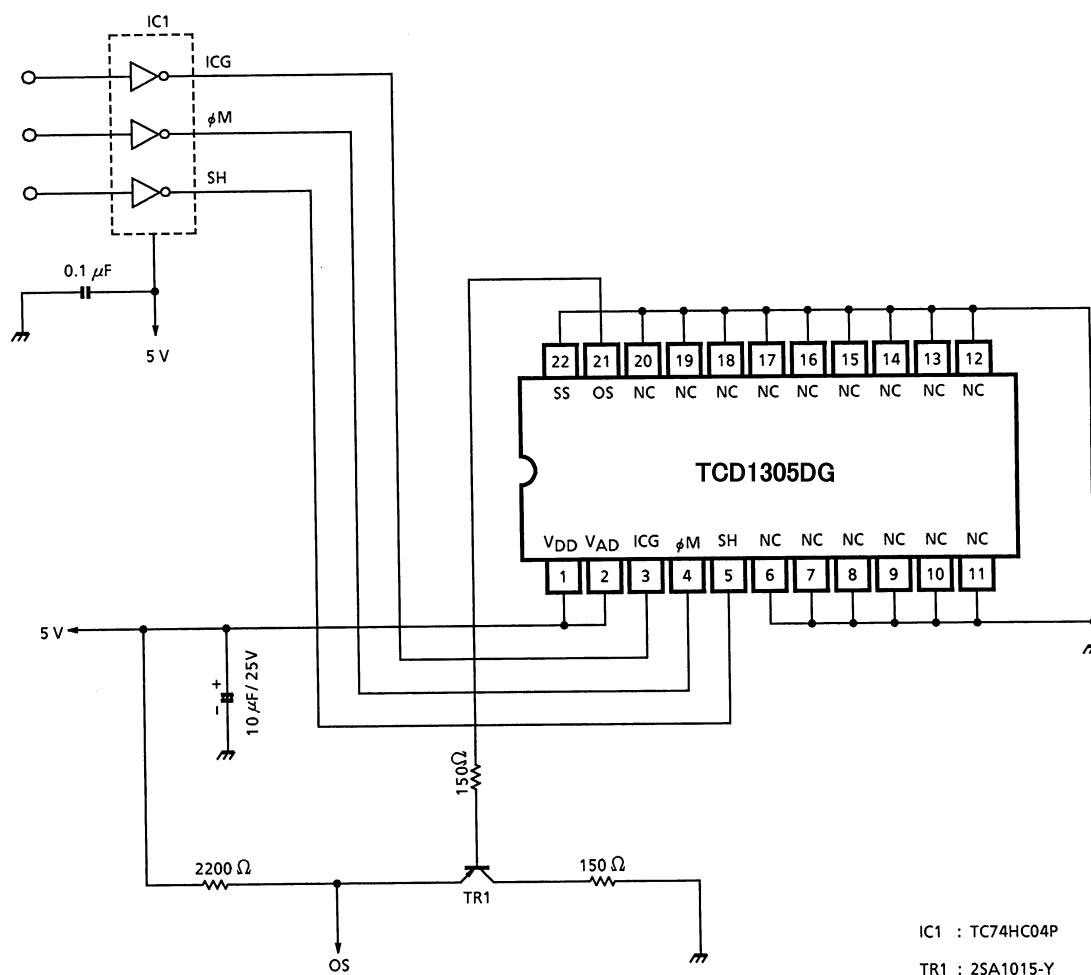
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



## TYPICAL DRIVE CIRCUIT



**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<sub>2</sub>. Care should be taken to avoid mechanical or thermal shock because the glass window is easily to damage.

**2. Electrostatic Breakdown**

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

CCD Image Sensor is protected against static electricity, but interior 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.
- 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.

**3. Incident Light**

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

**4. Lead Frame Forming**

Since this package is not strong against mechanical stress, you should not reform the lead frame.  
We recommend to use a IC-inserter when you assemble to PCB.

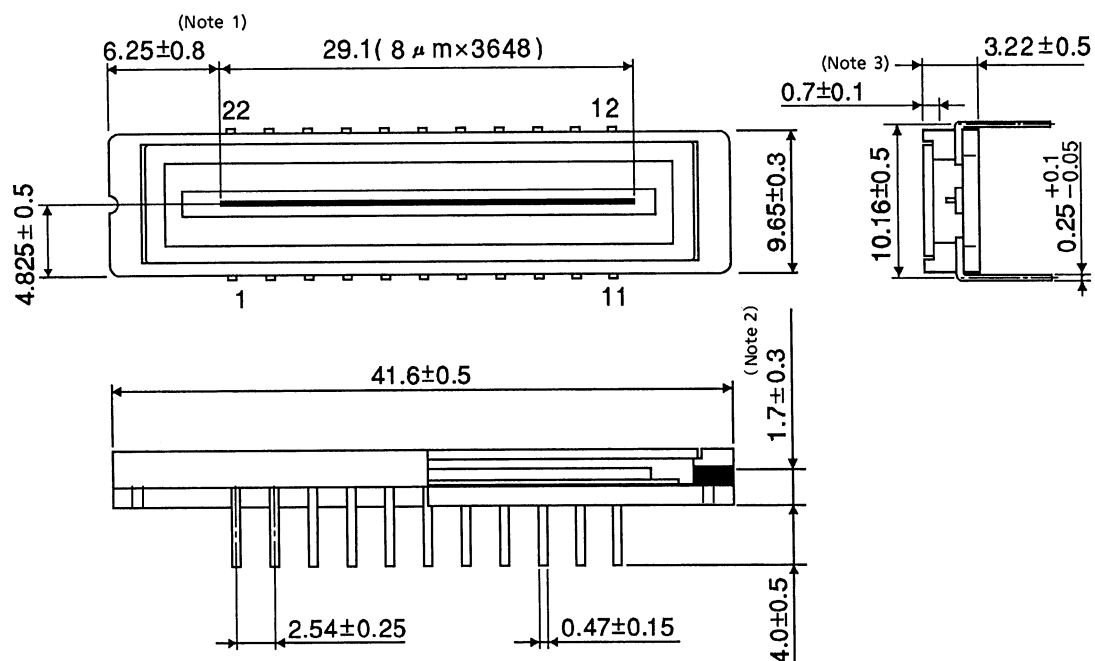
**5. Soldering**

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 ten seconds for lead temperatures of up to 260°C, or within three seconds for lead temperatures of up to 350°C.

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Unit : 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 : (3.5g (Typ.))

**RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE**

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