

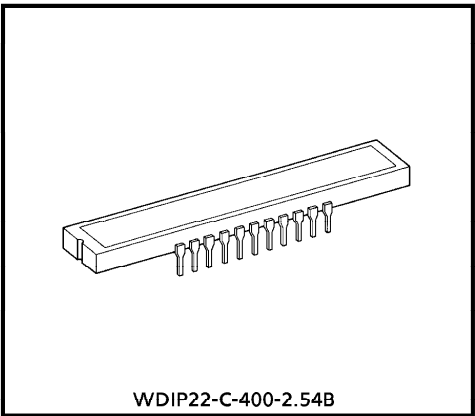
TOSHIBA CCD LINEAR IMAGE SENSOR CCD(Charge Coupled Device)

# TCD1500C

The TCD1500C is a high sensitive and low dark current 5340-elements linear image sensor. The sensor can be used for facsimile, imagescanner and OCR. The signal pre-processing circuit which is composed of Sample and Hold circuit and Pre-amplifier circuit. The device contains a row of 5340 photodiodes, which provide a 16 lines/mm (400DPI) across a A3 size paper and besides 24 lines/mm (600DPI) across a A4 size paper.

## FEATURES

- Number of Image Sensing Elements : 5340
- Image Sensing Element Size :  $7\mu\text{m}$  by  $7\mu\text{m}$  on  $7\mu\text{m}$  centers
- Photo Sensing Region : High sensitive pn photodiode
- Clock : 2 phase
- Internal Circuit : S/H circuit, Pre-Amplifier circuit
- Package : 22 pin cerdip



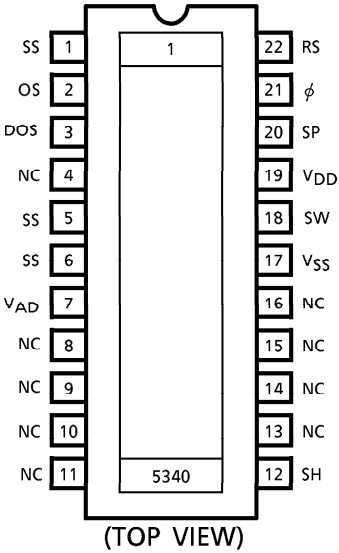
Weight : 5.4g (Typ.)

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Clock Pulse Voltage	$V_{\phi}$	- 0.3~15	V
Shift Pulse Voltage	$V_{SH}$		V
Reset Pulse Voltage	$V_{RS}$		V
Sample and Hold Pulse Voltage	$V_{SP}$		V
Power Supply Voltage (Analog)	$V_{AD}$		V
Power Supply Voltage (Driver)	$V_{DD}$		V
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	- 25~60	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	- 40~100	°C

(Note 1) All voltage are with respect to SS and  $V_{SS}$  terminals (Ground).

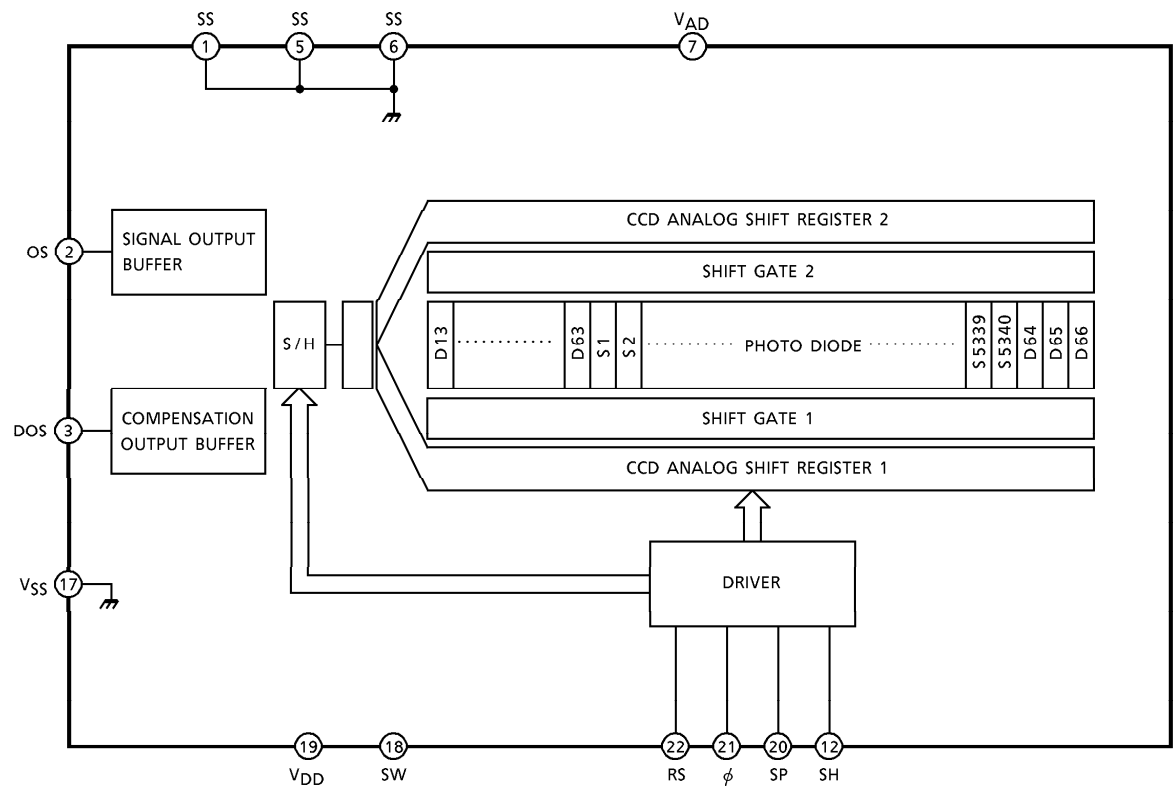
## PIN CONNECTIONS



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CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



PIN NAMES

$\phi$	Clock
SH	Shift Gate
RS	Reset Gate
SP	Sample Hold Gate
OS	Signal Output
DOS	Compensation Output
VAD	Power (Analog)
VDD	Power (Driver)
SS	Ground (Analog)
VSS	Ground (Driver)
SW	Final Clock Select Switch
NC	Non Connection

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**OPTICAL / ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(Ta = 25°C, V<sub>AD</sub> = 12V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 12V, V<sub>φ</sub> = V<sub>SH</sub> = V<sub>RS</sub> = 5V (PULSE), f<sub>φ</sub> = 0.5MHz, f<sub>RS</sub> = 1MHz,  
t<sub>INT</sub> (INTEGRATION TIME) = 10ms, LIGHT SOURCE = DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT LAMP)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
Sensitivity	R	3.8	4.8	5.8	V / lx·s	
Photo Response Non Uniformity	PRNU	—	—	10	%	(Note 2)
	PRNU (3)	—	3	8	mV	(Note 3)
Register Imbalance	RI	—	—	3	%	(Note 4)
Saturation Output Voltage	V <sub>SAT</sub>	1.0	1.5	—	V	(Note 5)
Saturation Exposure	SE	0.17	0.3	—	lx·s	(Note 6)
Dark Signal Voltage	V <sub>DRK</sub>	—	—	2	mV	(Note 7)
Dark Signal Non Uniformity	DSNU	—	—	3	mV	(Note 7)
Analog Current Dissipation	I <sub>AD</sub>	—	—	20	mA	
Driver Current Dissipation	I <sub>DD</sub>	—	—	10	mA	
Total Transfer Efficiency	TTE	92	—	—	%	
Output Impedance	Z <sub>O</sub>	—	0.5	1	kΩ	
Dynamic Range	DR	—	1500	—		(Note 8)
DC Signal Output Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	3.5	4.5	6.0	V	(Note 9)
DC Compensation Output Voltage	V <sub>DOS</sub>	3.5	4.5	6.0	V	(Note 9)
DC Mismatch Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub> -V <sub>DOS</sub>	—	—	100	mV	

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

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

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

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

(Note 4) Measured at 50% of SE (Typ.)

RI is defined as follows:

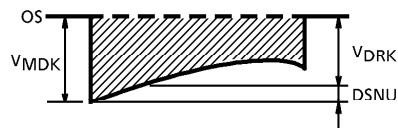
$$RI = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{5339} |x_n - x_{n+1}|}{5339 \times \bar{x}} \times 100 (\%)$$

Where  $x_n$  and  $x_{n+1}$  are signal outputs of each pixel.  $\bar{x}$  is average of total signal outputs.

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

(Note 6) Definition of SE :  $SE = \frac{V_{SAT}}{R}$  (lx·s)

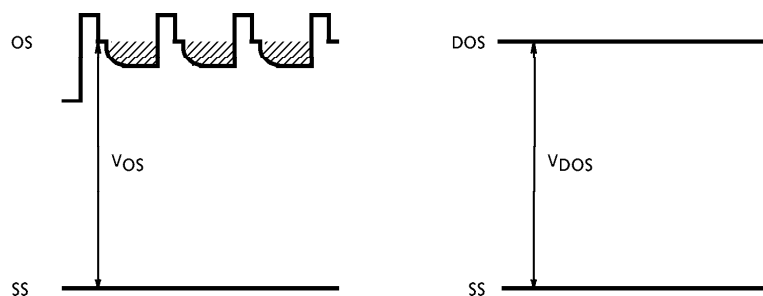
- (Note 7)  $V_{DRK}$  is defined as average dark signal voltage of all effective pixels.  
 $DSNU$  is defined as different voltage between  $V_{DRK}$  and  $V_{MDK}$  when  $V_{MDK}$  is maximum dark signal voltage.



- (Note 8) 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 value.

- (Note 9) DC signal output voltage and DC compensation output voltage are defined as follows:



## OPERATING CONDITION

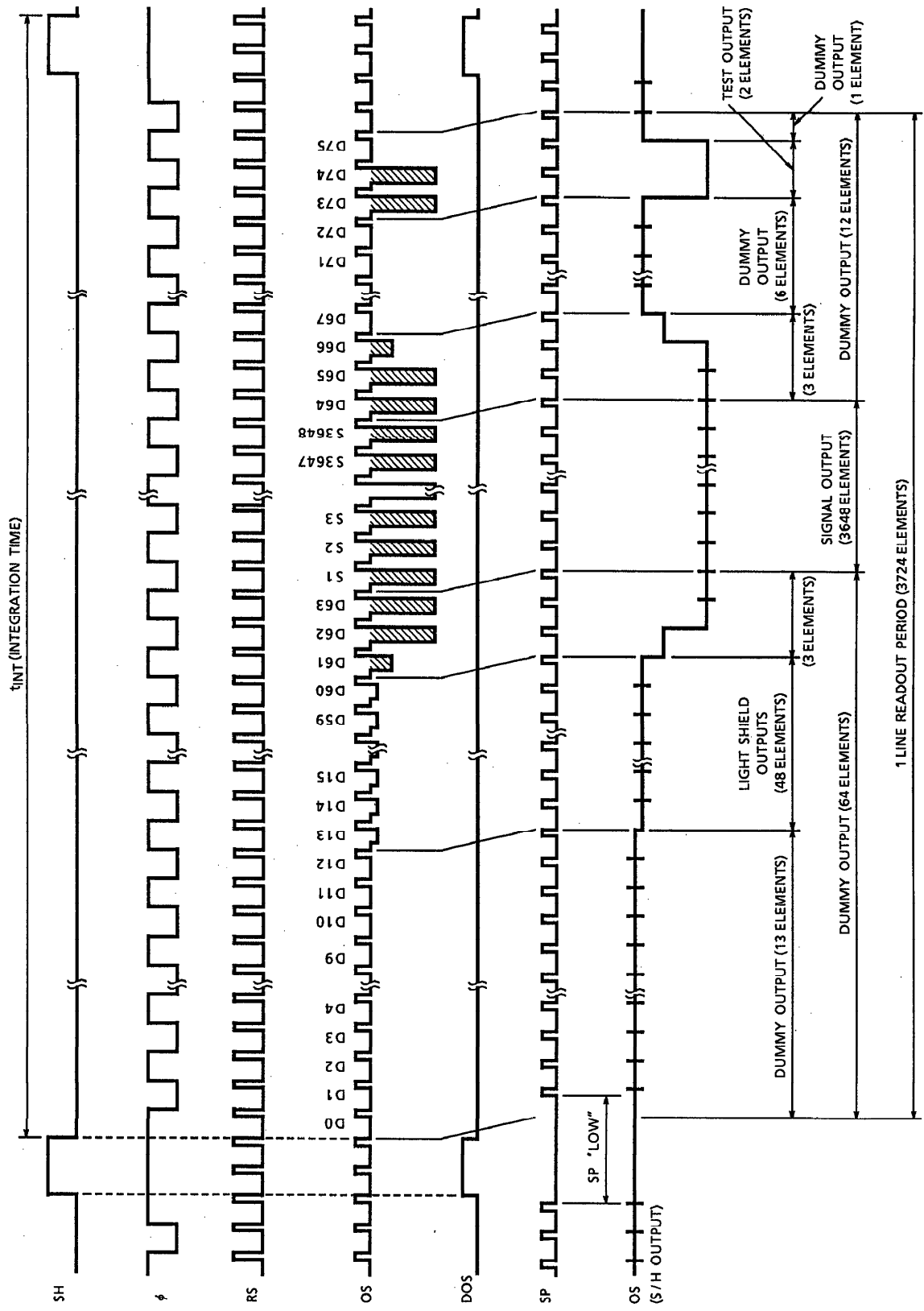
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Clock Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{\phi}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Shift Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{SH}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Reset Pulse Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{RS}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Sample and Hold Pulse Voltage (Note 9)	"H" Level	$V_{SP}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Switch Voltage	"H" Level	$V_{SW}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	"L" Level		0	—	0.5	
Power Supply Voltage (Analog)		$V_{AD}$	11.4	12	13	V
Power Supply Voltage ((Driver)		$V_{DD}$	11	12	13	V

(Note 9) Supply "H" level to SP terminal when sample-and-hold circuitry is not used.

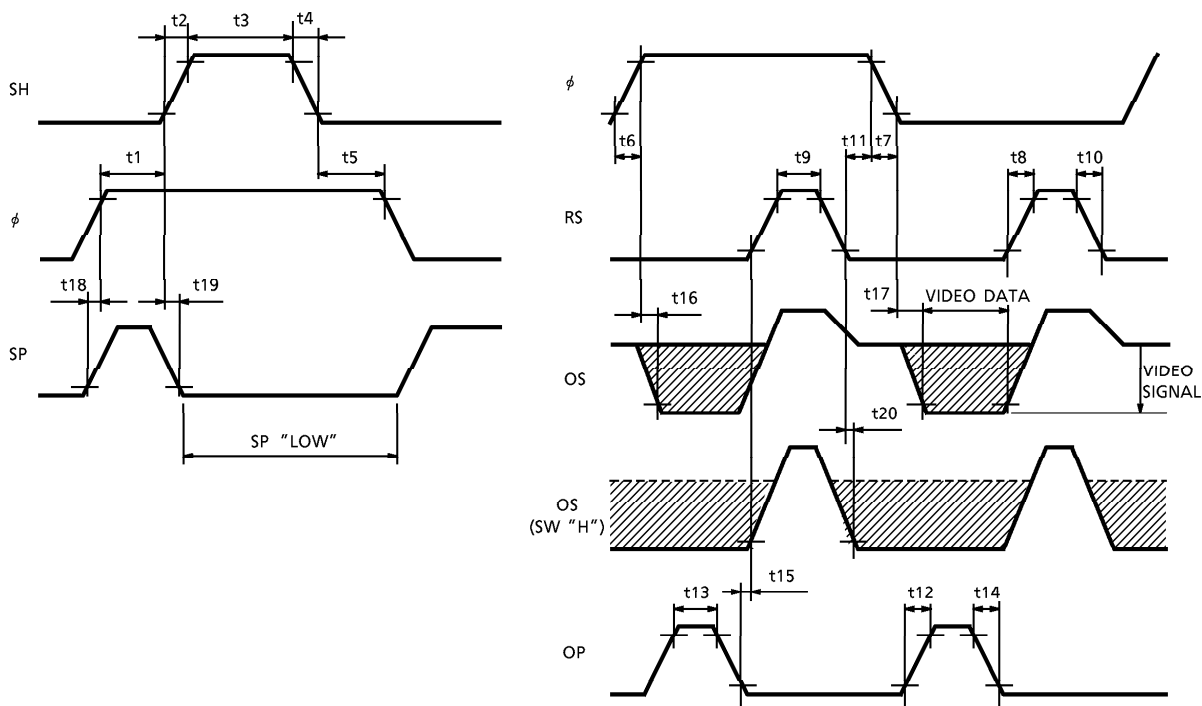
## CLOCK CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Clock Pulse Frequency	$f_{\phi}$	—	0.5	4.0	MHz
Reset Pulse Frequency	$f_{RS}$	—	1	8.0	MHz
Sample and Hold Pulse Frequency	$f_{SP}$	—	1	8.0	MHz
Clock Capacitance	$C_{\phi}$	—	—	10	pF
Final Stage Clock Capacitance	$C_{\phi}$	—	—	10	pF
Shift Gate Capacitance	$C_{SH}$	—	—	10	pF
Sample and Hold Gate Capacitance	$C_{SP}$	—	—	10	pF
Switch Capacitance	$C_{SW}$	—	—	10	pF

TIMING CHART



## TIMING REQUIREMENTS



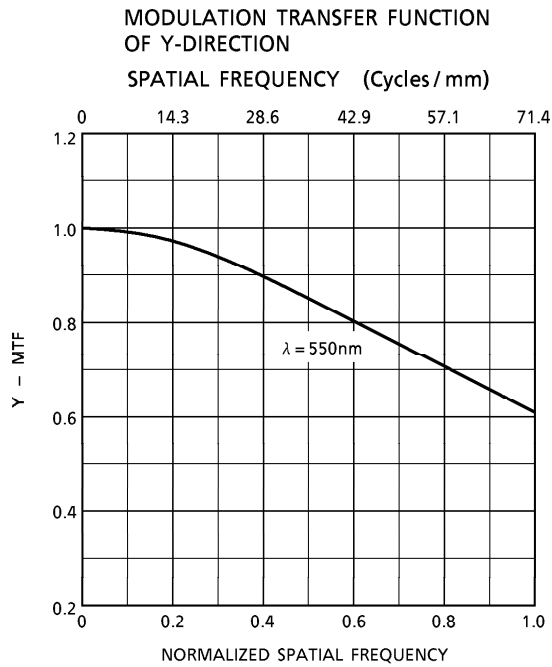
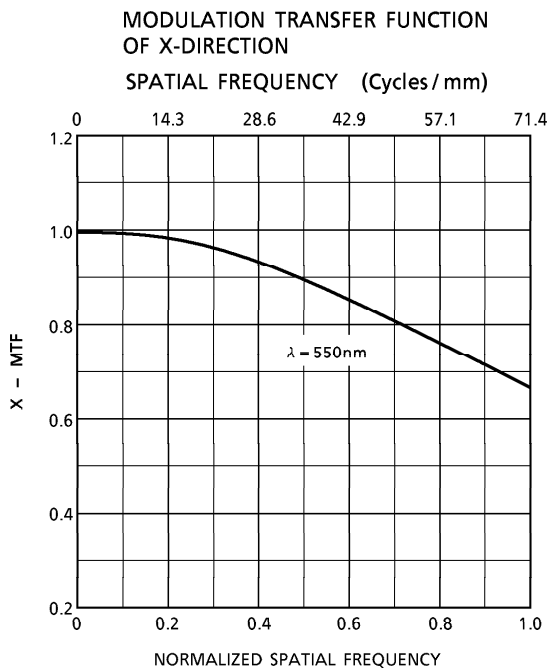
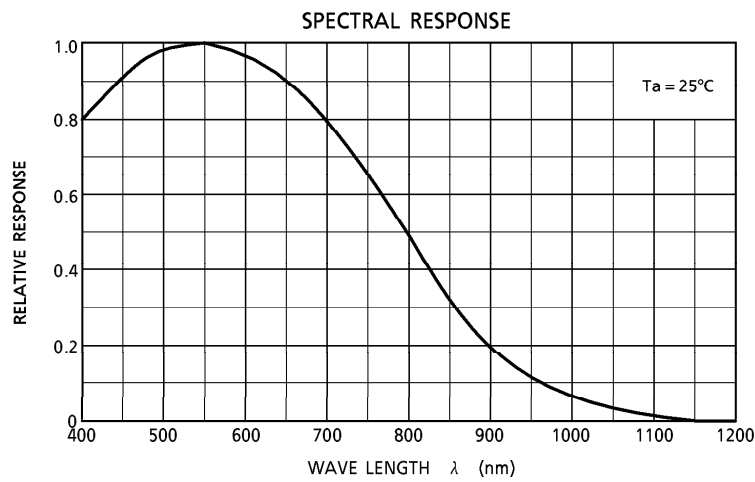
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP. (Note 10)	MAX.	UNIT
Pulse Timing of SH and $\phi$ 1	$t_1, t_5$	60 (Note 12)	1000	—	ns
SH Pulse Rise Time, Fall Time	$t_2, t_4$	0	50	—	ns
SH Pulse Width	$t_3$	500	1000	—	ns
$\phi$ Rise Time, Fall Time	$t_6, t_7$	0	50	—	ns
RS Rise Time, Fall Time	$t_8, t_{10}$	0	20	—	ns
RS Pulse Width	$t_9$	20	250	—	ns
Pulse Timing of $\phi$ and RS	$t_{11}$	0	100	—	ns
SP Rise Time, Fall Time	$t_{12}, t_{14}$	10	100	—	ns
SP Pulse Width	$t_{13}$	20	100	—	ns
Pulse Timing of SP and RS	$t_{15}$	0	50	—	ns
Video Data Delay Time (Note 11)	$t_{16}, t_{17}$	—	75	90	ns
	$t_{20}$	—	65	75	ns
Pulse Timing of $\phi$ and SP	$t_{18}$	0	250	—	ns
Pulse Timing of SH and SP	$t_{19}$	20	250	—	ns

(Note 10) TYP. is the case of  $f_{RS} = 1\text{MHz}$ .

(Note 11) Load Resistance is  $100\text{k}\Omega$ .

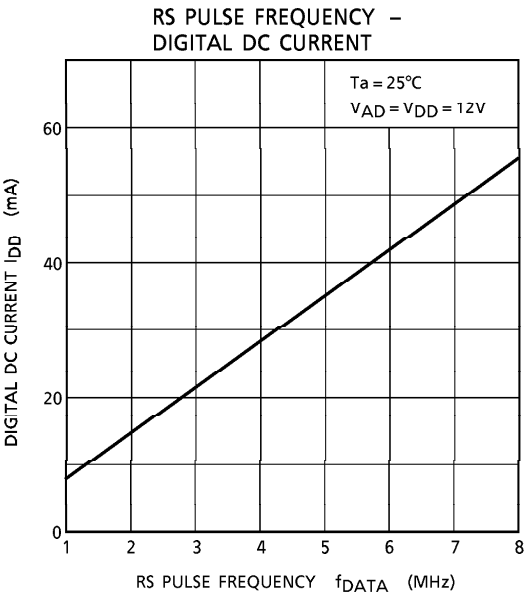
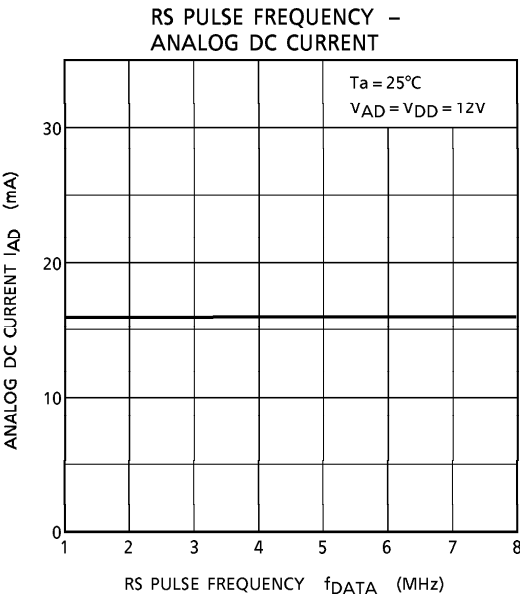
(Note 12) MIN. is  $0\text{ns}$ , when DOS is not used.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

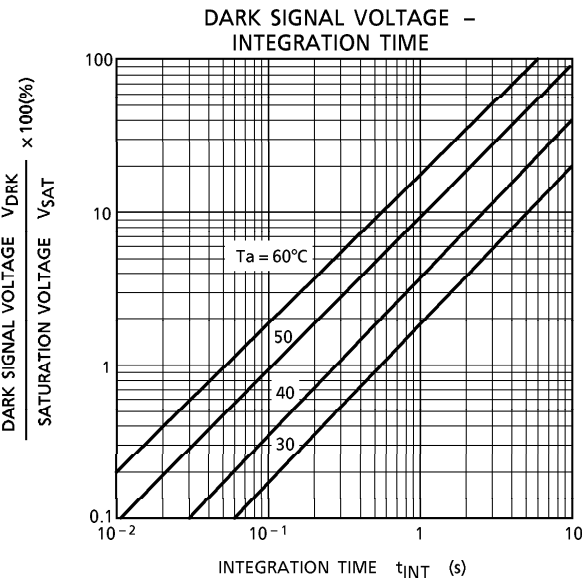
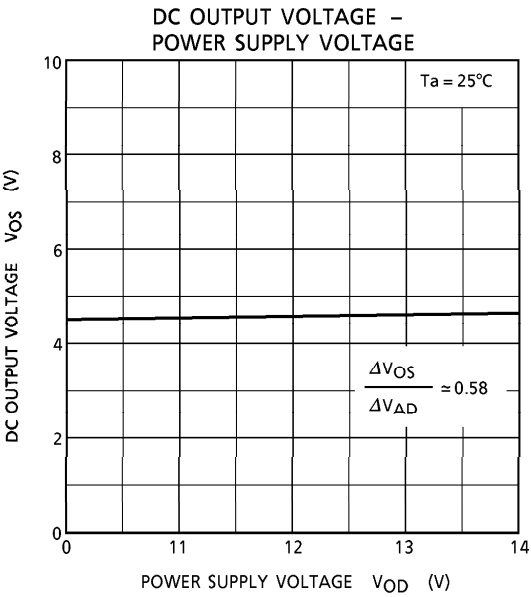
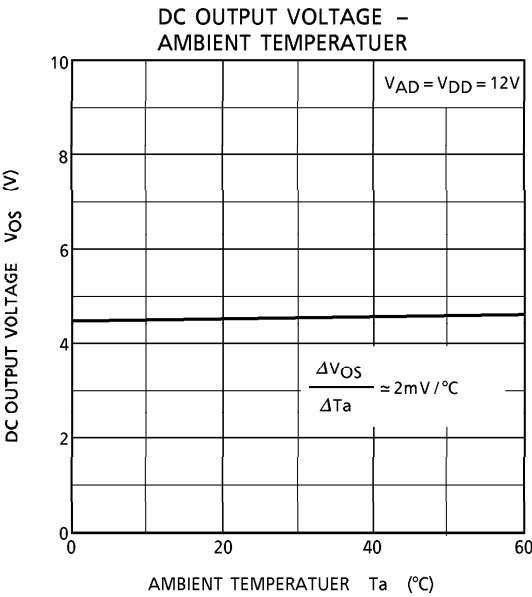




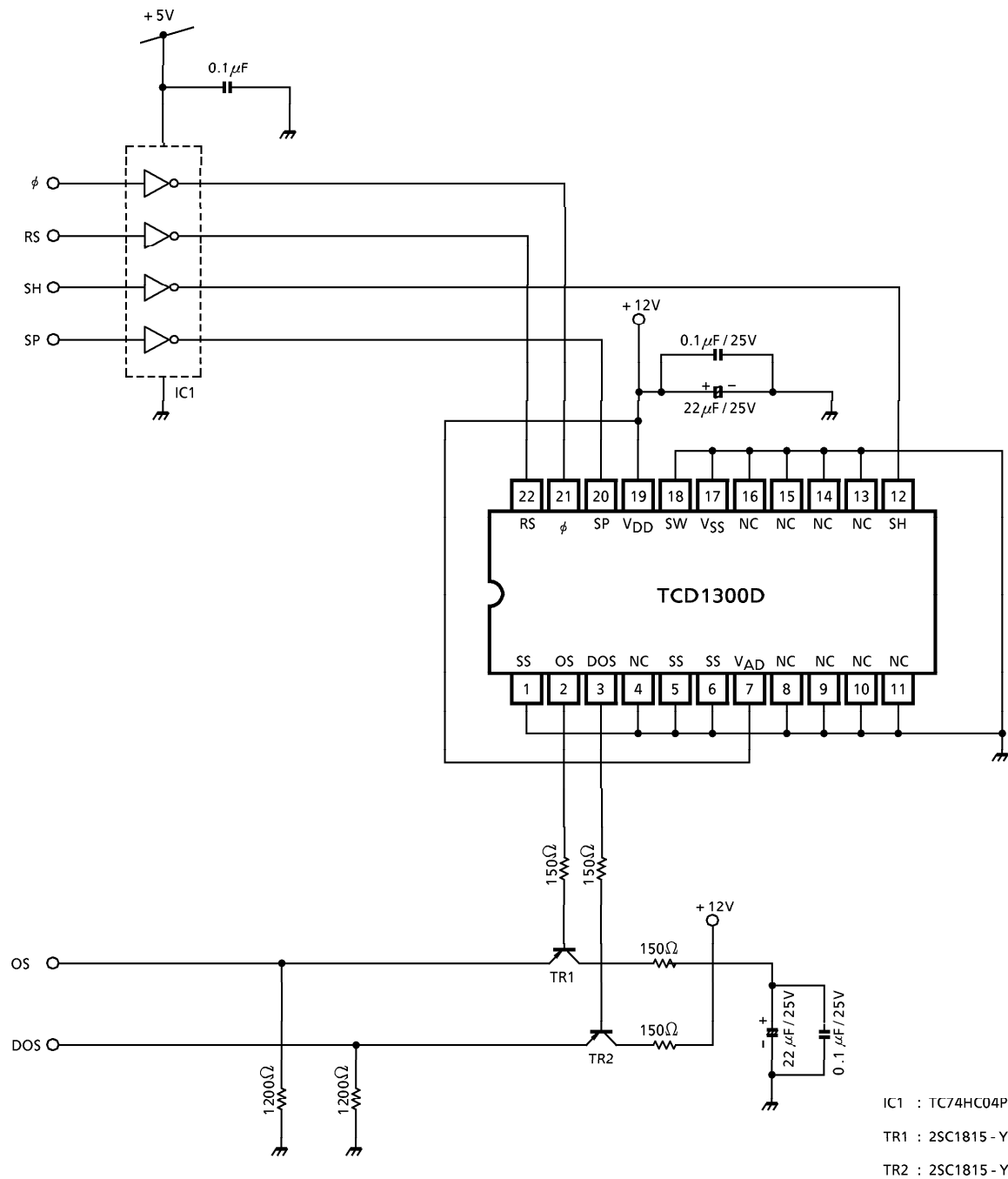
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont'd)



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES (Cont'd)



## 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.

**3. Incident Light**

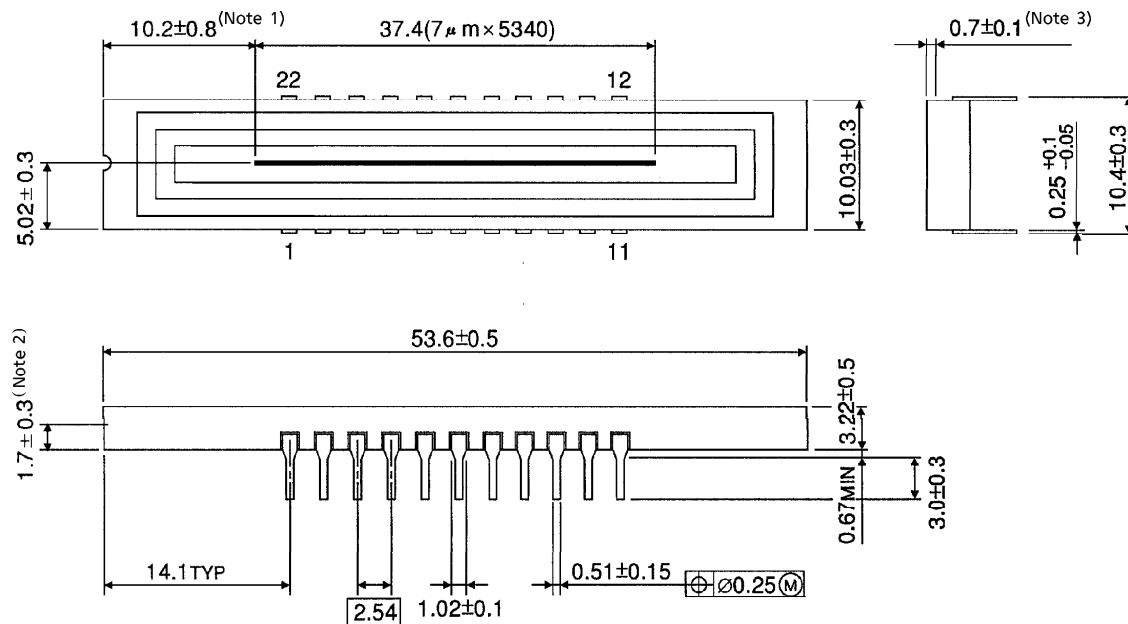
CCD sensor is sensitive to infrared light.

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

## OUTLINE DRAWING

WDIP22-C-400-2.54B (C)

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 : 5.4g (Typ.)